



## REGULAR MEETING OF COUNCIL AGENDA

DATE: 2024.05.14

LOCATION: Council Chambers – City Hall

TIME: 6:00 p.m.

413 Fourth Street, Kaslo

### 1. Call to Order

*We respect and recognize the First Nations within whose unceded lands the Village of Kaslo is situated, including the Ktunaxa, Sinixt, and Sylix People, and the Indigenous and Metis Residents of our community.*

The meeting was called to order at \_\_\_\_ p.m.

### 2. Adoption of the Agenda

2.1 Addition of late items, if any

2.2 Adoption of the agenda

RECOMMENDATION:

***THAT the Agenda for the 2024.05.14 Council Meeting be adopted as presented.***

### 3. Adoption of the Minutes

3.1 Corrections to the minutes, if any

3.2 Adoption of the minutes

RECOMMENDATION:

***THAT the Minutes of the 2024.04.23 Council Meeting be adopted as presented.***

***THAT the Minutes of the 2024.05.09 Special Meeting of Council be adopted as presented.***

### 4. Delegations

4.1 Cpl. Venema, RCMP

4.2 Ashley Ruggiero, Grant Thornton

### 5. Information Items

#### 5.1 **Council Reports**

5.1.1 Mayor's Report

5.1.2 Councillor Bird – AKBLG Report

5.1.3 Councillor Leathwood – AKBLG Report

#### 5.2 **Committee Minutes**

#### 5.3 **Staff Reports**

5.3.1 CAO Report

5.3.2 DP 2024-01 Amendment 331 Front Street (1896 Building)

5.3.3 DP 2024-05 715 Balfour Ave (McCallum)

#### 5.4 **RCMP 2024 Q1 Report**

#### 5.5 **North Kootenay Lake Arts & Heritage - Banners**

#### 5.6 **Street Closure Notice – Kaslo & Area Youth Centre (Pride Crosswalk)**

## 5.7 Correspondence

- 5.7.1 2024.03.11 Heritage BC Award
- 5.7.2 2024.04.23 JV Humphries School Bursary
- 5.7.3 2024.05.03 L. Bourassa – Accessibility Committee resignation
- 5.7.4 2024.05.06 Minister of Housing – RE: UBCM 2023
- 5.7.5 May Days Street Closure – Revised
  - 5.7.5.1 Seniors Letter
- 5.7.6 Ring Road Letters
  - 5.7.6.1 2024.04.16 Reimer
  - 5.7.6.2 2024.05.01 Smith
- 5.7.7 South Beach Letters
  - 5.7.7.1 2024.04.17 Purcell
  - 5.7.7.2 2024.04.18 Turner
  - 5.7.7.3 2024.04.18 Zilkie
  - 5.7.7.4 2024.04.18 Phelan
  - 5.7.7.5 2024.04.30 Holland

## 5.8 2024.04.23 Circulation Package

## 6. Question Period

*An opportunity for members of the public to ask questions or make comments regarding items on the agenda.*

## 7. Business

### 7.1 2023 Audited Financial Statements

*To consider the report prepared by Grant Thornton regarding the audit and consider adoption of the 2023 Audited Financial Statements.*

RECOMMENDATION:

***THAT the Independent Auditors Report prepared by Grant Thornton be accepted as presented.***

***THAT the 2023 Audited Financial Statements be adopted as presented.***

### 7.2 2024-2028 Financial Plan Bylaw 1302, 2024

*To consider adopting the 2024-2028 Five Year Financial Plan Bylaw.*

RECOMMENDATION:

***THAT the 2024-2028 Financial Plan Bylaw No. 1302, 2024 be adopted.***

### 7.3 Tax Rates Bylaw 1303, 2024

*To consider adopting the Tax Rates Bylaw.*

RECOMMENDATION:

***THAT Tax Rates Bylaw No. 1303, 2024 be adopted.***





7.4 **DVP 2024-02 625 C Avenue**

*To consider a Development Variance Permit for 625 C Avenue.*

RECOMMENDATION:

***THAT Development Variance Permit number DVP2024-02 be approved.***

7.5 **DVP 2024-03 104 8<sup>th</sup> Street**

*To consider Development Variance Permit for 8<sup>th</sup> Street.*

RECOMMENDATION:

***THAT Development Variance Permit number DVP2024-03 be approved.***

7.6 **DVP 2024-04 439 A Avenue**

*To consider Development Variance Permit for 439 A Avenue.*

RECOMMENDATION:

***THAT Development Variance Permit number DVP2024-04 be approved.***

7.7 **Kaslo Jazz Etc Society – South Beach Temporary Use Permit**

7.7.1 Kaslo Jazz Etc. Society

*To consider issuing a Temporary Use Permit Application to allow camping at South Beach during the 2024 Jazz Fest.*

RECOMMENDATION:

***THAT a Temporary Use Permit be issued for Blocks 32, 33, 35 & 36 of DL209, KLD Plan NEP393, authorizing the operation of a campground from August 1-5, 2024 in conjunction with the 2024 Jazz Fest event, subject to receipt of a \$5,000 security deposit and appropriate insurance coverage.***

7.8 **2024 Asset Management Program Overview**

*To provide Council with the 2024 Asset Management Program Overview report as information, and request that additional grant funding applications be supported for the continued development of the Village's Asset Management Program.*

RECOMMENDATION:

**THAT the Asset Management Program Overview report be received by Council as information.**

**THAT the Village apply for an Infrastructure Planning Grant through the Province of BC with grant eligible expenses of up to \$10,000 and Village contributions of \$5,000.**

**THAT the Village apply for a UBCM Asset Management Planning grant in the amount of \$25,000 with Village contributions of \$25,000.**



**THAT staff prepare an amendment to the 2024-2028 Financial Plan to include the anticipated revenues and expenditures for the Infrastructure Planning Grant and UBCM Asset Management Planning grant.**

**7.9 Community Wildfire Resiliency Plan**

*To consider adopting the Community Wildfire Resiliency Plan.*

RECOMMENDATION:

***THAT the Community Wildfire Resiliency Plan dated April 12, 2024 be adopted as presented.***

**7.10 Kaslo Baseball and Softball Association Request**

**7.10.1 Letter of Concern**

*To consider a request from the KBSA to improve the facilities at Murray Pearson Ball Field.*

RECOMMENDATION:

***THAT Kaslo Baseball and Softball Association be permitted to proceed with 2024 Improvements to Murray Pearson Memorial Ball Park including construction of dugouts, a batting cage, outfield fence, and digital scoreboard; AND***

***THAT the Village contribute equipment and labour as in-kind services to support 2024 Improvements to Murray Pearson Memorial Ball Park; AND***

***THAT the Village amend its User Agreement with Kaslo Baseball and Softball Association to identify responsibilities for the on-going cost of maintenance and repairs, as well as ensure terms and conditions mitigate the risk of liability to the Village caused by errant balls; AND***

***THAT gates and signage be installed at the entrances to pedestrian paths at Murray Pearson Memorial Ball Park to prevent the public from entering the field during play.***

**7.11 Contract Amendments – Town Architecture**

*To consider increasing the scope of work to be completed by Town Architecture on the Kemball Building Rural Innovation Centre Project.*

RECOMMENDATION:

***THAT the architectural services contract for the Kaslo Rural Innovation Centre be awarded to Town Architecture Inc. based on an hourly rate of \$145/hour and to a maximum of \$25,000.***

**7.12 Active Transportation Network Plan**

*To consider awarding a contract for development of the Village's Active Transport Network Plan (ATNP).*



RECOMMENDATION:

***THAT WATT CONSULTING GROUP be awarded the contract to develop an Active Transportation Network Plan, all for the sum of \$32,335 (excluding taxes), as outlined in their proposal dated April 26, 2024, and FURTHER, that staff be authorized to execute the contract.***

**7.13 Annual Report**

*To set a meeting date for the 2023 Annual Report.*

RECOMMENDATION:

***THAT the meeting to consider the 2023 Annual Report be held in conjunction with the 2024.06.25 Regular Council Meeting.***

**8. Late Items**

**9. In Camera Meeting**

**10. Raised from In Camera Meeting**

**11. Adjournment**

The meeting was adjourned at \_\_\_\_\_ p.m.





## REGULAR MEETING OF COUNCIL MINUTES

DATE: 2024.04.23

LOCATION:

Council Chambers – City Hall

TIME: 6:00 p.m.

413 Fourth Street, Kaslo

PRESENT: Chair: Mayor Hewat  
Councillors: Bird, Brown, Lang, Leathwood  
Staff: CAO Baker, CO Allaway  
Public: 1

### 1. Call to Order

The meeting was called to order at 6:00 p.m.

### 2. Adoption of the Agenda

2.1 Addition of late items, if any

2.2 Adoption of the agenda

87/2024 Moved, seconded and CARRIED

***THAT the Agenda for the 2024.04.23 Council Meeting be adopted as presented.***

### 3. Adoption of the Minutes

3.1 Corrections to the minutes, if any

3.2 Adoption of the minutes

88/2024 Moved, seconded and CARRIED

***THAT the Minutes of the 2024.04.09 Council Meeting be adopted as presented.***

***THAT the Minutes of the 2024.04.10 Committee of the Whole Meeting be adopted as presented.***

***THAT the Minutes of the 2024.04.17 Committee of the Whole Meeting be adopted as presented.***

### 4. Delegations – Nil

### 5. Information Items

#### 5.1 Council Reports

5.1.1 Councillor Brown reported on his attendance at the 2024 AKBLG convention in Radium.

5.1.2 Mayor's Report – Mayor Hewat provided a verbal summary of her written report.

#### 5.2 Committee Minutes

#### 5.3 Staff Reports

5.3.1 CAO Report – CAO Baker provided a verbal summary of his recent activities including updates regarding municipal operations.

5.3.2 Front Street Park Design

#### 5.4 Correspondence

5.4.1 2024.04.08 Ministry of Housing re Bill 16

5.4.2 2024.04.16 Schuks re: Ballfield

#### 5.5 2024.04.23 Circulation Package

### 6. Question Period – Nil

### 7. Business

#### 7.1 Road Closure Request – Langham Block Party

*To consider a request from the Langham Cultural Centre for a temporary closure of a portion of 5<sup>th</sup> Street on Saturday, June 8, 2024, for their 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary block party.*

89/2024

Moved, seconded and CARRIED

***THAT the portion of 5<sup>th</sup> Street south of A Avenue, between the Langham and the Legion, be temporarily closed to traffic from 11:30 – 4:30 on Saturday, June 8, 2024 for the Langham Cultural Centre’s 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary block party.***

#### 7.2 Banner Agreement – Request for Amendment

*To consider a request from the North Kootenay Lake Arts and Heritage Council to add a decorative banner to the light standard beside City Hall.*

90/2024

Moved, seconded and CARRIED

***THAT the agreement with the North Kootenay Lake Arts and Heritage Council be amended to include installation of a banner beside City Hall.***

#### 7.3 Signing Authority Updates

*To add Robert Baker as a signing authority with the Village’s financial institutions.*

91/2024

Moved, seconded and CARRIED

***THAT CAO Robert Baker be added as an authorized signatory for the Village of Kaslo at the Kootenay Savings Credit Union, Central 1 Credit Union, the Royal Bank and the Municipal Finance Authority.***

#### 7.4 Kaslo Jazz Etc Society – South Beach Temporary Use Permit

*To seek Council direction regarding an application for a Temporary Use Permit*

92/2024

Moved, seconded and CARRIED

***THAT the Village of Kaslo give notice of its intention to issue a Temporary Use Permit for Blocks 32, 33, 35 & 36 of DL209, KLD Plan NEP393, authorizing the operation of a campground from August 1-5, 2024 in conjunction with the 2024 Jazz Fest event.***

#### 7.5 Arena Reserve Withdrawal

*To consider a request from the Kaslo & District Arena Association for withdrawal from the Arena Reserve Fund.*



93/2024

Moved, seconded and CARRIED

***THAT \$2,181.96 be withdrawn from the Kaslo and Area D Arena Property Reserve Fund to cover the cost of repairs to the ice surfacer.***

7.6 **Five Year Financial Plan Bylaw**

*To consider giving first and second reading to the Five Year Financial Plan Bylaw.*

94/2024

Moved, seconded and CARRIED

***THAT 2024-2028 Five Year Financial Plan Bylaw No. 1302, 2024 be given first and second reading.***

8. **Late Items** – Nil

9. **In Camera Meeting** – Nil

10. **Raised from In Camera Meeting** – Nil

11. **Adjournment**

The meeting was adjourned at 6:39 p.m.

CERTIFIED CORRECT:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Corporate Officer

\_\_\_\_\_  
Mayor Hewat





## SPECIAL MEETING OF COUNCIL MINUTES

DATE: 2024.05.09

LOCATION:

Council Chambers – City Hall

TIME: 6:00 p.m.

413 Fourth Street, Kaslo

---

PRESENT:	Chair:	Mayor Hewat
	Councillors:	Brown, Lang, Leathwood
	Regrets:	Councillor Bird
	Staff:	CAO Baker, CFO Tynan, CO Allaway
	Public:	1

---

### 1. Call to Order

The meeting was called to order at 6:00 p.m.

### 2. Adoption of the Agenda

95/2024

Moved, seconded and CARRIED

***THAT the Agenda for the 2024.05.09 Council Meeting be adopted as presented.***

### 3. Question Period – Nil

### 4. Business

#### 4.1 2024-2028 Financial Plan Bylaw 1302, 2024

96/2024

Moved, seconded and CARRIED

***THAT the 2024-2028 Financial Plan Bylaw No. 1302, 2024 be given third reading.***

#### 4.2 Tax Rates Bylaw 1303, 2024

97/2024

Moved, seconded and CARRIED

***THAT Tax Rates Bylaw 1303, 2024 be given first, second and third reading.***

### 5. Late Items – Nil

### 6. Adjournment

The meeting was adjourned at 6:03 p.m.

CERTIFIED CORRECT:

---

Corporate Officer

---

Mayor Hewat



# Mayors Report

## Regular Council Meeting

Tuesday, May 14, 2024

The following is a summary of the meetings and/or events that I have participated in since my last written report as well as a list of upcoming meetings and events.

Please note that for Regional District meetings, I will only be reporting on items that have a direct impact on the Village of Kaslo.

### April 16

RDCK Community Sustainable Advisory Committee

- There was one resolution, which will be included with the April 18<sup>th</sup> Board meeting report.
- The June 11<sup>th</sup> meeting was moved to June 18<sup>th</sup> due to a conflict with the Federation of Canadian Municipalities Conference.

Kaslo and Area Chamber of Commerce

- Greg & Geri Brown and Wendy Stankevich with Emergency Support Services appeared as a delegation. They spoke regarding recruitment and what their role is during an emergency situation.
- Alana gave an update on May Days planning. The theme for the parade was discussed and it was decided that the theme will be the 70's in honour of the 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Langham Cultural Society.
- Kaslo Anthem: even though the competition was a couple of years ago, there was a submission received which we able to listen to.
- The executive positions were determined for the year.

### April 17

Joint Resource Recovery

- The resolutions passed will be included with the April 18<sup>th</sup> Board meeting report.
- See the agenda for this meeting on the RDCK website for the staff reports.

Committee of the Whole Budget meeting – the minutes were part of the April 23<sup>rd</sup> meeting.

### April 18 RDCK Board Meeting

This is the first meeting which was recorded for upload to the RDCK website.

There were delegations from:

2.5.1 Kootenay Freedom: Expanding the local climate literacy conversation,  
and

2.5.2 Forest Enhancement Society of BC (FESBC), OIB Nk Mip Forestry, Mercer Celgar on their Fibre Recovery Partnership.

There were several motions passed at the meeting as follows:

4.2.4 Community Sustainable Living Committee







## Mayors Report

That the Board direct staff to review the current Community Sustainable Living Advisory Committee Terms of Reference and bring forward a report for the June 18, 2024 CSLAC meeting.

### 4.2.5 Joint Resource Recovery Committee

That the Board authorize staff to enter into a Services Agreement with Brenton Industries Ltd for the HB Tailings Facility 2024 Erosion Control Works in the amount of \$87,49084 not including GST:

AND FURTHER that the Board Chair and Corporate Officer be authorized to sign the necessary documents;  
AND FURTHER that the costs be paid from Service S187 Central Sub-Region Resource Recovery.

That the Board accept the insurance deductible modification for SRK Consulting (Canada) Ltd's Professional Errors and Omissions Liability insurance to increase the deductible from \$50,000 to \$500,000;  
AND FURTHER, that the Board also accept the modification to the Professional Errors and Omissions Liability coverage to reduce the aggregate amount from \$10,000,000 to \$5,000,000.

That the Board authorize staff to proceed with Central Kootenay Invasive Species Society's 2024 Option #1 (Recommended) treatment options for all sites, which involves the use of herbicides and/or mechanical treatments to control invasive species dependent upon site specific conditions.

That the Board authorize staff to purchase six roll-off bins from Fusion West Manufacturing up to a total cost of \$103,445 (excluding GST) with the bins and cost to be evenly split by the West Resource Recovery Service S188 and Central Resource Recovery Service S187 and East Resource Recovery Service S186, Capital Expenditures;  
AND FURTHER, that the Chair and Corporate Officer be authorized to sign the necessary documents.

### 8.3 Bylaw 2960: Freedom of Information

Freedom of Information Bylaw No. 2960, 2024 was read a FIRST, SECOND, and THIRD time and ADOPTED.

#### 9.1.1 Award: Kootenay and Boundary Farm Advisory Contract

That the Board approve awarding the Kootenay and Boundary Farm Advisors contract to Keefer Ecological Services Ltd for five years from April 8, 2024, ending on April 8, 2029, as approved in the 2024-2028 Financial Plan for S100 General Administration; AND FURTHER, the Board Chair and Corporate Officer be authorized to sign the contract.

Prior to addressing the next item of business, members of the public were provided with 45 minutes to ask questions.

#### 9.1.3 RDCK Climate Action Next Steps

Due to the importance of this item to the public, there was extra time allowed for discussion and questions regarding the report and the recommendations in the report. Below is the resolution that was passed.

That the Board endorse the revised RDCK Climate Actions (option 1) as presented in the March 24, 2024 Board report from Paris Marshall Smith and Dauna Ditson.





## Mayors Report

April 19 to 21

AKBLG Conference in Radium

On Friday morning I went on the Canfor Mill Tour. We learned how the mill has adapted over time to changing markets, maximizing utilization and using their waste wood for power generation.

The Convention Opening Ceremony was held after lunch followed by the following sessions:  
A Changing Economic and Investment Landscape Requires New Thinking to Achieve Great Outcomes.

Strategic Reflections: Leveraging Lessons for the Future.

Panel: Local Government Flood and Wildfire Planning, Prevention & Response.

Saturday morning consisted of the 91<sup>st</sup> AGM and business meeting, including the resolutions session. I have included a copy of the resolutions.

Almost all of them were endorsed by the membership with a few exceptions #'s 3, 4, 9, 13, 21 and 24.  
Resolution #'s 22 & 23 were withdrawn by their sponsors.

There were 2 regional resolutions submitted:

Kootenay and Boundary Patient Transportation to Kelowna for Medical Care was endorsed.

Expanding the Speculation and Vacancy Tax was not endorsed.

The afternoon started with a Fireside Chat with Parliamentary Secretary for Rural Development, Roly Russell and Past UBCM President Wendy Booth.

This was followed by sessions on:

Building Climate Resilience Together: Intersectoral Community Actions to Adapt to a Changing Climate.

The Economics of Community Resilience.

When Good Decisions aren't popular.

Sunday morning there were a few final sessions:

UNDRIP and Local Governments.

Navigating Public Discourse Within the Current Municipal Environment.

The conference ended with a Keynote was Thriving Through Adversity – Embracing Passion and Resilience by Alan Tenta, the winner of the 2023 survival reality TV show “Alone”.

Here is the link to the presentations made during the conference sessions.

[https://akblg.ca/presentations.html#2024\\_AGM](https://akblg.ca/presentations.html#2024_AGM)

The social events were the welcome reception held at Radium Hot Springs Pools and the Banquet held at the Radium Golf Course.

April 23 Regular Meeting of Council.

April 26

Joint Province of BC/Sinixt Confederacy Training in Nelson. Councillor Bird and I attended this training session.





## Mayors Report

There were approximately 200 people who attended, and they included representatives from the Local Government, industry, educators, utility companies and indigenous peoples including several members of their board.

The goals of this training are to provide a background on Sinixt traditional territory in British Columbia, engagement/consultation with the Sinixt Confederacy moving forward following the Desautel decision and allow a forum for discussion.

Opening remarks were provided by Shelly Boyd.

This was followed by a presentation of Key Provincial Messages by the Ministry of Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation.

Eileen Delehanty Pearkes then did a presentation on the Sinixt Ethnohistoric Report.

Shelly Boyd presented on Sinixt Culture, Territory and Tradition.

After lunch, there was an opportunity for people to ask the presenters questions.

The next presentation was on the Sinixt Confederacy and Implementation of the Desautel decision by the Sinixt Confederacy/Colville Confederated Tribes (CCT) Staff followed by an additional question period.

The day ended with a summary of the key messages by Sinixt Confederacy/CCT Leadership and a closing by Shelly Boyd.

Here is the link if you wish to learn more about the Sinixt. [www.sinixt.com](http://www.sinixt.com).

### May 1 to 3

#### **Field Trip: Silvery Slocan Bus Tour**

On this full day field trip join local historian, Greg Nesteroff, on a tour of significant heritage sites around the Central Kootenays. Including interpretation provided by the Nikkei Internment Memorial Centre, the SS Moyie, and the Lower Kootenay Band at Kootenay Lake. Learn about the communities and heritage that makes this region unique.

The first stop was the Nikkei Internment Memorial Centre. Ruby Truly told the story of the history of the internment in New Denver and the development of the site.

This was followed by a trip to Sandon. On the way from New Denver, Hal Wright, gave a history of the site. Once there, we split into 2 groups to tour the power plant and the museum.

We then made our way to Kaslo, where we again split into 2 groups, with some getting a guided tour of the SS Moyie by Tom Satterly and the other group toured the Masonic Lodge with Tyler Dobie and City Hall with Elizabeth Scarlett. I continued the tour of the upper floor of City Hall for the 2<sup>nd</sup> group and answered questions about the restoration project.

Our last stop prior to returning to Nelson, was the JB Fletcher store. Tammy White gave a history of the building and its restoration on the trip from Kaslo to Ainsworth.

#### **Opening Reception at Nelson & District Chamber of Commerce**

We are hosting our opening reception with light food and drinks at the historic CPR Station in Nelson, lovingly restored by the Nelson & District Chamber of Commerce. Come along to catch up with friends and colleagues from across the province. Tours of the restored station will be available for those who are interested in the project.

On Thursday, there was a Ktunaxa welcome followed by opening remarks by Kirstin Clausen, ED for Heritage BC, Leslie Payne, City of Nelson, Aimee Watson, RDCK Chair and Britney Dack, Board Chair, Heritage BC.





## Mayors Report

### **Keynote Speech: Training the Human Lens on Heritage**

If history is a collection of memories, then the memories that we share become the stories of our communities. These stories shape our culture, identity and heritage. In our opening plenary, award-winning Nelson-based filmmaker Amy Bohigian invites you to consider who gets space in conversations about how we remember the past and envision our future, asking the question, “How are our communities concerned with including the missing voices?”. Through the lens of her work as a filmmaker, Amy explores why it is important to tell these untold stories, and shares how an inclusive and collaborative approach to storytelling works to reflect, enrich, and even rewrite the narrative of a community.

### **Place Names and the History of the Land**

Recognizing Indigenous place names is one key way to implement the United Nations Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP). The session will highlight different initiatives across BC that are doing this work. Presentations will share how place name recognition fosters the understanding of the deep histories of the land and support the revitalization of Indigenous languages and cultures.

### **Tools for Heritage Recognition: Centering Community Values**

For decades, heritage processes in BC have centered on the development of lists or registers to recognize significant heritage places in our communities. While heritage values have evolved, registers remain one of the key tools available to communities interested in documenting heritage that matters to them. In this session, our presenters share their projects that activate and move beyond the listed Heritage Registry, showcasing the Provincial Heritage Branch’s new public-facing Provincial Register and the Vancouver Heritage Foundation’s Places That Matter Community History Resource website. The session will conclude with a discussion about your motivations for seeking heritage recognition, and brainstorming additional ways that your community can achieve your heritage recognition goals.

### **Workshop – Non-Profit Fund Development: Building Our Relationships for a New Way Forward**

One of the most widely experienced struggles for heritage and cultural organizations is financial stability. Transactional relationships, repetitive processes, and navigating bureaucratic granting systems all pose challenges to meeting the goals of your organization leading to scarcity mindsets and staff burnout. This session will explore how heritage and cultural organizations can work together through centering relationships, leading with values, and remaining open to new ways to approach the work for greatest impact. The session will conclude with an activity that encourages you to think about your network through a mindset of abundance and with a call to action to take into your own work.

### **Awards Reception and Ceremony at the Capitol Theatre in Nelson Upcoming Meetings**

Join friends and colleagues to celebrate the 2024 Heritage BC award winners at the beautiful Capitol Theatre in downtown Nelson. Before the awards ceremony, mingle and catch-up with your peers, then come together in the restored theatre for the award announcements.

The highlight of the evening was the Kootenay Lake SS Moyie Historic Site & Kaslo Visitor Centre on receiving a 2024 Honor award for the SS Moyie Outer Deck and Weather Deck Rehabilitation!

Accepting the award on behalf of the Board are Past President Gillian Froese and Project Manager Kit Ashenurst.

Also in attendance were Board President Sarah Sinclair and Secretary Elizabeth Scarlett.

### **Plenary Panel: Prioritizing Ourselves – Approaches to mental health when working in heritage**





## Mayors Report

Across the province, heritage practitioners and advocates are experiencing a wide range of reactions to our efforts to be more truthful and inclusive in heritage interpretation and decision-making. In this panel, our speakers reflect on their experiences working in heritage as these ongoing changes take place in the sector. They will answer the questions: How are shifting perspectives on reconciliation, inclusion, and telling the whole truth of our histories resulting in mental health pressures for those who are working in the sector? And how can we navigate this and protect ourselves while staying true to the values of this work?

### Networking Event (Roundtables)

Join your colleagues for a new take on Heritage BC's tradition of peer roundtables. Reflect and brainstorm with colleagues about how you approach heritage in your home community, and what prioritizing people could look like in practice.

### For the Community – Transforming Heritage Buildings for People

Heritage advocates have long articulated the value that heritage buildings bring to our communities. Historic places like sites of worship or civic buildings help tell the history of what our communities valued historically. This session looks to the future, asking what are the new layers of history and heritage that we are adding to the older buildings in our community. Join our presenters to see how organizations in the Kootenays are taking older buildings with historic significance and connecting them with their present-day communities through creative transformations and updates that are outside the site's original use.

### Language Revitalization and Technology: Tools for Empowering Communities

With 2022-2032 declared as the Decade of Indigenous Languages, language is becoming internationally recognized for the pivotal role that it plays in cultural revitalization and heritage stewardship. At the same time, digital technology has become an emerging tool to connect with language learners across generations. Both a barrier to entry and a democratizing form of access, this session explores the impact of technology on this important work. Join Dr. Christopher Horsethief, Stevey Seymour, Justin Davis and Thomas Whitton for a dialogue about their experiences in leveraging technology for language revitalization in their communities.

### Closing Reception at the Nelson Museum, Gallery & Archive

Come together at the end of the conference in the Nelson Museum, Archives and Gallery for appetizers and drinks with your fellow delegates. The museum will be offering free tours of the Nelson Cold War Bunker, and delegates can tour their new exhibit, *VisuAlchemy*, the culmination of Nelson-based artist, Judy Wapp's prolific career.

May 7            Webinar: Your Role in the EOC Policy Group.

### Upcoming Meetings

May 9            Special Budget Meeting

May 10          Seniors Coffee with CAO Baker





## Mayors Report

- May 13 Economic Development Commission.  
Accessibility Committee.  
Health Advisory Committee.
- May 14 Imagine Kootenay Steering Committee meeting.  
Regular Meeting of Council.
- May 15 Joint Resource Recovery Committee
- May 16 RDCK Board Meeting
- May 22 Emergency Program Executive Committee
- May 22 to 25 Columbia Basin Trust Board Meeting in Golden

Respectfully submitted,  
Mayor Suzan Hewat



## **Sinixt Ethnohistoric Training Session. Nelson, April 26 2024**

Mayor Hewat and I attended this training session together. Also from Kaslo was Jeff Reyden, Woodlands Manager for the Kaslo and District Community Forest. The learning opportunity was presented by leaders of the Arrow Lakes Tribe (Sinixt) and others from the Confederation of Tribes of the Colville Reservation. All who spoke, save James Baxter who heads up the Nelson Office of the Sinixt, were current citizens of the United States.

To say that there is a lot to unpack after this day-long training session is an understatement.

In a consistent and rigorous manner, the theme that emerged was that the homeland of the Sinixt includes a large chunk of the Kootenays. The territory to which the Sinixt lay exclusive claim includes the Upper Columbia in Canada to the north; a smaller portion of land in the United States – almost as far south as Spokane; its eastern border the height of land of the Monashees; and its westernmost boundary: Kootenay Lake/height of land of the Purcell Mountain Range.

Note that I use the term “exclusive claim.” Shelly Boyd, chief spokesperson for the Sinixt at our presentation, refuted any idea of “shared territory.”

Historical documents and maps dating between 1811 and 1848 back this up. These documents formed the basis of a successful claim in the Supreme Court of Canada that Sinixt tribal members, currently residing in the U.S., are Aboriginal Peoples of Canada whose rights to hunting and fishing in their Canadian territory are protected under Section 35 of the Canadian Constitution.

So why do most of the living Sinixt now live south of the Canadian border? Through various means, the Crown managed to relocate the majority of Sinixt families to south of the 49th Parallel prior to 1848. In the vacuum created by their absence, the Ktnunaxa and possibly the Syilx Okanagan Nation moved into the territory.

Issues:

- The implications of the Supreme Court decision recognizing the traditional territory of the Sinixt have yet to be written into BC legislation. BC has been slow to finalize the documents that would require a duty to consult by anyone acting in a manner that would impact the fishing and hunting rights of the Sinixt. Currently there is not a consultative framework, but it is coming.
- The elephant in the room (as it was termed by a Fortis representative during the question session) : The duty to consult and recognize the Ktnunaxa in land acknowledgements made here on Kootenay Lake.  
Shelly Boyd reiterated that the Sinixt reject the idea of shared territory. In former days, the Sinixt and the Ktnunaxa were foes. Yet, they are neighbours now and there is no harm in acknowledging the presence of neighbours. As for the Syilx people, or North Okanagan band, it was asserted that they really have no basis for claiming any part of Sinixt territory for themselves.
- Competing exclusive claims for Kaslo: When we were revising the OCP not that long ago, one committee member, Nancy Gibson, shared a document written by her son-in-law. The document made the case that the Ktnunaxa were the only band who had the right to claim Kaslo as part of



its homeland. I've been in touch with her and plan to meet up with her daughter and her partner in the summer when they will be in Kaslo (they own a summer home here.)

It should be noted that the documented settlement sites of the Sinixt in Canada are clustered on the Arrow Lakes. The closest documented Sinixt settlement to Kaslo is near Balfour. Also, I am skipping several hours of information we were exposed to about the environmental work that Sinixt are engaged in, but you can find out much more about their political structure and ongoing research at [sinixt.com](http://sinixt.com).

### **AKBLG Conference April 19-22 in Radium Hot Springs**

I'd like to express my appreciation for this opportunity. Attending conferences such as this one where so much information is shared and many personal connections are made with other representatives gives oxygen to the spark that made me want to get into local government in the first place.

The conference started for me with a tour of the Canfor mill. Our tour guide was also a former mayor of Radium Hot Springs, so was more than usually invested in the prosperity of the town.

The theme of the conference was resilience, and the presentations responded to the theme by focussing on economic resilience, disaster emergency management, hazard assessment, and the ability of elected officials and municipal staff to respond appropriately and communicate effectively in times of crisis or when there is acrimony. There was also a presentation about UNDRIP, and how to begin the process of reconciliation.

All of the presenters were knowledgeable and shared what funding options are available and offered ways to follow up for more information. Some items, like Emergency Management protocols, will become mandatory while others, like Hazard/Risk Assessments may soon be, but that, right now, the province is short on detail and have allocated only minimal funding for the purpose. Also, that First Nations collaboration/consulting requirements are up against a lack of capacity on the part of First Nations to deal with the mountain of referrals coming their way.

I spoke briefly with the assistant to Roly Russell, parliamentary secretary for rural affairs about the economic impact of the ever-changing BC Building Code, but he basically told me "safety first." I also spoke with a representative from Interior Health who, although very nice, managed to not make any reply at all when I tried to get more information about the possibility of a community dialysis clinic at the Kootenay Lake Hospital.

When it came to discussions about Council conduct and the state of public discourse, one thing that was apparent to me was that we are pretty fortunate here. A wise comment was how important it was to insist on clarity when we establish standards for conduct and ensure that there are mechanisms by which they can be implemented.

I appreciated being able to be part of bringing Kaslo's voice to the voting on resolutions. Although Kaslo Council did not submit a resolution we do get to support the ones that we feel should be brought to the attention of the Union of BC Municipalities and from there to higher levels of government.



## **Firesmart**

I checked out the recent fire mitigation work on the south side of the river. The manual thinning work by the river trail looks very park-like. A lot more sunlight is hitting the forest floor and the dappled light, in my opinion, makes the first part of the southside river trail more pleasant. I was surprised at the size of the piles in the flat section across the highway from the golf course. Jessie Lay, our Firesmart Coordinator, says those piles are isolated enough from other fuels and will likely be burned in the fall. I met with Jessie to brainstorm next steps for the Downtown One Firesmart neighbourhood. She will be meeting with a Protection Protection Specialist at the end of May who, she hopes, will help her figure out what fire mitigation actions to prioritize. The idea is that, sometime mid to late June, we will have a draft long-term plan ready for comment that can be presented to interested parties who live or work in the Downtown One neighbourhood.

## Report on Heritage BC Conference in Nelson, May 1-3, 2024

I attended the Heritage BC Conference on Thursday and Friday, May 2 and 3<sup>rd</sup>. It was a very nice, well organized conference at the Prestige in Nelson.

The theme was Prioritizing People and there was a variety of sessions that focussed on not only the physical aspects of heritage work but also the emotional.

The keynote speaker was Amy Bohigian, who is a Nelson resident, and an award winning filmmaker. Her message was about telling our stories especially the untold ones. She showed an interesting project she did using only pictures to tell stories of different peoples in the area. Her message was to ensure that we include all the voices in our history. Her work can be seen on the Knowledge Network.

There were several breakout sessions to choose from. My first session was on Telling Our Own Stories and included the director of the newly opened Chinese Canadian museum in Vancouver. It was a very informative talk about the Chinese and how the museum came to be open. The second presenter was Charlie Cook who's focus was on Queer history. He is a Programs Director at MONOVA. It was also interesting to hear how he was collecting resources about the history of Queer folk as well as Two Spirit. The third presenter, Shayna Jones, was unable to attend.

After lunch I chose Craftmanship Building Heritage and Training the new Generation. There were 4 presenters all representing their craft in restoring or remembering and ensuring that they do not get lost. There were 2 ladies who talked about and showed us the Doukhobor crafts of quilting, rug braiding and stitching. The second was a stonemason from Victoria who restores building with stonework. This is a craft that is hard to find in BC as there is no formal stone mason course in BC though there is bricklaying. The last one was an indigenous craftsman who finds and restores sturgeon nosed canoes and builds Tule houses.

The second afternoon session was First People's Archaeology telling stories through the history of the land. The one presenter, Shelly Boyd, told very interesting stories about the finding of sacred Sinixt burial grounds when their people was identified as extinct and their journey to be recognized.

Friday, May 2

Morning was a panel with 4 women who spoke on Approaches to Mental health when working in the heritage sector. Interesting to hear their individual stories, which were very emotional.

The second part of the morning were roundtable discussions where we answered 4 questions.

After lunch more concurrent sessions on TRC calls to action for municipalities. I am including the link to the report used to address the challenges that municipalities have in incorporating the calls to action. The discussion was led by a woman who is the executive director of Woman Transforming Cities.

[TRC Calls to Action | WTC \(womentransformingcities.org\)](https://www.womentransformingcities.org/)

Councillor Leathwood

PREPARED BY: Catherine Allaway, Corporate Officer

DATE: April 22, 2024

SUBJECT: Development Permit Amendment Application – 331 Front Street (1896 Building)

**SUMMARY:** An application for an amendment to Development Permit 2024-01, issued in February 2024 for the 1896 Building located at 331 Front Street, has been received and reviewed by staff. The proposed development clearly meets the Heritage and Commercial Core Development Permit Area requirements outlined in the Official Community Plan and has been approved at the staff level.

**DISCUSSION:**

The following material was consulted in relation to the application:

- Village of Kaslo Official Community Plan – Heritage and Commercial Core DPA
- Building Design Guidelines
- Colour Design Guidelines
- Village of Kaslo Community Heritage Register

The following elements were considered during the evaluation process:

- General form & character
- Pattern
- Secondary Facades
- Façade Elements (exterior wall materials, wall openings, ornamentation, cornice treatments)
- Colour (historic colours, colour schemes)

**RATIONALE:**

Criterion	Comments
General form & character	The proposed changes are all confined to the secondary façade of the building and are consistent with the overall form and character of the existing building. The addition of the Juliet balcony is acceptable as it does not affect the building’s front façade.
Streetscape style	No changes proposed, no concerns.
Setback	No changes proposed, no concerns.
Scale	No changes proposed, no concerns.
Proportion	The size and shape of the upper windows will remain unchanged. All upper windows should have decorative muntins, whether they open or not.
Pattern	Key character defining elements are being maintained (transom window above front door, front pillars, front doors, brick details and window patterns). The additional openings will not change the overall pattern of the building exterior.

Secondary Facades	The proposed development will add one main floor window, one upper floor window and one upper floor door with Juliet balcony. These changes will not significantly alter the character of the secondary façades.
Maintenance	Changing the window material from wood to aluminum clad wood is acceptable to reduce maintenance.
Façade Elements	The proposed changes will not affect the character defining elements of the front building façade.
Colour	Window trim colours will follow the Colour Guidelines.

April 14, 2024

Cassidy Jakovickas  
164 Wood Duck Dr  
Sanger, CA 93657

Re: Amendment to Development Permit at 331 Front St, Kaslo

Dear Planning Staff,

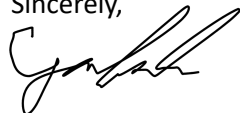
Thank you for your consideration and review of our development permit amendment. As we have progressed through the construction process, we have determined that three new openings are needed. We have corresponded extensively with the building inspector at the RDCK and we have their support for these openings. Our architect has reviewed all code and safety requirements related to these openings to ensure they are compliant. The building inspector instructed us to engage with a structural engineer to move forward. Accordingly, Bolen Engineering has prepared the drawings, installation instructions, and the schedule B that will be added to our existing building permit. The three new openings are as follows (numbers correspond to engineer drawings):

1. New window in the living room of 102
2. New window in the bedroom of 201
3. New door in 201 with a juliet balcony

All openings will be consistent with the material and design previously described in our approved development permit. Please note the rendering depicts a new opening in the commercial space that we've decided to not move forward with.

I respectfully request that our development permit amendment be approved. I am available any time for a call or through email with any comments or questions.

Sincerely,



Cassidy Jakovickas



**PROJECT NAME**

331 FRONT STREET RENOVATION

**ADDRESS**

331 FRONT STREET  
KASLO BC  
VOG1M0

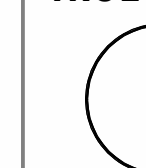
**CLIENT**

OWNER

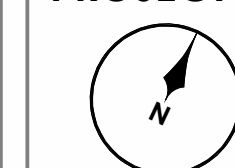
**DRAWING NOTES**

**SEAL**

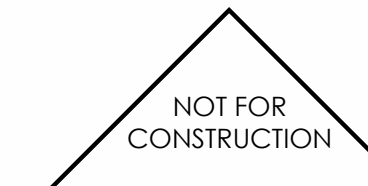
**TRUE**



**PROJECT**



**USE**



**REVISIONS/HISTORY**

DATE	NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
2024-02-08	0	IFC

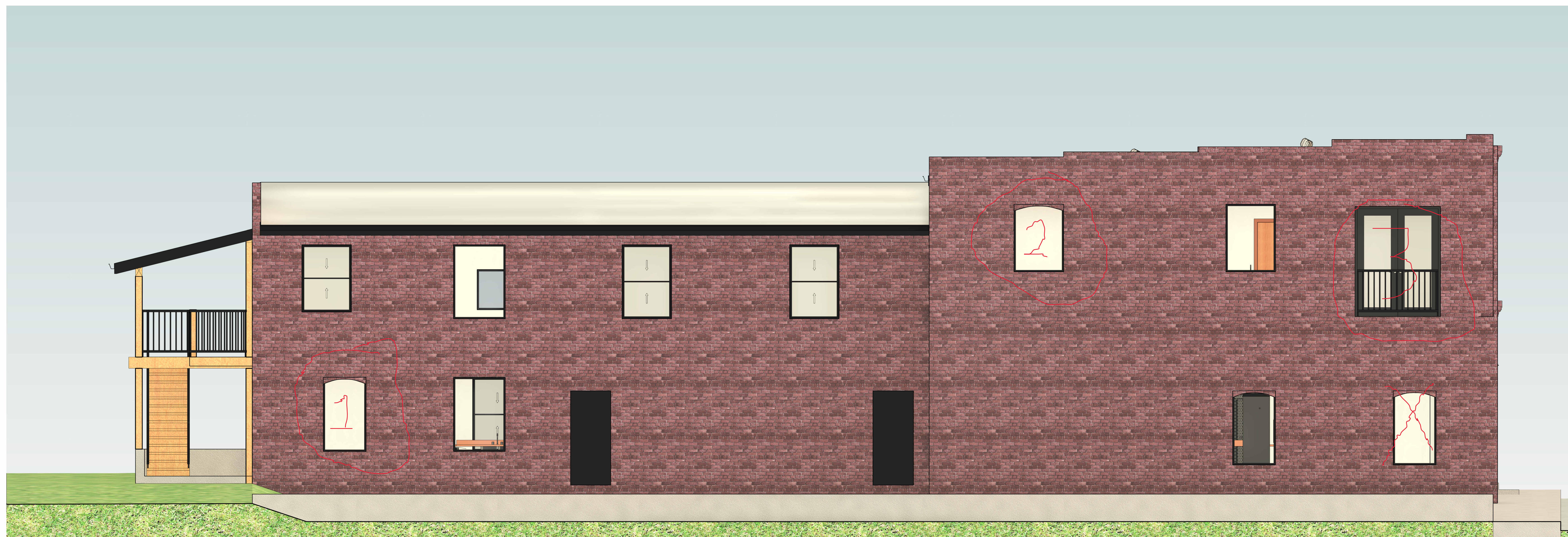
**SHEET NAME**

ELEVATIONS

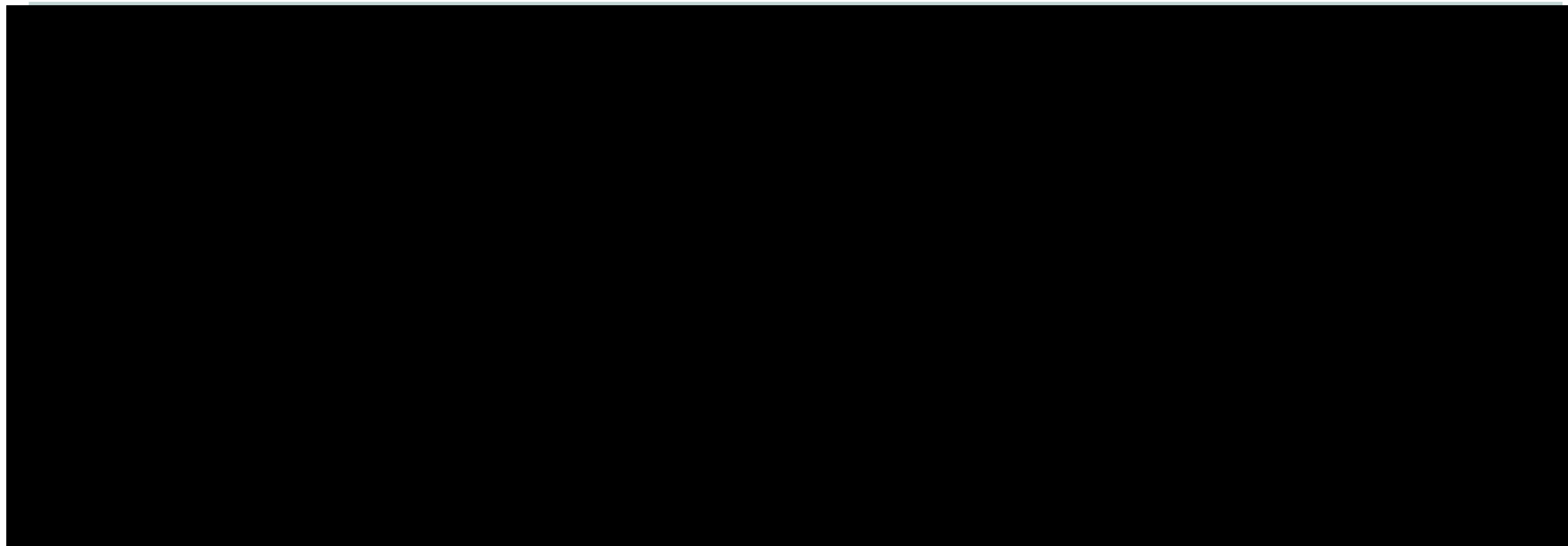
**SHEET NO.**

**A11**

**REV. NO.**



**1 EAST-RENDER**  
1/4" = 1'-0"





PREPARED BY: Karissa Stroshein, LA

DATE: April 17, 2024

SUBJECT: DP 2024-05 – McCallum, 715 Balfour Ave

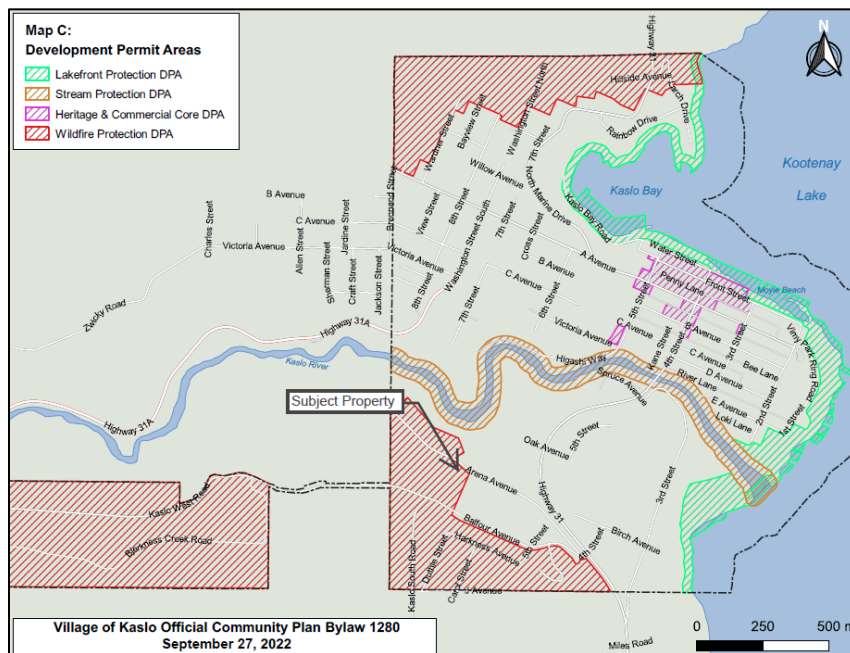
**PURPOSE:** This application requests a Wildfire Development Permit review for construction of a storage shed.

**DECISION:** Wildfire Development Permit application DP 2024-05 is approved without conditions.

**ANALYSIS:**

- A. **Background:** The applicant, Garth McCallum proposes to construct a storage shed at 715 Balfour Avenue:  
 LOT 1 DISTRICT LOT 209A KOOTENAY DISTRICT PLAN NEP88525  
 PID: 027-810-976

The property is within the Wildfire Development Permit Area, as defined in Section 16.6 and Map C of the Official Community Plan, Bylaw 1280. The Wildfire Protection DPA is established for the purpose of protection from hazardous conditions, pursuant to 488(1)(b) and 492(2)(a), (c) and (d) of the Local Government Act, by encouraging development to be resilient to natural hazards and climate change, largely by following Fire Smart guidelines for building materials and landscaping.



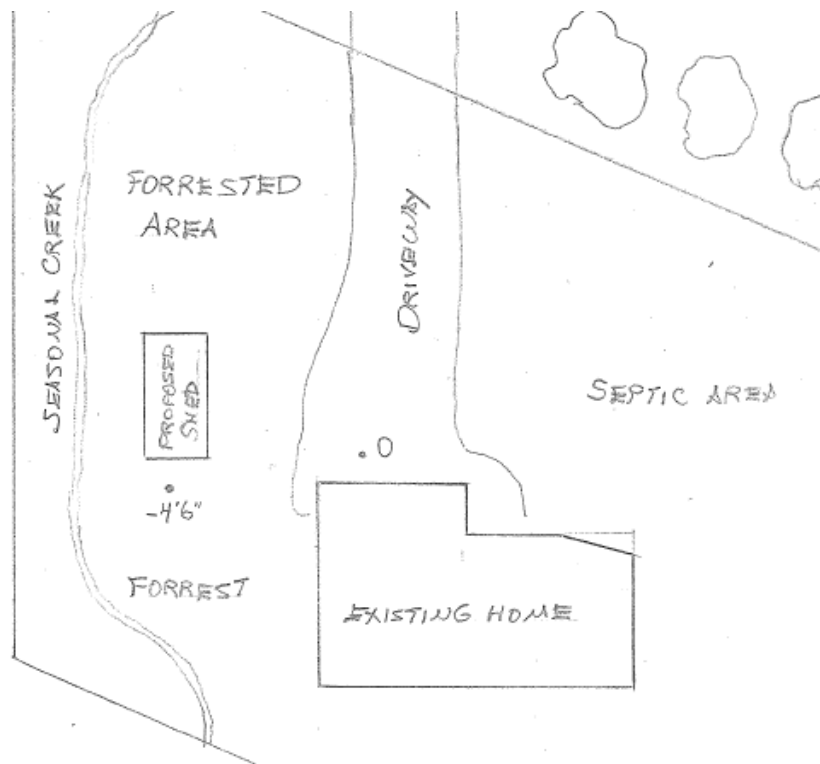
The Wildfire DPA is intended to be more educational than restrictive. It raises awareness of fire-resistant building design and landscaping practices. A FireSmart Home Assessment may be required. For approval, an applicant needs to show how they have considered wildfire protection or justify why certain measures are not taken.

Within the Wildfire Protection DPA, no new construction of a dwelling, addition, or accessory structure for which a building permit is required is allowed without a Wildfire Protection Development Permit.

A permit issued under this section in relation may include:

1. requirements respecting the character of the development, including landscaping, and the siting, form, exterior design and finish of buildings and other structures, and;
2. establishing restrictions on the type and placement of trees and other vegetation in proximity to the development.

B. **Discussion:** The applicant provided plans for the storage shed including a FireSmart Home Assessment that was completed in 2021. A follow up site visit was conducted by the Kaslo FireSmart Coordinator with the homeowner displaying excellent understanding of FireSmart principals.



The carport will be constructed of smart panel siding and asphalt shingled roofing. The existing home is wood construction, but the owner recognizes the importance of FireSmart-ing their property to reduce the risk of a wildfire spreading to the structure.

C. **Conclusion**

The applicant has already thought about ways of making their property and proposed home fire resistant, so the application can be approved without conditions. Wildfire Development Permit



DP 2024-05 will be issued by the CAO under the authority of the Official Community Plan and Development Procedures Bylaw.

D. **Attachments:** None.

**CAO COMMENTS:**

APPROVED FOR SUBMISSION TO COUNCIL:



---

Robert Baker, Chief Administrative Officer

April 17, 2024

---

Date



**KASLO  
MAYOR'S REPORT  
QUARTER 1, 2024**

**Kaslo RCMP Detachment**

335 A Avenue

PO Box 632

Kaslo, BC V0G 1M0

Telephone (250) 353-2225 Fax (250) 353-2226

**Village of Kaslo**

Box 576

312 4th Street

Kaslo, BC V0G 1M0

April 3, 2024

Dear Mayor Hewat:

**RE: Quarterly Crime Statistics - January/ February / March**

CRIME CATEGORIES	KASLO Q1 2023	KASLO Q1 2024	South of Kaslo to Balfour Q1 2024	North of Kaslo Q1 2024	Total Q1 2024
Homicide / Attempted Homicide	0	0	0	0	0
Assaults	1	1	1	0	2
Sexual Offences	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0
Auto Theft	0	0	0	1	1
Break and Enters	0	0	0	0	0
Theft From Motor Vehicle	1	0	2	0	2
Drug Investigations	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Collisions	3	4	1	1	6
Motor Vehicle Collisions W Fatality	0	0	0	0	0
Impaired Driving - CC	0	0	0	0	0
Impaired Driving - MVA (IRPs)	1	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PERSONS/VIOLENT CC	5	3	1	1	5
TOTAL PROPERTY CC	14	5	7	1	13
TOTAL OTHER CC	6	1	4	1	6
TOTAL CRIMINAL CODE (CC)	25	9	12	3	24
TOTAL CALLS FOR SERVICE	140	38	42	31	111

COMMUNITY	KASLO Q1 2023	KASLO Q1 2024	South Q1 2024	North Q1 2024	Total Q1 2024
Files with youth negative contacts	0	0	0	0	0
Mental Health Related Calls	20	11	5	3	19
Files involving Alcohol / Drugs	6	6	5	0	11
Domestic Violence Files	1	0	0	0	0

Should you have any questions or concerns, or should you wish to discuss these statistics, please do not hesitate to contact me at 250-353-2225.

Yours truly,

Harland Venema, Cpl., NCO I/C  
Kaslo RCMP Detachment



Elling Speirs & Miranda Halliday  
Philip Pedini



Gabriel Speirs  
Al Smith



Kathy Boehkle  
Alexandra & Miriam Halliday



Randy Morse



Suzan Clancy



Chelsea Neville







Yvonne Boyd  
Oiseau



Kentree Speirs  
Nathanja Gingerich



Echo Penner  
Becky Ashenhurst



Reille Oswald



Kate O'Keefe







Christine Parton  
Jarvis McKarmic (side 1)



Sabrina Edwards  
Jarvis McKarmic (side 2)



Jessie Speirs



Rin Youngman





## Karissa Stroshein

---

**Subject:** Congratulations on your Heritage BC Award!

**From:** Nathalie Lim Picard <npicard@heritagebc.ca>  
**Sent:** Monday, March 11, 2024 11:52 AM  
**To:** Karissa Stroshein <admin@kaslo.ca>; Sarah Sinclair  
**Subject:** Congratulations on your Heritage BC Award!

Dear Suzan Hewat,

Thank you for submitting a nomination for *SS Moyie Outer Deck and Weather Envelope Rehabilitation* to our awards program. The jury met last week, and I am pleased to let you know your nominee will receive an **Honour Award** in the Conservation category.

To the Kootenay Lake Historical Society: ***Congratulations!*** This remarkable project, largely driven by volunteers, is a testament to authentic conservation practices adhering to the Standards and Guidelines. The dedication to upholding authenticity in conservation efforts is truly commendable. We are excited to celebrate your amazing work!

Please read below for important information on the awards process.

### **Sharing your Award:**

Heritage BC will be celebrating our award winners at our annual Conference on Thursday May 2nd in Nelson BC. Then, we will publish a press release and share posts on social media to publicize the news.

Please check the award winner information here. If there are any changes that you would like made to the above text, let us know before 9am on Monday March 25th.

### **SS Moyie Outer Deck and Weather Envelope Rehabilitation**

Sarah Sinclair, President, Kootenay Lake Historical Society  
Kit Ashenhurst, Director, Kootenay Lake Historical Society  
Elizabeth Scarlett, Secretary, Kootenay Lake Historical Society  
Gillian Froese, Past President, Kootenay Lake Historical Society

Please wait until after Thursday May 2nd to make any public announcements. We will send you additional quotes that you can use to share your news well before the announcement date.

### **Preparing for the Awards Ceremony:**

This year's awards reception will take place on **Thursday May 2nd from 7:00 - 9:00 pm at the The Capitol Theatre in Nelson** during our [2024 Heritage BC Conference](#). Award winners interested in attending the conference can [register now](#) using the discount code *AWARDS2024* to receive a special rate of \$349.00.

For those who only wish to attend the May 2nd ceremony, please **RSVP to this email to confirm your attendance** and if you will be bringing a guest. You and your guest may attend the awards reception for free. Any additional attendees who are not registered for the conference must purchase reception tickets [here](#).

If no winners can be present to receive the award, we will do our best to send a Heritage BC staff member to your community to present the award there. This may be several weeks after the award reception, and is dependent on location and timing.

Congratulations again for your successful nomination, and we look forward to celebrating with you on May 2nd!

Warm Regards,  
Nathalie

--

**Nathalie Lim Picard** (she/her)  
Heritage Program Coordinator  
604-417-7243 ext. 103



► Follow us [@heritagebc](https://twitter.com/heritagebc)

► [Subscribe to our bi-weekly newsletter](#)

*As an organization of provincial scope, Heritage BC recognizes that its members, and the local history and heritage they seek to preserve, occupy the lands and territories of B.C.'s Indigenous peoples. Heritage BC asks its members to reflect on the places where they reside and work, and to respect the diversity of cultures and experiences that form the richness of our provincial heritage. [Learn more about on whose land you live.](#)*





School District 8  
Kootenay Lake

J V Humphries School  
Box 577, Kaslo, B.C. V0G 1M0  
Telephone: (250) 353 2227 Fax: (250) 353 7434  
Web: [www.sd8.bc.ca](http://www.sd8.bc.ca) <http://jvh.sd8.bc.ca/>

April 23, 2024

Village of Kaslo  
PO Box 576  
Kaslo, B.C  
Suzan Hewat [admin@kaslo.ca](mailto:admin@kaslo.ca)

Re: Village of Kaslo Bursary

Dear Ms. Hewat,

I am writing on behalf of our school and graduating students to express our gratitude for your bursary support these past many years. Funding a college or university education is a big undertaking and your generosity has made a difference. We continue to be deeply impressed with what our students accomplish as they delve into post-secondary education.

**(You have already sent funds for this year, so no need to send additional funding for 2024)**

We invite your representative to attend the 2024 graduation ceremonies to make the presentation of your bursary. The ceremony this year takes place on Saturday June 22nd. Please reach out to the school if you would like to attend.

Yours truly,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Ron Sherman".

Ron Sherman  
Principal, Kaslo Family of Schools  
J.V. Humphries - Kaslo (K-12)  
250-353-2227

## Karissa Stroshein

---

**Subject:** 2024.05.13 Accessibility Meeting

---

**From:** Lawna Bourassa [REDACTED]

**Sent:** Friday, May 3, 2024 9:14 PM

**To:** Karissa Stroshein <[admin@kaslo.ca](mailto:admin@kaslo.ca)>; Catherine Allaway <[allaway@kaslo.ca](mailto:allaway@kaslo.ca)>; Cheryl King McKinnon [REDACTED] Karin Fraser [REDACTED] >; Mayor Hewat <[mayor@kaslo.ca](mailto:mayor@kaslo.ca)>; Molly Leathwood <[leathwood@kaslo.ca](mailto:leathwood@kaslo.ca)>; Russell Semenoff [REDACTED]

**Subject:** Re: 2024.05.13 Accessibility Meeting

Hi Karissa,

Just to let everyone know we have moved out of the area and I will no longer be able to participate with the accessibility Committee.

*Lawna*



## BRITISH COLUMBIA

VIA EMAIL

Ref. 63107

May 6, 2024

Her Worship Suzan Hewat  
Mayor of the Village of Kaslo  
PO Box 576  
Kaslo BC V0G 1M0  
Email: [mayor@kaslo.ca](mailto:mayor@kaslo.ca); [admin@kaslo.ca](mailto:admin@kaslo.ca)

Dear Mayor Suzan Hewat:

I would like to thank you and your delegation for such an informative meeting with ministry representatives at last year's Union of BC Municipalities Annual Convention held in Vancouver. I am pleased that our governments had the chance to connect in-person and I apologize for the delay in my reply.

As the Minister of Housing, I write to acknowledge the topics we discussed during our meeting, including possibilities for shovel-ready housing projects in rural communities.

Regarding the suggested expansion of Abbey Manor, I have been informed that the building is owned and operated by the non-profit, Kaslo and District Senior Citizens Shelter Society. An option the society may want to consider is submitting a project proposal to the Community Housing Fund (CHF). The next CHF Request for Proposals is intended to be issued in late 2024 or early 2025. Applicants are encouraged to start planning for submission by having discussions with partners, including BC Housing. More information about the CHF can be found on BC Housing's website at:

[www.bchousing.org/projects-partners/funding-opportunities/CHF](http://www.bchousing.org/projects-partners/funding-opportunities/CHF)

Another option for consideration is the Project Development Fund (PDF) which provides funding for eligible groups who have an affordable housing proposal and need additional support to advance their project to prepare a more comprehensive and competitive proposal. More information about the PDF can be found on BC Housing's website here: [www.bchousing.org/projects-partners/funding-opportunities/project-development-fund](http://www.bchousing.org/projects-partners/funding-opportunities/project-development-fund).

.../2

---

**Office of the  
Minister of Housing**

Website:  
[www.gov.bc.ca/housing](http://www.gov.bc.ca/housing)

Mailing Address:  
PO Box 9074 Stn Prov Govt  
Victoria BC V8W 9E9  
Phone: 236 478-3970

Location:  
Parliament Buildings  
Victoria BC V8V 1X4  
Email: [HOUS.Minister@gov.bc.ca](mailto:HOUS.Minister@gov.bc.ca)

Her Worship Suzan Hewat  
Page 2

For any additional questions regarding funding for the expansion of Abbey Manor, you may contact Tyler Baker, BC Housing's Director of Regional Development, Interior Region, at: [tbaker@bchousing.org](mailto:tbaker@bchousing.org).

You are also encouraged to connect with Interior Health's Corporate Office regarding your proposal for the expansion of the long-term care beds in Kaslo. Please see contact information below:

Interior Health Corporate Office  
505 Doyle Avenue  
Kelowna BC V1Y 0C5  
Telephone: 250-469-7070

Thank you again for writing.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Ravi Kahlon', written in a cursive style.

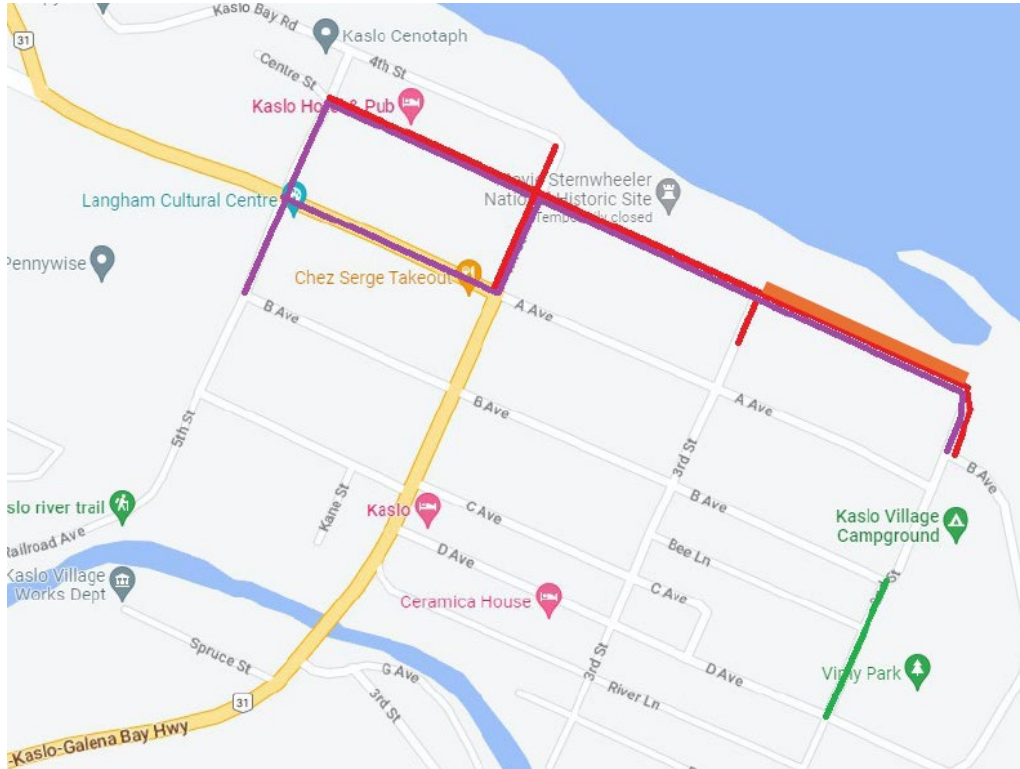
Ravi Kahlon  
Minister of Housing

pc: Brittny Anderson, MLA



# VILLAGE OF KASLO NOTICE - **REVISED** TEMPORARY STREET CLOSURE

The following temporary street closures will occur in conjunction with the 2024 May Days celebrations:



**a. Show & Shine:**

**Sunday May 19 (6:00am – 4:00pm)**

- Front Street between Fifth Street and Second Street.
- Fourth Street between A Ave and Water Street
- Third Street between Penny Lane and Front Street
- Second Street between Front Street and the Ring Road

*Note: Penny Lane will remain accessible for emergency and local resident traffic.*

**b. Helicopter Rides:**

**Saturday, May 18 (10:00am – 4:00pm)**

- Front Street adjacent to Abbey Manor.

**c. Emergency Access to Vimy Park:**

**Saturday, May 18 thru Monday, May 20 (7:00am – 6:00pm daily)**

- Second Street between D Ave and B Ave

**d. Parade:**

**Monday May 20 (11:00am – 1:00pm)**

- Fifth Street between B Avenue and Front Street
- Front Street between Fifth Street and Second Street
- Fourth Street between A Avenue and Front Street
- Second Street between Front Street and the Ring Road

413 Fourth Street  
PO Box 576, Kaslo, BC, V0G 1M0  
250-353-2311 x101  
admin@kaslo.ca  
[www.kaslo.ca](http://www.kaslo.ca)



Kaslo Senior Citizens' Association – Branch #81  
Box 925, 304 – 4th Street  
Kaslo, BC V0G 1M0

Mayor Suzan Hewat and Council Members  
The Village of Kaslo  
Box 576, 312 Fourth Street  
Kaslo, BC V0G 1M0

April 30, 2024

**Re: “Village of Kaslo Road Closure during May Days”**

Dear Mayor Hewat and Council,

On behalf of the Kaslo Senior Citizens' Association – Branch # 81 I would like to ask that the proposed road closure during May Days be changed to have the barriers moved to after the handicapped parking area in front of the Seniors' Hall.

We will be hosting a rummage sale on Saturday, May 18<sup>th</sup> and a High Tea on Sunday, May 19<sup>th</sup> in our Seniors' Hall and many of our 86 members have limited mobility and require access to the handicapped parking.

Thank you again for your ongoing support.

Sincerely,

Louise M. De Pape, President  
Kaslo Senior Citizens' Association – Branch # 81

**Karissa Stroshein**

---

**Subject:** Park, Ballpark and Skateboard issues

---

**From:** Debbie Reimer  
**Sent:** Tuesday, April 30, 2024 5:23 PM  
**To:** Karissa Stroshein <admin@kaslo.ca>  
**Subject:** Park, Ballpark and Skateboard issues

Good afternoon. I am writing this email as a concerned resident, parent, grandparent and great Auntie. We spend a lot of time at the kids playground, ballpark, skateboard park and walking the ring road and beach and we are very concerned how fast vehicles go around the ring road and by the ball field. A suggestion is more signage for kids playing and speed limit signs and also removable speed bumps that can be taken out in the winter. We also noticed a new stop sign in the alley by the skateboard park but when you stop you can't see if and vehicles are coming from the left as there are overgrown shrubs on the village property there. I have included photos.

We look forward to your response.  
Thanking you in advance.

Sent from my iPhone



Sent from my iPhone









## Karissa Stroshein

---

**Subject:** Concern: Intersection of the ring road and alley across from the Skateboard Park

**From:** Shelagh Smith

**Sent:** Monday, May 6, 2024 1:36 PM

**To:** Robert Baker (CAO Kaslo) <cao@kaslo.ca>

**Cc:** Karissa Stroshein <admin@kaslo.ca>; Catherine Allaway <allaway@kaslo.ca>

**Subject:** Re: Concern: Intersection of the ring road and alley across from the Skateboard Park

May 6, 2024

Hello Robert

Thank you for your follow up. I appreciate that signs have been ordered to be installed and that other measures are being looked into.

Rather than present at a delegation I am providing a few more observations for your consideration.

- Slokan has a **radar speed monitor** that displays the vehicle speed. It is set up on the road near the park as you approach the school intersection.

A **radar speed monitor** would help to slow traffic on the ring road. They are available at <https://transcanadatrafic.ca/DriverFeedbackSigns.html>

- Thanks to the Kaslo Village for installing a stop sign in the alley at the intersection of the ring road and the alley across from the skateboard park. Unfortunately children, including teenagers, are not stopping or even slowing down.

They speed across the ring road without looking for oncoming traffic. A removable speed bump, or even a shallow ditch across the alley, would help to slow them down. Removable speed bumps are available at <https://transcanadatrafic.ca/rubberoverview.html>

- One of the factors that affects the visibility at the intersection of the ring road and the alley is that the height of the ring road (where it meets the alley) is **1.5 feet to 2 feet higher** than the alley.

Because the **alley is lower than the ring road** the view of those approaching the intersection from all directions is impeded until you are at the intersection itself.

Therefore, removable speed bumps should be placed on the ring road as you approach the alley from both directions (ie. from Periwinkle and from E Avenue), and in the alley as noted above.

- The bushes on the boulevard on the property across from the skateboard park block the view of this intersection. However, the rocks and vegetation on the boulevard possibly help to deter people from parking there - the parked cars would definitely block the view of this intersection from the ring road and the alley.

Other factors that contribute to safety concerns at this intersection are the height differential between the ring road and the alley; those on bikes and scooters traveling along the alley do not stop or slow down to look for oncoming traffic; and vehicles travelling along the ring road are often speeding.

Removable speed bumps and the radar speed monitor will help slow traffic down in this area and make this area safer.

Thank you again for your follow up.

best regards,  
Shelagh Smith  
Kaslo

On Thu, May 2, 2024 at 4:35 PM Robert Baker (CAO Kaslo) <[cao@kaslo.ca](mailto:cao@kaslo.ca)> wrote:

Hello Shelagh,

In follow-up to the email below and in response to the concerns you've raised, staff toured the roads surrounding Vimy Park and made observations regarding signage. We have some ideas on how to proceed which will be conveyed to Council at a Committee of the Whole meeting being planned for May 28<sup>th</sup>.

In the meantime, staff are going to order signage in hopes that it can be installed before the tourist season is in full swing. Although this might not solve the entire issue, at least it's a start.

If you have any questions, please feel free to let us know.

Thank you,

**Robert Baker**

Chief Administrative Officer

Village of Kaslo

413 Fourth Street, Kaslo, BC V0G 1M0

Tel: 250-353-2311 x201

[cao@kaslo.ca](mailto:cao@kaslo.ca)



This e-mail is confidential and is intended for the above-named recipient(s) only. Any unauthorized use or disclosure of this e-mail is prohibited. If you are not the intended recipient, please notify the sender immediately and securely destroy the communication. The Village of Kaslo is subject to the Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act.

---

**From:** Robert Baker (CAO Kaslo)

**Sent:** Tuesday, April 30, 2024 9:45 AM

**To:** Shelagh Smith

**Cc:** Karissa Stroshein <[admin@kaslo.ca](mailto:admin@kaslo.ca)>; Mayor Hewat <[mayor@kaslo.ca](mailto:mayor@kaslo.ca)>; Erika Bird; [Matthew Brown <brown@kaslo.ca>](mailto:brown@kaslo.ca); [Rob Lang <lang@kaslo.ca>](mailto:lang@kaslo.ca); [Molly Leathwood <leathwood@kaslo.ca>](mailto:leathwood@kaslo.ca); [Catherine Allaway <allaway@kaslo.ca>](mailto:allaway@kaslo.ca)

**Subject:** RE: Concern: Intersection of the ring road and alley across from the Skateboard Park

Hello Shelagh,



Thank you for your email. We will investigate the concerns you've raised, including the feasibility of removable speed bumps and additional signage. Please expect a response within the next couple of weeks. In the meantime, one of our staff will send you an email under separate heading regarding the process to apply as a delegation before Council.

Thank you,

Robert Baker  
Chief Administrative Officer  
**Village of Kaslo**  
250-353-2311 x201

---

**From:** Shelagh Smith  
**Sent:** Monday, April 29, 2024 6:12 PM  
**To:** Robert Baker (CAO Kaslo) <[cao@kaslo.ca](mailto:cao@kaslo.ca)>  
**Cc:** Karissa Stroshein <[admin@kaslo.ca](mailto:admin@kaslo.ca)>; Mayor Hewat <[mayor@kaslo.ca](mailto:mayor@kaslo.ca)>; Erika Bird; Matthew Brown <[brown@kaslo.ca](mailto:brown@kaslo.ca)>; Rob Lang <[lang@kaslo.ca](mailto:lang@kaslo.ca)>; Molly Leathwood <[leathwood@kaslo.ca](mailto:leathwood@kaslo.ca)>; Catherine Allaway <[allaway@kaslo.ca](mailto:allaway@kaslo.ca)>  
**Subject:** Concern: Intersection of the ring road and alley across from the Skateboard Park

April 29, 2024

Hello CAO, Mayor and Council

Thank you to the Kaslo Village for installing a stop sign in the alley across from the skateboard park last year.

Please see the email thread below of my previous correspondence from **April/May/July 2023** and **June 2021** regarding safety concerns around the skateboard park and on the ring road.

The skateboard park is widely used by families and children (who are often unaccompanied by parents or adults). It is very busy and children are often on the road and do not pay attention to traffic.

I am asking the CAO, Mayor and Council to address the safety concerns outlined in my previous correspondence and in my recent Kaslo FB post [copied below](#) to prevent a tragic accident.

Please see my two posts on Kaslo FB from April 23, 2024 [copied below](#) expressing ongoing concerns with safety issues on ring road.

To slow down traffic in this area and increase safety, is it possible to:

- install removable speed bumps near Periwinkle, on either sides of the skateboard park and on E Avenue before the corner that turns onto the ring road?
- install signs saying SLOW CHILDREN PLAYING near Periwinkle and on E Avenue before the corner that turns onto the ring road?

I have spoken to several parents who are also concerned about frequent speeding cars on the ring road and the safety of children.

I would like to request a date for a delegation to speak about our concerns and possible solutions.

Please let me know when the next available date is for a delegation. I will stop by the Village office and pick up a form.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

best regards,

Shelagh Smith  
Kaslo, BC

**Posted on Kaslo FB on April 23, 2024**

**CAUTION: Potentially dangerous intersection at Kaslo Skateboard Park**

*I have recently seen several young children, and teenagers, go barrelling down the back alley on their bikes or scooters towards the skateboard park and cross "ring road" without stopping to look for vehicles approaching on "ring road". Drivers who approach the alley from Periwinkle cannot see a bicyclist until the last minute. It is a dangerous blind spot. If a bicyclist crosses the "ring road" from the alley at the same time a vehicle approaches the alley intersection, the driver would not be able to stop in time to avoid hitting them. I regularly see vehicles going beyond the posted speed limit at the skateboard park especially if there are no or few people at the skateboard park. Drivers are not expecting or watching for anyone to suddenly come out of the alley and cross in front of them. Thanks to the Kaslo Village for installing a stop sign at this intersection last year. Please remind your children that if they use the alley on their way to the skateboard park to stop and look for oncoming traffic before crossing the road.*

*Also, the corner connecting the "ring road" and E Avenue is a blind corner - you cannot see what is around this tight corner from either direction. I often see children on bikes or scooters riding in the middle of the ring road leaving the skateboard park or riding in the middle of E Avenue going to the skateboard park. Visibility is restricted and drivers aren't expecting bicyclists in the middle of the road when they go around the corner. Drivers going fast would not be able to avoid hitting a bicyclist. Drivers, and those on bikes and scooters, need to take extra caution at this corner*

On Tue, Jul 4, 2023 at 10:13 AM Shelagh Smith wrote:

Thank you Ian. I appreciate that the Village is putting a stop sign at the end of the lane.

Is there any consideration of putting speed bumps along `ring road.` `

I know that this was not being considered because of snow removal but I have since learned that there are removable speed bumps so they could be put in place in the summer and taken out before winter.

very best,  
Shelagh Smith

On Tue, Jul 4, 2023 at 9:53 AM Ian Dunlop (CAO Kaslo) <[cao@kaslo.ca](mailto:cao@kaslo.ca)> wrote:

Good morning Shelagh,

We have ordered a new stop sign to install at the end of the lane and it should be in place by the end of next week.

Karissa can send you a delegation request form if you would like to present to Council. To meet the deadline for the meeting on July 11, the form is needed by noon today, or you can request the next meeting on July 25. The deadline for that meeting is noon on July 18.

Thanks and enjoy your day.

Ian Dunlop  
Chief Administrative Officer

**Village of Kaslo**  
250-353-2311 x201

---

**From:** Shelagh Smith  
**Sent:** Tuesday, July 4, 2023 9:28 AM  
**To:** Karissa Stroshein <[admin@kaslo.ca](mailto:admin@kaslo.ca)>  
**Cc:** Mayor Hewat <[mayor@kaslo.ca](mailto:mayor@kaslo.ca)>; Erika Bird; Matthew Brown <[brown@kaslo.ca](mailto:brown@kaslo.ca)>; Rob Lang <[lang@kaslo.ca](mailto:lang@kaslo.ca)>; Molly Leathwood <[leathwood@kaslo.ca](mailto:leathwood@kaslo.ca)>; Ian Dunlop (CAO Kaslo) <[cao@kaslo.ca](mailto:cao@kaslo.ca)>; Catherine Allaway <[allaway@kaslo.ca](mailto:allaway@kaslo.ca)>  
**Subject:** Re: Concern: Intersection of 1st Street and alley beside the Skateboard Park

.Hello Karissa

I see that the Mayor and Council meet the 2nd and 4th Tuesday of each month. How do I sign up to present to Mayor and Council on the safety risks at the intersection of the alley and `ring road` in front of the skateboard park? Others who are concerned and have witnessed children, including teenagers, cross ``ring road`` from the alley without stopping or looking for oncoming traffic, would also like to present. Once a date is chosen do they contact you to get on the list to speak. Thank you for your follow up.

very best,  
Shelagh Smith  
Kaslo, BC

On Thu, May 18, 2023 at 1:37 PM Karissa Stroshein <[admin@kaslo.ca](mailto:admin@kaslo.ca)> wrote:

Hello Shelagh,

Thank you for taking the time to follow up with your email dated April 15<sup>th</sup>, 2023. I forwarded your initial concern to the local RCMP detachment and was assured they would keep this area in mind on their patrols. The office also looked into speed bumps, but unfortunately was informed they wouldn't be feasible due to snow removal in the winter. At this time office looking into a Community Safety Zone Bylaw, but that is still in the works.

I have forwarded your concern to the Chief Administrative Officer and the Corporate Officer to see if they have any other suggestions.

Thank you for your concern.

Sincerely,

*Karissa Stroshein*  
[admin@kaslo.ca](mailto:admin@kaslo.ca)

**Village of Kaslo**  
Telephone: 250-353-2311 ext. 101 Fax: 250-353-7767  
PO Box 576, 413 Fourth Street, Kaslo BC, V0G 1M0  
[www.kaslo.ca](http://www.kaslo.ca)  
<https://www.facebook.com/KasloBC/>

---

**From:** Shelagh Smith  
**Sent:** Monday, May 15, 2023 8:40 PM  
**To:** Karissa Stroshein <[admin@kaslo.ca](mailto:admin@kaslo.ca)>  
**Cc:** Mayor Hewat <[mayor@kaslo.ca](mailto:mayor@kaslo.ca)>; Erika Bird <[bird@kaslo.ca](mailto:bird@kaslo.ca)>; Matthew Brown <[brown@kaslo.ca](mailto:brown@kaslo.ca)>; Rob Lang <[lang@kaslo.ca](mailto:lang@kaslo.ca)>; Molly Leathwood <[leathwood@kaslo.ca](mailto:leathwood@kaslo.ca)>  
**Subject:** Concern: Intersection of 1st Street and alley beside the Skateboard Park

May 15, 2023

Hello CAO, Mayor and Council

I am following up on my email dated **April 15, 2023** and the response from Karissa dated **April 21, 2023** with my concerns about children at the intersection of the "Ring Road" and the alley beside the Skateboard Park. Also see my email to CAO and Mayor and Council for the same concerns dated **June 15, 2021**. The thread of emails is below.

Can you provide me with an update on the actions that the Chief Administrative Officer and the Corporate Officer are taking as per your response to me **April 21, 2023**. I see children weekly barrel down the alley and cross "Ring Road" without stopping or even looking for cars. I am becoming increasingly concerned that an accident may happen. I would like to post a caution to parents on Kaslo FB to raise awareness so that parents can advise their young children. I would also like to include in my post what steps the Village is taking to address this issue and protect children at this intersection.

Thank you for your time and attention to this urgent matter.

very best,  
Shelagh Smith  
Kaslo, BC

On Wed, Apr 19, 2023 at 4:10 PM Karissa Stroshein <[admin@kaslo.ca](mailto:admin@kaslo.ca)> wrote:

Hello Shelagh,

Thank you for taking the time to write the Village of Kaslo with your concerns for the safety around the skatepark. The Chief Administrative Officer and the Corporate Officer are looking at possible options.

Sincerely,

*Karissa Stroshein*

[admin@kaslo.ca](mailto:admin@kaslo.ca)

**Village of Kaslo**

Telephone: 250-353-2311 ext. 101 Fax: 250-353-7767

PO Box 576, 413 Fourth Street, Kaslo BC, V0G 1M0

[www.kaslo.ca](http://www.kaslo.ca)

<https://www.facebook.com/KasloBC/>

---

**From:** Shelagh Smith  
**Sent:** Saturday, April 15, 2023 3:44 PM  
**To:** Karissa Stroshein <[admin@kaslo.ca](mailto:admin@kaslo.ca)>  
**Subject:** Concern: Intersection of 1st Street and alley beside the Skateboard Park

April 15, 2023

Hello Kaslo Mayor and Council

I live in lower Kaslo beside the skateboard park.  
I wrote the Mayor and Council in 2021 (see below) with concerns about the safety issues of children riding bikes down the back alley and crossing 1st street at the skateboard park. Karissa emailed to let me know that a couple of low speed signs had been ordered to be installed by Periwinkle.

At the time I requested low speed signs be placed by the skateboard park for vehicles to slow down. However, I often see young children go barrelling down the back alley on their bikes or scooters towards the skateboard park and cross 1st Street without stopping or slowing down. Drivers who approach the alley from Periwinkle cannot see a bicyclist until the last minute. It is a dangerous **blind spot**. If a vehicle and a child on a bike were to be at that intersection at the same time, a driver would not be able to stop in time to avoid hitting them. I regularly see vehicles going beyond the posted speed limit at the skateboard park especially if there are no children at the skateboard park. They are not expecting or watching for anyone to suddenly cross 1st Street from the alley.

I have two suggestions to address this issue:  
A yield sign or stop sign in the alley before 1st Street  
A speed bump in the alley before 1st Street to slow the bicylists down.

I am happy to meet to discuss my concerns.  
Thank you for your time and follow up.

very best,  
Shelagh Smith  
Kaslo, BC

---

**From:** Shelagh Smith  
**Sent:** June 15, 2021 3:18 PM  
**To:** Kaslo Administration <[admin@kaslo.ca](mailto:admin@kaslo.ca)>  
**Subject:** Re: Signage: Slowdown Children Playing

Thanks for your email Karissa.



I am hoping that the Village will also install a sign on Avenue E ... the best place is probably where the CBC tower is, which is across the street from us. I often see children on their bikes on the road right where Avenue E turns into 1st Street.

I forgot to mention that I see a lot of children regularly go barrelling down the back alley on their bikes towards the skateboard park. I have always seen them stop at 1st Street before crossing the street but it is a concern that younger children might not stop and continue across 1st Street without looking to see if there is a vehicle coming. A car would not expect someone on a bike to come racing out of the back alley.

I appreciate your attention to this matter.

best regards,  
Shelagh Smith  
Kaslo, BC

On Tue, Jun 15, 2021 at 2:57 PM Kaslo Administration <[admin@kaslo.ca](mailto:admin@kaslo.ca)> wrote:

Hello Shelagh,

Your letter will go on the 2021.06.22 Regular Meeting agenda for Council to read.  
But a couple of each of the signs below have been added to the next order, to be installed down by Periwinkle.

## Karissa Stroshein

---

**Subject:** South Beach RV Park Development Project

**From:** Brian Purcell [REDACTED]  
**Sent:** Wednesday, April 17, 2024 11:22 AM  
**To:** Karissa Stroshein <admin@kaslo.ca>  
**Subject:** South Beach RV Park Development Project

Drear Mayor and Council,

I humbly ask you reconsider the development plans to turn South Beach into an urban development project all in the name of progress and an increase in tax base.

I don't think I can add any more convincing an argument than Joni Mitchell did in her hit song Big Yellow Taxi:

They paved paradise  
And put up a parking lot  
With a pink hotel \*, a boutique  
And a swinging hot spot

Don't it always seem to go  
That you don't know what you've got  
Till it's gone  
They paved paradise  
And put up a parking lot

They took all the trees  
Put 'em in a tree museum \*  
And they charged the people  
A dollar and a half just to see 'em

Don't it always seem to go  
That you don't know what you've got  
Till it's gone  
They paved paradise  
And put up a parking lot

Hey farmer farmer  
Put away that DDT \* now  
Give me spots on my apples  
But leave me the birds and the bees  
Please!

Don't it always seem to go  
That you don't know what you've got  
Till it's gone  
They paved paradise  
And put up a parking lot

Late last night  
I heard the screen door slam  
And a big yellow taxi  
Took away my old man

Don't it always seem to go  
That you don't know what you've got  
Till it's gone  
They paved paradise  
And put up a parking lot

They paved paradise  
And put up a parking lot

April 18, 2024

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Kaslo, BC V0G1M0

Dear Madam Mayor and Council Members – Village of Kaslo

**RE: PROPOSED Private RV Park by QPD Inc**

I am writing you to offer a strong endorsement for the recently proposed private RV Park at South Beach/Old Sawmill site. As a business owner/operator in Kaslo I believe such a activity will benefit our community significantly, as well as make smart use of the land that has been of little or no value to our small community for several decades.

The Plan as proposed by Quality Property Developments Inc has also appropriately addressed our much-needed convenient access to the lakefront, and the environment integrity of both the river and the lake.

Please move forward with the confidence that you have our support to approve this development concept in the months to come.

Sincerely,

[REDACTED]

Wanda Turner Kaslo Bay View Suite

April 18, 2024

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] Kaslo, BC V0G 1M0

Dear Madam Mayor and Council Members – Village of Kaslo

RE: PROPOSED Private RV Park by QPD Inc

I am writing you to offer a strong endorsement for the recently proposed private RV Park at South Beach/Old Sawmill site. As a business owner/operator in Kaslo I believe such a activity will benefit our community significantly, as well as make smart use of the land that has been of little or no value to our small community for several decades.

The plan as prosed by Quality Property Developments Inc has also appropriately addressed our much-needed convenient access to the lakefront, and the environment integrity of both the river and the lake.

Please move forward with this confidence that you have our support to approve this development concept in the months to come.

Sincerely [REDACTED]

Rob Zilkie Purcell Custom Wood Products



April 18, 2024

Shannon Phelan  
[REDACTED]

Calgary, AB T2W 4L3  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

Dear Madam Mayor and Council Members – Village of Kaslo

**RE: Proposed Private RV Park by QPD Inc**

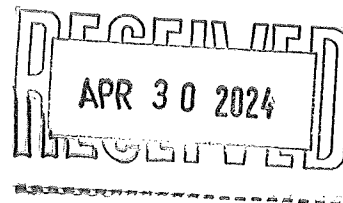
I am writing you to offer a strong endorsement for the recently proposed private RV Park at South Beach/Old Sawmill site. As a former long-time resident of Kaslo, with hopes to return in the near future, I believe the RV Park will benefit the community significantly. Not only will it make smart use of the land that has been of little or no value to the community for several decades, it will bring visitors and seasonal residents to the community that will invest in the businesses and contribute to the sustainability of the vibrant community.

I believe the plan as proposed by Quality Property Developments Inc. has also appropriately addressed the convenient access to the lakefront, and the environmental integrity of both the river and the lake.

Please move forward with the confidence that you have my support to approve this development concept in the months to come.

Sincerely,  
[REDACTED]

Shannon Phelan



Jim Holland  
Kaslo, BC

Village of Kaslo Council

Dear Council,

It seems that the Village of Kaslo is again at a crossroads with the presentation of a major property development in the Village, in the area generally known as South Beach.

This opportunity probably presents the most realistic opportunity of them all. With a developer proposing improvements on property that is probably the most significant of all current areas on Kootenay Lake, prime for development. So, the impact of this proposal is not just for the residents of Kaslo, but for the residents of the entire region.

This project merits very careful consideration, to ensure the highest and best use of this very unique property, of which approximately 30% is owned by the Village. And at the same time, the Village can include consideration of development on all its prime real estate. The focus on all the Village owned property should be done in a manner that takes advantage of the highest and best use.

Because the South Beach property is located in a flood plain, and subject to potential debris flows, it would follow that building or locating residences or any permanent infrastructure would not be the highest and best use, for the Village or the developer. If the focus is to add housing, especially affordable housing, in Kaslo there are locations far superior. Like the property adjacent to the highway the Village just cleared to protect from wildfire – an ongoing maintenance expense of owning raw land.

The South Beach property for several years, in the way it has been used, has demonstrated its natural highest and best use as open space and seasonal camping. The area is a natural setting as a seasonal campground and in the off season, a primary habitat for wildlife and fisheries. It is also of substantial use as a park setting for the enjoyment of residents and visitors to Kaslo. The highest and best use of the South Beach property, in its entirety, lends itself to being open space, park land, perhaps seasonal campground.

If the South Beach area development is to be realistic, the Village of Kaslo will have to enter into a sale of land or exchange of land. If the Village is going down the road of a land swap, then it seems to follow that the Village would want to engage in a land swap that is meaningful and benefits its residents and the region.

It seems that in this particular case, the greatest benefit to Kaslo and area, would be to trade prime development real estate, suitable for housing, with an enthusiastic developer, that happens to own a significant property of environmental importance. A trade like this would be mutually beneficial. The developer would benefit having land without the encumbrance of flooding or being restricted to temporary structures or seasonal revenue limitations. The Village would create housing, and eliminate the expense of fire mitigation on its raw land.

Currently, all levels of government are clamoring to create incentives and programs to support the development of affordable housing and utilizing publicly owned lands. To the benefit of a developer working on land free of issues like being in a flood plain, this is a great opportunity.

# Kaslo & District Arena Association

Board Meeting Agenda Date: Monday April 20 ,2024

Present to the meeting: Molly, Josh (Director), Rick, Jo, Blair, Nate, Rogan.

1. **Call to order** – 6:00 pm
2. **Adoption of the Agenda**

*THAT the agenda for the 2024.04.20 KDAA Board Meeting be approved as presented*

*Carried*

3. **Adoption of the Minutes**

*THAT the minutes of the 2024.03.18 KDAA Board Meeting be approved as presented*

*Carried*

4. **Unfinished Business**

## **Beer Gardens**

- 1 table to sell tickets (Nate)
- One tent for ticket both
- 2 chairs for ticket both (lawn chairs)
- Fence for perimeter of the beer gardens
- 4 people serving beer
- Volunteer schedule ½ day shifts . 11am-6pm hours for beer gardens
- The Kaslo Cougars are volunteering their time on Sunday.
- Everyone must have their serve it right and proof on hand
- Have a 10'x10' shade structure(Nate/Rogan/ Jo)
- Look into buying deep freezer to store ice down at the gardens. (need extension cord)(Josh)
- Ask to see if logger sports has 6/8 big rounds that are 3-4' heigh for tables/ people to put their beer on in the beer gardnes. (Conor)
- Ice order (Rick)

## **Work At The Rink**

- Paint
- Squeegee the rink. Work party ?
- Install lockers over the offseason
- Locks and chains on the ice rink entry doors. (Jo)
- Ask Derek to come down to the arena to look at the Zamboni.

## **AGM Meeting-** Thursday June 20<sup>th</sup> @ 6:00 pm

### 5. **Treasurer's Report**

Receive financials

Carried

### 6. **Next Meeting** - Thursday June 20th , 2024

### 7. **Adjourn-** 6:40 pm

## 2024 AKBLG RESOLUTIONS – For referral to UBCM

### HEALTH AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

1. Mental Health Supports Kootenay Boundary RD
2. Mental Health Mandate for Health Authorities City of Nelson
3. Augmenting Health Authorities with Regional District Boards of Health City of Grand Forks
4. Comprehensive Summary of Actions Taken for Healthcare District of Elkford
5. Reasonable Access to Insured Medical Services District of Elkford

### HOUSING

6. Expanding the Rental Protection Fund New Denver/Nakusp

### COMMUNITY SAFETY

7. Funding Model for Emergency Management Responsibilities City of Nelson
8. Victim Services Program Delivery East Kootenay RD

### ENVIRONMENT

9. Re-Naming Natural Gas Town of Golden
10. Funding for Youth Climate Corps City of Nelson
11. Provincial Funding Towards Zebra and Quagga Mussel Prevention City of Nelson
12. Reducing Regulatory Complexity in Freshwater Sources City of Nelson

### REGIONAL DISTRICTS

13. Vote Weighting in Regional Districts City of Fernie

### FINANCE

14. Streamlining of Grant Applications and Reporting City of Nelson
15. Stable Municipal Funding in BC City of Fernie
16. Municipal and Regional District Tax Fund Overhaul to Enable Investment in Infrastructure City of Fernie

### LAND USE

17. Keep BC Parks Open Longer Kootenay Boundary RD

### TAXATION

18. Volunteer Firefighter and Search and Rescue Members Income Tax Credit Kootenay Boundary RD

### TRANSPORTATION

19. Expanding Transit in Rural Communities City of Nelson
20. Enhanced Transit Support City of Fernie
21. Collaborative Model of Engagement - Winter Maintenance District of Elkford

### LEGISLATIVE

22. Extended Health Benefits for Local Government Elected Officials City of Fernie **WITHDRAWN**
23. Group Benefits Plan – Firefighters and First Responders Radium Hot Springs **WITHDRAWN**
24. Uncivil and Unruly Behaviour Impacting Local Government Silverton/Creston/Nakusp

### COMMUNITY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

25. Implementation of Advanced Metering Infrastructure City of Nelson
26. Tourist Information Centres Kootenay Boundary RD



# HEALTH AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

## 1. Mental Health Supports

## Regional District of Kootenay Boundary

Whereas social issues in the province such as the opioid crisis, mental health issues, the lack of affordable housing, and a shortage of family physicians has led to increasing pressures on fire departments to respond to first response calls;

And whereas communities need more support and resources to deal with the impacts of the opioid crisis and mental health issues:

Therefore be it resolved that UBCM ask the Province of BC to allocate resources to improve access to mental health supports, harm reduction sites, detox and treatment facilities, family doctors, walk-in clinics, community health centres and affordable housing.

**AKBLG Convention Outcome:** Motion to endorse, **CARRIED**

## 2. Mental Health Mandate for Health Authorities

## City of Nelson

Whereas the number of people in BC, including in rural and remote communities, experiencing mental health and addictions issues continues to increase and there is a distinct lack of resources and treatment options for such individuals;

And whereas the provincial government has committed to expanding complex care, treatment, and aftercare across the province to provide quality care to British Columbians where and when needed but there appears to be a disconnect in how regional Health Authorities are advancing this commitment in rural areas:

Therefore be it resolved that UBCM encourage the Province to mandate regional Health Authorities to take a proactive approach to developing and implementing regional plans to address mental health and addiction issues.

**AKBLG Convention Outcome:** Motion to endorse, **CARRIED**

### 3. Augmenting Health Authorities with Regional District Boards of Health

### City of Grand Forks

Whereas health care in British Columbia is inadequate to meet the needs of the population as shown by closures of beds in local hospitals and closures of emergency rooms at times when no qualified staff are available to work;

And whereas since 2001, Health Authorities have governed the provision of health care in their respective areas but are not held accountable for poor policy decisions and the negative impact those decisions have on local communities:

Therefore be it resolved that UBCM petition the provincial government to consider augmenting Health Authorities with Regional District Boards of Health responsible for health care where there is a regional hospital;

And be it further resolved that Regional District Boards appoint a Local Board of Directors responsible for health care and that such Board must include representation from doctors, nurses, lab techs, and administration.

**AKBLG Convention Outcome:** Motion to endorse, **DEFEATED**

### 4. Comprehensive Summary of Actions Taken for Healthcare

### District of Elkford

Whereas the UBCM membership has consistently endorsed resolutions calling for increased funding and improved services within the health care system over the past two decades, including for those in rural, remote and northern communities;

And whereas rural, remote and northern communities face ongoing challenges relating to necessary health care services, such as resourcing and strengthening of primary care as part of the health care system, increasing funding and innovative service and support models for health care delivery, improving physician recruitment and retention and maintaining adequate staffing levels and delivery of service in rural communities:

Therefore be it resolved that UBCM requests that the Ministry of Health and Health Authorities provide a comprehensive summary of responses and actions taken to address health care issues being experienced in rural, remote and northern communities in British Columbia.

**AKBLG Convention Outcome:** Motion to endorse, **DEFEATED**

## 5. Reasonable Access to Insured Medical Services

District of Elkford

Whereas one of the five principles of the Canada *Health Act* is portability with the intent that residents who are temporarily absent from their home province or territory, such as on business or vacation, are permitted to receive necessary services in relation to an urgent or emergent need when absent;

And whereas British Columbia residents are restricted from accessing specialized or non-urgent services in Alberta, even when the services are located geographically closer than services in British Columbia:

Therefore be it resolved that UBCM petitions the Province to work toward a solution to ensure that all residents of British Columbia also have reasonable access to insured specialized or non-urgent medical services in Alberta in cases where the services are geographically closer.

**AKBLG Convention Outcome:** Motion to endorse, **CARRIED**

## HOUSING

### 6. Expanding the Rental Protection Fund

Village of New Denver & Village of Nakusp

Whereas the current parameters of the Rental Protection Fund only provides funding for the purchase of rental buildings that have a minimum of 5 units and 4 in rural Fund communities;

And whereas many small rural and remote communities do not have properties that are for sale with a minimum of 4 units;

Therefore be resolved that the UBCM urge the provincial government to expand the Rental Protection Fund to allow for the purchase of individual units in communities that are less than 5,000 in population classified as remote or very remote.

**AKBLG Convention Outcome:** Motion to endorse, **CARRIED**

## COMMUNITY SAFETY

### 7. Funding Model for Emergency Management Responsibilities City of Nelson

Whereas local governments across British Columbia are increasingly being impacted by severe weather events that are creating complex emergency situations;

And whereas local governments are legislated to plan for, respond to, and assist their communities in recovering from these emergencies:

Therefore be it resolved that UBCM encourage the Province of British Columbia to create an annual funding model for local governments to more adequately prepare for each phase of emergency management.

**AKBLG Convention Outcome:** Motion to endorse, **CARRIED**

## 8. Victim Services Program Delivery

## Regional District of East Kootenay

Whereas the Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General has primary responsibility for the Victim Services Program delivered throughout the Province of British Columbia in close collaboration with policing services;

And whereas a variety of agencies and local governments deliver/manage the Program in different communities, with varying degrees of expertise and limited connection to services to be able to provide adequate supervision and support of victim service workers:

Therefore be it resolved that UBCM ask the Province of British Columbia to develop a standardized approach for the delivery and funding of the Victim Services Program, with oversight from the Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General.

**AKBLG Convention Outcome:** Motion to endorse, **CARRIED**

## ENVIRONMENT

### 9. Re-Naming Natural Gas

### Town of Golden

Whereas fossil fuels are responsible for most of climate change and a vast amount of natural gas is a fossil fuel with the sole exception being the small amount of natural gas known as renewable natural gas or alternately biogas;

And whereas using the name “natural gas” for what is more accurately named “fossil gas” is a form of greenwashing and serves to mislead the true nature of the substance from users or potential users:

Therefore be it resolved that UBCM solicit the Province use the name “fossil gas” rather than “natural gas” in all communications and material except only the substance which is known as renewable natural gas.

**AKBLG Convention Outcome:** Motion to endorse, **DEFEATED**

### 10. Funding for Youth Climate Corps

### City of Nelson

Whereas local governments recognize the urgent need to address climate change and the impact that climate change is having on communities through extreme weather such as wildfires, floods, and extreme heat, which is causing major infrastructure damage and loss of life to residents;

And whereas there is a need to engage young people in local governments, and train the next generation of low carbon sector workers and leaders:

Therefore be it resolved that UBCM urges the provincial government of British Columbia to expand and scale a Youth Climate Corps that will provide good green jobs and training to young adults to work on important climate adaptation and mitigation projects in their communities, such as wildfire mitigation, building retrofits, ecosystem restoration and community engagement.

**AKBLG Convention Outcome:** Motion to endorse, **CARRIED**

## 11. Provincial Funding Towards Zebra and Quagga Mussel Prevention

City of Nelson

Whereas the presence and proliferation of invasive species, specifically zebra and quagga mussels, pose a significant threat to our province's aquatic ecosystems, biodiversity, and infrastructure;

And whereas the negative impacts of zebra and quagga mussels include the disruption of native ecosystems, damage to water supply infrastructure, and economic implications for industries such as agriculture, fisheries, and tourism;

And whereas effective prevention measures require substantial financial resources for research, monitoring, and implementation of strategies to prevent the introduction and spread of zebra and quagga mussels: Therefore be it resolved that UBCM urge the Province of British Columbia to recognize the urgency of addressing the zebra and quagga mussel issue and commits to allocating additional funding for comprehensive prevention efforts including research and monitoring, prevention measures, public awareness and education, collaboration and partnership and infrastructure protection.

**AKBLG Convention Outcome:** Motion to endorse, **CARRIED**

## 12. Reducing Regulatory Complexity in Freshwater Sources

City of Nelson

Whereas in the face of climate change and a rapidly increasing population; fresh water for human consumption, agriculture, industry, and ecological needs has become a precious commodity across British Columbia;

And whereas securing a new water source involves the navigation of complex provincial regulations:

Therefore be it resolved that UBCM advocate to the Ministry of Water, Land, and Resource Stewardship to provide leadership and functional involvement in the creation and management of consistent regional water supply strategies and simplify the associated regulatory process, with the aim of ensuring that resilient and sustainable drinking water supplies are in place now and for the future.

**AKBLG Convention Outcome:** Motion to endorse, **CARRIED**



## REGIONAL DISTRICTS

### 13. Vote Weighting in Regional Districts

City of Fernie

Whereas municipalities within Regional Districts are impacted by rezoning decisions in their adjacent areas, influencing local development and community well-being;

And whereas a more inclusive and equitable decision-making process is desirable to reflect the concerns of municipalities adjacent to the land proposed for rezoning:

Therefore be it resolved that UBCM advocate to the Province for an overhaul of Regional District rezoning legislation to incorporate a weighted vote system for municipalities that are adjacent to the land under consideration;

And be it further resolved that UBCM collaborate with relevant provincial authorities to develop and implement legislative amendments that establish a fair and representative voting structure, ensuring that municipalities with adjacency to proposed rezoning areas have a proportional and influential voice in the decision-making process.

**AKBLG Convention Outcome:** Motion to endorse, **DEFEATED**

## FINANCE

### 14. Streamlining of Grant Applications and Reporting

City of Nelson

Whereas local governments in BC are increasingly reliant on a wide variety of grant programs to support the delivery of services, programs and projects in their jurisdictions;

And whereas the administrative burden of managing increasingly complex criteria and requirements, from application to final reporting, can be overwhelming, time consuming and sometimes prohibitive for some local governments:

Therefore be it resolved that UBCM encourage the governments of British Columbia and Canada to coordinate their efforts across all grant program streams to establish more consistent and flexible application criteria and deadlines, simplified reporting requirements and provide funding for the general administration of grant programs.

**AKBLG Convention Outcome:** Motion to endorse, **CARRIED**

## 15. Stable Municipal Funding in BC

## City of Fernie

Whereas local governments across British Columbia face challenges in securing stable funding for essential services;

And whereas a consistent and reliable source of funding is crucial for the effective functioning of local governments;

And whereas alternative funding mechanisms, such as a municipal sales tax or alternative tax be directly allocated to BC local governments, can contribute to financial stability and local autonomy;

Therefore be it resolved that UBCM advocate to the Province for the exploration and implementation of alternative funding options, including, for example, a municipal sales tax, to ensure stable and predictable funding for local governments in British Columbia, with a specific focus on directing funds directly for local government budgeting;

And be it further resolved that UBCM engage in discussions with relevant provincial authorities to develop and implement a sustainable funding model that addresses the unique needs and challenges faced by local governments, promoting financial resilience and supporting the delivery of essential services.

**AKBLG Convention Outcome:** Motion to endorse, **CARRIED**

## 16. Municipal and Regional District Tax Fund Overhaul to Enable Investment in Infrastructure

## City of Fernie

Whereas the Municipal and Regional District Tax (MRDT) serves as a vital revenue source for communities in British Columbia, particularly in resort areas, through its application to short-term accommodations;

And whereas recognizing the evolving needs of municipalities, there is a growing demand for flexibility in utilizing MRDT funds to address critical infrastructure projects;

Therefore be it resolved that UBCM advocate to the Province for a comprehensive overhaul of the Municipal and Regional District Tax funding framework to expand the allowable usage of funds, including directing a portion towards essential infrastructure projects;

And be it further resolved that UBCM collaborate with relevant provincial authorities to review and amend existing legislation, ensuring that Municipal and Regional District Tax funds can be strategically utilized for infrastructure development, thereby enhancing the resilience and sustainability of communities.

**AKBLG Convention Outcome:** Motion to endorse, **CARRIED**

## LAND USE

### **17. Keep BC Parks Open Longer**

### **Regional District of Kootenay Boundary**

Whereas provincial parks serve a vital recreational, cultural, social and economic role in the lives of many British Columbians;

And whereas the Province of BC closes many of its parks to campers in September each year, limiting the ability of British Columbians access to those parks at a time of year when they continue to be functionally usable:

Therefore be it resolved that UBCM ask the Province of BC to extend the season for all provincial parks, including campgrounds, by keeping them open until the end of October to enable the access to parks for all visitors to enjoy these recreational benefits for a longer period and to encourage healthy and active lifestyles.

**AKBLG Convention Outcome:** Motion to endorse, **CARRIED**

## TAXATION

### **18. Volunteer Firefighter and Search and Rescue Members Income Tax Credit**

### **Regional District of Kootenay Boundary**

Whereas volunteer firefighters and search and rescue members perform a critical, lifesaving role in the safety of British Columbians while receiving no pay and are increasingly difficult to recruit and retain;

And whereas the Province of BC passed legislation in 2017 that enabled these volunteers to receive a \$3,000 non-refundable tax credit;

Therefore be it resolved that the Province of BC increase the tax credit for volunteer firefighters and search and rescue members to \$10,000 per annum.

**AKBLG Convention Outcome:** Motion to endorse, **CARRIED**

## TRANSPORTATION

### **19. Expanding Transit in Rural Communities**

### **City of Nelson**

Whereas adding more routes between our rural communities and more trips on existing routes will benefit our economy, affordable housing strategy, and community development;

And whereas an expanded rural transit system will deliver significant GHG reduction, by shifting kilometers travelled from costly and polluting single-occupancy vehicles to high-occupancy buses:

Therefore be it resolved that UBCM ask the provincial government to provide sufficient additional funding to double services in British Columbia regional rural transit systems.

**AKBLG Convention Outcome:** Motion to endorse, **CARRIED**

## 20. Enhanced Transit Support

## City of Fernie

Whereas communities across British Columbia are struggling with a housing crisis and a labour shortage;

And whereas communities in rural British Columbia are poorly served by public transit:

Therefore be it resolved that UBCM work with the appropriate British Columbia ministries to enhance transit in and between rural communities to improve citizen mobility and to assist those who may already have housing in and adjacent to rural communities, or who can only afford housing in proximity to rural communities, to access available employment more readily in a sustainable, GHG friendly fashion.

**AKBLG Convention Outcome:** Motion to endorse, **CARRIED**

## 21. Collaborative Model of Engagement - Winter Maintenance

## District of Elkford

Whereas the Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure is responsible for providing safe, well-maintained highways and oversees the privatized service contracts according to terms set out by the Province that define road maintenance standards across British Columbia;

And whereas contract terms and local area specifications included in highway maintenance agreements apply to broadly scoped regions, creating critical gaps in safety and service standards, especially pertaining to communities that face severe winter conditions:

Therefore be it resolved that UBCM ask the Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure to create a collaborative model of engagement with local governments to provide the opportunity for localized input to winter maintenance service standards to be considered in the development of highway maintenance agreements.

**AKBLG Convention Outcome:** Motion to endorse, **DEFEATED**

## LEGISLATIVE

### 22. Extended Health Benefits for Local Government Elected Officials - **Withdrawn**

City of Fernie

Whereas as a body of elected officials, we seek to support and represent as broad a demographic of our constituency as possible;

And whereas the Province of BC, UBCM, and each local government provides extended health benefits to each of their employees;

And whereas the remuneration for sitting as an elected politician anywhere but a major urban center does not provide sufficient monetary reward to compensate for the time away from regular full time employment, and wherein such time away can negatively impact the ability to either maintain said job, or maintain eligibility for employer funded health benefits:

Therefore be it resolved that UBCM work with its partners to identify a funding stream for providing extended health benefits to local government politicians so as to minimize financial hardship as a reason for any individual from not running for elected office.

**MOTION TO WITHDRAW - endorsed**

### 23. Group Benefits Plan – Firefighters and First Responders - **WITHDRAWN**

Village of Radium Hot Springs

Whereas volunteer (or paid-on-call) firefighters and first responders are essential for providing emergency services in small communities;

And whereas small towns increasingly experience difficulty attracting candidates for local government and volunteers for local fire/first response agencies:

Therefore be it resolved that UBCM request the provincial government to amend the *Local Government Act*, Division 5, Section 82 to allow volunteer (or paid-on-call) firefighters/first responders to hold elected office and continue to be eligible for group benefit plans which are now afforded to many firefighters and first responders in volunteer capacities.

**MOTION TO WITHDRAW – endorsed**

### 24. Uncivil and Unruly Behaviour Impacting Local Governments

Village of Silverton & Town of Creston & Village of Nakusp

Whereas several community, council, board, and hearing disruptions have been caused by uncivil and unprofessional conduct by a small number of elected officials or residents, resulting in police intervention, adjournments of meetings, and a movement toward digital instead of in-person meetings;



And whereas the *Community Charter* and *Local Government Act* do not adequately provide local governments and the Province with the tools needed to respond effectively to the detrimental and paralyzing conduct of residents and elected officials who bully, harass, and intimidate others despite the long history of local government openness and democratic values:

Therefore be it resolved that UBCM urge the provincial government to take all steps necessary to convey the urgent need to create an effective task force to analyze the incivility and unruly behaviour problems and their causes, to consider best practices of other jurisdictions and recommend legislation and enforcement mechanisms to address the crisis of uncivil and paralytic behaviour that is impacting local government before the next local general election.

**AKBLG Convention Outcome:** Motion to endorse, **DEFEATED**

## **COMMUNITY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

### **25. Implementation of Advanced Metering Infrastructure**

**City of Nelson**

Whereas Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI), comprising of smart meters, data management systems, and communication networks, is a key tool in providing efficient, reliable and environmentally sustainable utility services;

And whereas the implementation of AMI comes at a significant cost for public utilities:

Therefore be it resolved that UBCM encourage the Province of British Columbia to begin exploring a funding model to support the implementation of Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) across public utilities in the province.

**AKBLG Convention Outcome:** Motion to endorse, **CARRIED**

### **26. Tourist Information Centres**

**Regional District of Kootenay Boundary**

Whereas museums across British Columbia are providing tourist information services and promoting our province for free to thousands of visitors each year;

And whereas without the designation of “Tourist Information Centre,” these museums do not receive funding from the province and must assume the costs involved with providing services to visitors:

Therefore be it resolved that the Province of BC provide funding to museums that act as Tourist Information Centres and simplify and expedite the process for museums to receive Affiliate Information Centre status.

**AKBLG Convention Outcome:** Motion to endorse, **CARRIED**



# CKISS n'Tell

Invasive Species Action Month Edition

Learn how to protect our ecosystem & economy from invasive species.



**May is  
Invasive Species  
Action Month!**



# Join CKISS in Combating Invasive Species: May Declared Invasive Species Action Month

May 2024 has once again been declared Invasive Species Action Month in British Columbia. The Central Kootenay Invasive Species Society (CKISS) is urging residents across the region to familiarize themselves with the invasive plants and animals causing significant local problems. CKISS welcomes residents to participate in upcoming Communities Pulling Together events taking place in May and advocates for the adoption of simple best practices to prevent their spread.

[To Read the FULL story click here](#)

---

**UPCOMING EVENTS**

CKISS &  
SLOCAN LAKE STEWARDSHIP SOCIETY

SEEKING VOLUNTEERS FOR.....

## SLOCAN VALLEY COMMUNITIES PULLING TOGETHER EVENT



May 24, 2024  
10:00 AM - 1:00 PM  
Hills, BC

Join us in invasive plant removal at the Hunter Siding wetland. Connect with nature and like-minded individuals while restoring our environment!

**SIGN UP!**  **CKISS.CA\EVENTS**

Are you passionate about environmental conservation and eager to make a positive impact in your community? If so, we have an exciting opportunity for you! CKISS is teaming up with the Slocan Lake Stewardship Society (SLSS) to organize a Community Pulling Together event in the stunning Slocan Valley. This event will be held at the Hunter Siding wetland, located just north of New Denver in Hills BC.

**Join us for a rewarding day of environmental stewardship, camaraderie, and outdoor adventure!**

[To SIGN up or learn more click here](https://ckiss.ca/events)



# PULPIT ROCK COMMUNITIES PULLING TOGETHER EVENT



**30  
MAY  
2024  
4:30-6:30  
PM**

Partnering with the Nelson Run Club, CKISS is calling on all trail users to join us in removing invasive plants along the Pulpit Rock trail.

**SIGN UP TO VOLUNTEER**



**CKISS.CA/EVENTS**

**Pulpit Rock Communities Pulling Together  
event.**


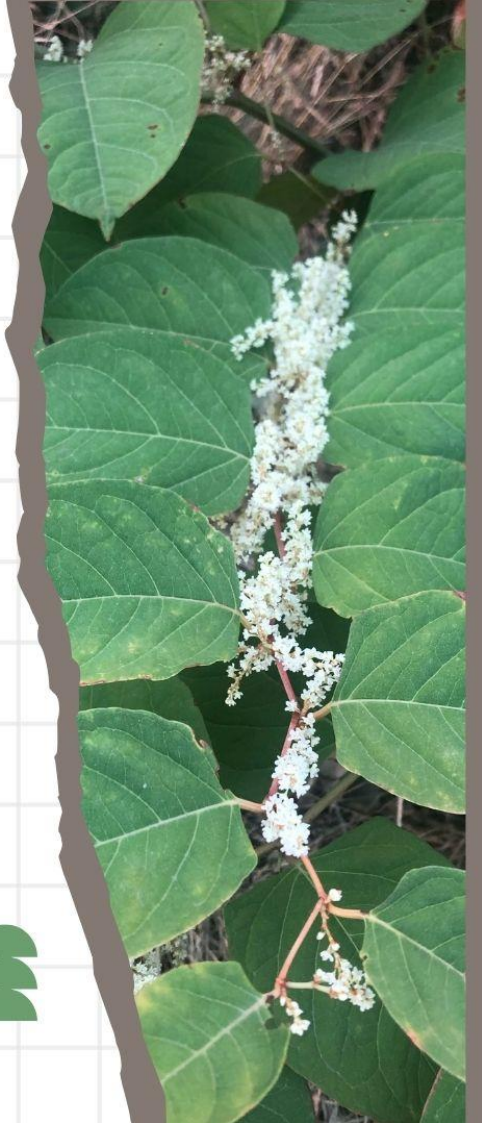

## **Sign up to volunteer!**

Join us and other like minded folks on May 30, 2024, from 4:30–6:30 PM for a special Communities Pulling Together event at Pulpit Rock in Nelson! Whether you're a hiker, runner, cyclist, or simply enjoy the outdoors in the Nelson area, this event is for you. Partnering with the Nelson Run Club, CKISS is calling on volunteers to join us in removing invasive plants along



the Pulpit Rock trail. Together, we'll work to improve ecosystem health and preserve one of Nelson's most beloved trails.

[More Info & Registration](#)



**CKISS**  
**AGM &**  
**Annual**  
**Report**

*May 13, 2024*  
*10:00 - 11:15 am*  
*Virtual Event*

## Join CKISS: Celebrating Accomplishments & Volunteer Awards at AGM!

CKISS members, please join us to celebrate the accomplishments of the past year and hear about some of the work taking place in our corner of the world. Before the AGM we will be presenting the highlights of the past year and the Volunteer Award. We hope to see you there!

*\*Please be aware that attendance at the meeting and voting rights are reserved for members only. Not yet a member yet? No problem, please take a moment to complete our membership form below.\**

[To learn more and register for the event click here](#)

[Become a CKISS member](#)



## CKISS Outreach Booth Spring Schedule

This spring, catch the CKISS outreach booth at numerous community events across the Central Kootenays. Whether you're a gardener, outdoor enthusiast, watercraft user, or landowner, we've got valuable information to help combat the spread of invasive species. Swing by and meet our friendly and knowledgeable staff at the events listed below.

- **May 11** – [The Mother's Day Garden Starter Market](#), Nelson , 10am – 2pm
- **May 18** – [Modern Living Show](#), Trail, 11 am – 4 pm
- **June 14** – Family Fishing Day, Champion Lakes Provincial Park, Time: TBC
- **June 28** – Kaslo Garden Party, Kaslo Time: TBC



# Kootenay Broom Busters Program

NEW program in 2024!

Stay tuned to the CKISS website for more info



# Introducing the Kootenay Broom Busters Program!

A new community led program launching in 2024 to tackle invasive Scotch broom currently found in our region. Recognizing the need to address this environmental threat, we're mobilizing communities to take action. Scotch broom's aggressive spread poses a significant risk to biodiversity and ecosystem health in the Kootenays. Together, we can combat its advance and safeguard our natural landscapes. Stay tuned to learn how you can join the fight and become a Kootenay Broom Buster in your own neighborhood. Your input is crucial – report Scotch broom sightings using the button below to kickstart our efforts. Let's work together to protect the Kootenays.

[Report Scotch broom sightings](#)

*The Kootenay Broom Busters Program is made possible with funding by the Regional District of Central Kootenay through the Local Conservation Fund, and support from Columbia Basin Trust and the Province of B.C.*





## Dive into Free Webinars this Invasive Species Action Month

During Invasive Species Action Month, the Invasive Species Council of British Columbia (ISCBC) will be hosting a series of free webinars open to all participants. Mark your calendars for these informative sessions:

- **May 7th 12:00–1:00 pm** – Supporting our Pollinators with Native and Non-invasive Plants, Dr. Elizabeth Elle (Simon Fraser University)
- **May 14th 12:00–1:00 pm** – Goldfish webinar, Brian Heise (Thompson Rivers University)
- **May 23rd 3:30–4:30 pm** – PlantWise School Gardens: Student Activities and Resources to Prevent the Spread of Invasive Species and Support Biodiversity on School Grounds, Stephanie Weinstein and Jennifer Hegan (ISCBC)
- **May 28th 12:00–12:45 pm** – Whirling disease webinar, Marie Veillard (Parks Canada).

These sessions provide valuable insights and resources to help combat invasive species and support biodiversity. All times are in Pacific Time.

[Webinar Registration - click here!](#)



# SPECIES PROFILE:

Bachelor's button (*Centaurea cyanus*)



## Description:

- Annual plant that reaches 20–100cm tall on grey-green, erect, hairy, branching stems.
- The flowers are often blue, but can be pink, white or purple. They are darker around the edges and form a bell shape stemming from the top of the flower head.
- Flowers from June through September.

## Introduction and Spread:

- Native to Europe (it was introduced as a popular horticultural flower and is **often found in “wildflower” mixes.**)
- Also likely introduced through contaminated crop seeds.
- It spreads through seeds and is a prolific seed producer. Seeds germinate quickly after planting.

### Consequences of Invasion:

- Decrease biodiversity! Outcompetes native vegetation in grasslands and meadows.
- Can reduce crop yields and crowd out forage due to dense colonies.

### How to control:

#### Prevention

- Be [PlantWise](#) and use the [Grow Me Instead](#) and [Eco Garden](#) resources to avoid planting or buying bachelor's button.

#### Mechanical

- Repeated hand pulling, ensuring complete removal of the root system, is the most effective way of reducing bachelor's button.
- Regular mowing can reduce weed progression.
- [Dispose invasive species properly](#) at designated disposal sites.

For more details on the bachelor's button, including its impact and control measures, [click here to read the full profile on our website.](#)

Photo Credit: J. Maughn



*Copyright © \*2023\* \*CKISS\*, All rights reserved.*

**Our mailing address is:**

Suite 19-622 Front St, Nelson BC, V1L 4B7  
1-844-352-1160  
[info@ckiss.ca](mailto:info@ckiss.ca)

[unsubscribe from this list](#) [update subscription preferences](#)

**From:** Selkirk Innovates <jjones1@selkirk.ca>

**Sent:** Wednesday, April 24, 2024 8:01 AM

**To:** Karissa Stroshein <admin@kaslo.ca>

**Subject:** State of the Basin Focus - Understanding Snowpack, Drought, and Wildfire Conditions



## State of the Basin Focus

*Stories of well-being in our region*

2024 - Issue 3



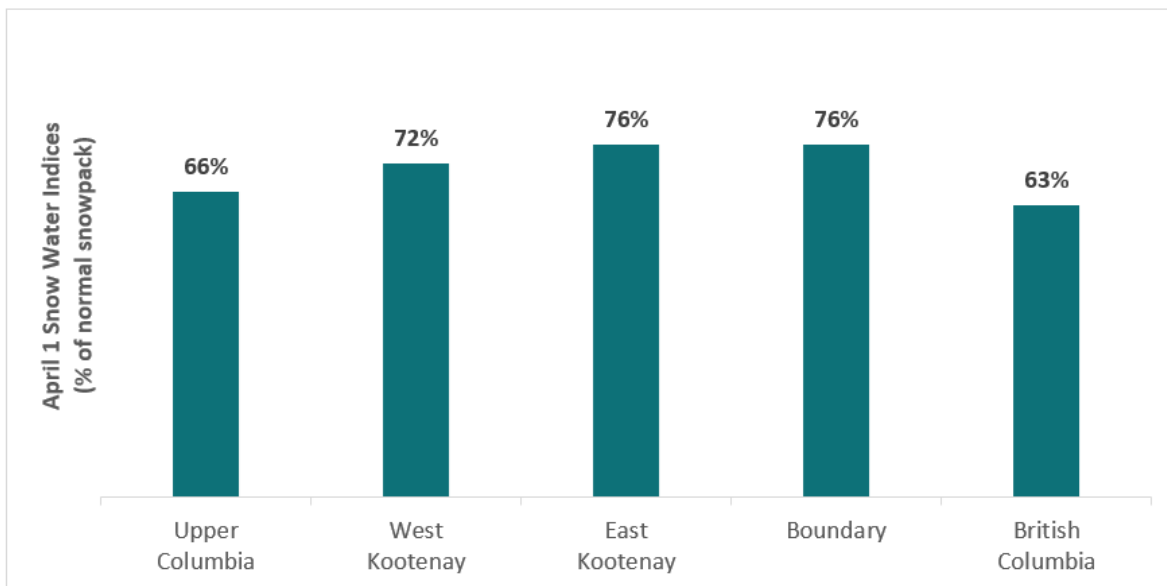
## Understanding Snowpack, Drought, and Wildfire Conditions

Snowpack, drought, and wildfire are all interconnected environmental phenomena with notable impacts on ecosystems and communities. Low snow accumulation can contribute to drought. Drought is also caused by prolonged periods of high temperatures and lower-than-average precipitation, ultimately

leading to dry conditions and water shortages. The combination of low snowpack and drought can contribute to increased wildfire activity.

## Snowpack

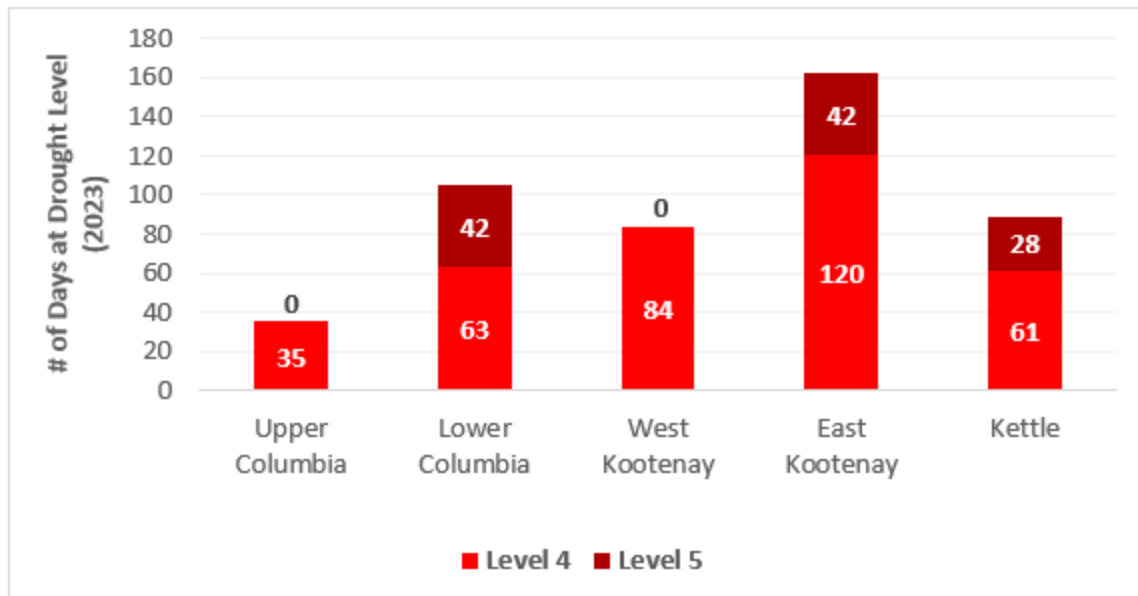
Since most of [BC's snowpack](#) typically accumulates by early April, the snow water index on April 1 offers a reliable gauge of the water available for human and environmental needs throughout spring and summer. All Columbia Basin-Boundary snow basins experienced low snowpacks in 2024, with snow water indices well below normal (see figure below). As of April 1, 2024, the average snowpack across BC was 63% of normal – the province's lowest recorded snowpack since 1970. See the [Snowpack](#) indicator for more information, including a look at regional snow water indices over time.



## Drought

BC experienced extensive [drought conditions](#) in 2023, and we are at risk for drought again this year. Drought levels are categorized using a six-level classification system; level 4 indicates that socio-economic and ecosystem adverse impacts are likely and level 5 indicates that adverse impacts are almost certain. In 2023, sub-basins in the Columbia Basin-Boundary Region experienced between 35 and 162 days at drought levels 4 and 5 (see figure below).

*Stay tuned for a new State of the Basin drought indicator that is coming soon!*



## Wildfire

The [2023 wildfire season](#) was the worst in BC's recorded history, exacerbated by particularly dry conditions. Last year, 47,805 hectares burned in the Columbia Basin-Boundary Region. While this is not the worst wildfire season for the region, due to frequent wildfires over the last decade, the 10-year average has been rising steadily. Visit the [Wildfire](#) indicator to learn more about area burned per year and the 10-year moving average.

## Looking ahead...

The [combination of reduced snowpack, warm weather forecasts, and lingering effects of ongoing drought](#) is leading to heightened drought risk for this spring and summer. As of March 2024, the long-range [wildfire forecast](#) indicates a strong likelihood of a busy wildfire season in BC starting this spring. Residents and local governments alike should consider how to best prepare for drought and wildfire conditions.

To learn more about other indicators of well-being, please visit the State of the Basin website [stateofthebasin.ca](https://stateofthebasin.ca).

## Mir Lecture – Lean in and Listen: Building Bridges in a World on Fire

Hear renowned environmental activist Tzeporah Berman reflect on 30 years of advocacy for old-growth forests and climate justice—and the surprising lessons she has learned about finding common ground with logging executives and with the oil industry. This Mir Centre for Peace Lecture is happening on May 1, 2024, 7-9 p.m., at the Capitol Theatre in Nelson, BC.



[Get tickets here!](#)

## Data Diggers – Community of Practice

Starting April 24, 2024, the Economic Trust of the Southern Interior of BC will offer the *Data Diggers Community of Practice*. These four FREE sessions, hosted between April and December 2024 by Robyn Peel from Community Futures East Kootenay, will provide support, guidance and mentorship with and from other data-driven individuals. *Data Diggers* is an opportunity to connect, share, and discuss with others looking to use data to support evidence-based decision-making.

[Get more info!](#)

**We want to hear from you! Your feedback matters to us.**

[Click here to share your feedback!](#)



*Selkirk Innovates gratefully acknowledges the support of Columbia Basin Trust.*

State of the Basin Focus is a e-newsletter highlighting stories of well-being in our region. You are receiving this email because you have attended a Selkirk College event, are a Selkirk College stakeholder, or have subscribed to receive updates on the State of the Basin.

*Selkirk College acknowledges the First Nations of the West Kootenay and Boundary regions on whose traditional territories we are honoured to operate: the Sı́ŋayčkstx (Sinixt), the Syilx (Okanagan), the Ktunaxa, and the Secwépemc (Shuswap). The State of the Basin initiative also extends to the traditional territory of the Lheidli T'enneh First Nation. We are grateful to these Nations as keepers of the lands and value their efforts to enhance resilience and well-being across the region.*



Share

Tweet

Share

Forward

Selkirk Innovates

Selkirk College

301 Frank Beinder Way

Castlegar BC V1N 4L3

[Preferences](#) | [Unsubscribe](#)

## Karissa Stroshein

---

**Subject:** Notification of Publication of the Microbial Risk Assessment Framework (MRAF) - Avis de publication du Cadre d'évaluation des risques microbiens (CERM)

---

**From:** Substances (ECCC) <Substances@ec.gc.ca>

**Sent:** Thursday, April 18, 2024 10:34 AM

**Subject:** Avis de publication du Cadre d'évaluation des risques microbiens (CERM) / Notification of Publication of the Microbial Risk Assessment Framework (MRAF)



Environment and  
Climate Change Canada

Environnement et  
Changement climatique Canada

[Cliquez ici pour la version française](#)

Hello,

This is to inform you that the Microbial Risk Assessment Framework (MRAF) under the *New Substances Notification Regulations (Organisms)* of the *Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999* (CEPA) is now published on the New Substances Program's website. The purpose of the MRAF is to provide an overview of how micro-organisms are assessed for their risk to the environment and human health under CEPA. Additionally, the publication of this document serves to inform stakeholders about the approaches and considerations the Government of Canada uses for assessing micro-organisms under CEPA. The document can be accessed here: [Framework for Science-Based Risk Assessment of Micro-organisms.](#)

For more information, please visit the page for [New Substances: Living organisms.](#)

For any questions, please do not hesitate to contact the Substances Management Information Line:

Email: [substances@ec.gc.ca](mailto:substances@ec.gc.ca)

Telephone: 1-800-567-1999 (within Canada) or 819-938-3232 (outside of Canada)

Kind regards,

Korian Soumano

A/Director, Regulatory Operations, Policy, and Emerging Sciences Division

Science Reporting and Assessment Directorate

Science & Technology Branch

Environment and Climate Change Canada



Government  
of Canada

Gouvernement  
du Canada

Canada

[Click here to unsubscribe from this mailing list.](#)

---

---

---



Environnement et  
Changement climatique Canada

Environment and  
Climate Change Canada

[Click here for English \(below\)](#)

Bonjour,

Nous vous informons que le Cadre d'évaluation des risques microbiens (CERM) en vertu de la *Loi canadienne sur la protection de l'environnement* (1999) (LCPE) a été publié sur le site web du Programme des substances nouvelles. Le but du CERM est de fournir un aperçu de la manière dont les micro-organismes sont évalués en fonction des risques qu'ils posent pour l'environnement et la santé humaine selon la LCPE. La publication de ce document sert aussi à informer les intervenants des approches et considérations utilisées par le Gouvernement du Canada pour évaluer les microorganismes conformément à la LCPE. Le document est disponible ici : [Cadre d'évaluation scientifique des risques associés aux micro-organismes](#).

Pour de plus amples informations, visitez la page [Substances nouvelles : organismes vivants](#).

Pour toute question, veuillez communiquer avec la Ligne d'information de la gestion des substances :

Courriel : [substances@ec.gc.ca](mailto:substances@ec.gc.ca)

Téléphone : 1-800-567-1999 (au Canada) ou 819-938-3232 (à l'extérieur du Canada)

Mes meilleures salutations,

Korian Soumano

Directrice p.i., Division des opérations règlementaires, politiques et sciences émergentes

Direction des rapports et de l'évaluation scientifiques

Direction générale des sciences et de la technologie

Environnement et Changement climatique Canada



Gouvernement  
du Canada

Government  
of Canada

Canada

[Cliquez ici pour vous désabonner de cette liste de distribution.](#)

**From:** Heritage BC <info@heritagebc.ca>  
**Sent:** Wednesday, April 24, 2024 11:15 AM  
**To:** Karissa Stroshein <admin@kaslo.ca>  
**Subject:** The Heritage BC Update

[View this email in your browser](#)

# The Heritage BC UPDATE



## Annual Heritage BC Conference: Prioritizing People



The annual heritage conference in Nelson, BC kicks off in one week on May 1st! We're excited to delve into the theme of prioritizing people in heritage work. Delegates will be engaging in discussions about the power of collaboration, inclusive conservation, and community-centered approaches for a sustainable heritage legacy. We look forward to connecting with advocates and learning how to make heritage truly inclusive and community-driven. Take a peek at the conference schedule below to see what we'll be learning about!

[Conference Schedule](#)

### *Sponsor Spotlight: BC Heritage Branch*



The BC Heritage Branch is the Province's primary body responsible for the conservation of historic places, fossil management and geographical naming in British Columbia.

Learn more at their [website](#).

We're also grateful to BC Heritage Branch for sponsoring the session, **"Tools for Heritage Recognition: Centering Community Values"** on May 2nd.

### *Sponsor Spotlight: Cover Architectural Collaborative*



Cover Architectural Collaborative is a multidisciplinary firm working across a wide range of scales and project types including architecture, planning, landscape design, interior design and industrial design. Based in beautiful Nelson BC, we provide services throughout Western Canada and are dedicated to creating conscious design through collaboration.

Learn more at their [website](#).

---

### **Sponsor Spotlight: Donald Luxton & Associates Inc.**



Donald Luxton & Associates Inc. is a full service cultural & heritage resource management consulting firm. Based in Vancouver, our firm offers a diverse range of consulting services in planning, heritage, culture and building technology. We provide progressive and practical solutions to the complicated and evolving issues that surround heritage conservation and cultural resource management today.

Learn more at their [website](#).

---

## Thank you to all of our 2024 conference sponsors



---

### **Register for the Annual General Meeting**



Registration for our Annual General Meeting (AGM) is now open. The AGM will take place virtually via Zoom on Wednesday, May 22, 2024, at 12:00 PM (PST).

Materials and further details will be provided closer to the date of the AGM. You must be a current and active member of Heritage BC to vote during the AGM.

[Register Today](#)





[Join or Renew](#) your membership with us at Heritage BC! As a member-based nonprofit organization, your support means a lot to us. Enjoy benefits such as free access to Webinars On-Demand and discounted rates for the Annual Heritage Conference and other programs.

---

## Vote in the National Trust for Canada's Next Great Save Competition

Two historic buildings in BC, St. Andrews Lodge and Mon Keang School, have reached the finals of the National Trust for Canada's Next Great Save competition. Discover why this opportunity is crucial for their lasting impact and how your support can shape their future. Visit the [Next Great Save](#) to uncover their inspiring stories and cast your vote today! Remember, you can vote once a day, every day from April 18th to May 6th, 2024.



---

## Check out these articles, blogs, & resources we find interesting!



CBC Calgary - [City council approves use of new heritage tool to protect homes](#)

Nanaimo News Bulletin - [OPINION: All of us together can help lift up the downtown](#)

Global News National - [Could UNESCO cultural list help safeguard Indigenous heritage in Canada?](#)

Vancouver Sun - [Two B.C. heritage buildings finalists in National Trust's Next Great Save competition](#)

---

Connect with us on social media





### **BECOME A MEMBER**

Heritage BC is a member-based non-profit organization that supports the heritage sector across British Columbia through education, training and skills development, capacity building in heritage planning and funding through the Heritage Legacy Fund.

A strong membership is vital to our work.

[Become a member today!](#)

### **Statement of Acknowledgement**

*As an organization of provincial scope, Heritage BC recognizes that its members, and the local history and heritage they seek to preserve, occupy the lands and territories of B.C.'s Indigenous peoples. Heritage BC asks its members and all people to reflect on the places where they reside and work, and to respect the diversity of cultures and experiences that form the richness of our provincial heritage. [Learn more about whose land you live on.](#)*

Heritage BC



*Copyright (C) 2024 Heritage BC. All rights reserved.*

Thank you for receiving The Heritage Update.

Our mailing address is:

Heritage BC

PO Box 846

Ladysmith, BC V9G 16A

Canada

[Add us to your address book](#)

Want to change how you receive these emails?  
You can [update your preferences](#) or [unsubscribe](#)

**From:** Alex Pawliuk <aopawliuk@gmail.com>

**Sent:** Thursday, April 25, 2024 11:58 AM

**To:** info@grandforks.ca; general@villageofgranisle.ca; cao@greenwoodcity.ca; info@harrisonhotsprings.ca; info@hazelton.ca; info@highlands.ca; info@hope.ca; doh@houston.ca; tonia@hudsonshope.ca; info@invermere.net; info@kamloops.ca; Karissa Stroshein <admin@kaslo.ca>; ask@kelowna.ca; cleo@kentbc.ca; info@keremeos.ca; info@kimberley.ca; districtofkitimat@kitimat.ca; info@ladysmith.ca; admin@lakecountry.bc.ca; general@lakecowichan.ca; administration@langford.ca; info@tol.ca; info@langleycity.ca; district@lantzville.ca; info@lillooet.ca; reception@lionsbay.ca; districtofloganlake@loganlake.ca; info@lumby.ca; finance@lytton.ca; info@districtofmackenzie.ca; enquiries@mapleridge.ca; cao@masset.ca; mcbride@mcbride.ca; info@merritt.ca; info@metchosin.ca; midwaybc@shaw.ca; info@mission.ca; admin@montrose.ca; cao@nakusp.com; victoria.bowering@nanaimo.ca; swinton@nelson.ca; office@newdenver.ca; info@newhazelton.ca; info@newwestcity.ca

**Subject:** Wildfire Prevention and Suppression

To: The Mayor and all Councillors of British Columbia's Municipalities

Hello Dear Council Members:

With recent wildfire experiences in many parts of Canada I thought all elected Members of British Columbia's Municipalities may be interested in these Wildfire Prevention and Suppression suggestions and observations. They can be easily applied in your area of B.C.

Am sending the following suggestions to B.C.'s EMCR Minister, Bowinn Ma and to the B.C. Ministry of Forest, B.C.'s elected officials and Canada's MP's in hopes with your help, we can safely with lower costs, substantially improve our Wildfire Prevention and Suppression while reducing our CO2 emissions.

I am a retired senior with over 50 years of varied coastal forest industry experience including engineering, management, helicopter salvage of dead or dying timber and even participating in disaster planning exercises held at Arnprior, Ontario by Civil Defence Canada.

I am quite concerned that recently many are now advocating a policy of widespread prescribed burning of flammable forest biomass debris, which creates much CO2 pollution, is costly and there is always the danger of wildfire escape as past history illustrates.

As a sustainable, environmentally friendly and potentially profitable alternative, I believe wherever possible we should try to mulch and collect and utilize the flammable biomass fuels as a valuable feedstock resource for further process into biomass pellets and briquettes.

It is very possible that Drax and or other biomass pellet companies would be interested in helping to develop the field practices and purchase the biomass feedstock.

FYI I've attached a 5 page PDF with a more detailed description of the suggested policy and system to help improve the safety, effectiveness and costs of B.C.'s Wildfire Prevention & Suppression.

Thank you for your consideration of my suggestions.

Best Regards,  
Alex Pawliuk

Cell: 778-229-2640

Email: [aopawliuk@gmail.com](mailto:aopawliuk@gmail.com)

#203 - 1050 54A St.,  
Delta, B.C. V4M 4B4

## To Whom It May concern:

### Consider Managing for Safer, Lower Cost Prevention and Outcomes of Wildfires by Using;

- “**Primary Firebreaks**” with the flammable biomass debris removed and wide reaching water sprinkler systems installed where possible.
- “**Quick Detection**” by increasing ground and aerial fire patrols aided with real time monitoring with infrared satellite imaging.
- “**Prompt Effective First Response**” with large volume 4,000 to 6,000 gallon plus aerial water or retardant drops as opposed to the current use of small volume drops or monsoon buckets.

### Natural Resources Canada reports:

<http://www.nrcan.gc.ca/forests/fire-insects-disturbances/fire/14444>

*“On average, 8,600 wildfires burn 2.5 million hectares in Canada each year, often threatening communities and resulting in the evacuation of residents and sometimes the loss of homes.”*

*Only 3% of all wild land fires that start each year in Canada grow to more than 200 hectares in area. However, these fires account for 97% of the total area burned across the country.*

*Fire suppression costs over the last decade in Canada have ranged from about \$800 million to \$1.5 billion a year.*

**In 2023:** <https://cwfis.cfs.nrcan.gc.ca/report>

*“According to the Canadian Interagency Forest Fire Centre National Fire Summary, 6,623 fires have been recorded nationally in 2023, burning a total of 18,401,197 hectares (ha). For comparative purposes, the total number of fires and area burned last year (4,883 fires; 1,467,970 ha), and the 10-year average (5,597 fires; 2,751,161 ha) as reported in the Canadian National Fire Database (CNFDB). According to the CNFDB, in terms of area burned, this year was the highest ever recorded with the previous recorded in 1989 (7,597,266 ha)”.*

*“British Columbia saw the most wildfires so far this year (2,245), followed by Alberta (1,022). British Columbia (2.82M ha), Alberta (2.52M ha), Northwest Territories (4.16 M ha), Saskatchewan (1.85M ha), and Quebec (5.03 M ha) each had over a million hectares burned. Estimated area burned was above the 10-year average in British Columbia, Yukon, Alberta, Northwest Territories, Saskatchewan, Ontario, Quebec, Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Parks Canada, but lower than average in Manitoba and Prince Edward Island.*

*The total area burned may change as provinces and territories continue to map their respective fires.”*



Forest fires can be caused by natural events like lightning, accidentally by power line faults, friction, explosions or sparks, and unfortunately very often by human carelessness or lack of an individual's fire safety knowledge and practices.

It has become a generally accepted view that as a result of changes in atmospheric levels of Green House Gases (GHG's) a global warming of earth's climate conditions is now under way. The resulting increase in naturally occurring dry flammable organic fuels in our forests and grasslands is expected to continue to lead to an increase in number and severity of wildfires in the areas surrounding many Canadian and global rural communities.

Many small communities including 1<sup>st</sup> Nations can be at greater risk, as they often are located in remote areas surrounded by forests that can be frequently threatened by out of control wildfires. As a result thousands of people are forced to evacuate each year with many residents facing personal threats to life and property as well as the potential severe environmental, economic and social consequences for the communities they live in.

### **My Personal Observations:**

In 1969 while working in the Forest Engineering Dept. at MacMillan Bloedel's, Sproat Lake Division in Port Alberni, B.C., Canada, as a standard practice we planned for, established and maintained ½ mile wide "Primary Firebreaks" with the purpose of surrounding and separating active log harvesting areas of + - 4,000 to 8,000 acres into more manageable fire protection units in case of wildfire and or operationally caused forest fires occurring in the more flammable post logging slash and dry bio-mass debris.

The "Primary Firebreaks" were planned into lower risk landscapes, when ever possible using; mature Hemlock dominant stands and or deciduous inclusive stands containing low amounts of ground level fuels as well where possible inclusive of lakes, rivers, creeks or rock bluffs, all of which could help reduce forest fire flame spread.

The "Primary Firebreaks" (other than thru access roads) were to stay intact and unlogged until the adjacent second growth stands were old enough to serve the same purpose.

As well during "Fire Season" we did daily after-shift ground and aerial fire patrols of all operating areas, and did the same during periods of lightning strikes.

If we observed any signs of smoke or fire we could act quickly to call in the Mars water bomber to do 6,000 gallon drops until the fire was out or under control, and well before it could grow unmanageable in size and too out of control and dangerous for the ground based fire suppression crews.

A combination of preventative measures, quick identification, location & response using readily available appropriate technology and common sense helps ensure the safest, lowest cost wildfire prevention, mitigation and defense.

The idea being if we had an operationally caused or natural forest fire, our "Primary Firebreak" units with lower flame spread potential, helped our fire suppression crews efforts and the locally available 6,000 gallon Mars water bombers to quickly gain control of fires before they could spread to become dangerous, expensive and large out of control wild fires.

**We need a modern version of water bomber type aircraft with the “Mars 6,000 gallon capacity”. Its “Effective Volume of Water or Retardant” combined with “Early Detection”, “Prompt Response and use of “Primary Firebreaks” worked really well for us and as a result we had very few run away wildfires occur.**

I am confident that using the “**Primary Firebreak**” approach to encircle and protect communities, or important infrastructure and residences, augmented with high volume sprinkler systems where-ever possible will pro-actively and safely help to protect residents and land owners from out of control wild fires, saving lives, loss of property and building assets at the lowest possible cost.

### **“Primary Firebreaks” Should:**

- 1 - be ½ mile (or wider) to encircle a subject community or protect an infrastructure and narrower if necessary for isolated residential and farm buildings.
- 2 - also be used to divide and isolate drainages or forest areas into smaller potential compartmented wildfire areas surrounded by semi-natural fire stops.
- 3 - be of less flammable stands like mature Hemlock trees and deciduous inclusive stands preferably that have been thinned, spaced and pruned.
- 4 - be inclusive of adjacent lakes, rivers, creeks or rock bluffs, all of which could help reduce a forest fires flame spread.
- 5 - if where sufficient water supply is available, be equipped with an effective far-reaching sprinkler system preferably elevated on poles or posts, with an independent back up system including generator.
- 6 - contain low amounts of, or be cleared of easy to ignite ground level bio-mass fuels and woody debris.
- 7 - Where-ever possible the easily flammable leaves, needles, branches and woody debris should be collected and mulched for processing into biomass pellets or briquettes for companies like Drax or other producers, **as opposed to prescribed burning which should only be the last option**. Prescribed burns do not make sustainable use of our existing resources, they cost money, create pollution and can be dangerous particularly if they escape.

The 5 links below are just a few equipment types & or companies that could be used by existing local Forestry Silviculture crews for “**environmentally friendly and hopefully profitable**”, self funded bio-mass recovery from the naturally occurring leaves, needles, branches & woody debris they may collect and recover while establishing Primary Firebreaks.

Thank you for considering my suggestions regarding “Wildfire Prevention and Suppression”.

Regards, Alex Pawliuk  
Cell: 1-778-229-2640  
Email: aopawliuk@gmail.com

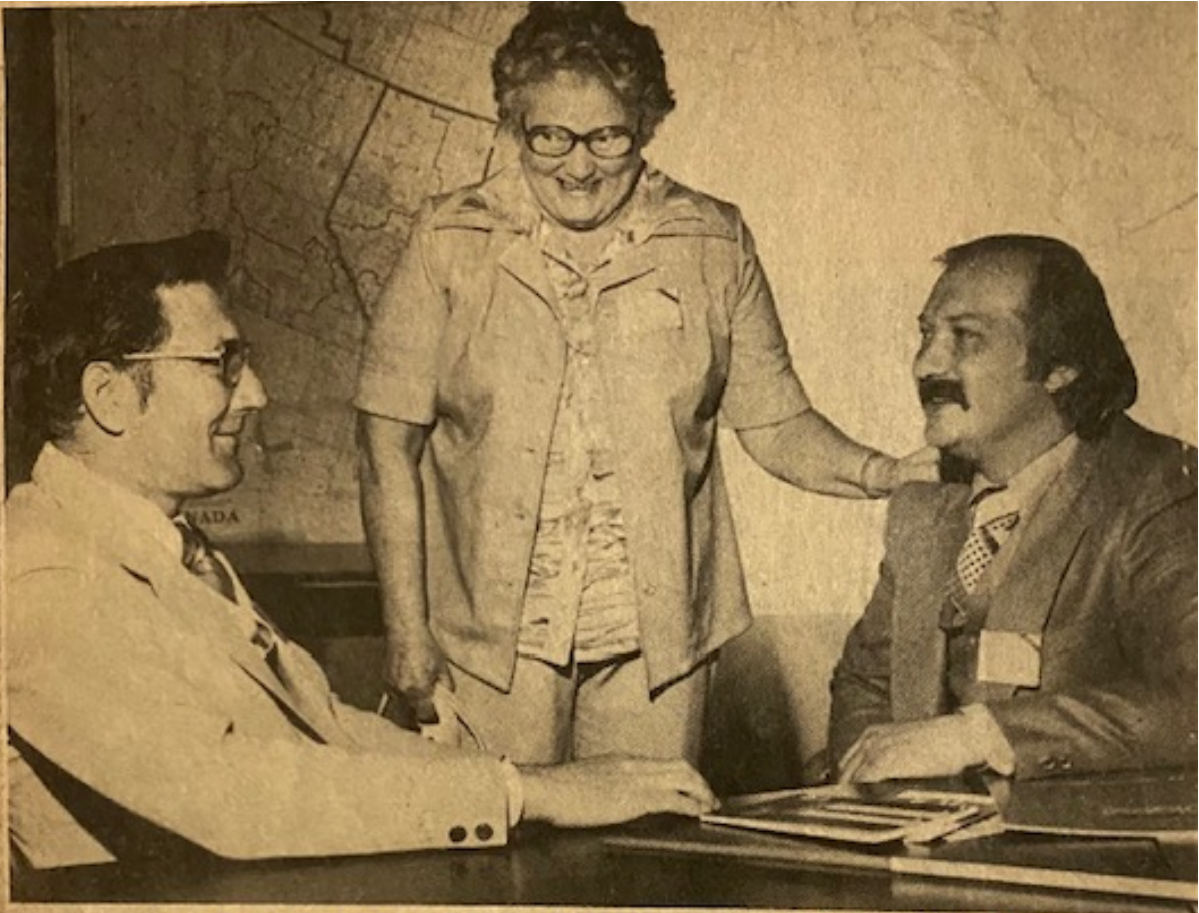
[https://www.billygoat.com/au/en\\_au/products/debris-loaders.html](https://www.billygoat.com/au/en_au/products/debris-loaders.html)

<https://www.facebook.com/appliedcleansingsolutions/videos/urban-leaf-and-litter-vacuum-system-litter-master-9000/1365437830456658/>

<https://www.deere.com/en/gator-utility-vehicles/>

<https://www.tmhindustries.com/collections/403150242007>

<https://www.drax.com/>



## DISASTER PLANNING DISCUSSED

Ald. Ada Howden of Nanaimo, discusses the results of a four-day study of leadership in disaster situations with Ladsmith Ald. D. A. Brown, left, and Mayor A. O. Pawliuk of Port

Clements. They were among 21 mayors and senior elected officials from eight provinces who took part in the study in Arnprior, Ont. The program involved films, lectures, demonstrations and

discussions. Civic leaders were introduced to problem areas in which they and their administrations could become involved in coping with peacetime disasters.

## MID-ISLAND NEWS

From: Parksville, Courtenay, Ladysmith

Courtenay Office: 541 Duncan Ave. (upstairs) — 334-4171

10 Nanaimo Daily Free Press, Friday, May 13, 1977





## Sproat Lake Logging Division



Admin Bob Hopkins · Apr 1 ·



Like

Comment

You and 63 others

### Top comments



**Alex Pawliuk**

In 1972 & 73 on the Sproat Lake Div. Engineering crew, during early shift I occasionally had to fly an afternoon fire patrol of the current active logging locations in Alberni Valley looking for smoke from hot spots. We flew in the Gruman Goose and on occasion if the Mars water bombers had to be called out to do a quick water strike, we flew the intended attack flight path ahead of it to make sure it was safe for the Mars. It was quite exciting to say the least.

35w Like Reply

3

**From:** Local Government Climate Action Program ENV:EX <LGCAP@gov.bc.ca>

**Sent:** Wednesday, May 1, 2024 9:06 AM

**Subject:** Local Government Climate Action Program (LGCAP) 2024 Launch

Hello LGCAP participants,

The LGCAP 2024 reporting period is now open.

What does this mean?

- The LGCAP 2024 reporting period is open from May 1, 2024 to July 31, 2024. The survey, including the attestation form, must be submitted via SimpleSurvey by 4PM on July 31, 2024.
  - Local governments with populations exceeding 10,000 residents (based on 2020 BC Stats estimates) must also report their traditional services emissions inventory through the survey. Local governments that fall below this threshold and Modern Treaty Nations are encouraged, but not required, to report their GHG inventories.
  - Information on reporting requirements and guidance documents can be found [on our webpage](#) and in the SimpleSurvey instructions.
- The primary program contact for your local government or Nation has been sent an invitation with your unique survey link. Please confirm internally that this has been received.
  - As the invite comes from SimpleSurvey, there is a chance it was filtered into a spam or junk folder.
  - Please reach out to us at [LGCAP@gov.bc.ca](mailto:LGCAP@gov.bc.ca) if you're unable to locate the invite.
- The LGCAP webpage has been updated with:
  - A combined recording of our [LGCAP 2024 Info Webinar](#) for large and small local governments
  - [Revised emissions reporting resources](#), including our [LGCAP 2024 Traditional Services Emissions Reporting Webinar](#)
  - Word versions of the survey for collecting cross-departmental information prior to online submission
    - [Local Governments](#)
    - [Modern Treaty Nations](#)
  - A new [LGCAP Dashboard](#) containing 2022 LGCAP data has been made available along with the corresponding raw data in Excel format. These products allow for analysis, visualization and reporting of information on climate initiatives and impacts at the local, regional and economic development region level as well as by community size.

Need support?

- If you have questions or require support quantifying your traditional services emissions inventory, we are available to help. Please email [LGCAP@gov.bc.ca](mailto:LGCAP@gov.bc.ca) with your question(s) or request to schedule a call.

The official [LGCAP news release](#) went live on April 18th. Please feel free to make your own announcements and/or discuss more widely.

Thank you for all your efforts and keep up this important work.

The LGCAP Team

Climate Partnerships and Engagement Branch

Climate Action Secretariat

**CLIMATE ACTION  
SECRETARIAT**

A CLEAN, COMPETITIVE, CLIMATE-READY B.C.



May 6, 2024

File: 4900.03

The Honourable David Eby, MLA  
Premier of the Province of British Columbia  
[premier@gov.bc.ca](mailto:premier@gov.bc.ca)

Delivered Via Email

Dear Premier Eby:

Re: Support for Bill-34

---

District of Logan Lake Council at the April 2, 2024 Regular Meeting, passed the following resolution:

*"THAT Council send a letter in Support for Bill-34 and the Restricting of Consumption of Illegal Substances Act."*

The District of Logan Lake supports Bill-34 and believes this is a necessary step in addressing the ongoing crisis of drug addiction and overdose in our community. By restricting public consumption of illegal substances, we can create a safer and more welcoming environment for all residents, including children and families.

We feel that public spaces should be freely enjoyed by all community members and used for their intended purpose. While Council acknowledges that no person should feel compelled to engage in substance abuse alone and privately, but this should not come at the expense of degrading our public spaces.

Yours truly,



Laurel Grimm  
Director of Corporate Affairs

LG/sv

B.C. Municipalities and Regional Districts  
Dan Albas, MP Central Okanagan-Similkameen-Nicola  
Jackie Tegart, MLA Fraser-Nicola  
District of Hudson's Hope



April 16, 2024

To British Columbia Municipalities

Dear Mayor and Members of Council:

**Re: Support for Resolution Black Bear Cub Conflict Response by British Columbia Conservation Officer Service**

At it's Regular Meeting held on Monday, February 26, 2024 the District of North Vancouver Council unanimously passed the following motion:

**RECOMMENDATION:**

*THAT the Union of British Columbia Municipalities resolution Black Bear Cub Conflict Response by British Columbia Conservation Officer Service is supported for Lower Mainland Local Government Association consideration:*

**WHEREAS** *the British Columbia Conservation Officer Service currently can independently decide how to handle black bears and cubs in conflict situations, without the oversight of an independent external public board;*

**AND WHEREAS** *there is no mandate for orphaned black bear cubs to be taken to a Wildlife Sanctuary for health assessment and treatment by a qualified wildlife veterinarian, and be the sole authority to perform a humane euthanasia of black bear cubs if needed.*

**THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED** *that the Union of British Columbia Municipalities request the Province of British Columbia to initiate changes to the British Columbia Conservation Officer Service, Human-Black Bear (Single) Conflict Response Guideline, to include a review of actions through an independent civilian-led oversight board, orphaned bear cubs to be transported to a wildlife sanctuary for health assessment of cubs by qualified wildlife veterinarian, for treatment or euthanasia, and an audit done by the Solicitor General on the British Columbia Conservation Officer Service actions, policies and procedures.*

We are anticipating that this will be considered at the upcoming Lower Mainland Local Government Association's Annual Conference, and we would appreciate your support.

Sincerely,

Mayor Mike Little

Financial Statements

Village of Kaslo

December 31, 2023

Draft for discussion purposes

**VILLAGE OF KASLO**  
**Index to Financial Statements**  
**December 31, 2023**

---

<b>RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL REPORTING</b>	- Page 1
<b>INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT</b>	- Pages 2 - 3
<b>FINANCIAL STATEMENTS</b>	
Statement of Financial Position	- Page 4
Statement of Operations	- Page 5
Statement of Changes in Net Financial Assets	- Page 6
Statement of Cash Flows	- Page 7
<b>NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS</b>	- Pages 8 - 20
<b>SCHEDULES</b>	
Tangible Capital Assets	- Page 21
Segmented Information	- Page 22
<b>SUPPLEMENTAL FINANCIAL INFORMATION</b>	
General Operating Fund Statement of Financial Position	- Page 23
General Operating Fund Statement of Financial Activities	- Page 24
Capital Funds Statement of Financial Position	- Page 25
Capital Funds Statement of Equity in Tangible Capital Assets	- Page 26
Waterworks Utility Operating Fund Statement of Financial Position	- Page 27
Waterworks Utility Operating Fund Statement of Financial Activities	- Page 28
Sanitary Sewer Utility Operating Fund Statement of Financial Position	- Page 29
Sanitary Sewer Utility Operating Fund Statement of Financial Activities	- Page 30
Reserve Funds Statement of Financial Position	- Page 31
Reserve Fund Statement of Transactions	- Page 32
Covid-19 Safe Restart Grant Statement of Transactions	- Page 33

## RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL REPORTING

Management is responsible for the preparation of the accompanying financial statements. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting principles disclosed in note 2 to the financial statements and include amounts that are based on estimates and judgments. Management believes that the financial statements fairly present the Village of Kaslo's financial position and results of operations. The integrity of the information presented in the financial statements, including estimates and judgments relating to matters not concluded by fiscal year-end, is the responsibility of management. The financial statements have been approved by Council.

Management has established and maintained appropriate systems of internal control including policies and procedures, which are designed to provide reasonable assurance that the Village of Kaslo's assets are safeguarded and that reliable financial records are maintained to form a proper basis for preparation of the financial statements.

The independent external auditors, Grant Thornton LLP, Chartered Professional Accountants, have been appointed by Council to express an opinion as to whether the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the Village of Kaslo's financial position, results of operations, and changes in its net financial assets, and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards. The report of Grant Thornton LLP, Chartered Professional Accountants, follows and outlines the scope of their examination and their opinion on the financial statements.

---

Linda Tynan  
Chief Financial Officer



# Independent Auditor's Report

To the Mayor and Council of  
Village Of Kaslo

## Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Village of Kaslo, which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2023, and the statements of operations, changes in net financial assets, cash flows, schedules 1 through 2 for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Village as at December 31, 2023, and its results of operations, changes in net financial assets and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian public accounting standards.

## Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Village in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Canada, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

## Other matter

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements taken as a whole. The schedules included in the supplemental information section are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the financial statements. Such supplemental information has not been subject to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and accordingly, we express no opinion on them.

## Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

## Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Village's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Village or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Village's financial reporting process.

### **Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements. As part of an audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Village's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Village's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Village to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Trail, Canada

Chartered Professional Accountants

**VILLAGE OF KASLO**  
**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**  
**As At December 31, 2023**

	2023	2022
<b>FINANCIAL ASSETS</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 4)	\$ 5,314,628	\$ 4,190,314
Accounts receivable (Note 5)	371,385	464,779
	<b>5,686,013</b>	<b>4,655,093</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	201,708	338,531
Deferred revenue (Note 6)	1,460,046	1,478,032
Asset retirement obligations (Note 7)	224,648	-
Employee future benefits (Note 8)	80,226	82,921
MFA equipment finance loans (Note 9)	7,092	31,992
	<b>1,973,720</b>	<b>1,931,476</b>
<b>NET FINANCIAL ASSETS</b>	<b>3,712,293</b>	<b>2,723,617</b>
<b>NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS</b>		
Supplies inventory	37,527	44,409
Prepaid expenses	164,045	34,865
Tangible capital assets (Schedule 1)	10,169,083	10,110,929
	<b>10,370,655</b>	<b>10,190,203</b>
<b>ACCUMULATED SURPLUS</b> (Note 12)	<b>\$ 14,082,948</b>	<b>\$ 12,913,820</b>
<b>CONTINGENT LIABILITIES</b> (Note 14)		

Linda Tynan, CFO

See Accompanying Notes

**VILLAGE OF KASLO**  
**STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS**  
For the Year Ended December 31, 2023

	2023 Budget (Note 16)	2023 Actual	2022 Actual
<b>REVENUE</b>			
Municipal property taxes and grants in lieu	\$ 778,112	\$ 777,901	\$ 731,189
Sewer and water parcel taxes	91,903	91,186	75,480
Government transfers - unconditional (Note 15)	351,000	399,082	505,082
Government transfers - conditional (Note 15)	2,697,455	1,671,835	692,254
Grants - other	-	1,200	3,500
Sale of services	261,653	262,752	447,268
Donations, interest and other income	260,384	468,470	221,358
Sewer user fees	144,675	134,919	149,106
Water user fees	318,695	316,375	310,526
Insurance proceeds and emergency funding - water	-	-	34,555
	<b>4,903,877</b>	<b>4,123,720</b>	<b>3,170,318</b>
<b>EXPENSES</b>			
General government services	1,179,361	1,046,634	927,328
Protective services	330,500	416,113	322,368
Public works	395,872	369,997	392,079
Recreation and cultural services	158,523	145,816	110,119
Aerodrome	14,217	12,512	12,951
Sewer utility operations	132,224	119,436	122,101
Water utility operations	228,761	219,097	230,437
Amortization of tangible capital assets	-	559,557	471,696
Accretion expense	-	9,674	-
Loss on disposal of tangible capital assets	-	55,756	47,202
	<b>2,439,458</b>	<b>2,954,592</b>	<b>2,636,281</b>
<b>ANNUAL SURPLUS</b>	<b>2,464,419</b>	<b>1,169,128</b>	<b>534,037</b>
<b>ACCUMULATED SURPLUS, BEGINNING OF YEAR</b>	<b>12,913,820</b>	<b>12,913,820</b>	<b>12,379,783</b>
<b>ACCUMULATED SURPLUS, END OF YEAR</b>	<b>\$ 15,378,239</b>	<b>\$ 14,082,948</b>	<b>\$ 12,913,820</b>

**VILLAGE OF KASLO**  
**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET FINANCIAL ASSETS**  
For the Year Ended December 31, 2023

	2023 Budget (Note 16)	2023 Actual	2022 Actual
<b>ANNUAL SURPLUS</b>	<b>\$ 2,464,419</b>	<b>\$ 1,169,128</b>	<b>\$ 534,037</b>
Acquisition of tangible capital assets	(1,370,843)	(458,493)	(1,278,188)
Increase in tangible capital assets due to asset retirement obligations	-	(214,974)	-
Amortization of tangible assets	-	559,557	471,696
Net change in supplies inventory	-	6,882	(8,689)
Net change in prepaid expenses	-	(129,180)	(5,952)
Loss on disposal of tangible capital assets	-	55,756	47,202
Proceeds from sale of tangible capital assets	-	-	11
<b>INCREASE IN NET FINANCIAL ASSETS</b>	<b>1,093,576</b>	<b>988,676</b>	<b>(239,883)</b>
<b>NET FINANCIAL ASSETS, BEGINNING OF YEAR</b>	<b>2,723,617</b>	<b>2,723,617</b>	<b>2,963,500</b>
<b>NET FINANCIAL ASSETS, END OF YEAR</b>	<b>\$ 3,817,193</b>	<b>\$ 3,712,293</b>	<b>\$ 2,723,617</b>

See Accompanying Notes



**VILLAGE OF KASLO**  
**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**  
For the Year Ended December 31, 2023

	2023	2022
<b>OPERATING TRANSACTIONS</b>		
Annual surplus	\$ 1,169,128	\$ 534,037
Non-cash items		
- Amortization of tangible capital assets	559,557	471,696
- Accretion expense	9,674	-
- Loss on disposal of tangible capital assets	55,756	47,202
Changes to non-financial assets		
- Decrease (increase) in supplies inventory	6,882	(8,689)
- Increase in prepaid expenses	(129,180)	(5,952)
Changes to financial assets and liabilities		
- Decrease (increase) in accounts receivable	93,394	(239,202)
- Increase (decrease) in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(136,823)	67,959
- Increase (decrease) in employee future benefits	(2,695)	9,810
- Increase (decrease) in deferred revenue	(17,986)	972,515
<b>Cash Provided By Operating Transactions</b>	<b>1,607,707</b>	<b>1,849,376</b>
<b>FINANCING TRANSACTIONS</b>		
Repayment of equipment finance loans	(24,900)	(27,443)
<b>CAPITAL TRANSACTIONS</b>		
Tangible capital asset additions	(458,493)	(1,278,188)
Proceeds from sale of tangible capital assets	-	11
<b>Cash Used For Investing Transactions</b>	<b>(458,493)</b>	<b>(1,278,177)</b>
<b>INCREASE IN CASH</b>	<b>1,124,314</b>	<b>543,756</b>
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING OF YEAR</b>	<b>4,190,314</b>	<b>3,646,558</b>
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END OF YEAR</b>	<b>\$ 5,314,628</b>	<b>\$ 4,190,314</b>

See Accompanying Notes

**1. NATURE OF THE ENTITY**

The Village of Kaslo (the "Village") is incorporated under the Local Government Act of British Columbia and is subject to the provisions of the Community Charter and legislation under the Province. The Village's principal activities include the provision of local government services to residents of the incorporated area.

The financial statements are the responsibility of management and prepared in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards ("PSAS"). The preparation of these financial statements necessarily involves the use of estimates based on management's judgment, particularly when transactions affecting the current accounting period cannot be finalized with certainty until future periods.

---

**2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

The following is a summary of the significant accounting policies of The Village of Kaslo (the "Village").

**Basis of Presentation**

The financial statements of the Village comprise the Village's Operating, Capital, and Reserve funds. All inter-fund balances have been eliminated.

- i) **Operating Funds:** These funds include the General, Waterworks Utility, and Sewer Utility operations of the Village. They are used to record the operating costs of the services provided by the Village.
- ii) **Capital Funds:** These funds include the General, Waterworks Utility and Sewer Utility Capital funds. They are used to record the acquisition and disposal of property and equipment and their related financing, and asset retirement obligations.
- iii) **Reserve Funds:** Reserve funds include statutory reserves restricted by the Community Charter and associated municipal bylaws and reserves set aside by Council for future expenditures.

**Basis of Accounting**

The Village's financial statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized in the year in which they are earned and measurable. Expenses are recognized as they are incurred and measurable as a result of the receipt of goods and services and/or the creation of a legal obligation to pay.

**Revenue Recognition**

Taxation revenues are recognized at the time of the issuing of the property tax notices for the fiscal year. Levies imposed by other taxing authorities are not included as taxes for municipal purposes. Sale of services and user fees are recognized when the service or product is rendered by the Village.

Government transfers are recognized as revenue in the period that the transfer is authorized, eligibility criteria, if any, have been met, and a reasonable estimate of the amount to be received can be made.

Grants and other contributions provided for certain purposes are recorded as revenue when receivable and the related expenditures are incurred.

**2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES** (continued)

Deferred Revenue

Deferred revenue relates to restricted government transfers, grants and other funds received, but not yet spent on the stipulated eligible expenditures.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of demand deposits with the Kootenay Savings Credit Union.

Municipal pension plan

The Village's pension plan follows the guidelines of the Municipal Pension Plan which is administered by the Province of British Columbia for all British Columbia municipalities. The Village and its employees contribute to the Municipal Pension Plan (a jointly trustee pension plan). The board of trustees, representing plan members and employers is responsible for administering the plan, including investment assets and administration of benefits. The plan is a multi-employer defined benefit plan.

Liability for Contaminated Sites

Contaminated sites are a result of contamination being introduced into air, soil, water, or sediment of a chemical, organic or radioactive material, or live organism that exceeds an environmental standard. The liability is recorded net of any expected recoveries. A liability for remediation of contaminated sites is recognized when a site is not in productive use and all the following criteria are met;

- an environmental standard exists;
- contamination exceeds the environmental standard;
- the Village is directly responsible or accepts responsibility;
- it is expected that future economic benefits will be given up; and
- a reasonable estimate of the amount can be made.

The liability is recognized at management's estimate of the cost of post remediation including operation, maintenance and monitoring that are an integral part of the remediation strategy for the contaminated site. The Village has no liabilities under this standard as at December 31, 2023.

Inventories

Inventories consist of supplies for the Village's own use and are recorded at the lower of cost or net replacement value.

Employee Future Benefits

Post-employment future benefits and compensated absences accrue to Village employees as the employees render services necessary to earn the future benefits. The cost of non-vesting and vesting accumulating sick leave benefits are determined using management's best estimates of future salaries, accumulated sick days, sick leave utilization, inflation, and discount rates.

**2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

Tangible Capital Assets

Tangible capital assets, comprised of capital assets, and capital work-in-progress, are recorded at cost less accumulated amortization and are classified according to their functional use. Amortization is recorded on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the asset commencing the year the asset is put into service. Donated tangible capital assets are reported at fair value at the time of donation. Estimated useful lives are as follows:

Building	20 - 50 years
Building improvements	10 - 50 years
Fixtures, furniture, equipment, and vehicles	5 - 25 years
IT infrastructure	3 - 10 years
Parks infrastructure	15 - 60 years
Paving and roads	10 - 100 years
Sewer infrastructure	10 - 100 years
Water infrastructure	10 - 100 years

Asset Retirement Obligations

An asset retirement obligation is a legal obligation associated with the retirement of a tangible capital asset that the Village will be required to settle. The Village recognizes asset retirement obligations when there is a legal obligation to incur retirement costs in relation to a tangible capital asset, the past transaction or event giving rise to the liability has occurred, it is expected that future economic benefits will be given up, and a reasonable estimate of the amount can be made.

Asset retirement obligations are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to retire a tangible capital asset at the financial statement date. The estimate of a liability includes costs directly attributable to asset retirement activities.

Asset retirement obligations are recorded as liabilities with a corresponding increase to the carrying amount of the related tangible capital asset. Subsequently, the asset retirement costs are allocated to expenses over the useful life of the tangible capital asset. The obligation is adjusted to reflect period-to-period changes in the liability resulting from the passage of time and for revisions to either the timing or the amount of the original estimate of the undiscounted cash flows or the discount rate.

Budgeted Figures

The budgeted figures are based on the adopted Five-Year Financial Plan for the year 2023 adopted under Bylaw No. 1296 on November 28, 2023.

**2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES** (continued)

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards, requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Significant areas requiring estimates include the determination of employee future benefits, asset retirement obligations, the provision for contingencies and the determination of the useful lives of assets for amortization. Actual results could differ from management's best estimates as additional information becomes available in the future.

Financial Instruments

The Village's financial instruments consist of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, employee future benefits and MFA equipment finance loans which are recorded at cost/amortized cost.

---

**3. CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

Effective January 1, 2023, the Village adopted new Public Sector Accounting Standard Section PS 3280 Asset Retirement Obligations (ARO) which recognizes legal obligations associated with the retirement of tangible capital assets. The financial statements of the comparative year have not been restated to reflect this change in the accounting policy, which has been applied prospectively. Under the prospective application method, all ARO incurred before and after the transition date have been recognized/adjusted in accordance with this standard. For those tangible capital assets in productive use, there was a related increase in the carrying amount of the related tangible capital asset by the same amount; for those tangible capital assets no longer in productive use, an expense was recognized for the same amount as the liability.

As a result of the adoption on this new accounting policy, an increase in the buildings tangible capital asset of \$149,864, an increase in the recreational facility tangible capital asset of \$28,544, an increase in the engineered structures capital asset of \$36,566, an increase in the asset retirement obligation of \$224,648 and an asset retirement obligation accretion expense of \$9,674 were recognized in the financial statements as at December 31, 2023.

Effective January 1, 2023, the Village adopted new Public Sector Accounting Standards Sections PS 3450 Financial Instruments, PS 3041 Portfolio Investments, PS 2601 Foreign Currency Translation and Section 1201 Financial Statement Presentation along with the related amendments. New Section PS 3450 requires the fair value measurement of derivatives and portfolio investments in equities quoted in an active market. All other financial assets and liabilities are measured at cost or amortized cost (using the effective interest method), or, by policy choice, at fair value when the entity defines and implements a risk management or investment strategy to manage and evaluate the performance of a group of financial assets, financial liabilities or both on a fair value basis.

The measurement requirements were applied prospectively. The recognition, derecognition, and measurement policies followed in the comparative period were not reversed and the comparative figures have not been restated. The Village does not have any financial assets or liabilities that are recorded at fair value. The adoption of this standard has no impact on the financial statements of the Village.

---



**VILLAGE OF KASLO**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**  
**As At December 31, 2023**

**4. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS**

	2023	2022
Credit Union demand deposits	\$ 5,314,628	\$ 4,171,712
MFA short-term bonds	<u>-</u>	<u>18,602</u>
	<b><u>\$ 5,314,628</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 4,190,314</u></b>

The MFA short-term bonds are considered equivalent to cash due to their liquid nature and market value approximating the recorded cost.

**5. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE**

Accounts receivable are recorded net of any allowance and are comprised of the following:

	2023	2022
Property tax and utility fees receivable	\$ 66,571	\$ 47,810
Trade accounts and grants receivable	<u>304,814</u>	<u>416,969</u>
	<b><u>\$ 371,385</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 464,779</u></b>

**6. DEFERRED REVENUE**

These funds are externally restricted for the purposes for which they were collected.

	Balance, Beginning of Year	Contributions Received	Revenue Recognized	Balance, End of Year
Federal Gas Tax Fund*	\$ -	\$ 105,305	\$ (105,305)	\$ -
Growing Communities Fund**	-	919,000	(919,000)	-
CBT Front Street Park	97,389	-	(17,636)	79,753
CBT Charge Up Grant	-	100,000	(62,442)	37,558
CBT Youth FireSmart	-	36,300	(22,384)	13,916
Provincial Rural Dividend Grant	73,603	-	(10,119)	63,484
Provincial Community Preparedness	91,799	-	(91,799)	-
RDCK Community Grants	17,725	59,658	(56,321)	21,062
RDCK McDonald Creek Grant	-	42,000	-	42,000
Village of New Denver	45,000	-	-	45,000
UBCM Grants	67,217	307,369	(257,040)	117,546
REDIP Grant	-	100,000	-	100,000
CERIP Grant	956,640	-	(41,377)	915,263
Other grants and contributions	102,490	101,316	(201,214)	2,592
Prepaid taxes, licenses, and fees	26,169	28,893	(33,190)	21,872
	<b><u>\$ 1,478,032</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 1,799,841</u></b>	<b><u>\$ (1,817,827)</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 1,460,046</u></b>

\*The Federal Gas Tax Fund is recognized into revenue and immediately transferred to the Community works reserve.

\*\*The Growing Communities Fund is recognized into revenue and immediately transferred to the Growing communities reserve.

**VILLAGE OF KASLO**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**  
**As At December 31, 2023**

**7. ASSET RETIREMENT OBLIGATIONS**

The Village has recognized asset retirement obligations related to remediating asbestos-containing buildings, removing septic tanks and reclamation and remediation of its gravel pit mine. The recognition of the asset retirement obligation involved an accompanying increase to the buildings, recreation facility and engineered structure tangible capital assets. The increase in capital assets is amortized on a straight-line basis over the remaining expected useful life of the related assets.

A reconciliation of the aggregate carrying amount of the liability is as follows:

	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
Opening balance	\$ -	\$ -
Initial recognition of expected discounted cash flows	\$ 214,974	\$ -
Increase due to accretion	\$ 9,674	\$ -
	<b>\$ 224,648</b>	<b>\$ -</b>
Closing balance	\$ 224,648	\$ -

The liability is estimated using a present value technique that discounts future expenditures. The discount rate used was based on long-term financing rates with MFA of 4.5%. The total undiscounted expenditures and the time period over which they are expected to be incurred is as follows:

2024	\$ 156,000
2025	\$ 8,000
2033	\$ 46,322
2048	\$ 114,842
	<b>\$ 325,164</b>

**8. EMPLOYEE FUTURE BENEFITS**

The Village records liabilities for accrued employee benefits in the period in which they are earned by the employee. Short-term benefits, such as banked overtime and vacation entitlements are included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities. Certain eligible employees are also able to accumulate unused sick days and have a portion of the benefit paid out if certain retirement criteria are met. These benefits are calculated based on years of service and pay out percentages vary depending on the union contract and accrued at management's estimate of future entitlements.

**9. MFA EQUIPMENT FINANCE LOANS**

	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
Municipal Finance Authority equipment finance loan, repayable in monthly payments of \$2,164 including interest that ranged from 4.77% to 5.63% in 2023, secured by the related asset, maturing April 2024.	\$ 7,092	\$ 31,992
	<b>\$ 7,092</b>	<b>\$ 31,992</b>

The requirements for future repayments of principal are estimated as follows:

2024	\$ 7,092
------	----------

**10. MUNICIPAL PENSION PLAN**

The Village and its employees contribute to the Municipal Pension Plan, (a jointly trusted pension plan). The board of trustees, representing plan members and employers, is responsible for overseeing the management of the pension plan, including investment of the assets and administration of benefits. The pension plan is a multi-employer defined benefit pension plan. Basic pension benefits are based on a formula. As at December 31, 2022, the plan had about 240,000 active members and approximately 124,000 retired members. Active members include approximately 42,000 contributors from local governments.

Every three years, an actuarial valuation is performed to assess the financial position of the plan and adequacy of plan funding. The actuary determines an appropriate combined employer and member contribution rate to fund the plan. The actuary's calculated contribution rate is based on the entry-age normal cost method, which produces the long-term rate of member and employer contributions sufficient to provide benefits for average future entrants to the plan. This rate may be adjusted for the amortization of any actuarial funding surplus and will be adjusted for the amortization of any unfunded actuarial liability.

The most recent actuarial valuation for the Municipal Pension Plan as at December 31, 2021, indicated a \$3,761 million funding surplus for basic pension benefits on a going concern basis.

The Village of Kaslo paid \$69,238 for employer contributions to the plan in fiscal 2023 (2022 - \$63,114).

The next valuation will be as at December 31, 2024, with results available later in 2025. Employers participating in the plan record their pension expense as the amount of employer contributions made during the fiscal year (defined contribution plan accounting). This is because the plan records accrued liabilities and accrued assets for the plan in aggregate, resulting in no consistent and reliable basis for allocating the obligation, assets, and cost to individual employers participating in the plan.

**11. COLLECTION FOR OTHER GOVERNMENTS**

The Village collected and remitted the following taxes on behalf of other Governments. These are not included in the Village's financial statements.

	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
Provincial Government - School Taxes	<b>\$ 549,790</b>	\$ 483,626
Provincial Government - Police Tax Levy	<b>75,641</b>	61,039
British Columbia Assessment Authority	<b>12,593</b>	11,135
Regional Hospital	<b>56,102</b>	53,498
Municipal Finance Authority	<b>70</b>	59
Other agencies	<b>23,274</b>	21,900
Regional District of Central Kootenay	<b>649,271</b>	586,792
	<b><u>\$ 1,366,741</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 1,218,049</u></b>

**VILLAGE OF KASLO**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**  
**As At December 31, 2023**

**12. ACCUMULATED SURPLUS**

	2023	2022
General Operating Fund - unappropriated surplus	\$ 541,494	\$ 584,428
General Operating Fund - appropriated surplus - COVID-19 safe restart grant	268,728	355,876
Waterworks Utility Operating Fund surplus	71,606	23,224
Sanitary Sewer Utility Operating Fund surplus	<u>29,055</u>	<u>20,882</u>
 Total Operating Funds' surplus	 910,883	 984,410
 Reserve Funds	 3,234,723	 1,850,473
 Equity in Tangible Capital Assets (Note 13)	 <u>9,937,343</u>	 <u>10,078,937</u>
	<b><u>\$ 14,082,949</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 12,913,820</u></b>

The unspent funds from the Provincial COVID-19 safe start grant have been appropriated within the general operating fund accumulated surplus for use in the subsequent year.

**13. EQUITY IN TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS**

The equity in tangible capital assets represents total tangible capital assets less the long-term debt issued to acquire the assets. The balance is comprised of the following:

	2023	2022
General Capital Fund	\$ 5,229,864	\$ 5,238,831
Sanitary Sewer Capital Fund	1,894,484	1,975,888
Waterworks Capital Fund	<u>2,812,995</u>	<u>2,864,218</u>
	<b><u>\$ 9,937,343</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 10,078,937</u></b>

**14. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES**

The Village, as a member of the Regional District of Central Kootenay, is jointly and severally liable for the future capital liabilities of the Regional District.

The loan agreements with the Municipal Finance Authority provide that if the Authority does not have sufficient funds to meet its payments and obligations, it shall make payments from the debt reserve fund which is in turn established by a similar debt reserve fund of the Village and all other borrowing participants. If the debt reserve fund is deficient, the Authority's obligations become a liability of the Regional District, and may become a liability of the participating municipalities.

*Potential Claims*

In the normal course of a year, the Village may be faced with claims for damages of a diverse nature. Potential claims identified include a claim relating to the right of way for a construction project. The Village is conducting a review of these claims and as at the year end, no estimate can be made of the likely outcome, and no accrual has been made for these potential claims.

**15. GOVERNMENT TRANSFERS**

Government Transfers - Unconditional

	2023	2022
Provincial	<u>\$ 399,082</u>	<u>\$ 505,082</u>

Government Transfers - Conditional

Federal	\$ -	\$ 23,755
Provincial	1,505,620	461,479
Other	<u>166,215</u>	<u>207,020</u>
	<u>\$ 1,671,835</u>	<u>\$ 692,254</u>

**16. RECONCILIATION OF BUDGET**

The following reconciles the budgeted surplus as shown on the statement of operations to the budget as presented in Bylaw No. 1296 adopted on November 28, 2023.

Budgeted annual surplus as presented	\$ 2,464,419
Capital expenditures	(1,370,843)
Principal payment on debt	(26,686)
Transfers from reserve funds	<u>(1,066,890)</u>
	<u>\$ -</u>



**17. CEMETERY CARE TRUST FUND**

The Village operates the Kaslo Cemetery and maintains a Cemetery Care Fund. These funds have not been included in the statement of financial position nor have their operations been included in the statement of operations.

	2023	2022
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Short-term investments	<u>\$ 96,234</u>	<u>\$ 89,185</u>
<b>OPERATIONS</b>		
Contributions	\$ 2,150	\$ 2,150
Interest	<u>1,900</u>	<u>1,509</u>
<b>CHANGE IN EQUITY</b>	<u>\$ 4,050</u>	<u>\$ 3,659</u>

**18. GROWING COMMUNITIES FUND**

Information about the Growing Communities Fund (GCF), when deposited into a reserve fund established by bylaw:

The Province of British Columbia distributed conditional GCF grants to communities at the end of March 2023 to help local governments build community infrastructure and amenities to meet the demands of population growth. The GCF provided a one-time total of \$1 billion in grants to all 161 municipalities and 27 regional districts in British Columbia. The Village of Kaslo received \$919,000 of GCF funding in March 2023.

	2023	2022
Opening balance of unspent funds	-	-
Amount received during the year	\$ 919,000	-
Amount spent	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Closing balance of unspent funds	<u>\$ 919,000</u>	<u>-</u>

**19. SEGMENTED INFORMATION**

The Village of Kaslo is a diversified municipal government that provides a wide range of services to its citizens. The Village's operations and activities are organized and reported by funds and departments. The general fund reports on operations funded primarily by property taxes and government transfers which include services provided by the Village such as general government services, protective services, public works, recreation and cultural services and aerodrome. The utility operations are comprised of the water and sewer system each accounting for its own operations and programs within its own fund. Operating results reported by the following segments are included in Schedule 2.

**General government**

General government is primarily funded by property taxation and unconditional government transfers. The expenses within the segment are for legislative, general administration and finance functions as well as all garbage and recycling, operations and maintenance costs relating to the municipal buildings and grants to community organizations.

**19. SEGMENTED INFORMATION** (continued)

Protective services

Protective services is comprised of fire inspection, bylaw enforcement and building inspection fees.

Public works

Public works is a broad function comprised of crews engaged in the maintenance and improvements to the road systems, drainage, sidewalks, snow removal, works yard maintenance and other planning and maintenance activities.

Recreation and cultural services

Recreation and cultural services contribute to the quality of life and personal wellness through the maintenance of the parks and boulevards, campground, and contributions to the seniors' hall.

Aerodrome

The aerodrome segment reports the operations, maintenance and planning expenditures for the aerodrome.

Sewer utility operations

The sewer utility operates the sanitary sewer system networks and pump station. Revenue and expenses represent the amounts that are directly attributable to the function of the sewer utility.

Water utility operations

The water utility provides safe drinking water to the Village. Revenue and expenses represent the amounts that are directly attributable to the function of the water utility.

---

**20. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS**

**Credit risk exposure**

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Village if a debtor fails to discharge their obligation (e.g., pay property taxes to the Village). The Village is exposed to this risk arising from its cash and accounts receivable.

The Village's investment policy operates within the constraints of the investment guidelines laid out in Section 183 of the Community Charter, which puts limits on the types of investments the Village may invest in. The Section permits the Village's funds to be invested in securities of the Municipal Finance Authority; specified pool investments; securities issued by the Government of Canada, a Canadian province, municipality, or regional district; investments guaranteed by a chartered bank; and deposits in savings institutions or non-equity or membership shares of a credit union.

Accounts receivable is primarily amounts due from government (grants receivable) and Village residents. The Village mitigates credit risk by regular submission of reporting requirements for grant installments to be paid within six months to a year of the grant approval. Property tax receivable risk is mitigated by regular notification to the residents of outstanding amounts and ultimately tax sale for recovery, if necessary. If an accounts receivable is held for a long period of time, an impairment allowance is setup to offset the receivable. There were no changes in exposures to credit risk during the period. The amounts outstanding at year end were as follows:

**20. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)**

**2023**

	Current	31-60 days	61-90 days	91-120 days	Over 120 days	Total
Due from other governments	304,814					304,814
Taxes receivable					66,571	66,571
Total receivables	\$ 304,814				\$ 66,571	\$ 371,385

**2022**

	Current	31-60 days	61-90 days	91-120 days	Over 120 days	Total
Due from other governments	416,969					416,969
Taxes receivable					47,810	47,810
Total receivables	\$ 416,969				\$ 47,810	\$ 464,779

**Liquidity risk exposure**

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Village will not be able to meet all cash outflow obligations as they come due. The Village mitigates this risk by monitoring cash activities and expected outflows through extensive budgeting. The following table sets out the expected maturities, representing undiscounted cash-flows of its financial liabilities:

	<b>2024</b>
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	<b>201,708</b>
Long-term debt	<b>7,092</b>
Total	<b><u>\$ 208,800</u></b>

There have been no significant changes from the previous year in the exposure to risk or policies, procedures and methods used to measure the risk.

**20. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)**

**Market risk exposure**

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk. The Village operates with constraints of the investment guidelines in Section 183 of the Community Charter.

**Currency risk**

Currency risk arises from the change in price of one currency in relation to another. The Village is not exposed to this risk as it does not transact in foreign currencies.

**Interest rate risk**

Interest rate risk is the potential for financial loss caused by fluctuations in the fair value or future cash flows of financial instruments because of changes in market interest rates. The Village mitigates this risk by ensuring that they have sufficient cash to meet the outstanding debt obligation if interest rates should rise. The Village monitors expected cash outflow through budgeting and maintenance of loans payable. There have been no significant changes from the previous year in the exposure to risk or policies, procedures and methods used to measure the risk.

**Other price risk**

Other price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial statement will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than those arising from currency risk or interest rate risk). The Village is not exposed to other price risk as the Village does not have any investments or equity instruments.

---

**21. COMPARATIVE FIGURES**

Comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in the current year presentation.

---

**VILLAGE OF KASLO**  
**SCHEDULE 1 - TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS**  
**As At December 31, 2023**

	Land	Buildings	Engineering Structures	Machinery and Equipment	Office Equipment and Furniture	Roads and Paving	SS Moyie	Sewer System	Water System	2023 Total	2022 Total
<b>COST</b>											
Opening Balance	1,851,445	3,961,917	1,008,876	1,096,333	36,957	1,551,193	11	3,216,455	6,347,893	19,071,080	17,840,105
Add: Additions		158,191	130,962	87,786	-	-	-	-	81,554	458,493	1,278,188
Add: Additions due to ARO recognition		178,408	36,566	-	-	-	-	-	-	214,974	-
Less: Disposals		(41,903)	(69,743)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(111,646)	(47,213)
Closing Balance	1,851,445	4,256,613	1,106,661	1,184,119	36,957	1,551,193	11	3,216,455	6,429,447	19,632,901	19,071,080
<b>ACCUMULATED AMORTIZATION</b>											
Opening Balance	-	2,172,385	537,293	681,797	36,957	807,477	-	1,240,567	3,483,675	8,960,151	8,488,455
Add: Amortization	-	211,784	35,004	61,772	-	36,816	-	81,404	132,777	559,557	471,696
Less: Acc. Amortization on Disposals	-	(41,904)	(13,986)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(55,890)	-
Closing Balance	-	2,342,265	558,311	743,569	36,957	844,293	-	1,321,971	3,616,452	9,463,818	8,960,151
<b>Net Book Value, year ended December 31, 2023</b>	<b>1,851,445</b>	<b>1,914,348</b>	<b>548,350</b>	<b>440,550</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>706,900</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1,894,484</b>	<b>2,812,995</b>	<b>10,169,083</b>	
Net Book Value, year ended December 31, 2022	1,851,445	1,789,532	471,583	414,536	-	743,716	11	1,975,888	2,864,218		10,110,929

**VILLAGE OF KASLO**  
**SCHEDULE 2 - SEGMENTED INFORMATION**  
**As At December 31, 2023**

	General Government	Protective Services	Public Works	Recreation and Cultural	Aerodrome	Sewer Utility	Water Utility	2023	2022
<b>REVENUE</b>									
Municipal property taxes and grants in lieu	777,901	-	-	-	-	-	-	777,901	731,189
Parcel taxes	-	-	-	-	-	16,046	75,140	91,186	75,480
Government transfers - unconditional	399,082	-	-	-	-	-	-	399,082	505,082
Government transfers - conditional	1,144,059	346,560	-	171,097	10,119	-	-	1,671,835	692,254
Grants	1,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,200	3,500
Sale of services , donations and other	265,255	-	5,000	158,922	12,254	4,800	-	446,231	588,962
Interest	284,233	-	-	-	-	-	758	284,991	79,664
User fees	-	-	-	-	-	134,919	316,375	451,294	459,632
Insurance proceeds and emergency funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34,555
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>2,871,730</b>	<b>346,560</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>330,019</b>	<b>22,373</b>	<b>155,765</b>	<b>392,273</b>	<b>4,123,720</b>	<b>3,170,318</b>
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>									
Wages and benefits and Council stipends	550,266	339	232,050	64,659	373	70,525	92,484	1,010,696	982,899
Materials and services	410,997	415,774	136,883	81,157	12,139	48,911	126,613	1,232,474	1,052,839
Community planning and grants in aid	85,371	-	-	-	-	-	-	85,371	80,680
Interest charges	-	-	1,064	-	-	-	-	1,064	965
<b>Total before Amortization, accretion and gain/loss</b>	<b>1,046,634</b>	<b>416,113</b>	<b>369,997</b>	<b>145,816</b>	<b>12,512</b>	<b>119,436</b>	<b>219,097</b>	<b>2,329,605</b>	<b>2,117,383</b>
Amortization of tangible capital assets	235,471	-	58,846	51,059	-	81,404	132,777	559,557	471,696
Accretion	9,674	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,674	-
Loss on disposal of tangible capital assets	55,756	-	-	-	-	-	-	55,756	47,202
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>1,347,535</b>	<b>416,113</b>	<b>428,843</b>	<b>196,875</b>	<b>12,512</b>	<b>200,840</b>	<b>351,874</b>	<b>2,954,592</b>	<b>2,636,281</b>
<b>ANNUAL SURPLUS (DEFICIT)</b>	<b>1,524,195</b>	<b>(69,553)</b>	<b>(423,843)</b>	<b>133,144</b>	<b>9,861</b>	<b>(45,075)</b>	<b>40,399</b>	<b>1,169,128</b>	<b>534,037</b>



**VILLAGE OF KASLO**  
**SCHEDULE 3 - GENERAL OPERATING FUND**  
**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**  
**As At December 31, 2023**  
**(Unaudited)**

	2023	2022
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Cash	\$ 1,999,436	\$ 2,339,841
Taxes receivable	48,921	25,600
Accounts receivable	304,814	416,968
Due from Sanitary Sewer Utility Operating Fund	-	4,958
Due from Waterworks Utility Operating Fund	-	11,148
Due from Reserve Fund	80,470	-
Prepaid expenses	164,045	34,865
Supplies inventory	5,260	2,828
	<b>2,602,946</b>	<b>2,836,208</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	200,639	337,462
Employee future benefits	80,226	82,921
Deferred Revenue	1,457,535	1,475,521
Due to Waterworks Utility Operating Fund	29,475	-
Due to Sanitary Sewer Utility Operating Fund	24,849	-
	<b>1,792,724</b>	<b>1,895,904</b>
<b>ACCUMULATED SURPLUS</b>	<b>\$ 810,222</b>	<b>\$ 940,304</b>

**VILLAGE OF KASLO**  
**SCHEDULE 4 - GENERAL OPERATING FUND**  
**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES**  
**For the Year Ended December 31, 2023**  
**(Unaudited)**

	2023	2022
<b>REVENUE</b>		
General taxation	\$ 730,406	\$ 683,014
Interest and penalties on taxes	14,786	16,811
Utility taxes and grants-in-lieu of taxes	32,709	31,364
Permits and licences	17,867	190,967
Rentals and leases	96,287	105,155
Sale of services	143,798	146,506
Conditional government transfers and other grants	1,673,035	686,661
Unconditional government transfers	399,082	505,082
Interest on investments	154,407	47,635
Proceeds from sale of tangible capital assets	-	11
Donations and other miscellaneous revenue	183,479	141,694
	<b>3,445,856</b>	<b>2,554,900</b>
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>		
General government administration and buildings	843,293	746,384
Community planning and grants in aid	85,373	80,680
Solid waste, recycling and cemetery maintenance	117,970	100,264
Protective services	416,113	322,368
Public works	369,997	392,079
Aerodrome	12,512	12,951
Recreation and cultural services	145,816	110,119
Debt and lease charges		
- Interest	-	-
- Principal payment	24,900	27,443
Capital expenditures	376,939	528,664
	<b>2,392,913</b>	<b>2,320,952</b>
<b>EXCESS OF REVENUE OVER EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>1,052,943</b>	<b>233,948</b>
<b>ACCUMULATED SURPLUS, BEGINNING OF YEAR</b>	<b>940,304</b>	<b>933,051</b>
Transfer to Sewer Utility Operating Fund	(6,020)	(18,587)
Transfer to Reserve Funds	(1,307,468)	(312,854)
Transfer from Reserve Fund	130,463	104,746
<b>ACCUMULATED SURPLUS, END OF YEAR</b>	<b>\$ 810,222</b>	<b>\$ 940,304</b>

**VILLAGE OF KASLO**  
**SCHEDULE 5 - GENERAL, SANITARY SEWER, AND WATERWORKS UTILITY**  
**CAPITAL FUNDS**  
**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**  
**As At December 31, 2023**  
**(Unaudited)**

<b>LIABILITIES</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
<b>GENERAL</b>		
MFA equipment finance loans	\$ 7,092	\$ 31,992
Asset retirement obligation	224,648	-
	<b>231,740</b>	<b>31,992</b>
<b>TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS</b>		
<b>GENERAL</b>		
Land, buildings, and equipment	5,461,604	5,270,823
<b>SANITARY SEWER</b>		
Sanitary sewer treatment system	1,894,484	1,975,888
<b>WATERWORKS UTILITY</b>		
Plant and equipment	2,812,995	2,864,218
	<b>10,169,083</b>	<b>10,110,929</b>
<b>ACCUMULATED SURPLUS</b>	<b>\$ 9,937,343</b>	<b>\$ 10,078,937</b>
Represented by:		
<b>EQUITY IN TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS</b>		
General Capital	\$ 5,229,864	\$ 5,238,831
Sanitary Sewer Capital	1,894,484	1,975,888
Waterworks Capital	2,812,995	2,864,218
	<b>\$ 9,937,343</b>	<b>\$ 10,078,937</b>

**VILLAGE OF KASLO**  
**SCHEDULE 6 - CAPITAL FUNDS**  
**STATEMENT OF EQUITY IN TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS**  
**For the Year Ended December 31, 2023**  
**(Unaudited)**

	2023	2022
<b>GENERAL CAPITAL FUND</b>		
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 5,238,831	\$ 4,975,325
Add:		
Tangible capital asset additions	376,939	528,664
Additions due to asset retirement obligation	214,974	-
Equipment loan principal repayments	24,900	27,443
Deduct:		
Amortization	(345,376)	(245,388)
Net book value of assets disposed	(55,756)	(47,213)
Recognition of asset retirement obligation	(224,648)	-
<b>Balance, end of year</b>	<b>\$ 5,229,864</b>	<b>\$ 5,238,831</b>
<b>SANITARY SEWER CAPITAL FUND</b>		
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 1,975,888	\$ 2,045,648
Add:		
Tangible capital asset additions	-	11,500
Deduct:		
Amortization	(81,404)	(81,260)
<b>Balance, end of year</b>	<b>\$ 1,894,484</b>	<b>\$ 1,975,888</b>
<b>WATERWORKS CAPITAL FUND</b>		
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 2,864,218	\$ 2,271,242
Add:		
Tangible capital asset additions	81,554	738,024
Long-term debt principal repayment	-	-
Actuarial adjustment	-	-
Deduct:		
Amortization	(132,777)	(145,048)
<b>Balance, end of year</b>	<b>\$ 2,812,995</b>	<b>\$ 2,864,218</b>

**VILLAGE OF KASLO**  
**SCHEDULE 7 - WATERWORKS UTILITY OPERATING FUND**  
**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**  
**As At December 31, 2023**  
**(Unaudited)**

	2023	2022
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Water user fees receivable	\$ 14,053	\$ 9,275
Due from Community Works Fund	29,475	-
Inventory of supplies	31,658	28,677
	<b>75,186</b>	<b>37,952</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>		
Accrued interest payable	1,069	1,069
Deferred revenue	2,511	2,511
Due to General Operating Fund	-	11,148
	<b>3,580</b>	<b>14,728</b>
<b>ACCUMULATED SURPLUS</b>	<b>\$ 71,606</b>	<b>\$ 23,224</b>

Draft for discussion purposes

**VILLAGE OF KASLO**  
**SCHEDULE 8 - WATERWORKS UTILITY OPERATING FUND**  
**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES**  
**For the Year Ended December 31, 2023**  
**(Unaudited)**

	2023	2022
<b>REVENUE</b>		
Water user and connection fees	\$ 316,375	\$ 310,526
Parcel tax	75,140	61,462
Emergency funding and insurance proceeds	-	34,555
Grant	-	9,093
Interest	758	786
	<b>392,273</b>	<b>416,422</b>
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>		
Administration and allocation of labour costs from general	92,484	79,812
Maintenance materials and services	126,613	150,625
Debt charges		
- Interest	-	-
- Principal payment	-	-
Capital expenditures	81,554	738,024
	<b>300,651</b>	<b>968,461</b>
<b>EXCESS OF REVENUE OVER EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>91,622</b>	<b>(552,039)</b>
<b>ACCUMULATED SURPLUS, BEGINNING OF YEAR</b>	<b>23,224</b>	<b>261,096</b>
Transfer from Reserve Funds	81,554	438,961
Transfer to Reserve Fund	(124,794)	(124,794)
<b>ACCUMULATED SURPLUS, END OF YEAR</b>	<b>\$ 71,606</b>	<b>\$ 23,224</b>



**VILLAGE OF KASLO**  
**SCHEDULE 9 - SANITARY SEWER UTILITY OPERATING FUND**  
**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**  
**As At December 31, 2023**  
**(Unaudited)**

	2023	2022
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Sewer rates receivable	\$ 3,597	\$ 12,936
Due from General Operating Fund	24,849	-
Inventory	609	12,904
	<b>29,055</b>	<b>25,840</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>		
Due to General Operating Fund	-	4,958
<b>ACCUMULATED SURPLUS</b>	<b>\$ 29,055</b>	<b>\$ 20,882</b>

Draft for discussion purposes

**VILLAGE OF KASLO**  
**SCHEDULE 10 - SANITARY SEWER UTILITY OPERATING FUND**  
**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES**  
**For the Year Ended December 31, 2023**  
**(Unaudited)**

	2023	2022
<b>REVENUE</b>		
Sewer rates and charges	\$ 134,919	\$ 149,106
Parcel tax	16,046	14,018
Conditional grants	-	-
Sanidump fees	4,800	4,640
	<b>155,765</b>	<b>167,764</b>
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>		
Materials and services	48,911	30,886
Wages and benefits	70,525	91,215
Capital expenditures	-	11,500
	<b>119,436</b>	<b>133,601</b>
<b>EXCESS OF REVENUE OVER EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>36,329</b>	<b>34,163</b>
<b>ACCUMULATED SURPLUS, BEGINNING OF YEAR</b>	<b>20,882</b>	<b>808</b>
Transfer from Sewer Reserve Fund	-	1,500
Transfer to Sewer Reserve Fund	(34,176)	(34,176)
Transfer from General Operating Fund - Village own connection and use	6,020	9,329
Transfer from General Operating Fund - Allocation from campground	-	9,258
<b>ACCUMULATED SURPLUS, END OF YEAR</b>	<b>\$ 29,055</b>	<b>\$ 20,882</b>

**VILLAGE OF KASLO**  
**SCHEDULE 11 - RESERVE FUNDS**  
**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**  
**As At December 31, 2023**  
**(Unaudited)**

	2023	2022
<b>FINANCIAL ASSETS</b>		
Cash and short-term investments	\$ 3,315,192	\$ 1,850,473
<b>LIABILITIES</b>		
Due to General Operating Fund	80,470	-
	<b>\$ 3,234,722</b>	<b>\$ 1,850,473</b>
<b>RESERVE FUNDS</b>		
Aerodrome	\$ 134,224	\$ 126,953
Buildings, Vehicles, and Equipment	63,805	40,583
City Hall National Historic Site	68,641	60,178
Community Works	222,920	192,784
Contingency	130,084	123,465
Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction	52,870	52,466
Growing Communities	942,714	-
Kaslo and Area D Arena Property	193,639	97,155
Kaslo Public Arts	2,972	2,814
Kemball Memorial Centre	49,347	37,205
Library	269,074	213,953
Recreation, Parks, and Open Spaces	192,332	176,778
Sick Leave Bank and Settlement	75,350	88,186
Transportation	159,093	147,446
Sewer Infrastructure	187,954	145,466
Water Infrastructure	489,703	345,041
	<b>\$ 3,234,722</b>	<b>\$ 1,850,473</b>

**VILLAGE OF KASLO**  
**SCHEDULE 12 - RESERVE FUND**  
**STATEMENT OF TRANSACTIONS**  
For the Year Ended December 31, 2023  
(Unaudited)

	Balance, Beginning of Year	Contributions	Transfers to Other Funds	Interest Earned	Balance, End of Year
Aerodrome	\$ 126,953	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7,271	\$ 134,224
Buildings, Vehicles, and Equipment	40,583	21,099	-	2,123	63,805
City Hall National Historic Site	60,178	5,000	-	3,463	68,641
Community Works	192,784	105,305	(87,733)	12,564	222,920
Contingency	123,465	-	-	6,619	130,084
Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction	52,466	48,082	(50,571)	2,893	52,870
Growing Communities	-	919,000	-	23,714	942,714
Kaslo and Area D Arena Property	97,155	126,467	(36,791)	6,808	193,639
Kaslo Public Arts	2,814	-	-	158	2,972
Kemball Memorial Centre	37,205	10,000	-	2,142	49,347
Library	213,953	43,034	-	12,087	269,074
Recreation, Parks, Open Spaces	176,778	24,481	(18,453)	9,526	192,332
Sick Leave Bank and Settlement	88,186	-	(16,732)	3,896	75,350
Transportation	147,446	5,000	(1,737)	8,384	159,093
Sewer Infrastructure	145,466	34,176	-	8,312	187,954
Water Infrastructure	345,041	124,794	-	19,868	489,703
	<b>\$ 1,850,473</b>	<b>\$ 1,466,438</b>	<b>\$ (212,017)</b>	<b>\$ 129,828</b>	<b>\$ 3,234,722</b>

**VILLAGE OF KASLO**  
**SCHEDULE 13 - COVID-19 SAFE RESTART GRANT**  
**STATEMENT OF TRANSACTIONS**  
**For the Year Ended December 31, 2023**  
**(Unaudited)**

---

	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
Opening balance	<b>355,876</b>	\$ 405,615
Expenditures	<u><b>(87,148)</b></u>	<u>(49,739)</u>
Balance, December 31, 2023	<u><b>268,728</b></u>	<u>\$ 355,876</u>

The Village has expended \$87,148 (2022: \$49,739) of the Provincial COVID-19 safe restart grant funding in the current year. The full amount received during 2020 was recognized in revenue with government transfers - conditional. The remaining unspent funds have been appropriated within the accumulated surplus of the general operating fund to carry forward for use in the subsequent year.

---

Draft for discussion purposes

PREPARED BY: Linda Tynan, Interim CFO

DATE: April 22, 2024

SUBJECT: 2024-2028 Financial Plan

---

### **PURPOSE**

To introduce the 2024-2024 Financial Plan bylaw.

### **RECOMMENDATION**

THAT the 2024 – 2028 Financial Plan Bylaw No. 1302, 2024 be given first and second reading.

### **BACKGROUND**

Section 165 of the *Community Charter* states that a municipality must have a five-year financial plan that is adopted, by bylaw, before the Annual Property Tax bylaw is adopted. The Financial Plan bylaw may also be amended at any time. At a minimum, the plan must include:

- Proposed expenditures (operating, capital, interest and principal payment on debt), funding sources (eg. taxes, fees, grants, borrowing (new), and transfers to/from reserve funds and surplus).
- Objectives and policies for the fiscal year regarding distribution of funding sources, the distribution of property taxes amongst various property classes, and the policies regarding use of permissive tax exemptions.

The five year financial plan bylaw sets the budget for the current year and four subsequent years. The Financial Plan bylaw determines the total amount of tax that must be collected by the Village to cover the services to be delivered. The amount of tax paid by each class (eg. Residential, Business, Utilities, Light Industry) is determined by the Tax Rate bylaw. The municipality must not budget for a deficit.

### **DISCUSSION**

In late fall 2023, Village staff prepared a 2024 draft operating and capital budget based on operations in 2023. The draft budgets incorporated known contractual changes and other amendments to revenues (such as increases or decreases in operational grant funding) and expenses (eg. cost of gas, electricity, etc) which are out of the control of council. The preliminary budget was prepared with the basis that the levels of service would remain the same as 2023.

These draft budgets were presented to council for discussion at open council meetings held in December, 2023 and on April 10<sup>th</sup> and April 17<sup>th</sup>, 2024.

In conjunction with a review of the projected revenues and expenditures, council discussed the planned capital expenditures and the current reserve balances together with the projected balances at the end of 2024 after contributions and expenditures to/from each reserve in 2024.

A 5% increase to both the Water and Sewer Rates was approved at the end of 2023. These rates are approved in advance of the Financial Plan adoption so that the utility bills (effective January 1<sup>st</sup>) can be sent on a timely basis.



Some of the changes to the operating budget include:

- \$6,000 decrease in revenue from the BC Small Communities grant
- Increase in the Provincial Health tax (\$4,000) due to increased expense and wages.
- Contractual wage increases (net approx. 3%)
- Incoming CAO wage begins mid-March; not a full year required in 2024; Interim CAO paid from Restart funds rather than taxation.
- Increased health benefits expense (worker's compensation premiums, extended health and dental)
- Retirement of all debt – offset by increased contribution to equipment/facility reserve.
- Cost of insurance increase by approx. 16.5%
- Continuation of increase for IT services, computer hardware, software and licensing, cyber security, etc.
- Use of COVID Restart funds for contractual expenses relating to CAO transition allows this support without using municipal taxation for funding (one time expenses).

Capital expenditures are typically funded through grants and reserves. The Village currently does not have any debt. Some of the planned capital program includes the completion of Front Street park, the completion of the Kaslo River Dike Project, Arena upgrades, purchase of a zero turn mower, skid steer snowblower, the Water Treatment Plant UV Treatment project and a \$500,000 paving project. There are also operational projects with partial funding through grants such as the implementation of software that will improve administrative efficiency, Planning projects to ensure compliance to new legislation and a continuation of Asset Management projects.

BC Assessment issued its revised roll at the end of March 2024. It reflects a non-market change levels close to 1.32%. Non market changes means new construction – assessment that has not been in the assessment base previously. This growth helps to reduce the impact of tax increases on existing property owners.

All changes as approved by council in the budget presentations result in an increase of total municipal taxation from \$732,000 in 2023 to \$782,000 in 2024 (increase of \$50,000). Taking into consideration the impact of non-market growth, the average increase in municipal taxation to a residential property will be 5% (\$52.80 per year). A detailed breakdown of taxation and the impact to each class will be provided with the introduction of the tax rate bylaw at the next council meeting.

## **BYLAW/POLICY/LEGISLATION**

*S. 165 of the Community Charter* stipulates that the five-year financial plan must be adopted annually prior to adoption of the Tax Rate Bylaw, which in accordance to *S. 197 of the Community Charter* must be adopted before May 15<sup>th</sup>.

## **FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS**

The five-year financial plan will finalize the 2024 budget however if additional expenditures are required in 2024, the financial plan may be amended (with funds coming from reserves, grants or other non-taxation sources)

## **COMMUNICATION**

Legislation requires that the public be given the opportunity to provide input into budgets prepared by the local government. The December 2023 budget meeting as well as the April 10<sup>th</sup> and April 17<sup>th</sup> budget workshops were open to the public.

The public has the opportunity to propose changes to the information presented in this financial plan bylaw and council can consider that input prior to third reading and adoption of the bylaw.

The Financial Plan bylaw will be available for review on the Village of Kaslo website.

## **OPTIONS**

Recommendation is indicated in **bold**. Implications are in *italics*.

- 1. THAT the 2024-2028 Financial Plan Bylaw No. 1920, 2024 be given first and second reading (recommended)**
2. That the 2024 – 2028 Financial Plan bylaw No 1920, 2024 be given first, second and third reading.  
*(this option would not enable council to make amendments to the proposed financial plan bylaw without rescinding third reading should input be received that causes council to wish to make changes to the bylaw).*
3. That the matter be referred back to staff for further review and report  
*(with recognition that both the financial plan bylaw and the Tax Rate bylaws must be adopted prior to May 15th)*

## **ATTACHMENTS**

Bylaw 1302 – 2024-2028 Financial Plan Bylaw

CAO Approval:

VILLAGE OF KASLO

BYLAW NO. 1302

**A BYLAW TO ESTABLISH THE 2024-2028 FINANCIAL PLAN**

WHEREAS the *Community Charter* provides that Council must, by bylaw, adopt a financial plan bylaw prior to the adoption of the annual property tax bylaw,

NOW, THEREFORE, Council of the Village of Kaslo, in open meeting assembled, ENACTS AS FOLLOWS:

**1. Title**

This Bylaw may be cited as "2024-2028 Financial Plan Bylaw No. 1302, 2024".

**2. Provisions**

**2.1.** The financial plan attached as Schedule A to this Bylaw is hereby adopted as the financial plan for the Village of Kaslo for the period commencing January 1st, 2024 through December 31st, 2028.

**2.2.** The objectives and policies attached as Schedule B to this Bylaw outlines the proportion of total revenue from different funding sources, the distribution of property taxes among the property classes and the use of permissive tax exemptions.

**3. Severability**

If any section, subsection, sentence, clause or phrase of this Bylaw is, for any reason, held to be invalid by the decision of any court of competent jurisdiction, the invalid portion shall be severed and the decision that it is invalid shall not affect the validity of the remainder of this Bylaw.

**4. Repeal**

"2023-2027 Financial Plan Bylaw 1291, 2023" and all amendments thereto, is hereby repealed.

**5. Effective Date**

This bylaw shall take effect upon adoption.

READ A FIRST TIME this \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 202\_.

READ A SECOND TIME this \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 202\_.

READ A THIRD TIME this \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 202\_.

RECONSIDERED AND ADOPTED this \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 202\_.

\_\_\_\_\_

MAYOR

\_\_\_\_\_

CORPORATE OFFICER

Certified to be a true copy of "2024-2028 Financial Plan Bylaw No. 1302, 2024"

\_\_\_\_\_

CORPORATE OFFICER

**SCHEDULE "A" – PROPOSED EXPENDITURES, FUNDING SOURCES AND FUND TRANSFERS**

<b>REVENUE</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2027</b>	<b>2028</b>
<b>General Tax Revenue</b>	(782,000.00)	(813,280.00)	(845,811.20)	(879,643.65)	(914,829.39)
<b>Grants-in-Lieu</b>	(33,845.38)	(35,199.20)	(36,607.16)	(38,071.45)	(39,594.31)
<b>Tax Penalties &amp; Interest</b>	(14,400.00)	(14,976.00)	(15,575.04)	(16,198.04)	(16,845.96)
<b>Sale of Services</b>	(129,530.00)	(134,711.20)	(140,099.65)	(145,703.63)	(151,531.78)
<b>Licenses &amp; Permits</b>	(18,690.00)	(19,437.60)	(20,215.10)	(21,023.71)	(21,864.66)
<b>Planning &amp; Development</b>	(14,098.22)	(14,944.11)	(15,691.32)	(16,318.97)	(16,808.54)
<b>Rental &amp; Leases</b>	(98,140.00)	(100,102.80)	(102,104.86)	(104,146.95)	(106,229.89)
<b>Other Income</b>	(81,584.00)	(85,663.20)	(89,946.36)	(93,544.21)	(96,350.54)
<b>Investment Income</b>	(130,000.00)	(135,200.00)	(139,256.00)	(143,433.68)	(147,736.69)
<b>Campground</b>	(40,000.00)	(40,800.00)	(41,616.00)	(42,448.32)	(43,297.29)
<b>Aerodrome</b>	(14,000.00)	(14,560.00)	(15,142.40)	(15,748.10)	(16,378.02)
<b>Cemeteries</b>	(12,000.00)	(12,240.00)	(12,484.80)	(12,734.50)	(12,989.19)
<b>Capital &amp; Project Funding</b>	(1,677,589.94)	(326,353.00)	(1,402,000.00)	(909,000.00)	0.00
<b>Non-Capital Conditional Funding</b>	(749,545.00)	(749,545.00)	(764,535.90)	(779,826.62)	(795,423.15)
<b>Unconditional Funding</b>	(345,000.00)	(345,000.00)	(345,000.00)	(345,000.00)	(345,000.00)
<b>Sale of Assets &amp; Land</b>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Transfers between Accounts</b>	(51,034.03)	(53,075.39)	(55,198.41)	(57,406.34)	(59,702.60)
<b>Transfers from Reserves</b>	(934,339.33)	(290,500.25)	(330,100.00)	(700,500.00)	(277,441.00)
<b>Transfers from Surplus</b>	(142,600.00)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Water Rates &amp; Charges</b>	(303,195.30)	(315,323.11)	(327,936.04)	(341,053.48)	(354,695.62)
<b>Water Taxation</b>	(75,139.00)	(75,139.00)	(75,139.00)	(75,139.00)	(75,139.00)
<b>Water Other Revenue</b>	(42,000.00)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Water Capital Funding</b>	(1,026,000.00)	(900,750.00)	(300,000.00)	(1,500,000.00)	(77,441.00)
<b>Sewer Rates &amp; Charges</b>	(149,795.00)	(155,786.80)	(162,018.27)	(168,499.00)	(175,238.96)
<b>Sewer Taxation</b>	(16,764.00)	(16,764.00)	(16,764.00)	(16,764.00)	(16,764.00)
<b>Sewer Other Revenue</b>	(6,950.47)	(7,228.49)	(7,517.62)	(7,818.33)	(8,131.06)
<b>Sewer Capital Funding</b>	(50,000.00)	(1,100,000.00)	(1,500,000.00)	(1,200,000.00)	(1,250,000.00)
<b>Collections for Others</b>	(1,418,462.98)	(1,503,570.76)	(1,578,749.30)	(1,641,899.27)	(1,691,156.25)
<b>TOTAL REVENUE</b>	<u>(8,356,702.65)</u>	<u>(7,260,149.91)</u>	<u>(8,339,508.43)</u>	<u>(9,271,921.25)</u>	<u>(6,710,588.89)</u>

Schedule "A" cont'd

<b>EXPENSE</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2027</b>	<b>2028</b>
<b>Council &amp; Administration</b>	804,011.48	836,171.94	869,618.82	904,403.57	940,579.72
<b>Supplies &amp; Services</b>	245,325.00	255,138.00	265,343.52	275,957.26	286,995.55
<b>Protective Services</b>	423,010.67	439,931.10	457,528.35	475,829.48	494,862.66
<b>Planning &amp; Economic Development</b>	352,749.75	366,859.74	381,534.13	396,795.49	412,667.31
<b>Facilities</b>	174,334.00	181,307.36	188,559.65	196,102.04	203,946.12
<b>Recreation &amp; Culture</b>	111,652.57	116,118.67	120,763.42	125,593.96	130,617.72
<b>PW Operations</b>	287,903.93	299,420.08	311,396.89	323,852.76	336,806.87
<b>PW Fleet &amp; Equipment</b>	87,000.00	90,480.00	94,099.20	97,863.17	101,777.69
<b>Environmental Services</b>	111,854.35	116,328.52	120,981.66	125,820.93	130,853.77
<b>Campground</b>	28,907.67	30,063.98	31,266.54	32,517.20	33,817.89
<b>Aerodrome</b>	15,515.02	16,135.62	16,781.05	17,452.29	18,150.38
<b>Cemeteries</b>	2,232.02	2,276.66	2,322.20	2,368.64	2,416.01
<b>Debt Servicing</b>	7,559.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Capital &amp; Projects</b>	2,185,401.89	326,353.00	1,402,000.00	909,000.00	0.00
<b>Transfers between Accounts</b>	756.00	786.24	817.69	850.40	884.41
<b>Transfers to Reserves</b>	430,182.54	108,216.82	108,371.08	436,340.98	(32,353.11)
<b>Water Personnel</b>	102,525.23	106,626.24	110,891.29	115,326.95	119,940.02
<b>Water Operating</b>	113,759.21	118,309.58	123,041.96	127,963.64	133,082.19
<b>Water Debt Servicing</b>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Water Emergency Management</b>	0.00				
<b>Water Capital Expenditures</b>	1,068,000.00	900,750.00	300,000.00	1,500,000.00	77,441.00
<b>Transfer to Water Reserve</b>	162,049.86	165,526.29	169,141.78	172,901.89	176,812.41
<b>Sewer Personnel</b>	94,360.63	98,135.06	102,060.46	106,142.88	110,388.60
<b>Sewer Operating</b>	37,410.00	38,906.40	40,462.66	42,081.16	43,764.41
<b>Sewer Debt Servicing</b>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Sewer Capital Expenditures</b>	50,000.00	1,100,000.00	1,500,000.00	1,200,000.00	1,250,000.00
<b>Transfer to Sewer Reserve</b>	41,738.83	42,737.82	43,776.78	44,857.29	45,981.02
<b>Collections for Others</b>	1,418,462.98	1,503,570.76	1,578,749.30	1,641,899.27	1,691,156.25
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>8,356,702.65</b>	<b>7,260,149.91</b>	<b>8,339,508.43</b>	<b>9,271,921.25</b>	<b>6,710,588.89</b>
<b>FINANCIAL PLAN BALANCE</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>



## SCHEDULE “B” – FINANCIAL OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

### 1. Funding Sources:

The table below shows the proportion of Village of Kaslo revenue proposed to be raised from each funding source in 2024:

<b>REVENUE SOURCES</b>	<b>Dollar Value (\$)</b>	<b>% of Total Revenue</b>
Municipal Taxation	\$ 830,245	10.0%
Sale of Services	\$ 162,318	2.0%
Other Own-Source Revenue	\$ 375,724	4.5%
Conditional & Unconditional Grants*	\$ 3,798,135	46.0%
Net Transfers from Reserves & Surplus	\$ 1,127,973	13.6%
Water & Sewer Utility Fees	\$ 551,844	6.7%
Borrowing Proceeds	\$	0.0%
Collections for Others	\$ 1,418,463	17.2%
	<hr/>	
	\$ 8,264,703	100%

\* May include unconfirmed grants.

Property value tax is the primary source of operating funds for general municipal purposes. Property taxation is simple to administer and offers a stable and reliable source of revenue for services that are difficult or undesirable to fund on a user-pay basis.

Sale of services and fees form another significant portion of planned revenue. They are collected from a variety of municipal services, permits and licenses. User fees attempt to align the value of a service to those who use the service. It is generally preferable to charge a user fee for services to specific users than to levy a general tax on all property owners.

Grant funding is an integral funding source for major capital and operating projects. Due to the extensive use of Community Works (Canada Community Building Fund) for many projects and projects identified in the Village’s Corporate Strategy, grants form a significant source of funding for the Village in the Financial Plan. The Village also receives unconditional funds under the Strategic Community Initiative (Small Community grant) which provides a significant source of funds for operations and capital maintenance programs and acts as a funding bridge between revenue collection cycles.

Council’s objectives and policies regarding funding sources are to:

- a) Use property taxes for services that do not lend themselves to a user-pay approach,
- b) Allocate 10-15% of municipal property tax revenue to capital projects,
- c) Charge user fees, where possible, to align services with those who use them.

**2. Distribution of Property Tax Rates - Objective and Policies**

Council’s objectives and policies regarding the distribution of property tax rates are to strive to:

- to progressively enhance the funding of capital asset depreciation through reserve growth and stabilize tax and utility rates at appropriate levels.
- to develop a plan around municipal building asset management and divestiture, particularly with respect to heritage buildings that are fully depreciated and require unique capital reserve considerations;
- to actively seek grants for major infrastructure repair and replacement where possible;
- to routinely modernize and improve financial management, analysis and reporting;
- to annually review utility rates to ensure water and sewer operating and delivery costs are fully funded;
- to continually review the distribution of taxation between different property tax classes;
- to review the Village’s land and lease portfolio with respect to potential income generation;
- to progressively move to fee and lease structures that at least cover the costs of operation, maintenance and insurance of the asset; and
- Support levels of staffing and succession planning that ensure satisfactory levels of public service and safely run utilities.

**Distribution of Property Taxes among Property Classes**

Table 2, below, provides the distribution of property tax among the property classes.

PROPERTY CLASS	RATIO	% TOTAL PROPERTY TAX	DOLLAR VALUE
1 Residential	1	84.5%	\$ 660,585.64
2 Utilities	10	2.1%	\$ 16,517.46
3 Supportive Housing	1	0.0%	\$ -
4 Major Industry	3.4	0.0%	\$ -
5 Light Industrial	2.8521	0.3%	\$ 2,213.14
6 Business	2.4502	13.0%	\$ 101,576.78
7 Managed Forest	3	0.0%	\$ -
8 Recreational/Non-Profit	1.07	0.1%	\$ 1,094.98
9 Farm	12.1562	0.0%	\$ 12.00
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>100.0%</b>	<b>\$ 782,000.00</b>

Tax rates are set to maintain tax stability and ensure that municipal revenues keep pace with the cost of business and responsible fiscal management. The Village recognizes the need to attract and retain businesses and industry for economic development and to not rely heavily on any one industry as a tax source. Council believes that its rates reflect that philosophy.

### **3. The Use of Permissive Tax Exemptions**

The Village of Kaslo believes that Permissive Tax exemptions are an appropriate way to recognize the value of services provided to the community by non-profit organizations.

The Village's policy is to ensure that permissive tax exemptions are utilized to maximize the benefit of non-profit organizations for residential quality of life, with the following caveats:

- Where the Village leases property to the recipients of Permissive or Statutory Tax Exemptions, the Village expects these partners to recognize that this assistance, combined with nominal lease charges, can contribute to the inability of the Village to adequately fund capital reserves that support maintenance and capital repairs to those properties. These partners are expected to partner with the Village on grant pursuit for capital funds on an annual basis as appropriate;
- The Village will not consider Permissive Tax Exemption requests for Local Service or Parcel Taxes with respect to the water and sewer utility as the full cost of such exemptions would have to be covered by a balancing transfer from general operating to the sewer utility or by an increase in taxation to all other users within the service area;
- The tax exemption bylaw was renewed in 2021 for three years. Beneficiaries of the Permissive Tax Exemption were required to fill out an application form, demonstrate the benefit they provide to the community, and provide financial statements.



## REQUEST FOR COUNCIL DECISION

---

PREPARED BY: Linda Tynan, Interim CFO

DATE: May 5, 2024

SUBJECT: 2024 Property Tax Bylaw

---

### **PURPOSE**

To introduce the 2024 Village of Kaslo Property Tax Rates Bylaw and consider first, second and third readings.

### **RECOMMENDATION**

THAT the 2024 Property Tax Rates Bylaw No. 1303, 2024 be given first, second and third reading.
---

### **BACKGROUND**

Municipalities levy property value taxes based on the amount of tax revenue required as determined in their annual budget (financial plan). Property value taxes are calculated by applying a set tax rate against the assessed value of a property. The Property Tax Rates bylaw provides these rates for both the municipal taxes and collections required for the Regional District of Central Kootenay (RDCK) and the West Kootenay Boundary Regional Hospital (WKBRH). Each of these organizations establish the revenue they require to operate and the Village of Kaslo taxes for these amounts. These taxes collected are then remitted to the RDCK and WKBRH.

### **DISCUSSION**

The 2024 Property Tax Rate Bylaw has been prepared based on Financial Plan (budget) meetings held in open meeting with council and the subsequent adoption of the 2024-2028 Financial Plan bylaw which established an overall increase in municipal taxation of \$50,000 over 2023. A total of \$782,000 in taxation is required for municipal operations in 2024 however, as identified in the development of the Financial Plan, some of this increase is offset through an increase in the tax base resulting from new development (non-market change in assessment). Approximately \$8,000 of taxation can be attributed from new construction.

The Village is also required to establish rates for RDCK and the West Kootenay Boundary Hospital District through the Tax Rate bylaw. The Village has no control over these rates but must collect and remit taxes. The total RDCK requisition is \$663,867 and the WKBHD is \$57,696 for 2024.

In addition to the taxes collected for the Village, RDCK and WKBRH through the 2024 Property Tax bylaw, the Village also collects taxes for four (4) additional purposes. These include School, Police, Municipal Finance Authority and BC Assessment Authority. The rates for each of these are set by the province.

The impact of the tax increase to residents and businesses was illustrated and discussed during the development of the 2024-2028 Financial Plan. As an example, Table 1 (below) illustrates the increase that an average single-family home will see in overall taxation for 2024. The municipal portion of taxes will rise by an annual amount of \$53.00 which is an increase of 5% over 2023 (assuming an average increase in assessment value on the property). The overall increase when including all taxing jurisdictions is \$94.10 (+3.18% over 2023).

Table 1

<b>AVERAGE SINGLE FAMILY DWELLING</b>						
	<b>2024</b>		<b>2023</b>		<b>Difference</b>	<b>Increase/ Decrease</b>
	Avg. Assessment					
	514,412		496,253			
	<b>Rate</b>	<b>Taxes</b>	<b>Rate</b>	<b>Taxes</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>%</b>
<i>RDCK</i>	1.81518	933.75	1.87295	929.46	4.29	0.46%
<i>Hospital</i>	0.15776	81.15	0.16184	80.31	0.84	1.04%
<i>MFA</i>	0.00020	0.10	0.00020	0.10	0.00	0.00%
<i>BCAA</i>	0.03470	17.85	0.03360	16.67	1.18	7.05%
<i>School</i>	1.56710	806.13	1.56710	777.68	28.46	3.66%
<i>Police</i>	0.22320	114.82	0.21820	108.28	6.53	6.03%
<b>Total Other</b>		1,953.81		1,912.51	41.30	2.16%
<i>Village</i>	2.14179	1,101.76	2.11376	1,048.96	52.80	5.03%
<b>Overall</b>		<b>\$ 3,055.57</b>		<b>\$ 2,961.47</b>	<b>\$ 94.10</b>	<b>3.18%</b>

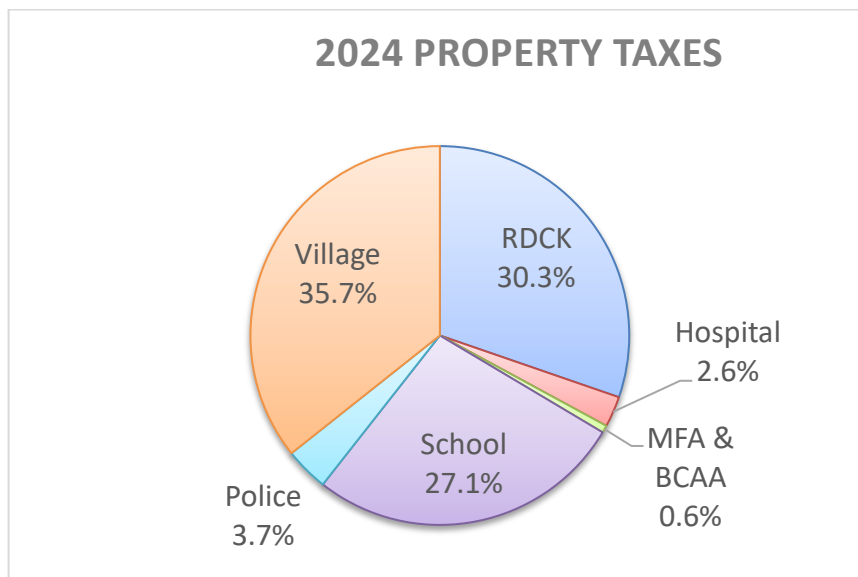
In the Village of Kaslo, Class 1 (Residential) makes up 84.5% of the tax burden for a total of \$660,586 out of the total required as indicated in the 2024-2028 financial plan. Table 2 (below) illustrates the breakdown between classes.

Table 2

<b>Class</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Total Tax</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
1	Residential	660,586	84.5%
2	Utilities	16,517	2.1%
5	Light Industry	2,213	.3%
6	Business/Commercial	101,577	13%
8	Recreation/Non Profit	1,095	.1%
9	Farm	12	.0%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>782,000</b>	<b>100%</b>

Only a percentage of the total tax bill is attributed to municipal operations. Table 3 illustrates that approximately 36% of the total taxes are directly related to municipal operations. 30% of taxes go to the Regional District of Central Kootenay and an additional 27% are provincial school taxes. The Regional Hospital Board accounts for 2.6% of taxes on the municipal tax bill.

Table 3



### BYLAW/POLICY/LEGISLATION

As per S. 197 of the *Community Charter*, the tax Rate bylaw must be adopted annually before May 15<sup>th</sup> and must be adopted after the Financial Plan bylaw has been adopted.

### FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

The 2024 rates have been set at the level approved in the 2024 operating budget for the Village of Kaslo. Regional District of Central Kootenay and West Kootenay Boundary Hospital Board have provided their requisition for taxation and rates have been set in accordance with these requisitions.

### COMMUNICATION

The five-year financial plan has been advertised through the development of the budget and the resulting tax rates have followed from this discussion. Tax bills will be distributed in late May.

### OPTIONS

Recommendation is indicated in **bold**. Implications are in *italics*.

- 1. THAT the 2024 Property Tax Bylaw be given first, second and third reading.**
2. That the matter be referred back to staff for further review and report.  
*(with recognition that the Tax Rate bylaws must be adopted prior to May 15th)*

### ATTACHMENTS

2024 Property Tax Rates Bylaw, No. 1303, 2024



CAO Approval:

---

Robert Baker  
Chief Administrative Officer

VILLAGE OF KASLO

BYLAW NO. 1303

**A BYLAW FOR THE LEVYING OF RATES FOR MUNICIPAL, REGIONAL DISTRICT,  
AND HOSPITAL PURPOSES FOR THE YEAR 2024**

WHEREAS THE *Community Charter* requires a municipal council to adopt a bylaw to establish rates on all taxable land and improvements according to their assessed value;

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

1. This Bylaw may be cited as "2024 Property Tax Rates Bylaw No. 1303, 2024".
2. The following rates are hereby imposed and levied for year 2024:
  - 2.1. For all lawful and general purposes of the Municipality on the assessed value of land and improvements taxable for general municipal purposes, rates appearing in Column 'A' of Schedule 'A' attached to and forming part of this bylaw; and
  - 2.2. For the purposes of the Regional District of Central Kootenay on the assessed value of land and improvements taxable for hospital purposes, rates appearing in Column 'B' of Schedule 'A' attached to and forming part of this bylaw; and
  - 2.3. For the purposes of the West Kootenay Boundary Regional Hospital District on the assessed value of land and improvements taxable for hospital purposes, rates appearing in Column 'C' of Schedule 'A' attached to and forming part of this bylaw.
3. The minimum amount of taxation upon a parcel to real property shall be one dollar (\$1.00).
4. The tax due date shall be July 2, 2024
5. A late penalty of ten percent (10%) shall be added to all current taxes or rates remaining unpaid after close of business, July 2, 2024 on each and every parcel of land and improvements including portion of homeowner grant not claimed.
6. If any provision of this Bylaw is, for any reason, found invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, the provision must be severed, and the remainder of the Bylaw left valid and enforceable.

READ A FIRST TIME this \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2024.

READ A SECOND TIME this \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2024.

READ A THIRD TIME this \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2024.

RECONSIDERED AND ADOPTED this \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2024.

---

MAYOR

---

CORPORATE OFFICER

Certified to be a true copy of "2024 Property Tax Rates Bylaw No. 1303, 2024"

---

CORPORATE OFFICER

## Schedule A

To "2024 Property Tax Rates Bylaw No. 1303, 2024"

### TAX RATES (dollars of tax per \$1,000 taxable value)

---

		(A)	(B)	(C)
		<b>Municipal General</b>	<b>Regional District</b>	<b>Regional Hospital</b>
		Village of Kaslo	Central Kootenay	W Kootenay Boundary
<b>Class and Description</b>				
1	Residential	2.141790	1.815183	0.157756
2	Utilities	21.417860	6.353140	0.552145
3	Supportive Housing	2.14179	1.815183	0.157756
4	Major Industry	7.28207	6.171622	0.536369
5	Light Industry	6.108590	6.171622	0.536369
6	Commercial	5.247810	4.447198	0.386501
7	Managed Forest Land	6.42536	5.445549	0.473267
8	Recreational	2.291710	1.815183	0.157756
9	Farm	26.036410	1.815183	0.157756

---

DATE: May 8, 2024

FILE NUMBER: DVP2024-02

TO: Robert Baker, Chief Administrative Officer

FROM: Karissa Stroshein, Legislative Assistant

SUBJECT: Development Variance Permit - 625 C Avenue

## 1.0 PURPOSE

To consider a Development Variance Permit application for Lot 1, Block 14, DL 208, EPP124396 [625 C Avenue].

## 2.0 RECOMMENDATION

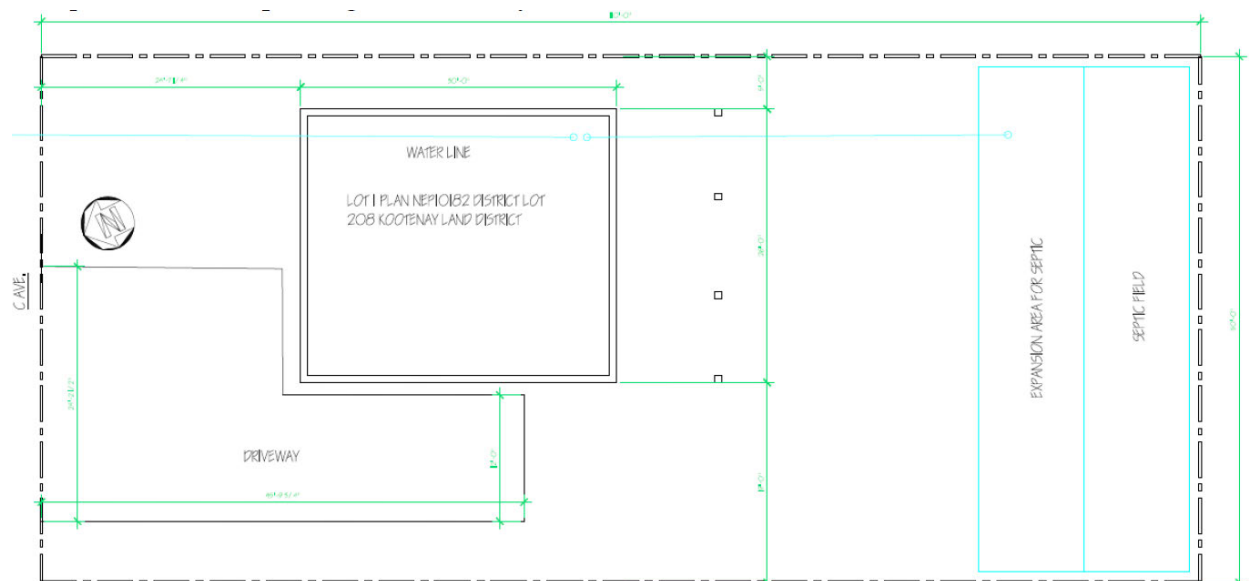
THAT Development Variance Permit number DVP2024-02 be approved.

## 3.0 BACKGROUND

A Development Variance Permit (DVP) application has been received for Lot 1, Block 14, District Lot 208, Kootenay District Plan EPP124396 [625 C Avenue]. The property is zoned R-1 Single and Two Family Residential and referred to as Neighbourhood Residential in the Official Community Plan (OCP). The property is a vacant lot that was recently created by subdivision. The owner has submitted a DVP application to allow parking in front of a house they are planning to build on the lot.

## 4.0 DISCUSSION

The site plan provided with the application shows a driveway with three potential parking spaces; two located in front and one behind the front face of the proposed house. Section 4.3 of Bylaw 1130 requires that *"parking spaces in residential zones must be located no closer to the front lot line than the front face of the principal building."* As such, a Development Variance Permit is required to allow parking in front of the face of the house.



## 5.0 OPTIONS

1. **Approve the DVP as presented. *The applicant will be advised, the permit will be issued and filed with BC Land Title & Survey.***
2. Do not approve the DVP. *The applicant will be advised of Council's decision. If the denial results in hardship, they can make an application to the Board of Variance.*

## 6.0 FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

An DVP application fee of \$250 has been received and as per section 16.4.5.2 of the Official Community Plan, and the applicant has paid a \$50 fee for the cost of obtaining a planning report.

## 7.0 LEGISLATION, POLICY, BYLAW CONSIDERATIONS

Notice of the DVP application was given to all property owners within 60 meters of the subject lands. No comments have been received from the public.

## 8.0 STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

Nil

## 9.0 OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

Once the building permit is approved, the new house will be assigned the address of 625 C Avenue.

## RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED



---

Karissa Stroshein, Legislative Assistant

## ATTACHMENTS:

Application – DVP2024-02

Letter from Owner – Rationale for DVP application

**CAO COMMENTS:**

Unless Council has concerns with the variance, they should proceed with the recommendation.

As the Village has received multiple applications for similar variances and Council has approved them, staff are in the process of reviewing section 4.3 of Bylaw 1130 and may propose an amendment that enables parking in front of the face of a house without requiring an application for variance.

APPROVED FOR SUBMISSION TO COUNCIL:



---

Robert Baker, Chief Administrative Officer

May 8, 2024

---

Date





# VILLAGE OF KASLO DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION FORM

(for use with Bylaw 1283)

### TYPE OF APPLICATION

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Rezoning/Land Use Bylaw Amendment<br><input type="checkbox"/> Official Community Plan Amendment<br><input type="checkbox"/> Development Permit _____<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Development Variance Permit<br><input type="checkbox"/> Temporary Use Permit | <b>Type of Development Permit</b><br><input type="checkbox"/> Heritage & Commercial Core<br><input type="checkbox"/> Lakefront Protection<br><input type="checkbox"/> Stream Protection<br><input type="checkbox"/> Wildfire |
|---|--|

Refer to the current Fees and Charges Bylaw for current application fees.  
Do not use this form for Building Permit or Subdivision applications.

### DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

Civic Address: 625 C Ave PID 031-996-191

Legal Description (from title document):

Lot 1, Block 14, DL 208, EPP124396 - C Ave.

### CONTACTS

#### Applicant:

Name <u>Tracey Harvey <del>Ryan Harte</del></u>		Company <u>N/A</u>	
Address <u>1681 Kootenay Ave, Rossland, V0G 1Y0</u>		City <u>Rossland</u>	
Email [REDACTED]		Postal Code	
Phone <u>1</u>	Cell [REDACTED]	Fax	
Signature [REDACTED]		Date <u>April 3, 2024</u>	

#### Owner, if the Applicant is not the Owner:

Name		Company	
Address		City	
Email		Postal Code	
Phone	Cell	Fax	

*The "Authorization of Owner" form signed by the owner(s) is also required.*

#### OFFICE USE ONLY

Date	Dev. File No.
Received By	Folio No.
Receipt No.	Fees \$

Village of Kaslo

Development Variance Permit Application

April 3, 2024

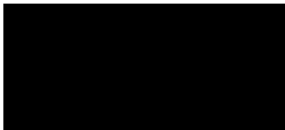
**RE: Rationale for our Development Variance Permit application**

Dear Mayor and Council,

We appreciate your consideration for our request to allow parking in the front of our proposed home at 625 C ave (PID 031-996-191). We are requesting this extra parking to allow for all our family's vehicles; my husband and I each have a vehicle which both need a spot, and our two teenage kids are soon to likely have a vehicle as well. Additionally, should we meet the requirements for short term rentals, we may consider hosting our future home to others which requires additional parking like we have proposed.

Thank you again for your consideration. We are excited to build and live in Kaslo soon!

Sincerely,

A solid black rectangular box used to redact the signature of Tracey Harvey.

Tracey Harvey

DATE: May 8, 2024

FILE NUMBER: DVP2024-03

TO: Robert Baker, Chief Administrative Officer

FROM: Karissa Stroshein, Legislative Assistant

SUBJECT: Development Variance Permit – 104 8<sup>th</sup> Street North

## 1.0 PURPOSE

To consider a Development Variance Permit application for Parcel Q (consolidated lots 37 and 28), Block 2, District Lot 208, Kootenay District Plan 559 [104 8<sup>th</sup> Street North].

## 2.0 RECOMMENDATION

THAT Development Variance Permit number DVP2024-03 be approved.

## 3.0 BACKGROUND

A Development Variance Permit (DVP) application has been received for Parcel Q (consolidated lots 37 and 28), Block 2, District Lot 208, Kootenay District Plan 559 [104 8<sup>th</sup> Street North]. The property is zoned R-1 Single and Two Family Residential and referred to as Neighbourhood Residential in the Official Community Plan (OCP). The property is a vacant lot located at the corner of 8<sup>th</sup> Street and A Avenue. The owner has submitted a DVP application to allow parking in front of a house they are planning to build on the parcel.

## 4.0 DISCUSSION

The site plan provided with the application shows a parking area in front of the proposed house. Section 4.3 of Bylaw 1130 requires that *“parking spaces in residential zones must be located no closer to the front lot line than the front face of the principal building.”* As such, a Development Variance Permit is required to allow parking in front of the face of the house.

## 5.0 OPTIONS

[Recommendation is indicated in **bold**. Implications are in *italics*.]

1. **Approve the DVP as presented.** *The applicant will be advised, the permit will be issued and filed with BC Land Title & Survey.*
2. Do not approve the DVP. *The applicant will be advised of Council’s decision. If the denial results in hardship, they can make an application to the Board of Variance.*

## 6.0 FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

An DVP application fee of \$250 has been received and as per section 16.4.5.2 of the Official Community Plan, and the applicant has paid a \$50 fee for the cost of obtaining a planning report.

## **7.0 LEGISLATION, POLICY, BYLAW CONSIDERATIONS**

Notice of the DVP application was given to all property owners within 60 meters of the subject lands. One letter of support was received from the public.

## **8.0 STRATEGIC PRIORITIES**

Nil

## **9.0 OTHER CONSIDERATIONS**

Once the building permit is approved, the new house will be assigned the address of 104 8<sup>th</sup> Street North.

## **RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED**

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'K. Stroshein', written over a horizontal line.

Karissa Stroshein, Legislative Assistant

## **ATTACHMENTS:**

Application – DVP2024-03

Letter from Owner – Rationale for DVP application

**CAO COMMENTS:**

Unless Council has concerns with the variance, they should proceed with the recommendation.

As the Village has received multiple applications for similar variances and Council has approved them, staff are in the process of reviewing section 4.3 of Bylaw 1130 and may propose an amendment that enables parking in front of the face of a house without requiring an application for variance.

APPROVED FOR SUBMISSION TO COUNCIL:



Robert Baker, Chief Administrative Officer

May 8, 2024

Date



# VILLAGE OF KASLO DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION FORM

(for use with Bylaw 1283)

### TYPE OF APPLICATION

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Rezoning/Land Use Bylaw Amendment<br><input type="checkbox"/> Official Community Plan Amendment<br><input type="checkbox"/> Development Permit _____<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Development Variance Permit<br><input type="checkbox"/> Temporary Use Permit | <b>Type of Development Permit</b><br><input type="checkbox"/> Heritage & Commercial Core<br><input type="checkbox"/> Lakefront Protection<br><input type="checkbox"/> Stream Protection<br><input type="checkbox"/> Wildfire |
|---|--|

Refer to the current Fees and Charges Bylaw for current application fees.  
Do not use this form for Building Permit or Subdivision applications.

### DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

Civic Address: 8th St./A AVE KASLO B.C. PID 032-108-729

Legal Description (from title document):

PARCEL Q, BLOCK 2 DISTRICT LOT 208, KOOTENAY D.P.  
559

### CONTACTS

#### Applicant:

Name <u>ERNST GARTHE</u>		Company	
Address <u>105 WASHINGTON ST. N</u>		City <u>KASLO</u>	
Email [REDACTED]		Postal Code <u>V0G 1M0</u>	
Phone [REDACTED]	Cell	Fax	
Signature [REDACTED]		Date <u>APR - 5, 2024</u>	

#### Owner, if the Applicant is not the Owner:

Name		Company	
Address		City	
Email		Postal Code	
Phone	Cell	Fax	

*The "Authorization of Owner" form signed by the owner(s) is also required.*

#### OFFICE USE ONLY

Date	Dev. File No.
Received By	Folio No.
Receipt No.	Fees \$

Ernst Garthe  
8thst/A ave.  
Build proposal

April 5, 2024

Rationale for Proposal to construct access to parking 8<sup>th</sup> st/A ave.

Dear Mayor and Council,

I am proposing to build a single family residential dwelling at the corner of A ave and 8<sup>th</sup> st. An short access driveway would be built at the north east corner of the lot, 20 feet wide.

This location was chosen for numerous reasons:

- It would allow the shortest access to parking beside the building
- It would be right next to the neighbours driveway, allowing a bundling of driveways for minimal neighbourhood disturbance.
- It would allow for uninterrupted parking all along A ave, as well as at least 11m (probably more) along the front of 8<sup>th</sup> st.
- Many houses that front 8<sup>th</sup> st have a similar driveway already, so this would not be out of the norm.

Hopefully you can sympathize with this request, it is the easiest and most logical choice in my opinion, benefiting the community as well.

Sincerely,

Ernst Garthe



DATE: May 8, 2024

FILE NUMBER: DVP2024-04

TO: Robert Baker, Chief Administrative Officer

FROM: Karissa Stroshein, Legislative Assistant

SUBJECT: Development Variance Permit – 439 A Avenue

## 1.0 PURPOSE

To consider a Development Variance Permit application for Lot A, District Lot 208, Kootenay District Plan 15986 [439 A Avenue].

## 2.0 RECOMMENDATION

THAT Development Variance Permit number DVP2024-04 be approved.

## 3.0 BACKGROUND

A Development Variance Permit (DVP) application has been received for Lot A, District Lot 208, Kootenay District Plan 15986 [439 A Avenue]. The property is zoned C-2 Central Business District and is referred to as Core Commercial in the Official Community Plan (OCP). The zoning allows residential uses subject to the RM-1 zone, which in turn permits a single-family dwelling subject to R-1 zone regulations.

The property currently has a house which was constructed in 1977 and is non-conforming to the Village's current Land Use Bylaw 1130. Specifically, the front face of the house is setback approximately 4.5 meters from the property line and its covered entrance is setback approximately 2.3 meters, whereas R-1 zone regulations require that the entire house be setback 7.5 meters. The owner would like to construct a wider entrance but maintain its current depth. They have submitted a Building Permit application for construction of the wider entrance which has triggered the requirement for a DVP to vary the R-1 zone front setback requirement of 7.5 meters.

## 4.0 DISCUSSION

A reduced front setback is not unusual for this block of A Avenue as the C-2 zoning allows setbacks of 0 meters from the street. An example is the Langham Cultural Centre located two doors west. However, the R-1 zoning regulation applies to this house and there is no variance on title for its setback to be 2.3 meters.

Legislation allows for existing non-conforming structures to be repaired or renovated, but not replaced or expanded. As the owner is seeking to replace the covered entrance, they require a variance to the setback.

If the Village approves the DVP, staff recommend that the DVP approval letter and building permit documentation clearly state that the setback applies to the covered entrance only, and not the entire house. This will effectively permit the owner to widen the covered entrance, but not extend the front setback of the face of the house or covered entrance beyond where it currently is.

A site plan was not provided with the DVP application and so the measurements provided are approximate. The owner will need to confirm measurements by locating the corner pins of the property to establish the front lot line or have a survey performed.

## 5.0 OPTIONS

[Recommendation is indicated in **bold**. Implications are in *italics*.]

1. **Approve the DVP as presented.** *The applicant will be advised, the permit will be issued and filed with BC Land Title & Survey.*
2. Do not approve the DVP. *The applicant will be advised of Council's decision. If the denial results in hardship, they can make an application to the Board of Variance.*

## 6.0 FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

An DVP application fee of \$250 has been received and as per section 16.4.5.2 of the Official Community Plan, and the applicant has paid a \$50 fee for the cost of obtaining a planning report.

## 7.0 LEGISLATION, POLICY, BYLAW CONSIDERATIONS

Notice of the DVP application was given to all property owners within 60 meters of the subject lands. No comments have been received from the public.

## 8.0 STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

Nil

## 9.0 OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

Nil

## RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED



Karissa Stroshein, Legislative Assistant

## ATTACHMENTS:

Application – DVP2024-04

Letter from Owner – Rationale for DVP application

Drawings – Site Plan

**CAO COMMENTS:**

Unless Council has concerns with the variance, they should proceed with the recommendation.

APPROVED FOR SUBMISSION TO COUNCIL:



Robert Baker, Chief Administrative Officer

May 8, 2024

Date



# VILLAGE OF KASLO DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION FORM

(for use with Bylaw 1283)

### TYPE OF APPLICATION

- |                                     |                                   |                          |                            |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | Rezoning/Land Use Bylaw Amendment | <input type="checkbox"/> | Type of Development Permit |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | Official Community Plan Amendment | <input type="checkbox"/> | Heritage & Commercial Core |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | Development Permit _____          | <input type="checkbox"/> | Lakefront Protection       |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Development Variance Permit       | <input type="checkbox"/> | Stream Protection          |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | Temporary Use Permit              | <input type="checkbox"/> | Wildfire                   |

Refer to the current Fees and Charges Bylaw for current application fees.  
Do not use this form for Building Permit or Subdivision applications.

### DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

Civic Address: 439 A Avenue PID 009-413-766

Legal Description (from title document):

LOT A DISTRICT LOT 208 KOOTENAY DISTRICT PLAN 15986

### CONTACTS

#### Applicant:

Name <u>DAVID ELIAS</u>		Company	
Address <u>439 A Avenue</u>		City <u>Kaslo</u>	
[Redacted]		Postal Code <u>V0G1M0</u>	
		Fax	
		Date <u>02/04/24</u>	

#### Owner, if the Applicant is not the Owner:

Name <u>CHRISTINE ELIAS</u>		Company	
Address <u>439 A Avenue</u>		City <u>Kaslo</u>	
[Redacted]		Postal Code <u>V0G1M0</u>	
		Fax	

The "Authorization of Owner" form signed by the owner(s) is also required.

#### OFFICE USE ONLY

Date	Dev. File No.
Received By	Folio No.
Receipt No.	Fees \$



VILLAGE OF KASLO  
DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION FORM

Authorization of Owner to make an Application

Re: Civic Address 439 A Ave

I/We DAVID / CHRISTINE ELIAS

are the registered owner(s) of (legal description) Lot A District Lot  
208 Kootenay District Plan 15986

I/We hereby authorize Brad Reimer  
(please print name)

to apply for the following:

- Rezoning/Land Use Bylaw Amendment
- Official Community Plan Amendment
- Development Permit
- Development Variance Permit
- Temporary Use Permit

and to be my/our representative in this matter.

[Redacted Signature]  
Signature of Owner      2 Apr. 24  
Date

[Redacted Signature]  
Signature of Witness

DAVID ELIAS  
Name of Owner (print)

Brad Reimer  
Name of Witness

439 AV. A  
Address      [Redacted Phone]  
Phone

[Redacted Signature]  
Signature of Witness

[Redacted Signature]  
Signature of Owner      2 Apr 24  
Date

[Redacted Signature]  
Signature of witness

CHRISTINE ELIAS  
Name of Owner (print)

Brad Reimer  
Name of Witness

439 A Ave  
Address      [Redacted Phone]  
Phone

[Redacted Signature]  
Signature of Witness

This form must be signed by all persons named on the title certificate.



To: Kaslo Village

Re: Development Variance  
439 A Avenue, Kaslo

We are replacing the structure to enhance the appearance and to make a more stable entryway.

This structure will not encroach any further than the original structure.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

★ Existing Covered Entrance  
at 439 A Ave Kaslo ★

House Roof Lines

Current Roof  
(2"x4")

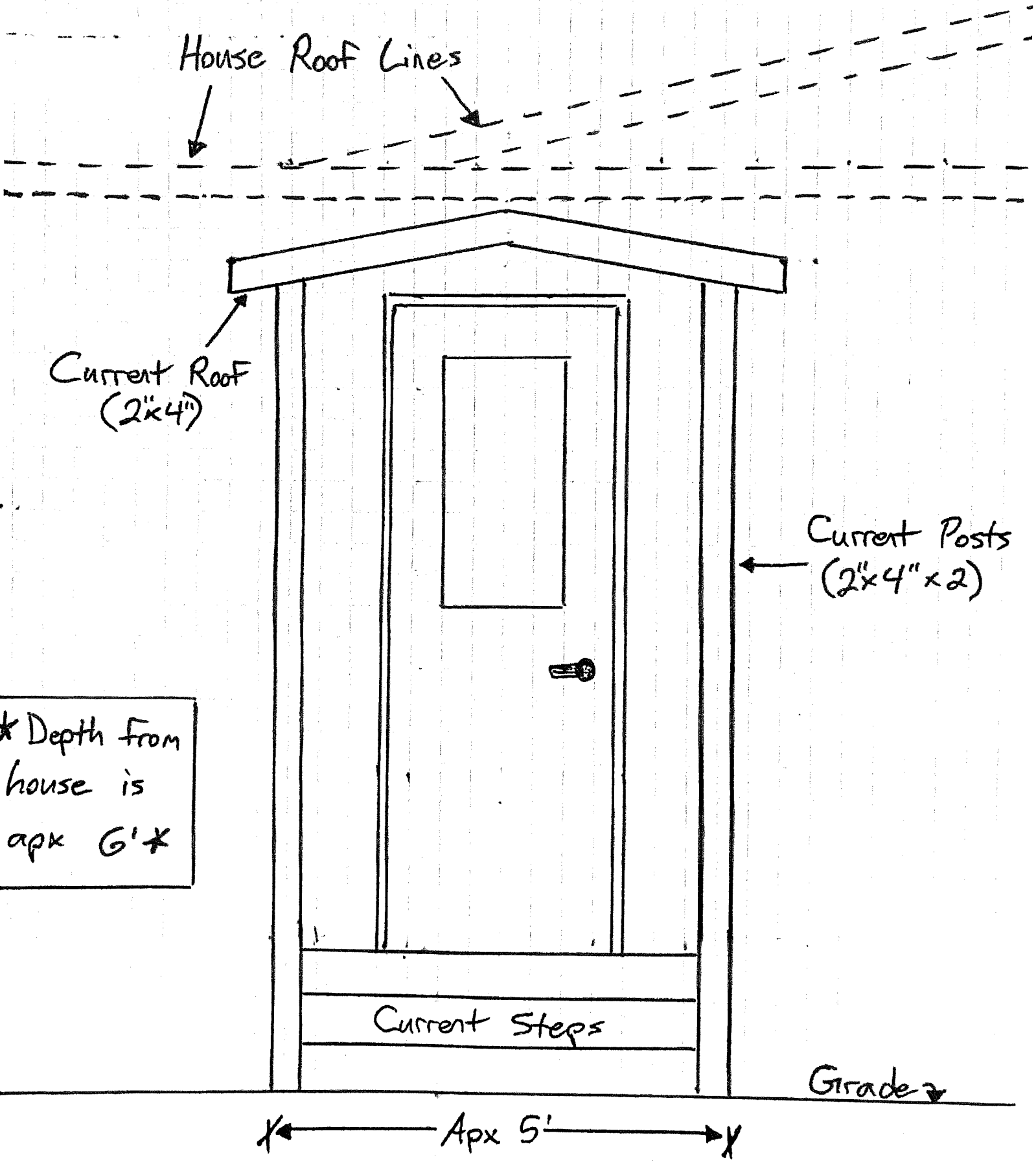
Current Posts  
(2"x4" x 2)

★ Depth from  
house is  
apx 6'★

Current Steps

Grade

← Apx 5' →





**\* Proposal \***

Match Roof Line  
to existing house

Collar Tie

6" x 6"  
Posts  
(x4)

Apx 7'

Saddle or  
Knife Plate

8" {

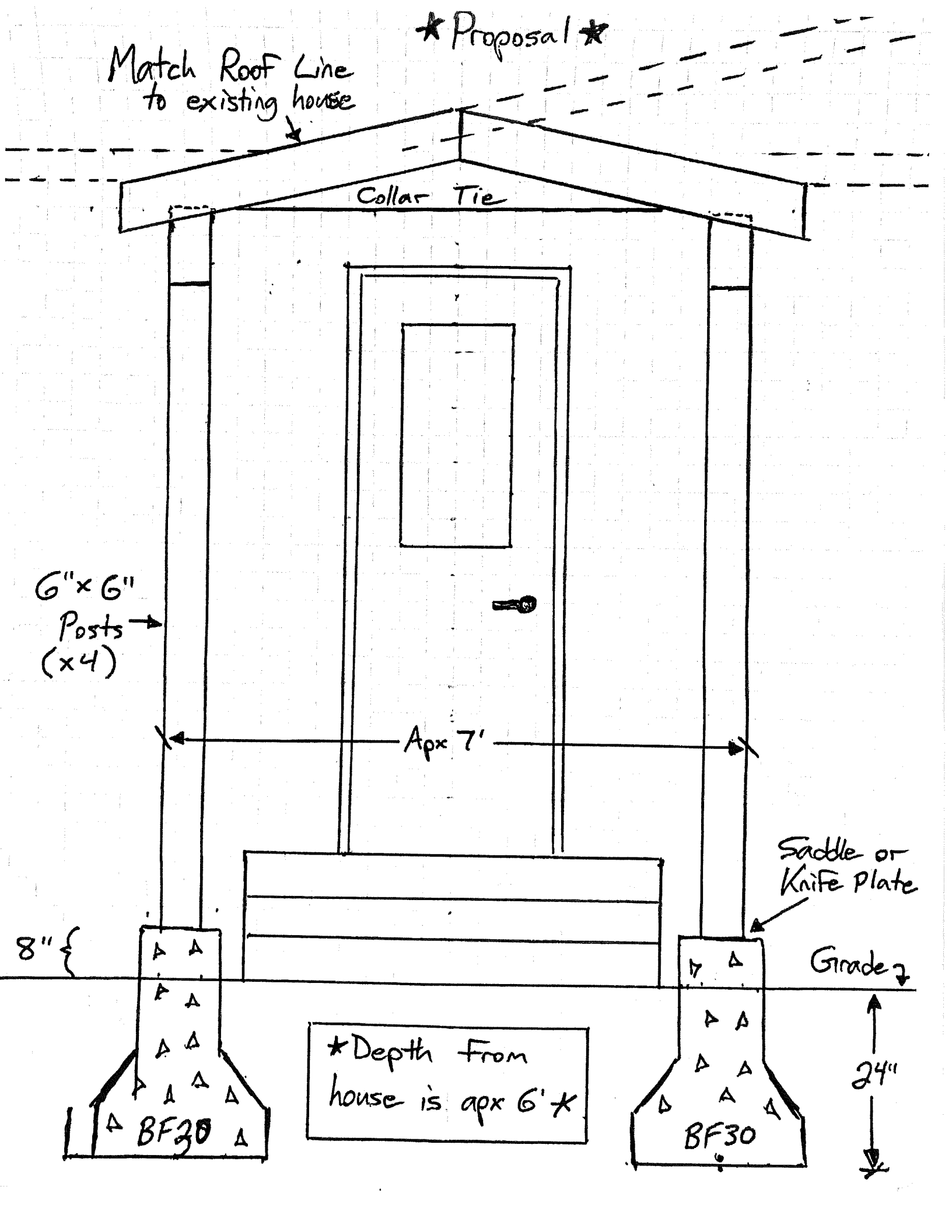
Grade ↓

\* Depth From  
house is apx 6' \*

24"

BF30

BF30



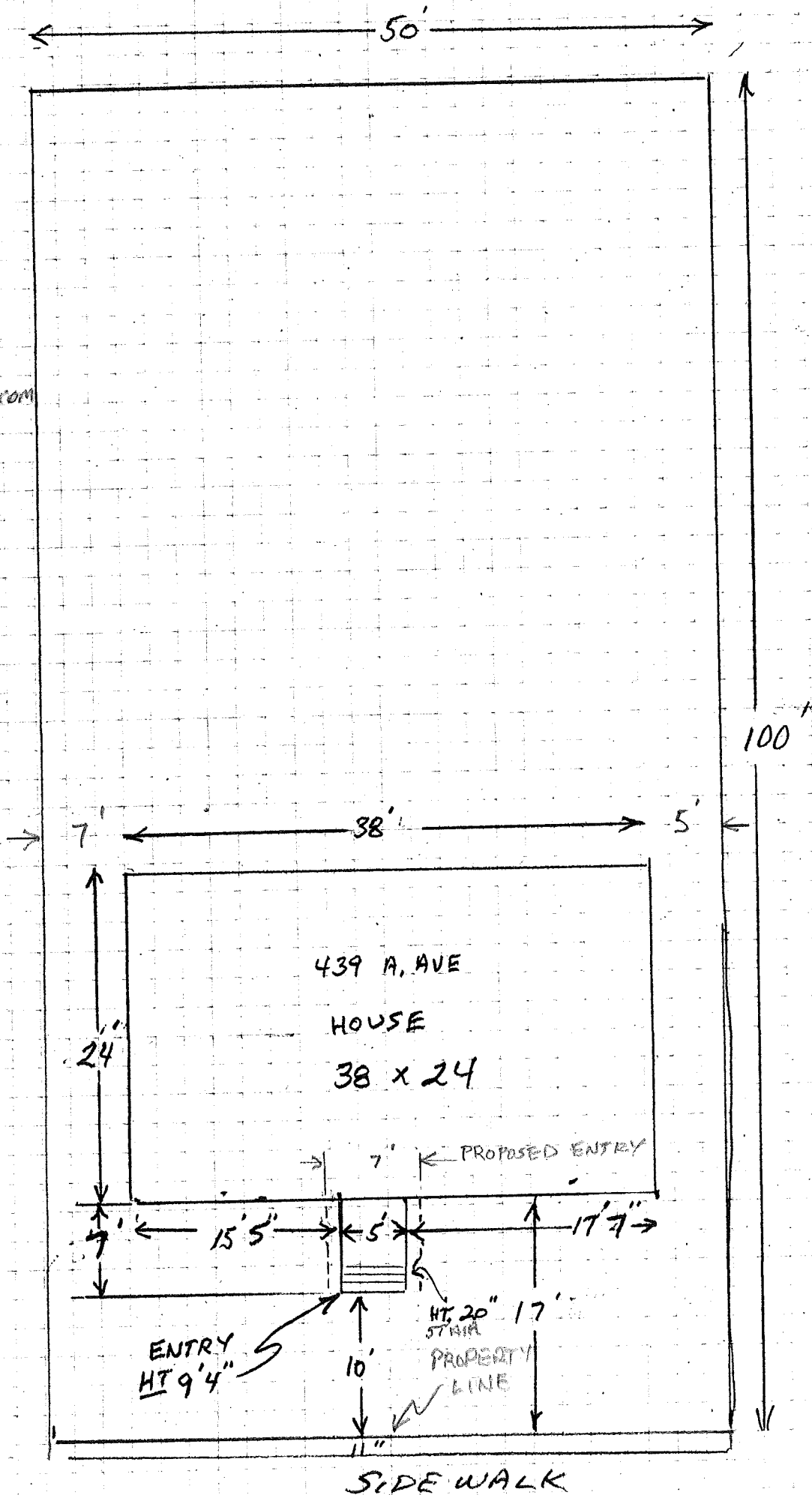
SCALE

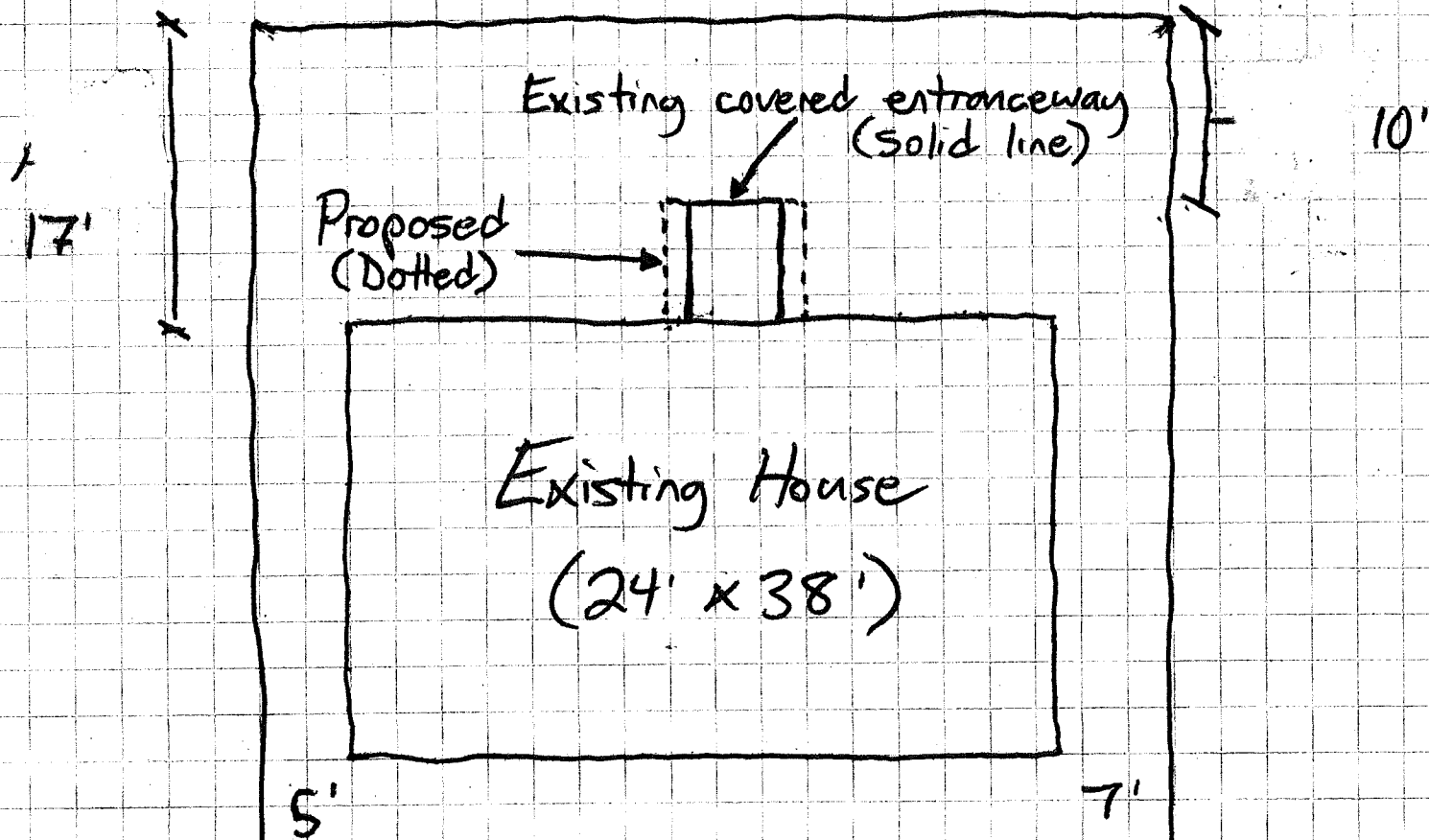
$\frac{3}{32}'' = 1'$

DAVE ELIAS

254-505-0850

d Elias BB@11k.com





\* Existing covered entranceway (solid line) is apx 5' x 7'.

Proposed entranceway (dotted line) is apx 7' x 7'.

Setback will remain the same, only width will increase. \*

21-CK

**EXPLANATORY PLAN OF PLAN 15986**  
**LOTS 19 & 20,**  
**BLOCK 10,**  
**PLAN 393,**  
**DISTRICT LOT 208.**  
**KOOTENAY DISTRICT.**

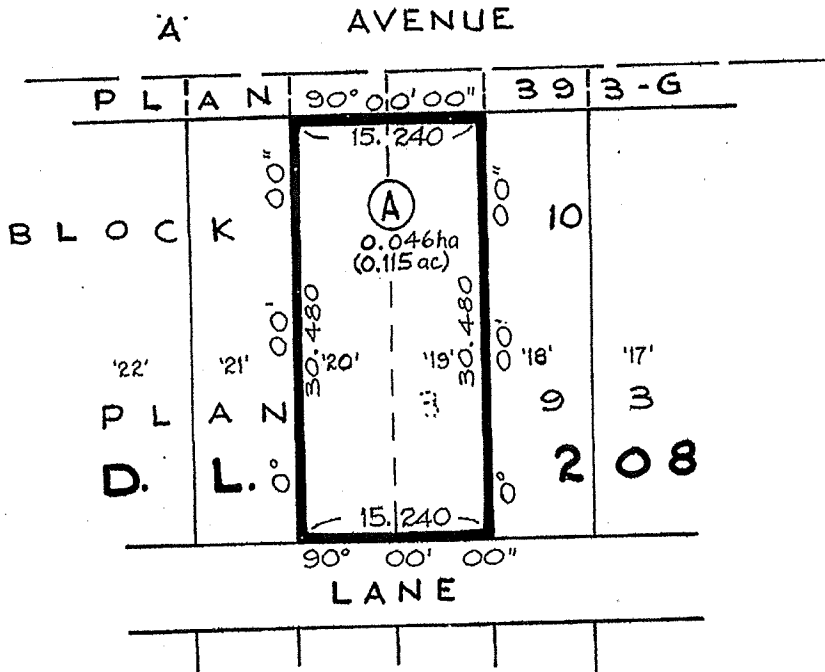
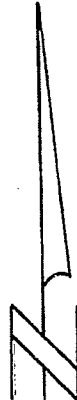
DEPOSITED IN THE LAND TITLE  
 OFFICE AT NELSON, B.C. THIS  
26 DAY OF APRIL, 1984.

*A. M. Marion*  
 REGISTRAR *pd*

SCALE ~1:500



BEARINGS ARE MAGNETIC, DERIVED FROM PLAN 393.



CERTIFIED CORRECT THIS 24<sup>TH</sup>  
 DAY OF APRIL, 1984.

*G. Stein*  
 BCLS

DATE: May 8, 2024

FILE NUMBER: TUP 2024-01

TO: Robert Baker, Chief Administrative Officer

FROM: Catherine Allaway, Corporate Officer

SUBJECT: Kaslo Jazz Etc Society – South Beach Temporary Use Permit

## 1.0 PURPOSE

To consider issuing a Temporary Use Permit to allow camping at South Beach during the 2024 Jazz Fest.

## 2.0 RECOMMENDATION

THAT a Temporary Use Permit be issued for Blocks 32, 33, 35 & 36 of DL209, KLD Plan NEP393, authorizing the operation of a campground August 1-5, 2024 in conjunction with the 2024 Jazz Fest event, subject to receipt of a \$5,000 security deposit and appropriate insurance coverage.

## 3.0 BACKGROUND

The Kaslo Jazz Etc. Society (KJES) wishes to operate a campground on the lands known as South Beach, located south of the mouth of the Kaslo River, during the 2024 Jazz Fest event. As outlined in the Official Community Plan (OCP) a Temporary Use Permit (TUP) is required to authorize the specified use of the lands. KJES has obtained the consent of the property owner, submitted an application for a TUP and paid the required fee. Public notice of the proposed TUP was posted on the Village's bulletin boards and website, advertised in the 04.29 Pennywise, and delivered to properties within 60m of the subject lands. No objections were received from the public. A Council resolution is required to issue a TUP.



#### 4.0 DISCUSSION

Historically, camping has occurred on the site during the Jazz Fest long weekend. Providing options for organized camping is likely to reduce the amount of illegal camping during the event and improve public safety. The subject lands are privately owned and are currently zoned M-1, General Industrial. Camping is not a Permitted Use according to the zoning bylaw, so a TUP is required to authorize the proposed use of the lands.

In order to safeguard taxpayer interests and mitigate risk to the municipality, several conditions should be imposed on the permit. These include a security deposit (\$5,000) and a commitment that the subject lands will be returned to their pre-event condition no later than 14 days after the end of the event. Because the proposed campground will include municipal road allowances between the subject lands, proof of insurance listing the Village as an additional insured will be required. Council can choose whether a Temporary Licence of Occupation (TLO) should be issued to authorize use of these publicly-owned lands for temporary use as a revenue-generating campground, and if so, what fees would apply.

#### 5.0 OPTIONS

[Recommendation is indicated in **bold**. Implications are in *italics*.]

1. **Approve the TUP.** *The TUP will be issued, with specified conditions.*
2. Deny the TUP. *No camping will be permitted at South Beach during Jazz Fest. No reconsideration of the decision within 6 months without a 2/3 majority of Council.*

#### 6.0 FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

KJES has paid the \$500 non-refundable application fee. Requiring a \$5,000 security deposit will ensure that if any remedial action is required, the costs will not be borne by the taxpayers. Council can choose to set a fee for a TLO, in addition to the above.

#### 7.0 LEGISLATION, POLICY, BYLAW CONSIDERATIONS

A TUP must be issued in accordance with the *Local Government Act*, the Village's Official Community Plan Bylaw 1280 and Development Procedures Bylaw 1283. Public notice has been given in accordance with the *Community Charter*.

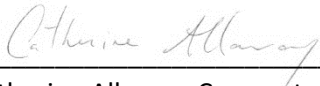
#### 8.0 STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

Nil

#### 9.0 OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

Temporary use of the site for camping has not presented negative environmental impacts in the past because wastewater is hauled away and the operator is required to restore the site after the event.

**RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED**



Catherine Allaway, Corporate Officer

**ATTACHMENTS:**

- KJES TUP Notice
- 2024.04.24 letter from KJES

**CAO COMMENTS:**

The Corporate Officer has alluded to the option of developing a Temporary License of Occupation with the Kaslo Jazz etc. Society for use of Village lands in the South Beach area. This would enable the Village to generate revenue, and although the Village has not pursued this in the past, it's certainly within its right. If Council would like to pursue this option for 2024, then direction should be provided to staff.

APPROVED FOR SUBMISSION TO COUNCIL:



Robert Baker, Chief Administrative Officer

May 8, 2024

Date





# VILLAGE OF KASLO

## PUBLIC NOTICE

### TEMPORARY USE PERMIT

The Village of Kaslo intends to approve a Temporary Use Permit for the lands described as Blocks 32, 33, 35 & 36 of DL209, KLD Plan NEP393, commonly known as “South Beach,” authorizing the operation of a campground from August 3-7, 2023 in conjunction with the 2023 Jazz Fest event.

Approval of the permit will be considered at the July 11, 2023 Council Meeting and members of the public may attend electronically using the following Zoom link: <https://us02web.zoom.us/j/4857930110>

The subject lands are shown in blue on the map below:



# KASLO JAZZ ETC. SOCIETY



info@kaslojazzfest.com  
PO Box 1293, Kaslo, B.C.  
Canada, V0G 1M0  
kaslojazzfest.com

#S-30170

April 24<sup>th</sup>, 2024

Re: South Beach TUP / Campground – Kaslo Jazz Etc Festival

Dear Village Council, Mayor and Staff,

I am writing to let you know that on Friday, April 26<sup>th</sup>, we will be putting South Beach campground tickets on-sale for the 2024 festival. Similar to last year, I didn't want there to be any surprises in us releasing tickets and appreciate your understanding that time is of the essence. We are receiving consistent requests from the public, and with our performer announcement coming on Friday we feel it is necessary to provide camping at the same time.

We understand that the TUP application process is still on-going, and assume the appropriate risk in putting tickets on-sale ahead of receiving final confirmation from Council. I will be delivering the \$5000 deposit as requested to the Village before Friday, and am available at any time to discuss any questions or concerns you may have in the meantime.

We appreciate your continued support in making the Kaslo Jazz Etc Festival possible!

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be 'Paul Hinrichs', written in a cursive style.

Paul Hinrichs  
Executive Director | Kaslo Jazz Etc Society

DATE: May 6, 2024

FILE NUMBER: 0620-20

TO: Robert Baker, Chief Administrative Officer

FROM: Colin Hawkins, Manager of Strategic initiatives

SUBJECT: 2024 Asset Management Program Overview

---

### **1.0 PURPOSE**

To provide Council with the 2024 Asset Management Program Overview report as information, and request that additional grant funding applications be supported for the continued development of the Village's Asset Management Program.

### **2.0 RECOMMENDATION**

THAT the Asset Management Program Overview report be received by Council as information.

THAT the Village apply for an Infrastructure Planning Grant through the Province of BC with grant eligible expenses of up to \$10,000 and Village contributions of \$5,000.

THAT the Village apply for a UBCM Asset Management Planning grant in the amount of \$25,000 with Village contributions of \$25,000.

THAT staff prepare an amendment to the 2024-2028 Financial Plan to include the anticipated revenues and expenditures for the Infrastructure Planning Grant and UBCM Asset Management Planning grant.

### **3.0 BACKGROUND**

In 2019, the Village was successful in obtaining an Infrastructure Planning Grant through the Province of BC for gathering data on the Village's water and wastewater systems. Work was recently completed and is summarized within the Asset Management Program Overview report. It included the data entry for mapping, remaining useful life, costs, conditions, and risk profiles within our QGIS/My Civitas software. The Overview report also includes recommendations for further development of the Village's Asset Management Program.

### **4.0 DISCUSSION**

Our Asset Management Program remains in the developmental stage. Although a Policy has been adopted and a registry created, there is more data that must be gathered, a strategy developed, and a Plan adopted so that staff can fully integrate our asset management practices with operating and financial systems. The development and implementation of a formal Asset Management Program is critical for ensuring adequate resources are available throughout our asset's life cycles. The next steps in the process are:

- a. Development of strategic and operational strategies for our water and wastewater systems, focusing on high priority assets. This should include further refinement of the estimated renewal costs for the Village's water treatment plant and wastewater treatment plant.

- b. Gather, review, and verify data for outstanding asset groups including roads, stormwater buildings, parks.
- c. Gather asset condition data to improve the accuracy of capital planning prioritization. An example of this would be the watermain conditions and water loss issues as identified in the Village's 2022 Water Loss Management and Water Conservation Plan.

Funding is required to proceed with next steps.

## **5.0 OPTIONS**

1. **The Village accepts the Asset Management Program Overview report and apply for the next intake of grant opportunities.**
2. Refer back to staff for further review and report.

## **6.0 FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS**

The Village has completed the work associated with its 2019 Infrastructure Planning Grant from the Province of BC. Total expenditures were \$16,863.50 including \$10,000 in funding from the grant and \$6,863.50 from the Village. The next intake deadline for Infrastructure Planning Grant is June 12, 2024 and the Village can apply for grant eligible expenses of up to \$10,000 with Village contributions of \$5,000.

The Union of British Columbia Municipalities (UBCM) also has a funding program to assist municipalities with development of their Asset Management Program; UBCM Asset Management Planning Grant. The deadline is September 27, 2024 and provides up to 50% of project costs to a maximum of \$25,000. The remaining 50% must be funded by other sources, i.e. the Village or other grants.

Given the amount of work remaining to develop and fully implement a formal Asset Management Program for the Village, staff would encourage the Village to apply for both grants. Staff are in the process of identifying whether there are any other grants available to fund the development and implementation of our Asset Management Program. If there are additional grants that can be stacked on top of those identified in this report, staff will come back to Council requesting further approval.

When applying for grants to fund asset replacement or improvement projects, the Village is often required to confirm that it has an Asset Management Program in place. As such, continued development and implementation of a Program is critical for securing future capital project funding.

## **7.0 POLICY**

The Village's 2015 Asset Management Policy states that the village will maintain, monitor, and manage all infrastructure assets. These assets include but are not limited to efficient transportation networks, economical and reliable water distribution networks, safe and reliable sewage collection systems, reliable information technology systems, productive fleets, and accessible parks, recreation, and civic facilities.

Resources are required to continue supporting the Village's Asset Management Policy, and is the basis for this Staff Report.

## **8.0 STRATEGIC PRIORITIES**

Asset management is highlighted within the 2023-2026 Corporate Strategic Plan within the areas of Capacity, Governance, and Capital Projects.

## **9.0 OTHER CONSIDERATIONS**

Nil

**RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED**

*Colin Hawkins*

---

Manager of Strategic Initiatives

## **ATTACHMENTS:**

Kaslo Asset Management Program Overview 2024

**CAO COMMENTS:**

As asset management is identified as a strategic priority and significant resources are required to fund the gathering of data and development of the system, Council is encouraged to support the requested grant funding applications.

The Village should also consider whether it has the necessary staff resources to foster the continued development and implementation of an Asset Management Program beyond 2024. Currently, the Manager of Strategic Initiatives is championing this strategic priority, however this contract position terminates at the end of the year. Undoubtedly, development and implementation of asset management will continue into 2025, and eventually the Village will require resources to manage the Program on an on-going basis. Although a decision does not need to be made at this point, Council make like to consider this matter during its discussion of 2024 Objectives & Measures.

APPROVED FOR SUBMISSION TO COUNCIL:



Robert Baker, Chief Administrative Officer

May 9, 2024

Date



# Village of Kaslo

## Asset Management Program Overview

2024





**Table of Contents**

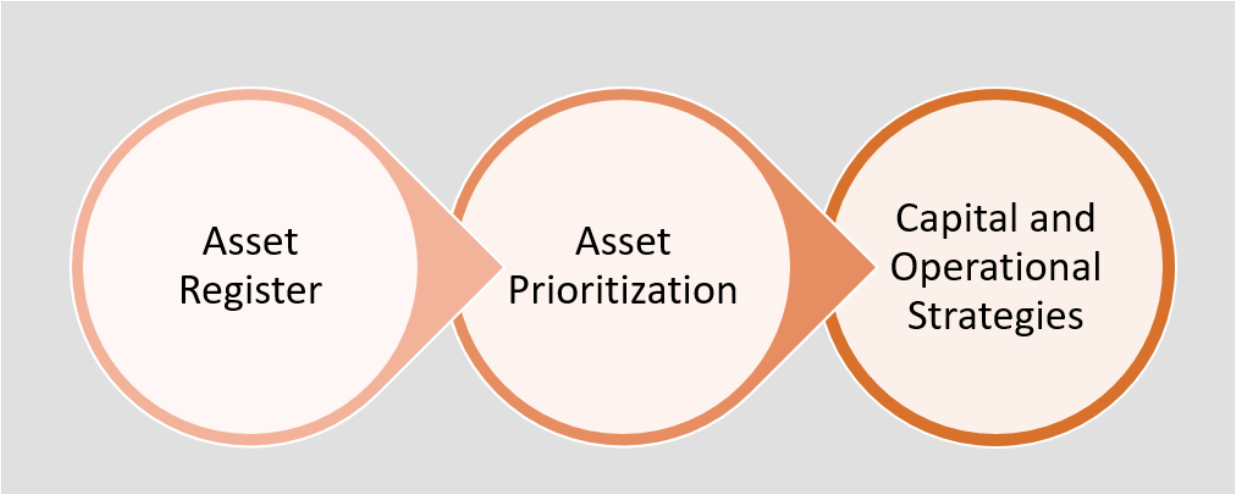
**Contents**

- Executive Summary..... 2
- 1. Asset Register..... 3
  - What do we own? ..... 4
    - Water Treatment and Distribution ..... 4
    - Wastewater Collection and Treatment..... 4
  - Where is it? ..... 6
  - What is it worth?..... 7
  - What is the condition?..... 8
  - What is the remaining life?..... 8
- 2. Asset Prioritization ..... 9
  - Defining Risk..... 9
    - Probability of Failure..... 9
    - Consequence of Failure..... 10
    - Risk Matrix ..... 11
  - Priority of Capital Projects ..... 12
  - Continuous Risk Management..... 12
  - Level of Service ..... 13
  - Risk Profile..... 13
- 3. Strategic and Operational Strategies (not implemented)..... 15
  - Strategic Planning ..... 15
  - Operational procedures..... 15
- 4. Data capture and maintenance ..... 16
- 5. Continuous Improvement Program ..... 18
  - Annual tasks ..... 18
  - Next steps ..... 18
- Appendix A: Mergin Maps Mobile App Guide ..... 19

## Executive Summary

Infrastructure is deteriorating due to age. It is very important to have access to information regarding the condition, cost of renewal, and the priority of infrastructure to ensure informed operational and management decision-making by Kaslo staff and the Council.

Kaslo followed a three-step approach in the development of its asset management plan. First, an asset inventory of all Village infrastructure was compiled. This was followed by a process of prioritizing assets. Lastly, focusing on high priority assets, capital and operational strategies were developed.



This document provides an overview of the process followed in the development of an asset management plan, as well as proposals to support effective operational and strategic planning moving forward. This is meant to be a live document to be reviewed and updated by staff on a regular basis.

# 1. Asset Register

Compiling an asset inventory is a very important first step in Kaslo’s asset management planning process. When completed, an asset inventory will enable staff and Council to answer the following important asset management planning questions:

- What do we own?
- Where is it?
- What is it worth?
- What is the condition?
- What is the remaining life?

Table 1 below, provides a list of the asset groups (with estimated replacement costs) included in Kaslo’s Asset Inventory database.

**Table 1: Estimated Renewal Cost of Assets**

Asset Group (System)	Renewal Cost	%
Buildings, Parks, and Recreation	\$28,648,320	37.2%
Electrical Network	\$ 298,300	0.4%
Fleet and Equipment	\$ 1,811,188	2.4%
Irrigation	\$ 102,431	0.1%
Stormwater Collection	\$ 1,441,675	1.9%
Transportation	\$ 3,293,497	4.3%
Wastewater Collection and Treatment	\$11,444,165	14.9%
Water Treatment and Distribution	\$30,012,871	39.0%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>\$77,052,446</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

All asset groups above were captured by staff in 2022/3. However, a number of data gaps and inconsistencies in the data were identified and TRUE Engineering and LandInfo Technologies were commissioned to verify and update the Village’s Water Treatment and Distribution and the Wastewater Collection and Treatment data sets.

The rest of the asset groups (Buildings Parks and Recreation, Electrical Network, Fleet and Equipment, Storm Collection Transportation) were not verified and are not included in this document. It is anticipated that it will be reviewed and updated in the near future. Once completed, the document will be updated.

For the Water Treatment and Distribution and the Wastewater Collection and Treatment data, the spatial location of features (e.g., pipes, hydrants, valves, manholes, etc) as well as the feature attributes (e.g., install year, pipe material and diameter, replacement cost, etc.) were verified from available maps, reports, as-built drawings as well as input from staff.

- **What do we own?**

### **Water Treatment and Distribution**

Kaslo's water supply originates from the Kemp Dam, Brooks, Clarke and Cross Creek intakes. Raw source water is temporarily stored in the Kemp reservoir. Then flowing down to the Kaslo river pump station and is treated at the Water treatment plant. Treated water is then distributed to the Village. The distribution system consists of 34 km of piping, made up of approximately 26 km of distribution piping and 8 km of service lines. Captured are 868 valves, made up of 120 main gate, 86 hydrant gate valves and 654 curb stops. Also included are 5 pressure reducing stations, valve boxes, pumps and various controls. The Village's water treatment and distribution system provides service to all properties within the Village, as well as approximately 65 properties in the regional district (west of Brennand Street).

### **Wastewater Collection and Treatment**

Kaslo's sanitary water treatment system consists of a treatment plant, 3 lift stations, and approximately 6 km of piping. Also captured are 135 Cleanouts on service lines, along with 71 manholes. Wastewater is directed down to the main treatment plant. At which it is processed through a rotating biological contactor, effluent filtration, ultraviolet disinfection, and a sludge dewatering station. Treated wastewater effluent is discharged to Kootenay Lake through an outfall pipe (with diffusers) submerged on the lakebed.

The Village's wastewater collection system provides service to approximately 30% of the properties in the Village. The majority of properties are serviced by private onsite septic systems. Long term options for wastewater management within the Village were reviewed as a part of the Village's Liquid Waste Management Plan (LWMP); the LWMP considered potential triggers for future expansion of the community wastewater collection system.

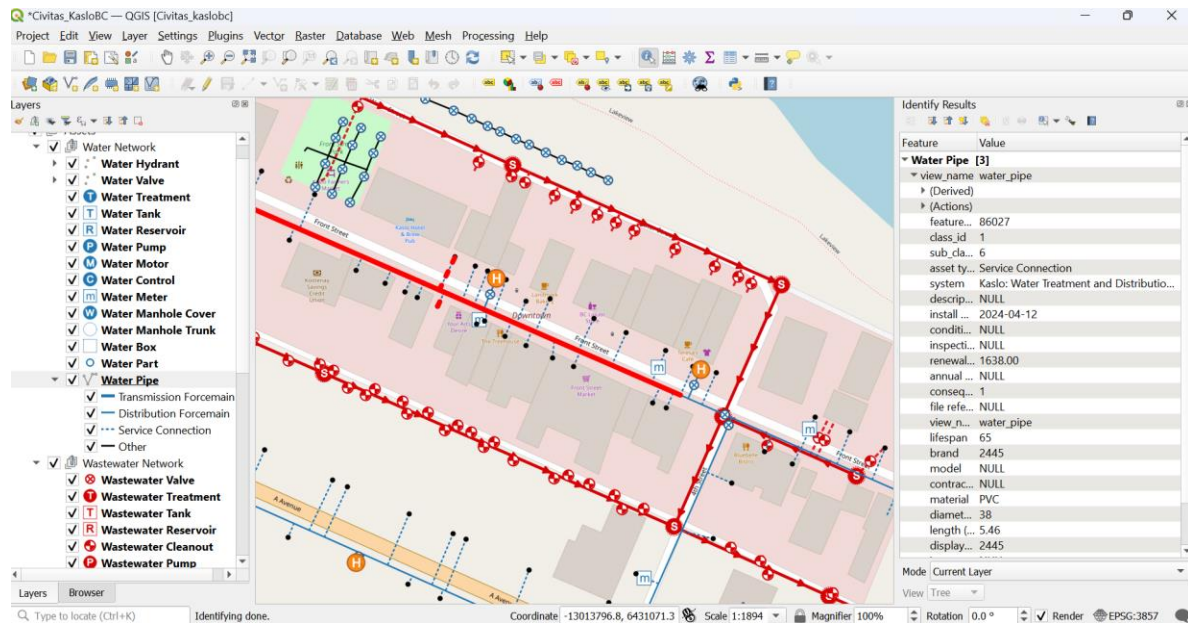
The table below provides an overview of water distribution and wastewater treatment and collection assets by type, number of features and length where applicable.

**Table 2: Quantity**

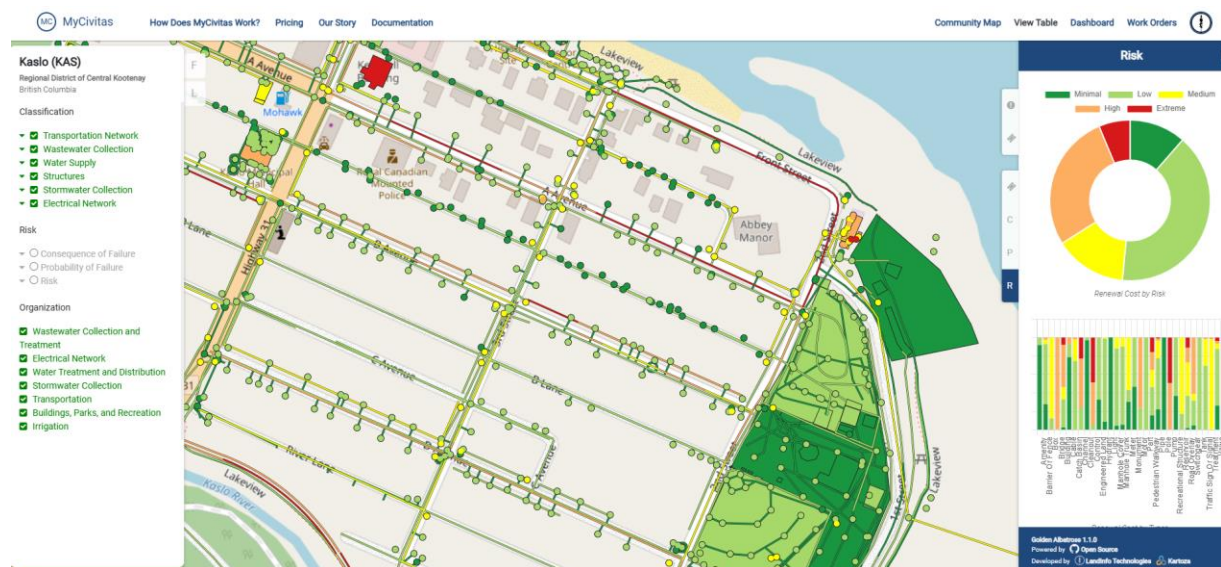
Asset Group (System)	Number of Features	Length (m)
<b>Irrigation</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>3,052</b>
Box	8	-
Pipe	101	3,052
Valve	184	-
<b>Wastewater Collection and Treatment</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>5,940</b>
Building	6	-
Cleanout	135	-
Control	4	-
Manhole Cover	71	-
Manhole Trunk	71	-
Motor	1	-
Part	2	-
Pipe	239	5,940
Pump	8	-
Treatment	3	-
Valve	6	-
<b>Water Treatment and Distribution</b>	<b>1,955</b>	<b>34,143</b>
Barrier Or Fence	1	127
Building	12	-
Control	11	-
Hydrant	91	-
Meter	11	-
Motor	3	-
Pipe	944	34,016
Pump	3	-
Reservoir	5	-
Tank	1	-
Treatment	5	-
Valve	868	-
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2,794</b>	<b>43,136</b>

● **Where is it?**

The Village of Kaslo has a GIS-based asset register. This makes it possible to geo-reference all assets to a location on a map. The asset register is maintained using QGIS, an open-source software application. Below is a screenshot of typical GIS query:



Kaslo’s asset inventory is hosted on [MyCivitas](#), a user-friendly asset management platform. Municipal staff users can view, locate and query their asset inventory data. MyCivitas also calculates and reports asset management related information including the condition, replacement cost, life expectancy, probability of failure, consequence of failure and associated risk related to assets. See screenshot below.



● **What is it worth?**

Table 3 provides a summary of the estimated replacement costs of Kaslo’s water and waste-water assets. Replacement costs are based on current available costs and include the following components: Capital Costs - 65%, Contingency - 15%, Design - 10%, Inspections and Removal - 10%. Estimates are based on various information obtained from various sources, including similar contracts recently completed in the area, insurance values, tenders, and known market costs. Values obtained for water and wastewater buildings and facilities are determined as estimate costs for the entire unit, further breakdown of equipment within each facility and determining individual costs is recommended for future planning. For example, the water infrastructure renewal cost includes a \$10M replacement value for the water treatment plant and 5.5M replacement cost for wastewater treatment plant. These values are expected to be the correct order of magnitude, but further work is needed to refine the accuracy and break down their individual components.

In total the replacement cost estimate for Kaslo’s water infrastructure is more than \$30 M and its wastewater infrastructure is almost \$11.5 M. See detailed breakdown in the table below.

**Table 3: Renewal Cost by Sub Class**

Asset Group (System)	Renewal Cost	%
<b>▣ Irrigation</b>	\$ 102,431	0.2%
Box	\$ 2,500	0.0%
Pipe	\$ 94,721	0.2%
Valve	\$ 5,209	0.0%
<b>▣ Wastewater Collection and Treatment</b>	\$ 11,444,165	27.5%
Building	\$ 5,522,800	13.3%
Cleanout	\$ 607,500	1.5%
Control	\$ 265,000	0.6%
Manhole Cover	\$ 124,250	0.3%
Manhole Trunk	\$ 532,500	1.3%
Motor	\$ 15,000	0.0%
Part	\$ 1,250	0.0%
Pipe	\$ 3,325,865	8.0%
Pump	\$ 794,000	1.9%
Treatment	\$ 232,000	0.6%
Valve	\$ 24,000	0.1%
<b>▣ Water Treatment and Distribution</b>	\$ 30,012,871	72.2%
Barrier Or Fence	\$ 70,000	0.2%
Building	\$ 11,027,800	26.5%
Control	\$ 497,250	1.2%
Hydrant	\$ 646,500	1.6%
Meter	\$ 34,375	0.1%
Motor	\$ 37,500	0.1%
Pipe	\$ 13,895,946	33.4%
Pump	\$ 120,000	0.3%
Reservoir	\$ 446,000	1.1%
Tank	\$ 50,000	0.1%
Treatment	\$ 5,000	0.0%
Valve	\$ 3,182,500	7.7%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>\$ 41,559,466</b>	<b>100.0%</b>



● **What is the condition?**

If possible, a visual condition of assets was done. However, if a visual inspection was not possible (e.g. underground pipes) a condition was estimated based on the anticipated remaining life of each asset. The condition ratings used are set out in the table below.

**Table 4: Condition Ratings**

Rating	Visual Assessment	Estimated Remaining Life
1	Very good	More than 30 years
2	Good	Between 15 and 30 years
3	Fair	Between 5 and 15 years
4	Bad	Between 0 and 5 years
5	Very bad	Less than 0 years

● **What is the remaining life?**

The remaining life of assets was calculated by subtracting the design life of the assets from its age. The table below shows a summary of anticipated replacement costs (at current CAD value) for a 50 year period in 5-year intervals.

**Table 5: 50-Year Replacement Estimates**

Sum of renewal_cost	Column Labels										
Row Labels	2024-2028	2029-2033	2034-2038	2039-2043	2044-2048	2049-2053	2054-2058	2059-2063	2064-2068	2069-2074	Grand Total
<b>Irrigation</b>	\$ 3,588		\$ 3,113	\$ 8,767	\$ 1,275	\$ 513	\$ 12,085	\$ 67,625	\$ 14,370	\$ 4,233	\$ 115,568
Box	\$ 2,188		\$ 313	\$ 2,188		\$ 313	\$ 2,188		\$ 313	\$ 2,188	\$ 9,688
Pipe				\$ 5,900		\$ 75	\$ 7,098	\$ 67,275	\$ 12,783	\$ 1,591	\$ 94,721
Valve	\$ 1,400		\$ 2,800	\$ 680	\$ 1,275	\$ 125	\$ 2,800	\$ 350	\$ 1,275	\$ 455	\$ 11,159
<b>Wastewater Collection and Treatment</b>	\$ 715,000	\$ 44,000	\$ 566,000	\$ 450,000	\$ 5,537,050	\$ 15,000	\$ 1,764,181	\$ 44,000	\$ 40,000	\$ 1,021,000	\$ 10,196,231
Building	\$ 20,000				\$ 5,462,800		\$ 60,000				\$ 5,542,800
Cleanout							\$ 9,000				\$ 9,000
Control	\$ 245,000		\$ 20,000		\$ 25,000		\$ 240,000		\$ 25,000	\$ 20,000	\$ 575,000
Manhole Cover							\$ 89,250				\$ 89,250
Manhole Trunk							\$ 382,500				\$ 382,500
Motor			\$ 15,000			\$ 15,000			\$ 15,000		\$ 45,000
Part					\$ 1,250						\$ 1,250
Pipe							\$ 1,431				\$ 1,431
Pump	\$ 450,000	\$ 44,000	\$ 300,000	\$ 450,000	\$ 44,000		\$ 750,000	\$ 44,000		\$ 750,000	\$ 2,832,000
Treatment			\$ 231,000				\$ 232,000			\$ 231,000	\$ 694,000
Valve					\$ 4,000					\$ 20,000	\$ 24,000
<b>Water Treatment and Distribution</b>	\$ 1,188,482	\$ 1,552,036	\$ 570,500	\$ 10,872,602	\$ 1,658,856	\$ 261,788	\$ 1,189,601	\$ 6,287,226	\$ 612,200	\$ 3,794,841	\$ 27,988,132
Barrier Or Fence				\$ 70,000						\$ 70,000	\$ 140,000
Building	\$ 60,000	\$ 5,000		\$ 9,840,000				\$ 2,000	\$ 100,000		\$ 10,007,000
Control	\$ 1,000	\$ 56,250	\$ 440,000		\$ 31,250		\$ 441,000	\$ 56,250		\$ 440,000	\$ 1,465,750
Hydrant			\$ 4,500					\$ 15,000			\$ 19,500
Meter	\$ 31,250	\$ 3,125			\$ 31,250	\$ 3,125			\$ 31,250	\$ 3,125	\$ 103,125
Motor	\$ 25,000			\$ 12,500	\$ 12,500	\$ 12,500	\$ 12,500	\$ 12,500		\$ 25,000	\$ 112,500
Pipe	\$ 797,232	\$ 71,661		\$ 107,102	\$ 1,364,856	\$ 145,163	\$ 460,101	\$ 6,018,476	\$ 113,950	\$ 2,836,216	\$ 11,914,757
Pump		\$ 100,000	\$ 20,000		\$ 100,000	\$ 20,000		\$ 100,000	\$ 20,000		\$ 360,000
Reservoir		\$ 1,000		\$ 200,000	\$ 20,000			\$ 1,000		\$ 245,000	\$ 467,000
Tank										\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000
Treatment				\$ 1,000			\$ 4,000			\$ 1,000	\$ 6,000
Valve	\$ 299,000	\$ 1,290,000	\$ 106,000	\$ 642,000	\$ 99,000	\$ 81,000	\$ 272,000	\$ 82,000	\$ 347,000	\$ 124,500	\$ 3,342,500
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>\$ 1,907,070</b>	<b>\$ 1,596,036</b>	<b>\$ 1,139,613</b>	<b>\$ 11,331,369</b>	<b>\$ 7,197,181</b>	<b>\$ 277,301</b>	<b>\$ 2,965,867</b>	<b>\$ 6,398,851</b>	<b>\$ 666,570</b>	<b>\$ 4,820,074</b>	<b>\$ 38,299,931</b>

- **Recommendations:**

Continued work is needed to complete the condition assessments of the water distribution network. Recommendations from the 2022 water loss management and water conservation plan should continue to be implemented, as there has been determined to be water loss present in Kaslo’s network. This exercise will refine the current data captured, aid in risk assessment and future planning.

## 2. Asset Prioritization

Kaslo has adopted a risk management approach in prioritizing infrastructure capital investment. This approach is based on the principle that risk cannot be eliminated but can be managed to an acceptable level. This risk-based approach seeks to balance the continuation of high-priority services with capital investment that is acceptable to residents and stakeholders. Capital investment will prioritize high-risk assets first.

- **Defining Risk**

Risk is defined by two factors: Probability of failure (PoF) and Consequence of failure (CoF).

### Probability of Failure

PoF directly correlates with the condition assessment shown in Table 3 above. PoF ratings used are summarized in the table below.

**Table 6: PoF, Assessment and Remaining Life Ratings**

Rating	PoF	Visual Assessment	Estimated Remaining Life
1	Rare	Very good	More than 30 years
2	Unlikely	Good	Between 15 and 30 years
3	Possible	Fair	Between 5 and 15 years
4	Likely	Bad	Between 0 and 5 years
5	Almost Certain	Very bad	Less than 0 years

### Consequence of Failure

CoF is based on the potential environmental, legal, economic, and social impacts of an asset failing. See rating values below.

**Table 7: Consequence of Failure Ratings**

CoF Rating	CoF Description
1	Minor
2	Moderate
3	Significant
4	Major
5	Catastrophic

CoF values were defined by considering the effect of failure of each asset and assessed by village staff for validity. CoF values should be reviewed by staff and elected officials regularly as repair and replacement work is being performed on each system. The table below shows the replacement values for each CoF rating.

**Table 8 Consequence of Failure ratings with replacement costs**

Renewal Cost	Column Labels						
Asset Group (System)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Catastrophic	Significant	Major	Moderate	Minor	Grand Total	
<input type="checkbox"/> Irrigation							
Box				22,422	80,009	102,431	
Pipe				\$ 22,422	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500	
Valve					\$ 5,209	\$ 5,209	
<input type="checkbox"/> Wastewater Collection and Treatment	\$ 6,411,555	\$ 2,844,406	\$ 618,000	\$ 359,556	\$ 1,210,648	\$ 11,444,165	
Building	\$ 5,461,800	\$ 20,000	\$ 41,000			\$ 5,522,800	
Cleanout		\$ 18,000			\$ 589,500	\$ 607,500	
Control	\$ 20,000	\$ 25,000	\$ 220,000			\$ 265,000	
Manhole Cover	\$ 12,250	\$ 92,750		\$ 12,250	\$ 7,000	\$ 124,250	
Manhole Trunk	\$ 52,500	\$ 397,500		\$ 52,500	\$ 30,000	\$ 532,500	
Motor			\$ 15,000			\$ 15,000	
Part		\$ 1,250				\$ 1,250	
Pipe	\$ 415,005	\$ 2,031,906		\$ 294,806	\$ 584,148	\$ 3,325,865	
Pump	\$ 450,000	\$ 4,000	\$ 340,000			\$ 794,000	
Treatment		\$ 230,000	\$ 2,000			\$ 232,000	
Valve		\$ 24,000				\$ 24,000	
<input type="checkbox"/> Water Treatment and Distribution	\$ 13,230,722	\$ 3,206,768	\$ 4,406,058	\$ 3,014,376	\$ 6,154,947	\$ 30,012,871	
Barrier Or Fence					\$ 70,000	\$ 70,000	
Building	\$ 9,500,000	\$ 300,000	\$ 1,225,800	\$ 2,000		\$ 11,027,800	
Control	\$ 350,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 106,250	\$ 40,000		\$ 497,250	
Hydrant	\$ 7,500	\$ 270,000	\$ 75,000	\$ 232,500	\$ 61,500	\$ 646,500	
Meter					\$ 34,375	\$ 34,375	
Motor			\$ 25,000		\$ 12,500	\$ 37,500	
Pipe	\$ 3,137,222	\$ 2,260,768	\$ 2,262,508	\$ 2,577,876	\$ 3,657,572	\$ 13,895,946	
Pump			\$ 120,000			\$ 120,000	
Reservoir	\$ 225,000		\$ 200,000	\$ 20,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 446,000	
Tank		\$ 50,000				\$ 50,000	
Treatment	\$ 3,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000			\$ 5,000	
Valve	\$ 8,000	\$ 324,000	\$ 390,500	\$ 142,000	\$ 2,318,000	\$ 3,182,500	
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>\$ 19,642,277</b>	<b>\$ 6,051,174</b>	<b>\$ 5,024,058</b>	<b>\$ 3,396,354</b>	<b>\$ 7,445,604</b>	<b>\$ 41,559,466</b>	

### Risk Matrix

A risk value is obtained by combining probability of failure and consequence of failure values as per the following matrix. It is common asset management practice to shift the matrix in favour of the consequence of failure, as seen below.

**Table 9: Risk Table Ratings**

5 Almost Certain	11 Low	16 Medium	20 High	23 Extreme	25 Extreme
4 Likely	7 Minimal	12 Low	17 Medium	21 High	24 Extreme
3 Possible	4 Minimal	8 Low	13 Medium	18 Medium	22 High
2 Unlikely	2 Minimal	5 Minimal	9 Low	14 Medium	19 High
1 Rare	1 Minimal	3 Minimal	6 Minimal	10 Low	15 Medium
	1 Minor	2 Moderate	3 Significant	4 Major	5 Catastrophic

The table below provides a summary of the replacement values by risk value.

**Table 9: Risk Replacement Cost**

Renewal Cost	Column Labels						
Asset Group (System)	Extreme	High	Medium	Low	Minimal	Grand Total	
<b>Irrigation</b>				2,713	26,434	73,284	102,431
Box			\$ 2,188	\$ 313			\$ 2,500
Pipe				\$ 22,422	\$ 72,299		\$ 94,721
Valve			\$ 525	\$ 3,700	\$ 984		\$ 5,209
<b>Wastewater Collection and Treatment</b>	\$ 470,000	\$ 6,082,800	\$ 715,755	\$ 2,964,962	\$ 1,210,648		\$ 11,444,165
Building		\$ 5,481,800	\$ 1,000	\$ 40,000			\$ 5,522,800
Cleanout				\$ 18,000	\$ 589,500		\$ 607,500
Control	\$ 20,000	\$ 245,000					\$ 265,000
Manhole Cover			\$ 12,250	\$ 105,000	\$ 7,000		\$ 124,250
Manhole Trunk			\$ 52,500	\$ 450,000	\$ 30,000		\$ 532,500
Motor		\$ 15,000					\$ 15,000
Part				\$ 1,250			\$ 1,250
Pipe			\$ 415,005	\$ 2,326,712	\$ 584,148		\$ 3,325,865
Pump	\$ 450,000	\$ 340,000	\$ 4,000				\$ 794,000
Treatment		\$ 1,000	\$ 231,000				\$ 232,000
Valve				\$ 24,000			\$ 24,000
<b>Water Treatment and Distribution</b>	\$ 674,396	\$ 10,222,962	\$ 3,862,451	\$ 10,979,275	\$ 4,273,787		\$ 30,012,871
Barrier Or Fence					\$ 70,000		\$ 70,000
Building		\$ 9,565,000	\$ 280,000	\$ 1,182,800			\$ 11,027,800
Control	\$ 350,000	\$ 107,250		\$ 40,000			\$ 497,250
Hydrant			\$ 7,500	\$ 582,000	\$ 57,000		\$ 646,500
Meter			\$ 28,125	\$ 6,250			\$ 34,375
Motor		\$ 25,000		\$ 12,500			\$ 37,500
Pipe	\$ 204,396	\$ 311,712	\$ 2,932,826	\$ 7,142,225	\$ 3,304,787		\$ 13,895,946
Pump		\$ 120,000					\$ 120,000
Reservoir			\$ 425,000	\$ 21,000			\$ 446,000
Tank				\$ 50,000			\$ 50,000
Treatment		\$ 4,000		\$ 1,000			\$ 5,000
Valve	\$ 120,000	\$ 90,000	\$ 189,000	\$ 1,941,500	\$ 842,000		\$ 3,182,500
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>\$ 1,144,396</b>	<b>\$ 16,305,762</b>	<b>\$ 4,580,919</b>	<b>\$ 13,970,671</b>	<b>\$ 5,557,719</b>		<b>\$ 41,559,466</b>

## ● Priority of Capital Projects

A risk value was assigned to each asset to be used as input with the development of Kaslo's capital plans. As a guideline, priority is determined as in the following order:

- **Extreme risk**
- **High risk**
- **Medium risk**

*In the event that there is budget remaining and no more unallocated extreme-risk or high-risk assets, medium-risk projects may be accelerated to prevent unsustainable infrastructure deficits in the future.*

- **Reserve contributions**

*In the event that there is budget remaining after all extreme, high, and accelerated medium risk assets have been allocated, Kaslo may contribute to reserve targets.*

- **New infrastructure**

*If all reserve and spending targets are met, there may be an opportunity to invest in new infrastructure. Kaslo will evaluate infrastructure investments from a life-cycle cost perspective to ensure that decisions are sustainable. One example of this would be potential expansion of the community wastewater collection system, as considered in the Village's Liquid Waste Management Plan.*

## ● Continuous Risk Management

Capital investment is about managing risk. On one hand, overall infrastructure risk is reduced by completing infrastructure renewal on extreme, high and medium risk assets. On the other hand, overall infrastructure risk continually increases as infrastructure ages, because the probability of failure increases. By meeting capital spending and reserve targets that match the level of infrastructure demand, Kaslo ensures that infrastructure deficits do not create unmanageable infrastructure risk levels for future generations.

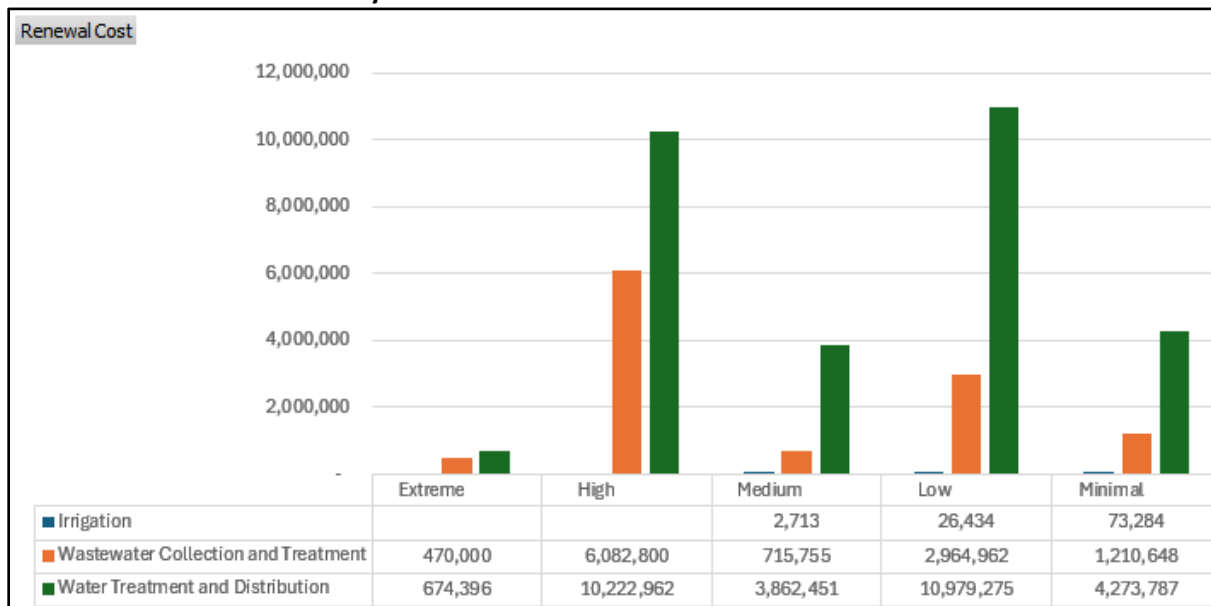
● **Level of Service**

The levels of service currently provided by Kaslo are considered to be at an acceptable level. No required increase or decrease of service levels or level of service gaps related to regulatory requirements were identified. The Council and staff will reassess the level of service annually and take into account any changes when a risk assessment is done. Increasing levels of service beyond current levels will require an increase in capital spending and reserve funding beyond that identified in this report.

● **Risk Profile**

This section gives a brief overview of the assets captured in Kaslo’s asset management system. The risk value is based on the CoF and PoF values and reflects the overall risk profile of the Kaslo’s assets.

**Table 10: Risk Profile Summary**





**Figure 1: Water Network**



**Figure 2: Wastewater Network**



Figure 1 and 2 are screenshots of a heat map showing the risk associated with the various assets. Detailed maps of the PoF, CoF, and risk values are available in Kaslo's GIS.



### 3. Strategic and Operational Strategies (not implemented)

Focusing on the high-priority assets identified in Step 2, the next step is to develop capital and operational strategies.

- **Strategic Planning**

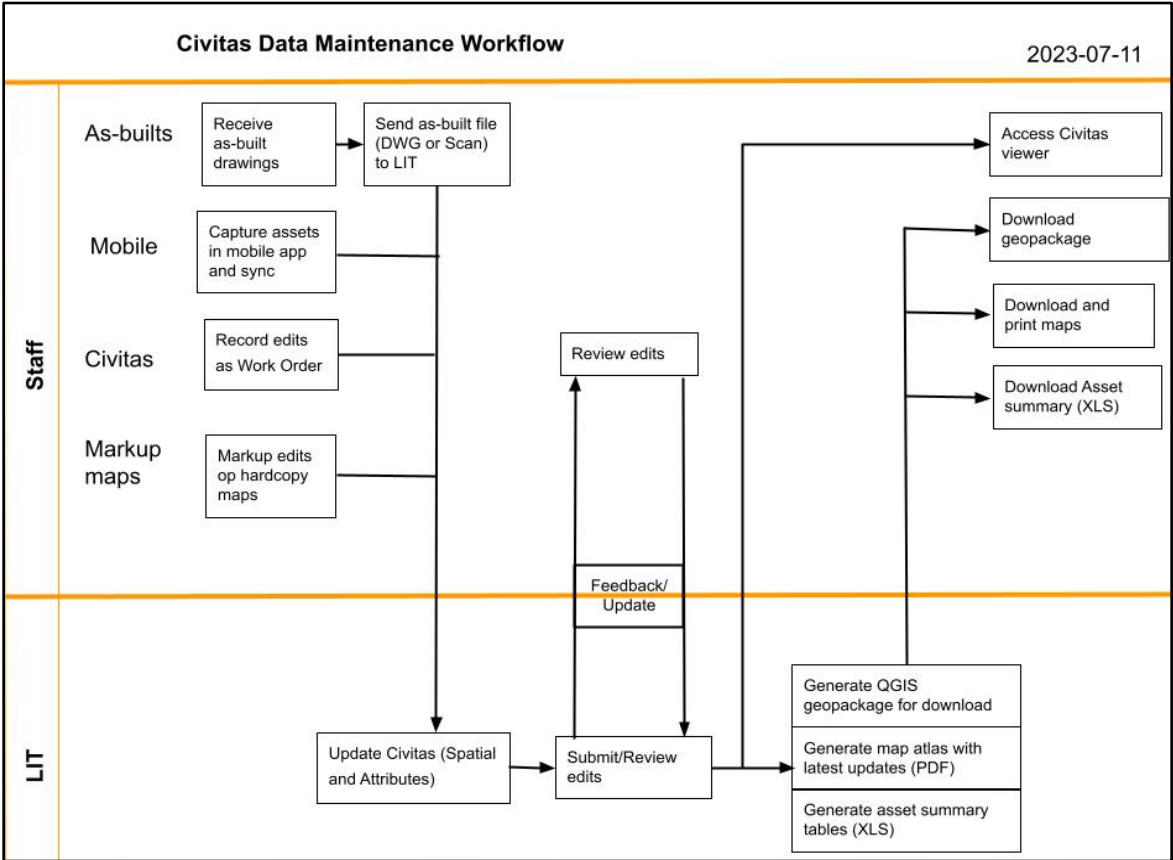
- Medium and long term financial projects will be done to support budget calculations and decision-making.
- Annual average demand calculations will be done using lifespan projections and renewal costs for a long-term outlook of infrastructure. This annualized value is obtained by dividing the renewal cost by the lifespan for each asset in the database, and then summing the total. The annual average demand provides a baseline or starting point to calculate the funds required to maintain and sustain infrastructure at a sustainable level of service.

- **Operational procedures**

- A primary focus is to implement operational procedures to extend the life of assets and risk mitigation. This is typically done by the implementation of preventative maintenance procedures.

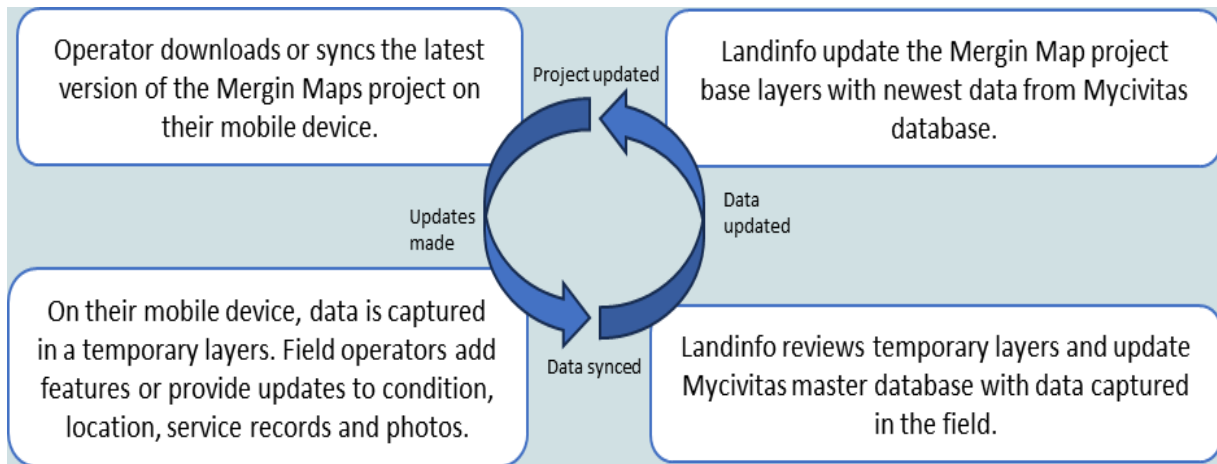
### 4. Data capture and maintenance

Data maintenance is very important to ensure informed decision-making. Keeping the Asset Inventory database up to date is essential for data accuracy, continuity and operational efficiency. Regular updates help mitigate risks and maximize the value of your data assets. A process to maintain data and keep it as up to date as possible is needed to ensure accuracy of your data sets. The diagram below provides an overview of the current workflow in place.



Using a mobile application (Mergin Maps) is the recommended and most effective option to update data. Frequent updates by staff members can be done and uploaded to the Landinfo’s Mergin Maps server. In turn Landinfo will review data to ensure accuracy then make the required changes to the master data set.

The Mergin Maps update work-flow is described below.




See Appendix A for Mergin Map Mobile Application user guide.

## 5. Continuous Improvement Program

- **Annual tasks**

The following tasks will be completed annually:

<b>Update Asset Register</b>	An asset database has been created and updated by LandInfo/TRUE. Visit <a href="http://mycivitas.ca">mycivitas.ca</a> for the recent data with support from Kaslo staff and Council.
<b>Review Risk Assessment and Level of Service</b>	Risk assessment for water and wastewater were performed with support from Kaslo staff.

Last completed on:	April 2024
Persons responsible:	Collin Hawkins Geoff Scott
Signature of completion:	
Next asset management update due on:	April 2025

- **Next steps**

The following tasks were identified moving forward:

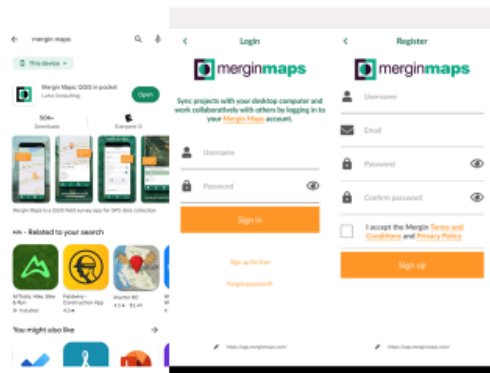
1. Develop strategic and operational strategies (for water and wastewater) focusing on high priority assets including short- and medium-term renewal cost projects and calculation of average annual demand costs. This should include further refinement of the estimated renewal costs for the Village’s water treatment plant and wastewater treatment plant.
2. Review and verify data for outstanding asset groups (roads, stormwater buildings, parks), prioritize and develop strategic and operational strategies.
3. Continue to gather asset condition data, to improve the accuracy of the resulting capital planning prioritizations. An example of this would be the watermain conditions and water loss issues as identified in the Village’s 2022 Water Loss Management and Water Conservation Plan.

**Appendix A: Mergin Maps Mobile App Guide**



## MERGIN MAPS MOBILE APP GUIDE

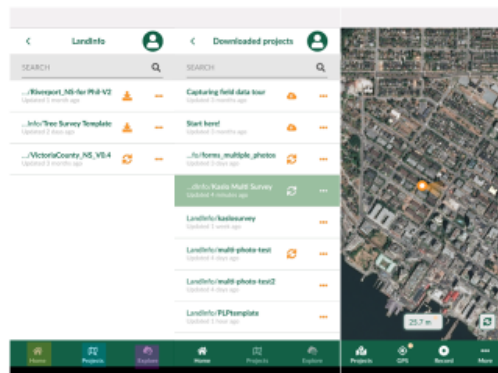
### Installing Mergin Maps



Download the Mergin Maps App on your mobile device via google play store or the Apple App store.  
 Create a free account, and sign in.  
 With the email address you provided, LandInfo Technologies will share and grant you access to a specific project.

[www.landinfotech.com](http://www.landinfotech.com)

### Navigate Main Menu

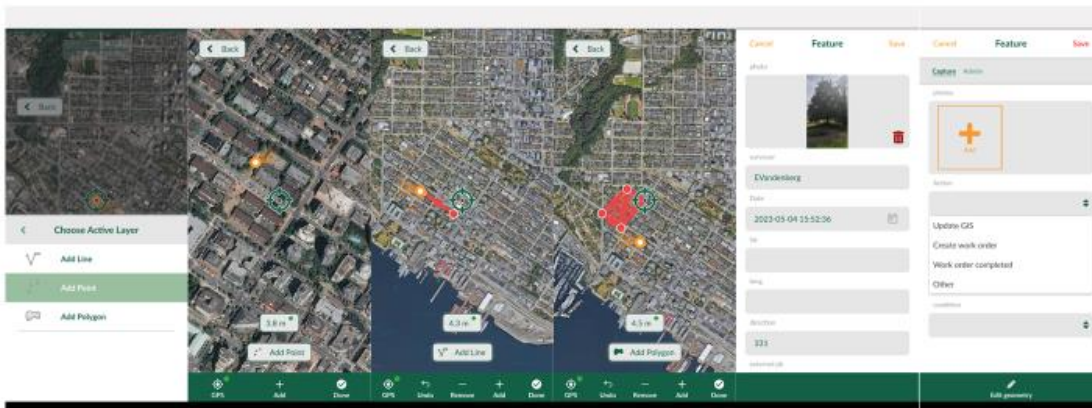


**Home** - all downloaded projects  
**Projects** - all the project available to download  
**Explore** - all public projects created by other users  
 On the **Projects** screen, select and download your project. Downloaded projects will now appear on the **Home** screen. Click the project again and it will open. Projects can also be synced to the server or removed from your device here.

Open your Project and navigate by using the icons on the bottom.  
**Projects** - returns to **Home**  
**GPS** - select to find your location  
**Record** - add a feature  
**More** - display options and settings

1

### How to Capture Data



In **Record** select the box above **add** to choose active layer. Choose the feature type you would like to capture. In this case there are 3, but depending on the application there may be just 1.

The GPS will automatically locate your position. The feature will be added where the green sight currently is on the screen. Hold and drag the screen to change the position.  
 To add a **Point** - simply select **add**, then **done** to capture the point.

To add a **line** - select **add**, one point will be set. Either walk to the next point or drag the screen to move location, select **add** again. More points can be added if required. Select **done** to complete.

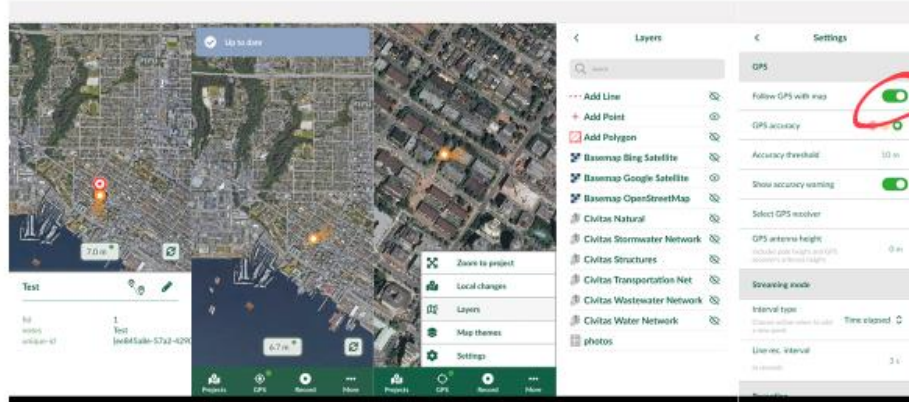
To add a **Polygon** - select **add** and input the point locations in the same way as a line. At least 3 points must be added. Select **done** to complete.

After selecting **done**, add one or multiple photos of the feature. Photos are not required but recommended for reference. Select **save**.

Complete fields that are prompted and select **save** again. Your feature is now stored! Edit geometry can be used to change point locations if required.

2

### Edit, Sync and Change Project Settings



After a feature has been saved. It should appear on the map. Select the feature again to edit it. Select the pencil to change geometry/location. Select the area below to alter feature data.

After capturing features select sync . This will upload all the features and related photos you have captured. Warning this uses mobile data. If you have captured numerous features, we recommend returning to the office and sync using Wi-Fi.

**More**  
Zoom options and layer display setting can be found here. Map themes option is not recommended as it will hide your survey layers.

Turn layers on and off by selecting the *eye* icon on the far right. Base maps can also be changed. Select individual layers to view or search features.

Tip: *follow GPS with map* can be turned on to capture multiple line or polygon points easily. Simply walk to the next point and select *add*.



DATE: May 3, 2024

FILE NUMBER: 7340

TO: Robert Baker, CAO

FROM: FireSmart Coordinator

SUBJECT: Community Wildfire Resiliency Plan (CWRP)

## 1.0 PURPOSE

To request that the Village adopt its Village's Community Wildfire Resiliency Plan (CWRP).

## 2.0 RECOMMENDATION

THAT the Community Wildfire Resiliency Plan dated April 12, 2024, be adopted.

## 3.0 BACKGROUND

In October 2023, the Village hired a consultant to develop of a CWRP with funding from a 2023 Community Resiliency Investment (CRI) grant. This CWRP replaces the 2016 Community Wildfire Protection Plan, and identifies wildfire risks in Kaslo to provide a clear understanding of threats to life, infrastructure, and values. It aims to:

- enhance fire suppression efficacy and responder safety,
- minimize property and infrastructure losses, and
- mitigate wildfire threats in the community.

## 4.0 DISCUSSION

Having an up to date CWRP helps to guide objectives and funding for FireSmart programming in Village of Kaslo over the next 5 years. By adopting the Plan, the Village is not adopting its recommendations. Staff will come back to Council before proceeding with specific initiatives.

## 5.0 OPTIONS

### 1. The CWRP be received as information by Council.

*Staff will prepare a request for allocation-based 2024 CRI funding to begin implementation of the CWRP. The draft application will be presented to Council for approval prior to submission.*

### 2. The CWRP be referred back to staff for review.

*Significant delays in adopting the CWRP could impact the continuity of FireSmart activities since the CWRP must be in place to access future rounds of CRI funding.*

## 6.0 FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

The development of the CWRP was fully funded by the 2023 UBCM Community Resiliency Investment (CRI) grant program with a budget of \$29,975. An updated CWRP is an eligibility requirement for allocation-based 2024 CRI funding. Future CRI funding can be accessed to implement activities identified in the CWRP.

## **7.0 LEGISLATION, POLICY, BYLAW CONSIDERATIONS**

The 2024 CWRP replaces the previous Community Wildfire Protection Plan that was developed in 2016, and identifies several municipal regulations that may require updating to align with FireSmart principles, including:

- Official Community Plan - Wildfire Protection and Heritage & Commercial Core Development Permit Areas,
- Fire Department Bylaw,
- Campground & Parks Bylaw,
- Outdoor Burning Bylaw,
- Waterworks Bylaw,
- Subdivision Servicing Bylaw,
- Tree Planting Policy and Tree Plan

These regulations will be reviewed as staff resources allow, and in accordance with Council priorities.

## **8.0 STRATEGIC PRIORITIES**

This CWRP addresses a key theme of the Official Community Plan – Environment and Sustainability (sub-theme wildfire).

The Village’s Strategic Priorities for Parks, Recreation, and Natural Areas refer to FireSmart, Community Resiliency Investment, wildfire risk reduction programs, and supporting inter-agency FireSmart collaboration and emergency preparedness and programs.

## **9.0 OTHER CONSIDERATIONS**

Nil

## **RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED**

*Jessie Lay*

---

Jessie Lay, FireSmart Coordinator

## **ATTACHMENTS:**

Community Wildfire Resiliency Plan – 2024

**CAO COMMENTS:**

Development of the CWRP was enabled through the 2023 UBCM Community Resiliency Investment (CRI) grant program and is well aligned with the Village’s OCP and other Strategic Priorities. This plan is required for the allocation-based funding which the Village intends to apply for in the future, and it’s anticipated that it will provide access to grants which the Village may not have previously been eligible for. The content was developed by professionals and provides our community with a framework for prioritization and decision-making without binding us to its proposed initiatives. As such, it makes good sense for the Village to adopt the Plan in principle.

APPROVED FOR SUBMISSION TO COUNCIL:



Robert Baker, Chief Administrative Officer

May 9, 2024

Date

# Community Wildfire Resiliency Plan



## *Village of Kaslo*

*April 12, 2024*

**Submitted by:**

**Submitted to:**

**Cathro Consulting Ltd.  
Box 1193, Kaslo, BC, V0G 1M0**

**B.A. Blackwell & Associates Ltd.  
270 – 18 Gostick Place  
North Vancouver, BC, V7M 3G3**

**Linda Tynan  
Interim Chief Administrative  
Officer, Village of Kaslo**

**Ph: 250-505-3513  
Email: cathro.john@gmail.com**

**Ph: 604-986-8346  
Email: bablackwell@bablackwell.com**

**Ph: 250-353-2311 x201  
Email: cao@kaslo.ca**



## REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL SIGN AND SEAL

RPF PRINTED NAME	
Louis Orieux	RPF #5147
DATE SIGNED	
April 12, 2024	
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: Village of Kaslo, by Mark Elder (Cathro Consulting)

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

- Douglas Yee (former Village of Kaslo Fire Chief)
- Daniel Klein (BC Wildfire Service)
- Jessie Lay (Village of Kaslo Wildfire Mitigation Specialist)
- Catherine Allaway (Village of Kaslo Corporate Officer)
- Nora Hannon (RDCK Disaster Mitigation and Adaptation Senior Advisor)

These individuals invested substantial time in meetings, answering questions, and reviewing and commenting on the contents of this Plan. While this list is incomplete, the authors would also like to thank the members of the Kaslo FireSmart 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 June 2023, B.A Blackwell & Associates Ltd. was retained by Cathro Consulting to jointly develop a new Community Wildfire Resiliency Plan (CWRP) for the Village of Kaslo (Kaslo). A CWRP is both a localized risk assessment and an action plan to improve wildfire resiliency within the municipality’s Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI). This plan replaces the previous Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) completed for Kaslo and Regional District of Central Kootenay (RDCK) Electoral Area D in 2016, accounting for changes that have occurred in the last seven 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).

Kaslo has made whole or partial progress on many of the 2016 CWPP recommendations, including prescribing and completing fuel treatment units, engaging the community through education events and programs, completing FireSmart assessments of both homes and critical infrastructure, supporting FireSmart training, incorporating FireSmart into development planning, hiring a FireSmart coordinator, and developing and continuing the Kaslo FireSmart Committee. As Kaslo shares borders with RDCK Electoral Area D, and RDCK manages Emergency Planning and the Kaslo Volunteer Fire Department (Kaslo VFD), community wildfire resiliency is strongly tied between the two Local Governments. Maintaining meetings of the Kaslo FireSmart Committee will be essential to implementing this Plan and achieving effective wildfire risk reduction throughout Kaslo’s WUI.

Kaslo is 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 a desktop-based analysis to provide a local wildfire risk assessment for Kaslo. The local analysis determined that, for the assessable area, the conifer-dominated forested areas on both the north and south sides of Kaslo’s WUI pose the most significant wildfire threat to the community, dominated by both High and Extreme wildfire threat rating polygons. Overall, 36% of Kaslo’s assessable WUI land has a High or Extreme wildfire threat rating – landscapes or stands with continuous forested or grassland fuels that will support candling, intermittent crown fires, or continuous crown fires. The analysis cannot be performed on private land, which covers approximately 28% of Kaslo’s WUI. This 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. It is important to recognize that in WUI fires, wildland fuels (trees, shrubs, branches, etc.) are not the only fuel available to the fire – houses and their exterior construction materials and landscaping vegetation, cars, barbeque propane tanks, and more (anything that is flammable or combustible) is available fuel.

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 flying embers (firebrands). Firebrands can be transported long distances ahead of the wildfire, across fire guards and fuel breaks, and accumulate in



densities that can exceed 600 embers per square meter. Combustible materials found on the exterior of and surrounding homes (the FireSmart Home Ignition Zone) 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 structures and landscaping vegetation 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. Increasing ignition resistance would reduce the number of homes simultaneously on fire; extreme wildfire conditions do not necessarily result in WUI fire disasters.<sup>1</sup> 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, supported by Local Government.

Kaslo can be considered mostly an interface community – the homes and structures are largely situated adjacent to vegetated/forested landscapes surrounding. Wildfire poses a threat to the community from either a human or lightning ignition in the adjacent forests, but also from a residential fire that then spreads into surrounding vegetation and landscaping. Located on the west shore of the north arm of Kootenay Lake, Kaslo is a relatively static community with limited recent subdivisions and population growth. 35% of the population is over the age of 65. Because of the amount of private land within Kaslo's WUI, the observed low adherence to FireSmart residential vegetation management and exterior building materials, and the significant amount of municipal land that has had fuel management work completed (and is also under prescription with plans for treatment), there is an emphasis on FireSmart education and FireSmart residential risk reduction policies made within this Plan. 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, with support from Local Government.

A total of 53 recommendation and action items are presented in Table 1 within this Executive Summary and are more thoroughly discussed in their appropriate sections within this 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 Kaslo. Kaslo (in conjunction with RDCK, the Kaslo FireSmart Committee, and other significant stakeholders) 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 over time.

---

<sup>1</sup> Calkin, 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 1: Village of Kaslo’s Community Wildfire Resiliency Plan

Item	Priority	Recommendation	Rationale/Comment	Lead	Timeframe	Metric for Success	Funding Source / Est. Cost (\$) / Person Hours
				(Involved)			
<i>Education - Section 5.2</i>							
1	High	Continue to apply for funding and employ a Kaslo FireSmart Coordinator/Mitigation Specialist. Additionally, if the FireSmart Youth Coordinator position continues to be a success, apply for funds to employ this position, as required.	To provide a continuous, local FireSmart program, delivered by local professionals with local knowledge and connections, to their community. Having a FireSmart Coordinator provides a lead person with dedicated time to coordinate, manage, and implement the program, especially as it grows. A FireSmart Youth Coordinator helps get the FireSmart message to Kaslo’s youth, and they can take it home and discuss it with their friends.	Kaslo (RDCK)	Ongoing; Each CRI FCFS funding application	Kaslo’s FireSmart program being managed by a local FireSmart Coordinator and Youth FireSmart Coordinator.	CRI FCFS up to cost maximums.
2	High	Continue to promote FireSmart to Kaslo residents at community events, public spaces, and through workshops using FireSmart branded material and printed manuals (Home and Landscaping) and/or a FireSmart Canada Community Preparedness Day. Show a united front by having local government, Kaslo VFD, and FireSmart coordinators at events together as much as possible.	Observed adherence and uptake of FireSmart principles on private property and many homes/structures in Kaslo is lacking. Landscaping (conifer hedges), firewood and combustible materials storage, and external building materials are the biggest issues. FireSmart BC resources help present a unified message. Print resources are popular and easy to distribute. Community FireSmart groups can apply for \$500 to fund their FireSmart Canada Community Preparedness Day events. If not done already, consider a FireSmart booth at the Kaslo Saturday Market.	Kaslo FireSmart Coordinator (RDCK; Kaslo VFD)	Annually	Quantity of resources distributed/number of times used at events.	CRI FCFS up to cost maximums.
3	High	Explore other information distribution mediums for getting the FireSmart message out to the community, such as a FireSmart social media campaign with updated FireSmart graphics and language (through various social media platforms like Facebook, Twitter, Instagram).	To promote FireSmart information to residents (and visitors). Include links to graphics, videos, pdf information/pamphlet downloads, etc.	Kaslo (RDCK)	Annually	An organized FireSmart social media campaign is delivered throughout RDCK.	CRI FCFS up to cost maximums.

Item	Priority	Recommendation	Rationale/Comment	Lead	Timeframe	Metric for Success	Funding Source / Est. Cost (\$) / Person Hours
				(Involved)			
4	High	Consider door-to-door knocks in identified high-risk interface neighbourhoods to discuss wildfire risk and FireSmart principles that they can apply to their home and property.	Kaslo had past success with door to door knocks to educate and interest residents in FireSmart. Having these done by Fire Chiefs, fire department personnel, and FireSmart Coordinators has also been successful in other communities.	Kaslo FireSmart Coordinator  (Kaslo VFD)	2 years	All homes in these interface neighbourhoods have had at least one visit from the FireSmart Coordinator (with FireSmart information left at their door).	Kaslo VFD personnel time. CRI FCFS for FireSmart materials.
5	High	Kaslo municipal staff and the FireSmart Coordinator should seek out opportunities to collaborate with and educate local businesses, contractors, arborists, and landscapers on FireSmart.	An identified gap by Local Government in FireSmart programming. Could consider FireSmart pamphlets at Kaslo’s gas station (for both residents and tourists), introducing arborists and landscapers to the FireSmart Landscaping Guide <sup>2</sup> and FireSmart Plan Program. <sup>3</sup>	Kaslo FireSmart Coordinator/ Kaslo	2 years	Opportunities identified, developed, and implemented.	Staff time as required. CRI FCFS for FireSmart materials.
6	High	Continue to update Kaslo’s FireSmart webpage with the most recent FireSmart graphics and language. Provide links to the current fire danger rating, or better yet, have that posted on the front of this page (making sure to keep it updated during the fire season).	To continue to provide to most recent and up to date FireSmart information, language, and principles to residents (and visitors).	Kaslo	Annually	Kaslo FireSmart webpage is showing current FireSmart information and graphics.	CRI FCFS up to cost maximums.

<sup>2</sup> chrome-extension://efaidnbmnnnibpcajpcglclefindmkaj/https://firesmartbc.ca/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/FireSmartBC\_LandscapingGuide\_Web\_v2.pdf

<sup>3</sup> https://firesmartbc.ca/landscaping-hub/plant-program/

Item	Priority	Recommendation	Rationale/Comment	Lead	Timeframe	Metric for Success	Funding Source / Est. Cost (\$) / Person Hours
				(Involved)			
7	High	Continue to promote free FireSmart Home Ignition Zone assessments and/or Home Partners Program assessments to residents.	FireSmart Home Ignition zone and Home Partners Program assessments introduce residents to FireSmart, its principles, fire and wildfire risks associated with their home and property, and how they can be mitigated. These assessments are primarily an educational exercise, and can be funded completely through CRI FCFS. They are a requirement to qualify for the FireSmart rebate program (see Section 5.7).	Kaslo/RDCK	Ongoing; Each CRI FCFS funding application	FireSmart Home Ignition Zone assessments are being completed within Kaslo.	CRI FCFS up to cost maximums.
8	High	Conduct public education specifically focusing on homeowners understanding the role of sprinklers, how they complement FireSmart mitigations, and that they are primarily a tool to be implemented by response personnel.	Municipal water system constraints and water availability necessitates a strategic approach to residential sprinkler protection. Homeowner interference could negatively impact water resources available to response personnel.	Kaslo	Ongoing	Public understanding of homeowner tools and roles is increased.	Staff time, as required.
9	Moderate	Promote FireSmart in Kaslo schools using the FireSmart Education Kit and other resources. Consult ABCFP and BCWS to facilitate and recruit volunteer teachers and experts to help with in-person presentation.	Great success has been made through BC schools with FireSmart outreach. Engaging with the community's younger population may increase uptake with all residents. Opportunity to strengthen communication and collaboration with school staff and students, and homeschooling parents and students, and connect educators with these resources.	Kaslo / School District 8	Annually	One FireSmart lesson delivered each year (minimum).	CRI FCFS; e.g. FireSmart Magnetic Board for \$1,710.
10	Moderate	Make summaries of this Plan and associated maps publicly available through webpage, social media, and public FireSmart meetings.	To increase local knowledge of wildfire risk, wildfire threat, and risk reduction measures.	Kaslo (RDCK)	Once the report is adopted	CWRP is available for public access and viewing.	Staff time, as required.

Legislation, Planning and Development - Section 5.3							
11	High	Upon the roll-out of the new BC Building Code in 2024, Kaslo should review and assess what FireSmart principles are included and compare them to the enacted Wildfire DPA – it is possible that the enacted DPA may need to be amended according to compliance with legislation.	FireSmart construction and landscaping policies manage for wildland-to-structure fire transfer (and vice versa). Over time, resiliency will be built up at the interface and intermix areas.	Kaslo (Consultant)	Upon BC Building Code roll out	All new development complies with the policy.	CRI FCFS: up to \$10,700 available to apply to incremental staff hours or contract cost.
12	High	Kaslo should initiate a review and then update of the Heritage & Commercial Core DPA to incorporate FireSmart building materials, landscaping, and maintenance, as required.	Typically, heritage buildings are the least FireSmart and thus most vulnerable structures within a community.	Kaslo (Consultant)	3 years	Heritage & Commercial Core DPA has been reviewed and updated, as required.	CRI FCFS: up to \$10,700 available to apply to incremental staff hours or contract cost.
13	High	Update Kaslo’s Fire Department bylaw (see Bylaw 1137) so that it aligns with RDCK’s. Ensure powers are granted to the Fire Chief to allow them to enact, and enforce, a fire ban and related matters.	Both are needed to allow for proper and consistent enforcement within Kaslo’s WUI.	Kaslo (Consultant)	3 years	Bylaw 1137 has been reviewed and updated, as required.	CRI FCFS: up to \$10,700 available to apply to incremental staff hours or contract cost.
14	High	Kaslo should ensure that all new interface developments have access for evacuation and sufficient capacity for emergency vehicles.	Proper and safe egress/access (two routes is identified as the number one reduction to loss of life in an evacuation scenario) is paramount towards efficient evacuation and wildfire response.	Kaslo	Ongoing	all new interface developments have access for evacuation and sufficient capacity for emergency vehicles.	

15	High	Continue to conduct critical infrastructure FireSmart assessments for those that have not had one completed. Continue to implement recommended mitigation activities on a critical infrastructure priority sequence including annual maintenance and ongoing vegetation management.	To reduce fire behavior and risks to critical infrastructure most important to fire and wildfire fighting and post-wildfire recovery.	Kaslo (RDCK)	Ongoing	High priority critical infrastructure are continuing to be assessed and have mitigation work completed as recommended.	CRI FCFS funding up to \$53,500 per municipal infrastructure (vegetation management included).
16	High	Assess and replace municipal infrastructure and assets, such as aging light posts, that pose a risk to community resilience. This data should be stored, updated, and managed in accordance with Village asset management procedure to ensure ongoing maintenance.	To reduce risks associated with infrastructure at the end of expected useful life.	Kaslo	Ongoing	Develop procedures for FireSmart considerations incorporated into municipal asset management.	CRI FCFS funding up to \$53,500 per municipal infrastructure (vegetation management included).
17	High	Integrate FireSmart principals in all future municipal infrastructure and building projects, such as the (potential) upgrading of the water system's Pressure Reducing Valve stations.	To contribute to community wildfire resilience.	Kaslo	Ongoing	Develop procedures for Municipal buildings and infrastructure are built to meet FireSmart certification standards.	CRI FCFS funding up to \$53,500 per municipal infrastructure (vegetation management included).
18	Moderate	Kaslo's Tree Planting Policy does not align entirely with FireSmart principles – this Policy should be reviewed and amended, as required.	So Kaslo's plans and policies reflect the most up to date FireSmart policies and align with each other.	Kaslo (Consultant)	3 years	Tree Planting Policy has been updated, as required.	CRI FCFS: up to \$10,700 available to apply to incremental staff hours or contract cost.

Interagency Cooperation - Section 5.4							
19	High	Continue the established Kaslo FireSmart Committee to plan, implement, and coordinate local FireSmart initiatives, including fuel management treatments.	To provide a platform for information sharing across agencies and stakeholders, allowing for greater management of wildfire risk both within and surrounding Kaslo's WUI.	Kaslo FireSmart Committee	Ongoing	Committee meetings take place at least once annually.	At least 8 hours per meeting to prepare, participate and debrief. CRI FCFS up to \$2,000 per meeting.
20	High	Kaslo's FireSmart Coordinator should seek opportunities to liaison with other local FireSmart Committees, First Nations, and RDCK emergency planners. Seek to include members of Kaslo VFD and BCWS wherever possible. Additional collaborative opportunities could include ones with J.V. Humphries Elementary (see recommendation #9), Kaslo and Area Youth Centre, Kaslo Outdoor Recreation and Trails Society, Kaslo Mountain Bike Club, Kaslo and District Public Library (via the FireSmart BC Library Program <sup>4</sup> ), and local businesses (e.g., nurseries/garden companies via the FireSmart Plant Program <sup>5</sup> ).	To strengthen interagency relationships in the community, involve Kaslo's FireSmart Coordinator in RDCK Emergency Programs, and support further FireSmart education opportunities.	Kaslo FireSmart Coordinator  (Stakeholders / RDCK)	Ongoing	FireSmart Coordinator is expanding local interagency cooperation.	Internal time/cost depending on level of effort.

<sup>4</sup> <https://firesmartbc.ca/resource/firesmart-bc-library-program/>

<sup>5</sup> <https://firesmartbc.ca/landscaping-hub/plant-program/>



21	High	Work with RDCK, MOF, BCWS to develop a fuel treatment/fuel break tracking system to spatially manage proposed and completed fuel management areas both within Kaslo’s WUI and outside it at the regional level.	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 reassessing or re-prescribing an area.	Kaslo FireSmart Coordinator / RDCK / MOF / BCWS	As soon as possible	A regional GIS tracking system is established, or a provincial one is developed that all land managers can access.	Cost and time dependent upon level of effort required.
22	High	Collaborate with forest licensee/managers (e.g., Woodlot 0494, Kaslo and District Community Forest) to bring awareness to where their tenure overlaps Kaslo’s WUI and to develop and implement (or continue implementing) forest planning, harvesting, slash management, and reforestation plans that reduce wildfire behaviour in these areas.	Cutblock placement can break up the forest continuity across the landscape – with proper slash and reforestation management, they can remain as areas of low wildfire behaviour for many years. However, if not managed properly, they can increase wildfire behaviour. Kaslo/RDCK elected officials and community members are, and have been, active in this already.	Kaslo / RDCK / MOF / Forest Licensees and Managers / Local Government elected officials/ Community members	Ongoing	Forest licensees/managers are aware of their tenure overlaps with the WUI and are actively working towards forest management plans to reduce wildfire behaviour in those areas.	Kaslo and RDCK staff, elected officials, community members, and stakeholders time for discussions.
23	High	Work with the electrical power providers in and influencing the community’s WUI, and MOTI for Provincial highways, to regularly maintain their right-of-way’s vegetation.	Transmission lines 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. They can also be the source of fire ignitions - trees and other vegetation intruding into power lines can cause fires in multiple ways. Highways can also provide excellent fuel breaks if the vegetation on them is regularly managed and kept in a low-hazard state. If not, they can act as wicks moving fire along them, or ignition sources for fires from burning cars, cigarette butts, etc. Additionally, highways are a main access/egress route during an emergency – these routes should be kept at as low risk of state as possible.	Kaslo / RDCK (MOTI; Electrical Providers)	Yearly and ongoing	Right-of-way maintenance discussions are open and ongoing; right-of-ways are kept in low-risk states.	Kaslo and RDCK staff, elected officials, and stakeholders for discussions.

Cross Training & Fire Department Resources - Section 5.5

Training							
24	High	Kaslo VFD and Kaslo municipal emergency staff, with support from RDCK, should conduct annual mutual aid training with MOF and BCWS using hydrants, standpipes, and natural water sources, <i>and including completion of a mock wildfire simulation</i> in coordination with BCWS and safety training specific to wildland fire and risks inherent with natural areas.	To increase efficiencies in wildfire response within Kaslo's WUI. Regular in-person cross-training between BCWS is imperative for familiarization with each other's equipment and to address any incompatibilities.	Kaslo / RDCK (Kaslo VFD, BCWS, MOF)	Annually	Mutual aid training and a mock wildfire simulation exercise are both conducted at least once every two years.	Staff time and cost depending on level of effort.
25	High	Support FireSmart and emergency preparedness specific training to Kaslo VFD and relevant municipal staff. Examples include: Incident Command Systems, FireSmart 101, Local FireSmart Representative (LFR), and FireSmart Home Partners Mitigation Specialists.	To continue building an understanding and knowledge of FireSmart principles within fire response personnel and the community. To certify fire response members so they can implement various FireSmart assessments within the community. Note: FireSmart Coordinator, FireSmart Youth Coordinator, and some Kaslo VFD members are trained LFR's.	Kaslo / RDCK (Kaslo VFD)	Annually, as needed	Required staff/ personnel have needed training.	CRI FCFS: staff time and course cost (ICS-100 \$25 online).
26	High	RDCK should continue to provide wildfire specific training to Kaslo VFD. Examples include: WSPP-115, SPP-WFF1, Engine Boss (S-230), and Structural Protection Systems.	To build Kaslo VFD's wildfire response knowledge and capabilities.	RDCK (Kaslo, Kaslo VFD)	Annually, as needed	Required personnel have needed training.	CRI FCFS: staff time and course costs.
27	Moderate	Kaslo's FireSmart Coordinator (and/or other relevant staff member or Kaslo VFD Fire Chief) should attend (annually) the FireSmart BC Wildfire Resiliency and Training Summit.	The Summit explores the lessons learned from previous years, along with the latest research, technologies, best practices, and other information to help regions and communities prepare for the upcoming wildfire season.	Kaslo FireSmart Coordinator (Kaslo staff; Kaslo VFD)	Annually	A Kaslo representative is at the FireSmart Summit annually.	CRI FCFS: time and expenses up to \$2000 per person.

Water							
28	High	Complete additional fire flow / water vulnerability assessments and planning for the Kaslo municipal water system and identify and map all alternative water sources (reservoirs, streams, lakes, etc.). Identify which areas may have insufficient or unreliable water supplies and provide recommendations to reduce vulnerability in Kaslo. Explore collaboration with other agencies including Columbia Basin Trust, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure and Interior Health Authority.	<p>To further identify constraints, provide recommendations, and implement solutions for increasing water supply to Kaslo VFD and BCWS fire and wildfire response personnel. Although there are standpipes and hydrants within Kaslo, natural or pre-planned water sources may be closer to a wildfire. Shuttling or pumping water from lakes and rivers to fill bladders can be pre-planned, including tender access points, traffic control, permanent large-volume pumps, and piping.</p> <p>Potential considerations include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Install permanent large-volume pumps and piping near key water sources to facilitate quick and efficient water retrieval.</li> <li>2. Develop tender access points strategically, considering proximity to potential fire zones.</li> <li>3. Ensure the availability of necessary firefighting equipment, including water bladders, pumps, and transport vehicles, in key locations.</li> <li>4. Establish community partnerships to identify and pre-plan water access points, considering local knowledge of available water sources and equipment.</li> </ol>	RDCK GIS department/ Kaslo VFD / Kaslo FireSmart Coordinator  (BCWS, MOF, Stakeholders)	5 years and ongoing	Assessments completed.	CRI FCFS Community Water Delivery Assessment funding available for incremental staff hours or contract cost. Potential funding through UBCM's Community Emergency Preparedness Fund.
29	High	[In coordination with Recommendation #28] Develop alternative, back-up water sources for fire protection, including determining the suitability of the MacDonald Creek water reservoir, the establishment of standpipes as required, and the exploration of yet to be identified opportunities.				Alternative water sources identified. Plans for development being discussed.	

30	High	[In coordination with Recommendations #28 and #29] Create digital data/maps of alternative water sources. The maps/data can be uploaded into response vehicles' CAD systems, shared with BCWS response personnel, as well as included in the pre-planning of emergency community water delivery systems connecting major natural water sources with interface neighbourhoods to facilitate deployment of a structural protection system. Include important details such as: estimated water volume and access point notes. Share this information to all mutual aid fire response partners, and update over time.				A fire suppression water source plan and map and digital data are produced and shared.	
31	High	Complete the planned Community Assessment with the BCWS Structure Protection Specialist and seek participation in future opportunities to reduce wildfire risk	To create a pre-plan management template for use by the BCWS Structure Protection Specialist (SPS) that enhances response assessment to Wildland Urban Environment (WUE) events affecting small communities.	Kaslo FireSmart Coordinator/ Kaslo VFD	Spring 2024	Community Structure Protection Plan developed.	Staff time as required.
32	High	Action recommendations of the Community Structure Protection Plan developed by BCWS and subsequent reports including acquiring equipment and training opportunities to build local capacity.	Providing a means to pre-plan and share situational awareness in response planning with convergent first responders who arrive at WUI events with limited understanding of local geographic, economic, environmental, and social/cultural issues.	Kaslo FireSmart Coordinator / Kaslo VFD	Ongoing	FireSmart Committee priorities align with multi-agency wildfire response needs.	Potential CRI FCFS funding.

33	Moderate	Kaslo VFD should seek (or continue to uphold, if accredited already) Superior Tanker Shuttle Service accreditation from Fire Underwriters Survey.	This accreditation certifies that the fire department can supply enough water to have some areas without fire hydrants within a certain distance of their structures qualify as having a fire hydrant within 300m of it (this can also potentially lower insurance rates for property owners within Kaslo (and surrounding fire response areas). Note: this does not increase the overall water supply already available under automatic and mutual aid agreements.	Kaslo VFD / RDCK	5 years	Superior Tanker Shuttle Service accreditation achieved by Kaslo VFD.	Fire department staff time as required (and RDCK budget for equipment upgrades and purchases, if needed).
<i>Equipment</i>							
34	High	In coordination with Recommendation #24, Kaslo VFD should conduct regular inspections by BCWS of their wildland firefighting equipment. Acquisition of equipment and personnel/programming to maintain existing equipment should be done to fill gaps, on a priority basis, as required.	To build local capacity and resources. Kaslo VFD noted that their wildland equipment has never been inspected by BCWS. To ensure proper equipment is available to respond to interface wildfire events, and that equipment is compatible with BCWS's. CRI FCFS funding is available for incremental equipment purchases.	Kaslo VFD / RDCK / BCWS	Annually	Annual inspection of wildland firefighting equipment and training/programming from BCWS; gaps filled as practicable.	Fire department and RDCK staff time; CRI FCFS equipment funding up to cost maximums.
<i>Emergency Planning - Section 5.6</i>							
35	High	If not done so already, in coordination with RDCK (and potentially BCWS), develop and action a Wildfire Response Preparedness Condition Guide (Table 21) and a Pre-Incident Planning Checklist (Figure 5). Tailor these to Kaslo's and RDCK's specific structures.	To guide risk management primarily during times of High and Extreme wildfire danger rating levels.	Kaslo / RDCK (BCWS)	5 years	A Wildfire Response Preparedness Condition Guide has been developed.	CRI FCFS Emergency Planning funds available.
36	High	Plan and conduct tabletop and real-world emergency response and evacuation drills, incorporating a wildfire emergency. If developed, use the developed Wildfire Response Preparedness Condition Guide and Pre-Incident Planning Checklist. Identify errors and pinch-points, and develop solutions.	Kaslo VFD noted that it has been almost 10 years since the last real-world drill was completed. Doing another would prepare both staff, residents, and stakeholders for an emergency and evacuation.	Kaslo (Wildfire response and emergency agencies and stakeholders)	3 years	A tabletop drill has been completed. Aim for alternating years of tabletop and real-world.	CRI FCFS Emergency Planning funds available.

37	High	[In conjunction with Recommendation #36] Clarify the division of responsibility between the RDCK and Kaslo in wildfire and emergency planning and response.	So efficient wildfire and emergency planning can be completed and actioned when needed.	Kaslo / RDCK	5 Years	Division of responsibility between the RDCK and Kaslo is clarified.	Internal staff time, as required.
38	High	[In conjunction with Recommendation #36, and utilizing information from Recommendations #28-30] Pre-plan emergency community water delivery systems to connect major natural water sources with interface communities/structures to facilitate deployment of a structural protection system.	Natural water bodies and streams/creeks can be used to draw water from in the event of a wildfire. Shuttling or pumping water from lakes and rivers to fill bladders may be planned, including access points, permanent large-volume pumps, permanent cisterns/reservoirs, and piping.	Kaslo / RDCK	After completion of Recommendations #28-30.	Assess community water delivery for each neighbourhood. Develop and test neighbourhood specific plans.	CRI: Assessment of Community Water Delivery Ability - incremental staff hours or contract cost.
39	High	Kaslo should continue to promote the Voyent Alert! System to residents and visitors.	Clear, consistent, concise, and quick communication during an emergency event and evacuation are integral to the prevention of loss of life. A lack of this was identified as an issue during recent WUI fire disasters, such as that in Lahaina, Maui, USA and Fort McMurray, Alberta.	Kaslo (FireSmart Coordinator)	Ongoing	Continued update of the Voyent Alert! System (can track downloads from app providers).	Kaslo for promotion.
40	High	Develop Evacuation Route Plans and Neighbourhood Emergency Preparedness Plans that provide information for First Nations, local governments, and community members in the event of an emergency.	The intent is to identify safe evacuation routes, determine the time to evacuate for each community and scenario, then review if a different approach to evacuation or changes to infrastructure may help to facilitate a quicker evacuation.	Kaslo / RDCK	Ongoing	Evacuation Route Plan and Neighbourhood Emergency Preparedness Plans developed.	Potential funding through UBCM's Community Emergency Preparedness Fund.
41	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. Update the wildfire threat for areas with completed fuel treatments and identify additional areas for treatment.	Kaslo	5 years – 2028 update	Kaslo always has a current and acceptable CWRP.	~\$32,000; CRI FCFS funding
42	High	Continue the project to upgrade the Kaslo and Area Arena to provide emergency shelter services.	To provide safe, accessible, and appropriate accommodation for evacuees and emergency response personnel.	Kaslo (RDCK)	Commenced  Planned completion September 2024	Project completed.	Columbia Basin Trust

43	Moderate	Continue to identify critical infrastructure that require back-up power and then facilitate the purchase and installing of back-up power sources, on a priority basis.	To facilitate recovery from a wildfire (and other) disaster.	Kaslo	Ongoing	Kaslo is installing back-up power to critical infrastructure, as practicable.	Potential funding through UBCM's Community Emergency Preparedness Fund.
44	Moderate	<p>a) Utilizing information from completed fire flow / water vulnerability assessments (Recommendation #28), and the results of Recommendations #29 and #30, explore if a roof-top sprinkler program for residential properties is possible. If so, investigate bulk orders from wildfire protection or irrigation companies or commercial gutter-mount kits. Consider sprinkler kits as an incentive to neighbourhoods for FireSmart participation.</p> <p>b) Alternatively, develop permanent wildfire sprinkler installations for commercial and some residential occupancies in Kaslo that would have a 'wildland fire department connection'; these sprinklers would be installed with fittings that are intended to only be activated and charged with water by a Fire Department or BCWS in the event of a wildfire. The layout and locations of the sprinkler systems would be determined by Structure Protection Specialists.</p>	<p>Pre-installed rooftop sprinklers reduce the time and resources needed to set up a structural protection system in a community threatened by wildfire. Sprinkler installation could be paired with a free FireSmart Assessment.</p> <p>Innovation and research between the Kaslo FD, BCWS, the Building Department, and a funding agency such as Columbia Basin Trust (CBT) should be considered/for during planning and implementation.</p>	Kaslo  (RDCK, BCWS, CBT)	After completion of Recommendations #28-30.	Practicability of a roof-top sprinkler program for residential properties is determined.	Potential funding through UBCM's Community Emergency Preparedness Fund. Bulk sprinklers \$40 - \$100 each; gutter mount kits ~\$100-200 for one home. Potential funding through CBT.



45	Moderate	Complete more detailed hazard assessments and developing response plans for stabilization and rehabilitation of burn areas in watersheds or steep slope areas that are vulnerable to post-wildfire debris flows and floods.	To facilitate recovery from a wildfire (and other) disaster.	Kaslo (RDCK, MOF, MOE)	5 years	Post-wildfire slope stabilization plan funds for development have been identified and applied for.	Potential funding through UBCM's Community Emergency Preparedness Fund.
<b>Vegetation Management - Section 5.7</b>							
<i>Fuel Management Treatments</i>							
46	High	Develop fuel management prescriptions for the identified Potential Fuel Treatment Units (PTUs), starting with those identified as High priority. Treatment priority of all prescribed/proposed PTUs (as shown on Map 8 and detailed in Table 24 and Table 25) is recommended to be done from a values-out sequence (i.e., starting with those closest to/ within Kaslo's developed areas, then moving outwards).	To reduce wildfire threat and risk to Kaslo. Also, to provide FireSmart vegetation management examples to the public that can be implemented on their own properties.  See "Rationale" column in Table 24 for more detailed treatment rationales.	Kaslo FireSmart Coordinator / BCWS / applicable forest licensees	Ongoing	Prescriptions and treatments are continuing to be completed on a priority basis.	CRI FCFS funding available for prescription and treatments; ~\$425/hectare for a ~20 ha prescription.
47	High	Engage (or request that those involved in the prescription development and implementation of Fuel Treatment Units proposed within this plan and already existing from other plans do so) local First Nations to both learn about, and the possibility of incorporating, cultural burning into vegetation management and risk reduction plans.	Fuel treatment units can provide excellent opportunities for collaboration and relationship building with local First Nations.	Kaslo FireSmart Coordinator (Prescription development contractors)	Immediately	Local First Nations are being consulted about cultural burning opportunities.	CRI FCFS funding available as part of prescription development and treatment implementation.

48	High	Monitor and develop maintenance prescriptions/treatments for already completed fuel treatment areas. A consolidated monitoring schedule of all completed treatment units should be considered. Village of Kaslo should integrate this data with municipal asset management programming.	To maintain the efficacy of completed treatments within Kaslo’s WUI.	Kaslo FireSmart Coordinator  (BCWS / contractor)	Ongoing	Completed treatments are being monitored.	CRI FCFS funding available as part of prescription development and treatment implementation.
49	High	a) Support identification, development, and updating of prescriptions on municipal land as required.  b) This could be accomplished through the new UBCM CRI Culturally Significant Sites and Green Spaces (CSSGS) program. Accordingly, develop an understanding of the CSSGS program to allow for the assessment and treatment of designated areas without the need for Fuel Management Prescriptions.	To manage fuels in applicable areas without the cost and administrative process of creating a prescription. Excellent public education and community engagement opportunity for significant community spaces.	Kaslo FireSmart Coordinator	Ongoing	Community spaces that are conducive to low intensity fire behaviour.	UBCM CRI FCFS funding available.
<i>Residential FireSmart</i>							
50	High	a) In coordination with RDCK, continue offering Home Partners Program assessments and a local FireSmart rebate program to property. Kaslo and RDCK should advertise that the amount eligible for rebate has increased to \$5000 (for the CRI FCFS 2024 application program).  b) Review and optimize the rebate program.	FireSmart home assessments encourage action in the FireSmart Home Ignition Zone of a community. The rebate program provides a means/incentive for recommendations to be actioned. Focus on removal of conifer hedges and upgrading exterior structure materials.	RDCK / Kaslo  (FireSmart Coordinator)	Annually	Number of properties participating annually.	50% of costs per property up to \$5,000, plus 2 hours administration time per property (CRI FCFS).

51	High	In coordination with RDCK, continue providing/supporting options for the disposal of yard waste. Currently, this includes having tipping fees waived (May and October) for yard waste at RDCK transfer stations and Kaslo Public Works yard waste pick up in April and October. Explore other options for debris disposal.	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.	RDCK / Kaslo	Annually	Free or low-cost yard waste disposal options continue.	CRI FCFS funding is available for tipping fee coverage.
52	High	Consider implementing a community chipper program. Education of FireSmart yard and landscaping principles, including chipping specifications, should be incorporated into the program.	To reduce fire and wildfire hazards on private property within the WUI, especially those long distances from RDCK landfills/transfer stations, and to promote FireSmart vegetation management knowledge and education. The intent is for landscaping/yard vegetation to be included, not farm or agriculture vegetation. This could assist with more uptake of residential FireSmart landscaping principles as the disposal method is brought to the resident, especially for those older and less mobile.	Kaslo FireSmart Coordinator	Annual (pre-fire season is best)	Number of properties who elect to have debris disposed.	CRI FCFS funding; ~\$100-150 per chipper crew hour.
53	High	Continue to support and promote the FireSmart Canada Neighbourhood Recognition Program (FCNRP) to neighbourhoods within Kaslo. Identify community champions to spearhead organization for those neighbourhoods not already organized, and support those neighbourhoods that have been recognized in the past to continue working towards being so.	FireSmart efforts at the neighbourhood level reduce community-scale wildfire risk easily and substantially. The program supports a small-scale approach for neighbourhoods consisting of 5-50 homes, with the intent to implement achievable FireSmart goals.	Kaslo FireSmart Coordinator	Ongoing	Increase in number of recognized neighbourhoods.	FireSmart Canada \$500 grant per neighbourhood, annually.

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

Registered Professional Sign and Seal .....	I
Acknowledgements.....	II
Executive Summary.....	III
Table of Contents.....	XXI
List of Tables .....	XXIII
List of Figures .....	XXIV
List of Maps.....	XXIV
Frequently Used Acronyms.....	XXV
SECTION 1: Introduction .....	1
1.1 Plan Purpose and Goals.....	1
1.2 Plan Development Summary .....	2
SECTION 2: Relationship to Other Plans and Legislation.....	3
2.1 Linkages to CWPPs/CWRPs.....	3
2.2 Local Plans and Bylaws .....	3
2.3 Higher-Level Plans and Legislation .....	10
SECTION 3: Community Description .....	11
3.1 Wildland-Urban Interface.....	11
3.2 Community Description.....	16
3.3 Values at Risk.....	17
3.3.1 Electrical Power.....	18
3.3.2 Water and Sewage .....	19
3.3.3 Hazardous Values.....	20
3.3.4 First Nation and Cultural Values.....	21
3.3.5 High Environmental Values .....	21
3.3.6 Other Resource Values.....	22
SECTION 4: Wildfire Risk Assessment.....	24
4.1 Wildfire Environment .....	24
4.1.1 Topography .....	25
4.1.2 Fuel.....	28
4.1.3 Weather .....	31

4.2	Wildfire History.....	34
4.2.1	Historic Fire Regime .....	34
4.2.2	Historical Wildfire occurrences .....	35
4.2.3	Wildfire Response .....	37
4.3	Local Wildfire Risk Assessment.....	37
4.3.1	Wildfire Threat Class Analysis .....	38
4.3.2	WUI Risk Class Analysis .....	39
4.4	Hazard, Risk, and Vulnerability Assessment.....	42
SECTION 5: FireSmart Principles.....		43
5.1	Community Overview .....	44
5.2	Education.....	45
5.3	Legislation, Planning and Development Considerations.....	50
5.4	Interagency Cooperation.....	54
5.5	Cross-Training and Fire Department Resources.....	58
5.6	Emergency Planning .....	64
5.7	Vegetation Management and Other FireSmart Activities.....	72
SECTION 6: Appendices.....		lxxx
6.1	Appendix A: Local Wildfire Risk Process.....	lxxx
6.1.1	Appendix A-1: Fuel Typing Methodology and Limitations .....	lxxx
6.1.2	Appendix A-2: Wildfire Threat Assessment Plots.....	lxxxiii
6.1.3	Appendix A-3: Fire Risk Threat Assessment Methodology .....	lxxxiv
6.1.4	Appendix A-4: Proximity of Fuel to the Community .....	lxxxvii
6.2	Appendix B: Wildfire Threat Assessment – Worksheets and Photos.....	lxxxix
6.3	Appendix C: Maps.....	lxxxix
6.4	Appendix D: 2016 Regional District of Central Kootenay (RDCK) Area D and Kaslo Community Wildfire Protection Plan Update .....	xc

## LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Village of Kaslo’s Community Wildfire Resiliency Plan .....	V
Table 2: Summary of Kaslo’s Official Community Plan emergency and wildfire-related objectives and policies and their relationship to this CWRP.....	4
Table 3: Summary of local bylaws and their relationship to the CWRP. ....	6
Table 4: Summary of local plans that are directly relevant to the CWRP.....	9
Table 5: Description of higher-level plans and legislation and their relationship to the CWRP.....	10
Table 6: Land Ownership within the eligible WUI of Kaslo.....	14
Table 7: Socio-economic statistics for the Village of Kaslo, as per the 2021 census. Bolded values will be discussed below as they have special relevance to the CWRP.....	16
Table 8: Critical Infrastructure within the Village of Kaslo and its WUI.....	18
Table 9: Species and Ecosystems at Risk in the WUI – BC Conservation Data Center.....	21
Table 10: Slope Percentage and Fire Behaviour Implications.....	26
Table 11: Slope Position of Value and Fire Behaviour Implications.....	26
Table 12: Fuel types in Kaslo’s Wildland Urban Interface .....	29
Table 13: Natural Disturbance Types (NDTs) of Kaslo’s WUI.....	34
Table 14: Wildfire threat class summary for Kaslo’s eligible WUI. ....	38
Table 15: WUI risk class ratings within Kaslo’s WUI. ....	39
Table 16: FireSmart vulnerability and resilience summary for Kaslo. ....	44
Table 17: Education recommendation and action items.....	47
Table 18: Legislation, planning and development recommendation and action items .....	52
Table 19: Interagency cooperation recommendation and action items .....	56
Table 20: Cross-training recommendation and action items .....	61
Table 21: Example of a Wildfire Response Preparedness Condition Guide .....	66
Table 22: Emergency preparedness recommendation and action items.....	68
Table 23: Vegetation management action items.....	75
Table 24: Summary of Proposed Fuel Treatment Units.....	79
Table 25: Previously planned, treated, or under prescription fuel treatment units within Kaslo's WUI. lxxx	
Table 26: Fuel Type Categories and Crown Fire Spot Potential encountered within the WUI.....	lxxxix
Table 27: Summary of WUI Threat Assessment Worksheets (2020).....	lxxxiii
Table 28: Components of Fire Threat Analysis .....	lxxxv
Table 29: Proximity to the Interface.....	lxxxix
Table 30: 2016 RDCK Area D and Kaslo CWPP Update recommendations and status.....	xc

## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Graphic display of the fire behaviour triangle, and a subset of characteristics within each component..... 25

Figure 2: Average number of fire danger rating days by month for the Powder Creek fire weather station (2010-2022)..... 32

Figure 3: Daily and monthly average initial spread index rose for Powder Creek fire weather station for the fire season (April – October; 2001-2015)..... 33

Figure 4: Summary of fire ignition data by cause within Kaslo’s WUI (1950-2022; Data from the BC Wildfire Service)..... 35

Figure 5: A pre-incident planning checklist that can be used to help develop a pre-incident wildfire suppression plan and associated maps. .... 65

Figure 6: FireSmart Home Ignition Zone ..... 72

Figure 7: FireSmart Home and Critical Infrastructure Ignition Zone (HIZ, CIIZ)..... lxxxviii

## LIST OF MAPS

Map 1: Wildland Urban Interface overview map. .... 13

Map 2: Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) for the Village of Kaslo. The ‘eligible WUI’ area is the red outlined polygon. .... 15

Map 3: Values at Risk map for the Village of Kaslo’s WUI. .... 23

Map 4: Slope, by slope classes, for Kaslo’s WUI ..... 27

Map 5: Updated fuel types in Kaslo’s WUI. .... 30

Map 6: Natural disturbance regimes and historical fire ignitions and occurrences for Kaslo’s WUI and a five-kilometer area surrounding. .... 36

Map 7: Local wildfire threat assessment within Kaslo’s WUI. .... 41

Map 8: Overview map of Proposed Treatment Units (PTUs), completed and prescribed treatment units (under CL WRR and CRI FCFS funding), and RDCK Electoral Area D CWRP PTUs within and adjacent to Kaslo’s WUI. .... 78



## FREQUENTLY USED ACRONYMS

AOI	Area of Interest
BC	British Columbia
BCWS	British Columbia Wildfire Service
BEC	Biogeoclimatic Ecosystem Classification
Kaslo VFD	Kaslo Volunteer Fire Department (aka Kaslo and Area Volunteer Fire Department)
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
HIZ	Home Ignition Zone
MOF	Ministry of Forests
MOTI	Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure
NDT	Natural Disturbance Type
PSTA	Provincial Strategic Threat Assessment
PTU	Proposed Treatment Unit
RDCK	Regional District of Central Kootenay
UBCM	Union of British Columbia Municipalities
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 June 2023, B.A Blackwell & Associates Ltd. was retained by Cathro Consulting to jointly develop a new Community Wildfire Resiliency Plan (CWRP) for the Village of Kaslo (Village; Kaslo). 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 2016 Regional District of Central Kootenay Area D and Kaslo Community Wildfire Protection Plan Update, creating one specific to Kaslo. Recent wildfire disasters like those experienced in Oregon State (2020), Washington State (2014, 2015, 2020, 2023), Fort McMurray, Alberta (2016), BC (2017, 2018, 2021, 2023), 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).<sup>6</sup> 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.

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.

### 1.1 PLAN PURPOSE AND GOALS

This plan accounts for changes that have occurred since the previous 2016 CWPP and takes advantage of the most recent community wildfire planning framework in BC. This CWRP identifies the interface wildfire risk within the Village, and gives Kaslo 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:

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

To help guide and accomplish the above strategies, this CWRP will provide Kaslo with:

- An assessment of wildfire risk to the community,
- An assessment of values at risk and potential consequences from wildfire,

---

<sup>6</sup> 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).

- Maps of fuel types and recommended areas for fuel treatments,
- An assessment of emergency response capacity, and
- Options and strategies to reduce wildfire risk through the seven FireSmart disciplines.

### 1.2 PLAN DEVELOPMENT SUMMARY

The CWRP development process consisted of five general phases:

- 1) Engagement with the Kaslo FireSmart Committee. Consultation with the FireSmart Committee 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).

**The following next steps are a suggested route towards operationalizing the recommendations detailed in this CWRP:**

1. Kaslo FireSmart Committee should continue to meet periodically, as needed to coordinate the fulfillment of this Plan's recommendations (consider annually or bi-annually, before or during the fire season – per Recommendation #19).
2. At the next meeting, consider identifying recommendations to allocate resources to, and pursue funding for, under the next applicable UBCM CRI funding intake (currently 2024 intake).
  - a. Consider meeting well in advance of the UBCM CRI application deadline (early October 2024), to discuss upcoming projects and align activities and initiatives where possible.
  - b. Continued meetings of the FireSmart Committee would be a suitable venue to identify if additional support is needed to fulfill the targeted recommendations.
    - i. Additional support might be required to coordinate activities that will bridge more than one funding application (i.e., prioritizing, prescribing and supervising implementation of vegetation management; coordinating plan and policy review), or that require more time and resources currently available to any one FireSmart Committee member (e.g., potentially some FireSmart education recommendations).
    - ii. Consultant support or a term contract salary could be incorporated into the UBCM CRI application accordingly.
3. In subsequent meetings, members from different agencies could share information about actions taken to fulfill recommendations.
  - a. Documentation of the status of CWRP recommendations could be compiled and maintained alongside these meetings.

## SECTION 2: RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER PLANS AND LEGISLATION

---

Wildfires can affect all aspects of a community. As a result, there are many plans specific to or including Kaslo 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 Regional District of Central Kootenay (RDCK) Area D and Kaslo Community Wildfire Protection Plan Update**

In 2016, B.A. Blackwell & Associates and Cathro Consulting jointly completed the 2016 Regional District of Central Kootenay (RDCK) Area D and Kaslo Community Wildfire Protection Plan Update. The scope of this plan covered Kaslo and the surrounding communities within RDCK Electoral Area D. Kaslo has made whole or partial progress on 21 of the 34 recommendations. Overall, Kaslo has made great progress on prescribing and completing fuel treatment units, engaging the community through education events and programs, completing FireSmart assessments of both homes and critical infrastructure, supporting FireSmart training, incorporating FireSmart into development planning, hiring a FireSmart coordinator, and developing the Kaslo FireSmart Committee. A full accounting and discussion of completed activities is in Section 5, and the recommendation table with Local Government comments and stats is provided in Appendix D: 2016 Regional District of Central Kootenay (RDCK) Area D and Kaslo Community Wildfire Protection Plan Update.

Listed below are jurisdictions within the RDCK adjacent or near to Kaslo that have been recently involved in community wildfire planning. *Strategic opportunities exist between these plans and should be considered.*

- RDCK Electoral Area D CWRP 2023 – completed December 2023.<sup>7</sup>
- RDCK Electoral Area E CWRP 2023 – completed December 2023.<sup>7</sup>
- RDCK Electoral Area F CWRP 2023 – completed December 2023.<sup>7</sup>

### 2.2 LOCAL PLANS AND BYLAWS

The sections and policies of Kaslo's Official Community Plan (OCP) listed in Table 2 are directly relevant to proactive wildfire resilience in the community. The OCP was reviewed as part of this CWRP to address any gaps or limitations that inadequately address fire hazards or risk mitigation.

---

<sup>7</sup> By B.A. Blackwell & Associates Ltd and Cathro Consulting Ltd.

**Table 2: Summary of Kaslo’s Official Community Plan emergency and wildfire-related objectives and policies and their relationship to this CWRP.**

Section	Policy Description / Relationship to CWRP
<p><b>3.10 Climate Change</b></p>	<p><b>Objective:</b> To address the impacts and disaster risks of a changing climate on the community, the environment, and infrastructure – frequent changing of weather, increased temperatures, drought conditions, lower snowpacks, wildfires, increased rainfall, flooding, and land hazards such as land erosion and landslides.”</p> <p><i>Highlights the need to proactively address climate risk. Residential-scale FireSmart landscaping, as well as development considerations, can lower fire risk to structures and infrastructure. It can also be applied by the municipality throughout its municipal land.</i></p>
<p><b>4.2 General Form and Character of Existing and Future Land Use</b></p>	<p><b>4.2.1.16: Objective:</b> To minimize wildland/urban interface fire hazard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>4.2.2.9: Policy:</b> Support information and educational opportunities for wildfire and fire hazards to property owners and tourists and implement a wildfire protection development permit area to encourage wildfire resistant development near the wildland urban interface.</li> </ul> <p><i>FireSmart education and outreach minimizes the risk of wildfire for property owners in the WUI (discussed in Section 5.2). A wildfire hazard development permit area has been enacted (Kaslo OCP Section 16.0, discussed in Section 5.3).</i></p>
<p><b>5.4 Rural Residential</b></p>	<p><b>5.4.2.1: Objective:</b> Encourage new developments to follow wildfire mitigation guidelines to reduce the risk of fire spreading across the wildland urban interface.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>5.4.3.2: Policy:</b> Regulate development through a Wildfire Protection Development Permit area.</li> </ul> <p><i>Reducing fire conditions on private property reduces fire and wildfire risk to that property and the community. FireSmart planning and development considerations are discussed in Section 5.3.</i></p>
<p><b>9.0 Parks and Natural Areas</b></p>	<p><b>9.2.16: Objective:</b> Reduce wildfire risk by administering prescribed FireSmart treatments in Parks and Natural Areas, and other Village-owned undeveloped land.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>9.3.1: Policy:</b> Designate parks, beaches, trails, dikes, lakefront and riverfront areas Parks and Natural Areas as shown on Map ‘B’ – Land Use Designations Map.</li> </ul> <p><i>Treating for wildfire risk reduction on Village property reduces fire and wildfire risk to that property and the community. FireSmart vegetation management is discussed in Section 5.7.</i></p>
<p><b>10.0 Aerodrome Development Area</b></p>	<p><b>10.1.8: Objective:</b> To maximize the preservation and protection of natural areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>10.2.4: Policy:</b> Investigate piping raw water from the reservoir to the area for fire protection.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>10.2.10: Policy:</b> Manage the forest to reduce the risk of wildfire and harvest timber sustainably, with net revenues going into a fund for future development.</li> </ul> <p><i>Access to sustainable and continuous water sources is a key component towards lowering wildfire risk, as well as wildfire suppression by the fire department and wildfire crews.</i></p> <p><i>Sustainable management of the forest fuels contributes to enhancing forest health and reducing the risk of wildfire on the landscape – more so important within Kaslo’s WUI.</i></p>
<p><b>13.0 Public Utilities and Services</b></p>	<p><b>13.2.5: Objective:</b> To consider natural assets as part of the Village’s essential infrastructure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>13.3.11: Policy:</b> Participate with the RDCK and Area D in mutually beneficial, cost-effective development of regional services for water, wastewater, fire protection, emergency response, medical, planning, youth and planning.</li> </ul> <p><i>Interagency collaboration is essential to effective wildfire mitigation efforts, allowing for improved planning and efficiencies to be realized. Interagency cooperation is addressed in Section. 5.4.</i></p>
<p><b>15.0 Environmentally Sensitive and Hazardous Areas</b></p>	<p><b>15.1.3: Objective:</b> To recognize that climate change has increased the risk of hazards such as wildfire, flooding and erosion, and extreme/abnormal weather.</p> <p><b>15.2.9: Policy:</b> Work with the RDCK to coordinate and educate citizens on emergency planning and responses to prepare citizens for emergency hazards such as flooding, wildfires, avalanches, and land erosion.</p> <p><b>15.2.11: Policy:</b> Reduce wildfire risk near the wildland-urban interface by implementing the Wildfire Protection DPA.</p> <p><b>15.2.12: Policy:</b> Continue supporting public education through the FireSmart and Community Resiliency Initiative programs.</p> <p><b>15.2.13: Policy:</b> Maintain undeveloped Village land and road allowances with FireSmart treatment with available funding.</p> <p><i>FireSmart education, wildfire risk reduction treatments, and maintenance of egress/ingress routes contribute to effective wildfire planning and management, as well as efficient and safe egress of the community during a wildfire evacuation and safe access/areas of refuge for wildfire responders. These principles are discussed throughout Section 5.</i></p>
<p><b>16.0 Wildfire Protection DPA</b></p>	<p><b>16.6.1:</b> This DPA includes properties that are within the realm of the wildland-urban interface, and developed areas with a significant forest canopy, where mitigation efforts to reduce the risk of wildfire can help prevent, reduce, or slow the spread of fire between structures and the forests surrounding Kaslo. The adoption of these development guidelines is a key step towards making Kaslo a more resilient, fire-adapted community.</p> <p><b>16.6.2:</b> Within the Wildfire Protection DPA, no new construction of a dwelling, addition, or accessory structure for which a building permit is required is allowed without a Wildfire Protection Development Permit</p> <p><b>16.6.3:</b></p>

- Applicants may be required to provide a FireSmart Assessment Report prepared by a Wildfire Mitigation Specialist before or after construction.
- New buildings or structures and associated accessory buildings and structures should be located as far away from any wildfire risk areas as is reasonably possible or feasible.
- Fire resistive materials and construction practices should be required for all subject development in the Wildfire Protection DPA.
- The following landscape and service conditions should be required in respect of subject development:
  - A defensible space of at least 10 metres, where practical, should be managed around buildings and structures with the goal of eliminating fuel and combustible debris.
  - The defensible space should be larger in areas of sloping ground where fire behaviour creates greater risk. And,
  - avoid the use of highly combustible landscaping materials, such as wood chips.

*Targets and actions within this strategy should consider FireSmart landscaping and fire-resistant tree species in their implementation, especially when adjacent to or within areas more densely populated.*

*Reducing fire conditions on private property reduces fire and wildfire risk to that property and the community.*

*Consistent with FireSmart principles and objectives presented within this CWRP.*

The local bylaws listed in Table 3 are directly relevant to proactive wildfire resilience in Kaslo. These bylaws were reviewed as part of the CWRP to address any gaps or limitations that inadequately address fire hazards or risk mitigation.

**Table 3: Summary of local bylaws and their relationship to the CWRP.**

Bylaws	Description and <i>Relation to CWRP</i>
<p><b>Official Community Plan Bylaw No. 1280, 2022<sup>8</sup></b></p>	<p>A bylaw to adopt the City of Kaslo’s 2022 Official Community Plan.</p> <p><i>Community and Neighbourhood Plans can be used to specify wildfire risk reduction and FireSmart principles within the Township’s most populated areas, while still trying to maintain each community’s character. Sections relevant to this CWRP and wildfire risk management of Kaslo’s OCP were identified above in Table 2. Recommendations speaking to legislation and planning and development are provided in Section 5.3 of this CWRP.</i></p>

<sup>8</sup> Village of Kaslo. (2022). *Official Community Plan Bylaw*. Retrieved from: <https://villageofkaslo2022.municipalwebsites.ca/ckfinder/connector?command=Proxy&lang=en&type=Files&currentFolder=%2FBylaws%2F&hash=c245c263ce0eced480effe66bbede6b4d46c15ae&fileName=Official%20Community%20Plan%2C%202022.pdf>



Bylaws	Description and <i>Relation to CWRP</i>
<p><b>Campground and Parks Bylaw No. 1162, 2016<sup>9</sup></b></p>	<p>A bylaw to provide for the regulation and use of Kaslo Municipal campground and municipal parks.</p> <p><i>Limits the potential for unsafe use of campfires, especially during periods of high / extreme fire danger, thus reducing the likelihood of related ignitions in vegetated areas.</i></p>
<p><b>Outdoor Burning Bylaw No. 1213, 2018<sup>10</sup></b></p>	<p>A bylaw to regulate outdoor burning and fireworks in the Village of Kaslo.</p> <p>5. No person shall start or maintain a Category 2 Fire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) except between October 1st to May 15th inclusive, yearly.</li> <li>(b) within thirty (30) feet of any building, structure, overhead wires or cables;</li> <li>(c) unless a person nineteen (19) years of age or older is, at all times, present at the burning site when the fire is burning, and until the fire is totally extinguished, for the purposes of supervising and extinguishing the fire;</li> <li>(d) unless a water hose, connected to an adequate water supply, and shovel is present for the duration of the fire and until it is extinguished.</li> </ul> <p>6. No person shall start or maintain a Category 3 or Category 4 Fire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) except between October 1st to May 15th inclusive, yearly.</li> <li>(b) within thirty (30) metres from neighbouring residences and businesses, and five hundred (500) metres from schools in session, hospital and facilities used for continuing care as defined under the Continuing Care Act;</li> <li>(c) unless a person nineteen (19) years of age or older is, at all time, present at the burning site when the fire is burning and until the fire is totally extinguished, for the purposes of supervising and extinguishing the fire; BYLAW 1213,2018 4</li> <li>(d) unless a water hose, connected to an adequate water supply, shovel and/or excavation machine is present at the burning site;</li> <li>(e) unless it is permitted under the Southern Interior Ventilation Index</li> </ul> <p><i>Limits outdoor burning to the lowest risk times of the year, and eliminates it during the fire season. Limits the potential for fireworks to be discharged, especially during periods of high / extreme fire danger, thus reducing the likelihood of related ignitions in vegetated areas.</i></p>
<p><b>Volunteer Fire Service Regulation Bylaw No. 2769, 2023<sup>11</sup></b></p>	<p>A bylaw to regulate Fire Protection and Associated Services provided by Regional District of Central Kootenay Volunteer Fire Departments.</p> <p><i>Reducing fire conditions on private property reduces fire and wildfire risk to that property and the community.</i></p>

<sup>9</sup> Village of Kaslo. (2016). *Campground and Parks Bylaw*. Retrieved from: <https://villageofkaslo2022.municipalwebsites.ca/ckfinder/connector?command=Proxy&lang=en&type=Files&currentFolder=%2FBylaws%2F&hash=c245c263ce0eced480effe66bbede6b4d46c15ae&fileName=1162%20Campground%20and%20Parks%20CONSOLIDATED.pdf>

<sup>10</sup> Village of Kaslo. (2022). *Outdoor Burning Bylaw*. Retrieved from: <https://villageofkaslo2022.municipalwebsites.ca/ckfinder/connector?command=Proxy&lang=en&type=Files&currentFolder=%2FBylaws%2F&hash=c245c263ce0eced480effe66bbede6b4d46c15ae&fileName=1213%20Burning.pdf>

<sup>11</sup> Village of Kaslo. (2022). *Volunteer Fire Service Regulation Bylaw*. Retrieved from: [https://www.rdck.ca/assets/Government/Bylaws/Fire/2769-RPL-2170-RDCK\\_Fire\\_Services.pdf](https://www.rdck.ca/assets/Government/Bylaws/Fire/2769-RPL-2170-RDCK_Fire_Services.pdf)

Bylaws	Description and <i>Relation to CWRP</i>
<p><b>Village of Kaslo Fire Department Bylaw No. 1137</b></p>	<p>A bylaw to provide for the establishment and operation of a volunteer fire department.</p> <p>6. The limits of the jurisdiction of the Fire Chief, and the Officers and Members of the Fire Department will extend to the area and boundaries of the Village of Kaslo and identified District areas</p> <p>14. The Fire Chief, or any other Member in charge at an incident, is empowered to cause a building, structure or thing to be pulled down, demolished or otherwise removed if he deems it necessary to prevent the spread of fire to other buildings, structures or things.</p> <p>15. The Fire Chief, or any other Member in charge at an incident, is empowered to enter at any time, premises or property where the incident occurred and to cause any Member, apparatus or equipment of the Fire Department to enter, as he deems necessary, in order to combat, control or deal with the incident.</p> <p>16. The Fire Chief, or any other Member in charge at an incident, is empowered during the incident to enter, pass through or over buildings or property adjacent to an incident and to cause Members of the Fire Department to enter or pass through or over buildings or property, where he deems to necessary to gain access to the incident or to protect any person or property.</p> <p><i>Grants authority to the Fire Chief and staff to adequately respond to fires on private property within the response area.</i></p>
<p><b>RDCK Volunteer Fire Service Regulation Bylaw No. 2769, 2023<sup>12</sup></b></p>	<p>A bylaw to regulate Fire Protection and Associated Services provided by Regional District of Central Kootenay Volunteer Fire Departments.</p> <p><i>Provides for the Kaslo Volunteer Fire Department.</i></p>
<p><b>RDCK Emergency Management Regulatory Bylaw No. 2210, 2011<sup>13</sup></b></p>	<p>A bylaw to establish and maintain an emergency management framework for the Regional District of Central Kootenay.</p> <p><i>Wildfire resiliency planning is a key component of emergency preparedness.</i></p>
<p><b>Village of Kaslo Waterworks Bylaw No. 1127</b></p>	<p>A bylaw to regulate the terms and conditions under which water from the Village of Kaslo may be supplied, used and regulated.</p> <p>20 (1). No Person shall waste, lend, sell or otherwise dispose of water supplied by the Village or permit the water to be taken or carried away for the use or benefit of others, except if it is required to extinguish or prevent the spread of fire.</p> <p>21 (1). The Village retains the right to adjust the water supply pressure or to interrupt supply due to emergency conditions.</p> <p>23. No unauthorized Person shall in any way interfere or tamper with any fire hydrant or part thereof.</p>

<sup>12</sup> Village of Kaslo. (2022). *Volunteer Fire Service Regulation Bylaw*. Retrieved from:

[https://www.rdck.ca/assets/Government/Bylaws/Fire/2769-RPL-2170-RDCK\\_Fire\\_Services.pdf](https://www.rdck.ca/assets/Government/Bylaws/Fire/2769-RPL-2170-RDCK_Fire_Services.pdf)

<sup>13</sup> [http://www.rdck.ca/assets/Government/Bylaws/Emergency~Services/Bylaw%202210-Emergency\\_Bylaw.pdf](http://www.rdck.ca/assets/Government/Bylaws/Emergency~Services/Bylaw%202210-Emergency_Bylaw.pdf)

Bylaws	Description and <i>Relation to CWRP</i>
	<p><i>Access to sustainable and continuous water sources is a key component towards lowering wildfire risk, as well as wildfire suppression by the fire department and wildfire crews.</i></p>

The local plans listed in Table 4 are directly relevant to proactive wildfire resilience in Kaslo. These plans were reviewed as part of the CWRP to address any gaps or limitations that inadequately address fire hazards or risk mitigation.

**Table 4: Summary of local plans that are directly relevant to the CWRP.**

Local Plan	Description and Relation to CWRP
<p><b>2021 Tree Planting Plan</b></p>	<p>This plan identifies plans to plant trees in Kaslo, with emphasis on including FireSmart principles in the plan.</p> <p><i>Targets and actions within this strategy should consider FireSmart landscaping and fire-resistant tree species in their implementation.</i></p>
<p><b>Village of Kaslo Tree Policy 2017</b></p>	<p>A policy outlining maintenance of trees on Village property, including trimming, shaping and or removal of trees.</p> <p>8 (b). Development applications requiring Council approval must give consideration to the retention of significant trees. Existing trees should be noted on submission for consideration of retention and protection through a “Tree Retention Plan”, or equivalent. The “Tree Retention Plan” shall take into consideration all existing Wildfire Interface Management Reports available for the site.</p> <p><i>Policy should be updated to reflect FireSmart principles, and to have consistency between it and the 2021 Tree Planting Plan.</i></p>
<p><b>2010 Kaslo / Area D Climate Change Adaptation Project</b></p>	<p>A project to gather data and enable further public engagement for topics surrounding climate change.</p> <p><i>Education as it relates to climate change and wildfire mitigation is essential in the success of FireSmart programs in rural communities.</i></p>
<p><b>EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND RECOVERY PLAN for the Regional District of Central Kootenay</b></p>	<p>Outlines structural and organizational requirements for coordinated response and recovery from emergencies in the RDCK, including: decision-making tools for evacuation or shelter in place; EOC levels and activation protocols; hazard and evacuation planning; fire planning including industrial, wildfire and structural fires; and, recovery planning.</p> <p><i>Section 3.10 specifically deals with interface fires/wildfires, indicating that interface fires will be managed using unified command with the Ministry of Forests and local fire department(s) and other local fire departments, where applicable.</i></p>

### 2.3 HIGHER-LEVEL PLANS AND LEGISLATION

Table 5 lists higher-level plans and legislation that are relevant to wildfire planning and risk mitigation within Kaslo 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 5: Description of higher-level plans and legislation and their relationship to the CWRP.**

Plan	Description and Relationship to CWRP
<b>FRPA – Government Action Regulations (GARs)</b>	<p>Old Growth Management Area (non-legal)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>One non-legal OGMA partially overlaps the WUI, and another is located adjacent to, but not overlapping, the WUI.</i></li> </ul> <p>Ungulate Winter Range (Conditional Harvest Zones)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Seven polygons for Mule Deer and foraging areas overlap or are entirely within the WUI.</i></li> </ul>
<b>BC Provincial Open Burning Smoke Control Regulation</b>	<p>The Open Burning Smoke Control Regulation came into effect in September 2019 and governs open burning relating to land clearing, forestry operations and silviculture, wildlife habitat enhancement, and community wildfire risk reduction.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Kaslo and it's WUI are within a High Smoke Sensitivity Zone.</i></li> </ul>
<b>Kootenay Boundary Higher Level Plan</b>	<p>The Kootenay Boundary Land Use Plan Implementation Strategy was completed in 1997, and was discussed in the previous CWPP.</p> <p><i>Legal, spatially defined objectives for ‘Connectivity Corridors’, and ‘Water Intakes Used for Human Consumption’ apply within the AOI. A non-legal objective for fire-maintained ecosystem restoration also applies - however, this provision targets NDT4 ecosystems, which are not present in the AOI.</i></p>
<b>Selkirk Resource District Fire Management Plan</b>	<p>The Selkirk Resource District Kootenay Lake Fire Management Plan (FMP) (MFLNRORD, 2016) identifies values at risk on the landscape and prioritizes broad categories of values as ‘themes’ for categorizing response through the Resource Strategic Wildfire Allocation Protocol (RSWAP). The four themes are 1) Human Life and Safety, 2) Property and Critical Infrastructure, 3) High Environmental and Cultural Values, and 4) Other resource values (timber, rangelands, etc.).</p> <p><i>The organization of values is intended to provide the information needed to make appropriate fire response decisions in complex emergency situations. This CWRP identifies values within the Plan area with the intent of using this information to make appropriate fire response decisions.</i></p>

Plan	Description and <i>Relationship to CWRP</i>
<p><b>BC Wildfire Act and Wildfire Regulation</b></p>	<p>The Wildfire Act and Wildfire Regulation define the legal responsibilities and obligations to which everyone in British Columbia is subject. When the BCWS places bans or restrictions in an area, the Wildfire Act and Regulation make them enforceable.<sup>14</sup></p> <p><i>Its key goal is to specify responsibilities and obligations on fire use, wildfire prevention, wildfire control, and rehabilitation.<sup>14</sup></i></p>
<p><b>Fire Chiefs' Association of BC and BC Wildfire Service</b>  <b>MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT for INTER-AGENCY OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES AND REIMBURSEMENT RATES</b></p>	<p>Guides and facilitates the collaboration between the Province and fire departments or by outlining key information regarding resource requests, deployment and response procedures, remuneration guidelines, and other necessary details to effectively manage the partnership. The intent of this Agreement is to further improve the operating procedure, strengthening capacity while providing increased flexibility to share resources in British Columbia, with clear rules of engagement and reimbursement requirements.</p> <p><i>Mutual aid agreements exist between BCWS and RDCK fire services. RDCK fire departments (including the Kaslo and Area Fire Department) routinely work with BCWS in response to incidents within and outside of Fire Protection and Response Areas.</i></p>

## SECTION 3: COMMUNITY DESCRIPTION

This section defines the planning area for this CWRP and provides general demographic information about Kaslo. 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 human development meets or intermingles with the natural environment. BC Wildfire Service generates WUI Risk Class maps and associated spatial data to assist with initiatives related to wildfire risk reduction, including the Funding and Supports (FCFS) program.<sup>15</sup> For the purpose of the FCFS program, the 'eligible WUI' is considered as the area one kilometer from a structure density class greater than six structures per square kilometer.

Map 1 shows the FCFS eligible WUI for CWRPs in the greater area surrounding Kaslo. Due to the structure density of the unincorporated communities outside Kaslo's municipal boundary (in RDCK Electoral Area D), the WUI effectively extends from just north of Kaslo south to Fletcher Creek. Applying this entire WUI area for this Plan is not practical as:

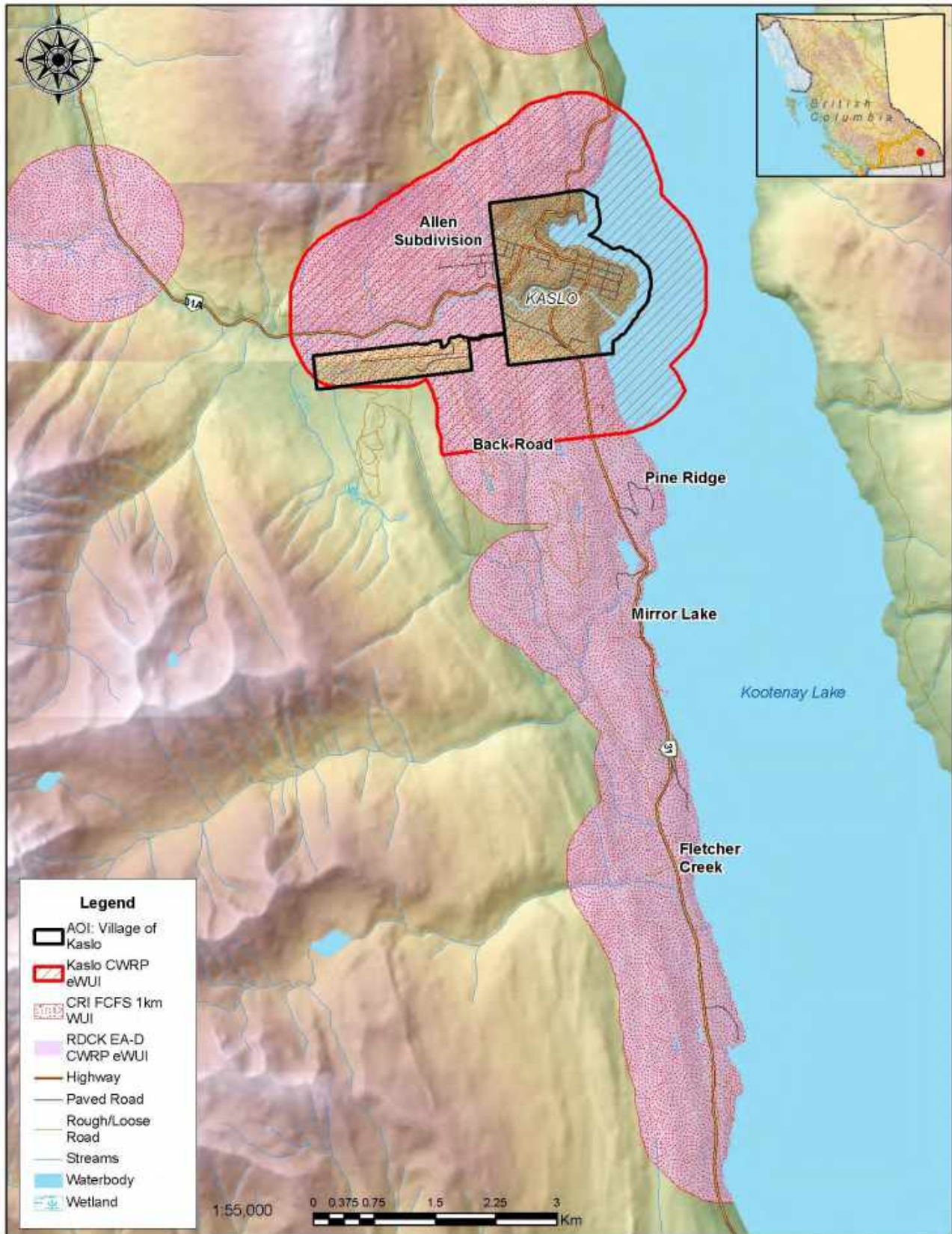
<sup>14</sup> <https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/safety/wildfire-status/about-bcws/governance/legislation-regulations>

<sup>15</sup> [Wildland Urban Interface Risk Class Maps - Province of British Columbia \(gov.bc.ca\)](#)

- RDCK has just completed a CWRP for Electoral Area D, which includes the WUI area shown outside of Kaslo's municipal boundary. FireSmart and fuel management recommendations have been proposed within that Plan for this WUI area; and,
- There is a much greater weighting towards wildfire risk and resiliency planning for Kaslo closer to Kaslo's values at risk (which includes municipal infrastructure as well as residences within the community).

Thus, a one-kilometre buffer of Kaslo's municipal boundary was used to clip the FCFS eligible WUI, creating the eligible WUI for Kaslo's CWRP. Field work, GIS analysis, and the recommendations for this CWRP cover only this one-kilometer eligible WUI (hereafter referred to as WUI) which totals 1,560 hectares and covers all of Kaslo as well as some areas outside of the municipal boundary. The WUI includes residential, industrial, agricultural, and forested areas. Land use within Kaslo 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 (and they can independently of each other).





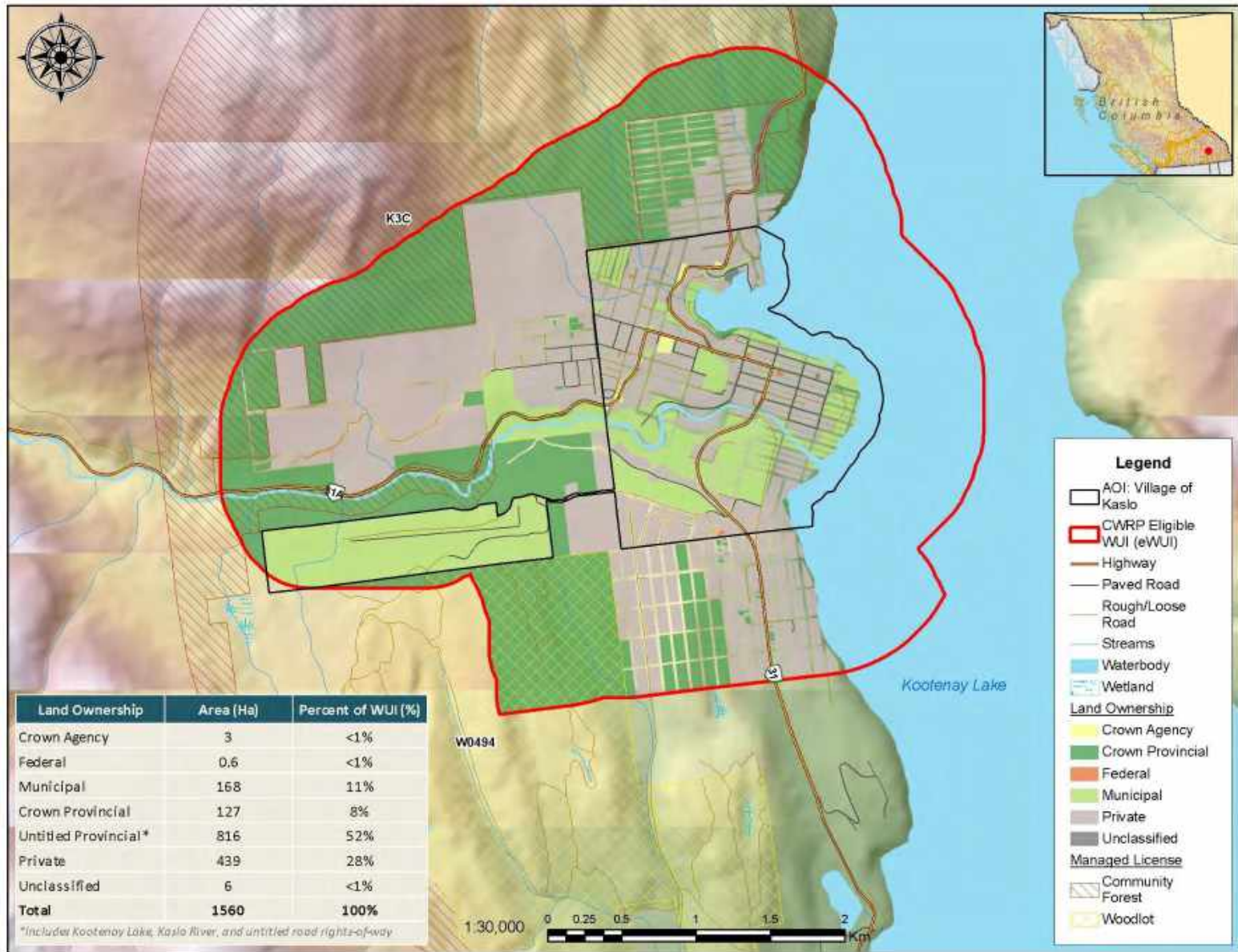
Map 1: Wildland Urban Interface overview map.



Map 2 shows a detailed overview of Kaslo’s WUI, with an approximate breakdown of land ownership type by area listed in Table 6. Approximately half of Kaslo’s WUI is Provincial land, while municipal accounts for 11%. Private land makes up almost all the remaining area, accounting for 28%. The map also shows how continuous the WUI is into RDCK Electoral Area D. Additionally, most of the forested Provincial land surrounding Kaslo is managed through the Kaslo and District Community Forest and Woodlot License 0494; successful wildfire resilience efforts will need to cross these jurisdictional and landscape planning boundaries.

**Table 6: Land Ownership within the eligible WUI of Kaslo.**

Land Ownership	Area (Ha)	Percent of WUI (%)
Crown Agency	3	<1%
Federal	0.6	<1%
Municipal	168	11%
Crown Provincial	127	8%
Untitled Provincial*	816	52%
Private	439	28%
Unclassified	6	<1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1560</b>	<b>100%</b>
*Includes Kootenay Lake, Kaslo River, and untitled road rights-of-way		



Map 2: Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) for the Village of Kaslo. The 'eligible WUI' area is the red outlined polygon.

### 3.2 COMMUNITY DESCRIPTION

The community’s population increased 8.4% from 2016 to 2021, to 1,049. However, the many small, numerous communities outside of its municipal boundary within RDCK Electoral Area D rely upon Kaslo as a central point of commerce and services. Relevant socio-economic statistics on population, employment, housing, and education for Kaslo are summarized in Table 7.

*Table 7: Socio-economic statistics for the Village of Kaslo, as per the 2021 census. Bolded values will be discussed below as they have special relevance to the CWRP.*

Metric	Value
<b>Population<sup>16</sup></b>	
Total Population	1,049
Population Density (people/km2)	348.7
Population percentage change between 2016 and 2021	<b>8.4</b>
Number of people <14 years old	225
Number of people 15-64 years old	565
<b>Number of people &gt;65 years old</b>	<b>375</b>
Median Age (years)	58
<b>Housing<sup>16</sup></b>	
<b>Total Private Dwellings (year)</b>	<b>583</b>
<b>Private Dwellings Permanently Occupied</b>	<b>526</b>
Average Household Size	1.9
<b>Income and Employment<sup>17</sup></b>	
Median Total Income of Households	30,600

As shown in Table 7 the median household age is 58 and number of residents aged over 65 constitutes 35% of the population. This indicates there could be a higher percentage of the population that could face mobility or transportation constraints when dealing with an evacuation scenario, as well as complications from smoke inhalation during local or regional wildfire events. Of the 583 total private dwellings, 90% are permanently occupied. This indicates Kaslo is a community dominated by permanent residents – this provides an opportunity for proactive FireSmart education as those being educated through Kaslo’s FireSmart program can keep and apply that education within the community itself. However, growth in nearby municipalities (such as Nelson) increases wildfire risk within the area surrounding Kaslo. More summer visitors (both tourists and locals) increase the likelihood of a human-caused wildfire (increased ignition potential), and the consequence of a wildfire (more people to evacuate). The surrounding area is home to several tourism hotspots with a focus on outdoor recreation, camping, and boating, including many backcountry trails. Backcountry campers have been identified as a possible source of ignition in the area.

Kaslo’s older town centre is built upon an alluvial fan developed at Kaslo River’s confluence with Kootenay Lake, on its west shoreline. Newer developments in the northwest are built upon an additional alluvial fan

<sup>16</sup> 2021 Canadian Census Data.

<sup>17</sup> 2020 Canadian Census Data.

from McDonald Creek. Forestry, fruit farming, and tourism have long been the main industries in town; commercial forestry is still active within the forests surrounding the community, in and outside the municipal boundary (through both a community forest tenure, a woodlot tenure, and private managed forest land). Most residences in Kaslo are located on the north side of Kaslo River, either in the central town centre near the shoreline of Kootenay Lake, or on an elevated terrace in the municipality's northwest. Recent subdivision has occurred adjacent to, but outside the municipal boundary, such as the Allen Subdivision in the northwest, which can be considered a neighbourhood of Kaslo. Most of the developed community area is dominated by cleared land re-vegetated with grass and scattered deciduous and coniferous trees. Residences on the north, west, and south edges are considered interface as they, in varying degrees, meet the forest there as a hard line instead of intermixing within it.

Kaslo lies at the junction of Highways 31 and 31A, the latter of which travels west through Retallack to new Denver. Kaslo is served by the municipally-owned and operated Kaslo Airport, which lies on the west edge of the municipality. Kaslo is a member municipality of the RDCK; as such, some services are provided by the Regional District, others by the municipality, and others shared. RDCK provides building inspection and fire protection (primary structural fire response services by the Kaslo and Area Volunteer Fire Department (Kaslo VFD). The Victorian Community Health Centre of Kaslo offers a variety of services in one location; the types of services delivered depend on patient needs and on whether comparable services are available nearby.<sup>18</sup> The Kootenay Lake Hospital, located in Nelson, is a Level 1 Community Hospital in the Kootenay Boundary health service area managed by Interior Health.<sup>19</sup> The RDCK Emergency Program oversees the planning and implementation of the Emergency Management Program and Area Health service.<sup>19</sup>

### 3.3 VALUES AT RISK

Values at risk are the human, natural, or cultural resources that could be negatively impacted by 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 2024 CRI FCFS Program Guides, which is addressed through Recommendation 15. 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 8 lists critical infrastructure in Kaslo as identified through RDCK GIS data, field assessments, and consultation with local government. This list should not be considered as full and complete – Kaslo and RDCK should update it, as required, to ensure all critical infrastructure are eligible for FireSmart assessments and recommended mitigation work. The RDCK maintains a comprehensive database of critical infrastructure that also includes cell phone towers. Water and electric systems are discussed in more detail in Sections 3.3.1 and 3.3.2. At the time of writing, FireSmart Critical Infrastructure

---

<sup>18</sup> <https://www.interiorhealth.ca/locations/victorian-community-health-centre-of-kaslo>

<sup>19</sup> [https://www.interiorhealth.ca/search?type=All&search\\_api\\_fulltext=EA-D&f%5B0%5D=content\\_type%3Alocation](https://www.interiorhealth.ca/search?type=All&search_api_fulltext=EA-D&f%5B0%5D=content_type%3Alocation)

Assessments have been conducted on many of Kaslo’s critical infrastructure, although several recommended mitigation actions still need to be executed. Map 3 presents a visual display of values at risk throughout Kaslo’s WUI.

**Table 8: Critical Infrastructure within the Village of Kaslo and its WUI.**

Map ID	Classification	Name	Agency	Address
<b>Community and Government</b>				
K-1	Government	City Hall	Kaslo	413 Fourth Street, Kaslo
K-2	Community (future emergency centre)	Kaslo and Area Arena	Kaslo	517 Arena Ave, Kaslo
K-3	Community	Seniors Centre	Senior Citizens Association of BC	312 4th St #302, Kaslo
K-4	School	JV Humphries Elementary-Secondary School	School District 8	500 6th St, Kaslo
K-9	Government	Kaslo Transfer Station	RDCK/Kaslo	1302 Kaslo West Road
<b>Utilities</b>				
D-80	Water – Treatment	Kaslo Water Treatment Plant	RDCK/Kaslo	-
K-10	Sewage – Treatment	Waste Water Treatment Plant	Kaslo	310 2 <sup>nd</sup> St, Kaslo
K-11	Water – Pumphouse	Hale Subdivision Pumphouse	Kaslo	Harkness Ave & 5 <sup>th</sup> St, Kaslo
K-5	Government	Village of Kaslo Public Works Department	Kaslo	437 Spruce St, Kaslo
K-12	Water – Reservoir	Hale Reservoir	Kaslo	J Ave
-	Water - Pumphouse	PRV #1	Kaslo	Highway 31A
-	Sewage – Pumphouses	3 x lift stations	Kaslo	-
<b>Transportation</b>				
K-6	Airport	Kaslo Airport	Kaslo	Kaslo West Road
-	Highway	Highway 31	MOTI	-
-	Highway	Highway 31A	MOTI	-
<b>Emergency Response</b>				
K-7	Health Centre/Hospital	Victorian Community Health Centre of Kaslo	Interior Health	673 A Avenue, Kaslo
K-8	Fire Hall	Kaslo and Area Fire Response Service	RDCK/Kaslo	529 Arena Ave, PO Box 727, Kaslo

### 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. Overhead power lines and (even more so) transmission lines 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. They can also be the source of fire ignitions - trees and other vegetation intruding into power lines can cause fires in multiple ways. A tree falling



across a line can tear the line down and result in a downed line. A branch spanning two line conductors for a sufficient period of time may ignite the branch and also may produce high-energy, high-temperature arcs multiple feet in length. If the branch remains in contact and arcing, it can cause progressive damage that eventually breaks the line. It is important that both Kaslo and RDCK work with the electrical power providers in and influencing the community's WUI (BC Hydro and FortisBC) to regularly maintain their right-of-way's vegetation (see Recommendation #23).

Electrical power throughout Kaslo is provided by a network of wood-pole distribution lines. Although the majority of the community's vegetation profile (limited treed areas) poses low risk for ignition risk with these power lines, there is still instances where both the municipality and landowners have highly flammable vegetation and/or unmaintained conifer trees growing in close proximity to power poles or distribution lines.

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. Kaslo's water treatment plant, sewage treatment plant, the Kemball Building, Fire Hall, Hospital, and School all have back up diesel generators.<sup>20</sup> Kaslo should continue to review additional critical infrastructure and invest in back-up generators as required (see Recommendation #43).

### 3.3.2 WATER AND SEWAGE

The current municipal water system supplies domestic water to residents and businesses located within municipal boundaries and to the McDonald Creek water user group located outside the Village of Kaslo. In addition, it acts as the primary source of water for the Village of Kaslo and Area Volunteer Fire Department. In total, the Village of Kaslo and the McDonald Creek water users have approximately 23 kilometers of water main with numerous standpipes and 62 fire hydrants for fire protection. There are an additional 12 fire hydrants in the McDonald Creek Water System and through a service agreement with the RDCK, the Village maintains and services the water infrastructure within the area.

The municipal water system includes five Pressure Relief Valve (PRV) stations at various locations. Several of these PRV stations are below ground and are minimally vulnerable to the effects of wildfire, however, there are plans to replace these PRV stations with above ground facilities (noncombustible building materials and FireSmart principals should be employed in the planning and construction of this project – discussed in Section 5.3).

The Village of Kaslo water distribution system sources its water supply from Kemp Creek and springs on the lower slopes of True Blue Mountain; an auxiliary intake was installed on Kaslo River in 2018. The system is ~95% gravity fed (the exception being for the Hale subdivision, which requires a pumphouse). McDonald Creek is included with Kaslo by the Fire Underwriters Survey fire protection rating. Kaslo has to impose seasonal water restrictions to reduce the total volume for residential and commercial use due to

---

<sup>20</sup> Information provided via Local Government questionnaire.

the increased demand during summer months. Additionally, the Kemp Creek watershed is vulnerable to the effects of climate change including wildfires.

Kaslo VFD noted that the supply of water available for structural fire response within the Village's fire hydrants is sufficient. However, the area above the Kaslo Arena at J Avenue can have water pressure issues as it is a dead-end line that feeds a reservoir. Local Government noted there are seasonal water concerns and it is necessary during the summer months for the municipality to impose water restrictions to reduce the total volume for residential and commercial use due to the increased demand during that time. Seasonal water droughts could affect water availability to wildfire responders through standpipes and hydrants.

The most reliable source of year-round water for firefighting are Kaslo River and Kootenay Lake. Preliminary mapping of other sources (i.e., ponds, creeks, etc.) has been done, but continued efforts to do so will greatly decrease response times and efficacy of actioning wildfires by responders (see Recommendations #28-30). See Section 5.5 for recommendations related to fire department resources.

The wastewater treatment plant was installed in 1997 and the collection system has 117 residents and businesses, servicing, from Larch drive, Rainbow Drive, Water Street and Front Street, ending at the wastewater treatment plant. Phase 2 was completed in 2019 which expanded the collection system to a total of 215 residents and businesses including A Ave, B Ave, and the campground. Critical infrastructure including the school and hospital are on this system.

The wastewater treatment plant has a backup generator and emergency storage of approximately 1.5 days. This back up system does not allow remote log-in, so personnel would be required to ensure continued operation of pumps and equipment in an emergency. Additionally, if an emergency shuts down the plant, vacuum trucks would be required to remove the wastewater before it would go into the lake. The collections system has 3 lift stations that don't have backup power; they also would need to be accessed in the event of a fire and thus should also be deemed critical infrastructure.

### 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 are stored can be considered a hazardous value. Protecting hazardous values from fires is important to preventing interface fire disasters.

Hazardous materials are transported by vehicles (highways) through Kaslo's WUI. Vegetation management practices along highway right of ways has the ability to exacerbate a fire hazard if deciduous and/or coniferous vegetation and cured grasses are being brushed and left in accumulations adjacent to them. This presents more of a concern where the vegetation on private properties adjacent to the highway has a coniferous component or cured grass which are able to support fast spreading fires. Recommendations associated with industry stakeholders are discussed in Section 5.4. Hazardous materials may also be stored at the Kaslo Airport, Kaslo Transfer Station, Kaslo Public Works Department facility, or Kaslo and Area Arena.



Hazardous values will also exist on private land within Kaslo’s WUI (e.g., industrial and hobby farms store gas, oil, and/or fertilizer). Education regarding FireSmart principles for hazardous materials storage should be included in Kaslo’s FireSmart education messaging.

### 3.3.4 FIRST NATION AND CULTURAL VALUES

Kaslo has registered National Historic Sites and many historic buildings. And, although there are no registered archeological sites within the WUI, there is a high potential for sites to be found given the long history of use by the Yaqan Nukiy (Lower Kootenay Band) of the Ktunaxa Nation and the Secwépemc First Nation. Known archeological sites are protected under the Heritage Conservation Act, which applies to both private and public lands.

Kaslo, RDCK, and/or MOF should continue to consult with applicable First Nations, historical societies, and private landowners well before development and implementation of any proposed fuel prescriptions to allow for meaningful review and input, as well as collaborative opportunities – cultural burning by First Nations has a long documented and orally spoken history in the area. 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.

### 3.3.5 HIGH ENVIRONMENTAL VALUES

The Kootenay Boundary Higher Level Plan and Kaslo and District Community Forest Management Plan identify many important environmental areas throughout the WUI. Additionally, Kaslo’s WUI has significant overlaps with species and ecosystems at risk identified through the B.C. Conservation Data Center and by the federal government (Table 9; Map 3). 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.

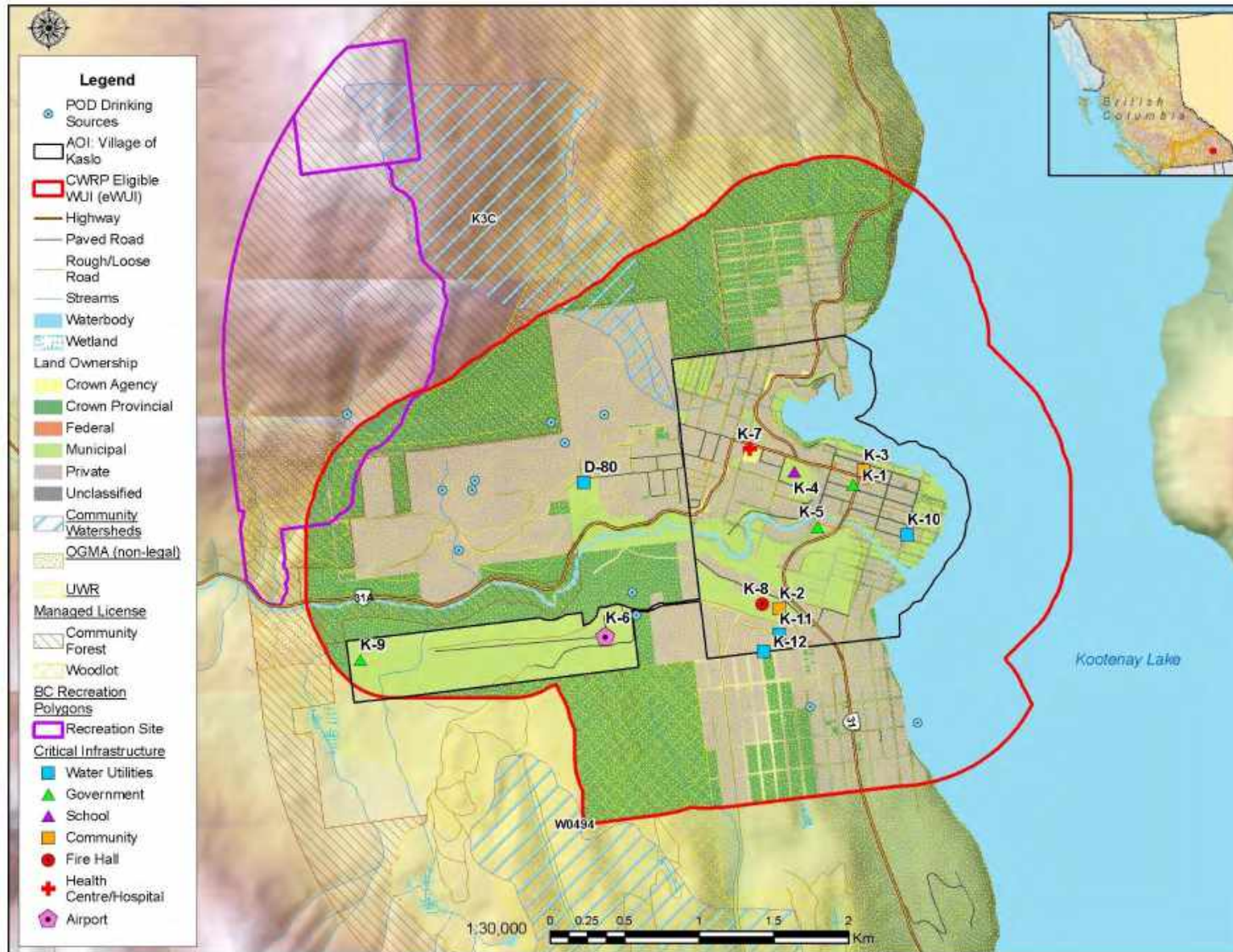
Since 2014, the Kootenay Lake Conservation Fund has been in effect in the area surrounding Kaslo as an RDCK service. The fund has provided grants totaling over ½ million dollars and raised an additional 2.45 million dollars in financial and in-kind support from other funders. In Electoral Area D (the area surrounding Kaslo), the fund has several projects in place aimed at conserving valuable natural areas and restoring and preserving a healthy environment. These projects include water quantity monitoring, bat habitat conservation, grizzly bear co-existence solutions, western toad population monitoring, Kootenay Lake shoreline development guidance, and osprey nest monitoring.

**Table 9: Species and Ecosystems at Risk in the WUI – BC Conservation Data Center.**

Common Name	Scientific Name	Category	BC List	Habitat Type
White Sturgeon (Upper Kootenay River Population)	<i>Acipenser transmontanus pop. 1</i>	Vertebrate Animal	Red	RIVERINE: Big River; Moderate Gradient; Low Gradient; Pool; LACUSTRINE: Deep Water

### 3.3.6 OTHER RESOURCE VALUES

There are multiple other important resource values associated with the land base, including agriculture (commercial and hobby farms), recreation, tourism, community drinking water sheds, and registered drinking water points of diversion. Additionally, the Kaslo and District Community Forest and Woodlot 0494 have significant tenure overlaps with Kaslo's WUI. Any fuel management, forestry work, and industrial work within Kaslo's WUI should consider the impact of wildfire risk to the community. Recommendations associated with industry stakeholders are discussed in Section 5.4.



## SECTION 4: WILDFIRE RISK ASSESSMENT

---

This section summarizes the factors that contribute to local wildfire risk in Kaslo. 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 will complement the Emergency Response and Recovery Plan for the Regional District of Central Kootenay.

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 1); 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. It is important to recognize that in WUI fires, wildland fuels (trees, shrubs, branches, etc.) are not the only fuel available to the fire – houses and their exterior construction materials and landscaping vegetation, cars, barbeque propane tanks, and more (anything that is flammable or combustible) is available fuel.





Figure 1: Graphic display of the fire behaviour triangle, and a subset of characteristics within each component.<sup>21</sup>

### 4.1.1 TOPOGRAPHY

Slope steepness influences a fire’s trajectory, rate of spread, and its ability 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.

Shown below on Map 4 and detailed in Table 10, the majority of Kaslo’s developed areas are in places of less than 20% slope and would experience very little flame and fuel interaction caused by slope. Thus, topography driven fire behaviour presents a limited local natural risk factor within Kaslo’s densest areas. The most consistent, steep slopes within Kaslo’s WUI are in the largely undeveloped, forested north area and would experience accelerated rates of fire spread *uphill* due to slope associated fire behaviour. This exposed south/southeast facing slope will receive nearly constant insolation throughout the summer. While this aspect provides the most challenging weather conditions in fire season, vegetation growth is typically more limited due to more pronounced growing season water deficits. Importantly, most structures are located at the slope bottom, with few to none located within the steep slope area – slope position, discussed further below, is key to assessing slope-associated fire risk.

On a large scale, the broad Kootenay Lake valley can funnel winds to drive a fire both up (north) and down (south) the valley. Additionally, Kaslo River and adjacent creek draws (often running up/down the valley side slopes) provide additional convective features that can drive the up valley and upslope spread of fire. However, the associated slope driven fire behaviour is, again, moving away from Kaslo’s densest developed areas.

<sup>21</sup> Graphic adopted from the Province of Alberta.

**Table 10: Slope Percentage and Fire Behaviour Implications.**

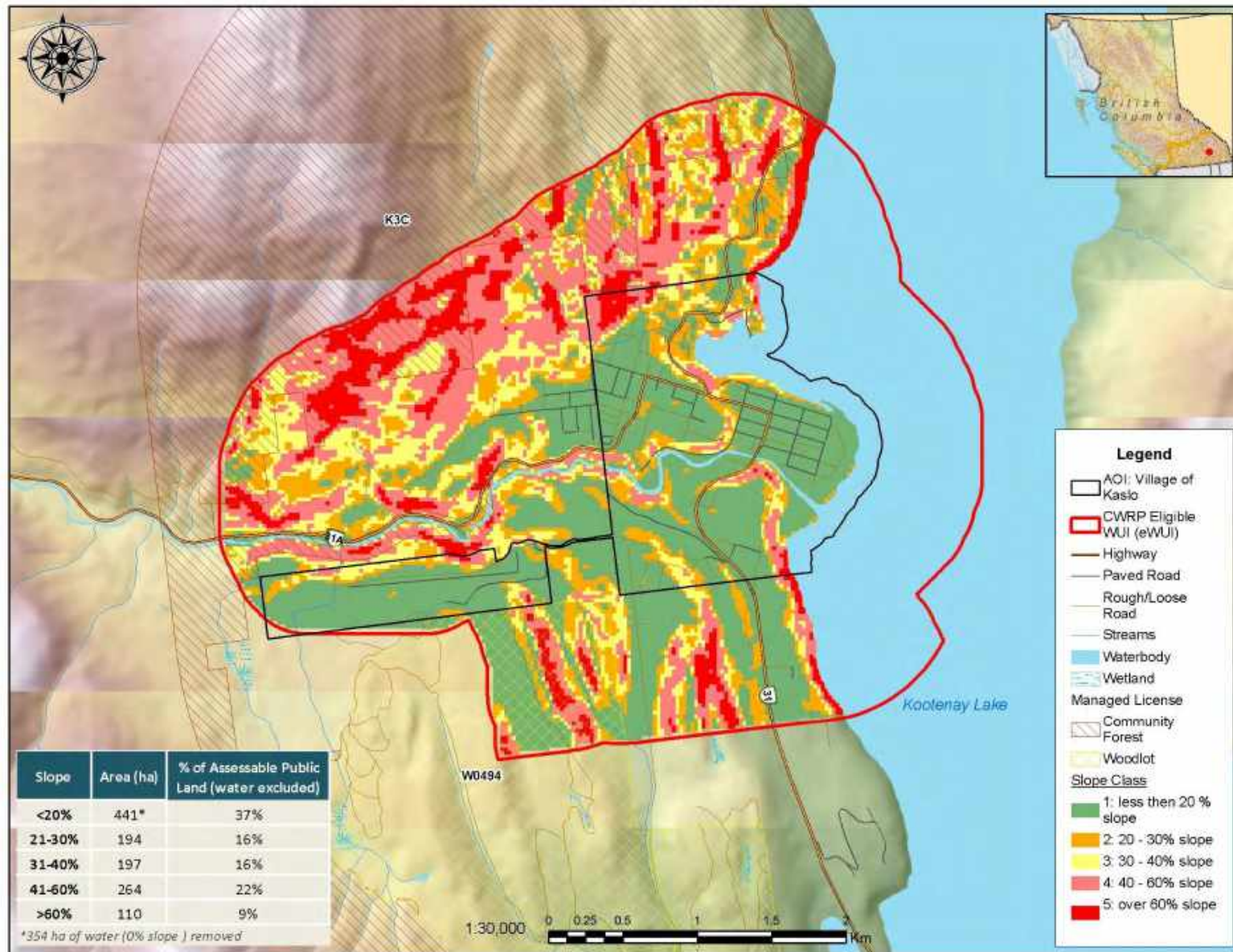
Slope	Area (ha)	Percent of Eligible WUI	Fire Behaviour Implications
<20%	441*	37%	Very little flame and fuel interaction caused by slope, normal rate of spread.
21-30%	194	16%	Flame tilt begins to preheat fuel, increase rate of spread.
31-40%	197	16%	Flame tilt preheats fuel and begins to bathe flames into fuel, high rate of spread.
41-60%	264	22%	Flame tilt preheats fuel and bathes flames into fuel, very high rate of spread.
>60%	110	9%	Flame tilt preheats fuel and bathes flames into fuel well upslope, extreme rate of spread.

*\*354 ha of water (Kootenay Lake; 0% slope) removed*

Table 11 shows the fire behavior implications of the slope position of a value (i.e., structure: home, critical infrastructure, etc.). Values located in the mid- and upper slope position are threatened by faster rates of fire spread due to the pre-heating of fuels from fire below and longer flame lengths reaching uphill. As discussed above, most of Kaslo’s developed areas (and values) are situated on slopes less than 20% at the bottom of slope features – i.e., there are no consistent, steeper slopes below them – so they would not have fire rates of spread influenced by topography alone.

**Table 11: 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.



Map 4: Slope, by slope classes, for Kaslo's WUI



## 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. Also, 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. This section analyses and discusses available *wildland* vegetative fuels within Kaslo's WUI.

The forested slopes both within and outside Kaslo's WUI have experienced a significant amount of past, recent, and ongoing logging. Past logging, combined with historically suppressed wildfires throughout the 1900s, has resulted in a relatively continuous distribution of even-aged conifer stands. However, within Kaslo's WUI, some of these forested stands have seen new logging and completed fuel treatments that have begun breaking up the even-aged continuity, something that can reduce wildfire behaviour by forcing fire 'to the ground'. Importantly, management of reduced slash (harvest debris) in these WUI harvested areas is paramount towards further reducing their wildfire behaviour and potential risk to nearby neighbourhoods and adjacent communities.

The Canadian Forest Fire Behaviour Prediction (FBP) System outlines sixteen fuel types based on characteristic fire behaviour under defined conditions.<sup>22</sup> BC Wildfire Service maintains a provincial fuel type layer that was confirmed and updated for this CWRP. It should be noted that mixed conifer stands<sup>23</sup> in the interior wet belt, of which Kaslo's WUI is within, are one of the specifically identified areas of uncertainty and knowledge gaps within the FBP system and are considered, at best, a poor match with any fuel type.<sup>24</sup> 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 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 25 years.<sup>25</sup> In some areas, aerial imagery is of low spatial resolution and/or ground access was impossible, making fuel type assessment difficult.

Table 12 (and displayed on Map 5) lists the percentage of assessable land, by fuel types, in Kaslo's eligible WUI. The fuel type present that is considered most hazardous in terms of fire behaviour (almost all located south of Kaslo) is C-3. However, under certain weather conditions (discussed in Section 4.1.3 below), extensive areas of C-5, C-7, and O-1a/b can support a rapidly spreading surface fire (with candling or even

---

<sup>22</sup> Forestry Canada Fire Danger Group. 1992. Development and Structure of the Canadian Forest Fire Behavior Prediction System: Information Report ST-X-3.

<sup>23</sup> Species such as western white pine and western larch growing in multi-story canopies, usually associated with Douglas-fir, redcedar, lodgepole pine, or other species.

<sup>24</sup> Natural Resources Canada. 2018. British Columbia Wildfire Fuel Typing and Fuel Type Layer Description. Daniel D.B. Perrakis, George Eade, and Dana Hicks

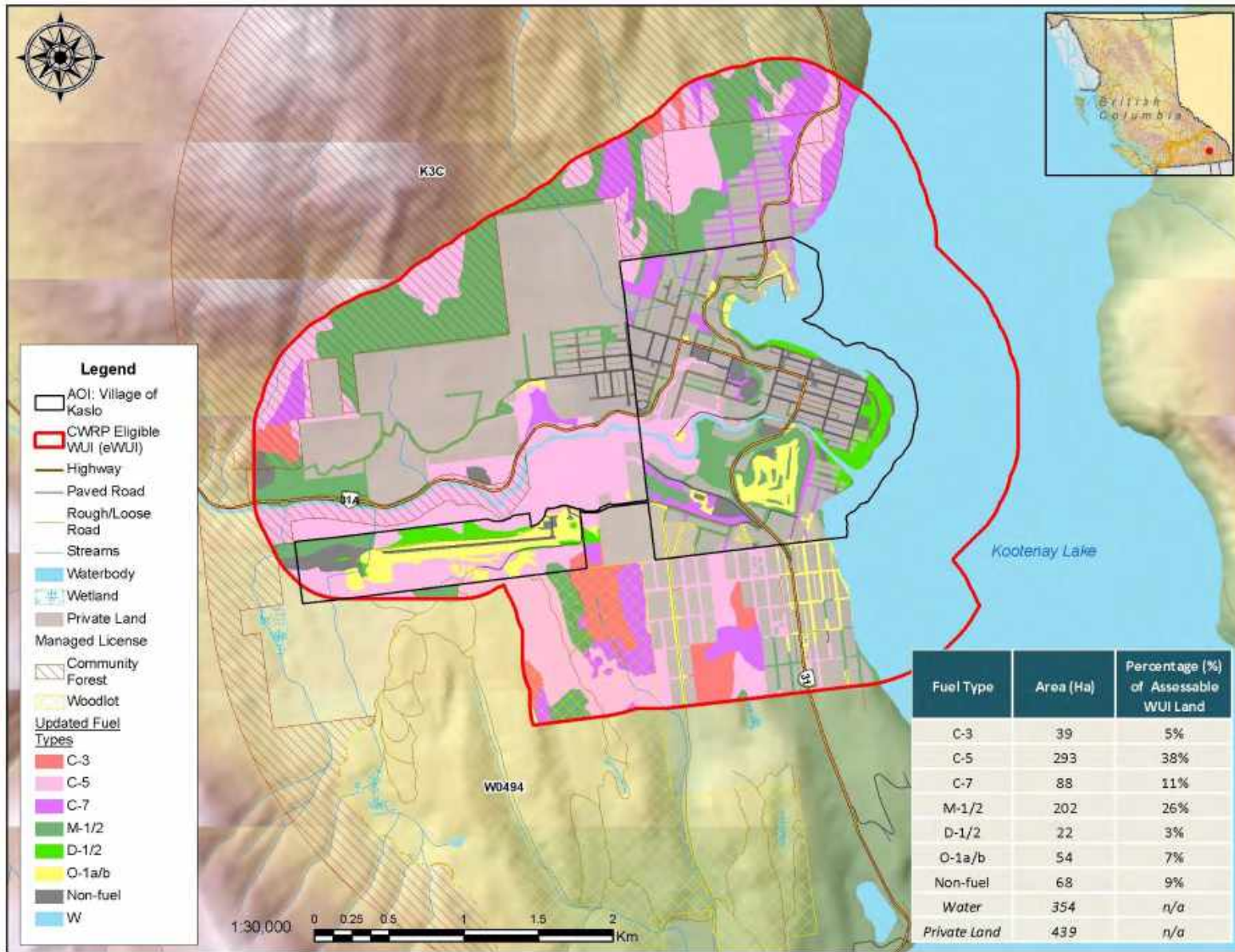
<sup>25</sup> Perrakis, D, G. Eade and D. Hicks. 2018. Canadian Forest Service Pacific Forestry Centre. British Columbia Wildfire Fuel Typing and Fuel Type Layer Description

passive crown fires) capable of damage or destruction of property and jeopardizing human life. The fire behaviour potential in these fuel types is recognized as highly variable dependent on the percentage of grass, shrubs, and surface fuels that are 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 (for Kaslo, identified as the deciduous shrub dominated lake shore areas) are dominated by deciduous species, and are generally considered the least hazardous forest type because 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 conditions<sup>26</sup> (called the ‘spring dip’) have allowed for destructive forest fires in deciduous-dominated stands. Detailed fuel type descriptions and their associated wildfire risk can be found in Appendix A-1: Fuel Typing Methodology.

**Table 12: Fuel types in Kaslo’s Wildland Urban Interface**

Fuel Type	Fuel Type Description within the WUI	Area (ha) of WUI	Percent (%) of WUI (water removed)
<b>C-3</b>	Pole-sapling to mature even-aged conifer-dominated forest with moderate to high density and high crown closure (near or at horizontal continuity). Crowns separated from the forest floor in mature stands.	39	<b>5%</b>
<b>C-5</b>	Low to moderate density, uneven-aged conifer-dominated forest, crown base heights mixed. Understory of discontinuous natural conifer ingress in openings and gaps, deciduous shrubs, and herbs.	293	<b>38%</b>
<b>C-7</b>	Low-density, uneven-aged conifer-dominated forest; crowns separated from the ground; understory of discontinuous grasses and (less-so) shrubs. Exposed bed rock and low surface fuel loading. Often located with southerly-facing slopes, and/or dry sites where water is a limiting factor. <i>Completed fuel treatments are attributed this fuel type.</i>	88	<b>11%</b>
<b>M-1/2</b>	Moderately well-stocked mixed stands of conifer and deciduous trees; low to moderate dead stem density and down woody fuels. Often transition to become more conifer dominated as pioneer deciduous species die out if disturbance is excluded.	202	<b>26%</b>
<b>D-1/2</b>	Deciduous stands/forest/shrubland. Hazard increases with the amount of deadfall and/or establishment of a flammable shrub layer.	22	<b>3%</b>
<b>O-1a/b</b>	Grassland fuels (‘a’ refers to matted grasses, ‘b’ refers to standing). Matted and standing grass that can cure; sparse or scattered shrubs, trees, and down woody debris. Cutblocks >2 seasons old that do not meet S-type descriptions, as well as young regenerating cutblocks that have not reached any horizontal continuity.	54	<b>7%</b>
<b>Non-fuel</b>	Areas with no available forest or grass fuels (e.g., roadways, gravel clearings, irrigated and/or mowed fields). These areas may (and often do) contain combustible materials, infrastructure, flammable landscaping, and homes.	68	<b>9%</b>
<b>Water</b>	<i>Rivers, ponds, lakes, etc.</i>	354	<b>n/a</b>
<b>Private Land</b>		439	<b>n/a</b>

<sup>26</sup> 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.



Map 5: Updated fuel types in Kaslo's WUI.

### 4.1.3 WEATHER

Kaslo is located at ~590m elevation on the west shore of Kootenay Lake. The large lake is oriented north-south, with large mountain ranges running parallel on each side. Based on historical averages from 2000-2024,<sup>27</sup> fire season conditions are generally warm to hot (July and August daily temperature highs averaging 25.4°C) with some rainfall expected throughout (August averages the least rainfall with 33mm, July and September with the second least at 44mm and 43mm respectively, while June averages the most with 100mm). With climate change projections trending toward even hotter summers and more pronounced droughts.<sup>28</sup> Local BC Wildfire Service (BCWS) staff working actively on wildfires in the Central Kootenays during 2023 commented that in this region, weather (i.e., relative humidity and wind), slope, and aspect are far more important factors in fire growth than fuel types.<sup>29</sup>

Historical weather data can provide information on the number and distribution of days when Kaslo's WUI and surrounding areas experience 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 for Kaslo is determined from the [nearest and most representative] Powder Creek (located on the east side of Kootenay Lake directly across from Kaslo, facing west, at 1020 m elevation). Averages for the 12-year period 2010-2022 are presented below in Figure 2. July, August, and September have the greatest number of High and Extreme fire danger days, with July averaging 16, August 23, and September 12. When combined, 55% of days in those three months exhibit High or Extreme fire danger. It is important to note that High and Extreme fire danger days are present throughout the entire fire season, from May to October, within Kaslo's WUI.

Hourly wind speed and direction are also recorded at BCWS weather stations. Data is publicly available in the form of average Initial Spread Index (ISI) roses.<sup>30</sup> 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 a wildfire which occurs downwind of it.

---

<sup>27</sup> <https://www.theweathernetwork.com/ca/historical/british-columbia/kaslo>

<sup>28</sup> Environment and Climate Change Canada for Kaslo.

<sup>29</sup> From verbal conversations between the Plan's developers and wildfire crews encountered during field work for the Plan's development.

<sup>30</sup> <https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/safety/wildfire-status/prevention/vegetation-and-fuel-management/fire-fuel-management/fuel-management>



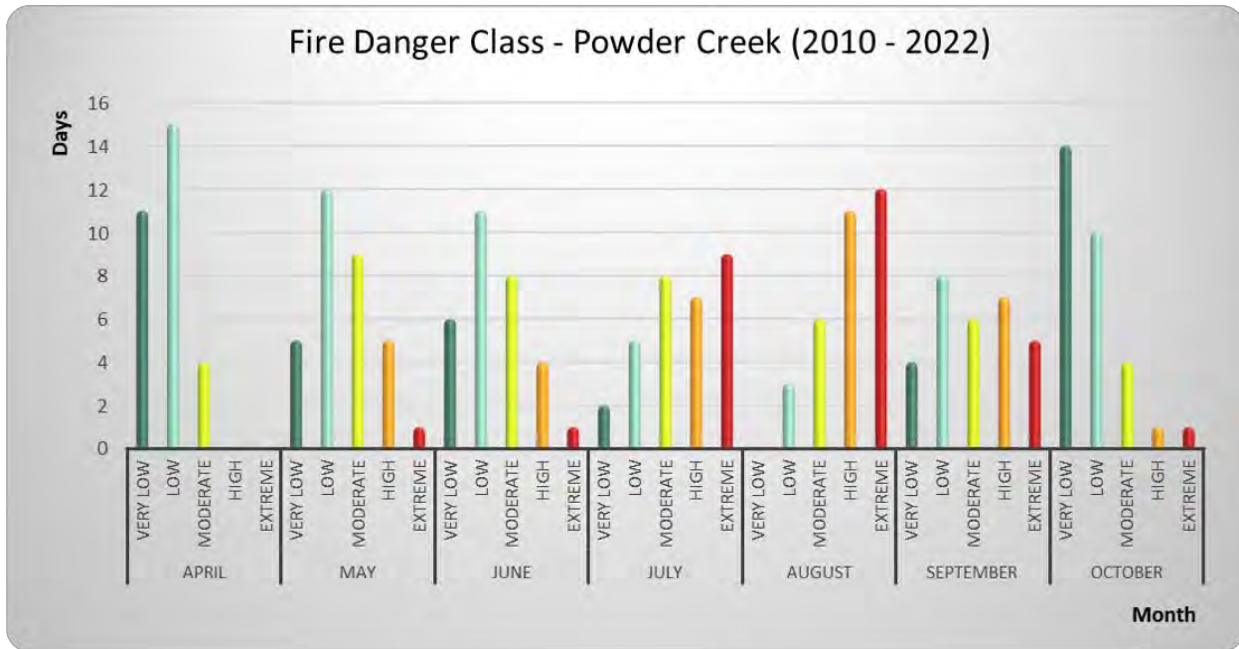


Figure 2: Average number of fire danger rating days by month for the Powder Creek fire weather station (2010-2022).

Wind and ISI data assessed from the Powder Creek fire weather station during the fire season is shown in Figure 3. It indicates that Kaslo primarily experiences winds following the main Kootenay Lake valley topographical feature (up-valley north and down-valley south). Importantly, the highest ISI values (and thus associated with higher rates of fire spread) occur from May through August, which includes the highest temperature and lowest precipitation summer months.

The local BCWS Wildfire Prevention Officer noted that high elevation spruce/balsam stands [outside of Kaslo’s WUI] tend to exhibit the most aggressive and volatile growth in the region. Middle elevation mixed stands of Douglas-fir, larch, and pine species [largely within the upper elevations of Kaslo’s WUI] can be volatile as well, however, typically less so than the higher spruce/balsam stands. Low elevation western red cedar/western hemlock stands [largely within the lower slopes and elevations of Kaslo’s WUI] exhibit the least volatility, unless certain fuel and weather conditions are met. Importantly, as fuel conditions dry out in the summer and combine with specific weather events (wind, low humidity, hotter temperatures), these fuel types can react with intensity and exhibit aggressive fire behavior. Echoing the sentiments of the firefighting ground crews encountered during Plan development field assessment work, winds are required to create volatility and fire growth in the fuel types in and surrounding Kaslo and are also required to push fire aggressively downslope towards the community.

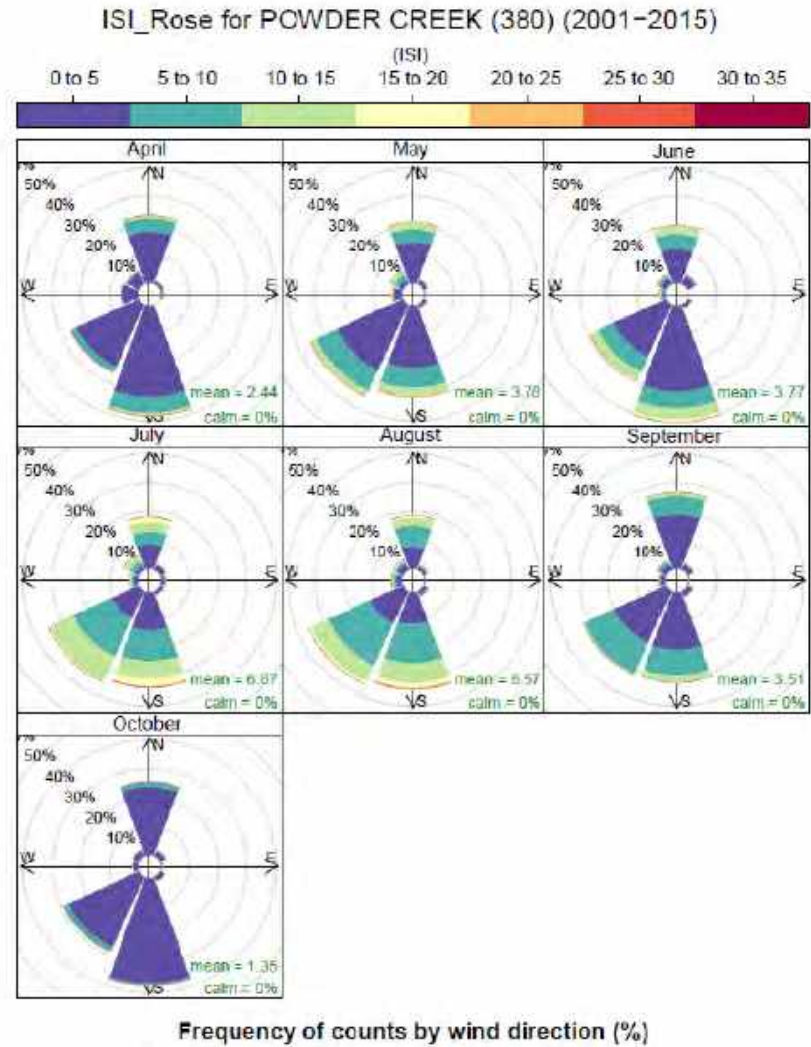
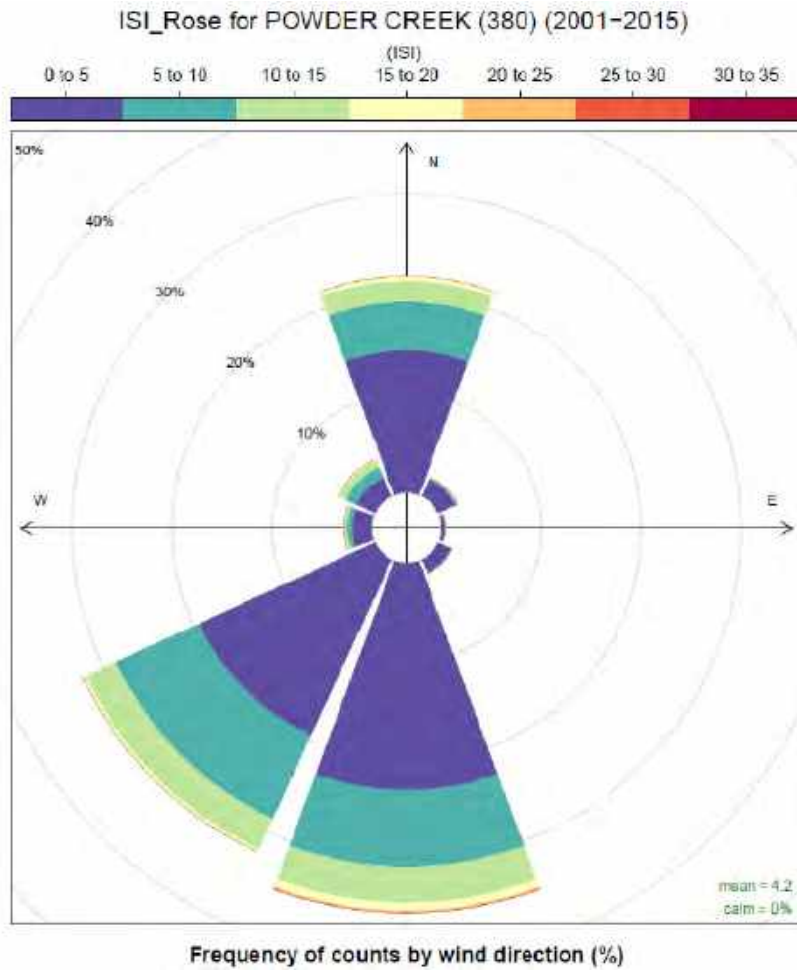


Figure 3: Daily and monthly average initial spread index rose for Powder Creek fire weather station for the fire season (April – October; 2001-2015)

## 4.2 WILDFIRE HISTORY

### 4.2.1 HISTORIC FIRE REGIME

Kaslo’s 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. BEC zones and subzones have associated Natural Disturbance Types (NDTs). Natural ecosystems go through processes of establishment, aging, disturbance, and renewal – renewal can be initiated by large wildfires. These NDTs categorize the Province into zones based on the frequency and severity of pre-European disturbance events. It is important to note that this definition of "natural" disturbance includes aboriginal land management activities such as burning as they were conducted before European contact.<sup>31</sup> NDTs for Kaslo’s WUI are detailed in Table 13 and displayed on Map 6.

The majority of Kaslo’s WUI (86%; lower elevation areas) is classified as NDT 3 – ecosystems with frequent stand-initiating events.<sup>32</sup> These ecosystems are characterized by frequent wildfires that range from small spot fires to conflagrations covering tens of thousands of hectares. This results in a landscape mosaic of stands of different ages with individual stands being even-aged.<sup>32</sup> Larger fires often occurred, and could grow to enormous sizes if no topographical-limiting features were present. The mean return interval for fire in the ICH NDT3 was approximately 150 years.<sup>32</sup>

The northern edge of Kaslo’s WUI (remaining 14% of the WUI area) is classified as NDT 2 – ecosystems with infrequent stand-initiating events.<sup>32</sup> Historically, this resulted in stands with uneven-aged tendencies and multi-storied forest canopies resulting when undisturbed for significant periods of time. Wildfires tended to be moderate in size (20 to 1000 ha) with areas of unburned forest resulting from sheltering terrain features, higher site moisture, or chance.<sup>32</sup> Larger fires did occur after periods of extended drought. The mean return interval for fire was approximately 200 years, allowing for long periods of post-wildfire regeneration.<sup>32</sup>

It is important to consider that BEC and their associated NDT distributions will likely shift and/or change because of climate change.

**Table 13: Natural Disturbance Types (NDTs) of Kaslo’s WUI.**

Biogeoclimatic Zone	Natural Disturbance Type	Area (ha)	Percent (%)
ICHdw1: Interior Cedar -- Hemlock; Dry Warm; West Kootenay	NDT3	1344	86%
ICHmw2: Interior Cedar -- Hemlock; Moist Warm; Slokan	NDT2	216	14%

<sup>31</sup> [https://www.env.gov.bc.ca/fia/documents/TERP\\_eco\\_rest\\_guidelines/defgoals/natdisturb.htm](https://www.env.gov.bc.ca/fia/documents/TERP_eco_rest_guidelines/defgoals/natdisturb.htm)

<sup>32</sup> BC Biodiversity Guidebook. <https://www.for.gov.bc.ca/hfd/library/documents/bib19715.pdf>



### 4.2.2 HISTORICAL WILDFIRE OCCURENCES

Map 6 displays BCWS historical wildfire perimeters and ignition points (which records point ignitions that may or may not have developed into a wildfire with a recorded perimeter area) within five kilometres of Kaslo’s WUI. Since 1922, 12 wildfires have occurred within the area, five of which occurred after 1990 (with the remaining seven having occurred prior to 1940). The most recent occurred in 2022 just west of Kaslo and burned the second largest total area (1,924 hectares) of the 12 wildfires noted – this shows that wildfires in and surrounding Kaslo’s WUI have the ability to grow in size and threaten the community itself. For the five wildfires recorded since 1994, three were caused by lighting and two were caused by humans.

The BCWS fire ignition point data is available from 1950 onwards. Looking at the same five-kilometre area surrounding and including Kaslo’s WUI, 53 out of 185 (84%) recorded ignitions are from unknown causes. Removing those from the dataset, 94 out of 132 known ignitions (71%) have been from lighting, with half of those (49%) recorded from 2000 onwards. 29% of known ignitions are from human and associated human activity.

Figure 4 displays trends with fire ignitions since the 1950’s *within Kaslo’s WUI*. Opposite from the lighting dominated ignition trend of the five-kilometre buffer area, the overwhelming majority of known fire ignition point data within the WUI is attributed to human activity (72%; 13/18), all occurring from 1994 onwards. This highlights the need for continued FireSmart education by Kaslo regarding potential high-risk fire ignition human activities.

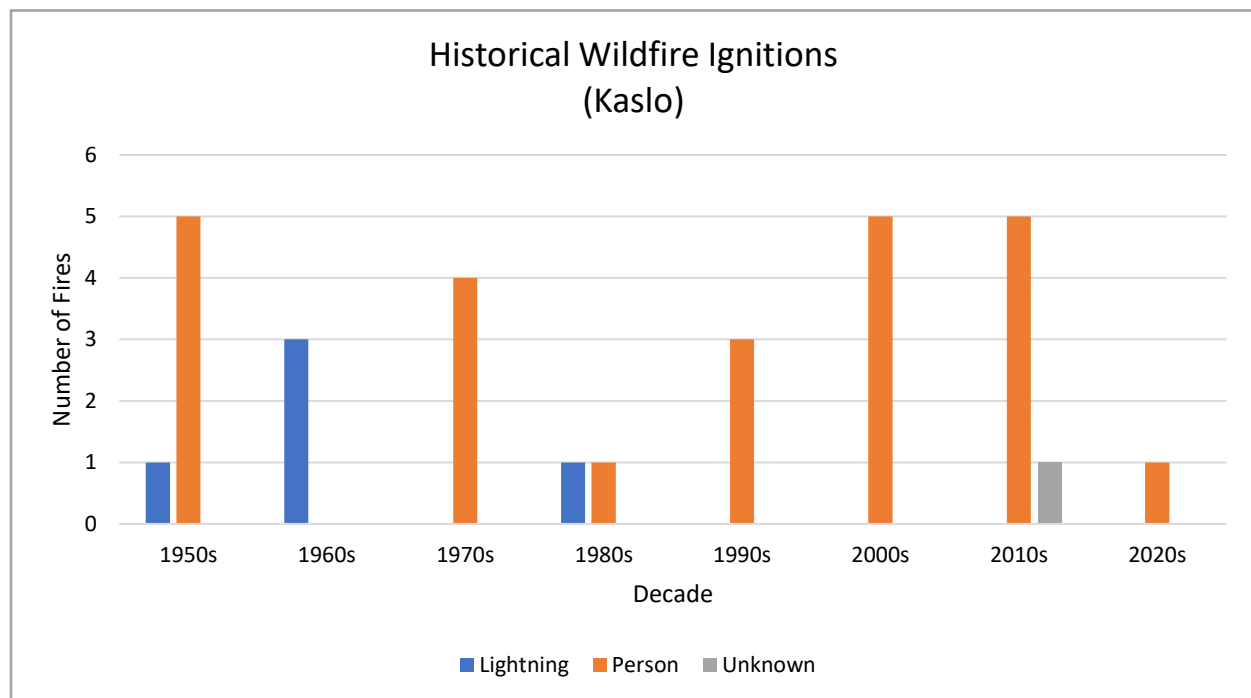
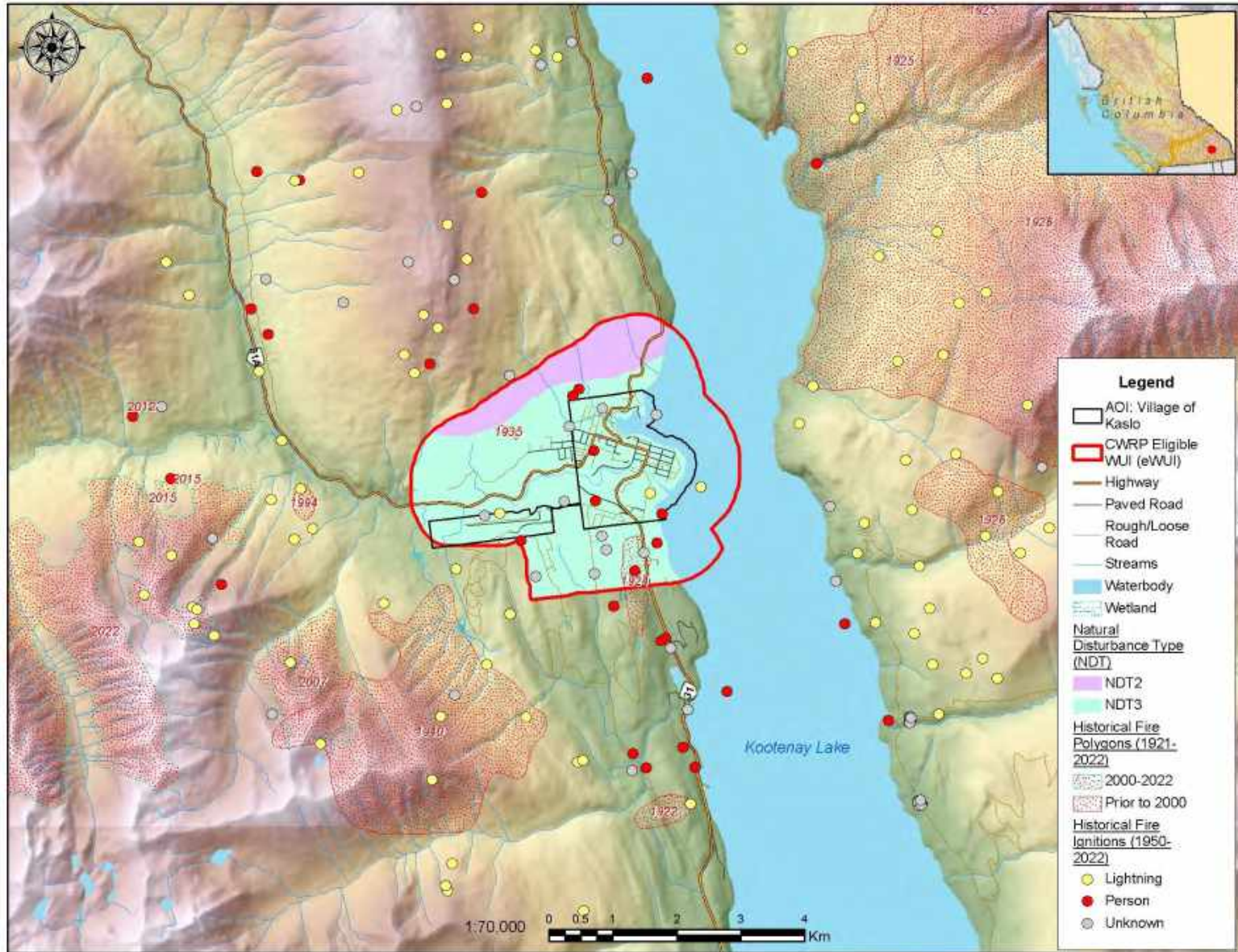


Figure 4: Summary of fire ignition data by cause within Kaslo’s WUI (1950-2022; Data from the BC Wildfire Service).



Map 6: Natural disturbance regimes and historical fire ignitions and occurrences for Kaslo's WUI and a five-kilometer area surrounding.

### 4.2.3 WILDFIRE RESPONSE

Kaslo VFD fire noted<sup>33</sup> that it responded to an average number of fire call outs over the last two years despite the hotter, drier weather that occurred during the summer seasons. Also, it identified the beach area parallel to Vimy Park at Kootenay Lake the most common nuisance fire location, contributing to two to three callouts per year. This demonstrates the importance of wildfire specific training and equipment and public fire education – wildfires can just as easily begin from a house fire or nuisance natural area fire igniting the adjacent forest and wildland fuels. See Section 5 for related recommendations.

### 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 A: 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 A-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 A-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 10 and Table 11) – 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 field work in Kaslo’s WUI was completed in August of 2023. Field stops (e.g., qualitative FireSmart notes, fuel type updates/verification, photograph documentation) were made across the WUI (see Appendix A-2: ), including 11 Wildfire Threat Assessment (WTA) threat plots (see Appendix B: Wildfire Threat 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 wildfire risk analyses and development of priority treatment areas. Areas with limited number of WTA’s completed within the WUI can be largely attributed to accessibility constraints in that area of the WUI (e.g., access required through private property, steep slopes, no existing roads, etc.).

---

<sup>33</sup> Data provided to B.A. Blackwell & Associates from CFR via information gathering questionnaire

It is important to note that the local WTA analysis does not apply to private land parcels nor any areas outside of the eligible WUI for this CWRP. As well, the threat assessments quantify threat as it relates to forest fuels, but do 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 FireSmart Home Ignition Zone of a structure (i.e., the area within 30m 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 7 and detailed in Table 14 below. The local threat class analysis shows that, for the assessable area (i.e., not private land and excluding the WUI area overlapping Kootenay Lake), 36% of Kaslo’s WUI is classified as a high or extreme fire threat class and 42% is classified as a moderate threat class – almost all associated with a combination of previously discussed high-risk factors: areas with steeper slopes, dangerous fuel types, southerly aspects, and/or on the leading sides of dominant fires season winds (north and south). 21% of the WUI is classified as a low threat class – almost all located in Kaslo’s historic town centre (grass and deciduous dominated mixed fuel types) or areas of completed fuel treatments. Importantly, private land totals 28% of Kaslo’s WUI – this area was not allocated fire threat data. Conditions on private land can often result in the fire threat being much higher than in the forest adjacent if there is low compliance with FireSmart vegetation and structure principles – issues that were frequently observed throughout Kaslo during field work.

**Table 14: Wildfire threat class summary for Kaslo’s eligible WUI.**

Wildfire Threat			
Threat Class	Hectares	Percentage (%) of Assessable WUI Area	% of Assessable Public Land (water excluded)
Extreme	72	5%	9%
High	209	13%	27%
Moderate	323	21%	42%
Low	162	10%	21%
Very Low/No Threat (Water)	354	23%	-



Wildfire Threat			
Threat Class	Hectares	Percentage (%) of Assessable WUI Area	% of Assessable Public Land (water excluded)
No Data (Private Land)	439	28%	-

### 4.3.2 WUI RISK CLASS ANALYSIS

WUI risk classes are quantified when the Wildfire Threat (the above) is assessed as high or extreme, potentially causing 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 15 below (and displayed on Map 7) summarizes the risk class ratings within the WUI. Of the 281 hectares assigned a High or Extreme wildfire threat class, 176 hectares (63%) have a high or extreme WUI risk. These areas can indicate priority areas/neighbourhoods for directing FireSmart and vegetative/fuel management efforts, if practicable.

It is important to note that reducing the risk (i.e., performing wildland fuel management) in any of the moderate to extreme WUI risk areas is unlikely to be a silver bullet in protecting neighbourhoods. In extreme wildfire scenarios, firebrands (embers) can travel many kilometers ahead of the active fire front, land in densities of up to 600/m<sup>2</sup>, and ignite combustible building materials and landscaping vegetation. In combination with wildland fuel management, increasing the resilience of Kaslo and its interface neighbourhoods can only be efficiently achieved by performing residential-scale FireSmart activities on private land. The proposed fuel treatment units identified in Section 5.7 were selected for as the highest priority areas that are practicable to implement and present a high risk to the community.

*Table 15: WUI risk class ratings within Kaslo’s WUI.*

Wildland Urban Interface Risk			
Risk Class	Hectares	Percentage (%) of Assessable WUI Area	% of Assessable Public Land (water excluded)
Extreme	56	4%	<b>7%</b>
High	120	8%	<b>16%</b>
N/A (Moderate, Low, Very Low Fire Behavior)	839	54%	-

Wildland Urban Interface Risk			
Risk Class	Hectares	Percentage (%) of Assessable WUI Area	% of Assessable Public Land (water excluded)
No Data (Private Land)	439	28%	-

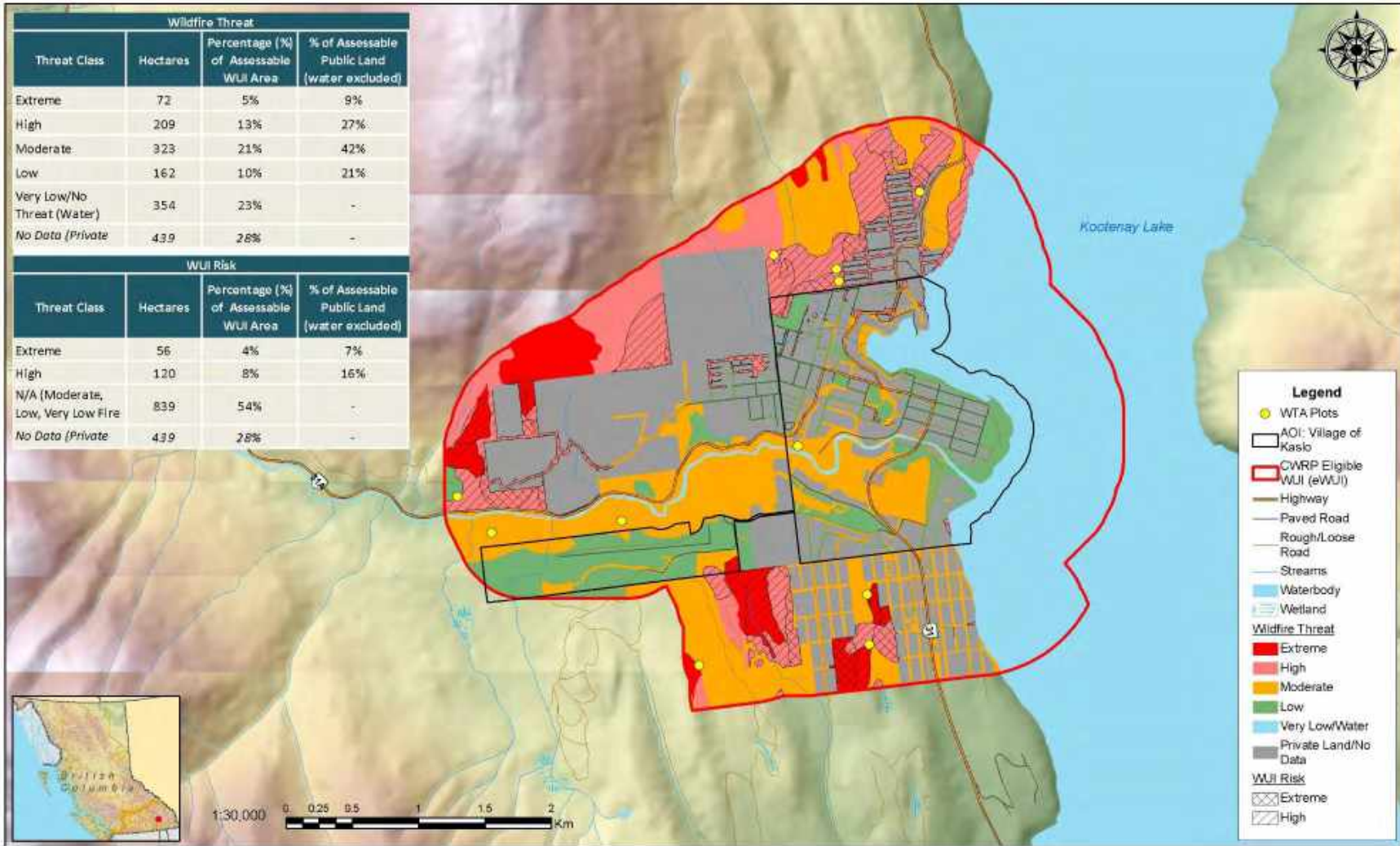
For detailed field data collection and spatial analysis methodology for the local threat assessment and classification, see Appendix A: Local Wildfire Risk Process.

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.<sup>34</sup> The PSTA ranks threat on a scale of 1 (lowest) through 10 (extreme). Complementing the above local wildfire risk analyses, 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.

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 application of relative risk does not imply “no risk” since the goal is to identify areas where there is higher risk. Kaslo’s WUI is categorized as being in a Risk Class of 1 – the highest possible risk class.

---

<sup>34</sup> 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](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)



Map 7: Local wildfire threat assessment within Kaslo's WUI.



#### 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.<sup>35</sup> An HRVA was not noted for Kaslo nor RDCK Electoral Area D, however, the Emergency Response and Recovery Plan for the Regional District of Central Kootenay includes a section on interface wildfire planning (3.10) with listed potential impacts. When an HRVA is completed or updated for or including Kaslo (or RDCK as a whole), the most recent CWRPs and their completed wildfire threat class analyses and recommendations should be reviewed and incorporated.

---

<sup>35</sup> Government 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](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. Kaslo's FireSmart program has been managed by the municipality since 2020.

Since the 2016 CWPP was completed, many of its recommendations have been wholly or partially implemented (the recommendation table with Local Government comments and status is provided in Appendix D). Recommendations and activities completed and ongoing will be discussed in their relevant FireSmart section below; overall, Kaslo has made great progress on prescribing and completing fuel treatment units, engaging the community through education events and programs, completing FireSmart assessments of both homes and critical infrastructure, supporting FireSmart training, incorporating FireSmart into development planning, hiring a FireSmart coordinator, and developing the Kaslo FireSmart Committee.

Additionally, four neighbourhoods within Kaslo have been working on implementing FireSmart principles and objectives:

- Bay View: FireSmart Canada Neighbourhood Recognition achieved in 2021. Conduct spring and fall season neighbourhood cleanup events.
- Downtown One: Neighbourhood Hazard Assessment and Report completed June 2023. Next working to draft a neighbourhood plan, host a neighbourhood event, and apply for FireSmart Canada Neighbourhood Recognition status.
- Brennand Street: Neighbourhood Hazard Assessment and Report completed June 2023. Next working to draft a neighbourhood plan, host a neighbourhood event, and apply for FireSmart Canada Neighbourhood Recognition status.
- Arena Avenue: Initial neighbourhood Hazard Assessment and Report conducted in 2021, but the neighbourhood did not complete the necessary steps to gain FireSmart Canada Neighbourhood Recognition status. The neighbourhood expressed renewed interest in 2023, and had an updated Neighbourhood Report sent. Next working to draft a neighbourhood plan, host a neighbourhood event, and apply for FireSmart Canada Neighbourhood Recognition status.

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). Firebrands can be transported long distances ahead of the wildfire, across fire guards and fuel breaks, and accumulate in densities that can exceed 600 embers per square meter. Combustible materials found on the exterior of

and surrounding homes (the FireSmart Home Ignition Zone) 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 structures and landscaping vegetation 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.<sup>36</sup> Increasing ignition resistance would reduce the number of homes simultaneously on fire; extreme wildfire conditions do not necessarily result in WUI fire disasters.<sup>37</sup> Initial assessments of homes/structures damaged versus those not from the recent 2023 Kelowna-area wildfires provides strong evidence supporting these key points.<sup>38</sup> 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, with support from Local Government. 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.

## 5.1 COMMUNITY OVERVIEW

During CWRP development, general FireSmart risk and resiliency factors for Kaslo were noted (Table 16). This incorporates field observations, the local risk assessment, information from meetings with Local Government, and background review.

**Table 16: FireSmart vulnerability and resilience summary for Kaslo.**

Vulnerability	Resilience
- Isolated location.	- Very active in FireSmart program at both the municipal and neighbourhood levels, with education and activities.
- Surrounded by moderate to steep sloped conifer dominated forests with >75% of the WUI classified as Moderate or higher Wildfire Threat.	- Incorporated FireSmart into legislation, planning and development.
- High and Extreme WUI Risk polygons identified.	- Fire hydrants.
- General lack of adherence to FireSmart building and landscaping principles at the individual property level.	- Completed fuel treatments in interface areas; prescribed and planned fuel treatments in interface areas.

The sections to follow provide information on each FireSmart discipline as it relates to Kaslo. An analysis of actions that have been implemented are noted, as well as any relevant gaps identified. Each section

<sup>36</sup> Cohen, J. Preventing Disaster Home Ignitability in the Wildland-urban Interface. Journal of Forestry. p 15 - 21.

<sup>37</sup> Calkin, 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/>.

<sup>38</sup> Presentation by BCWS to the Wildland Fire and Fuels Community of Practice group via Forest Professionals of BC Webinar, November 2023.

contains a table of recommended actions for Kaslo. Most actions are fundable through the CRI FireSmart Community Funding and Supports (FCFS) 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 emergency. Awareness of wildfire risk is important, but this needs to be paired with an awareness of potential mitigation actions and available FireSmart programs for residents to implement on their properties and within 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 municipal level. The education discipline often supports the successful implementation of many other FireSmart disciplines by building awareness and understanding within both residents and visitors.

Kaslo has been actively engaging the community through educational FireSmart events and programs since 2020. Completed and ongoing activities include:

- 2021
  - Community engagement through door-to-door knocks.
  - FireSmart Coordinator funding received.
  - Completed FireSmart Home Ignition Zone assessments.
- 2022
  - Continued focus on public engagement including meetings, field visits of completed fuel treatments, and FireSmart events led by the FireSmart Coordinator with Kaslo VFD attendance.
- 2023
  - Continued community engagement through FireSmart events (15), led by the FireSmart Coordinator.
  - Hired a FireSmart Youth Coordinator summer position.
  - Completed 31 FireSmart Home Partners Program Assessments.

As Kaslo's FireSmart program continues into 2024, the municipality and FireSmart Committee are planning to continue the strong FireSmart education emphasis through continued community engagement including information events, CWRP public engagement, community field tours of completed treatment units, and increasing digital communications including social media channels. Kaslo also plans to facilitate a Youth FireSmart Coordinator for a second summer, following the successes of this position in 2023. This position is important as it introduces FireSmart principles to Kaslo's youth, and allows them to participate in simple mitigation activities within the community; they are also more likely to bring the FireSmart message home and discuss it with family and friends. Youth FireSmart education can also be applied in the school setting. FireSmartBC has many materials, across various mediums, that can be used to engage children of all ages in FireSmart education.

Kaslo keeps an up-to-date FireSmart webpage that introduces FireSmart to residents and provides (with links) information on how residents can FireSmart their own homes and properties, initiate the FireSmart Neighbourhood Recognition Program for their neighbourhood, access FireSmart rebates and assessments, and more.<sup>39</sup> Additionally, Kaslo has fire weather signs posted outside the Kemball Building, and have them posted on the municipal website, shared through Facebook, and posted on bulletin boards.

To continue furthering FireSmart education initiatives, Table 17 below details recommended actions that Kaslo can pursue. Kaslo's Local Government and FireSmart Committee recognize that FireSmart conditions of private property (understanding that homes, landscaping vegetation, and all other manner of flammable and combustible materials are considered fuel in the WUI wildfire triangle), play an important role of a community's overall wildfire risk and has accordingly already placed a large emphasis on FireSmart education opportunities. Exploring new ones, recognizing that reaching new audiences is challenging, are already planned for 2024. However, not all will be successfully received by the public, but it is equally important to know what does not work as what does in getting the FireSmart message further into the community – then efforts can be refined and improved moving forwards. Also, it is important to recognize the demographics of the community and provide FireSmart education opportunities that can be accessed by all. With 35% of residents over the age of 65, social media and online messaging may not be as accessible to them as the younger residents. Continuing to provide a mix of educational mediums (in person events, social media campaigns, webpage information) may be what is required to spread FireSmart education as broadly as possible within the community.

---

<sup>39</sup> <https://kaslo.ca/p/firesmart>

Table 17: Education recommendation and action items

Item	Priority	Recommendation	Rationale/Comments	Lead	Timeframe	Metric for Success	Funding Source / Est. Cost (\$) / Person Hours
				(Involved)			
<b>Education - Section 5.2</b>							
1	High	Continue to apply for funding and employ a Kaslo FireSmart Coordinator/Mitigation Specialist. Additionally, if the FireSmart Youth Coordinator position continues to be a success, apply for funds to employ this position, as required.	To provide a continuous, local FireSmart program, delivered by local professionals with local knowledge and connections, to their community. Having a FireSmart Coordinator provides a lead person with dedicated time to coordinate, manage, and implement the program, especially as it grows. A FireSmart Youth Coordinator helps get the FireSmart message to Kaslo’s youth, and they can take it home and discuss it with their friends.	Kaslo (RDCK)	Ongoing; Each CRI FCFS funding application	Kaslo’s FireSmart program being managed by a local FireSmart Coordinator and Youth FireSmart Coordinator.	CRI FCFS up to cost maximums.
2	High	Continue to promote FireSmart to Kaslo residents at community events, public spaces, and through workshops using FireSmart branded material and printed manuals (Home and Landscaping) and/or a FireSmart Canada Community Preparedness Day. Show a united front by having local government, Kaslo VFD, and FireSmart coordinators at events together as much as possible.	Observed adherence and uptake of FireSmart principles on private property and many homes/structures in Kaslo is lacking. Landscaping (conifer hedges), firewood and combustible materials storage, and external building materials are the biggest issues. FireSmart BC resources help present a unified message. Print resources are popular and easy to distribute. Community FireSmart groups can apply for \$500 to fund their FireSmart Canada Community Preparedness Day events. If not done already, consider a FireSmart booth at the Kaslo Saturday Market.	Kaslo FireSmart Coordinator (RDCK; Kaslo VFD)	Annually	Quantity of resources distributed/number of times used at events.	CRI FCFS up to cost maximums.
3	High	Explore other information distribution mediums for getting the FireSmart message out to the community, such as a FireSmart social media campaign with updated FireSmart graphics and language (through various social media platforms like Facebook, Twitter, Instagram).	To promote FireSmart information to residents (and visitors). Include links to graphics, videos, pdf information/pamphlet downloads, etc.	Kaslo (RDCK)	Annually	An organized FireSmart social media campaign is delivered throughout RDCK.	CRI FCFS up to cost maximums.

Item	Priority	Recommendation	Rationale/Comments	Lead	Timeframe	Metric for Success	Funding Source / Est. Cost (\$) / Person Hours
				(Involved)			
4	High	Consider door-to-door knocks in identified high-risk interface neighbourhoods to discuss wildfire risk and FireSmart principles that they can apply to their home and property.	Kaslo had past success with door to door knocks to educate and interest residents in FireSmart. Having these done by Fire Chiefs, fire department personnel, and FireSmart Coordinators has also been successful in other communities.	Kaslo FireSmart Coordinator (Kaslo VFD)	2 years	All homes in these interface neighbourhoods have had at least one visit from the FireSmart Coordinator (with FireSmart information left at their door).	Kaslo VFD personnel time. CRI FCFS for FireSmart materials.
5	High	Kaslo municipal staff and the FireSmart Coordinator should seek out opportunities to collaborate with and educate local businesses, contractors, arborists, and landscapers on FireSmart.	An identified gap by Local Government in FireSmart programming. Could consider FireSmart pamphlets at Kaslo's gas station (for both residents and tourists), introducing arborists and landscapers to the FireSmart Landscaping Guide <sup>40</sup> and FireSmart Plan Program. <sup>41</sup>	Kaslo FireSmart Coordinator/ Kaslo	2 years	Opportunities identified, developed, and implemented.	Staff time as required. CRI FCFS for FireSmart materials.
6	High	Continue to update Kaslo's FireSmart webpage with the most recent FireSmart graphics and language. Provide links to the current fire danger rating, or better yet, have that posted on the front of this page (making sure to keep it updated during the fire season).	To continue to provide to most recent and up to date FireSmart information, language, and principles to residents (and visitors).	Kaslo	Annually	Kaslo FireSmart webpage is showing current FireSmart information and graphics.	CRI FCFS up to cost maximums.

<sup>40</sup> chrome-extension://efaidnbmnnnibpcajpcglclefindmkaj/https://firesmartbc.ca/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/FireSmartBC\_LandscapingGuide\_Web\_v2.pdf

<sup>41</sup> https://firesmartbc.ca/landscaping-hub/plant-program/



Item	Priority	Recommendation	Rationale/Comments	Lead	Timeframe	Metric for Success	Funding Source / Est. Cost (\$) / Person Hours
				(Involved)			
7	High	Continue to promote free FireSmart Home Ignition Zone assessments and/or Home Partners Program assessments to residents.	FireSmart Home Ignition zone and Home Partners Program assessments introduce residents to FireSmart, its principles, fire and wildfire risks associated with their home and property, and how they can be mitigated. These assessments are primarily an educational exercise, and can be funded completely through CRI FCFS. They are a requirement to qualify for the FireSmart rebate program (see Section 5.7).	Kaslo/RDCK	Ongoing; Each CRI FCFS funding application	FireSmart Home Ignition Zone assessments are being completed within Kaslo.	CRI FCFS up to cost maximums.
8	High	Conduct public education specifically focusing on homeowners understanding the role of sprinklers, how they complement FireSmart mitigations, and that they are primarily a tool to be implemented by response personnel.	Municipal water system constraints and water availability necessitates a strategic approach to residential sprinkler protection. Homeowner interference could negatively impact water resources available to response personnel.	Kaslo	Ongoing	Public understanding of homeowner tools and roles is increased.	Staff time, as required.
9	Moderate	Promote FireSmart in Kaslo schools using the FireSmart Education Kit and other resources. Consult ABCFP and BCWS to facilitate and recruit volunteer teachers and experts to help with in-person presentation.	Great success has been made through BC schools with FireSmart outreach. Engaging with the community's younger population may increase uptake with all residents. Opportunity to strengthen communication and collaboration with school staff and students, and homeschooling parents and students, and connect educators with these resources.	Kaslo / School District 8	Annually	One FireSmart lesson delivered each year (minimum).	CRI FCFS; e.g. FireSmart Magnetic Board for \$1,710.
10	Moderate	Make summaries of this Plan and associated maps publicly available through webpage, social media, and public FireSmart meetings.	To increase local knowledge of wildfire risk, wildfire threat, and risk reduction measures.	Kaslo (RDCK)	Once the report is adopted	CWRP is available for public access and viewing.	Staff time, as required.

### 5.3 LEGISLATION, PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT CONSIDERATIONS

Legislation and planning regulation are effective tools for proactively reducing wildfire risk, although they can be less effective in small municipalities due to constraints leading to difficulties in enforcement. However, private property FireSmart Home Ignition Zone risk reduction is the most effective avenue towards homes and structures surviving a wildfire event. Section 2.2 provided a comprehensive look at local plans and bylaws that are currently in place and relevant to wildfire resilience in Kaslo. The most powerful influences that legislation and planning can have on local wildfire risk are through wildfire hazard Development Permit Areas (DPAs), to manage for risks associated with structure materials and landscaping, and open burning bylaws, to manage for risks associated with accidental fire ignition.

Kaslo established a Wildfire DPA to manage wildland-to-structure fire transfer (and vice versa), achieved through the application of FireSmart principles to exterior building materials and landscaping. However, as displayed on the DPA Map (OCP Section 20.0, Map C), it applies to only the north and south interface areas of the municipality. This leaves the majority of Kaslo at risk to ignitions from ember showers, as described in the opening paragraphs of this FireSmart Principles section. The BC Building Code, which to date manages room-to-room and structure-to-structure fire transmission, is currently being updated, with roll out planned for late-2024, and may include FireSmart standards. Kaslo should review and assess what FireSmart principles are included and compare them to the enacted Wildfire DPA – it is possible that the enacted DPA may need to be amended. Kaslo’s OCP also includes a Heritage & Commercial Core DPA. Local Government noted that this DPA’s guidelines require updating for consistency with FireSmart principles.

Currently, Kaslo FD can enforce their own burn restrictions through the BC Fire Service Act within the Village boundaries. Under the Act they can exceed BCWS burn restrictions, but not go below them. In the fire protection area in RDCK Electoral Area D, there are currently no burning restrictions through the RDCK. This was again evaluated when the RDCK Fire Bylaw was updated last year (see next paragraph); it was determined there was no staff capacity for enforcement or predictive services, and that it made sense for the fire behaviour specialists at BCWS to continue to determine and implement the need for burning restrictions, and oversee enforcement.

RDCK’s Volunteer Fire Service Regulation Bylaw No. 2769, 2023 was recently implemented, however Kaslo’s Fire Department bylaw (see Bylaw 1137) needs updating to align with RDCK’s. Both are needed to allow for proper and consistent enforcement within Kaslo’s WUI. The language in the CWRP should support this continuum. This makes sense in densely populated areas.

Specific to plans and regulations, Kaslo has incorporated FireSmart principles into the 2021 Tree Planting Plan. However, there is also a Tree Planting Policy (2017) that does not align entirely with FireSmart principles – this Policy should be reviewed and amended, as required.

Part of development considerations is ensuring that all critical infrastructure (described in Section 3.3 and listed in Table 8) are constructed or brought up to a high FireSmart standard. Kaslo has been conducting critical infrastructure FireSmart Assessments on a priority basis for the past few years, and should continue to do so for those infrastructures that have not had one completed yet. Importantly, Kaslo has

begun implementing recommended structural and landscaping changes for some critical infrastructure (e.g., Kaslo City Hall, Seniors Hall). Ongoing maintenance of buildings and landscaping is key to maintaining FireSmart best practices. Retrofits and landscaping changes should continue for other critical infrastructure, as recommended, on a priority basis. Additionally, records of completed and outstanding mitigations should be kept as part of municipal asset management procedures.

Additional development considerations are tied to emergency planning and response – if neighbourhoods are built in a way to allow for ease of access/egress, as well as access to the forest interface and water sources, people can evacuate more easily and fire responders can access and protect the neighbourhoods more easily. Kaslo should ensure that all new interface developments have access for evacuation and sufficient capacity for emergency vehicles.

Recommended changes to planning and development in Kaslo are detailed in Table 18.

Table 18: Legislation, planning and development recommendation and action items

Item	Priority	Recommendation	Rationale/Comments	Lead	Timeframe	Metric for Success	Funding Source / Est. Cost (\$) / Person Hours
				(Involved)			
<b>Legislation, Planning and Development - Section 5.3</b>							
11	High	Upon the roll-out of the new BC Building Code in 2024, Kaslo should review and assess what FireSmart principles are included and compare them to the enacted Wildfire DPA – it is possible that the enacted DPA may need to be amended according to compliance with legislation.	FireSmart construction and landscaping policies manage for wildland-to-structure fire transfer (and vice versa). Over time, resiliency will be built up at the interface and intermix areas.	Kaslo (Consultant)	Upon BC Building Code roll out	All new development complies with the policy.	CRI FCFS: up to \$10,700 available to apply to incremental staff hours or contract cost.
12	High	Kaslo should initiate a review and then update of the Heritage & Commercial Core DPA to incorporate FireSmart building materials, landscaping, and maintenance, as required.	Typically, heritage buildings are the least FireSmart and thus most vulnerable structures within a community.	Kaslo (Consultant)	3 years	Heritage & Commercial Core DPA has been reviewed and updated, as required.	CRI FCFS: up to \$10,700 available to apply to incremental staff hours or contract cost.
13	High	Update Kaslo’s Fire Department bylaw (see Bylaw 1137) so that it aligns with RDCK’s. Ensure powers are granted to the Fire Chief to allow them to enact, and enforce, a fire ban and related matters.	Both are needed to allow for proper and consistent enforcement within Kaslo’s WUI.	Kaslo (Consultant)	3 years	Bylaw 1137 has been reviewed and updated, as required.	CRI FCFS: up to \$10,700 available to apply to incremental staff hours or contract cost.
14	High	Kaslo should ensure that all new interface developments have access for evacuation and sufficient capacity for emergency vehicles.	Proper and safe egress/access (two routes is identified as the number one reduction to loss of life in an evacuation scenario) is paramount towards efficient evacuation and wildfire response.	Kaslo	Ongoing	all new interface developments have access for evacuation and sufficient capacity for emergency vehicles.	

Item	Priority	Recommendation	Rationale/Comments	Lead	Timeframe	Metric for Success	Funding Source / Est. Cost (\$) / Person Hours
				(Involved)			
15	High	Continue to conduct critical infrastructure FireSmart assessments for those that have not had one completed. Continue to implement recommended mitigation activities on a critical infrastructure priority sequence including annual maintenance and ongoing vegetation management.	To reduce fire behavior and risks to critical infrastructure most important to fire and wildfire fighting and post-wildfire recovery.	Kaslo (RDCK)	Ongoing	High priority critical infrastructure are continuing to be assessed and have mitigation work completed as recommended.	CRI FCFS funding up to \$53,500 per municipal infrastructure (vegetation management included).
16	High	Assess and replace municipal infrastructure and assets, such as aging light posts, that pose a risk to community resilience. This data should be stored, updated, and managed in accordance with Village asset management procedure to ensure ongoing maintenance.	To reduce risks associated with infrastructure at the end of expected useful life.	Kaslo	Ongoing	Develop procedures for FireSmart considerations incorporated into municipal asset management.	CRI FCFS funding up to \$53,500 per municipal infrastructure (vegetation management included).
17	High	Integrate FireSmart principals in all future municipal infrastructure and building projects, such as the (potential) upgrading of the water system’s Pressure Reducing Valve stations.	To contribute to community wildfire resilience.	Kaslo	Ongoing	Develop procedures for Municipal buildings and infrastructure are built to meet FireSmart certification standards.	CRI FCFS funding up to \$53,500 per municipal infrastructure (vegetation management included).
18	Moderate	Kaslo’s Tree Planting Policy does not align entirely with FireSmart principles – this Policy should be reviewed and amended, as required.	So Kaslo’s plans and policies reflect the most up to date FireSmart policies and align with each other.	Kaslo (Consultant)	3 years	Tree Planting Policy has been updated, as required.	CRI FCFS: up to \$10,700 available to apply to 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, including facilitating training opportunities. Cooperation and communication are especially critical for Kaslo due to its isolation, partnership with the RDCK, and multiple land managers currently operating in its WUI. 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.

Kaslo has an existing FireSmart Committee, led by the FireSmart Coordinator, which currently includes members of the Kaslo VFD, the RDCK FireSmart Program, Village of Kaslo Public Works, BC Wildfire Service, Kaslo and District Community Forest Society, Kaslo Outdoor Recreation and Trails Society, and two Neighbourhood Champion representatives. Additionally, the FireSmart Coordinator should act as a liaison between established FireSmart committees within the surrounding area of Electoral Area D (e.g., Lardeau Valley FireSmart and Resiliency Committee, Woodbury FireSmart Committee), as well as relevant RDCK emergency preparedness committees. Collaborative opportunities may exist, and learnings can be shared as each committee works through their FireSmart programs.

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 reassessing or re-prescribing an area. As Kaslo's eWUI is limited in area, and the surrounding communities and wildland directly affect Kaslo's wildfire risk profile, the Kaslo FireSmart Committee should develop a process for spatially tracking and managing proposed and completed fuel management/fuel break units in the greater Kaslo area that all members can access. Although RESULTS<sup>42</sup> is a powerful spatial tool to keep track of forest activities on the Provincial land base, it does not include activities on municipal and First Nations land. A separate spatial layer should be maintained by Ministry of Forests (MOF) as a public service using inputs from municipalities, First Nations, and forest licensees. Changes to the MOF Wildfire Risk Reduction program (which manages wildland fuel treatments on the Provincial land base) in the coming years may solve some of these problems.

The Kaslo and District Community Forest (KDCFS) and Woodlot 0494 have significant tenure within Kaslo's WUI. Forest activities can both increase and decrease wildfire risk in WUI areas and BCWS stated that Category 3 industry burning has led to fire starts and continues to be a concern every spring. Forest harvesting practices such as strategic cutblock placement, reducing post-harvest slash, providing loads of firewood to the public, and implementing fire management stocking standards as part of reforestation efforts can reduce wildfire behaviour for harvested areas within the WUI. KDCFS is proactive in wildfire risk reduction planning and mitigation efforts both within its WUI overlap area as well as outside it on the

---

<sup>42</sup> 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.

greater landscape within its tenure, exemplified by the community forest implementing a landscape-level wildfire risk reduction plan. Potential synergies between that plan and this one should be reviewed and built upon.

Mutual aid agreements exist between BCWS and RDCK fire services. This is captured in the MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT for INTER-AGENCY OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES AND REIMBURSEMENT RATES between the Fire Chief's Association of BC and the BC Wildfire Service. The Kaslo VFD Fire Chief participates in an annual Zone 4 Fire Chiefs meeting that includes BCWS representatives to ensure wildfire emergency pre-organization is in place, policy changes are discussed, and opportunities to improve mutual aid for fire response are capitalized on.<sup>43</sup>

Discussed in Section 3.3, transmission lines 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. They can also be the source of fire ignitions - trees and other vegetation intruding into power lines can cause fires in multiple ways. Kaslo VFD noted that there were two recent power line related fire ignitions in Mirror Lake (south of Kaslo); had they happened in summer, they could have caused significant wildfires as they were at the base of a forested slope. Highways can also provide excellent fuel breaks if the vegetation on them is regularly managed and kept in a low-hazard state. If not, they can act as wicks moving fire along them, or ignition sources for fires from burning cars, cigarette butts, etc. Additionally, highways are a main access/egress route during an emergency – these routes should be kept at as low risk of state as possible.

Table 19 details Interagency Cooperation recommendations for Kaslo.

---

<sup>43</sup> Information gathered from BCWS questionnaire as part of the development of this Plan.



Table 19: Interagency cooperation recommendation and action items

Item	Priority	Recommendation	Rationale/Comments	Lead	Timeframe	Metric for Success	Funding Source / Est. Cost (\$) / Person Hours
				(Involved)			
<b>Interagency Cooperation – Section 5.4</b>							
19	High	Continue the established Kaslo FireSmart Committee to plan, implement, and coordinate local FireSmart initiatives, including fuel management treatments.	To provide a platform for information sharing across agencies and stakeholders, allowing for greater management of wildfire risk both within and surrounding Kaslo’s WUI.	Kaslo FireSmart Committee	Ongoing	Committee meetings take place at least once annually.	At least 8 hours per meeting to prepare, participate and debrief. CRI FCFS up to \$2,000 per meeting.
20	High	Kaslo’s FireSmart Coordinator should seek opportunities to liaison with other local FireSmart Committees, First Nations, and RDCK emergency planners. Seek to include members of Kaslo VFD and BCWS wherever possible. Additional collaborative opportunities could include ones with J.V. Humphries Elementary (see recommendation #9), Kaslo and Area Youth Centre, Kaslo Outdoor Recreation and Trails Society, Kaslo Mountain Bike Club, Kaslo and District Public Library (via the FireSmart BC Library Program <sup>44</sup> ), and local businesses (e.g., nurseries/garden companies via the FireSmart Plant Program <sup>45</sup> ).	To strengthen interagency relationships in the community, involve Kaslo’s FireSmart Coordinator in RDCK Emergency Programs, and support further FireSmart education opportunities.	Kaslo FireSmart Coordinator (Stakeholders / RDCK)	Ongoing	FireSmart Coordinator is expanding local interagency cooperation.	Internal time/cost depending on level of effort.
21	High	Work with RDCK, MOF, BCWS to develop a fuel treatment/fuel break tracking system to spatially manage proposed and completed fuel management areas both within Kaslo’s WUI and outside it at the regional level.	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 reassessing or re-prescribing an area.	Kaslo FireSmart Coordinator / RDCK / MOF / BCWS	As soon as possible	A regional GIS tracking system is established, or a provincial one is developed that all land managers can access.	Cost and time dependent upon level of effort required.

<sup>44</sup> <https://firesmartbc.ca/resource/firesmart-bc-library-program/>

<sup>45</sup> <https://firesmartbc.ca/landscaping-hub/plant-program/>

Item	Priority	Recommendation	Rationale/Comments	Lead	Timeframe	Metric for Success	Funding Source / Est. Cost (\$) / Person Hours
				(Involved)			
22	High	Collaborate with forest licensee/managers (e.g., Woodlot 0494, Kaslo and District Community Forest) to bring awareness to where their tenure overlaps Kaslo’s WUI and to develop and implement (or continue implementing) forest planning, harvesting, slash management, and reforestation plans that reduce wildfire behaviour in these areas.	Cutblock placement can break up the forest continuity across the landscape – with proper slash and reforestation management, they can remain as areas of low wildfire behaviour for many years. However, if not managed properly, they can increase wildfire behaviour. Kaslo/RDCK elected officials and community members are, and have been, active in this already.	Kaslo / RDCK / MOF / Forest Licensees and Managers / Local Government elected officials/ Community members	Ongoing	Forest licensees/ managers are aware of their tenure overlaps with the WUI and are actively working towards forest management plans to reduce wildfire behaviour in those areas.	Kaslo and RDCK staff, elected officials, community members, and stakeholders time for discussions.
23	High	Work with the electrical power providers in and influencing the community’s WUI, and MOTI for Provincial highways, to regularly maintain their right-of-way’s vegetation.	Transmission lines 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. They can also be the source of fire ignitions - trees and other vegetation intruding into power lines can cause fires in multiple ways. Highways can also provide excellent fuel breaks if the vegetation on them is regularly managed and kept in a low-hazard state. If not, they can act as wicks moving fire along them, or ignition sources for fires from burning cars, cigarette butts, etc. Additionally, highways are a main access/egress route during an emergency – these routes should be kept at as low risk of state as possible.	Kaslo / RDCK (MOTI; Electrical Providers)	Yearly and ongoing	Right-of-way maintenance discussions are open and ongoing; right-of-ways are kept in low-risk states.	Kaslo and RDCK staff, elected officials, and stakeholders for discussions.

## 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 Kaslo VFD, and FireSmart personnel. 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)

Regular in-person cross-training between agencies is imperative for familiarization with each other's equipment and to address any incompatibilities. Kaslo VFD noted that Prior to COVID, BCWS would come to the hall every 2 years for a classroom training session with the department.<sup>46</sup> Additionally, valuable training through experience can be acquired from being deployed to wildfires. Under the Fire Chiefs' Association of BC and BC Wildfire Service MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT for INTER-AGENCY OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES AND REIMBURSEMENT RATES, fire departments (including the Kaslo VFD) routinely work with BCWS in response to incidents within and outside of Fire Protection and Response Areas.<sup>47</sup>

Kaslo VFD is currently comprised of paid-on-call members with one fire chief and 16 firefighters (which includes six new recruits currently undergoing training), and the Fire Chief noted the Department is understaffed and recruiting new staff is a significant constraint. As such, the Department focuses primarily on exterior and interior fire service levels as defined by the BC OFC Structural Firefighters Playbook. It practices weekly, and additionally as needed and possible with the volunteers' schedules. The Department is trying to do more mutual aid training with Balfour/Harrop VFD, but noted that scheduling is difficult as current training schedules are different. To help aid in staff recruitment, the Department is looking to start up its Junior Firefighter program again for youths aged 16-18.

The following list highlights wildland-specific training levels, FireSmart training, and equipment in Kaslo VFD:

---

<sup>46</sup> Information gathered from Kaslo VFD questionnaire as part of the development of this Plan.

<sup>47</sup> As was the case in 2022 when the Kaslo and Area Fire Department supported BCWS on the Briggs Creek Fire in Keen Creek.

### Wildland Training

- SPP-WFF1: all persons (required)
- WSPP-115: required if wanting to go on SPU deployment
- Local FireSmart Representative (LFT): 3 persons

### Wildland Equipment

- Rescue 491 command vehicle
- Portable pumps: 1 Wajax, 1 Honda Striker, 1 trash pump
- Hoses: approximately 40 x 50' 1.5", 40 x 50' econoline
- Sprinklers: 25 to 30
- Personal Protective Equipment: 15 sets
- Engine 492: 1500 US gallon portable pond
- Tender 491: 1000 gallon portable pond

The Kaslo FireSmart Coordinator and Kaslo VFD have recently connected with a BCWS Structural Protections Specialist (SPS), and have a community assessment planned for Kaslo in the spring of 2024, shortly after the release of this CWRP. The resulting Community Structure Protection Plan will contain general information intended for review and implementation during non-emergency periods by local communities as well as a more detailed section intended to provide an incoming Incident Management Team or SPS with accurate predetermined structural and cultural priorities requiring protection as well as to identify tactical and operational information as necessary. This CWRP supports actions and recommendations outlined in the Community Structure Protection Plan.

Water is the most important resource for fighting wildland and structure fires. Kaslo's water supply and fire hydrant system (both discussed in Section 3.3.2) were noted as generally being sufficient. However, water availability in Kaslo during the fire season can become strained by local drought conditions resulting in water restrictions. A water supply water vulnerability assessment of the McDonald Creek watershed was completed by Fire and Flood Emergency Services Ltd. in 2023; however, Local Government recognizes that continuing analyses are required to supply Kaslo with a more detailed analysis of risk and recommendations. The analyses should consider additional back-up water sources and others that could supply additional standpipes at strategic locations for fire response.

Natural water sources are another valuable source of water that can be used for wildfire fighting. Kootenay Lake has water available year-round, and some local sources (ponds, lakes, etc.) were mapped as part of the 2021 FireSmart program. Kaslo VFD noted that the mapping of natural water sources needs improvement as they mostly rely on local knowledge. Developing GIS water source and access data allows it to be shared with BCWS quickly and easily in the event of a serious event. The data does not need to be made publicly available (which could also protect sources on private property). A local example of community-led water development for wildfire fighting was initiated in 2020 by the Argenta Emergency Preparedness Group (AEPG). They began a water mapping project (with assistance from a Selkirk College student), which received additional support in 2023 from Living Lakes. With a goal creating quick access to valuable information for fire response (local and BCWS), a focus has been on available water sources:

- Over 30 locations have been GPS'd where a fire pump could be quickly set up, including photos and access information and detailed information about each site.

- Existing standpipes with fire hose fittings were detailed in a similar fashion, noting water pressure and pipe sizes.

Table 20 lists recommendations for Kaslo and Kaslo VFD related to cross-training and fire department resources.

Table 20: Cross-training recommendation and action items

Item	Priority	Recommendation	Rationale/Comments	Lead	Timeframe	Metric for Success	Funding Source / Est. Cost (\$) / Person Hours
				(Involved)			
<b>Cross Training &amp; Fire Department Resources – Section 5.5</b>							
<b>Training</b>							
24	High	Kaslo VFD and Kaslo municipal emergency staff, with support from RDCK, should conduct annual mutual aid training with MOF and BCWS using hydrants, standpipes, and natural water sources, <i>and including completion of a mock wildfire simulation</i> in coordination with BCWS and safety training specific to wildland fire and risks inherent with natural areas.	To increase efficiencies in wildfire response within Kaslo’s WUI. Regular in-person cross-training between BCWS is imperative for familiarization with each other’s equipment and to address any incompatibilities.	Kaslo / RDCK (Kaslo VFD, BCWS, MOF)	Annually	Mutual aid training and a mock wildfire simulation exercise are both conducted at least once every two years.	Staff time and cost depending on level of effort.
25	High	Support FireSmart and emergency preparedness specific training to Kaslo VFD and relevant municipal staff. Examples include: Incident Command Systems, FireSmart 101, Local FireSmart Representative (LFR), and FireSmart Home Partners Mitigation Specialists.	To continue building an understanding and knowledge of FireSmart principles within fire response personnel and the community. To certify fire response members so they can implement various FireSmart assessments within the community. Note: FireSmart Coordinator, FireSmart Youth Coordinator, and some Kaslo VFD members are trained LFR’s.	Kaslo / RDCK (Kaslo VFD)	Annually, as needed	Required staff/ personnel have needed training.	CRI FCFS: staff time and course cost (ICS-100 \$25 online).
26	High	RDCK should continue to provide wildfire specific training to Kaslo VFD. Examples include: WSPP-115, SPP-WFF1, Engine Boss (S-230), and Structural Protection Systems.	To build Kaslo VFD’s wildfire response knowledge and capabilities.	RDCK (Kaslo, Kaslo VFD)	Annually, as needed	Required personnel have needed training.	CRI FCFS: staff time and course costs.
27	Moderate	Kaslo’s FireSmart Coordinator (and/or other relevant staff member or Kaslo VFD Fire Chief) should attend (annually) the FireSmart BC Wildfire Resiliency and Training Summit.	The Summit explores the lessons learned from previous years, along with the latest research, technologies, best practices, and other information to help regions and communities prepare for the upcoming wildfire season.	Kaslo FireSmart Coordinator (Kaslo staff; Kaslo VFD)	Annually	A Kaslo representative is at the FireSmart Summit annually.	CRI FCFS: time and expenses up to \$2000 per person.

Water

28	High	Complete additional fire flow / water vulnerability assessments and planning for the Kaslo municipal water system and identify and map all alternative water sources (reservoirs, streams, lakes, etc.). Identify which areas may have insufficient or unreliable water supplies and provide recommendations to reduce vulnerability in Kaslo. Explore collaboration with other agencies including Columbia Basin Trust, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure and Interior Health Authority.	To further identify constraints, provide recommendations, and implement solutions for increasing water supply to Kaslo VFD and BCWS fire and wildfire response personnel. Although there are standpipes and hydrants within Kaslo, natural or pre-planned water sources may be closer to a wildfire. Shuttling or pumping water from lakes and rivers to fill bladders can be pre-planned, including tender access points, traffic control, permanent large-volume pumps, and piping.			Assessments completed.	CRI FCFS Community Water Delivery Assessment funding available for incremental staff hours or contract cost.
29	High	[In coordination with Recommendation #28] Develop alternative, back-up water sources for fire protection, including determining the suitability of the MacDonald Creek water reservoir, the establishment of standpipes as required, and the exploration of yet to be identified opportunities.	Potential considerations include: 1. Install permanent large-volume pumps and piping near key water sources to facilitate quick and efficient water retrieval. 2. Develop tender access points strategically, considering proximity to potential fire zones. 3. Ensure the availability of necessary firefighting equipment, including water bladders, pumps, and transport vehicles, in key locations. 4. Establish community partnerships to identify and pre-plan water access points, considering local knowledge of available water sources and equipment.	RDCK GIS department/ Kaslo VFD / Kaslo FireSmart Coordinator  (BCWS, MOF, Stakeholders)	5 years and ongoing	Alternative water sources identified. Plans for development being discussed.	Potential funding through UBCM's Community Emergency Preparedness Fund.
30	High	[In coordination with Recommendations #28 and #29] Create digital data/maps of alternative water sources. The maps/data can be uploaded into response vehicles' CAD systems, shared with BCWS response personnel, as well as included in the pre-planning of emergency community water delivery systems connecting major natural water sources with interface neighbourhoods to facilitate deployment of a structural protection system. Include important details such as: estimated water volume and access point notes. Share this information to all mutual aid fire response partners, and update over time.				A fire suppression water source plan and map and digital data are produced and shared.	
31	High	Complete the planned Community Assessment with the BCWS Structure Protection Specialist and seek participation in future opportunities to reduce wildfire risk	To create a pre-plan management template for use by the BCWS Structure Protection Specialist (SPS) that enhances response assessment to Wildland Urban Environment (WUE) events affecting small communities.	Kaslo FireSmart Coordinator/ Kaslo VFD	Spring 2024	Community Structure Protection Plan developed.	Staff time as required.



32	High	Action recommendations of the Community Structure Protection Plan developed by BCWS and subsequent reports including acquiring equipment and training opportunities to build local capacity.	Providing a means to pre-plan and share situational awareness in response planning with convergent first responders who arrive at WUI events with limited understanding of local geographic, economic, environmental, and social/cultural issues.	Kaslo FireSmart Coordinator / Kaslo VFD	Ongoing	FireSmart Committee priorities align with multi-agency wildfire response needs.	Potential CRI FCFS funding.
33	Moderate	Kaslo VFD should seek (or continue to uphold, if accredited already) Superior Tanker Shuttle Service accreditation from Fire Underwriters Survey.	This accreditation certifies that the fire department can supply enough water to have some areas without fire hydrants within a certain distance of their structures qualify as having a fire hydrant within 300m of it (this can also potentially lower insurance rates for property owners within Kaslo (and surrounding fire response areas). Note: this does not increase the overall water supply already available under automatic and mutual aid agreements.	Kaslo VFD / RDCK	5 years	Superior Tanker Shuttle Service accreditation achieved by Kaslo VFD.	Fire department staff time as required (and RDCK budget for equipment upgrades and purchases, if needed).
<b>Equipment</b>							
34	High	In coordination with Recommendation #24, Kaslo VFD should conduct regular inspections by BCWS of their wildland firefighting equipment. Acquisition of equipment and personnel/programming to maintain existing equipment should be done to fill gaps, on a priority basis, as required.	To build local capacity and resources. Kaslo VFD noted that their wildland equipment has never been inspected by BCWS. To ensure proper equipment is available to respond to interface wildfire events, and that equipment is compatible with BCWS's. CRI FCFS funding is available for incremental equipment purchases.	Kaslo VFD / RDCK / BCWS	Annually	Annual inspection of wildland firefighting equipment and training/programming from BCWS; gaps filled as practicable.	Fire department and RDCK staff time; CRI FCFS equipment funding up to cost maximums.

## 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 and recovery from a wildfire event. Kaslo participates in the RDCK's emergency management program, but Local Government noted that the division of responsibility between the RDCK and municipality is not always clear. This is an important gap that should be addressed. Also, Kaslo VFD has an automatic aid agreement for structure fires in the Kaslo fire protection area with the Balfour/Harrop VFD, and they both provide mutual fire response to the Ainsworth and Woodbury Village areas. Kaslo VFD noted that mutual aid is used about once every three to four years.

Kaslo has initiated a project to make improvements to the Kaslo and Area Arena to function as an emergency response shelter for use of evacuees or emergency response personnel. Upgrades include heating and cooling systems, ventilation, accessibility, and backup generator. Additionally, a feasibility study and design for a commercial kitchen has commenced. This initiative addresses a gap in emergency response that was identified during the Briggs Creek fire in 2021.

Clear, consistent, concise, and quick communication during an emergency event and evacuation are integral to the prevention of loss of life. The RDCK has upgraded to a new notification system for emergency alerts and water advisories powered by "Voyent Alert!". Downloadable as an app to a smart phone, the user can receive a detailed map of the affected area. The system also supports text messaging, emails, or landline calls. Kaslo should promote this notification to residents as much as possible.

Additionally, it was noted during field assessments and echoed in meetings with local government and first responders that there is a pervasive lack of visible, reflective addresses for properties within Kaslo (e.g., lowest block of D Avenue). Addresses are one of the most common forms of providing first responders directions of where to respond to. This issue should be made aware to the public with examples and options of proper signage.

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 (or even better, in-person on the ground exercises), 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. As part plan development, the completion of emergency planning zones for interface neighbourhoods should be included, using WUI Risk and Wildfire Threat analyses from the most recent/updated CWRP. Also, practice implementing emergency response and evacuation plans is the only way to ensure their effectiveness and to identify pinch-points/errors to be resolved. Kaslo performed a mock evacuation in 2015 or 2016 in concert with Kaslo VFD, Emergency Support Services, BC ambulance, and RCMP, where a small area of downtown was physically evacuated. Kaslo VFD has noted it would be valuable to do another again.

Figure 5 contains a checklist of discussion points and considerations during pre-incident plan development, which could be done in coordination with RDCK.



**Figure 5: A pre-incident planning checklist that can be used to help develop a pre-incident wildfire suppression plan and associated maps.**

Kaslo, in coordination with RDCK, could also consider developing local daily action guidelines based on expected wildfire conditions. Table 21 below provides a template that can be tailored specifically to Kaslo/RDCK, outlining actions staff can take as fire danger levels change throughout the fire season.

**Table 21: Example of a Wildfire Response Preparedness Condition Guide<sup>48</sup>**

FIRE DANGER LEVEL	ACTION GUIDELINES
LOW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All staff on normal shifts.</li> </ul>
MODERATE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All staff on normal shifts.</li> <li>Information gathering and dissemination through Wildfire Resiliency Committees.</li> </ul>
HIGH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All staff on normal shifts.</li> <li>Regional fire situation evaluated.</li> <li>Daily fire behavior advisory issued.</li> <li>Wildland fire-trained Municipal staff and EOC staff notified of Fire Danger Level.</li> <li>Establish weekly communications with Wildfire Resiliency Committees.</li> </ul>
EXTREME	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Daily fire behavior advisory issued.</li> <li>Regional fire situation evaluated.</li> <li>EOC staff considered for stand-by.</li> <li>Wildfire Incident Command Team members considered for stand-by/extended shifts.</li> <li>Designated staff: water tender and heavy machinery operators, arborists may be considered for stand-by/extended shifts.</li> <li>Consider initiating Natural Area closures to align with regional situation.</li> <li>Provide regular updates to media / Municipal staff on fire situation.</li> <li>Update public websites and Kaslo social media as new information changes.</li> <li>Continue weekly communications with Wildfire Resiliency Committees.</li> </ul>
FIRE(S) ONGOING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All conditions apply as for 'Extreme' (regardless of actual fire danger rating).</li> <li>Mobilize EOC support if evacuation is possible, or fire event requires additional support.</li> <li>Mobilize Wildfire Incident Command Team under the direction of the Fire Chief/BCWS.</li> <li>Implement Evacuation Alerts and Orders based on fire behavior prediction and under the direction of the Fire Chief/BCWS.</li> </ul>

Emergency planning also includes post-wildfire recovery. As discussed in Section 3.3.1, 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. Kaslo’s water treatment plant, sewage treatment plant, the Kemball Building, Fire Hall, Hospital, and School all have back up diesel generators, and Kaslo has plans to assess and purchase more, as practicable. An identified constraint for when the generators are in use during a wildfire event would be keeping them running to maintain potable water. However, Kaslo’s main water intake’s filtration system can be bypassed – if trained personnel are available to do so in time. If operating on backup water intake without power, a generator is required. Additional post-wildfire recovery considerations include completing detailed hazard assessments and response plans for stabilization and rehabilitation of burn areas, especially in watersheds that are vulnerable to post-wildfire

<sup>48</sup> From FireSmart Community Funding and Supports 2022 CWRP Supplemental Instruction Guide

debris flows and floods and steep slopes above structures and values (such as in the north area of Kaslo's WUI).

Roof top and gutter-mounted sprinklers are a useful tool that can be easily stored and then set up, as needed, by individual homeowners (if they have the required water availability). BCWS can also link their water systems to them to support their firefighting efforts. Three main mounting types exist: temporary mounted sprinklers (fully removable), permanently mounted sprinklers, and permanent sprinkler mounts that sprinklers can then be attached/removed from. There are benefits and disadvantages to all, especially as structures can differ significantly from one another. Local Government and community organizations can spearhead the acquisition and planning of sprinklers and structure protection units (SPUs) themselves, moving the planning and organization off the individual homeowner and increasing community wildfire resiliency. Additionally, there can be cost savings in bulk orders. This was accomplished recently (2022/23) by the Lardeau Fire Prevention Association with support from Columbia Basin Trust. The Association has developed a Structure Sprinkler Protection Program with an operational SPU that can deploy sprinkler protection to each of the over 60 properties within the Community. However, and importantly, water availability assessments and delivery planning (which can be done at the neighbourhood level) should be completed first to ensure efficacy and practicability.

Overall, through correct FireSmart measures, homes should be resilient to wildfire without needing sprinkler protection, and sprinkler protection should be seen as a tool that can be implemented by BCWS and fire department personnel, as needed. Innovation and research between the Kaslo Fire Department, BCWS, the Building Department, and a funding agency such as Columbia Basin Trust should be considered to develop permanent wildfire sprinkler installations for commercial and some residential occupancies in Kaslo that would have a 'wildland fire department connection'; these sprinklers would be installed with fittings that are intended to only be activated and charged with water by a Fire Department or BCWS in the event of a wildfire. The layout and locations of the sprinkler systems would be determined by Structure Protection Specialists.

RDCK has two Type 2 sprinkler protection units (SPUs) which are regional assets, and firefighters from all 16 RDCK supported fire departments that can be deployed as needed. One SPU is (generally) stationed at the Kaslo VFD hall. It should be noted that under the interagency agreement, when the SPUs are needed, they are requested by the local authority for use within a fire protection area and by BCWS for use outside of the fire protection area. Regardless of the requestor, they are sourced by BCWS. The cost of deployment is reimbursed by the Province. BCWS may or may not opt to use local SPUs to be deployed to a fire.

Recommendations and action items that Kaslo can implement to continue productive and effective emergency planning are detailed below in Table 22.

Table 22: Emergency preparedness recommendation and action items

Item	Priority	Recommendation	Rationale/Comments	Lead	Timeframe	Metric for Success	Funding Source / Est. Cost (\$) / Person Hours
				(Involved)			
<i>Emergency Planning - Section 5.6</i>							
35	High	If not done so already, in coordination with RDCK (and potentially BCWS), develop and action a Wildfire Response Preparedness Condition Guide (Table 21) and a Pre-Incident Planning Checklist (Figure 5). Tailor these to Kaslo's and RDCK's specific structures.	To guide risk management primarily during times of High and Extreme wildfire danger rating levels.	Kaslo / RDCK  (BCWS)	5 years	A Wildfire Response Preparedness Condition Guide has been developed.	CRI FCFS Emergency Planning funds available.
36	High	Plan and conduct tabletop and real-world emergency response and evacuation drills, incorporating a wildfire emergency. If developed, use the developed Wildfire Response Preparedness Condition Guide and Pre-Incident Planning Checklist. Identify errors and pinch-points, and develop solutions.	Kaslo VFD noted that it has been almost 10 years since the last real-world drill was completed. Doing another would prepare both staff, residents, and stakeholders for an emergency and evacuation.	Kaslo  (Wildfire response and emergency agencies and stakeholders)	3 years	A tabletop drill has been completed. Aim for alternating years of tabletop and real-world.	CRI FCFS Emergency Planning funds available.
37	High	[In conjunction with Recommendation #36] Clarify the division of responsibility between the RDCK and Kaslo in wildfire and emergency planning and response.	So efficient wildfire and emergency planning can be completed and actioned when needed.	Kaslo / RDCK	5 Years	Division of responsibility between the RDCK and Kaslo is clarified.	Internal staff time, as required.

Item	Priority	Recommendation	Rationale/Comments	Lead	Timeframe	Metric for Success	Funding Source / Est. Cost (\$) / Person Hours
				(Involved)			
38	High	[In conjunction with Recommendation #36, and utilizing information from Recommendations #28-30] Pre-plan emergency community water delivery systems to connect major natural water sources with interface communities/structures to facilitate deployment of a structural protection system.	Natural water bodies and streams/creeks can be used to draw water from in the event of a wildfire. Shuttling or pumping water from lakes and rivers to fill bladders may be planned, including access points, permanent large-volume pumps, permanent cisterns/reservoirs, and piping.	Kaslo / RDCK	After completion of Recommendations #28-30.	Assess community water delivery for each neighbourhood. Develop and test neighbourhood specific plans.	CRI: Assessment of Community Water Delivery Ability - incremental staff hours or contract cost.
39	High	Kaslo should continue to promote the Voyent Alert! System to residents and visitors.	Clear, consistent, concise, and quick communication during an emergency event and evacuation are integral to the prevention of loss of life. A lack of this was identified as an issue during recent WUI fire disasters, such as that in Lahaina, Maui, USA and Fort McMurray, Alberta.	Kaslo (FireSmart Coordinator)	Ongoing	Continued update of the Voyent Alert! System (can track downloads from app providers).	Kaslo for promotion.
40	High	Develop Evacuation Route Plans and Neighbourhood Emergency Preparedness Plans that provide information for First Nations, local governments, and community members in the event of an emergency.	The intent is to identify safe evacuation routes, determine the time to evacuate for each community and scenario, then review if a different approach to evacuation or changes to infrastructure may help to facilitate a quicker evacuation.	Kaslo / RDCK	Ongoing	Evacuation Route Plan and Neighbourhood Emergency Preparedness Plans developed.	Potential funding through UBCM's Community Emergency Preparedness Fund.
41	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. Update the wildfire threat for areas with completed fuel treatments and identify additional areas for treatment.	Kaslo	5 years – 2028 update	Kaslo always has a current and acceptable CWRP.	~\$32,000; CRI FCFS funding



Item	Priority	Recommendation	Rationale/Comments	Lead	Timeframe	Metric for Success	Funding Source / Est. Cost (\$) / Person Hours
				(Involved)			
42	High	Continue the project to upgrade the Kaslo and Area Arena to provide emergency shelter services.	To provide safe, accessible, and appropriate accommodation for evacuees and emergency response personnel.	Kaslo (RDCK)	Commenced  Planned completion September 2024	Project completed.	Columbia Basin Trust
43	Moderate	Continue to identify critical infrastructure that require back-up power and then facilitate the purchase and installing of back-up power sources, on a priority basis.	To facilitate recovery from a wildfire (and other) disaster.	Kaslo	Ongoing	Kaslo is installing back-up power to critical infrastructure, as practicable.	Potential funding through UBCM's Community Emergency Preparedness Fund.
44	Moderate	a) Utilizing information from completed fire flow / water vulnerability assessments (Recommendation #28), and the results of Recommendations #29 and #30, explore if a roof-top sprinkler program for residential properties is possible. If so, investigate bulk orders from wildfire protection or irrigation companies or commercial gutter-mount kits. Consider sprinkler kits as an incentive to neighbourhoods for FireSmart participation.  b) Alternatively, develop permanent wildfire sprinkler installations for commercial and some residential occupancies in Kaslo that would have a 'wildland fire department connection'; these sprinklers would be installed with fittings that are intended to only be activated and charged with water by a Fire Department or BCWS in the event of a wildfire. The layout and locations of the sprinkler systems would be determined by Structure Protection Specialists.	Pre-installed rooftop sprinklers reduce the time and resources needed to set up a structural protection system in a community threatened by wildfire. Sprinkler installation could be paired with a free FireSmart Assessment.  Innovation and research between the Kaslo FD, BCWS, the Building Department, and a funding agency such as Columbia Basin Trust (CBT) should be considered/for during planning and implementation.	Kaslo (RDCK, BCWS, CBT)	After completion of Recommendations #28-30.	Practicability of a roof-top sprinkler program for residential properties is determined.	Potential funding through UBCM's Community Emergency Preparedness Fund. Bulk sprinklers \$40 - \$100 each; gutter mount kits ~\$100-200 for one home. Potential funding through CBT.

Item	Priority	Recommendation	Rationale/Comments	Lead	Timeframe	Metric for Success	Funding Source / Est. Cost (\$) / Person Hours
				(Involved)			
45	Moderate	Complete more detailed hazard assessments and developing response plans for stabilization and rehabilitation of burn areas in watersheds or steep slope areas that are vulnerable to post-wildfire debris flows and floods.	To facilitate recovery from a wildfire (and other) disaster.	Kaslo (RDCK, MOF, MOE)	5 years	Post-wildfire slope stabilization plan funds for development have been identified and applied for.	Potential funding through UBCM's Community Emergency Preparedness Fund.

## 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, flame, and radiant heat 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 Immediate, Intermediate, and Extended Zones (i.e., the area within 30m from a structure).



Figure 6: FireSmart Home Ignition Zone

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 Units

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,<sup>49</sup> yet the application of appropriate suppression tactics in a timely manner with sufficient resources is essential for fuel treatments to be effective – fuel treatments adjacent to a home or property should not be considered a “fire break”. Thus, to increase the efficacy of fuel treatments, FireSmart standards should be applied on nearby private properties to structures and vegetation to reduce the risk of structure ignition. 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 requires the successful collaboration of various land managers, as these treatment areas can span across multiple types of land ownership. Often, this is required for the fuel treatment to effectively connect areas of low hazard, or to be a cohesively effective area. A significant amount of public land within Kaslo’s WUI is Crown Provincial land managed by (KDCFS) and Woodlot 0494. Fuel management projects in community forests are currently funded and administered through the Forest Enhancement Society of BC (FESBC), while those on Crown land are funded and administered through the CRI FCFS or BCWS Crown Land Wildfire Risk Reduction (CLWRR) program, depending on certain parameters.

Fuel treatment units can provide excellent opportunities for collaboration and relationship building with local First Nations. Engaging First Nations’ knowledge keepers to both learn about, and the possibility of incorporating, cultural burning into vegetation management and risk reduction plans should be strongly considered by those involved in the prescription development and implementation of Fuel Treatment Units proposed within this plan and already existing from other plans.

Three newly identified Fuel Treatment Units (PTU) are proposed as part of this Plan (Table 24; Map 8). They are in areas with identified High and Extreme Wildfire Threat and associated WUI Risk polygons. Additionally, they will complement the many already completed fuel treatments, planned fuel treatments, and areas under or planned to be under fuel treatment prescription through previous CRI FCFS grants/projects (listed in Table 25; also shown on Map 8) within Kaslo’s WUI and municipal boundary. Priority level for prescription and treatment (High, Moderate, Low) of proposed PTUs is given to each and is based upon a combination of site-level risks that include wildfire behaviour threat, strategic location, proximity to structures and critical infrastructure, and location relative to dominant fire-season wind directions. Importantly, increasing the wildfire resilience of Kaslo can only be efficiently achieved by performing residential-scale FireSmart activities on private land.

### Residential-scale FireSmart Landscaping

A major barrier to implementing FireSmart vegetation management on private property is if there is no easy disposal process for the created vegetative debris. This can be further exacerbated when the demographics of the community are older (such as with Kaslo – 40% of residents are over the age of 65) and/or costs are prohibitive. Kaslo provides municipal yard waste pick-up twice a year. Additionally, the Kaslo Landfill (operated by RDCK) accepts yard and garden waste for payment – however, there is no

---

<sup>49</sup> BC Wildfire Service. (2022). [2022 Fuel Management Prescription Guidance](#).

charge during the months of May and October.<sup>50</sup> The FCFS program can make funds available for residential yard waste disposal. In 2022, Kaslo received funds to do so, developed a plan, and completed about 50% that was budgeted for.

### Other Residential-scale FireSmart Activities

➤ ***FireSmart Canada Neighbourhood Recognition Program***

The FireSmart Canada Neighbourhood Recognition Program (FCNRP) is a unique approach to collaboratively reduce a neighbourhood's risk to wildfire through education and events. It is run nationally through FireSmart Canada and facilitated locally by the RDCK. It is a grassroots, volunteer run program that is assisted by RDCK Wildfire Mitigation Specialists. It is a small-scale approach for neighbourhoods consisting of 5-50 homes, with the intent to implement achievable FireSmart goals (mitigation projects can be small and simple, or complex and extensive, ranging from individual owners doing around home clean-ups, to community hand treatments on common and private land near critical infrastructure). Neighbourhoods within Kaslo that are or are working towards this recognition were previously identified in the Section 5.1; Kaslo's FireSmart Coordinator and Committee should continue to support their work towards this status while also identifying new neighbourhood champions to take up the program for additional neighbourhoods.

➤ ***FireSmart Home Partners Program***

The FireSmart Home Partners Program (HPP) is a collaboration between FireSmart BC, local governments, Indigenous communities, the private sector, and residents in BC. It was designed to engage residents in voluntary wildfire mitigation activities by offering a professional home assessment with property-specific recommendations – these assessments are completed by professionals with structure and wildfire mitigation risk reduction training and are more detailed and specific than FireSmart Home Ignition Zone assessments (which are primarily an education tool). Kaslo, in collaboration with RDCK, has been offering the HPP since 2020. In 2023, 31 assessments were completed.

➤ ***FireSmart Rebate Program***

To aid in residential-scale vegetation management and structure improvements, this program allows for residents that have had a completed FireSmart assessment (Home Ignition Zone or Home Partners Program) receive a rebate (using recorded expenses) for work completed to lower risk identified in their assessment. Kaslo has offered this program 2022 with a combined 20 rebates submitted in the last two years. Starting in the 2024 CRI FCFS program, the eligible amount of rebate per property is now \$5000. Kaslo, in conjunction with RDCK, has implemented the rebate program in previous years, and should continue to do so.

Associated vegetation management recommendations and action items are listed in Table 23.

---

<sup>50</sup> <https://www.rdck.ca/EN/main/services/waste-recycling/household-hazardous-waste-round-up/yard-garden-waste-free-tipping.html>

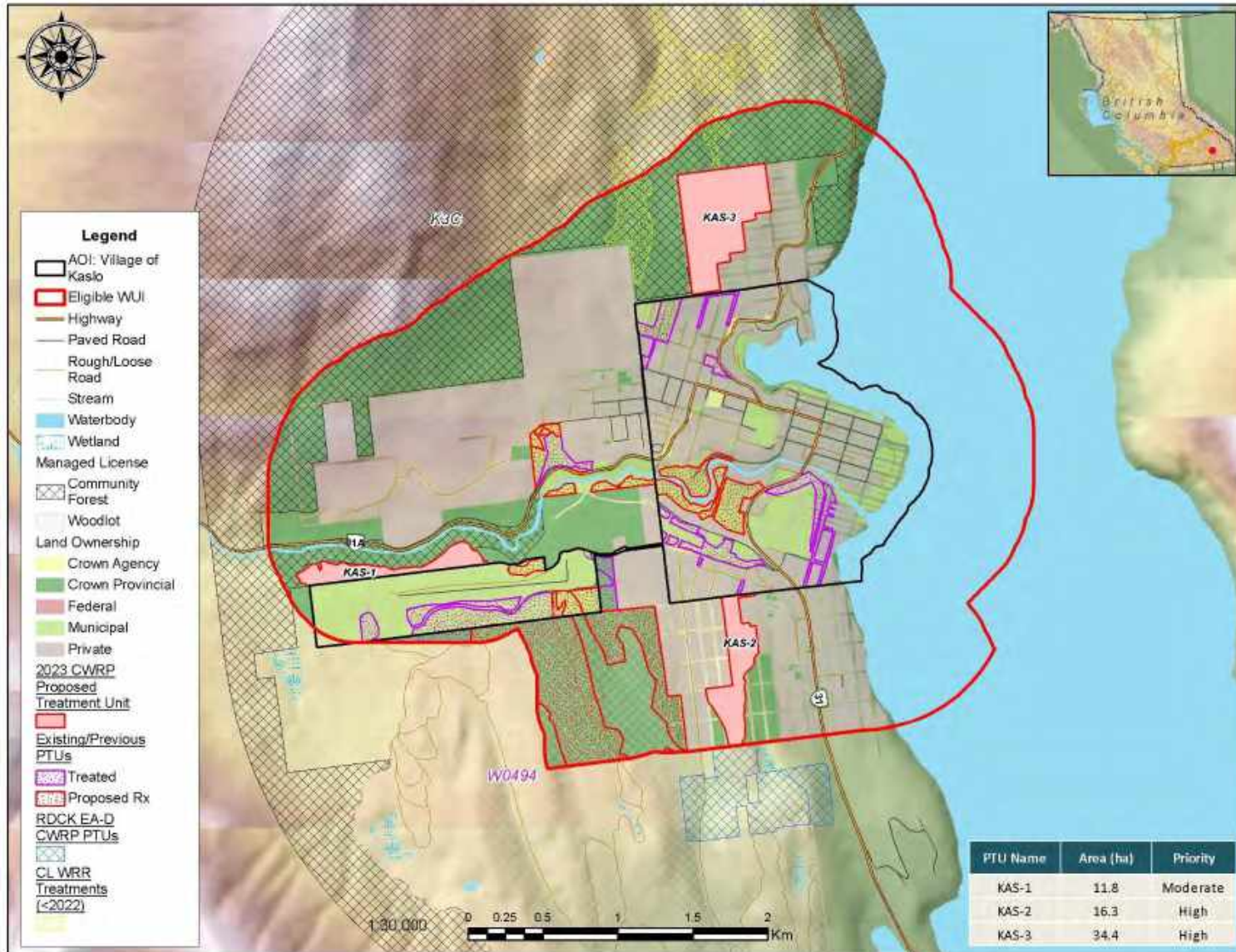
Table 23: Vegetation management action items

Item	Priority	Recommendation	Rationale/Comments	Lead	Timeframe	Metric Success for	Funding Source / Est. Cost (\$) / Person Hours
				(Involved)			
<b>Vegetation Management - Section 5.7</b>							
<b>Fuel Management Treatments</b>							
46	High	Develop fuel management prescriptions for the identified Potential Fuel Treatment Units (PTUs), starting with those identified as High priority. Treatment priority of all prescribed/proposed PTUs (as shown on Map 8 and detailed in Table 24 and Table 25) is recommended to be done from a values-out sequence (i.e., starting with those closest to/ within Kaslo’s developed areas, then moving outwards).	To reduce wildfire threat and risk to Kaslo. Also, to provide FireSmart vegetation management examples to the public that can be implemented on their own properties.  See “Rationale” column in Table 24 for more detailed treatment rationales.	Kaslo FireSmart Coordinator / BCWS / applicable forest licensees	Ongoing	Prescriptions and treatments are continuing to be completed on a priority basis.	CRI FCFS funding available for prescription and treatments; ~\$425/hectare for a ~20 ha prescription.
47	High	Engage (or request that those involved in the prescription development and implementation of Fuel Treatment Units proposed within this plan and already existing from other plans do so) local First Nations to both learn about, and the possibility of incorporating, cultural burning into vegetation management and risk reduction plans.	Fuel treatment units can provide excellent opportunities for collaboration and relationship building with local First Nations.	Kaslo FireSmart Coordinator  (Prescription development contractors)	Immediately	Local First Nations are being consulted about cultural burning opportunities.	CRI FCFS funding available as part of prescription development and treatment implementation.
48	High	Monitor and develop maintenance prescriptions/treatments for already completed fuel treatment areas. A consolidated monitoring schedule of all completed treatment units should be considered. Village of Kaslo should integrate this data with municipal asset management programming.	To maintain the efficacy of completed treatments within Kaslo’s WUI.	Kaslo FireSmart Coordinator  (BCWS / contractor)	Ongoing	Completed treatments are being monitored.	CRI FCFS funding available as part of prescription development and treatment implementation.

Item	Priority	Recommendation	Rationale/Comments	Lead	Timeframe	Metric Success for	Funding Source / Est. Cost (\$) / Person Hours
				(Involved)			
49	High	<p>a) Support identification, development, and updating of prescriptions on municipal land as required.</p> <p>b) This could be accomplished through the new UBCM CRI Culturally Significant Sites and Green Spaces (CSSGS) program. Accordingly, develop an understanding of the CSSGS program to allow for the assessment and treatment of designated areas without the need for Fuel Management Prescriptions.</p>	To manage fuels in applicable areas without the cost and administrative process of creating a prescription. Excellent public education and community engagement opportunity for significant community spaces.	Kaslo FireSmart Coordinator	Ongoing	Community spaces that are conducive to low intensity fire behaviour.	UBCM CRI FCFS funding available.
<b>Residential FireSmart</b>							
50	High	<p>a) In coordination with RDCK, continue offering Home Partners Program assessments and a local FireSmart rebate program to property. Kaslo and RDCK should advertise that the amount eligible for rebate has increased to \$5000 (for the CRI FCFS 2024 application program).</p> <p>b) Review and optimize the rebate program.</p>	FireSmart home assessments encourage action in the FireSmart Home Ignition Zone of a community. The rebate program provides a means/incentive for recommendations to be actioned. Focus on removal of conifer hedges and upgrading exterior structure materials.	RDCK / Kaslo (FireSmart Coordinator)	Annually	Number of properties participating annually.	50% of costs per property up to \$5,000, plus 2 hours administration time per property (CRI FCFS).
51	High	In coordination with RDCK, continue providing/supporting options for the disposal of yard waste. Currently, this includes having tipping fees waived (May and October) for yard waste at RDCK transfer stations and Kaslo Public Works yard waste pick up in April and October. Explore other options for debris disposal.	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.	RDCK / Kaslo	Annually	Free or low-cost yard waste disposal options continue.	CRI FCFS funding is available for tipping fee coverage.
52	High	Consider implementing a community chipper program. Education of FireSmart yard and landscaping principles, including chipping specifications, should be incorporated into the program.	To reduce fire and wildfire hazards on private property within the WUI, especially those long distances from RDCK landfills/transfer stations, and to promote FireSmart vegetation management knowledge and education. The intent is for landscaping/yard vegetation to be included, not farm or agriculture vegetation. This could assist with more uptake of residential FireSmart landscaping principles as the disposal method is brought to the resident, especially for those older and less mobile.	Kaslo FireSmart Coordinator	Annual (pre-fire season is best)	Number of properties who elect to have debris disposed.	CRI FCFS funding; ~\$100-150 per chipper crew hour.



Item	Priority	Recommendation	Rationale/Comments	Lead	Timeframe	Metric Success	for	Funding Source / Est. Cost (\$) / Person Hours
				(Involved)				
53	High	Continue to support and promote the FireSmart Canada Neighbourhood Recognition Program (FCNRP) to neighbourhoods within Kaslo. Identify community champions to spearhead organization for those neighbourhoods not already organized, and support those neighbourhoods that have been recognized in the past to continue working towards being so.	FireSmart efforts at the neighbourhood level reduce community-scale wildfire risk easily and substantially. The program supports a small-scale approach for neighbourhoods consisting of 5-50 homes, with the intent to implement achievable FireSmart goals.	Kaslo FireSmart Coordinator	Ongoing	Increase in number of recognized neighbourhoods.		FireSmart Canada \$500 grant per neighbourhood, annually.



Map 8: Overview map of Proposed Treatment Units (PTUs), completed and prescribed treatment units (under CL WRR and CRI FCFS funding), and RDCK Electoral Area D CWRP PTUs within and adjacent to Kaslo's WUI.

Table 24: Summary of Proposed Fuel Treatment Units

PTU Name	Priority	Total Area (ha)	Overlapping Values / Treatment Constraints	Wildfire Behaviour Threat			Treatment Rationale
				Extreme & High	Mod	Low	
KAS-1	Moderate	11.8	Entirely on Crown Provincial land outside of Kaslo's municipal boundary (within RDCK Electoral Area D). Partial overlaps with the KDCFS. Abuts municipal land and the airport on its south end. Kaslo Transfer Station is located near its west end, but outside the treatment area. Full overlap with UWR partial harvest polygon.	0.0	11.8	0.0	Treat to reduce wildfire threat within the WUI adjacent to both critical infrastructure and potentially hazardous values and fire ignition points (airport and the Kaslo Transfer Station). Composed of largely C-5 fuel type, characterised by a densely stocked overstory with moderate crown base heights, comprised largely of western hemlock (Hw), western red cedar (Cw), and a lesser component of Douglas-fir (Fd) and western white pine (Pw). The resulting treatment regime should focus on a non-commercial thinning and pile and burning of ladder and surface fuels. This site has the stand characteristics (densely stocked overstory) and moderate slopes which may permit a commercial thinning treatment, if machine access and log removal can be arranged via Kaslo West Road. <i>WTA: KAS-6 (Moderate); KAS-7 (Moderate)</i>
KAS-2	High	16.3	Entirely on Crown Provincial land outside of Kaslo's municipal boundary (within RDCK Electoral Area D). Within 100m of a license POD. Full overlap with UWR partial harvest polygon. Abuts private property on its north, east, and west sides.	9.6	6.7	0.0	Treat to reduce wildfire threat within the WUI on the leading wind side with the highest ISI values, and adjacent to residential values in Kaslo. Composed of largely C-5 fuel type with a densely stocked overstory of Cw, Hw, Fd, paper birch (Ep) and a densely stocked understory of Hw and Cw. The PTU has low to moderate surface fuels and gentle to moderate slopes with limited access features. As a result, the treatment regime lends itself towards a non-commercial thin, pruning retained trees, and pile and burning ladder and surface fuels. <i>WTA: KAS-20 (Moderate)</i>
KAS-3	High	34.4	Entirely on Crown Provincial land outside of Kaslo's municipal boundary (within RDCK Electoral Area D). Full overlap with UWR partial harvest polygons. Abuts private property on its east and south sides. Areas with moderate to steep slopes.	18.4	16.0	0.0	Treat to reduce wildfire threat within the WUI and on steep slopes above residential values in Kaslo. Composed of largely C-7 fuel type with C-5 intermixed where slopes are lower angle (5-25%). These C-5 sites have denser understory conifer stems with pockets of shade tolerant species (Cw, Hw), but are largely dominated by Fd and Ep. Sloped, steeper areas are drier and exhibit C-7 characteristics with an Fd dominant overstory and a mixed wood understory (largely Fd leading). The high crown base heights, high fuel strata gap, and low density of understory stems result in a moderate WTA rating. The resulting treatment regime should focus on surface fuel reduction, thin from below, non-commercial thin, prune, and pile and burn of surface fuels and treatment debris, with intensive hazard tree removal. The stand has pockets of dead standing Fd due to root rot centers, and with the limited CWD on site, the treatment may seek to fell some dead standing trees, recruiting CWD, and dispersing crown fuels. <i>WTA: KAS-20 (Moderate); KAS-4 (Moderate)</i>

**Table 25: Previously planned, treated, or under prescription fuel treatment units within Kaslo's WUI.**

Treatment Unit & Subunits/Polygons	Status	Area (ha)	Comments
<b>TU 23</b> Polygons A, B, C, J, K, L, M	Treated (2020, 2021, 2022)	14.1	Municipal Land
<b>TU 23</b> Polygons D, E, F, G, H, I, N, O, P, Q	Under Prescription (2022)	25.7	Municipal Land
<b>TU 16</b> Polygon A	Under Prescription	0.9	Municipal Land
<b>TU 16</b> Polygon B	Treated (2022)	3.7	Municipal Land
<b>TU 16</b> n/a	Under Prescription (2022)	3.0	Municipal Land; Steep Slopes; Riparian Constraints
<b>TU 12</b> n/a	Treated (2022)	5.5	Municipal Land
<b>CRI 2018 PTU</b>	Treated	24.0	Municipal Land, with some Crown Provincial
<b>CRI 2018 PTU</b>	Under Prescription	58.8	Crown Provincial land; within W0494

## SECTION 6: APPENDICES

### 6.1 APPENDIX A: LOCAL WILDFIRE RISK PROCESS

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

#### 6.1.1 APPENDIX A-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.<sup>51</sup> 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.<sup>52</sup> 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 WUI, fuel types which cannot accurately capture the natural variability within a polygon, and limitations in the data used to create initial fuel types.<sup>52</sup> There are several implications of these 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 26 summarizes the fuel types observed in Kaslo’s WUI by general fire behaviour (crown fire and spotting potential). These fuel types were used to guide the threat assessment.

**Table 26: Fuel Type Categories and Crown Fire Spot Potential encountered within the WUI.**

Fuel Type	FBP / CFDDRS Description	WUI Description	Wildfire Behaviour Under High Wildfire Danger Level	Fuel Type – Crown Fire / Spotting Potential
C-3	Mature Jack or Lodgepole Pine	<i>Pole-sapling to mature even-aged conifer-dominated forest with moderate to high density and high crown closure (near or at horizontal continuity). Crowns separated from the forest floor in mature stands.</i>	Surface and crown fire, low to very high fire intensity and rate of spread.	High

<sup>51</sup> Forestry Canada Fire Danger Group. 1992. Development and Structure of the Canadian Forest Fire Behavior Prediction System: Information Report ST-X-3.

<sup>52</sup> Perrakis, 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	WUI Description	Wildfire Behaviour Under High Wildfire Danger Level	Fuel Type – Crown Fire / Spotting Potential
C-5	Red and White Pine	<i>Low to moderate density, uneven-aged conifer-dominated forest, crown base heights mixed. Understory of discontinuous natural conifer ingress in openings and gaps, deciduous shrubs, and herbs.</i>	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.	Moderate
C-7	Ponderosa pine and Douglas-fir	<i>Low-density, uneven-aged conifer-dominated forest, crowns separated from the ground, understory of discontinuous grasses and shrubs. Exposed bed rock and low surface fuel loading. Areas with completed fuel treatments.</i>	Surface fire spread, torching of individual trees, rarely crowning (usually limited to slopes > 30%), moderate to high intensity and rate of spread.	Moderate Low (completed fuel treatment areas)
O-1a/b	Grass	<i>Matted and standing grass that can cure; sparse or scattered shrubs, trees, and down woody debris. Cutblocks &gt;2 seasons old that do not meet S-type descriptions, as well as young regenerating cutblocks that have not reached any horizontal continuity.</i>	Rapidly spreading, high-intensity surface fire when cured.	Low
M-1/2	Boreal mixedwood (leafless and green)	<i>Moderately well-stocked mixed stands of conifers and deciduous species (including western larch), low to moderate dead, down woody fuels.</i>	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)	<i>Deciduous stands.</i>	Always a surface fire, low to moderate rate of spread and fire intensity.	Low
N	N/A	<i>Non-fuel: irrigated/mowed agricultural fields, urban or developed areas void or nearly void of vegetation and forests.</i>	N/A	N/A
W	N/A	<i>Water</i>	N/A	N/A

### 6.1.2 APPENDIX A-2: WILDFIRE THREAT ASSESSMENT PLOTS

Table 27 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.<sup>53</sup> 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 (Southern Interior Mountains)
  - 0 – 47 Low
  - 48 – 65 Moderate
  - 66 – 79 High
  - 80 + Extreme

**Table 27: Summary of WUI Threat Assessment Worksheets (2020).**

WTA Plot	Geographic Location	Wildfire Threat Rating
1	West of Zwicky Road, North of Highway 31A, adjacent to gravel pit	56, MODERATE
2	North flank of Kaslo River located within the River Trail network adjacent to the Family Bike Park. Accessed via 5 <sup>th</sup> Street which forms Railroad Avenue	31, LOW
3	North of Kaslo, West of Highway 31	56, MODERATE
4	Located in KAS-3, north of Kaslo, north of Washington Street, west of Boundary Avenue.	43, LOW
5	Located in KAS-2, south of Kaslo, east of Kaslo South Road, west of Highway 31	34, LOW
6	Located in KAS-1, West of Kaslo Aerodrome	51, MODERATE
7	Located in KAS-1, West of Kaslo, just north of Kaslo Aerodrome and Kaslo West Road.	44, MODERATE
8	Located in the southwest corner of the Kaslo WUI, accessed via True Blue FSR	54, MODERATE
9	Located in KAS-2, south of Kaslo east of Kaslo South Road	44, MODERATE
10	Located west of KAS-3, north of Kaslo, accessed via Branch 7 FSR. Completed CLWRR treated area.	37, LOW
20	Located in KAS-3, north of Kaslo, north of Washington Street, west of Boundary Avenue. Just north of Plot #4.	50, MODERATE

<sup>53</sup> MFLNRORD.2020 Wildfire Threat Assessment Guide and Worksheets



### 6.1.3 APPENDIX A-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 28 below summarizes the components and scores to determine the Fire Behaviour Threat.

*Table 28: 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.

### 6.1.4 APPENDIX A-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).<sup>54,55</sup> Both the HIZ and CIIZ include the structure itself and three concentric, progressively wider Priority Zones out to 30 m from the structure (Figure 7 below). More details on priority zones can be found in the FireSmart Manual.<sup>56</sup>



<sup>54</sup> 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.

<sup>55</sup> Cohen, J. Preventing Disaster Home Ignitability in the Wildland-urban Interface. *Journal of Forestry*. p 15 - 21.

<sup>56</sup> <https://firesmartcanada.ca/> and <https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/safety/wildfire-status/prevention/firesmart>

## Critical Infrastructure Ignition Zone



Figure 7: 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). 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.<sup>55</sup> Increasing ignition resistance would reduce the number of homes simultaneously on fire; extreme wildfire conditions do not necessarily result in WUI fire disasters.<sup>57</sup> 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.

<sup>57</sup> Calkin, 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 29: 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.

## 6.2 APPENDIX B: WILDFIRE THREAT ASSESSMENT – WORKSHEETS AND PHOTOS

Provided separately as PDF package.

## 6.3 APPENDIX C: MAPS

Provided separately as PDF package.

## 6.4 APPENDIX D: 2016 REGIONAL DISTRICT OF CENTRAL KOOTENAY (RDCK) AREA D AND KASLO COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN UPDATE

Table 30 below is a summary of the recommendations from the 2016 Regional District of Central Kootenay (RDCK) Area D and Kaslo Community Wildfire Protection Plan Update. These were reviewed and commented on by Local Government. Some comments have been edited for clarity.

*Table 30: 2016 RDCK Area D and Kaslo CWPP Update recommendations and status.*

Item	2016 CWPP Recommendation	2024 Follow-Up Discussion	CWRP
<b>Communication and Education</b>			
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.	Establish / expand a school education program to engage youth in wildfire management. Consult ABCFP and BCWS (the zone) 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 currently running programs on fire extinguisher training.	FireSmart BC has developed education materials. Opportunity to strengthen communication and collaboration with JVH staff and students, and homeschooling parents and students and connect educators with these resources.	
2.	Make summaries of this report and associated maps publicly available through webpage, social media, and public FireSmart meetings. Add fire threat spatial data to the interactive web-mapping tool to allow residents to find their property and the associated threat of wildfire.	Still a relevant objective. More website content is a current goal.	
3.	Participate in the National Wildfire Community Preparedness day, typically in May each year.	Ongoing.	
4.	Expand door-to-door FireSmart assessment and/or Home Partner Program within the Area D and Kaslo interface in order to educate residents and to quantify the level of risk in the interface.	Still relevant, many early adopters have been captured so visibility and accessibility in the community is important.	
Objective: To enhance the awareness of elected officials and stakeholders regarding the resources required to reduce fire risk.			
5.	Develop regional development permit standards and align local government bylaws.	Ongoing; example is the VoK wildfire DPA.	
6.	Provide a group voice to the Building and Safety Standards Branch and other provincial entities.	Better handled by a broader organization like FireSmart BC.	



7.	Develop a coordinated approach to fuel management and hazard reduction within and adjacent to the Area D and Kaslo Study Area by coordinating with stakeholders including conservation organizations, communities, forest licensees, Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure and utility companies, to aid in the establishment of FireSmart activities and large, landscape-level fuel breaks or compliment current or proposed fuel treatment areas.	Ongoing.
----	--	----------

## Structure Protection and Planning

Objective: Enhance protection of critical infrastructure from wildfire

8.	Complete a fire flow / water vulnerability assessment for each water system and identify and map all alternative water sources (reservoirs, streams, lakes, etc.). Identify which areas may have insufficient or unreliable water supplies and provide recommendations to reduce vulnerability in Area D and Kaslo. Explore collaboration with other agencies including Columbia Basin Trust, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure and Interior Health Authority.	Ongoing and requires collaboration from multiple perspectives. Especially in relation to McDonald Creek reservoir. Keep in CWRP to support future funding applications.
9.	Complete a vulnerability assessment of all critical infrastructure (not only RDCK and Village of Kaslo critical infrastructure) including water infrastructure in interface areas with FireSmart recommendations.	I believe that there is more to do.
10.	Develop alternative, back-up water sources for fire protection, including determining the suitability of the MacDonald Creek water reservoir, and the establishment of standpipes as required.	Still an important priority. 2023 preliminary report of minimal value.
11.	Complete a detailed review of back-up power source options for all critical infrastructure and upgrade as required.	Some progress, but more to do.
12.	Complete more detailed hazard assessments and developing, in collaboration with other available government funding, response plans for stabilization and rehabilitation of burn areas in watersheds that are vulnerable to post-wildfire debris flows and floods.	Ongoing.

Objective: Encourage private homeowners to voluntarily adopt FireSmart principles on their properties.

13.	Support homeowners with professionals to provide the Home Partners Program or WUI Site and Structure Hazard Assessments for interface homes and provide information to homeowners on specific steps that they can take to reduce fire hazards on their property. Homeowners should not be charged for these assessments.	Ongoing.
-----	--	----------

## Local Government Policy

Objective: To reduce wildfire hazard on private land and increase FireSmart compliance.

14.	Complete OCP review and implement and / or strengthen zoning to expand reach of the existing.	
15.	Develop Wildfire Hazard Development Permit (DP) Areas for major retrofits/ renovations or new builds (building permits), collecting bonds to be returned upon evidence of completing development and landscaping according to wildfire hazard assessment. Review District of North Vancouver and Kelowna DP processes, with particular attention to implementation, enforcement, affordability and associated liabilities. Explore proactive incentives, such as tax reductions and reduced building permit fees.	Wildfire DPA has been established, but the focus is on education, not strict compliance.
16.	Obtain legal advice regarding the Building Act, specifically regarding the temporarily unrestricted matters and local government authority to set exterior building materials requirements. Use local government authority to mandate FireSmart construction materials beyond BC Building Code in wildfire hazard development permit area, as allowed.	VoK may have limited knowledge and capacity to engage in Building Code issues. Also limited appetite for enforcement at present.
17.	Develop a landscaping standard to be applied in interface / DP areas. The standard should list flammable non-compliant vegetation, non-flammable drought and pest resistant alternatives, and tips on landscape design to reduce maintenance, watering requirements, and reduce wildfire hazard. Include meeting landscaping standard as a requirement of Development Permit. Review District of North Vancouver and Kelowna DP processes, with particular attention to implementation, enforcement, affordability and associated liabilities. Explore proactive incentives, such as tax reductions and reduced building permit fees.	Ongoing: FireSmart BC landscaping guide. Other avenues of dispersing this information include public engagement and education, collaboration with local businesses, youth, school groups, and FCNRP.
18.	Proactively enforce wildfire covenants requiring owners to maintain their properties hazard free on all properties in Development Permit areas. Enforcement will serve to minimize fuel risks on problematic private properties that have allowed hazardous accumulation of fuels and provide improved protection to adjacent lands.	VoK is not using covenants at this point. Exploring compliance/enforcement of Wildfire DPA rules could be listed in CWRP.
19.	Develop a landscaping standard to be applied in interface / DP areas to ensure that developers leave building set backs on private land so that there is a minimum of 10 m distance between buildings and forest interface.	Landscaping is included in the Wildfire DPA.

20.	Consider developing an outdoor burning bylaw specifying requirements for and limitations to outdoor burning and, in conjunction with the Fire Chief, implement the bylaw at times of high fire danger when provincial bans are not in place. The bylaw should consider effective and efficient enforcement measures and powers.	See bylaw 1213.
21.	Work with the Building and Safety Standards Branch to provide input into the Building Code revisions that would apply within the interface to prevent the spread of wildfire.	<i>[no comment]</i>

### Emergency Response and Planning

Objective: To improve structural and wildfire equipment and training available to RDCK Fire and Rescue.

22.	Conduct annual mutual aid training with MFLNRORD and BCWS including completion of a mock wildfire simulation in coordination with BCWS and safety training specific to wildland fire and risks inherent with natural areas. As part of the training, conduct annual reviews to ensure PPE and wildland equipment resources are complete, in working order, and the crews are well versed in their set-up and use. Wildfire training should be in compliance with Office of the Fire Commissioner standards.	Still relevant.
23.	Ensure RDCK Wildfire Mitigation Coordinator act as liaison between the RDCK Collaborative Planning Group and the Emergency Preparedness Committee for Area D and Kaslo. Coordination and information sharing are crucial to the development of a community well prepared for wildfire.	Involve Village of Kaslo FireSmart Coordinator in RDCK Emergency Programs.
24.	Review and clarify SPU request procedures with RDCK fire Chiefs and ensure robust SPP115 training for fire fighters.	This is dictated by RDCK Fire Service; not relevant to VoK CWRP.
25.	Develop Regional Service to fund additional SPUs and maintain existing SPUs.	Assess need for additional SPUs including identifying water sources, activation protocols, and community education around the limitations of this tool with VoK water supply/infrastructure.
26.	Explore opportunities to collaborate with BCWS and within RDCK fire service to coordinate discount volumes of hose for interface fires, reducing costs and logistics to local fire departments	RDCK, not VoK.
27.	Explore opportunities to ensure a duty officer is in place in each Fire Protection Area to provide coverage for periods of high or extreme hazard.	RDCK, not VoK.

28.	Conduct fire preplan assessment for key interface areas in Kaslo and Area D. Other jurisdictions have completed assessments that prioritize fire department-specific variables, such as distance to hydrants, response time from nearest fire station, etc. to produce local risk ratings.	Some work has been done; more required.
-----	--	---

## Emergency Response Evacuation and Access

Objective: To improve access and egress to neighbourhoods at risk and natural areas within RDCK.

29.	Develop a Total Access Plan to create, map and inventory trail and road network in natural areas for suppression planning, identification of areas with insufficient access and to aid in strategic planning. Fire threat mapping from this CWPP should be included. The plan should be updated every five years, or more regularly, as needed to incorporate additions or changes.	Please keep this in CWRP.
30.	Require that all new interface developments have access for evacuation and sufficient capacity for emergency vehicles.	Please keep in CWRP.
31.	Facilitate completion of emergency planning zones for interface neighbourhoods with limited access	See 30; also ongoing.

## Fuel Management

Objective: Reduce wildfire threat on public lands through fuel management.

32.	Proceed with detailed assessment, prescription development and treatment of hazardous fuel units identified in this CWPP. Collaboration with licensees may facilitate larger projects.	Continue.
33.	Prioritize Areas of Interest across Electoral Areas with updated CWPPs to ensure effective and objective treatment	Remove.

Objective: Maintain treated areas under an acceptable level of wildfire fire threat (moderate).

34.	As treatments are implemented, complete monitoring within 10 years of treatment (subject to site conditions) and maintenance every 15-20 years (subject to prescription and site conditions) 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.	Ongoing.
-----	--	----------

# Individual Record Report for WUI Threat Assessment

Submitted By: ME\_CathroLtd

Submitted Time: August 1, 2023 6:34 PM

## Initial Overview

Plot Status

Pre-treatment

Plot No.

**8**

Project Location/Geographic Location

Kaslo

Date

August 1, 2023

Assessor

Other

Other

Tom Corbett

## Plot Coordinates



Crown Species Composition (species %)

Hw40cw30fd30

Ladder Fuel Species Composition (species %)  
Hw70cw30

## Components & Classes

Forest Floor and Organic Layer

Surface and Ladder Fuel (0.1 - 3.0 m high)

*1. Depth of Organic Layer (cm)*

10-20 (3)

*Org. Layer Score*

3

*2. Surface Fuel Composition*

Moss, Herbs and Deciduous Shrubs (4)

*Surface Fuel Score*

4

*3. Dead and Down Material Continuity (<7cm)*

10-25% coverage (8)

*Dead and Down Score*

8

*4. Ladder Fuel Composition*

Other Conifer (8)

*Ladder Fuel Score*

8

*5. Ladder Fuel Horizontal Continuity*

Scattered 10-39% coverage (8)

*Ladder Fuel Horiz. Cont. Score*

8

*6. Stems/ha (understory)*

801-1200 (6)

*Stems per ha Understory Score*

6

Stand Structure and Composition (Dominant and Co- Dominate stems)

*7. Overstory Composition/ CBH (Crown Base Height)*

Conifer with moderate CBH (5-9M) (4)

*Overstory Comp Score*

4

*8. Crown Closure*

41-60% (2)

*Crown Closer Score*

2

*9. Fuel Strata Gap (m)*

3-6m (3)

*Fuel Strata Gap Score*

3

*10. Stems/ha (overstory)*

601-900 (3)

*Stems Per ha Overstory Score*

3

*11. Dead and Dying*

Standing Dead/Partial Down 21-50% (5)

*Dead and Dying Score*

5

*WTA Total*

54

Ecoprovince

Central Interior (0/44/61/73)

Threat Assessment

Moderate

Comments

British Columbia Wildfire Service - Photo Guide

Site Information

*Sample Date*

August 1, 2023

*Plot No.*

8

*Project Location*

Kaslo



*FBP Fuel Type:*

**C-5**

*Slope Percent*

**25**

*Aspect (degrees)*

**5**

*Elevation (m)*

**825**

*Canopy Closure (%)*

**50**

*Average Forest Floor Depth (cm)*

**5**

Surface Fuels

*Surface Fuels Photo*



*Surface Fuels Photo Aspect*

**North**

*Other*

*Surface Fuels Photo Comments*

## Ladder Fuels

*Ladder Fuels Photo*



*Ladder Fuels Photo Aspect*

**North**

*Other*

*Ladder Fuels Photo Comments*



Crown Fuels

*Crown Fuels Photo*



*Crown Fuels Photo Aspect*

**North**

*Other*

*Crown Fuels Photo Comments*

# Individual Record Report for WUI Threat Assesment

Submitted By: ME\_CathroLtd

Submitted Time: August 1, 2023 6:34 PM

Initial Overview

Plot Status

Pre-treatment

Plot No.

7

Project Location/Geographic Location

Kaslo

Date

August 1, 2023

Assessor

Other

Other

Tom Corbett

Plot Coordinates



Crown Species Composition (species %)

Hw50fd30cw20

Ladder Fuel Species Composition (species %)

Hw100

## Components & Classes

### Forest Floor and Organic Layer

Surface and Ladder Fuel (0.1 - 3.0 m high)

*1. Depth of Organic Layer (cm)*

**1-<2 (1)**

*Org. Layer Score*

**1**

*2. Surface Fuel Composition*

**Dead fines (Leaves, Needles or fine branch material) fuel (<1 cm) (8)**

*Surface Fuel Score*

**8**

*3. Dead and Down Material Continuity (<7cm)*

**Scattered <10 coverage (4)**

*Dead and Down Score*

**4**

*4. Ladder Fuel Composition*

**Other Conifer (8)**

*Ladder Fuel Score*

**8**

*5. Ladder Fuel Horizontal Continuity*

**Sparse <10% coverage (2)**

*Ladder Fuel Horiz. Cont. Score*

**2**

*6. Stems/ha (understory)*

**801-1200 (6)**

*Stems per ha Understory Score*

**6**

Stand Structure and Composition (Dominant and Co- Dominate stems)

*7. Overstory Composition/ CBH (Crown Base Height)*

**Conifer with moderate CBH (5-9M) (4)**

*Overstory Comp Score*

**4**

*8. Crown Closure*

**61-80% (5)**

*Crown Closure Score*

**5**

*9. Fuel Strata Gap (m)*

**6-9m (1)**

*Fuel Strata Gap Score*

**1**

*10. Stems/ha (overstory)*

**601-900 (3)**

*Stems Per ha Overstory Score*

**3**

*11. Dead and Dying*

**Standing Dead/Partial Down < 20% (2)**

*Dead and Dying Score*

**2**

*WTA Total*

**44**

*Ecoprovince*

**Central Interior (0/44/61/73)**

*Threat Assessment*

**Moderate**

*Comments*

[British Columbia Wildfire Service - Photo Guide](#)

*Site Information*

*Sample Date*

**August 1, 2023**

*Plot No.*

**7**

*Project Location*

**Kaslo**

*FBP Fuel Type:*

**C-5**



*Slope Percent*

35

*Aspect (degrees)*

0

*Elevation (m)*

685

*Canopy Closure (%)*

70

*Average Forest Floor Depth (cm)*

2

Surface Fuels

*Surface Fuels Photo*



*Surface Fuels Photo Aspect*

**North**

*Other*

*Surface Fuels Photo Comments*

Ladder Fuels

*Ladder Fuels Photo*



*Ladder Fuels Photo Aspect*

**North**

*Other*

*Ladder Fuels Photo Comments*

Crown Fuels

*Crown Fuels Photo*



*Crown Fuels Photo Aspect*

**North**

*Other*

*Crown Fuels Photo Comments*



# Individual Record Report for WUI Threat Assessment

Submitted By: ME\_CathroLtd

Submitted Time: August 1, 2023 6:34 PM

Initial Overview

Plot Status

Pre-treatment

Plot No.

6

Project Location/Geographic Location

Kaslo

Date

August 1, 2023

Assessor

Other

Other

Tom Corbett

Plot Coordinates



Crown Species Composition (species %)

Cw40hw40fd20

Ladder Fuel Species Composition (species %)  
Hw50cw50

## Components & Classes

Forest Floor and Organic Layer

Surface and Ladder Fuel (0.1 - 3.0 m high)

*1. Depth of Organic Layer (cm)*

5-<10 (5)

*Org. Layer Score*

5

*2. Surface Fuel Composition*

Dead fines (Leaves, Needles or fine branch material) fuel (<1 cm) (8)

*Surface Fuel Score*

8

*3. Dead and Down Material Continuity (<7cm)*

10-25% coverage (8)

*Dead and Down Score*

8

*4. Ladder Fuel Composition*

Other Conifer (8)

*Ladder Fuel Score*

8

*5. Ladder Fuel Horizontal Continuity*

Sparse <10% coverage (2)

*Ladder Fuel Horiz. Cont. Score*

2

*6. Stems/ha (understory)*

801-1200 (6)

*Stems per ha Understory Score*

6

Stand Structure and Composition (Dominant and Co- Dominate stems)

*7. Overstory Composition/ CBH (Crown Base Height)*

Conifer with moderate CBH (5-9M) (4)

*Overstory Comp Score*

4

*8. Crown Closure*

61-80% (5)

*Crown Closer Score*

5

*9. Fuel Strata Gap (m)*

6-9m (1)

*Fuel Strata Gap Score*

1

*10. Stems/ha (overstory)*

901-1200 (4)

*Stems Per ha Overstory Score*

4

*11. Dead and Dying*

0

*Dead and Dying Score*

0

*WTA Total*

51

Ecoprovince

Central Interior (0/44/61/73)

Threat Assessment

Moderate

Comments



## British Columbia Wildfire Service - Photo Guide

### Site Information

*Sample Date*

**August 1, 2023**

*Plot No.*

**6**

*Project Location*

**Kaslo**

*FBP Fuel Type:*

**C-5**

*Slope Percent*

**20**

*Aspect (degrees)*

**30**

*Elevation (m)*

**700**

*Canopy Closure (%)*

**65**

*Average Forest Floor Depth (cm)*

**8**

Surface Fuels

*Surface Fuels Photo*



*Surface Fuels Photo Aspect*

**North**

*Other*

*Surface Fuels Photo Comments*

Ladder Fuels

*Ladder Fuels Photo*



*Ladder Fuels Photo Aspect*

**North**

*Other*

*Ladder Fuels Photo Comments*

Crown Fuels

*Crown Fuels Photo*



*Crown Fuels Photo Aspect*

**North**

*Other*

*Crown Fuels Photo Comments*



# Individual Record Report for WUI Threat Assessment

Submitted By: ME\_CathroLtd

Submitted Time: July 31, 2023 5:59 PM

Initial Overview

Plot Status

Post-treatment

Plot No.

5

Project Location/Geographic Location

Kaslo

Date

July 31, 2023

Assessor

Other

Other

Tom Corbett

Plot Coordinates



Crown Species Composition (species %)

Fd80cw20

Ladder Fuel Species Composition (species %)  
**Cw100**

Components & Classes

Forest Floor and Organic Layer

Surface and Ladder Fuel (0.1 - 3.0 m high)

*1. Depth of Organic Layer (cm)*

**10-20 (3)**

*Org. Layer Score*

**3**

*2. Surface Fuel Composition*

**Moss, Herbs and Deciduous Shrubs (4)**

*Surface Fuel Score*

**4**

*3. Dead and Down Material Continuity (<7cm)*

**Scattered <10 coverage (4)**

*Dead and Down Score*

**4**

*4. Ladder Fuel Composition*

**Other Conifer (8)**

*Ladder Fuel Score*

**8**

*5. Ladder Fuel Horizontal Continuity*

**Absent (0)**

*Ladder Fuel Horiz. Cont. Score*

**0**

*6. Stems/ha (understory)*

**501-800 (4)**

*Stems per ha Understory Score*

**4**

Stand Structure and Composition (Dominant and Co- Dominate stems)

*7. Overstory Composition/ CBH (Crown Base Height)*

Conifer with moderate CBH (5-9M) (4)

*Overstory Comp Score*

4

*8. Crown Closure*

20-40% or Deciduous (1)

*Crown Closer Score*

1

*9. Fuel Strata Gap (m)*

6-9m (1)

*Fuel Strata Gap Score*

1

*10. Stems/ha (overstory)*

601-900 (3)

*Stems Per ha Overstory Score*

3

*11. Dead and Dying*

Standing Dead/Partial Down < 20% (2)

*Dead and Dying Score*

2

*WTA Total*

34

Ecoprovince

Central Interior (0/44/61/73)

Threat Assessment

Low

Comments

Previously treated



## British Columbia Wildfire Service - Photo Guide

### Site Information

*Sample Date*

**July 31, 2023**

*Plot No.*

**5**

*Project Location*

**Kaslo**

*FBP Fuel Type:*

**C-7**

*Slope Percent*

**35**

*Aspect (degrees)*

**270**

*Elevation (m)*

**780**

*Canopy Closure (%)*

**35**

*Average Forest Floor Depth (cm)*

**4**

Surface Fuels

*Surface Fuels Photo*



*Surface Fuels Photo Aspect*

**West**

*Other*

*Surface Fuels Photo Comments*

Ladder Fuels

*Ladder Fuels Photo*



*Ladder Fuels Photo Aspect*

**West**

*Other*

*Ladder Fuels Photo Comments*



Crown Fuels

*Crown Fuels Photo*



*Crown Fuels Photo Aspect*

**West**

*Other*

*Crown Fuels Photo Comments*

# Individual Record Report for WUI Threat Assesment

Submitted By: ME\_CathroLtd

Submitted Time: July 31, 2023 5:59 PM

Initial Overview

Plot Status

Pre-treatment

Plot No.

4

Project Location/Geographic Location

Kaslo

Date

July 31, 2023

Assessor

Other

Other

Tom Corbett

Plot Coordinates



Crown Species Composition (species %)

Cw60fd30birch10

Ladder Fuel Species Composition (species %)  
**Cw100**

Components & Classes

Forest Floor and Organic Layer

Surface and Ladder Fuel (0.1 - 3.0 m high)

*1. Depth of Organic Layer (cm)*

**10-20 (3)**

*Org. Layer Score*

**3**

*2. Surface Fuel Composition*

**Moss, Herbs and Deciduous Shrubs (4)**

*Surface Fuel Score*

**4**

*3. Dead and Down Material Continuity (<7cm)*

**10-25% coverage (8)**

*Dead and Down Score*

**8**

*4. Ladder Fuel Composition*

**Other Conifer (8)**

*Ladder Fuel Score*

**8**

*5. Ladder Fuel Horizontal Continuity*

**Sparse <10% coverage (2)**

*Ladder Fuel Horiz. Cont. Score*

**2**

*6. Stems/ha (understory)*

**501-800 (4)**

*Stems per ha Understory Score*

**4**

Stand Structure and Composition (Dominant and Co- Dominate stems)

*7. Overstory Composition/ CBH (Crown Base Height)*

Conifer with moderate CBH (5-9M) (4)

*Overstory Comp Score*

4

*8. Crown Closure*

41-60% (2)

*Crown Closer Score*

2

*9. Fuel Strata Gap (m)*

3-6m (3)

*Fuel Strata Gap Score*

3

*10. Stems/ha (overstory)*

601-900 (3)

*Stems Per ha Overstory Score*

3

*11. Dead and Dying*

Standing Dead/Partial Down < 20% (2)

*Dead and Dying Score*

2

*WTA Total*

43

Ecoprovince

Central Interior (0/44/61/73)

Threat Assessment

Low

Comments



## British Columbia Wildfire Service - Photo Guide

### Site Information

*Sample Date*

**July 31, 2023**

*Plot No.*

**4**

*Project Location*

**Kaslo**

*FBP Fuel Type:*

**C-5**

*Slope Percent*

**30**

*Aspect (degrees)*

**180**

*Elevation (m)*

**630**

*Canopy Closure (%)*

**50**

*Average Forest Floor Depth (cm)*

**4**

Surface Fuels

*Surface Fuels Photo*



*Surface Fuels Photo Aspect*

**East**

*Other*

*Surface Fuels Photo Comments*

Ladder Fuels

*Ladder Fuels Photo*



*Ladder Fuels Photo Aspect*

**East**

*Other*

*Ladder Fuels Photo Comments*

Crown Fuels

*Crown Fuels Photo*



*Crown Fuels Photo Aspect*

**East**

*Other*

*Crown Fuels Photo Comments*



# Individual Record Report for WUI Threat Assesment

Submitted By: ME\_CathroLtd

Submitted Time: July 31, 2023 5:59 PM

Initial Overview

Plot Status

Pre-treatment

Plot No.

3

Project Location/Geographic Location

Kaslo

Date

July 31, 2023

Assessor

Other

Other

Tom Corbett

Plot Coordinates



Crown Species Composition (species %)

Cw50fd40Lw10

Ladder Fuel Species Composition (species %)

**Cw100**

## Components & Classes

Forest Floor and Organic Layer

Surface and Ladder Fuel (0.1 - 3.0 m high)

*1. Depth of Organic Layer (cm)*

**1-<2 (1)**

*Org. Layer Score*

**1**

*2. Surface Fuel Composition*

**Dead fines (Leaves, Needles or fine branch material) fuel (<1 cm) (8)**

*Surface Fuel Score*

**8**

*3. Dead and Down Material Continuity (<7cm)*

**26-50% coverage (12)**

*Dead and Down Score*

**12**

*4. Ladder Fuel Composition*

**Other Conifer (8)**

*Ladder Fuel Score*

**8**

*5. Ladder Fuel Horizontal Continuity*

**Sparse <10% coverage (2)**

*Ladder Fuel Horiz. Cont. Score*

**2**

*6. Stems/ha (understory)*

**1201-1500 (8)**

*Stems per ha Understory Score*

**8**

Stand Structure and Composition (Dominant and Co- Dominate stems)

*7. Overstory Composition/ CBH (Crown Base Height)*

Conifer with high CBH (>10m) (3)

*Overstory Comp Score*

3

*8. Crown Closure*

20-40% or Deciduous (1)

*Crown Closer Score*

1

*9. Fuel Strata Gap (m)*

<3m (5)

*Fuel Strata Gap Score*

5

*10. Stems/ha (overstory)*

601-900 (3)

*Stems Per ha Overstory Score*

3

*11. Dead and Dying*

Standing Dead/Partial Down 21-50% (5)

*Dead and Dying Score*

5

*WTA Total*

56

Ecoprovince

Central Interior (0/44/61/73)

Threat Assessment

Moderate

Comments



## British Columbia Wildfire Service - Photo Guide

### Site Information

*Sample Date*

**July 31, 2023**

*Plot No.*

**3**

*Project Location*

**Kaslo**

*FBP Fuel Type:*

**C-5**

*Slope Percent*

**45**

*Aspect (degrees)*

**195**

*Elevation (m)*

**680**

*Canopy Closure (%)*

**35**

*Average Forest Floor Depth (cm)*

**2**

Surface Fuels

*Surface Fuels Photo*



*Surface Fuels Photo Aspect*

**South**

*Other*

*Surface Fuels Photo Comments*

Ladder Fuels

*Ladder Fuels Photo*



*Ladder Fuels Photo Aspect*

**South**

*Other*

*Ladder Fuels Photo Comments*



Crown Fuels

*Crown Fuels Photo*



*Crown Fuels Photo Aspect*

**South**

*Other*

*Crown Fuels Photo Comments*

# Individual Record Report for WUI Threat Assesment

Submitted By: ME\_CathroLtd

Submitted Time: July 31, 2023 5:59 PM

Initial Overview

Plot Status

Pre-treatment

Plot No.

2

Project Location/Geographic Location

Kaslo

Date

July 31, 2023

Assessor

Other

Other

Tom Corbett

Plot Coordinates



Crown Species Composition (species %)

Birch30cw30fd20hw20

Ladder Fuel Species Composition (species %)  
Hw70cw30

Components & Classes

Forest Floor and Organic Layer

Surface and Ladder Fuel (0.1 - 3.0 m high)

*1. Depth of Organic Layer (cm)*

10-20 (3)

*Org. Layer Score*

3

*2. Surface Fuel Composition*

Moss, Herbs and Deciduous Shrubs (4)

*Surface Fuel Score*

4

*3. Dead and Down Material Continuity (<7cm)*

Scattered <10 coverage (4)

*Dead and Down Score*

4

*4. Ladder Fuel Composition*

Mixwood (5)

*Ladder Fuel Score*

5

*5. Ladder Fuel Horizontal Continuity*

Sparse <10% coverage (2)

*Ladder Fuel Horiz. Cont. Score*

2

*6. Stems/ha (understory)*

<500 (2)

*Stems per ha Understory Score*

2

Stand Structure and Composition (Dominant and Co- Dominate stems)

*7. Overstory Composition/ CBH (Crown Base Height)*

Conifer with high CBH (>10m) (3)

*Overstory Comp Score*

3

*8. Crown Closure*

20-40% or Deciduous (1)

*Crown Closer Score*

1

*9. Fuel Strata Gap (m)*

3-6m (3)

*Fuel Strata Gap Score*

3

*10. Stems/ha (overstory)*

401-600 (2)

*Stems Per ha Overstory Score*

2

*11. Dead and Dying*

Standing Dead/Partial Down < 20% (2)

*Dead and Dying Score*

2

*WTA Total*

31

Ecoprovince

Central Interior (0/44/61/73)

Threat Assessment

Low

Comments

Very little surface fuels, close to river as well



## British Columbia Wildfire Service - Photo Guide

### Site Information

*Sample Date*

**July 31, 2023**

*Plot No.*

**2**

*Project Location*

**Kaslo**

*FBP Fuel Type:*

**C-5**

*Slope Percent*

**25**

*Aspect (degrees)*

**210**

*Elevation (m)*

**580**

*Canopy Closure (%)*

**45**

*Average Forest Floor Depth (cm)*

**4**

Surface Fuels

*Surface Fuels Photo*



*Surface Fuels Photo Aspect*

**South**

*Other*

*Surface Fuels Photo Comments*

Ladder Fuels

*Ladder Fuels Photo*



*Ladder Fuels Photo Aspect*

**South**

*Other*

*Ladder Fuels Photo Comments*



Crown Fuels

*Crown Fuels Photo*



*Crown Fuels Photo Aspect*

**South**

*Other*

*Crown Fuels Photo Comments*

# Individual Record Report for WUI Threat Assesment

Submitted By: ME\_CathroLtd

Submitted Time: July 31, 2023 5:59 PM

Initial Overview

Plot Status

Pre-treatment

Plot No.

1

Project Location/Geographic Location

Kaslo

Date

July 31, 2023

Assessor

Other

Other

Thomas Corbett

Plot Coordinates



Crown Species Composition (species %)

Birch30Sx30fd20cw20

Ladder Fuel Species Composition (species %)  
Sx50cw30fd20

Components & Classes

Forest Floor and Organic Layer

Surface and Ladder Fuel (0.1 - 3.0 m high)

*1. Depth of Organic Layer (cm)*

10-20 (3)

*Org. Layer Score*

3

*2. Surface Fuel Composition*

Moss, Herbs and Deciduous Shrubs (4)

*Surface Fuel Score*

4

*3. Dead and Down Material Continuity (<7cm)*

Scattered <10 coverage (4)

*Dead and Down Score*

4

*4. Ladder Fuel Composition*

Spruce/Fir/Pine (15)

*Ladder Fuel Score*

15

*5. Ladder Fuel Horizontal Continuity*

Patchy 40-60% coverage (10)

*Ladder Fuel Horiz. Cont. Score*

10

*6. Stems/ha (understory)*

801-1200 (6)

*Stems per ha Understory Score*

6



Stand Structure and Composition (Dominant and Co- Dominate stems)

*7. Overstory Composition/ CBH (Crown Base Height)*

Conifer with high CBH (>10m) (3)

*Overstory Comp Score*

3

*8. Crown Closure*

20-40% or Deciduous (1)

*Crown Closer Score*

1

*9. Fuel Strata Gap (m)*

<3m (5)

*Fuel Strata Gap Score*

5

*10. Stems/ha (overstory)*

601-900 (3)

*Stems Per ha Overstory Score*

3

*11. Dead and Dying*

Standing Dead/Partial Down < 20% (2)

*Dead and Dying Score*

2

*WTA Total*

56

Ecoprovince

Central Interior (0/44/61/73)

Threat Assessment

Moderate

Comments

## British Columbia Wildfire Service - Photo Guide

### Site Information

*Sample Date*

**July 31, 2023**

*Plot No.*

**1**

*Project Location*

**Kaslo**

*FBP Fuel Type:*

**M-1/2**

*Slope Percent*

**50**

*Aspect (degrees)*

**170**

*Elevation (m)*

**700**

*Canopy Closure (%)*

**40**

*Average Forest Floor Depth (cm)*

**5**

Surface Fuels

*Surface Fuels Photo*



*Surface Fuels Photo Aspect*

**South**

*Other*

*Surface Fuels Photo Comments*

Ladder Fuels

*Ladder Fuels Photo*



*Ladder Fuels Photo Aspect*

**South**

*Other*

*Ladder Fuels Photo Comments*



Crown Fuels

*Crown Fuels Photo*



*Crown Fuels Photo Aspect*

**South**

*Other*

*Crown Fuels Photo Comments*

# Individual Record Report for WUI Threat Assesment

Submitted By: ME\_CathroLtd

Submitted Time: August 1, 2023 6:34 PM

Initial Overview

Plot Status

Pre-treatment

Plot No.

9

Project Location/Geographic Location

Kaslo

Date

August 1, 2023

Assessor

Other

Other

Tom Corbett

Plot Coordinates



Crown Species Composition (species %)

Hw40cw30fd30



Ladder Fuel Species Composition (species %)  
Hw90cw10

Components & Classes

Forest Floor and Organic Layer

Surface and Ladder Fuel (0.1 - 3.0 m high)

*1. Depth of Organic Layer (cm)*

10-20 (3)

*Org. Layer Score*

3

*2. Surface Fuel Composition*

Moss, Herbs and Deciduous Shrubs (4)

*Surface Fuel Score*

4

*3. Dead and Down Material Continuity (<7cm)*

Scattered <10 coverage (4)

*Dead and Down Score*

4

*4. Ladder Fuel Composition*

Mixwood (5)

*Ladder Fuel Score*

5

*5. Ladder Fuel Horizontal Continuity*

Scattered 10-39% coverage (8)

*Ladder Fuel Horiz. Cont. Score*

8

*6. Stems/ha (understory)*

1201-1500 (8)

*Stems per ha Understory Score*

8

Stand Structure and Composition (Dominant and Co- Dominate stems)

*7. Overstory Composition/ CBH (Crown Base Height)*

Conifer with moderate CBH (5-9M) (4)

*Overstory Comp Score*

4

*8. Crown Closure*

41-60% (2)

*Crown Closer Score*

2

*9. Fuel Strata Gap (m)*

3-6m (3)

*Fuel Strata Gap Score*

3

*10. Stems/ha (overstory)*

601-900 (3)

*Stems Per ha Overstory Score*

3

*11. Dead and Dying*

0

*Dead and Dying Score*

2

*WTA Total*

44

Ecoprovince

Central Interior (0/44/61/73)

Threat Assessment

Moderate

Comments

## British Columbia Wildfire Service - Photo Guide

### Site Information

*Sample Date*

**August 1, 2023**

*Plot No.*

**9**

*Project Location*

**Kaslo**

*FBP Fuel Type:*

**C-3**

*Slope Percent*

**25**

*Aspect (degrees)*

**250**

*Elevation (m)*

**710**

*Canopy Closure (%)*

**45**

*Average Forest Floor Depth (cm)*

**3**

Surface Fuels

*Surface Fuels Photo*



*Surface Fuels Photo Aspect*

**North**

*Other*

*Surface Fuels Photo Comments*

Ladder Fuels

*Ladder Fuels Photo*



*Ladder Fuels Photo Aspect*

**North**

*Other*

*Ladder Fuels Photo Comments*



Crown Fuels

*Crown Fuels Photo*



*Crown Fuels Photo Aspect*

**North**

*Other*

*Crown Fuels Photo Comments*



# Individual Record Report for WUI Threat Assesment

Submitted By: ME\_CathroLtd

Submitted Time: August 1, 2023 6:34 PM

Initial Overview

Plot Status

Pre-treatment

Plot No.

10

Project Location/Geographic Location

Kaslo

Date

August 1, 2023

Assessor

Other

Other

Tom Corbett

Plot Coordinates



Crown Species Composition (species %)

Fd90cw10

Ladder Fuel Species Composition (species %)  
Maple50cw50

## Components & Classes

Forest Floor and Organic Layer

Surface and Ladder Fuel (0.1 - 3.0 m high)

*1. Depth of Organic Layer (cm)*

10-20 (3)

*Org. Layer Score*

3

*2. Surface Fuel Composition*

Moss, Herbs and Deciduous Shrubs (4)

*Surface Fuel Score*

4

*3. Dead and Down Material Continuity (<7cm)*

10-25% coverage (8)

*Dead and Down Score*

8

*4. Ladder Fuel Composition*

Mixwood (5)

*Ladder Fuel Score*

5

*5. Ladder Fuel Horizontal Continuity*

Sparse <10% coverage (2)

*Ladder Fuel Horiz. Cont. Score*

2

*6. Stems/ha (understory)*

501-800 (4)

*Stems per ha Understory Score*

4

Stand Structure and Composition (Dominant and Co- Dominate stems)

*7. Overstory Composition/ CBH (Crown Base Height)*

Conifer with high CBH (>10m) (3)

*Overstory Comp Score*

3

*8. Crown Closure*

20-40% or Deciduous (1)

*Crown Closer Score*

1

*9. Fuel Strata Gap (m)*

>10m (0)

*Fuel Strata Gap Score*

0

*10. Stems/ha (overstory)*

401-600 (2)

*Stems Per ha Overstory Score*

2

*11. Dead and Dying*

Standing Dead/Partial Down 21-50% (5)

*Dead and Dying Score*

5

*WTA Total*

37

Ecoprovince

Central Interior (0/44/61/73)

Threat Assessment

Low

Comments

## British Columbia Wildfire Service - Photo Guide

### Site Information

*Sample Date*

**August 1, 2023**

*Plot No.*

**10**

*Project Location*

**Kaslo**

*FBP Fuel Type:*

**C-5**

*Slope Percent*

**60**

*Aspect (degrees)*

**100**

*Elevation (m)*

**860**

*Canopy Closure (%)*

**40**

*Average Forest Floor Depth (cm)*

**3**

Surface Fuels

*Surface Fuels Photo*



*Surface Fuels Photo Aspect*

**East**

*Other*

*Surface Fuels Photo Comments*



Ladder Fuels

*Ladder Fuels Photo*



*Ladder Fuels Photo Aspect*

**East**

*Other*

*Ladder Fuels Photo Comments*



Crown Fuels

*Crown Fuels Photo*



*Crown Fuels Photo Aspect*

**East**

*Other*

*Crown Fuels Photo Comments*

Wildfire Threat Assessment Worksheet - Fuel Assessment (Site Level) Plot #						
Location		Date		Assessor/ Professional Designation		
Coordinates (Lat/Long – Degrees/Decimal minutes):						
Crown Species Composition (species %)						
Ladder Fuel Species Composition (species %)						
Component/ Sub Component		Levels/ Classes				
Forest Floor and Organic Layer						
1	Depth of Organic layer (cm)	1-<2 1	2-<5 3	5-<10 5	10-20 3	>20 2
Surface and Ladder Fuel (0.1 – 3.0 meters in height)						
2	Surface fuel composition	Moss, Herbs and Deciduous Shrubs 4	Lichen, Conifer Shrubs 6	Dead fines (Leaves, Needles or fine branch material) fuel (<1 cm) 8	Pinegrass 10	Sagebrush, Bunchgrass, Juniper Scotch broom 15
3	Dead and Down material Continuity (<7cm)	Absent 0	Scattered <10 coverage 4	10 -25% coverage 8	26-50% coverage 12	>50% Coverage 15
4	Ladder fuel composition	Deciduous 0	Mixwood 5	Other conifer 8	Elevated dead fuel 10	Spruce/ Fir/ Pine 15
5	Ladder fuel horizontal continuity	Absent 0	Sparse <10% coverage 2	Scattered 10 – 39% coverage 8	Patchy 40-60% coverage 10	Uniform >60% coverage 15
6	Stem/ha (understory) <sup>3</sup>	<500 2	501-800 4	801-1200 6	1201-1500 8	>1500 10
Stand Structure and Composition (Dominant and Co- Dominate stems)						
7	Overstory Composition/ CBH (Crown Base Height)	Deciduous (< 25% conifer) 0	Mixwood (% Conifer) 25% 50% 75% 0 2 3	Conifer with high CBH (>10m) 3	Conifer with moderate CBH (5-9M) 4	Conifer with low CBH (<4m) 5
8	Crown Closure	< 20% 0	20 -40% (Or Deciduous) 1	41-60% 2	61-80% 5	>80% 4
9	Fuel Strata Gap <sup>4</sup> (m)		> 10 0	6-9 1	3-6 3	<3 5
10	Stems/ha live/ grn dom & codom (overstory)	<400 0	401-600 2	601-900 3	901-1 200 4	>1 200 5
11	Dead and Dying (% of dominant and co-dominant stems)		Standing Dead/ Partial down <20% 2	Standing Dead/ Partial down 21-50% 5	Standing Dead/ Partial down 51- 75% 8	Standing Dead/ Partial down >75% 10
Ecoprovince					Threat Assessment	WTA Total
<b>Comments:</b>						

<sup>3</sup> Understory is considered ladder and suppressed stems in this category (distinct break between these stems and overstory)

<sup>4</sup> Fuel Strata Gap – Distance from top of ladder fuel to live crown base height of overstory

PROJECT:

## British Columbia Wildfire Service - Photo Guide

**SITE INFORMATION** Date

Plot #

General Location:

Sampled:

Coordinates:

FBP Fuel Type:

Slope (%):

Aspect (deg.):

Elevation (m):

Canopy Closure (%):

Average Forest Floor Depth

(cm):

SURFACE FUELS:

Photo comment:

### LADDER FUELS

Photo Comment:

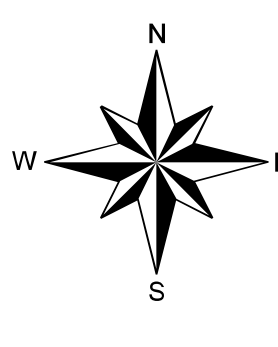
### CROWN FUELS:

Photo Comment:



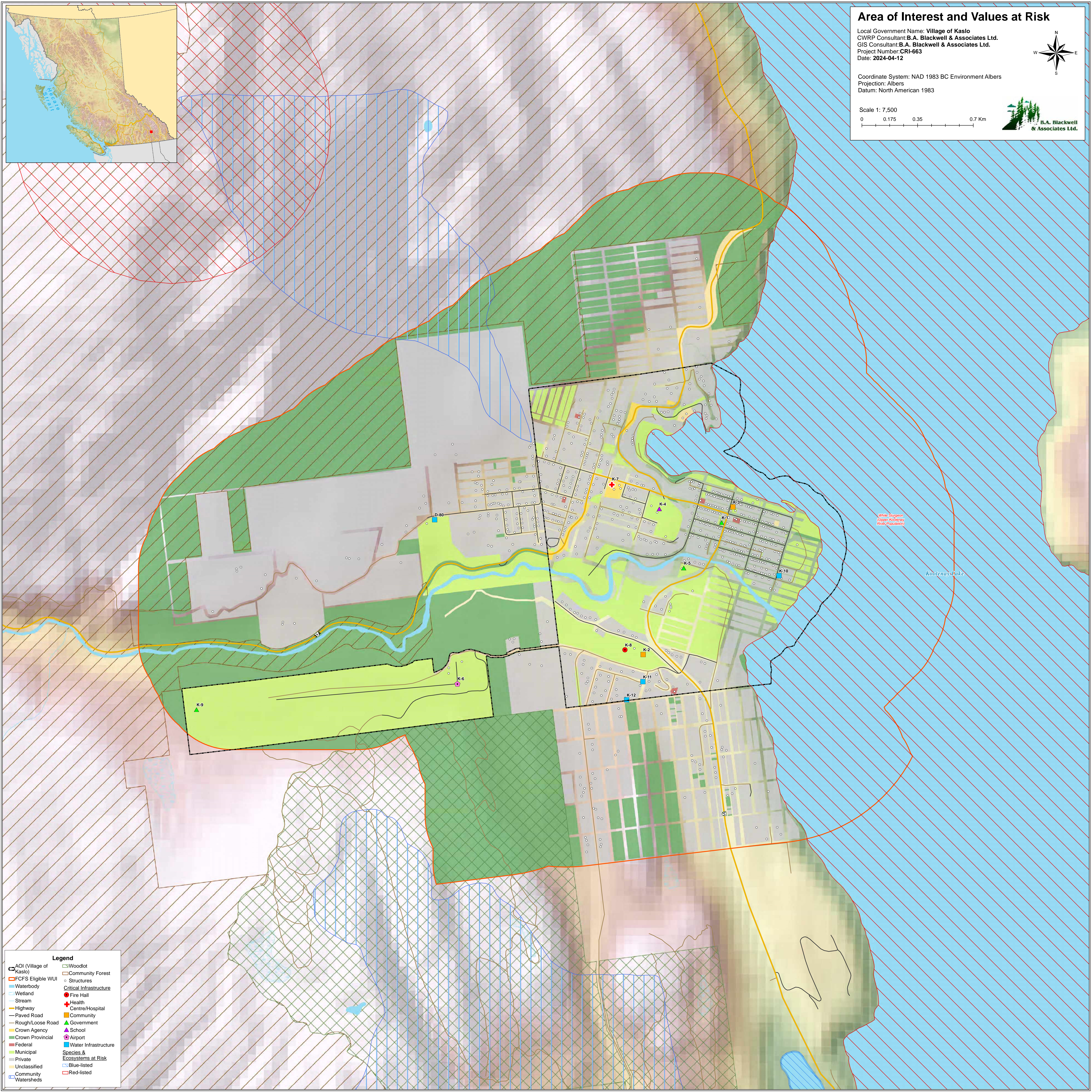
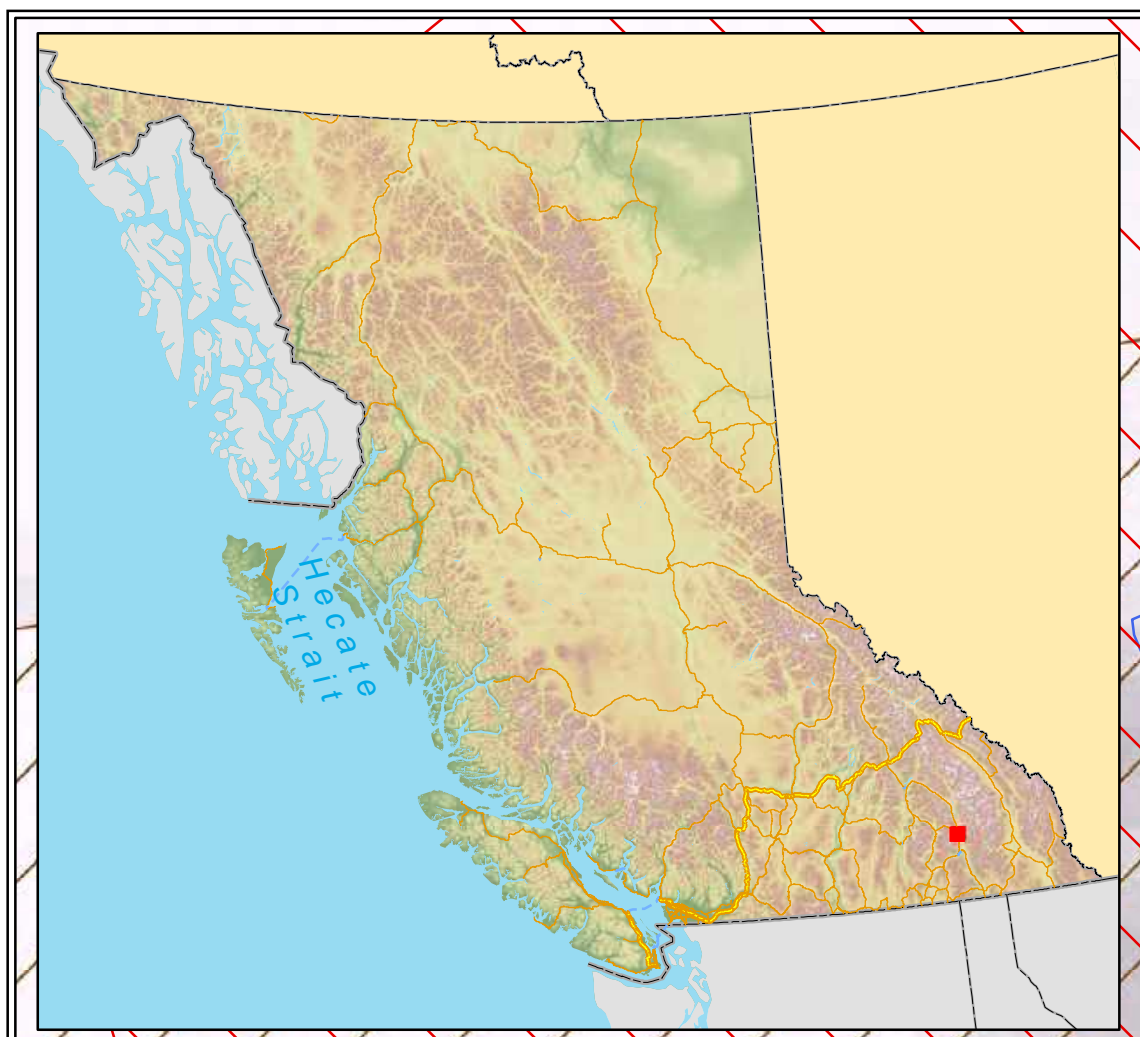
# Area of Interest and Values at Risk

Local Government Name: Village of Kaslo  
 CWRP Consultant: B.A. Blackwell & Associates Ltd.  
 GIS Consultant: B.A. Blackwell & Associates Ltd.  
 Project Number: CRI-663  
 Date: 2024-04-12



Coordinate System: NAD 1983 BC Environment Albers  
 Projection: Albers  
 Datum: North American 1983

Scale 1: 7,500  
 0 0.175 0.35 0.7 Km



White Sturgeon  
 (Upper Kootenay  
 River Population)

Kootenay Lake

Legend	
	AOI (Village of Kaslo)
	FCFS Eligible WUI
	Waterbody
	Wetland
	Stream
	Highway
	Paved Road
	Rough/Loose Road
	Crown Agency
	Crown Provincial
	Federal
	Municipal
	Private
	Unclassified
	Community
	Watersheds
	Woodlot
	Community Forest
	Structures
	Critical Infrastructure
	Fire Hall
	Health
	Centre/Hospital
	Community
	Government
	School
	Airport
	Water Infrastructure
	Species & Ecosystems at Risk
	Blue-listed
	Red-listed



Wildfire Threat	
Threat Class	Hectares
Extreme	72
High	209
Moderate	323
Low	162
Very Low/No Threat (Water)	354
No Data (Private Land)	439

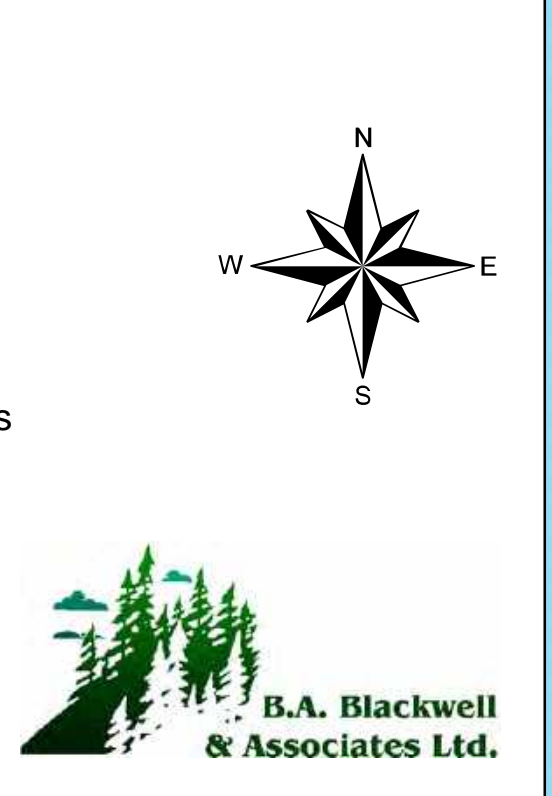
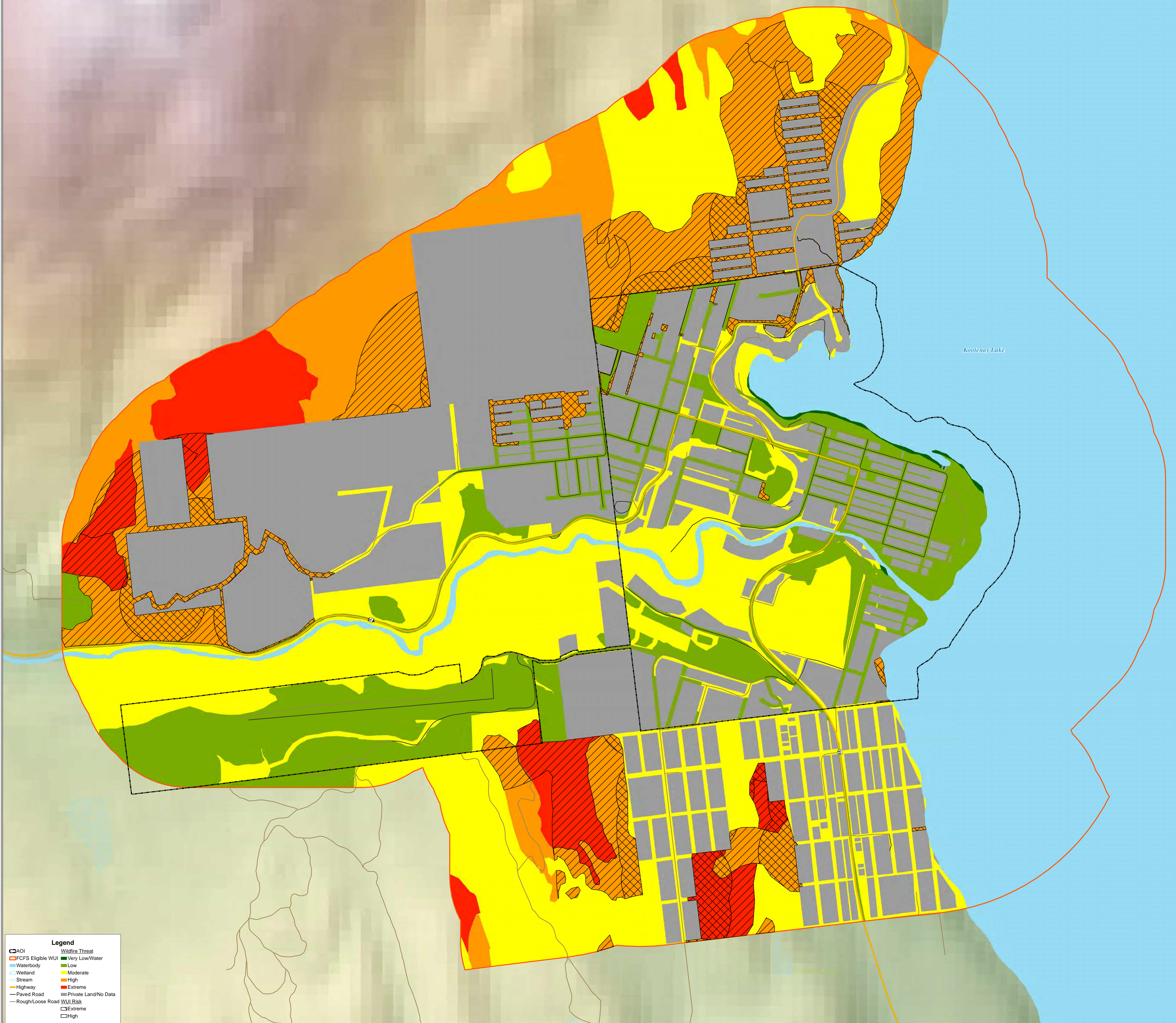
WUI Risk	
Threat Class	Hectares
Extreme	56
High	120

### Local Wildfire Threat

Local Government Name: Village of Kaslo  
 CWRP Consultant: B.A. Blackwell & Associates Ltd.  
 GIS Consultant: B.A. Blackwell & Associates Ltd.  
 Project Number: CRI-663  
 Date: 2024-03-21

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 BC Environment Albers  
 Projection: Albers  
 Datum: North American 1983

Scale 1: 6,000  
 0 0.125 0.25 0.5 Km

#### Legend

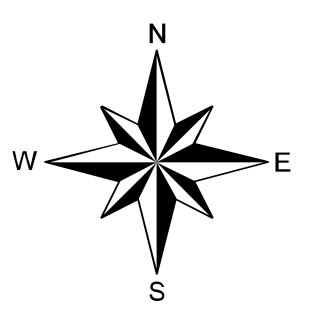
AOI	Wildfire Threat
FCFS Eligible WUI	Very Low/Water
Waterbody	Low
Wetland	Moderate
Stream	High
Highway	Extreme
Paved Road	Private Land/No Data
Rough/Loose Road	WUI Risk
	Extreme
	High



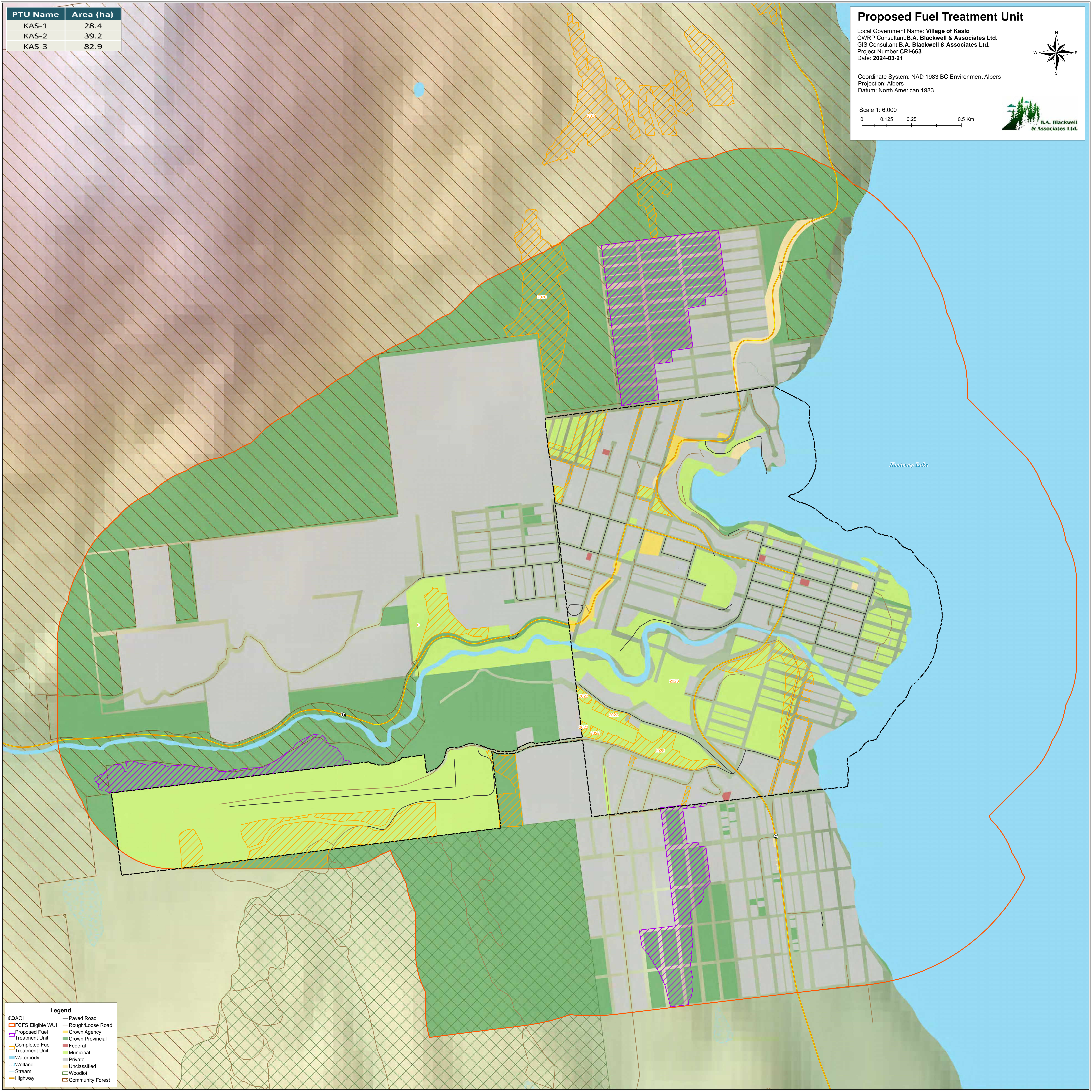
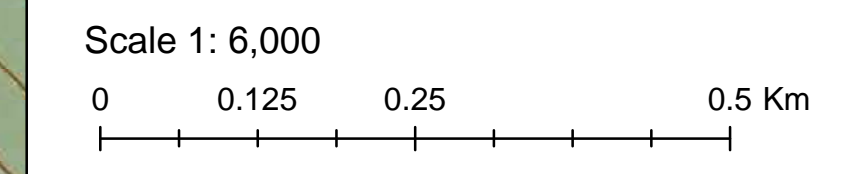
PTU Name	Area (ha)
KAS-1	28.4
KAS-2	39.2
KAS-3	82.9

### Proposed Fuel Treatment Unit

Local Government Name: Village of Kaslo  
 CWRP Consultant: B.A. Blackwell & Associates Ltd.  
 GIS Consultant: B.A. Blackwell & Associates Ltd.  
 Project Number: CRI-663  
 Date: 2024-03-21



Coordinate System: NAD 1983 BC Environment Albers  
 Projection: Albers  
 Datum: North American 1983



Legend	
	Paved Road
	Rough/Loose Road
	Crown Agency
	Crown Provincial
	Federal
	Municipal
	Private
	Unclassified
	Woodlot
	Community Forest



DATE: May 6, 2024

FILE NUMBER: 6240

TO: MAYOR & COUNCIL

FROM: Robert Baker, Chief Administrative Officer

SUBJECT: 2024 Improvements to Murray Pearson Memorial Ball Park

## 1.0 PURPOSE

To seek direction regarding Kaslo Baseball and Softball Association's request to perform improvements at Murray Pearson Memorial Ball Park, including in-kind services and support of grant funding applications.

## 2.0 RECOMMENDATION

THAT Kaslo Baseball and Softball Association be permitted to proceed with 2024 Improvements to Murray Pearson Memorial Ball Park including construction of dugouts, a batting cage, outfield fence, and digital scoreboard,

AND THAT the Village contribute equipment and labour as in-kind services to support 2024 Improvements to Murray Pearson Memorial Ball Park,

AND THAT the Village amend its User Agreement with Kaslo Baseball and Softball Association to identify responsibilities for the on-going cost of maintenance and repairs, as well as ensure terms and conditions mitigate the risk of liability to the Village caused by errant balls,

AND THAT gates and signage be installed at the entrances to pedestrian paths at Murray Pearson Memorial Ball Park to prevent the public from entering the field during play.

## 3.0 BACKGROUND

On November 7, 2023 the Village received an email from Kaslo Baseball and Softball Association (KBSA) indicating it was planning to apply for grant funding from the Regional District of Central Kootenay's (RDCK) Community Works Fund to perform improvements to Murray Pearson Memorial Ball Park. Proposed improvements include a batting cage, curved outfield fence, and digital scoreboard. To enable the project, KBSA requested that the Village decommission a road within the outfield to allow for new structures, provide funding, and allocate in-kind services. At a November 14, 2023 meeting, Council considered KBSA's requests and direction was given for staff to investigate decommissioning of the road, and that KBSA be asked to provide detailed plans for the proposed improvements.

Through January and February 2024, the Village and KBSA exchanged email communications regarding grants, road decommissioning, and timelines. In March, the Village received an email from KBSA providing design drawings for dugouts which would also form part of the improvements, and in April Village staff met with KBSA on-site to discuss the proposed improvements in more detail during which it was agreed that a complete project proposal would be presented to Council at their May 14<sup>th</sup> meeting. This timeline would afford staff the opportunity to research road decommissioning and for KBSA to provide a site layout. At the end of April, KBSA provided the Village with a site layout, and received guidance from staff on the process for submitting building permit applications to the RDCK. In consideration of the above, this

Staff Report has been drafted to provide Council with the information necessary to fully consider KBSA's request to perform improvements at Murray Pearson Memorial Ball Park.

#### **4.0 DISCUSSION**

Generally speaking, staff do not have any concerns with the proposed improvements and are providing the following commentary to help guide final decision making.

- a. KBSA has engaged the services of a local contractor to design and construct new dugouts that would be located in the same general location as existing dugouts. They would be constructed with timber and include roofs and footings. The north dugout would have a storage shed attached for field maintenance & baseball equipment that are owned by KBSA. It is not anticipated that any in-kind services would be required of the Village for this portion of the project.
- b. A batting cage structure has been proposed which includes a steel frame with concrete footings. The batting cage would be 50-70 feet long with a storage shed and power for a pitching machine. The batting cage would be located parallel to the east fence that borders the Ball Park, and KBSA has requested that the Village contribute in-kind services to provide for this aspect of the project. Specifically, equipment and labour would be required to excavate the existing surface so that a gravel base could be installed, as well as concrete footings for the frame and a concrete pad for the shed. Power for the shed and pitching machine would come from the east property line, and require staff to excavate a trench and backfill. Installation of the power would be performed by a contractor. The batting cage footprint would straddle a road allowance which has not yet been consolidated with the Park. If the Village envisions a long-term plan for the Park that consolidates the road allowances and lots within the parcel, then this aspect of the project can be permitted to proceed without any concerns.
- c. KBSA has proposed a new fence be installed that is 6 feet tall and would provide a curved outfield perimeter. In the area outside of the new fence would be a batting cage, scoreboard, bullpen, and possibly spectator seating in future years. It has been requested that the Village install the fence as an in-kind service. It should be noted that the curved fence would be installed through a road allowance along the south property line. Similar to the batting cage discussion, if the Village envisions a long-term plan for the Park that consolidates the road allowances and lots within the parcel, then this aspect of the project can be permitted without any concerns.
- d. A digital scoreboard has been proposed which would be located beyond the new fence in the left outfield. Power would be sourced from the east property line, and the sign would be mounted on free-standing posts. The scoreboard would be controlled wirelessly by a scorekeeper behind the backstop. KBSA has requested that the Village provide equipment and labour as in-kind services to install the support posts, excavate the electrical trench and backfill. Installation of the power would be performed by a contractor.

Public Works staff have indicated that time within their annual work plans can be afforded to complete the requested in-kind services after Labour Day, including provision of equipment and an operator to:

- a. install the new outfield fencing,
- b. excavate & back-fill an electrical trench for the scoreboard and pitching machine,
- c. excavate and install footings for the batting cage and scoreboard posts,
- d. excavate soil to provide a footprint for the batting cage and shed, followed by installation of gravel and concrete finishing.

## 5.0 OPTIONS

1. **The Village support KBSA’s proposed improvements to Murray Pearson Memorial Ball Park, including contribution of in-kind services as detailed herein.**
2. The Village support KBSA’s proposed improvements, and that KBSA be directed to hire contractors to perform the requested in-kind services.
3. Council provide alternative direction to staff.

## 6.0 FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

Following is a summary of funding sources for the proposed improvements:

<b>Funding Body</b>	<b>Amount</b>
RDCK’s Community Works Fund	\$20,000 grant
RDCK’s Community Development Grant	\$12,000 grant
Village of Kaslo	\$8,000 equipment & labour as in-kind services (estimated)
KBSA	All materials and cost overruns

As part of its financial analysis, the Village ought to consider its User Agreement with KBSA to determine which party shall be responsible for on-going maintenance and repairs. As the dugouts, fence, and power supplies are permanent amenities and/or could benefit other users of the Ball Park, staff would suggest that they appear in the Village’s asset inventory and be budgeted for accordingly. Whereas the scoreboard and batting cage are for the exclusive benefit of KBSA, staff would suggest that maintenance and repair of these structures and associated equipment be the responsibility of KBSA. If agreeable, staff will plan to amend the User Agreement with KBSA to include maintenance and repairs as described.

## 7.0 LEGISLATION, POLICY, BYLAW CONSIDERATIONS

KBSA has been advised by Village staff that building permits may be required for structures built on Village property in accordance with the RDCK’s bylaws and the BC Building Code. The RDCK’s bylaws and the BC Building Code do not apply to fencing, but may apply to the scoreboard, dugouts, batting cages and paved surfaces. The RDCK’s Building Inspector can provide KBSA with guidance and direction on their building permit process and fees.

Village staff have identified that the land on which the Ball Park resides is zoned as a Park, however the lots have not been consolidated and so some of the proposed improvements would be constructed on road allowances. The Community Charter permits encroachment on road allowances and the RDCK Building Inspector has confirmed that their building permit process would not preclude construction. As such, the Village can permit the proposed improvements and then consolidate road allowances and lots within the parcel at a later date subject to the Community Charter Part 3 Division 1 sections 40 and 41.

## 8.0 STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

**Parks, Recreation, and Natural Areas** – Development of a long-term plan for Vimy Park is identified as a strategic priority for the Village, however it has not been developed yet, and so it is unknown whether the proposed improvements are aligned with future plans. The Village may permit the proposed improvements if Council believes they are in the best interest of the community. Furthermore, Council may wish to identify development of a long-term plan for the Park within its Objectives & Measures

(Annual Report) and then allocate funding for the plan's development through the 5-Year Financial Plan. As part of a long-term plan, road allowances and lots within the parcel could be consolidated.

## **9.0 OTHER CONSIDERATIONS**

On April 16, 2024 the Village received correspondence from a resident adjacent to the Ball Park regarding the proposed improvements. The resident had met with KBSA in December to discuss safety concerns, and their correspondence indicates that KBSA had agreed to install safety netting in 2025 in conjunction with decommissioning of the road allowance. Since that time, the resident's concerns have been heightened by the prospect of the ball season being increased from 13 to 31 weeks and from 5 to 7 days a week. The resident has now requested that the installation of safety netting occur in 2024. The property owner cites that balls have landed in their yard, and narrowly missed a neighbour and a pedestrian on the footpath that transverses through the park. The resident's concerns were further frustrated by unsympathetic comments made by players and their habit of entering private property to retrieve errant balls. The resident also raised concern regarding the safety of bystanders during May Days activities in the park.

The Village has sought advice from the Municipal Insurance Association of BC (MIABC), who have suggested that signage be installed to warn pedestrians and vehicle operators of the risk of errant balls, as well as install netting to keep balls within the property. Alternative solutions offered by the MIABC include re-orienting the field so that balls are less likely to impact high traffic areas. Signage can be afforded within the 2024 Operating Budget, however the cost of netting should be considered alongside competing priorities. Anecdotally speaking, installation of a single 50-foot-tall steel post that is designed to withstand the forces of wind acting upon netting could cost over \$50,000. Once this cost is multiplied by the number of posts required to surround the field, it's unlikely that the Village could afford an investment of this magnitude with its current financial resources. As such, the Village should explore other ways to minimize its liability, and potentially seek grant funding for the posts & netting in future years. In addition to the signage recommended by the MIABC, staff would like to suggest that the User Agreement between the Village and KBSA clearly identify that players are responsible for any damage to property or injury caused by errant balls, and that equipment which limits the speed and distance of errant balls be required for league play. Moreover, staff would recommend that the footpath which transverses through the park be closed during games to mitigate the risk of injury to the public; this can be accommodated with installation of gates and signage at either end of the footpath.

As the proposed improvements are on Village property, Village staff could coordinate the development and submission of building permit applications, however, staff work plans would need to be reviewed to determine which other priorities must be delayed or cancelled. Moreover, as the improvements are the initiative of KBSA, having the Village act as an intermediary between KBSA and the RDCK could cause confusion, miscommunication, and potentially delay permit approval. The simplest and quickest approach is for KBSA to coordinate submission of building permit applications.

**RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED**



---

Robert Baker, Chief Administrative Officer

Attached: Drawings - Site Plan of 2024 Improvements to Murray Pearson Memorial Ball Park  
Drawings - 2024 Dugouts

2024-04-11 4:43:12 PM  
 C:\Users\Jordan\OneDrive - Town Architecture Inc\2. Projects\24005 - Vimy Park Baseball2. Drawings\1. PreDesign-Schematic\1.1 Dwgs\24-04-10 Drawing.rvt  
 G  
 F  
 E  
 D  
 C  
 B  
 A

GENERAL NOTES

1. DOCUMENT HAS BEEN DRAWN BASED ON AERIAL IMAGERY WITH NO ACCESS TO SURVEY DATA.
2. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE TO BE CONFIRMED ON SITE.

CITY APPROVAL STAMP

LEGEND

- — — — — PROPERTY LINE
- ● ● ● ● FENCE



24005  
Ball Park  
Renovations

Murray  
Pearson Ball  
Park

CLIENT  
Village of  
Kaslo



\* - possible score board site

1 - Second St. dugout

2 - Vimy Park dugout

3 - Storage Shed

4 - batting cage

\* - shed for pitching\* machine (proposed)

5 - proposed (future) stands

6 - bull pen

\* - shed is existing shed on site behind the current Vimy park dugout.

7 - proposed gate (if needed) for right of way.

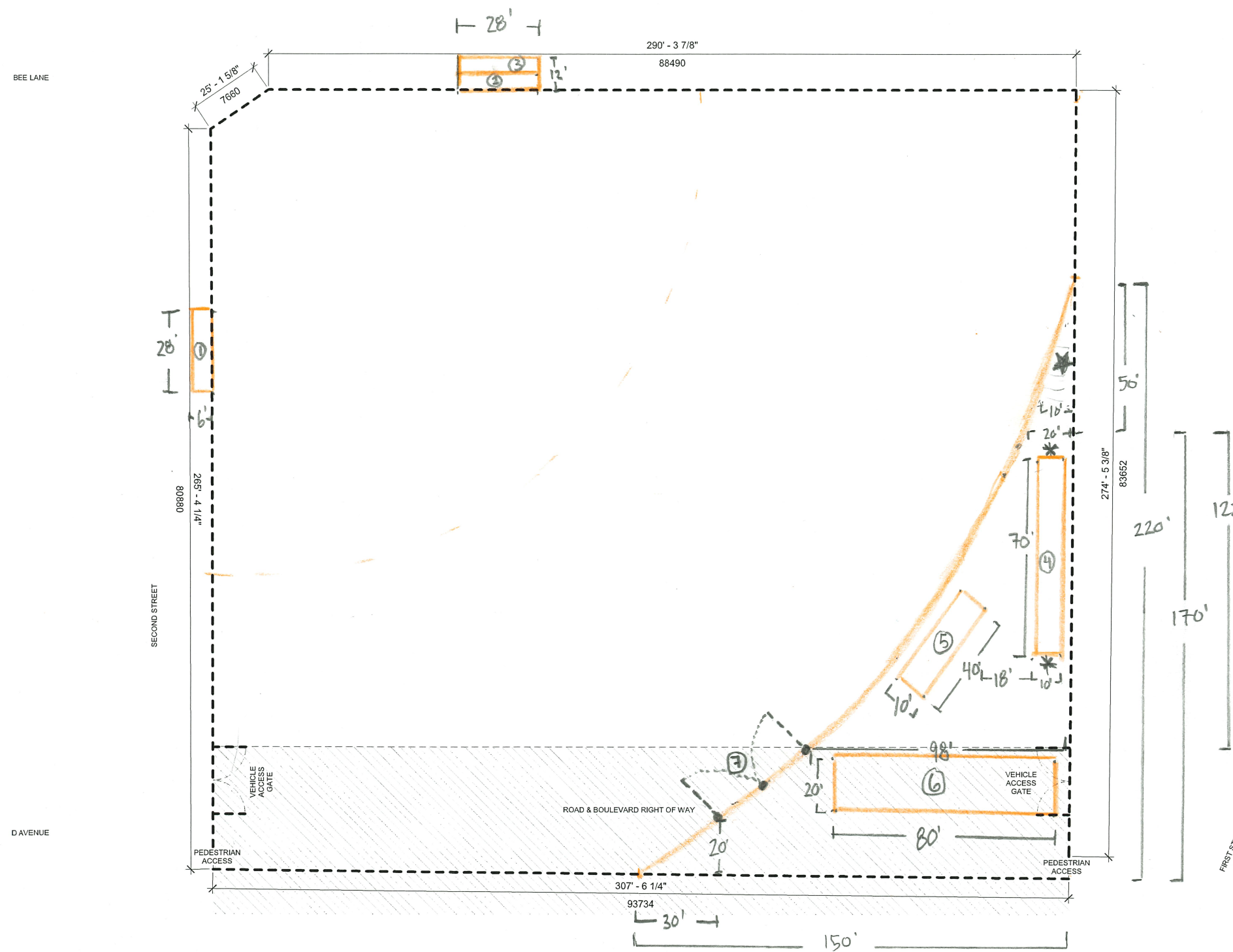
#	DESCRIPTION	DATE
2	Issued for Review	24-04-11
1	Issued for Review	24-04-10

PROFESSIONAL OF RECORD STAMP

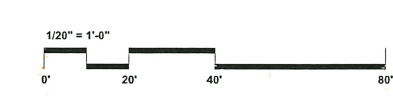
SITE PLAN

A100

SCALE As indicated



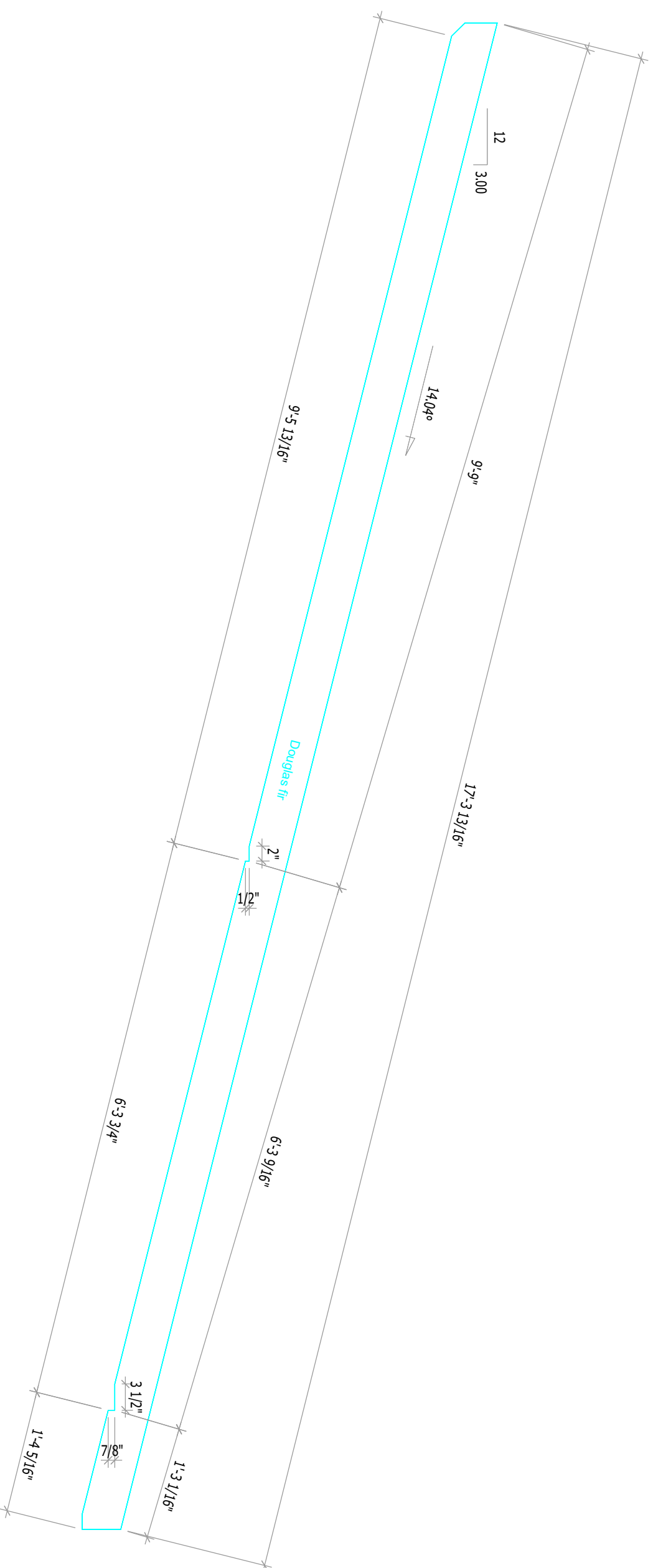
1 SITE PLAN  
1" = 20'-0"



1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9



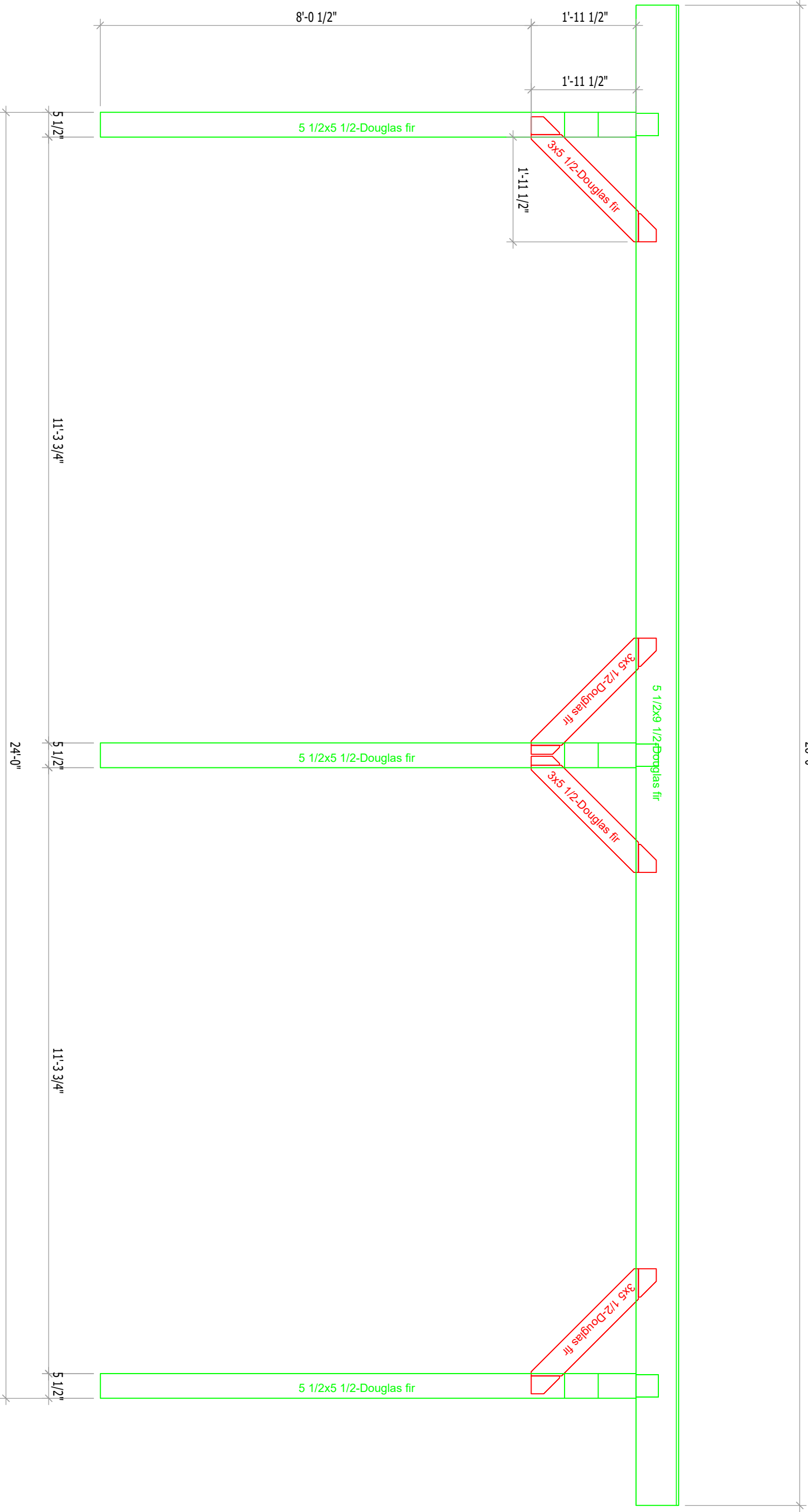
Blue dugout common rafter



Project name: Kaslo Ball Dugouts  
Project number:

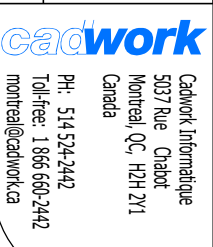
Architect:  
Customer:  
Designer: Ben Smith  
Scale: 3/4" = 1'-0"

**cadwork**  
Cadwork Informatique  
5037 Rue Chabot  
Montreal, QC, H2H 2Y1  
Canada  
Ph: 514 524-2442  
Toll-free: 1 866 666-2442  
montreal@cadwork.ca

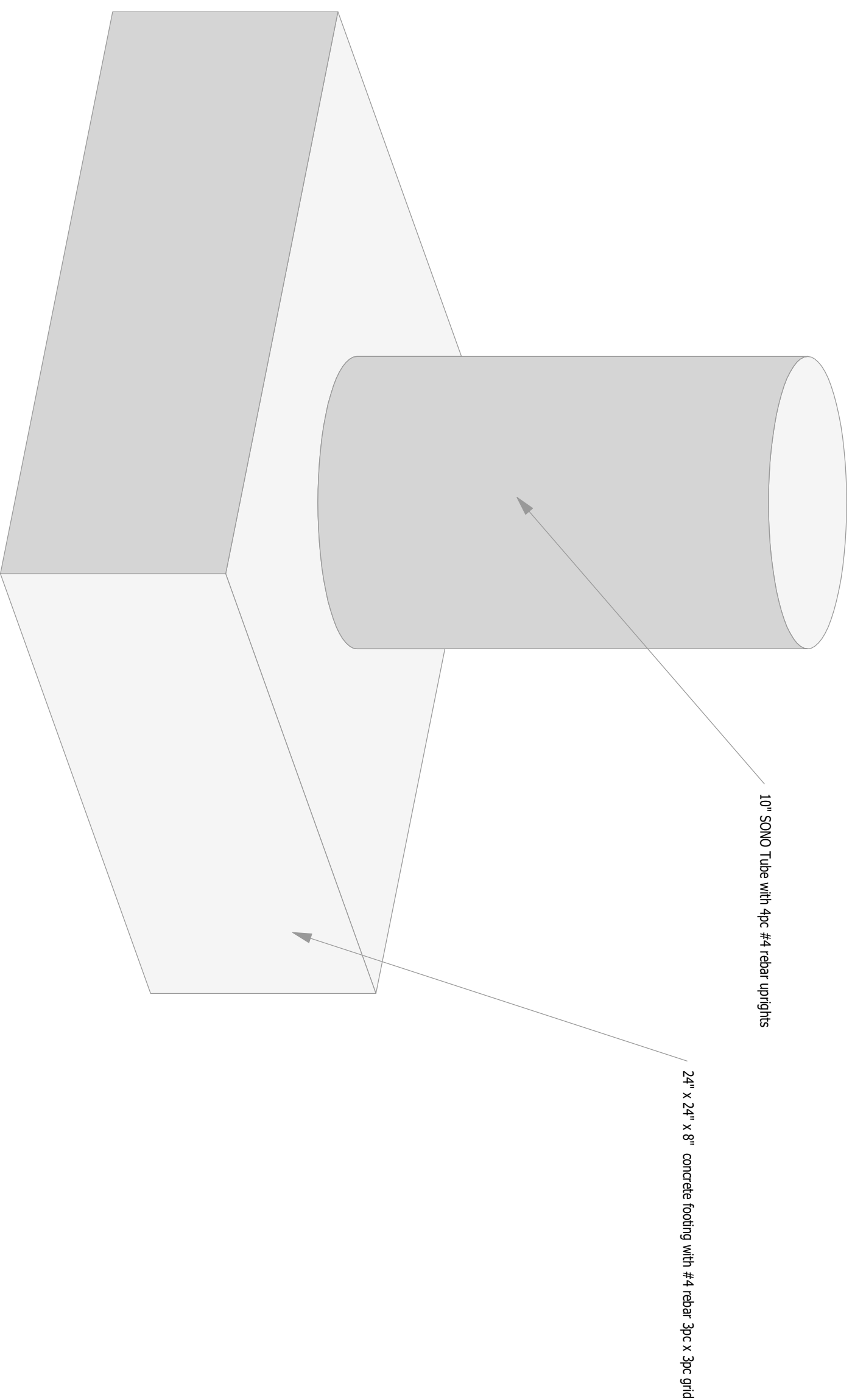


Project name: Kaslo Ball Dugouts  
Project number:

Architect:  
Customer:  
Designer: Ben Smith  
Scale: 1/2" = 1'-0"



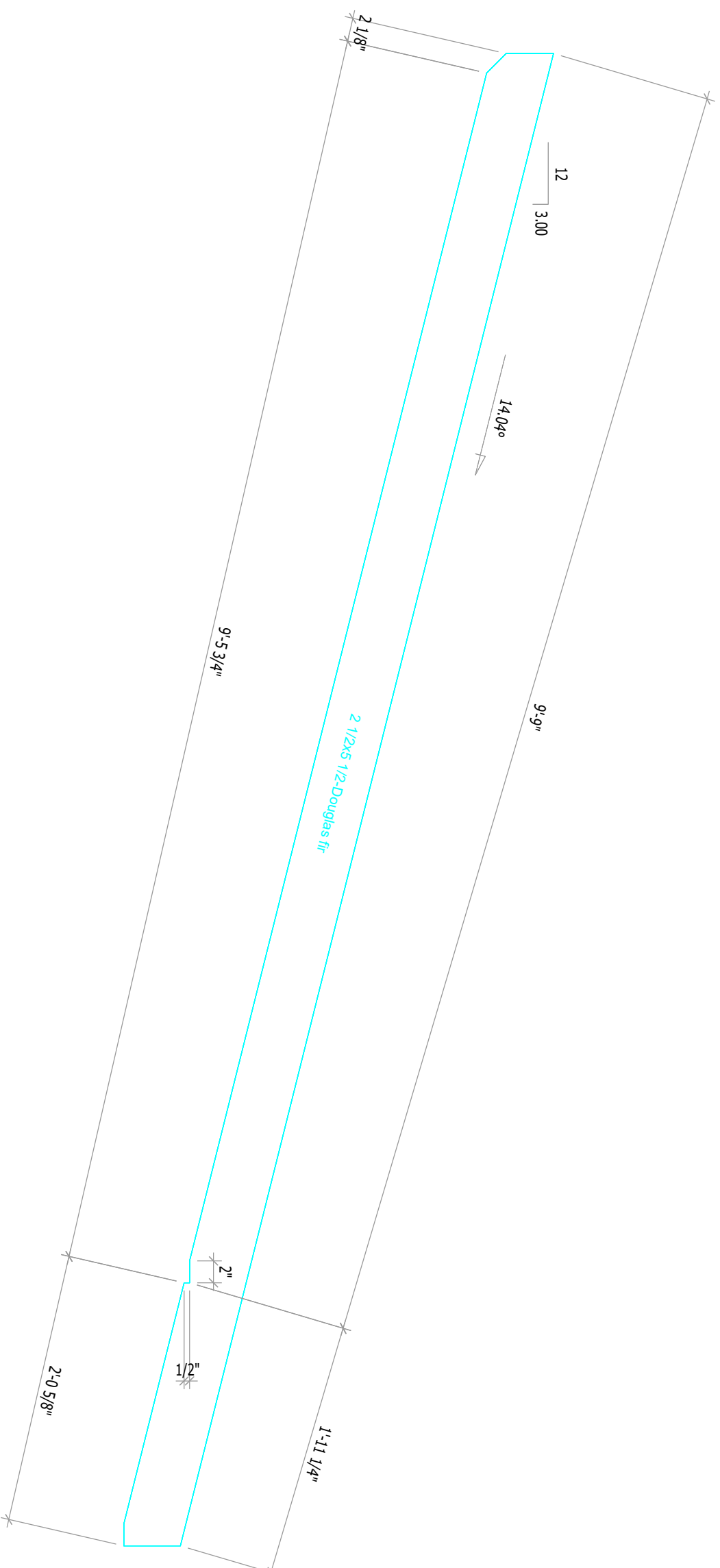
Footing plan



Project name: Kaslo Ball Dugouts  
Project number:

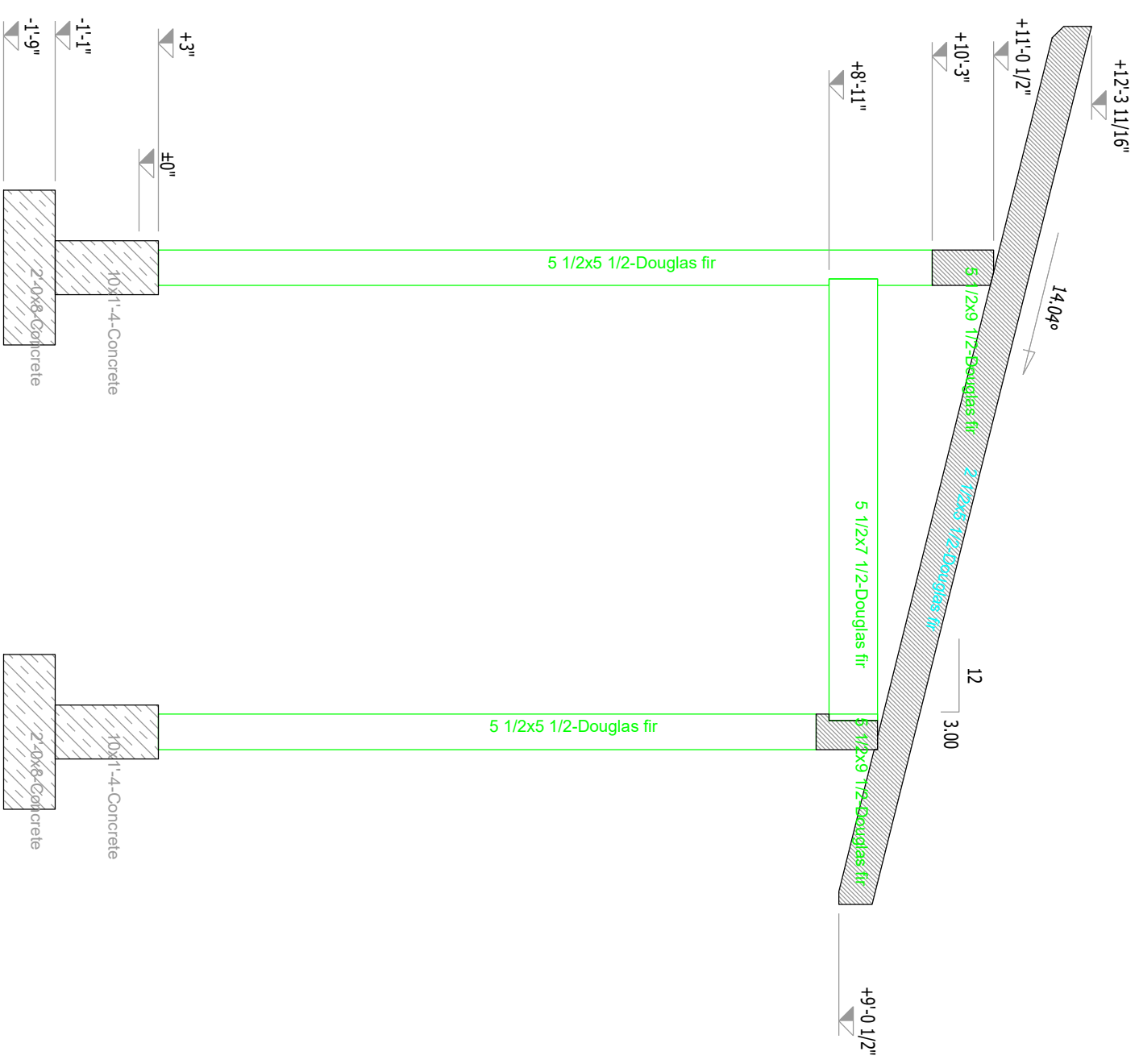
Architect:  
Customer:  
Designer: Ben Smith  
Scale: 3" = 1'-0"

**cadwork**  
Cadwork Informatique  
5037 Rue Chabot  
Montreal, QC, H2H 2Y1  
Canada  
PH: 514 524-2442  
Toll-free: 1 866 666-2442  
montreal@cadwork.ca



Project name: Kaslo Ball Dugouts  
Project number:

Architect:  
Customer:  
Designer: Ben Smith  
Scale: 1" = 1'-0"

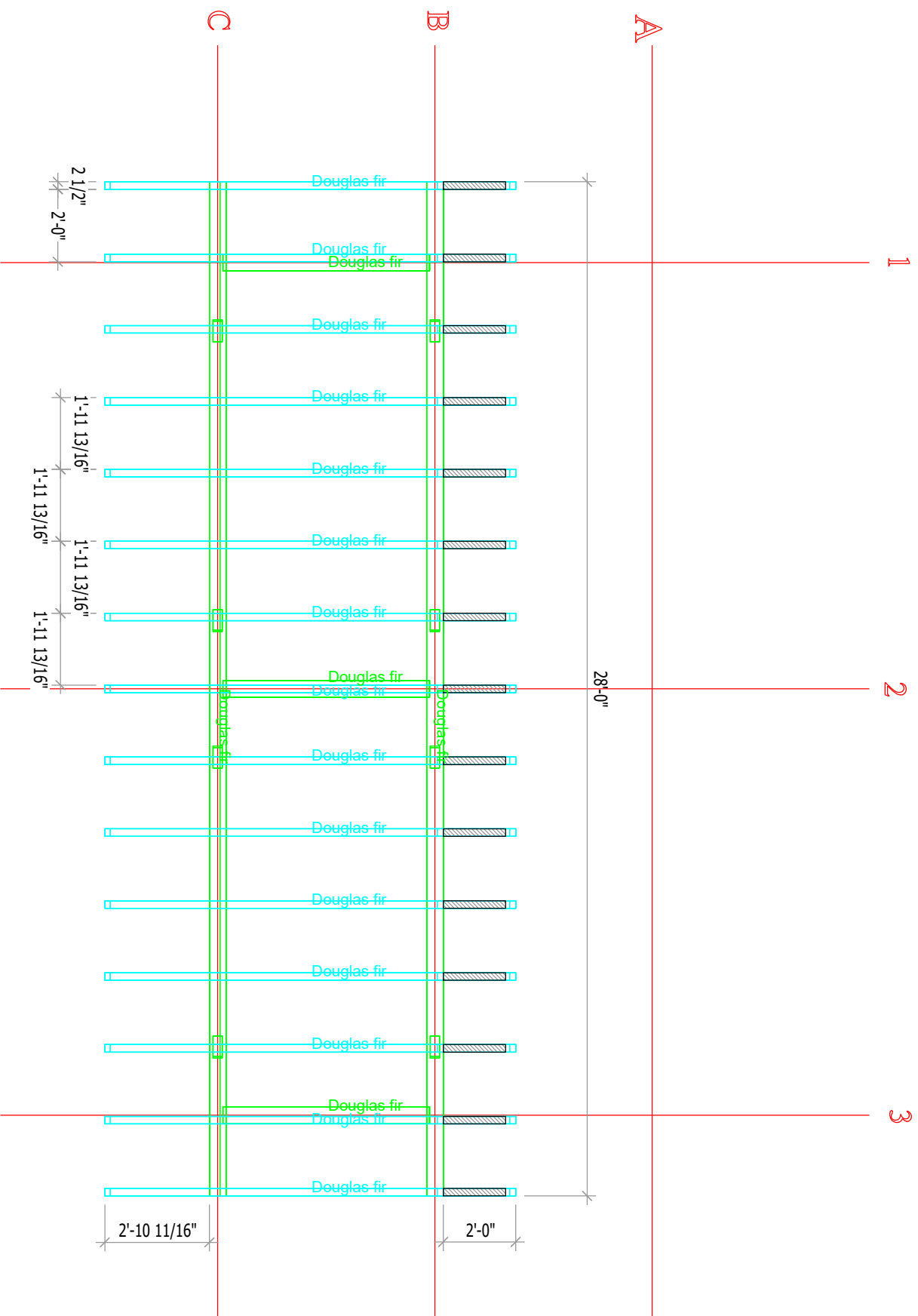


Project name: Kaslo Ball Dugouts  
 Project number:

Architect: Cadwork Informatique  
 Customer: 5037 Rue Chabot  
 Designer: Ben Smith Montreal, QC, H2H 2Y1  
 Canada  
 Scale: 1/2" = 1'-0"

Cadwork Informatique  
 5037 Rue Chabot  
 Montreal, QC, H2H 2Y1  
 Canada  
 PH: 514 524-2442  
 Toll-free: 1 866 666-2442  
 montreal@cadwork.ca



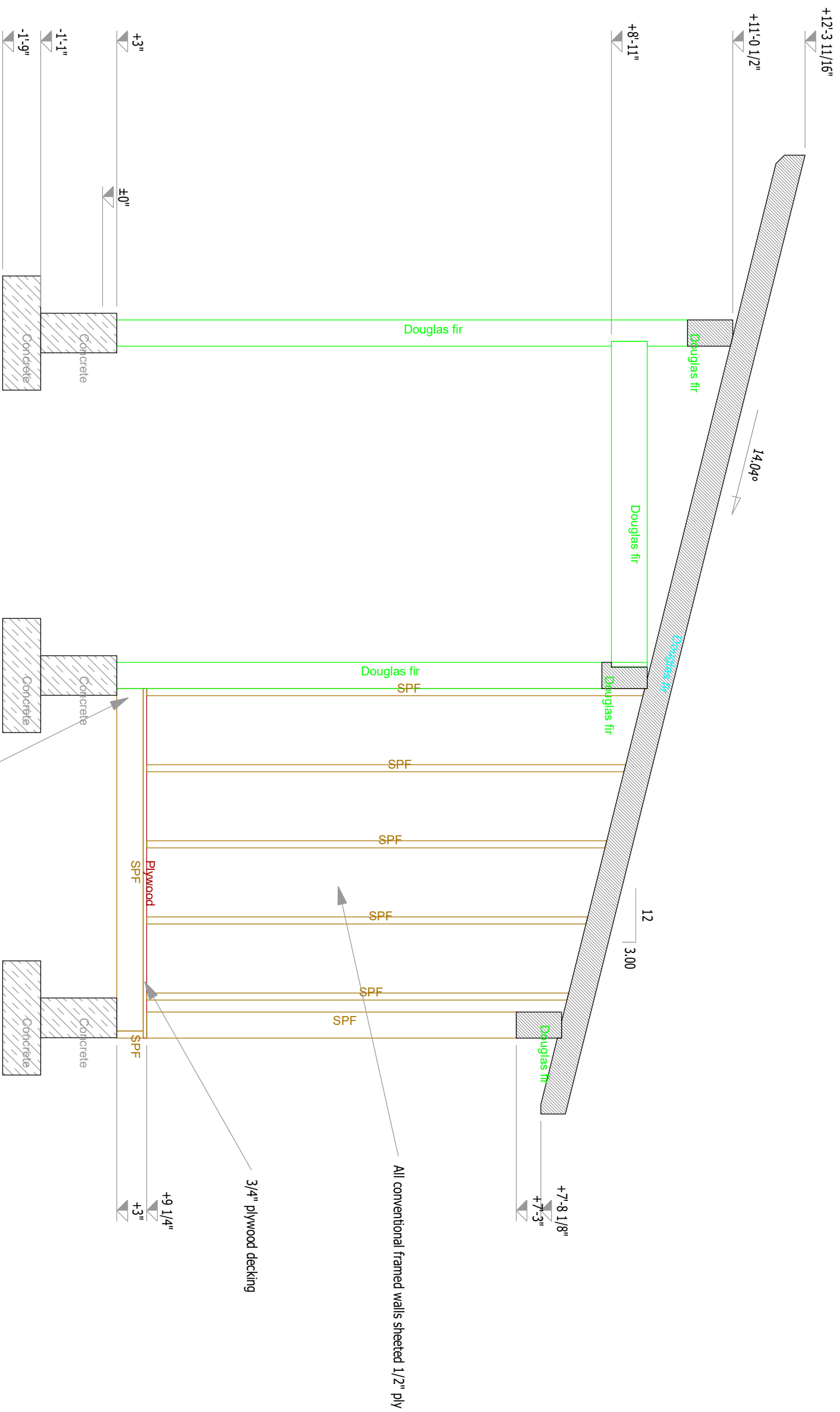


Project name: Kaslo Ball Dugouts  
 Project number:

Architect:  
 Customer:  
 Designer: Ben Smith  
 Scale: 1/4" = 1'-0"

**cadwork**  
 Cadwork Informatique  
 5037 Rue Chabot  
 Montreal, QC, H2H 2Y1  
 Canada  
 PH: 514 524-2442  
 Toll-free: 1 866 666-2442  
 montreal@cadwork.ca





All 2x6 Joists fastened with LUS26Z Simpson joist hangers both ends

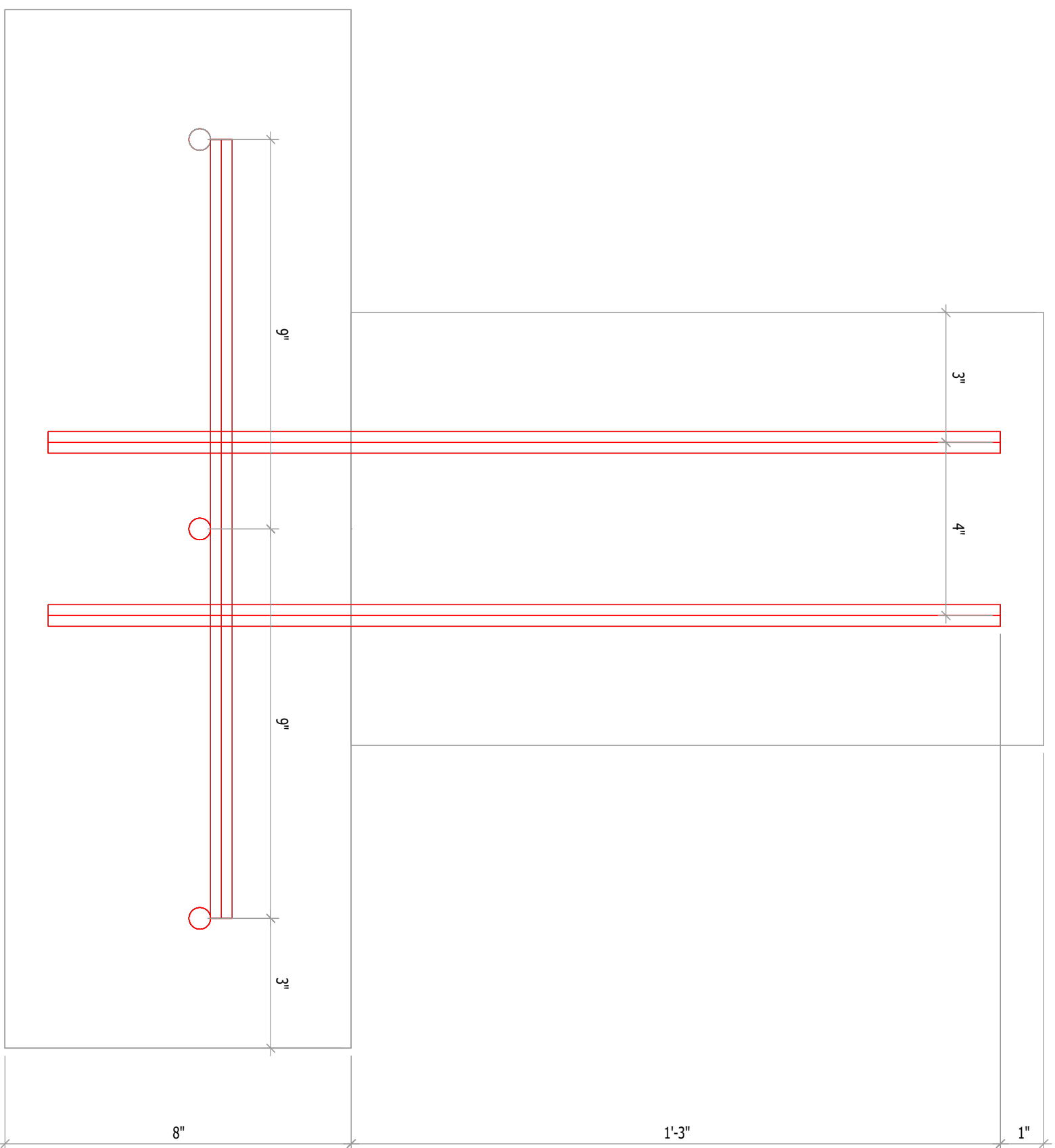
All conventional framed walls sheathed 1/2" ply

3/4" plywood decking

Project name: Kaslo Ball Dugouts  
 Project number:

Architect:  
 Customer:  
 Designer: Ben Smith  
 Scale: 1/2" = 1'-0"

Rebar Detail

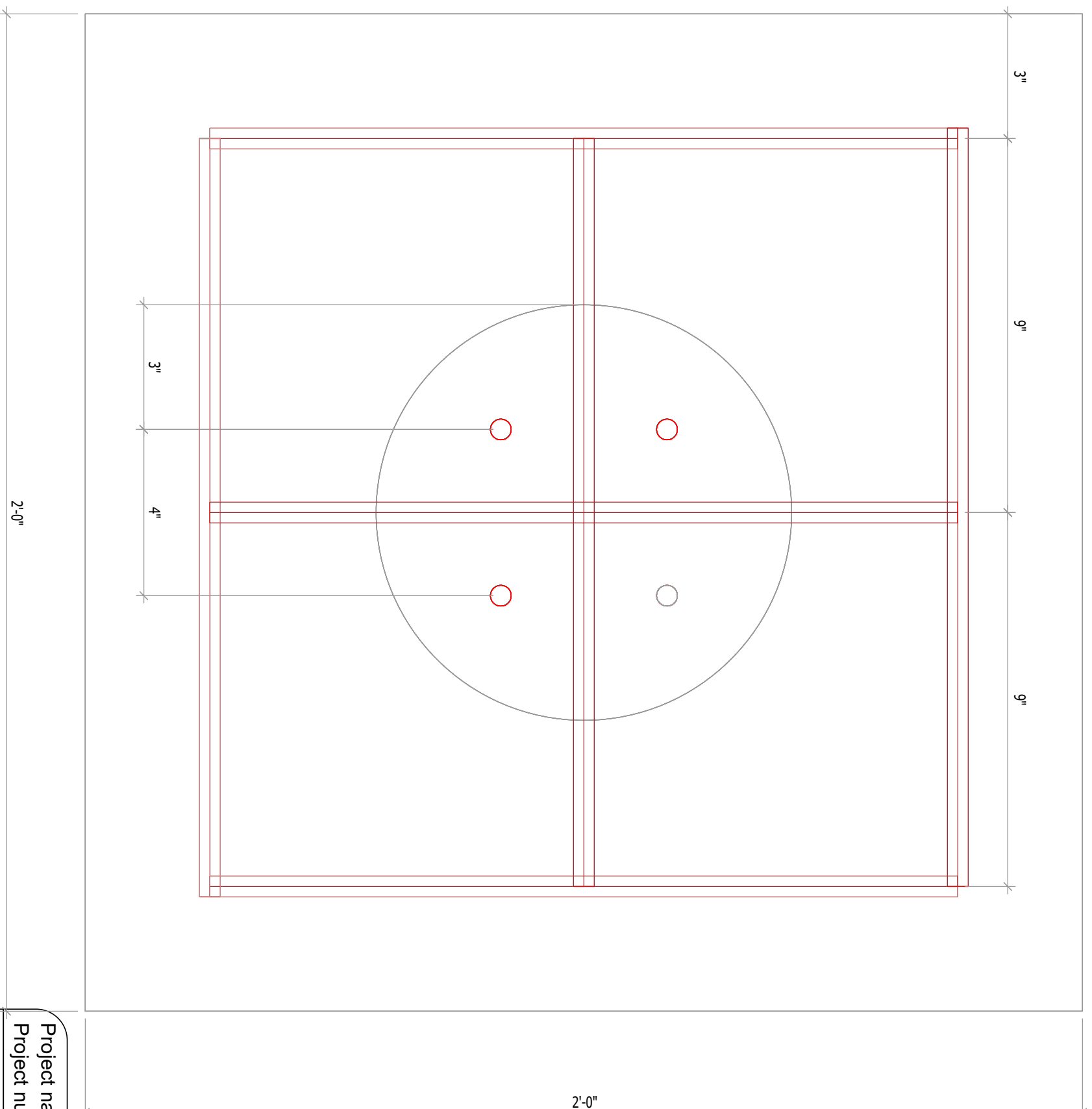


Project name: Kaslo Ball Dugouts  
Project number:

Architect:  
Customer:  
Designer: Ben Smith  
Scale: 4" = 1'-0"

**cadwork**  
Cadwork Informatique  
5037 Rue Chabot  
Montreal, QC, H2H 2Y1  
Canada  
PH: 514 524-2442  
Toll-free: 1 866 660-2442  
montreal@cadwork.ca

Rebar detail plan view

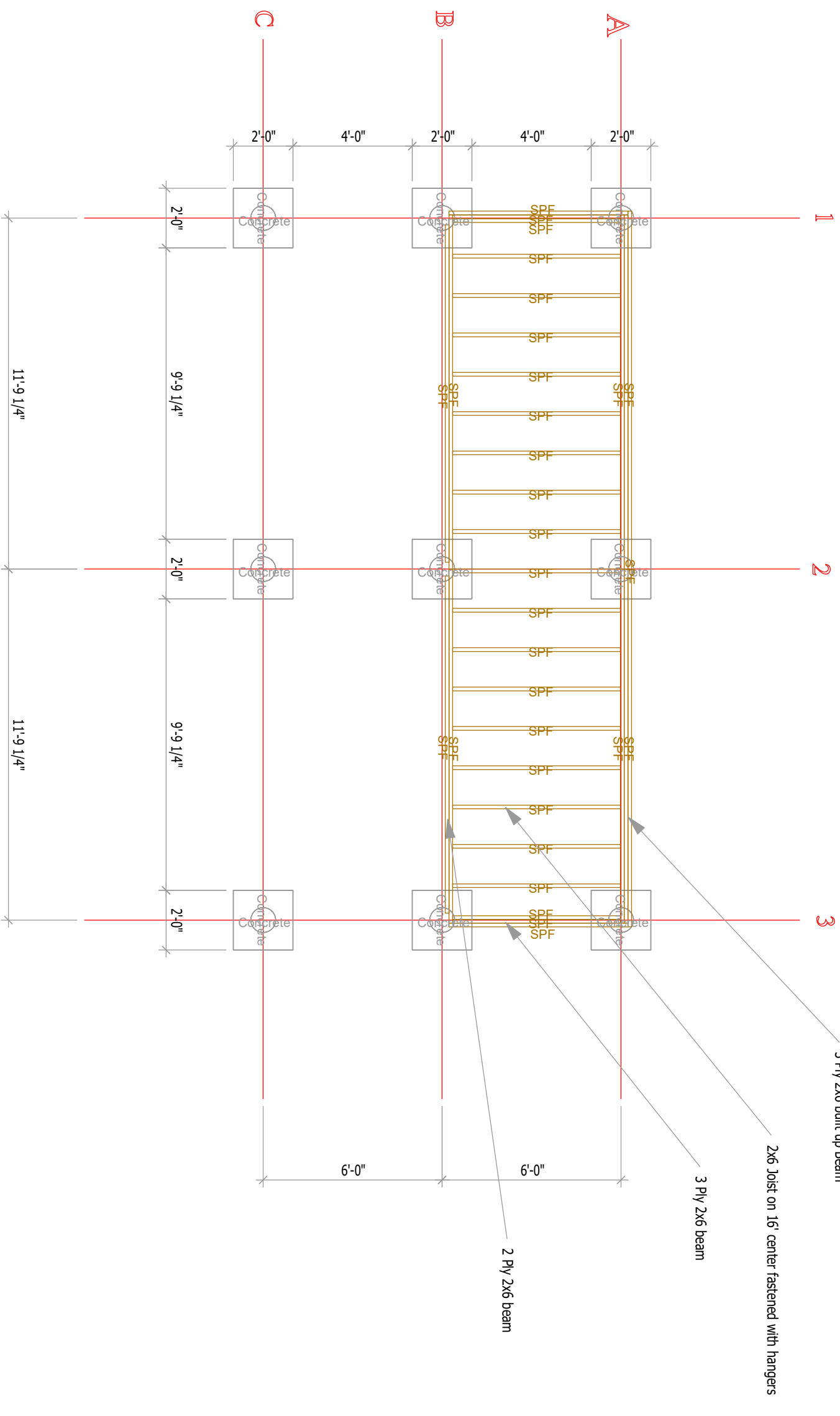


Project name: Kaslo Ball Dugouts  
Project number:

Architect:  
Customer:  
Designer: Ben Smith  
Scale: 4" = 1'-0"

**cadwork**  
Cadwork Informatique  
5037 Rue Chabot  
Montreal, QC, H2H 2Y1  
Canada  
PH: 514 524-2442  
Toll-free: 1 866 661-2442  
montreal@cadwork.ca

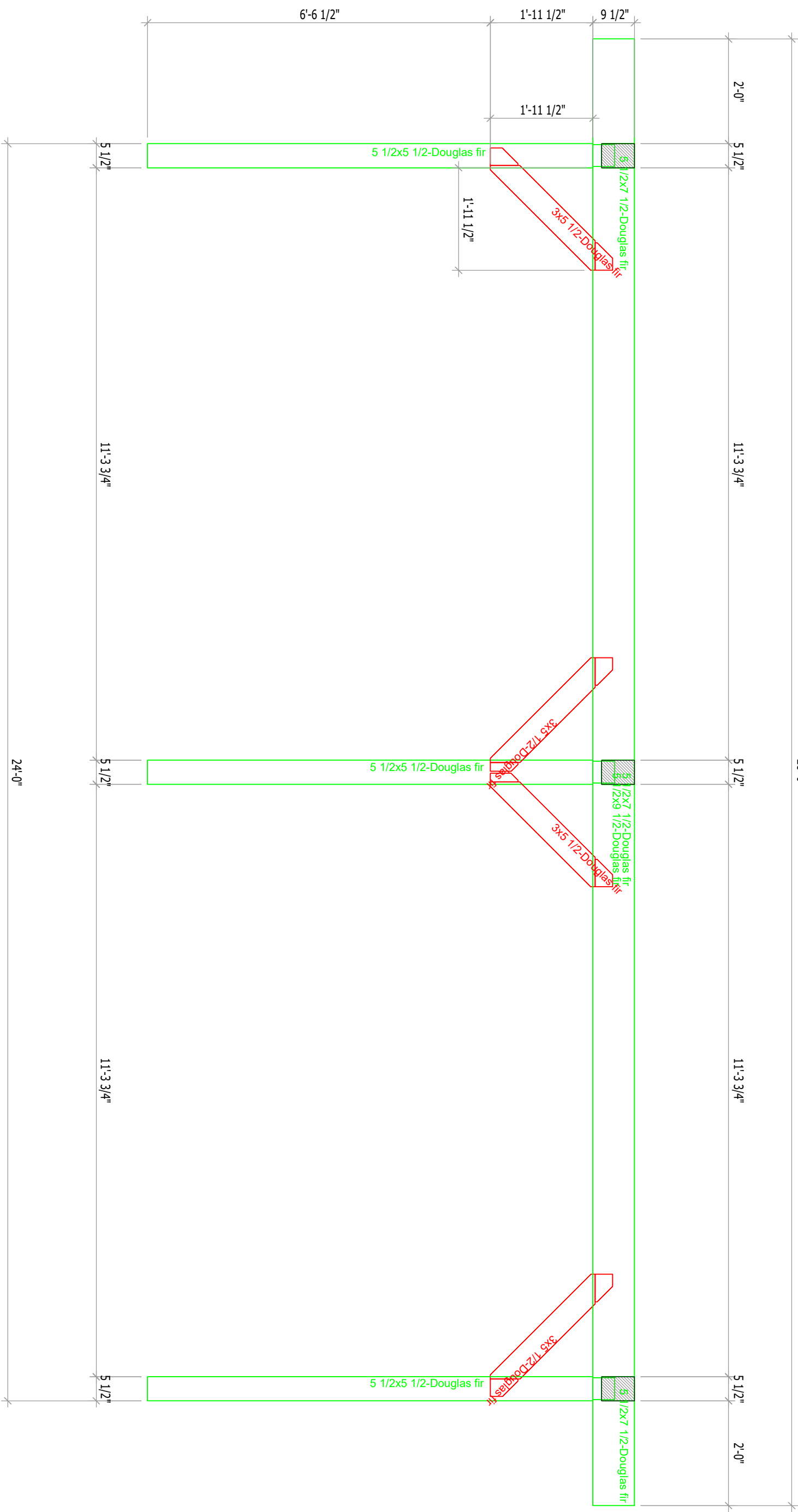




Project name: Kaslo Ball Dugouts  
 Project number:

Architect: Cadwork Informatique  
 Customer: 5037 Rue Chabot  
 Designer: Ben Smith Montreal, QC, H2H 2Y1  
 Canada  
 Scale: 1/4" = 1'-0"

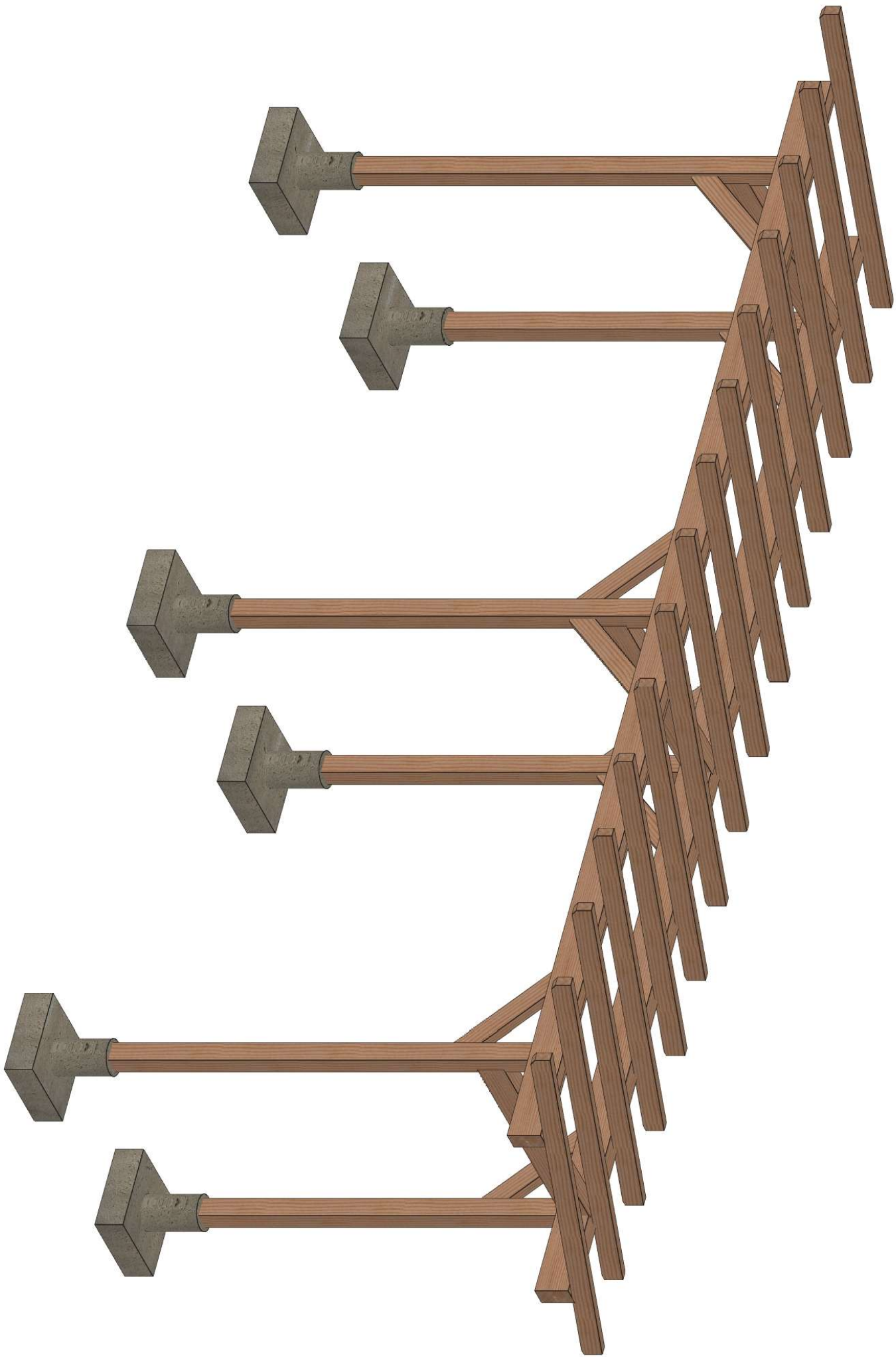
**Cadwork**  
 Cadwork Informatique  
 5037 Rue Chabot  
 Montreal, QC, H2H 2Y1  
 Canada  
 PH: 514 524-2442  
 Toll-free: 1 866 666-2442  
 montreal@cadwork.ca




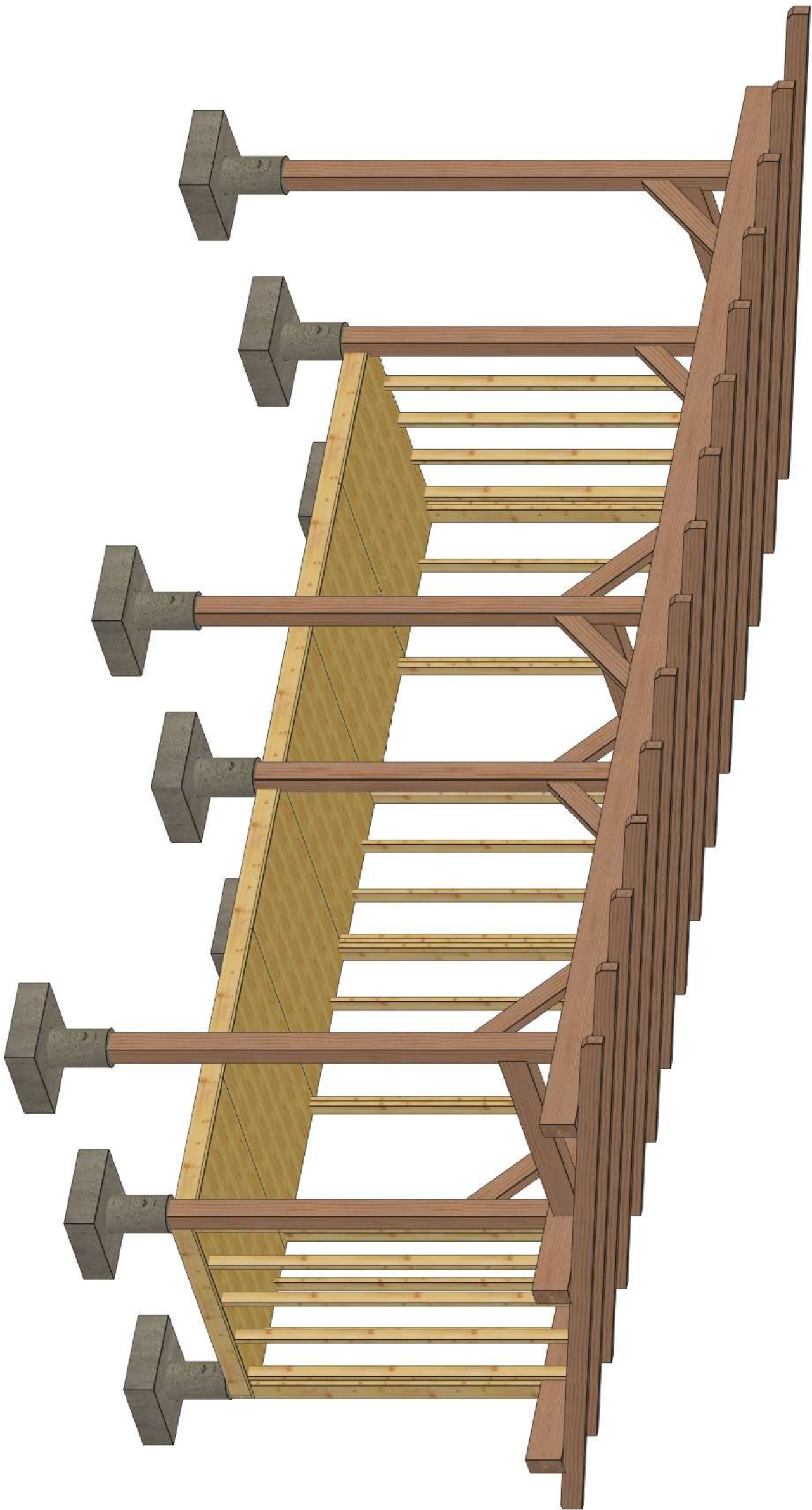
Project name: Kaslo Ball Dugouts  
 Project number:

Architect: Cadwork Informatique  
 Customer: 5037 Rue Chabot  
 Designer: Ben Smith Montreal, QC, H2H 2Y1  
 Canada  
 Scale: 1/2" = 1'-0"

**Cadwork**  
 Cadwork Informatique  
 5037 Rue Chabot  
 Montreal, QC, H2H 2Y1  
 Canada  
 PH: 514 524-2442  
 Toll-free: 1 866 666-2442  
 montreal@cadwork.ca



Project: File name: kaslo ball dugouts		Title: -	 Cadwork Informatique PH: 514 524-2442 5037 Rue Chabot Toll-free: 1 866 660-2442 Montreal, QC, H2H 2Y1 montreal@cadwork.ca
Date: 19-03-2024	Scale: -	Customer: Designer:	

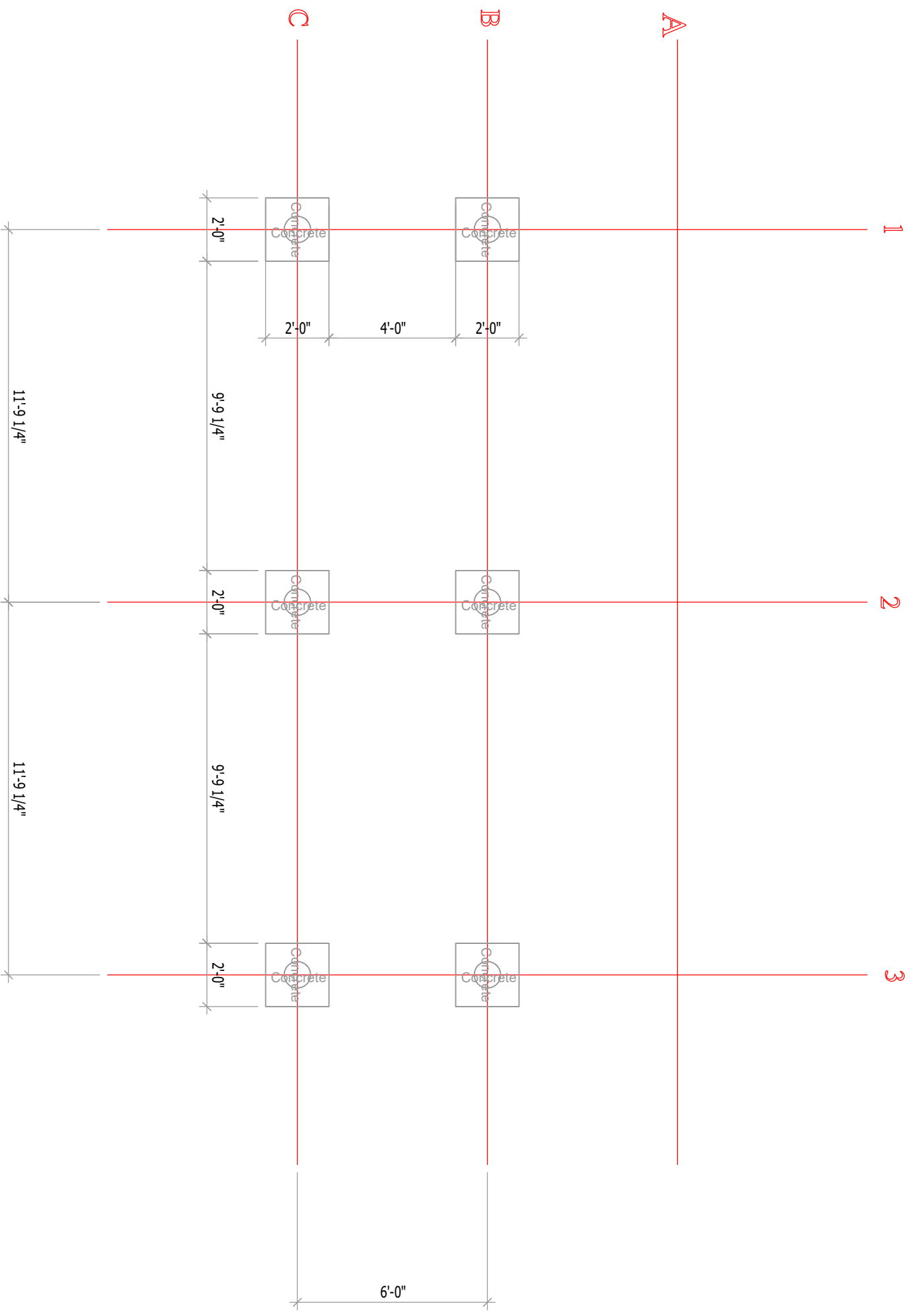


Project:  
File name: kaslo ball dugouts

Date: 19-03-2024    Scale: -

Title: -  
Customer:  
Designer:

**cadwork**  
Cadwork Informatique    PH: 514 524-2442  
5037 Rue Chabot    Toll-free: 1 866 660-2442  
Montreal, QC, H2H 2Y1    montreal@cadwork.ca

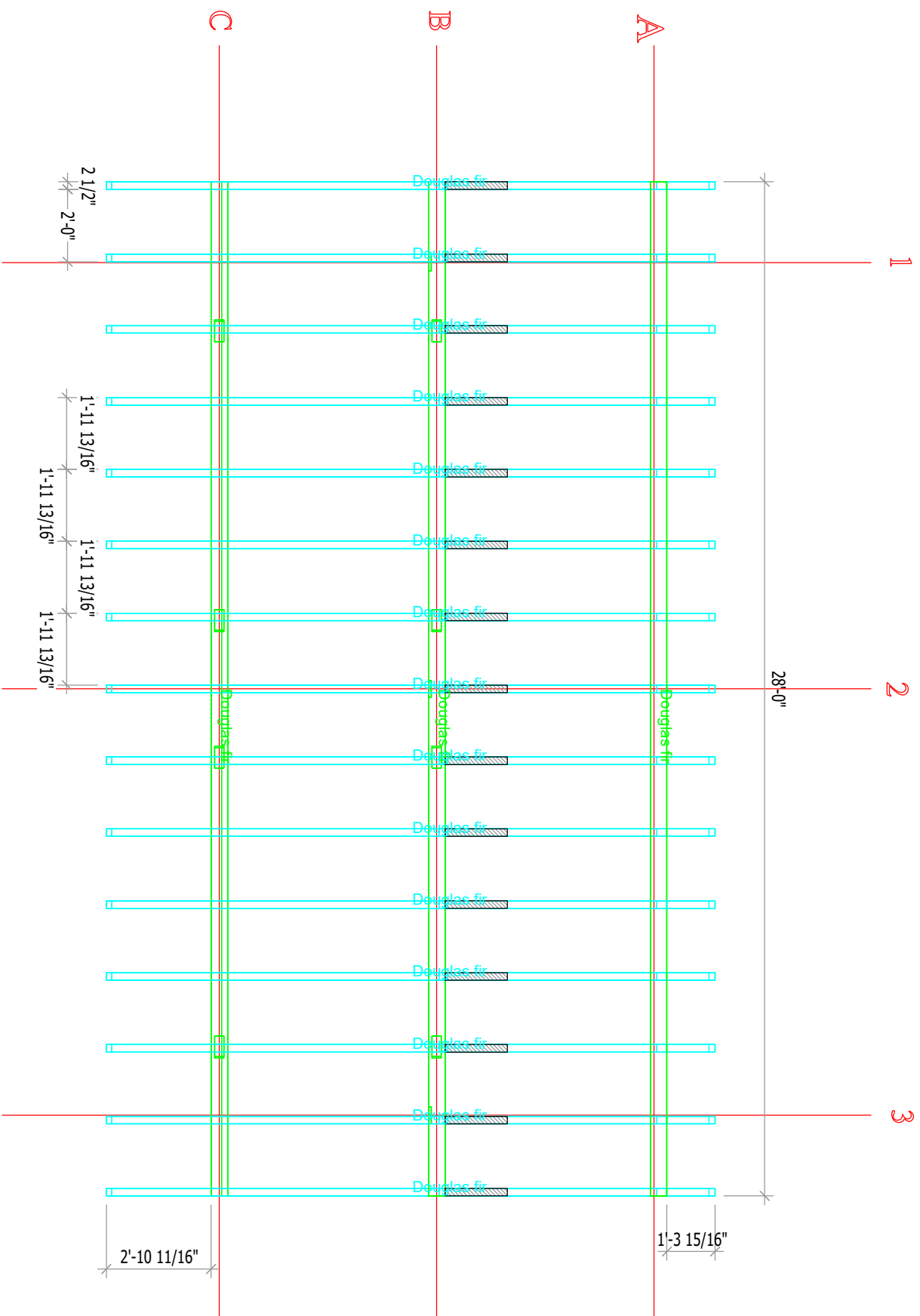


Project name: Kaslo Ball Dugouts  
Project number:

Architect:  
Customer:  
Designer: Ben Smith  
Scale: 1/4" = 1'-0"

**cadwork**  
Cadwork Informatique  
5037 Rue Chabot  
Montreal, QC, H2H 2Y1  
Canada  
PH: 514 524-2442  
Toll-free: 1 866 666-2442  
montreal@cadwork.ca





Project name: Kaslo Ball Dugouts  
Project number:

Architect: Cadwork Informatique  
Customer: 5037 Rue Chabot  
Designer: Ben Smith Montreal, QC, H2H 2Y1  
Scale: 1/4" = 1'-0"

Cadwork Informatique  
5037 Rue Chabot  
Montreal, QC, H2H 2Y1  
Canada  
PH: 514 524-2442  
Toll-free: 1 866 666-2442  
montreal@cadwork.ca

**From:** Janice Schuks [REDACTED]

**Sent:** Tuesday, April 16, 2024 6:45 PM

**To:** Mayor Hewat <mayor@kaslo.ca>; Erika Bird <bird@kaslo.ca>; Matthew Brown <brown@kaslo.ca>; Molly Leathwood <leathwood@kaslo.ca>; Rob Lang <lang@kaslo.ca>; Karissa Stroshein <admin@kaslo.ca>

**Subject:** balls

Hello:

As a follow up to email earlier today re ball field, photo attached shows ball that ricocheted off the house 2 feet below the bedroom window (6:20 tonight) from ball practice. If it had been 8 feet to left would have come through the glass doors into the livingroom.

Something needs to be done.

Janice Apple

D Ave.

**From:** Janice Schuks [REDACTED]

**Sent:** Tuesday, April 16, 2024 7:30 AM

**To:** Karissa Stroshein <admin@kaslo.ca>; Erika Bird <bird@kaslo.ca>; Matthew Brown <brown@kaslo.ca>; Rob Lang <lang@kaslo.ca>; Molly Leathwood <leathwood@kaslo.ca>; Mayor Hewat <mayor@kaslo.ca>

**Subject:** Murray Pearson Park safety concerns

April 15, 2024

Dear Members of Kaslo Council:

Although there has been communication regarding safety at the Murray Pearson Field in relation to baseball play, we the undersigned feel the need to express safety concerns in the hope that this issue can be addressed for this and future playing seasons.

That Kaslo has committed to providing a park that is a natural asset the community can be proud of is truly commendable. Sports venues, particularly those which offer low cost sports for the community as a whole, are key elements for growing healthy communities. The fact that this field is multipurpose is also admirable.

As you know, a meeting was held with Matt Brown in December 2023 to discuss changes to the ball field. This meeting was initiated by residents Janice Apple, Derek Apple and Sana Shanti. These residents left this meeting feeling that concerns had been heard and with the understanding that the proposed changes to accommodate primarily minor ball expansion including safety netting would not be implemented until next season's play and in conjunction with the decommissioning of D Ave in this area. The emphasis on safety and the acknowledgement that this is truly a multipurpose park were notable. Kudos to the Minor Association for taking the time for this consultation and emphasizing safety.

Given the fact that requests have been made to Council for expanded use for 2024 (13 to 31 weeks and from 5 to 7 days/week), we ask that safety measures be put in place for this year, in particular netting which will serve as protection for person and property for the addresses and recreational areas adjacent to the field. As considerable town time and resources are already

dedicated to the upkeep and quality of the field we think this request to be reasonable as well as prudent as it puts safety and issues of liability at the fore.

Already this year many balls have come over the fence. Recently, two balls came over (the impact of one ball was heard over 100 yards away) nearly missing a resident and a pedestrian on the footpath. The fact that someone was not hurt in this incident was fortunate.

When discussing what had happened with a couple of the players it was mentioned to residents “We said heads up and you weren’t paying attention”; and, “You bought by a ball field so what do you expect?” This last comment does not acknowledge that the Village created / sanctioned residential lots along D Ave adjacent to the current ball park, and that those residential lots and some of the houses predate the ball park’s current usage level. This has the potential to put the Village in the position of liability should there be damage to property, or worse, injury to people.

Furthermore, it was mentioned that the object of the game is to hit the ball over the fence, it being one’s right to do so. These comments are of concern as (a) the residents in this area are primarily seniors not all of whom can hear a “heads up”; (b) the statements suggest that the properties are a de facto extension of the field and it is one’s right to hit in to the adjacent properties; and, ( c) the right to and expectation of safety of residents and users of adjacent land is a secondary concern, one trumped by the right to play. Implied was that from the period of April until the fall the onus is on citizens to be on guard and that for the residents of D. Ave the right to enjoy their yards while play is occurring, is in effect compromised. Also when balls come over the fence, players almost always simply come onto private property, without the owners permission, to retrieve their balls, in effect trespassing. Of note is that similar safety incidents also happen along 2nd St. adjacent to the ball field and in the area east of the park, the latter area seeing near misses especially during peak times such as May Days.

We hope that an approach which emphasizes a win-win solution can be found for this year’s play and beyond, one that allows for the enjoyment and benefits of baseball play while at the same time acknowledging and addressing the safety concerns of those who live in the immediate vicinity, use the park for recreation, and those who use the public pathway. Safety has been addressed at the north end of the field for errant balls, we now ask that it be considered for areas vulnerable to fly balls which carry a higher degree of risk for person and property.

Thank you for your consideration,

Derek Apple  
Janice Apple  
Rob McClure  
Sharman Naicker  
Theshini Naicker  
Sana Shanti  
Shelagh Smith







DATE: May 9, 2024

FILE NUMBER: 5330-20

TO: Robert Baker, Chief Administrative Officer

FROM: Colin Hawkins, Manager of Strategic Initiatives

SUBJECT: Contract Award – Architectural Services - Kaslo Rural Innovation Centre

---

---

**1.0 PURPOSE**

To seek approval to award the contract for architectural services for the Kaslo Rural Innovation Centre within the Kemball Building.

**2.0 RECOMMENDATION**

THAT the architectural services contract for the Kaslo Rural Innovation Centre be awarded to Town Architecture Inc. based on an hourly rate of \$145/hour and to a maximum of \$25,000.

**3.0 BACKGROUND**

The Village of Kaslo is in the design stage for development of the Kaslo Rural Innovation Centre within the Kemball Building. The project is funded, in part, through the Community Economic Recovery Infrastructure Program (CERIP) and the project must be completed March 31, 2025. Staff recently requested architectural fee proposals from Stanley Office of Architecture, Cover Architecture, and Town Architecture. Both Stanley Office of Architecture and Cover Architecture declined to provide a proposal due to their current capacity, the required design schedule, and deadline for construction. Town Architecture is the only proponent to provide the Village with a fee proposal. Town Architecture expects their fees to be up to \$25,000, but has suggested that we proceed on an hourly basis of \$145/hour with the expectation that fees will be less than the maximum proposed.

**4.0 DISCUSSION**

The Village sought proposals from 3 architectural firms in the region who were not able to commit to providing services within our tight timelines. Town Architecture is known to the Village as they are based in Kaslo and have performed other architectural services within the Kemball Building, as well as other facilities owned by the Village. Staff do not have concern with their capacity or quality of work. If the Village wishes to complete the project by March 31, 2025, then it must move quickly to secure consultants, finalize a design, and award contracts for construction.

**5.0 OPTIONS**

1. **The Village award the contract for architectural services to Town Architecture Inc. as described herein.**
2. The Village refrain from awarding the contract for architectural services, and staff be directed to develop a Request for Proposal (RFP) to interest Architects from outside the region. This would significantly delay the project and increase the risk that the project cannot be completed by March 31, 2025 whereby funding from the Community Economic Recovery Infrastructure Program (CERIP) would be lost.



## **6.0 FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS**

Town Architecture's fee proposal is based on the Tariff of Fees established by the Architectural Institute of BC (AIBC) which assumes their scope of work to be 9.85% of the total construction cost. However, Town Architecture has proposed a reduced fee of 7.85% due to proximity to the site, prior knowledge of the building, and interest in the project. Although this is the only fee proposal received for the project, the Village can be assured that the fees are aligned with industry standards.

## **7.0 POLICY CONSIDERATIONS**

The Village's Purchasing Policy was referenced when developing Staff's recommendation, including the opportunity for local businesses to offer proposals, and ensuring competitive pricing. The Policy requires a tender or RFP to be developed for services in excess of \$10,000 except when there is a time sensitive situation related to a grant expenditure deadline, when specialized services are required and there are limited suppliers, or Council makes a direct award by resolution. The background information, discussion, and recommendation of this Report are intended to satisfy the Village's Purchasing Policy.

## **8.0 STRATEGIC PRIORITIES**

The 2023-2026 Corporate Strategic Plan identifies the Kemball Building renovation as a strategic priority in the areas of Economy and Capital Projects, and is referenced indirectly with respect to Arts, Culture, and Heritage as it is a historical building.

## **9.0 OTHER CONSIDERATIONS**

Nil

## **RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED**



---

Colin Hawkins, Manager of Strategic Initiatives

## **ATTACHMENTS:**

None.

**CAO COMMENTS:**

As staff have identified, the Village has a short timeline for completion of this project. Any delays will put the project in jeopardy. Even if the design phase is expedited, it's possible that the constraints of contractors will prohibit the work from being completed by March 31, 2025.

Staff have done their due diligence by seeking 3 quotes for architectural services, and can demonstrate they've followed a defensible process to ensure fees of the consultant are reasonable and in line with industry standards. If Council is satisfied with the efforts made and rationale provided, then it should award the contract as recommended.

APPROVED FOR SUBMISSION TO COUNCIL:



Robert Baker, Chief Administrative Officer

May 9, 2024

Date

DATE: 7<sup>th</sup> May 2024

FILE NUMBER: 1220-20

TO: Robert Baker, Chief Administrative Officer

FROM: Colin Hawkins, Manager of Strategic initiatives

SUBJECT: Contract Award - Active Transport Network Plan

## 1.0 PURPOSE

To award a contract for development of the Village's Active Transport Network Plan (ATNP).

## 2.0 RECOMMENDATION

THAT WATT CONSULTING GROUP be awarded the contract to develop an Active Transportation Network Plan, all for the sum of \$32,335 (excluding taxes), as outlined in their proposal dated April 26, 2024, and FURTHER, that staff be authorized to execute the contract.

## 3.0 BACKGROUND

For 2024, the Village has identified development of an Active Transportation Network Plan as a strategic priority and allocated funding within its Capital budget. On March 28, 2024, the Village issued a Request for Proposal (RFP), and on April 26, 2024, the RFP closed. The Village received 6 proposals and is now able to consider awarding a contract for development of its Active Transportation Network Plan.

## 4.0 DISCUSSION

Proposals were received from ISL Engineering & Land Services, WSP, WATT Consulting Group, Kerr Wood Leidal Associates (KWL), EXP, and Bunt & Associates Engineering Ltd. Proposals were evaluated based on the Evaluation Criteria detailed in the RFP, which included consideration of Fees & Disbursements. Staff's recommendation is based on the following results:

Proponent	Score	Fees
WSP	96	\$29,208
KWL	84	\$31,512 + disbursements
WATT Consulting Group	99	\$32,335
ISL Engineering & Land Services	86	\$32,928
EXP	78	\$39,545
Bunt & Associates Engineering	77	\$78,950

WATT Consulting Group submitted a proposal in the amount of \$32,335 (excluding taxes). Their proposal included the *Required Elements* detailed in the RFP and met the *Submission Instruction requirements* of the RFP. As such, their proposal is deemed acceptable.

WSP submitted a proposal in the amount of \$29,208 (excluding taxes). Their proposal included the *Required Elements* detailed in the RFP and met the *Submission Instruction requirements* of the RFP. As such, their proposal is deemed acceptable.

**5.0 OPTIONS**

1. **The Village award a contract to WATT Consulting Group to complete the Active Transportation Network Plan.**
2. The Village award a contract to WSP to complete the Active Transportation Network Plan.
3. The matter be referred to staff for further review and report.

**6.0 FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS**

For 2024, \$30,000 has been allocated to development of the Active Transportation Network Plan. If the project is awarded to WATT Consulting Group, then an additional \$2,335 would need to be allocated and the funding breakdown would be as follows:

Source	Amount
British Columbia Active Transportation Infrastructure Grant Program	\$15,000
Local Government Climate Action Program	\$17,335

**7.0 STRATEGIC PRIORITIES**

The 2023-2026 Corporate Strategic Plan highlights the importance of the Village completing an Active Transportation Network Plan (ATNP). The ATNP will require council, staff, and public input through workshops to fully understand stakeholder perspectives and achieve the required outcomes. The completion of the ATNP will also provide an opportunity to review Village bylaws associated with its transportation network, and apply for additional funding to implement recommended initiatives.

**8.0 OTHER CONSIDERATIONS**

Recently, the Village has received communication from residents with concerns regarding speeding and a lack of signage. The Active Transport Network Plan could seek further commentary on these issues during stakeholder engagement and offer recommendations as part of the Plan.

**RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED**

*Colin Hawkins*

---

Manager of Strategic Initiatives

**CAO COMMENTS:**

The Manager of Strategic Initiatives has made a recommendation based on the proposal they believe provides the best overall value to the Village, including consideration of Fees & Disbursements. Their recommendation is in accordance with the Evaluation Criteria of the RFP, as well as the Village's Purchasing Policy. However, Council may want to consider that WSP's proposal also scored well and would save the Village \$3,127 which could be allocated to other projects. Notwithstanding these comments, the undersigned would encourage Council to uphold the integrity of the evaluation process and trust staff's professional assessment by supporting their recommendation.

APPROVED FOR SUBMISSION TO COUNCIL:



Robert Baker, Chief Administrative Officer

May 8, 2024

Date





# Annual Report Process

# 2024 Schedule

DISCUSS GOALS	PREPARE DRAFT REPORT	PUBLIC NOTICE	PRESENT DRAFT REPORT	ADOPT REPORT
*Review 2022 Annual Report *Review 2023-2026 Strategic Plan *Discuss priorities for 2024-2025	*CAO drafts objectives & measures for 2024-2025 *Council review and feedback *Draft Mayor's Message	Required notice of date and time Annual Report will be considered and options for electronic participation.	*Draft Annual Report included in 06.11 agenda package for information. *Draft available for inspection and on website after 06.07.	*Opportunity for public to ask questions and make submissions. *Council resolution required to adopt Annual Report. *Annual Report available on website once adopted.
05.28 COUNCIL	May 28-June 6	*Notice on website/bulletin boards week of June 3rd *Notice in June 10th Pennywise (2024.06.05 ad deadline).	06.11 COUNCIL	06.25 COUNCIL
		Notice once per week for 2 consecutive weeks	Available at least 14 days before adoption	Adopt by June 30