REGULAR MEETING OF COUNCIL AGENDA

Monday, February 10, 2025
to follow the Committee of the Whole Meeting
Council Chambers
325 Wallace Street, Hope, British Columbia

For those in attendance at District of Hope Open Council Meetings and Public Hearings, please be advised that the Hope Ratepayers Association is recording these meetings and hearings. The District, in no way, has custody or control of the recordings. Therefore, all persons who do not want their presentation or themselves recorded, please approach the Clerk to declare same and the District will relay this to the Association so that you can freely speak.

1. CALL TO ORDER

Mayor to acknowledge that the meeting is being held on the traditional, ancestral and unceded territories of the Stó:lō people, particularly the Chawathil, Union Bar and Yale First Nations.

2. APPROVAL OF AGENDA

Recommended Resolution:

THAT the February 10, 2025, Regular Council Meeting Agenda be adopted, as presented.

3. ADOPTION OF MINUTES

(a) Regular Council Meeting **(1)**

Recommended Resolution:

THAT the Minutes of the Regular Council Meeting held January 27, 2025, be adopted, as presented.

(b) Special Regular Council Meeting **(7)**

Recommended Resolution:

THAT the Minutes of the Special Regular Council meeting held February 3, 2025, be adopted, as presented.

4. DELEGATIONS

(a) RCMP **(8)**

Inspector Darren Pankratz, Staff Sergeant Mike Sargent, and Constable Nicole Richardson will be in attendance to present to Council regarding the Annual Hope Policing Report.

(b) Fraser River Sturgeon Conservation Society **(30)**

Representatives from the Fraser River Sturgeon Conservation Society will be in attendance to present to Council regarding environmental stewardship.

(c) Bridal Veil Mountain Resort **(43)**

Jeff Wilson will be in attendance to present to Council regarding the proposed Bridal Veil Mountain Resort Project.

5. STAFF REPORTS

(a) Report dated February 4, 2025 from the Chief Administrative Officer **(68)**
Re: Facilities Master Plan – Council Update and Project Restart

Recommended Resolution:

THAT Council receives this report regarding the history and current status of the Facilities Master Plan; and

FURTHER THAT Council endorses restarting the process with another round of public consultation with updated details and changes to the District's current facilities situation.

(b) Report dated February 4, 2025 from the Director of Corporate Services **(139)**
Re: Appointment of Election Officials for a 2025 By-Election

Recommended Resolution:

THAT with the official written resignation of Councillor Zachary Wells, effective February 3, 2025, pursuant to Section 58 (1) and (2) of the *Local Government Act*, Branden Morgan be appointed Chief Election Officer, effective immediately, for conducting the 2025 By-Election, with power to appoint other election officials as required for the administration and conduct of the 2025 By-Election;

AND FURTHER THAT Donna Bellingham be appointed Deputy Chief Election Officer for the 2025 By-Election.

(c) Report dated February 5, 2025 from the Chief Administrative Officer **(141)**
Re: Station House Archaeological Study

Recommended Resolution:

THAT the February 3, 2025 In Camera resolution be declassified:

THAT the District of Hope undertake the archeological study for the placement of the Station House on the property at 919 Water Avenue;

AND FURTHER THAT Council authorizes an expenditure up to $100,000 to cover these costs.

(d) Report dated February 5, 2025 from the FireSmart Coordinator/Assistant Chief
Re: FireSmart Program Update **(143)**

Recommended Resolution:

THAT Council adopt the Community Wildfire Resiliency Plan (CWRP) as presented; and

THAT Council endorse the proposed project summary for FireSmart Hope to guide operational planning for the 2025 and 2026 periods.

6. COMMITTEE REPORTS

There are no Committee Reports.

7. MAYOR AND COUNCIL REPORTS

8. PERMITS AND BYLAWS

(a) Report dated January 30, 2025 from the Planner II **(262)**
Re: Development Variance Permit Application at 63010 Flood Hope Road

Recommended Resolution:

THAT Council direct staff to proceed with notification for a Development Variance Permit for the following Zoning Bylaw variances for 63010 Flood Hope Road:

- **Part 6.19.7** to reduce the minimum number of required off-street parking spaces from 40 spaces to 34 spaces.
- **Part 12.2.5.1** to reduce the minimum interior lot line setback from 3.0 m to 1.2 m.
- **Part 12.2.5.1** to reduce the minimum rear lot line setbacks from 6.0 m to 1.2 m.

(b) Report dated January 30, 2025 from the Planner II **(267)**
Re: Application for Zoning Bylaw Text Amendment; Light Industrial (I-2) Zone

Recommended Resolution:

THAT *District of Hope Zoning Bylaw Amendment No.1596, 2024* be given 3rd reading to allow a dwelling unit as an accessory use within the principal building in the Light / Service Industrial (I-2) zone.

(c) Report dated February 4, 2025 from the Planner II **(272)**
Re: Development Variance Permit Application at 711 Water Avenue

Recommended Resolution:

THAT Council direct staff to proceed with notification for a Development Variance Permit for the following Zoning Bylaw variances for 711 Water Avenue:

- Part 6.11.1 to reduce the minimum number of off-street loading spaces provided from 1 to 0.
- Part 6.16.1 a) to reduce the minimum off-street parking or loading space setback from 1.0 m to 0.0 m.

9. FOR INFORMATION CORRESPONDENCE

(a) For Information Correspondence **(277)**

Recommended Resolution:

THAT the For Information Correspondence List dated February 10, 2025, be received.

(b) Accounts Payable Cheque Listing – December 2024 **(279)**

Recommended Resolution:

THAT the Accounts Payable Cheque Listing for the period of December 1-31, 2024, be received.

10. OTHER PERTINENT BUSINESS

11. QUESTION PERIOD

Call for questions from the public for items relevant to the agenda.

12. NOTICE OF NEXT REGULAR MEETING

Monday, February 24, 2025 at 7:00 p.m.

13. ADJOURN REGULAR COUNCIL MEETING

MINUTES OF THE REGULAR COUNCIL MEETING

Monday, January 27, 2025
Council Chambers, District of Hope Municipal Office
325 Wallace Street, Hope, British Columbia

Council Members Present: Mayor Victor Smith
Councillor Angela Skoglund
Councillor Scott Medlock
Councillor Heather Stewin
Councillor Dusty Smith
Councillor Pauline Newbigging
Councillor Zachary Wells

Staff Present: John Fortoloczky, Chief Administrative Officer
Robin Beukens, Director of Community Development
Thomas Cameron, Fire Chief
Branden Morgan, Deputy Corporate Officer

Others Present: 7 members of the public

1. CALL TO ORDER

Mayor Smith called the meeting to order at 7:00 p.m. and acknowledged that the meeting is being held on the traditional, ancestral and unceded territories of the Stó:lō people, particularly the Chawathil, Union Bar and Yale First Nations.

2. APPROVAL OF AGENDA

Moved / Seconded

THAT the January 27, 2025, Regular Council Meeting Agenda be adopted, as presented.

CARRIED.

3. ADOPTION OF MINUTES

(a) Regular Council Meeting

Moved / Seconded

THAT the Minutes of the Regular Council Meeting held January 13, 2025, be adopted, as presented.

CARRIED.

4. DELEGATIONS

(a) Cedar Strong Prevention & Intervention Society

Gerry Dyble was in attendance to present to Council regarding the Cedar Strong Prevention and Intervention Society branding background and new identity. In their presentation, the following items were discussed:

- The Hope and Area Transition Society started in the community in 1994 as a transition house and Society providing services to women and children
- The Society now provides a broad suite of community, family, and individual support services, advocacy and education
- Beginning in 2023, a branding initiative was undertaken to reflect their expanded breadth of service and embrace what they do in the community, which resulted in

the new Cedar Strong Prevention & Intervention Society name

- Eyémstexw, a tagline provided for the Society by Chawathil First Nation, means to make it strong, him, her or them strong in Halq'emeylem
- The branding colors are green, slate, and bark, to represent their themes that are rooted and grounded in the earth
- The Society is moving forward with a new name and a new look that elevates their philosophy, breadth, and the people they serve
- The Society's House Post, introduced in October, features a bear, fish, and eagle

Council inquired as to whether the Society will be utilizing a new website and social media to reflect the new name. Ms. Dyble advised that the Hope and Area Transition Society website is still online and will display a message directing visitors to the new page when it is completed.

5. STAFF REPORTS

(a) Report dated December 18, 2024 from the Fire Chief
Re: Fire Department Paid On-Call Rates Policy Amendment

Moved / Seconded

THAT the Fire Department Paid-on-Call Rates Policy be adopted, as amended, this 27th day of January 2025. **CARRIED.**

(b) Report dated January 2, 2025 from the Fire Chief
Re: 2025 UBCM Community Emergency Preparedness Fund

Moved / Seconded

THAT Council supports the District of Hope application to the 2025 UBCM Community Emergency Preparedness Fund for grant funding up to the amount of $40,000 to improve the efficiency of the District of Hope Emergency Support Services through the provision of equipment required for training and implementation of a new District of Hope Emergency Support Services Activation Plan; and

FURTHER THAT Council commit the District of Hope to provide overall grant management. **CARRIED.**

(c) Report dated January 22, 2025 from the Fire Smart Coordinator/Assistant Chief
Re: FireSmart Program Update

Moved / Seconded

THAT Council supports the allocation-based grant application to UBCM's Community Resiliency Investment Program – 2025/2026 FireSmart Community Funding with a resolution indicating support for the current proposed activities, and willingness to provide overall grant management; and

FURTHER THAT Council receives this report for information regarding the current status of the Hope FireSmart program. **CARRIED.**

(d) Report dated January 22, 2025 from the Planner III
Re: Mines Act Permit Referral – Hope Ready Mix – Quarry Expansion

Council inquired as to the difference between this response prepared by staff to the Hope Ready Mix expansion, and the response in Item 7(a) prepared based on input from Council. The Director of Community Development advised that the District receives referrals on Provincial initiatives which primarily relate to zoning and access. The CAO advised that the content of both responses have been harmonized to give the same message. Council inquired as to whether a rezoning application would be brought forward before or after the Mines Act Permit has been approved. The Director of Community Development advised the District is requiring that the rezoning takes place, but noted that the Province has the ability to override municipal zoning for mining activities. He added that the District will follow the application process to see how it progresses.

Moved / Seconded

THAT Council endorse the staff comments on the proposed expansion of the Hope Ready Mix sand and gravel quarry and direct staff to respond to Front Counter BC referral 175692297 – 005. **CARRIED.**

6. COMMITTEE REPORTS

There were no Committee Reports.

7. MAYOR AND COUNCIL REPORTS

(a) Letter regarding the Hope Ready Mix Sand and Gravel Quarry

Moved / Seconded

THAT Council issue a letter to Hope Ready Mix and the Ministry of Energy, Mines, and Low Carbon Innovation including feedback and recommendations regarding the proposed sand and gravel quarry expansion. **CARRIED.**

Mayor Smith Reported:

- He advised that the Rambo carving is being moved into the Visitor Centre on January 28th, where it will stay until it is reinstalled on Wallace Street in the spring. He added that this will provide another attraction for visitors in the winter months.
- He noted that it is budget time for the Fraser Valley Regional District with 114 unique budgets to be completed for the many service areas that it covers.
- He attended Bud Gardner's 90th Birthday celebration alongside Councillor Newbigging and Councillor Stewin where they unveiled the chainsaw carving bench. He noted that there was a good turnout, and that the bench will be displayed permanently in the spring after more protective coats have been applied.
- He attended the Golden Agers meeting, noting that attendees expressed their appreciation for the Cascade Lower Canyon Community Forest grant funding to upgrade their lighting system.
- He met with a group that included Hope Communities in Bloom, the Hope & District Chamber of Commerce, AdvantageHOPE, the Hope Recreation Centre, and the Hope Standard to compile a list of community events and create a calendar.
- He noted his appreciation for the District's work in elevating the Emergency Support Services and FireSmart programs, as well as ongoing improvements to

fire equipment and training. He added that the District has received $1.3 million in grant funding, and that Hope has one of the largest volunteer firefighter groups.

- He attended the screening of "The Test" hosted by the Hope Fire Department on January 24th, noting that it was well attended.
- He attended the marketing workshop hosted by AdvantageHOPE on December 16th, noting that there were 18 people in attendance and a second workshop is being planned for February 15th. He added that AdvantageHOPE received 52 leads for new businesses in 2024, and that the 2025 Visitor Guide is being completed for the summer.

Councillor Skoglund Reported:

- She attended the Robbie Burns night at the Kingpin Lounge on January 25th.
- She attended the Hope Accessibility Committee meeting on January 27th.

Councillor Medlock Reported:

- He attended the screening of "The Test" hosted by the Hope Fire Department on January 24th.
- He attended the Hope and Area Transition Society Board meeting, noting that the permissive tax exemption provided by the District for the Fraser-East Affordable Housing building has allowed the Society to start a rent subsidy program and distribute gift cards to residents during Christmas.

Councillor Stewin Reported:

- She attended Bud Gardner's 90th Birthday celebration.
- She attended Robbie Burns night at the Kingpin Lounge on January 25th.
- She noted that she spoke with Emily Black, a UBC student studying journalism, and discussed the lack of transit availability in the Fraser Canyon and how to bring awareness to the situation. She noted that a lack of transit can lead to individuals putting themselves in dangerous situations, and that members of Council can reach out to Ms. Black to discuss the issue further.

Councillor Newbigging Reported:

- She attended the 3rd Annual Robbie Burns night, noting that over $1,000 was raised for the Coquihalla Elementary School library, adding that it was the biggest turnout to date.
- She attended the Hope Accessibility Committee meeting on January 27th, advising that they are now looking at sidewalks in the District and that a survey to gather community feedback will be conducted.

Councillors Smith and Wells had nothing to report.

8. PERMITS AND BYLAWS

(a) Report dated January 15, 2025 from the Planner II
Re: Geotechnical Hazard Development Permit Application at 21636 and 21696 Thacker Mountain Road

Moved / Seconded

THAT a Geotechnical Hazard Development Permit be approved for the construction of one triplex building on each of 21636 and 21696 Thacker Mountain Road, subject to the District of Hope receiving a satisfactory report from a qualified professional that meets the Development Permit Area conditions; and

FURTHER THAT the Director of Community Development be authorized to endorse the Geotechnical Hazard Development Permit and required covenant documents.**CARRIED.**

(b) Report dated January 6, 2025 from the Planner II
Re: Development Variance Permit Application at 477 Hudson Bay Street

Moved / Seconded

THAT Council considers approving a Development Variance Permit for the following *Zoning Bylaw* variances for a long-term care facility at 477 Hudson Bay Street:

- **Part 6.12.1** to allow off-street parking spaces to be accessed directly from a highway or street.
- **Part 13.2.5.1 (Setbacks)** to reduce the minimum rear lot line setback from 6.0 m to 4.5 m.

CARRIED.

9. FOR INFORMATION CORRESPONDENCE

(a) For Information Correspondence

Moved / Seconded

THAT the For Information Correspondence List dated January 27, 2025, be received.

CARRIED.

10. OTHER PERTINENT BUSINESS

There was no other pertinent business.

11. QUESTION PERIOD

Karina Thomas, resident of Othello Road, raised concerns regarding the rezoning process to be undertaken by Hope Ready Mix, that the District has not reached out to speak to her since the January 13, 2025, Regular Council meeting, and added that she would like to see a copy of the response that Council is sending to Hope Ready Mix and the Province.

The Director of Community Development advised that staff visited the area and included comments regarding their concerns in their response to the Province. With regards to rezoning, he advised that the response contained a recommendation that two of the subject properties be rezoned but noted that the Province, as the mining authority, can choose to supersede those recommendations. That CAO advised that a copy of the letter is available in the public agenda package posted on the District's website.

Erica Ward, resident of Gordon Drive, raised concerns regarding the location of the alternate access road, ongoing monitoring of loads and traffic, and forest clearcutting that has occurred on the Hope Ready Mix properties.

The CAO advised that the District's letter speaks to the access road, but that the District will need to look at the permitting and any conditions that are applied to determine the exact location. He added that there is no way to guarantee which access Hope Ready Mix utilizes as it is private property, but that Council has made their preference known.

Karina Thomas, resident of Othello Road, advised that Jake's Construction has already started construction of the access on Othello Road and that it has been ongoing for ten days.

Christian Ward, resident of Gordon Drive, raised concerns regarding the Temporary Use Permit that Hope Ready Mix was issued by the Province during the 2021 Atmospheric River Event for the extraction of additional material, and continued extraction beyond the initial permitted allowance.

The CAO advised that staff will research the current status of the Temporary Use Permit to determine if the Temporary Use Permit is still in effect or if the increase has been made permanent.

12. NOTICE OF NEXT REGULAR MEETING

Monday, February 10, 2024 at 7:00 p.m.

13. ADJOURN REGULAR COUNCIL MEETING

Moved / Seconded

THAT the Regular Council Meeting adjourn at 7:49 p.m. **CARRIED.**

Certified a true and correct copy of the Minutes of the Regular Meeting of Council held January 27, 2025, in Council Chambers, District of Hope, British Columbia.

_____ _____

Mayor **Director of Corporate Services**

MINUTES OF THE SPECIAL REGULAR COUNCIL MEETING

Monday, February 3, 2025
Council Chambers, District of Hope Municipal Office
325 Wallace Street, Hope, British Columbia

Council Members Present: Mayor Victor Smith
Councillor Scott Medlock
Councillor Pauline Newbigging
Councillor Angela Skoglund
Councillor Dusty Smith
Councillor Heather Stewin

Staff Present: John Fortoloczky, Chief Administrative Officer
Donna Bellingham, Director of Corporate Services
Robin Beukens, Director of Community Development (via Teams)
Branden Morgan, Deputy Corporate Officer

Others Present: 3 members of the public

1. CALL TO ORDER

Mayor Smith called the meeting to order at 7:30 p.m.

2. APPROVAL OF AGENDA

Moved / Seconded

THAT the February 3, 2025, Special Regular Council Meeting Agenda be adopted, as presented. **CARRIED.**

3. RESOLUTION TO PROCEED TO CLOSED MEETING

Moved / Seconded

THAT the meeting be closed to the public to consider matters pursuant to Section 90(1)(i) [the receipt of advice that is subject to solicitor-client privilege, including communications necessary for that purpose] of the *Community Charter* and adopting closed meeting minutes. **CARRIED.**

4. RETURN TO OPEN MEETING

The Mayor reconvened the Special Regular Council Meeting at 8:08 p.m.

5. ADJOURN REGULAR COUNCIL MEETING

Moved / Seconded

THAT the Regular Council Meeting adjourn at 8:09 p.m. **CARRIED.**

Certified a true and correct copy of the Minutes of the Special Regular Meeting of Council held February 3, 2025, in Council Chambers, District of Hope, British Columbia.

_____ _____

Mayor **Director of Corporate Services**

HOPE RCMP 2024 ANNUAL REPORT

CURRENT STATE

- 14 Municipal Members – all positions staffed, no long term absences
- 4 ME staff – all positions staffed
- 1.5 ME Victim Services – all positions staffed
- 1 additional ME position sought for 2025

- Always have a minimum of 2 members working
- Average 3-4 because of our optimal staffing levels
- Able to increase proactive efforts
- Increased quality of investigations
- Increased morale

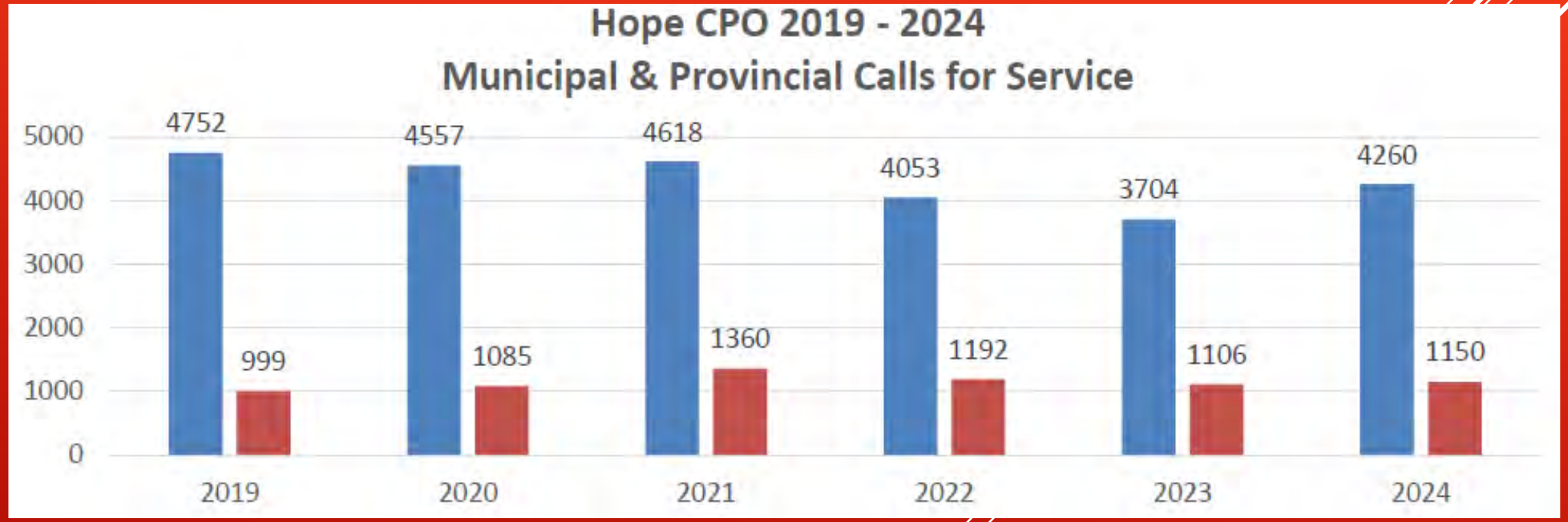
YEAR IN REVIEW

Administrative	Hope (not including Boston Bar)							
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	5 Year Average	2024	2023/2024 % Change
WORKLOAD DISTRIBUTION								
General Occurrences (GO's)	5751	5642	5978	5245	4810	5485	5410	12%
Priority 1 Calls	169	186	238	203	203	200	258	27%
File per Member	274	269	285	238	213	256	285	34%

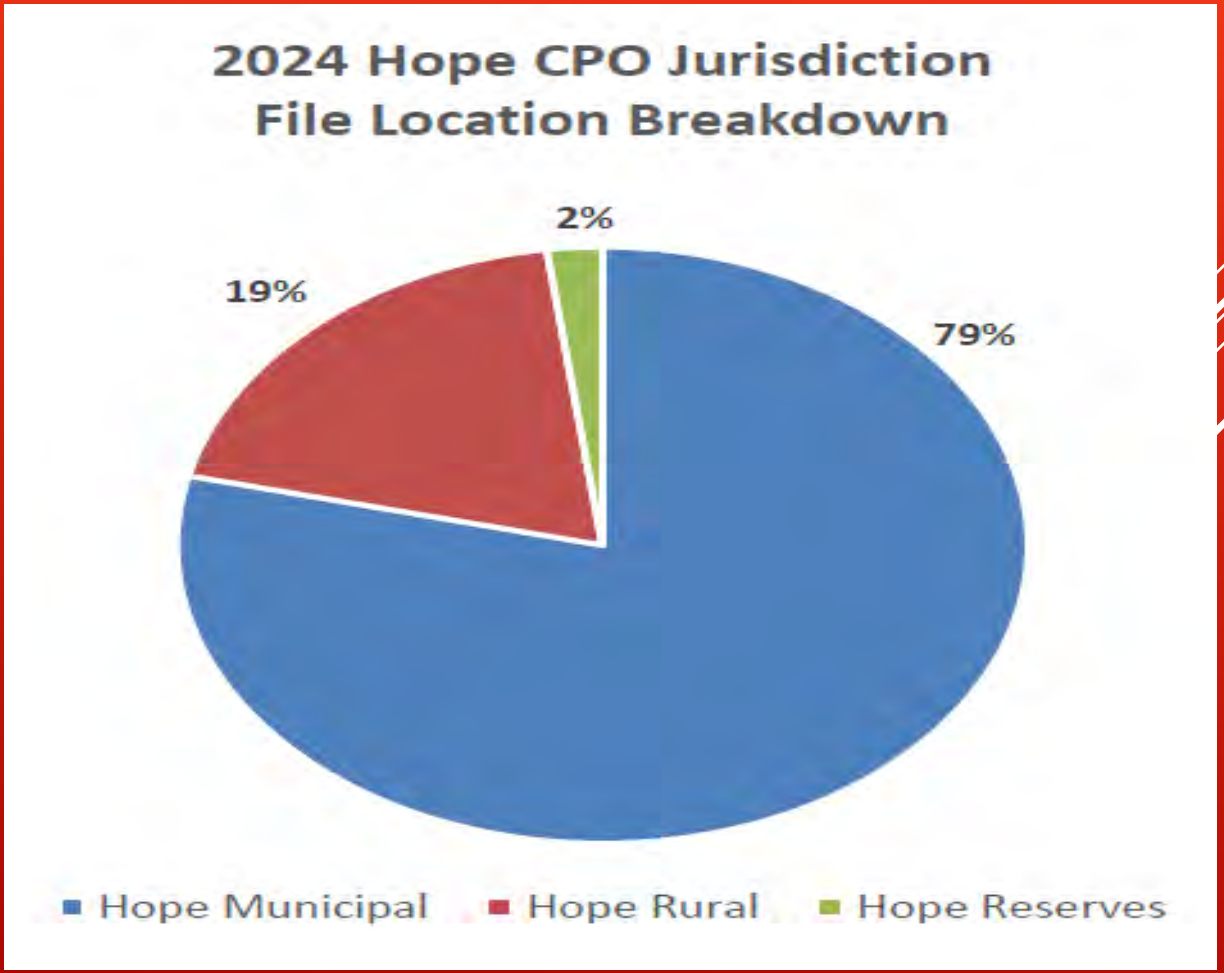
YEAR IN REVIEW

Crime Type	Hope (not including Boston Bar)							
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	5 Year Average	2024	2023/2024 % Change
CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS TOTAL AND SELECT OFFENCE OVERVIEW								
ALL CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS	**290**	**287**	**275**	**319**	**239**	282	262	10%
Assault	121	118	120	140	108	121	114	6%
Harassment	38	33	23	75	37	41	46	24%
Robbery	4	3	2	2	2	3	4	100%
Sex Offences	17	26	23	13	11	18	12	9%
Utter Threats	84	81	82	72	68	77	78	15%
Domestic Violence:	**117**	**80**	**89**	**77**	**81**	89	58	-28%
Crime Type	Hope (not including Boston Bar)							
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	5 Year Average	2024	2023/2024 % Change
PROPERTY CRIME TOTAL AND SELECT OFFENCE OVERVIEW								
ALL PROPERTY CRIME	**918**	**842**	**799**	**703**	**750**	802	930	24%
Auto Theft	69	73	74	56	71	69	69	-3%
Bike Theft	22	14	16	14	13	16	19	46%
Break & Enter - Business	70	43	44	22	29	42	45	55%
Break & Enter - Other	35	25	11	8	14	19	15	7%
Break & Enter - Residence	38	19	40	30	22	30	37	68%
Mischief to Property	206	225	251	228	279	238	314	13%
Theft from Vehicle	151	134	126	111	98	124	154	57%

YEAR IN REVIEW



YEAR IN REVIEW



HOPE HOT SPOTS

Top 5 Locations in Hope for Calls for Service in 2024	
Flying J's: 63100 Flood Hope Rd	104
Fraser Canyon Hospital: 1275 7th Ave	74
Silver Hope Motel: 63961 Flood Hope Rd	56
Coquihalla Motel: 724 Old Hope Princeton Way	55
McDonald's: 453 Old Hope Princeton Way	52

*this does not include the Hope RCMP Detachment which had 191 Calls for Service

Top 5 File Types in Hope in 2024	
Suspicious Person/Vehicle/Occurrence	727
Check Well Being	571
Traffic - Other Moving	315
Cause a Disturbance	315
Mischief - $5000 or Under	183

IN THE COMMUNITY

PROACTIVE INITIATIVES

- Increased patrols and visibility
- Partnerships with other agencies
- Proactive Enforcement with chronic offenders
- Traffic Enforcement
- Getting community engaged
- Monitoring of Homeless camps
  - Taking action when criminal or safety concerns arise
  - Ensuring safety when camps are cleaned up
  - Ensuring safety when By-Law or NRO attend
  - Working with partners to ensure no re-establishment

TARGETED ENFORCEMENT SUCCESSES

SILVER SKAGIT RD:

- Area became a high risk area for violence, ongoing criminality
- Frequent patrols lead to recovery of stolen property, firearms and vehicles
- Associated individuals either left area or went to jail
- Opportunity to collaborate with residents to resolve issue

TRAVEL CENTRE ISSUES:

- Silver Creek & Flying J Travel Centres targeted between February – September 2024
- Thieves would break into transport trailers
- Frequent patrols lead to identification of suspects, recovery of property
- Numerous charges laid, main offender has left Province after spending time in jail
- Opportunity to collaborate with business owners to prevent further issues

**Currently focusing on Flood Hope Rd Camps & Silver Creek area

MENTAL HEALTH CALLS

- 260 Mental Health Confirmed Related Calls For Service in 2024
- Comparatively 284 in 2023 and 308 in 2022
- 571 Check Well-Being Complaints in 2024, only 434 in 2023
- Why the decrease?
  - Transient nature of individuals
  - Opioid Crisis
  - Increase in Community Supports

CASE STUDY

New realities of policing:

- Individual arrives in Hope in April 2024
- Severe Mental Health, Addiction Issues, Unhoused
- Between April and December generates 81 calls for service
  - 27 calls in October alone
  - 18 Mental Health related calls
  - 55 Property Crime (Theft, Robbery, B&E, Mischief)
  - 18 investigations lead to charges being recommended
  - Exposes multiple gaps in system as the only thing that has stopped calls for service was being apprehended and certified for 3rd time.
  - Not a criminal seeking to benefit but rather to survive. Increase in these types of cases.

UFVRD STRATEGIC PLAN UPDATES

Four Pillars:

1. Enhance Community Safety
   - Visibility, positive interaction with RCMP at community events, schools
   - Adult / Youth Probation

2. Strong Partnerships
   - Community Youth Groups – Youth Camp Days
   - Indigenous communities
   - Fraser Health / FCH

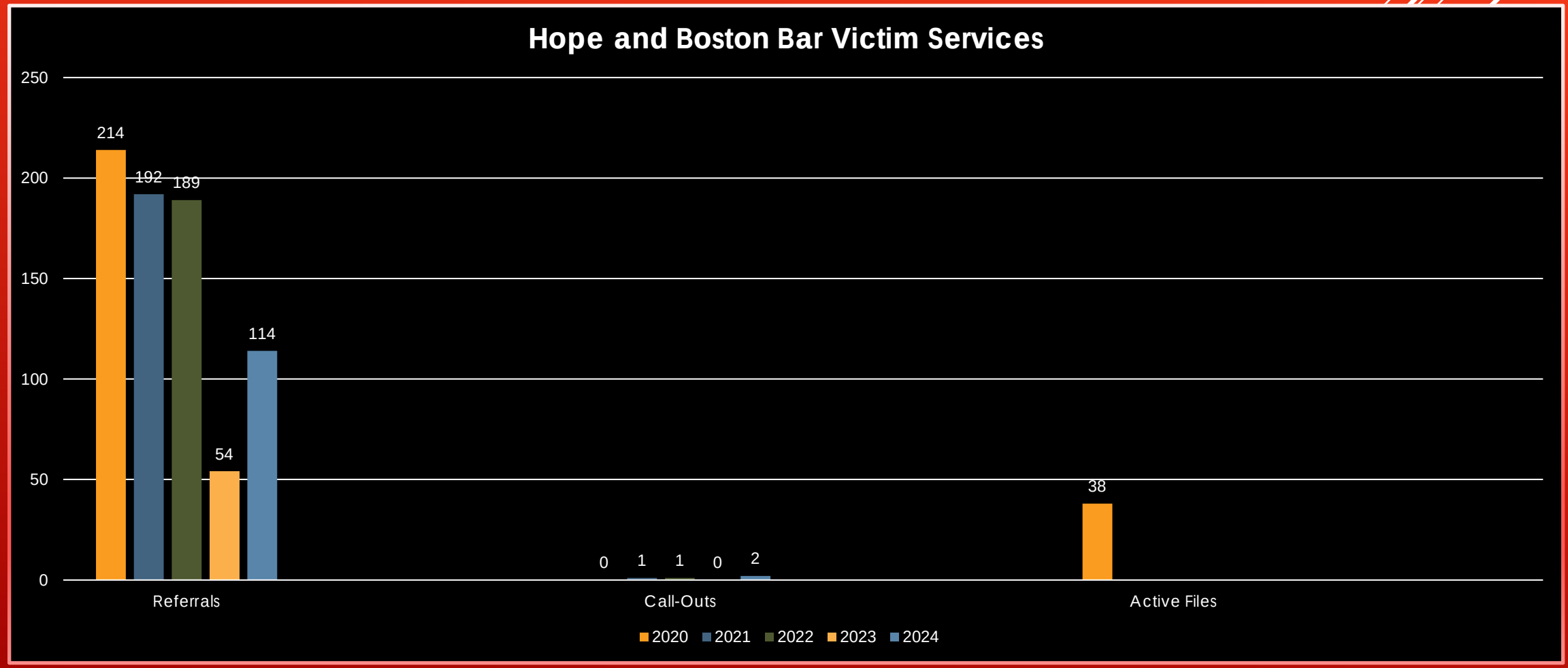
UFVRD STRATEGIC PLAN UPDATES

Four Pillars:

3. Enhance Communication
   - Local Media – promoting the work of the team
   - Promoting career opportunities through school events and Career Fairs

4. Support Our People / Organizational Excellence
   - Consistency – 4 dedicated NCO supervisors
   - Members recognized at OIC Awards

VICTIM SERVICES



UFVRD UPDATES

Insp PANKRATZ to provide.

QUESTIONS

RCMP ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

Hope Crime Summary

Administrative	Hope (not including Boston Bar)							
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	5 Year Average	2024	2023/2024 % Change
WORKLOAD DISTRIBUTION								
General Occurrences (GO's)	5751	5642	5978	5245	4810	5485	5410	12%
Priority 1 Calls	169	186	238	203	203	200	258	27%
File per Member	274	269	285	238	213	256	285	34%
Curfew Checks*	201	31	8	28	18	57	26	44%
ADMINISTRATIVE								
Prisoners Logged*	256	103	126	139	102	145	145	42%
Charges Forwarded*	220	78	239	123	79	148	62	-22%
Firearms Seized*	118	60	61	81	132	90	87	-34%
ACCOUNTABILITY								
Subject Behavior Officer Response (SBOR)*	3	2	8	2	0	3	5	nc
Compliments Received*	1	5	13	5	12	7	3	-75%
Public Complaints Received*	12	2	9	13	10	9	2	-80%

*These statistics may include Boston Bar

RCMP ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

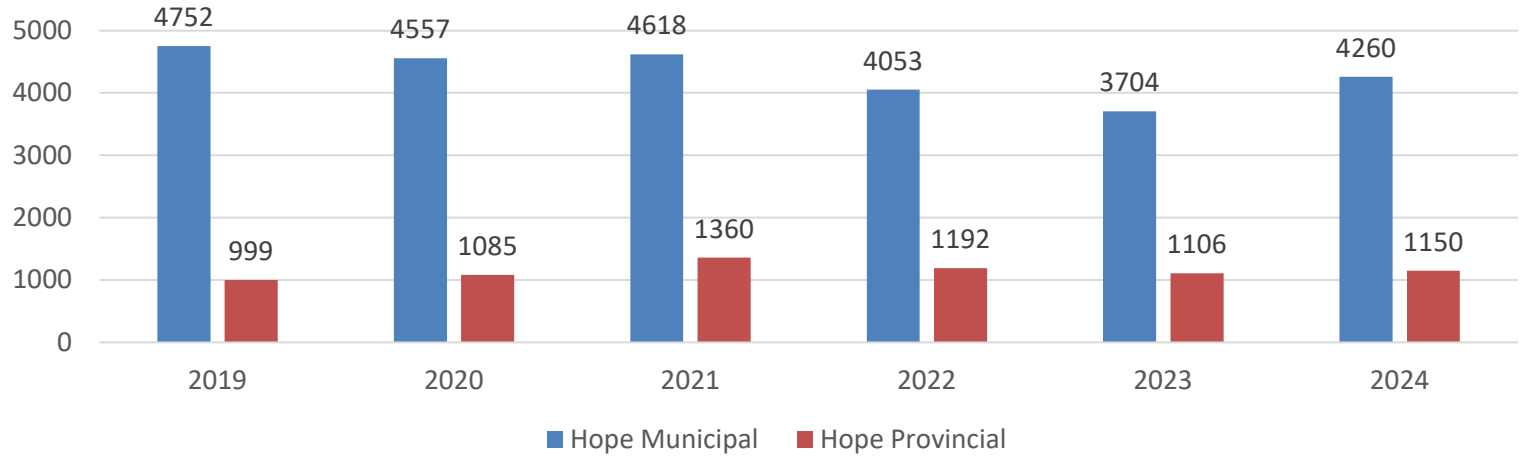
Hope Crime Summary

Crime Type	Hope (not including Boston Bar)							
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	5 Year Average	2024	2023/2024 % Change
CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS TOTAL AND SELECT OFFENCE OVERVIEW								
ALL CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS	**290**	**287**	**275**	**319**	**239**	282	262	10%
Assault	121	118	120	140	108	121	114	6%
Harassment	38	33	23	75	37	41	46	24%
Robbery	4	3	2	2	2	3	4	100%
Sex Offences	17	26	23	13	11	18	12	9%
Utter Threats	84	81	82	72	68	77	78	15%
Domestic Violence:	**117**	**80**	**89**	**77**	**81**	89	58	-28%

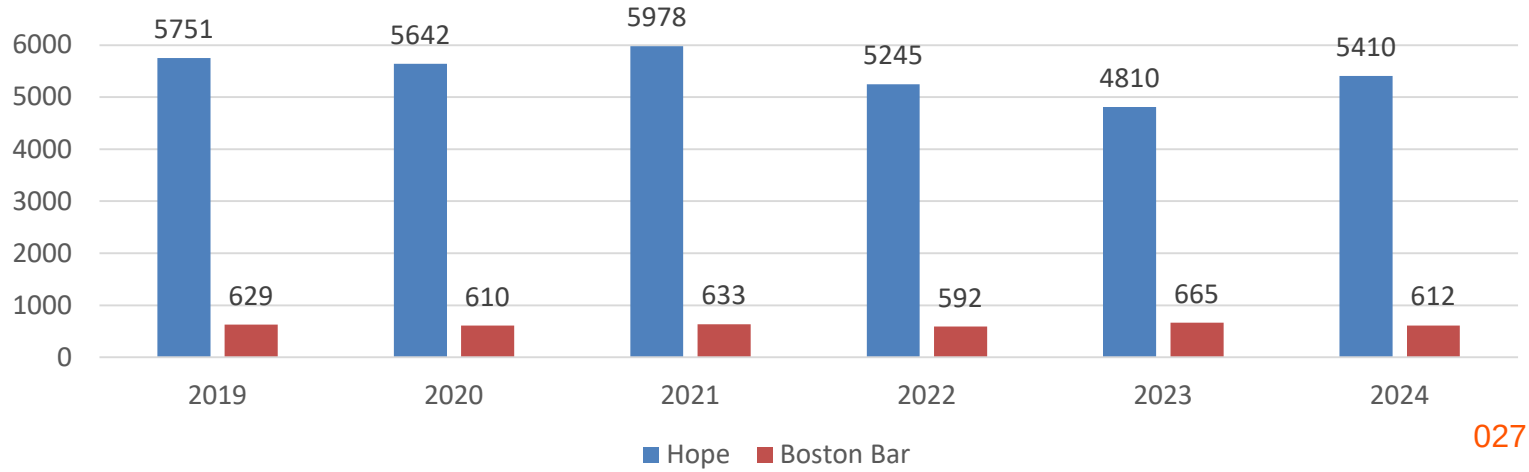
Crime Type	Hope (not including Boston Bar)							
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	5 Year Average	2024	2023/2024 % Change
PROPERTY CRIME TOTAL AND SELECT OFFENCE OVERVIEW								
ALL PROPERTY CRIME	**918**	**842**	**799**	**703**	**750**	802	930	24%
Auto Theft	69	73	74	56	71	69	69	-3%
Bike Theft	22	14	16	14	13	16	19	46%
Break & Enter - Business	70	43	44	22	29	42	45	55%
Break & Enter - Other	35	25	11	8	14	19	15	7%
Break & Enter - Residence	38	19	40	30	22	30	37	68%
Mischief to Property	206	225	251	228	279	238	314	13%
Theft from Vehicle	151	134	126	111	98	124	154	57%

Crime Type	Hope (not including Boston Bar)							
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	5 Year Average	2024	2023/2024 % Change
CONTROLLED DRUGS AND SUBSTANCES (CDSA) TOTAL AND SELECT OFFENCE OVERVIEW								
ALL CDSA	**28**	**37**	**20**	**8**	**2**	19	6	200%
Possession	16	16	13	4	0	10	1	nc
Production	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0%
Trafficking	10	16	4	4	2	7	2	0%
Cannabis	2	3	2	0	0	1	3	nc

Hope CPO 2019 - 2024
Municipal & Provincial Calls for Service

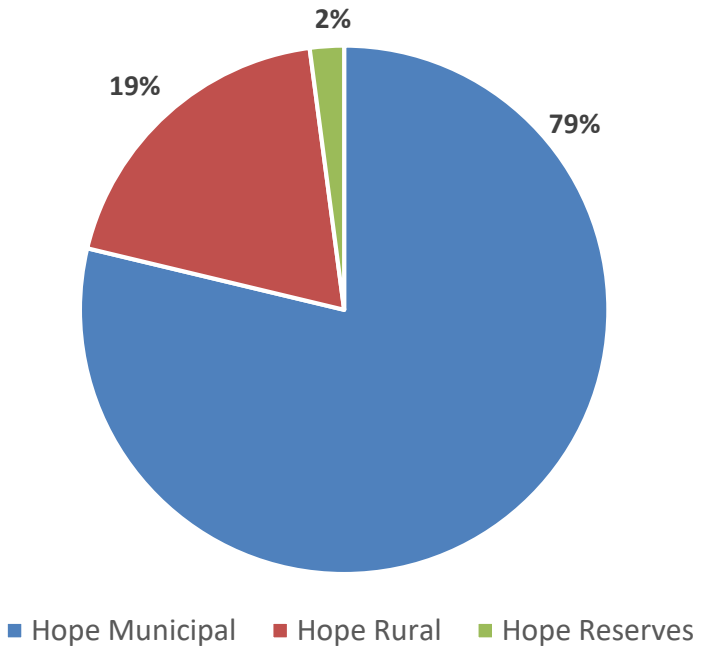


Hope & Boston Bar Calls for Service
2019 - 2024

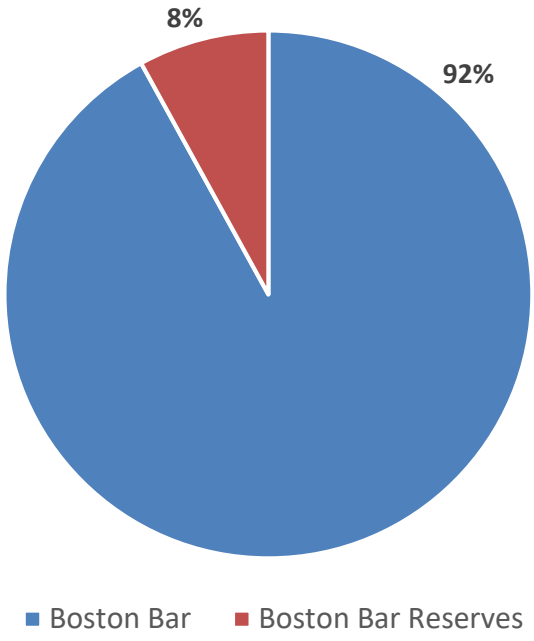


027

2024 Hope CPO Jurisdiction File Location Breakdown



2024 Boston Bar CPO Jurisdiction File Location Breakdown

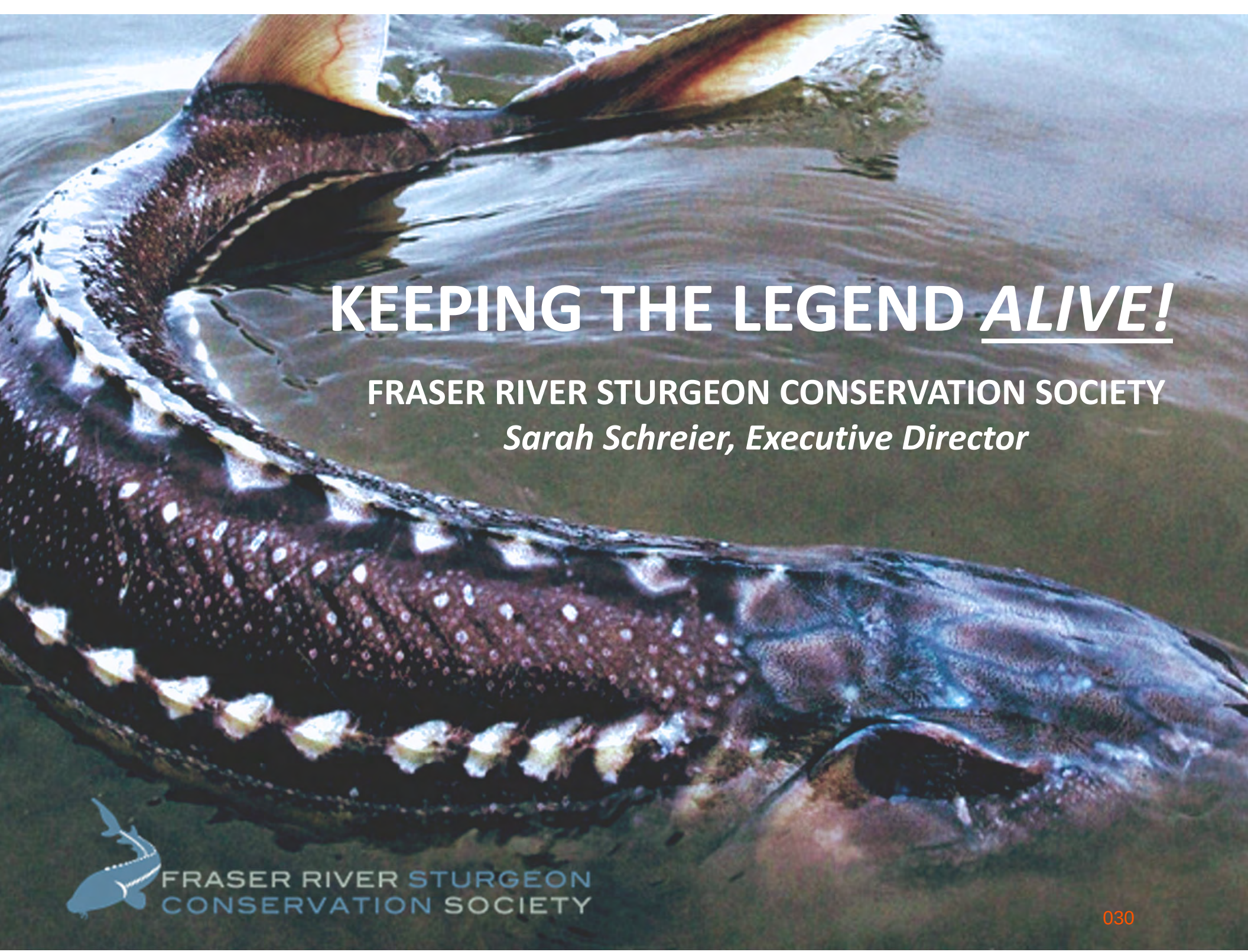


Top 5 Locations in Hope for Calls for Service in 2024	
Flying J's: 63100 Flood Hope Rd	104
Fraser Canyon Hospital: 1275 7th Ave	74
Silver Hope Motel: 63961 Flood Hope Rd	56
Coquihalla Motel: 724 Old Hope Princeton Way	55
McDonald's: 453 Old Hope Princeton Way	52

*this does not include the Hope RCMP Detachment which had 191 Calls for Service

Top 5 File Types in Hope in 2024	
Suspicious Person/Vehicle/Occurrence	727
Check Well Being	571
Traffic - Other Moving	315
Cause a Disturbance	315
Mischief - $5000 or Under	183

*this includes all files (including unfounded)


KEEPING THE LEGEND ALIVE!
FRASER RIVER STURGEON CONSERVATION SOCIETY
Sarah Schreier, Executive Director
FRASER RIVER STURGEON
CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Acipenser Transmontanus
"White Sturgeon"

- Fraser River White Sturgeon have been in the Fraser River and its tributaries since the time of the dinosaurs.
- Unchanged in over 65 million years;
- Outlived two ice ages;
- They can live in both fresh and salt water;
- Apex species **'Top of the Food Chain';**
- Indicator species;
- Slow growing and slow to mature;
- Infrequent spawning cycles;
- Opportunistic; and
- **Share critical habitat with salmon throughout the watershed; 5 species in the Fraser River.**

FRASER RIVER STURGEON CONSERVATION SOCIETY

History

Between 1892 and 1920 over 7.5 million pounds of White Sturgeon were landed and recorded at New Westminster effectively ‘clear cutting’ sturgeon populations of the Fraser River.

FRASER RIVER STURGEON CONSERVATION SOCIETY

In the early 1990's, dozens of ancient White Sturgeon were found dead in the lower Fraser River. Most of these fish were females and the cause of the mortalities was never truly determined.

FRASER RIVER STURGEON CONSERVATION SOCIETY

The Fraser River Sturgeon Conservation Society was founded in 1997 with Rick Hansen as Chair.

The FRSCS is a research-based not-for-profit, BC Society and registered Canadian charity.

The current FRSCS Board of Directors includes First Nations, scientists, biologists, an Indigenous lawyer, leaders in industry, business, finance and the recreational sport fishery.

In 2000 the FRSCS launched its Lower Fraser River White Sturgeon Monitoring and Assessment Program and for over 20 years the FRSCS has delivered critically reviewed, unbiased annual reporting of the status of lower Fraser River White Sturgeon.

FRASER RIVER STURGEON CONSERVATION SOCIETY

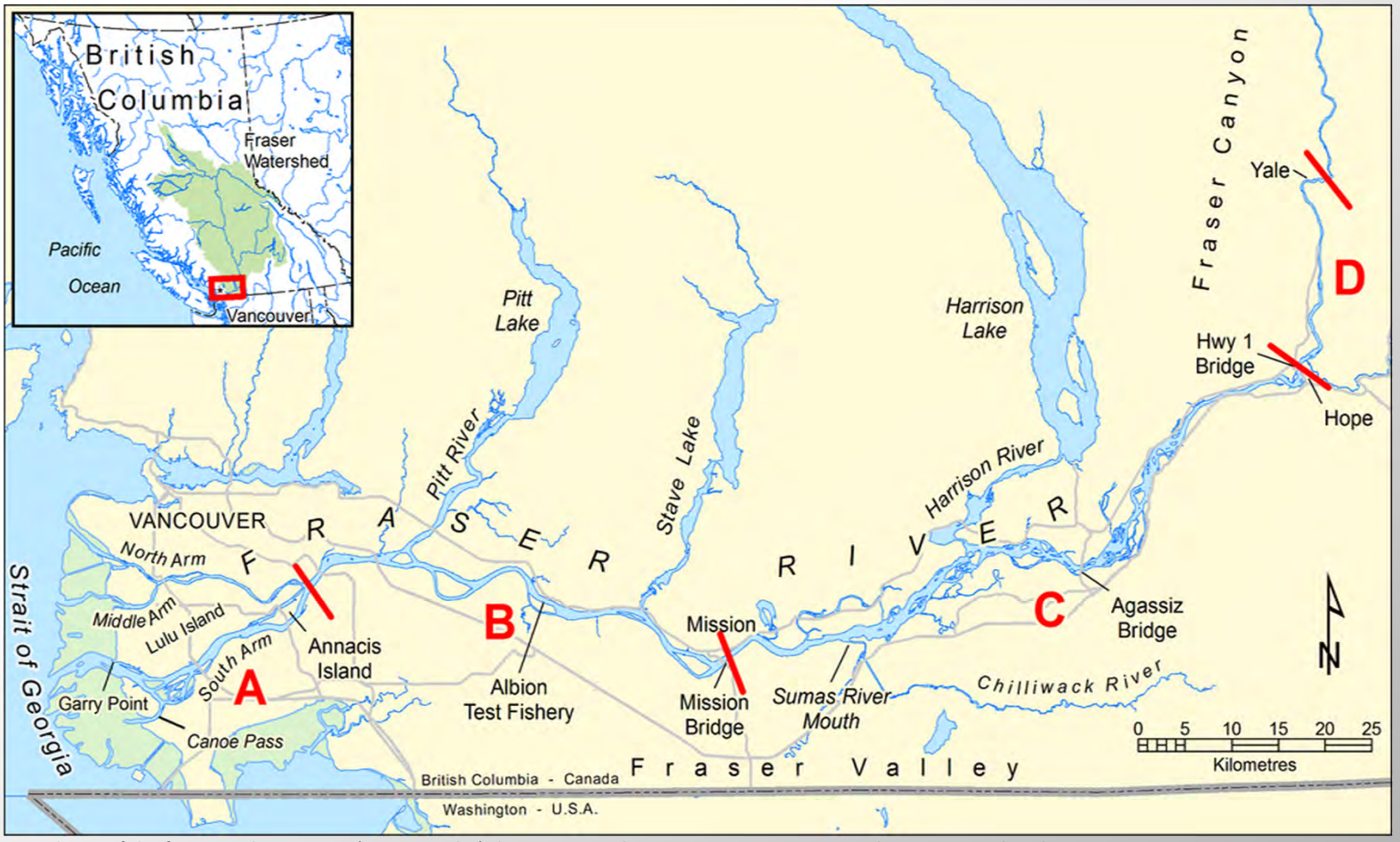
Science and Technical Committee & Volunteers

The FRSCS Science and Technical Committee includes local, national and international sturgeon experts who review, assess and provide critical analysis of all FRSCS research findings and reports.

The Committee also brings other sturgeon research and emerging science initiatives to the FRSCS to help inform our work.

FRASER RIVER STURGEON CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Ongoing Monitoring and Assessment



Boundaries of the four sampling regions (A, B, C, and D) that comprise the core assessment area used to generate abundance estimates of White Sturgeon. Sampling regions are used in the analytical model to stratify tag release and recapture data.

Since 1997:

- More than 190,000 sturgeon sampled;
- 81,000+ recaptures; and,
- Current mark rate aprox 68.3%.

FRASER RIVER STURGEON CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Based on combining data from several sources (including our program) and the best available information to date, the abundance trends include:

- The abundance of age 7-55 White Sturgeon in the lower Fraser River has been declining since 2006;
- Juvenile sturgeon (age 7-12 years) abundance has declined substantially since 2005; sub-adults since 2016; and
- Adult sturgeon (age 23-55 years) abundance has increased since 2000.

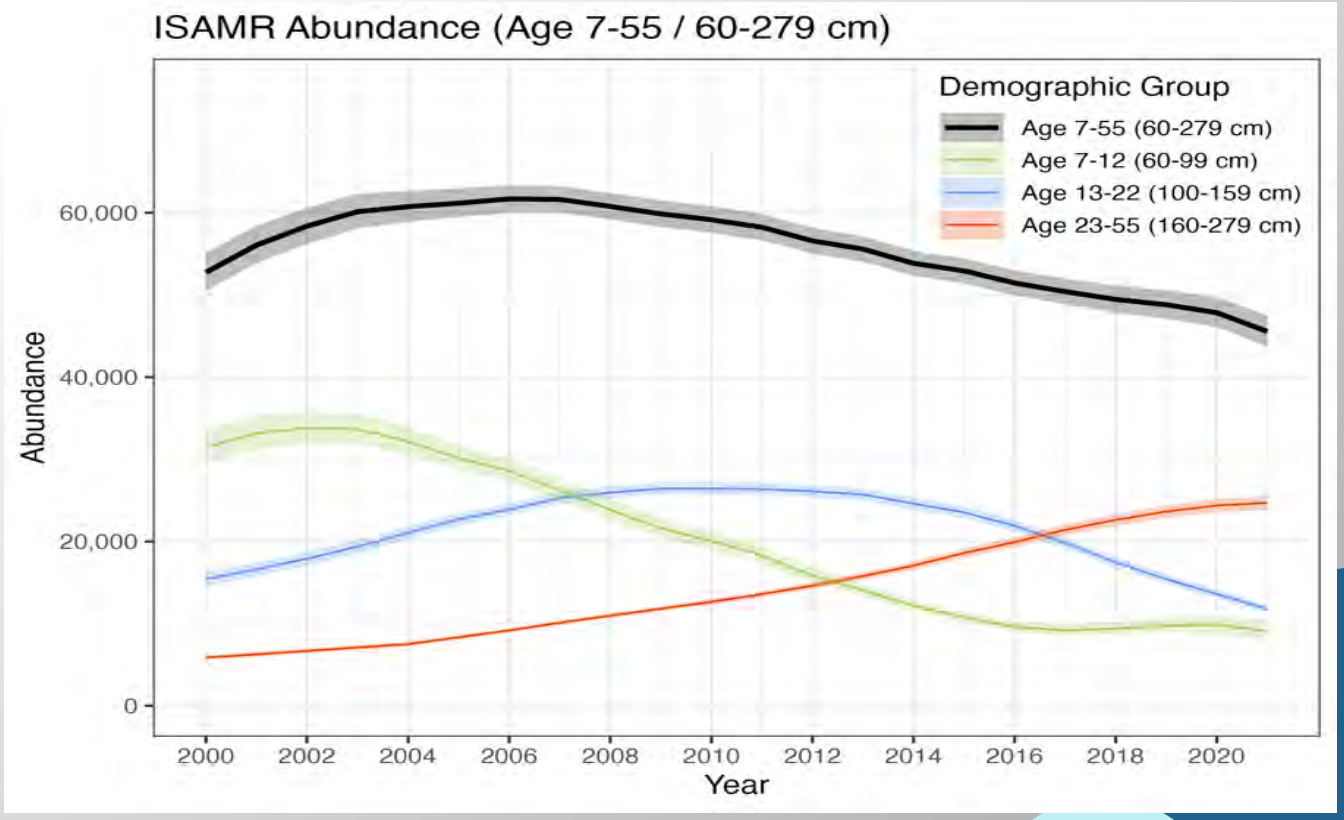


Figure 2. *ISAMR abundance estimates of age 7-55 (60-279 cm FL) Lower Fraser River White Sturgeon from 2000 to 2023. Shading indicates 95% credible intervals.*

FRASER RIVER STURGEON CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Through the analysis of these trends, key threats and limiting factors to recovery and survival identified include:

- habitat loss;
- decreased food availability;
- by-catch mortalities in fisheries targeting other species; and
- fishing technology & techniques.

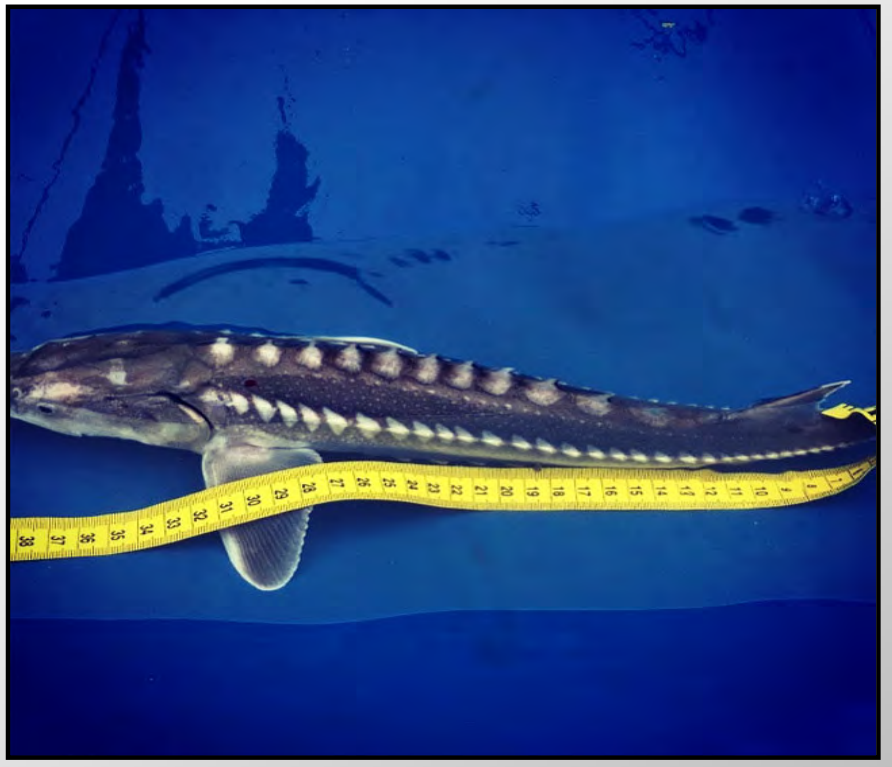
The data and knowledge available today is gained from FRSCS project, thanks to collaboration with volunteer, government agencies, First Nations, anglers and community leaders.

FRSCS reports provide managers with the bests existing information on the status, trends and movements of Fraser River White Sturgeon.

FRASER RIVER STURGEON CONSERVATION SOCIETY

So what will it take?

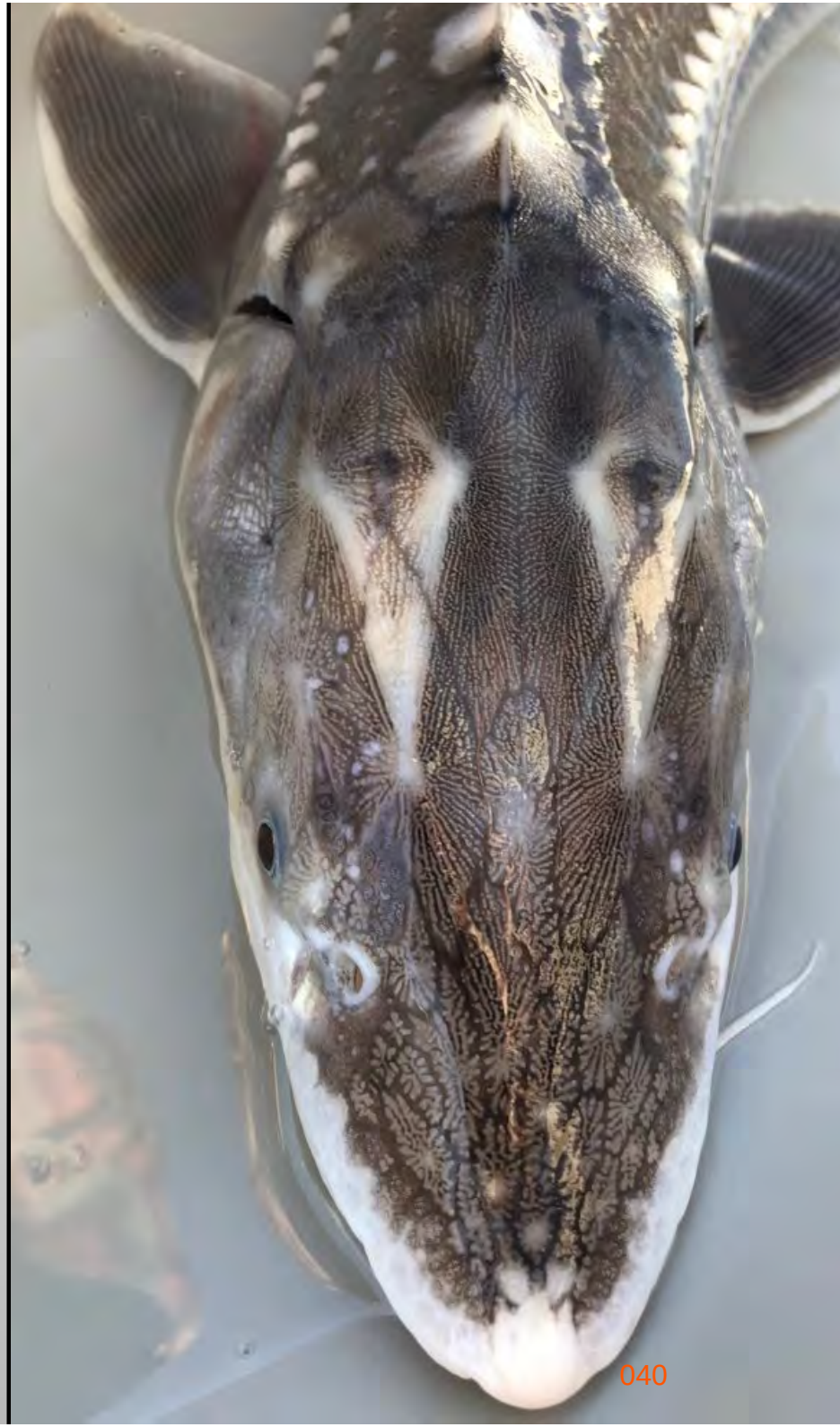
- ✓ Leadership and partnerships
- ✓ Collaboration across communities and municipalities
- ✓ Awareness and education
- ✓ Ongoing support for conservation efforts and credible, unbiased science
- ✓ Habitat assessment and enhancement
- ✓ Outreach and inspiration



FRASER RIVER STURGEON CONSERVATION SOCIETY

FRSCS White Sturgeon Leadership Program:

- Community Leadership to support environmental assessment and protection for key developments, foreshore and in-river works.
- Support for sturgeon population assessment in Fraser River.
- Establish sturgeon as icon for community commitment to conservation and connection to related species.
- Support creation of broad-based resource of habitat use and characteristics in FVRD jurisdiction.



FRASER RIVER STURGEON CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Making a Difference!

We ***ARE*** Getting There Together!

- Ongoing research and monitoring
- Advocacy and collaboration; getting involved
- Best practices – C&R fishery; Gill Net fisheries
- Supporting salmon recovery efforts
- Support FRSCS annual fundraising events, outreach and experience opportunities.

YOU can make a difference!

FRASER RIVER STURGEON CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Acknowledgements

The ongoing work of the FRSCS is made possible thanks to donations and research grants from government agencies, organizations and foundations including:

Government of Canada
Province of British Columbia
Habitat Conservation Trust Foundation
Vancouver Fraser Port Authority
Rick Hansen Foundation
FortisBC Energy Corporation
In-kind contributions from FRSCS volunteers
Private donors and Foundations

Canada

DP WORLD

BRITISH COLUMBIA

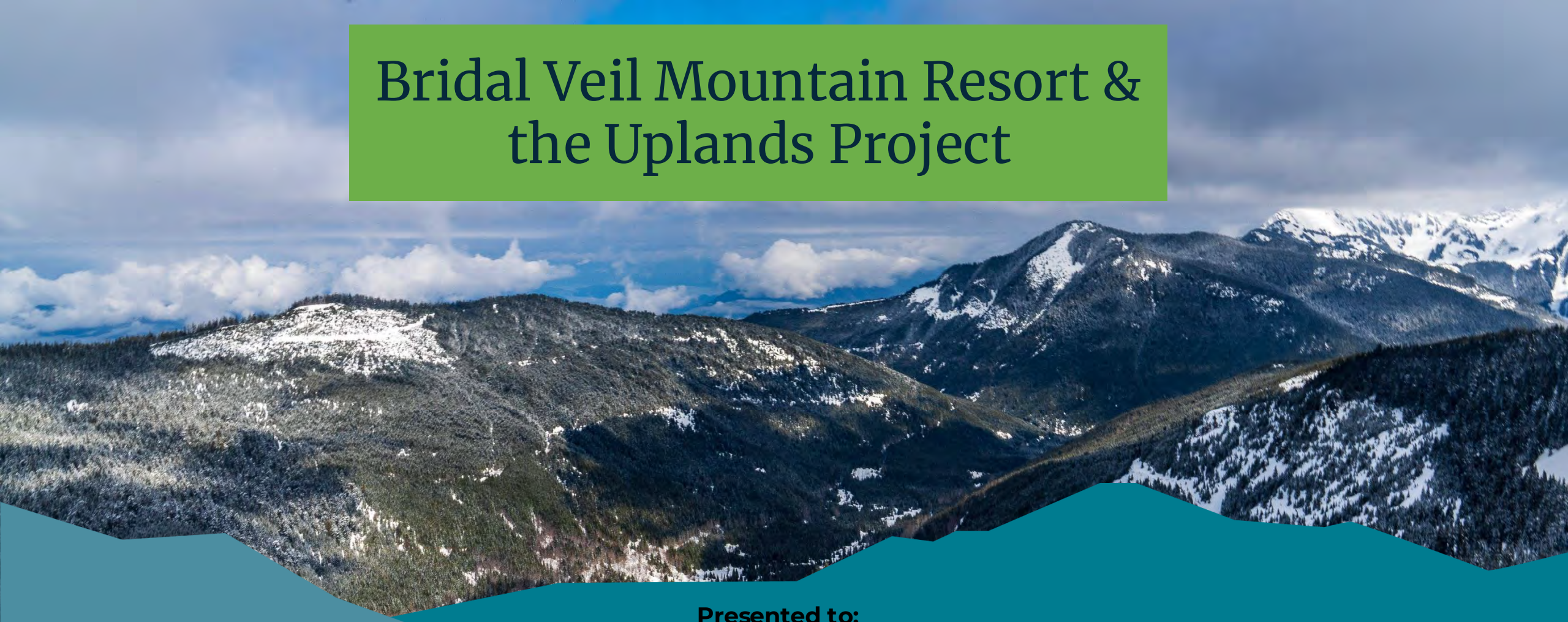
HABITAT CONSERVATION TRUST FOUNDATION

Bass Pro Shops Cabela's OUTDOOR FUND

FORTIS BC™ Energy at work

FRASER RIVER STURGEON CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Bridal Veil Mountain Resort & the Uplands Project



Presented to:

DISTRICT OF HOPE

February 10, 2025

TERRITORY ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

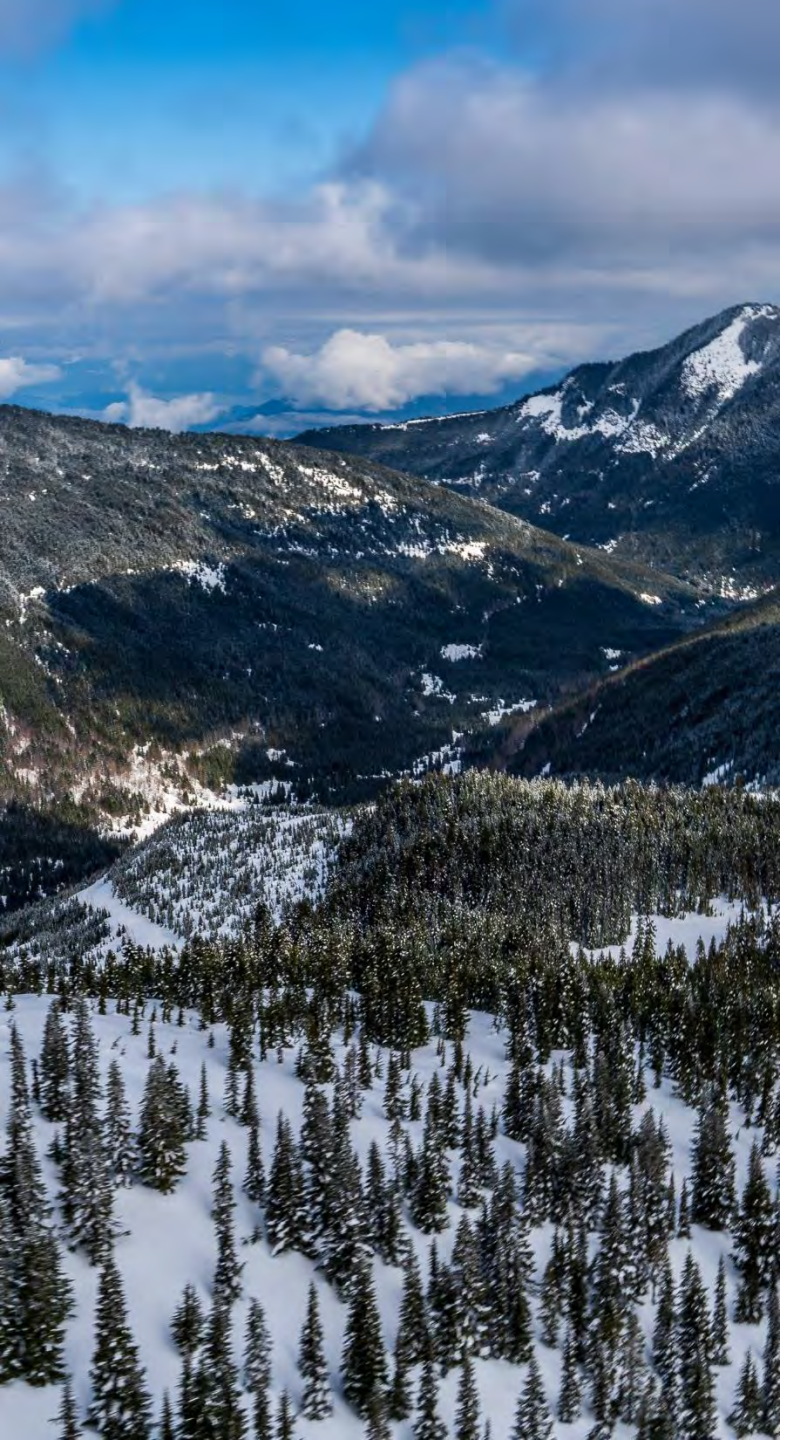
Bridal Veil Mountain Resort acknowledges and appreciates that our proposed projects are located in S’ólh Téméxw, the traditional and unceded lands of the Stó:lō People since time immemorial.

1. Bridal Veil Mountain Resort

- All Season Mountain Resort.
- Owned, Planned, Constructed, and Operated with Stó:lō Communities.
- Capable of Hosting +1,000,000 Guests Annually when complete.
- Projected as a $4 Billion Investment with $252 Million Annual Revenues when complete.

2. Uplands Project

- Comprehensive Community Development.
- Extension of BVMR but Not Reliant on It.
- 1,000-acre Site.
- Preliminary Capability Assessment Indicates Space for 12,000+ Residents.
- Developed in Partnership with Stó:lō Communities.

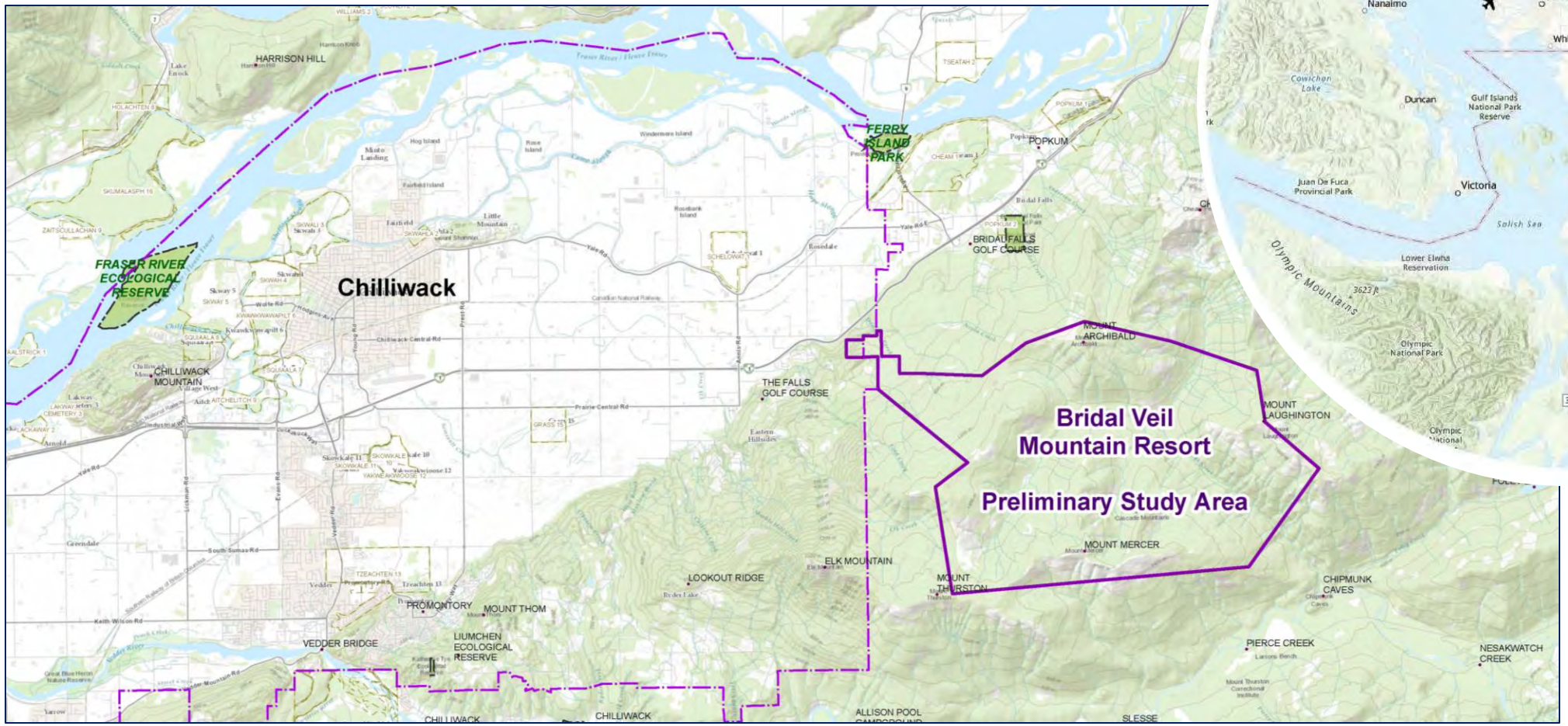


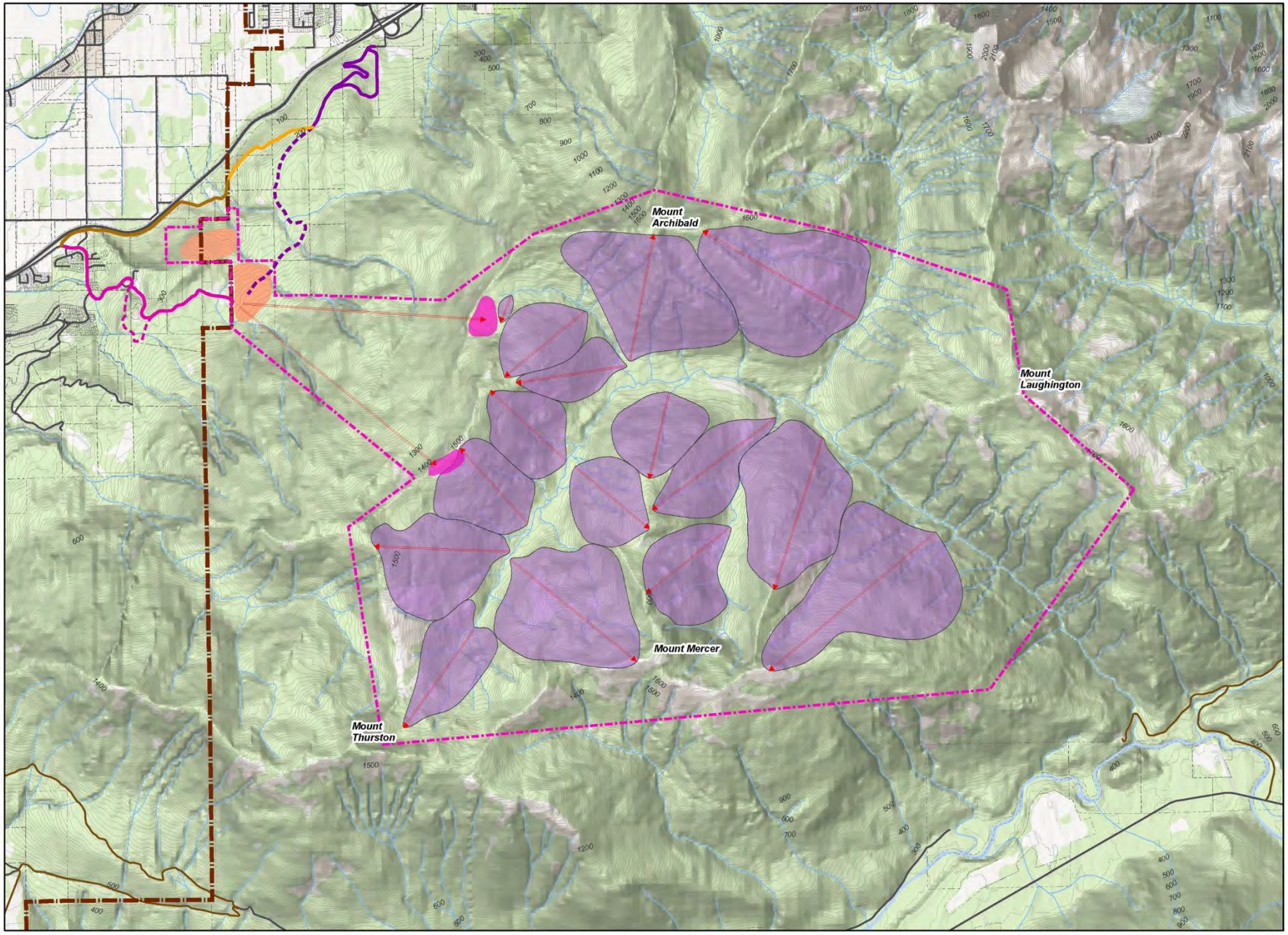
Introducing Bridal Veil Mountain Resort

- **First** Destination Mountain Resort in Canada **developed jointly with First Nations**
- **Major economic and tourism driver** in S’ólh Téméxw, for Stó:lō and the Province – Top 10 North American Destination Resort
- One **million visitors per year**
- International **Stó:lō cultural tourism attraction**

Location & Context

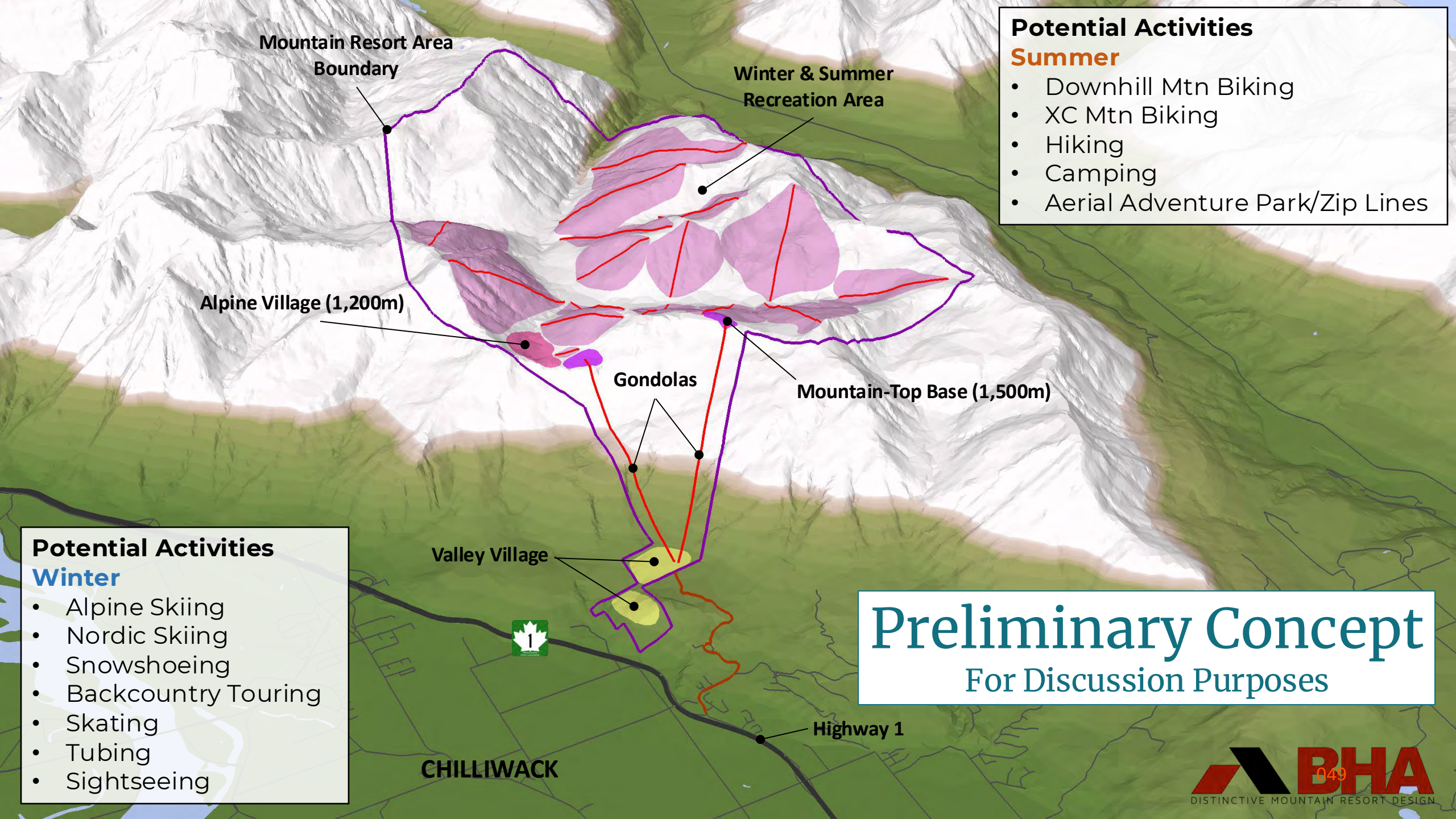
- Within a 1.5-hour drive from Metro Vancouver and Fraser Valley area, and **3 International Airports.**
- Within 3 hour's drive for **7.3 million people** (CAN & USA).
- **Adjacent to Highway 1**, exposed to 9 million vehicles annually.





Bridal Veil Mountain Resort: Preliminary Concept

- 16 Lifts
- 2 Gondolas
- Caters to Every Segment of the Skier Marketplace
- ~15,000 guests/day at Buildout
- Alpine Village, Mountaintop Base Area, Valley Village



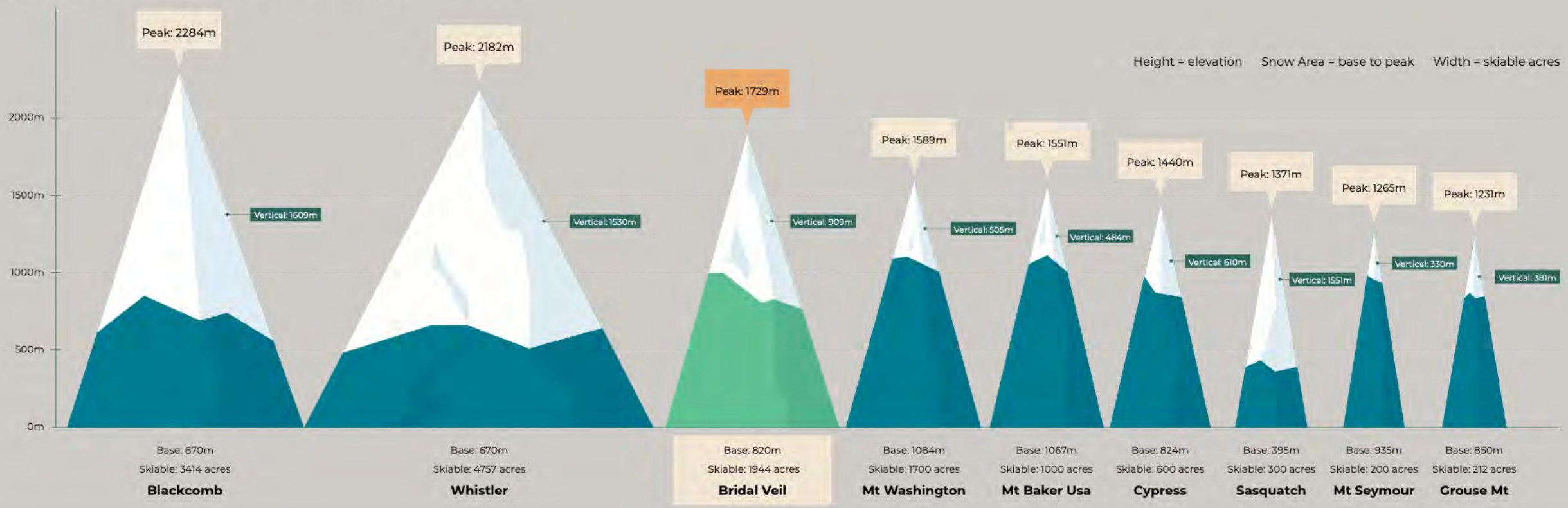
Potential Activities
Summer
- Downhill Mtn Biking
- XC Mtn Biking
- Hiking
- Camping
- Aerial Adventure Park/Zip Lines

Potential Activities
Winter
- Alpine Skiing
- Nordic Skiing
- Snowshoeing
- Backcountry Touring
- Skating
- Tubing
- Sightseeing

Preliminary Concept
For Discussion Purposes

BHA
DISTINCTIVE MOUNTAIN RESORT DESIGN

Mountain Resort Comparison



AVERAGE DRIVING TIMES FROM THE GREATER VANCOUVER AREA

Grouse MT	50 min	Vancouver: 40 min	Surrey: 1 hr
Mt Seymour	50 min	Vancouver: 50 min	Surrey: 50 min
Cypress	52.5 min	Vancouver: 45 min	Surrey: 1 hr
Bridal Veil	1 hrs 5 min	Vancouver: 1 hr 20 min	Surrey: 50 min
Sasquatch	2 hrs 5 min	Vancouver: 2 hrs 20 min	Surrey: 1 hr 50 min
Mt Baker USA	2 hrs 10 min	Vancouver: 2 hrs 30 min	Surrey: 1 hr 50 min
Whistler	2 hrs 25 min	Vancouver: 2 hrs	Surrey: 2 hrs 30 min
Blackcomb	2 hrs 25 min	Vancouver: 2 hrs	Surrey: 2 hrs 30 min
Mt Washington	4 hrs 40 min	Vancouver: 4 hrs 30 min	Surrey: 4 hrs 50 min

Source: Google Maps, data based on a 10am departure time. Vancouver distance calculated from Queen Elizabeth Park. Surrey distance calculated from 88th and Pacific Hwy 15.

Bridal Veil Mountain Resort

BC's Next Great All-Season Mountain Resort

Bridal Veil Mountain Resort Ltd. acknowledges and appreciates that our proposed project is located in S'ólh Téméxw, the traditional and unceded lands of the Stó:lō people since time immemorial.

FOR MORE INFORMATION, VISIT OUR WEBSITE AT **www.bvmr.ca**

Economic Assessment (2021 CAD)
Projections (Buildout)

RRC ASSOCIATES
Boulder, CO, USA

20,496
JOB YEARS DURING CONSTRUCTION
[20-year buildout]

2,230
FULL & PART-TIME JOBS

1,100,000
ANNUAL VISITORS

$252,000,000
IN ANNUAL REVENUE
[$252 per visitor]

$35,000,000
IN ANNUAL TAXES PAID

$150,000,000
INVESTMENT IN LIFTS & SKI TRAILS

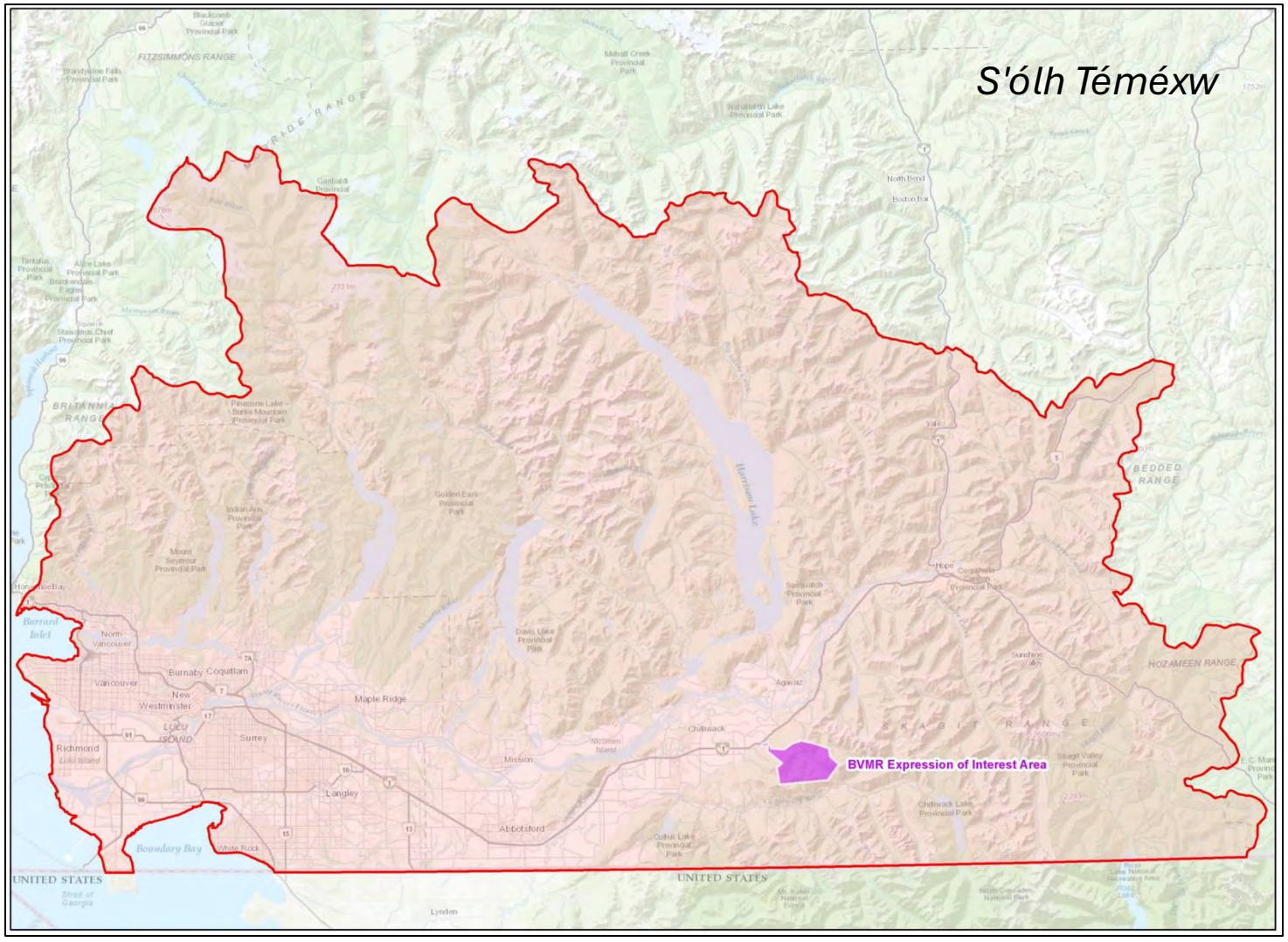
$162,000,000
INVESTMENT IN DAY USE & DESTINATION GUEST SPACE

$2,184,000,000
INVESTMENT IN RESIDENTIAL UNITS

Relationships with Stó:lō Communities

The BVMR Project is within S'ólh Téméxw, the ancestral and unceded lands of the Stó:lō People since time immemorial.

- BVMR has:
  - **Signed capacity funding agreements with 8 of the closest First Nations**
  - **Strong interest from 3 other Communities**
  - **2 Stó:lō Leaders** as part of the BVMR/Uplands Project leadership team.



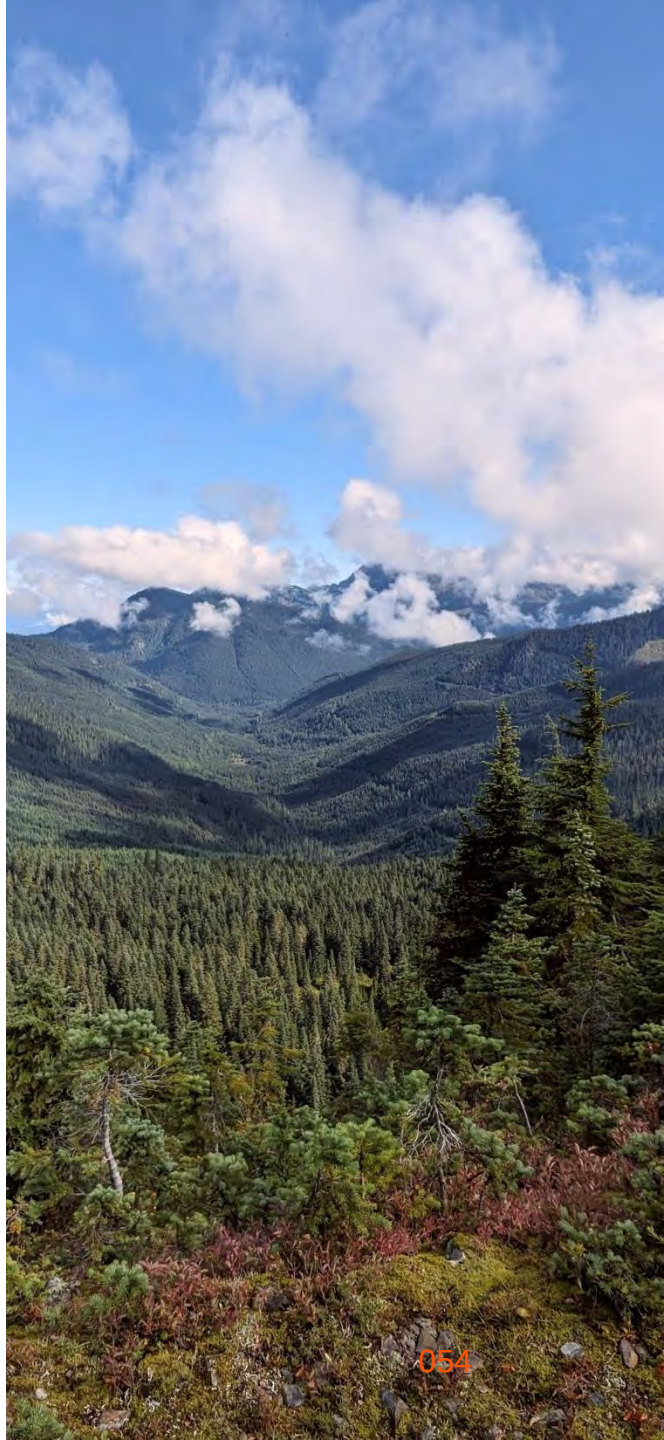
2. The Uplands Project

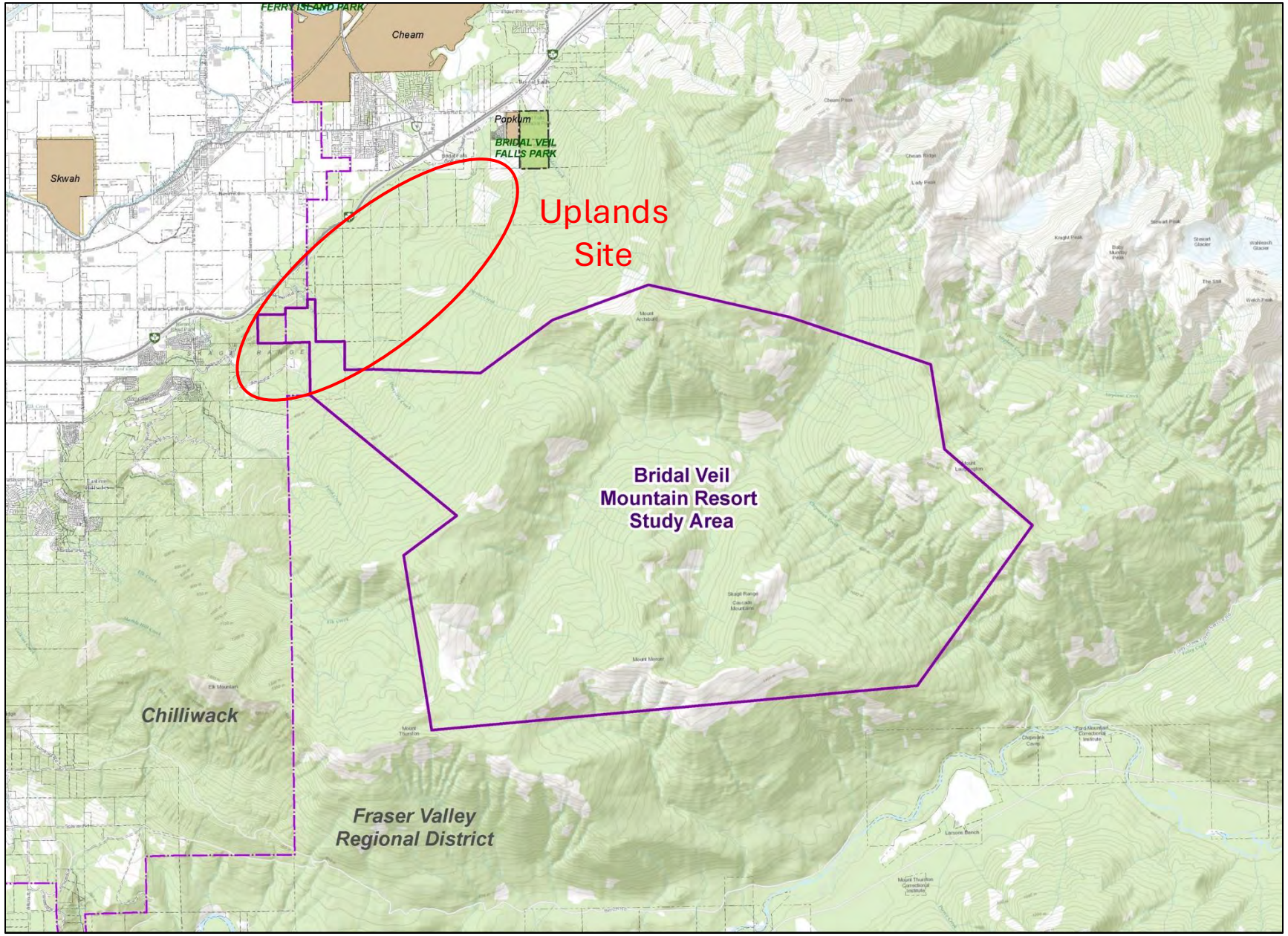
Project Introduction and Preliminary Development
Capability Analysis

The Uplands: An Overview

A Lifestyle Community Centred on Outdoor Recreation

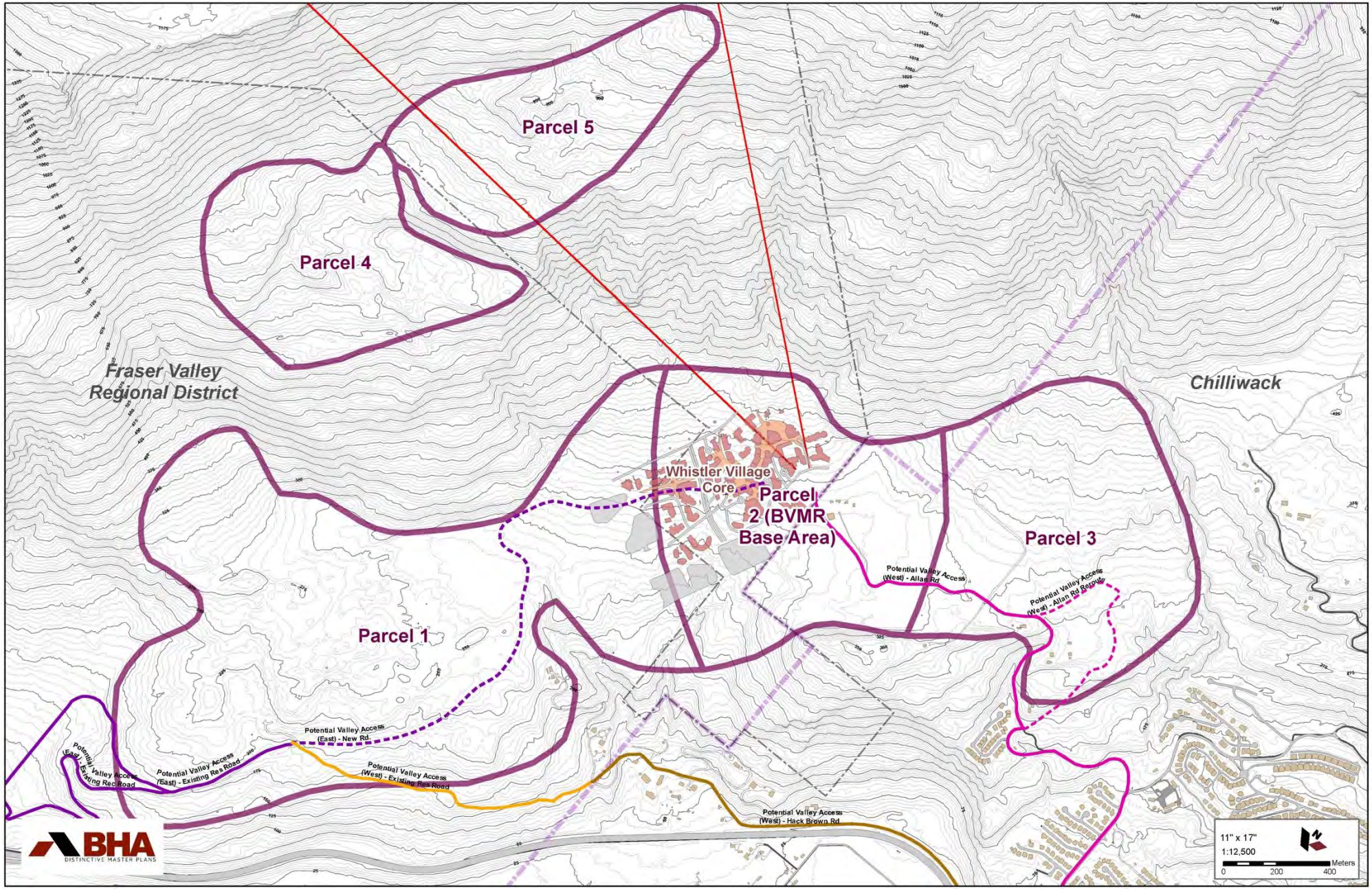
- Walkable community with jobs and amenities
- Housing that is Affordable and Desirable for Families
- +25-year Buildout – Building Value With Each Step
- 12,000+ Residents
- Co-developed with First Nations Partners – Stó:lō Peoples
- Complementary but not reliant on the BVMR All-Season Resort





BVMR and the Uplands

- BVMR submission includes consideration of a Valley Village
- FVRD OCP identifies the *Bridal Falls Uplands* as a Future Growth Area
- The Uplands Project is the pursuit of both opportunities
  - Scenarios include BVMR as well as the site as a standalone development



Whistler Village Overlay

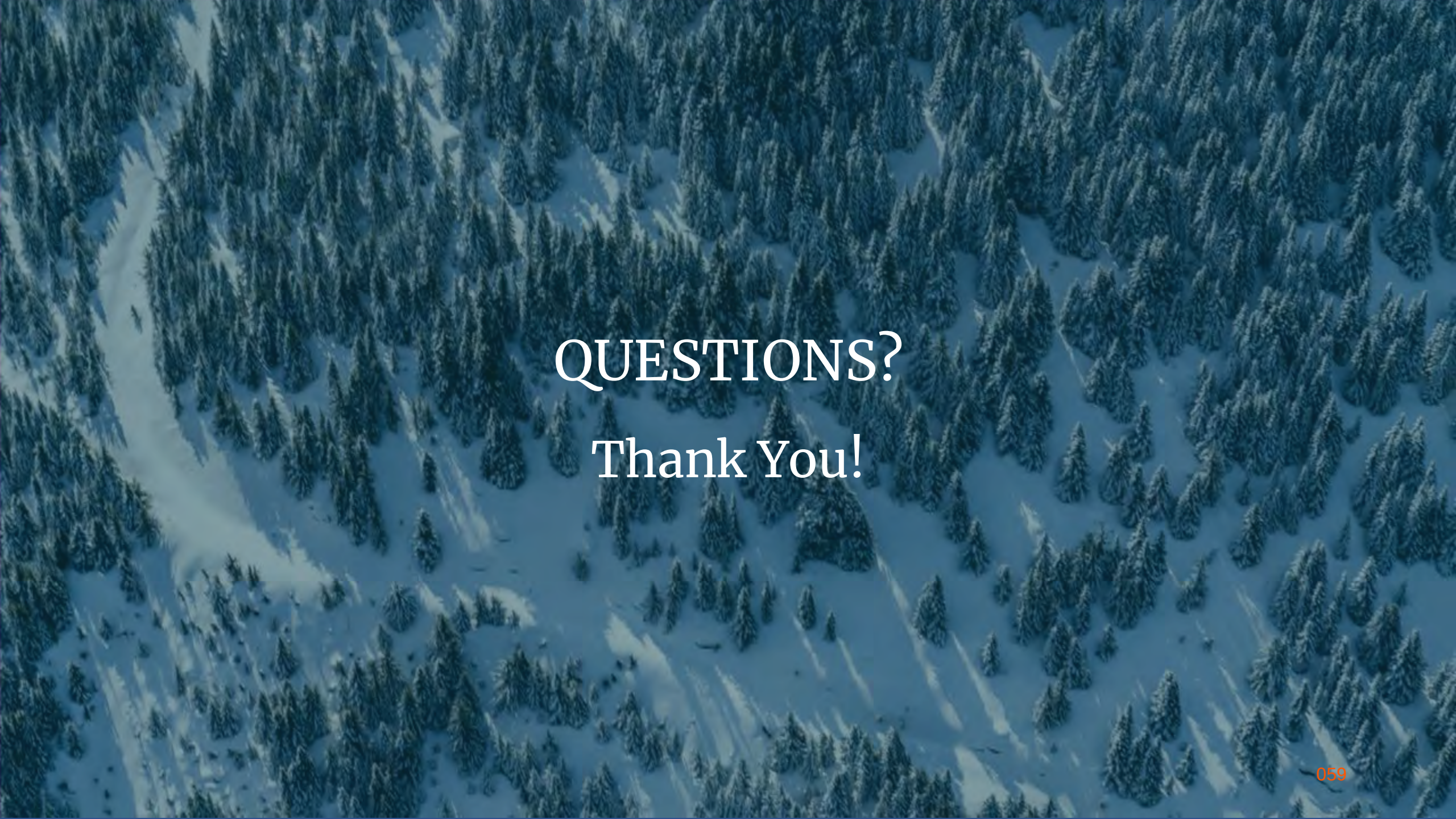
- Comparative illustration of Whistler Village and the Potential Site of the BVMR Base Area

Potential Development Parcels: 3D Visualization

Preliminary Development Potential: Number of Residents

HIGH SCENARIO					LOW SCENARIO			
Residential Units								
Development Density			**TOTAL**		Development Density			**TOTAL**
High	Med	Low			High	Med	Low	
4,120	2,570	1,190	**7,880**		2,880	1,290	790	**4,960**
Bed Units/Pillows								
8,240	10,280	7,140	**25,660**		5,760	5,160	4,740	**15,660**

- Conversion of Residential Units to Bed Units/Pillows based on ASRG data
- Numbers do not account for Commercial Space, Resort Admin/Ops Space, Resort Parking Space, Employee/Affordable Housing
- Modelling includes Crown lands acquired through the ASRP and BVMR Project (Approx. 25% of Units)


QUESTIONS?
Thank You!

BC's Next Great All-Season Destination Resort

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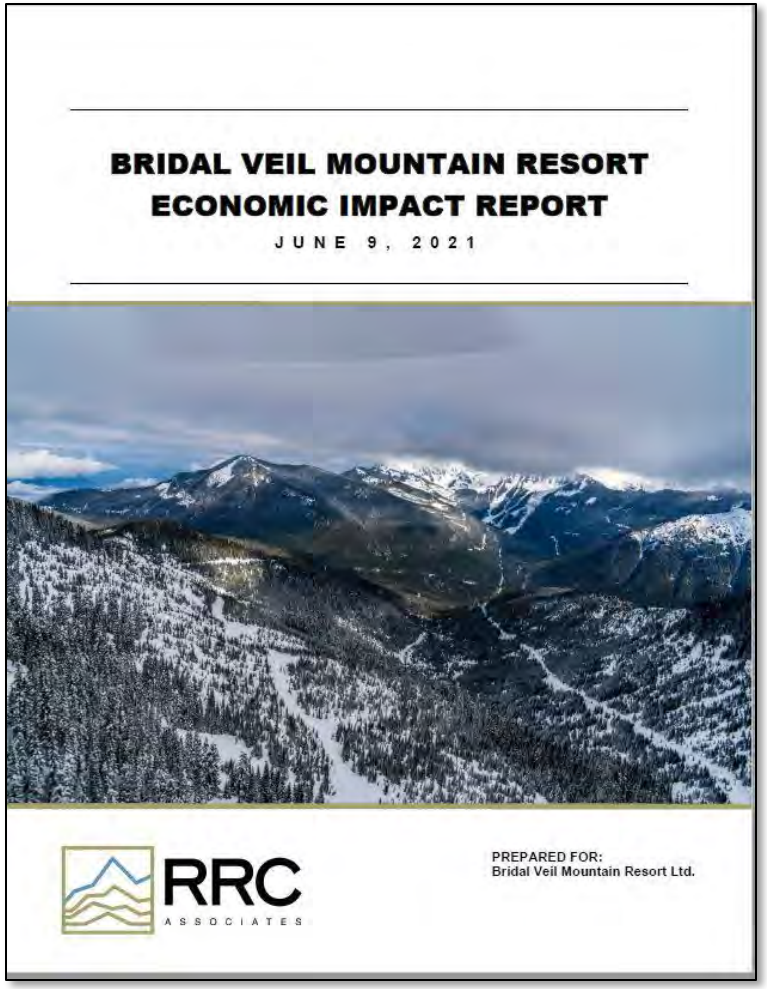
Jeff Wilson: jeff@bvmr.ca
Cody Hall: cody@chlg.com
Mike Watson: michael.watson@telus.net
Brent Harley: brent@brentharley.com
Matt Bakker: matt@brentharley.com

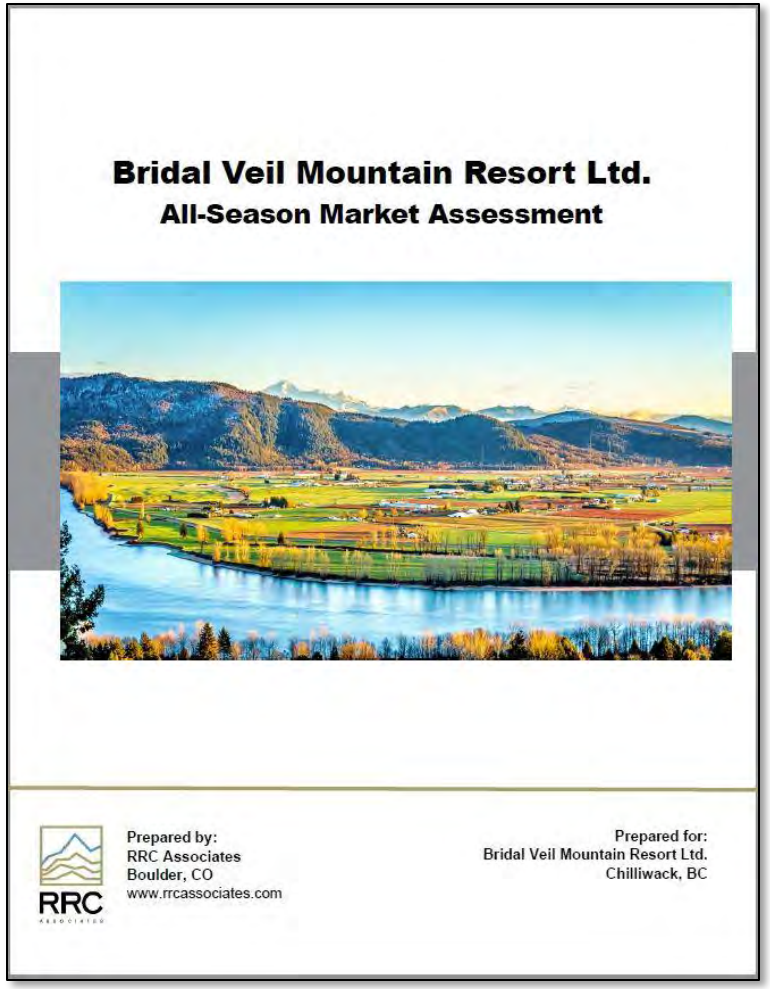
bridalveilmountainresort.ca

APPENDICES

BVMR Financial Assessment (2021)

RRC Associates Reports





Market Assessment

High Resident Participation in Outdoor Recreation

- 12 – 15% of British Columbians are active skiers/snowboarders, greater than the 6% National Average

Proximity to a Growing Population Area and International Access

- Metro Vancouver and Fraser Valley are the largest market in BC and projected to grow rapidly in the next 40 years
- 4 International Airports with connections across North America, Asia, and Europe within a 2.5-hour drive

A Niche Among Competing Resorts

- BVMR offers an Experience comparable to the Okanagan Ski Areas, in the Lower Mainland
- BVMR must find a niche with local residents to compete with local ski areas

Cementing BC as an International Ski Destination

- The range of experiences and four-season activities proposed for BVMR will firmly establish BC and the Lower Mainland as a ski destination with National and International Guests

Increasing Demand, Overcrowding, and Opportunities for BVMR

- Demand at ski areas has increased in recent years with operators attempting to find solutions to long lines and overcrowding

Economic Impact Report

- A Preliminary Assessment developed based on standards established by the North American Ski Resort Industry

- The Assessments and Reports will be updated in the next stage of planning to Reflect Stó:lō Participation in Ownership, as appropriate.

Summary of BVMR by Phase (Proposed)

Phase	Number of Lifts	Skiable Terrain (Ha)	Built Space (sq ft)	Bed Units	Annual Visitation
Phase 1	6	230	220,000	4,000	411,000
Phase 2	10	360	244,000	8,300	728,000
Phase 3	15	590	322,000	12,100	928,000
Phase 4 (Buildout)	18	890	411,000	15,200	1,096,000

Economic Impact Report

RRC ASSOCIATES

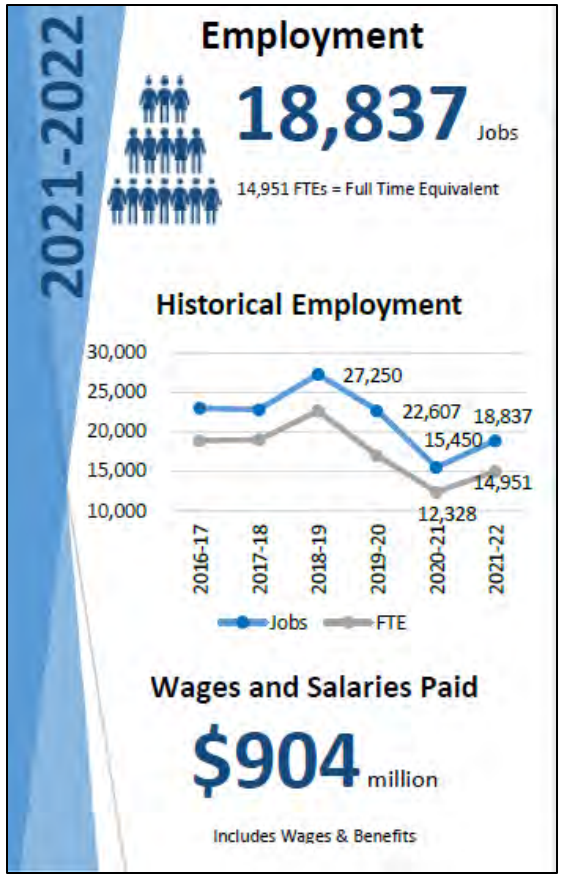
Summary of the Economic Impacts (Construction and Operations) of BVMR by Phase (Proposed)

Phase	Construction		Operations (Annual)		
	Investment	Jobs (FTE)	Visitor Spending	Jobs (FTE)	Taxes Paid
Phase 1	$1,127,000,000	4,839	$103,000,000	755	$15,000,000
Phase 2	$1,046,000,000	4,484	$159,000,000	1,168	$23,000,000
Phase 3	$1,003,000,000	4,285	$210,000,000	1,543	$30,000,000
Phase 4 (Buildout)	$813,000,000	3,485	$252,000,000	1,856	$36,000,000

BVMR – Additional Effects

- A strong new regional tourism component, generating a new source of primary jobs.
- Seasonal balance to the local tourism economy, which currently has a strong summer skew
- Important quality of life benefits for the region's residents, aiding in business and employee attraction and retention.
- Raise the stature and visibility of the Chilliwack area ("brand/reputation"), via both in-person visitor experiences and general awareness/knowledge and marketing of the resort.
- Bring a variety of other important tangible and intangible local community benefits.
  - Examples: a greater variety of restaurants, shops, festivals and events, entertainment offerings, and other amenities and services than could be supported by local residents alone.

Recent Changes and Trends: Jobs and Revenue
Western Canada Resorts (2021/22*)



Employment has partially rebounded from the COVID period.

The primary challenge was the loss of International employees due to the restrictions on Visas and travel.

Direct Revenues have also rebounded to $2.07 Billion Annually, but shy of pre-pandemic levels.

Source: Canada West Ski Areas Association

** 2022/23 Jobs and Revenue numbers are not yet available*

REPORT/RECOMMENDATION TO COUNCIL

REPORT DATE:	4 February 2025	**FILE:**	0720-01
SUBMITTED BY:	Chief Administrative Officer		
MEETING DATE:	10 February 2025		
SUBJECT:	FACILITIES MASTER PLAN – COUNCIL UPDATE AND PROJECT RESTART		

PURPOSE:

The purpose of this report is to summarize and refamiliarize Council with the Facilities Master Plan (FMP) project, its history, current status, and to seek endorsement for restarting. Should Council endorse restarting, the aim would be the preparation of the detailed final draft FMP for Council consideration.

RECOMMENDATION:

THAT Council receives this report regarding the history and current status of the Facilities Master Plan; and

FURTHER THAT Council endorses restarting the process with another round of public consultation with updated details and changes to the District's current facilities situation.

RELEVANT HISTORY:

In 2016, District staff initiated internal discussions for the preparation of a master plan related to facility replacements, renovations, and upgrades. Council, utilizing asset management best practices, had previously directed Staff to undertake other asset management plans such as; the Sewer Master Plan, the Pavement Management Plan, etc. A facilities master plan is a natural and necessary follow-on plan and an integral part of the BC Asset Management Framework. Council subsequently approved staff moving forward via a request for proposal (RFP) in 2020. The District sought outside expertise to conduct, develop and create our first Facilities Master Plan. All District-owned facilities and properties were to be considered in this Plan.

In August 2020, the District engaged Cascade Facilities Management Consultants to undertake the project as coordinated by the District. The formal steps of the project are as follows:

1. Document Review and Research.
2. Demographic and Growth Update.
3. Facility Condition Assessments.
4. Space Needs Analysis.
5. Conceptual Development Options.
6. Public Consultation.
7. Refined Cost Estimates.
8. Facilities Master Plan Final Report with Plan.

On 22 February 2021, Council received a delegation from Mr. Henry Ahking (Cascade Facilities Management Consultants) reviewing all the work concluded thus far, including step 5. Council then had time to consider the material before the presentation of this report.

Later on 8 March 2021, Council received a progress report update and directed, as part of the plan, public consultation be conducted and reported back to Council. Subsequently, this consultation was undertaken from 15 March 2021 through to 16 April 2021. Then on 25 May 2021, Council received the results of this consultation and it revealed the following key findings:

1. There is strong public support for the development and adoption of a long-term Facilities Master Plan (82%).
2. There is nearly two-thirds support for the proposed order of priority for redevelopment and replacement of District facilities (60.4%).
3. A small majority wish the Visitors Centre and Museum remain at their present location (46%).
4. The District should work with Search and Rescue to raise funds for a new facility (77%).
5. The District should centralize the Fire Hall and Search and Rescue as per the Option presented on Water Avenue (63.1%).
6. The public is split on whether or not to include retail space (47.1% vs. 48.7%).
7. There is disagreement with collocating the Visitors Centre, Museum, Arts Gallery and programming in a new District Hall at its current location (32.1% for collocation, 66.3% against).
8. The public is split on whether or not the District should look to acquire new sites for its facilities (40.6% for, 54% against).
9. A slight majority against the current proposed concept for District Hall (39% for, 55.1% against).

Council was then asked to consider these and make recommendations moving forward to develop the final draft which will require more detailed work by the project team and the work of a quantity surveyor to provide general cost estimates.

Council discussion related to disappointment in the size of the sampling and concern (as indicated by many of those responses) that the District was not clear in its communication

on the District Hall co-location concept as the responses indicated that the District was encroaching or building into Memorial Park.

Council members also identified some concerns over parking issues in the downtown core with the Visitor Info Centre and Museum at District Hall. Further, concern over public safety with regard to Fire and SAR and emergency services vehicles, all in such close proximity if the Info Centre/Museum was located on Water Avenue.

From the feedback received, the concerns identified, and the pandemic hampering the ability for in-person Council meetings and public-engagement sessions, Council decided it best to revisit this in the fall. According to the Province's Re-Start Plan, there would be an opportunity for greater participation and more engagement with the community after September 7th. The CAO suggested to add an option with the Visitor Info Centre as a stand-alone building at the Water Avenue site, and the Art Gallery and Museum at District Hall.

Moved / Seconded:

THAT Staff be directed to revise the Facilities Master Plan Public Information Package to add greater clarity around the proposed scheme for the redevelopment of the District Hall, with alternative options for the Visitor Info Centre, and then arrange for another public consultation process to be undertaken in September, 2021.
CARRIED.

Shortly thereafter, discussions began with the Tashme Historical Society about the future of the Station House and its ultimate relocation and use to include the Visitor Info Centre and museum. This caused the FMP process to stop until certainty over the Station House was attained as it would ultimately inform the FMP moving forward.

ANALYSIS:

Completing the FMP is listed as a priority task within Strategic Focus Area 4 of this Council's overall Strategic Plan for the District.

The concerns brought out by Council in May 2021 have been partly addressed by the Station House developments whereby it was relocated to Water Avenue and will host the Visitor Info Centre and the Museum. The implications are as follows:

1. The Station House will host the Visitor Info Centre and Museum at the Water Avenue location;
2. A new firehall/SAR building is no longer feasible on Water Avenue; and
3. A new District Hall will no longer need to include the Visitor Info Centre and Museum.

These new developments address Council's concerns (see above) about parking downtown and having Fire and SAR vehicles in close proximity to the Visitor Info Centre and Museum on Water Avenue. These points will inform the next round of public

consultation along with more clearly stating that whatever a new District Hall may look like in Memorial Park, it will not exceed its allowable allocated area “municipal use.” The park will not be encroached upon.

IT IS KEY to remember that this is a very high-level plan and Council is asked to endorse only the principal concepts of where and what functions will occur, and the priority for replacement. This plan will not spell out the actual future detailed design and build plans which will occur later for every identified building in the FMP. Therefore, the proposed design concepts developed thus far are general in nature and used to illustrate general concepts, locations and develop rough cost estimates. Thus, to proceed to the next step of the FMP development process, Council must reach consensus on the following conceptual development options:

1. Operations will remain at its current location as per either schematic option presented;
2. The main firehall will be relocated to Nelson Avenue or remain on 3rd Avenue;
3. SAR should be co-located with the firehall on Nelson Avenue if funding is available;
4. District Hall will remain in its current location. If not where?
5. The Art Gallery and art programming are to be moved to the District Hall location in Memorial Park; and
6. The priority of replacement should be Operations, Fire/SAR, and then District Hall (as recommended).

Once this is completed, we can move forward with refining the initial cost estimates and preparing the draft final plan.

ATTACHMENTS:

Facilities Master Plan Public Consultation Reference Material (2021)
Detailed Public Consultation Results (25 May 2021)
District of Hope Facilities Master Plan Restart Reference Package (2025)
Facilities Master Plan 2020 – 2045 Draft Part 1 (February 2022)
Revised Questions for Public Consultation (2025)

STRATEGIC PLAN OBJECTIVES:

The IOCP defines asset management as the systematic process of maintaining, upgrading, and operating physical assets in a cost-effective manner. As such, IOCP General Infrastructure Policy 9.1.4 was put in place to:

> “Apply a comprehensive and integrated approach to asset management, including the development and ongoing use of an Asset Management.”

Council’s Strategic Plan also prioritizes infrastructure management and specifically details the need for the FMP.

POLICY (EXISTING/RELEVANCE/NONE):

IOCP Policies 9.1.4, 13.2.5., and the Council-adopted general asset management policies directing infrastructure inventories and plans be developed as part of any grant applications.

BUDGET IMPLICATIONS:

Further development of the Plan without any concept changes should not result in additions being required to the project budget. Any amendments directed by Council may result in extra costs. To be confirmed.

RESOURCES:

Continued project staff time as per the current project plan. Subject to increase with any and all amendments directed by Council. $20,000 remains from the original 2021 budget allocation. Should it proceed, this project will have to go out for a revised Request for Proposal (RFP) for completion. This may result in a further request to increase funding (TBC).

Prepared by:

Original Signed by John Fortoloczky
Chief Administrative Officer

DISTRICT OF
HOPE

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FACILITIES MASTER PLAN PUBLIC CONSULTATION REFERENCE MATERIEL

BACKGROUND

With the onset of better asset management programs and practices; the Province has mandated these principles be adopted by municipalities in order for the following:

1. Encourage municipalities to undertake formal asset management practices so as to best address the current state of infrastructure deficits being experienced by all BC municipalities.
2. Make the use of these best practices by municipalities (as laid out in BC Asset Management Framework) mandatory in order to apply for infrastructure grants.

Council, in an effort to move forward with adopting the BC Asset Management Framework has already had staff undertake the research and planning to establish District plans like; Pavement Master Plan, Sewer Master Plan, etc. The Facilities Master Plan is another key piece of this Asset Management Framework.

As part of developing and adopting this Plan, Council directed the necessary research, feasibility studies, and options development be undertaken with regard to all District-owned buildings and what to do to ensure the District has just the right type, and capacity of buildings that meet the needs of today – but also out 25 years or more into the future.

In early 2021, the first round of public consultation occurred with the results reviewed by Council at that time. They then directed that another consultation should occur in September 2021. However, due to the COVID pandemic and subsequent

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developments regarding confirmation of the relocation and use of the Station as the visitors centre, museum and offices of AdvantageHOPE on Water Avenue. Therefore, this priority project is now underway and can be deleted from the upcoming Facilities Master Plan.

As this is a strategic and impactful plan, you are being asked to respond to a few specific questions and provide some general comments prior to the plan be finalized. Your answers and thoughts are important and will be considered by Council prior to making any decisions.

Please bear in mind that this Plan is a very high-level policy-based document that will not provide the exact site plans, building plans, and costs. Rather it will set out general long-term concepts for locations, functions, and priorities for replacement. Once confirmed, detailed planning and further public consultation will occur for each facility (design and cost) for each facility in turn. The Facilities Master Plan will include the following:

1. Confirm the present condition of the District's buildings.
2. Confirm the present and predicted District requirements of its buildings out 25 years and more.
3. Establish a priority for which facilities are to be modified and/or replaced.
4. Confirm the general location of any upgrades or new builds.
5. Establish a general timetable for the planned repairs, upgrades, or new builds to occur.
6. Establish an estimate of costs related to projects contained within the general timetable.
7. Support the general timetable with a financial framework consisting of investment timelines, when and if to sell other non-critical District-owned properties (e.g., lots within residential areas, etc.) to raise funds, and whether or not to borrow – roughly how much, when, and for what facilities.

Only after this Plan is adopted, will detailed plans and action be taken according to the priorities reflected in the Plan timetable.

Your time in reading the background, familiarizing yourself with the other working documents in order to answer the questions and giving us your considered opinion is greatly appreciated.

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All relevant documents will be published for your information and review at www.hope.bc.

Please provide your feedback via the electronic survey linked at www.hope.bc.

PUBLIC CONSULTATION

Purpose

This brief report is intended to provide an overview of the public consultation process as part of the development of the Facilities Master Plan and to summarize the results.

Overview

As part of the finalization of the Facilities Master Plan (FMP), public consultation was conducted by the District between March 15, 2021 and April 16, 2021. Materials including an online feedback form and an information package, were posted online at www.hope.ca and as per attached.

The public were asked a few questions to determine the support level for the proposed Scheme Concepts, generally for co-location of facilities and siting locations.

Summary of Results

The following are results from the 187 feedback forms received online.

Question 1A:

Do you agree that Council should develop and create a comprehensive and sustainable long-term plan to address current facility conditions and capacity issues?

Response	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Agree (Yes)	154	82.4%
Do Not Agree (No)	27	14.4%
No Answer	6	3.2%

Question 1A:

If not, why?

Main Themes	Number of Responses
There are other priorities with more pressing needs such as road maintenance, infrastructure, safety	13
The facilities are not needed; they are adequate and could be maintained and repaired as required	8
Memorial Park space has to be maintained with no building built on it	2
Reason not provided or not relevant to question or more information required	4

Question 2A:

Do you agree with the suggested priority for investment in replacing the facilities and buildings in this order: Visitors Centre and Museum, District Operations (Public Works), Fire/Search and Rescue, District Hall

Response	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Agree (Yes)	113	60.4%
Do Not Agree (No)	69	36.9%
No Answer	5	2.7%

Question 2B:

If not, please provide comments

Main Themes	Number of Responses
There are other priorities with more pressing needs such as road maintenance, infrastructure, housing, reducing taxes	13
Fire Hall/Search and Rescue should have highest priority	12
Station House should be repurposed as the Visitor Centre and Museum / relocated	7
District Hall is not a priority	5
The facilities are not needed; they are adequate and could be maintained and retrofitted as required	5
Operations Centre is not a priority	4
Memorial Park space has to be maintained with no building built on it	3
Visitor Centre should have highest priority	2
Visitor Centre is not a priority	1
Comment not provided or not relevant to question or more information required	17

Question 3A:

Do you agree with the concept of the Tourism Centre, Museum, Art Gallery and programming should be located in Memorial Park as part of a new District Hall?

Response	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Agree (Yes)	60	32.1%
Do Not Agree (No)	124	66.3%
No Answer	3	1.6%

Question 3B:

If not, why?

Main Themes	Number of Responses
Memorial Park space has to be maintained with no building built on it	52
Too much congestion, poor access and not enough parking	14
Visitor Centre/Museum and Arts Gallery/Programming should be separate from District Hall and relocated in repurposed Station House	14
Other locations for Visitor Centre/Museum and Arts Gallery/Programming separate from District Hall	14
District Hall should be relocated, and building repurposed	8
Reason not provided or not relevant to question or more information required	22

Question 3C

If not in Memorial Park, should they remain at their current locations?

Response	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Agree (Yes)	86	46.0%
Do Not Agree (No)	73	39.0%
No Answer	28	15.0%

Question 3D

If you answered No to the previous question where would you suggest?

Main Themes	Number of Responses
Water Ave site (+ purchase of portion of Gardner Auto dealership site, if required) for Visitor Centre/Museum and Fire Hall/SAR	19
6th Ave/Kawkawa Lake Road	10
Renovated Station House for Visitor Centre at existing site or relocated to Water Ave site	9
Other various locations	7
Old CE Barry Middle School site	5
Arts Gallery/Programming at Wallace St site with District Hall	5
District Hall relocated; existing building repurposed for Arts Gallery/Programming and Museum	3
Reason not provided or not relevant to question or more information required	15

Question 4A:

Do you agree that the District should work with Hope Search and Rescue to raise funds for a new search and rescue building on District-owned land?

Response	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Agree (Yes)	144	77.0%
Do Not Agree (No)	31	16.6%
No Answer	11	5.9%

Question 4B:

If not, why?

Main Themes	Number of Responses
The province should fund SAR	6
SAR in not a district service with little benefit to local taxpayers	5

SAR building should be maintained as is	4
There are other priorities in the district	4
Reason not provided or not relevant to question or more information required	12

Question 5A

Do you think that to offset costs of a new District Hall and allow for further potential growth, the District should include some commercial retail space?

Response	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Agree (Yes)	88	47.1%
Do Not Agree (No)	91	48.7%
No Answer	5	2.7%

Question 5B

If not, why?

Main Themes	Number of Responses
Existing retail spaces already experiencing high vacancy rate	17
New additional retail spaces would provide competition with existing local businesses	14
Provision of district services should be kept separate from leasing of retail spaces	12
Concern that Memorial Park space reduced if additional retail spaces built	10
New District Hall not required; existing building can be renovated without retail spaces	9
Other priorities with more pressing needs	7
Potential issues arising such as conflict between landlord/tenant, maintenance and cleanliness, high vacancy, etc.	6
Reason not provided or not relevant to question / more information required	16

Question 6A:

Do you think the District should consider other locations for its facilities that it doesn't already own?

Response	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Agree (Yes)	76	40.6%
Do Not Agree (No)	101	54.0%
No Answer	7	3.7%

Question 6B:

If you answered Yes to the previous question where would you suggest?

Main Themes	Number of Responses
Industrial lands in outskirts of town	12
Emil Anderson site	9
Old CE Barry Middle School site	8
Station House	4
Sites north of Wallace Street	3
Gardner Car Dealership site	3
6th Avenue sites near Recreation Centre	2
Suggestion not provided or not relevant to question / more information required	35

Question 7A:

Do you generally agree with presented concept provided for a new District Hall?

Response	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Agree (Yes)	73	39.0%
Do Not Agree (No)	103	55.1%
No Answer	3	1.6%

Question 7B

If not, why?

Main Themes	Number of Responses
Wrong location; Memorial Park space has to be maintained with no building expanded into it	26
New District Hall not required; too costly / could be renovated	21
Not in character with small town HOPE	14
District should focus on other more pressing priorities	11
Visitor Centre to be separate from District Hall	4
Reason not provided or not relevant to question or more information required	27

Question 8A

Do you generally agree with the presented concept provided for a new centralized fire hall and search and rescue buildings?

Response	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Agree (Yes)	118	63.1%
Do Not Agree (No)	58	31.0%
No Answer	10	5.3%

Question 8B

If not, why?

Main Themes	Number of Responses
New Fire Hall and SAR not required; too costly / could be renovated	18
Fire Hall and SAR do not need to be co-located; Fire Hall could be out-of-town	12
Site is inadequate in size for Fire Hall / SAR and relocated Station House	6
Site could be used for commercial sold to generate revenue	2

Reason not provided or not relevant to question or more information required	20

Question 9:

Other Comments?

Main Themes	Number of Responses
Generally supportive of proposed schemes	24
Proposed development not to encroach on Memorial Park	19
Other more important priorities in the District	16
More consultation required	11
Station House should be preserved and repurposed	10
Facilities are adequate and should be maintain as is at existing locations	6
Character of proposed redevelopment to be more in line and scale with that of HOPE	3
Other locations to be considered	2
Proposed redevelopment projects are too costly	2
Station House to be demolished	2
Comment not provided or not relevant to question or more information required	92

Summary of Findings

Feedback received during the public consultation for proposed Scheme Concepts revealed the following key findings. Generally, there is a majority of support for:

- Q1A: the development a Facilities Master Plan (82.4% versus 14.4%)
- Q2A: the order for redevelopment of the proposed replacement of facilities (60.4% versus 36.9%)
- Q3C: the Visitor Centre & Museum and Arts Gallery & Programming to remain at their current locations (46.0% versus 39.0% of the 66.3% not agreeing to Q3A, i.e. 30.5% of all respondents)
- Q4A: the District to work with Search & Rescue to raise funds for replacement of SAR building (77.0% versus 16.6%)
- Q8A: a centralized location for Fire Hall and Search & Rescue (63.1% versus 31.0%))

There is almost equal support for:

- Q5A: inclusion/exclusion of retail space in the new District Hall (47.1% versus 48.7%).

There is less support for:

- Q3A: the Visitor Centre & Museum, Arts Gallery & Programming to be co-located with the District Hall at 325 Wallace St (32.1% versus 66.3%); further analysis of the reasons for disagreeing (Q3B) include:
  - encroachment into Memorial Park / parking and access issues (53.2%)
  - Visitor Centre & Museum, Arts Gallery & Programming to be separate from District Hall (22.6%)
  - other reasons or not given (24.2%)
- Q6A: consideration of non-district owned properties (40.6% versus 54.0%)
- Q7A: the proposed concept for the new District Hall (39.0% versus 55.1%)

Summary of Main Themes:

Major Themes from reasons why not, suggestions and comments	Number of Mentions
Facilities not to be redeveloped taking up Memorial Park land	102
No retail space to be provided with new District Hall	85
Other priorities in the District	64
Facilities are adequate as is in current locations; can be renovated	58
Station House to be renovated and repurposed; to remain on site or moved as suggested by a few	50
Visitor Centre to be at other location; not at 325 Wallace with District Hall	18
New Fire Hall and SAR not required; too costly / could be renovated	18

* *one response may contain same mention more than once*

Options for Next Steps

- Clarifications that the proposed scheme for the redevelopment of the District Hall is only permissible at the 325 Wallace Street lot which is zoned P-2 (Institutional); retail spaces would have to be for "municipal purposes" as defined by the Crown, and may include spaces i.e., sales areas for the Museum and Arts Gallery, offices for non-profit community service providers, etc.
- The above lot is separate from the Memorial Park lot which is zoned P-1 (Parks and Recreation), "to be used for long-term park, recreational, ecological and similar uses"
- Revision to proposed scheme at 325 Wallace for District Hall with Arts Gallery and Museum without Visitor Centre
- Feasibility/Revision to proposed scheme at Water Ave for FH/SAR with Visitor Centre

DISTRICT OF

HOPE

Facilities Master Plan

2020 - 2045

A Report by Cascade Facilities Management Consultants Ltd

DRAFT: PART I

February 2022

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

Cascade Facilities Management Consultants Ltd (CASCADE) was engaged by the District in September 2020 to develop a Facilities Master Plan (FMP) that would guide the District of HOPE in effective planning decisions for the renewal of its facilities over the next 25 years.

The main objectives of the FMP are to provide:

- a comprehensive Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) that identifies and prioritizes project needs in the short, medium and long-term, based on current and future gaps arising from the condition and functionality of exisiting facilities demands from future population growth
- the estimated capital investments for the capital renewal and deferred maintenance required for the implementation of the CIP

SCOPE OF THE WORK

The planning horizon of this FMP will be for 25 years, from 2021 to 2046, and is limited to the buildings and lands owned by the District, and other facilities where users provide service to the District, such as the RCMP Detachment Building. Not included are:

- Infrastructures such as roads and bridges, drainage and water systems including their facilities, parks structures, such as shelters, gazebos, etc.
- Coquihalla Campground
- HOPE Community Police Office (RCMP) at 690 Old Hope Princeton Way which is leased with maintenance costs included

GROWTH OF THE DISTRICT OF HOPE

In the the update of the Regional Growth Strategy (RGS) by FVRG, the projected population for HOPE is shown below:

2016	2021	2026	2031	2036	2041	2046	2051
6385	6385	6931	7073	7215	7359	7359	7969

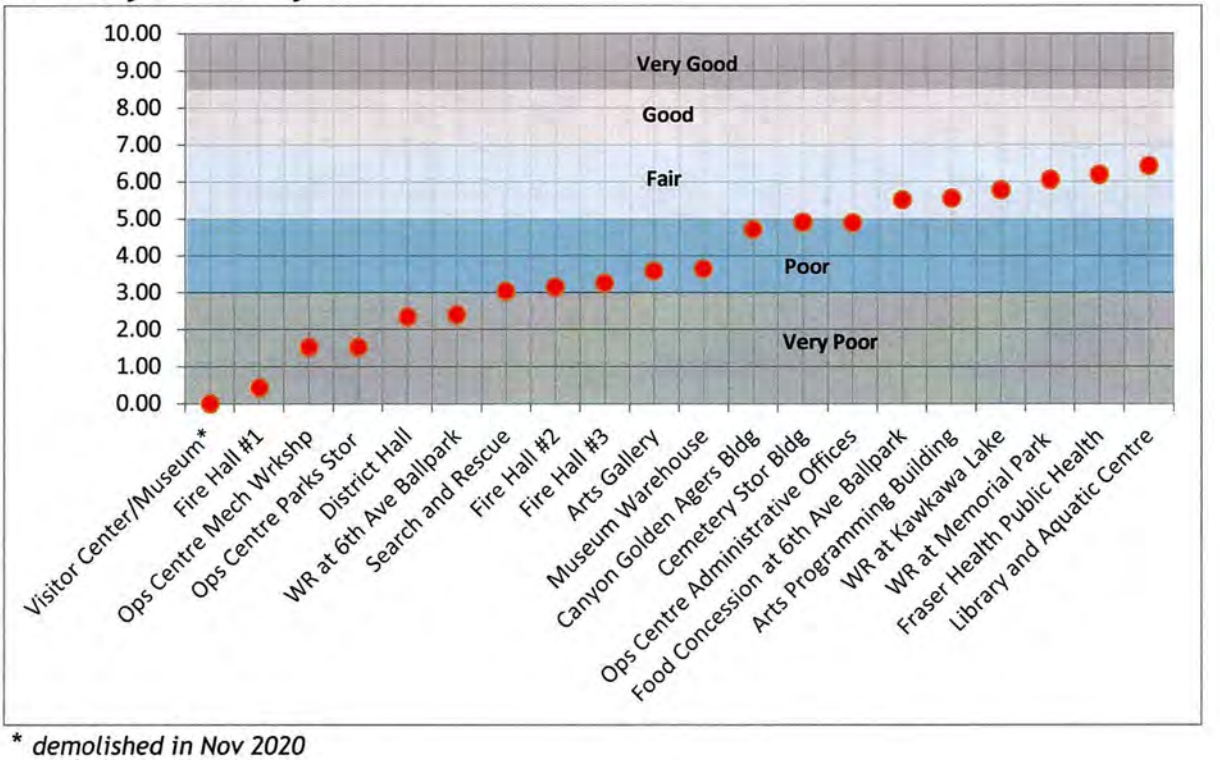
In-migration over time and is expected to be the main factor contributing to the population growth of HOPE. In this regard, the role of a revitalized economy of HOPE and the transition of HOPE into a destination community would both play an important role in attracting in-migration.

DISTRICT-OWNED ASSETS

Assets owned by the District included in this FMP study, comprise 20 facilities at 12 sites and vacant lands at 5 sites. The facilities measure approximately 71,740 square feet in total area, and have a current replacement value of $20.4 Million IN 2021.

FACILITY CONDITION

Summary of Facility Condition



* *demolished in Nov 2020*

Rating Scale

Condition	Score	Remarks
Very Good	8.5-10	like new or equivalent; no improvement required
Good	7-8.5	minor deficiciencies with marginal effects on system functions; minor improvement required
Fair	5-7	deficiencies may cause intermittent problems or affect multiple users; moderate improvement required
Poor	3-5	critical deficiencies affecting function, health or safety; major improvement required
Very Poor	0-3	Improvements not cost effective, complete failure or loss of function requiring 100% replacement

1. OBJECTIVES & PROJECT SCOPE

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Cascade Facilities Management Consultants Ltd (CASCADE) was engaged by the District in September 2020 to develop a Facilities Master Plan (FMP) that would guide the District of HOPE in effective planning decisions for the renewal of its facilities over the next 25 years.

Improvements to facilities in the District have not been carried out on a planned program of preventative maintenance, but primarily on a case-by-case basis determined by availability of funding and priority usually arising from unexpected malfunctions of building components. As the population grows and the buildings age and reach the end of their useful lives, it becomes necessary to develop a Facilities Master Plan that provides an overall long-term structured approach that would anticipate the schedule for the work and the allocation of resources for capital improvements in order to ensure the continuity of services to the community efficiently into the future years.

The FMP is one of the key components of the BC Asset Management Framework as mandated by the province of BC to be adopted by the municipalities to undertake formal asset management practices as a prerequisite for application of infrastructure grants.

1.2 OBJECTIVES OF THE FMP

The objectives the District wishes to achieve through the FMP, are:

- a comprehensive Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) that identifies and prioritizes project needs in the short, medium and long-term, based on current and future gaps arising from the condition and functionality of existing facilities demands from future population growth, and
- the estimated capital investments for the capital renewal and deferred maintenance required for the implementation of the CIP

1.3 SCOPE OF THE WORK

The planning horizon of this FMP will be for 25 years, from 2021 to 2046, and is limited to the buildings and lands owned by the District, and other facilities where users provide service to the District, such as the RCMP Detachment Building,

The process to complete the FMP includes:

- Review of existing documentation including drawings, reports related to buildings and lands
- Assessment of condition and function efficiency of buildings based on available documentation, walkthroughs and interviews with occupants
- Projection of population growth to 2046 based on available sources such as BC Stats, FVRD and other reports
- Listing of current space use, areas and their deficiencies
- Development of a space program for each department to meet current, medium-term and long-term needs
- Preparation of options for the renewal of facilities
- Conceptualization of different scenarios for implementation of renewal options which may include re-organization and co-location of departments on same or separate sites
- Consultation with Public to obtain preferred scenario
- Estimation of costs for implementation of renewal scheme in preferred scenario
- Preparation of Capital Improvement Program outlining future projects and timeline with short-term, medium-term and long-term milestones, and estimated costs
- Completion of Final FMP Report with recommended CIP to Council

1.4 EXCLUSIONS AND LIMITATIONS

The assets included in this study include the following:

Administration
District Hall
Fire Services
Fire Hall #1
Fire Hall #2
Fire Hall #3
Operations
Mechanics Workshop
Storage Trailers (x 4)
Quonset Hut
Recreation
Aquatic & Library Centre
Parks Ancillary Buildings
Washrooms at Memorial Park
Storage & Food Service Bldg at 6th Ave
Washrooms at 6th Ave
Kawkawa Lake Bathrooms

Other
Tourism Centre/Museum
Museum Warehouse
Arts Gallery
Arts Programming Building
Public Health Building
Golden Agers Building
Cemetery Storage Building
Hope Search and Rescue
Bare Lands
Olsen Avenue (PID: 031-071-362)
455 Coquihalla Street (PID: 012-871-362)
Rupert & Stuart St (road dedication)
Cariboo Place (Cariboo Ave/4th Ave at Rupert St)
4th Avenue/Ryder St (12 lots)

It does not include:

- Infrastructures such as roads and bridges, drainage and water systems including their facilities, parks structures, such as shelters, gazebos, etc.
- Coquihalla Campground
- HOPE Community Police Office (RCMP) at 690 Old Hope Princeton Way which is leased with maintenance costs included.

Limitations include:

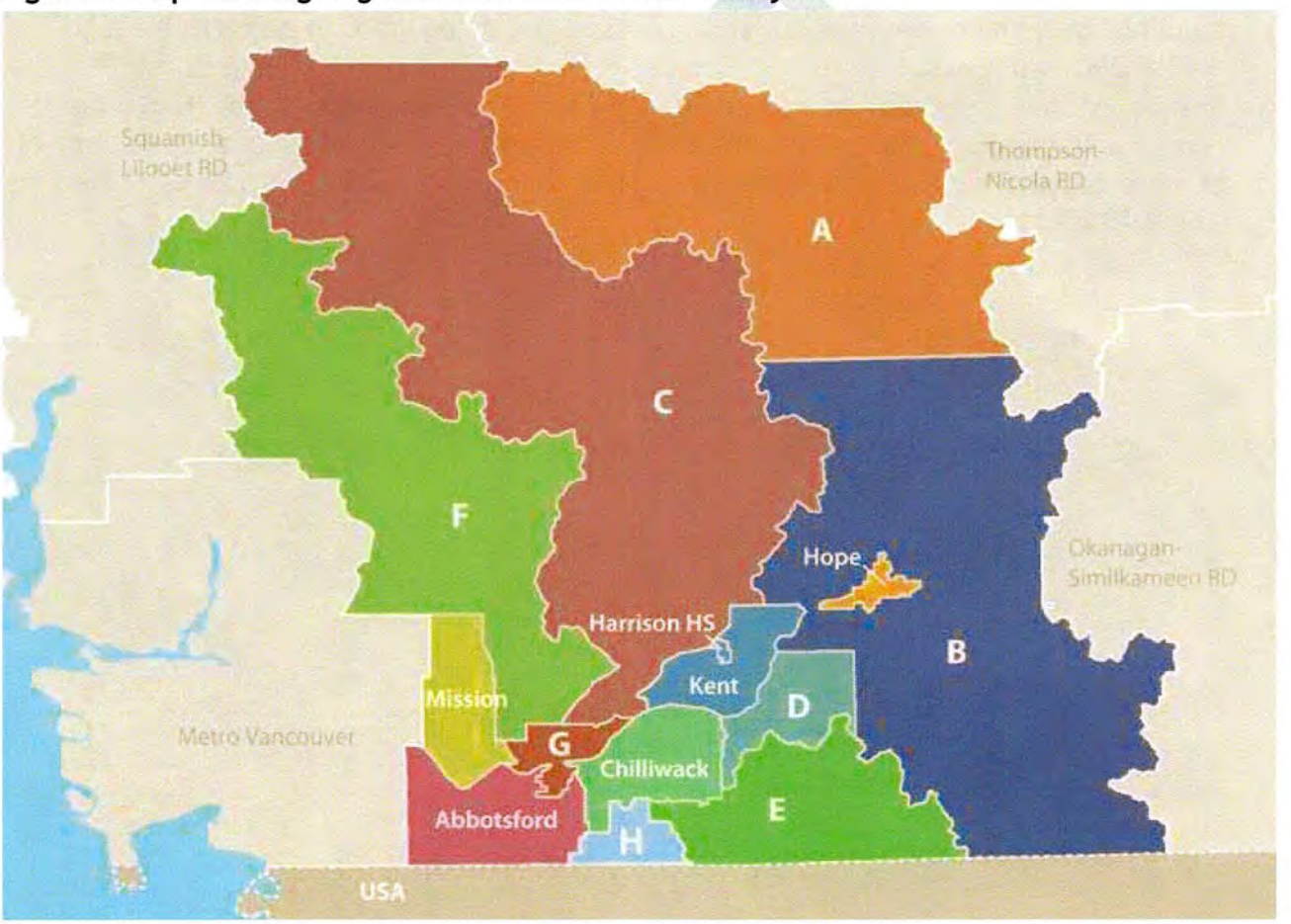
- Assessment of facility condition based on age of building/remaining useful life, functional efficiency, high level visual inspection; available written and verbal reports on recent building issues; more detailed in-depth assessments, if required, to be carried out by specialized inspectors.
- Costing Estimates determined by building type and on a square foot basis from other comparable municipal facilities; not a Class D cost estimate which requires development of more detailed schematic architectural and building systems design to be estimated by a Quantity Surveyor.

2. PROJECTED GROWTH OF THE DISTRICT

2.1 BRIEF OVERVIEW OF THE DISTRICT OF HOPE

HOPE was founded as a village in 1929, incorporated as a town in 1965 and re-incorporated as a district in 1992 by the almalgamation of several adjoining areas with the Town of Hope. It is a member municipality of the Fraser Valley Regional District which includes five other municipalities: Abbotsford, Chilliwack, Harrison Hot Springs, Kent, Mission and eight unincorporated Electoral Areas.

Fig 2.1a: Map showing Regional District of Fraser Valley



HOPE is about 160 kilometres (100 miles) east of Vancouver at the confluence of the Fraser and Coquihalla Rivers in the foothills of the Cascade Mountains at the southern end of the Fraser Canyon at the eastern end of the Fraser Valley. It is located at the junction of four major highways which includes the Lougheed Highway (Highway 7) to the west, the

Coquihalla Highway (Highway 5) to the northeast, and the of the Hope-Princeton Highway (Highway 3) to the southeast, which all terminate and merge with the Trans-Canada Highway (Highway 1). Both the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National railways pass through Hope as well as the transcontinental passenger train, the Canadian, operated by Via Rail Canada.

Fig 2.1b: Map showing administrative boundary of the District of HOPE

The District of HOPE covers an area of approximately 40.95 square kilometres, and includes Hope Townsite (the previous Town of Hope) and surrounding areas including the communities of Kawkawa Lake, Silver Creek, Floods, and Lake of the Woods. Approximately 7.7% of the area is ALR land, of which about 40% is farmed.

There are several Chawathil First Nation Reserves in Hope, part of the Sto:lo Tribal Council located at:

Hope 1
Greenwood Island 3
SCHKAM 2

Fig 2.1c: Map showing First Nation Reserves within the District of HOPE

Also Represented within Hope are:

- Yale First Nation
- Shxw'ōwhámél First Nation

Schools in Hope include Coquihalla Elementary, Silver Creek Elementary and Hope Secondary which are part of the School District No, 78 (Fraser Cascade).

There are several facilities in HOPE that cater to the arts, cultural and recreation needs of its residents:

- The Hope Arts Gallery which in addition to selling a variety of art by local artists, exhibits sculpture, pottery, paintings and drawings, jewellery, fabric arts, basketry, cards and gifts, and photography
- The Hope Museum which shows the history, culture and heritage of Hope through displays of First Nations culture, early Fort Hope, the Fraser Canyon Gold Rush, the Kettle Valley Railway, pioneer lie, logging and mining
- Hope Recreation Complex which includes a library, pool, arena, and fitness centre

In addition to having a Public Health Unit offering a range of services to promote health and wellness in the community of HOPE, there is also the Fraser Canyon Hospital, a 10-bed community hospital located at 1275 7th Avenue.

2.2 POPULATION FROM 1996-2016 & AGE CHARACTERISTICS

From the Canada Census, HOPE's population in 1996 was 6,247 and saw a slight overall decline of about 1% to 6,181 in 2016. The decrease was not gradual and occurred in 1996-2001 and 2006-2011, while there were increases in 2001-2006 and 2011-2016 as shown in the table below.
In comparison, FVRD's population has showed a continuous increase from 222,395 in 1996 to 295,900 in 2016. As a percentage of the FVRD's population, HOPE's portion declined from 2.81% to 2.01%.

Fig 2.2A: Table showing 1996-2016 Population of HOPE - Total and by Age Groups

	1996	2001	2006	2011	2016
Total Population - FVRD	222,395	248,880	266,525	284,100	295,900
Total Population - HOPE	6,247	6,184	6,185	5,969	6,181
% of the population aged 0 to 14 years	20.5	17.7	15.7	13.8	11.7
% of the population aged 15 to 64 years	62.5	63.3	63.5	62.4	59.4
% of the population aged 65 years and over	17	18.9	20.9	24.1	29
Median age	39.4	42.7	47	50.2	54.5
Ratio of age groups 0 to 14 yr to 65 yr and over	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.57	0.4

Significant to note is the aging of the population. Over these 20 years, there has been a gradual increase in th 65+ seniors population (from 1,062 to 1,812 and a decrease in the age 0-14 youth population (from 1,281 to 731), resulting in the increase of the median age from 39.4 in 1996 to 54.5 in 2016. This number is expected to increase in the future years.

Increase in the age 65+ and decrease in 0-4 age groups would have these following impacts for the district facilities:

- Reduced demand for active structured sports
- Increased demand for more passive recreation
- More participation in arts, cultural and educational activities
- Greater usage of seniors activity and health care centres
- Declining enrolment at elementary schools

2.3 DEMOGRAPHICS - 2016

The 2016 Census data provides a snapshot of the population and housing demographics in HOPE:

- Summary Facts:
  - Population: 6,181
  - Growth Rate (2006-2011): 3.6%

- Total Private Dwellings: 3,123
- Area: 40.95 km^2
- Density: 151.0 people per km^2

HOPE has a population of 6,181 people. Overall, the population of Hope, BC is declining at a rate of 0.0% per year over the past 15 years from 2001 to 2016. In the last two census, its populations grew by 212 people, an average growth rate of 0.71% per year from 2011 to 2016.

- The largest population of Hope, BC is the age group between 60 and 64 years old, 29% of the population are in the 65+ age group, 59.4% of the population in the working age group between 15 to 64 years old, while 11.7% make up the younger population which will be a part of labour force in less than 2 decades
- Aboriginal Identification: The largest aboriginal population are that of the First Nations, making up 69.53 per cent of the total aboriginal population. At 195 people, the second largest Aboriginal population is the Metis
- Visible minorities: The largest visible minority population are that of the South Asian, making up 32.29 per cent of the total visible minority population. The second largest group is the Chinese, making up 14.71, followed by Filipino at 13.54 per cent
- Immigration: people who entered Canada are currently residing in Hope, BC. 2001 to 2016, average 10/year; 25 per year 1981 to 2000
- Majority of the population are married, making up 46.7 per cent of the population
- Median household income: is $51,226 per year. The median household income in Hope, BC is lower than the national household median income in 2015
- Total number of occupied private dwellings: 2,870

Single-detached house:	2,125	(74.04)
Other ground-oriented dwelling:	290	(10.10%)
Apartment in 5-storey building:	285	(9.93%)
Movable dwelling:	210	

The District's largest employer is Nestlé Waters who employs about 75 people. In the 2016 Census Year, Hope's labour force works in these major industries:

▪ Retail	25.6%
▪ Construction	23.7%
▪ Manufacturing	14.0%
▪ Transportation	17.2%
▪ Agriculture, Wholesale, Mining & Utilities	19.5%

By occupation, the labour force worked in these categories:

- Sales & Service: 40.6%
- Business and Finance 15.5%
- Management 14.7%
- Education, Law & Government 13.7%
- Health, Sciences, Arts & Sports 15.5%

2.4 POPULATION GROWTH

2.4.1 Overview

There are a number of factors influencing population growth, the major being Fertility and Birth Rates, Mortality Rate and Life Expectancy, and Migration.

Fertility and Birth Rates:
Fertility Rate measures the average number of children that would be born to a woman over her lifetime. It is obtained by summing the single-year age-specific rates at a given time. Fertility rates in BC have changed over the years, becoming relatively level in recent years. Historically, fertility rates increased after World War II through the decades of 1950 and 1960. There was a pronounced decline until the late 1970s. This declining trend slowed with some variations, until 2007 after which fertility rates have been leveling off. In general, the Fertility Rate for HOPE would follow the pattern of the province as a whole. Between 1989 and 1999, the Fertility Rate in the LHA was less than that of the province by almost 2%, with slight variations.

The birth rate measures the number of live births per thousand of population per year. For BC, the birth rates have paralleled the trend of the fertility rates and expected to also level off.

Mortality Rate and Life Expectancy
Based available data, the mortality rate for HOPE is higher than the Provincial average by almost 6%, but generally mirrors the Provincial pattern which is expected to trend downward.

According to data from Statistics Canada, the average life expectancy at birth for the total population of BC in the 2013 to 2017 period was 82.5 years, and is expected to improve. For HOPE, life expectancy on the average has been about 5 years lower than that of the Province.

2.4.2 Migration

Circumstances that can influence the move into or out of a region are often referred to as "Push-Pull Factors". Some of the common influences that are "Push- Pull factors include: jobs, affordable housing, lifestyle, natural environment, seasonal employment, culture and history, etc.

The data for migration from the 2016 Census gave the number people who entered Canada and are currently residing in Hope as 55, less than 1% of the total population. Additional immigration information such as intra-provincial (within BC) and inter-provincial (between other provinces) is not readily available.

In-migration over time and is expected to be the main factor contributing to the population growth of HOPE. In this regard, the role of a revitalized economy of HOPE and the transition of HOPE into a destination community would both play an important role in attracting in-migration.
In this regard, the 2014 Economic Profile Report has identified several sectors as significant areas of opportunity for growth within the local economy:

- **Tourism:** including development of tourism products attractive to the primary market coming from the west.
- **Virtual commuters:** professionals able to serve their clientele from off-site locations, such as consultants, photographers, graphic designers, and software developers.
- **Natural resources:** sustainable and responsible development of natural resource industries.
- **Lifestyle manufacturing or services:** such as coffee roasters, sustainable agriculture, micro-brewery, and other clean water-based industries.
- **"Gap" retailers:** independent, entrepreneurial retailers who can deliver niche services for local customers and travelers.

Additional factors to consider that may provide an increase in in-migration include:

- An anticipated increase in the number of people working remotely from home allowing employees to live further away from their workplace. HOPE, where the costs of housing are more affordable, can expect a boon post-COVID-19 as working remotely from home becomes more acceptable.

- Economic incentive provided by the Revitalization Tax Exemption Bylaw, adopted by the Hope District Council that encourages property owners who develop or redevelop their properties to apply for financial incentives in the form of tax relief.

- The future realization of the "Mountain Valley Express", a vision for a high-speed rail system linking Whistler, Vancouver and the Fraser Valley which could attract a greater number of commuters to live in Hope, with its more affordable housing and smaller community providing a healthy lifestyle and pleasant environment.

2.5 POPULATION PROJECTIONS - 2021-2045

The population projections for HOPE were obtained from the draft Fraser Valley Future: 2050 being finalized *by* Regional District of Fraser Valley (RDFV), and is shown as below:

Table 2.5A: Population of HOPE

	FVRD	HOPE	%
2016	309442	6385	2.06%
2021	335697	6658	1.98%
2026	363338	6931	1.91%
2031	391975	7073	1.80%
2036	420612	7215	1.72%
2041	449249	7359	1.64%
2046	475114	7664	1.61%
2051	500979	7969	1.59%

The population of HOPE as a % of the FVRD has been declining and is expected to decline further to 1.59% by 2051 from 1.98% in 2021.

In the draft report, the projected population for HOPE by 2041 has been revised downward to 7,359, from 8,120 provided in the previous report, *Fraser Valley Future: 2041.* HOPE's population growth has been lagging behind the overall growth of the FVRD which is anticipating a population increase of 33.8% from 2021 to 2041 versus an increase of 10.5% for HOPE.

Over the next 20 years, the seniors' population will continue to increase as a percentage of the total population. Although the total population growth for HOPE will be modest, the impacts of the aging population to the District will include: housing demand, health care, municipal services, transit use/demand and accessibility.

3.0 DISTRICT-OWWNED ASSETS

Overview

Assets owned by the District included in this FMP, comprise 20 facilities at 12 sites and vacant lands at 5 sites. The facilities measure approximately 71,740 square feet in total area, and have a current replacement value of $20.4 Million.

3.1 LOCATION OF FACILITIES

Many of HOPE's buildings are located in the Townsite within a 1-kilometer circumference. These include:

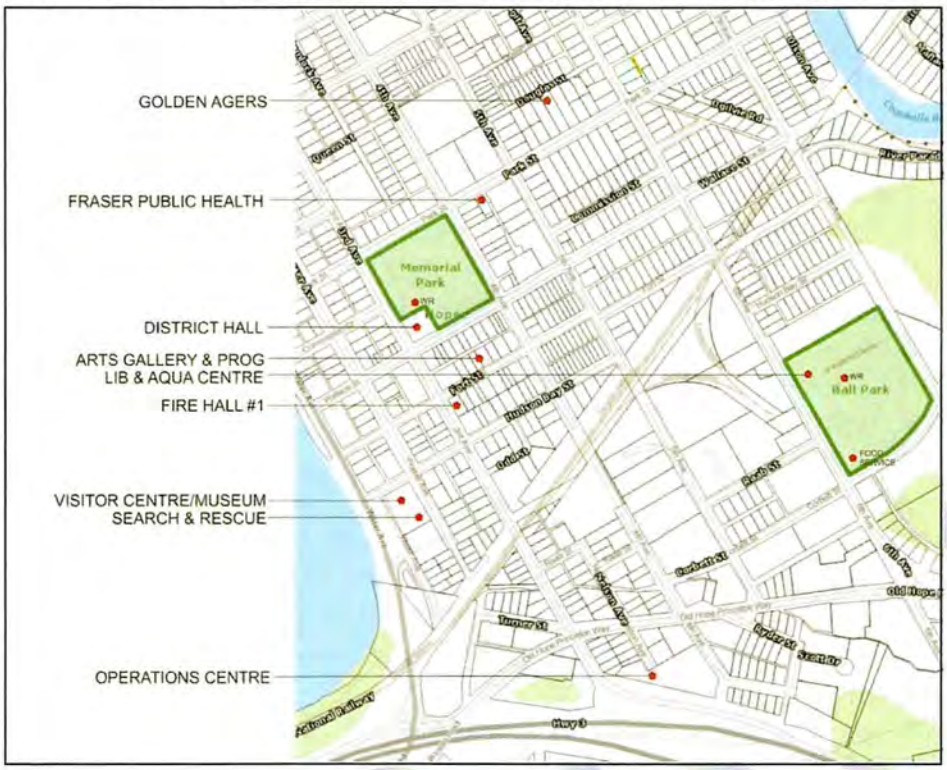
- District Hall - 325 Wallace St
- Firehall #1 - 865 3rd Ave
- Arts Gallery - 349 Fort St
- Arts Programming - 357 Fort St (land leased to HOPE Arts Council)
- Visitor Centre - 919 Water St (to be demolished)
- Museum and Warehouse - 919 Water Street (demolished in November 2020)
- Hope Library - 1005A 6th Ave
- Don Sharrers Aquatic Centre - 1005 6th Ave
- Hope Search and Rescue - 940 Fraser St
- Canyon Golden Agers - 560 Douglas St
- Public Health Building - 444 Park St
- Operations Centre - 1225 Nelson St
- Parks Ancillary Buildings:
  - Washrooms at Memorial Park
  - Washrooms at baseball field of Recreation Complex
  - Storage and Food Service Building at baseball fields of Recreation Complex

Also located within the Townsite in facilities leased to the District is the RCMP Building at 690 Old Hope Princeton Way.

Other facilities located outside the Townsite, include:

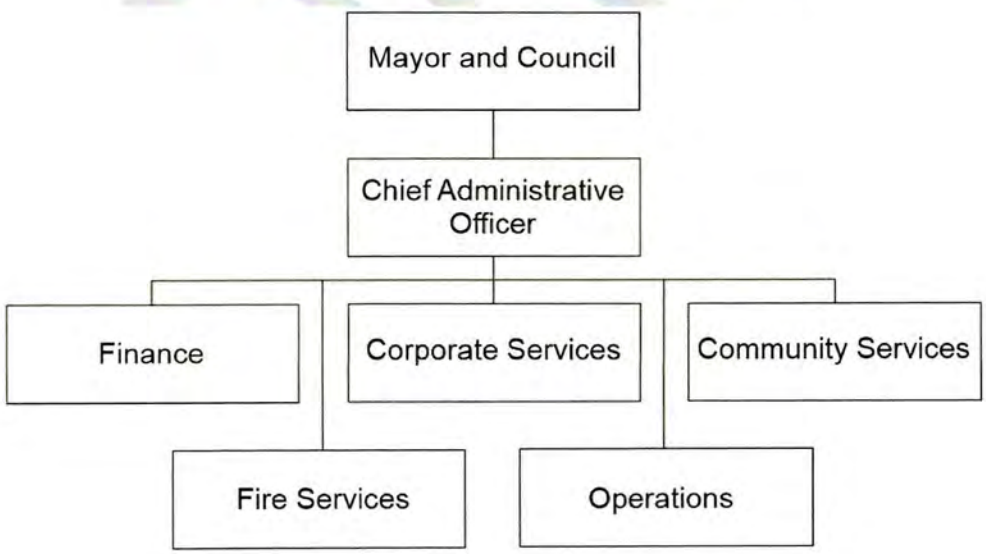
- Firehall #2 - 63610 Old Yale Road in Still Creek
- Firehall #3 - 65883 Kawkawa Lake Road in Kawkawa
- Parks Ancillary Buildings:
  - Cemetery Storage Shed - 65823 Kawkawa Lake Road in Kawkawa
  - Washrooms at Kawkawa Lake

Table 3.1A: Location of HOPE facilities within Townsite



3.2 DISTRICT ORGANIZATION

The following chart provides the organization of the District:



3.2.1 District Hall

District Hall contains the principal administrative departments, in addition to the Mayor's office and Council Chamber. The departments located in District Hall include:

- Corporate Services - responsible for management of the corporate body of the District, its officers and employees and is led by the CAO. In addition, Corporate Services keeps Council up to date on corporate matters, ensuring that Council policy is implemented and bylaws are enforced, such as elections, administration of the Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act, and human resources. This department also oversees the bylaw enforcement and dog control and encourages bylaw compliance on various property maintenance standards, nuisance, dog control, noise, parking, traffic, business licence, zoning, illegal dumping, building violations, litter, graffiti, and controlled substance bylaws currently in force.
- Financial Services - responsible for the municipality's finances, including the preparation of budgets and the annual five-year financial plan. It is also responsible for accounts payable for all goods and services required by the District, accounts receivable, utility billing and tax collections, business licensing, payroll, annual and monthly financial reporting, managing the District's investment portfolio, banking services and the Risk Management Program
- Community Development - provides services in Planning and Building. The Planning Section is responsible for land use planning and review and approval of applications, and environmental initiatives. The Building Section is responsible for regulating and controlling building within the District
- Fire Department - an amalgamation of the fire departments of Flood/Laidlaw/Silver Creek , Kawkawa Lake and Hope Townsite , it serves the municipality and surrounding areas in providing fire suppression and emergency response as well as public education and safety training led by the Fire Chief whose office is in District Hall

District Hall, built in 1965, has shown some premature deterioration. There are various leakages in the plumbing system and ongoing issues in the foundation wall and perimeter drainage causing water ingress at the lower level. Space deficiencies exist in storage spaces for record files and plans as well as in office spaces for staff.

3.2.2 Operations Department

The Operations Department is responsible for the programming, design, maintenance, and inspection of Public Works. These services include, but are not limited to roads and streets, parks, wastewater, drainage and irrigation, water supply and treatment, sanitation, district equipment and buildings. The facilities at the Operation Centre include:

- A mobile office trailer for Administration offices
- A Quonset Hut containing storage area for parks equipment, lunchroom, change and washrooms and locker storage
- A Mechanics Workshop housing an office, a large repair workshop, storage areas, lunchroom, change and washrooms and storage lockers
- Various steel containers on site used for storage

The mobile office trailer, purchased in 1996, is in generally fair condition. It is deficient in spaces for office support such as meeting and work rooms, staff amenities and offices.

The Quonset Hut, built in 1973, is a pre-engineered steel building of pre-formed panels. Physically, it is in "Very Poor " condition with insulation peeling off the walls and ceiling. It is not suitable for its current use as there is a critical deficiency in spaces for both the storage and staff amenities and inadequate wall separation between them.

The Mechanics Workshop, built in 1973 of similar construction to the Quonset Hut, is also in "Very Poor" condition with insulation peeling off the walls and ceiling. There is an inadequate number of required repair bays and a purpose-built bay for desalting of vehicles in winter. Deficiency in spaces and adequate wall separation also exist in the workshop storage, staff amenities and separate toilets and change rooms for both sexes.

The storage needs for Operations are located in two steel containers which are inadequate, with storage of equipment outdoors in parking areas causing a hazardous condition and a shortage of parking spaces.

3.2.3 HOPE Fire Department

The HOPE Fire Department was formally created in 1999 as a result of the amalgamation of the Kawkawa Lake (Fire Hall #3), Flood/Laidlaw/Silver Creek (Fire Hall #2) and HOPE Fire Hall #1) Fire Departments. It serves the district and surrounding areas providing fire suppression and emergency response as well as public education and safety training. The department consists of a paid Fire Chief and Volunteer/Paid on-call firefighters.

The main Fire Hall #1 built in 1950 is close to the end of its useful life and functionally deficient. The number of bays are inadequate for the full complement of fire trucks required to serve the district of HOPE. They are also dimensionally inadequate in length for the newer firefighting apparatus.

Space deficiencies exist in program areas such as EOC (Emergency Operations Centre), Training/Meeting Room, Amenities (Change, Break and Exercise Rooms) for the proper functioning of a modern-day fire hall. In addition, there is inadequate adjacent and designated parking for the volunteer firemen when responding to an emergency.

Both the other fire halls are close to the end of their useful lives. Fire Hall #2 is currently mothballed, and Fire Hall #3 is operational and house the additional required fire trucks.

3.2.4 HOPE Search and Rescue

Hope Volunteer Search and Rescue (SAR) is an organization comprised of members who respond to approximately 90 to 120 calls a year both locally as well as, providing mutual aid to other SAR teams outside of HOPE. In addition to its search and rescue activities, it participates regularly in a number of community events by presenting public information and education programs throughout the year to schools, youth organizations and other interested groups.

SAR is currently located in a building built in 1980 and converted for its use. Functionally, it is inadequate and deficient in program spaces such as Training/Meeting Rooms and Amenities and Storage areas. Safe and secure parking of vehicles used in SAR operations is insufficient and often left exposed and uncovered on-site.

3.2.5 HOPE Visitor Centre and Museum (demolished in November 2020)

The Visitor Centre provides visitors with trail maps, self-guided tour maps for the chainsaw carvings and Rambo, and a myriad of other information on things to do in Hope. It also has a gift shop selling Rambo souvenirs, branded goods as well as items from local artisans for sale. Attached to it is also the AdvantageHOPE (economic development) office where staff is ready to answer questions about living, working, and playing in Hope.

The Hope Museum shows the history, culture and heritage of Hope through exhibits including First Nations culture, early Fort Hope, the Fraser Canyon Gold Rush, the Kettle Valley Railway, pioneer life, logging, and mining.

A separate building (Museum Warehouse) on the same site provides for the Museum's storage needs. It is a wood-frame shed building built in 1975 which has adequate space but is not climatically controlled.

3.2.6 HOPE Arts Gallery

The Hope Arts Gallery began in 1998 and is operated by members of the Hope Arts Guild who showcase their art in the Gallery and volunteer to oversee day to day operations.

It has several rooms for displaying original local works of art including sculpture, pottery, paintings and drawings, jewellery, fabric arts, basketry, cards and gifts, and photography which are also available for sale. Exhibits and opening receptions are held each month in the Backroom celebrating local and regional artists.

In a separate building is the Art Machine, a community arts program that offers regular art classes at minimal cost in the two studio spaces in a renovated portable building. Classes include drawing, collage, painting, pottery, paper crafts and more.

The Arts Gallery Building is of wood frame construction built in 1965. It is well kept and has adequate display rooms on the main floor and storage in the basement. The work and break rooms share a space that is deficient in area. Building issues include an old plumbing system which is due for replacement and some exterior renovation.

The Arts Programming, situated next door on an adjacent lot, is housed in a used portable (about 20-25 years-old) purchased by the Arts Council which has been totally renovated as the Ceramic and Painting studios.

3.2.7 HOPE Public Health

HOPE Public Health Unit offers a range of community-based health services to promote health and wellness in the community. Services include providing:

- Home and community care
- referral for mental health and substance use
- information to women about pregnancy and parenting
- information to children and youth and seniors about programs, services and resources

3.2.8 Canyon Golden Age Society

A club for seniors varying in age from 55 to the 90's who regularly meet to socialize and share information about the community. The building was part of a RAMBO movie set from the 80's which was donated to the District. The present location is on land leased from the Park Manor, a non-profit, independent living senior retirement home.

The building is showing its age and would be requiring renovation of the interior.

3.2.9 HOPE Library and Dan Sharrers Aquatic Centre

The HOPE Library and Dan Sharrers Aquatic Centre owned by the District, form part of the HOPE and Area Recreational Centre operated by the Regional District. The aquatic centre contains an indoor 25 m pool, leisure pools, and fitness centre in addition to conference and meeting rooms.

Both facilities are generally well-maintained.

3.2.10 RCMP

The RCMP provides policing services to Hope. It also provides support to victims and witnesses of crime in Hope, Boston Bar, Laidlaw, and Yale. Services include crisis call-out response, advocacy, court orientation and accompaniment, form completion assistance,

information about the justice system and case progression, and referral to community resources.

In addition, it provides community education and delivers some on-site service to Aboriginal communities in of Hope and surrounding areas.

3.2.11 Ancillary Buildings at Parks

- The washroom building at the baseball field has structural cracking in its exterior block wall; the Concession and Storage building at the corner of 6th and Kawkawa is in fair condition.
- The washroom building at Memorial Park is in fair condition, as are the change and washrooms at Kawkawa Lake.
- The Cemetery Storage at 65823 Kawkawa Lake Road is insufficient in area for the current required needs.

3.3 VACANT LANDS

The District also has vacant lands at these five sites located at:

- Cariboo Place (Cariboo Ave/4th Ave at Rupert St)
- Rupert and Stuart St (road dedication)
- 455 Coquihalla St (PID: 012-871-362, previous gas station)
- Olsen Avenue (PID: 031-071-970)
- 4th Avenue/Ryder St

These sites are in residential areas outside of the Central Business District zone, and are not suitably located or zoned for redevelopment of public facilities that require public access. The disposal of these vacant lands should generate funds for capital expenditure required for improvement and/or replacement of the District-owned facilities.

3.3.1 Particulars of the Vacant Lands

Site A: approx. area of 18,300 sq ft; currently unzoned; could be subdivided into RS-1 (Single Family Residential) lots

Site B: approx. area of 20,500 sq ft; currently unzoned; could be subdivided into RS-1 lots

Site C: approx. area of 53,700 sq ft; currently zoned RS-1; previous location of ESSO station; may require site remediation if contaminated; may be rezoned to RT-1 (Two Family Residential) lots

Site D: approx. area of 202,600 sq ft; currently unzoned; east portion fronting river subject to Erosion Hazard; west portion could be subdivided into RS-1 lots

Site E: 12 lots of total approx. area of 62,400 sq ft; currently zoned RT-1; they could be consolidated and rezoned to RM-1 (Multi Family Residential)

Table 3.3A: Location of Vacant Lands

4. FACILITY CONDITION

4.1 STANDARD METHOD TO DETERMINE FACILITY CONDITION

The Facility Condition Index (FCI) is a standard facility management benchmark that is used to objectively assess the current and projected condition of a building asset. This is a comprehensive process carried out by a team of specialized consultants which includes electrical, mechanical, plumbing, architectural, quantity surveyor and other professionals to inspect all the components of the building and to quantify the cost of maintenance, repair and replacement deficiencies. The key focus of the FCI is to place a value on the future capital costs that an owner may need to incur in the future relative to the costs to build new.

By definition, the FCI is defined as the ratio of the required renewal cost to current building replacement value, and expressed as:

$$FCI = \frac{\textit{Maintenance, Repair, and Replacement Deficiencies of the Facility}}{\textit{Current Replacement Value of the Facility}}$$

Building condition is defined in terms of the FCI as follows:

Condition	Facility Condition Index
Very Good	0.0-0.05
Good	0.06-0.10
Fair	0.11-0.30
Poor	0.31-0.50
Unsatisfactory	0.51-1.00

From an overview of the district-owned facilities, it was observed that many of the facilities have reached or are close to the end of their useful life. A condition assessment based on the standard FCI method requiring full-field inspections by specialist consultants and data collection of the component systems was deemed to be excessive, given these circumstances.

4.2 ALTERNATIVE METHOD TO DETERMINE FACILITY CONDITION

An alternative to comprehensive building and infrastructure subsystem inspections is a predictive model of capital renewal needs using statistical methods. Forecasting is based on building system life cycles and remaining useful life-of-building and infrastructure subsystems (such as mechanical, plumbing, electrical, elevators, and roofs). Supplemental information was also obtained from:

- High Level Inspection
- Space Utilization and Functionality
- Known Building Issues
- Available Assessment Reports

The average useful life span in years based on the structural construction type is generally assumed to be:

- concrete: 80 - 85
- Steel: 75 - 80
- Masonry: 75 - 80
- Wood: 50 - 60

Life spans for critical building components used are assumed to be:

- HVAC: 20 - 25
- Electrical: 25 - 30
- Plumbing: 35 - 40
- Bldg Env : 25 - 30
- Roofing: 20 - 25
- Int finishes: 10 - 15

The remaining useful number of years is determined by subtracting the age of the building from its expected life span + factor for improvement renovation, or - factor for premature deterioration.

Space utilization provides a general determination of the efficiency of the space based on its function and its relationship to other related functions. Deficiencies of spaces are identified as well as future needs which may arise from growth of the population.

Inspections carried out visually are at a high level without special equipment or testing for a cursory assessment of the general condition of major building components, and can be useful in identifying impending issues that may require maintenance.

Known building issues, record of maintenance and available Assessment reports provided by the District, and assessments of maintenance staff were reviewed for a history of previous issues and maintenance of thee building.

The rating scale is based on a 0-10 point system, from Very Poor to Very Good as outlined below:

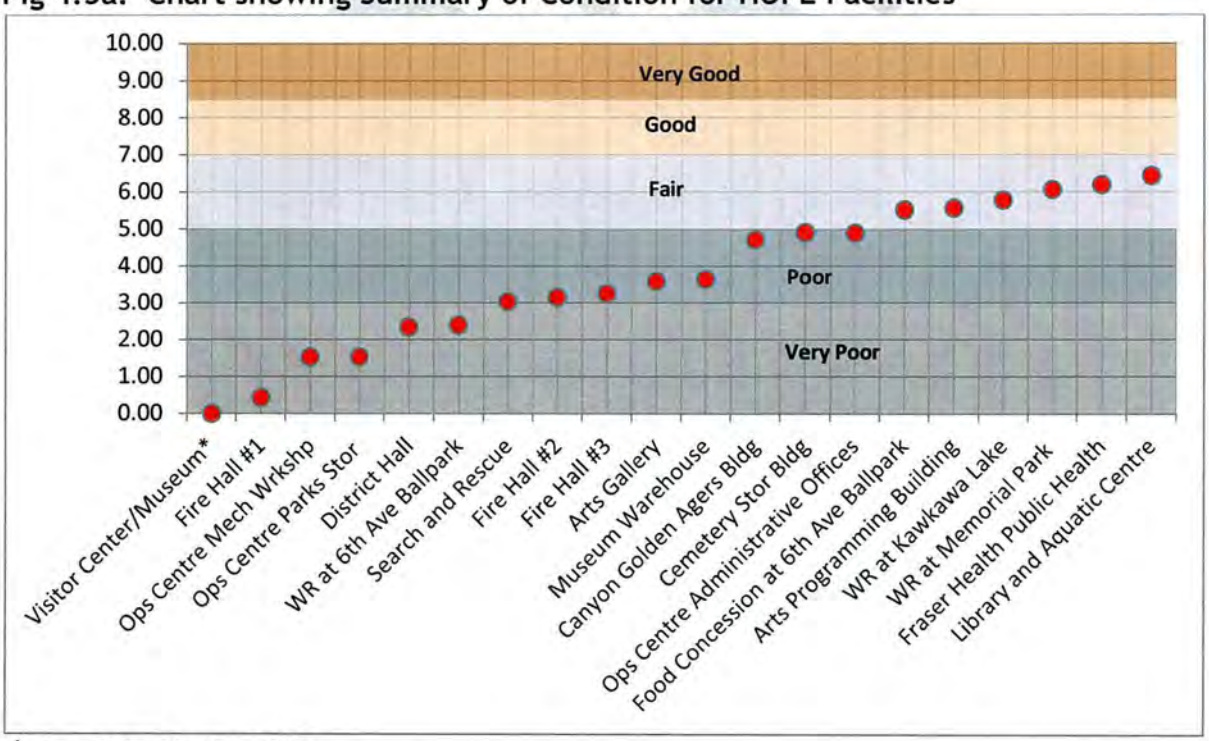
Fig 4.2a: Rating Scale

Condition	Score	Remarks
Very Good	8.5-10	like new or equivalent; no improvement required
Good	7-8.5	minor deficiencies with marginal effects on system functions; minor improvement required
Fair	5-7	deficiencies may cause intermittent problems or affect multiple users; moderate improvement required
Poor	3-5	critical deficiencies affecting function, health or safety; major improvement required
Very Poor	0-3	Improvements not cost effective, complete failure or loss of function requiring 100% replacement

4.3 CONDITION of HOPE Facilities using the Predictive Model

Subsequent to a review of the Information Resources of the District and completed questionnaires, inspection of the buildings, interviews with the occupants and Operations Director, a score was compiled for each of the factors and aggregated to arrive at an overall score rating for each building. A summary of the score rating for the 20 facilities is provided below:

Fig 4.3a: Chart showing Summary of Condition for HOPE Facilities



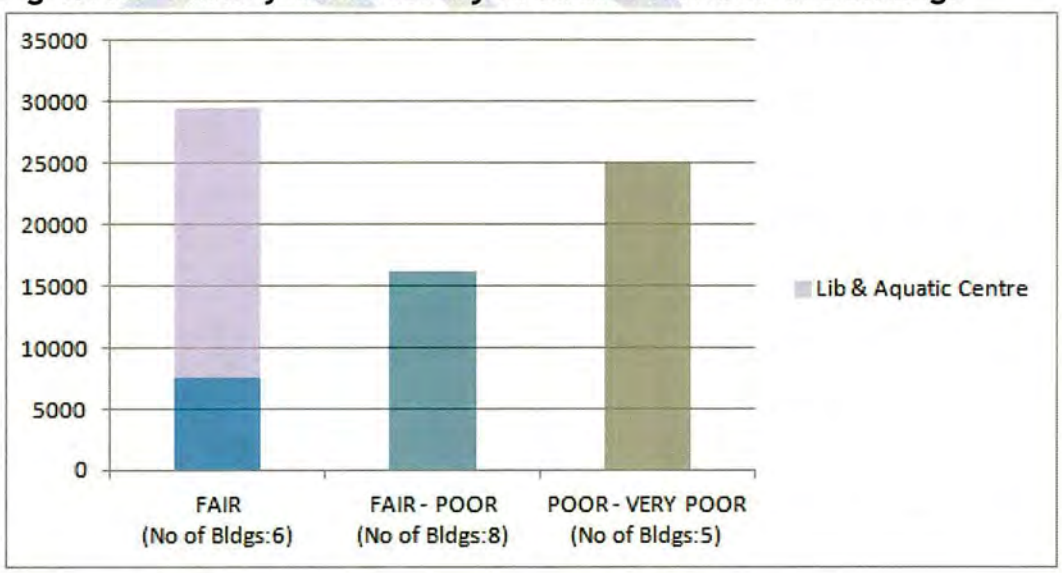
* *demolished in Nov 2020*

Fig 4.3.b: Table showing HOPE Facility Condition Rating Score

Asset	Address	Flr Area (SF)	Year Built	Age	Age Rating	Space Util	RVS	Bldg Issues	FCR*
Visitor Centre/Museum	919 Water St	4,200	1965	DEMOLISHED					
Fire Hall #1	865 3rd Ave	6,117	1950	70	0.67	-0.09	-0.06	-0.09	0.43
Ops Centre Mech Wrkshp	1226 Nelson St	6,278	1973	47	1.73	-0.06	-0.06	-0.09	1.52
Ops Centre Quonset Hut	1227 Nelson St	1,000	1973	47	1.73	-0.06	-0.06	-0.09	1.52
District Hall	325 Wallace	7,046	1965	55	2.67	-0.12	-0.12	-0.09	2.34
WR at 6th St Ballpark	6th/Kawkawa	400	1980	40	2.67	-0.09	-0.09	-0.09	2.40
Hope Search and Rescue	940 Fraser St	2,736	1980	40	3.33	-0.09	-0.12	-0.09	3.03
Fire Hall #2	63610 Old Yale	2,808	1974	46	3.60	-0.15	-0.15	-0.15	3.15
Fire Hall #3	65883 Kawkawa	2,007	1978	42	3.73	-0.15	-0.15	-0.18	3.25
Arts Gallery	349 Fort St	1,863	1965	55	4.00	-0.18	-0.15	-0.09	3.58
Museum Warehouse	920 Water St	1,641	1975	45	4.00	-0.15	-0.12	-0.09	3.64
Canyon Golden Agers Bldg	560 Douglas	4,060	1983	37	5.07	-0.15	-0.15	-0.06	4.71
Cemetery Storage Bldg	65883 Kawkawa	280	1984	36	5.20	-0.12	-0.15	-0.03	4.90
Ops Centre Admin	1225 Nelson St	780	1996	24	5.33	-0.21	-0.21	-0.03	4.88
Arts Program Building	357 Fort St	2,200	1995	25	5.87	-0.18	-0.15	-0.03	5.51
Food Concession at 6th St	6th/Kawkawa	1000	1989	31	6.00	-0.18	-0.24	-0.03	5.55
WR at Kawkawa Lake	Kawkana Lake	900	1985	35	6.67	-0.21	-0.21	-0.06	6.19
WR at Memorial Park	Memorial Park	900	1984	36	6.53	-0.24	-0.21	-0.03	6.05
Fraser Public Health	444 Park St	2,525	1965	55	6.13	-0.18	-0.15	-0.03	5.77
Library and Aquatic Centre	1005 6th Ave	22,000	1997	23	6.93	-0.24	-0.24	-0.03	6.42

* *aggregate weighted rating*

Fig 4.3.c: Facility Condition by Area and Number of Buildings



There were six buildings in the "Fair" category totaling about 29,500 square feet, eight in the "Fair to Poor" category totaling about 16,175 sq feet and five buildings in the "Poor to Very Poor" category about 25,000 square feet.

4.4 Summary Condition of HOPE Facilities

The District of HOPE does not have any building in the Good to Very Good categories (7.0 - 10.0).

The buildings with a score of 5.0 - 7.0 in the Fair category would require some remedial work or replacement of building component systems, depending on criticality. Buildings in this category include:

- Arts Programming Building
- Storage and Food Concession at 6th Ave Ballpark
- Washroom at Kawkawa Lake
- Washroom at Memorial Park
- Fraser Public Health Building
- Library and Aquatic Centre

The buildings with a score of 3.0 - 5.0 in the Poor category would require some major improvements to address deficiencies affecting function, health and safety. Planning for replacement or rebuild should be considered in the medium-term (10 -15 years). Buildings in this category include:

- Search & Rescue
- Fire Hall #2
- Fire Hall #3
- Arts Gallery
- Museum Warehouse
- Canyon Golden Agers Club Building
- Cemetery Storage Building
- Operations Centre Admistrative Offices

The buildings with a score of 0 - 3.0 in the Very Poor category, with imminent failure or loss of function interrupting service delivery of the District, should be considered for replacement or rebuild in the short-term (0 - 5 years). Improvements would not be considered cost effective. Buildings in this category include:

- Visitor Centre/Museum
- Fire Hall #1
- Operations Centre Mechanics Workshop
- Operations Centre Parks Storage (Quonset Hut)
- District Hall
- Washroom at 6th Ave Ballpark

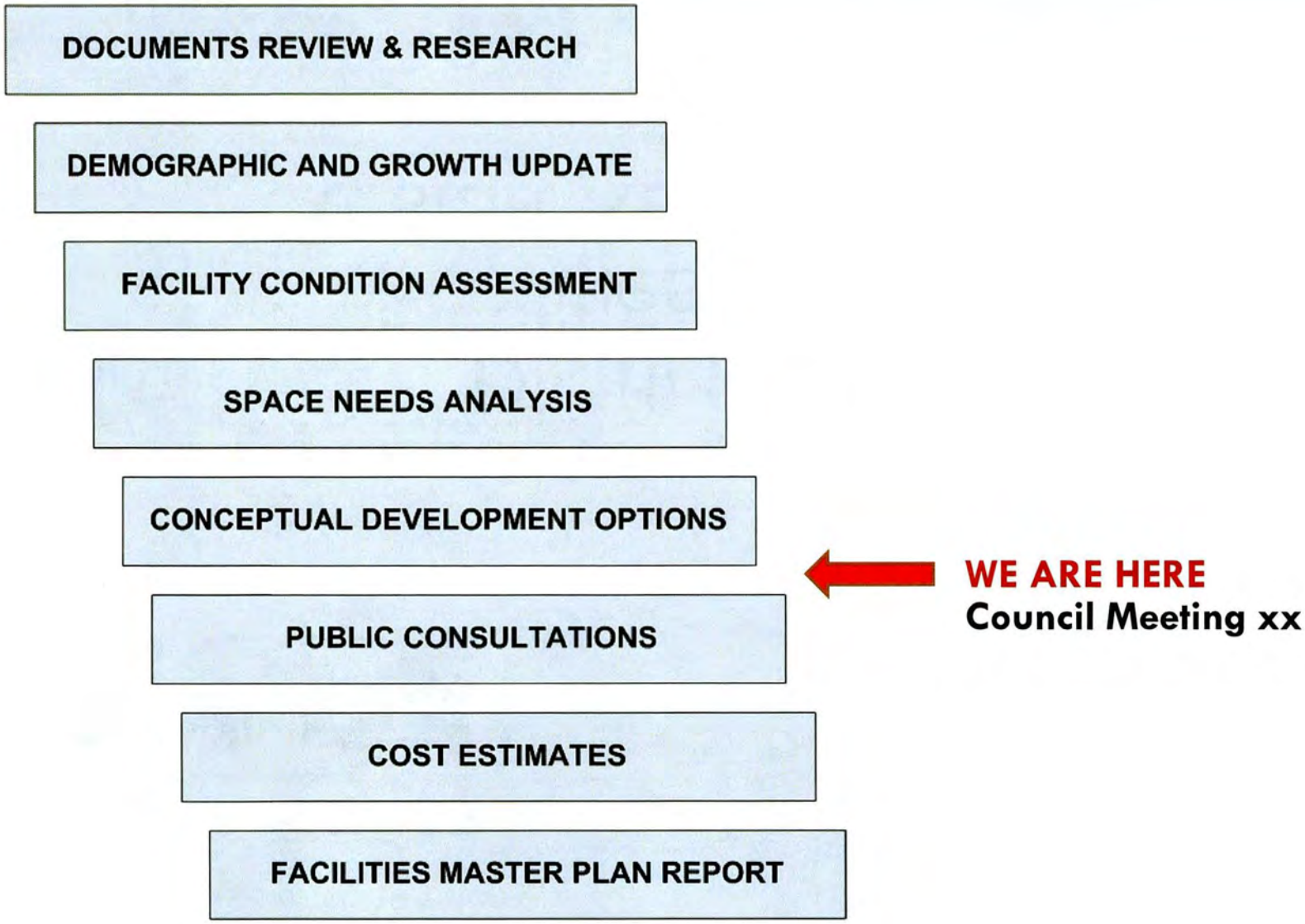
DISTRICT OF HOPE

District of Hope
Facilities Master Plan
Restart Reference Package

Date

Note: although mentioned; the Station House, visitor centre, museum, and 455 Coquihalla Street are no longer included in this plan

HOPE FMP – Overview of Major Tasks



HOPE FMP – Completed Tasks

- **Current Tasks Underway/Completed**
  - Review of relevant information resources
  - Population Projections
  - Establish facility condition and project scope for future
  - Analyse and develop Space Needs / Proposed Building Programs
  - Review suitability of vacant lands for redevelopment
  - Development of options and proof-of-concept schematic diagrams

HOPE FMP – Population Projections

- **BC Stats shows a robust increase to 6,600 by 2021, followed by a slow rate of decrease over the next 20 years**
- **FVRD shows a more favourable population projection to 2041**

FVRD Population Growth Estimates 2011-2041

	2011	2016	2026	2041
Abbotsford	137,817	144,848	168,932	212,770
Chilliwack	79,673	85,702	100,396	126,511
Mission	37,347	39,508	45,227	56,845
Hope	5,985	6,194	6,520	8,119
Kent	5,947	6,195	6,492	8,080
Harrison	1,467	1,468	1,630	2,042
EA's	9,907	10,452	11,629	14,686
IR's	6,726	7,884	8,036	11,079
FVRD	284,869	302,251	349,743	440,131

extracted from* FRASER VALLEY FUTURE 2041 *FVRD Regional Growth Strategy Monitoring Report - December 2018 and confirmed by Alison Stewart, Manager of Strategic Affairs, FVRD in October 2020

HOPE FMP – Facility Condition

FCI Approach

Industry standard is to rate the condition of a building based on the total cost for needed repairs and renewal of all its components and systems divided by the current replacement cost of the building.

FCI Rating Chart

Best Practices for Facility Condition Index	
Facility Condition Index	Condition
0.0 – 0.05	Very Good
0.06 – 0.10	Good
0.11 – 0.30	Fair
0.31 – 0.50	Poor
0.51 – 1.00	Unsatisfactory

HOPE FMP – Facility Condition

Alternative Approach:

Based on:

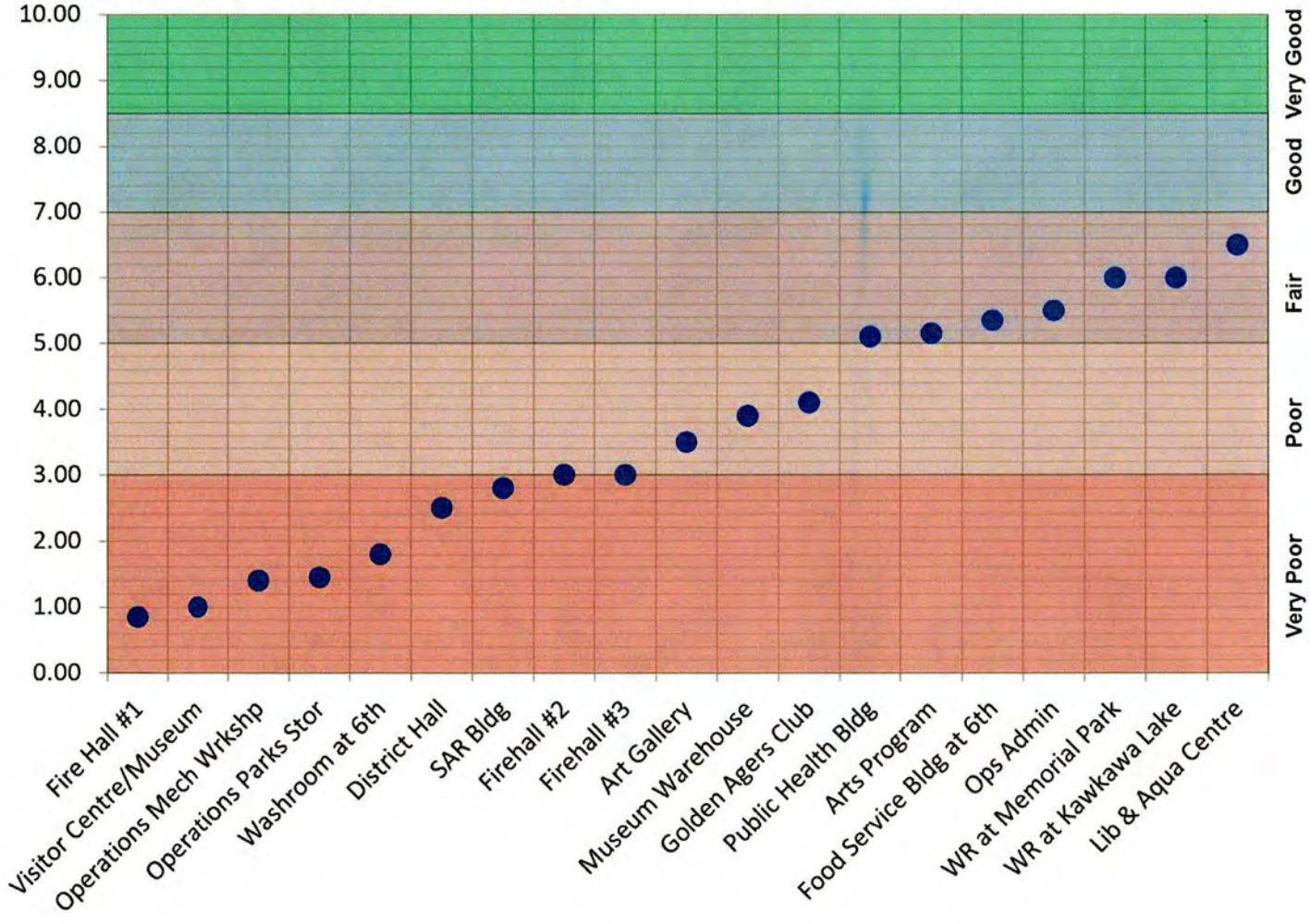
- Available Assessment Reports
- High Level Visual Inspection
- Known Building Issues
- Age of Building and Remaining Useful Life
- Functional Space Efficiency and Adjacency

Applicable Score Rating

Score (1-10)	Condition	Remarks	Requirements
8.5-10	Very Good	No improvement required; like new or equivalent	Normal maintenance
7-8.5	Good	Minor improvement required; minor deficiencies with marginal effect on system functions	Normal maintenance
5-7	Fair	Moderate improvement required; deficiencies cause intermittent problems or affect multiple users; if uncorrected, will result in premature failure or accelerated deterioration of component or system	Possible remedial work or replacement of building components depending on criticality
3-5	Poor	Major improvement required; critical deficiencies affecting function, health or safety	Start planning for replacement o rebuild considering risk and consequences of failure
0-3	Very Poor	Improvements not cost effective, complete failure or loss of function requiring 100% replacement	Replace or rebuild

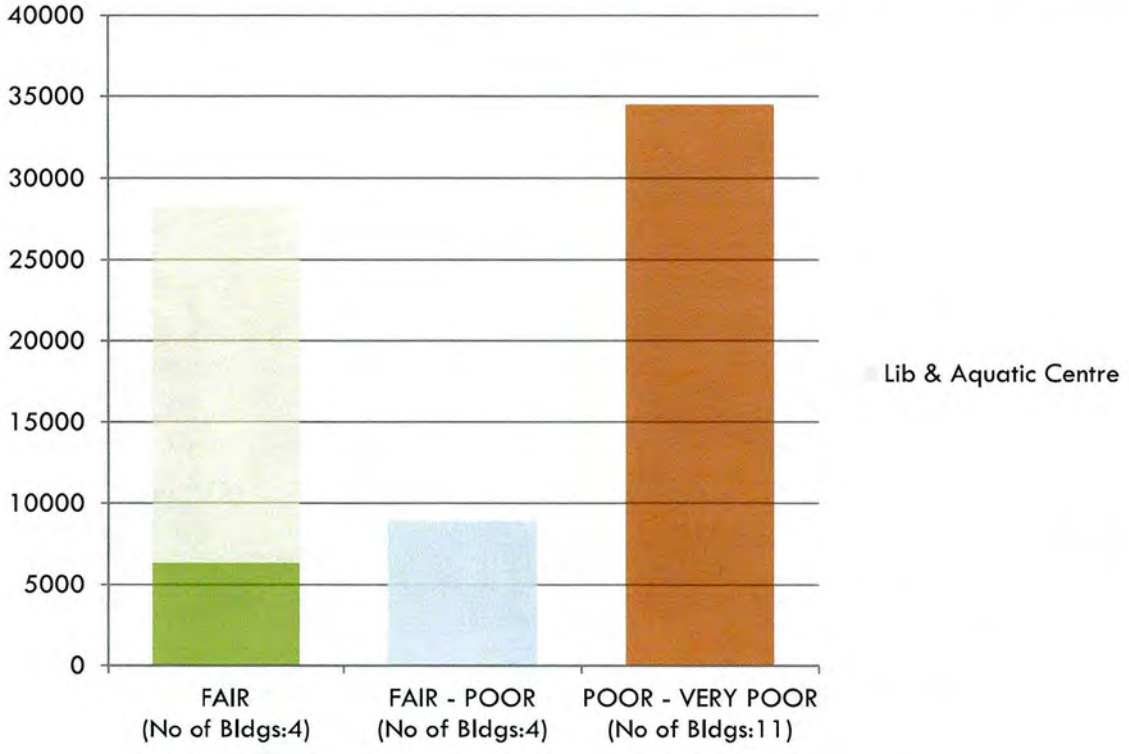
HOPE FMP – Facility Condition

SUMMARY OF FACILITY CONDITION



HOPE FMP – Facility Condition

FACILITY CONDITION PROFILE BY AREA



HOPE FMP – Space Needs

Building Program for District Hall

Schedule of Accommodation - District Hall		
Room Type	Area (sq ft)	Remarks
Office	120	Mayor
Council Chamber	1200	incl public seating
Office	150	CAO
Offices	600	
Workstations	936	11 ex +2 new staff
Meeting Room	115	up to 4
Meeting Room	200	up to 8
Reception	244	
Waiting Area	120	
Workroom	150	
Staff Room	250	
Vault	90	
File Storage Room	500	
General Storage	250	incl Recycling
Elec/Mech Rooms	150	
Janitor's Closet	50	
Staff WR		
Public WR		
Gross Up	2375	
Parking		assume 15
Proposed Total Area	7500	
Existing Total Area	5225	

HOPE FMP – Space Needs

Building Program for Arts Gallery & Programming

Schedule of Accommodation: Arts Gallery		
Room Name	Proposed Area	Remarks
Info/Lobby/Displays/Sales	150	
Gallery Areas	750	
Office	90	
Workroom	60	
Kitchenette	75	
Washrooms	90	
Storage	300	
Gross Up	189	
Proposed Total Area	1704	

Schedule of Accommodation: Arts Programming		
Room Name	Proposed Area	Remarks
Lobby/Displays	200	
Admin/Workroom	100	
Painting Studio	400	
Pottery Studio	500	
Washrooms	90	
Storage	300	
Gross Up	207	
Proposed Total Area	1797	

HOPE FMP – Space Needs

Building Program for Fire Services

Schedule of Accommodation: Fire Services

Room Name	Area (sq ft)	Remarks
Apparatus Bays	3300	3 x double-length bays
Gear Stor/Decontamination	250	
Ancillary rooms	150	Lockers, Hose/Stor
Training/EOC	500	
Communications Room	65	
Office	90	
Break Room	250	Lounge, Kit, Mtg
Gym	250	
Elec/Mech Rooms	150	
General Storage	100	
Washrooms	85	
Gross Up	1265	
Parking		assume 15 reserved

Proposed Total Area	6455
Existing Fire Hall #1	3175
Existing Fire Hall #2	2007
Existing Fire Hall #3	2808

HOPE FMP – Space Needs

Building Program for SAR

Schedule of Accommodation: Search & Rescue		
Room Name	Proposed Area	Remarks
Apparatus Bays	2500	6 bays: 32', 24', 22', 3 x 18'
Gear Stor	200	
Ancillary	200	
Training		
Break Room	240	Lounge, Kit,
Planning/Training	180	
Net Area	3320	
Circulation & WR		
Stor & Service Rooms		
Gross Up	700	
Parking		assume 8 reserved
Proposed Total Area	4000	
Existing Total Area	2736	

HOPE FMP – Vacant Lands

Assessment of Vacant Lands

- Not suitable for development of civic facilities
  - location away from CBD
  - zoned mainly residential
  - site area insufficient

A: bounded by Cariboo St, Rupert St and 4th Ave; could be subdivided into 3 RS-1 lots

B: road dedication; could be subdivided into 2 RS-1 lots

C: 455 Coquihalla St; no longer available;

D: 20935 Park St; east portion fronting river subject to Erosion Hazard; west portion could be subdivided into 10 RS-1 lots, or more with smaller lot size

E: 12 lots at 4th Ave and Ryder St; currently zoned RT-1, could be rezoned to RM-1

HOPE FMP – Sites in Downtown HOPE

560 Douglas St; Golden Agers Society
Zoned RM-1; part of HOPE Seniors' Home

444 Park St; HOPE Public Health
Zoned CBD; 649.3 sq m

325 Wallace St; District Hall
Zoned P-2; 2382.4 sq m

349-357 Fort St; Arts Gallery
Zoned CBD; 981.7 sq m

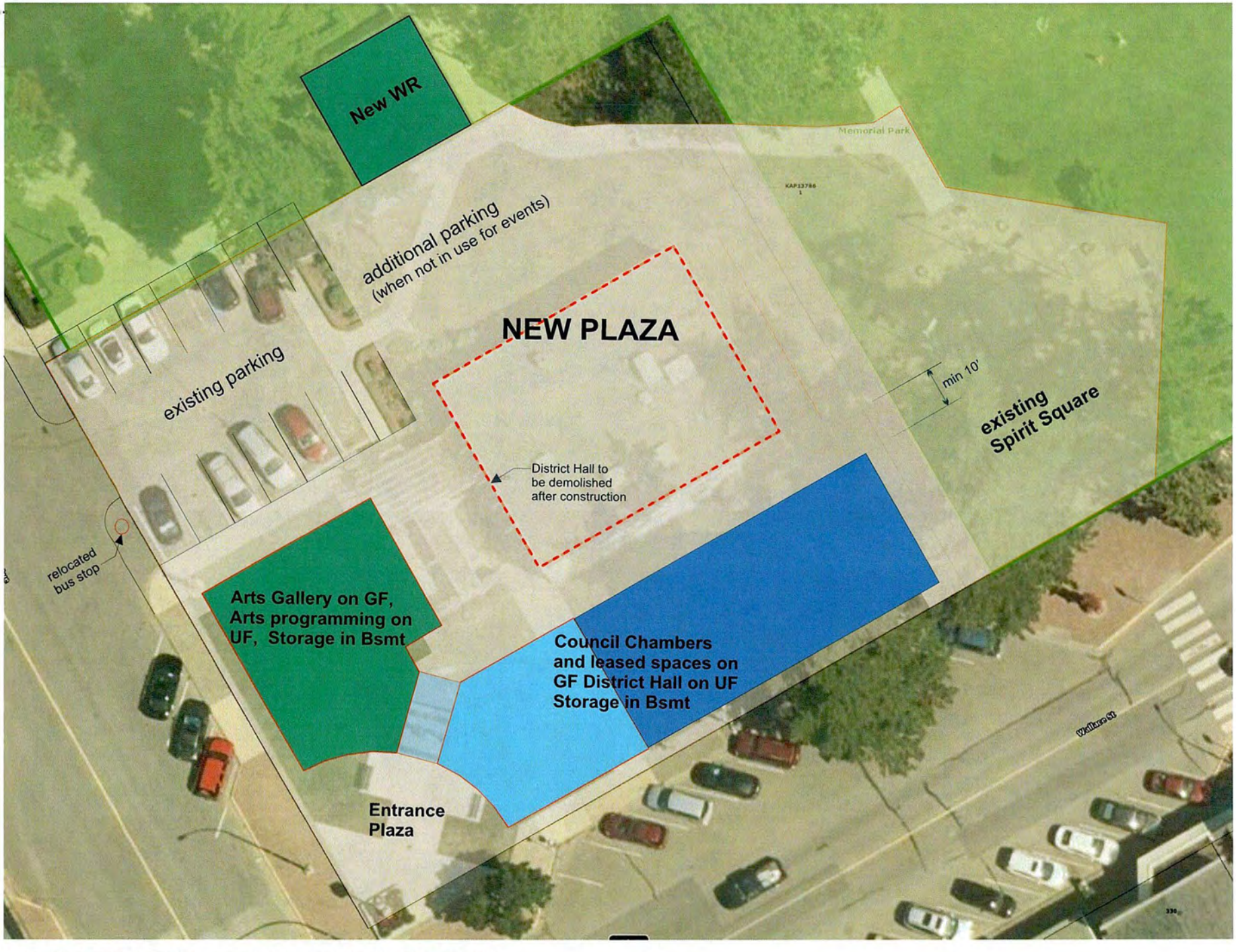
863 3rd Ave; Firehall #1
Zoned P-2; 764.3 sq m

919 Water St; Visitor Centre and Museum
Zoned P-2; 4588.7 sq m

EXISTING SITE - District Hall at 325 Wallace

Planning Principles
District Hall Site at 325 Wallace St

- Redevelopment to be a catalyst to revitalize CBD
- Building close to the edge of the property on 3rd Ave and Wallace St consistent with other CBD buildings to animate street front
- Proposed co-location with Arts Gallery to bring in additional out-of-town visitors and community usage
- Construction to be phased; maintain use of existing District Hall until completion of new facility
- New Plaza to be created and combined with Spirit Square to be used for sculpture display, music, theatre and other celebration events
- Visitors' Centre parking for buses and RV vehicles to be along northeast 3rd Ave and Park St; bus stop to be relocated
- Basement to provide additional space for storage
- Site could be rezoned Comprehensive Development (CD)
- Arts Gallery site at Fort St could be disposed for capital expenditures



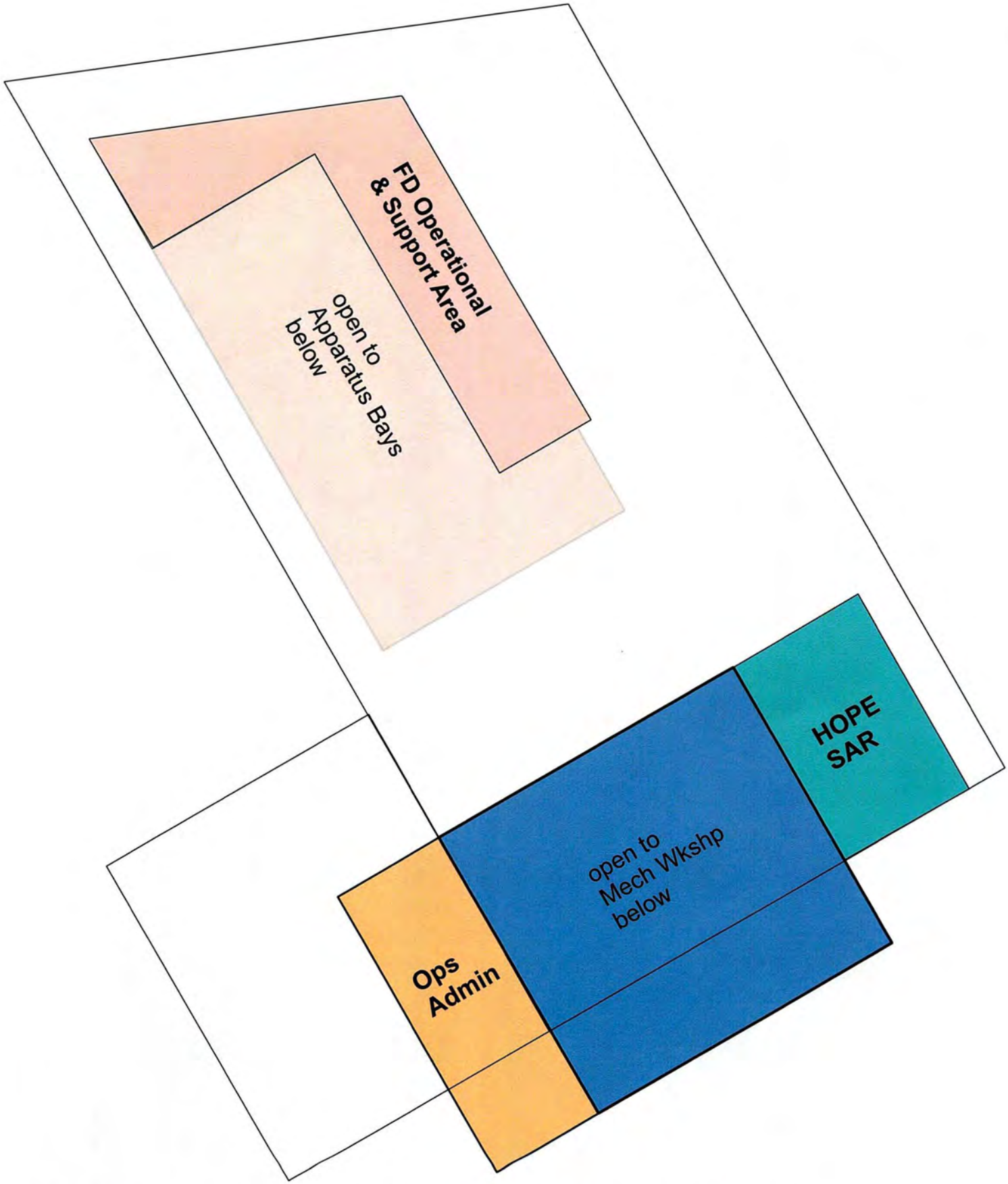
SCHEMATIC FEASIBILITY STUDY
325 Wallace - District Hall, Visitor Center & Museum and Arts Gallery

AXONOMETRIC VIEW - 325 Wallace Street

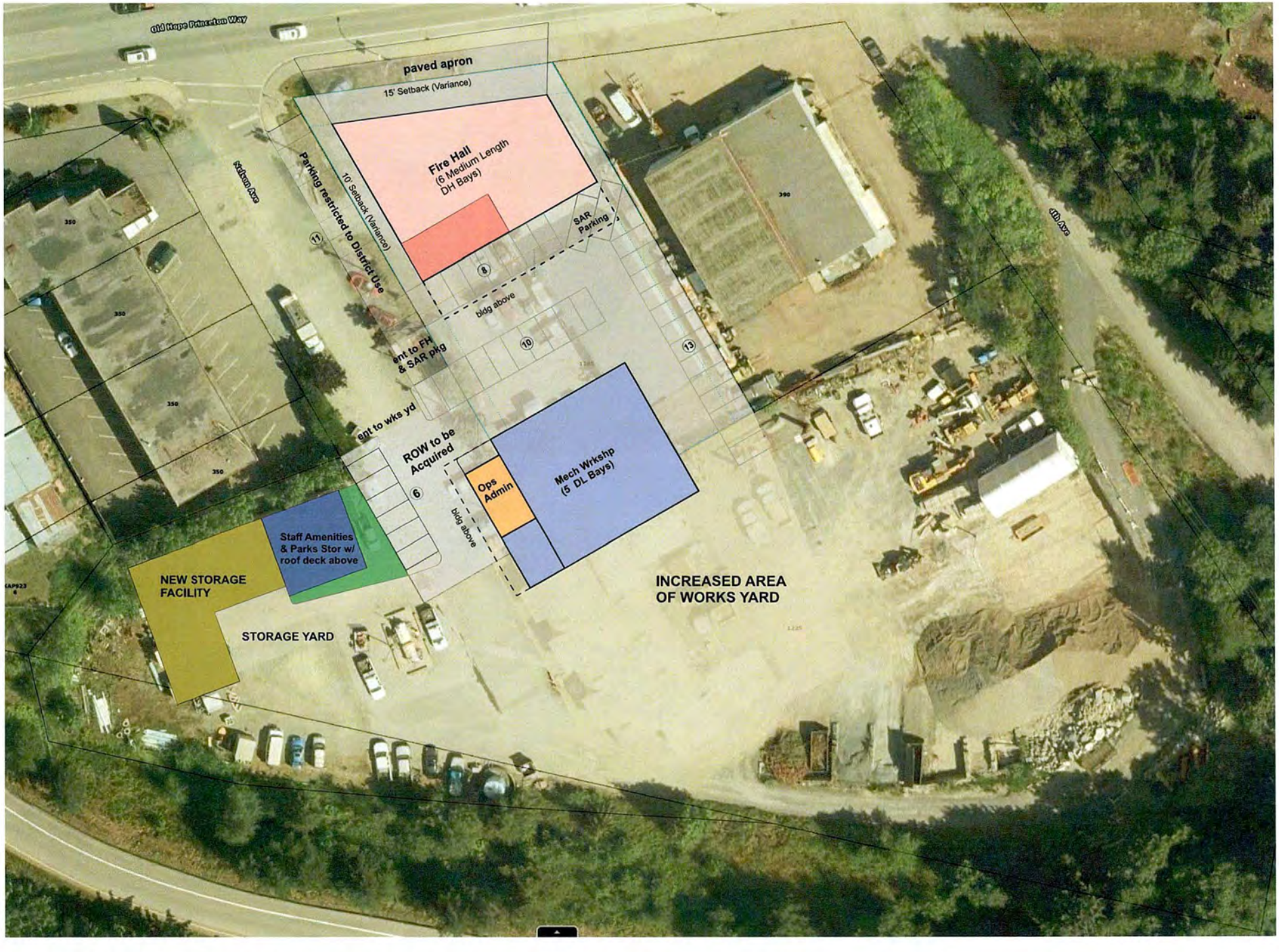
Planning Principles
Fire Services & SAR at Water Ave Site

- Site to have close access to highway
- Lot to be double-fronting to allow for double-length apparatus bays and for ease of quick access to and from both streets
- Co-location of FS and SAR for opportunity to share spaces
- Opportunity for remnant lot to be rezoned and disposed for capital expenditures
- Construction to be phased; existing SAR Building to remain in use until after completion of new building
- FH #1 site at 3rd Ave to be disposed of for capital expenditures after completion of new building and relocation of existing pump station
- FH #2 site to be rezoned and subdivided into 3 RS-1 lots and disposed of for capital expenditures; FH #3 to be repurposed as storage facility for cemetery, Museum, Parks and FS vehicles

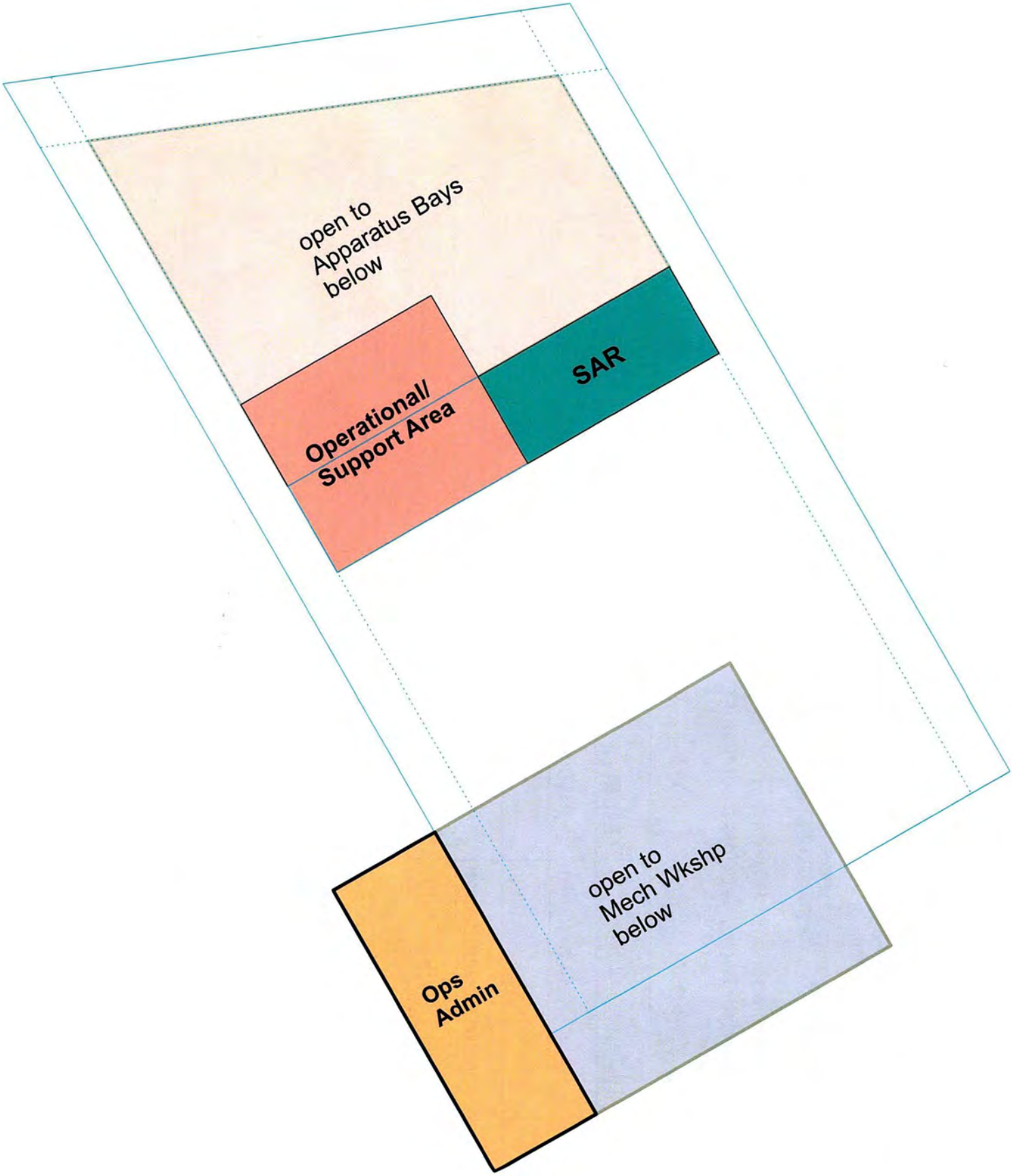
FEASIBILITY SCHEMATIC STUDY for 1205 Nelson - OPTION 1
Site Plan & Ground Floor



FEASIBILITY SCHEMATIC STUDY
1205 Nelson - OPTION 1 Upper Floor



FEASIBILITY SCHEMATIC STUDY for 1205 Nelson - OPTION 2
Site Plan & Ground Floor



FEASIBILITY SCHEMATIC STUDY
1205 Nelson - OPTION 2 Upper Floor

Order of Magnitude Estimate

Note: not a "Class D" estimate based on conceptual design and systems; based on square foot cost determined from historical data compiled for each asset class throughout Canada by Altus Group published in 2021 Canadian Cost Guide.

UNIT RATE ESTIMATE

Operations Centre	Est Area	Est Cost
Construction	10,868	2,866,950
Site Services		225,000
Site Development		120,000
Demolition		100,000
Soft Costs		414,000
Contingency		828,000

TOTAL ESTIMATED COST 4,553,950

(5,109,772)

Order of Magnitude Estimate

Note: not a "Class D" estimate based on conceptual design and systems; based on square foot cost determined from historical data compiled for each asset class throughout Canada by Altus Group published in 2021 Canadian Cost Guide.

UNIT RATE ESTIMATE

District Hall	Est Area	Est Cost
District Hall	7,500	2,250,000
Lease Space	4,500	1,125,000
Visitor Centre/Museum	2,800	1,330,000
Arts Gallery/Programming	2,800	1,330,000
Basement	8,800	1,980,000
Total Construction	26,400	8,015,000
Site Dev & Services		840,000
Demolition		80,000
Soft Costs		1,094,538
Contingency		2,032,713
TOTAL ESTIMATED COST		12,062,250

(13,534,480)

UNIT RATE ESTIMATE

FS & SAR	Est Area	Est Cost
Fire Services	6,455	2,582,000
SAR	4,000	1,200,000
Total Construction	10,455	3,782,000
Site Dev & Services		880,000
Demolition		44,000
Soft Costs		576,485
Contingency		1,070,615
TOTAL ESTIMATED COST		6,353,100

(7,128,513)

REPORT/RECOMMENDATION TO COUNCIL

DATE: February 4, 2025 **FILE:** 4200-20

SUBMITTED BY: Director of Corporate Services

MEETING DATE: February 10, 2025

SUBJECT: Appointment of Election Officials for a 2025 By-Election

PURPOSE:

The District of Hope, on February 3, 2025, received an official written resignation from Councillor, Zachary Wells. In accordance with the *Community Charter* the District of Hope is now required to hold a By-Election to fill the vacant seat and the appointment of the Chief Election Officer (CEO) and Deputy Chief Election Officer (DCEO) are required.

RECOMMENDATION:

Recommended Resolution:

THAT with the official written resignation of Councillor Zachary Wells, effective February 3, 2025, pursuant to Section 58 (1) and (2) of the *Local Government* Act, Branden Morgan be appointed Chief Election Officer, effective immediately, for conducting the 2025 By-Election, with power to appoint other election officials as required for the administration and conduct of the 2025 By-Election;

AND FURTHER THAT Donna Bellingham be appointed Deputy Chief Election Officer for the 2025 By-Election.

ANALYSIS:

A. Rationale:

Pursuant to Section 54 of *Local Government Act,* if a Council member resigns from Office an election must be held to fill the vacancy. As soon as practicable after a vacancy occurs for which an election is to be held, the local government must appoint a chief election officer. The *Local Government Act* specifies that the Chief Election Officer must set a general voting date for the by-election, which must be on a Saturday no later than 80 days after the date the Chief Election Officer is appointed, which will be no later than April 26, 2025.

I am recommending Mr. Branden Morgan as the Chief Election Officer (CEO), as he just fulfilled the position of Deputy Chief Election Officer (DCEO) for the 2022 General Local Government Election and Chief Election Officer in the 2023 By-Election; he has a vast understanding and knowledge of the election requirements.

With the appoint of the CEO and DCEO as of February 10, 2025, the following is an estimate of the dates for a 2025 By-Election:

- March 11th – Start of Nomination Period
- March 21st – End of Nomination Period
- March 21st – Declaration of Candidates
- March 31st – Declaration of Election/Acclimation
- April 16th – Advance Voting Opportunity #1
- April 23rd – Advance Voting Opportunity #2
- April 26th – General Voting Day

Prepared by:

Original Signed by Donna Bellingham
Donna Bellingham
Director of Corporate Services

Approved for submission to Council:

Original Signed by John Fortoloczky
John Fortoloczky
CAO

REPORT/RECOMMENDATION TO COUNCIL

REPORT DATE: February 5, 2025 **FILE:** 810-20 (Station Hse)

SUBMITTED BY: Chief Administrative Officer

MEETING DATE: February 10, 2025

SUBJECT: Station House Archeological Study

PURPOSE:

The purpose of this report is to declassify an In-Camera resolution from February 3, 2025.

RECOMMENDATION:

Recommended Resolution:

THAT the February 3, 2025 In Camera resolution be declassified:

THAT the District of Hope undertake the archeological permitting process for the placement of the Station House on the property at 919 Water Avenue;

AND FURTHER THAT Council authorizes an expenditure up to $100,000 to cover these costs.

ANALYSIS:

A. Rationale:

Changes to requirements regarding Provincial archeological permitting requirements and finds found at the site require a full unanticipated archeological permitting process. The Director of Finance has confirmed that the Infrastructure Reserve Fund be utilized to cover the cost for the archeological study.

B. Attachments:

None

C. Strategic Plan Objectives:

The funding and executing the necessary archeological permitting process supports the Council Resolution to move and allow operation of the Station House on the Water Avenue site. Also achieves strategic asset goals of hosting visitors info centre, museum, and AdvantageHOPE offices in the Station House rather than finding/building an alternate location or locations.

D. Resources:

Contracting consultant to undertake this specialized permitting process on our behalf.

E. Budget Implications

Up to $100,000 from the District's Infrastructure Reserve.

Prepared by:

Original Signed by John Fortoloczky
John Fortoloczky
Chief Administrative Officer

REPORT/RECOMMENDATION TO COUNCIL

REPORT DATE: February 5, 2025 **FILE:** 7380-01

SUBMITTED BY: David Hick, Fire Smart Coordinator / Assistant Chief

MEETING DATE: February 10, 2025

SUBJECT: FireSmart Program Update

PURPOSE:

The purpose of this report is to present the Community Wildfire Resiliency Plan (CWRP) for Council's consideration and adoption. Additionally, this report provides a proposed project summary for FireSmart Hope, outlining initiatives that will guide and inform operational activities for the 2025 and 2026 periods.

RECOMMENDATION:

THAT Council adopt the Community Wildfire Resiliency Plan (CWRP) as presented; and

THAT Council endorse the proposed project summary for FireSmart Hope to guide operational planning for the 2025 and 2026 periods.

A. RELEVANT HISTORY:

Council reviewed the Community Wildfire Resiliency Plan at the Committee of the Whole meeting on February 3, 2025.

On January 27, 2025, Council passed a resolution supporting the allocation-based grant application to UBCM's Community Resiliency Investment Program – 2025/2026 FireSmart Community Funding, indicating support for the proposed activities and a willingness to provide overall grant management.

As per the FireSmart Program Update report dated January 27, 2025, the plan is currently under review by the BC Wildfire Service and the Union of British Columbia Municipalities (UBCM). This review is a prerequisite for pursuing additional FireSmart funding under the BC Community Resiliency Initiative (CRI) funding stream.

B. PROGRAM UPDATES:

Firesmart Hope Plan 2 Year Forecasted Summary

Year 1: Foundation and Community Engagement

- Hire 2 part-time seasonal FireSmart Crew Members.
- Launch FireSmart BC Education & Plant Programs.
- Develop and distribute educational materials (posters, banners, t-shirts, print materials).
- Enhance website and social media management.
- Participate in 4 community events with FireSmart booths.
- Conduct 2 Community FireSmart Days and 2 community clean-up days.
- Initiate 50 FireSmart Home Partners Program Assessments.
- Conduct a community water delivery analysis for wildfire suppression.
- Implement targeted education on fuel management, cultural burning, and prescribed fire.
- Assess viability and begin updates to the tree management bylaw.
- Evaluate the potential of a wildfire development permit area for private land.
- Create the District of Hope CFRC.
- Send staff to the BC Wildfire Resiliency and Training Summit.
- Conduct a table-top wildfire readiness exercise.
- Support FireSmart Canada Neighborhood Recognition.
- Develop guidelines for new construction aligned with FireSmart principles.
- Enhance rebate program for private land mitigation.
- Implement green waste disposal and labor assistance programs.
- Organize an annual chipping day.
- Initiate and complete structure protection unit acquisition-Phase 1.
- Complete Community Wildfire Structure Protection Plan
- Source and install Wildfire rating signage at 2-3 locations

Year 2: Expansion and Implementation

- Continue social media, website, and education efforts.
- Launch an education video project.
- Participate in 4 additional community events.
- Complete 50 more FireSmart Home Partners Program Assessments (total: 100).
- Finalize and implement the wildfire development permit area.
- Finalize and implement the amended tree management bylaw.
- Organize 2nd Community FireSmart and clean-up days.
- Initiate and complete structure protection unit acquisition-Phase 2
- Complete fuel management prescriptions for two demonstration forests.
- Complete mitigation actions for one demonstration forest
- Install educational signage for wildfire resiliency

- Send staff to the BC Wildfire Resiliency and Training Summit.
- Review and refine tree management bylaw updates.
- Conduct 2nd table-top wildfire exercise.
- Expand green waste disposal and labor assistance programs.
- Organize 2nd annual chipping day.
- Assess critical infrastructure mitigation impact.
- Complete final FireSmart assessments and water supply review.
- Complete fuel management prescriptions for remaining areas.
- Conduct final evaluation and after-action review.
- Complete 2027 intake for continued FireSmart funding through the CRI and UBCM

Key Outcomes Over Two Years:

- 100 FireSmart Home Partners Program Assessments Completed
- 8 public engagement events & 2 FireSmart Days per year
- Structure protection unit acquired and 50% equipped
- Updated tree management bylaw
- Wildfire development permit area established
- Critical infrastructure mitigation completed
- CWRP fuel management prescriptions implemented for two demonstration forests
- One demonstration forest mitigation work completed
- Ongoing public education & outreach

C. BUDGET IMPLICATIONS:

This program and the outlined project summary are dependent on a successful 2025/2026 application for funding from the CRI through UBCM.

Reviewed by:

Original Signed by Thomas Cameron
Thomas Cameron
Fire Chief

Approved for submission to Council:

Original Signed by John Fortoloczky
John Fortoloczky
Chief Administrative Officer

District of Hope Community Wildfire Resiliency Plan

FRONTERA FOREST SOLUTIONS INC.

Published:

January 27, 2025

Professional Signature and Seal

Registered Professional Forester	
Conor Corbett	5105
Name	**Number**
January 27, 2025	
Date Signed	

I certify that the work described herein fulfils the standards expected of a registrant of Forest Professionals British Columbia and that I did personally supervise the work.

Frequently Used Acronyms

AOI	Area of Interest
BC	British Columbia
BCWS	British Columbia Wildfire Service
BEC	Biogeoclimatic Ecosystem Classification
BP	Burn Potential
CFFDRS	Canadian Forest Fire Danger Rating System
CFRC	Community FireSmart and Resiliency Committee
CFS	Community Funding and Support
CI	Critical infrastructure
CIFFC	Canadian Interagency Forest Fire Centre
CRI	Community Resiliency Investment
CWH	Coastal Western Hemlock (BEZ Zone)
CWPP	Community Wildfire Protection Plan
CWRP	Community Wildfire Resiliency Plan
CWSSP	Community Wildfire Structure Protection Plan
DP	Development Permit
DPA	Development Permit Area
EMBC	Emergency Management British Columbia
EOC	Emergency Operations Centre
EPA	Emergency Program Act
ERRP	Emergency Response and Recovery Plan
FCFS	FireSmart Community Funding and Support
FBP	Fire Behaviour Prediction System
FESBC	Forest Enhancement Society of British Columbia
FESIMS	Forest Enhancement Society Information Management System
FMP	Fuel Management Prescription
FSCCRP	FireSmart Canada Community Recognition Program
FLNRO	Forests, Lands, Natural Resource Operation
FNESS	First Nations Emergency Services Society
FVRD	Fraser Valley Regional District
HFI	Head Fire Intensity
HIZ	Home Ignition Zone
HRVA	Hazard Risk and Vulnerability Analysis
HVRA	High Value Resources and Assets
IR	Indian Reserve
LRMP	Land and Resource Management Plan
MOF	Ministry of Forests
MH	Mountain Hemlock (BEC Zone)
MOTI	Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure
NDT	Natural Disturbance Type
OBSCR	Open Burning and Smoke Control Regulation
OGMA	Old Growth Management Area
PSOE	Provincial State of Emergency
PSTA	Provincial Strategic Threat Assessment
OCP	Official Community Plan

OFC	Office of the Fire Commissioner
ROS	Rate of Spread
SARA	Species at Risk Act
SOLE	State of Local Emergency
SWPI	Strategic Wildfire Prevention Initiative
UBCM	Union of British Columbia Municipalities
VAR	Values at Risk
WHA	Wildlife Habitat Area
WRR	Wildfire Risk Reduction
WUI	Wildland Urban Interface
WUIWRR	Wildland Urban Interface Wildfire Risk Reduction Plan

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Acknowledgements

The Authors would like to thank the District of Hope for the support in developing this Community Wildfire Resiliency Plan. This project would not have been possible without their support and guidance. We would like to thank District of Hope Staff:

- David Hick; Assistant Chief and FireSmart Coordinator
- Thomas Cameron; Fire Chief

These individuals all invested substantial time in meetings, answering questions, and commenting on the contents of this document. Their knowledge, input and recommendations were invaluable to the development of the strategy.

We would also like to thank staff from the provincial government and the Fraser Valley Regional District, including:

- Tony Botica; Wildfire Prevention Officer, BC Wildfire Service
- George Campbell; Wildfire Officer, BC Wildfire Service
- Brian Davis; Wildfire Technician, BC Wildfire Service
- Brad Warnock; Wildfire Technician, BC Wildfire Service
- Andrew Schellenberg; Emergency Management Coordinator - FireSmart, Fraser Valley Regional District

This CWRP was authored by Frontera Forest Solutions staff, with contributions from:

- Conor Corbett; RPF; Project Lead
- Trevor Leslie; Project Support
- Mac Montgomery; RPF; Senior Review
- Wendi Zhang; GIS support
- Holden Payne; Wildfire Behaviour Analyst

We would also like to extend a thank you to all public residents, stakeholders, and local First Nations that assisted in the development of this CWRP by providing information and collaborating toward the shared regional goal of wildfire resilience. This report would not be possible without the Community Resiliency Investment (CRI) Program and funding from the Union of British Columbia Municipalities (UBCM).

Executive Summary

Wildfire is becoming increasingly prevalent across the BC landscape, with climate change impacting moisture regimes, temperatures, and weather patterns. Wildfire threat and the associated risk to communities within the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) is therefore likely to increase due to climatic changes, making it more critical than ever to understand wildfire risk and identify the most effective strategies for its mitigation.

The purpose of this Community Wildfire Resiliency Plan (CWRP) is to identify wildfire risk within and surrounding the District of Hope and to quantify the risks and potential impacts to the community from wildfire. The CWRP outlines strategies to reduce wildfire threat and risk by providing recommendations to decrease the likelihood of wildfires entering the community, to increase the preparedness of the community to respond to wildfires, and reduce the potential loss of homes, businesses, culturally significant sites and critical infrastructure from wildfire.

The CWRP focuses on wildfire risk assessment and the seven FireSmart disciplines including:

1. Education
2. Legislation and Planning
3. Development Considerations
4. Interagency Cooperation
5. Cross-training
6. Emergency Planning
7. Vegetation Management

Several factors are considered when determining the community's wildfire risk, including the landscape surrounding the community, fuel types, fire history, and weather data. This CWRP outlines the methodology used to determine wildfire risk, the key driving key factors (summarized below in Table 1), and explores feasible mitigation options for wildfire risk reduction (summarized in Table 2).

Action Plan

Table 1. Risk Assessment for the District of Hope.

Risk Assessment
The purpose of a risk assessment is to identify the specific risks to a community and its assets. An ongoing review of the risk assessment should occur and an update to this CWRP should occur in 5 years.
The major identified risks for the District of Hope are: 1. Wildfire threat assessments and risk modelling show the following main wildfire risks: a. Although wildfire threat within the District is generally moderate, area of steep slopes have high to extreme wildfire behaviour potential. b. Winds are highly erratic in Hope due to the surrounding topography. This may lead to unexpectedly high wildfire behaviour and spread shifts during peak wildfire conditions. c. The primary risk is large, upslope wildfire outside Hope spreading embers into the community. 2. Many homes across the District are not FireSmart compliant and are vulnerable to ember ignition. 3. The District lacks a complete Structure Protection Unit to defend structures from wildfire. 4. Many areas of the District lack adequate water supply for supporting wildfire suppression. 5. Much of the District's critical infrastructure, particularly water supply infrastructure, is vulnerable to wildfire.

Table 2. Summary of Actions recommended in this CWRP.

Action	Lead(s)	Priority	Resources Required	Metric for Success	Notes
Foundations of FireSmart					
The foundations of FireSmart are the key components of wildfire resilience that underpin the seven disciplines of FireSmart. These factors are crucial components for long-term wildfire resiliency planning and aid in transitioning from the CWRP planning process into implementing the actions recommended in this CWRP.					
1. Read and understand this CWRP's identified risks and recommended actions.	District Staff	Very High	• Completed CWRP • Staff time	District staff meet to review the CWRP's risks and action items.	N/A
2. Review CWRP annually.	District Staff	High	• Staff time	District staff to meet annually to review implementation status	Assess implementation status of the included recommended actions, and note any significant community or wildfire environment changes that may impact wildfire risk and risk mitigation activities.
3. Formally update CWRP five years from publication.	District Staff	High	• Staff time • External consultant • CRI funding	Completion of updated CWRP	N/A
4. Maintain the FireSmart Coordinator role.	District staff	Very High	• Staff time • CRI funding	Maintain this position	Funding is available through UBCM's CRI FCFS program.
5. Establish a regional CFRC.	District staff	Very High	• Staff time • CRI funding	Active participation in a CFRC committee.	Funding is available through UBCM's CRI FCFS program. **Note: additional Hope specific recommendations under the Interagency Cooperation section.**

Action	Lead(s)	Priority	Resources Required	Metric for Success	Notes
Education					
Education is a critical piece of resiliency planning as it relates directly to the recruitment and retention of community members in the FireSmart program as well as reduces the probability of wildfire ignitions within the WUI.					
6. Provide summary of CWRP to community members.	District Staff	High	• Staff time	Information made available	Provide this summary at key community locations and information sources
7. Continue to join community events with FireSmart booths and resources	DHVFD	High	• Staff time	FireSmart booth present at major community events	Funding is available through UBCM's CRI FCFS program.
8. Include FireSmart education events when planning large wildfire resiliency projects.	DHVFD	High	• Staff time	FireSmart events held in conjunction with projects.	Funding is available through UBCM's CRI FCFS program.
9. Plan community clean-up days to assist in landscaping and FireSmart maintenance for homes in the community.	DHVFD	High	• Staff time	Completing one community clean up day annually.	Funding is available through UBCM's CRI FCFS program.
10. Maintain FireSmart website on the District of Hope website. Regularly update this webpage.	District Staff	High	• Staff time	FireSmart webpage is kept up to date to reflect ongoing initiatives in community.	
11. Provide FireSmart resources at key community information points.	District Staff	High	• Staff time • Communication resources (fliers, brochures, posters, etc)	Information is provided at library, District Hall, recreation centre.	Funding is available through UBCM's CRI FCFS program.
12. Install and maintain wildfire hazard sign at a highly visible community location.	District Staff	High	• Signage	Signs successfully installed and maintained in prominent locations	

Action	Lead(s)	Priority	Resources Required	Metric for Success	Notes
13. Include educational signage with FireSmart or wildfire resiliency activities, such as fuel management areas or critical infrastructure that has been mitigated.	District Staff	High	• Staff time • Sign design, creation, and installation.	Signs installed when projects are ongoing/completed.	Funding is available through UBCM's CRI FCFS program.
Legislation and Planning					
Legal or regulatory changes and community planning will improve community resiliency by encouraging and supporting decisions to build a more resilient community.					
14. Inform developers of potential fire hazards and requirements of the Fire Bylaw when land clearing is required for development.	District Staff	High	• Staff time	A process established for informing developers of Fire Bylaw. This may involve a simple brochure or handout.	
15. Update tree management bylaw with guidelines for removing vegetation to reduce wildfire risk.	District Staff	High	• Staff time	Establishment of clear guidelines within and updated tree management bylaw to reflect FireSmart principles.	Funding is available through UBCM's CRI FCFS program.
Development Considerations					
Development considerations deal with how planned development (home, business and critical infrastructure) should be designed to optimize the community's resiliency to wildfire.					
16. Complete FireSmart Assessments are completed for all Critical Infrastructure.	District Staff	Very High	• Staff time	All Critical Infrastructure identified in this plan receives assessment.	Funding is available through UBCM's CRI FCFS program.
17. Complete mitigation actions identified in the FireSmart Assessments for all Critical Infrastructure.	District Staff	Very High	• Staff time • Contractor for retrofits and vegetation management	Vulnerabilities for all Critical Infrastructure identified in this plan are mitigated.	Funding is available through UBCM's CRI FCFS program.
18. Develop policy for including FireSmart building materials and landscaping for construction or renovation of District owned facilities.	District Staff	High	• Staff time	Creation of policy	

Action	Lead(s)	Priority	Resources Required	Metric for Success	Notes
19. Investigate developing a wildfire development permit area to address wildfire risk on private land.	District Staff	High	• Staff time	Determine the feasibility of a wildfire DPA, create provisions for establishing Wildfire DPA in next OCP.	Funding is available through UBCM's CRI FCFS program.
20. Develop guidelines for new construction to ensure compliance with FireSmart principles.	District Staff	High	• Staff time	A set of guidelines is created to guide all future District construction.	Funding is available through UBCM's CRI FCFS program to assist with development planning.
Interagency Cooperation					
To increase and share local knowledge, develop relationships and to collaborate on future projects.					
21. Maintain Mutual Aid Agreements with Yale and Popkum Fire Departments.	DHVFD	High	• Staff time	Ongoing existence and maintenance of these agreements.	
22. Maintain relationships with key regional wildfire resiliency actors, including the FVRD, local First Nations, and the BCWS.	District Staff	Very High	• Staff time	Regular informal and formal communications continue between these partners.	These partnerships are in place, but should be maintained.
23. Establish a District of Hope CFRC.	District Staff	Very High	• Staff time • CRI funding Stakeholder participation	Establishment of a Hope CFRC.	Funding is available through UBCM's CRI FCFS program.
24. Send key District FireSmart staff to the annual BC Wildfire Resiliency and Training Summit.	District Staff	High	• Staff time	Send two staff members to the annual conference.	Funding is available through UBCM's CRI FCFS program.
Cross-Training					
Cross-training increases the community's wildland firefighting capacity while simultaneously supporting the structural volunteer fire department.					
25. Maintain current wildfire training standard for DHVFD members.	DHVFD	Very High	• Staff time	Maintain existing training standards (S-100, ICS-100, and S-185).	Funding is available through the UBCM's CRI program to support cross-training.
26. Continue to deploy DHVFD members to provincial wildfire incidents.	DHVFD	High	• Staff time	Aim to have three certified engine bosses in DHVFD.	
27. Host annual table-top wildfire exercise and wildfire readiness	DHVFD	Very High	• Staff time • Participation from regional partners	Annual exercise held in spring in advance of fire season.	Funding is available through the UBCM's CRI program to support cross-training.

Action	Lead(s)	Priority	Resources Required	Metric for Success	Notes
exercise with regional wildfire response partners.					
Emergency Planning					
Emergency Planning informs community leaders and members on how to respond to different types of emergencies.					
28. Integrate findings from this CWRP into updated Emergency Response and Recovery Plan.	District Staff	High	• Staff time	Ensure wildfire risk, as described in this CWRP, is integrated into new ERRP.	
29. Assess backup power supply for critical infrastructure that is necessary for supporting wildfire response.	District Staff	High	• Staff time	Identify and rectify power deficiencies in critical infrastructure necessary for wildfire response.	
30. Acquire a complete structure protection unit for the District of Hope Fire Department.	DHVFD	High	• Staff time	Complete acquisition of SPU in a phased approach.	Funding is available through UBCM's CRI FCFS program.
31. Conduct a community water delivery analysis for wildfire suppression for the District's water supply network.	District Staff	Very High	• Staff time • Consultant support	Creation of a comprehensive water supply analysis document.	Funding is available through UBCM's CRI FCFS program.
32. Continue to promote and support resident participation in the Alertable emergency alert system.	District Staff	Very High	• Staff time	Increase participation by public residents in this program.	
33. Develop a Community Wildfire Structure Protection Plan for the District of Hope	DHVFD	High	• Staff time • Consultant support	Creation of a Community Wildfire Structure Protection Plan.	
Vegetation Management					
The purpose of vegetation management is to reduce wildfire risk through the reduction of vegetative fuels available for consumption, while supporting forest values and healthy ecosystems.					
34. Continue to provide FireSmart home assessment services to residents of Hope.	District Staff	Very High	• Staff time	Increased uptake in assessments annually	Funding is available through UBCM's CRI FCFS program.
35. Support neighbourhoods in pursing FireSmart Canada Neighbourhood Recognition.	District Staff	High	• Staff time	Successful recognition of one neighbourhood within the District.	Funding is available through UBCM's CRI FCFS program.
36. Continue rebate program for residents within Hope to support FireSmart mitigation activities on private land.	District Staff	Very High	• Staff time	Maintain rebate program.	Funding is available through UBCM's CRI FCFS program.

Action	Lead(s)	Priority	Resources Required	Metric for Success	Notes
37. Develop program for providing labour to residents that are unable to perform FireSmart activities.	District Staff	High	• Staff time	Development of a program for supplying labour.	Funding (for costs of labour) is available through UBCM's CRI FCFS program.
38. Develop program for facilitating green waste disposal for debris produced through FireSmart activities on private land.	District Staff	High	• Staff time	Successful program developed for reducing or waiving FireSmart green waste disposal costs.	Funding is available through UBCM's CRI FCFS program.
39. Host annual chipping days to facilitate disposal of waste from FireSmart activities on private land.	District Staff	High	• Staff time • Contractor	Host one chipping day every year in the spring.	Funding is available through UBCM's CRI FCFS program.
40. Develop fuel management prescriptions for areas identified in this CWRP.	District Staff	High	• Staff time • Consultant Support	Create fuel management prescription for two treatment area within two years.	Funding is available through UBCM's CRI FCFS program.
41. Implement fuel management prescription for areas identified in this CWRP	District Staff	High	• Staff time • Contractor	Implement one fuel management prescription in this timeframe.	Funding is available through UBCM's CRI FCFS program.

1 Introduction

Wildfire is a natural disturbance agent on the landscapes of BC. With warming temperatures and changing precipitation regimes due to climate change, the frequency, severity, and size of wildfires in British Columbia has been increasing in the last decade. This can be seen in 2017 and 2018, which were two of the worst wildfire seasons in BC history, with 1.2 and 1.3 million hectares burned.[1] The 2021 wildfire season was notable as well, with approximately 868,000 hectares burned, 181 community evacuation orders, and 304 community evacuation alerts. The 2023 wildfire season in British Columbia continued this distressing trend, with a record setting 3 million hectares burned across the province. Specific incidents, such as The West Kelowna Fire, Shuswap Fire and Donnie Creek Fire, drew national attention and highlighted the escalating challenge of managing wildfires amid changing climatic conditions. The increased presence of fire across BC, along with lessons learned, advances in knowledge, and loss prevention programs have encouraged the need for deliberate and effective wildfire risk prevention measures to occur within the wildland-urban interface (WUI), the area where structures and other human development meet or intermingle with surrounding wildland/vegetative fuels.

The District of Hope has directly been impacted by wildfires in recent years. In 2022, the Flood Falls Trail wildfire occurred within the boundaries of the District of Hope, on the steep slopes south of Highway 1. This fire was large, at approximately 750 hectares, and led to evacuation alerts within the community and the temporary closure of Highway 1, Canada's most important transportation corridor. This wildfire demonstrates that severe wildfire is possible and can have potentially severe impacts to the District of Hope, and the need for proactive actions to increase community resilience to the risk of wildfire.

[1] British Columbia Wildfire Service. 2023. *Wildfire Season Summary.* Retrieved from: https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/safety/wildfire-status/about-bcws/wildfire-history/wildfire-season-summary

1.1 Overview

Community Wildfire Resiliency Plans (CWRPs) are the next generation of Community Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPPs) in British Columbia. CWPPs were introduced in 2004 as a comprehensive and science-based approach toward wildfire risk reduction planning that reflects local priorities and provincial goals for wildfire mitigation.[2] These have since evolved into the CWRP framework, a new iteration that focuses on a broader approach to overall community resilience to wildfire. Key provincial goals of the newly revised Community Wildfire Resiliency Planning (CWRP) process are to:

- Increase communities' capacity and understanding of wildfire threat and risk
- Foster greater interagency collaboration across administrative boundaries
- Be more responsive to the needs of different types of communities throughout British Columbia
- Develop achievable and accountable action items for reducing wildfire threat and risk.

Specifically, the new CWRP process addresses the seven principles/disciplines of FireSmart Canada:[3]

1. Education
2. Vegetation Management
3. Legislation and Planning
4. Development Considerations
5. Interagency Cooperation
6. Cross-training
7. Emergency Planning

In 2024, Frontera Forest Solutions Inc. was retained by the District of Hope to develop a CWRP. This represents an opportunity to lay a new foundation for the community in wildfire resiliency planning within the community, building off the various existing wildfire resiliency initiatives in place.

[2] See: https://www.ubcm.ca/cri/firesmart-community-funding-supports
[3] See: https://www.firesmartcanada.ca/what-is-firesmart/understanding-firesmart/seven-firesmart-disciplines/

1.2 Plan Goals

The purpose of this CWRP is to identify wildfire threat within and surrounding the District of Hope, to quantify the potential risks and impacts to the community from wildfire, and to provide strategies for reducing identified threats and risks. Specifically, the landscape-level wildfire risk assessment of this CWRP will inform strategies that will aim to:

1. Reduce the likelihood of wildfire entering the community.
2. Increase the safety of community members in the event of a wildfire, including egress safety.
3. Reduce the impacts/losses to property and critical infrastructure by employing FireSmart principles.
4. Provide recommendations to reduce the negative economic and social impacts of wildfire to the District of Hope.

1.3 Plan Development Summary

The study area for this CWRP consists of the District of Hope (defined as the Area of Interest or "AOI") and the surrounding Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI). The WUI is the zone where structures and other human development meet or intermingle with undeveloped vegetated, or wildland, areas (See 3.2 Wildland-Urban Interface). For the purposes of this CWRP, the WUI is defined as a one-kilometer buffer around structures and development within the study area. This is aligned with the provincial guidance for CWRP planning.

In developing this CWRP, the consultants worked through three key phases:

1. **Consultation with local government representatives and wildfire specialist.** Information sharing occurred with Hope representatives throughout plan development and to ensure the CWRP was linked with existing plans (See Relationships to Other Plans). Additional consultation and information sharing was conducted with regional stakeholders and local First Nations.
2. **Identification of the values at risk (See Community Description) and assessment of local wildfire threat and risk.** Wildfire threat assessments were conducted, incorporated the natural fire regime and ecology, Provincial Strategic Threat Analysis, field assessments and forest fuel type verification, and GIS wildfire threat analyses (see Wildfire Risk Assessment). These assessments were then combined to create a wildfire risk assessment.
3. **Developing a risk mitigation strategy.** This strategy was developed as a guide for the District of Hope to implement wildfire mitigation and risk reduction activities. The risk mitigation strategy focuses on FireSmart activities around homes and structures, legislation and planning around emergency management, prioritization of fuel treatments, and wildfire response recommendations to reduce overall wildfire risk within the community (See Disciplines of FireSmart).

2 Relationships to Other Plans

The Community Wildfire Resiliency Plan (CWRP), as well as any wildfire risk mitigation plan or activity, relates to many plans that inform, or may be informed by the CWRP. Community Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPP) or CWRPs may exist for the community or neighbouring communities. For communities that are surrounded by crown land, Wildfire Risk Reduction Tactical Plans[4] may have been developed by the provincial government. These landscape level plans identify the wildfire risk for a region, and identify areas for vegetation management to reduce wildfire risk. No Wildfire Risk Reduction Tactical Plan has been developed for the study area for this CWRP, however the Natural Resource District of Chilliwack plans to develop a tactical plan for the area surrounding Hope within the next 2-3 years.

There is no existing CWPP or CWRP for the District of Hope. The CWRP study area is surrounded by Electoral Area B of the Fraser Valley Regional District (FVRD). The FVRD has a 2019 Community Wildfire Protection Plan for this electoral area. This CWPP assessed portions of the District of Hope's WUI as having a mosaic of wildfire risk from very low to extreme, largely driven by the forest composition in the wake of disturbance such as forest harvesting. Several recommendations were developed relevant to the District of Hope CWRP, and are discussed in the specific FireSmart discipline section of this CWRP.

Table 3 summarizes the plans that were consulted for the development of this CWRP. This includes District of Hope plans and policy documents, neighbouring government plans and documents, and provincial agency plans and policies. Where possible recommendations in this CWRP are aligned with objectives of these plans. Objectives or policies within these plans that conflict with CWRP objectives have also been identified where applicable, and are discussed fully in the relevant action recommendation within the FireSmart discipline section of this CWRP.

Table 3. Key plans and their relationship to this CWRP.

Plan Type	Description	Relationship to CWRP	Important Findings or Notes
Official Community Plan	District of Hope Integrated Official Community Plan (Consolidated to Bylaw 1434, 2018 - November 2018)	This OCP provides a long-term vision for the District of Hope. All bylaws enacted within Hope must comply with this plan. Any bylaw recommendations included in this CWRP must comply with this plan.	Goal 6 is to "protect people and property from natural hazards". Objective 6.5 is to "regulate development in areas with natural hazards in order to mitigate risk" which may be used to apply to wildfire in a potential wildfire development permit area.

[4] https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/public-safety-and-emergency-services/wildfire-status/prevention/fire-fuel-management/fuels-management/crown_land_wildfire_risk_reduction_planning_guide_2023_2024_final.pdf

Plan Type	Description	Relationship to CWRP	Important Findings or Notes
Zoning Bylaw	District of Hope Zoning Bylaw No. 1324, 2012	This bylaw outlines how land, buildings, and other structures may be used within the District of Hope.	This bylaw contains no specific regulations regarding wildfire.
Emergency Plans	District of Hope Fire Department Evacuation Map (2017)	This map outlines four key zones for coordinating evacuation of District of Hope if necessary.	Wildfires have previously required evacuations in the District of Hope.
Strategic Plan	District of Hope 2022-2026 Strategic Plan (April 2023)	This plan outlines the objectives for the District of Hope for 2022-2026, which includes a focus on emergency management.	This plan notes wildfire as a hazard that must be planned for. Proposes: an updated Hazard, Risk, and Vulnerability Analysis for the District of Hope in 2025, review current emergency plan in 2025, coordinate with neighbouring First Nations, and pursue funding programs for emergency planning.
Fire Bylaw	District of Hope Fire Bylaw (Bylaw No. 1006, 1998)	This bylaw outlines the role and responsibility for the District of Hope Volunteer Fire Department, including the fire protection area.	The District of Hope Volunteer Fire Department has an established fire protection area that corresponds with the District's municipal boundary
Fire Service Policy	District of Hope Fire Department Service Level Policy (2016)	This policy document outlines the level of service for the District of Hope Volunteer Fire Department.	The District of Hope Volunteer Fire Department service level policy is in accordance with the Interior Operations Service Level as per the Fire Services Act and Office of the Fire Commissioner.
Housing Reports/Plans	District of Hope Housing Needs Assessment	This assessment provides insight onto housing needs in Hope, which in turn impacts future development patterns	This plan notes growing development pressure within Hope. Future development may present opportunities to reduce wildfire risk, discussed further in the Development Considerations section of this CWRP.
Urban Forest Plans or Strategies	District of Hope Tree Protection Bylaw (Bylaw No. 20/95)	This bylaw outlines regulations for tree removal. Tree removal for wildfire risk reduction	Removal of trees to reduce wildfire risk must be conducted in accordance with this bylaw.

Plan Type	Description	Relationship to CWRP	Important Findings or Notes
		purposes must coordinate with this bylaw.	
Related CWPP or CWRPs	Fraser Valley Regional District Electoral Areas A and B Community Wildfire Protection Plan (2019)	This CWPP identifies wildfire risk and mitigation options for the FVRD, the local government for all areas surrounding the District of Hope. CWPPs were the precursor to CWRPs, and follow a different wildfire risk methodology and planning process.	Hope is surrounded by EAB. Identified risk around Hope as mosaic from very low to extreme, largely driven by the forest composition resulting form land disturbance (harvesting). CWPP recommends: review of stocking standards, develop collaborative committee, various training and collaboration that includes DHVFD; no fuel management treat areas recommended in Hope CWRP WUI.
FLNRO Landscape Unit Plan Background Reports	Four landscape units overlap with the WUI for this CWRP, including the Coquihalla, Silverhope, Yale and East Harrison Landscape Units: Coquihalla Landscape Unit Plan Background Report (2004) Cascades Landscape Units Plan Background Report for: Silverhope, Manning and Yale Landscape Units (2004) Biodiversity Chapter for East Harrison Landscape Unit (2005)	These plans set out objectives for sustaining biodiversity within the landscape unit. Some areas within these landscape units, particularly Old Growth Management Area, are legally protected (see legal orders below).	Fuel management or any modification of vegetation within the areas these plans apply to must comply with the guidelines provided. Specifically maintaining biodiversity in the form of Old Growth Management Areas and Wildlife Habitat Areas, which are protected. The Coquihalla Landscape Unit includes legally protected wildlife habitat areas for Spotted Owl (See Order below for details).
FLNRO Orders for Landscape Units and Objectives	There are four Orders for Landscape Units and Objectives for Landscape Units that overlap with the WUI for this CWRP, with two additional amendments: Order to Establish a Landscape Unit and Objectives: East	These orders delineate Old Growth Management Areas within the landscape unit. These areas legally protected from most forest harvesting activities.	Activities, including fuel management, are limited within Old Growth Management Areas. Small incursions may be permitted, and boundaries may be amended.

Plan Type	Description	Relationship to CWRP	Important Findings or Notes
	Harrison Landscape Unit (2005, amended 2010) Order to Establish a Landscape Unit and Objectives: Silverhope Landscape Unit (2004) Order to Establish a Landscape Unit and Objectives: Coquihalla Landscape Unit (2004) Order to Establish a Landscape Unit and Objectives: East Harrison Landscape Unit (2004, amended 2010)		
FLNRO Orders for Landscape Units and Objectives	Order – Wildlife Habitat Areas S-494 to 2-510 (2011)	This order delineates wildlife habitat areas for Spotted Owl and outlines requirements to preserve habitat. Wildlife Habitat Area 2-498 overlaps with the WUI and AOI for this CWRP.	Certain forestry activities are limited within wildlife habitat areas. Fuel management within these areas must comply with the requirements in this Order.

3 Community Description

3.1 Area of Interest

The Area of Interest (AOI) for a Community Wildfire Resiliency Plan (CWRP) is defined as the municipal boundaries of the local government. The AOI for this CWRP is the municipal boundary of the District of Hope. The District of Hope is a district municipality at the head of the Fraser Valley in the lower mainland of BC, with a total area of approximately 4,600 hectares. Most of the development within the AOI surrounds the Fraser River, on mostly flat to slightly rolling terrain, however the slopes of the Fraser River Valley rise very steeply on all sides, climbing over 1500m. The AOI neighbours one other municipality, Electoral Area B of the Fraser Valley Regional District, which surrounds the District of Hope.

The District of Hope is comprised of an urbanized core downtown area, with minimal forested vegetation. This transitions to more forested suburban and acreage style development, with forested patches interspersed with structures. Towards the perimeters of the District boundary, this transitions to native conifer forests, comprised of Douglas-fir (*pseudotsuga menziesii*), western redcedar (*thuja plicata*), and western hemlock (*tsuga heterophylla*). These forests extend in all directions and are continuous with the broader landscape forests of the region.

Photo 1. Downtown Hope

3.2 Wildland-Urban Interface

The Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI) occurs where homes, structures, and critical infrastructure are found adjacent to or intermixed with combustible vegetated lands. For the purpose of the provincial FireSmart Community Funding and Support (FCFS) program[5], the eligible WUI is defined as a one-kilometer buffer from areas where structure density is greater than 6 structures/km². A structure is defined as a residence, business, or critical infrastructure. This one-kilometer buffer represents a reasonable distance that embers from a wildfire can travel and ignite a structure. The WUI for the District of Hope CWRP has been updated using the community structure locations.

For most communities, the WUI differs from the AOI, which refers to the jurisdictional boundaries of the community. Many communities have WUI's that expand beyond their jurisdictional boundaries that comprise the AOI, while many large rural communities have WUI's considerably smaller than their jurisdictional boundaries that comprise the AOI. Within this CWRP, the WUI expands beyond the District of Hope's administrative boundaries, with a total area of 9961 ha. This area is heavily forested with minimal development.

Photo 2. Homes within the WUI

[5] https://www.ubcm.ca/cri/firesmart-community-funding-supports

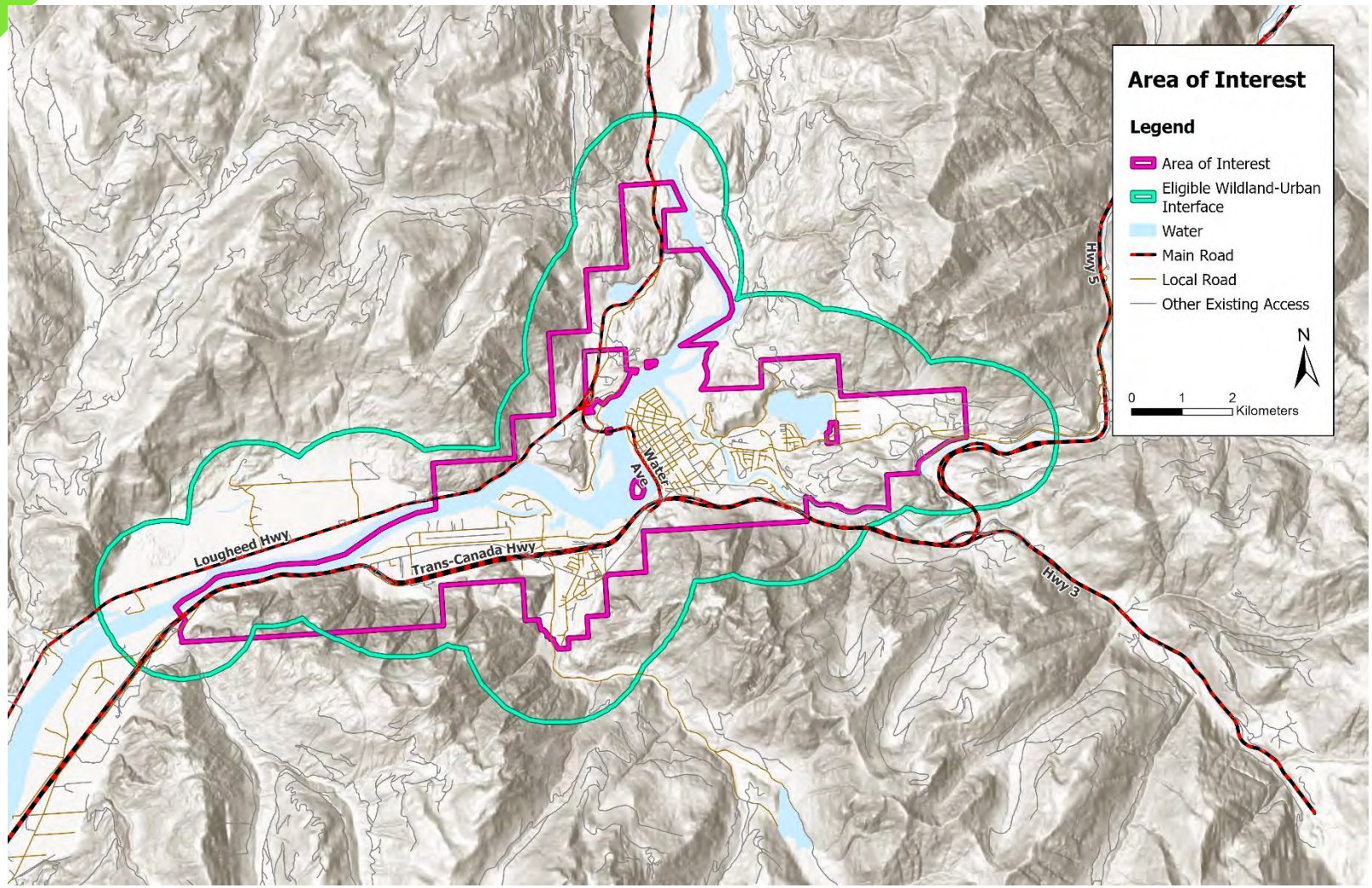


Figure 1. AOI and WUI for this CWRP.

3.3 Community Information

The District of Hope has a population of 6,686 as of the 2021 census. The population growth was 8% since 2016, fairly close to the BC population growth of 7.6% in that period. However, this growth should be noted in sharp contrast with a long period of stable population and periods of negative population growth that preceded the 2016 census. Thus, growth at this rate in Hope is a major departure from relatively stable population historically.[6]

The median income is 20% below the provincial average, coupled with an unemployment rate at 11.6%, well above the provincial average of 8.4%. Household income is also below the provincial average of $85,000, at $64,000. The median age in District of Hope is 54.8, well above the provincial average of 42.8. Overall, the District of Hope skews to an older, lower income population in comparison with the rest of BC.

Table 4. Census data for residents of District of Hope.[7]

Category	Hope
Total Membership Population (2021)	6,686
Population Density	163.6 people/km^2
Median Age (2021)	54.8
Housing Units	3,243
Median Household Income	$64,000
Unemployment Rate	11.6%

Hope's population data is skewed by residents that may not have been captured in the latest Census data. The 2021 Housing Needs Assessment estimates that around 100 individuals have precarious housing situations. Field assessments identified several encampments in forested areas. Cooking and warming fires at these encampments present a possible ignition source, however the Hope Fire Department is leading a multi-agency task force to investigate options to mitigate this issue.

Additionally, the construction of the Trans Mountain Pipeline Expansion Project has created a "shadow population." This consists of workers who have moved to Hope for the duration of the construction, or for long periods, while maintaining permanent residents in other communities. Many of these workers are living in campgrounds or in trailers on private property, increasing the population, and this increase is not captured in the latest Census. Although this project was drawing to a close at the time of writing this CWRP, further large infrastructure projects are in development, and will create a similar shadow population issue.

[6] District of Hope. *District of Hope Housing Needs Assessment.* Prepared by Urbanics Consultants Ltd. October, 2021.
[7] Statistics Canada. *2021 Census of Canada: Profile Data for Hope, BC[Census Subdivision], British Columbia.* 2021 Census of Population. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-316-X2021001. Ottawa. Released November 15, 2023. https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/dp-pd/prof/index.cfm?Lang=E (accessed July 24, 2024).

3.4 Values at Risk

The following section is a description of the extent to which wildfire has the potential to impact the values at risk (VAR) identified within the AOI. VAR are the human or natural values that may be impacted by wildfire; this includes human life, property, critical infrastructure, high environmental and cultural values, and resource values. High VAR are often found within the WUI, but can also be geographically isolated, such as communication towers.

3.4.1 Human Life and Safety

Human life and safety are the highest priority in the event of a wildfire. A key consideration during interface wildfire is the evacuation of at-risk areas and safe egress. Evacuation can be complicated by the unpredictable and dynamic nature of wildfire. Orderly evacuation takes time and safe egress routes can be compromised by quickly moving/changing wildfire, or by traffic congestion and accidents. The population distribution (both people and structures) within the AOI is important in determining the wildfire risk and identifying mitigation activities as well as evacuation efforts.

The District of Hope is well connected regionally, with major highways extending north, east, and west, providing connectivity and evacuation routes. Although highways have been shutdown in the past for wildfires, such as during the Flood Falls Trail wildfire in 2022. Highway 1, providing a northern evacuation route, is subject to frequent wildfire closures outside the WUI during wildfire season, limiting its effectiveness for egress. However, overall, it is highly unlikely that the District of Hope will have all main egress routes compromised by a wildfire.

Several interface neighbourhoods have limited access, including East Kawkawa Lake and homes along the Silver Skagit road. These neighbourhoods are accessed by narrow single roads with dense forest surrounding, limiting their access to regional evacuation routes. This single route access and egress increases the vulnerability of these neighbourhoods to wildfire, which is not reflected in the quantitative wildfire risk analysis.

Despite the overall good regional connectivity for the District, there are community level barriers to egress. Within the study area, the main constraints for local evacuation are the Fraser and Coquihalla Rivers. Each of these rivers only have single bridge crossings, which may limit egress in the event of a smaller evacuation due to wildfire. However, each area does have backup egress routes outside the WUI, which although more time consuming, provide suitable alternative routes for evacuation.

Photo 3. The Fraser River.

3.4.2 Critical Infrastructure

Critical infrastructure (CI) are structures or facilities that are essential to the health, safety, security, economic well-being, and/or effective functioning of a community or government. Protection of critical infrastructure during a wildfire event is an important consideration for emergency response preparedness and effectiveness, ensuring that coordinated evacuation can occur if necessary, and that essential services can be maintained and/or restored quickly after an emergency event. Critical infrastructure includes emergency and medical services, electrical and natural gas services, transportation and primary road networks, drinking and wastewater systems, social/support services, and communications infrastructure. Ensuring critical infrastructure is resilient to wildfire by incorporating FireSmart principles is crucial to mitigating wildfire impacts to a community. Table 5 summarizes the critical infrastructure identified in this CWRP, and Figure 2 shows the location of critical infrastructure in the WUI.

Photo 4. Critical Infrastructure: water reservoir in the wildland-urban interface.

Table 5. Identified critical infrastructure.

Critical Infrastructure	Location	Latitude	Longitude
Hope Public Works	1225 Nelson Ave	49.3712	-121.4366
Fraser Canyon Hospital	63200 Starret Road	49.3672	-121.4803
FVRD Regional Airpark	62720 Airport Road	49.3690	-121.4931
BCAS Station 214	999 Water Ave	49.3759	-121.4410
Coquihalla Elementary School	455 6th Ave	49.3868	-121.4378
Silver Creek Elementary School	63831 School Rd	49.3613	-121.4636
Hope Secondary	444 Stuart St	49.3864	-121.4439
Emergency Reception Centre (Hope Secondary)	444 Stuart St	49.3864	-121.4439
Hope Recreation Centre	1005 6 Ave	49.3790	-121.4325
Riverside Manor	765 Old Hope Princeton Way	49.3760	-121.4235
Canyon Golden Age Club	560 Douglas St	49.3838	-121.4383
DHVFD - Hope Fire Hall #1	865 3 Ave	49.3786	-121.4407
DHVFD - Hope Fire Hall #2	63610 Old Yale Road	49.3558	-121.4696
EOC - District Hall	325 Wallace St	49.3800	-121.4415
BCWS - Haig Fire Base	63900 Lougheed Highway	49.3883	-121.4675
Hope Wastewater Treatment Plant	63701 Tom Berry Rd	49.3696	-121.4661
Hope Reservoir 87	64600 Trans-Canada Highway	49.3720	-121.4411
Hope Reservoir 138	1200 Coquihalla Highway		
Thacker Mountain Reservoir	21388 Thacker Mountain Road	49.3850	-121.4253
East Kawkawa Lake Reservoir	66700 Othello Road	49.3852	-121.3822
Downtown Pump Station Network	508 Water Ave	49.3826	-121.4477
Downtown Pump Station Network	695 Kawkawa Lake Rd	49.3786	-121.4289
Downtown Lift Station Network	525 Water Ave	49.3826	-121.4476
Downtown Lift Station Network	325 Rupert Street	49.3895	-121.4483
Silver Creek Pump Station Network	20004 Silverview Rd	49.3620	-121.4650
Silver Creek Pump Station Network	19590 Silverhope Rd	49.3526	-121.4694
Silver Creek Pump Station Network	20118 Beacon Rd	49.3642	-121.4613
Silver Creek Lift Station Network	63897 Tom Berry Road	49.3675	-121.4614
West Bank Pump Station Network	22533 Ross Road	49.4059	-121.4517
East Hope Lift Station Network	21395 Kettle Valley	49.3842	-121.4119
North Silver Creek Reservoir	19480 Silverhope Road	49.3530	-121.4665
BC Hydro Substation	7th and Kawkawa Lake Road	49.3790	-121.4288

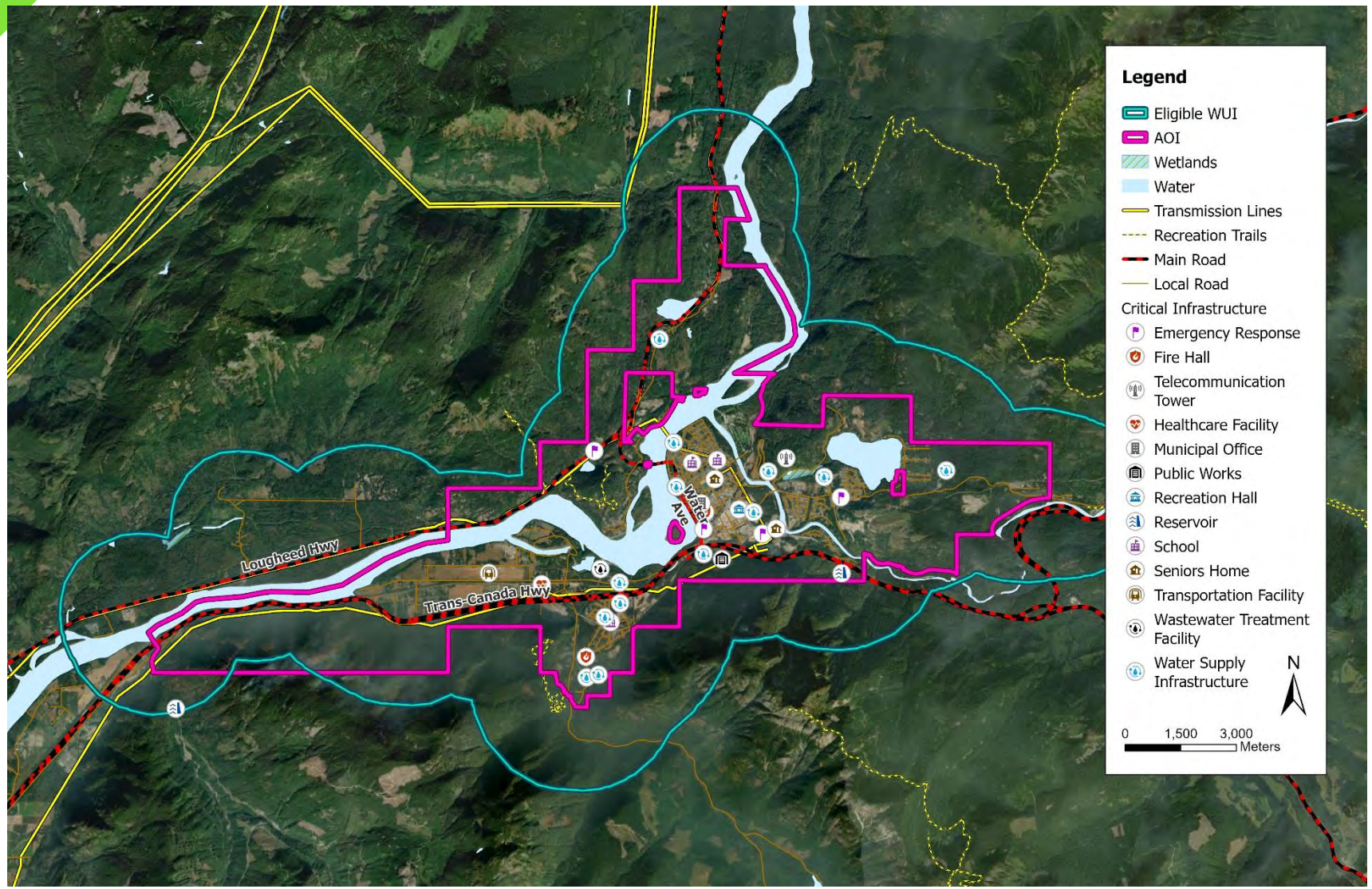


Figure 2. Critical Infrastructure locations within the AOI and WUI.

3.4.3 Fire Suppression Capabilities

The District of Hope Volunteer Fire Department (DHVFD) provide fire suppression services throughout the District of Hope. The Fire Protection Area for the DHVFD includes the Hope municipal boundary, as well as the nearby Chawathil First Nation Reserve lands. DHVFD provides fire protection within these areas through a services agreement with the Chawathil First Nation. Mutual aid agreements are in place with the nearby Yale and Popkum Fire Departments, ensuring resource support in the event of a significant even in any community.

DHVFD consists of three fire halls, staffed by a five full-time and fourteen volunteer/paid on call firefighters. Members are trained to the BC Structure Firefighter Minimum Training Standard, as per the BC Office of the Fire Commissioner. DHVFD members have a high level of wildfire specific training, with all members receiving Wildfire Structure Protection Program training, which includes wildfire specific courses S-100, ICS-100, and S-185. In addition, ten members are trained as engine bosses, one officer qualified as a structure defence task force leader, and three members with wildfire structure protection 115 certificates. This training is supplemented by hands on wildfire experience, as many members have been deployed to large wildfire incidents through the provincial interagency agreement.

DHVFD is well provisioned for a small municipal fire department, with three fire halls and eight fire suppression vehicles. This includes three type 1 engines, two type 1 tenders, one type 6 engine, as well as two support trucks. One tender have been frequently deployed to large wildfires in BC, and the type 6 engine has also been deployed, both through the provincial interagency agreement. However, DHVFD lacks comprehensive structure protection equipment.

The BCWS Haig Fire Base is located just outside the District of Hope and within the WUI for the District. This fire base is central to BCWS wildfire response in the Fraser Fire Zone within the Coastal Fire Centre, and as such is the central operating base for several BCWS resources. This includes five initial attack crews, one unit crew, several wildfire officers, and a small warehouse of suppression equipment. This is augmented by a main warehouse in Chilliwack when additional supplies are required. The District of Hope is fortunate to have ample BCWS resources located nearby, however it should be noted that during particularly busy periods throughout the province, many of these crews may be redeployed out of the area, and unavailable for local wildfire suppression.

3.4.4 Community Water Supply

Water supply is critical to the functioning of a community and also delivering water for suppression in the event of a wildfire. The District of Hope's public water network is a complex system, accessing drinking water through eleven wells, and stored in five reservoirs.[8] The drinking water supply area is divided into four zones, each with varying capacities and pressures. Drinking water quality is very high, and no water treatment plant is required.

Most of the District of Hope is well serviced by fire hydrants, however the water delivery capabilities of each zone vary. The 87 Zone has restricted fire flows throughout the system. The 138 Zone/753 System has restricted flows in high elevation zones on Thacker Mountain Road. The East Kawkawa Zone lacks hydrants sufficient for fire suppression. The Silver Creek zone has limited ability to supply water to hydrants throughout the zone. The more rural areas of the District lack connectivity with the Hope water supply network and hydrants, relying on private wells. Numerous areas require water shuttling by water tenders for fire suppression. Overall, water supply and pressure for fire suppression in the event of a wildfire is expected to be low and limited throughout the District.

Photo 5. Hydrants in the Kawkawa Zone may not provide sufficient water supply for fire suppression.

[8] District of Hope. *District of Hope Water Master Plan.* True Engineering and Land Surveying. District of Hope, 2019.

3.4.5 Electrical Infrastructure and Supply

Electricity is critical to the functioning of communities, particularly during an emergency response. Electricity is provided in Hope by BC Hydro by a network of a above ground transmission lines, and a primarily above ground distribution line. Most lines are supported by wooden power poles. The transmission lines follow Highway 1 and Highway 7A from west to east across the study area, with another line connecting them north to south through downtown Hope and across the Fraser River. Backup generators are in place at some critical infrastructure to ensure response is not impacted by these shutdowns, however some critical infrastructure does lack back up power.

Power lines pose both an ignition concern, through vegetation falling onto power lines and igniting wildfires, as well as a safety concern for first responders. Wildfires near electrical lines must be deenergized by BC Hydro prior to any wildfire response. No wildfire can be safely actioned near a powerline until the lines have been deenergized, and that has been confirmed by BC Hydro staff. Large wildfires often require shutdowns of entire networks, which can complicate emergency response when support facilities lack backup power.

BC Hydro has a comprehensive vegetation management program to reduce the likelihood of trees falling on powerlines. Crews regularly assess right of ways, identify trees that may require proactive removal, and coordinates removal of these trees. BC Hydro also dedicates staff in the event of a wildfire for strategically de-energizing lines to ensure first responder staff safety.

Photo 6. BC Hydro substation on 7th Ave.

3.4.6 Cultural Values

The nexus of the Coquihalla and Fraser Rivers has been an important First Nations site for thousands of years, with a long history of habitation and use. The Chawathil First Nation, the Union Bar First Nation, and the Yale First Nation, were consulted throughout the development of this CWRP, due to their historic use of this area. Cultural values, such as archaeological sites, can be impacted by wildfire risk mitigation activities, and further consultation is required prior to any active land management activities that have the potential to impact these sites.

The BC Archaeological Branch maintains a spatial database of archaeological and heritage sites that may be protected under BC's *Heritage Conservation Act*.[9] This database is intended to facilitate high level planning, and is not intended to replace local First Nations consultation regarding these sites, which may include internal archeological databases, or requirements for detailed site level archaeological assessments. This data was reviewed as part of the CWRP development process, and 151 protected sites were identified. This indicates that archaeological sites and artefacts are widespread, emphasizing the need for rigorous consultation prior to any site level land management.

3.4.7 Environmental Values

The AOI/WUI is home to unique ecosystems and valuable habitat for a multitude of fish and wildlife. Several species and ecosystems at risk exist within the area. Species and ecosystems at risk are legally protected under a multitude of federal and provincial acts including the federal *Species at Risk Act*[10], *Fisheries Act*[11] and *Migratory Birds Convention Act*[12] , as well as the provincial *Wildlife Act*[13] and *Forest and Range and Practices Act*[14] .

The AOI/WUI for this CWRP includes several Wildlife Habitat Areas (WHAs) and Old Growth Management Areas (OGMAs). These are areas with various protections and activity restrictions as per government legislation, which is supplemented through Orders (as detailed in Table 3 of section 2). The Two WHAs that overlap with the WUI are for Spotted Owl protection, and harvesting is not permitting within this area. There are 27 OGMAs that overlap with the WUI, where forest operations are limited. Forest operations to reduce wildfire risk are possible within OGMAs and WHAs, but must ensure they are compliant with the guidelines of the relevant Orders.

[9] *Heritage Conservation Act*, *Revised Statutes of BC* 1996, c 187. https://www.bclaws.gov.bc.ca/civix/document/id/complete/statreg/96187_01
[10] *Species at Risk Act, Statutes of Canada* 2002, c. 29. https://laws.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/s-15.3/
[11] *Fisheries Act*, *Revised Statutes of Canada* 1985, c F-14. https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/f-14/
[12] *Migratory Birds Convention Act, Statutes of Canada* 1994 c.22. https://laws.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/M-7.01/
[13] *Wildlife Act, Statutes of British Columbia* 1996 c. 488. https://www.bclaws.gov.bc.ca/civix/document/id/complete/statreg/96488_01
[14] *Forest and Range Practices Act, Statutes of British Columbia* 2002 c. 69. https://www.bclaws.gov.bc.ca/civix/document/id/complete/statreg/00_02069_01

There are several regional and provincial parks within the AOI/WUI. This includes Thacker Regional Park and Coquihalla Canyon Provincial Park. Any wildfire risk management activities within these areas must be planned in close collaboration with their land managers, the FVRD and BC Parks respectively. Wildfire risk management activities must be consistent with the overall planning objectives for these parks.

The Conservation Data Centre (CDC) is a provincial dataset with information related to plants, animals, and ecosystems at risk. Species are rated as being Red, Blue or Yellow Listed based on their conservation status rank, to help set conservation priorities. Of highest conservation concern are the Red-Listed species which are species or ecosystem that are at risk of being lost (extirpated, endangered or threatened). Blue-Listed and Yellow-Listed are species or ecosystems of special concern. Within the AOI, there are several animals and one ecosystem at risk, detailed in Table 6.

When conducting future site-level vegetation management activities and operational treatment plans, it is vital to follow best management practices for these at-risk species and their habitats. Prior to implementing any wildfire risk reduction activities within these areas, consulting with a Registered Professional Biologist or other qualified professionals may be necessary to evaluate potential impacts and guide effective treatment strategies.

Table 6. Provincial publicly available occurrences of species and ecosystems at risk identified and recorded within the Hope wildland urban interface.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Category	BC List Rank
Euphyes vestris	Dun Skipper	Invertebrate Animal	Blue
Aplodontia rufa	Mountain Beaver	Vertebrate Animal	Yellow
Potamogeton strictifolius	Stiff-leaved Pondweed	Vascular Plant	Blue
Tsuga heterophylla - Pseudotsuga menziesii / Rhytidiadelphus triquetrus Dry Submaritime 1	Western Hemlock - Douglas-fir / Electrified Cat's-tail Moss Dry Submaritime 1	Ecological Community	Blue
Acipenser transmontanus pop. 4	White Sturgeon (Lower Fraser River Population)	Vertebrate Animal	Red
Allogona townsendiana	Oregon Forestsnail	Invertebrate Animal	Red
Callophrys johnsoni	Johnson's Hairstreak	Invertebrate Animal	Red
Sorex trowbridgii	Trowbridge's Shrew	Vertebrate Animal	Blue
Corynorhinus townsendii	Townsend's Big-eared Bat	Vertebrate Animal	Blue
Brotherella roellii	Roell's Brotherella	Nonvascular Plant	Red

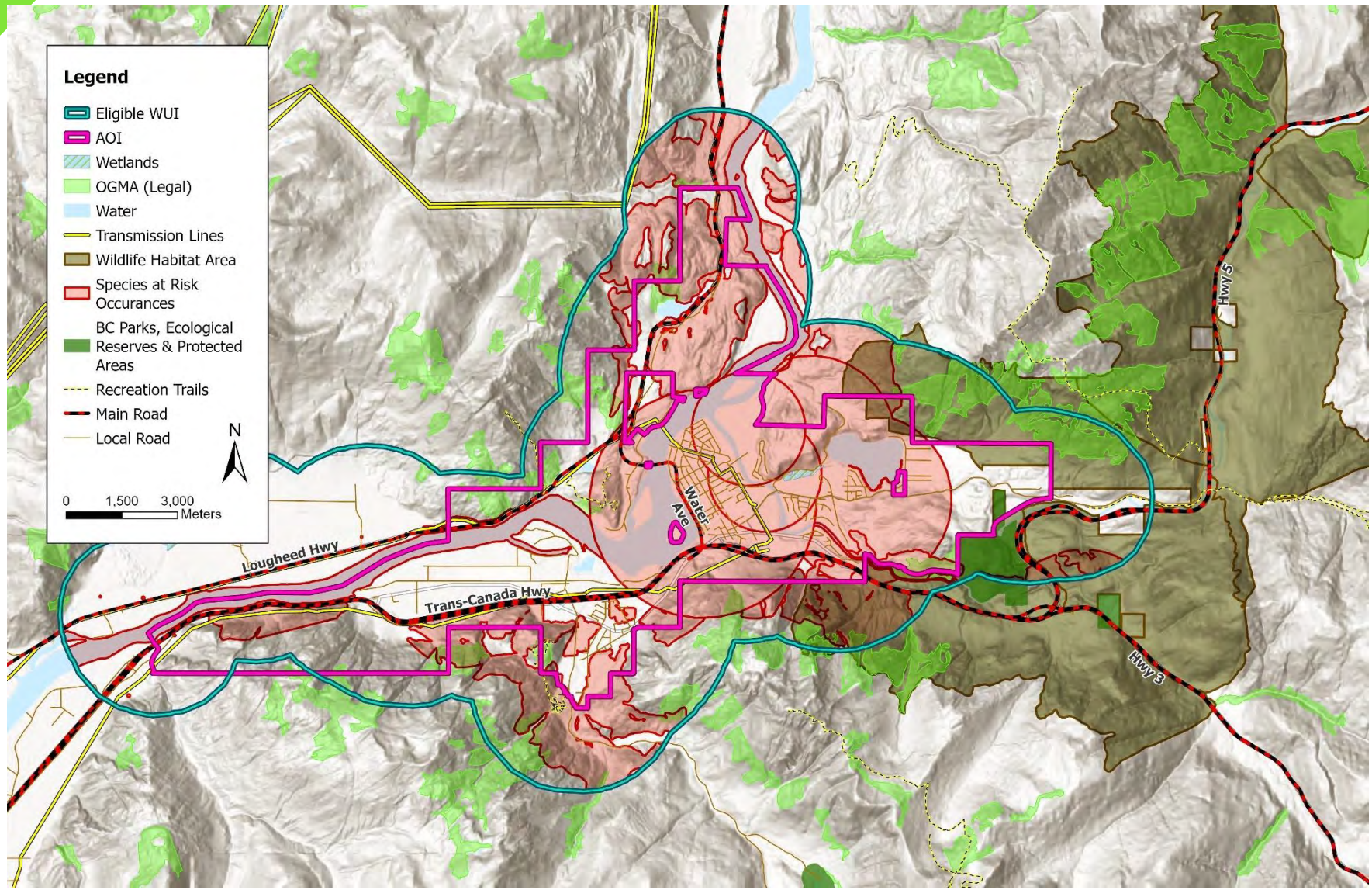


Figure 3. Environmental values within the AOI and WUI.

3.4.8 Hazardous Materials

The Trans Mountain pipeline runs from Calgary, Alberta, to Burnaby, BC, and bisects the WUI for the District of Hope. This pipeline was in the progress of being expanded during the writing of this CWRP, with heavy construction throughout the pipeline right of way in the WUI. While the pipeline itself is buried, there are several aboveground facilities found throughout, including one large facility within the District of Hope. This facility contains large quantities of highly flammable hydrocarbons and other potentially hazardous materials. Wildfire threatening this facility will have potentially severe consequences.

Photo 7. Oil and gas facility within the AOI.

The District of Hope operates a transfer station for disposing of waste. This facility stores abundant flammable materials and hazardous materials. Wildfire response at this facility will be complex and hazardous to first responders.

4 Wildfire Risk Assessment

A wildfire risk assessment provides a decision support tool for determining the most appropriate wildfire risk reduction activities and opportunities to increase community resiliency. The wildfire risk profile of each community is different, and capturing this wildfire risk accurately is critical to ensuring mitigation actions reflect that wildfire risk profile.

In the context of a Community Wildfire Resiliency Plan (CWRP), ***wildfire risk*** has a specific definition, and is different from the similar term ***wildfire threat***. Wildfire threat is ability of a wildfire to ignite, spread, and consume organic material (trees, shrubs, and other organic materials) in the forest. Wildfire threat describes the potential wildfire behaviour, or wildfire environment, in an area (see Figure 4). The major components used to define wildfire threat are fuel, weather, and topography, also known as the wildfire environment. Wildfire threat is simply put, the probability of a vegetated area to support severe wildfire.

Figure 4. The wildfire behaviour triangle.

Wildfire risk combines wildfire threat with the potential consequences it will have on human life and communities; wildfire risk is the likelihood of severe wildfire having impacts on values. Therefore, to understand wildfire risk, we must first understand wildfire threat, and the wildfire environment that drives it. Section 4.1 of this CWRP describes all the factors that drive wildfire threat, and Section 4.2 describes the overall wildfire threat assessment for the WUI.

Wildfire danger, or hazard, is an additional technical term which describes the potential for severe wildfire at a moment in time, usually summarized daily during wildfire season. Wildfire danger is useful for estimating the daily likelihood of wildfire ignition and spread, which can in turn be used to guide wildfire preparedness and operational planning. Wildfire danger is highly variable, and thus less useful for long term planning. For a complete discussion of wildfire danger, see 4.1.8.

4.1 Wildfire Environment

The three main components that drive wildfire threat are topography, vegetation (potential fuel for wildfire), and weather. Together these impacts interact to influence the potential wildfire behaviour (wildfire threat) in a vegetated area.

4.1.1 Topography

Topography is a landscape component that can influence fire behaviour, particularly slope, slope position, and aspect. Slope position and aspect can affect the temperature, solar intensity, fuel moisture, and relative humidity as a consequence of varying degrees of solar radiation. Slope affects local wind patterns, with steeper slopes facilitating greater up-slope wind speeds during the day, and fuels upslope being closer to flames during a fire. Warmer aspects ie. south facing in Canada, and steeper slopes increase the rate of spread of a fire. Fire that spreads faster is more difficult to control, making potential values situated on upper slopes more vulnerable. Topography also plays a large role in weather, particularly in the District of Hope AOI, where topographic features can increase wind speed or alter wind direction. This is particularly concerning during outflow conditions, where warm, dry air is funnelled from BC's interior through valleys to the coastal regions. These conditions are called "outflow", and are associated with the highest wildfire danger periods throughout the coast.

The District of Hope AOI is located at the head of the Fraser Valley, and has a highly varied terrain. Most of the community is located on the flat portions of the Valley surrounding the Coquihalla and Fraser Rivers. However, beyond these flat valley bottom areas, the slopes of the surrounding valley peaks rise very steeply up to heights of over 1500m. These slopes will significantly impact wildfire behaviour. This was demonstrated in the Flood Falls Trail wildfire of 2022, where wildfire spread rapidly up the steep slopes surrounding the Silver Creek area. However, since most values are located below these steep slopes, the slopes do not directly increase the risk of values within the study area. But rather, the slopes increase the probability of a valley bottom wildfire increasing in size and intensity very quickly, and subsequently spreading east or west into the community.

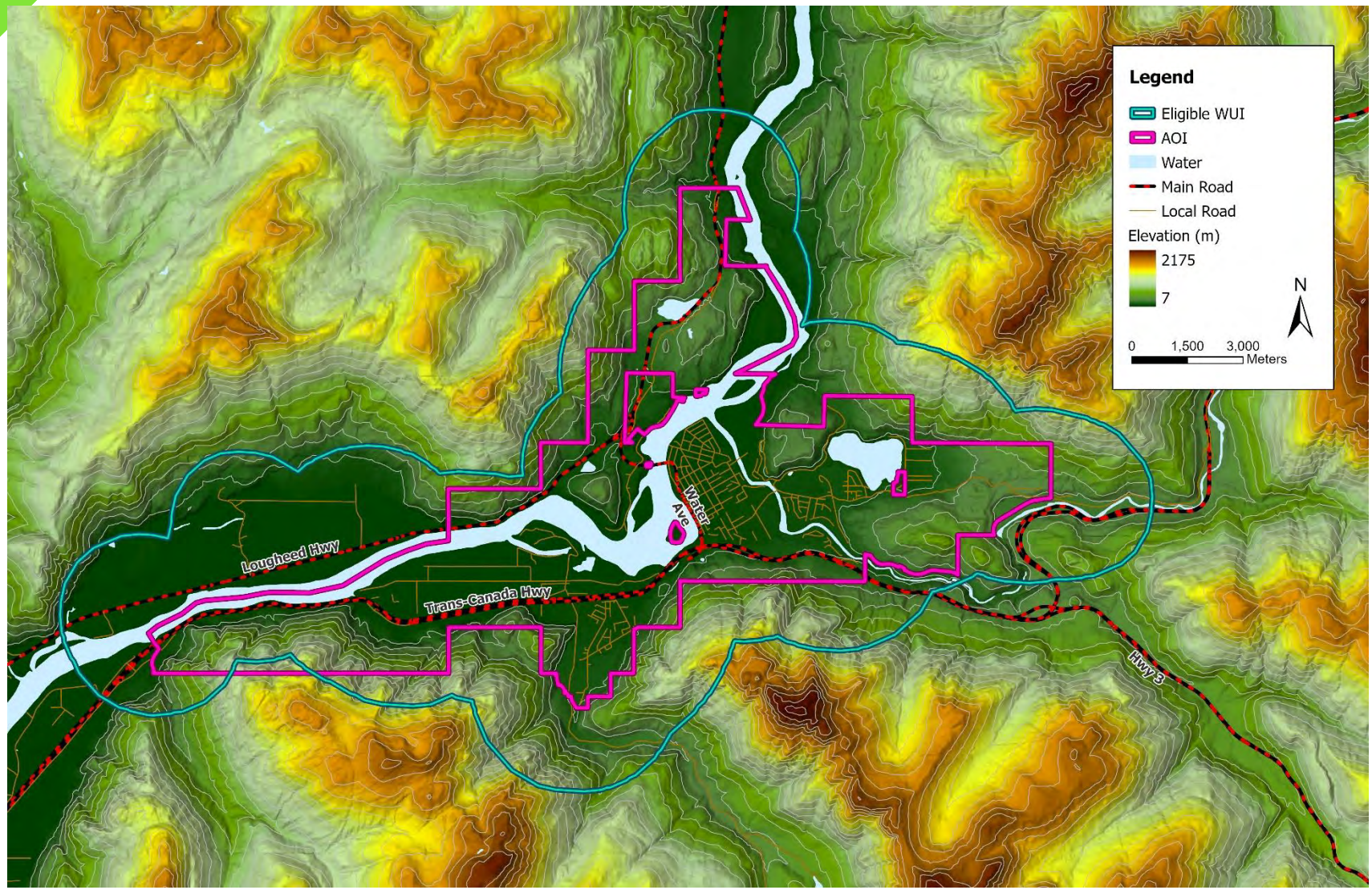


Figure 5. Map of topography in the AOI.

4.1.2 Vegetation (Fuels)

Vegetation is the fuel that sustains wildfire, and is therefore referred to as fuels. Fuels refers to the loading, size and shape, arrangement (horizontal and vertical), compactness, chemical properties, and moisture content within organic materials. In a forest environment, the focus is primarily on woody fuels.

4.1.3 Biogeoclimatic Ecosystem Classification (BEC) Zones

Understanding the ecosystems of an area provides insight on the fuel conditions in the area, as well as the historical wildfire regime. The vegetation (fuels) within any given area of British Columbia can be summarized using the provincial Biogeoclimatic Ecosystem Classification (BEC) system.[15] The BEC system in BC describes and categorizes ecological zones by vegetation, soils, and climate. Regional subzones are derived from relative precipitation and temperature. Subzones may be further divided into variants based upon climatic variation and the resulting changes in the vegetative communities. By understanding the vegetative communities of an area, we can better predict the natural disturbance regime of those ecosystems, including the historical wildfire intensity and severity. regime.

The District of Hope AOI and WUI are in the Coastal Western Hemlock (CWH) BEC zone. There are two subzones present: the CWH Southern Dry Sub Maritime (CWHds1) and the CWH Southern Moist Sub Maritime (CWHms1) subzones.[16] The CWHds1 is a transitional zone between interior and coastal climates. Summers are warm and dry, while winters are cool and moist with moderate snowfall. This subzone dominates the lower elevation portions of the study area up to around 600m. Above 600m, the CWHms1 is the dominant subzone. The overall climate is similar, however snowfall is much more common in this elevation. Summer moisture deficits are common in both BEC subzones, which have led to a history of infrequent stand replacing wildfires (see Wildfire History below).

[15] See: https://www.for.gov.bc.ca/hre/becweb/system/how/index.html#basic_concepts
[16] R.N. Green and K. Klinka. 1994. *A Field Guide to Forest Site Identification and Interpretation for the Vancouver Forest Region.* BC Ministry of Forests. https://www.for.gov.bc.ca/hfd/pubs/docs/Lmh/Lmh28.pdf

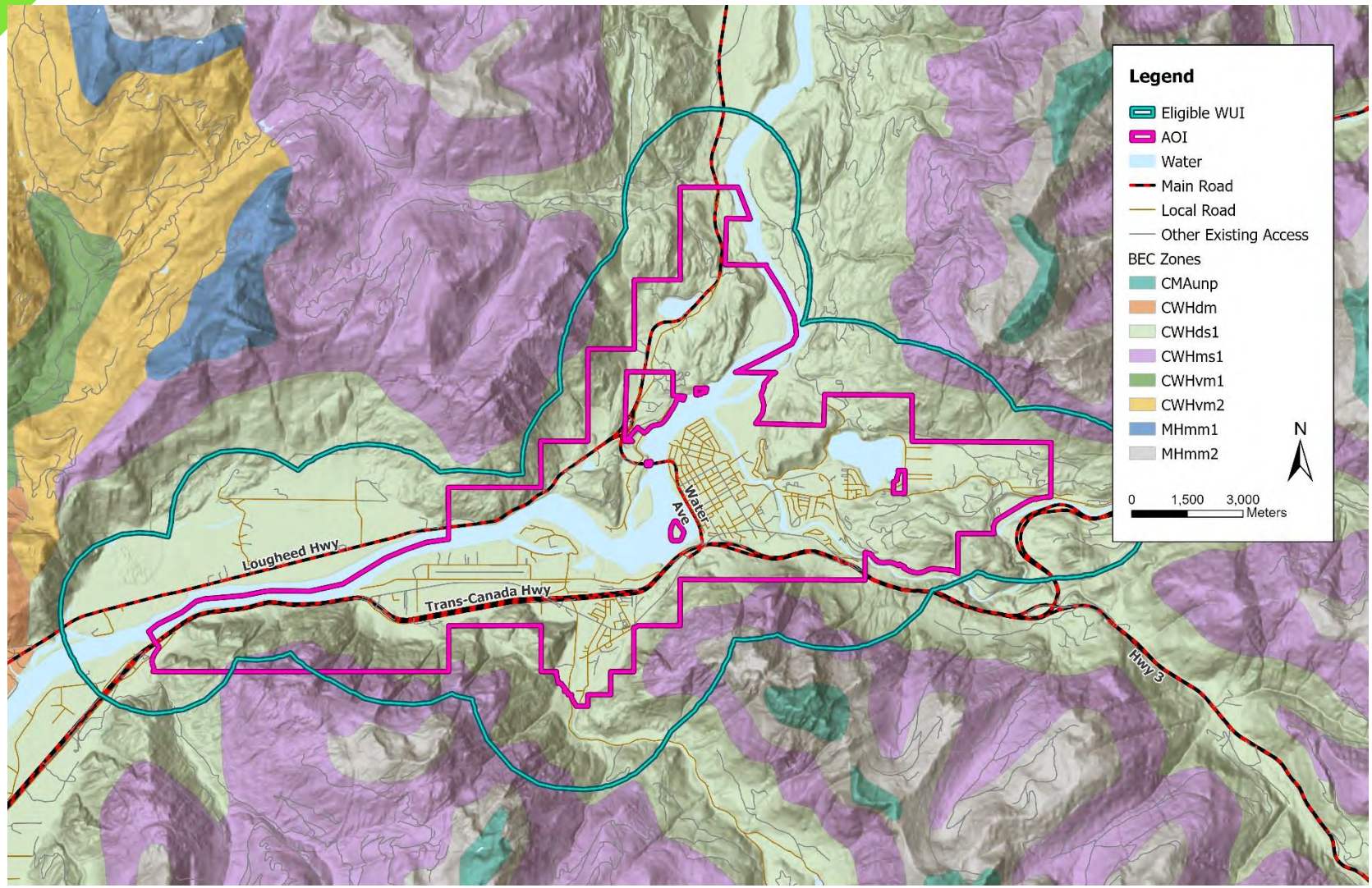


Figure 6. Map of BEC zones in and around the AOI.

4.1.4 Fuel Types

The Canadian Forest Fire Behaviour Prediction (FBP) System outlines five major fuel groups and sixteen fuel types modeled based on characteristic fire behaviour within common boreal vegetation under defined weather conditions[17]. In general, fuel types are defined in the FBP System by overall vegetation structure, dominant overstory species, and understory, ladder fuel, and forest floor characteristics. Fuel typing is used to aggregate forests into similar categories to estimate potential wildfire behaviour.

Fuel typing is a subjective process, as many of the vegetation communities of BC are not suitably represented by the boreal forest-based FBP fuel types. Therefore, the most appropriate fuel types were assigned based on best-available scientific research and information, professional experience, and practical knowledge. In BC, there are accepted fuel types used to align forests with the best representative FBP fuel type. [18]

Fuel types are a key driver of wildfire threat, and accurately capturing fuel type is crucial to ensuring the projected wildfire threat is accurate. Therefore, determining fuel types is a critical component of this CWRP. This process involves reviewing the latest BCWS fuel types map, a map driven by remote sensing with minimal ground truthing. Inaccuracies are very common. During the CWRP, these inaccuracies are identified by completing site visits throughout the community, corrected as necessary using study plots, and a new and accurate fuel type map is created for use in identifying local wildfire threat (see 4.2 Wildfire Threat).

C-5 is the most common fuel type within the WUI for the District of Hope. This is a typical coniferous coastal fuel, comprised of Douglas-fir, western Hemlock, and western redcedar. These forests have high crown fuel continuity, but are characterized by large gaps between the surface fuels and the aerial crowns. This means that extreme wildfire behaviour in the form of crown fire is unlikely under most conditions, including high wildfire danger days. However, when winds are elevated, or steep slopes are present, and during elevated wildfire danger, extreme wildfire behaviour is possible. Given the large accumulations of crown fuel, crown fires in this fuel type are extremely vigorous with rapid spread rates, and are very challenging to manage. This is concerning in the area surrounding Hope, where C-5 fuel types are present on extremely steep slopes. Table 7 provides a summary of fuel types within the AOI and their characteristics, and Figure 7Figure 7 provides a map of fuel types.

[17] Natural Resources Canada. Canadian Wildland Fire Information System: Canadian Forest Fire Danger Rating System (CFFDRS). https://cwfis.cfs.nrcan.gc.ca/background/summary/fdr
[18] Perrakis, D. and G. Eade. 2015. *British Columbia Wildfire Fuel Typing and Fuel Type Layer Description 2018 Version.* BC Wildfire Service, Ministry of Forests, Lands, and Natural Resource Operations. https://cfs.nrcan.gc.ca/publications?id=39432

Table 7. Fuel types within the WUI of the District of Hope AOI.

Fuel Type	Area (ha and % of total	FBP/ CFDDRS Description	AOI Description	Wildfire Behaviour Under High Wildfire Danger Level	Fuel Type- Crown Fire/ Spotting Potential
C-3	33 (0%)	Mature jack or lodgepole pine	Young, denser coastal conifers with elevated vertical and horizontal continuity	Surface and crown fire, high fire intensity and rate of spread	High
C-5	3379 (34%)	Red and white pine	Lower density conifers with large gap between crowns and surface fuels	Surface fire with intermittent crowning, moderate fire intensity and rate of spread	Moderate
D-1/2	3158 (32%)	Aspen (leafless and green)	Deciduous stand, primarily alder, cottonwood, and maple	Surface fire, low to moderate rate of spread and fire intensity	Low
M-1/2 (11%)	1847 (19%)	Boreal mixedwood (leafless and green)	Mixed stand of conifers and deciduous species, often patchy	Surface fire spread, torching of individual trees and intermittent crowning	Moderate
S-3	24 (0%)	Coastal Slash	Cedar-Hemlock-Douglas-Fir Slash	Surface fire with high intensity	High
Non-fuel	572 (6%)	-	Little to no flammable vegetation, paved surfaces, recent burns, gravel pits	Minimal potential for fire.	None
Water	938 (9%)	-	Water	None	None

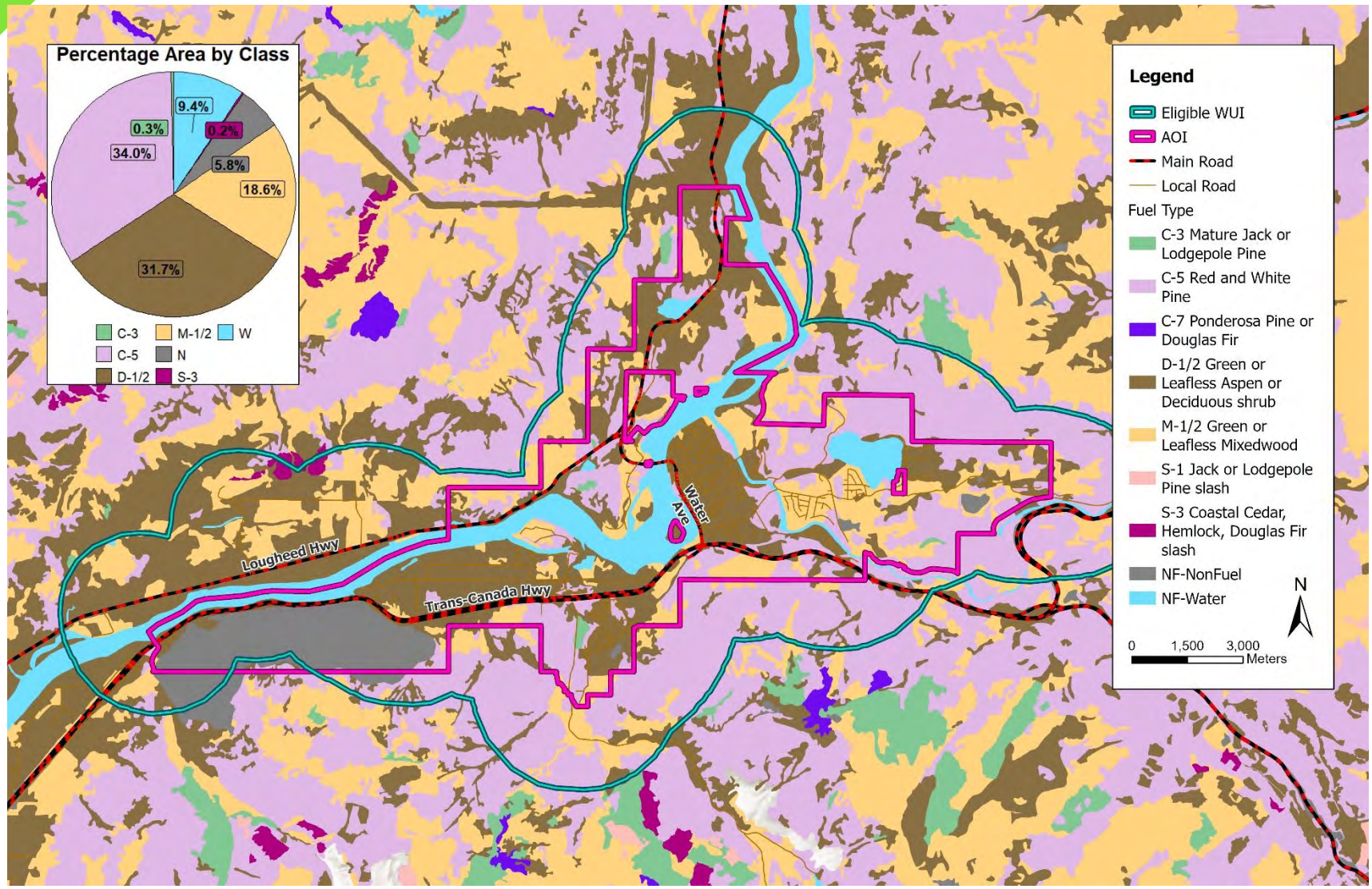


Figure 7. Fuel type map of the AOI, WUI, and surrounding area.

4.1.5 Forest Health Issues

Forest health issues can contribute to fuel loading by causing or increasing tree mortality, which in turn leads to dead fuel throughout the forest. Dead fuels, particularly when elevated, are drier than live fuels and burn more readily. Stressed vegetation is more susceptible to pest impacts, further increasing mortality and fuel loading.

There are a number of forest pests and diseases present in the forest that are found in the study area for this CWRP.[19] Primary concerns are forests pests that affect Douglas-fir, western hemlock, and western redcedar, the most common tree species found in the study area. However, there have been few notable outbreaks within the study area in the past decade.

Drought is the primary forest health issue in the forests in and around the District of Hope. Since 2001, there have been frequent summers with prolonged periods of minimal to no precipitation. Drought stress can result in tree decline or death, leading to an accumulation of dead material elevating wildfire threat. Trees, particularly those on steeper slopes or in coarse textured soils, are more susceptible to drought stress due to the lower moisture retention associated with these growing sites. Western redcedar is the species in the study are most susceptible to drought stress, and declining cedars were noted during field assessments for this CWRP.

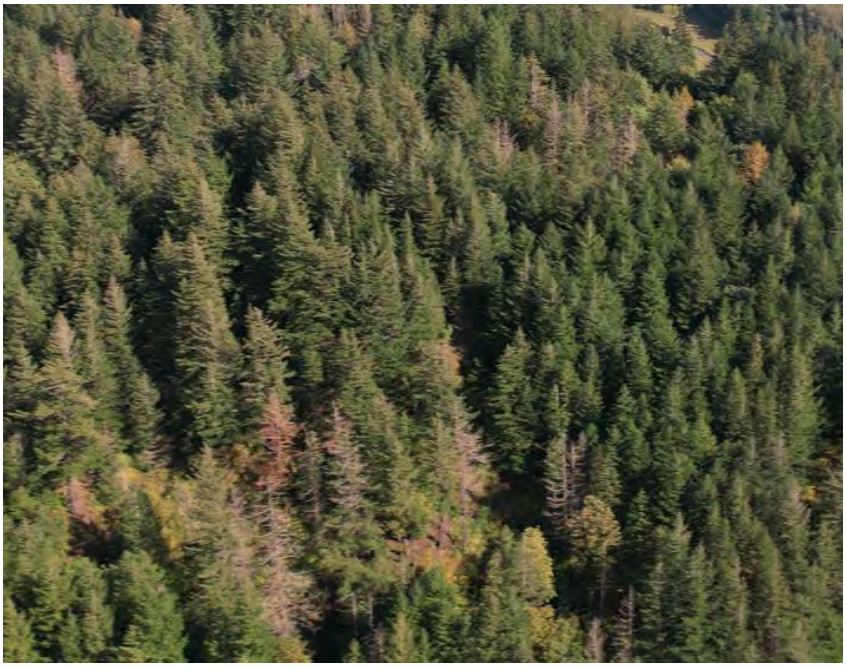


Photo 8, Stressed trees and mortality were common throughout the WUI.

[19] David Rusch. *Forest Health Strategy 2024-27 Coast Area.* 2024. BC Ministry of Forests. https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/farming-natural-resources-and-industry/forestry/forest-health/fh-strategies/ca_fhoverview_2024-27.pdf

Windthrow is also a health issue in the forests in and around the District of Hope. Severe winter storms can produce very strong westerly coastal wind. These winds can funnel through the Fraser Valley and increase their speed when they reach Hope. This can lead to widespread windthrow, where trees are uprooted or broken and fail. These dead trees can contribute fuel loading and increase wildfire threat.

4.1.6 Wildfire History

Natural Disturbance Type

Ecosystems in BC are classified into five natural disturbance types based on the frequency and severity of disturbances, such as wildfires, windstorms, landscapes, and insects.[20] Wildfires are a primary agent of disturbance in most ecosystems in BC. Both the CWDds1 and CWHms1 are classified as *Natural Disturbance Type 2 – Ecosystems with infrequent stand-initiating events*. Historically, wildfires occurred with relatively low frequency, occurring an average of once every two hundred years. These fires were moderate sized, between 20 to 1,000 hectares, and often patchy with large unburnt areas found throughout. As a result, post-wildfire forests were of a patchy composition, with a wide variety of ages, sizes, densities, and species.

The current forest composition throughout the Fraser Valley has been impacted by human activity, including tree harvesting, fire suppression, and silviculture. Wildfire was largely eliminated from these forests, both through a prohibition on the Indigenous use of wildfire as a tool, and through aggressive wildfire suppression strategies. This, combined with forest resource extraction, has led to a forested landscape dominated by 2nd growth forests. These forests are much more homogenous than the natural forests that preceded them, leading to much more continuous forests throughout the landscape. As such, the Natural Disturbance Regime has likely also been altered, and wildfires that we can expect may behave much differently than historic wildfires. Future wildfires may spread much more quickly and display higher wildfire behaviour due to the increased fuel continuity and density on the landscape.

[20] BC Ministry of Forests. *Forest Practices Code Biodiversity Handbook.* 1995. King's Printer for British Columbia. https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/farming-natural-resources-and-industry/forestry/frep/frep-docs/biodiversityguidebook.pdf

Observed Wildfire History

The BCWS maintains a database of all wildfires that have occurred and required a BCWS response in the province since 1920. This includes point data for where a wildfire ignited and its ignition cause, as well as polygon data for fires that exceed 2 hectares.

The recorded wildfire history in and around the AOI reflects the Natural Disturbance Type of the ecosystems present. Wildfires greater than 2 hectares are infrequent, but can occur, most notably the Flood Falls Trail wildfire in 2022. However, despite numerous wildfire point ignitions, a majority of these ignitions have been quickly suppressed and managed by fire suppression agencies.

Photo 9. The aftermath of the Flood Falls Trail Fire.

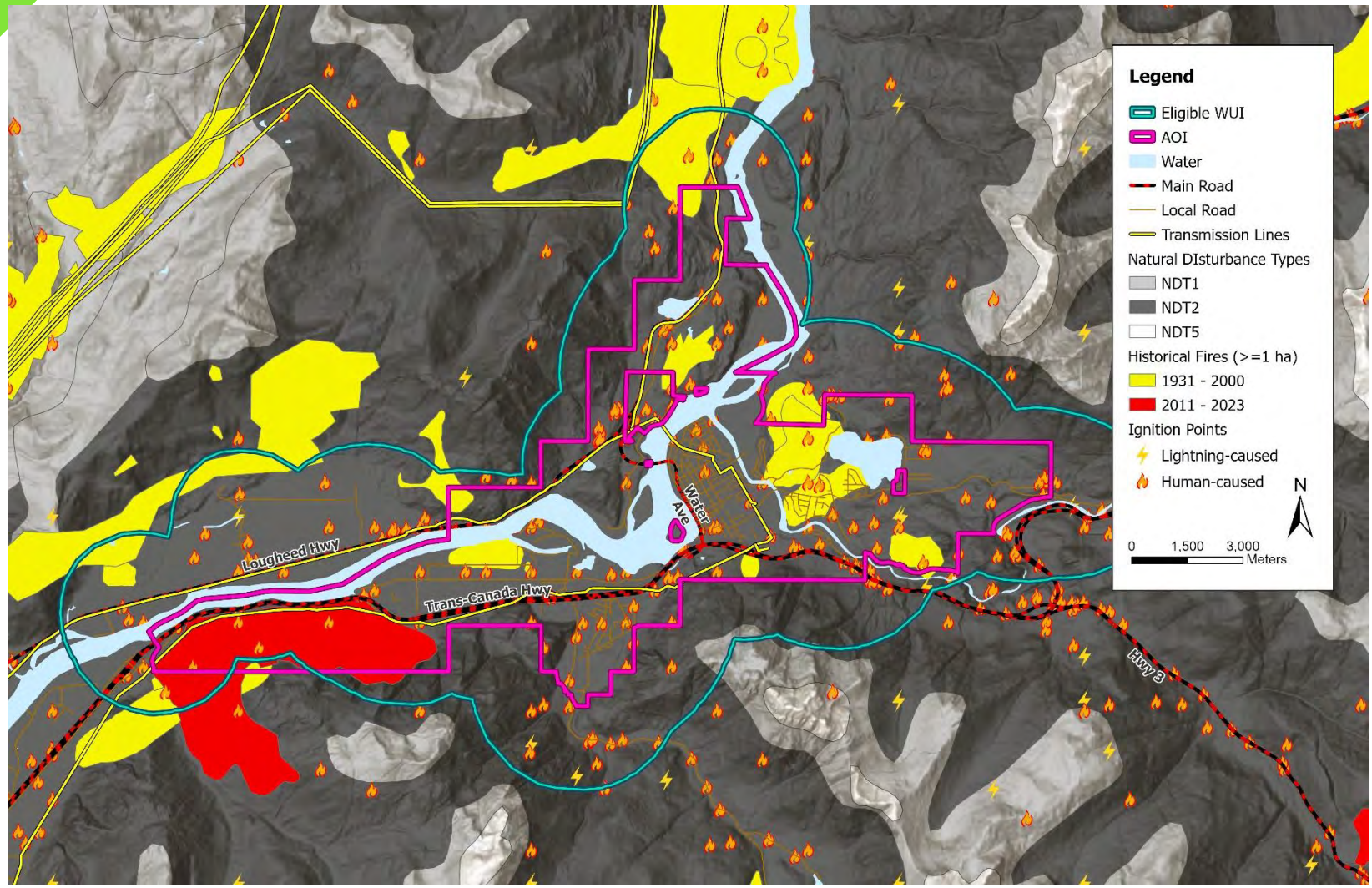


Figure 8. Wildfire history within the AOI.

4.1.7 Weather

Weather refers to changes in our atmosphere that take place over short periods of time, such as days, weeks, or months. Attributes including temperature, relative humidity, precipitation, wind speed, and wind direction play a critical role in the ignition, spread, and duration of wildfires. These factors, combined with the broader climate conditions, also shape the development of forest ecosystems and the accumulation of vegetative fuel, creating conditions conducive to potential wildfire behavior.

In contrast, climate describes the typical prevailing weather of an area over an extended period of time, typically decades to centuries. Climate is important for predicting typical weather patterns during fire season months.

The District of Hope is in a region characterized by an oceanic climate, but is located right on the transition zone from oceanic climate to the continental climate of the interior. Winters are moderately cold and moist, with snowfalls frequent. Winter temperatures are usually at or slightly above 0°C, with the occasional colder snap bringing temperatures down to -10 °C. Most of the precipitation occurs between October and February, mostly as rain, but snow is common. In contrast, summers are exceptionally dry, with an average precipitation less than half of the other months average precipitation. Since 2000, summer droughts have been frequent, with prolonged periods of minimal to no precipitation in July and August.

Westerly winds are by far the most common wind direction during fire season in the study area for this CWRP. This is largely due to coastal winds, predominantly westerlies, funneling through the Fraser Valley west of the District of Hope. However, this Valley makes sharp curve north of Hope, and a similar wind funneling affect can bring winds from the interior south to the AOI. This occurs during “outflow” conditions, where warm air masses in the central interior force warm, dry air out to the coast. This phenomenon, though infrequent, can dramatically increase the wildfire danger by producing atypically warm, dry, and windy conditions. Outflow conditions are one of the few weather patterns that produces “cross-over”, where the relative humidity as a percent is less than the temperature in Celsius. Cross-over is associated with increased wildfire behaviour and intensity. Topography plays a major role in wind direction and speeds at a local scale, causing funneling and swirling winds that may be stronger, or vary in direction, from the macro scale wind patterns.

The climate in the District of Hope AOI is conducive to severe wildfire conditions during the driest and warmest periods of the fire season in July and August. These conditions generally peak in late July and early August, the driest period of the year. While these conditions typically do not persist for long, during the most dangerous days of outflow winds, the wildfire behaviour potential can be extreme.

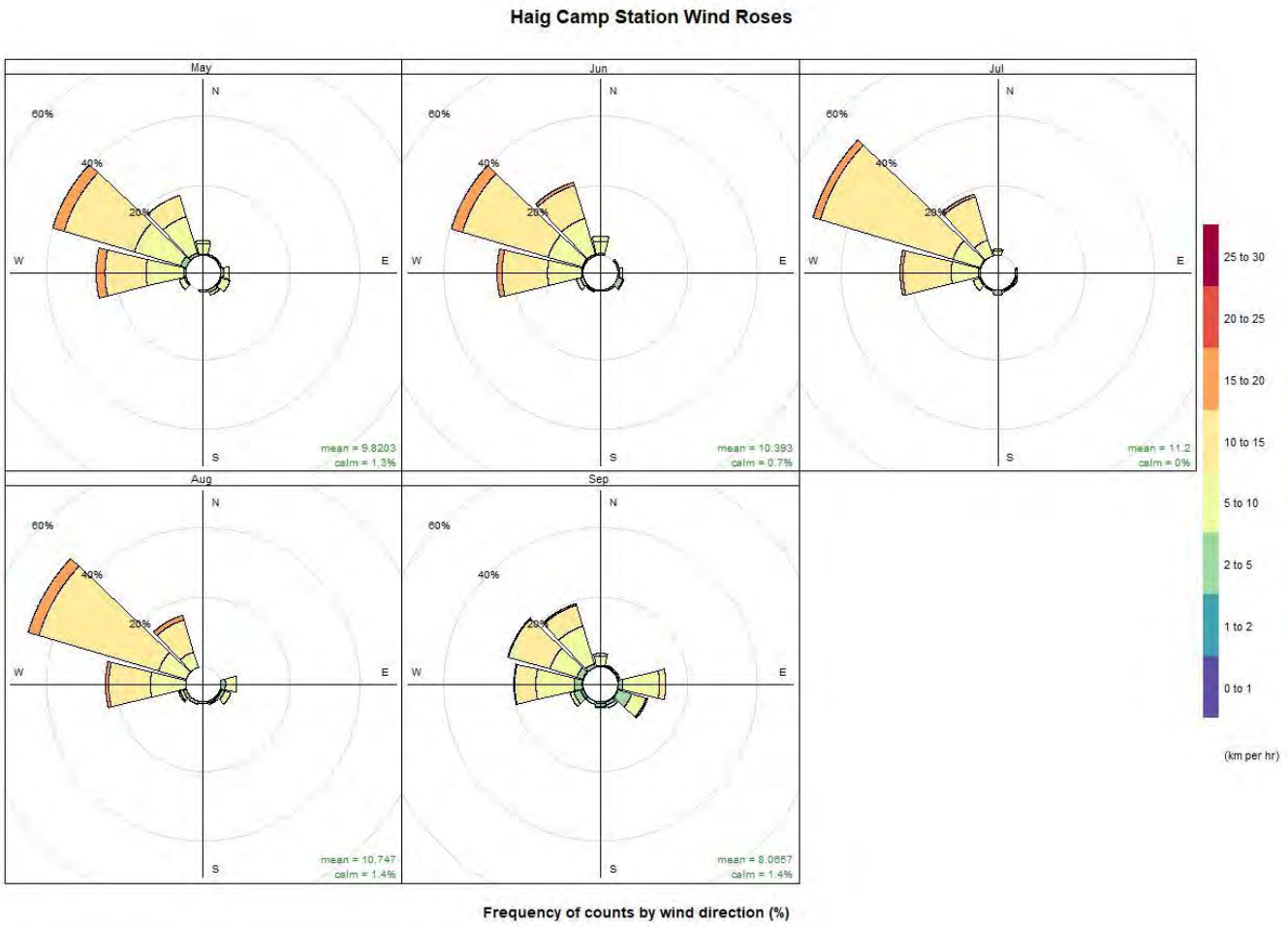


Figure 9. Windrose diagram for nearest BCWS station.

4.1.8 Canadian Forest Fire Danger Rating System

The National Canadian Forestry Service developed the Canadian Forest Fire Danger Rating System (CFFDRS)[21] to assess wildfire danger and potential wildfire behaviour. Fire Danger Classes provide a relative index of how easy it is to ignite a wildfire and how difficult control is likely to be. A network of fire weather stations is maintained throughout the province during the fire season by the MFLNRORD, and the recorded data are used to determine fire danger represented by Fire Danger Classes on forest lands within/around a community. The fire danger information can be obtained from the BCWS and is most commonly to monitor fire weather, restrict high risk activities when appropriate, and to determine hazard ratings associated with bans and closures. This data is updated daily to provide a daily estimate of the wildfire danger.

The BC *Wildfire Act*[22] and *Wildfire Regulation*[23] specify responsibilities and obligations with respect to fire use, prevention, control, and rehabilitation, and restrict high risk activities based on Fire Danger Classes. The five Fire Danger Classes are defined as follows:

- **Class 1 (Very Low)**: Fires are likely to be self-extinguishing and new ignitions are unlikely. Any existing fires are limited to smoldering in deep, drier layers.
- **Class 2 (Low)**: Creeping or gentle surface fires. Ground crews easily contain fires with pumps and hand tools.
- **Class 3 (Moderate)**: Moderate to vigorous surface fires with intermittent crown involvement. They are challenging for ground crews to handle; heavy equipment (bulldozers, tanker trucks, and aircraft) are often required to contain these fires.
- **Class 4 (High)**: High-intensity fires with partial to full crown involvement. Head fire conditions are beyond the ability of ground crews; air attack with retardant is required to effectively attack the fire's head.
- **Class 5 (Extreme)**: Fires with fast spreading, high-intensity crown fire. These fires are very difficult to control. Suppression actions are limited to flanks, with only indirect actions possible against the fire's head.

[21] Natural Resources Canada. Canadian Wildland Fire Information System: Canadian Forest Fire Danger Rating System (CFFDRS). https://cwfis.cfs.nrcan.gc.ca/background/summary/fdr
[22] Wildfire Act, S.B.C. Chapter 31 2004. https://www.bclaws.gov.bc.ca/civix/document/id/complete/statreg/04031_01
[23] See: https://www.bclaws.gov.bc.ca/civix/document/id/complete/statreg/11_38_2005

Analysing the average wildfire danger classes during fire season summarizing how frequently an area experiences conditions where wildfire can ignite, spread rapidly, and pose suppression challenges. Figure 10 summarizes the average number of extreme and high wildfire danger days during fire season months. Most days in wildfire season have a low or moderate wildfire danger, but high wildfire danger days are typical, particularly in peak wildfire season in July. This indicates that during peak wildfire season suppression may be challenging, and require significant resources. Extreme conditions, where fire suppression success is unlikely, occur infrequently.

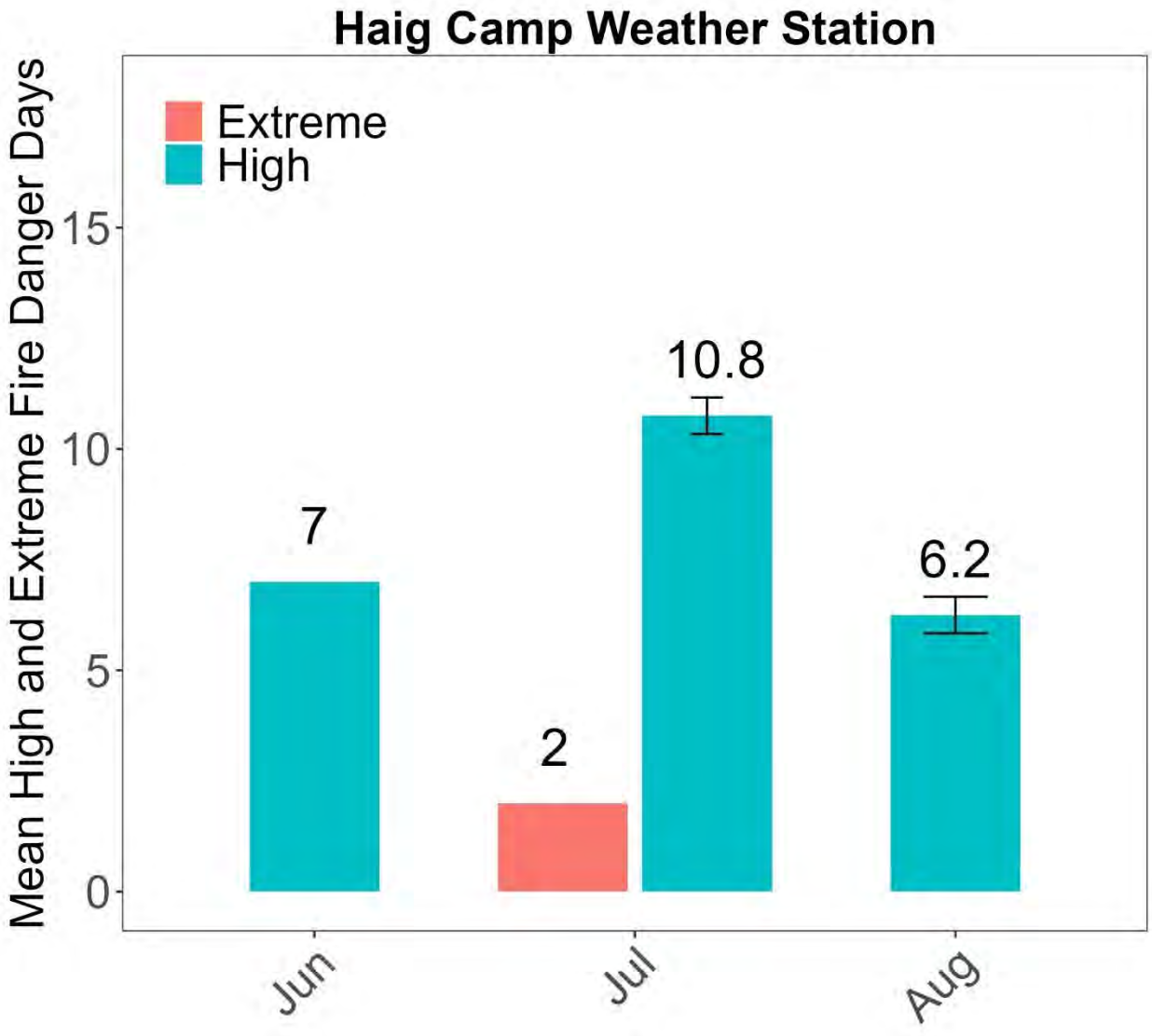


Figure 10. Average fire season danger days at the nearest BCWS station to the AOI.

4.2 Wildfire Threat

Establishing wildfire threat for an area involves synthesizing the previously discussed factors of wildfire behaviour to predict potential wildfire threat. This process starts with the Provincial Strategic Threat Analysis (PSTA), which is then refined and ground truthed at the community scale to accurately determine the Local Wildfire Threat. Refining the PSTA requires synthesizing updated local fuel types, weather for the community, and local topography. All CWRP's follow a local wildfire threat assessment process outlined by the BC Wildfire Service, using the Wildfire Threat Assessment Guide[24] and supplemental guidance.[25]

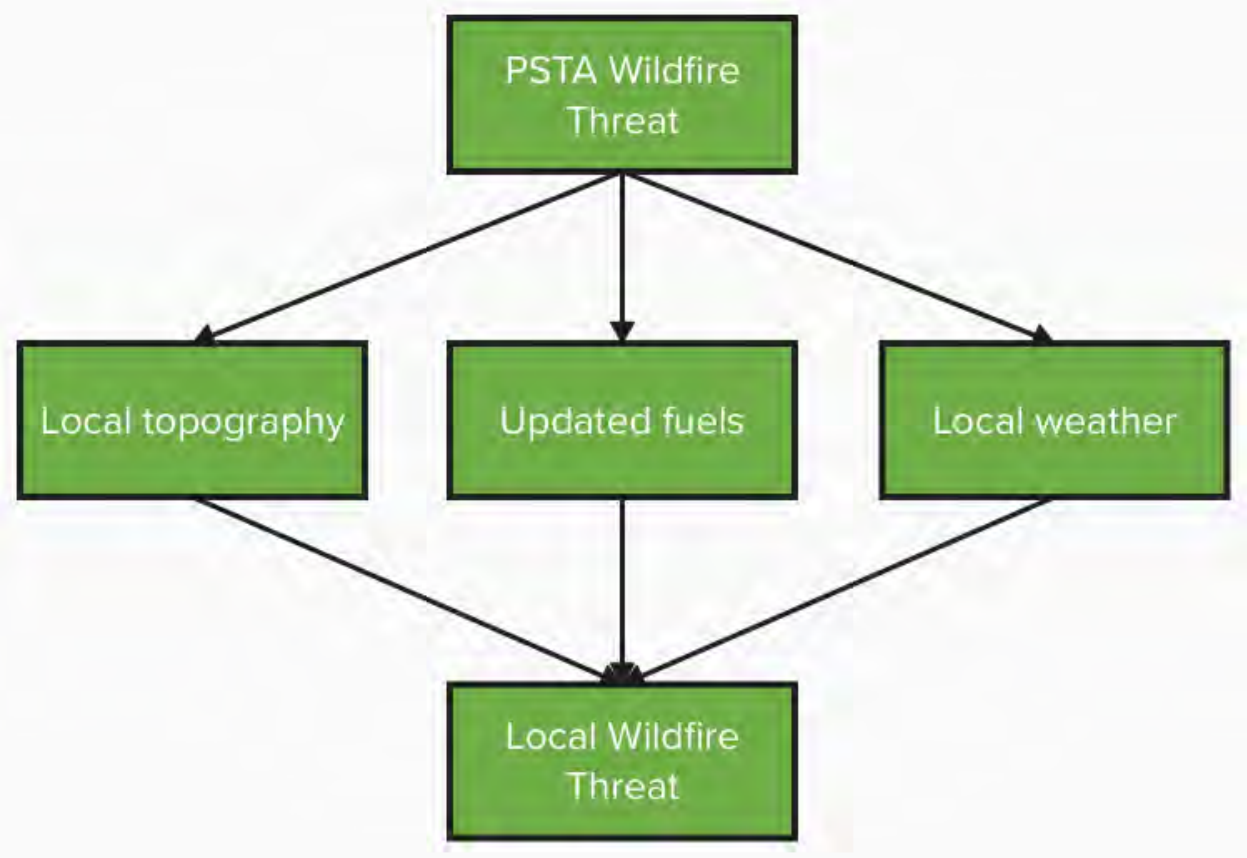


Figure 11. Local wildfire threat process summary.

[24] See: https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/public-safety-and-emergency-services/wildfire-status/prevention/fire-fuel-management/fuels-management/2020-wildfire-threat-assesment-guide-final.pdf
[25] See: https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/public-safety-and-emergency-services/wildfire-status/prevention/fire-fuel-management/fuels-management/2020_determining_wildfire_threat_and_risk_at_a_local_level.pdf

4.2.1 Provincial Strategic Threat Analysis

The Provincial Strategic Threat Analysis (PSTA) is a spatial dataset developed by the BC Wildfire Service to assess and predict potential wildfire threat and risk to values, utilizing three inputs including forest fuel types, spotting potential, and fire occurrence density. The PSTA is generated at a provincial scale, and is a static model of wildfire threat that is updated annually. The PSTA uses remotely derived inputs, with no ground truthing. Similarly, the PSTA does not include local weather conditions for identifying wildfire threat for a specific community. The PSTA is useful as an initial starting point for wildfire threat assessment at a community scale, but requires refinement for a specific community through the CWRP process to accurately guide wildfire risk mitigation actions. Often the PSTA is out of date, or relies on out of data, and often does not reflect current conditions within and around a community.

The PSTA stratifies vegetated areas into wildfire threat classes of extreme, high, moderate, or low. Private land is not evaluated in the PSTA. Non-fuel areas such as alpine tundra or water are considered no threat due to the lack of vegetation. Table 8 summarized the PSTA wildfire threat for the WUI, and Figure 12 shows where those areas are located within the WUI.

The PSTA wildfire threat for the District of Hope and surrounding WUI is generally high. This indicates that during typical peak wildfire weather conditions, wildfires are probably to have high intensities and be challenging to manage. The areas of highest wildfire threat are outside Hope, but within the WUI, and are found on steep terrain with coniferous forests. This is supported by the observed wildfire history, where the 2022 Flood Falls Trail wildfire displayed extreme fire behaviour, and took several days before BCWS and local fire department staff were able to control.

Table 8. PSTA Wildfire Threat within the WUI of the District of Hope AOI.

PSTA Threat Class	Area in WUI (hectares)	% of total area in WUI	Associated fire behaviour
Extreme	467.7	5%	Rapidly spreading, high intensity wildfire. Wildfire suppression success unlikely.
High	3831.5	39%	Rapidly spreading, high intensity wildfire, wildfire suppression effectiveness limited.
Moderate	2229.2	22%	Moderate intensity wildfire with lower spread rates, high likelihood of wildfire suppression success.
Low	99.5	1%	Low intensity wildfire with very low spread, very high likelihood of wildfire suppression success.
Non-fuel (water)	975.3	10%	n/a
No data (private land)	2358.6	24%	Wildfire behaviour for private land is not included in the PSTA.

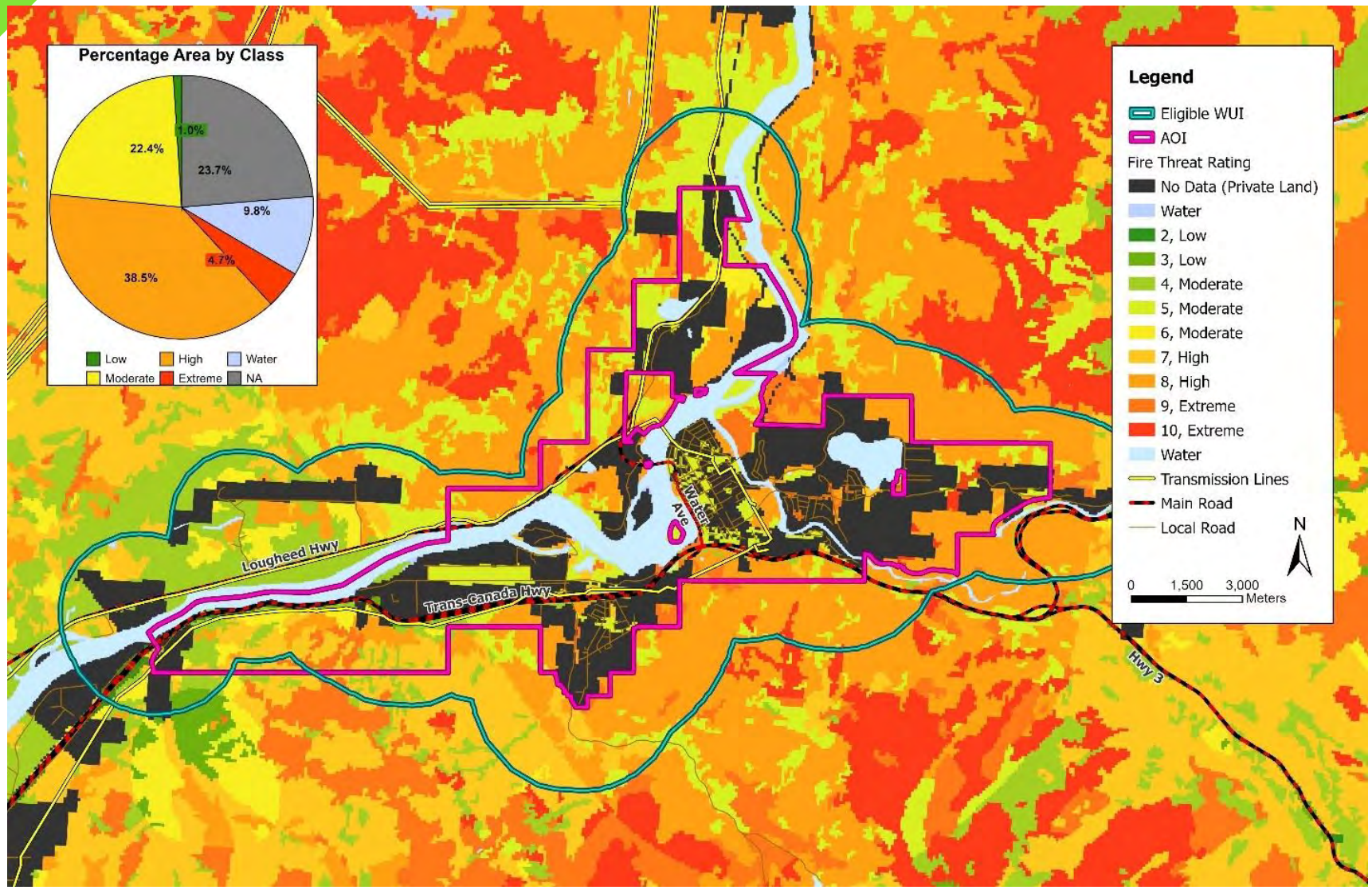


Figure 12. The PSTA wildfire threat for the District of Hope and Surrounding WUI.

4.2.2 Local Wildfire Threat Assessment

The PSTA data above has been refined through a technical process incorporating higher resolution data of topography, accurate and verified fuel types, and local weather conditions. The PSTA has failed to account for the effects of the 2022 Falls Lake Trail wildfire, which removed much of the fuel within its perimeter and is thus a much lower wildfire threat then depicted in the PSTA. The details of this technical process are described in Appendix C: Local Wildfire Risk Assessment, and the results are summarized below and in Figure 13. Note that under the terms of CRI grant funding, private land is not included in this assessment.

The local wildfire threat assessment identifies most of the forested areas in and around Hope as having a moderate or high wildfire threat. Wildfire threat is generally higher on steeper slopes, particularly south facing slopes. Given that fuel typing is relatively homogenous throughout the WUI, steep slopes are the main factor influencing wildfire threat. The findings of the local wildfire threat assessment are largely consistent with the PSTA wildfire threat assessment.

A moderate wildfire threat indicates that during the hottest and driest weather conditions of fire season, vigorous surface fire is likely, but crown fire is unlikely. Wildfires will spread, and can grow to a moderate size, but suppression success is likely. However, it is important to note that a wildfire considered small may still be several hectares, or tens of hectares, before being contained by fire suppression agencies. These fires can cause significant local impacts despite their small size and reduced intensity.

In the areas of high wildfire threat, crown fire is possible, and suppression will be challenging. These fires may grow to a large size, and display high wildfire intensities and fire behaviour. These wildfires will cause large ember showers, and if these spread into the community, structures will be at risk of involvement.

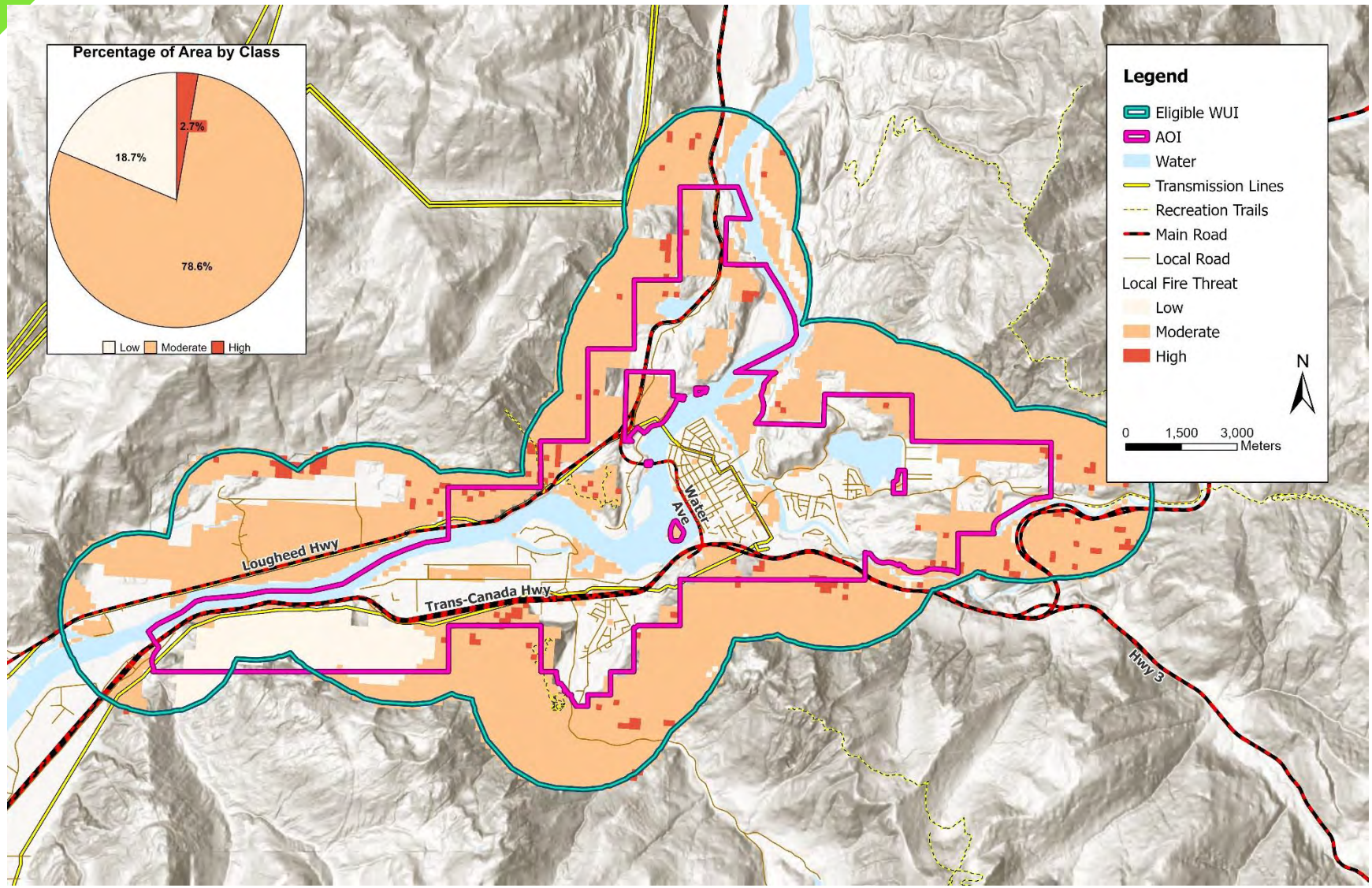


Figure 13. Local wildfire threat for Hope and surrounding WUI.

4.3 Wildfire Risk

Wildfire risk consists of the probability of severe wildfire, combined with the potential consequences of that wildfire. The local wildfire threat assessment detailed above identifies the probability of severe wildfire. Consequence of wildfire is established by identifying where community values are located, and creating distance buffers around values to determine locations where wildfire could have the highest impact. Wildfire risk combines wildfire threat with proximity to structures to identify the areas of highest concern within a community. The technical process for determining wildfire risk is described in Appendix C: Local Wildfire Risk Assessment. Note that under the terms of CRI grant funding, private land is not included in this assessment.

Wildfire threat and consequence in the context of wildfire risk can have a complex, and at times, unintuitive relationship. For example, a structure very near fuels of moderate wildfire threat may have a very high wildfire risk. In contrast, an area with extreme wildfire threat, but several kms away from any structure, will have minimal wildfire risk. Wildfire risk therefore allows us to focus wildfire risk mitigation activities on the areas of highest wildfire risk within a community to prioritize mitigation activities.

The wildfire risk within the AOI and WUI for the District of Hope is primarily moderate, with some areas of high wildfire risk. The wildfire risk is fairly homogenous, and drops off in the periphery of the WUI where forests are separated from the nearest values. Although these areas may be high wildfire threat, they are separated from the nearest community values. Further, the threat on these areas is largely slope driven, and wildfires will move upslope and away from the community.

The moderate wildfire risk indicates that large, landscape wildfires are unlikely to occur within the community. Hope has numerous fuel breaks in and around the WUI, including the Fraser and Coquihalla Rivers, several highway ROWs, the Trans Mountain ROW, and the CN and CP ROWs. These fuel breaks disrupt fuel continuity, and will limit landscape wildfire spread into the community. The primary concern within Hope is large wildfires, particularly on steep slopes on the periphery and outside of the WUI, generating large embers that may spot into the community. Embers may land in the community, starting small wildfires on or near values. Although the BCWS and DHVFD will be able to quickly action any spot fires, if these are widespread, suppression resources will be strained. FireSmart principles are extremely effective at limiting the impacts of embers on vegetation and structures within the AOI and WUI.

The best wildfire risk mitigation for the wildfire risk profile in Hope is promoting and ensuring FireSmart principles are integrated and widespread in the community. FireSmart structures are much more resilient to ember showers, and suppression success is much higher when there is widespread FireSmart compliance within a community.

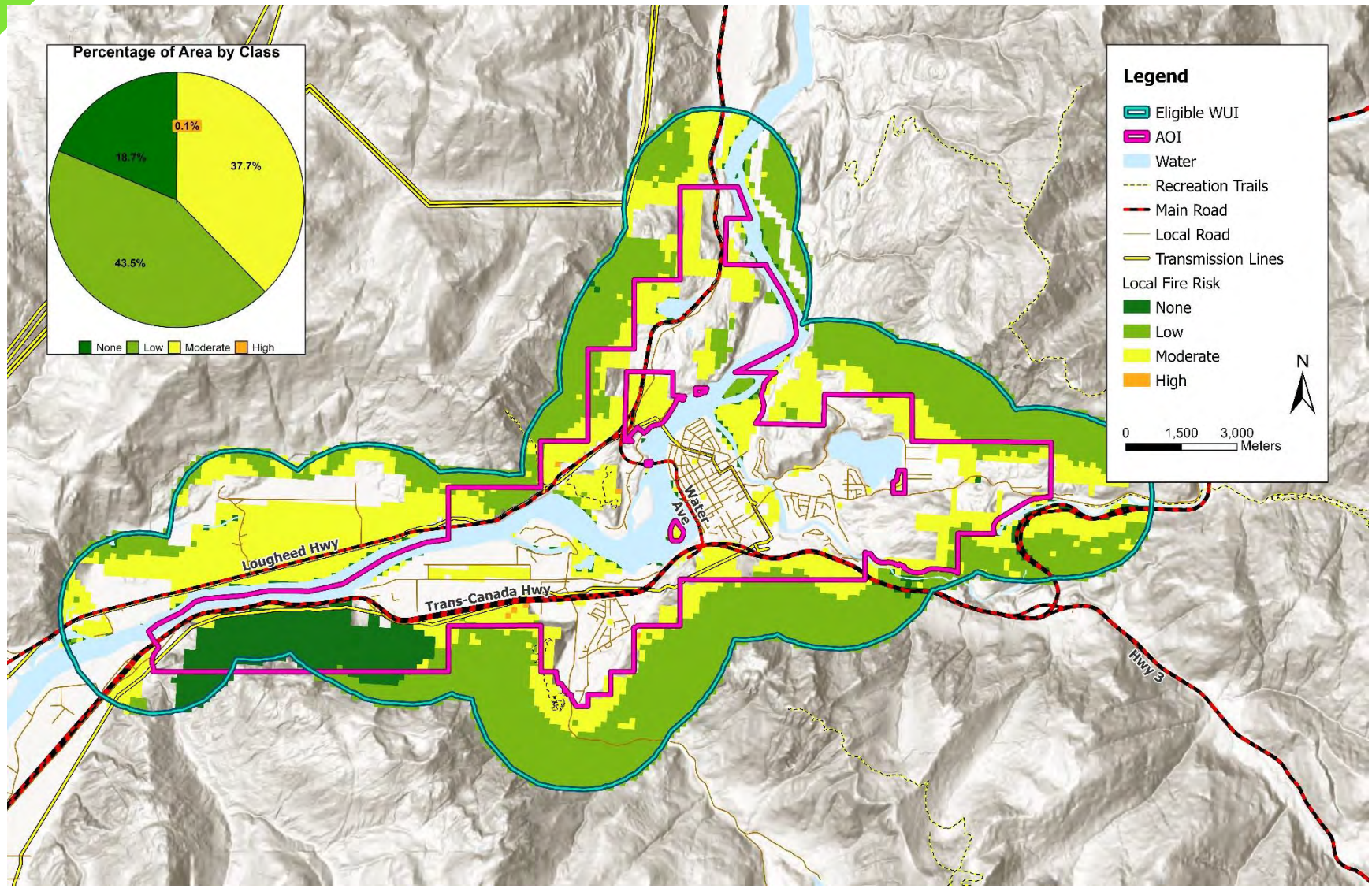


Figure 14. Local wildfire risk for Hope and surrounding WUI.

5 Disciplines of FireSmart

The following sections of this Community Wildfire Resiliency Plan (CWRP) provide a series of actions recommended to reduce wildfire risk to the District of Hope. These recommended actions are provided and contextualized through the lens of FireSmart. FireSmart is the national program for building resilience to wildfire in interface communities. Each province has a committee, all of which are coordinated though the Federal FireSmart Canada program. FireSmart is designed for a wide array of audiences, from first responders to community members. The actions recommended in this CWRP are categorized into the seven disciplines of FireSmart:

1. Education
2. Vegetation Management
3. Legislation and Planning
4. Development Considerations
5. Interagency Cooperation
6. Cross-training
7. Emergency Planning

Each discipline is addressed individually in this CWRP as an independent section. Each section begins with an overview of the discipline and relevant information, such as current and planned work. Pertinent recommended actions are discussed in each section, and summarized at the end of each section. The Action Plan section combines all these recommendations, with added detail on timelines, leader(s), metrics for success, and any other relevant notes.

There are also three key components of FireSmart programming in BC that overarch all the FireSmart disciplines: CWRPs, Community FireSmart and Resiliency Committees (CFRCs), and FireSmart Coordinators. These key components of FireSmart are crucial to action implementation and FireSmart programming delivery, and thus overarch all seven of the FireSmart disciplines. These components are discussed in this section below. This section also introduces the key concepts of FireSmart programming, all of which are discussed throughout the seven disciplines sections.

5.1 Concepts of FireSmart

The goal of FireSmart is to create communities that are resilient to wildfire. This does not mean eliminating wildfire, but rather limiting the impacts wildfire has on an area. The primary focus in FireSmart is protecting critical values in a community, such as home and critical infrastructure. FireSmart therefore takes a values outward approach to limit wildfire impacts.

During an interface wildfire, structures can be involved through several ignition pathways. The first is direct flame, when wildfire in vegetation is directly in contact with the structure. The second is through convective heat, when a wildfire is near, usually within 10m, and the heat is sufficient to cause autoignition. The third pathway is through ember ingress, where embers travel through the air from the main body of a wildfire and involve a structure. These embers, which can travel several kilometers, can accumulate on combustible services or enter through structure openings, and cause the ignition of the structure. Building structures that are resilient to wildfire requires proactively mitigating these three pathways to ignition.

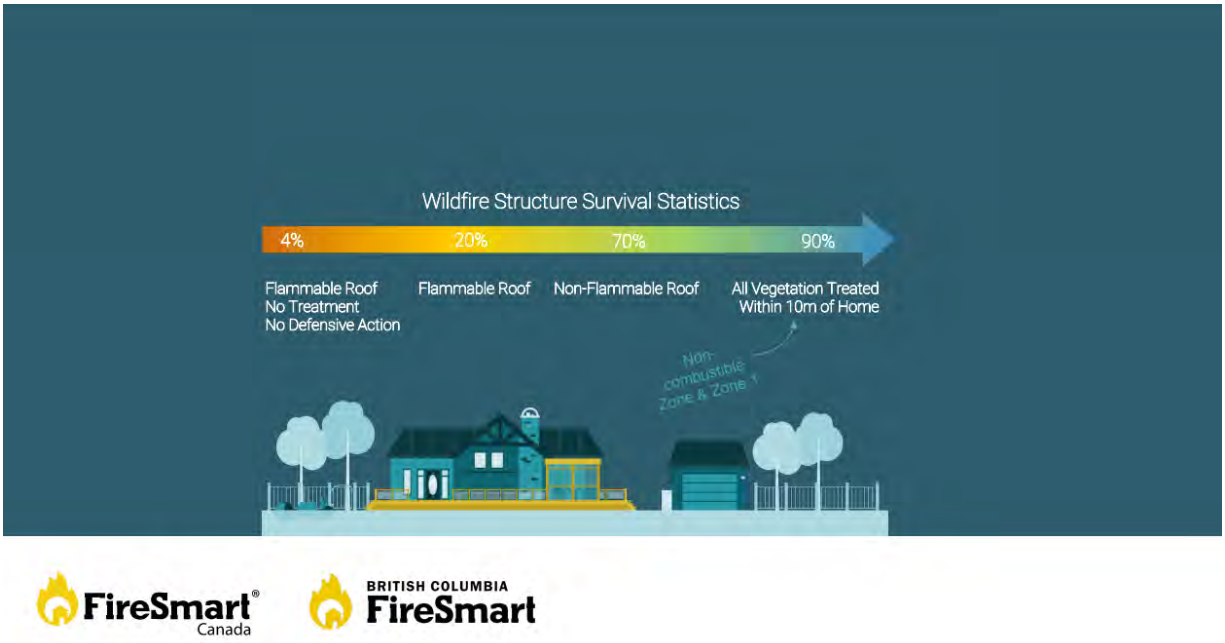


Figure 15. Benefits of FireSmart within 10 meters of structures. FireSmart compliance within 10 meters of structures can significantly increase the likelihood of home survival in the event of a wildfire. Graphic from FireSmart Canada (www.firesmartcanada.ca).

Ember spotting is the primary method by which wildfires involve structures. Thousands of embers can accumulate on a single structure, and cause combustion when they are penetrating a structure, or causing ignition on combustible materials used in construction of that structure.

FireSmart divides the structure and surrounding area into three separate zones. Risk mitigation activities in each of these zones are designed to prevent the pathways to ignition associated with these zones.

Figure 16. The Home Ignition Zone. Graphic from FireSmart Canada (www.firesmartcanada.ca)

The Immediate Zone includes the structure and the area within 0-1.5m surrounding the structure. The primary goal of mitigation in this zone is to prevent ember caused ignition for the structure, and to prevent wildfire from spreading to directly adjacent the structure. FireSmart principles should be integrated into the construction of the structure, to ensure it is as resistant to ignition as possible. No combustible materials, such as wooden fences or planter beds, vegetation, or bark mulch, should be present within 1.5m of the building exterior. A 15cm inflammable ground to siding clearance should be established. Complying with FireSmart guidelines will limit the structures exposure to ember, radiant, and convective pathways to ignition.

The Intermediate Zone refers to the area within 1.5 and 10m from the structure. The primary goal of this area is to limit wildfire from establishing in combustible materials or vegetation near the home, and expose the structure to radiant or convective ignition. This area is primarily focused on ensuring the landscaping in this zone is suitable, and includes both vegetation and hardscape materials. Only fire-resistant vegetation should be present in this zone, with no conifers or coniferous vegetation. No combustible materials such as firewood piles, combustible detached structures, combustible fences, or combustible decorative features should be present in this zone.

The Extended Zone refers to the area within 10 and 30m from the structure. The primary goal of this area is to reduce the intensity of a wildfire. Flammable vegetation should be limited in density and continuity. This can be done through selective tree removal, tree pruning, debris management, and surface vegetation clean up. Reducing wildfire intensity in this zone will limit the structure to exposure to radiant heat.

5.2 Foundations of FireSmart

The three foundational components of FireSmart that underpin the seven disciplines are the CWRP, the FireSmart Coordinator role, and the Community FireSmart and Resiliency Committee (CFRC). These key components should be present in any community aiming to build resilience to wildfire: A CWRP outlines a strategic vision to building wildfire resilience, while the FireSmart Coordinator and CFRC provide the support required to implementing that plan.

The Community Resiliency Investment (CRI) program, as of 2023, has created two streams for accessing funding for wildfire risk mitigation activities. The allocation-based stream of this program provides streamlined and rapid access to funding for communities that have the three foundational components of FireSmart in place. Communities without these three foundational FireSmart component can access funding through an alternative application-based funding stream, however this is more complex and less certain. CRI strongly encourages all communities to prioritize the CWRP, FireSmart Coordinator role, and the CFRC for building community resilience to wildfire.

5.2.1 Community Wildfire Resiliency Plans

CWRPs are the foundation to building wildfire resiliency in communities in BC. These plans use a FireSmart lens to produce a vision and roadmap for reducing the wildfire risk in a community. These plans provide recommended actions for building resiliency to wildfire, with important advice on implementation.

This CWRP is an important first step for building wildfire resiliency for the District of Hope. However, wildfire risk is not static, and neither are our communities. Similarly, wildfire risk mitigation activities will also impact wildfire risk and the vulnerabilities present in a community. Therefore, this CWRP must be maintained and periodically revised. This should consist of an annual review of the CWRP Action Plan, identified actions implemented, as well as lessons learned through that implementation process. There should also be a complete review and update of the CWRP every five years. This should consist of updated wildfire risk modelling based on new wildfire threat analysis, and incorporating any wildfire risk mitigations implemented.

5.2.2 FireSmart Coordinator

Building resiliency to wildfire in a community and navigating the various disciplines of FireSmart is a complex process, challenging for both community leaders and residents. While the community is intended to provide leadership and expertise in navigating FireSmart, local government leaders often lack the time and FireSmart knowledge required. The FireSmart Coordinator role is a role fulfilled by a dedicated staff member with both local knowledge of the community and knowledge of the FireSmart program. The FireSmart Coordinator provides local leadership on FireSmart initiatives, as well as a resource available to the community for assessments, plans, and mitigation works.

The District of Hope currently has a full-time FireSmart Coordinator embedded in the Fire Department. This position has been in place since early 2024, and has provided a robust suite of FireSmart services to the community, all of which are discussed within the relevant sections of this CWRP. The District of Hope FireSmart Coordinator's role is to identify and pursue funding for FireSmart activities, personally deliver FireSmart programming, and also support and collaborate on any wildfire resiliency projects in the region. This FireSmart Coordinator was instrumental in supporting the development of this CWRP, by obtaining the required grant funding, and supporting the development of the CWRP itself. It is critical that the District of Hope FireSmart Coordinator position is continually funded, staffed, and maintained, as this position is key to ensuring the actions embedded in this CWRP are implemented.

5.2.3 Community FireSmart and Resiliency Committee

A CFRC a regional body that brings together the various actors in FireSmart and wildfire resiliency in the local area. This can include representatives from neighbouring governments, fire departments, FLNRO, the BCWS, and other important groups. CFRC's are intended to be broad, high-level committees for coordinating planning and sharing knowledge across a region. The framework is designed to be as flexible as possible, to meet the community and regions needs and capacity.

The District of Hope is one actor that is part of a regional network of groups aiming to build wildfire resiliency. The FireSmart Coordinator is responsible for collaborating with regional actors such as the FVRD, local First Nations, local fire departments, and other important stakeholders. The District of Hope is one of the more active communities in the region, with an active FireSmart program and multiple initiatives in place. As such, Hope will likely need to take the lead for developing a regional CFRC that will include the multiple actors within the local region. Fortunately, the District FireSmart Coordinator already has strong existing relationships with the key important actors for building wildfire resilience. Formalizing these relationships into regularly scheduled meetings to discuss ongoing wildfire resiliency work, explore opportunities for collaboration, and sharing experiences will ensure long term success of regional wildfire resiliency activities. Key actors to include in the regional CFRC are:

- District of Hope Fire Smart Coordinator
- FVRD FireSmart/Emergency Coordinator
- Chawathil Nation representative
- Union Bar Nation representative
- Yale Nation representative
- BC Wildfire Service local representative

It is important to note that CFRCs may evolve and expand as wildfire resiliency programs evolve and expand. Future stakeholders may join the CFRC, or the region may broaden to include other actors. By building a flexible framework, schedule, and process for the CFRC, new actors and join and participate.

Table 9. FireSmart foundation action recommendations.

Recommended Action	Description
1	Read and understand the wildfires risk and the key factors that drive wildfire risk, as identified in this CWRP.
2	Review CWRP annually. Assess implementation status of the included recommended actions, and note any significant community or wildfire environment changes that may impact wildfire risk and risk mitigation activities.
3	Formally update CWRP five years from publication.
4	Maintain the FireSmart Coordinator role.
5	Establish a regional CFRC.

6 Education

The education FireSmart discipline focuses on communicating wildfire risk and wildfire resilience information to all the members of a community. Every member of a community, from residents to land managers and elected officials, has a shared responsibility for wildfire resilience. The responsibilities for wildfire risk mitigation vary, but an understanding of wildfire risk and resilience are of importance to all community members. The ultimate goal of the education FireSmart discipline is to create an understanding of wildfire risk, which can in turn empower residents to act within their capacity to build community resilience.

The recommended actions for FireSmart education are numerous and broad; community education is challenging, and requires multiple different avenues to reach community members. These actions are tailored to reflect the District of Hope context, and provide both passive and active opportunities for engagement.

Active education involves specific events, conversations, and presentations that meet residents and provide information and access to tool. Active education is most successful when leveraging pre-existing community gatherings to add on a FireSmart education component. For example, setting up a booth with FireSmart education materials and staff at a community gathering. Leveraging pre-existing events removes barriers by meeting people where they are already gathering, rather than asking them to make time for specific events. However, specific FireSmart events are also important as they provide a focussed venue for FireSmart education. This may include a community FireSmart meeting, presentation, or open house, where residents can access materials and ask questions of FireSmart experts.

Passive education involves providing access to FireSmart educational materials that resident can access on their own schedule. This may involve a specific webpage on the District of Hope website with FireSmart material, or providing brochures with FireSmart materials at regular community gathering places such as the Municipal office, community centres, or libraries. Passive materials should also aim to create opportunities for active engagement, such as advertising FireSmart events, or providing contact information for a FireSmart expert to provide additional information.

6.1 Current Status

The District of Hope's FireSmart program is a new initiative, having launched in early 2024. However, this program has quickly developed, with a primary focus on education. The Hope FireSmart program, led by the FireSmart Coordinator housed in the Hope Fire Department, leads a variety of initiatives in the community to promote FireSmart.

The Hope FireSmart Coordinator currently makes a specific effort to join popular community events, such as Hope Brigade Days. Joining these existing events provides an opportunity for Hope residents to interact with the FireSmart team and access FireSmart materials in an informal setting. These types of casual interactions are extremely productive, as they create space for educational conversations and make FireSmart materials more approachable. In support of this, the Hope FireSmart has a library of FireSmart promotional materials, including banners, posters, signs, and other educational materials. Hope also has access to an Ember mascot costume, which is extremely effective in creating engagement in children, creating further opportunities for the public to learn about FireSmart.

The development of this CWRP was accompanied by a public engagement session in late October 2024. This session was well attended by interested members of the public. Integrating educational opportunities with specific projects is extremely effective, as it ties FireSmart education into active wildfire resiliency projects in the region. By providing specific and targeting information, residents can learn how FireSmart efforts on their part can contribute to the overall resiliency of the community.

In addition to active engagement, the District of Hope provides opportunities for residents to access FireSmart information at their own leisure via a dedicated page[26] on their website. This allows residents to access FireSmart principles, with links to the FireSmart website, and also contact information for the FireSmart Coordinator. FireSmart services, such as home assessments and the FireSmart Rebate Program, can also be requested through this website. These services are discussed in more detail in Section 8.

[26] See: https://www.hope.ca/p/firesmart

6.2 Action Planning

The Education discipline of FireSmart is the most diverse, requiring multiple different initiatives, both active and passive, to reach community members. Successful education programming typically requires capacity, which is best developed through the FireSmart Coordinator position discussed in the previous section. The FireSmart Coordinator, or an equivalent staff member, will be responsible for developing and rolling out the education initiatives below.

FireSmart education should be conducted annually, planning out the various initiatives as part of campaign to build community awareness. Developing an annual strategic education plan ensures the events and initiatives are coordinated, taking advantage of seasonal trends and regular community gatherings. Once a plan is in place, it can be revisited each year, reducing repeated planning effort each year.

Active Education

The first step of Education is to ensure community leaders and members can access and understand this CWRP. The CWRP is a large and complex technical document, and is unlikely to be read in full by all members of the community. As such, a summary overview should be provided to community leaders and members. This should include the Executive Summary, the Action Plan, and the wildfire risk map within this CWRP.

The District of Hope should continue to create active opportunities for engagement within the community. This can consist of continued dedicated FireSmart events, or continuing to join other community gatherings. These events are often most effective when paired with other FireSmart initiatives. For example, fuel management can be accompanied by public education events that not only discuss the specific project, but how it ties in with broader wildfire resiliency initiatives in Hope. The information session that accompanied the development of this CWRP is an example of coordinating a specific resiliency project with the promotion of FireSmart.

Community clean-up days are events where the District of Hope can provide both support for FireSmart activities on community members property and debris disposal. This often involves renting a chipper and bin trucks for debris, and disposing free of charge for residents. Clean-up days can occur simultaneously with FireSmart events to provide educational opportunities while also reducing wildfire risk.

Passive Education

It is important to provide educational opportunities that community members can access on their own schedule. The District of Hope's existing FireSmart webpage provides an excellent community resource for passive FireSmart education. This webpage should be updated with information from this CWRP and a brief summary, or possible the CWRP in its entirety as a link. FireSmart education can also be posted or made available at other community gathering places, such as the Municipal Hall, the public library, or the recreation centre (in collaboration with the FVRD).

Wildfire hazard signs are effective at community the daily wildfire hazard throughout fire season. During periods of particularly high wildfire danger, this communicates the need for caution by the general public to prevent wildfire ignitions. These signs can be installed at high traffic areas, such as highway exits or intersections. These signs require updating whenever wildfire danger changes.

Specific wildfire resiliency initiatives in that occur in the community should integrate educational materials. For example, educational signage can be installed at future fuel management projects upon completion to explain the goals and strategies of the project. This can also be used at any District owned facilities that comply with FireSmart guidance, to identify the key components that of the structure that decrease vulnerability. Providing examples of fuel management or FireSmart construction provides real world examples for residents that can be integrated into their FireSmart journey.

Table 10. FireSmart Education action recommendations.

Recommended Action	Description
6	Provide summary of CWRP to community leaders and interested members.
7	Continue to join community events with FireSmart booths and resources.
8	Include FireSmart education events when planning large wildfire resiliency projects.
9	Plan community clean-up days to assist in landscaping and FireSmart maintenance for homes in the community.
10	Maintain FireSmart website on the District of Hope website. Regularly update this webpage.
11	Provide FireSmart resources at key community information points.
12	Install and maintain wildfire hazard sign at a highly visible community location.
13	Include educational signage with FireSmart or wildfire resiliency activities, such as fuel management areas or critical infrastructure that has been mitigated.

7 Legislation and Planning

Legislation and regulation are potential tools for reducing wildfire risk on public land. Provincial and Federal Acts and Regulations can provide means for local governments and First Nation governments to implement wildfire risk reduction. These are differentiated from development specific bylaws and regulations that may be present in a community, which are discussed in the following section on Development Considerations.

7.1 Current Status

7.1.1 Federal Acts and Regulations

Several key Federal Acts that may be relevant within the District of Hope are the *Fisheries Act*[27], the *Species at Risk Act*,[28] and the *Migratory Birds Convention Act.*[29]

The Federal *Fisheries Act* is in place to provide a framework for the management and control of fisheries in Canada, as well as conservation and protection of fish and fish habitat. Any wildfire prevention and mitigation treatments that could impact fish or fish habitat, including riparian areas will need to adhere to the legal requirements of this Act.

The *Species at Risk Act* is federal legislation designed to prevent species from extinction and/or extirpation in Canada and provide recovery strategies for extirpated, endangered, and threatened species, as well as prevent species of concern from becoming threatened or endangered. The CWRP treatments and recommendations will need to consider species at risk and follow the requirements and prohibitions set out in SARA. Any land management should consider the environmental values at risk section to identify any species at risk, and include measures for ensuring compliance with the *Species at Risk Act.*

The *Migratory Birds Convention Act* protects most species of birds in Canada. This law contains regulations to protect birds, their nests and eggs from disturbance. This includes direct disturbance through hunting, wood harvesting, and commercial use, as well as indirect disturbance that may impact bird activities. Any land management activity that has potential to disturb birds protected under this Act must include measures for compliance with the Act. This is particularly important during summer nesting season, when bird populations are highest throughout BC.

[27] *Fisheries Act*, *Revised Statutes of Canada* 1985, c F-14. https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/f-14/
[28] *Species at Risk Act, Statutes of Canada* 2002, c. 29. https://laws.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/s-15.3/
[29] *Migratory Birds Convention Act, Statutes of Canada* 1994 c.22. https://laws.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/M-7.01/

7.1.2 Provincial Acts and Regulations

Three provincial acts and regulations are particularly relevant for wildfire risk mitigation: the *BC Building Act and Regulation*[30], the *BC Open Burning and Smoke Control Regulation*[31], and the *BC Wildfire Act and Regulation.*[32] The *Forest and Range Practices Act* is also relevant for larger scale wildfire risk mitigation work, and its relevance is described in more detail in the Vegetation Management Section.

The *BC Building Act* creates a series of technical building requirements for buildings in BC. This also sets training and qualification requirements for building officials. Many of these requirements are designed to limit the spread of structure fire within a structure, however there are no provisions for limiting interface wildfire spreading to a structure.

BC Open Burning Smoke Control Regulation (OBSCR) covers open burning of wood debris (vegetative material) to manage smoke and fine particulate matter from contributing to poor air quality. OBSCR has requirements that pertain to burning for community wildfire risk reduction. The OBSCR requires anyone conducting an open burn for wildfire risk reduction to submit the plan to a director, to give notification to the community about the burn plan, that a ventilation forecast is "good" or "fair", and that the burn is completed within a day. The District of Hope has a specific bylaw in place regulating open burning in addition to OBSCR. This is discussed below.

BC *Wildfire Act* and *Wildfire Regulation* sets out legal responsibilities and obligations in BC that are enforceable during bans and restrictions. This Act and regulations could impact this CWRP recommendations and treatments when a provincial fire ban is in effect. *The Wildfire Act* also limits industrial activities during periods of elevated wildfire danger based on the risk of ignition of those activities. These acts and regulations can be superseded by a local bylaw or regulation. The District of Hope Fire Bylaw outlines some requirements for abatement of hazardous vegetation, discussed below.

[30] *Building Act, Statutes of British Columbia* 2015 c. 2.
https://www.bclaws.gov.bc.ca/civix/document/id/complete/statreg/15002
[31] *BC Environmental Management Act: Open Burning Smoke Control Regulation BC Reg 152/2019, Statutes of British Columbia* 2003, BC Reg 152/2019.
https://www.bclaws.gov.bc.ca/civix/document/id/complete/statreg/152_2019/
[32] *BC Wildfire Act*, Statues of British Columbia 2004 c. 31.
https://www.bclaws.gov.bc.ca/civix/document/id/complete/statreg/04031_01

7.1.3 Municipal Bylaws

The District of Hope has numerous bylaws that apply within its jurisdictional boundaries. The two most pertinent to wildfire resiliency relate to open burning, outlined in the Fire Bylaw[33], and tree removal, outlined in the Tree Protection Bylaw[34].

The Fire Bylaw outlines requirements for burning that must be complied with on all properties within the District. The Fire Chief can prohibit all types of burning during periods of high wildfire hazard. Burning on commercial and industrial areas requires a permit, and burning must confirm to the provincial OBSCR. The Fire Chief can also identify areas of accumulated vegetation that may pose a hazard to the community, and require disposal of this debris to a level acceptable to the Fire Chief. Any vegetation management or FireSmart activities that produce vegetation debris should carefully consider the Hope Fire Bylaw if burning is considered as a method for debris disposal.

The District of Hope Tree Protection Bylaw outlines measures for the protection and preservations of trees, and outlines requirements for tree cutting permits. Tree removal for the purposes of FireSmart or vegetation management may require a tree cutting permit in certain cases, issued by the Municipal Engineer. This bylaw is complex, with several exemptions; FireSmart vegetation management on residential lots may only require a bylaw in specific situations, such as when trees planned for removal are on steep slopes, or near ravines and watercourses. Larger scale vegetation management for wildfire risk reduction may also require a permit.

[33] District of Hope, Bylaw No. 1006, 1998. *Fire Bylaw 1998.*
[34] District of Hope, Bylaw No. 20, 1995. *Tree Protection Bylaw 1995.*

7.2 Action Planning

The District of Hope's Fire Bylaw provides provisions for requiring removal of hazardous vegetation material when it constitutes a hazard to the community. This is typically an issue during land clearing for development, which result in significant accumulations of hazardous material. Land developers should be made aware of these requirements prior to development occurring.

The District's tree management bylaw does not include any specific provisions for tree removal for wildfire risk reduction. This may result in confusion and added complexity when property owners wish to implement FireSmart vegetation management principles on their property. Similarly, no provisions in this tree management bylaw are made for larger scale vegetation management for wildfire risk reduction on private land. This District should explore including specific guidelines in a future update for the tree management bylaw, or develop internal guidance for the issuing of permits in these situations. The overall aim should be clarifying this bylaw as it relates to tree removal for the purposes of building community resiliency to wildfire.

Table 11. FireSmart Legislation and Planning action recommendations.

Recommended Action	Description
14	Inform developers of potential fire hazards and requirements of the Fire Bylaw when land clearing is required for development.
15	Update tree management bylaw with guidelines for removing vegetation to reduce wildfire risk.

8 Development Considerations

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

8.1 Current Status

The District of Hope manages the use of land within Hope's jurisdictional boundaries through the Zoning Bylaw and the Official Community Plan (OCP). These community planning tools shape and influence the way the community develops, and can integrate principles of FireSmart to build overall wildfire resiliency in Hope.

The Hope zoning bylaw[35] contains detailed provisions for land use in Hope. This includes required setbacks, maximum building size, and types of use. There are no specific regulations or guidelines for conformance with FireSmart principles, such as required setbacks from vegetation. However, this is typical for communities in BC, as zoning bylaws are an imperfect tool for this purpose. Zoning does not account for the actual characteristics of the adjacent vegetation and its wildfire risk, thus using zoning to stipulate FireSmart setbacks may include properties that have minimal wildfire hazard. Even if targeted accurately, zoning may create a significant burden on properties that currently lack a potential required setback.

The Official Community Plan[36] for the District of Hope contains provisions relating to protecting development within the community from natural hazards. Objective 6.5 in this OCP is to "regulate development in areas with natural hazards in order to mitigate risk".[37] This Objective is primarily focussed on flood and erosion hazards, and geotechnical hazards. Achieving this objective in the context of those hazards is furthered through development permit areas (discussed below in Action Planning). Although no specific policies or development permit areas specific to wildfire are included to meet this objective, policy 6.5.1 does identify a need for expanding the knowledge of local hazards to improve land use decisions. The information contained in this CWRP is consistent with and furthers this policy and objective.

[35] District of Hope Bylaw No. 1324, 2012. *Zoning Bylaw (consolidated 2024)*
[36] District of Hope Bylaw 1434, 2018. *Integrated Official Community Plan (2018).*
[37] District of Hope Bylaw 1434, 2018, pp 51.

The District of Hope owns and operates several structures and facilities, most of which are identified as critical infrastructure within this CWRP. As the manager of these facilities, the District is responsible for ensuring these structures are resilient to wildfire. Reducing the vulnerability of critical infrastructure to wildfire increases the resilience of the community to wildfire. This requires FireSmart assessments of these locations, and implementing mitigation actions to reduce their vulnerability. The District's FireSmart Coordinator has begun this process by conducting and documenting FireSmart Critical Infrastructure Assessments, aiming for completion of these assessments in 2025. These assessments have also included Critical Infrastructure that is not directly managed by the District, thus mitigation activities must be coordinated with the relevant owner or manager. Mitigation activities are planned once these assessments are complete.

Table 12 summarizes the FireSmart Critical Infrastructure Assessments that have been completed by the FireSmart Coordinator. Each component is scored individually, with a low score being <21, moderate being 21-29, and high exceeding >30. These scores indicate the vulnerability of the structure to wildfire, and the component scores are aggregated to provide a total score that follows the same scoring parameters. Thus, an assessed structure will be scored as vulnerable to wildfire if there are key vulnerabilities in any component of the structure. We have provided a summary of recommendations for key mitigation actions, but the specific assessments should be reviewed for completed details.

Table 12. Summary of completed critical infrastructure assessments.

Critical Infrastructure	Component Score					Total Score	Recommendation
	Critical Building	Critical Structure	Immediate Zone	Intermediate Zone	Extended Zone		
East Kawkawa Lake Reservoir	30	36	0	60	50	176	Fill in cracks to reduce ember ingress; remove flammable vegetation (conifers, surface debris) within 10m of structure; thin forest within 10-30m of structure
Fire Hall 1	70	0	0	0	0	70	Fill in cracks to reduce ember ingress
Fire Hall 2	80	0	30	60	30	200	Fill in cracks to reduce ember ingress; keep roof and gutters clean and free of debris; remove flammable vegetation; (conifers, surface debris) out to 30m from structure; thin out trees and/or prune them to 2m+ off the ground
Fire Hall 3	70	30	0	60	30	190	Fill in cracks to reduce ember ingress; keep roof and gutters clean and free of debris; consider replacing utility poles/structures with non-combustible options where possible; remove flammable vegetation (conifers, surface debris) out to 10m from structure; maintain vegetation and prune trees to 2m+ off the ground
Fraser Canyon Hospital	200	0	30	0	60	290	Fill in cracks to reduce ember ingress; keep roof and gutters; clean and free of debris; keep eaves clean and consider closing them in; install 3mm mesh in vents to reduce ember ingress; treat siding with a flame resistant treatment; replace windows with thermal or multi-pane glass and install doors made of non-combustible materials; remove combustible materials from within 1.5m of the structure; maintain vegetation and prune trees to 2m+ off the ground from 10-30m away from the structure

High School/Reception Centre	130	0	30	60	15	235	Fill in cracks to reduce ember ingress; keep roof and gutters clean and free of debris; keep eaves clean and consider closing them in; install 3mm mesh in vents to reduce ember ingress; replace windows with thermal or multi-pane glass and install doors made of non-combustible material; keep underside of decks clean, build decks and balconies using non-combustible materials free of gaps and sheath; maintain vegetation and prune trees to 2m+ off the ground from 10-30m away from the structure
North Silver Creek Reservoir	30	30	0	60	30	150	Replace critical components with those made of fire and heat resistant materials; remove flammable vegetation (conifers, surface debris) out to 10m from structure; maintain vegetation and prune trees to 2m+ off the ground from 10-30m away from the structure
RCMP Detachment	60	0	30	60	30	180	Keep roof and gutters clean and free of debris; replace windows with thermal or multi-pane glass and install doors made of non-combustible material; remove combustible materials and vegetation from within 1.5m of the structure; remove flammable vegetation (conifers, surface debris) out to 10m from structure; maintain vegetation and prune trees to 2m+ off the ground from 10-30m away from the structure
Thacker Reservoir	30	60	30	90	50	260	Consider replacing utility poles/structures with non-combustible options where possible; replace critical components with those made of fire and heat resistant materials; remove combustible materials and vegetation from within 1.5m of structure; remove flammable vegetation (conifers, surface debris) out to 10m from structure; maintain vegetation and prune trees to 2m+ off the ground from 10-30m away from the structure

Town Hall-EOC	160	0	30	0	20	220	Fill in gaps to reduce ember ingress; keep roof and gutters clean and free of debris; keep eaves clean and consider closing them in; install 3mm mesh in vents to reduce ember ingress; replace windows with thermal or multi-pane glass and install doors made of non-combustible material; remove combustible material and vegetation from within 1.5m of the structure; maintain vegetation and prune trees to 2m+ off the ground from 10-30m away from the structure
Waste Water Treatment Plant	56	6	0	30	30	122	Consider replacing gutters with those made of non-combustible material; keep roof and gutters clean and free of debris; fill in gaps to reduce ember ingress; replace utility poles/structures with non-combustible options where possible; remove flammable vegetation (conifers, surface debris) out to 10m from structure; maintain vegetation; prune trees to 2m+ off the ground from 10-30m away from the structure
Works Yard	143	0	30	120	30	323	Fill in gaps to reduce ember ingress; keep roof and gutters clean and free of debris; replace windows with thermal or multi-pane glass and install doors made of non-combustible material; remove combustible materials and vegetation from within 1.5m of structure; keep flammable substances and combustible materials stored in an ember resistant storage structure and/or 10m+ away from the structure; outbuildings should be FireSmart to the same standards as the primary structure; remove flammable vegetation (conifers, surface debris) out to 10m from structure; maintain vegetation and prune trees to 2m+ off the ground from 10-30m away from the structure

8.2 Action Planning

There are two key types of actions the District of Hope can take to improve community resilience to wildfire. The first is to ensure the critical infrastructure owned and managed by the District is resilient to wildfire. The second is to use planning tools to influence private property within the District's boundaries to build resilience to wildfire.

Critical Infrastructure

The District of Hope should build off its existing FireSmart Critical Infrastructure Assessments by mitigating identified deficiencies. The District should immediately prioritize the critical infrastructure that is crucial to wildfire response, such as the Fire Hall, EOC, and water infrastructure. These should be additionally prioritized based on the level of effort and cost to mitigate identified deficiencies; typically, vegetation management is extremely effective at reducing vulnerability, and significantly cheaper than building retrofits. The District should also review any planned infrastructure upgrades at assessed facilities to integrate FireSmart principles into these upgrades.

It is important that the District of Hope continue Critical Infrastructure FireSmart Assessments for any critical infrastructure that has not been assessed. The District currently plans to complete these assessments in future years, dependant on funding. Any deficiencies identified within these future assessments should also be mitigated.

Often it is more practical and cost effective to integrate FireSmart principles at the construction stage when developing new infrastructure. The District of Hope should develop an internal policy and direction for any proposed infrastructure that requires compliance with FireSmart guidelines. This will ensure new critical infrastructure is resilient to wildfire when constructed, and avoid costly retrofits or mitigation activities in the future. Critical Infrastructure FireSmart Assessments should be completed on all new critical infrastructure.

Wildfire Development Permit Area

A majority of the community values within the District of Hope are located on private land. There are limited tools for local governments to directly manage private property to reduce wildfire risk without voluntary participation and investment by the land owners. The District can support these efforts through their FireSmart program, but has a limited ability to enforce or require compliance with FireSmart guidelines on private property. Instead, the District can influence wildfire resilience on private property using planning tools to influence development. These planning tools can be used to guide development within the community, much of which occurs in the wildland-urban interface, to build overall community resilience to wildfire.

The wildfire development permit area (DPA) is a tool used by many communities in BC to reduce wildfire risk and build community resilience to wildfire. This introduces an additional permitting process for certain activities on private land, such as subdivision or building construction. Development permit areas are very common in municipalities in BC, and through wildfire DPAs are less common, they are becoming more and more widely adopted as a tool for reducing wildfire risk on private land.

The wildfire DPA permitting process creates a mechanism to ensure that new development is aligned with FireSmart principles, resulting in structures and properties that are more resilient to the risk of wildfire. In doing so, the wildfire DPA ensures that not only are these specific parcels will have a lower wildfire risk post development, the likelihood of wildfire spreading into and through a community is also reduced. Wildfire DPAs must be aligned with objectives and policies within the Official Community Plan, and often are inserted into the OCP as part of a bylaw amendment.

Wildfire DPAs consist of an area of land within the municipality, as well as a set of guidelines that apply to parcels included within that area. Guidelines identify what activities will trigger the need for a wildfire development permit. Applicants must then comply with guidelines, which ensure the proposed development will incorporate FireSmart principles. The area is typically identified by proximity of parcels to areas of high wildfire risk, coordinated with the wildfire risk assessment within a CWRP. It is important to note that the areas identified in a community, the guidelines, and the process will vary for each community, as theses wildfire DPA components must fit with the overall community planning context.

The District of Hope can explore establishing a wildfire DPA to address areas of higher wildfire risk within the community. This DPA will identify guidelines and areas where it applies, based on the findings of this CWRP, as well as the broader community and planning context. Importantly, this process should carefully review the OCP for the District of Hope to identify any gaps with existing objectives and policies, and also how a wildfire DPA may interact with other policies and objectives. Due to the wildfire DPAs close relationship with the OCP, the most efficient time to create a wildfire DPA may be as part of the next OCP update, tentatively planned for 2025.

Table 13. FireSmart Development Consideration action recommendations.

Recommended Action	Description
16	Complete FireSmart Assessments for all Critical Infrastructure identified in this CWRP.
17	Complete mitigation actions identified in the FireSmart Assessments for all Critical Infrastructure.
18	Develop policy for including FireSmart building materials and landscaping for construction or renovation of District owned facilities.
19	Investigate developing a wildfire development permit area to address wildfire risk on private land.
20	20. Develop guidelines for new construction to ensure compliance with FireSmart principles.

9 Interagency Cooperation

It takes the collaborative efforts of multiple stakeholders working together to achieve a fire resilient community. These people include the local fire departments, local government staff, elected officials, First Nations representatives, industry representatives and provincial government residents in and around the AOI. Individually, representatives of these groups are responsible to their own organizations, but all of the stakeholder organizations are dependent upon each other for regional wildfire resilience. Interagency Cooperation includes collaboration between staff and community members, community forests, local forestry companies, as well as with external representatives like FNESS, BCWS, and Regional District representatives.

9.1 Current Status

The District of Hope has developed close relationships with important regional actors, including the Yale and Popkum Fire Departments via mutual aid agreements. The District is fortunate to be part of a web of related actors that are working collaboratively to reduce wildfire risk in the region. This CWRP was developed in collaboration with the BCWS, who providing valuable technical support and expertise. The BCWS maintains the Haig Firebase, located just outside Hope, and staff from this base provided local, expert knowledge on the wildfire risk in and around the community. Additionally, the BCWS is working to develop a Wildland Urban-Interface Wildfire Risk Reduction plan for the crown land surrounding Hope, with a proposed final completion of April 2026. The BCWS also provides support for Hope led FireSmart initiatives, with close ties to the District of Hope Fire Department and its FireSmart program.

The Fraser Valley Regional District (FVRD) leads FireSmart initiatives throughout the regional district, which includes most property immediately outside the District and the surrounding First Nations Reserves. The FVRD was engaged throughout the development of this CWRP, providing support and sharing information regarding their FireSmart programming in the region.

Local First Nations communities and reserves are found within and near Hope. These groups were identified and contacted early on in the project to build relationships and explore opportunities for collaboration. This includes the Yale First Nation, the Union Bar First Nation, and the Chawathil First Nation. These groups can and are pursuing their own, independent wildfire resiliency planning processes, and have expressed interest in future collaboration with other groups.

9.2 Action Planning

The District of Hope is well positioned for interagency cooperation, with strong and productive relationships with key actors in the region. However, most of these relationships are one on one, rather than as one coordinated body. Formalizing these relationships in a Community FireSmart and Resiliency Committee (CFRC) is crucial to ensuring information and collaboration occurs with all group working on wildfire resiliency indicatives in the area. The roles, structure, and objectives for the CFRC are outlined in Section 5 of this CWRP.

The existing Mutual Aid Agreements are critical to ensuring adequate resource availability in the event of a large wildfire. It is important to maintain these relationships.

It may be suitable for the District to establish multiple CFRCs for various audiences and groups in and around the community. As discussed in Section 5, a regional CFRC is recommended for collaboration at the regional scale for the areas in and around Hope. The purpose of this CFRC is to share wildfire resiliency planning activities being undertaken by each group, and explore options for coordination and collaboration. It is recommended that the FireSmart Coordinator for the District of Hope participate and/or lead this regional CFRC.

A second, Hope specific CFRC could be established for District of Hope specific groups. This CFRC would be much more localized to the District of Hope, and consist of local stakeholders for building wildfire resilience. This could include representatives from various municipal departments, local interest groups, and local industry. The purpose of this CFRC is to identify local concerns and initiatives, and facilitate collaboration at that level. Key items of local concern can be forwarded at this CFRC, then brought to the regional CFRC. This will ensure that this CFRC can focus on Hope wildfire resiliency activities and concerns, while the regional CFRC can remain focused at the regional level. This CFRC should be chaired and lead by the District of Hope FireSmart Coordinator, who can then act as a liaison with the regional CFRC.

Table 14. FireSmart Interagency Cooperation action recommendations.

Recommended Action	Description
21	Maintain Mutual Aid Agreements with adjacent fire suppression agencies.
22	Maintain relationships with key regional wildfire resiliency actors, including the FVRD, local First Nations, and the BCWS.
23	Establish a Hope specific CFRC with local stakeholders.
24	Send key District FireSmart staff to the annual BC Wildfire Resiliency and Training Summit.

10 Cross-Training

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

Cross-training ensures that firefighters and first responders within the community are trained in both structural and basic wildfire suppression[38]. For communities within the WUI it is important that professionals are well trained to ensure proper response to fire. Some training programs available are:

- Basics wildland fire training
- Structure protection training
- Incident Command System training
- Local FireSmart Representative training
- FireSmart Home Partners Mitigation Specialist training
- FireSmart Neighbourhood Champion workshop

10.1 Current Status

The District of Hope Volunteer Fire Department (DHVFD) is the primary fire response agency in Hope. DHVFD consists of three fire halls, staffed by a mix of five full-time and fourteen volunteer/paid on call firefighters. Members are trained to the interior standard as per the BC Office of the Fire Commissioner playbook. DHVFD members have a high level of wildfire specific training, with all members receiving Wildfire Structure Protection Program training, which includes wildfire specific courses S-100, ICS-100, and S-185. In addition, ten members are trained as engine bosses, one officer qualified as a structure defence task force leader, and three members with wildfire structure protection 115 certificates. This training is supplemented by hands on wildfire experience, as many members have been deployed to large wildfire incidents through the provincial interagency agreement.

DHVFD maintains close relationships with the BCWS, primarily with local staff at the BCWS Haig Base just outside Hope. These relationships have been built and maintained through response to wildfire incidents in the local area, and various cross-training exercise. This fire base represents a tremendous local resource for building training and expertise within DHVFD. Additionally, DHVFD conducts training with nearby fire suppression agencies, such as Agassiz Fire Department.

[38] See: https://firesmartbc.ca/discipline/cross-training/

10.2 Action Planning

DHVFD staff should continue to maintain their wildfire training standard for all members, and continue to deploy staff to provincial wildfire incidents. These programs could both be expanded, although this may be challenging due to ongoing capacity issues. Should DHVFD acquire a structure protection unit, as recommended in the Emergency Planning section of this CWRP, dedicated training exercises should be developed for all DHVFD members.

There is a close relationship between cross-training and emergency response. Cross-training with other agencies builds relationships and response systems that can assist with a seamless unified response in the event of a wildfire in Hope. This is particularly important with neighbouring agencies with Mutual Aid Agreements with DHVFD, the Yale and Popkum Fire Departments. Although these relationships are currently quite strong, formalizing them into regular, scheduled, and structured exercises will maintain and enhance these relationships. This is crucial with BCWS, as much of their fire suppression staff are seasonal employees, and staff frequently redeploy to different fire bases. DHVFD should host annual table-top wildfire response exercises with response partners including the BCWS, Yale Fire Department, Popkum Fire Department, FVRD emergency management personnel, and the Chawathil First Nation. This will also have the added benefit of addressing seasonal wildfire readiness, and highlighting specific concerns in advance of wildfire season.

Table 15. FireSmart Cross-Training action recommendations.

Recommended Action	Description
25	Maintain current wildfire training standard for DHVFD members.
26	Continue to deploy DHVFD staff to provincial wildfire incidents.
27	Host annual table-top wildfire exercise and wildfire readiness exercise with regional wildfire response partners.

11 Emergency Planning

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

The Community Wildfire Resiliency Plan (CWRP) is closely related to Emergency Plans, which are high level plans outlining the local government's response procedures for various scenarios. An Emergency Management Plan is beneficial in coordinating response efforts and increasing efficiency and effectiveness of communications and evacuations in the event of an emergency. An emergency management plan should focus on emergency preparedness, response activities, and recovery.

11.1 Current Status

The District of Hope's emergency program is founded in the Emergency Response and Recovery Plan (ERRP). This plan provides the structure and guidelines for establishing the Emergency Operations Centre (EOC), as well as the policies and procedures for responding to an emergency in Hope. It is important to note that at the time of writing this CWRP, the provincial government has introduced new legislation[39] (the *Emergency and Disaster Management Act*) to replace the previous *Emergency Program Act*[40]. This updated legislation has increased the responsibilities of local governments to include mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery, while previous legislation was largely focussed on emergency response. As such, the District plans to update their ERRP in 2025 to reflect these new changes.

The District's ERRP identifies interface wildfire as a potential emergency scenario that will require activation of the EOC. Although the probability of this scenario is not identified, the required roles and specific needs of wildfire response are identified. This includes the need for close collaboration with response partners, including the Fraser Valley Regional District and other agencies.

The District of Hope also maintains a general evacuation plan. This plan divides the community into various zones, which acknowledges the various community scales challenges to evacuation. These local access constraints present the biggest barrier to evacuation in Hope, as at a large scale there are ample evacuation routes via the four highways that intersect within on near the District.

[39] *Emergency and Disaster Management Act, Statutes of British Columbia* 2023 c. 37. https://www.bclaws.gov.bc.ca/civix/document/id/complete/statreg/23037
[40] *Emergency Program Act, Statutes of British Columbia* 1996 c. 111. https://www.bclaws.gov.bc.ca/civix/document/id/complete/statreg/00_96111_01

Emergency alerts, orders, and rescinding of orders and alerts for residents within Hope are provided through various means, including radio, website, social media, and door knocking. Additionally, Hope uses Alertable, an app-based system that provides email, text message, or phone call notifications in the event of an emergency. This program is voluntary, and requires users sign up.

Figure 17. Alertable app can be accessed at https://alertable.ca/signup/?site=BC24

In the event of wildfire, the District of Hope Volunteer Fire Department (DHVFD) will play a key role in wildfire response. As discussed in the Cross-Training section of this CWRP, DHVFD has a high training standard and level of experience in wildfire. The department is well provisioned with structural fire suppression equipment, with three fire halls and eight fire suppression vehicles. However, DHVFD has minimal wildfire specific equipment. Additionally, there are numerous areas within the District with limited or minimal access to water infrastructure. There are recruitment challenges, with the department operating well below compliment. DHVFD's mutual aid agreement with Yale and Popkum Fire Departments help enhance emergency response, allowing the DHVFD to call on additional nearby resources if necessary.

11.2 Action Planning

The District of Hope plans to update their ERRP in 2025. This presents an opportunity to integrate the key findings from this CWRP. This CWRP has identified areas and critical infrastructure of elevated risk to wildfire, that can aid in wildfire response. For example, in the event of wildfire occurring near vulnerable critical infrastructure identified in this CWRP, the EOC can prioritize these areas for protection. This is particularly important for critical infrastructure that is required to support wildfire response, such as the District's Fire Halls.

Some critical infrastructure is necessary for supporting wildfire response, such as the EOC, water pumps and reservoirs, or other emergency services. Electricity supply may be compromised by wildfire, through trees falling on powerlines, or by BC Hydro proactively shutting off utility lines to prevent future ignitions. Critical infrastructure may have limited effectiveness during power shutdowns if it lacks a backup power supply or generator. Most of the critical infrastructure in Hope does have backup generators, however some critical infrastructure, particularly water infrastructure, may lack backup generators. Therefore, it is recommended that the revised ERRP assess the backup power supply for critical infrastructure that is necessary for wildfire response. This should include an assessment of the duration backup power can supply the critical infrastructure during a power outage.

Wildfire suppression required specialized equipment and training that is often lacking in small, local fire departments, that primarily focus on structure fire. Hope is fortunate that the DHVFD members train to a high wildfire training standard, and have significant wildfire suppression experience. However, the lack of dedicated wildfire equipment for structure protection limits response capabilities. A structure protection unit (SPU) is a crucial resource for protecting structures in the event of a wildfire. SPU's consist of an enclosed trailer, fully stocked with sprinklers, hoses, pumps, and accessories necessary for protecting structures from wildfire. Acquisition of an SPU will allow more effective wildfire response, by providing the necessary resources for DHVFD to adequately utilize the training and experience of their members. Acquiring and fully complementing and SPU usually takes 2-3 years, with a phased approach to gradually acquire equipment.

Type 1 SPU

Type 2 SPU

Figure 18. Structure protection units. Source: BC Wildfire Service.

Water supply is crucial for both wildfire suppression and proactive protection of assets when a wildfire approaches. The District of Hope has a complex water supply system, with varying hydrant service level, all using a variety of different water systems with complex interactions. The 2019 District of Hope Water Master Plan outlines the capabilities of these systems, however this document may be out of date, and is also largely directed at structural fire water needs. Wildfires are often much larger than structural wildfires, and require considerably more water for suppression. A community water delivery analysis for wildfire suppression would assist in wildfire preparedness planning, and may also feed into the previously discussed CWSSP.

Emergency management requires ensuring community member are notified of a potential incident as soon as possible. The Alertable system is a valuable resource for emergency notifications, however this program is voluntary and as such may have limited uptake. The District of Hope should continue to promote residents sign up and participate in this program.

The wildfire risk within the District of Hope varies, with certain neighbourhoods much more vulnerable to wildfire risk. In particular, neighbourhoods like Thacker Mountain, Kawkawa Lake, Langstrom Road, and Silver Creek have much higher wildfire risk than the downtown area due to their proximity to forests, and the higher density of forest mixed throughout. As such, wildfire response will be different in these neighbourhoods. A Community Wildfire Structure Protection Plan (CWSSP) is a standalone document that guides structure protection at the community scale. CWSSP enhances wildfire response by integrating the neighbourhood specific challenges and priorities in a wildfire, which in turn will enhance wildfire response. These documents are very specific for areas within the community, and provide valuable information for wildfire response. For example, water sources by type, volume, and location are provided within each neighbourhood. It is recommended that the District of Hope develop a CWSSP to aid in wildfire response.

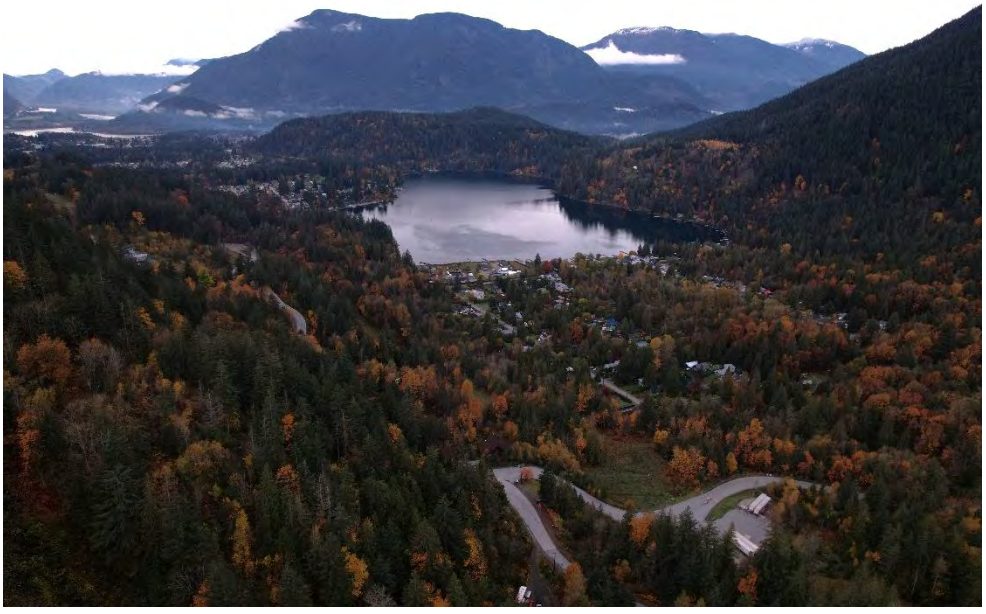


Photo 10. Kawkawa Lake Neighbourhood.

Table 16. FireSmart Emergency Planning action recommendations.

Recommended Action	Description
28	Integrate findings from this CWRP into updated Emergency Response and Recovery Plan.
29	Assess backup power supply for critical infrastructure that is necessary for supporting wildfire response.
30	Acquire a complete structure protection unit for the District of Hope Fire Department.
31	Conduct a community water delivery analysis for wildfire suppression for the District's water supply network.
32	Continue to promote and support resident participation in the Alertable emergency alert system.
33	Develop a Community Wildfire Structure Protection Plan for the District of Hope.

12 Vegetation Management

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

Fuel management, also referred to as vegetation management or fuel treatment, is an important element of wildfire risk reduction within the WUI. This work requires extensive planning, and proper training to achieve the desired results. The relationship that District of Hope and BCWS could build upon would be the collaborative fuel management work that will be ongoing for years to come.

Vegetation management within and around the community can be accomplished through two different activities, residential scale FireSmart landscaping and fuel management treatments.

Residential scale FireSmart landscaping consists of the removal, reduction, or conversion of flammable plants (such as landscaping for residential properties, parks and open spaces) in order to create more fire-resistant areas in FireSmart zones. The scale of this work is small, both in terms of the total area and the intensity of treatment required. This work is generally lead by the property owner on a voluntary basis, with the local government providing FireSmart assessments, reference material, and broad guidance. These FireSmart assessments can be upscaled to the neighbourhood level, providing opportunities for neighbours to work together to achieve neighbourhood resilience to wildfire through the FireSmart Canada Neighbourhood Recognition Program.[41]

[41] https://firesmartcanada.ca/programs/neighbourhood-recognition-program/

Fuel management treatment involves the manipulation or reduction of fuels to reduce the rate of spread and head fire intensity, and enhance the likelihood of successful suppression, usually outside of the FireSmart zones. This is completed using heavy equipment or manual work to remove, prune, and dispose of hazardous vegetation, or through prescribed burning. This type of project is at a large scale, ranging from a few hectares up to several hundred hectares. Fuel management typically occurs on public land, and is led by local, provincial, or First Nation governments to proactively reduce wildfire risk to communities.

Given the scale of the work, detailed planning is required for fuel management treatments. This planning work is completed through a fuel management prescription, developed by a Registered Professional Forester. The fuel management prescription outlines objectives for fuel management, strategies to achieve those objectives, and wildfire behaviour modelling to rationalize those objectives and strategies. This fuel management prescription is then implemented over several months or years by third party contractors, often with qualified professional supervision. Upon completion, a post-treatment assessment is required to confirm wildfire risk reduction objectives have been met.

Photo 11. Photo left is a high risk forest prior to fuel management. Photo right is the same forest, with fuel management implemented to reduce wildfire risk.

12.1 Current Status

Residential scale FireSmart landscaping is facilitated by the District of Hope FireSmart program by providing FireSmart assessments free of charge to residents. There is fairly high uptake on these assessments, which also provide an opportunity for education for residents. The District has also facilitated neighbourhoods interested in FireSmart Canada Neighbourhood Recognition, by providing neighbourhood FireSmart Assessments for nearly ten neighbourhoods within the District.

Fuel management planning in BC can be led by various actors, including the province, local First Nations, municipal governments, utility providers, and even large private land owners. The province leads fuel management planning on crown land through the wildfire risk reduction program, which consists of Wildfire Risk Reduction Tactical Plan[42] process. These plans identify areas of crown land for fuel management. No such plan currently exists for the crown land in and around the WUI for the Hope CWRP. Similarly, no areas of crown land within the WUI have been managed to reduce wildfire risk. A tactical plan may be created within the next 2-3 years, which may result in fuel management in the Hope WUI.

Municipal governments and First Nations can also manage fuel to reduce wildfire risk on their managed land, as well as crown land that abuts their land. However, within Hope, the surrounding WUI and First Nation land, no fuel management has occurred or is currently proposed. The Chawathil First Nation is currently finalizing their CWRP, which may lead to fuel management activities within their land.

The Cascade Lower Canyon Community Forest (CLCCF) tenure overlaps with the WUI for the Hope CWRP. This community tenure holder has identified areas for potential fuel management within the WUI. These areas were reviewed in the creation of this CWRP, and synergies with Hope activities are explored below.

Fuel management is extremely challenging in the District of Hope and surrounding area, due to the steep, rocky terrain. This has been a primarily limitation for fuel management by all regional actors. This limits options not only for operations, but also for transporting and disposing of debris produced through fuel management. In many cases, fuel management may not be effective for wildfire risk reduction, and may also not be cost-effective in contrast with other wildfire resiliency activities.

[42] See: https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/public-safety-and-emergency-services/wildfire-status/prevention/fire-fuel-management/fuels-management/crown_land_wildfire_risk_reduction_planning_guide_2023_2024_final.pdf

12.2 Action Planning

On private land, FireSmart activities are led by the property owner, with the District's role to provide support and guidance. This support can consist of assessments to guide vegetation management, which is a service currently offered by the District's FireSmart program and should be continued. The District can continue to financially support these activities through the rebate program, which can fund 50% of the activity cost up to $5,000. These costs are eligible for reimbursement via the UBCM CRI Program (2025). The District can also continue to support neighbourhoods by facilitating assessments and activities to achieve FireSmart Canada Neighbourhood Recognition.

A particular challenge in the District is the aging population, as discussed in 3.3. Seniors, people with limited mobility, and other vulnerable populations require additional assistance in performing FireSmart vegetation management. The District can provide labour for completing FireSmart activities, and be reimbursed for those costs via the UBCM CRI Program (2025).

Removing and disposing of vegetation debris created through FireSmart management on private land is often a challenge. These activities can produce significant quantities of debris, and should be disposed of off-site to ensure wildfire risk remains reduced. The District can provide a service for debris disposal to offset the costs, or to facilitate disposal. Tipping fees, or community green waste bins, can be provided to residents that are completing FireSmart activities. This is typically administered by requiring residents display a FireSmart assessment from the District to ensure waste has been produced through FireSmart activities. Alternatively, the District can organize community chipping days in neighbourhoods, where a chipper and bin truck are provided to residents for debris disposal.

Photo 12. Debris produced through FireSmart activities on private land.

Wildfire threat and risk within the CWRP WUI are primarily driven by steep slopes. Highest risk areas are those with coniferous fuels on these steep slopes. Fuel management on steep slopes is very challenging, and on the steepest slopes is not possible due to safety challenges. In contrast, the vegetation surrounding Hope is similar, with coastal coniferous forests. One major factor that varies within these forests is the density of dying or stressed vegetation, which can often increase wildfire threat as dead material accumulates on forest floors. As such, the focus of vegetation management should be in strategic locations where operations are feasible and can also dovetail with other wildfire resiliency activities. This may include education, through fuel management demonstration projects. These fuel management projects include an educational component, with the goal of demonstrating FireSmart vegetation management principles to the public. Fuel management may also focus on protecting critical infrastructure, which will benefit emergency response. Several candidate locations have been identified in Figure 19 and Table 17 below, with a brief summary of wildfire threat and potential constraints.

The CLCCF is a major actor in forest management within the Hope WUI. The CLCCF has collaborated with the District in creation of this CWRP, providing area of potential fuel management within their tenure. Several of the treatment areas proposed for this CWRP have been designed to link with these candidate areas, and collaborative fuel management may be an option to reduce wildfire risk. Wherever possible, the District should collaborate with regional partners through the Community FireSmart and Resiliency Committee in cross-jurisdictional fuel management planning.

Photo 13. Treatment Unit KWKW is a proposed linear fuel break along the base of the slope in the rear right of this photo.

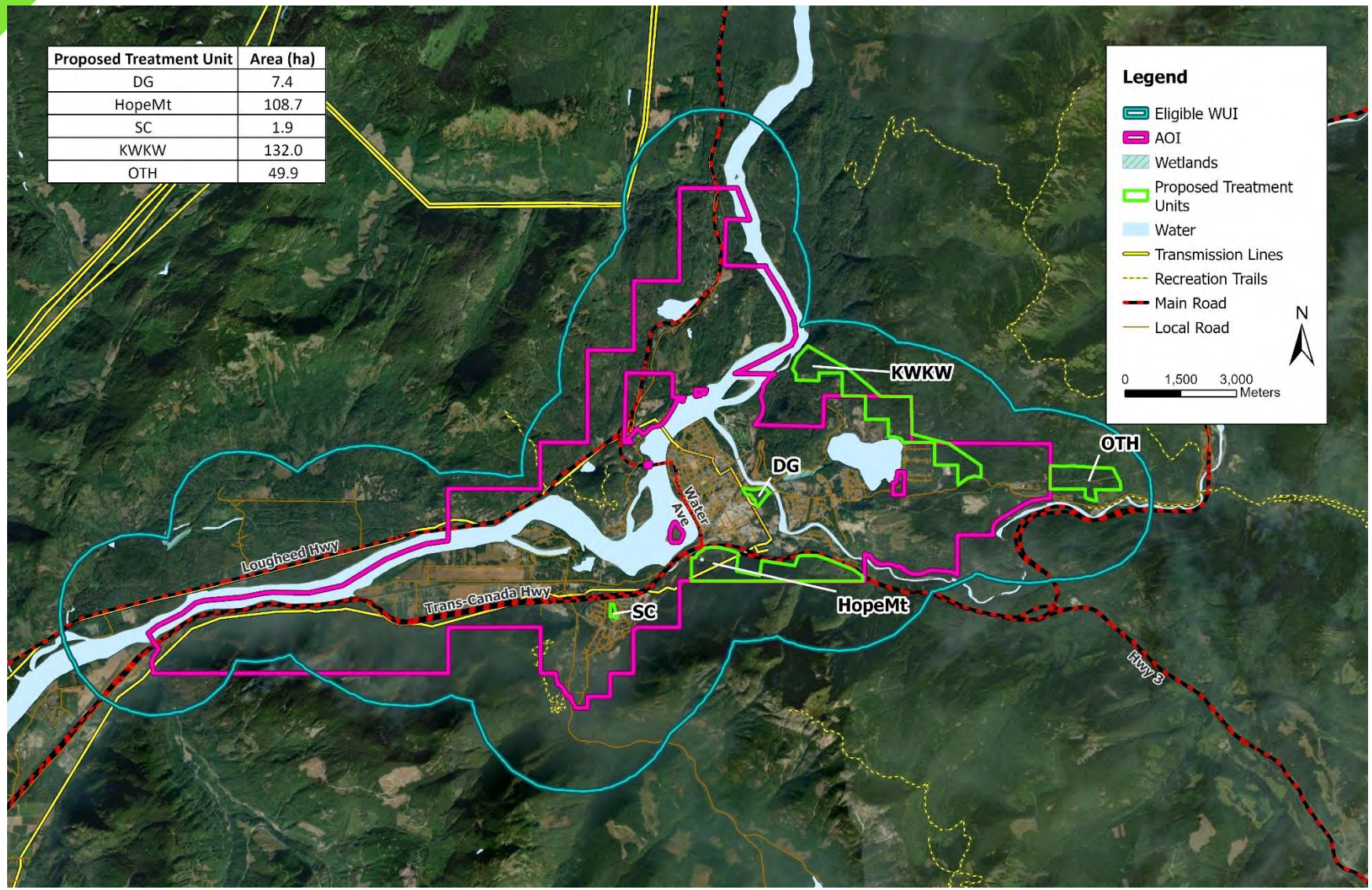


Figure 19. Fuel management areas.

Table 17. Vegetation management areas.

FTU #	Total Area (ha)	Treatment Type / Objective	Local Fuel Threat (Hectares)			Overlapping Values / Treatment Constraints	Treatment Rationale
			Extreme / High	Mod	Low		
DG	7.4	Demonstration		4.4		• Blue listed invertebrate (Trowbridge's Shrew), Red listed invertebrate (Johnson's Hairstreak) • Adjacent Coquihalla River • Irregular border with private land north.	This area has a high proportion of dead overstory trees, which will add considerable fuel loading as they fail. Currently a park with a disc-golf course, treatment will reduce wildfire hazard while demonstrating FireSmart vegetation management principles. May be suitable for a BCWS, crew-led project.
HopeMt	108.7	Fuel Break	6.8	101.9		• WHA (spotted owl) adjacent • OGMA adjacent • Required access over pipeline ROW, possible weight restrictions • Surrounds private parcel • Blue listed invertebrate (Trowbridge's Shrew), Red listed invertebrate (Johnson's Hairstreak), Blue listed ecological community (HwFd - Fd/Electrified Cat's Tail Moss Dry Sub maritime 1) • Variable slopes, steep in some locations	High wildfire threat area. Treatment will protect critical infrastructure, and also reduce the ignition risk for a wildfire that will rapidly spread up slopes to south.
SC	1.9	Demonstration		1.9		• Blue listed ecological community (HwFd - Fd/Electrified Cat's Tail Moss Dry Sub maritime 1) • Neighbour's private land north and east, linear borders.	Fuel loading and wildfire risk is moderate, however this area is used as an outdoor classroom for the adjacent school. Treatment can integrate FireSmart vegetation management principles with outdoor educational programming.

FTU #	Total Area (ha)	Treatment Type / Objective	Local Fuel Threat (Hectares)			Overlapping Values / Treatment Constraints	Treatment Rationale
			Extreme / High	Mod	Low		
KWKW	132.0	Fuel Break	1.8	130.2	0.1	• Small OGMA overlap • WHA (spotted owl) adjacent Blue listed ecological community (HwFd - Fd/Electrified Cat's Tail Moss Dry Sub maritime 1) • Limited access: must cross pipeline ROW, bisected by old skid road with multiple washouts • Steep terrain throughout • Likely geotechnical concerns • Overlaps with CLCCF tenure	This treatment would act as a fuel break to wildfires approaching community from the east, as well as to prevent wildfires from running upslope north. Treatment would likely focus on areas around the skid trail that bisects unit. Due to constraints, the final treatment boundaries will vary from the boundaries proposed here, based on a detailed field assessment. This treatment is coordinated with CLCCF tenure and their areas for wildfire fuel mitigation.
OTH	49.9	Fuel Break	3.6	46.3		• WHA • Steep slopes • Bisected by pipeline ROW • Overlaps with CLCCF Tenure	This treatment would act as a fuel break to wildfires approaching community from the east, as well as to prevent wildfires from running upslope north. Due to constraints, the final treatment boundaries will vary from the boundaries proposed here, based on a detailed field assessment. This treatment is coordinated with CLCCF tenure and their areas for wildfire fuel mitigation. Opportunities for CLCCF to link this treatment unit and "KWKW" though activities within their tenure.

Table 18. FireSmart Vegetation Management action recommendations.

Recommended Action	Description
34	Continue to provide FireSmart home assessment services to residents of Hope.
35	Support neighbourhoods in pursing FireSmart Canada Neighbourhood Recognition.
36	Continue rebate program for residents within Hope to support FireSmart mitigation activities on private land.
37	Develop program for providing labour to residents that are unable to perform FireSmart activities.
38	Develop program for facilitating green waste disposal for debris produced through FireSmart activities on private land.
39	Host annual chipping days to facilitate disposal of waste from FireSmart activities on private land.
40	Develop fuel management prescriptions for areas identified in this CWRP.
41	Implement fuel management prescriptions for areas identified in this CWRP.

Appendix A: Glossary of Terms

Term	Description
Aerial fuels	Also known as crown fuels, the main canopy of the forest dominated by needles, leaves, and smaller branches.
Area of Interest	The AOI for a CWRP includes all the area that lies within the municipal boundary, regional district boundary, or First Nations land including First Nation reserve land, land owned by a Treaty First Nation (as defined by the Interpretation Act) within treaty settlement lands, or land under the authority of an Indigenous National Government boundary.
Biogeoclimatic Ecosystem Classification (BEC) System	A hierarchical system for classifying ecosystems in BC based on the typical climax vegetation, incorporating the ecological effects of climate and soil.
Candling	When the foliage of a single tree or clump of trees ignites. Also referred to as torching.
Coarse fuels	Larger fuels (greater than 7cm diameter) that are ignite less rapidly, but can sustain combustion for much longer once ignited.
Community FireSmart and Resiliency Committee (CFRC)	A committee for stakeholders in wildfire resilience at a community or regional scale. This committee provides a forum for sharing information, collaboration, and sharing of resources.
Community Resiliency Investment Program (CRI)	Commonly abbreviated to CRI, this program provides grant funding to communities for initiatives to reduce wildfire risk.
Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP)	The predecessor format for community wildfire planning to Community Wildfire Resiliency Plans. Although similar in goals and objectives, CWPPs varied in format and focus.
Community Wildfire Structure Protection Plan (CWSPP)	A CWSPP outlines specific operational suppression strategies for protecting community structures in various wildfire scenarios.
Coniferous	Plants that produce cones to reproduce, typically with needle or scale foliage that remains year-round (evergreen). Typically much more flammable than deciduous trees.
Critical Infrastructure (CI)	Assets owned by the Provincial government, local government, public institution (such as health authority or school district), First Nation or Treaty First Nation that are essential to the health, safety, security or economic wellbeing of the community and the effective functioning of government, or assets identified in a Local Authority Emergency Plan Hazard, Risk & Vulnerability and Critical Infrastructure assessment.
Crown fire	Fire that occurs primarily in the aerial fuels of a forest. Crown fires have the highest intensity and spread of all types of wildfire and are very challenging to suppress. Crown fires are almost always accompanied by a ground and surface fire. Can be intermittent, where only individual trees or group of trees aerial canopies are involved, or continuous, where the entire flame front is consuming the aerial canopies of all trees.
DBH	Diameter of a tree at breast height, approximately 1.4m above the ground.
Deciduous	Plants that do not produce cones, typically leaf bearing. Typically less flammable than coniferous trees.
Defensible space	A buffer created between a structure and combustible materials. Increased defensible space reduces vulnerability of a structure to wildfire.
Extended zone	FireSmart zone that includes the area between 10m and 30m from the structure.

Term	Description
Fine fuels	Small diameter fuels (grass, needles, twigs, etc) that ignite rapidly and are consumed rapidly.
Fire break	A gap in vegetation/fuel continuity that will limit fire spread. Not to be confused with fuel break, which are vegetated, but with lower flammability vegetation to reduce fire spread and intensity.
Fire exclusion	A phenomenon where human land management has resulted in ecosystems departing from their natural or historic fire regime.
Fire regime	Describes the typical frequency, intensity, and size of wildfire within an ecosystem under natural conditions.
Fire resistive	Defined in the DoS Wildfire Hazard DPA as "materials resistant to fire, such as stucco, metal, brick, rock, stone, lumber treated for fire resistance, and cementitious products (including hardiplank), but excludes, without limitation, untreated wood, aluminum, and vinyl products."
FireSmart	A nationwide program for supporting homeowners, land managers, local and provincial governments, and industry to increase resilience to wildfire in the wildland-urban interface. Often used as a verb to describe the implementation of mitigation measures that increase wildfire resilience.
FireSmart coordinator	A local expert in FireSmart principles.
Fuel	Any combustible material. In the context of wildfire, this refers to vegetation.
Fuel break	A barrier or disruption in fuel continuity that reduces the ability of a wildfire to spread. Not to be confused with fire break; fuel breaks are typically vegetated with fuel that is less flammable, while fire breaks lack combustible vegetation.
Fuel management	Modifying forest structure to reduce the wildfire threat, typically through reducing horizontal and vertical continuity of fuels within the forest.
Fuel Management Prescription (FMP)	A detailed plan that outlines strategies and objectives to reduce wildfire risk in a specific forested area, ranging from two, to several hundred, hectares.
Fuel management implementation	The process where vegetation is physically modified to reduce wildfire risk, following a fuel management prescription.
Fuel type	Fuel types are defined under the Canadian Forest Fire Behavior Prediction (CFFBP) System and are represented by certain forest characteristics.
Ground fire	Fire that occurs primarily in the ground fuels, consuming roots and organic soil. Ground fires can burn deeply for long periods, presenting challenges for suppression.
Ground fuels	Vegetation found within or below the forest floor, such as roots or organic soil.
Home ignition zone	The area that extends 30m in each direction from a home or structure. Further subdivided into the Immediate (0-1.5m from structure), Intermediate (1.5-10m from structure, and Extended Zone (10-30m from structure).
Immediate zone	FireSmart zone that includes the structure, as well as the area within 1.5 m surrounding the structure.
Initial attack	The first actions taken to manage a wildfire immediately after detection.
Interface fire	Wildfires that involve or may involve structures.
Intermediate zone	FireSmart zone that includes the area between 1.5m and 10m from the structure.
Ladder fuels	Fuels found above the surface fuels but below the aerial crown fuels, such as intermediate trees and branches. These fuels provide continuity between crown fuels and surface fuels.
Natural Disturbance Type (NDT)	A system for classifying ecosystems in BC by the types, severity, and frequency of natural disturbance in the absence of human interventions.

Term	Description
Mutual aid	A process where fire response agencies can respond to fires outside their normal jurisdiction, facilitated through mutual aid agreements between agencies.
Prescribed fire	The intentional use of wildfire as a tool, often to reduce wildfire threat or for other ecological benefits.
Primary forest	Often called old-growth forest, this is forest that has remained undisturbed for an extended period. Old growth is typically defined as over 140 years old in the interior of BC, and over 250 years old on the coast of BC.
Provincial Strategic Threat Assessment (PSTA)	A province wide assessment of wildfire threat, conducted at a provincial scale. The PSTA provides multiple datasets that can be used to predict wildfire behaviour at a landscape scale. Inaccuracies are common at a local or community scales.
Second growth forest	Forest regenerating from relatively recent disturbance, such as wildfire or harvesting. This is typically used to refer to forests growing after large scale tree removal through forestry operations.
Slash	Debris remaining from large scale vegetation removal, such as land clearing or forest harvesting.
Spotting	A phenomenon where a wildfire spreads wind carried embers beyond the main body of a wildfire. These embers can enter structures and cause interface fire, as well as start new wildfires separate from the main wildfire body.
Spot fire	A fire created through ember spotting, separated from the main fire area.
Surface fire	Fire that occurs primarily in surface fuels. Usually accompanies a ground fire.
Surface fuels	Vegetation found on or near the forest floor, such as grass, woody debris, moss, or herbs.
Values at Risk (VAR)	The human or natural resources that may be impacted by wildfire. This includes human life, property, critical infrastructure, high environmental and cultural values, and resource values.
Wildfire	An unplanned fire that is driven by combustion of vegetation.
Wildfire danger	Often called wildfire hazard or fire danger, this term describes the potential for severe wildfire at a moment in time, usually summarized daily during wildfire season.
Wildfire risk	A measurement of the probability of severe wildfire combined with the consequences of wildfire.
Wildfire season	Often used to refer to the period in BC of highest wildfire frequency and severity, beginning April 1 and ending September 30.
Wildfire threat	The ability of a wildfire to ignite, spread, and consume organic material (trees, shrubs, and other organic materials) in the forest. The major components used to define wildfire threat are fuel, weather, and topography, also known as the wildfire environment.
Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI)	Also known as WUI, any area where combustible vegetation is adjacent or near structures or communities. Consists of the wildland-urban interface or wildland-urban intermix. Interface is where developed communities have a clearly defined boundary between forests and developed areas. Intermix is where the boundary lacks a clearly defined boundary.

Appendix B: Home Ignition Zone

Figure 20. FireSmart home ignition zone.

Appendix C: Local Wildfire Risk Assessment

Step 1: FireLandTT Modelling and Mapping

FireLandTT Overview

FireLandTT or the **Fire Landscape Threat Tool** is a landscape scale fire behaviour, threat, and risk modelling tool which leverages the predictive power of the Canadian Forestry Fire Danger Rating system[43], the Fire Behaviour Prediction System[44], and the semi-empirical Crown Fire Initiation and Spread (CFIS)[45] to predict wildfire risk at the landscape scale. This tool incorporates a multitude of fire, wind, fuel, and topography models linked together to predict wildfire behaviour outputs over a range of conditions

FireLandTT Inputs

Burn Probability (BP), **Head Fire Intensity** (HFI), and **Rate of Spread** (ROS) are important variables to consider when evaluating the potential wildfire threat and risk of a given area. These variables determine where the greatest potential fire behaviour might occur and where suppression resources should be focused. FireLandTT wildfire modelling tool generates BP, HFI, and ROS outputs by iterating over a range of weather conditions generated based on local weather and heterogenous to site specific conditions to produce the relative wildfire behaviour on a cell-by-cell basis. These iterations are then aggregated for a chosen landscape to generate understanding of the highest potential wildfire risk. While the model does not simulate wildfire spread, it does iterate over real and fine scale heterogenous weather conditions specific to each cell and includes assessments of specific stand physical attributes like canopy fuel loads, canopy base height, and canopy bulk density. These attributes are critical to assessing crown fire behaviour potential, and thus assessments of wildfire threat and risk. This differs from other wildfire threat methodologies, such as the PSTA, by simulating the physical vegetation on the landscape, as well as the range of potential intensities of the wildfire. It differs from Monte Carlo simulation based spread models such as BurnP3, by linking to semi-empirical models of fire behaviour, CFIS [46], and including heterogenous weather and stand conditions.

[43] Van Wagner, C. E. and Picket, T.L. 1985. "Equations and FORTRAN program for the Canadian forest fire weather index system." Forestry Technical Report No. 33. Ottawa, Environment Canada, Canadian Forestry Service, Petawawa National Forestry Institute.
[44] B.M. Wotton, B.M; Alexander, M.E; Taylor, S.W. 2009. *Updates and Revisions to the 1992 Canadian Forest Fire Behaviour Prediction System.* Information Report GLC-X-10. Sault Ste. Marie, Natural Resources Canada, Great Lakes Forestry Centre.
[45] Alexander, Martin E.; Cruz, Miguel G.; Lopes, A.M.G. 2006. "CFIS: a software tool for simulating crown fire initiation and spread." *Proceedings of 5th International Conference on Forest Fire Research*, 27-30 November 2006. Amsterdam, The Netherlands: Elsevier B.V. pp. 1-13.
[46] Alexander et al, 2006.

Major inputs to the program include digital elevation models, historical spatial ignition patterns, Vegetation Resource Inventory (VRI) Data, fire weather data and fuel type (Fire Behaviour Prediction System, FBP) datasets. In addition, the program's estimates are improved using interpolated wind grids, historical fire event weather, interpolated fire weather data, predicted fuel structural and moisture condition data – all of which help better describe the landscape conditions conducive to fire behaviour and best contextualize the regional impact of fire on nearby communities. Results from FireLandTT allows for wildland-urban interface (WUI) areas to be assessed relative to the larger landscape, and understand potential interactions and landscape patterns of fire threat. Table 19 summarized key inputs for FireLandTT.

Table 19. FireLandTT model inputs and methods for deriving wildfire risk.

Input	Description	Secondary Inputs
Ignition Likelihood Maps	Mapped surface of ignition probability based on biophysical and anthropomorphic input variables fitted to a random forest classification model for both Human and Lightning	Historical Ignition Data from BCWS
Crown Fire Probability Grids	Mapped surface of crown fire probability as produced from CFIS modelling at the landscape scale.	Uses VRI input polygon data to model forest canopy structure data and fuel moisture indices. Those variables along with wind, surface fire behaviour, and environmental variables are fed into the modelling system to predict probability of crown fire activity.
Weather Station Data	Fire weather list of individual stations or mean of all station data within AOI	Last 16 years of weather data: 2009-2024. Used to create surfaces of fire weather indices at 90th percentile.
Surface Fuel Consumption Grids	Produced as intermediate outputs from fire behaviour prediction system runs and fed into CFIS or modelled through the use of equations from W.J de Groot et al 2009[47].	Surface fuel consumption is integral to predicting the intensity of surface fires burning in a cell and thus the likelihood that those surface fires will achieve crowning activity.
Canopy Structure Data	Surfaces of modelled canopy structure data for use in CFIS model. Models from Cruz et al. 2012[48] and inputs from MOF VRI data.	Using VRI polygon data on canopy closure, forest type, basal area, stem density, and tree height to predict canopy base height, canopy bulk density, and canopy fuel load. These inputs feed into CFIS.
Forest Structure Data	Used to modify fuel types with tree health data	Percent dead fir and percent conifer in M-1/2 fuels

[47] de Groot, W.J.; Pritchard, J.M.; Lynham, T.J. 2009. "Forest floor fuel consumption and carbon emissions in Canadian boreal forest fires." *Canadian Journal of Forest Research*. 39(2): 367-382.
[48] Cruz, M.G.; Alexander, M.E. 2012. "Evaluating regression model estimates of canopy fuel stratum characteristics in four crown fire-prone fuel types in western North America." *International Journal of Wildland Fire* 21(2):168-179.

Input	Description	Secondary Inputs
Environmental Variables	Surfaces of foliar moisture content, fine fuel moisture content (FMC), and 90th percentile weather indices for build up index (BUI), Fire Weather Index (FWI), Initial Spread Index (ISI), and wind speed.	90th percentile indices are generated form fire weather list. Environmental conditions for fine fuel moisture are predicted from equations in Wotton and Beverly 2007[49] and FMC is predicted from Alexander at al. 2009[50].

The FBP fuel types used in FireLandTT as a spatial data set require field verification as the spatial data may not capture all recent landscape changes and/or may be inaccurate within particular areas of interest. Reconnaissance was conducted and any inconsistencies between field observations and the spatial data set were corrected using field-derived shapefiles of true fuel types. The fuel type layer was vectorized to merge polygonal changes and then reverted to a raster layer to be implemented in FireLandTT.

FireLandTT Outputs

FireLandTT outputs are in the form of raster cell grids, where each cell grid represents a given area (e.g., 50 m grid resolution means that each square on the map represents 2500 square meters). Chosen cell resolution is determined by a variety of factors including, but not limited to; the scale of historical fire behaviour patterns, potential computational load, data quality, landscape size, and forest/fuel/landscape structural patterns, but frequently range between 50 and 200m, allowing for relatively fine scale analysis of fire behaviour patterns. These outputs are:

- Mean weighted Head Fire Intensity (HFI) (kw/m)
- Mean weighted Rate of Spread (ROS) (m/min)
- Relative ignition likelihood (%)
- Probability of Crown fire occurrence (%)

Rate of Spread and Head Fire Intensity

Both HFI and ROS outputs are essential elements to describing wildfire behaviour and the level of difficulty in successful suppression efforts. To generate assessments of mean HFI and ROS, FireLandTT is run on the landscape over nine different binned wind direction grids, to assess fire behavior from every potential wind direction encountered by a particular area of interest. After processing of all available station data within a particular area, domain winds are generated for each station and for all stations together to get the mean and 90th wind speed for eight directions (0, 45, 90, 135, 180, 225, 270, and 315). Depending on the study area, the fire behavior analyst makes the assessment about which station to use or whether to use the mean of all available station data to best assess fire weather for that particular landscape. Furthermore, the mean and 90th percentile wind speeds for catastrophic fire weather wind environments are extracted by selecting for wind speed and direction around ignition

[49] Wotton, B. M., and J. L. Beverly. 2007. "Stand-specific litter moisture content calibrations for the Canadian Fine Fuel Moisture Code." *International Journal of Wildland Fire*, v. 16 (4): 463-472.
[50] Wotton et al, 2009.

periods of all past fire events for data available. The 90th percentile wind speed for ten days on either side of an ignition is selected for and the mean wind direction pulled. This 90th percentile speed and mean direction is then added to the domain winds list, resulting in the model using nine total wind speed and direction values. These values are then interpolated and modeled through the use of the WindNinja software to create wind direction and speed grids for all angles. These grids are run through FireLandTT's modeling process to produce wildfire behavior outputs for each modeled direction at the 90th percentile values for all fire weather indices.

Producing final surfaces of HFI and ROS involves weighted sum of produced HFI and ROS surfaces to assess the fire behavior based on the most probable input data. Probability fields are generated for each wind direction based on how common it is to that particular landscape and then each fire behavior output surface (both HFI and ROS) are weighted by that wind direction probability before summing 9 surfaces to get the mean weighted HFI and ROS for all wind directions. This both gives a broad assessment of wildfire threat from all wind domains and encapsulates the most likely threats based on the prominent wind fields for the region.

Ignition Likelihood and Crown Fire Probability

Relative ignition probability of a wildfire occurring in each area is based on the ignition history of a given landscape and leverages machine learning to predict ignitions based on biophysical variables and anthropomorphic activities. An ignition map is built for each cause (both human and lightning) after data cleaning. To determine ignition data to include in the maps, the fire behavior analysts assesses ignition distributions by season to determine if seasonal stratification is necessary. Major input variables for the human model are based on important activities which would impact ignition likelihood (eg. roads), while the lightning models are built off physical variables and weather indices. Models are trained on a total of 400 trees in a random forest classification model and tuned to find the best fit model as measured through accuracy. Final models are then use to predict ignition likelihood and fit on the surface of the AOI. Final ignition likelihood maps are produced as a mean of all input ignition maps, which could be anywhere from two to six ignition maps.

FireLandTT outputs are then produced as a relative value for any given cell on the landscape. Since some areas and forest types are more prone to fire ignitions and spread, relative probability gives a better assessment of the potential risk for a given landscape as opposed to an absolute value. Based on historical ignitions points this approach generates ignition likelihood maps which are then linked to our semi-physical model CFIS to produce burn probability surfaces. CFIS's probability of crown fire occurrence metric is produced using wind speed, canopy data (CBH and CBD), surface fuel consumption results from the fire behaviour prediction system and environmental variables like DMC, FFMC, and fine fuel moisture content[51]. We run this model at the landscape scale using input VRI polygons as the processing level and generate the probability of crown fire occurring in that stand. Like rate of spread and head fire intensity, this method runs CFIS at all nine wind direction bins and then weights its mean result by probability of that wind direction occurring before producing one map of crown fire probability. These values are standardized and then averaged with the ignition likelihood surfaces to generate a burn probability surface akin to other modelled burn probability outputs. The underlying assumption is that

[51]Alexander et al, 2006.

spatial ignition likelihood and the probability of crowning surfaces act as a proxy for effective burn probability mapping. This method both incorporates ignition likelihood and the probability of a crown fire occurring based on surface fire behaviour, wind, forest structure, and environmental indices, giving a cell-by-cell assessment of burn probability. This approach contextualizes any given location in an area of interest to the broader landscape and helps better inform decision: land managers can prioritize threatened areas with higher relative burn potential rather than highest absolute burn potential.

The FLTT outputs are raster cell grid maps, and each cell in the grid can be overlayed with HFI, BP, and ROS to determine multiple aspects of fire threat within a single grid cell area. Each grid cell identifies:

1. The mean weighted ROS in metres per minutes
2. The mean weighted HFI in kilowatts per metre (kW/m)
3. The burn probability in a cell

Step 2: Wildfire Threat Mapping

Overall wildfire threat can be quantified by combining FLTT ouput raster cell grid maps together for each grid cell by giving a range of values a score. The scores for each component are obtained by binning a range of values as shown below in Table 20.

Note: The range applied for head fire intensity is based on the PSTA scoring system[52], and rate of spread intervals were derived from the National categorization from Natural Resources Canada[53]. Relative probability scoring is tailored to each area of interest using R-generated data analyses, which identifies outliers to remove possibly erroneous maximum values. The analyses then define equal interval breaks based on every tenth percentile using the newly calculated maximum probability.

Table 20. Scoring system for FLTT components

Score	Median HFI (kw/m)	Score	Relative Probability (%)	Score	Median Rate of Spread (m/min)
0 (nonfuel)	0	0 (nonfuel)	0	0 (nonfuel)	0
1	0.01 – 1,000	1	> 0 to 10th percentile	1	> 0 – 1
2	1,000.01 – 2,000	2	> 10th to 20th percentile	2	> 1 – 3
3	2,000.01 – 4.000	3	> 20th to 30th percentile	3	> 3 – 6
4	4,000.01 – 6,000	4	> 30th to 40th percentile	4	> 6 – 10
5	6,000.01 – 10,000	5	> 40th to 50th percentile	5	> 10 – 14
6	10,000.01 – 18,000	6	> 50th to 60th percentile	6	> 14 – 18
7	18,000.01 – 30,000	7	> 60th to 70th percentile	7	> 18 – 20
8	30,000.01 – 60,000	8	> 70th to 80th percentile	8	> 20 – 22
9	60,000.01 – 100,000	9	> 80th to 90th percentile	9	> 22 – 25
10	> 100,000	10	> 90th percentile and all outliers	10	> 25

[52]See: https://catalogue.data.gov.bc.ca/dataset/bc-wildfire-psta-head-fire-intensity
[53] See: https://cwfis.cfs.nrcan.gc.ca/ha/fbnormals?type=ros&month=7

The final output of spatially mapped wildfire threat is the result of taking the three scores of each important component of wildfire threat (BP, ROS, and HFI) and utilizing the weighted sum equation:

Wildfire Threat = (Head Fire Intensity Score*0.3) + (Rate of Spread Score*0.3) + (Probability of Burn Score*0.4)

The assigned weights for each score represent the importance of that component influencing the overall wildfire threat. All scores range between 0 and 10, with 0 representing non-fuel areas (i.e., no chance of a fire occurring), 1 representing the lowest threat level, and 10 representing the highest threat level. Final wildfire threat is reclassified into four possible rankings using the PSTA ranking system[54]:

Table 21. Scores and threat rating.

Scores given equal interval	Overall, Threat Rating
> 8 – 10	4 (Extreme)
> 6 – 8	3 (High)
> 3 – 6	2 (Moderate)
> 0 – 3	1 (Low)
0	0 (No Threat)

[54]See: https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/public-safety-and-emergency-services/wildfire-status/prevention/fire-fuel-management/fuels-management/2020_determining_wildfire_threat_and_risk_at_a_local_level.pdf

Step 3: Values at Risk Mapping

Values at risk include all built values such as homes, structures, and critical infrastructure. Values at risk locations are obtained using existing spatial sources and consulting with the local community, conducted as part of the CWRP development process. After obtaining all value spatial information, a proximity analysis is conducted to determine how close each grid cell from Steps 1 and 2 is to these values. Table 22 shows the scoring schemes used for proximity to values for each cell.

Table 22. Proximity to values scoring.

Score	Proximity to Values (m)
0	2000 +
1	1000 - 2000
2	501 - 1000
3	201 - 500
4	0 - 200

REPORT/RECOMMENDATION TO COUNCIL

REPORT DATE: January 30, 2025 **FILE:** LDP 03/25- DVP

SUBMITTED BY: Christian Parr, Planner II

MEETING DATE: February 10, 2025

SUBJECT: Development Variance Permit Application at 63010 Flood Hope Road

PURPOSE:

To obtain Council authorization to proceed with public notification for a Development Variance Permit (DVP) for 63010 Flood Hope Road for rear and interior lot setback variances and parking reductions.

RECOMMENDATION:

THAT Council direct staff to proceed with notification for a Development Variance Permit for the following *Zoning Bylaw* variances for 63010 Flood Hope Road:

- **Part 6.19.7** to reduce the minimum number of required off-street parking spaces from 40 spaces to 34 spaces.
- **Part 12.2.5.1** to reduce the minimum interior lot line setback from 3.0 m to 1.2 m.
- **Part 12.2.5.1** to reduce the minimum rear lot line setbacks from 6.0 m to 1.2 m.

BACKGROUND

Owner:	Kerr Properties
Agent:	Nick Meyer, King Hoe
Civic Address:	63010 Flood Hope Road
PID Number:	004-307-542
OCP Designation:	Light and Service Industrial
DPA:	Rail and Highway Corridor and Flood and Erosion Hazard
Zoning:	Light / Service Industrial (I-2)
Lot Area:	4,115.6 m^2 (1.0 acres).

ANALYSIS:

Proposal

The applicant is proposing to establish a 2,404.3 m^2 10-unit tilt-up light industrial building at 63010 Flood Hope Road. The units will vary in size from 29.7 m^2 (320 ft^2) to 318.2 m^2 (3,425 ft^2) with 8 of the units having a mezzanine.

To facilitate the proposed development, the applicant has requested the following Zoning Bylaw variances to reduce the minimum:

1) Number of off-street parking spaces provided from 40 to 34.

2) Rear lot line setback from 3.0 m to 1.2 m.

3) West interior lot line setback from 3.0 m to 1.2 m.

Rationale

Staff support the variance request based on the following rationale:

1) The proposed development has provided 10 loading zones, one for each unit, along with 34 parking spaces. This effectively mitigates the reduction in parking as it gives each unit an additional parking area as loading zones tend to be used infrequently and on a more scheduled basis.

2) The rear and west interior lot lines of the subject property abuts the rear faces of two garage style storage buildings on the My Garage site at 62890 Flood Hope Road. As no building access is available from these portions of these buildings, permitting a reduction in the minimum setbacks will not negatively impact land uses or future development potential on the neighbouring parcel.

3) The subject property is narrower at the rear of the parcel which reduces the capacity of the parcel to provide an access lane, parking, landscaping and loading areas while also providing developable space. By reducing the minimum west interior and rear lot line setbacks, the developable area of the lot increases with minimal impact on the existing My Garage site.

Notification

All property owners within 30 metres of the property will be notified of the requested variance in accordance with District of Hope *Application Procedures & Public Hearing/Information Meeting Procedural Bylaw No. 13/93*.

Other Requirements

If Council approves the variance, the applicant must receive development permits for form and character and flood and erosion mitigation and a building permit before beginning construction.

Budget Implications

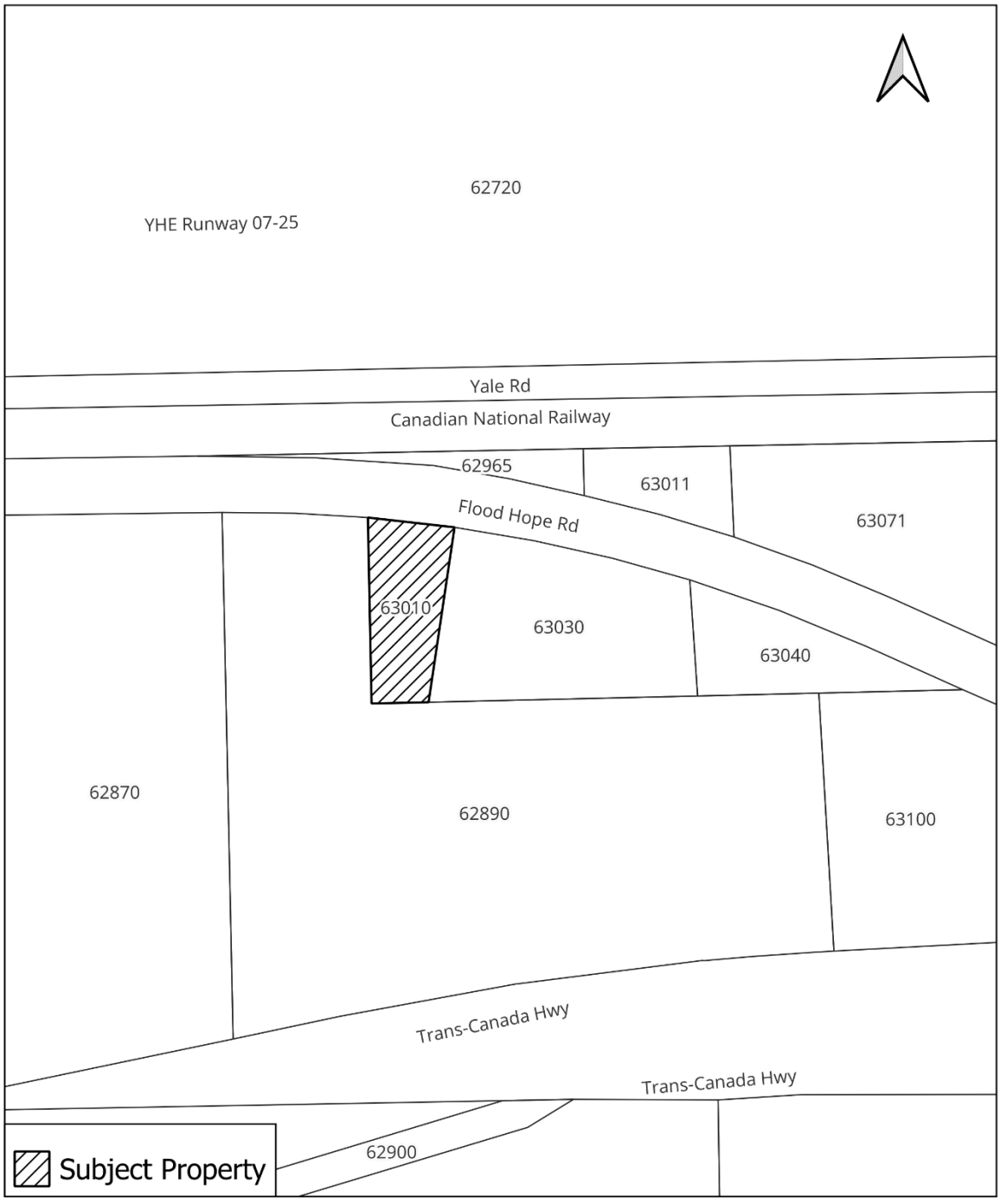
None. The applicant has paid the required fees.

Attachments:

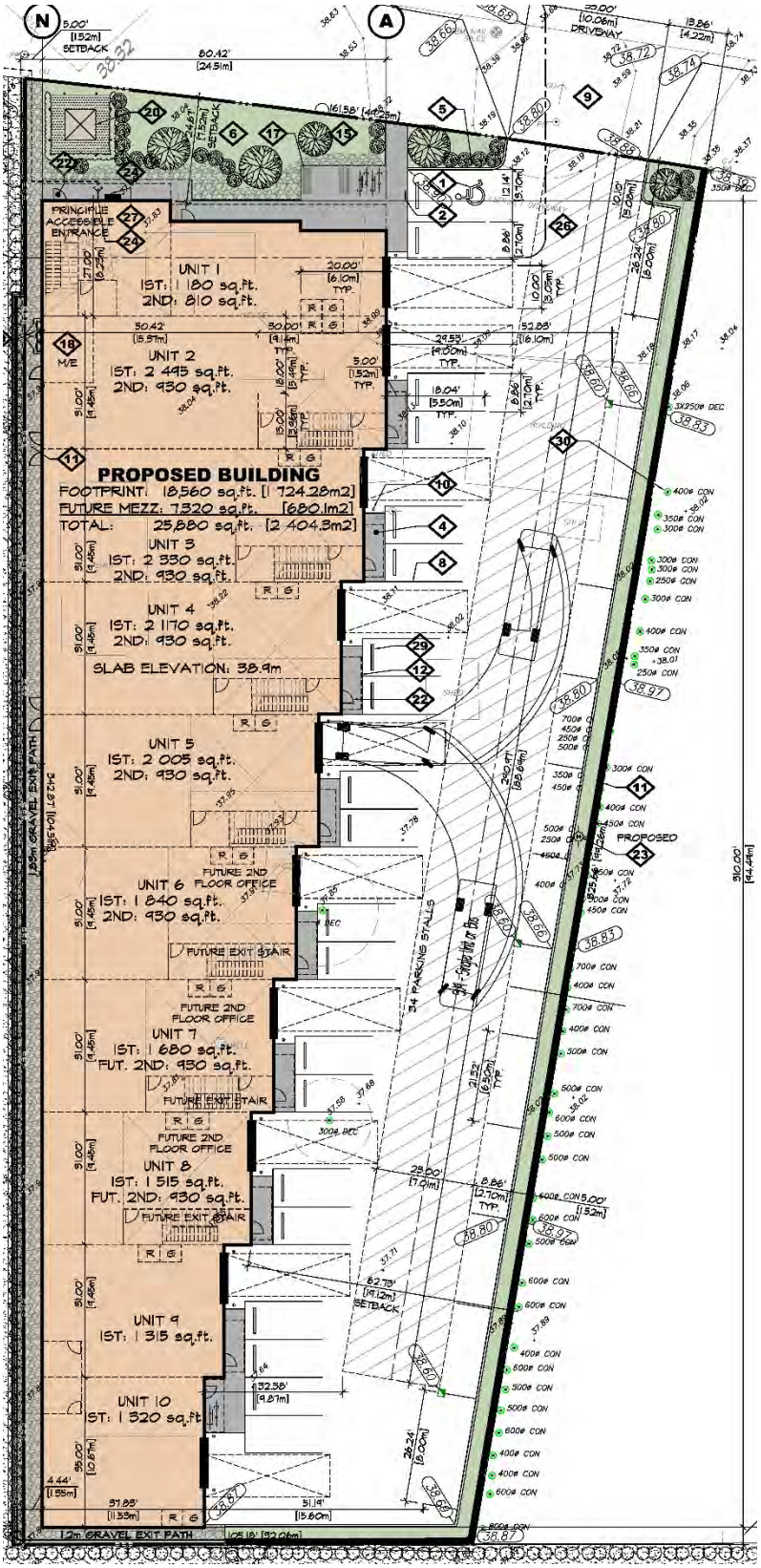
- Location Map
- Site plan

Reviewed by:	Approved for submission to Council:
Original Signed by Robin Beukens	*Original Signed by John Fortoloczky*
Director of Community Development	Chief Administrative Officer

Location Map



Site Plan


PROPOSED BUILDING
FOOTPRINT: 18,560 sq.ft. [1 724.28m2]
FUTURE MEZZ: 7,320 sq.ft. [680.1m2]
TOTAL: 25,880 sq.ft. [2 404.3m2]
UNIT 1
1ST: 1 180 sq.ft.
2ND: 810 sq.ft.
UNIT 2
1ST: 2 445 sq.ft.
2ND: 930 sq.ft.
UNIT 3
1ST: 2 330 sq.ft.
2ND: 930 sq.ft.
UNIT 4
1ST: 2 1170 sq.ft.
2ND: 930 sq.ft.
SLAB ELEVATION: 38.9m
UNIT 5
1ST: 2 005 sq.ft.
2ND: 930 sq.ft.
UNIT 6
FUTURE 2ND FLOOR OFFICE
1ST: 1 840 sq.ft.
2ND: 930 sq.ft.
UNIT 7
FUTURE 2ND FLOOR OFFICE
1ST: 1 680 sq.ft.
FUT. 2ND: 930 sq.ft.
UNIT 8
FUTURE 2ND FLOOR OFFICE
1ST: 1 515 sq.ft.
FUT. 2ND: 930 sq.ft.
UNIT 9
1ST: 1 315 sq.ft.
UNIT 10
1ST: 1 320 sq.ft.
FUTURE EXIT STAIR
34 PARKING STALLS
PROPOSED
FRINGHILLE ACCESSIBLE ENTRANCE
DRIVEWAY
SETBACK
M/E
12m GRAVEL EXIT PATH

DISTRICT OF HOPE

REPORT/RECOMMENDATION TO COUNCIL

REPORT DATE: January 30, 2025 **FILE:** LDP 22/24 RZ Bylaw 1596

SUBMITTED BY: Christian Parr, Planner II

MEETING DATE: February 10, 2025

SUBJECT: Application for Zoning Bylaw Text Amendment; Light Industrial (I-2) Zone

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PURPOSE:

To obtain Council's approval for zoning text amendments.

RECOMMENDATION:

THAT *District of Hope Zoning Bylaw Amendment No.1596, 2024* be given 3rd reading to allow a dwelling unit as an accessory use within the principal building in the Light / Service Industrial (I-2) zone.

BACKGROUND

Owner:	El Nino Holdings Ltd
Agent:	Steve Ryder
Civic Address:	509 Corbett Street
PID Number:	010-094-784
OCP Designation:	Light Industry
DPA:	Form and Character - Rail Corridor
Zoning:	Light / Service Industrial (I-2)
Lot Area:	668.9 m^2 (7,200 ft^2)

Proposal

To amend the I-2 zone to allow dwelling units within principal industrial buildings. This amendment will facilitate a proposed light industrial development on 509 Corbett Street as well as allow dwelling units within principal industrial buildings throughout the I-2 zone.

Council gave first and second readings to Bylaw 1596, 2024 on January 13, 2025.

DISCUSSION:

Staff Recommendation

Barring substantial community feedback opposing the proposed bylaw amendments, staff recommend Council considers granting Bylaw 1596, 2024 third reading.

Official Community Plan

The proposed bylaw amendments are consistent with the following OCP objectives and policies:

- *Community Land Use and Growth Management Objective 1.4 – to concentrate and mix compatible land uses to enable cost-effective and economically sustainable maintenance of public infrastructure.*

  A one family residence use is permitted within the I-2 zone; the proposed zoning bylaw amendments are intended to provide additional flexibility for residential uses in the I-2 zone without increasing the number of dwelling units permitted in the I-2 zone.

- *Residential Land Uses and Housing Objective 2.2 – To support a variety of housing types, lot sizes and densities to meet the changing needs of current and future residents.*

  The proposed bylaw amendments increase the flexibility of housing types in the I-2 zone which can be beneficial by allowing property owners to reside on the same lot as their industrial operation.

- *Industrial Land Objective 4.3 – to attract clean and environmentally-friendly light industry jobs for existing and new residents and to strengthen the tourism/service sector*.

  - *Policy 4.3.2 – encourage the redevelopment of brownfield sites.*

    The proposed zoning bylaw amendments provide additional flexibility for light service industrial I-2 developments which can increase the feasibility of redevelopment in brownfield sites.

Notification

As per the District of Hope *Application Procedures and Public Hearing/Information Meeting Procedural Bylaw 13/93*, the *Local Government Act* and the *Community Charter,*

a notice of public hearing was included in the January 24 and 31, 2025 editions of the Hope Standard.

Other Requirements

None.

Budget Implications

None. The applicant has paid the required fees.

Reviewed by:	Approved for submission to Council:
Original Signed by Robin Beukens	*Original Signed by John Fortoloczky*
Director of Community Development	Chief Administrative Officer

DISTRICT OF HOPE

BYLAW NO. 1596

A Bylaw to amend the District of Hope Zoning Bylaw No. 1324, 2012

WHEREAS pursuant to Section 479 of the *Local Government Act*, a local government may adopt a Zoning Bylaw;

AND WHEREAS the Council of the District of Hope deems it appropriate to amend Zoning Bylaw 1324, 2012 for a text amendment;

NOW THEREFORE the Council of the District of Hope, in open meeting assembled, enacts as follows:

CITATION

1. This Bylaw may be cited for all purposes as the "***District of Hope Zoning Amendment Bylaw No. 1596, 2024".***

ENACTMENT

2. That the following be added under Light/Service Industrial (I-2) Zone Part 12.2.2.2 Permitted Accessory Uses:

   d) A *dwelling unit.*

3. That the following be removed from Light/Service Industrial (I-2) Zone Part 12.2.2.2 Permitted Accessory Uses:

   d) *One family residence.*

4. That the following be added under Light/Service Industrial (I-2) Zone Part 12.2.3 Conditions of Use:

   .5 A maximum of 1 *dwelling unit* is permitted on a *parcel*.

   .6 The following are permitted as a *dwelling unit* in this zone:

   a) a *one family residence.*

   b) a *dwelling unit* contained within the principal building.

5. That the following be removed from Light/Service Industrial (I-2) Zone Part 12.2.3 Conditions of Use and the list be renumbered accordingly:

.5 There shall be not more than 1 *one family residence* on a *parcel*.

Read a first and second time this 13th day of January, 2025.

Advertised in the Hope Standard Newspaper on the 24th and 31st days of January, 2025.

Public Hearing was held this 10th day of February, 2025.

Read a third time this

Ministry of Transportation & Infrastructure approval this

Adopted this XX day of

Mayor **Director of Corporate Services**

REPORT/RECOMMENDATION TO COUNCIL

REPORT DATE: February 4, 2025 **FILE:** LDP 04/25- DVP

SUBMITTED BY: Christian Parr, Planner II

MEETING DATE: February 10, 2025

SUBJECT: Development Variance Permit Application at 711 Water Avenue

PURPOSE:

To obtain Council authorization to proceed with public notification for a Development Variance Permit (DVP) for 711 Water Avenue to reduce the number of required off-street loading zones and reduce the minimum setback from a lot line for a parking space.

RECOMMENDATION:

THAT Council direct staff to proceed with notification for a Development Variance Permit for the following *Zoning Bylaw* variances for 711 Water Avenue:

- **Part 6.11.1** to reduce the minimum number of off-street loading spaces provided from 1 to 0.

- **Part 6.16.1 a)** to reduce the minimum off-street parking or loading space setback from 1.0 m to 0.0 m.

BACKGROUND

Owner/Agent:	Kellton Contracting Ltd
Civic Address:	711 Water Avenue
PID Number:	031-326-480
OCP Designation:	Downtown
DPA:	Downtown Revitalization
Zoning:	Downtown Commercial (CBD)
Lot Area:	1,339.9 m^2 (14,423 ft^2)

ANALYSIS:

Proposal

The applicant is proposing to establish a 3-storey mixed-use residential and commercial office building at 711 Water Avenue. The proposed building will feature 291.6 m^2 (3,139 ft^2) commercial space and a 16 space parkade on the ground floor with the top two floors consisting of four 140.6 m^2 (1,513 ft^2) and four 144.3 m^2 (1,553 ft^2) apartment units for a total of eight units.

To facilitate the proposed development, the applicant has requested the following Zoning Bylaw variances to reduce the:

- number of required off-street loading zones from 1 to 0.

- minimum setback from a lot line for a parking space from 1.0 m to 0.0 m

Rationale

Staff support the variance request based on the following rationale:

1) The reduced parking setbacks will be along the lane and the corner of the lane and Park Street which will result in minimal visual impact.

2) The location of the accessible parking at the corner of Park Street and the lane facilitates building accessibility by providing easier access to the sidewalk. If the full 1 m setback was applied, this space would have reduced access to the sidewalk and the accessibility of the commercial businesses would be negatively impacted.

3) As loading zones are largely temporary and scheduled uses and the proposed development's commercial activities will be relatively small-scale in nature, staff anticipates minimal impact because of exempting the development from providing an off-street loading zone.

Official Community Plan

The requested variances are supported by and consistent with the following OCP objectives, guidelines and policies:

- Policy 3.1.1 – support Downtown Hope as the primary retail, office and commercial service area in the District and Policy 3.2.2 – encourage mixed-use development along Wallace Street, Water Avenue and 6th Avenue in Downtown Hope.

Supporting Zoning Bylaw variances is one way the District can encourage new mixed-use development within the downtown core.

Notification

All property owners within 30 metres of the property will be notified of the requested variance in accordance with District of Hope *Application Procedures & Public Hearing/Information Meeting Procedural Bylaw No. 13/93*.

Other Requirements

If Council approves the variance, the applicant must receive a Development Permit for form and character and a building permit before beginning construction.

Budget Implications

None. The applicant has paid the required fees.

Attachments:

- Location Map
- Site plan

Reviewed by:

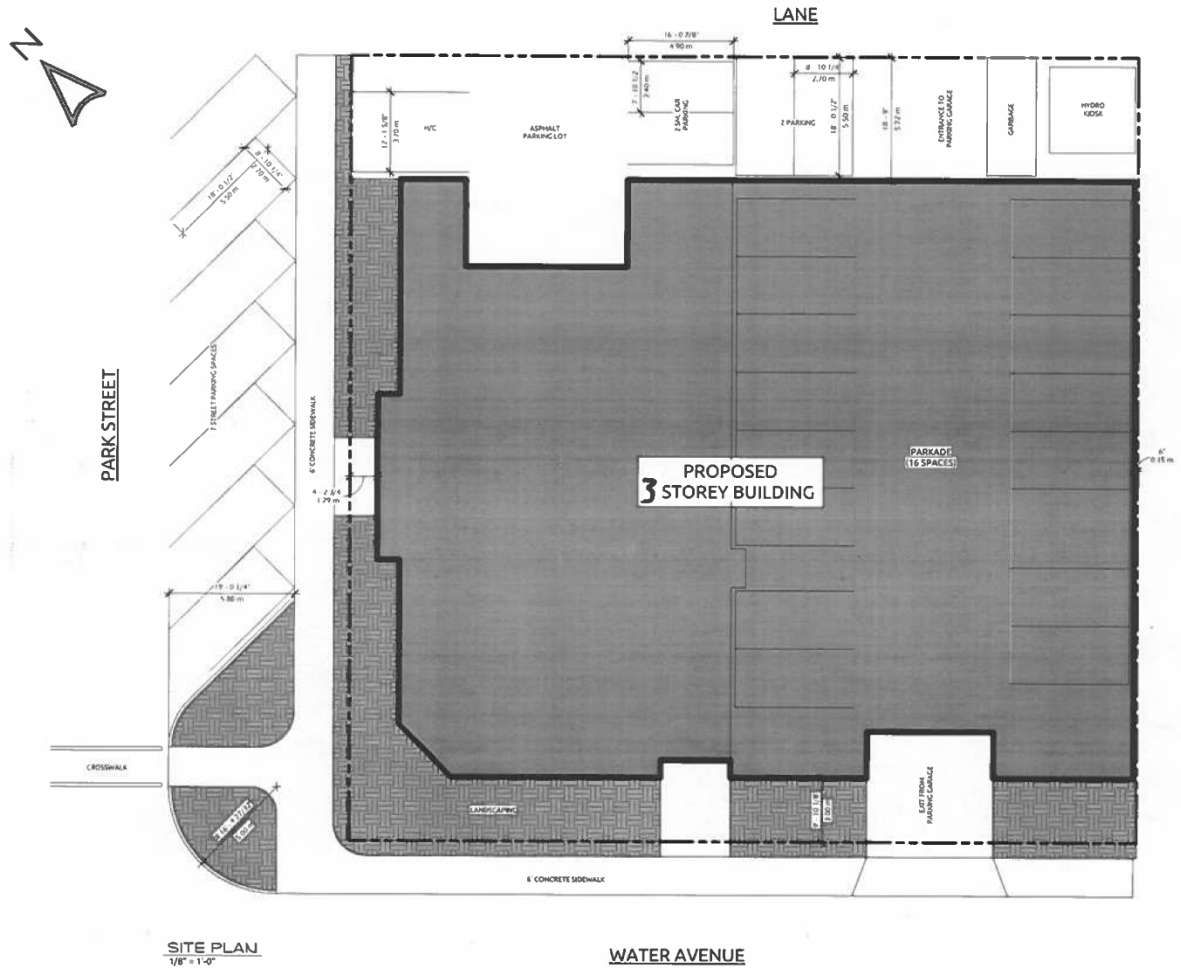
Original Signed by Robin Beukens
Director of Community Development

Approved for submission to Council:

Original Signed by John Fortoloczky
Chief Administrative Officer

Location Map

Site Plan


LANE
PARK STREET
PROPOSED
3 STOREY BUILDING
PARKADE
16 SPACES
ASPHALT
PARKING LOT
GARBAGE
HYDRO
KIOSK
ENTRANCE TO
PARKING GARAGE
EXIT FROM
PARKING GARAGE
CROSSWALK
LANDSCAPING
6' CONCRETE SIDEWALK
SITE PLAN
1/8" = 1'-0"
WATER AVENUE

DISTRICT OF HOPE

FOR INFORMATION CORRESPONDENCE

February 10, 2025 Regular Council Meeting

1. Information Bulletin dated January 27, 2025 from the Ministry of Citizens' Services re: New intake open for connectivity funding applications.
2. News Release dated January 29, 2025 from the Ministry of Tourism, Arts, Culture and Sport re: New operator will revitalize historic site experience at Fort Steele.
3. News Release dated January 29, 2025 from the Office of the Premier re: New cabinet committee will protect B.C.'s economy from tariff threat.
4. News Release dated January 30, 2025 from the Ministry of Agriculture and Food re: B.C. helps fruit growers prepare for extreme weather.
5. News Release dated January 30 ,2025 from the Ministry of Emergency Management and Climate Readiness re: Funding helps build resilient communities through stronger climate adaptation.
6. News Release dated January 30, 2025 from the Office of the Premier re: The Province welcomes new Lieutenant Governor.
7. Update dated January 31, 2025 from the Ministry of Water, Land and Resource Stewardship re: Province takes additional steps to limit spread of chronic wasting disease.
8. News Release dated January 31, 2025 from the Ministry of Finance re: Amid global uncertainty, minister meets with economic forecast council.
9. News Release dated February 1, 2025 from the Office of the Premier re: Premier announces immediate response, vows to defend B.C. against Trump tariffs.
10. Traffic Advisory dated February 2, 2025 from the Ministry of Transportation and Transit re: Drivers reminded to be prepared for winter conditions.
11. News Release dated February 3, 2025 from the Ministry of Forests re: BC Wildfire Service crews welcomed home from California.
12. Traffic Advisory dated February 3, 2025 from the Ministry of Transportation and Transit re: Ice isn't nice: Use caution during freezing weather.
13. News Release dated February 4, 2025 from the Ministry of Infrastructure re: New prefabricated classrooms open in B.C., more on the way.
14. News Release dated February 4, 2025 from the Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General and the BC Coroners Service re: BC Coroners Service shares 2024 data into unregulated drug toxicity deaths.
15. News Release dated February 5, 2025 from the Ministry of Forests re: New B.C. council will advocate for forestry workers.
16. News Release dated February 5, 2025 from the Ministry of Housing and Municipal Affairs re: More than 200 supportive homes, shelter spaces on the way throughout B.C.
17. Letter dated January 7, 2025 from the Independent Contractors and Businesses Association re: Protecting Taxpayers from Overspending on Local Government Construction.

18. Bulletin dated January 28, 2025 from Fraser Health re: Fraser Health enhances HPV immunization campaign to protect students from future cancers.
19. Email dated January 30, 2025 from a member of the public re: Unified Municipal Action Needed – Reform Emergency Dispatch & Policing in BC.

DISTRICT OF HOPE
A/P Cheque Listing
December 1-31, 2024

Cheque #	Pay Date	Vendor Name	Invoice #	Description	Invoice Amount	Paid Amount
Nov/24Telus/int	03/12/2024	TELUS	Nov/24 Internet	Nov/24 additional internet-Office/PW	$291.20	$291.20
11-069029	05/12/2024	ANDREW SHERET LIMITED	11-069029	clamp	$111.96	$111.96
310598	05/12/2024	COASTAL MOUNTAIN FUELS	310598	Nov 14/24 1028.1L Regluar Gasoline	$1,555.67	$1,555.67
400004010480	05/12/2024	BC HYDRO	400004010480	Nov/24 BC Hydro Services	$23,500.84	$23,500.84
H5086552	05/12/2024	CANYON CABLE 1988 LTD.	H5086552	long hand brush	$7.14	$7.14
H5086674	05/12/2024	CANYON CABLE 1988 LTD.	H5086674	GR 8 yellow	$8.05	$8.05
H5086749	05/12/2024	CANYON CABLE 1988 LTD.	H5086749	sodium hypochlorite 12%/core return	-$320.48	-$320.48
H5087060	05/12/2024	CANYON CABLE 1988 LTD.	H5087060	protective goggle	$6.88	$6.88
H5087087	05/12/2024	CANYON CABLE 1988 LTD.	H5087087	anti vib gloves	$24.36	$24.36
H5087200	05/12/2024	CANYON CABLE 1988 LTD.	H5087200	100ml 2 stroke oil x 12	$34.13	$34.13
H5087209	05/12/2024	CANYON CABLE 1988 LTD.	H5087209	linesman pliers	$17.33	$17.33
H5087465	05/12/2024	CANYON CABLE 1988 LTD.	H5087465	RV -50 anti 3.78L x 4	$33.56	$33.56
H5087652	05/12/2024	CANYON CABLE 1988 LTD.	H5087652	hi-vis 50ft EXT	$93.13	$93.13
H5087655	05/12/2024	CANYON CABLE 1988 LTD.	H5087655	battery CCA85	$264.63	$264.63
H5087739	05/12/2024	CANYON CABLE 1988 LTD.	H5087739	traffic stop/slow PA	$48.29	$48.29
H5087766	05/12/2024	CANYON CABLE 1988 LTD.	H5087766	snap links	$16.10	$16.10
H5087771	05/12/2024	CANYON CABLE 1988 LTD.	H5087771	grease monkey gloves	$21.41	$21.41
H5087839	05/12/2024	CANYON CABLE 1988 LTD.	H5087839	red hots xl/cold war/puff daddy	$28.39	$28.39
H5088238	05/12/2024	CANYON CABLE 1988 LTD.	H5088238	nppl/cplr/newline/fittings	$1,057.46	$1,057.46
H5088365	05/12/2024	CANYON CABLE 1988 LTD.	H5088365	rubber boot/recepticle/service part	$174.59	$174.59
H5088433	05/12/2024	CANYON CABLE 1988 LTD.	H5088433	50ft hi-vis ext/-50 polar 12/3 50ft	$195.04	$195.04
Jun/24 BlackPre	05/12/2024	BLACK PRESS GROUP LTD.	BPI168178	Jun/24 Black Press advertising	$1,009.94	$1,009.94
Mgmnt Training	05/12/2024	CAPILANO UNIVERSITY	Mgmnt Training	PADM 210 Mgmnt Fundamentals-DICKEN K	$1,238.14	$1,238.14
Nov/24 Blackpre	05/12/2024	BLACK PRESS GROUP LTD.	BPI230291	Nov/24 Black Press advertising	$2,141.44	$2,141.44
0000458965	06/12/2024	VALLEY WASTE & RECYCLING INC	0000458965	Nov 12/24 1225 Nelson-comm.roll off	$292.11	$292.11
0000459824	06/12/2024	VALLEY WASTE & RECYCLING INC	0000459824	Oct 28-Nov 22/24 919 Water-restroom	$257.25	$257.25
0000459977	06/12/2024	VALLEY WASTE & RECYCLING INC	0000459977	Nov 26/24 1225 Nelson-comm.roll off	$310.59	$310.59
0000460072	06/12/2024	VALLEY WASTE & RECYCLING INC	0000460072	Nov 5-26/24 919 Water-restroom serv.	$420.00	$420.00
031519	06/12/2024	AGASSIZ READY MIX	Refund DD error	Refund direct deposit error-Agassiz Read	$112.50	$112.50
031520	06/12/2024	CLINE Duncan	2024 Safe.Allow	2024 Safety allowance-Boots CLINE D	$167.99	$167.99
031521	06/12/2024	FRASER CANYON GLASS LTD.	33627	windshield replcmnt-2017 Ford F550	$236.34	$236.34
031522	06/12/2024	COQUIHALLA VETERINARY CLINIC	343352	consult/exam-stray pitbull	$351.99	$351.99
031523	06/12/2024	CUPE LOCAL #458	PP#23-2024	pp23/24 Oct 28 to Nov 10 24	$1,807.00	$3,617.83
			PP#24-2024	PP#24 November 11-24 2024	$1,810.83	
031524	06/12/2024	DESIGN-CRETE	461964	Thacker Mt.place/finish-driveway patch	$787.50	$787.50
031525	06/12/2024	ECOWISE TREE CARE	0005621	various serv.Ferry Land/3rd/Fort/Aresnea	$1,872.50	$1,872.50
031526	06/12/2024	ERICA PUBLISHING INC.	28357	3000 window envel/2000 regular envel	$907.20	$1,702.40
			28361	100 prepared BC winter guide	$336.00	
			28346	laminate cemetery lists	$44.80	

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			27839	Firesmart signs/step stakes/a-frame	$414.40	
031527	06/12/2024	EVJEN Kelly and/or Mark	Refund Pre-Auth	Refund Aug-Nov pre-auth tx pymnt	$1,500.00	$1,500.00
031528	06/12/2024	FAUTEUX Randy	Nov 7-2024	Fire smart rebate-case HFS102406	$500.00	$500.00
031529	06/12/2024	FELLERMAN Howard	FireSmart Rebat	FireSmart rebate-case#HFS112412-FELLERM/	$500.00	$500.00
031530	06/12/2024	FLYNN Caleigh	Nov/24 Expnse	Nov 15-21/24 mileage-training-FLYNN C	$224.00	$224.00
031531	06/12/2024	FORTOLOCZKY John	Nov/24 Phone	Nov/24 use of personal phone-FORTOLOCZKY	$56.00	$112.00
			Dec/24 Phone	Dec/24 personal use of phone-FORTOLOCZKY	$56.00	
031532	06/12/2024	FRASER INCLUSIVE AND SUPPORTIVE	PP#23-2024	pp23/24 staff donations	$69.00	$69.00
031533	06/12/2024	FRASER INCLUSIVE AND SUPPORTIVE	PP#24-2024	PP#24 November 11-24 2024	$71.00	$71.00
031534	06/12/2024	GAUVIN Dan	2025 JIBC Train	2025 training-report writing-GAUVIN D	$702.91	$702.91
031535	06/12/2024	GARDNER CHEVROLET PONTIAC BUICK GMC LTI	305077	lamp	$318.02	$1,522.46
			305078	fender	$1,194.02	
			305082	bolt	$10.42	
031536	06/12/2024	HOPE BUSINESS AND DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY	2024-009	Museum artifact storage reimbursement	$2,140.00	$4,177.89
			Refund A/R inv	Refund A/R inv 10824-blackpress BPI11175	$2,037.89	
031537	06/12/2024	HOPE MOUNTAIN CENTRE FOR OUTDOOR	0134	HMC Trail crew for summer 2024	$40,000.00	$40,000.00
031538	06/12/2024	HOPE TOWING LTD.	207152-0842	water deliv blue triton to Hope rec cent	$787.50	$2,220.76
			584718	Oct/24 Museum indoor storage	$606.38	
			207162	Dec/24 heated museum storage	$826.88	
031539	06/12/2024	KAL TIRE	067190639	1400x24 changeover/repair	$740.68	$740.68
031540	06/12/2024	L. B. J. SERVICES LTD	INV/2024-2381	Nov/24 Janitorial contract services	$4,977.00	$4,977.00
031541	06/12/2024	LICHTENFELS Peter	FireSmart Rebat	FireSmart rebate Case#HFS112413	$500.00	$500.00
031542	06/12/2024	LUNDGREN Andrea	Firearms Train	Firearms Training-LUNDGREN Andrea	$225.00	$225.00
031543	06/12/2024	MCMILLAN Dan	2024 Safe.Allow	2024 Safety Allow-Boots-MCMILLAN Dan	$396.73	$396.73
031544	06/12/2024	MERCIER Jessy	FireSmart Rebat	FireSmart Rebate Case#HFS241109-MERCIEF	$480.00	$480.00
031545	06/12/2024	MT. HOPE ELECTRIC	3070	Oct/24 Electrical contract services	$1,843.89	$1,843.89
031546	06/12/2024	DECKER Diana	153581	Nov/24 overages re: kennel contract	$1,785.00	$1,785.00
031547	06/12/2024	SHAW Brian	851/24	BP#851/24 Municipal Deposit Refund	$500.00	$500.00
031548	06/12/2024	SHANNON Cheri	FireSmart Rebat	FireSmart Rebate case#HFS122401-SHANNOI	$185.00	$185.00
031549	06/12/2024	SILVER SKAGIT MECHANICAL	17446	2 Axle truck inspection	$239.68	$563.25
			17453	weld broken foot/weld mount base to pipe	$323.57	
031550	06/12/2024	SMITH Victor	Dec/24 Reimburs	Gifts for J. Tegart & her Assistant	$303.88	$698.28
			Nov/24 Expense	Nov/24 mileage & per diem-SMITH V	$394.40	
031551	06/12/2024	UNION BAR FIRST NATION	2025 Lndfl Rem	2025 Landfill remediation-Union Bar	$40,000.00	$40,000.00
031552	06/12/2024	WESTCOTT Joshua	Nov/24 Reimburs	Crew gift-custom Yeti Mugsx30	$1,068.59	$1,068.59
031553	06/12/2024	WEBBER George David	Rfnd Pre-Auth	Refund Nov/24 pre-authorize pymt	$570.00	$570.00
15113733	06/12/2024	ULINE CANADA CORPORATION	15113733	12 x colored scoop	$195.37	$195.37
199531	06/12/2024	EMPYRION TECHNOLOGIES INC.	199531	new user/phone issue/DUO/server reboot	$426.56	$426.56
200629	06/12/2024	SUTTON SPECIAL RISK INC	200629	2024 premium adjstmnt(Nov/23-Nov/24)	$211.00	$211.00

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200630	06/12/2024	SUTTON SPECIAL RISK INC	200630	2024/2025 AD&D ins.policy	$2,058.00	$2,058.00
2024 Pilt Remit	06/12/2024	FRASER VALLEY REGIONAL HOSPITAL DISTRICT	2024 PILT Remit	2024 Pilt Remittances	$612.16	$612.16
2024 Pilt Rmtt	06/12/2024	FRASER VALLEY REGIONAL DISTRICT	2024 Pilt Remit	2024 Pilt Remittances	$32,360.92	$32,360.92
26119501	06/12/2024	WURTH CANADA LIMITED	26119501	snapper pin/lock wedge/clamp/pipe/plug	$371.36	$371.36
53592	06/12/2024	STAR WEST PETROLEUM LTD	53592	Aspen fuel 2 & 4 cycle fuel/pail/spout	$852.45	$852.45
55743	06/12/2024	FVBS HOPE RONA	55743	toilet plunger	$16.12	$16.12
55762	06/12/2024	FVBS HOPE RONA	55762	duck clear tape dispenser	$8.68	$8.68
55852	06/12/2024	FVBS HOPE RONA	55852	cable ties	$17.63	$17.63
55901	06/12/2024	FVBS HOPE RONA	55901	jolly 5/16 80 PVC BRT WHT BWB	$28.69	$28.69
55983	06/12/2024	FVBS HOPE RONA	55983	tremclad spray paint	$36.26	$36.26
56060	06/12/2024	FVBS HOPE RONA	56060	blank key/key identifier caps	$17.59	$17.59
56077	06/12/2024	FVBS HOPE RONA	56077	2 x 36" 10pk cable ties	$32.23	$32.23
56093	06/12/2024	FVBS HOPE RONA	56093	fiskars bypass pruner	$20.15	$20.15
56149	06/12/2024	FVBS HOPE RONA	56149	hose clamp/turnbuckle	$36.11	$36.11
56164	06/12/2024	FVBS HOPE RONA	56164	alum. foil tape	$4.47	$4.47
7I00038604	06/12/2024	LORDCO AUTO PARTS	7I00038604	hex HD cap screw	$0.90	$0.90
7I00038605	06/12/2024	LORDCO AUTO PARTS	7I00038605	15W40 oil/diesel exhaust fluid def	$364.31	$364.31
7I00038632	06/12/2024	LORDCO AUTO PARTS	7I00038632	15W40 oil	$90.37	$90.37
7I00039019	06/12/2024	LORDCO AUTO PARTS	7I00039019	HD cap screw x 6	$2.15	$2.15
805243004494	06/12/2024	EMCO CORPORATION	805243004494	67 DI CVR - Reader	$259.33	$259.33
805243004609	06/12/2024	EMCO CORPORATION	805243004609	5/8x3/4 VBHH4212 Resetter	$667.93	$667.93
805243004616	06/12/2024	EMCO CORPORATION	805243004616	C18 MH GRT x 3	$689.21	$689.21
805243004617	06/12/2024	EMCO CORPORATION	805243004617	liner F/PB Grey	$51.13	$51.13
805243004628	06/12/2024	EMCO CORPORATION	805243004628	5/8x3/4 VBHH92-15W Meter setter	$1,706.70	$1,706.70
805243004631	06/12/2024	EMCO CORPORATION	805243004631	4 x Resetter/Meter resetter	$1,793.14	$1,793.14
805243004708	06/12/2024	EMCO CORPORATION	805243004708	EMCO6 4.57x91.5M NW GEO	$969.05	$969.05
Nov/24 FortisBC	06/12/2024	FORTIS BC-NATURAL GAS	November 2024	Nov/24 Fortis BC services	$3,083.75	$3,083.75
Nov/24 Telus	06/12/2024	TELUS	November 2024	Nov/24 Telus land line services	$1,974.56	$1,974.56
Nov/24Tel.Gov.L	06/12/2024	TELUS	Nov/24 Gov.List	Nov/24 Gov.list. Fire/office/bylaw	$22.68	$22.68
PP#24/24RP0001	06/12/2024	RECEIVER GENERAL FOR CANADA	PP#24-2024	PP#24 November 11-24 2024	$1,563.63	$1,563.63
PP#24/24RP0002	06/12/2024	RECEIVER GENERAL FOR CANADA	PP#24-2024	PP#24 November 11-24 2024	$37,658.81	$37,658.81
H5089285	10/12/2024	CANYON CABLE 1988 LTD.	H5089285	clear advantage 22IN	$30.15	$30.15
0000458423.1	11/12/2024	VALLEY WASTE & RECYCLING INC	0000458423.1	Oct/24 Valley Waste contract services	$169,436.15	$169,436.15
199307.1	11/12/2024	EMPYRION TECHNOLOGIES INC.	199307.1	Nov/24 backup/server/anti-virus/spam	$3,613.59	$3,613.59
55661.1	11/12/2024	FVBS HOPE RONA	55661.1	alum. soffit j trim	$64.43	$64.43
55662.1	11/12/2024	FVBS HOPE RONA	55662.1	fluor tubes x 16	$431.69	$431.69
55676.1	11/12/2024	FVBS HOPE RONA	55676.1	organic ice melter	$93.67	$93.67
55677.1	11/12/2024	FVBS HOPE RONA	55677.1	bucket ash black steel cover x 2	$80.62	$80.62
55709.1	11/12/2024	FVBS HOPE RONA	55709.1	markal pait marker yellow/red/farm spray	$33.57	$33.57

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55740.1	11/12/2024	FVBS HOPE RONA	55740.1	EAB diamond segmented blade	$146.14	$146.14
55885.1	11/12/2024	FVBS HOPE RONA	55885.1	1 x 2 stakes (25pcs)	$42.56	$42.56
55910.1	11/12/2024	FVBS HOPE RONA	55910.1	LED bulbs/lock nut	$29.94	$29.94
55946.1	11/12/2024	FVBS HOPE RONA	55946.1	picture hangers/zinc screws/washers	$14.72	$14.72
7I00035617.1	11/12/2024	LORDCO AUTO PARTS	7I00035617.1	lug nuts	$59.67	$59.67
7I00038112.1	11/12/2024	LORDCO AUTO PARTS	7I00038112.1	radial seal outer & inner air element	$114.49	$114.49
7I00038140	11/12/2024	LORDCO AUTO PARTS	7I00038140	spin on lube/ fuel/water separator	$139.94	$139.94
7I00038382.1	11/12/2024	LORDCO AUTO PARTS	7I00038382.1	1000 CCA 12	$264.31	$264.31
BPI217738.1	11/12/2024	BLACK PRESS GROUP LTD.	BPI217738.1	Oct/24 Black Press advertising	$1,705.55	$1,705.55
H5086669.1	11/12/2024	CANYON CABLE 1988 LTD.	H5086669.1	100ft hose	$237.50	$237.50
H5086909.1	11/12/2024	CANYON CABLE 1988 LTD.	H5086909.1	14in diamond blade	$213.70	$213.70
H5087119.1	11/12/2024	CANYON CABLE 1988 LTD.	H5087119.1	Nov 13/24 freight from Langley Precast	$301.88	$301.88
H5087267.1	11/12/2024	CANYON CABLE 1988 LTD.	H5087267.1	motor treatment/aspen fuel 4 cyc	$104.83	$104.83
H5087695.1	11/12/2024	CANYON CABLE 1988 LTD.	H5087695.1	AA batteries x 48	$47.85	$47.85
24-255P001	12/12/2024	TIMBRO CONTRACTING	24-255P001	Flood Hope Rd.multi use pathway-TIMBRO	$171,204.44	$171,204.44
031554	13/12/2024	CANYON AUTOMOTIVE LTD.	53638	Commercial vehicle inspct/re&re full ser	$2,154.47	$2,154.47
031555	13/12/2024	FRASER CANYON GLASS LTD.	33702	W/S replcmnt-2017 Ford F550	$236.34	$236.34
031556	13/12/2024	FLYNN Caleigh	Dec/24 Expense	Dec5-7/24 mileage-to/from Agassiz-FLYNN	$136.50	$136.50
031557	13/12/2024	GARDNER CHEVROLET PONTIAC BUICK GMC LTI	305120	cable/clip	$78.84	$78.84
031558	13/12/2024	GSD INVESTMENTS INCORPORATED	847/24	BP#847/24 Municipal Deposit Refund	$500.00	$500.00
031559	13/12/2024	HARRISON-HINDS Sharlene	2024 FireSmart	FireSmart rebate-Case#HFS112422-HINDS	$500.00	$500.00
031560	13/12/2024	HOPE COMMUNITIES IN BLOOM	2024-01	Mar-Nov/24 supplies for carvings	$4,930.99	$4,930.99
031561	13/12/2024	HOPE READY MIX LIMITED	711980	roads materials-32mpa-C32B07 Curb	$1,193.02	$5,686.39
			712016	pro soil turf blend	$99.57	
			712039	2 yd barkmulch	$106.29	
			712098	memorial park concrete	$882.84	
			712099	4 yds Pro Soil Turf Blend	$199.14	
			712132	23.96MT 3/4" road mulch	$347.51	
			712133	8.67MT 3/4" road mulch	$125.76	
			712134	42.76MT 3/4" road mulch/trucking	$888.98	
			712181	41.34MT 3/4" road mulch/trucking	$871.28	
			712182	2yds pro soil turf blend	$99.57	
			712183	35.15MT 3/4" road mulch	$509.83	
			712131	25MT 3/4" road mulch	$362.60	
031562	13/12/2024	HOPE READY MIX LIMITED	712184	41.96MT 3/4" road mulch/trucking	$880.28	$979.85
			712185	2yds pro soil turf blend	$99.57	
031563	13/12/2024	KROPPSHOP LTD	25088	full color sign "Delivery"	$196.00	$196.00
031564	13/12/2024	KHRONOS SECURITY SERVICES	3236	Dec/24 monthly patrol-111 Old Hope Princ	$1,018.64	$2,384.98
			3237	Dec/24 Monthly patrol-PW yard	$1,366.34	

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031565	13/12/2024	KAL TIRE	067190770	tractor tire change over	$56.00	$56.00
031566	13/12/2024	LORI'S CATERING LTD.	17985	catered x-mas party-Lori's Catering	$2,849.32	$2,849.32
031567	13/12/2024	LOTHIAN Nolan	Novem/24 reimbu	HFD patches sewn onto gym bags	$190.00	$507.72
			Nov/24 Reimburs	Nov/24 dry cleaning-Chiefs suites	$317.72	
031568	13/12/2024	MT. HOPE ELECTRIC	3075	Nov/24 Electrical contract services	$7,682.84	$7,682.84
031569	13/12/2024	WESTCOTT Joshua	Dec/24 Expense	Dec 5-7/24 to/from Agassiz-WESTCOTT J	$136.50	$136.50
10042	13/12/2024	FRASER VALLEY REGIONAL DISTRICT	10042	E-Comm 9-1-1 Remote access Chargeback	$1,418.23	$1,418.23
1815881.	13/12/2024	ROPER GREYELL LLP	1815881.	Oct/24 serv. re:file# 2009-1	$3,573.37	$3,573.37
2025016	13/12/2024	A-MAIS TECHNOLOGIES INC.	2025016	2025 A-Mais-financials/payroll/AMIGA	$27,250.04	$27,250.04
2153.1	13/12/2024	FRONTERA FOREST SOLUTIONS INC	2153.1	District CWRP 2024	$7,842.44	$7,842.44
2188	13/12/2024	FRONTERA FOREST SOLUTIONS INC	2188	Nov/24 District CWRP 2024	$5,633.26	$5,633.26
297246.	13/12/2024	ASSOCIATED ENGINEERING (B.C.) LTD.	297246.	Oct/24-load dsplcmnt study-water treatme	$11,063.59	$11,063.59
3079	13/12/2024	LACAS CONSULTANTS INC.	3079	Oct-Nov/24 Lower Coq/Glenhalla Dike	$8,792.00	$8,792.00
3082	13/12/2024	LACAS CONSULTANTS INC.	3082	Nov-Dec/24 Coq.river/Glenhalla Dike	$19,482.12	$19,482.12
3311549859.1	13/12/2024	ALS CANADA LTD	3311549859.1	Nov 15/24 metals testing	$278.36	$278.36
365590	13/12/2024	BC TRANSIT	365590	Nov/24 UMO sales-transit passes	$35.00	$35.00
47377.	13/12/2024	HUMANACARE	47377.	2024/2025 EFAP Clinical services	$484.16	$484.16
96533.	13/12/2024	ATCO STRUCTURES & LOGISTICS LTD	96533.	Dec/24 12x60 office rent	$876.02	$876.02
CA430619ZACCUI	13/12/2024	AMAZON.COM.CA INC.	CA430619ZACCUI	HD packing tape w/dispenser	$43.80	$43.80
CA433BBFGACCU	13/12/2024	AMAZON.COM.CA INC.	CA433BBFGACCU	case Kleenex	$33.59	$33.59
CA437IK3DACCUI	13/12/2024	AMAZON.COM.CA INC.	CA437IK3DACCUI	high-yield black toner-brother	$213.91	$213.91
CA437VIP3ACCUI	13/12/2024	AMAZON.COM.CA INC.	CA437VIP3ACCUI	iPad Mini/defender otter box case	$992.28	$992.28
CA4G702QXC.	13/12/2024	AMAZON.COM.CA INC.	CA4G702QXC.	return 3pk hand scoop	-$124.18	-$124.18
CA4IPYRVN6AI.	13/12/2024	AMAZON.COM.CA INC.	CA4IPYRVN6AI.	charge cable for Samsung S9	$20.78	$20.78
CA4N0LN6VV2I.	13/12/2024	AMAZON.COM.CA INC.	CA4N0LN6VV2I.	Surface ARC mouse	$131.04	$131.04
INV308336995	13/12/2024	CATALIS TECHNOLOGIES CANADA LTD	INV308336995	2025 content mgmnt sys.SAAS-Web site	$6,949.60	$6,949.60
INV810378.	13/12/2024	CASEWARE INTERNATIONAL INC.	INV810378.	Aug/24-Jul 31/25 financials/working pape	$2,524.48	$2,524.48
R0181079.	13/12/2024	BRITISH COLUMBIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY	R0181079.	HCHS Haz.mat.mgmnt-HOWARD M	$1,316.62	$1,316.62
031596	16/12/2024	SPERLING HANSEN ASSOCIATES	24660	Oct/24 Landfill monitoring	$3,793.73	$3,793.73
031595	16/12/2024	SARGENT Mike	Dec/24 Reimburs	Refreshments for CPO member & staff	$251.05	$251.05
031594	16/12/2024	UNIFIRST CANADA LTD	4623456	Nov07/24 Unifirst uniform & mat cleaning	$357.27	$1,285.64
			4619227CR	Credit note re: inv#4619227	-$275.87	
			4623453	Nov 7/24 Unifirst mat cleaning	$29.38	
			4625568	Nov 14/24 Unifirst uniform & mat cleanin	$393.50	
			4627680	Nov 21/24 Unifirst mat cleaning	$29.38	
			4627683	Nov 21/24 Unifirst uniform & mat cleanin	$361.30	
			4629830	Nov 28/24 Unifirst uniform & mat cleanin	$361.30	
			4631958	Dec 5/24 Unifirst uniform cleaning	$29.38	
031593	16/12/2024	ROADWAY TRAFFIC PRODUCTS LTD	11072	premark manhole kit x 3	$560.00	$560.00

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031592	16/12/2024	ROLLINS MACHINERY LTD.	LP44627	repair broken output wire/test	$1,153.65	$1,153.65
031591	16/12/2024	MTS MAINTENANCE TRACKING SYSTEMS INC.	10593	cross connect progm admin serv.	$216.30	$216.30
031590	16/12/2024	MORFCO SUPPLIES LTD.	274270	12"/6" round plow shoe high chrome	$3,417.75	$3,417.75
031589	16/12/2024	LIDSTONE & COMPANY	57174	Oct/24 serv. re: file #10111-050	$308.57	$5,883.50
			57175	Oct/24 serv. re: file # 10111-117	$281.12	
			57176	Oct/24 serv. re: file #10111-118	$973.28	
			57177	Oct /24 serv. re: file# 10111-119	$1,811.16	
			57178	Oct/24 serv. re: file # 10111-120	$2,509.37	
031588	16/12/2024	MINISTER OF FINANCE	95536957	Sep /24 Purolator shipments	$319.43	$489.93
			95555148	Oct/24 Purolator Shipments	$170.50	
031587	16/12/2024	MECHANICAL ADVANTAGE INDUSTRIES LTD	1885	repair Coq.lift stn.pump	$4,572.75	$4,572.75
031586	16/12/2024	MAINROAD MAINTENANCE PRODUCTS LP	068873-00000001	cartage ez st pack/ez str 22kg	$3,334.24	$3,334.24
031585	16/12/2024	LUNDGREN Andrea	Reimburesment	2 pairs pants for Exhibit Custodian	$237.07	$237.07
031584	16/12/2024	IDRS	140891	2025 Residential util.postage prepymt	$3,499.97	$3,499.97
031583	16/12/2024	INSURANCE CORPORATION OF BC	2025 Fleet Ins.	2025 Fleet insurance renewal	$54,442.00	$54,442.00
031582	16/12/2024	HOPE MOTORSPORT GROUP	2024 Dpst.Rfnd.	Refund Camping/Pumpkin Squash Deposits	$1,000.00	$1,000.00
031581	16/12/2024	HUB FIRE ENGINES & EQUIPMENT	0003506	pipe galv. 2-1/2" x 6"	$209.08	$209.08
031580	16/12/2024	HOPE BUSINESS AND DEVELOPMENT SOCIE	2024-012	Dec/24 Museum storage reimburesment	$1,365.00	$1,365.00
031579	16/12/2024	FRASER INCLUSIVE AND SUPPORTIVE	PP#25-2024	PP#25 November 25-December 8 2024	$71.00	$71.00
031578	16/12/2024	FIRST TRUCK CENTRE INC.	X005123551:01	Harn-HVAC Jmpr.Shinano Mtr	-$40.79	$655.81
			XA805144368:01	horn contact AY	$40.30	
			XA805157781:01	switch-positive cut off SW	$152.31	
			XA805158414:01	AUX PNDB with cutoff switch	$503.99	
031577	16/12/2024	EXCEED ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING LTD	10999-0008	SCADA Comm hosting 2024	$1,260.00	$1,260.00
031576	16/12/2024	ERICA PUBLISHING INC.	28457	6 movie posters - firesmart	$67.20	$67.20
031575	16/12/2024	ENVIRONMENTAL OPERATORS CERTIFICATION	153666	2025 Dues-Lg sys.level I & II-BLACKWELL	$187.95	$375.90
			153749	2025 Annual dues-Level I & II CLARKE B	$187.95	
031574	16/12/2024	ECOWISE TREE CARE	0005623	Dec/24 remove multi stem Cedar/chip	$2,310.00	$2,310.00
031573	16/12/2024	DESIGN-CRETE	461969	Dec/24 walkways/2 small pads	$2,415.00	$2,415.00
031572	16/12/2024	CUPE LOCAL #458	PP#25-2024	PP#25 November 25-December 8 2024	$1,807.61	$1,807.61
031571	16/12/2024	CEL-COM SYSTEMS LTD.	53754	6 x motorola R7 VHF portable	$11,282.82	$11,282.82
031570	16/12/2024	BRAYSTONE ROCK WORKS LTD	202451	rock slope stabilization emerg.Union Bar	$4,819.50	$4,819.50
0000459168	16/12/2024	VALLEY WASTE & RECYCLING INC	0000459168	Oct 21-Nov 14/24 K/Lake restroom service	$194.25	$194.25
0000009667.	16/12/2024	VERTEC TRANSPORT LTD	0000009667.	Nov 5/24 Traffic control 2xflaggers	$903.00	$903.00
0000009666.	16/12/2024	VERTEC TRANSPORT LTD	0000009666.	Nov 4/24 fraffic control 2xflaggers	$834.75	$834.75
0000009658	16/12/2024	VERTEC TRANSPORT LTD	0000009658	Nov 26/24 Hy-Vac 21313 Thacker Mt.Rd	$1,373.54	$1,373.54
0000009648	16/12/2024	VERTEC TRANSPORT LTD	0000009648	Nov 21/24 Hy-Vac-66490 Kereluk Rd	$1,574.74	$1,574.74
0000009643.	16/12/2024	VERTEC TRANSPORT LTD	0000009643.	Nov 20/24 Hy-Vac 1225 Nelson	$1,437.19	$1,437.19
0000009620.	16/12/2024	VERTEC TRANSPORT LTD	0000009620.	Nov 14/24 Hy-Vac 1225 Nelson	$2,443.22	$2,443.22

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0000009579.	16/12/2024	VERTEC TRANSPORT LTD	0000009579.	Nov 6/24 Hy-Vac-21367 Thacker Mt.Rd	$2,730.66	$2,730.66
0000009567.	16/12/2024	VERTEC TRANSPORT LTD	0000009567.	Nov 5/24 Hy-Vac- various locations	$2,299.50	$2,299.50
0000009562.	16/12/2024	VERTEC TRANSPORT LTD	0000009562.	Nov 4/24 Hy-Vac-various locations	$2,299.50	$2,299.50
0000001584	16/12/2024	VALLEY WASTE & RECYCLING INC	0000001584	Nov/24 Transer station services	$516.89	$516.89
031597	16/12/2024	SILVER SKAGIT MECHANICAL	17606	2 axle truck inspct/CVIP repairs	$2,212.62	$2,212.62
031598	16/12/2024	TRUE CONSULTING LTD	1239-1024-374	Oct/24 Forrest Cres.Drainage improvemnts	$13,257.32	$43,844.28
			1239-1024-373	Oct/24 Richmond Hill multi-use pathway	$21,556.95	
			1239-1024-375	Oct/24 Culvert Rplcmnt-K/Lake/Johnson Rd	$9,030.01	
031599	16/12/2024	TRI-WEST GROUP ENTERPRISES LTD	6000	May/24 Haul material-Hope Landfill	$12,605.31	$18,903.79
			6001	Apr-May/24 Parks clean up	$6,298.48	
031600	16/12/2024	VAINIONPAA Juhani	Refund Burn Prm	Denied Burn premit application-refund	$200.00	$200.00
031601	16/12/2024	VIMAR EQUIPMENT LTD.	P24763	link/handle/loop (Elgweld)	$1,252.47	$1,666.04
			P24857	wldt-blanking plate	$413.57	
031602	16/12/2024	WESTERN EQUIPMENT LTD.	CWK-03194698	lockout keys	$78.12	$158.76
			CWK-03185429	grey tape/plid wrap	$80.64	
031603	16/12/2024	WHOLESALE FIRE & RESCUE LTD.	INV/2024/5356	structural gloves x 7prs various sizes	$978.95	$978.95
031604	16/12/2024	XCEED MACHINE WORKS INC.	7208	Hoffman 4208A-blower/shaft repair	$16,867.20	$16,867.20
12177954	16/12/2024	VALLEY WATER	12177954	purified water 18.9L	$9.00	$9.00
12178226	16/12/2024	VALLEY WATER	12178226	Dec/24 monthly hot/cold cooler rent	$13.44	$13.44
199152	16/12/2024	EMPYRION TECHNOLOGIES INC.	199152	supply/install/set up new server	$28,264.23	$28,264.23
199686	16/12/2024	EMPYRION TECHNOLOGIES INC.	199686	adobe users/preformance/bylaw issues	$1,050.00	$1,050.00
199854	16/12/2024	EMPYRION TECHNOLOGIES INC.	199854	Dec/24 Manage backup/anti-virus/spam	$3,669.59	$3,669.59
55745	16/12/2024	FVBS HOPE RONA	55745	putty knife set/sanding sponge/roll set	$86.71	$86.71
55808	16/12/2024	FVBS HOPE RONA	55808	paint brush set/paint pail/screw driver	$40.62	$40.62
56005	16/12/2024	FVBS HOPE RONA	56005	LED bulbs	$14.43	$14.43
56006	16/12/2024	FVBS HOPE RONA	56006	LED bulbs	$43.31	$43.31
56114	16/12/2024	FVBS HOPE RONA	56114	broom	$51.39	$51.39
56134	16/12/2024	FVBS HOPE RONA	56134	hanger for storage 11	$8.05	$8.05
56193	16/12/2024	FVBS HOPE RONA	56193	heater style milk house 1500W	$51.46	$51.46
56194	16/12/2024	FVBS HOPE RONA	56194	wedge anchor	$5.07	$5.07
56199	16/12/2024	FVBS HOPE RONA	56199	utility bracket	$13.08	$13.08
56223	16/12/2024	FVBS HOPE RONA	56223	bleach/utility knife/rope/	$24.84	$24.84
56353	16/12/2024	FVBS HOPE RONA	56353	craftsman tool box/hammer/pliers/screwdr	$111.32	$111.32
68238954.	16/12/2024	STAPLES PROFESSIONAL	68238954.	stamp "SCANNED"/ pens	$57.06	$57.06
68460295	16/12/2024	STAPLES PROFESSIONAL	68460295	pens/paper/highlighters	$120.11	$120.11
68511866	16/12/2024	STAPLES PROFESSIONAL	68511866	surface arc mouse	$153.82	$153.82
68626398	16/12/2024	STAPLES PROFESSIONAL	68626398	5 x JBL Wireless over ear headphones	$1,684.15	$1,684.15
7I00039239	16/12/2024	LORDCO AUTO PARTS	7I00039239	spin on oil	$28.94	$28.94
7I00039240	16/12/2024	LORDCO AUTO PARTS	7I00039240	spin on oil	$57.89	$57.89

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7I00039311	16/12/2024	LORDCO AUTO PARTS	7I00039311	cable ASM-A/Trns Range Sel LVR	$132.82	$132.82
7I00039456	16/12/2024	LORDCO AUTO PARTS	7I00039456	pliers/2pc plier set/2pc cambuckle set	$45.86	$45.86
H5087241	16/12/2024	CANYON CABLE 1988 LTD.	H5087241	Nov 14/24 freight from EMCO to Hope	$196.88	$196.88
H5087319	16/12/2024	CANYON CABLE 1988 LTD.	H5087319	Nov 15/24 freight from Velocity Truck	$34.13	$34.13
H5087320	16/12/2024	CANYON CABLE 1988 LTD.	H5087320	Nov 15/24 freight from Hope to ALS	$39.38	$39.38
H5087322	16/12/2024	CANYON CABLE 1988 LTD.	H5087322	Nov 15/24 freight from Hope to Cooper	$39.38	$39.38
H5087873	16/12/2024	CANYON CABLE 1988 LTD.	H5087873	21IN clear advantage	$31.34	$31.34
H5088040	16/12/2024	CANYON CABLE 1988 LTD.	H5088040	tie down	$1.77	$1.77
H5088219	16/12/2024	CANYON CABLE 1988 LTD.	H5088219	Nov 26/24 freight fro EMCO to Hope	$196.88	$196.88
H5088377	16/12/2024	CANYON CABLE 1988 LTD.	H5088377	armorall wipes	$13.23	$13.23
H5088427	16/12/2024	CANYON CABLE 1988 LTD.	H5088427	Nov 28/24 freight from VIMAR to Hope	$39.38	$39.38
H5088436	16/12/2024	CANYON CABLE 1988 LTD.	H5088436	SS Bolt x 63	$34.57	$34.57
H5088507	16/12/2024	CANYON CABLE 1988 LTD.	H5088507	ignition module/supplies/labour	$225.46	$225.46
H5088587	16/12/2024	CANYON CABLE 1988 LTD.	H5088587	winter flextime	$40.10	$40.10
H5088818	16/12/2024	CANYON CABLE 1988 LTD.	H5088818	C702-16-16 Flat Face/Flat Face Hydraulic	$1,338.34	$1,338.34
H5088819	16/12/2024	CANYON CABLE 1988 LTD.	H5088819	snow brush/tie black/high vis ext	$148.47	$148.47
H5088824	16/12/2024	CANYON CABLE 1988 LTD.	H5088824	gloves-cotton liner x 12	$104.43	$104.43
H5088825	16/12/2024	CANYON CABLE 1988 LTD.	H5088825	return 12 x Gloves-cotton liner	-$104.43	-$104.43
H5088826	16/12/2024	CANYON CABLE 1988 LTD.	H5088826	gloves - cotton liner	$8.70	$8.70
H5088856	16/12/2024	CANYON CABLE 1988 LTD.	H5088856	spark plug	$5.19	$5.19
H5088898	16/12/2024	CANYON CABLE 1988 LTD.	H5088898	adaptor x 6	$50.93	$50.93
H5088941	16/12/2024	CANYON CABLE 1988 LTD.	H5088941	master lock x 3	$56.48	$56.48
H5089024	16/12/2024	CANYON CABLE 1988 LTD.	H5089024	lock deicer/Aman handlers	$22.05	$22.05
H5089028	16/12/2024	CANYON CABLE 1988 LTD.	H5089028	rain-x glass treatment/HD cutter	$23.50	$23.50
H5089100	16/12/2024	CANYON CABLE 1988 LTD.	H5089100	master lock x 6	$112.96	$112.96
H5089180	16/12/2024	CANYON CABLE 1988 LTD.	H5089180	STIHL 1L chain oil	$20.02	$20.02
Nov/24Bell Mob	16/12/2024	BELL MOBILITY INC.	November 2024	Nov/24 Bell mobility services	$2,725.02	$2,725.02
PP#25/24MPP251	17/12/2024	MUNICIPAL PENSION PLAN	PP#25-2024-251	PP#25 November 25-December 8 2024	$22,382.25	$22,382.25
PP#25/24MPP502	17/12/2024	MUNICIPAL PENSION PLAN	PP#25-2024-5025	PP#25 November 25-December 8 2024	$4,833.88	$4,833.88
PP#25/24RP0001	17/12/2024	RECEIVER GENERAL FOR CANADA	PP#25-2024	PP#25 November 25-December 8 2024	$1,400.17	$1,400.17
PP#25/24RP0002	17/12/2024	RECEIVER GENERAL FOR CANADA	PP#25-2024	PP#25 November 25-December 8 2024	$39,577.27	$39,577.27
PP19-25/24EHT	17/12/2024	EMPLOYER HEALTH TAX	PP#19-25/24Remi	PP#19-25/24 EHT installment	$23,437.35	$23,437.35
0000462301	18/12/2024	VALLEY WASTE & RECYCLING INC	0000462301	Dec 3/24 1225 Nelson-comm.roll off	$667.80	$667.80
0000462468	18/12/2024	VALLEY WASTE & RECYCLING INC	0000462468	Nov/24 Valley Waste contract services	$166,218.57	$166,218.57
0000462957	18/12/2024	VALLEY WASTE & RECYCLING INC	0000462957	Dec 10/24 1225 Nelson-comm.roll off	$293.79	$293.79
0000463110	18/12/2024	VALLEY WASTE & RECYCLING INC	0000463110	Nov 18-Dec 12/24 K/Lake restroom servic	$194.25	$194.25
200021	18/12/2024	EMPYRION TECHNOLOGIES INC.	200021	Dec/24 reboot/email issues/scam email	$1,148.44	$1,148.44
200052	18/12/2024	EMPYRION TECHNOLOGIES INC.	200052	phone issues	$98.44	$98.44
317109	18/12/2024	COASTAL MOUNTAIN FUELS	317109	Dec 5/24 Dyed Diesel for Generators	$2,509.20	$2,509.20

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319429	18/12/2024	COASTAL MOUNTAIN FUELS	319429	Dec 12/24 1168.8L Regular Gasoline	$1,755.09	$1,755.09
319430	18/12/2024	COASTAL MOUNTAIN FUELS	319430	Dec 12/24 1952.7L Diesel Clear	$3,105.04	$3,105.04
56340	18/12/2024	FVBS HOPE RONA	56340	Carabiner/braided rope/tarp/tape	$163.98	$163.98
56414	18/12/2024	FVBS HOPE RONA	56414	quickrete concrete mix	$58.90	$58.90
56415	18/12/2024	FVBS HOPE RONA	56415	pruning shear	$90.69	$90.69
56419	18/12/2024	FVBS HOPE RONA	56419	propane cyclinder/gap	$24.39	$24.39
56441	18/12/2024	FVBS HOPE RONA	56441	flexible lighter	$11.88	$11.88
56447	18/12/2024	FVBS HOPE RONA	56447	quikrete concrete	$18.33	$18.33
56460	18/12/2024	FVBS HOPE RONA	56460	male adapter	$6.41	$6.41
56467	18/12/2024	FVBS HOPE RONA	56467	treated lumber 2x4 x 3pcs	$28.93	$28.93
56477	18/12/2024	FVBS HOPE RONA	56477	stakes 1x2 (25pcs) x 2	$45.74	$45.74
56485	18/12/2024	FVBS HOPE RONA	56485	rodent repel-ultrasonic	$41.31	$41.31
56576	18/12/2024	FVBS HOPE RONA	56576	tie down set	$16.62	$16.62
68570389	18/12/2024	STAPLES PROFESSIONAL	68570389	paper/wipes	$72.79	$72.79
68615127	18/12/2024	STAPLES PROFESSIONAL	68615127	file folders/highlighters/paper/glue	$142.62	$142.62
7I00039383	18/12/2024	LORDCO AUTO PARTS	7I00039383	carbon pile battery tester	$497.90	$497.90
805243004524	18/12/2024	EMCO CORPORATION	805243004524	2 x meter resetter	$487.50	$487.50
805243004542	18/12/2024	EMCO CORPORATION	805243004542	37 brooks 12 top sect x 20	$855.46	$855.46
Dec/24Pitney	18/12/2024	PITNEY WORKS	December 2024	Nov 15/24 Postage meter fill	$997.50	$997.50
H5088858	18/12/2024	CANYON CABLE 1988 LTD.	H5088858	clamp	$10.98	$10.98
H5089223	18/12/2024	CANYON CABLE 1988 LTD.	H5089223	weld zinc-rich cold	$25.63	$25.63
H5089257	18/12/2024	CANYON CABLE 1988 LTD.	H5089257	HD cutter	$12.31	$12.31
H5089272	18/12/2024	CANYON CABLE 1988 LTD.	H5089272	wire/fittings/crimp hose	$99.97	$99.97
H5089365	18/12/2024	CANYON CABLE 1988 LTD.	H5089365	sealed safety	$29.03	$29.03
H5089366	18/12/2024	CANYON CABLE 1988 LTD.	H5089366	earmuff/UVEX protege blk fra	$48.71	$48.71
H5089375	18/12/2024	CANYON CABLE 1988 LTD.	H5089375	yellow GR8	$7.49	$7.49
H5089388	18/12/2024	CANYON CABLE 1988 LTD.	H5089388	moovit/paint	$123.16	$123.16
H5089405	18/12/2024	CANYON CABLE 1988 LTD.	H5089405	de-ionized water	$6.59	$6.59
H5089411	18/12/2024	CANYON CABLE 1988 LTD.	H5089411	functional glove	$51.24	$51.24
H5089417	18/12/2024	CANYON CABLE 1988 LTD.	H5089417	scapegoat/safety glasses	$29.23	$29.23
H5089418	18/12/2024	CANYON CABLE 1988 LTD.	H5089418	helmet/safety glasses	$119.68	$119.68
H5089482	18/12/2024	CANYON CABLE 1988 LTD.	H5089482	ratch hooks	$26.08	$26.08
H5089600	18/12/2024	CANYON CABLE 1988 LTD.	H5089600	basic medium first A	$67.68	$67.68
H5089655	18/12/2024	CANYON CABLE 1988 LTD.	H5089655	snap link	$3.33	$3.33
031605	23/12/2024	ACME VISIBLE FILING SYSTEMS LTD.	644487	legal size folders/2025 year bar-brown	$193.38	$193.38
031606	23/12/2024	ANSER POWER SYSTEMS	19693	Annual maint.Generator 771	$1,317.75	$20,622.05
			19696	Annual maint. Generator 777	$1,678.95	
			19715	Annual maint.-Generator 769	$1,774.16	
			19742	Annual maint.-Generator 768	$2,053.63	

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			19743	Annual maint.-Generator 773	$1,700.80	
			19875	Annual maint/coolant change Gen. 776	$3,332.17	
			19876	Annual maint.-Generator 772	$2,103.05	
			19880	Annual maint.-Generator 774	$1,401.75	
			19892	Annual maint.-Generator 775	$2,063.93	
			19885	Annual maint.-Generator 764	$1,225.01	
			19887	Annual maint.-Generator 765	$1,080.45	
			19890	Annual maint. South Silver Creek Generat	$890.40	
031607	23/12/2024	ANSER POWER SYSTEMS	19902	Annual maint.-Generator 616	$1,534.05	$1,534.05
031608	23/12/2024	BROGAN FIRE AND SAFETY	30178887	full face respirator	$856.17	$856.17
031609	23/12/2024	CAMPBELL KEITH	2024 Safe.Allow	2024 Rain/Boot allow.CAMPBELL K	$400.00	$400.00
031610	23/12/2024	CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAY	91766335	2025 Signal w&w/o gate-maintenance	$17,815.50	$17,815.50
031611	23/12/2024	COMTEL INTEGRATED TECHNOLOGIES INC.	448228	Dec/24 Comtel phone services	$609.57	$609.57
031612	23/12/2024	COLUMBIA BUSINESS SYSTEMS	IN312460	Nov/24 Copier C3835i B&W & Color copies	$145.63	$145.63
031613	23/12/2024	CANADA REVENUE AGENCY	2023 PIER Reprt	CPP review - deficiencies in 2023-corrct	$371.68	$371.68
031614	23/12/2024	CASCADE WEAR BC LTD.	ON4797	traffic jacket w/hood & cargo pant	$5,124.00	$5,124.00
031615	23/12/2024	DIRECT EQUIPMENT WEST LTD.	159077	dbl wall alum shield/HRS-1 ton/sling	$1,197.70	$1,197.70
031616	23/12/2024	ECOWISE TREE CARE	0005624	remove Firs in alleyway	$3,150.00	$3,150.00
031617	23/12/2024	E.P. ENGINEERED PUMP SYSTEMS LTD.	3007447	7.5HP 575/3 11.2A w/TC seal trim	$13,673.18	$13,673.18
031618	23/12/2024	EXCEED ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING LTD	10906-0006	Nov/24 service re: SCADA upgrades	$6,510.00	$6,916.88
			10900-0023	Nov/24 service re:general assistance	$406.88	
031619	23/12/2024	FERRER Carolyn	Dec/24 expense	Dec/24 mileage - FERRER Carolyn	$44.10	$44.10
031620	23/12/2024	FISHER'S REGALIA	56274	name plate/crest/notebook refill/cover	$296.36	$296.36
031621	23/12/2024	FLYNN Caleigh	Dec 20/24 Expen	Dec/24 supplies/mail etc.reimburse	$202.51	$202.51
031622	23/12/2024	FORT GARRY FIRE TRUCKS LTD	J0544DEP	Deposit-new Freightliner M2-106 Chassis	$187,095.00	$187,095.00
031623	23/12/2024	FORTUNE MIDTOWN REAL ESTATE LTD	765/23	BP#765/23 Municipal Deposit Refund	$500.00	$500.00
031624	23/12/2024	FRASER VALLEY FIRE PROTECTION LTD	0000298423	Annual service of fire extinguisher	$21.00	$21.00
031625	23/12/2024	FRASER VALLEY FIRE CHIEF'S ASSOC.	2025 Annual Due	FVFCA 2025 dues-CAMERON/WESTCOTT	$50.00	$50.00
031626	23/12/2024	HOPE GOLF & COUNTRY CLUB	40997-100	Dec/24 rental of banquet hall-Christmas	$369.00	$369.00
031627	23/12/2024	HARBOUR INTERNATIONAL TRUCKS	413676H	Fleetrite blower mo.	$331.22	$331.22
031628	23/12/2024	HOPE COMMUNITIES IN BLOOM	2024-02	Mar-Oct/24 plants/flowers/supplies	$4,922.54	$4,922.54
031629	23/12/2024	HOPE READY MIX LIMITED	712207	13.10MT 3/4" road mulch	$190.01	$1,625.74
			712208	2.0MT 3/4" road mulch	$29.01	
			712209	hot water/non-chloride accelerator	$1,406.72	
031630	23/12/2024	QUICKSCRIBE SERVICES LTD	70635	2025 Quickscribe update service	$1,018.08	$1,018.08
031631	23/12/2024	JAKES CONSTRUCTION LTD.	115875	Nov 21-22/24 Kettle Vlly ditch clean up	$8,004.78	$8,004.78
031632	23/12/2024	LED ROADWAY LIGHTING LTD.	037982	LED street lights	$7,606.86	$7,606.86
031633	23/12/2024	LANGLEY CONCRETE & TILE LTD.	464241	storm cover/frame/drywells/coils	$2,123.52	$2,123.52
031634	23/12/2024	MAGNUSON FORD	146092	extension-exhaust	$194.45	$307.08

DISTRICT OF HOPE
A/P Cheque Listing
December 1-31, 2024

Cheque #	Pay Date	Vendor Name	Invoice #	Description	Invoice Amount	Paid Amount
			146133	nut/gasket	$112.63	
031635	23/12/2024	MARIO'S TOWING LTD	107076	tow from Flood Hope Rd	$1,206.33	$1,206.33
031636	23/12/2024	MECHANICAL ADVANTAGE INDUSTRIES LTD	1900	move wwtp lift sensor/troubleshoot	$2,283.75	$11,119.50
			1901	rebuild pump/dismantle/inspct/install	$8,835.75	
031637	23/12/2024	BLACKETT Melanie	Dec/24 Reimburs	Christmas ornaments	$137.88	$137.88
031638	23/12/2024	LIDSTONE & COMPANY	57775	Nov/24 service re: file#10111-117	$381.92	$2,737.85
			57776	Nov/24 service re: file#10111-118	$1,893.92	
			57777	Nov/24 service re: file#10111-119	$462.01	
031639	23/12/2024	MORGAN Lane	2024 Safe.Allow	Dec/24 bal.of Safety allow-MORGAN L	$253.29	$253.29
031640	23/12/2024	MTS MAINTENANCE TRACKING SYSTEMS INC.	10636	cross conn.prog.admin.services	$216.30	$216.30
031641	23/12/2024	PADGETT Quima	2024 uniform	Uniform & boots for bylaw	$462.08	$462.08
031642	23/12/2024	PITNEY BOWES LEASING	3202471581	Jan-Mar 31/24 postage meter lease	$197.28	$197.28
031643	23/12/2024	DECKER Diana	012025	Jan/25 Contract Kennel Services	$1,890.00	$1,890.00
031644	23/12/2024	ROPER GREYELL LLP	1817102	Nov/24 service re: file#2009-1	$1,952.16	$5,412.96
			1817651	Nov/24 service re: file#2009-20	$3,460.80	
031645	23/12/2024	RM FOOD QUEST INC	779/23	BP#779/23 Municipal Deposit Refund	$500.00	$500.00
031646	23/12/2024	ROBYN M CROSS	106497	service repairs-leak Silver Creek Tender	$1,662.08	$1,662.08
031647	23/12/2024	UNIFIRST CANADA LTD	4631962	Dec 5/24 Unifirst uniform & mat cleaning	$369.59	$769.08
			4634095	Dec 12/24 Unifirst uniform & mat cleanin	$370.11	
			4636218	Dec 19/24 Unifirst mat cleaning	$29.38	
031648	23/12/2024	SHAW'S ENTERPRISES LTD	3362387	plow shoe x 4	$1,178.24	$1,479.95
			3362388	CAT 9W8215 Edge CTR/ Holes	$301.71	
031649	23/12/2024	SILVER SKAGIT MECHANICAL	17610	remove hood/fender/battery-test/prep	$1,204.64	$1,204.64
031650	23/12/2024	BCD VENTURES LTD	803/23	BP#803/23 Municipal Deposit Refund	$500.00	$500.00
031651	23/12/2024	SPECTRE UTILITIES INC	1918	K/Lake pipe inspection	$1,554.00	$1,554.00
031652	23/12/2024	SMITH Victor	Nov/24 mileage	Nov 29 & Dec 5/24 mileage-SMITH V	$172.20	$172.20
031653	23/12/2024	THURBER ENGINEERING LTD.	000239360	Nov/24 Hope rock slopes assessment	$5,975.55	$5,975.55
031654	23/12/2024	TRUE CONSULTING LTD	1239-1024-376	Oct/24 320 Fort St.Development Review	$565.95	$565.95
031655	23/12/2024	PEOPLESAFE PERSONAL SAFETY LTD	11371071224	20 Worker subscription	$112.00	$112.00
031656	23/12/2024	VEDDER TOOL SUPPLY LTD	11262433886	parasitic draw monitor mem	$347.14	$347.14
031657	23/12/2024	ALUMICHEM CANADA INC	INV24523	Wes-Floc 204kg	$3,941.28	$3,941.28
PP#26/24MPP251	27/12/2024	MUNICIPAL PENSION PLAN	PP#26-2024-251	PP#26 December 9-22 2024	$22,204.95	$22,204.95
PP#26/24MPP502	27/12/2024	MUNICIPAL PENSION PLAN	PP#26-2024-5025	PP#26 December 9-22 2024	$4,833.89	$4,833.89
				Total December 2024 Payments	**$1,594,067.77**	**$1,594,067.77**