

Appendix

8

Appendix 8

- b. No burning permits shall be issued for land clearing projects required to be commenced during periods other than cited in Section (a). For land clearing projects commenced during periods other than cited in Section (a) land clearing material and wood debris shall be hauled to approved land fill or transfer sites.
- c. The land owner shall retain full responsibility for all land clearing, hauling, debris piling and burning.

2. This Bylaw may be cited for all purposes as "Village of Valemount Land Clearing Burning Bylaw No. 560, 2004".

READ A FIRST TIME THIS 24th DAY OF August, 2004.
READ A SECOND TIME THIS 24th DAY OF August, 2004.
READ A THIRD TIME THIS 14th DAY OF September, 2004.
RECONSIDERED AND ADOPTED THIS 28th DAY OF September, 2004.

Mayor
Jeannette Townsend

Chief Administrative Officer
D.B. (Doug) Fleming

CERTIFIED TO BE A TRUE AND CORRECT COPY OF "VILLAGE OF VALEMOUNT LAND CLEARING BURNING BYLAW NO. 560, 2004".

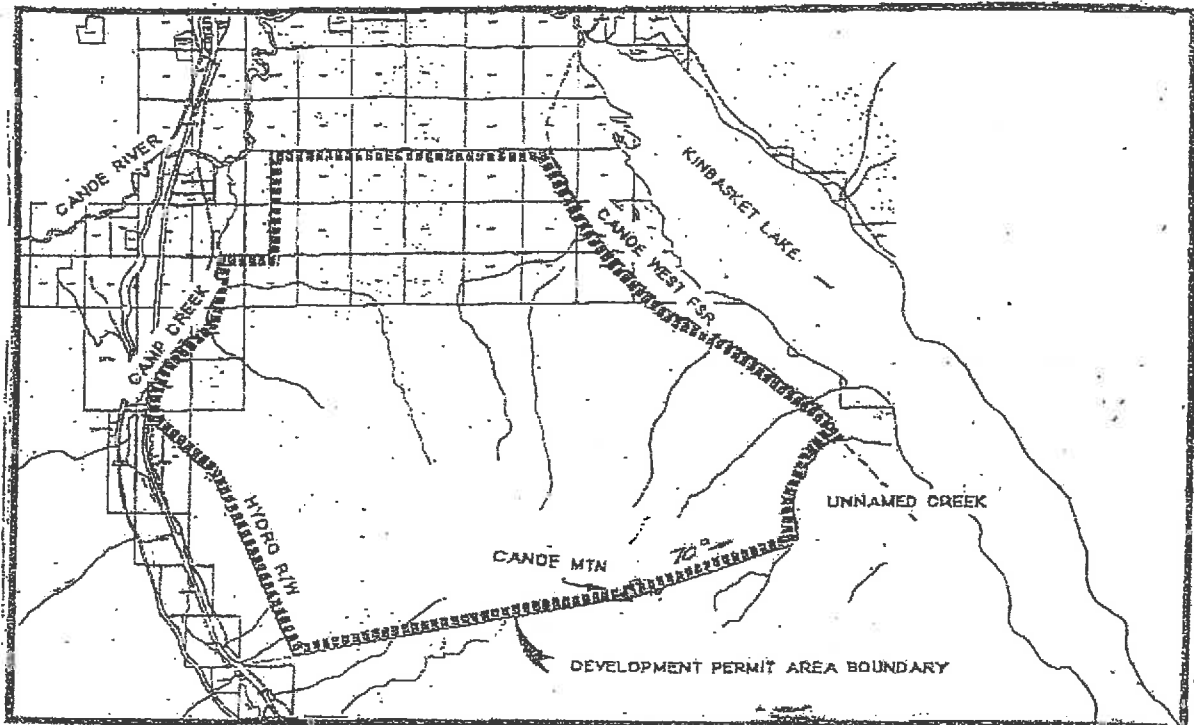
Chief Administrative Officer
D.B. (Doug) Fleming

Appendix

9

Appendix 9
Regional District of Fraser-Fort George Page 29 of Schedule 'A' Bylaw 842
Outlining Canoe Mountain Development Permit Area

5.1.9 Canoe Mountain Development Permit Area



5.1.10 The objectives of designating this area east of Highway No. 5, south of the Canoe River and west of the Canoe West Forest Service Road as an area where Development Permits are required are:

- (i) to protect the natural environment
- (ii) to protect areas and development from wild fire hazard
- (iii) to ensure that the form and character of development does not detract from the high scenic values of the area;

and it is the policy of the Board that these special conditions and objectives justify the designation.

5.1.11 The main guidelines for the issuance of Development Permits which will assist in achieving the objectives set out are:

- (i) the siting and form of buildings and structures shall be evaluated in terms of the effect on the viewscape from Valemount, and from the top of Canoe Mountain.
- (ii) The siting of buildings and structures will be evaluated with respect to the risk of wildfire. Clearing, spacing, and man-made fire buffers will be considered.
- (iii) Impact on the environment during the construction stage, as well as following development, will be considered, and may require protective measures.

Appendix 9
**Ministry of Forests Operational Guidelines for Wildfire Suppression with
Local Governments**

Mel Dodge, 100 Mile House Fire Zone
Rick Swift, Kamloops Fire Centre

Jim Price, Branch
Dave Hames, Branch

**BRITISH COLUMBIA FOREST SERVICE
OPERATING GUIDELINES
"WILDFIRE SUPPRESSION WITH LOCAL GOVERNMENTS"**

This operating guideline will ensure that there is an understanding of responsibilities for wildfire suppression between the British Columbia Forest Service (BCFS) and all local governments.

PURPOSE:

SCOPE: This operating guideline includes all wildfire situations involving the BCFS and corresponding local governments within the geographic area generally (*description of fire centre boundaries.*)

POLICY: All *** fire suppression activities which also involve or directly affect local government fire protection agencies, will be consistently administered in accordance with current legislation, regulations and policy. This requires a simple, straightforward approach to mutual aid, between the BCFS and local government sponsored fire protection services.

PROCEDURE:

- 1.) **Wildfire Suppression Agreements:** All previous agreements with the BCFS, relative to wildfire suppression within the area described as the *** are now replaced by this operating guideline. The key element in this operating guideline is mutual aid, to be consistently applied across the province.
- 2.) **Responsibility for Fire Suppression:** Where local government has provided fire protection services through municipal, regional or improvement district governments (i.e. a fire department), it is understood that the fire department is responsible for fire suppression action on all fires within its legislated fire protection jurisdiction. i.e. letters of patent or by-laws
- 3.) **Responsibility for Wildfire Suppression:** Where wildfire threatens forest or other wildland values, the BCFS, has responsibility to ensure that appropriate fire suppression takes place, regardless of ownership or land status.

Appendix 9
**Ministry of Forests Operational Guidelines for Wildfire Suppression with
Local Governments**

a landowner, where deemed capable by the province, to provide assistance in extinguishment and patrolling duties, on that landowner's fee simple lands.

- 8.) **Reporting and Requesting Assistance:** The BCFS will, upon receipt of a fire (report deemed to be the responsibility of a fire department, forward known information to the appropriate fire department, without delay. When a fire department is reporting a wildfire and/or requesting assistance, it is expected to provide key information to the Fire Control Officer as follows:
- i. fire department and location of fire
 - ii. what is burning and threatened
 - iii. access to the fire and fire department equipment and agencies en route or on scene
 - iv. type of assistance required v. fire potential and fire behavior
 - vi. radio frequency, if known, and key contact at the scene
 - vii. water sources at or near the fire, if known
 - viii. powerlines, gas lines, or other known safety concerns.
- 9.) **Establish a Command Structure:** It is anticipated that when the BCFS and a fire department work mutually on a wildfire event, a command structure will be maintained within a spirit of "Unified Incident Command" through the duration of the event.
- 10.) **Fire Cause Investigation:** It is the responsibility of the BCFS to undertake fire cause analysis on all wildfire events. It is therefore imperative that effort be made to preserve and gather evidence, wherever possible. The BCFS will cooperate to the fullest extent possible in providing fire departments and enforcement agencies with pertinent evidence and in turn anticipates similar cooperation from those agencies.
- 11.) **Training:** All personnel taking action on wildfires on behalf of the BCFS must be trained to the BCFS minimum standard or equivalent and be physically capable of performing their duties safely and effectively.
- 12.) **Exchange of Contacts, etc.:** Each year, prior to fire season, the BCFS will advise all fire departments on the methods of contact for fire reporting, assistance and other information deemed relevant to wildfire management. To ensure that information at the * * * is current and consistent, fire departments are in turn requested to provide a map outlining the external boundaries of their fire protection area, a list of key contacts and fire apparatus within the fire department.

REFERENCE:

Fire Services Act
Forest Practices Code Act
Municipal Act
Bil138 Emergency Program Act

**Appendix 9
Prince George Fire Centre
Compensation For Non-Tax Based Fire Response Agencies**



**BRITISH
COLUMBIA**

Prince George Fire Centre

Standard Operating Guideline

**COMPENSATION FOR NON-TAX BASED FIRE
RESPONSE AGENCIES**

Purpose

To provide clarification on compensation under Section 95(6) of the *Forest Practices Code of British Columbia* (the Code), for action on forest fires by non-tax based Fire Response Agencies (FRA), including Fire Brigades and Indian Reserve FRA's.

Scope

This guideline is for the fire operations staff in the field and in the fire control room, as well as the Financial Services Supervisor, who will process the invoice for payment.

Procedure

WHEN WILL WE COMPENSATE?

1. We cannot compensate a FRA for response to a non-forest fire (i.e., structure fire, vehicle fire), however, the Provincial Emergency Program may.
2. We are able to compensate when a FRA is requested, or approved in advance, by the Fire Control Officer (FCO), to respond to a forest fire, nuisance fire, smoke chase or potential forest fire on crown of private land. This request, by the FCO, can either be following a report the FRA receives or report the FCO has received first.

HOW MUCH WILL WE COMPENSATE?

Non-Tax Based Fire Response Agencies:

- a) Have no government sponsorship through taxation specific to the lands and improvements in the area to which the FRA will respond.
- b) Must meet 'Dwelling Protection Grade 4' certification from the Fire Underwriters Survey; be registered with the Workers' Compensation Board (in good standing) and be registered under the Society's Act (in good standing).
- c) The rate of compensation, when a FRA meets the requirements of (b) will be on of the following:
 - \$350.00 per hour per unit* when the FRA has the loan of any Forest Service tools and equipment (i.e., pumps, hose, power saws, bladder, tanks, radios etc.)

Appendix 9
Prince George Fire Centre

Compensation For Non-Tax Based Fire Response Agencies

4. The BC Forest Service maintains the right to recover costs from, and pursue legal action with, the responsible person(s). Personnel, responding on behalf of FRA's, may be required as witnesses in any investigation or legal proceedings.
5. Emergency (dispatch) and non-emergency contact numbers must be exchanged by the FRA's and BCFS and be kept current. Confirmation of each FRA's ability to utilize the Fire Commissioner's Frequency – 155.460 megahertz, must be provided to the BCFS.
6. A map or other suitable description of a FRA's operating area must be made available to the BCFS and kept current by the appropriate FRA. It must show the extent to which the FRA will respond to a forest fire beyond routine boundaries.
7. The Code requires that a fire be reported immediately to the BCFS. It is expected that FRA's will operate in the spirit of this section by reporting fires immediately once they become aware of the existence or potential existence of a forest fire.
8. It is in the best interest of the public for the FRA to maintain a structural fire response to the community. Therefore, the BC Forest Service will undertake to assume suppression responsibilities on a wildfire at the earliest opportunity when so requested by the FRA.

**Appendix 9
Prince George Fire Centre
Compensation For Non-Tax Based Fire Response Agencies**



FIRE DEPARTMENT – FOREST FIRE ACTION REPORT

RE: FIRE # _____

FROM: _____ Fire Department

TO:
Prince George Fire Center
1011 4th Ave.
Prince George, BC
V2L 3H9

Postal Code: _____

Telephone: (250) 565-6126
Fax: (250) 565-6531

Telephone: _____ Fax: _____

Location of Fire (District Lot and Geographic Location)	Fire Department Officer in Charge	Fire Reported to Fire Department by:

FIRE HISTORY:	Date	Time	Size (HA)
Discovery			
Call Out			
Attack			
Mop-up Complete			
Back at Base			
End of Clean-up			

Comments: (fire cause, persons responsible, phone number, any problems of Forest Service Concern etc.)

(Signature of Fire Chief)

(Date)

Appendix 9

City of Langford Development Permit Area Guidelines for Interface Fire Hazard Zones (Bylaw No. 635)

subdivision plan. The approving officer may consider accepting security for the removal of the material within three (3) months of plan approval provided that the materials do not remain on site during high fire risk seasons.

IFH3

For new developments in high or extreme interface fire hazard areas the City Planner may require a report, prepared by a Registered Professional Biologist and a Registered Engineer qualified to assess interface fire hazard and make recommendations to mitigate the hazard to development. The City may accept the recommendations of a Registered Professional Forester in lieu of a Professional Engineer. This report shall provide recommendations for minimizing interface fire hazard in a manner that seeks to preserve, where possible, sensitive ecosystems that may occur in close proximity to development. (Bylaw No. 771)

IFH4

The report may include recommendations for relaxations to restrictions on exterior building materials and roof sprinklers if resulting development changes the actual level of risk from extreme or high to moderate or low. All buildings within 30 m of a high or extreme wildfire risk area as identified by the Registered Professional Engineer must include fire resistant construction materials for exterior siding and roofing.

IFH5

Within high or extreme wildfire interface areas, a Section 219 covenant may be required, which prohibits any outdoor burning.

IFH6

In order to accommodate development within the high or extreme fire hazard areas, development is encouraged to be clustered and variances and density averaging may be considered in order to accommodate the clustering of residential densities.

IFH7

Because of the potential for interface wildfires to interfere with hydro service to developments, and thus interfere with residential sprinkler systems, all hydro servicing in new developments within high and extreme interface fire hazard areas is encouraged to be underground and is required for developments of four (4) or more lots of urban density (i.e., lots less than 1,000 m²).

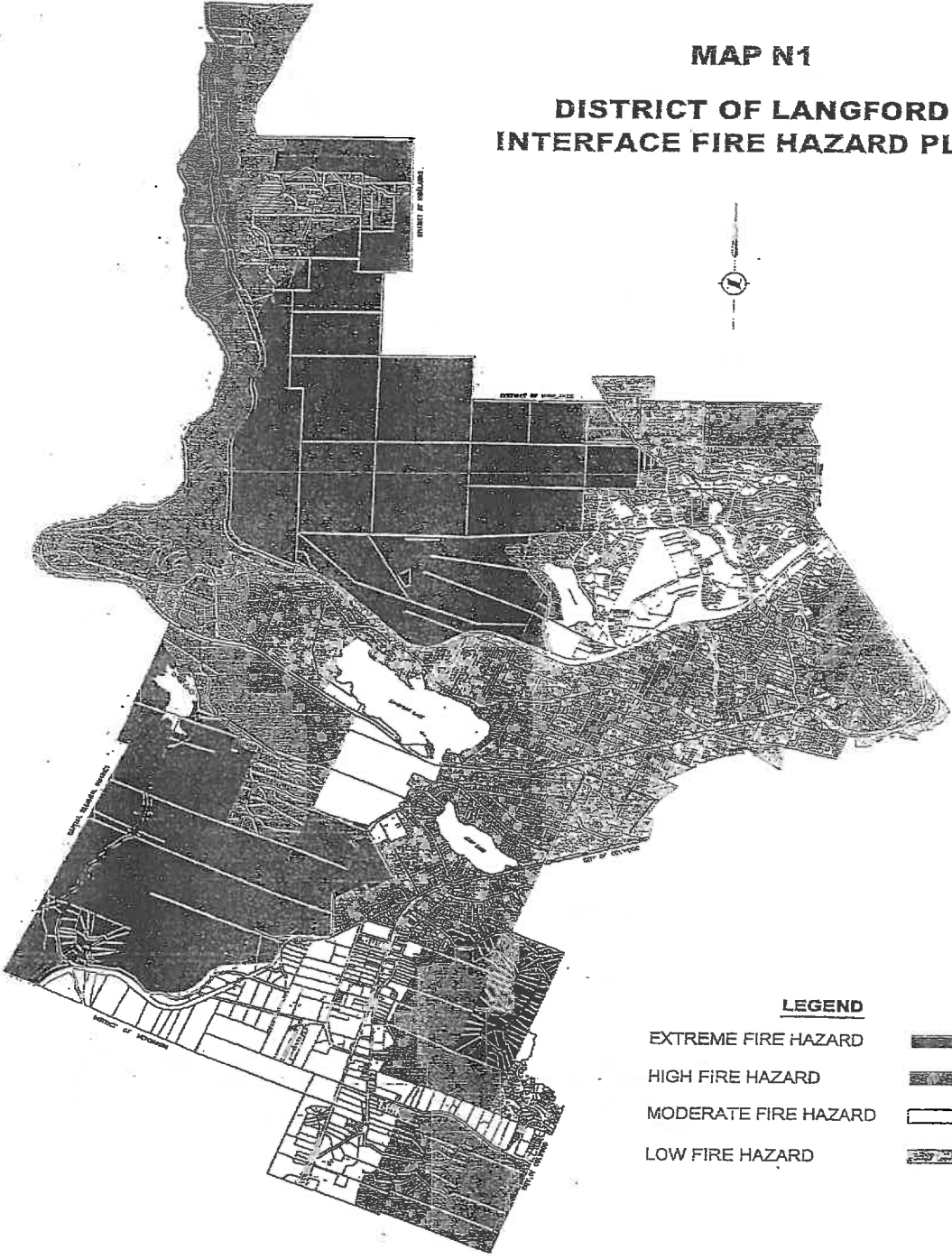
IFH8

For new developments in high or extreme interface fire hazard areas, Council and the approving officer may consider requiring the development of a trail system around the developments, which would accommodate fire vehicle access for fighting wildfire in interface areas.

Appendix 9
City of Langford Development Permit Area Guidelines for Interface Fire
Hazard Zones (Bylaw No. 635)

MAP N1

DISTRICT OF LANGFORD
INTERFACE FIRE HAZARD PLAN



Appendix 9

City of Langford Example Development Permit for New Subdivision

DP-04-21 – Bear Mountain Estates – Phase 4, 5, 6, and 7

Page 2 of 4

- principally, but not exclusively, that a 10 m distance be created and maintained between structures and untreated fuels;
- b) There shall be no occupancy of any buildings until all of the conditions of this Development Permit have been completed to the satisfaction of the City Planner for the City of Langford;
 - c) There shall be no occupancy of any buildings, nor shall any plan of subdivision that creates parkland be approved for registration, until the applicant has, to the satisfaction of the City Engineer and the City Planner, petitioned the City to create a specified area for the perpetual ongoing maintenance of fuel modification zones on all dedicated parkland, in the manner prescribed in the reports attached to this Development Permit as appendices DP-04-21E and DP-04-21H;
 - d) Vegetation within the entire area of Phases 4, 5, 6 and 7 (the area of the land that is the subject of this Development Permit) shall be managed in accordance with the recommendations of the *Interface Fire Hazard Assessment Bear Mountain Estates and Country Club* reports [Strathcona Forestry Consulting] listed above and attached as appendices to this permit, and the brochure *FireSmart Landscaping on Southeastern Vancouver Island* (Strathcona Forestry Consulting 2004), and in particular with respect to tree thinning, pruning and the removal of under storey and litter;
 - e) The applicant shall register a Section 219 covenant, prior to subdivision, agreeing that:
 - (i) no building or structure may be placed, sited, erected or installed within that portion of any lot identified as a fuel modification zone or fuel modified area, as described in the Strathcona Forestry Consulting reports attached as appendices to this permit;
 - (ii) no outdoor burning shall occur on the subject property, and that the owner of any property shall not construct or install any form of wood burning fireplace or appliance on the property or within any building or structure;
 - (iii) all eaves, attics, decks, and openings under floors must be screened to the satisfaction of the Chief Building Inspector for the District of Langford;
 - (iv) fuel Modification Zones (FMZ1 and FMZ2) as described in the various reports listed above and attached to this permit as appendices will be created prior to issuance of a building permit, and that these will be maintained at all times;
 - (v) landscaping within all Fuel Modification Zones or Fuel Modified Areas will be provided with the intent that landscape materials do not contribute to fuel loading within these areas. Specifically, that the planting of coniferous trees or the erection of wood fences in the fuel reduced zone or area is prohibited;
 - (vi) all landscaped areas will maintained with the intent of eliminating the accumulation of combustible debris;
 - (vii) all landscaped areas will be serviced at all times by an automatic underground sprinkler system and that this system shall be operated in accordance with the various reports listed above and attached to this permit as appendices and in particular that

Appendix 9

City of Langford Example Development Permit for New Subdivision

DP-04-21 – Bear Mountain Estates – Phase 4, 5, 6, and 7

Page 4 of 4

3. Bonding

Prior to the issuance of a Building Permit, the applicant must deposit the following security under Section 925 of the *Local Government Act*:

- a) A landscape security deposit in the amount of \$20,000 for clearing the fuel reduced buffer described in the Section 219 covenant.

Approved by the City Planner the 28th day of July, 2004.

Rob Buchan, MCIP

.mgsb

Appendix 9

City of Langford Example Development Permit for Single-Family Dwelling

DP-03-43 – 2941 Creekside Trail
Page 2 of 3

- e) The applicant shall provide a native plant buffer strip and swale to the specifications outlined in Biologist, Lehna Malmkvist's letter of October 21, 2003, (see Appendix C attached);
- f) Exposed soil on steep slopes subject to erosion shall be re-vegetated and protected from run-off erosion to the specifications outlines in the October 21, 2003 letter from Biologist, Lehna Malmkvist (see Appendix C attached);
- g) Building design and construction shall generally be consistent with the standards of the *National Fire Protection Association Standard 299*: Standard for Protection of Life and Property from Wildfire (see Appendix F attached);
- h) Any new construction shall include fire resistant construction materials that meet the Class "B" fire rating requirements for exterior siding and roofing;
- i) Wooden roofing material (shakes or shingles) is specifically prohibited;
- j) All eaves, attics, decks and openings under floors must be screened;
- k) An irrigation system for protection against exposure fires is encouraged;
- l) A domestic sprinkler system to NFPA 13D standards shall be installed prior to Occupancy Permit;
- m) The applicant shall provide a Storm Water Management Plan to the satisfaction of the Municipal Engineer, to ensure that stormwater does not pose a negative impact on the community;
- n) Any increase in storm water resulting from the development shall be accommodated on site during and after construction, and shall not negatively impact the neighbourhood;
- o) The applicant shall provide a cost estimate for the clearing of the fuel reduced buffer described in item c.ii) above; and
- p) **This permit constitutes approval of building form and character, and the scope of proposed works within environmentally sensitive and potentially hazardous areas only.** Construction and/or the installation of on-site services are specifically not approved by this permit, and must not be undertaken in advance of obtaining the necessary permits from either the District of Langford Building or Engineering Departments, as may be required by Municipal Bylaws.

Appendix 9 FireSmart Landscaping on Southeastern Vancouver Island

- *Camellia (Camellia)*
- Bush Honeysuckle (*Lonicera*)
- Caragan of Pea Tree (*Caragana*)
- Mexican Orange (*Choisya*)
- Cotoneaster (*Cotoneaster*)
- Hawthorn (*Crataegus*)
- Deutzia (*Deutzia*)
- Oleaster (*Elaeagnus*)
- Spindle Tree (*Euroynimus*)
- Hebe (*Hebe*)
- Holly (*Ilex*)
- Beauty Bush (*Kolkwitzia*)
- Bay Laurel (*Laurus*)
- Privet (*Ligustrum*)
- *Shrub and Ornamental Apple (*Malus spp.*)
- *Boxwood (*Pachystima myrsinites*)
- *Mock Orange (*Philadelphus*)
- Photinia (*Photinia*)
- Pittosporum (*Pittosporum*)
- Japanese Cherry (*Prunus*)
- Sumac (*Rhus*)
- Currant (**Ribes sanguineum, R. spp.*)
- Hedging Roses (**Rosa rugkana, R. spp.*)
- *Saskatoon berry (*Amelanchier alnifolia*)
- *Snowberry (*Symphoricarpos alba*)
- Lilac (*Syringa*)
- Evergreen huckleberry (*Vaccinium ovatum*)

A hedgerow attracts birds enticed by berries, seeds, insects, and a sheltered area. Generally speaking, native shrubs are not pruned as rigorously as exotics.

FireSmart ground cover

When choosing ground cover and ornamental shrubs, remember that coniferous species tend to be more flammable. Many fire-resistant plants are available. Native species * enhance biodiversity.

- *Salal (*Gaultheria shallon*)
- *Oregon Grape (*Mahonia spp.*)
- *Kinnikinnick (*Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*)
- Sage (*Artemisia spp.*)
- *Ceanothus (*Ceanothus spp.*)
- Airplex (*Sailbrush*)
- *Red-flowering currant (*Ribes sanguineum*)

- *Potentilla fruticosa (Cinquefoil potentilla)*
- *Butterfly (Shepherdia canadensis)
- *Black Hawthorn (*Crataegus douglasii*)
- *Baldhip Rose (*Rosa gymnocarpa*)
- *Twinnflower (*Limnæa borealis*)
- *Mountain Lover or False Box (*Paxistima myrsinites*)
- *Partridgefoot (*Luetkea pectinata*)

Fire-resistant plants used as ground cover help deter weeds and retain soil moisture.

FireSmart gardens

Well-maintained annual and perennial flower gardens are attractive and function as a greenbell. Avoid plants that dry quickly in arid weather. Many native plants* are ideal for sunny, dry garden locations:

- *Silverback (*Luina hypoleuca*)
- *Woolly sunflower (*Eriophyllum lanatum*)
- *Stonewort (*Sedum spathulifolium, S. oregonum, S. divergens*)
- *Spreading phlox (*Phlox diffusa*)
- *Penstemon (*Penstemon spp.*)
- *Dwarf ferns (*Pityrogramma triangularis, Cryptogramma crispæ, C. densa, and Cheilanthes gracillima*)

FireSmart trees

When selecting trees for interface landscaping, keep in mind hardwoods (deciduous trees) are preferable because they are more fire-resistant. Many native species* are adapted to dry places.

- Common hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*)
- Green Ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica var.*)
- Honeylocust (*Gleditsia triacanthos inermis*)
- *Arbutus (*Arbutus menziesii*)
- *Western or Pacific flowering dogwood (*Cornus nuttallii*)
- *Garry oak (*Quercus garryana*)
- *Vine maple (*Acer circinatum*)
- Paperbark maple (*Acer griseum*)
- *Black Hawthorn (*Crataegus douglasii*)

Ensure dried leaves and downed branches are regularly removed. Avoid burning garden debris.

Landscaping materials

Landscaping materials and design can play an important role in reducing the risk of interface fires.

- Create fire-safe zones with stone walls, patios, swimming pools, ponds, waterfalls, trails, and roadways.
- Use rock mulch, flower beds and gardens as ground cover for bare spaces, and as effective fire breaks.
- If using bark mulch, ensure it is wetted, especially during prolonged droughts. Choose coarser bark mulch with a high degree of organic matter, if possible.
- Adopt the principles of water-wise landscaping to create a visually attractive landscape using plants selected for the water efficiency. You'll use less water, less fertilizer, and fewer pest control measures.



For more information about FireSmart landscaping contact your provincial wildland fire control office:

BC Forest Service Protection Program
Victoria, BC 387-6965
<http://www.for.gov.bc.ca/ordiac/safe/landscape.htm>

And consider some of the following resources:

FireSmart – Protecting Your Community from Wildfire.
2nd Edition, 2003. Partners in Protection.
www.partnersinprotection.ab.ca

Addressing the Interface Fire Hazard – A Case Study of the District of Langford, 2001.

BC Landscape Nursery Association.
<http://www.bcanadannursery.com/canadannursery.html>

FireSmart Landscaping on Southeastern Vancouver Island

in the Wildland/Urban Interface

A pamphlet designed to provide guidance for developers, planners, builders, landscapers, homeowners and gardeners in the wildland/urban interface of southeastern Vancouver Island, BC

designed to be a companion to the BC Ministry of Forests pamphlet "How to Make your Property Fire Safe"



Strathcona Forestry
Consulting
Shawnigan Lake, BC
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Appendix 9
City of Kamloops By Law No 5-1-2121 and Council Policy No. EDS-15

BY-LAW NO. 5-1-2121

PAGE 2

DEFINITIONS

- Significant Tree** - A tree, without significant damage, disease, and standing generally vertical that has a diameter of 20 cm at 1.5 m above grade.
- Delimb** - To remove live and dead branches from the main trunk of a tree.
- Non-combustible landscaping** - Irrigated lawn and deciduous shrub beds or xeriscape landscaping using non-combustible mulch as a ground cover. The landscaping may include trees delimbbed to a minimum height of 2.5 m.
- Fire Resistant Plants** - Plant material with tissue containing more moisture and low amounts of flammable resins. These plants typically reduce fire fuel by producing less litter. Examples include:
- trees - Maple, Trembling Aspen, Birch, Willow, and Mountain Ash
 - shrubs and woody vines - Kinnikinnick, Cotoneaster, Honeysuckle, Virginia Creeper, Shrub Rose, Periwinkle, Snow Brush, Buckhorn, Sumac, Lilac, and Currant.
 - perennials - Yarrow, Snow in Summer, Dianthus, Hardy Geranium, Iris, Lavender, Shasta Daisy, Stonecrop, Columbine, Coreopsis, Blanket Flower, Daylily, Candytuft, Flax, Poppy, Salvia, Hens and Chicks, Yucca.

Guidelines

Development Permits issued in this area shall be in accordance with the following guidelines:

- a) All Residential Development:
- i) The Development Permit Area is located within the urban/wildland interface and hazard area. Applications for development are subject to the urban/wildland interface policies.
 - ii) Prior to construction, all trees with a diameter less than 12 cm, measured at 1.5 m above grade, are to be removed; all remaining trees are to be delimbbed to a height of 2.5 m. Trees within 4.5 m of a residential building are to be delimbbed to a height of 2 m above the height of the eave of the roof area adjacent to the tree.
 - iii) All landscaping within 10 m of a residential building shall be non-combustible landscaping.
 - iv) All new tree planting shall be fire-resistant deciduous trees such as Maple, Poplar, or Ash.
 - v) The use of fire-resistant plants is recommended for all landscaping. Fire-resistant plants are defined in the definitions and further information is available from the BC Ministry of Forests.

Appendix 9
City of Kamloops By Law No 5-1-2121 and Council Policy No. EDS-15

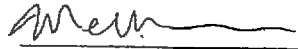
BY-LAW NO. 5-1-2121

PAGE 4

- a driveway is provided with a minimum length of 5.5 m measured from the property line to the face of the garage, carport, or building at the opposite end of the driveway;
- consideration shall be given to the siting of buildings on abutting lots to ensure altered building setbacks do not unnecessarily impact the appearance of the abutting buildings; and
- no additional building area is created by alteration of the setbacks, e.g., if the front yard setback is reduced by 1.5 m, the rear yard setback is to be increased by 1.5 m."

2. This by-law may be cited as "Official Community Plan By-law Amendment By-law No. 5-1-2121, 2003".

READ A FIRST TIME the 9th day of September, 2003.
READ A SECOND TIME the 9th day of September, 2003.
READ A THIRD TIME the 9th day of September, 2003.
ADOPTED this 9th day of September, 2003.


MAYOR


CORPORATE ADMINISTRATOR

Appendix 9
City of Kamloops By Law No 5-1-2121 and Council Policy No. EDS-15



CITY OF KAMLOOPS

COUNCIL POLICY

SUBJECT:	DEVELOPMENT IN URBAN/WILDLAND INTERFACE HAZARD AREAS	NO. EDS-15
FUNCTION:	ENVIRONMENTAL DEVELOPMENT SERVICES	PAGE 2
DATE:	1992 June 23	OF 4

2. Building Permits for Existing Lots Within Urban/Wildland Interface Areas

As a condition of approval for a building permit on lots within the urban/wildland interface area, as shown on Map 5 of the Official Community Plan and Appendix EDS-15 'A', the Chief Building Inspector may:

2.1 Require as a condition of building permit issuance, the registration of restrictive covenants to ensure that:

- Potential purchasers are made aware of urban/wildland interface issues and the ongoing role that property owners must assume to protect their housing investment;
- All roofing materials and installation requirements meet the Class "B" fire rating requirements contained within the current B.C. Building Code;
- The City is saved harmless in the event of damage to individual homes as a result of the spread of fire through the urban/wildland interface areas;
- Fuel-reduced buffers around individual homes from the house to the property boundary, or 10 m in distance, whichever is the lesser, are maintained. In this respect, fuel-reduced shall mean the area may contain natural tree cover in locations approved by the City of Kamloops, but the owner must landscape and maintain the area with the intent of elimination the accumulation of combustible debris; and
- All eaves, attics, decks and openings under floors are screened to prevent the accumulation of flammable material.
- All wood burning appliances are to be installed with approved spark arresters.

Appendix 9
City of Kamloops By Law No 5-1-2121 and Council Policy No. EDS-15



CITY OF KAMLOOPS

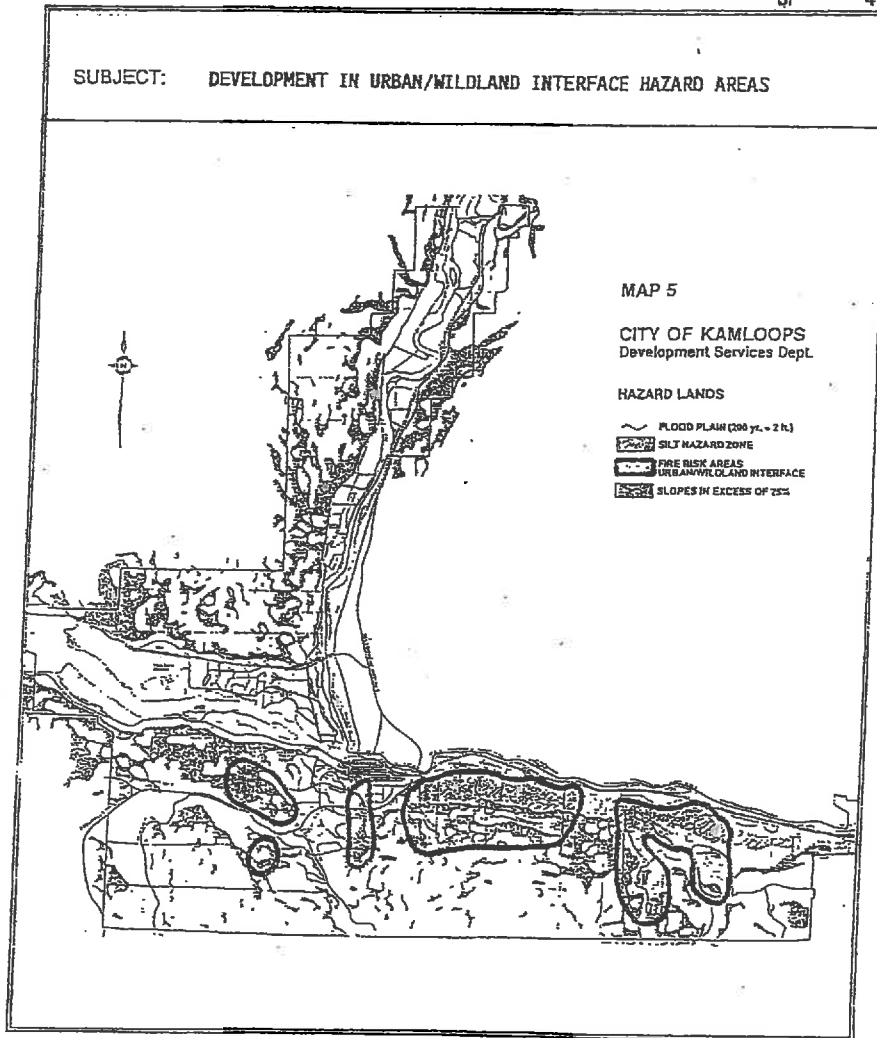
APPENDIX NO. EDS-15 'B'

COUNCIL POLICY

PAGE 4

QF 4

SUBJECT: DEVELOPMENT IN URBAN/WILDLAND INTERFACE HAZARD AREAS



EXISTING