

Community Wildfire Protection Plan

Inuvik



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1 Introduction

In 2012, a Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) was developed for the Town of Inuvik to address the hazard and the risk to the community from wildfire. That CWPP was developed to provide practical and operational wildland /urban interface (WUI) risk mitigation strategies to reduce the threat from wildfire to the community.

The original CWPP was developed by Montane Forest Management Ltd in cooperation with the Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT) and the Town of Inuvik.

In 2018 the GNWT, Department of Environment and Natural Resources (ENR) updated the Inuvik CWPP by using the most recent information, science and expertise available. This included using standardized FireSmart assessment protocols and mitigative measures were developed based on the 7 disciplines of FireSmart.

1. Vegetation Management
2. Development
3. Legislation
4. Public Education and Engagement
5. Inter-Agency Cooperation
6. Cross Training
7. Emergency Planning

The update included:

- The FireSmart mitigation efforts completed around the community
- The change in hazard around the community.
- New recommendations or modification to existing recommendations

Inuvik, in cooperation with ENR, implemented some of the original recommendations, but there is still work to do.

The update includes recommendations to assist in setting priorities to reduce the threat from wildfire. It is important to note that while implementing these recommendations will reduce the threat from wildfire to structures, it will never completely remove the threat.

This plan should be reviewed regularly to ensure that it remains a priority to the community and its residents.

2 Planning Area and Stakeholders

The planning area includes all lands within Inuvik and a two-kilometre buffer surrounding the community (Map 1).

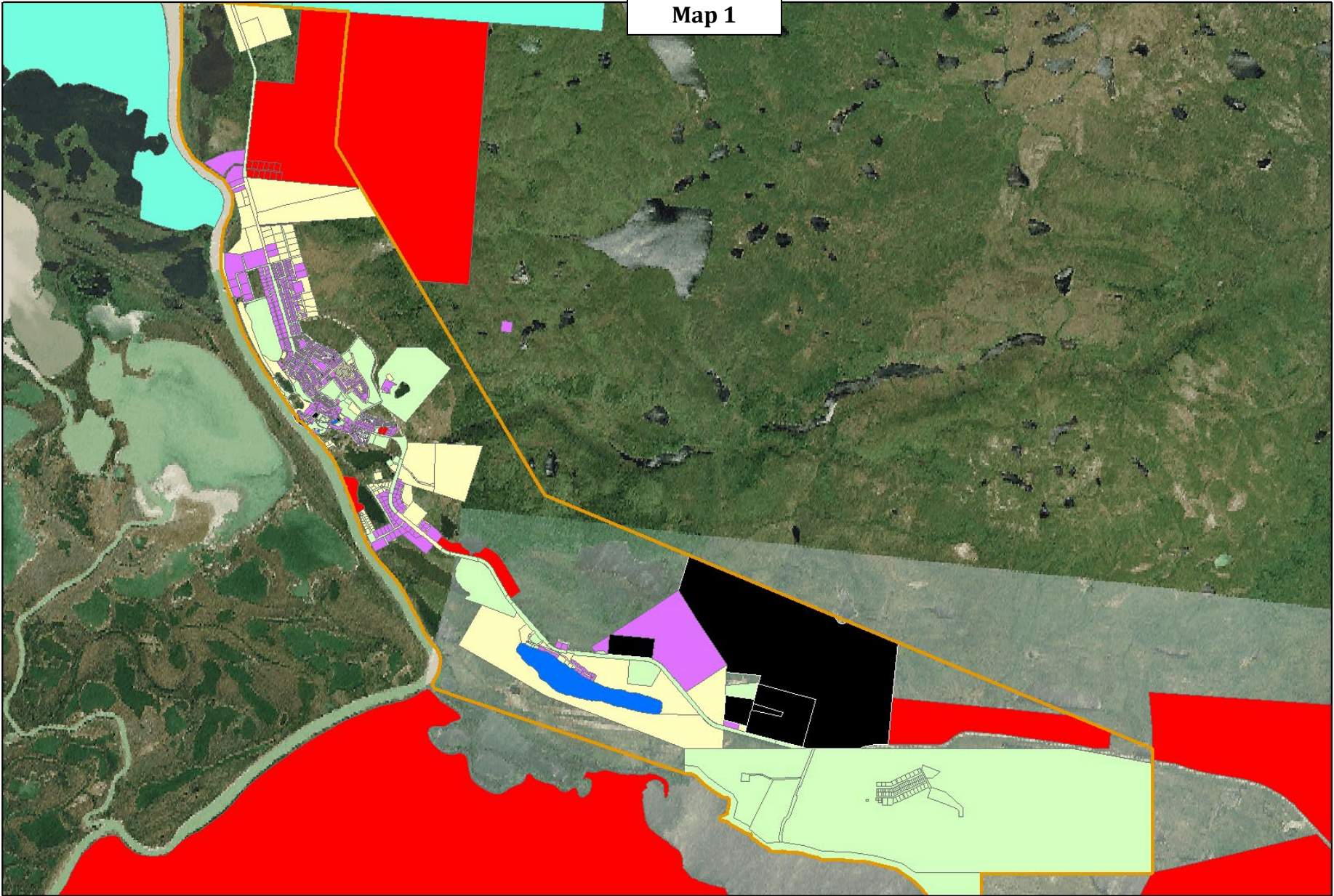
Stakeholders involved in the planning process included:

- Government of the Northwest Territories, Environment and Natural Resources
- Town of Inuvik

Land status authority is represented by the following (Map 1):

- Commissioner
- Federal
- Gwich'in
- Inuvialuit
- Private
- Territorial

Map 1



Inuvik Land Status Authority

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------|---------------|
| Land Ownership | Inuvialuit | Planning Area |
| Commissioner | Municipal | |
| Federal | Private | |
| Gwichin | Territorial | |

North
1:80,000

0 500 1,000 2,000
Meters

3 Hazard & Risk Assessment

In the original 2012 CWPP, a hazard and risk assessment was undertaken to determine the potential impact wildfire could have on the community. This was based on an analysis of the historical wildfire ignition sources, fire incidence and the wildland fire potential of the forest surrounding the community.

3.1 Wildfire Ignition Potential

The assessment of recent fire incidence was completed using historical fire data from GNWT Environment and Natural Resources (ENR) for the ten-year period from 2009 to 2018.

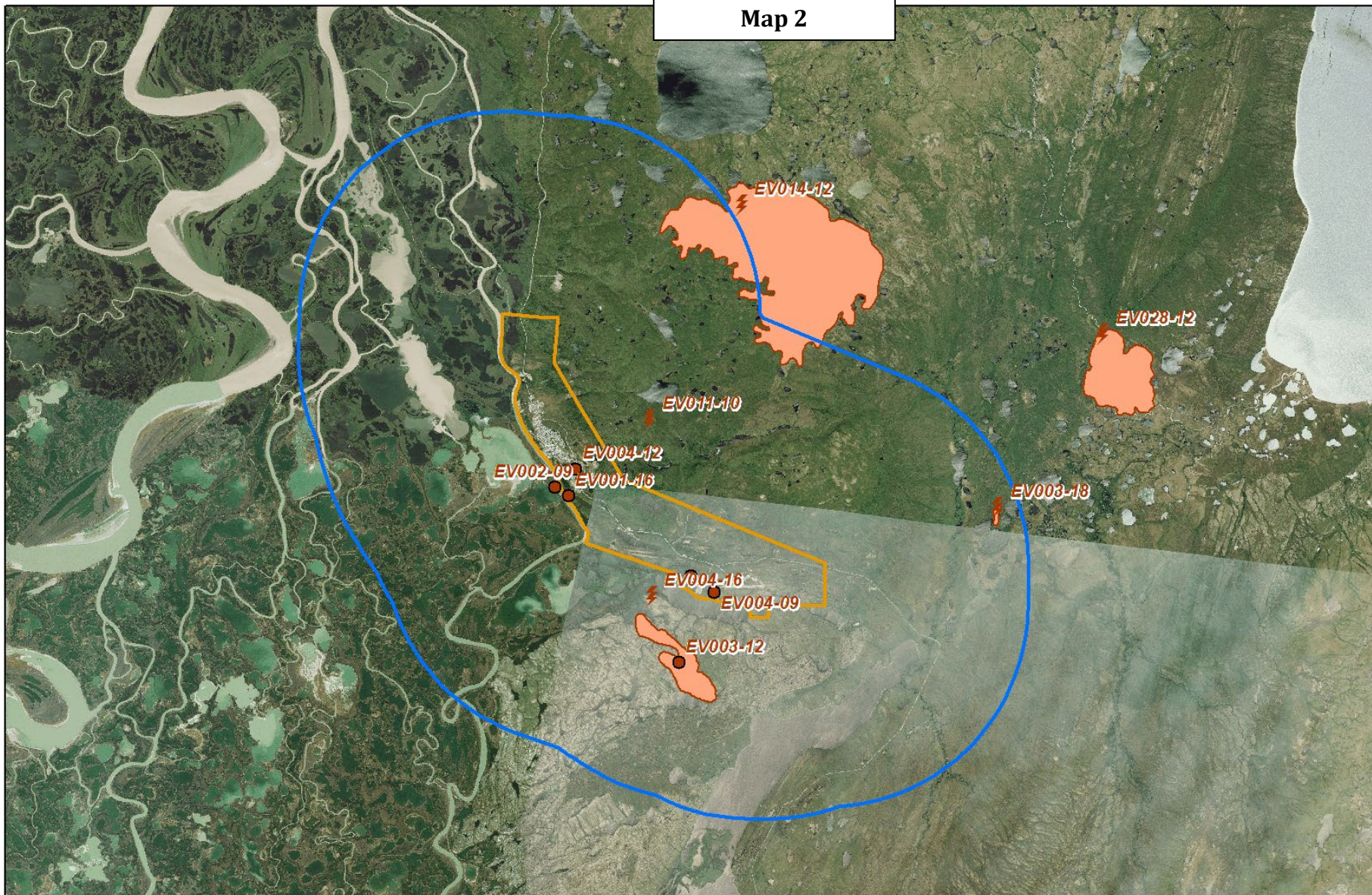
Fire incidence data indicates that 8 wildfires were discovered within a 10 kilometre radius of the community, 63% were human-caused and 37% were lightning-caused (Table 1 (Map 2)).

Table 1: Fire Incidence by Cause (2009 - 2018)







General Cause	Number of Fires	Percent of Total
Human-Caused	5	63
Lightning-Caused	3	37
Totals	8	100

The risk of wildfire in the planning area exists and most frequently occurs in areas accessible to residents and recreating public.


Map 2



Inuvik Ten Year Fire History


-  Planning Area 10km Buffer
-  Planning Area
-  Large Fire History
-  Human Caused
-  Lightning
-  Unknown

Northwest Territories Environment and Natural Resources



0 2,500 5,000 10,000
Meters

1:250,000



3.2 Wildfire Behaviour Potential

3.2.1 Forest Fuel Types

Fire Behaviour Prediction (FBP) fuel types (Taylor, 1997) were used to analyze the fuel types and fire behaviour potential within and adjacent to Inuvik.

Analysis of the forest fuels surrounding Inuvik were completed in 2012 and indicated the main fuels in the planning area is dominated with deciduous (D-1), created as a result of the 1968 and 2003 wildfires, and C-1 fuels with scattered patches of boreal spruce (C-2), cured-grass (O1), mixedwood (M-1/M-2) and non-fuel (NF). The forest fuels have not changed significantly since that time.

Forest fuel types and fire weather data indicates that the potential for landscape-level wildfire is Low due to the historic wildfire activity north and east of Inuvik.

3.3 FireSmart Hazard Assessments

FireSmart hazard assessments (P.I.P., 2003) were conducted on development areas and adjacent wildland fuel types within the planning area in 2012. Since the assessments were completed the risk to the community has not changed significantly. (Table 2)

Table 2: FireSmart Hazard Assessments

Development Area	Structure/Site Hazard (0 - 30m)
North Industrial	Low - Moderate
Town Centre	Low - Moderate
South Industrial	Low - Extreme
Shell Lake	Moderate - Extreme
Airport	Low - Moderate
Airport Lake Remote Cabins	Extreme

Hazard factor's for each of the development areas are discussed below.

North Industrial

FireSmart hazard for the North Industrial area is **LOW-MODERATE**. Zone 1-2 defensible space is generally adequate for the majority of the structures and perimeter fuels primarily consist of deciduous (D-1) and open-density spruce (C-1) with patches of boreal spruce (C-2) and cured-grass (O1). Exterior structure materials are primarily metal or asphalt-shingle roofing and metal or wood siding.



Town Centre

FireSmart hazard for the Town Centre area is **LOW-MODERATE** with the correctional facility, Bompas St. booster station, and two residences on Boot Lake Rd. at **HIGH** hazard. Zone 1a and Zone 1-2 defensible space is generally adequate for the majority of the structures with Wolverine Rd. and Bompas St. acting as excellent fuelbreaks for the new developments along the east-side of Inuvik. Perimeter fuels between the Marine Bypass Rd. and Wolverine Rd./Bompas St. primarily consist of moderate-

density spruce (C-2), deciduous (D-1), and mixedwood (M-1/M-2) fuels and present

moderate threat to perimeter developments. Exterior structure materials are primarily asphalt-shingle or metal roofing and hardiplank or vinyl siding on newer structures and wood, metal, or log siding on older structures.

South Industrial

FireSmart hazard for the South Industrial area is **LOW-EXTREME**. Zone 1a and Zone 1-2 defensible space is generally adequate for the majority of the structures on the east and west-sides of Hwy 8 however structures along Carn St and the sled dog facility along No-Name Lake have minimal defensible space and are at **HIGH-EXTREME** hazard. Perimeter fuels primarily consist of deciduous (D-1), boreal spruce (C-2), mixedwood (M-1/M-2) fuels. Exterior structure materials are primarily metal or asphalt-shingle roofing and metal or wood siding.



Shell Lake

FireSmart hazard for the Shell Lake area is **MODERATE-EXTREME**, with residential dwellings in the Shell Lake country-residential subdivision being at the highest threat to wildfire. Zone 1a and Zone 1-2 defensible space is generally adequate for the majority of the industrial sites however it is inadequate for several dwellings in the residential subdivision. Perimeter fuels primarily consist of deciduous (D-1) and mixedwood (M-1/M-2) fuels. Exterior structure materials are primarily asphalt-

shingle or metal roofing and hardiplank, wood, or metal siding.

Airport

FireSmart hazard for the Airport and surrounding area is **LOW-MODERATE**. Zone 1a and Zone 1-2 defensible space is generally adequate for the majority of the structures except for the new satellite dishes and outbuildings at the Canada Atmospheric Environment Service weather station site. Perimeter fuels primarily consist of deciduous (D-1) and open-density spruce (C-1) with patches of boreal spruce (C-2) and mixedwood (M-1/M-2) fuels. Exterior



structure materials are primarily metal or asphalt-shingle roofing and metal or wood siding.

Airport Lake Remote Cabins

FireSmart hazard for the remote cabins located on the north shore of Airport Lake is **EXTREME**. Zone 1a and Zone 1-2 defensible space is inadequate for the majority of the structures. Perimeter fuels primarily consist of open (C-1) to moderate-density (C-2) spruce, mixedwood (M-1/M-2), and deciduous (D-1). Exterior structure materials are primarily metal or asphalt-shingle roofing and metal or wood siding.



FireSmart hazard is High-Extreme for the Shell Lake country-residential subdivision and for the Airport Lake remote cabins. Pockets of Moderate-High hazard exist along Wolverine Rd/Bompass St, Duck Lake St./Boot Lake Rd., the correctional facility, and the Canada Atmospheric Environment Service weather station.

4 Vegetation Management Options

The goal of vegetation management is to create a clear space between the community and the forest to reduce the intensity and rate of spread of wildfire approaching or leaving the community. Vegetation management options are proposed at the appropriate scale, based on hazard and risk, to reduce the threat of wildfire to developed areas. While fuel modification projects reduce the threat of wildfire to developments, they do not ensure structure survival under all hazard conditions.

Vegetation management consists of one or any combination of the following options:

- Fuel removal (remove trees)
- Fuel reduction (thin and prune trees)
- Species conversion (plant less flammable trees)

Complete descriptions of the methods included in each of the above options are included in the link:

<https://www.firesmartcanada.ca/mdocs-posts/firesmart-priority-zones-2017/>

FireSmart standards refer to the interface priority zones with vegetation management for interface structures recommended in Zones 1 and 1a, 2 at a minimum and in Zone 3 based on hazard and risk.

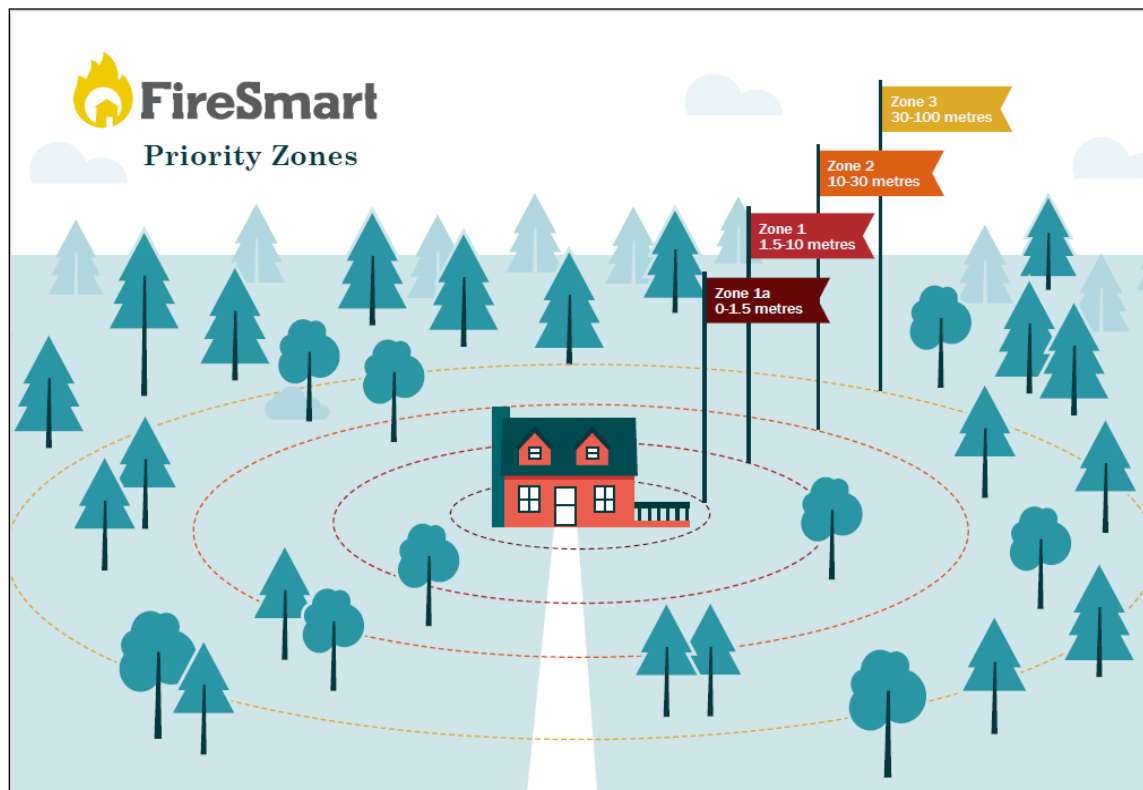


Figure 1– Interface Priority Zones (PIP, 2017)

4.1 Existing Vegetation Management

The fuelbreaks constructed during the 1968 wildfire have been significantly overgrown and are no longer necessary based on fuel types and new development. Two vegetation management projects have occurred along the southwest side of Boot Lake Rd. and along the access road to the Town water tank and pump house (Table 3 & Map 3).

Table 3: Existing Vegetation Management Areas

Name	Area (ha)	Year Established	Agency	Comments
Boot Lake	1.2	2011	Inuvik	Requires minor extension on north and south to complete
Town Water Tank & Pump House	0.2	2010	Inuvik	

4.2 Proposed Vegetation Management

4.2.1 Zone 1a and Zone 1

Zone 1a and Zone 1 vegetation management is **adequate** for the majority of structures in Inuvik except for the Airport Lake cabins, structures along Carn St, the sled dog facility at No-Name Lake, and the new satellite dishes and outbuildings at the Canada Atmospheric Environment Service weather station where defensible space is minimal and poses increased wildfire threat these facilities.



FireSmart Zone 1a vegetation management options include:

- Creating a noncombustible zone around structures by clearing vegetation and combustible material down to mineral soil within 1.5 metres of structures.
- Use noncombustible materials in this critical zone of 1.5 metres directly adjacent to your home such as gravel, bricks or concrete.
- Woody shrubs, trees or tree branches should be avoided in this zone and any that are present should be properly mitigated.

FireSmart Zone 1 vegetation management options include:

- Removal of flammable forest vegetation within 10 metres of structures.
- Removal of all coniferous ladder fuels (limbs) to a minimum height of 2 metres from ground level on residual overstory trees.
- Removal of all dead and down forest vegetation from the forest floor.
- Increased maintenance to ensure that all combustible needles, leaves, and native grass are removed from on and around structures.

- Establishment and maintenance of a non-combustible surface cover around the structure including the use of FireSmart landscaping species.
- Removal of all combustible material piles (firewood, lumber, etc) within 10 metres of the structure.

For more information on FireSmart Zone 1 and Zone 1 standards refer to *FireSmart – Protecting Your Community from Wildfire* (PIP 2003).

Recommendation 1: Encourage residents to establish adequate Zone 1 defensible space around their structures.

4.2.2 Zone 2-3

Priority areas are recommended for Zone 2-3 fuels management based on hazard and risk (Table 4 & Map 3&4). Proposed fuels management areas are conceptual at this time and will require detailed fuels reduction planning to identify fuels management prescription, unit boundaries, and operational constraints.

Table 4: Priority Fuel Modification Areas

Priority	Area (Ha)	Proposed Fuel Modification Standards	Land Status Authority
Shell Lake Residential	6.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fuels Reduction by thinning spruce to achieve 2-3 m crown spacing for a minimum of 50 metre width behind dwellings ▪ Remove birch and alder shrub understory ▪ Remove all dead standing and dead & down coniferous and deciduous ▪ Retain all live deciduous overstory stems ▪ Prune limbs to 2 metres ▪ Dispose of debris by piling and burning onsite or use as biomass or other product 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Town of Inuvik
Inuvik East Boundary	3.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fuels Reduction by thinning spruce to achieve 2-3 m crown spacing for 50-100 metres width along Wolverine Rd, Bompas St, and Stringer Rd ▪ Remove birch and alder shrub understory ▪ Remove all dead standing and dead & down coniferous and deciduous ▪ Retain all live deciduous overstory stems ▪ Prune limbs to 2 metres ▪ Dispose of debris by piling and burning onsite or use as biomass or other product 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Town of Inuvik
GNWT ENR Compound	1.9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fuel Remove to ensure a minimum of 10 metres clearance around all structures ▪ Fuels Reduction by thinning spruce to achieve 2-3 m crown spacing ▪ Remove birch and alder shrub understory ▪ Remove all dead standing and dead & down coniferous and deciduous ▪ Retain all live deciduous overstory stems ▪ Prune limbs to 2 metres ▪ Dispose of debris by piling and burning onsite or use as biomass or other product 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ GNWT
Duck Lk St & Boot Lk Rd	0.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fuels Reduction by thinning spruce to achieve 2-3 m crown spacing for a minimum of 50 metres behind Boot Lk Rd/Spruce Hill Dr and behind the Parkview 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Town of Inuvik

		Place apartments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Remove birch and alder shrub understory ▪ Remove all dead standing and dead & down coniferous and deciduous ▪ Retain all live deciduous overstory stems ▪ Prune limbs to 2 metres ▪ Dispose of debris by piling and burning onsite or use as biomass or other product 	
Canada Env Serv Wx Stn	0.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fuel removal to ensure a minimum of 20 metres clearance around all structures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Federal
Total	12.9		

Recommendation 2: Zone 2-3 fuels reduction and maintenance is the responsibility of the Land Status Authority holder(s) and should be implemented based on the priorities identified in this plan.

4.3 Vegetation Management Maintenance

Fuel modification area maintenance schedules depend on many factors including fuel type, soil and moisture conditions, and specific weather events. It is suggested that land managers provide periodic inspections of their fuel modification project areas and complete maintenance as required. It is projected that fuel modification maintenance will be required at least each five-year period.

Recommendation 3: Ensure that all existing fuel modification projects are inspected on a regular basis and maintained as necessary to ensure fuel modification effectiveness. Maintenance should be the responsibility of the land manager or landowner.

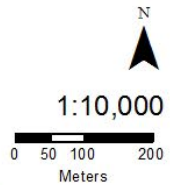
Map 3



Inuvik North Fuel Modifications

Completed and Proposed

- ### Fuel Modifications
-  Completed
 -  In Progress
 -  Proposed

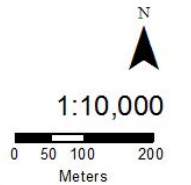


Map 4



Inuvik South Fuel Modifications

Completed and Proposed



5. Development and Legislation Options

Consideration of wildfire at the planning stage of new development is encouraged to ensure that wildfire hazard and appropriate mitigation measures are developed and implemented prior to development.

New developments may overlap or conflict with existing fuel modification resulting in a reduction in fuel break effectiveness and an increase in wildfire threat to the new or existing development in the area.

Recommendation 4: If a new development removes or reduces the effectiveness of any existing or proposed FireSmart mitigation measures or introduces new wildfire hazards, the area must be assessed and measures implemented to maintain the community protection standards.

5.1 Structural Options

Structural characteristics that contribute to a structure's ability to withstand wildfire ignition include type of roofing and siding material, and proper construction and maintenance of eaves, vents, and openings that can accumulate flammable debris and allow wildfire to gain entry to the structure.

The most common roofing materials in the planning area are asphalt-shingle and metal.

Siding materials vary between non-combustible hardi-plank and metal to combustible wood, log, and vinyl.

Open decks and undersides are common within the community.



5.2 Infrastructure Options

Infrastructure options include provision of adequate access standards to ensure quick and safe ingress and egress for residents and emergency responders during a wildfire, adequate and accessible water supply for structure protection and suppression, and utility installation standards that do not increase risk to emergency responders during a wildfire emergency.

5.2.1 Access

Access road standards throughout the planning area are mainly adequate for an interface community. Most access roads are all-weather loop-road design and cul-de-sacs have adequate turnaround dimensions for fire apparatus. There is no road access to the Airport Lake cabins.

5.2.2 Water Supply

Inuvik town centre has municipal fire hydrant water-supply provided through the utilidor system. All other development areas rely on water-tender supply for structure protection activities.

5.2.3 Franchised Utilities

Franchised utilities affected by an interface fire include electrical power and gas. Proper installation and maintenance of these services can minimize the risk to residents and emergency services personnel.

Electrical Power

Power distribution and residential service is provided through above-ground powerlines from the NTPC generation plant.

Heating Fuel

Gas distribution is provided in Inuvik town centre by above-ground natural gas lines in the utilidor system and by diesel tank supply for all other development areas

5.3 Legislation Options

Legislating *FireSmart* requirements can assist municipalities to achieve their FireSmart objectives. The Town of Inuvik uses the Community Plan and the Zoning Bylaw to control land use and development within the planning area. Both documents are scheduled for revision in the near future.

5.3.1 Town of Inuvik Community Plan (Bylaw 2582)

The purpose of the Community Plan is to provide policy statements and maps which will guide development in Inuvik for the next 20 years. The Community Plan **does not** recognize the threat of wildfire to community development.

Section 6 – Implementation recognizes a list of Projects and Development Schemes to be articulated in the process of updating the Community Plan and Zoning By-Laws.

Recommendation 5: Revise Section 6 to include the Inuvik Community Wildfire Protection Plan (2019) to ensure that wildfire is considered in the development planning process.

Section 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3 – Transportation and Pedestrian Circulation provides policies regarding road widths for arterial, collector, and local roads and the need for the provision of off-street parking for all residential units and the requirement that all roads in new subdivisions will paved. All of these policies are consistent with FireSmart access standards.

Section 4.5 – Environmental provides policies relating to conservation of the natural environment.

Policy (c) states that for each future subdivision, the Developer will carry out a site assessment pertaining to slope stability, soil types, tree and vegetation cover, natural drainage permafrost conditions to determine suitability and mitigation measures.

Recommendation 6: Use Policy 4.5(c) to request that Developers provide a Wildfire Risk Assessment, developed by a qualified professional, for any new developments located in High or Extreme hazard areas.

5.3.2 Town of Inuvik Zoning By-Law (Bylaw 2583)

The purpose of the Zoning By-law is to facilitate the orderly, economic and sustainable development of the Town of Inuvik by controlling the development and use of land.

The Zoning By-law **does not** specifically recognize wildfire threat or FireSmart development standards. It is within the Zoning Bylaw that specific FireSmart development regulation can be achieved with respect to exterior structural materials. The following recommendations are offered to assist with future revisions to the Town of Inuvik Zoning By-law.

Recommendation 7: Revise Section 5 of the Town of Inuvik Zoning By-law to include the following conditions to all development on all sites:

32. FireSmart Development

(1) All roofing materials on new, replacement, or retro-fitted residential, commercial, or accessory buildings shall have a minimum Class C U.L.C. fire rating or as determined by the Development Authority based on wildland/urban interface hazard.

(2) All siding materials on new, replacement, or retro-fitted residential, commercial, or accessory buildings within 30 metres of High or Extreme hazard combustible wildland fuels and as determined by the Development Authority shall be fire-resistant material including, but not limited to, stucco, metal, brick, cement shingles, concrete block, poured concrete, rock, or fibre-cement siding extending from ground level to roofline.

(3) All new dwellings, accessory buildings, and commercial buildings with exposed undersides and/or raised decks and porches less than 2 metres from ground level shall be sheathed from the floor level to the ground level with fire-resistant material, to prohibit the entry of sparks and embers under the structure. An adequately screened open area shall be provided in the skirting to allow for proper ventilation of the area.

(4) All new dwellings, accessory buildings, and commercial buildings shall establish and maintain FireSmart defensible space for a minimum of 10 metres or to lot boundary.

6. Public Education Options

Public education plays a key role in promoting and implementing FireSmart principles and projects. Residents, landowners, municipal administration, and elected officials all need to be aware of the risk of wildfires and the solutions to minimizing the risk, and need to become a partner in implementation of the solutions in their communities. If stakeholders understand the issues relating to wildland/urban interface hazard they will be more likely to take action on their own property or to support actions taken by other authorities.

Residents and stakeholders can refer to the GNWT ENR, Forest Management Division website at: <https://www.enr.gov.nt.ca/en/services/be-firesmart> for further information on the GNWT FireSmart program, current wildfire updates, and other wildfire management related information.

Key Messages

FireSmart hazard assessments identified the need for the following key messages to target audiences in the planning area.

Homeowners

Homeowners can increase resiliency of homes and make them less vulnerable to wildfire by development and maintenance of the FireSmart Non-Combustible Zone 1a (0-1.5 metres) and Zone 1 (1.5-10 metres) defensible space surrounding the home, by:

- Clearing vegetation and combustible material down to mineral soil within 1.5 metres of structures.
- Using noncombustible materials in this critical zone of 1.5 metres directly adjacent to your home such as gravel, bricks or concrete.
- Woody shrubs, trees or tree branches should be avoided in this area and any that are present should be properly mitigated.
- Storing firewood and other combustible materials more than 10 metres away from the home.
- Keeping roof and eaves clear of leaves and other combustible debris.
- Creating propane and fuel-tank FireSmart defensible space.
- Creating a non-combustible zone for underneath and around any trailers/vehicles and mitigate sheds and other structures to the same standards as those of your home.
- If possible and/or applicable maintain Zone 2 (10-30 metres) and Zone 3 (30-100 metres) recommendations, and work with neighbors in any overlapping Priority Zones.

Communities

Communities can reduce wildfire risk and adopting FireSmart principles by:

- Holding a FireSmart Wildfire Community Preparedness Day or workshop.
- Using local government websites, social media and newsletters to promote FireSmart principles.
- Asking ENR staff what educational and/or promotional resources they have available, such as: wildfire information pamphlets, posters, educational resources, videos etc.
- Applying for the FireSmart Community Recognition Program. For more information visit: www.firesmartcanada.ca/firesmart-communities/firesmart-canada-community-recognition-program/.

Recommendation 8: Public education on acceptable FireSmart Zone 1a and Zone 1 standards is recommended for all Inuvik residents.

7. Inter-Agency Cooperation and Cross-Training Options

Interagency cooperation and cross-training between all stakeholders is necessary to ensure cooperative and effective implementation of wildland/urban interface mitigation options and to coordinate an effective response to a wildland/urban interface fire.

Interagency stakeholders within the planning area include:

- Town of Inuvik
- GNWT

Recommendation 9: Coordinate with the established emergency management committee to determine what will be required during a wildfire emergency. All relevant stakeholders should understand the FireSmart program and help to promote mitigation.

The Inuvik Fire Department has an active fire department with a full-time Fire Chief and 35-40 volunteer firefighters. Emergency services provided by the department include fire suppression, vehicle extrication, hazardous materials response, and limited specialized rescue. Apparatus includes a ladder truck, 2-Type I engines, 1-Type I water tender, and access to an additional 5 private water tenders.

Cross-training for fire department members and ENR wildfire suppression personnel should include basic wildfire, wildland/urban interface fire, and incident command system training courses. The following cross-training courses are available.

Wildland Fire

Wildland Firefighter (NFPA 1051 Level I, S-131, or equivalent)

Wildland/Urban Interface Fire

Structure and Site Preparation Workshop (S-115)

Incident Command System

ICS Orientation (I-100)

Basic ICS (I-200)

Intermediate ICS (I-300)

Recommendation 10: The Inuvik Fire Department and the GNWT should partner on cross-training initiatives to ensure emergency responders are cross-trained to the following minimum standards:

Wildland Firefighter

Structure and Site Preparation Workshop (S-115)

Incident Command System (I-100 to I-300) as applicable

8. Emergency Planning Options

Emergency preparedness is an important part of any disaster planning. The need for organization, clear chain of command, and an understanding of job responsibilities during an interface fire are of paramount importance.

At present the community does not have a public wildfire pre-plan to provide emergency responders with detailed tactical information with respect to values at risk and operational strategies and tactics to minimize losses during a wildland/urban interface fire. A suggested pre-plan outline is as follows:

- Planning Area Jurisdictional Authority
- Values at risk (life, structures, infrastructure)
- Fire operations plan (strategies/tactics, water sources, equipment, communications plan)

Recommendation 11: Develop a Community Wildfire Pre-Plan for the community to provide greater operational detail to emergency responders during a wildland/urban interface incident.

9 Recommendations Summary

Vegetation Management

Issue	Recommendation	Responsible Agency
Zone 1a and Zone 1	Recommendation 1: Encourage residents to establish adequate Zone 1a and Zone 1 defensible space around their structures.	Town of Inuvik
Zone 2-3	Recommendation 2: Zone 2-3 fuels reduction and maintenance is the responsibility of the Land Status Authority holder(s) and should be implemented based on the priorities identified in this plan.	Town of Inuvik
Maintenance	Recommendation 3: Ensure that all existing fuel modification projects are inspected on a regular basis and maintained as necessary to ensure fuel modification effectiveness. Maintenance should be the responsibility of the land manager or landowner.	Town of Inuvik

Development and Legislation

Issue	Recommendation	Responsible Agency
FireSmart Development Planning	Recommendation 4: If a new development removes or reduces the effectiveness of any existing or proposed FireSmart mitigation measures or introduces new wildfire hazards, the area must be assessed and measures implemented to maintain the community protection standards.	Town of Inuvik GNWT
Community Plan	Recommendation 5: Revise Section 6 to include the Inuvik Community Wildfire Protection Plan (2019) to ensure that wildfire is considered in the development planning process.	Town of Inuvik
Community Plan	Recommendation 6: Use Policy 4.5(c) to request that Developers provide a Wildfire Risk Assessment, developed by a qualified professional, for any new developments located in High or Extreme hazard areas.	Town of Inuvik
Zoning By-Law	Recommendation 7: Revise Section 5 of the Town of Inuvik Zoning By-law to include the following conditions to <u>all development on all sites</u> : 32. FireSmart Development (1) All roofing materials on new, replacement, or retro-fitted residential, commercial, or accessory buildings shall have a minimum Class C U.L.C. fire rating or as determined by the Development Authority based on wildland/urban interface hazard.	Town of Inuvik

<p>Zoning By-Law</p>	<p>(2) All siding materials on new, replacement, or retro-fitted residential, commercial, or accessory buildings within 30 metres of High or Extreme hazard combustible wildland fuels and as determined by the Development Authority shall be fire-resistant material including, but not limited to, stucco, metal, brick, cement shingles, concrete block, poured concrete, rock, or fibre-cement siding extending from ground level to roofline.</p> <p>(3) All new dwellings, accessory buildings, and commercial buildings with exposed undersides and/or raised decks and porches less than 2 metres from ground level shall be sheathed from the floor level to the ground level with fire-resistant material, to prohibit the entry of sparks and embers under the structure. An adequately screened open area shall be provided in the skirting to allow for proper ventilation of the area.</p> <p>(4) All new dwellings, accessory buildings, and commercial buildings shall establish and maintain FireSmart defensible space for a minimum of 10 metres or to lot boundary.</p>	
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Public Education

Issue	Recommendation	Responsible Agency
<p>Public Education Priorities</p>	<p>Recommendation 8: Public education on acceptable FireSmart Zone 1a and Zone 1 standards is recommended for all residents.</p>	<p>Town of Inuvik GNWT</p>

Interagency Cooperation & Cross-Training

Issue	Recommendation	Responsible Agency
<p>Interagency Cooperation</p>	<p>Recommendation 9: Coordinate with the established emergency management committee to determine what will be required during a wildfire emergency. All relevant stakeholders should understand the FireSmart program and help to promote mitigation.</p>	<p>Town of Inuvik GNWT</p>
<p>Cross-Training</p>	<p>Recommendation 10: The Inuvik Fire Department and the GNWT should partner on cross-training initiatives to ensure emergency responders are cross-trained to the following minimum standards:</p>	<p>GNWT Town of Inuvik</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wildland Firefighter • Structure and Site Preparation Workshop (S-115) • Incident Command System (I-100 to I-300) as applicable 	
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Emergency Planning

Issue	Recommendation	Responsible Agency
Community Wildfire Pre- Planning	Recommendation 11: Develop a Community Wildfire Pre-Plan for the community to provide greater operational detail to emergency responders during a wildland/urban interface incident.	Town of Inuvik GNWT