BRITISH COLUMBIA FireSmart

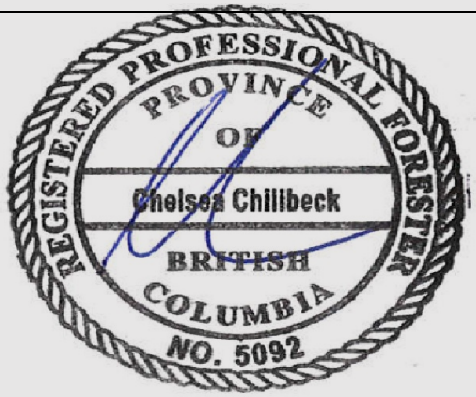
The City of Prince George
COMMUNITY WILDFIRE RESILIENCY PLAN
November 2025

CITY OF PRINCE GEORGE

STRATEGIC
PROFESSIONALLY RESOURCEFUL

Registered Forest Professional Signature and Seal

This CWRP has been prepared for The City of Prince George

RPF Printed Name	RPF #
Chelsea Chilibeck	5092
Date Signed	
December 12, 2025	
I certify that I have reviewed this document and, while I did not personally supervise the work described, I have determined that this work has been completed to the standards expected of a registrant of the Forest Professionals of British Columbia.	
	

Acknowledgments

The project team respectfully acknowledges that the project was on the unceded ancestral lands of the Lheidli T'enneh, the traditional keepers of this land.

The City of Prince George Community Wildfire Resiliency Plan was developed by Strategic Natural Resource Consultants. The project consulting team included:

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The development of the City of Prince George Community Wildfire Resiliency Plan would not be possible without guidance, knowledge, and direction of:

The City of Prince George

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This Community Wildfire Resiliency Plan acknowledges the important role of the community members of the City of Prince George in contributing local knowledge, expertise, and perspectives that support the development of future wildfire planning and mitigation initiatives.

Executive Summary

The City of Prince George (CPG) Community Wildfire Resiliency Plan (CWRP) provides a framework to reduce wildfire risk and strengthen community resilience across the entire city. This plan has been developed in alignment with the seven FireSmart British Columbia (BC) disciplines (Education, Legislation and Planning, Development Considerations, Interagency Cooperation, Emergency Planning, and Vegetation Management) with a focus on safeguarding human life, critical infrastructure, and the natural environment. This CWRP was funded through the Union of British Columbia Municipalities (UBCM) and Community Resiliency Investment (CRI) Program and is an update from the 2018 Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP).

This CWRP has many action items; however, it is recommended that the City of Prince George focus on the three following initiatives that encompass several of the CWRP recommendations:

1. Enhance community preparedness for wildfire by actively promoting, supporting, and implementing FireSmart programs and initiatives that reduce wildfire risk at the property and neighbourhood scale,

2. Strengthen the City's wildfire resiliency by identifying areas of vulnerability and implementing practical, cost-effective mitigation strategies to reduce potential wildfire impacts on people, property, and critical infrastructure,

3. Continue to foster and expand collaborative partnerships with local, regional, and provincial stakeholders, agencies, and organizations to improve coordination, information sharing, and collective capacity for wildfire preparedness and response.

A total of 31 action items have been identified in Table 1 and are discussed throughout the report in the appropriate sections. Implementing these action items will require efforts between several stakeholders, agencies, partners, and community members.

Action Plan

Table 1:City of Prince George Action Items

Action	Lead(s)	Priority	Timeframe	Resources Required	Metric for Success	Notes	Status/ Completed Data
Education							
1. Continue to train more city officials to be WMS when needed	CPG FireSmart	Moderate	Ongoing	UBCM CRI Funding	Action item completed	This action does not require a completion date/ status since it will be a continuous action when more capacity is required	
2. Distribute “door knockers” to high wildfire risk neighbourhoods	CPG FireSmart	High	ASAP/ Before Wildfire Season	CPG FireSmart/ WMS time	“Door knockers” distributed	High wildfire risk areas include neighbourhoods adjacent to greenbelts and wildfire development permit areas	
3. Promote FireSmart Initiatives via CPG social media platforms	CPG Communications / CPG FireSmart	High	Ongoing	CPG Communication team	5 public service announcements and 5-10 social media post/year	Public awareness campaigns should incorporate community surveys to gauge levels on interest and support for FireSmart initiatives	
4. Fuel Treatment	CPG	Moderate	After FTU	Internal CPG Cost of	Signs put up at	These signs should	

	information signs	Communications / CPG FireSmart		completion	signs	each FTU	include why the area was being treated and what type of treatments were completed	
5.	Install FireSmart information signs at public natural areas	CPG FireSmart	Moderate	Signage installed in high use areas in 2026	Community members/ recreationalists become more aware of the role they play in preventing wildfire ignitions	Signs installed in high traffic natural areas	Signs should be installed in high traffic areas, such as walking trails and motorized trails. Funding available at UBCM CRI	
6.	Host FireSmart booths at public events	CPG FireSmart	High	Ongoing	CPG FireSmart time	Attend at least 3 events	Distribute FireSmart education materials	
7.	Attend the FireSmart Resiliency and Training Summit	CPG FireSmart/ CPG officials	High	Annual	UBCM CRI Funding	Attend the annual summit	UBCM CRI funds up to 4 staff members to attend per applicant	
8.	Host FireSmart Preparedness Day	CPG FireSmart/ Emergency Programs	High	Annual	Public awareness of the event, resource to run the event, FireSmart materials, and FireSmart Staff	Participation/ attendance of 500-1000 residents, including residents of the Regional District	This should occur before wildfire season (April- May). Potential events: community yard clean ups, wildfire education sessions for children, FireSmart education. UBCM CRI funding available for resources and chippers/ waste disposal equipment	
9.	Participate in the FireSmart Canada Neighborhood	CPG FireSmart and WMS/ Emergency	Moderate	Within 2-3 years	WMS to complete assessments and a neighbourhood	At least one neighbourhood achieve	Application and required actions need to be complete and	

Recognition Program	Programs			champion	FireSmart neighbourhood Recognition by 2027	funding available through UBCM CRI to complete WMS assessments	
Legislation and Planning							
10. Amend the OCP to include a policy direction towards the goal of encouraging landowners and other new developments to incorporate FireSmart practices on their properties. A) Include within the policy the distribution of FireSmart Building Guidebooks and Manuals at the building permit phase.	CPG qualified officials	High	Ongoing	CPG qualified staff capacity and qualified personnel	The OCP to officially state new developments required to use FireSmart rated building materials	-This policy would apply to developments outside of the Wildfire Development Permit Area, as those within the Permit Area are already required to complete a wildfire hazard assessment and use FireSmart-rated building materials.	
11. Amend the Tree Protection Bylaw to include the removal of hazardous trees for wildfire protection in Greenbelts	CPG qualified staff, qualified forest professional	Moderate	In the next 2 years	CPG qualified staff capacity, forest professional consultation	The Tree Protection Bylaw officially amended		
Development Considerations							
12. Update Wildfire Development Permit Area map.	CPG qualified staff, qualified forest	High	In the next 2 years	CPG qualified staff capacity, qualified forest personal,	The Wildfire Development Area map to be	UBCM CRI funding available to update wildfire development	

	professional			UBCM CRI funding	amended to reflect the current climate of the natural areas	permit area	
13. Conduct Critical Infrastructure assessments	WMS, Emergency Programs	High	In the next year	WMS capacity	Completed critical infrastructure assessments	UBCM CRI funding available for assessments	
14. Complete mitigation recommendations from the critical infrastructure assessments	WMS, Emergency Programs, CPG qualified staff	High	Over the next 5 years	WMS capacity, qualified building personal, UBCM CRI funding	The completed mitigation recommendations on all the critical infrastructure	UBCM CRI funding available for building materials and labour	
Interagency Cooperation							
15. Continue participation in the Prince George & Area Wildfire Roundtable	CPG Emergency Programs and FireSmart WMS	High	Bi-annual	CPG staff capacity	Attend the bi-annual roundtable meeting	UBCM CRI funding available to support in participation of the meeting and organization	
16. Collaborate with private asset owners on wildfire mitigation on critical infrastructure	CPG WMS/ Emergency Programs	High	In the next year	CPG WMS Capacity	The completion of critical infrastructure assessments on private owned assets	Not funded by UBCM CRI, but required permission and collaboration with the private asset owners to complete assessments and up to asset owners to complete recommendations	
17. Continue Public Engagement with large	CPG FireSmart	High	Ongoing	CPG WMS capacity	Successful collaboration	Areas of concern the public raised is the	

	private property owners about FireSmart initiatives on their property					with large private property owners	UNBC endowment land. No funding available for private landowners	
18.	Collaborate with the provincial government to plan and implement wildfire risk reduction treatments on their land	CPG FireSmart, WMS/ Emergency Programs	High	In the next 3 years	CPG FireSmart, WMS capacity	A plan and an implementation plan to execute fuel treatments on the provincial owned land	Funding available for the provincial government for the fuel treatments on crown land. Increased treatment around Pidherny was mentioned during public engagement	
Cross-Training								
19.	CPG WMS staff complete FireSmart BC Farm and Ranch Training and FireSmart BC Landscaping course	CPG WMS/ Emergency Programs	Moderate	2026	CPG WMS capacity	Completion of both courses	Courses are available in 2026 and are free	
20.	Continue to expand CPG Fire Rescue Service training in S-231, Task Force Leader, Division Supervisor, SPP-115 and ISC-100	CPG Fire Rescue Service	Moderate	Ongoing	CPG Fire Rescue Service capacity	Continued training of CPG Fire Rescue Service	UBCM CRI Funding available	
21.	Continue annual cross-training between BCWS and CPG Fire Rescue Service	CPG Fire Rescue Service	High	Annual	CPG Fire Rescue Service and BCWS capacity	CPG fire rescue annual attendance of the cross-training with BCWS		
Emergency Planning								

22. Create media campaigns encouraging the subscription of the emergency public alerting system as well as other evacuation preparedness activities	CPG Emergency Programs and communications	High	Ongoing	CPG communications team capacity	Completed media campaign on all CPG social media platforms occurring before wildfire season	This media campaign should include how to subscribe as well as what the public should do to prepare for an evacuation	
23. Continue hosting mock emergency exercises with the LTFN and RDFFG	CPG Emergency Programs	High	Ongoing	CPG, RDFFG, LTFN emergency capacity	Host at least 1 mock exercise a year	- UBCM CRI funding available - Attend at least 4 more mock exercises hosted by the RDFFG, LTFN, and other communities in the surrounding area	
24. Implement the Wildfire Preparedness Condition Guide as a daily event during wildfire season	CPG Emergency Programs	High	During wildfire season	CPG Emergency Programs capacity	A fully integrated Wildfire Preparedness Condition Guide as a daily event	This guide should integrate with the current EOC activation levels	
25. Complete an inventory of FireSmart structural protection equipment	CPG Emergency Programs and Fire Rescue Service	High	Annual	CPG Emergency Programs and Fire Rescue Service	An assessment of FireSmart equipment completed yearly before wildfire season	UBCM CRI funding available for new FireSmart equipment	
26. Conduct an assessment of the community's water delivery ability	CPG Emergency Programs and qualified staff	Moderate	Every 5 years	CPG qualified staff capacity, UBCM CRI Funding	A completed assessment of the CPG water delivery ability	UBCM CRI funding available	
Vegetation Management							
27. Continue to promote	CPG WMS/	High	Ongoing	CPS WMS capacity	Complete at	UBCM CRI funding	

	WMS home ignition zone assessments	Emergency Programs				least 5 home assessments every year	available for assessments FireSmart Home rebates available to complete mitigation recommendations on homes	
28.	Conduct FireSmart CSGS Assessments on municipal sites	CPG WMS/ Emergency Programs, qualified forest professional	Moderate	Ongoing	CPG WMS capacity, qualified forest professional	Complete at least 3 CSGS assessments yearly	UBCM CRI funding available for assessments and mitigation recommendations	
29.	Develop a 5–10-year plan to complete proposed FTU's	CPG Emergency Programs, FireSmart and Planning	High	2026	CPG qualified staff capacity	A completed 5–10-year plan on implementing the proposed FTU's	The proposed 5–10-year plan is intended to be a flexible, adaptive document that may be updated over time to reflect changes in funding availability, evolving wildfire risk, and emerging priorities.	
30.	Apply for funding to develop proposed FTU prescriptions	CPG qualified staff and qualified forest professional	High	5-10 years	CPG qualified staff capacity and qualified forest professional	Completed FTU prescriptions	UBCM CRI funding available	
31.	Apply for funding to implement the proposed FTU's	CPG qualified staff, qualified labour professional	High	5-10 years	CPG qualified staff capacity, qualified labour professional	Completed proposed FTU's	UBCM CRI funding available	

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Frequently Used Acronyms

AOI	Area of Interest
BC	British Columbia
BCWS	British Columbia Wildfire Service
BEC	Biogeoclimatic Ecosystem Classification
CN	Canadian National Railway
CPG	City of Prince George
CDC	Conservation Data Center
CFRC	Community FireSmart Resiliency Committee
CI	Critical infrastructure
CRI	Community Resiliency Investment
CSGS	Cultural Sites and Green Spaces Assessment
CWPP	Community Wildfire Protection Plan
CWRP	Community Wildfire Resiliency Plans
EDMA	Emergency and Disaster Management Act
EMCR	Emergency Management Climate Readiness
EMP	Emergency Management Plan
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
ESS	Emergency Support Services
FBP	Fire Behaviour Prediction System
FCFS	FireSmart Community Funding and Supports
FCNRP	FireSmart Canada Neighbourhood Recognition Program
FTU	Fuel Treatment Unit
HA	Hectare
HIZ	Home Ignition Zone
HRVA	Hazard, Risk, and Vulnerability Analysis
ICS	Incident Command System
ISI	Initial Spread Index
JIBC	Justice Institute of British Columbia
KM	Kilometer
LTFN	Lheidli T'enneh First Nation
LRMP	Land and Resource Management Plan
NDT	Natural Disturbance Type
OCP	Official Community Plan

PSTA	Provincial Strategic Threat Assessment
RDFFG	Regional District of Fraser-Fort George
SNRC	Strategic Natural Resource Consultants
SBS	Sub-Boreal Spruce
SPP	Structure Protection Program
SPU	Structure Protection Unit
UBCM	Union of British Columbia Municipalities
VAR	Values at Risk
WMS	Wildfire Mitigation Specialist
WSPP-WFF	Wildfire Structure Protection Program-Wildland Firefighter
WTA	Wildfire Threat Assessment
WUI	Wildland-Urban Interface

1. Introduction

1.1 Overview

Wildfire is a natural disturbance agent within the Prince George Fire Center and occurs on a regular basis, with ignitions caused primarily by lightning and, to a lesser extent, by human activity. In recent years, wildfire activity has been increasing in both frequency and intensity, influenced by shifting precipitation patterns and rising temperatures associated with climate change. British Columbia has experienced several of its most severe wildfire seasons in recent history, notably in 2017, 2018, 2021, and 2023. These years are significant not only for the vast number of hectares burned but also for the profound impacts on communities across the province. As a regional hub, the City of Prince George often serves as a center for wildfire evacuations and emergency response for neighbouring communities, highlighting its critical role in regional resiliency.

In recognition of these challenges, the City of Prince George (CPG) has engaged Strategic Natural Resource Consultants (SNRC) to update the 2018 Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) into a new Community Wildfire Resiliency Plan (CWRP).

Since 2004, CWPP's have served as British Columbia's primary tool for wildfire risk reduction, with a focus on hazard mitigation. The CWRP represents the next evolution of this planning approach. By incorporating the seven FireSmart disciplines, the CWRP provides a more comprehensive framework that strengthens community capacity, enhances understanding of wildfire risk, supports collaboration across jurisdictions, and continues to guide effective wildfire hazard mitigation within the community.

The previous CWPP provided a strong foundation, guiding the implementation on numerous initiatives to reduce wildfire threat. Despite this progress, significant risk remains, necessitating the development of this updated plan to better address evolving wildfire conditions and to strengthen the community's long-term resiliency.

The intent of this plan is to provide clear guidance for reducing wildfire risk within the CPG. Wildfire risk reduction activities outline in this CWRP are focused on publicly owned CPG lands. Treatments are planned and implemented only where the City has clear jurisdiction and authority over land management. Although private property accounts for 74.9% of land within the CPG, the City does not have the legal mandate to conduct or authorize wildfire risk reduction activities on privately owned parcels. Instead, this CWRP emphasizes education, outreach, and promotion of FireSmart principles to support and encourage private landowners in undertaking wildfire mitigation on their properties.

The plan supports emergency responders, community members, and other stakeholders by outlining actionable recommendations that strengthen local preparedness and resilience. These recommendations are designed to assist decision-makers in future planning efforts and to promote coordinated wildfire risk reduction across the city. Funding for the development of this plan was provided through the UBCM CRI program.

1.2 Plan Goals

The purpose of this CWRP is to provide the CPG with a practical and actionable framework to guide wildfire risk reduction initiatives over the next five years. The strategies and programs outline in this plan establish a foundation for long-term resilience, supporting a safer and more prepared community.

While the plan identifies opportunities for stand-level fuel management, its focus extends beyond treatment areas to emphasize the importance of community-wide engagement. Incorporating the seven FireSmart Canada disciplines, this CWRP will focus on the following strategies to provide for the future resiliency of Prince George:

1. Enhance community wildfire resiliency by increasing public participation and awareness in FireSmart programs and initiatives. Encourage proactive wildfire risk reduction across all levels of the community, from individual homeowners to the broader wildland urban interface.

2. Strengthen collaboration and communication among stakeholders, partners, and agencies throughout the CPG to improve coordination, resource sharing, and collective preparedness for wildfire season.

3. Develop and implement clear, actionable, and accountable wildfire resiliency recommendations to effectively reduce wildfire risk and enhance community safety within the CPG.
4. Support community safety and resilience by reducing wildfire risk in and around critical infrastructure within the CPG. This goal focuses on identifying priority assets, assessing associated wildfire hazards, and implementing effective, defensible mitigation strategies, such as fuel management, access improvements, and FireSmart interventions, to safeguard essential services, support emergency response capabilities, and maintain the overall safety and operational continuity of the community.

1.3 Plan Development Summary

The CWRP development process consisted of the following phases:

1. **Gathering and analysis of background information**. A thorough review of existing relevant plans, the previous CWPP, identifying the values at risk, and stakeholder discussions help to inform this CWRP.
2. **Public Engagement**. Public engagement opportunities such as open houses, pop up events, social media campaigns, and interactive web platforms provide residents with avenues to share feedback and ideas on how the CPG can strengthen community wildfire resiliency.
3. **Assessment of local wildfire hazard and risk:** On the ground wildfire threat assessments completed on municipal owned land within the wildland urban interface adjacent to values at risk.

4. **Development of actionable recommendations:** Guided by the seven FireSmart Disciplines and the planning steps outlined above, a set of actionable recommendations will be developed for the CPG to implement over the next five years.

2. Relationship to Other Plans

Several municipal plans and bylaws developed by the CPG, as well as other relevant provincial plans, and CWRPs, provide guidance relevant to wildfire planning and have directly informed the development of this CWRP (Table 2).

Table 2: Key Plans and Relationships to the CWRP

Key Plans and Relationships to CWRP		
Plan Type	**Description**	**Relationship to CWRP**
Official Community Plan (OCP) (Bylaw No. 9525, 2025)	The OCP serves as the municipality's foundational land use and growth management framework, setting policy direction for where and how development should occur.	- Policy 12.1.10 (d) emphasizes maintaining efficient and effective transportation networks to support safe evacuations and fire response, including access for emergency vehicles. - Policy 13.1.2 describes the creation of linear trails adjacent to developments to create wildfire fuel breaks. - Policy 15.1.4 in order to minimize negative climate related impacts on human safety, health and well-being, new developments should maintain adequate access to interface areas for fire suppression and fuel treatments. - Policy 16.1.4 aims to protect the City's tree canopy by encouraging the use of FireSmart plant species, along with native species adapted to northern climates and urban environments, to enhance air quality, support public health, and beautify the community. - Policy 17.1.2 encourages property owners to adopt FireSmart practices on their land in order to limit the risk of natural hazards.

		- Section 20.3.4 identifies Wildfire Hazard Development Permit Areas
		  ○ These areas have specific guidelines for development in order to reduce the risk of being negatively impacted by wildfire. These guidelines include using fire rated building materials and having the area be cleared of debris
		  ○ A qualified professional in fire protection is required to do an assessment of the proposed development site to determine fire hazard and appropriate requirements.

Hazard, Risk, and Vulnerability Assessment (HRVA)	The HRVA indicates the hazards that could have adverse effects towards human life, critical infrastructure, and other institutions for the CPG.	This document indicates the critical infrastructure and values at risk that needs to be considered when preparing wildfire risk reduction projects and resiliency.
Prince George Land and Resource Management Plan (LRMP)	The LRMP is a sub-regional plan that sets high-level objectives for the use of Crown land and resources. Within the planning area, Resource Management Zones are established to guide related land and resource management activities.	Includes management direction for Resource Management. Relevant sections include: - 2.2 General Management Direction - 2.3 Resource Management Zone Direction The LRMP recognizes wildfire as a natural disturbance, however, does not contain specific objectives related to wildfire.

Climate Change Adaptation Plan	Embedded within the OCP, the climatic change adaptation is a strategic report developed to guide climate change adaptation strategies for the City.	One of the objectives identified from the report is:
		- **Enhance Resilience of Ecosystems and Protect Natural Areas**
		  ○ Goal #14 proactively mitigate wildfire risk at the community scale.
		  ▪ Potential actions include reviewing the CWRP/CWPP every 5-10 years, planting fire resistant species, continue to seek external funding to support wildfire risk reduction recommendations, communicate

		FireSmart principals to new developments, the park staff, private property and homeowners, and to the community members.

Climate Forward Implementation Strategy	This plan identifies practical actions the CPG can implement over the next five years to advance its climate action goals. As of 2025, the plan is in Phase 1 of a multi-phase approach.	• **Goal:** A prevention and emergency management plan is developed by and communicated to the community to account for regional climate projections and low carbon prevention strategies into operations across the city.
		  ○ An objective includes reducing the City's vulnerability to wildfire by implementing the recommendations from the 2018 CWPP
		  ▪ Actionable tasks include the creation of an inter-jurisdictional working group to discuss issues related to wildfire, the creation of prescriptions to implement fuel treatments at high-risk areas, and to apply for grants to increase knowledge of FireSmart practices for city staff
		  ○ An objective includes raising community awareness on the CPG Emergency Plan in order to prepare for wildfire
		  ▪ Actionable tasks include continuing to provide information to the community on evacuations routes and muster points, as well as the creation of an annual public messaging campaign.

Clean Air Bylaw No.8266, 2010	This bylaw regulates activities that affect local air quality, including open burning, recreational fires, and the use of wood-burning appliances.	Open burning of materials is not permitted within city limits, except for recreational fires contained within small fire pits. This restriction also applies to industrial activities, including fuel management projects. During Clean Air Advisories, all forms of burning are prohibited, including the use of wood stoves, unless they provide the sole source of heat for a residence.
Tree Protection Bylaw No.6343, 1995 (revised 2012)	This bylaw regulates and prohibits the cutting of trees within Greenbelt zones and Riparian	Currently, the bylaw does not provide an exemption for cutting trees that pose a high wildfire risk. However, exemptions are in place for the removal of trees that are diseased or classified as dangerous.

	Protection Development Permit Areas.	
Regional District of Fraser Fort George CWRPs: Electoral Districts A, C, D, F	The plan outlines wildfire resiliency for the seven electoral districts within the Regional District of Fraser Fort George. Electoral Districts A, C, D, F surrounds the CPG.	Since the area of interest for this CWRP only pertains to the city limits, electoral districts A, C, D, F includes the areas surrounding the city that can impact the CPG. Key aspects include: - Proposed fuel treatment units - Interagency Cooperation - Emergency Planning
Lheidli T'enneh First Nation (LTFN) CWRP	This plan outlines wildfire resiliency for the Lheidli T'enneh First Nation reserves	The CPG and the LTFN engages in mutual aid agreements when it comes to emergency management.

3. Community Description

The City of Prince George is the largest city in northern British Columbia and is often referred to as the “Northern Capital” of the province. It sits at the confluence of the Fraser and Nechako Rivers and lies at the crossroads of Highway 16 (east-west, the Yellowhead Highway) and Highway 97 (north-south). Its strategic location makes it a key transportation and service hub for the surrounding Northern communities.

The city limits spans approximately 329 kilometers $(km)^2$ with a total population of 76,708 according to the 2021 census[1].The City’s economy has long been connected to the forestry sector, including sawmilling and pulp and paper manufacturing, while also supporting mining, energy, healthcare, government services, education, and transportation. Prince George residents enjoy a high quality of life, supported by a wide range of outdoor recreation opportunities such as hiking, biking, skiing, and fishing. However, the community’s close relationship with surrounding forested landscapes, combined with its reliance on natural resource industries, also contribute to elevated wildfire risk and underscores the importance of proactive wildfire resiliency planning.

The CPG is comprised of multiple neighbourhoods, these include: the Hart Highlands and Central Hart to the north, College Heights, Cranbrook hill, and University Heights to the west, North Nechako along the Nechako River, and the central core and downtown area, which encompasses the Crescents, Van Bow, VLA, Seymour, and South Fort George.

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[1] **2021 Census of Population geographic summary: Prince George, City (CY) [Census subdivision], British Columbia**

These varied neighbourhoods reflect a mix of established residential areas, new developments, and areas of direct adjacency to forested lands.

The city is located within the traditional territory of the Lheidli T'enneh First Nation (LTFN), whose cultural and historic presence remains central to the area. The LTFN occupies four reserves within and adjacent to the CPG, with the primary reserve of Fort George No.2 located northeast of town along both sides of the Fraser River.

3.1 Area of Interest and Eligible Wildland-Urban Interface

The Area of Interest (AOI) refers to the area under analysis for this CWRP. For this plan, the AOI is restricted to the Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI) within the extent of the municipal boundaries of the CPG (Figure 1 and Appendix H). The WUI represents the zone where flammable vegetation directly intersects with the built environment. For the purposes of this CWRP, and in alignment with the FireSmart Community Funding & Supports program, the WUI is defined as the maximum one-kilometer buffer from areas with a structure density class greater than six. This definition is spatially based and does not conform to municipal or administrative boundaries. The CPG is located within the WUI Risk Class 1, indicating it is among the highest risk areas for potential wildfire impact.

In comparison, the 2018 CWPP had an expanded AOI 5-15km beyond the city limits, capturing adjacent developed areas within the Regional District of Fraser-Fort George (RDFFG), including Miworth, Beverley, Nadsilnich (West) Lake, Chief Lake, North Kelly Rd, Tabor Lake, and Buckhorn. Since that time, the RDFFG has developed individual CWRPs for each electoral area.

The WUI AOI encompasses 29,744.1 ha. Within this area, land ownership is primarily private at 74.9%, followed by Crown (Provincial and Federal) owned land at 8.1%, then municipal held land is only 6.5%. Table 3 provides a detailed breakdown of land ownership within the CPG.

While this CWRP is limited to the WUI within the municipal boundary, it is important to acknowledge that wildfire does not recognize administrative borders. Both advancing wildfires from outside the city and ignitions originating within the boundary have the potential to impact the CPG. As such, ongoing collaboration with adjacent jurisdictions- including the RDFFG, private landowners, Crown land managers, and Provincial Parks- is critical to building regional wildfire resiliency.

Table 3: AOI WUI Land Ownership Summary Data

Land Ownership	Area (Ha)	Area (%)
Crown Agency	450.5	1.5
Crown Provincial	1,673.8	5.6
Federal	730.5	2.5
Municipal	1,922.1	6.5
Mixed Ownership	0.3	0.001
Private	22,264.1	74.9
Unknown	2,702.8	9.1
Total	**29,744.1**	-

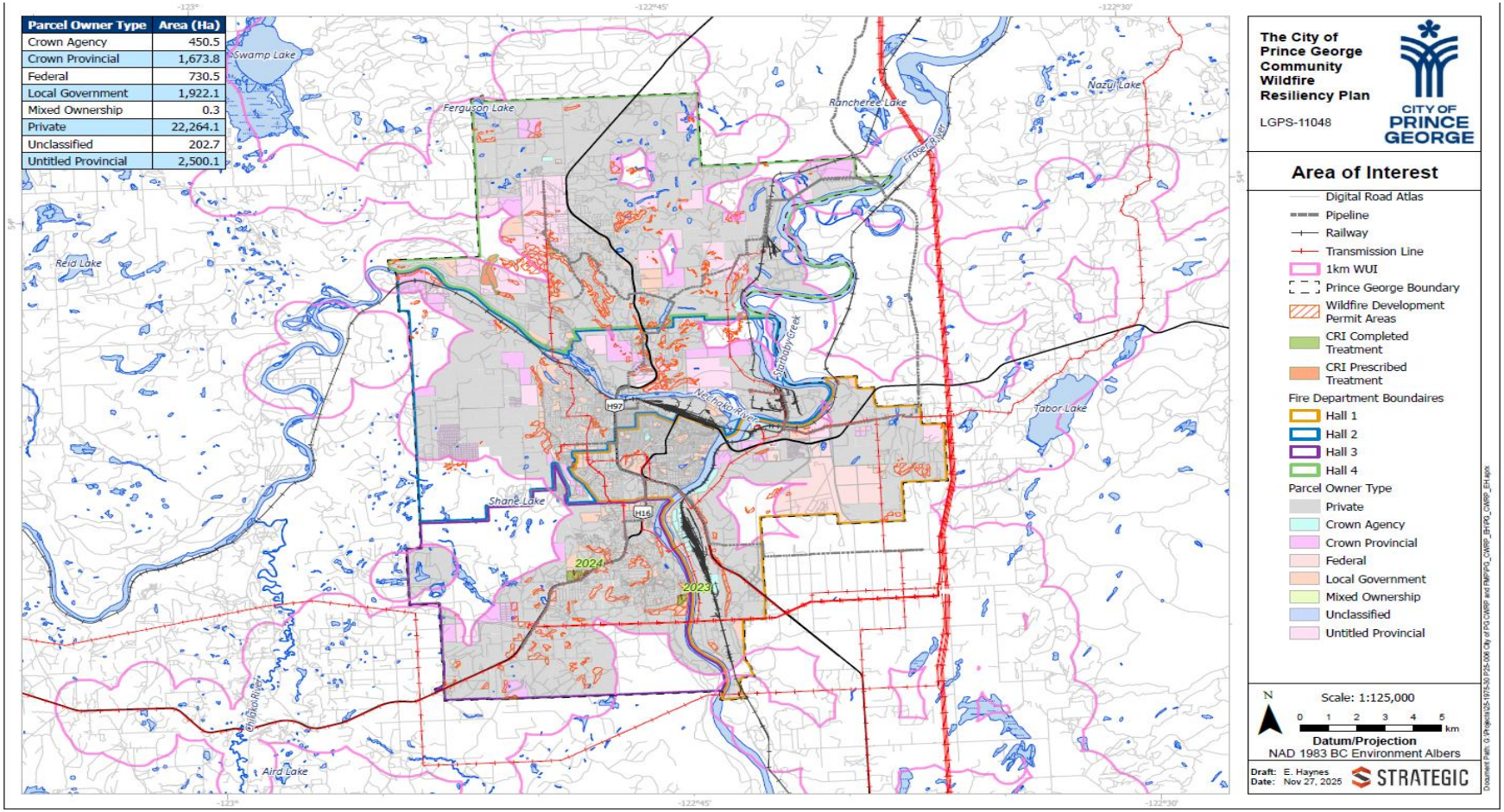

Figure 1: Overview of the City of Prince George Area of Interest (AOI) and Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) boundary

3.2 Community Information

The CPG is the largest urban center in northern British Columbia, with a population of 85,316 as of 2024, recorded by BC Populations Projections [2] (Table 4). According to the City's OCP, the population is projected to continue growing by 30%, reaching approximately 110,000 by 2050.

Table 4: Community Information for the City of Prince George

COMMUNITY INFORMATION	
Total Population	85,316 (2024[2])
Population Density (people per sq. km)	242.2
Median Age (years)	38
Housing Units	31,795
Owned Homes	21,665
Rental Homes	10,130
Median Home Value	$400,000
Median Household Income	$88,000
Unemployment Rate	9.4%
Data Sources:	*Statistics Canada*[3]

[2] Population Projections - Province of British Columbia
[3] Profile table, Census Profile, 2021 Census of Population - Prince George, City (CY) [Census subdivision], British Columbia

3.3 Values at Risk

Values at risk represent the structures, resources, and systems that a community relies on for safety, well-being, and quality of life. Wildfires can disrupt the function of these values or result in their complete loss, with long-term consequences for the community. Effective wildfire management strategies must identify and prioritize the unique values at risk within the community. This ensures that mitigation efforts, preparedness planning, response, and recovery actions are focused on protecting what is most important to residents, local economies, and the surrounding environment.

For the purposes of this CWRP and eligibility under the FireSmart Community Funding and Supports program, values at risk include publicly owned structures that are essential for an effective emergency response during a wildfire event. Privately owned critical infrastructure, such as BC Hydro substations, remains the responsibility of the asset owners to assess and mitigate for wildfire risk. However, ongoing engagement with private owners is encouraged to support alignment with the City's wildfire resilience objectives.

The values at risk for The CPG were identified through the Hazard, Risk, and Vulnerability Assessment (HRVA). The map of the Critical Infrastructure can be found in Appendix D.

3.3.1 Human Life and Safety

Human life and safety remain the highest priorities during a wildfire event. Establishing clear, reliable evacuation routes with safe egress is essential-both to protect residents, and to ensure that first responders can safely access affected areas.

The CPG has experienced steady population growth, increasing by 3.7% between the 2016 and 2021 Census[4], with a current population density of approximately 242 people per km^2. According the OCP, the population is projected to exceed 100,000 residents by 2050. This growth trend will increase the number of residents living within the WUI, adding complexity to evacuation planning and execution.

Evacuations are inherently complex and vary with the circumstances of each wildfire event. Orderly evacuations require time and careful coordination, and clear communication. As population continues to grow, the potential for traffic congestion along evacuation routes will also increase, potentially delaying safe egress. Additionally, limited route capacity or rapidly changing wildfire behaviour can further compromise evacuation efforts.

3.3.2 Critical Infrastructure

Electrical Power

Electrical power for the CPG is supplied by BC Hydro through high-voltage transmission lines managed by the BC Transmission Corporation. A major 500 kilovolt transmission line runs adjacent to the eastern boundary of the city, connecting the Williston substation to the Gordan M. Shrum and Peace Canyon generating stations at the Williston Reservoir. Several additional transmission lines traverse the city, supplying power from multiple substations, including the Williston, Chief Lake, Northwood Pulp Mull, Canreed, Foothills, Patricia, United Initiators Canada Ltd, Tidewater Midstream and Infrastructure Ltd, Prince

[4] **Profile table, Census Profile, 2021 Census of Population - Prince George, City (CY) [Census subdivision], British Columbia**

George Pulp, Chemtrade Pulp, and Iris Energy substations, as well as Pineview and Beaverly substations located on the outskirts of the city limits.

Given the critical role of this infrastructure in maintaining community safety and continuity during wildfire events, BC Hydro implements wildfire prevention and vegetation management programs across its assets. These include regular inspections, vegetation pruning, and removal of excessive fuel accumulations near poles, lines, and substations. Hazardous trees- those weakened by disease or posing risk of falling onto power infrastructure-are identified and removed to reduce ignition potential and ensure reliable power delivery during wildfire emergencies.

Water and Sewage

The CPG sources its water from five groundwater wells located along the Nechako and Fraser Rivers. Water from these wells is conveyed through nine pump stations to fifteen storage reservoirs distributed across the city. From the reservoirs, approximately 550 km of distribution mains deliver an estimated 189 million litres of water daily to residential, commercial, and industrial users.

This system is highly dependent on electrical power for continuous operation. While most pump stations are equipped with backup generators to maintain supply during short-term power disruptions, extended or widespread outages could result in reduced water availability. In the case of some localized power outages, some water delivery networks are stand alone and cannot accept diverted water connections.

The City operates approximately 680km of sewer mains supported by multiple lift stations that convey wastewater to five treatment facilities. The majority of wastewater receives secondary treatment at the Lansdowne Wastewater Treatment Center.

The wastewater system is reliant on electrical power to maintain continuous operation of lift stations and treatment processes. Backup power is available at some locations to ensure short-term service continuity; however extended power outages could disrupt system function. In prolonged outage scenarios, the Lansdowne facility can provide primary

treatment, but not both primary and secondary treatment. Also, mobile power generators could be sourced for the lift stations and treatment facilities in the case of prolonged outages.

Transportation

The CPG serves as a major transportation hub for northern BC, with highway 16 providing east-west connectivity and Highway 97 serving as north-south corridor. These highways experience moderate to heavy daily traffic, accommodating both commuter and commercial transport, including the movement of dangerous goods.

The City's transportation division maintains approximately 575 km of paved roads and 102 km of gravel roads. Key transportation vulnerabilities include the bridges crossing the Fraser and Nechako Rivers, which provide essential connections for evacuation, emergency response, and the movement of goods and services. During wildfire events, these routes may experience congestion, limiting evacuation efficiency and access for firefighting operations.

Reliable road access is also critical for maintaining and protecting other essential services, such as power, water, and communications infrastructure. In addition to roadways, the CN railway operates a major distribution center in Prince George, with four main lines extending to regional communities. These rail corridors are vital for the transport of goods and materials and represent an important component of the City's economic network.

Municipal Buildings

The following municipal buildings are essential function and value to the CPG:

- Schools: The City encompasses 30 public elementary schools, one middle school, two junior secondary schools, and five secondary schools. There are two post secondary schools, The College of New Caledonia and the University of Northern British Columbia. The following schools are the locations of community evacuations

assembly locations and are considered critical infrastructure. The following school location can be found in Appendix D:

- Prince George Secondary School
- Glenview Elementary School
- Hart Highlands Elementary School
- Duchess Park Secondary School
- Harwin Elementary School
- Quinson Elementary School
- D.P Todd Secondary School
- Van Bien Elementary School
- Nusdeh Yoh Elementary
- College Heights Secondary School
- Polaris Montessori Elementary
- Vanway Elementary School
- Beaverly Elementary School
- Blackburn Elementary School
- Springwood Elementary School
- Ecole Heather Park Elementary School
- Ecole Lac Des Bois

    - John McInnis Jr. Secondary School
- The University Hospital of Northern BC
- Four Prince George Fire Department Halls
    - Fire Hall #1 holds an Emergency Operation Center and a Fire Operation Communication Center
- Two RCMP Stations
- Prince George City Hall
- Emergency Operation Center at 2181 Ospika Blvd (Seasonal operations during wildfire season only)

Communications

Communication infrastructure within the CPG, including services provided by Telus, Shaw, Rogers, and Bell, is essential for maintaining emergency response coordination and public safety during wildfire events. These networks support critical functions such as emergency alerts, incident command communication, and public information dissemination. Service providers are responsible for maintaining and protecting their infrastructure to reduce the risk of disruption caused by wildfire impacts, ensuring reliable communication systems remain operational throughout emergency response and recovery efforts. The location of communication infrastructure was not identified as part of this CWRP

3.4 First Nation Values

The CPG is located on the unceded ancestral lands of the Lheidli T'enneh First Nation, a subgroup of the Dakelh people. This plan acknowledges the Lheidli T'enneh as the original

stewards of this land and recognizes the presence of all Indigenous People living within the CPG, including Métis and Inuit Peoples[5].

Within the CPG and the RDFFG, the LTFN holds four reserve locations. Fort George No.1A (Ts'unk'ut) is located within the city limits at Lheidli T'enneh Memorial Park. Fort George No.2 (Khast'an Lhughel), Clesbaoneecheck No.3 (Lhezbaonichek), and Salaquo No.4 (Dzulhyazchun Tsalakoh) are located within the RDFFG. Together, these four reserves encompass approximately 828 ha and support a growing population of over 700 LTFN members. Fort George No.2 remains the reserve with the highest level of development and residency.

Cultural sites are of critical importance to the LTFN, as they embody the Nation's traditions, heritage, and connection to the land. In recognition of their sacred nature, the specific locations of these sites will not be disclosed within this plan.

In the event that a wildfire response activity or fuel management treatments are planned in areas that may overlap with culturally significant sites, coordination/consultation with the LTFN Natural Resource Department is required to ensure cultural values are respected. Prior to the commencement of ground-disturbing activities, archaeological assessments and/or cultural use surveys may be necessary to identify and safeguard both known and previously undocumented cultural resources.

For access to site-specific cultural information or to initiate consultation, contact the LTFN Natural Resource Manager.

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[5] **Our Story - Lheidli T'enneh | First Nation | Prince George, BC**

3.4.1 Fire Support and Safety for the LTFN

Fire protection services for the LTFN are supported through mutual aid agreements. Wildfires occurring on reserve lands are addressed through collaboration with the BC Wildfire Service (BCWS).

Structural fire protection is provided through two separate mutual aid agreements. The CPG fire departments provide response coverage occurring on the north side of the Fort George No.2 reserve, while Shell-Glen volunteer fire department provides coverage for the south side of the reserve.

3.5 Other Community Values

3.5.2 Environmental Values

The BC Conservation Data Center (CDC) maintains records of the province's most vulnerable species and ecosystems. Red-listed species and ecosystems are those that are extirpated, endangered, or threatened, while Blue-listed species and ecosystems are considered to be of special concern. Within the CPG, occurrences of Red and Blue-listed species have been summarized in Table 5. The presence of these species and ecosystems must be carefully considered during the planning and implementation of fuel treatment units to ensure that wildfire mitigation efforts align with environmental protection and biodiversity objectives.

The Prince George LRMP does not identify any specific areas within the city for special management; however, the general management direction outlined in Section 2 of the LRMP should be followed when designing new fuel treatment units.

Section 6 of the CPG OCP outlines the environmental values and policies that guide sustainable development within the city. This section emphasizes clean air, clean water, climate change adaptation, and the protection of natural areas. These policies should be

considered and adhered to when planning and implementing new fuel treatment units within the city.

Table 5: Red and Blue Listed Species Recorded within The City of Prince George

Common Name	Scientific Name	BC List Status
American goshawk	*Accipiter atricapillus atricapillus*	Blue-listed
White sturgeon	*Acipenser transmontanus*	Red-listed
Rocky Mountain capshell	*Acroloxus coloradensis*	Blue-listed
Western grebe	*Aechmophorus occidentalis*	Red-listed
Great blue heron	*Ardea Herodias herodias*	Blue-listed
Short-eared owl	*Asio flammeus*	Blue-listed
Upland sandpiper	*Bartramia longicauda*	Red-listed
Western meadow fritillary	*Boloria epithore sigridae*	Blue-listed
American bittern	*Botaurus lentiginosus*	Blue-listed
Rough-legged hawk	*Buteo lagopus*	Blue-listed
Swainson's hawk	*Buteo swainsoni*	Red-listed
Smith's longspur	*Calcarius pictus*	Blue-listed
slender sedge/ common hook-moss	*Carex lasiocarpa / Drepanocladus aduncus*	Blue-listed
shore sedge-buckbean / peat-mosses	*Carex limosa-Menyanthes trifoliata / Sphagnum spp.*	Blue-listed
Lark sparrow	*Chondestes grammacus*	Blue-listed
Common nighthawk	*Chordeilies minor*	Blue-listed
Hairy-necked tiger beetle	*Cicindela hirticollis*	Blue-listed
Mead's sulphur	*Colias meadii*	Blue-listed
Crumpled tarpaper	*Collema coniophilum*	Red-listed
Black swift	*Cypseloides niger*	Blue-listed
Bobolink	*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*	Red-listed
Swamp horsetail – beaked sedge	*Equisetum fluviatile – Carex utriculata*	Blue-listed
Rusty blackbird	*Euphagus carolinus*	Blue-listed
Peregrine falcon	*Falco peregrinus anatum*	Red-listed
Gyrfalcon	*Falco rusticolus*	Blue-listed
Golden fossaria	*Galba obrussa*	Blue-listed
Wolverine	*Gulo gulo*	Blue-listed
Caspian tern	*Hydroprogne caspia*	Blue-listed
Yellow-breasted chat	*Icteria virens*	Red-listed
Tamarack / low birch / bluejoint	*Larix laricina / Betula pumila /*	Red-listed

reedgrass-sedges / peat-mosses	*Calamagrostis canadensis-Carex spp. / Sphagnum spp.*	
California gull	*Larus californicus*	Red-listed
Hoary bat	*Lasiurus cinereus*	Blue-listed
Lewis's woodpecker	*Melanerpes lewis*	Blue-listed
Surf Scoter	*Melanitta perspicillata*	Blue-listed
Little brown myotis	*Myotis lucifugus*	Blue-listed
Northern myotis	*Myotis septentrionalis*	Blue-listed
Double-crested cormorant	*Nannopterum auritum*	Blue-listed
Small white waterlily	*Nymphaea leibergii*	Red-listed
Jutta Arctic	*Oeneis jutta chermocki*	Blue-listed
Mountain goat	*Oreamnos americanus*	Blue-listed
Bighorn sheep	*Ovis canadensis*	Blue-listed
Stone's sheep	*Ovis dalli stonei*	Blue-listed
Band-tailed pigeon	*Patagioenas fasciata*	Blue-listed
American white pelican	*Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*	Red-listed
Red-necked phalarope	*Phalaropus lobatus*	Blue-listed
Rocky mountain physa	*Physella propinqua*	Red-listed
Sunset physa	*Physella virginea*	Blue-listed
hybrid white spruce – paper birch / devils club	*Picea engelmannii x glauca – Betula papyrifera / Oplopanax horridus*	Blue-listed
hybrid white spruce / ostrich fern	*Picea engelmannii x glauca / Matteuccia struthiopteris*	Red-listed
hybrid white spruce / pink spirea – prickly rose	*Picea engelmannii x glauca / Spiraea douglasii – Rosa acucularis*	Blue-listed
whitebark pine	*Pinus albicaulis*	Blue-listed
lodgepole pine – black spruce / red-stemmed feathermoss	*Pinus contorta – Picea mariana / Pleurozium schreberi*	Blue-listed
American golden-plover	*Pluvialis dominica*	Blue-listed
Eared grebe	*Podiceps nigricollis*	Blue-listed
California Jacob's ladder	*Polemonium californicum*	Red-listed
Douglas-fir / Douglas maple / step moss	*Pseudotsuga menziesii / Acer glabrum / Hylocomium splendens*	Red-listed
Douglas-fir-hybrid white spruce / knight's plume	*Pseudotsuga menziesii – Picea engelmannii x glauca / Ptlilium crista-castrensis*	Blue-listed
Douglas-fir hybrid white spruce / thimbleberry	*Pseudotsuga menziesii – Picea engelmannii x glauca / Rubus parvilflorus*	Blue-listed
Douglas-fir – lodgepole pine / clad	*Pseudotsuga menziesii – Pinus*	Blue-listed

lichens	*contorta / Cladonia spp.*	
Caribou (Southern Mountain population)	*Rangifer tarandus pop. 1*	Red-listed
Caribou (Northern Mountain population)	*Rangifer tarandus pop. 15*	Blue-listed
Drummond's willow / bluejoint reedgrass	*Salix drummondiana / Calamagrostis canadensis*	Blue-listed
Bull trout	*Salvelinus confluentus*	Blue-listed
scheuchzeria / peat-mosses	*Scheuchzeria palustris / Sphagnum spp.*	Blue-listed
Bay-breasted warbler	*Setophaga castanea*	Red-listed
Cape May warbler	*Setophaga tigrine*	Blue-listed
Black-throated green warbler	*Setophaga virens*	Blue-listed
Quebec emerald	*Somatochlora brevicincta*	Blue-listed
Forcipate emerald	*Somatochlora forcipata*	Blue-listed
Kennedy's emerald	*Somatochlora kennedyi*	Blue-listed
short-flowered evening primrose	*Taraxia breviflora*	Red-listed
Winter wren	*Troglodytes hiemalis*	Blue-listed
Sharped-tailed grouse	*Tympanuchus phasianellus columbianus*	Blue-listed
Grizzly bear	*Ursus arctos*	Blue-listed
Threeridge valvata	*Valvata tricarinata*	Red-listed

3.5.3 Lheidli T'enneh Memorial Park

Lheidli T'enneh Memorial Park is one of CPG's signature downtown parks. The park occupies the former village site of the Lheidli T'enneh people and includes the traditional burial ground, Ts'unk'ut (Fort George No. 1A). It provides a combination of green space, recreational opportunities, cultural interpretation, and community-gathering amenities.

4. Wildfire Risk Assessment

Wildfire threat: Wildfire threat refers to 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, which break down further to:

- Fuel – loading, size and shape, arrangement (horizontal and vertical), compactness, chemical properties, and fuel moisture.
- Weather – temperature, relative humidity, wind speed, direction, and rainfall
- Topography - slope (increase/decrease rate of spread), and aspect (fuel dryness).

4.1 Local Wildfire Environment

4.1.1 Topography

The CPG is situated at the confluence of the Fraser and Nechako Rivers and is characterized by a varied topography that includes river valleys, rolling hills, and plateau areas. Elevations within the municipal boundaries range from approximately 550m in the lower river valleys to over 800m in surrounding upland areas. Steep slopes are present along portions of the Fraser and Nechako riverbanks as well as in localized ravines and escarpments, while more gradual terrain dominates much of the developed urban core.

While most moderately to steep slopes in the community remain undeveloped, certain residential neighbourhoods along the North Nechako and the University of Northern British Columbia atop a sloped area are at elevated risk. Steep slopes significantly increase wildfire spread by intensifying radiant and connective heat.

4.1.2 Fuel (vegetation)

Biogeoclimatic Zones

The AOI for this plan is located within the Sub-Boreal Spruce (SBS) dry warm 3 (dw3), moist hot (mh), and moist cool (mk1) Biogeoclimatic zones (BEC). The forested landscape surrounding and within the CPG was shaped by frequent stand-initiating wildfires, as well as the Mountain Pine Beetle epidemic, creating patchwork of even-age stands. There has been an extensive salvage of lodgepole pine, due to the mountain pine beetle epidemic, from the area within the CPG and surrounding the city, therefore reducing the number of standing dead and elevated ladder fuels, this removal did reduce the wildfire risk within the city.

The SBSdw3, located west of the Fraser and Nechako Rivers, are typically dominated by hybrid white spruce (*Picea glauca x engelmannii*), subalpine fir (*Abies lasiocarpa*), and lodgepole pine (*Pinus contorta*), with scattered trembling aspen (*Populus tremuloides*), paper birch (*Betula papyrifera*), and Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*) occurring on warmer aspects and well drained sites. Understory layers commonly include shrubs such as willow (*Salix* spp.) and alder (*Alnus* spp.), with a diverse ground cover of mosses, grasses, and herbaceous species[6].

The SBSmh, located along the river valley of the Fraser River, are typically dominated by hybrid white spruce and subalpine fir in mature stands, while Douglas fir, lodgepole pine, trembling aspen, and paper birch occur frequently on drier aspects and well drained sites.

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[6] **Sub-boreal spruce zone - Province of British Columbia**

The understory has a productive shrub layer supported by a well-developed moss and herb layer[6].

The SBSmk1, located East of the Fraser River and north of the Nechako River, is dominated by hybrid white spruce and subalpine fir, with lodgepole pine occurring frequently on disturbed or drier sites. Trembling aspen, paper birch, and black cottonwood are also present, particularly on moist sites and along riparian corridors. The understory is typically dense, and a well-developed moss layer, contributing to heavy surface and ladder fuel loads in mature stands[6].

Fuel Types

The Canadian Forest Fire Behaviour Prediction (FBP) System classifies vegetation into standardized fuel types to model expected fire behaviour under different weather and topographic conditions. Several fuel types are present within the CPG, as outlined in Table 6. A map showing the distribution of these fuel types is provided in Appendix E.

Table 6: FBP Fuel Types within the City of Prince George

Fuel Type	Area (Ha)
C-2	255.3
C-3	2,001.5
C-4	10.9
C-7	989.6
D-1/2	5,544.8
M-1/2	6,958.9
O-1a/b	6,430.7
Water	1,070.3
Non-Fuel	4,278.0

M-1/2 Mixed Wood

The M-1/2 mixed wood fuel type is composed of a combination of deciduous and coniferous tree species. Surface fuels typically consist of a variable mix of leaf litter, needles, branches, and understory vegetations. This fuel type is most often present in transitional zones between pure coniferous and deciduous stands. Fire behaviour within this fuel type is highly variable and is influenced by the relative proportion of deciduous to coniferous components[7].

Within the CPG the conifer species found in this fuel type is hybrid white spruce, and balsam/subalpine fir, with stands containing some lodgepole pine and Douglas fir. The primary deciduous species include trembling aspen and paper birch. This fuel type makes up approximately 25.3% of the AOI.

D-1/2 Deciduous

The D-1/2 leaf/leafless aspen fuel type is characterized by pure, semimature trembling aspen stands. These stands may include a small conifer component, normally comprised of patches or single conifer stems. These stands typically lack a conifer understory but support a well-developed medium to tall shrub layer. Surface fuel loads are generally low, with limited dead and downed woody material present. The primary fire-carrying component within this fuel type is cured leaf litter, which can become highly receptive to ignition when exposed to solar radiation and wind[7].

[7] **Canadian Wildland Fire Information System | FBP Fuel Type Descriptions**

Within the CPG, the primary deciduous species found is trembling aspen, with minor amounts of paper birch and black cottonwood. This fuel type makes up approximately 20.1% of the AOI.

C-3 Mature Lodgepole Pine

The C-3 Mature Lodgepole Pine fuel type is defined by mature conifer stands, fully stocked and characterized by complete crown closure. These stands tend to be greater than 60 years old, with small pockets of deciduous, either as patches or single stem deciduous. Surface fuels generally are minimal and scattered[7]. Fire behaviour within this fuel type can turn into a continuous crown fire.

Within the CPG, this fuel type tends to be dominated by hybrid spruce, balsam/subalpine fir, and Douglas Fir. There are stands containing lodgepole pine, but in minor amounts. This fuel type makes up approximately 7.3% of the AOI.

O-1 A/B Grass

The O-1 A/B Grass fuel type is defined by continuous grass cover with only occasional trees or shrub clumps, which have minimal influence on fire behaviour. Two subtypes are recognized: O-1A, representing matted grasses typically following snowmelt in the late spring, and O-1B, representing standing dead grasses more commonly observed in late summer through early fall. These fuels can associate with rapid and spreading wildfires if adjacent to more lethal fuel loads[7].

Within the CPG, this fuel type makes up approximately 23.4% of the AOI, generally being found on the edge of the city limits for agriculture.

C-2- Dense Conifer/ Boreal Spruce

The C-2 Dense Conifer/ Boreal Spruce fuel type is characterized by stands containing a continuous canopy with low ladder fuels and dense understory vegetation. Surface fuels include accumulated needle litter, moss layers, and downed woody debris, which contribute

to higher fuel loading. Fire behaviour in this fuel type tends to be high to very high, and crown fires are common due to the high density of ladder fuels[7]. These types of fires are typically prone to rapid rates of spread and high flame lengths, which can present significant suppression challenges.

Within the CPG, these fuel types tend to be dominated by hybrid spruce and balsam/ subalpine fir, with components of lodgepole pine and Douglas Fir. This fuel type makes up approximately 0.9% of the AOI.

C-7 Mature Douglas Fir

The C-7 Mature Douglas-fir fuel type is characterized by uneven-aged stands of Douglas-fir in varying proportions. The forest floor typically supports grasses, small shrubs, and a layer of conifer needles. Although generally considered a lower-risk fuel type, surface fires can spread through the understory and, depending on stand composition, may torch individual trees.

Within the CPG, this fuel type covers approximately 3.6% of the AOI.

4.1.3 Weather

The CPG is situated within a continental climate zone, characterized by cold winters and warm summers. Average winter temperatures, often fall well below freezing, with substantial snow accumulation that contributes to spring runoff. Summers are generally warm and dry, with average high temperatures ranging from 20-25° Celsius, though extended periods of higher temperatures can occur during heat events.

Annual precipitation averages approximately 600-700mm with the majority falling as rain during the spring and fall, and snow during the winter months. However, summer precipitation is often limited, leading to drier fuel conditions during the core wildfire season. Periods of drought have become more frequent in recent years, further elevating fire hazard.

The direction and rate of spread of wildfire are influenced by factors such as wind direction, wind speed, and fine fuel conditions. The Initial Spread Index (ISI) Rose form local BCWS weather station offers a visual summary of prevailing wind patterns. For the CPG, the ISI Rose comes from the Bednesti weather station. Data from the Bednesti weather station indicate a south west prevailing wind for the CPG (Figure 2) during the average wildfire season of May-September, which plays a critical role in influencing wildfire behaviour.

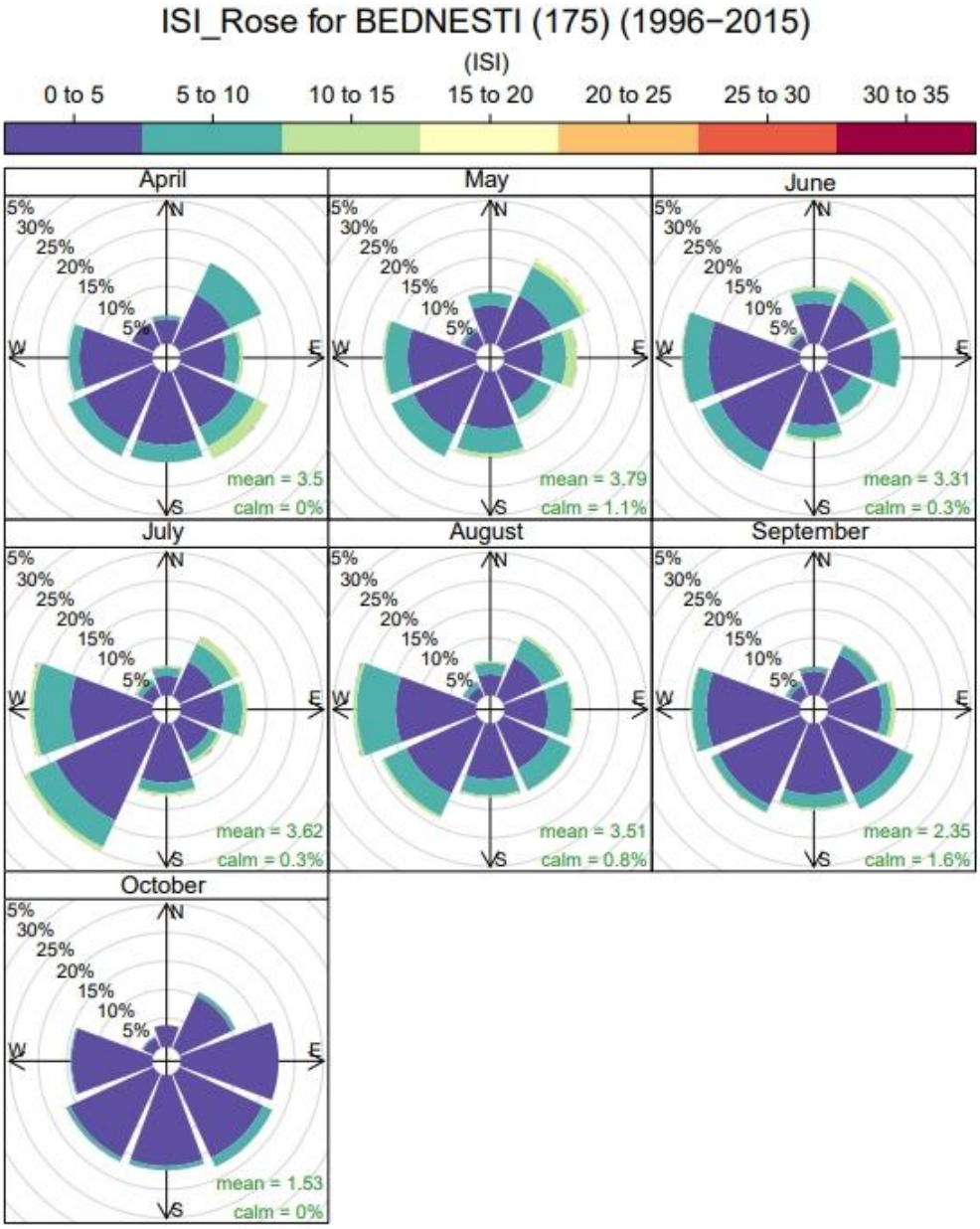

Figure 2: ISI Rose for Bednesti Weather Station

4.2 Wildfire History

The CPG has experienced relatively few large-scale wildfire events within the city limits; however, its surrounding landscape has a long history of wildfire activity. The SBS BEC zone in which the city is located are characterized as Natural Disturbance Type 3 (NDT 3) ecosystems, where stand-replacing wildfires of moderate frequency and intensity have historically shaped forest composition and structure. Periodic wildfires have played a critical role in maintaining ecological diversity, influencing age class distribution, and contributing to overall forest resilience.

In the past century, extensive wildfire suppression has altered these natural disturbance patterns. As a result, there has been increase in forest fuel loading stand densities, and a reduced presence of early-seral ecosystems within the municipal boundary. While Prince George itself has not recorded major interface wildfires in recent decades, the City's WUI remains at risk due to prevalence of continuous conifer fuels, residual impacts from past mountain pine beetle infestations, and the proximity of residential neighbourhoods to forested slopes and riparian corridors.

Prince George's wildfire history is also shaped by regional wildfire activity across the Prince George Fire Center. Large-scale wildfires during the record setting 2017, 2018, 2021, and 2023 fire seasons demonstrated how landscape-level disturbances can impact communities indirectly through smoke, degraded air quality, and hosting evacuees from neighbouring communities, even when ignition occurs outside municipal boundaries.

Figure 3 illustrates the historical and current wildfire perimeters within the CPG between the 1920's and 2025[8]. During this period, 42 wildfires have been recorded within the municipal boundaries. A large proportion of wildfire activity occurred during the 1920s and 1930s, when several significant fires burned across the landscape. These historical wildfire areas have since been cleared and developed. In more recent decades, wildfire occurrences within the city limits have been less extensive, with events over the past 10 years averaging less than 5 hectares. Table 7 provides an overview of the wildfire history for Prince George.

Table 7: Historical Wildfire Data 1920-2025 within the City of Prince George

WILDFIRE HISTORY STATISTICS 1920-2025	
Average Size (ha)	176.6
Median Size (ha)	38.6
Maximum Size (ha)	1839.9
Total Number of Hectares Burned	7415.7
Total Number of Fires	42
Number of Human-Caused	42

[8] **BC Wildfire Fire Perimeters - Historical - Datasets - Data Catalogue**

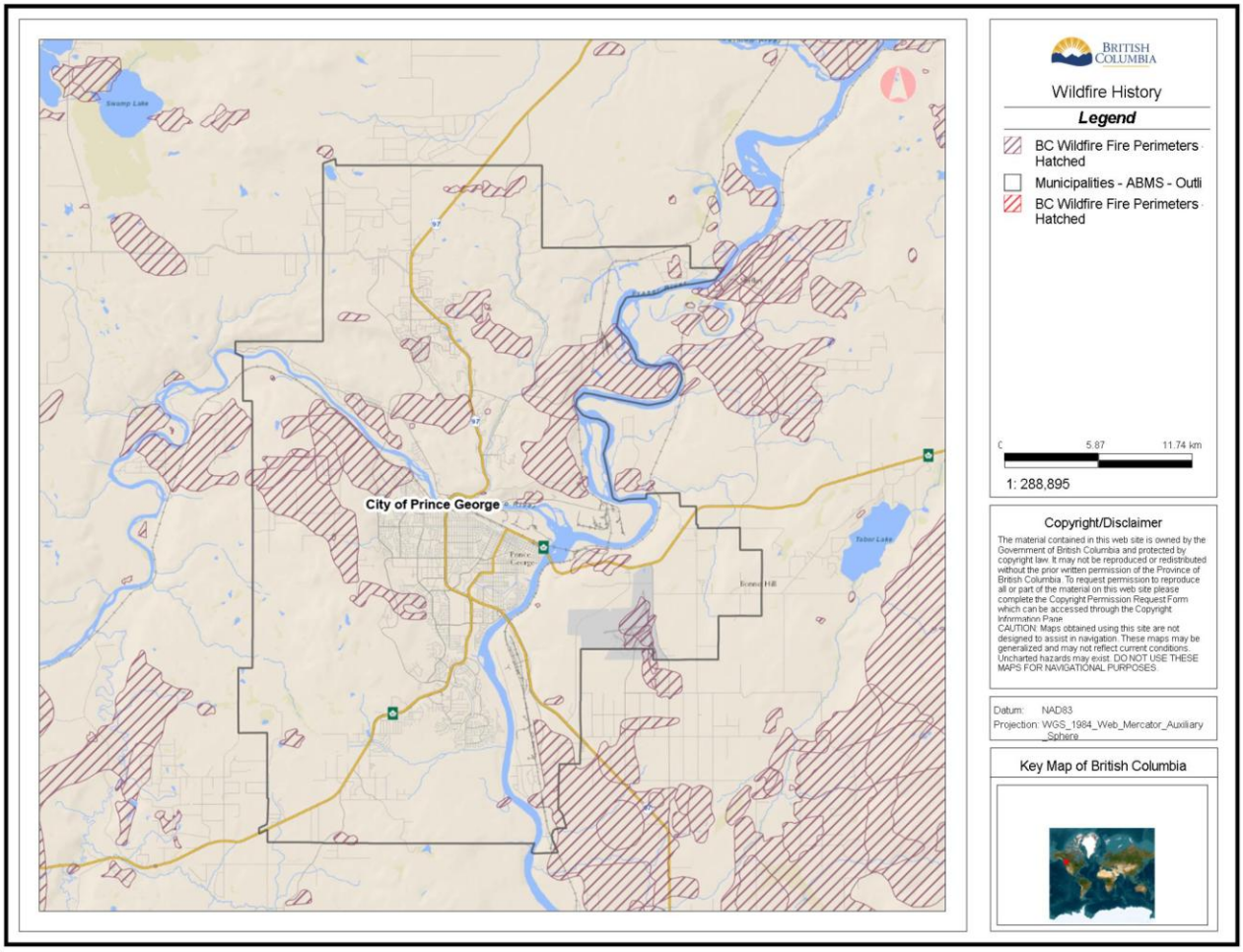

Figure 3: Historic and Current Wildfire Perimeters within The City of Prince George

4.3 Risk Framework and Risk Class

The CPG AOI falls into WUI Risk Class 1, which represents the highest wildfire threat level. Table 8 provides a breakdown of the Provincial Strategic Threat Analysis (PSTA) ratings for the eligible WUI within the AOI. The PSTA is a provincially maintained dataset that characterizes wildfire threat across public forested lands; however, it does not account for private land owndership[9]. For this assessment, the most recent available PSTA dataset (2021) was analyzed within a 1.0km WUI buffer of the AOI. Since the most recent PSTA dataset is from 2021, some land ownership information may be inconsistent or outdated. The corresponding PSTA map for the CPG is provided in Appendix F.

Table 8: PSTA Rating within The City of Prince George

PSTA Rating	
Local Wildfire Threat Class	**Area (ha)**
Extreme	657.6
High	1,148.6
Moderate	3,614.3
Low	1,787.1
Private	19,232.4
Water	1,100.1

4.4 Local Wildfire Threat Assessment

The 2020 Wildfire Threat Assessment (WTA) provides an evaluation of the local wildfire risk for the CPG. This assessment considers both fuel and non-fuel factors that contribute to wildfire behaviour and community vulnerability. Fuel-related variables include surface fuels, ladder fuels, stand structure, and species composition, while non-fuel factors incorporate slope position proximity to values at risk, and local fire spread potential. Together, these indicators inform an understanding of potential fire intensity and assist in prioritizing areas for fuel treatment planning.

WTA plots were collected from 11 areas within the AOI. The WTA plot summary table can be found in Appendix B and Appendix C for the WTA plot photos. Out of the 11 WTA plots conducted, two plots were low risk, two plots were moderate risk, three plots were high risk, and four plots were extreme risk. These findings generally correlate to the PSTA ratings, however where some areas indicated extreme risk, is currently high risk, and some areas indicating high risk, are currently moderate risk.

5. FireSmart Disciplines

FireSmart is a provincial and national program that supports community wildfire resiliency through education programs, training, tools, and resources[9]. The program has seven disciplines:

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

Action Items from this plan are organized by FireSmart discipline to assist with program funding applications for activities that can be funded through the FireSmart Community Funding and Support (FCFS) UBCM-CRI program[10]. There are some Action Items that do not require funding, but rather from qualified internal creation. An in-depth list of the Action Item can be found in Table 1.

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[9] FireSmart BC
[10] LGPS_CRI-FCFS_Application_2026 FIRESMART_Program_Guide_FV_2025-10-09.pdf

5.1 Education

Public education and outreach efforts help community members learn about wildfire and its potential impacts to their communities. In addition, these efforts should be designed to help individuals understand their role in taking action to reduce risk. Education and outreach activities are designed for all groups to benefit, including elected officials, community planners, residents, visitors, businesses, land managers, first responders, and more.

Since the 2018 CWPP, the CPG has focused on building internal capacity to support its FireSmart Program through the training of city staff as Wildfire Mitigation Specialists (WMS). Currently, this team includes two Emergency Program Staff, two Planning and Development staff, one Parks Department Supervisor, and four Fire Services personnel.

During the summer season, the CPG assigns a dedicated FireSmart Educator within the Emergency Programs Division to lead FireSmart activities. The educator, who is a trained WMS, delivers FireSmart projects, community engagement, and home and critical ignition zone assessments.

The eight additional CPG staff trained as WMS provide FireSmart support as needed. When demand increases, they can conduct assessments alongside their regular duties. After the summer season, WMS-trained staff within the Emergency Programs Division assume responsibility for ongoing FireSmart activities, with support from the additional WMS-trained staff as required.

WMS- trained staff are equipped to engage directly with the community through voluntary, in-depth wildfire mitigation activities. This includes conducting professional home assessments and providing property-specific recommendations to reduce wildfire risk. Private homeowners can request a free home assessment through the CPG website. Since the implementation of the WMS program, a number of properties have participated in these

assessments, contributing to enhanced community awareness and adaptation of FireSmart practices.

- **Action Item #1**: Currently, the capacity to complete home assessments within the CPG is at a healthy level for the current demand, however it is recommended to hold further WMS training courses if the demand becomes greater.

Education and outreach are vital components of building a FireSmart community. Increasing public awareness of wildfire hazards strengthens preparedness and resilience at both the individual and community levels. Through this CWRP, the CPG aims to deliver clear, targeted educational initiatives that promote proactive FireSmart practices.

FireSmart information is regularly shared through the City's social media channels, with five media releases issued during the first year of the program in 2025. Following a recommendation from the previous CWPP, the City has developed "door knockers" to distribute in high wildfire risk areas, providing residents with practical guidance on mitigation actions. In addition, the FireSmart section of the City's website offers easy access to FireSmart resources, including information on local wildfire risk reduction strategies and links to provincial FireSmart guidebooks.

- **Action Item #2:** When distributing educational "door knockers" to residents in areas of elevated wildfire risk, priority should be given to neighbourhoods adjacent to designated Wildfire Hazard Development Permit Areas, as well as large private landowners occupying forested property. These interface zones are among the most susceptible to potential wildfire impacts and would benefit most from targeted outreach and FireSmart education materials

- **Action Item #3**: Continue promoting FireSmart initiatives through all City social media platforms and issue a minimum of five media releases annually to highlight FireSmart programs. As well as update the FireSmart section on the City website when new information is released or updated.

- **Action Item #4**: To enhance public awareness of ongoing wildfire risk reduction efforts, informational signage should be installed upon completion of each treatment project. Signs should outline the rationale for site selection, the treatment methods applied, and the objectives of the work.

- **Action Item #5**: To enhance public awareness, FireSmart signage should be installed in high-traffic recreation areas such as community trails, parks, and zones with frequent motorized vehicle use (e.g. ATVs and dirt bikes), where the potential for human-caused ignitions is greater. Signage should highlight ignition risks and encourage responsible behaviour to reduce wildfire hazards.

- **Action Item #6**: To increase public education on FireSmart, the City should host informational booths at community events both prior to and during the wildfire season.

- **Action Item #7**: Attend the annual FireSmart Resiliency and Training Summit in order to stay current with the FireSmart initiatives and principles.

To help residents prepare for wildfire season, the CPG, in collaboration with the RDFFG and Lheidli T'enneh First Nation, hosted a "Be Ready: Emergency Preparedness" pop-up event to provide information on how to prepare for emergencies, such as evacuation preparation. In 2026, the City plans to host an annual FireSmart Preparedness Day to align with FireSmart Canada and further promote community-wide wildfire resilience.

- **Action Item #8**: Host an annual "FireSmart Preparedness Day", tentatively in May, to align with FireSmart Canada. This event provides an opportunity to engage in practical wildfire resiliency activities at the community level. The City could offer workshops on how to FireSmart your home and property, and coordinate community-wide clean up events by providing disposal bins and a woodchipper for vegetation and tree debris.

The FireSmart Canada Neighbourhood Recognition Program (FCNRP) supports neighbourhoods in taking collective action to reduce wildfire risk through the implementation

of FireSmart Principles. The program recognizes communities that demonstrates a sustained commitment to wildfire mitigation and preparedness. At the time of this CWRP, the CPG does not have any nationally recognized FireSmart neighbourhoods; however, two neighbourhoods are nearing completion of the requirements for official recognition.

- **Action Item #9:** Support the two neighbourhoods nearing completion in achieving official FireSmart Canada Neighbourhood Recognition. Once recognized, these neighbourhoods can serve as examples to encourage and guide other Prince George neighbourhoods to adopt FireSmart practices and pursue recognition. Neighbourhoods adjacent to Wildfire Hazard Development Permit Areas should be targeted.

Building wildfire resiliency by engaging children is a foundational step in fostering long-term community preparedness. At the time of writing this CWRP, the CPG has begun pursuing funding to support both the FireSmart Education Program and the FireSmart Libraries Program. These initiatives aim to provide age-appropriate learning materials, interactive activities, and resources that integrate wildfire awareness into school, ensuring that the next generation is equipped with the knowledge and skills to contribute to a FireSmart community.

Resources

FireSmart | City of Prince George

FireSmart BC

5.2 Legislation and Planning

Legislation and Regulation can be a very effective tool for reducing wildfire risk on provincial crown lands and within the administrative boundaries of a local government or First Nation communities. Provincial acts and regulations provide the means for local governments and First Nation communities to implement wildfire risk reduction actions through bylaws.

The City's **Official Community Plan (OCP, Bylaw No.9525,2025)** provides direction for land use, growth management, and environmental stewardship. **Policy 12.1.10** directs the City to ensure transportation networks remain efficient and reliable, particularly to facilitate evacuations and support wildfire suppression efforts, including access for emergency response vehicles. **Policy 13.1.2** promotes the creation of linear trails adjacent to developments to function as strategic wildfire fuel breaks, supporting both hazard mitigation and community connectivity. **Policy 15.1.4** emphasizes maintaining adequate access to interface areas within new developments to facilitate fire suppression and fuel treatment implementation, thereby reducing risks to human safety, health, and well-being. Policy **16.1.4** seeks to protect the tree canopy by encouraging the use of FireSmart plant species and native vegetation adapted to northern climates and urban conditions, improving air quality, supporting public health, and enhancing community aesthetics. **Policy 17.1.2** encourages property owners to implement FireSmart practices on their lands to further limit exposure to natural hazards, **Section 20.3.4** identifies Wildfire Hazard Development Permit Areas, which require developments to follow specific fire-resilient design guidelines, and to be assessed by a qualified fire protection professional to determine site specific fire hazards and appropriate mitigation measures, for example including the use of fire-rated building materials, debris clearance, landscaping, and forest edge setbacks (at least 30meters).

The City integrates climate change adaptation into is OCP, with a key objective to enhance ecosystem resilience and protect natural areas. One of the goals from this strategic report is to proactively mitigate wildfire risk by planting fire-resistant species, securing external

funding, and promoting FireSmart principles to new developments, park staff, property owners, and the community. Complementing these efforts, the **Clean Air Bylaw (No.8266,2010)**, regulates activities affecting air quality, including open burning, recreational fires, and wood-burning appliances. Burning is generally prohibited within city limits and entirely restricted during Clean Air Advisories. This bylaw does limit fuel treatment techniques by not being able to burn debris. Finally, the **Tree Protection Bylaw No.6343, 1995 (revised 2012),** prohibits the cutting/removing of trees within Riparian Protection Development Permit Area and Greenbelts. Together, these planning policies support wildfire risk reduction plans while protecting public health and environmental quality.

- **Action Item #10**: When amending the OCP, the City should consider requiring new developments, outside of the Wildfire Hazard Development Permit Areas, to incorporate FireSmart- rated building materials and wildfire hazard assessments wherever feasible. This requirement should also apply to building permits for individual homeowners to ensure consistent wildfire risk reduction across the community.

- **Action Item #11**: Amend the Tree Protection Bylaw to permit the removal of trees within Greenbelt areas when necessary for wildfire mitigation, ensuring that risk reduction measures are balanced with environmental protection objectives.

Resources

Official Community Plan | City of Prince George

Climate Change Adaptation | City of Prince George

BL8266_BYLAW-CONSOLIDATED.pdf

BL6343_CONSOLIDATED_2012-06-25.pdf

5.3 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.

Integrating wildfire resilience into development planning is essential to reducing long-term risk to people, property, and infrastructure. Assessing location, design, and construction materials through a wildfire lens ensures new development and renovations are designed with safety in mind. The CPG currently supports this approach through the Wildfire Hazard Development Permit Area identified in its OCP.

- **Action Item #12:** As the City continues to expand its development footprint and climate change alters local environmental conditions, it is recommended that the existing Wildfire Hazard Development Permit Areas be reviewed and, where necessary, updated to reflect wildfire risk and community growth patterns.

In addition to assessing new developments, it is equally important to evaluate the vulnerability of existing critical infrastructure to wildfire. The conditions of each structure, along with the characteristics of the surrounding 30-meter zone, plays a key role in determining ignition potential and the likelihood of wildfire-related damage. A summary of critical infrastructure within the study area is provided in Section 3.3 Values at Risk.

It is important to note that some critical infrastructure assets are located on private property, for example BC Hydro Substations, and already subject to asset owners internal risk reduction procedures.

- **Action Item #13:** Conduct hazard assessments for critical infrastructure identified as Values at Risk to evaluate their exposure and vulnerability to wildfire impacts.
- **Action Item #14:** Following the completion of hazard assessments, implement the recommended mitigation measures and risk reduction activities for the critical infrastructure.

Resources

2024.10.02_FSBC_Wildfire_DPA_Guidance.pdf

FireSmart Critical Infrastructure Guide | FireSmart BC

5.4 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 your area. Individually they are responsible to their own organizations, but all of the stakeholder organizations are dependent upon each other to develop an effective Community Wildfire Resiliency Plan and undertake a successful wildfire response.

A successful CWRP relies on collaboration among stakeholders to strengthen community resilience and advance identified wildfire risk reduction priorities. Establishing a Community FireSmart and Resiliency Collaborative (CFRC) helps to bridge this coordination gap by untiring partners under a shared vision grounded in FireSmart principles.

For the CPG, the Prince George & Area Community Wildfire Roundtable serves as their CFRC. Established in 2023 by the Fraser Basin Council, the Roundtable supports effective coordination and communication among organizations responsible for various aspects of wildfire preparedness, including FireSmart education, fuel management planning, emergency response, and land management.

The Wildfire Roundtable convenes twice annually and includes representatives from agencies and organizations involved in all components of wildfire preparedness and risk reduction within the region. Current member organizations include:

- City of Prince George
- Regional District of Fraser-Fort George
- Lheidli T’enneh First Nation
- McLeod Lake Band
- Ministry of Forests
- Ministry of Water, Land and Resource Stewardship

- Ministry of Emergency Management and Climate Readiness
- Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure
- BC Wildfire Service
- FireSmart Educator (RDFFG)
- First Nations Emergency Services Society
- BC Ambulance
- BC Emergency Health Services
- Service Canada
- Utility Companies
- Telecommunications
- BC Parks
- University of Northern BC (Climate Science)
- Northern BC Tourism Association
- Rec Sites
- BC Energy Regulator
- Oil and Gas Industry
- Forest Industry
- Volunteer Fire Departments
- BC Cattlemen's Association

❖ **Action Item #15:** Continue active participation in the Prince George & Area Wildfire Roundtable to enhance coordination, efficiency, and effectiveness in wildfire preparedness for the region. As the City's CFRC, the Roundtable supports interagency cooperation and strengthens the City's eligibility for CRI program funding.

As previously stated in the section 5.3 Development Considerations, private agencies, such as BC Hydro and Canadian National (CN) railway, are responsible for operationalizing FireSmart disciplines on their respective lands. They have an obligation to the CPG to complete these activities.

- **Action Item #16**: Collaborate with private agency owners, such as BC Hydro, CN Rail, telecommunications providers, and other utility companies, to support further wildfire risk reduction around their infrastructure. FireSmart WMS may provide guidance and coordination; however, formal inspections or assessments of private assets should only occur with the authorization and participation of the asset owner.

Approximately 75% of the land within the CPG is privately owned. As a result, the successful implementation of wildfire risk reduction across the landscape relies heavily on the participation and engagement of private landowners. While the City can lead by example and provide education, resources, and coordination, it is ultimately the responsibility of private property owners to apply FireSmart principles on their land to reduce the potential for wildfire ignition and spread within the community.

Provincially owned land within the CPG has increased access to funding for wildfire risk reduction projects through the CRI funding program. During public engagement sessions, participants provided feedback on the wildfire risk reduction work conducted around the Pidherny Recreation Site. Overall, the project was viewed positively by the community, and there was strong support for continuing similar mitigation efforts in that area.

- **Action Item #17**: Continue to engage private landowners in FireSmart education and awareness programs. Promote events such as FireSmart Preparedness Day as an opportunity for large property owners to implement mitigation activities and reduce wildfire risk on their land.

- **Action Item #18**: Collaborate with the provincial government to plan and implement wildfire risk reduction activities on Crown land, including continued mitigation efforts at sites such as Pidherny Recreation Site, and the trails at Otway Caledonia Nordic Ski Centre.

5.5 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 and First Nations 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.

The CPG currently employs nine trained WMS. At the time of the CWRP creation, no additional WMS training sessions are planned; however, if capacity or operational need increases, the City will consider offering further training opportunities to expand WMS capacity (Action item #1). In 2026, two new FireSmart BC courses may provide additional professional development for the CPG WMS staff: the FireSmart BC Farm and Ranch Training and the FireSmart BC Landscaping course, the latter being particularly relevant for CPG Parks Department staff.

- **Action Item #19**: The CPG WMS staff should participate in the new FireSmart BC Farm and Ranch training, as well as the FireSmart BC Landscaping course, to enhance their capacity to support wildfire risk reduction across private and municipal lands.

All the CPG Fire Rescue suppression staff are trained it Wildfire Structure Protection Program-Wildland Firefighter Level 1 (WSPP-WFF1) standards. Several Fire Rescue Captains have achieved Engine Boss certification, and the department includes two trained Division Supervisors and one Task Force Leader. As well, several Fire Rescue members have previous wildland firefighting training. CPG Fire Rescue personnel currently participate in annual cross-training with the BCWS to maintain coordination, enhance operational capacity, and ensure consistent wildfire response practices.

- **Action Item #20**: Continue to expand CPG Fire Rescue staff training in S-231 (Engine Boss), Task Force Leader, and Division Supervisor roles, as well as SPP-115 (Structure Protection Program) and ICS-100 (Incident Command System), to strengthen departmental capacity for wildfire response.
- **Action Item #21**: Continue the annual cross-training with the BCWS to improve coordination, preparedness, and operational effectiveness, particularly in response to increasingly complex wildfire behaviour each season.

Resources

LGPS_CRI-FCFS_Application_2026 FIRESMART_Program_Guide_FV_2025-10-09.pdf

5.6 Emergency Planning

Community preparations for a wildfire emergency require 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 CPG maintains a comprehensive emergency management framework that enhances community preparedness, response, and recovery for all hazards, including wildfires. The City's Emergency Management Plan outlines the organizational structure and key responsibilities required to effectively plan, prepare for, and coordinate emergency response and recovery within the municipality.

The Emergency Management Plan is currently under review and will be updated to align with the Emergency and Disaster Management Act (EDMA) as new provincial regulations become available. The updated plan is anticipated to be implemented in 2027.

Complementing the Emergency Management Plan, the City has developed both Tactical and Strategic Evacuation Plans to guide decision-making and ensure coordinated, efficient evacuation procedures during emergencies. Evacuation planning within the CPG recognizes that emergency events are dynamic and may require route adjustments based on real-time conditions.

To ensure effective communication during emergencies, residents are encouraged to stay informed through the City's official website, social media platforms, or by subscribing to public alert system notifications delivered via text, text-to-landline, or email. The city is divided into evacuations zones (Figure 4), each containing designated assembly points at schools for residents without access to a vehicle. Residents with vehicles are generally instructed to evacuate directly to the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) or other safe

locations as directed through official alerts or evacuation orders. The CPG website also contains useful links on how residents can prepare for wildfire evacuations.

- **Action Item #22:** Create media campaigns encouraging evacuation preparation including promoting residents to subscribe to the CPG emergency public alerting system to ensure they receive timely and accurate information during emergency events.

The City's EOC provides coordinated leadership during emergencies, integrating staff from Fire Rescue, Emergency Programs, Communications, and other municipal departments to ensure a unified and effective response.

To maintain effective preparedness and coordination during wildfire events, the CPG, LTFN, RDFFG emergency management teams meet monthly to communicate and collaborate on emergency response strategies and priorities. This regular coordination has strengthened regional interoperability and facilitated the development and participation in multiple mock emergency exercises throughout the year, approximately six exercises were conducted in 2025.

- **Action Item #23:** Continue hosting and participating in cross jurisdictional mock exercise with the LTFN and RDFFG on wildfire preparedness.

As part of proactive pre-incident planning, the CPG may consider developing a Wildfire Preparedness Conditions Guide to support operational decision-making based on anticipated wildfire conditions. Table 9 provides a template that can be customized to align with CPG's existing operational structure and outlines recommended actions for staff, fire department personnel, and emergency management staff as fire danger levels change throughout the wildfire season.

While the Emergency Programs Division currently maintains a similar document outlining EOC activation levels, the proposed Wildfire Preparedness Conditions Guide would serve as a daily operational reference tool to guide preparedness prior to an event reaching the threshold for EOC activation.

- **Action Item #24:** Implement the Wildfire Preparedness Conditions Guide as a daily operational tool to enhance readiness throughout the wildfire season.

The CPG Fire Rescue Services operates four fully functional fire halls that provide comprehensive coverage across the municipality. As outlined in Section 5.5-Cross Training, all fire suppression personal are trained Wildland firefighter level one, ensuring operational readiness for wildland interface incidents. The CPG Fire Rescue Services also maintains an Inter-Agency Agreement with the BCWS, which enables coordinated response efforts during wildfire events within city limits, particularly where wildfires pose structural protection concerns.

Currently, CPG Fire Rescue Services maintains one Structural Protection Unit (SPU) trailer, with a second unit expected to be added to the fleet through provincial funding. The departments fleet is also equipped with water tenders, providing critical capacity to supply water in areas of the city without hydrant infrastructure. During wildfire events, these unserved areas would rely on mobile water delivery systems to support structural protection operations and ensure continuity of response.

- **Action Item #25:** Conduct a comprehensive assessment and inventory of FireSmart structural protection equipment to identify gaps, outdated, or worn items. Where deficiencies are identified, pursue funding opportunities to procure new equipment.

- **Action Item #26:** Conduct an assessment of the community's water delivery ability to support wildfire suppression activities, focusing on evaluation of the existing water system and available flow rates. In addition, consider potential solutions for enhanced water availability, including additional storage options, and dry hydrants.

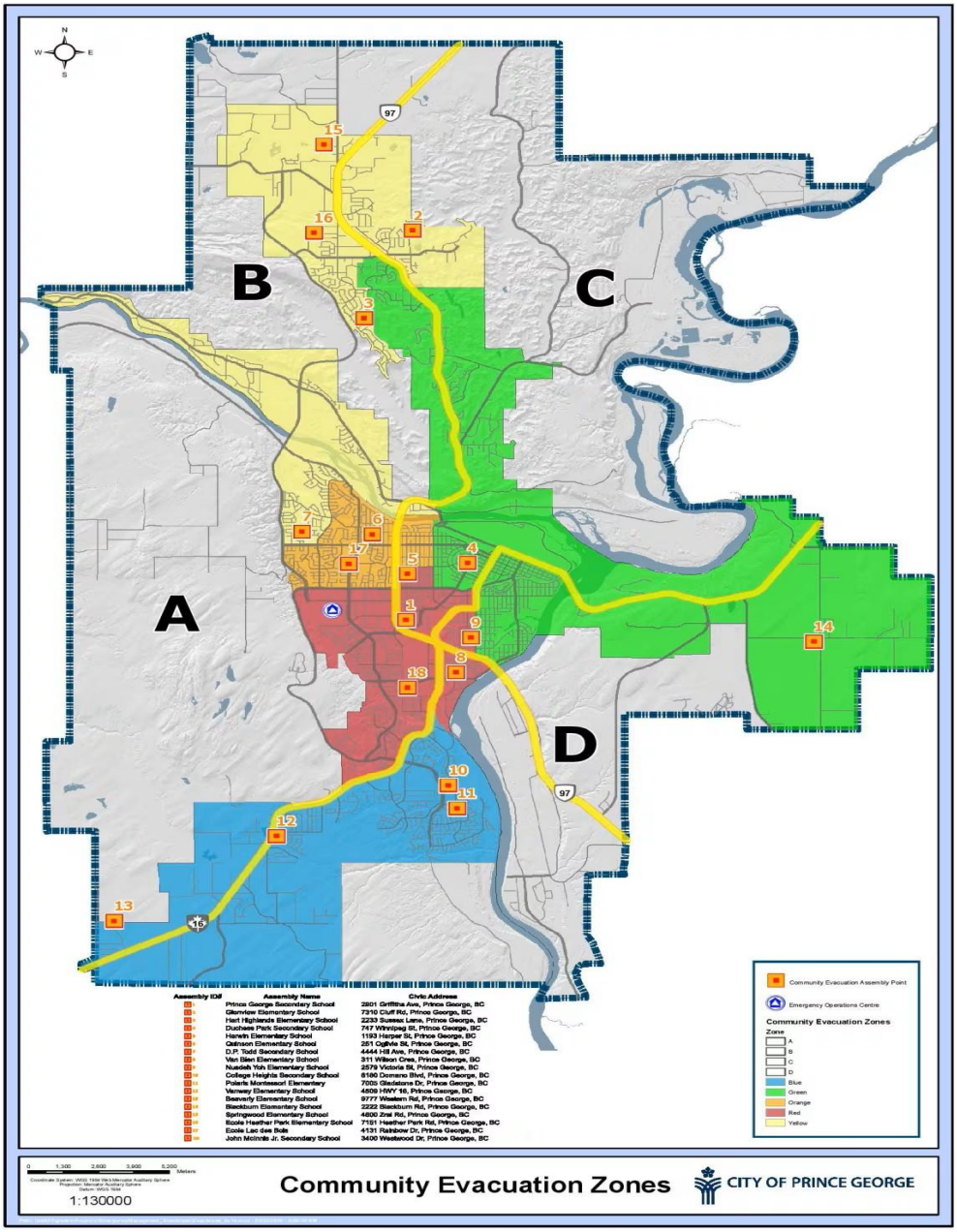


Figure 4: City of Prince George Evacuation Zones

Table 9: Wildfire Response Preparedness Condition Guide

Wildfire Response Preparedness Condition Guide	
Preparedness Condition Level/ Fire Danger Rating	**Preparedness Conditions**
(I) Low	All CPG/ Community staff on normal shifts
(II) Moderate	All CPG/ Community staff on normal shifts
(III) High	• All CPG/ Community staff on normal shifts • Prince George Fire Centre fire situation reviewed • Daily BCWS fire behaviour advisory • Emergency Programs/ EOC staff notified of Preparedness Condition Level • Establish weekly communications with the local wildland fire agency contacts • Hourly rain profile for all weather stations after lightning storms
(IV) Extreme	• Prince George Fire Centre fire situation reviewed • Daily BCWS fire behaviour advisory • EOC staff considered for stand-by • Consider initiating Natural Areas closures to align with regional situation

	• Provide regular updates on media platforms and the CPG website • Provide regular updates to the CPG staff on fire situation
(V) Fire(s) Ongoing	• All conditions apply for Level IV (regardless of actual danger rating) • Provide regular updates to media/structural fire departments/ park staff on fire situation • EOC should be mobilized/activated • Emergency management team should be mobilized • Implement Evacuation Alerts or Orders based on fire behaviour prediction from the BCWS

Resources

Emergency Response | City of Prince George

5.7 Vegetation and Fuels 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.

5.7.1 FireSmart Landscaping (Residential and Critical Infrastructure)

Figure 5: Home Ignition Zone and Critical Infrastructure Ignition Zone

The CPG currently employs nine WMS to conduct in-depth, on-site assessments of homes and critical infrastructure within the community. As outline in *Section 5.1 (Education)*, the CPG FireSmart Educator serves as the primary point of contact for FireSmart projects across the city, including residential and critical infrastructure assessments during the season. After the summer period, these assessments are carried out by WMS-trained staff within the Emergency Programs Division, with support from additional WMS-trained CPG

staff as needed. Each WMS produces a comprehensive digital report highlighting structural vulnerabilities and providing property-specific recommendations to reduce wildfire risk.

Once recommended mitigation measures are completed, the WMS re-inspects the property and surrounding priority zones to verify that requirements have been met, at which point the home achieves official “FireSmart Certified” status.

The WMS program has established partnerships with insurance providers such as *BCAA* and *Co-operators*, offering incentive programs for FireSmart-certified homes. Additional rebate programs are available to apply for funding to subsidize the costs of implementing WMS-recommended mitigation measures, providing up to $5,000 per property. Residents can request a WMS assessment at no cost through the FireSmart section of the CPG website.

- **Action Item #27:** Continue to promote and deliver WMS Home Ignition Zone assessments to the CPG residents.

As outline in Section 5.3-Development Considerations and Section 5.4 Interagency Cooperation, Action Item #13, #14, and #16 recommends conducting hazard assessments on critical infrastructure identified as Values at Risk, followed by the implementation of appropriate mitigation measures. If critical infrastructure is owned or operated by private asset owners, such as BC Hydro or telecommunication companies, permission and collaboration with the asset owners will be required prior to undertaking any assessments.

5.7.2 Cultural Sites and Green Spaces

The FireSmart Cultural Sites and Green Space Assessment (CSGS) is a qualitative tool designed to evaluate the wildfire vulnerability of First Nation cultural sites and municipal green spaces (Figure 6 and 7). This assessment may, in some cases, replace the need for a fuel management prescription on smaller sites that experience high levels of human activity and are no longer managed exclusively as natural areas.

Within the CPG, currently the Parks supervisor is a trained WMS and is qualified to conduct these assessments. To implement site-specific recommendations resulting from the WMS assessment, consultation with a qualified professional, such as a forest professional or a First Nation Knowledge keeper (for cultural sites), is recommended to ensure appropriate and culturally respectful mitigation approaches.

For the purpose of this CWRP, specific green spaces or cultural sites have not been identified for CSGS assessments.

- **Action Item # 28**: Conduct FireSmart CSGS assessment on municipal sites in the CPG where FireSmart Landscaping may be an asset.

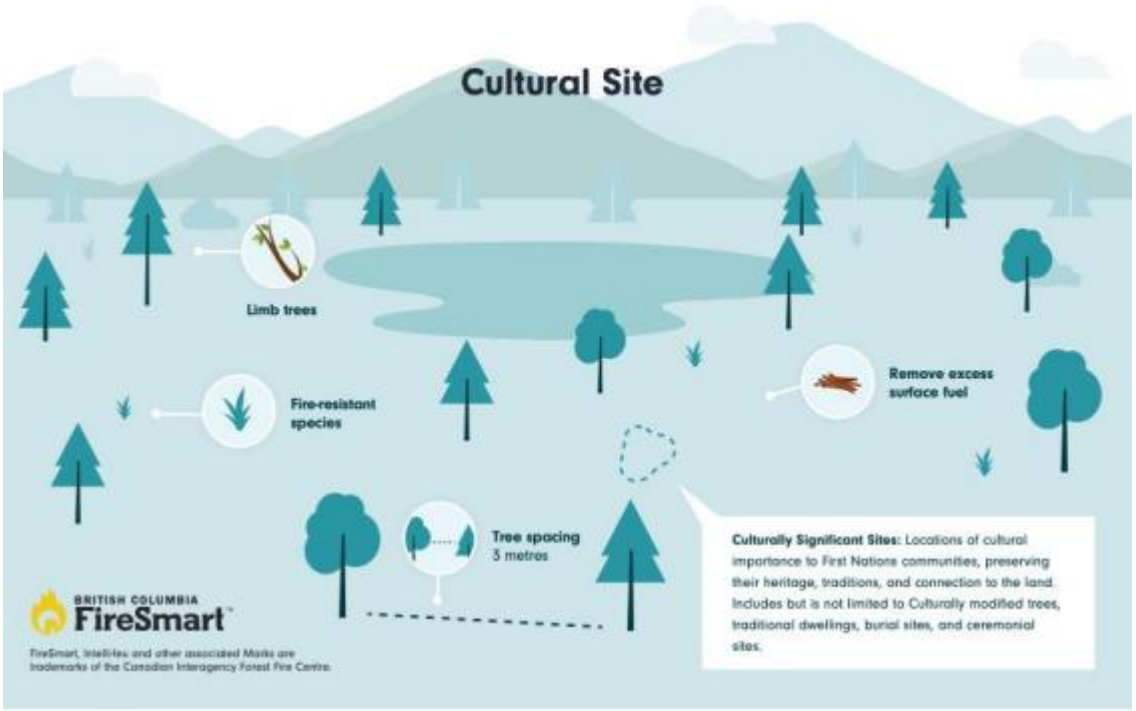


Figure 6: Cultural Site for FireSmart Cultural Sites and Green Spaces Assessments

Figure 7: Green Space for the FireSmart Cultural Site and Green Space Assessments

5.7.3 Fuel Management Treatment

The objectives of the proposed fuel treatment units (FTUs) are to establish shaded fuel breaks that are free of ladder and excessive fuels, thereby reducing wildfire intensity and improving suppression opportunities.

The placement of fuel treatment units were informed by the following key factors:

- Proximity to identified Values at Risk
- Accessibility for treatment implementation and response operations
- Priority areas identified through the PSTA risk ratings

Each FTU was designed with the following fuel reduction targets:

- Reduce potential fire behaviour under the 90th percentile fire weather conditions
- Decrease surface fire intensity to below 2,000 kilowatt/meter
- Minimize the likelihood of crown fire initiation through the removal of ladder and surface fuels

The implementation of these treatments contributes to a more fire-resilient community and ecosystem, while providing strategic access points for firefighting personnel. With consistent maintenance, these areas will retail long-term effectiveness in mitigating wildfire risk.

The Fuel Treatment Units identified in this CWRP have been proposed in locations assessed as representing the highest wildfire threat and risk within the municipal boundary of the City. These areas were prioritized based on a combination of factors, including fuel type, proximity to values at risk, and potential wildfire behaviour under extreme conditions.

It is recognized that a variety of factors, such as private land ownership, land use constraints, environmental considerations, and operational feasibility, may influence the final design, implementation, or suitability of any given FTU. As such, the inclusion of an FTU in this plan does not guarantee that a fuel treatment will be conducted in that location. Detailed field assessments, stakeholder engagement, and operational planning will ultimately determine which areas are appropriate candidates for prescription and treatment. The CWRP is intended to provide a strategic, risk-informed framework for prioritizing future fuel management activities, while allowing flexibility to adapt to site-specific conditions, regulatory requirements, and available resources

Fuel treatment boundaries may be redefined during the prescription and layout phases. Final treatment extents and specifications will be determined by the prescribing forest professional. During public engagement sessions, community members raised concerns regarding the ecological integrity of the forest after treatments, therefore the foresters preparing the prescription should read up on the most current studies regarding the forests post treatment. A summary of the proposed FTU's for the CPG can be found in Table 10. Maps of the proposed FTU's can be found in Appendix G.

- **Action Item # 29**: Develop a 5–10-year plan to complete the proposed FTU's.
- **Action Item # 30**: Apply for funding to develop the proposed FTU prescriptions.
- **Action Item # 31:** Apply for funding to implement the FTU prescriptions.

Table 10: Proposed Fuel Treatment Summary

FTU #	Total Area (ha)	Priority	Treatment Unit Type / Objective	Local Fuel Threat (Hectares)			Treatment Rationale
				Extreme / High	Mod	Low	
FTU-01	9.4	High	Community Resilience	-	9.4	-	Proposed FTU is located behind residential homes, and the polygon is approximately a 100m fuel break from the edge of the residential properties. The southern boundary next to the properties may need to be amended during the layout phase to take into account the property lines. Treatments should include: thinning of understory conifer, pruning of retained conifers, and surface fuel reduction. This polygon could see more vigorous treatment due to the proximity of the homes. Access may be difficult with only one access point off North Nechako Rd. Municipal Land Ownership
FTU-02	31.0	Moderate	Community Resilience	23.0	8.0	-	Proposed FTU is located adjacent to 100m fuel break treatment polygon that is adjacent to homes. Treatments should include: thinning of understory conifer, pruning of retained conifers, minimal to no overstory conifer removal and

							surface fuel reduction. This polygon should see less vigorous treatment then FTU-01 Municipal Land Ownership
FTU-03	15.0	High	Community Resilience	15.0	-	-	Proposed FTU is adjacent to homes as well a municipal park, and West Austin Rd, making the FTU easily accessible and for treatment implementation and potential wildfire suppression. The north polygon adjacent to the park has minimal overstory conifer, but a thick immature understory. Treatments in this polygon could be thinning of the immature conifers and minimal surface fuel reduction. The southern polygon proposed treatments could be prune overstory conifers, surface fuel reduction, and thin understory. The polygon has variable slopes/ hummocky terrain. Treatments would reduce fuels adjacent to residential homes Municipal Owned Land Southern Polygon is partly located within Wildfire Development Permit Area
FTU-04	1.0	Low	Community Resilience	1.0	-	-	Proposed FTU is located between residential homes and between Vellencher Rd and Burkitt Rd. Treatments and wildfire suppression would be easily accessible.

							would be easily accessible. Proposed treatments would include thinning the understory and surface fuel reduction. The FTU has slopes greater than 30% in areas. Treatments would reduce fuels adjacent to residential homes Municipal Owned Land
FTU-05	12.0	High	Community Resilience	11.0	1.0	-	Proposed FTU is located adjacent to residential homes along Austin Rd East and Valleyview Dr. This polygon is a 100m fuel break adjacent to the residential homes. Access may be difficult with only one potential access point off Austin Rd west. There is a variable slope greater than 30% behind the homes but flattens out. Treatments should include thinning the understory, overstory thinning and pruning of remaining overstory and surface fuel reduction. Treatments would reduce fuels adjacent to residential homes Municipal Owned Land and located on Wildfire Development Permit Area
FTU-06	17.0	Moderate	Community Resilience	17.0	-	-	Proposed FTU is located adjacent to 100m fuel break adjacent to residential homes. Treatments should include pruning

							the overstory, thinning the understory and suppressed conifers and minor surface fuel reduction if needed Treatments would reduce fuels adjacent to residential homes Municipal Owned Land and located on Wildfire Development Permit Area
FTU-07	37.4	High	Community Resilience	37.4	-	-	Proposed FTU is a fuel break located adjacent to residential homes. The FTU is steep in areas with slopes greater than 30%. Access for treatments may be difficult. There is a community trail (Ridgeview Trail) adjacent to homes that could provide an access point. This area was identified by the public as an area of concern during public engagement sessions. Treatments should include thinning the understory and suppressed conifers, pruning the overstory, surface fuel reduction, and removal of dead ladder fuels. Treatments would reduce fuels adjacent to residential homes. Municipal Owned Land and located on Wildfire Development Permit Area
FTU-08	1.2	Low	Community Resilience	1.2	-	-	Proposed FTU is located between residential homes adjacent to Aberdeen Rd. Access is easy off Aberdeen Rd.

							and surface removal. Treatments would reduce fuels adjacent to residential homes Municipal Owned Land and located on Wildfire Development Permit Area
FTU-09	49.2	High	Community Resilience	49.2	-	-	Proposed FTU is located within municipal owned park Moores Meadow. As well, located adjacent to residential homes. This FTU is easy access for implementation and wildfire suppression due to the community trails and being located along Foothills Blvd. This FTU would be anchored by Moores Meadow This area was identified by the public as an area of concern during public engagement sessions. Treatments should include pruning of overstory, thinning of understory and suppression of conifers, and surface removal. Treatments would reduce fuels adjacent to residential homes Municipal Owned Land
FTU-10	40.4	Moderate	Community resilience	-	40.4	-	Proposed FTU is located adjacent the main road of Foothills Blvd. This FTU would be easy access for wildfire suppression and implementation since its adjacent to Foothills Blvd.

							Foothills Blvd. This FTU would act as a fuel break for the residents of Cranbrook Hill if there was an ignition started at the bottom of the slope. Treatments should include pruning of overstory, thinning of understory and suppression of conifers, and surface fuel reduction. Cranbrook Hill was an area identified as an area of concern during public engagement sessions. Treatments would reduce the spread of an ignition from moving up Cranbrook Hill towards the residents at the top. Municipal Owned Land
FTU-11	6.6	Low	Community Resilience	6.6	-	-	Proposed FTU is located adjacent to CN railway tracks and HWY 16E/ Yellowhead Bridge. Access for treatment implementation may be difficult due to slopes. Treatments should include pruning of overstory, thinning of understory and suppression of conifers, and surface fuel reduction. LC Gunn Trail runs through FTU. Adjacent to HWY16E and adjacent to continuous high-risk timber Municipal Owned Land

FTU-12	19.7	Moderate	Community Resilience	19.7	-	-	Proposed FTU is approximately 200m from previously treated FTU. Previous FTU is adjacent to Fire Hall #3. Access would be easy due to Broddy Rd. Treatment would also be anchored to the industrial activity adjacent to southern boundary, allowing easy wildfire suppression. Treatments should include thinning and pruning of overstory, thinning understory and surface fuel reduction. Treatments would accompany the previous FTU as well as reduce the fuel and slow ignition towards future residential developments in the area. Municipal Owned Lands
FTU-13	28.5	High	Community Resilience	28.5	-	-	Proposed FTU is located adjacent to residential homes near Malaspina Ave. The FTU may have difficult access for treatment implementation due to long walks in or accessing from Latrobe Park. Previous FTU adjacent to the north east. There is a stream feature running through the FTU with steep slopes on both sides. Treatments would include pruning of overstory, thinning understory, and reducing the surface fuel. There is a moderate amount of large wood debris acting as ladder fuels. These should be removed if doesn't meet LWD amount requirements

							The treatments would reduce fuel amounts adjacent to residential homes Municipal Owned Land and located on Wildfire Development Permit Area
FTU-14	4.2	High	Community Resilience	4.2	-	-	Proposed FTU adjacent to Beaverly Elementary School. Easy Access for treatment implementation and wildfire suppression adjacent to Western Rd. Treatments could include minor overstory thinning and pruning, understory thinning of suppressed conifers, and surface fuel reduction Treatments would reduce fuel amounts adjacent to Beaverly Elementary School Municipal Owned Land

6. Implementation

The CWRP Action Table (Table 1) should be reviewed annually to capture any significant changes that could affect implementation or priority levels, as well as to track which actions have been completed or are in progress. In addition, a five-year comprehensive review/update should take place in 2030 including specific updates on:

- How wildfire risk has changed based on recent wildfires
- Relevant additions or considerations regarding the new EDMA
- Progress made in regards to FireSmart activities
- Which FTU's have been completed
- Any significant changes to the built environment due to growth and development, economic changes, or other factors

It is important to note that the Action Plan reflects the most current UBCM CRI funding opportunities available at the time of development. These funding options are reviewed and may change on an annual basis.

Appendices

Appendix A: Public Engagement

Three public engagement events were held as part of the CWRP development process. The first two events were hosted by both CPG staff and SNRC representatives, while the third event was attended by City staff only.

The first event took place on August 12, 2025, at the Forest for the World parking lot. This pop-up event aimed to inform the public about the upcoming fuel management treatment planned for the park, as well as to introduce the CWRP process. FireSmart information pamphlets were distributed, and discussions focused on wildfire risk reduction and community involvement.

The second open house event occurred on August 13, 2025, at the pavilion in Lheidli T'enneh Memorial Park. Information boards presented details on the CWRP development process, ongoing and previous wildfire mitigation projects within the city, wildfire threat mapping, and recommended wildfire resilience strategies. City staff and SNRC representatives engaged with the public to gather input on areas perceived to have high wildfire risk and to discuss community priorities for improving wildfire resilience. FireSmart materials were again shared with attendees.

The third engagement occurred during the BC Northern Exhibition on August 14, 2025. This event featured similar materials as the previous events but placed greater emphasis on how the CPG can strengthen wildfire resilience through community participation and FireSmart activities.

In addition to the in-person events, the CPG website created a dedicated CWRP page. The page included an overview of the CWRP process, an interactive map where residents could identify areas for improved wildfire resilience, and a question-and-answer section where City staff and SNRC professional foresters responded to public inquiries. The City also

shared information through social media posts and digital newsletters to further inform and involve the community in the CWRP development process. Figure 5 summarizes the public engagement process.

Figure 8: CWRP Public Engagement

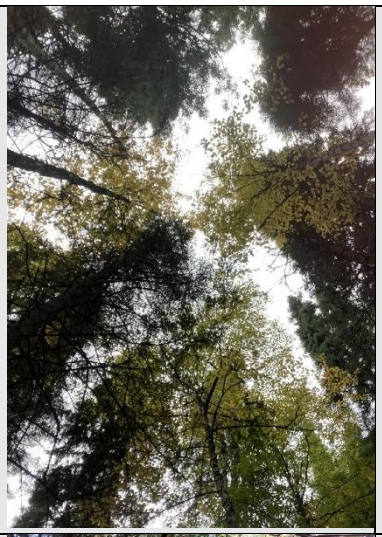
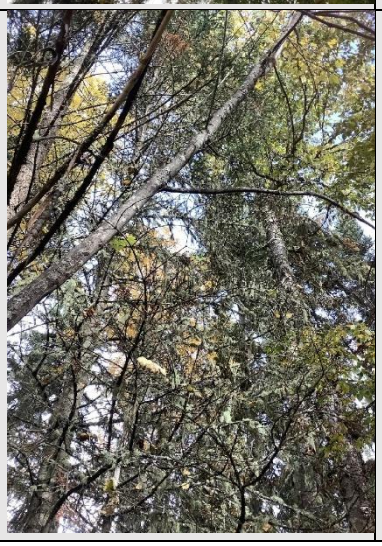
Appendix B: Wildfire Threat Assessment Plot Summary

Plot #	Location	Depth of Organic Layer (cm)	Surface Fuel Composition	Dead and Down Material Continuity (<7cm)	Ladder Fuel Composition	Ladder Fuel Horizontal Continuity	SPH Understory	Overstory / Crown Base Height (CBH)	Fuel Strata Gap (m)	SPH Overstory	Crown Closure	Dead and Dying (% of Dominant and Codominant Stems)	Score	Rank	Current Fuel PSTA Type
1	53°59'31.1"N 125°17'7.85"W	2- <5	Moss, herbs, deciduous shrubs	Scattered <10 coverage	Mixwood	Patchy 40-60% coverage	501-800	Conifer with low CBH (< 4m)	<3	601-900	41-60%	Standing dead/Partial down <20%	54	Moderate	M 1/2
2	53°59'22.9"N 122°48'28.0"W	2- <5	Moss, herbs, deciduous shrubs	Scattered <10 coverage	Mixwood	Patchy 40-60% coverage	< 500	Conifer with low CBH (< 4m)	<3	601-900	41-60%	Standing dead/Partial down <20%	42	Low	M 1/2
3	53°59’17.4” N 122°48’32.1” W	2- <5	Moss, herbs, deciduous shrubs	26-50% coverage	Spruce, Fir, Pine	Patchy 40-60% coverage	501-800	Conifer with low CBH (<4cm)	<3	601-900	41-60%	Standing dead/Partial down <20%	62	High	C-3
4	53°59’06.04” N 122°48’17.8” W	2- <5	Dead fines fuel (<1 cm)	26-50% coverage	Spruce, Fir, Pine	Patchy 40-60% coverage	801-1200	Conifer with low CBH (<4cm)	<3	601-900	41-60%	Standing dead/Partial down <20%	71	High	M 1/2
5	53°58’12.8” N 122°47’38.7” W	2- <5	Dead fines fuel (<1 cm)	26-50% coverage	Spruce, Fir, Pine	Patchy 40-60% coverage	801-1200	Conifer with low CBH (<4cm)	<3	401-600	41-60%	Standing dead/Partial down <20%	70	High	C-7
6	53°57’51.5” N 122°45’18.3” W	2- <5	Moss, herbs, deciduous shrubs	Scattered <10 coverage	Deciduous/None	Absent	501-800	Deciduous (<25% conifer)	6-9	601-900	20-40% or deciduous overstory	Standing dead/Partial down <20%	22	Low	D 1/2
7	53°56’41.7” N 122°44’59.5” W	2- <5	Moss, herbs, deciduous shrubs	>50% Coverage	Spruce, Fir, Pine	Uniform > 60% Coverage	501-800	Conifer with low CBH (<4cm)	< 3	601-900	61-80%	Standing dead/Partial down <20%	76	Extreme	M 1/2
8	53°58’32.7” N 122°51’39.4” W	2-<5	Dead fines fuel (<1 cm)	26-50% coverage	Spruce, Fir, Pine	Uniform > 60% Coverage	801-1200	Mixwood (75% Conifer)	<3	601-900	41-60%	Standing dead/partial down <20%	74	Extreme	M 1/2

9	53°55’55.9” N 122°48’42.1” W	2-< 5	Dead fines fuel (<1 cm)	26-50% coverage	Mixwood	Patchy 40-60% coverage	501-800	Conifer with low CBH (<4cm)	<3	601-900	41-60%	Standing dead/partial down <20%	51	Moderate	M 1/2
10	53°56’05.7” N 122°49’02.1” W	2-< 5	Dead fines fuel (<1 cm)	26-50% coverage	Spruce, Fir, Pine	Uniform > 60% Coverage	801-1200	Conifer with low CBH (<4cm)	<3	601-900	41-60%	Standing dead/partial down <20%	76	Extreme	M 1/2
11	53°50’51.8” N 122°45’22.7” W	5-<10	Moss, herbs, deciduous shrubs	26-50% coverage	Spruce, Fir, Pine	Uniform > 60% Coverage	801-1200	Conifer with moderate CBH (5-9cm)	<3	601-900	41-60%	Standing dead/partial down 21-50%	76	Extreme	C-3, M 1/2

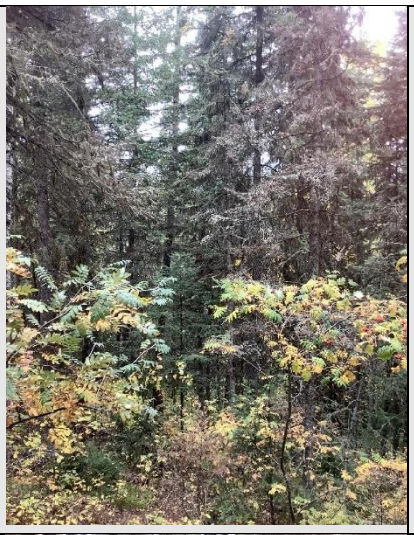
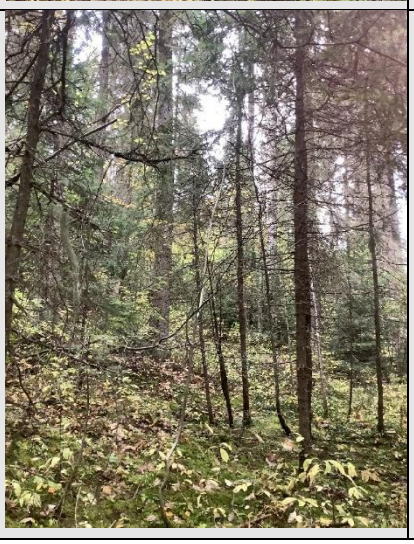
Appendix C: Wildfire Threat Assessment Photos

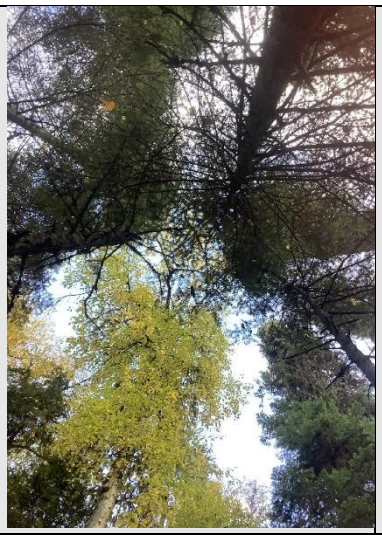
Plot #	Crown Fuel	Ladder Fuel	Surface Fuel
1			
2			

3			
4			

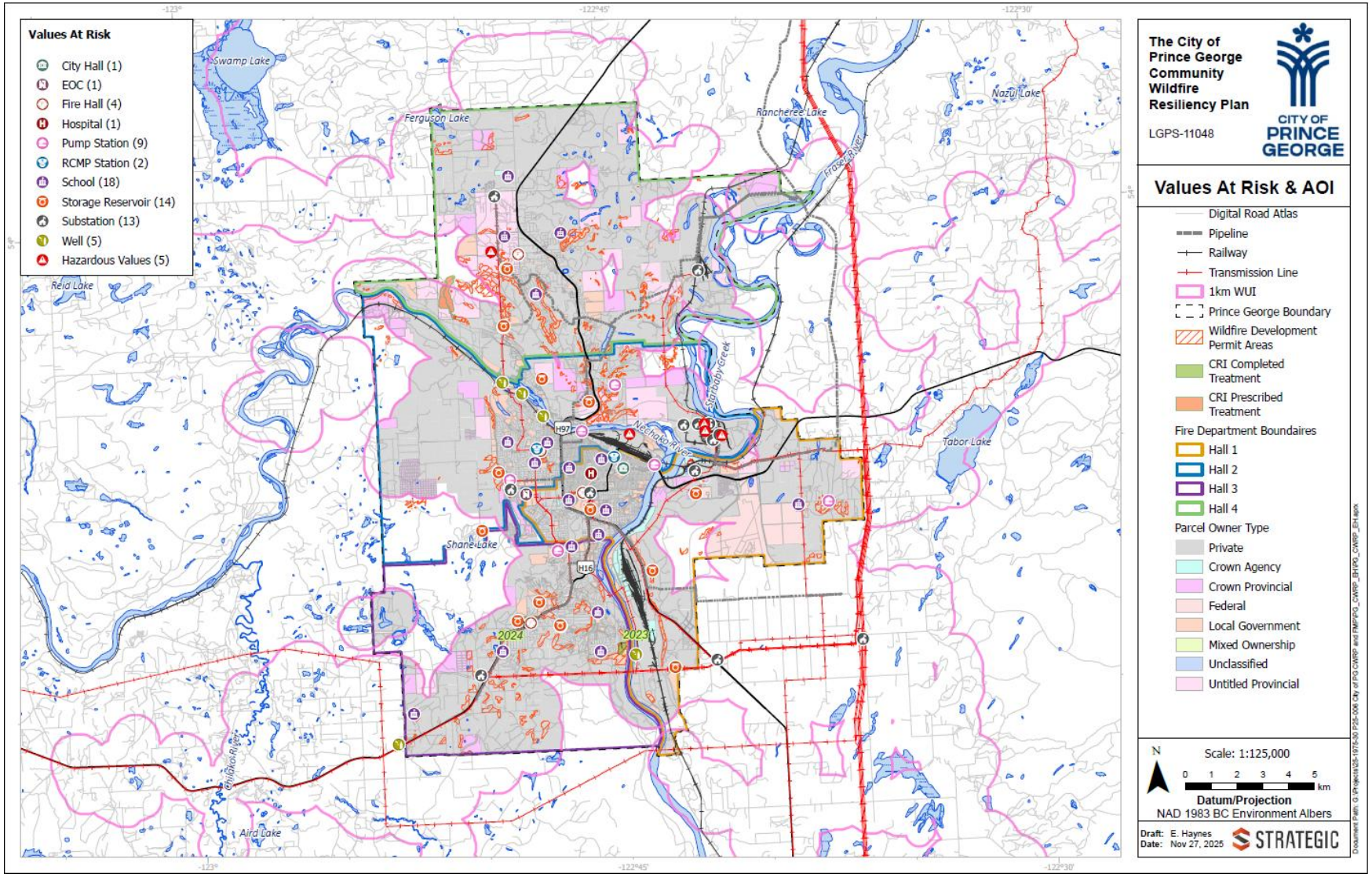
5			
6			

7			
8			

9			
10			

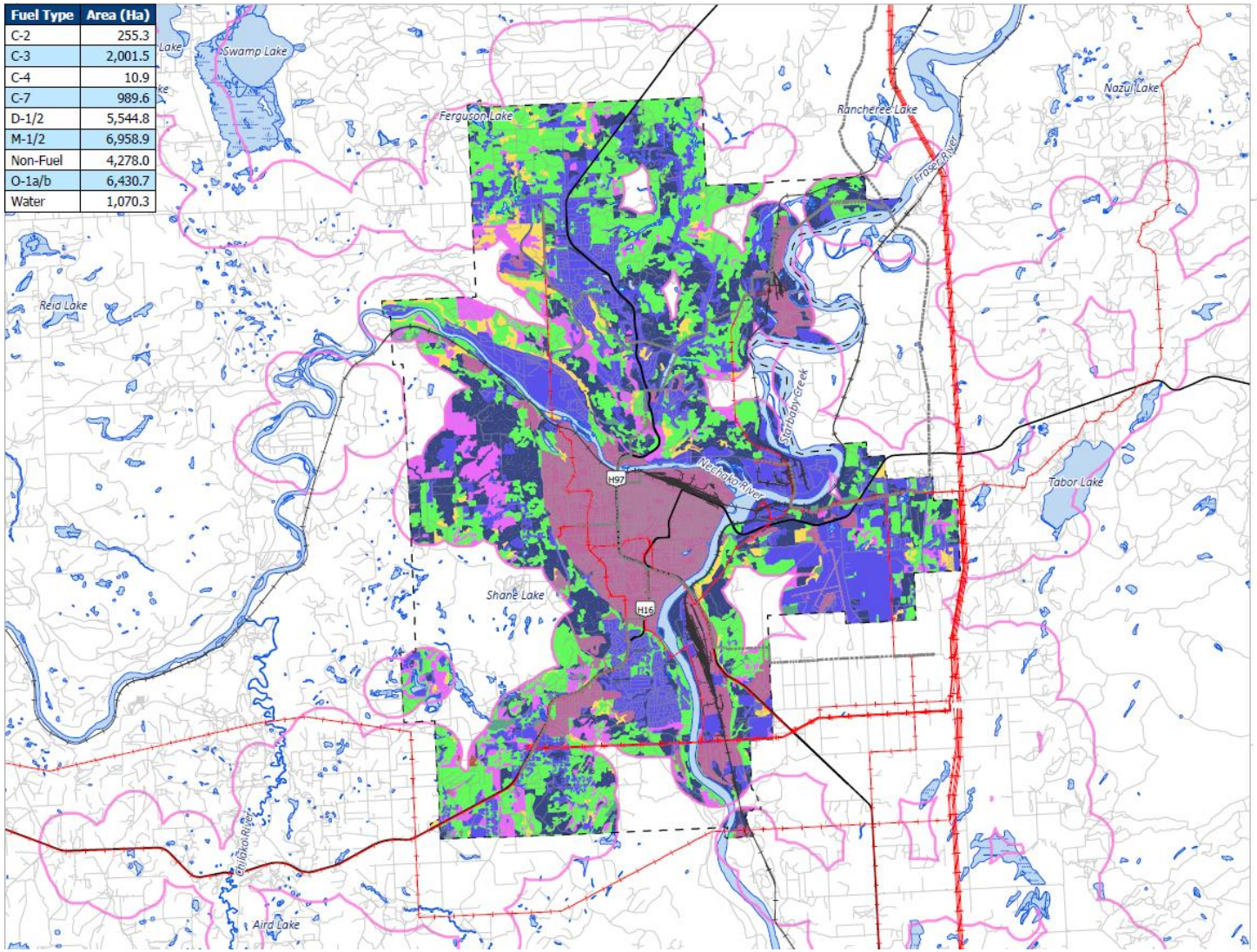
11			

Appendix D: Maps of Values at Risk within the AOI


Values At Risk
City Hall (1)
EOC (1)
Fire Hall (4)
Hospital (1)
Pump Station (9)
RCMP Station (2)
School (18)
Storage Reservoir (14)
Substation (13)
Well (5)
Hazardous Values (5)
Swamp Lake
Ferguson Lake
Rancheree Lake
Nazuli Lake
Fraser River
Reid Lake
Tabor Lake
Shane Lake
Aird Lake
2024
2023
The City of Prince George Community Wildfire Resiliency Plan
LGPS-11048
CITY OF PRINCE GEORGE
Values At Risk & AOI
Digital Road Atlas
Pipeline
Railway
Transmission Line
1km WUI
Prince George Boundary
Wildfire Development Permit Areas
CRI Completed Treatment
CRI Prescribed Treatment
Fire Department Boundaires
Hall 1
Hall 2
Hall 3
Hall 4
Parcel Owner Type
Private
Crown Agency
Crown Provincial
Federal
Local Government
Mixed Ownership
Unclassified
Untitled Provincial
N
Scale: 1:125,000
0 1 2 3 4 5 km
Datum/Projection
NAD 1983 BC Environment Albers
Draft: E. Haynes
Date: Nov 27, 2025
STRATEGIC

Appendix E: Map of the Fuel Types

Fuel Type	Area (Ha)
C-2	255.3
C-3	2,001.5
C-4	10.9
C-7	989.6
D-1/2	5,544.8
M-1/2	6,958.9
Non-Fuel	4,278.0
O-1a/b	6,430.7
Water	1,070.3



The City of Prince George Community Wildfire Resiliency Plan

LGPS-11048

CITY OF PRINCE GEORGE

Fuel Type

- Digital Road Atlas
- Pipeline
- Railway
- Transmission Line
- 1km WUI
- Prince George Boundary
- Private Parcels
- Other Parcels

Fuel Types

- C-2
- C-3
- C-4
- C-7
- D-1/2
- M-1/2
- Non-Fuel
- O-1a/b
- Water

N

Scale: 1:125,000

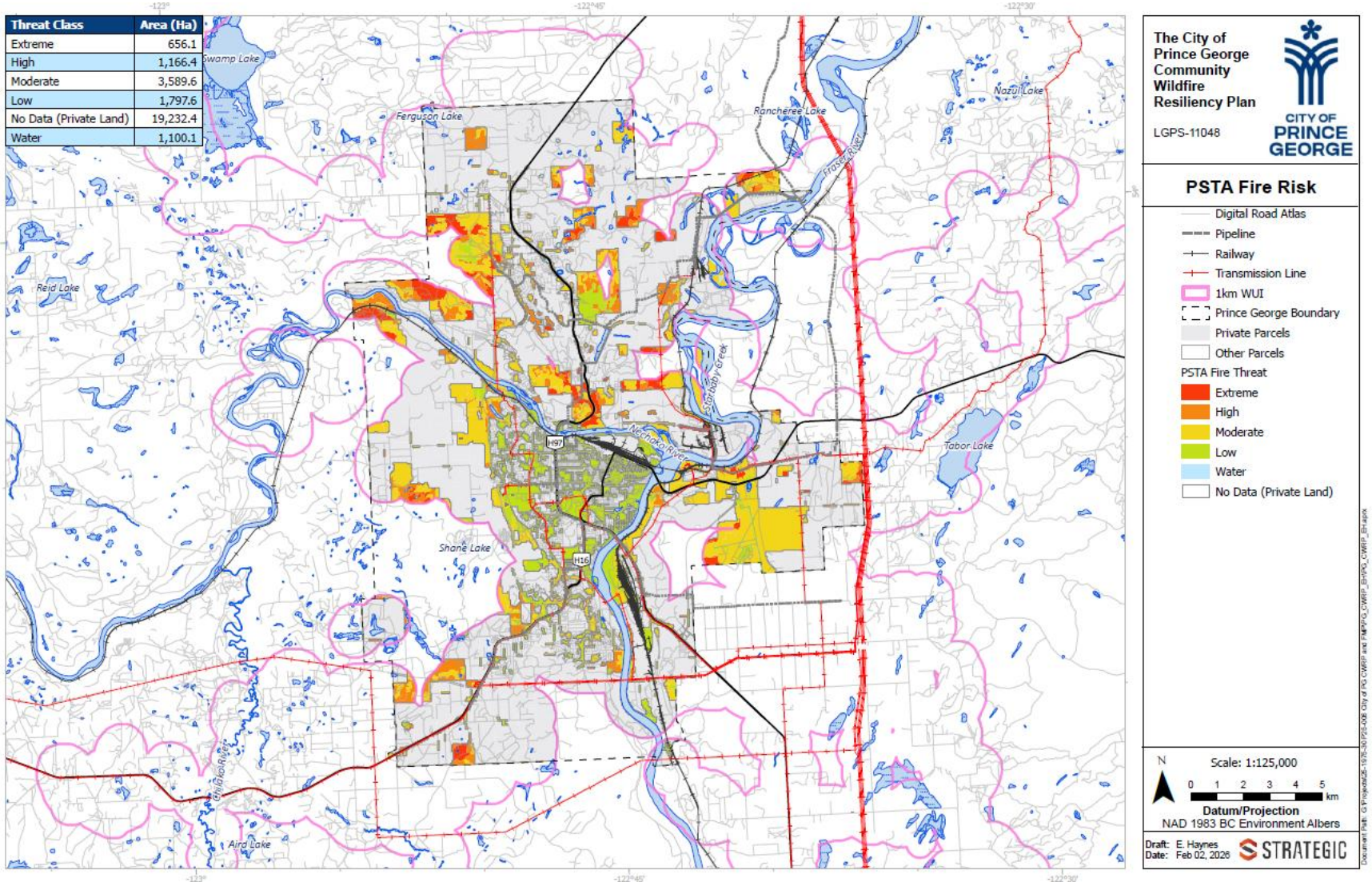
0 1 2 3 4 5 km

Datum/Projection
NAD 1983 BC Environment Albers

Draft: E. Haynes
Date: Oct 28, 2025

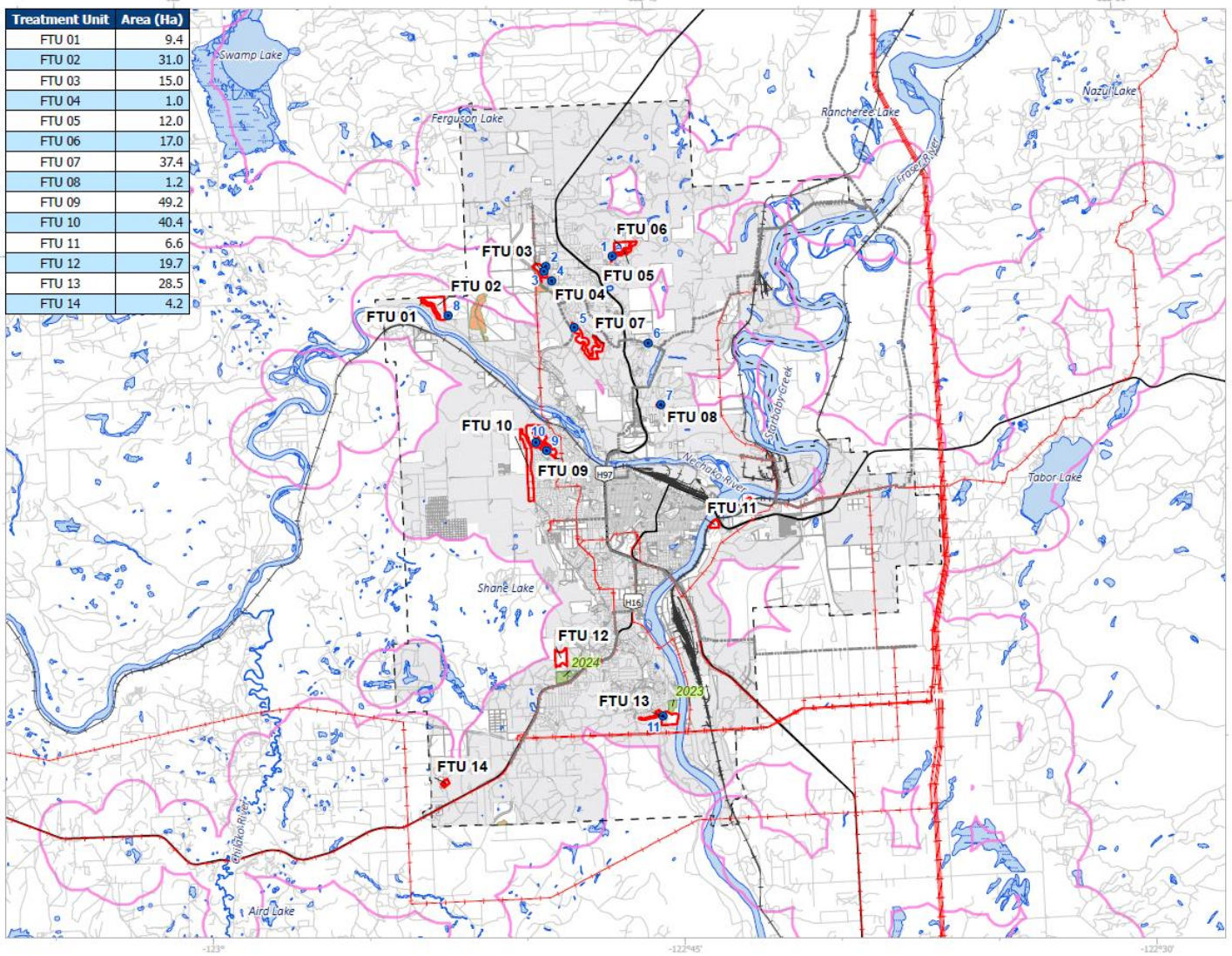
STRATEGIC

Appendix F: Map of the Provincial Strategic Threat Analysis


Threat Class | Area (Ha)
Extreme | 656.1
High | 1,166.4
Moderate | 3,589.6
Low | 1,797.6
No Data (Private Land) | 19,232.4
Water | 1,100.1
Swamp Lake
Ferguson Lake
Rancheree Lake
Nazul Lake
Fraser River
Reid Lake
Stanbaby Creek
Nechako River
Tabor Lake
Shane Lake
Aird Lake
H97
H16
The City of Prince George Community Wildfire Resiliency Plan
LGPS-11048
CITY OF PRINCE GEORGE
PSTA Fire Risk
Digital Road Atlas
Pipeline
Railway
Transmission Line
1km WUI
Prince George Boundary
Private Parcels
Other Parcels
PSTA Fire Threat
Extreme
High
Moderate
Low
Water
No Data (Private Land)
N
Scale: 1:125,000
0 1 2 3 4 5 km
Datum/Projection
NAD 1983 BC Environment Albers
Draft: E. Haynes
Date: Feb 02, 2026
STRATEGIC

Appendix G: Map of the Proposed Fuel Treatments

Treatment Unit	Area (Ha)
FTU 01	9.4
FTU 02	31.0
FTU 03	15.0
FTU 04	1.0
FTU 05	12.0
FTU 06	17.0
FTU 07	37.4
FTU 08	1.2
FTU 09	49.2
FTU 10	40.4
FTU 11	6.6
FTU 12	19.7
FTU 13	28.5
FTU 14	4.2



The City of Prince George Community Wildfire Resiliency Plan

LGPS-11048

CITY OF PRINCE GEORGE

Proposed Treatment Units Overview

- WTA Plot
- Fire Treatment Unit
- Digital Road Atlas
- Pipeline
- Railway
- Transmission Line
- 1km WUI
- Prince George Boundary
- Private Parcels
- Other Parcels
- CRI Completed Treatment
- CRI Prescribed Treatment

N

Scale: 1:125,000

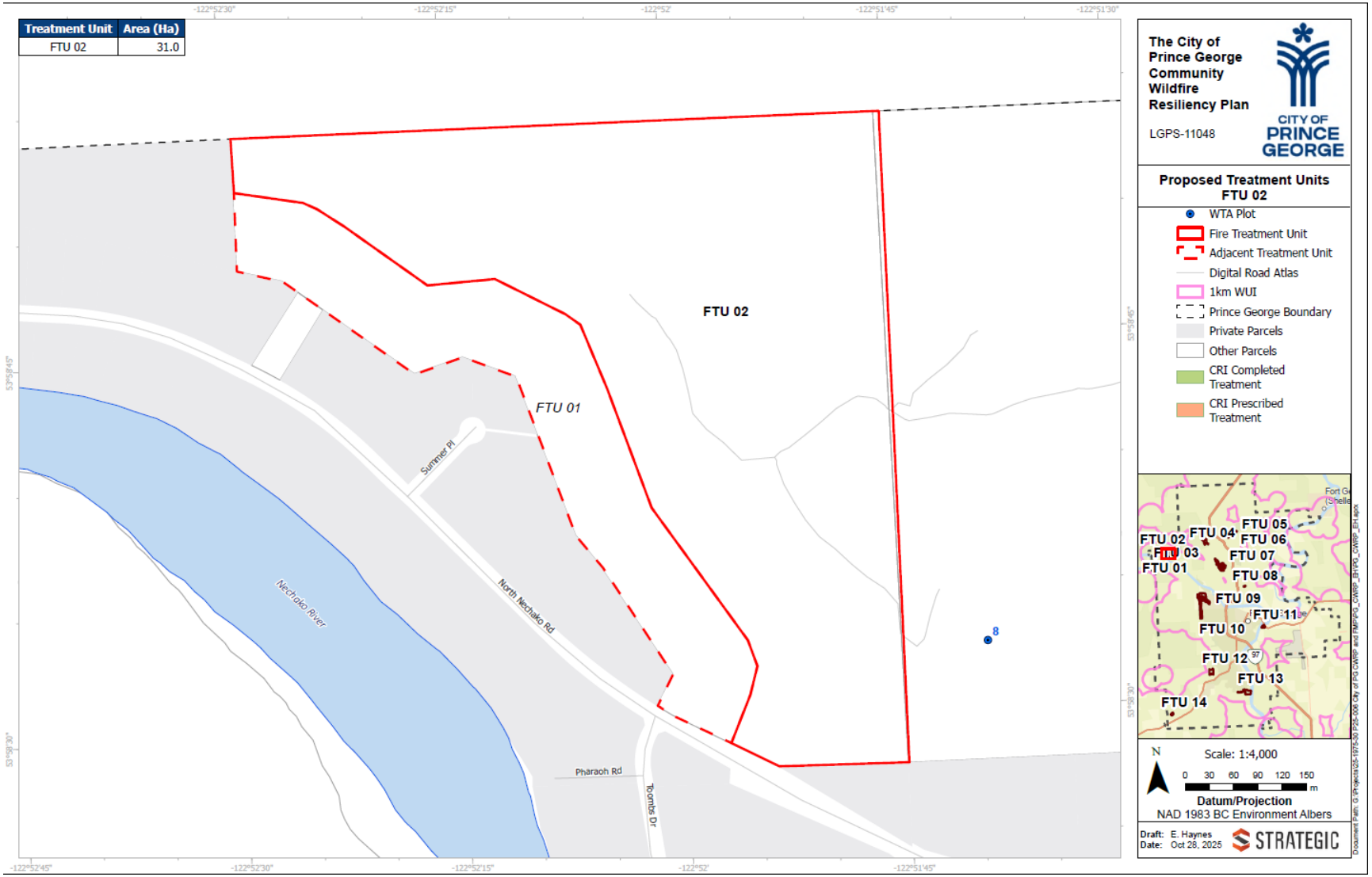
0 1 2 3 4 5 km

Datum/Projection
NAD 1983 BC Environment Albers

Draft: E. Haynes
Date: Nov 27, 2025

STRATEGIC


Treatment Unit | Area (Ha)
FTU 01 | 9.4
FTU 01
FTU 02
Summer Pl
North Nechako Rd
Nechako River
Pharaoh Rd
Toombs Dr
The City of Prince George Community Wildfire Resiliency Plan
LGPS-11048
CITY OF PRINCE GEORGE
Proposed Treatment Units FTU 01
WTA Plot
Fire Treatment Unit
Adjacent Treatment Unit
Digital Road Atlas
1km WUI
Prince George Boundary
Private Parcels
Other Parcels
CRI Completed Treatment
CRI Prescribed Treatment
FTU 01
FTU 02
FTU 03
FTU 04
FTU 05
FTU 06
FTU 07
FTU 08
FTU 09
FTU 10
FTU 11
FTU 12
FTU 13
FTU 14
N
Scale: 1:4,000
0 30 60 90 120 150 m
Datum/Projection
NAD 1983 BC Environment Albers
Draft: E. Haynes
Date: Oct 28, 2025
STRATEGIC


Treatment Unit
Area (Ha)
FTU 02
31.0
FTU 02
FTU 01
Summer Pl
North Nechako Rd
Nechako River
Pharaoh Rd
Toombs Dr
The City of Prince George Community Wildfire Resiliency Plan
LGPS-11048
CITY OF PRINCE GEORGE
Proposed Treatment Units
FTU 02
WTA Plot
Fire Treatment Unit
Adjacent Treatment Unit
Digital Road Atlas
1km WUI
Prince George Boundary
Private Parcels
Other Parcels
CRI Completed Treatment
CRI Prescribed Treatment
FTU 01
FTU 02
FTU 03
FTU 04
FTU 05
FTU 06
FTU 07
FTU 08
FTU 09
FTU 10
FTU 11
FTU 12
FTU 13
FTU 14
N
Scale: 1:4,000
0 30 60 90 120 150 m
Datum/Projection
NAD 1983 BC Environment Albers
Draft: E. Haynes
Date: Oct 28, 2025
STRATEGIC


Treatment Unit
Area (Ha)
FTU 03
15.0
The City of Prince George Community Wildfire Resiliency Plan
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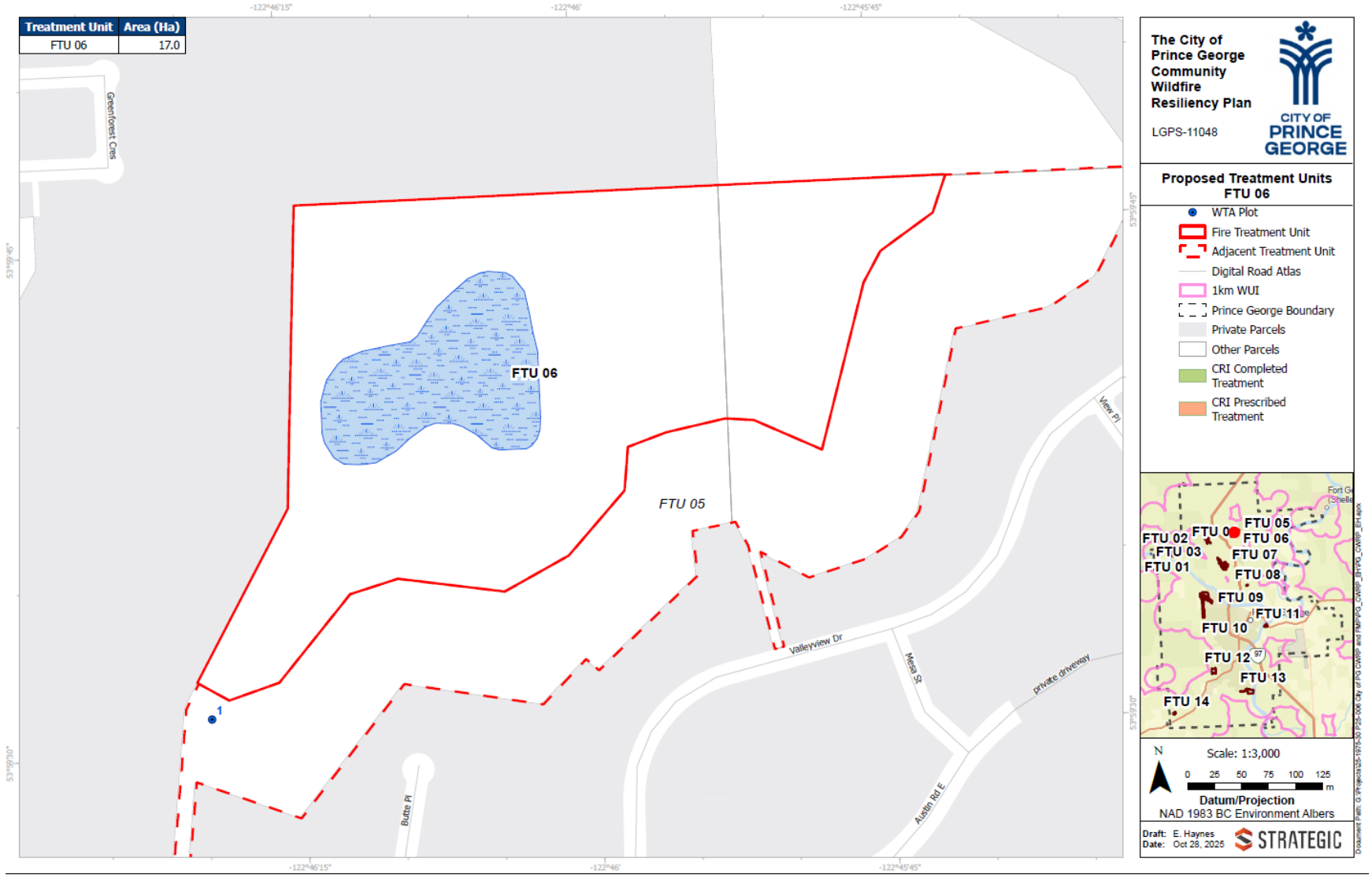
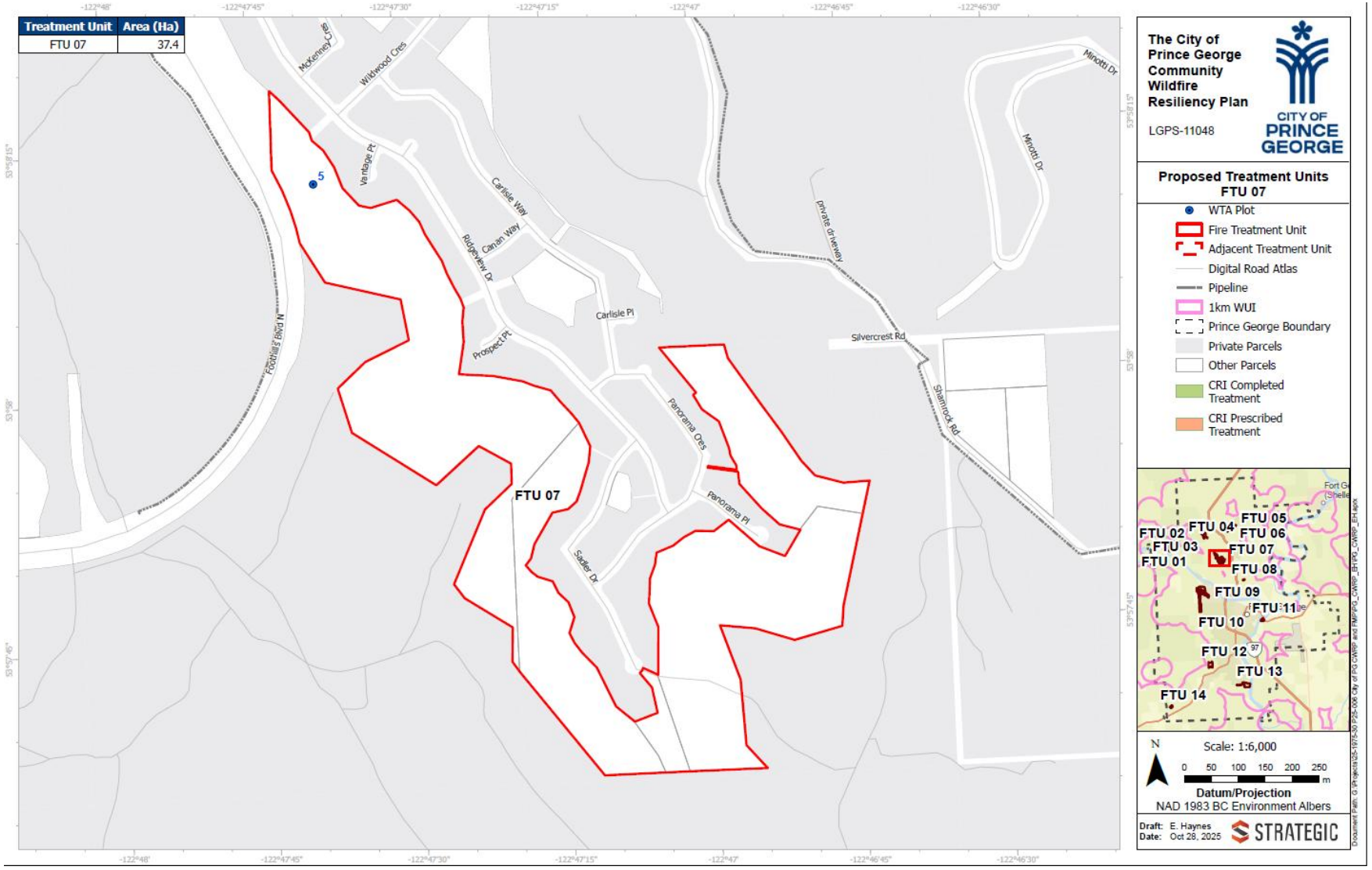
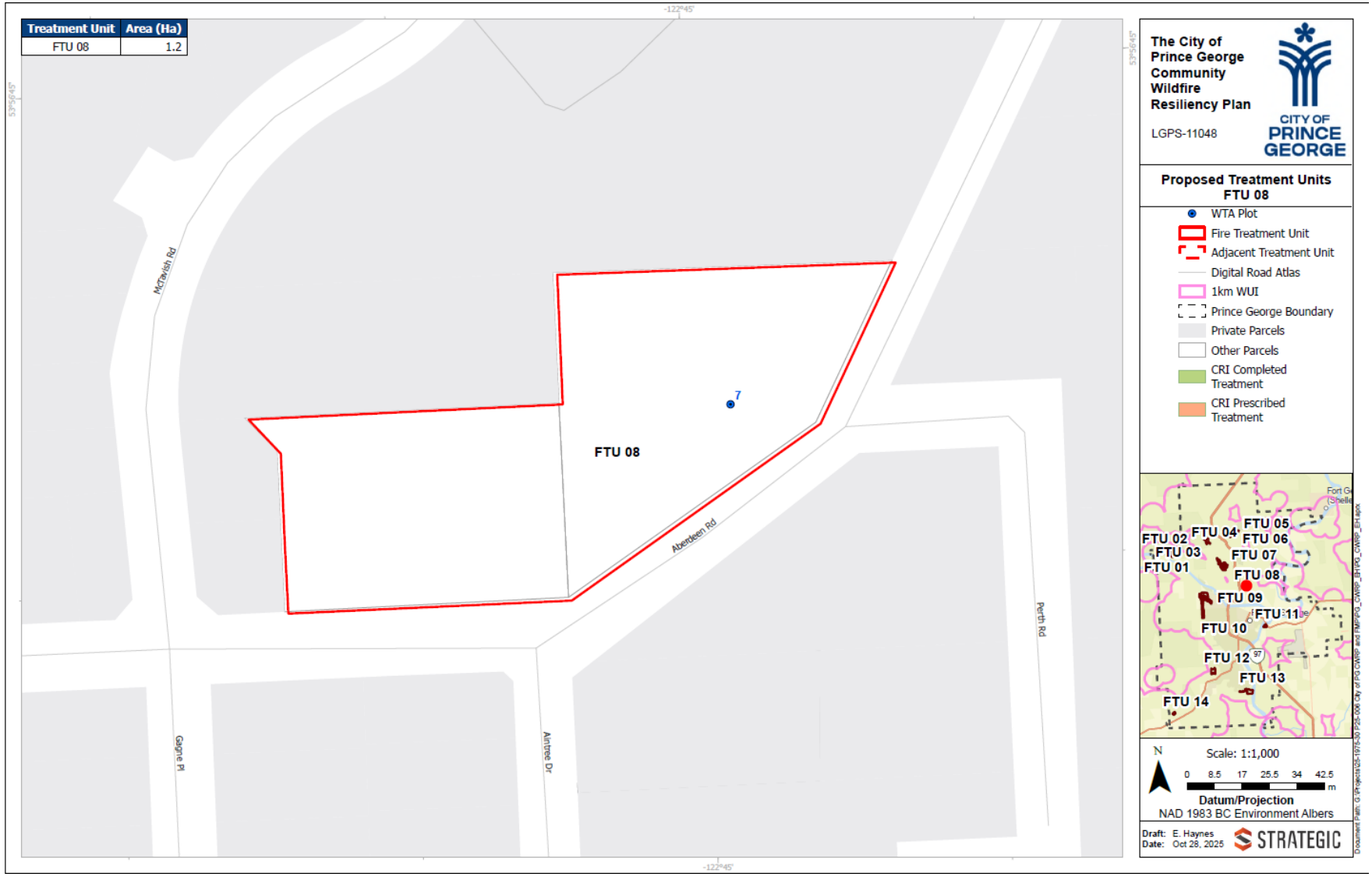
CITY OF PRINCE GEORGE
Proposed Treatment Units FTU 03
WTA Plot
Fire Treatment Unit
Adjacent Treatment Unit
Digital Road Atlas
Pipeline
Transmission Line
1km WUI
Prince George Boundary
Private Parcels
Other Parcels
CRI Completed Treatment
CRI Prescribed Treatment
FTU 03
FTU 04
FTU 01
FTU 02
FTU 05
FTU 06
FTU 07
FTU 08
FTU 09
FTU 10
FTU 11
FTU 12
FTU 13
FTU 14
Scale: 1:3,000
0 25 50 75 100 125 m
Datum/Projection
NAD 1983 BC Environment Albers
Draft: E. Haynes
Date: Nov 27, 2025
STRATEGIC
Heather Rd
Tulip Rd
Edelweiss Rd
Lilac Cres
Crocus Cres
Austin Rd W
unnamed lane
Foothills Blvd N
Delisle Crt
Bliss Crt
Burkitt Rd
Berger Cres
Amar Crt
Bliss Pl
Narinder Pl
Gurmit Rd
Tissa Pl
Tissa Crt
Vellencher Rd
Stauble Rd

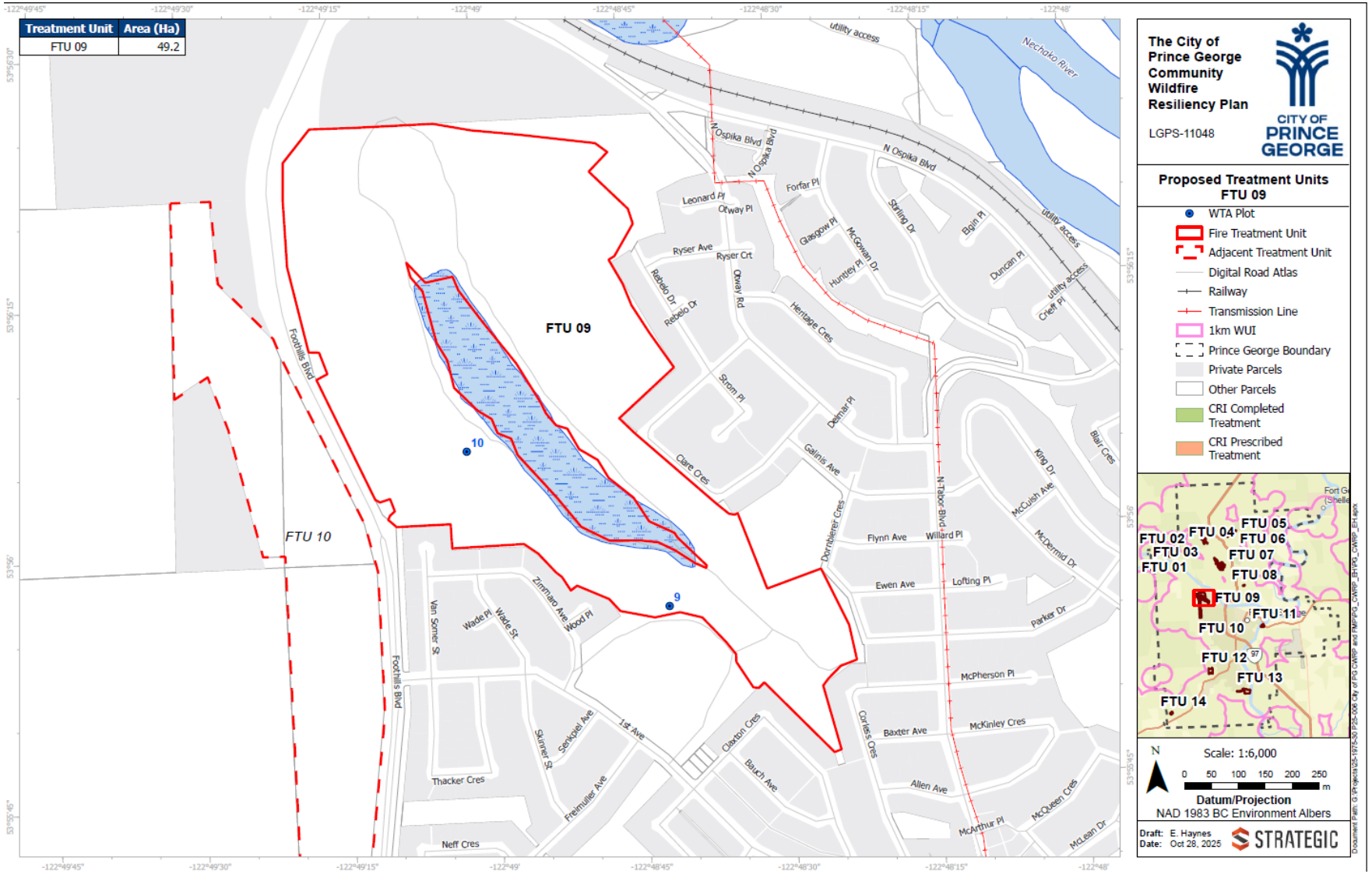

Treatment Unit
Area (Ha)
FTU 04
1.0
FTU 03
FTU 04
Burkitt Rd
Bliss Pl
Vellencher Rd
Stabile Rd
Tasa Pl
Tasa Crt
-122°48'15"
The City of Prince George Community Wildfire Resiliency Plan
LGPS-11048
CITY OF PRINCE GEORGE
Proposed Treatment Units
FTU 04
WTA Plot
Fire Treatment Unit
Adjacent Treatment Unit
Digital Road Atlas
1km WUI
Prince George Boundary
Private Parcels
Other Parcels
CRI Completed Treatment
CRI Prescribed Treatment
FTU 01
FTU 02
FTU 03
FTU 04
FTU 05
FTU 06
FTU 07
FTU 08
FTU 09
FTU 10
FTU 11
FTU 12
FTU 13
FTU 14
N
Scale: 1:1,000
0 8.5 17 25.5 34 42.5 m
Datum/Projection
NAD 1983 BC Environment Albers
Draft: E. Haynes
Date: Oct 28, 2025
STRATEGIC

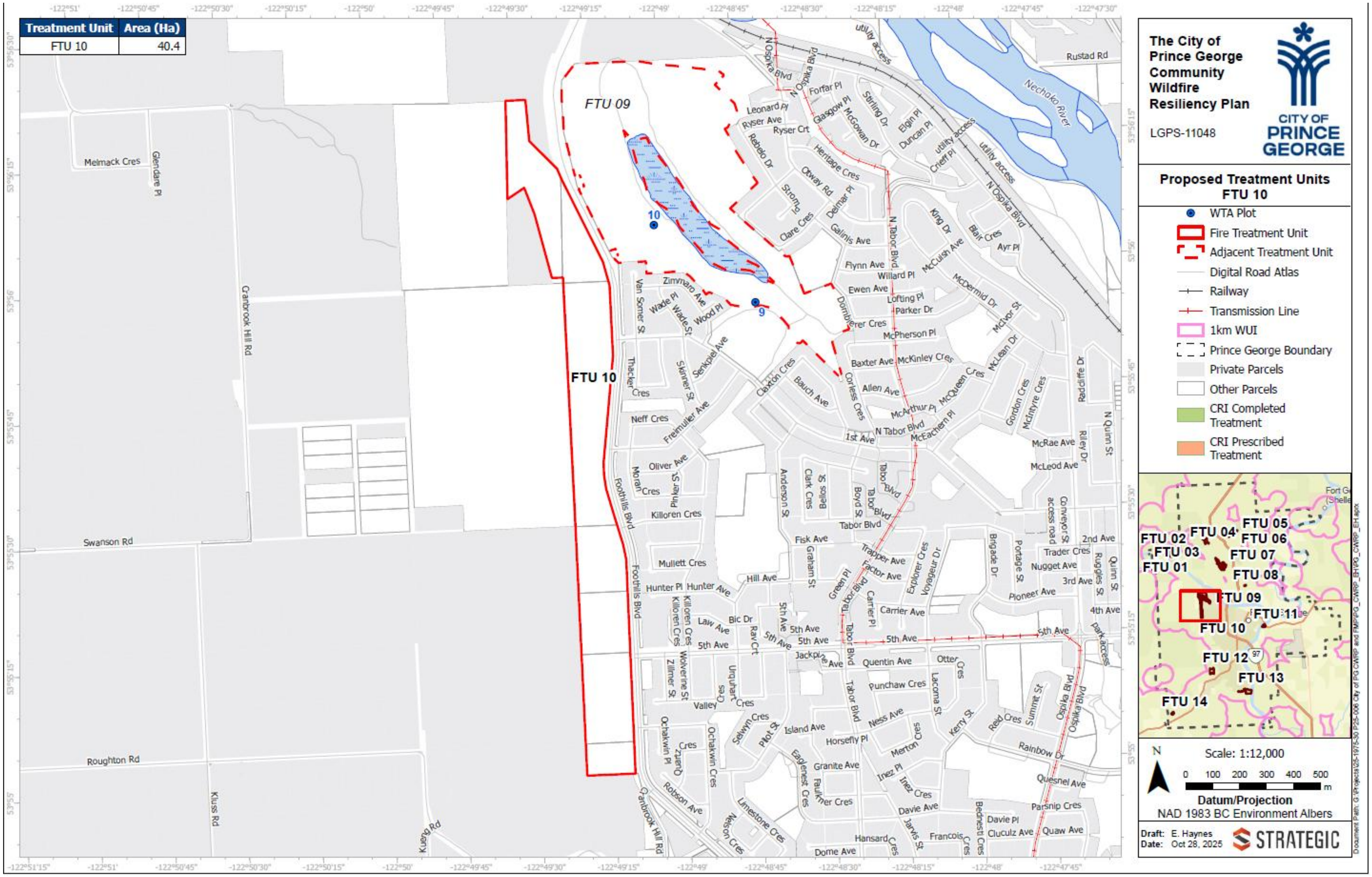

Treatment Unit | Area (Ha)
FTU 05 | 12.0
Greenforest Cres
FTU 06
FTU 05
1
Valleyview Dr
View Pl
private driveway
Mesa St
Butte Pl
Austin Rd E
Rampart Pl
Olympia Pl
Monterey Rd
The City of Prince George Community Wildfire Resiliency Plan
LGPS-11048
CITY OF PRINCE GEORGE
Proposed Treatment Units FTU 05
WTA Plot
Fire Treatment Unit
Adjacent Treatment Unit
Digital Road Atlas
1km WUI
Prince George Boundary
Private Parcels
Other Parcels
CRI Completed Treatment
CRI Prescribed Treatment
FTU 01
FTU 02
FTU 03
FTU 04
FTU 05
FTU 06
FTU 07
FTU 08
FTU 09
FTU 10
FTU 11
FTU 12
FTU 13
FTU 14
N
Scale: 1:4,000
0 30 60 90 120 150 m
Datum/Projection
NAD 1983 BC Environment Albers
Draft: E. Haynes
Date: Oct 28, 2025
STRATEGIC


Treatment Unit
Area (Ha)
FTU 06
17.0
FTU 06
FTU 05
Greenforest Cres
Valleyview Dr
Mesa St
private driveway
Austin Rd E
Butte Pl
View Pl
The City of Prince George Community Wildfire Resiliency Plan
LGPS-11048
CITY OF PRINCE GEORGE
Proposed Treatment Units FTU 06
WTA Plot
Fire Treatment Unit
Adjacent Treatment Unit
Digital Road Atlas
1km WUI
Prince George Boundary
Private Parcels
Other Parcels
CRI Completed Treatment
CRI Prescribed Treatment
FTU 01
FTU 02
FTU 03
FTU 04
FTU 05
FTU 06
FTU 07
FTU 08
FTU 09
FTU 10
FTU 11
FTU 12
FTU 13
FTU 14
N
Scale: 1:3,000
0 25 50 75 100 125 m
Datum/Projection
NAD 1983 BC Environment Albers
Draft: E. Haynes
Date: Oct 28, 2025
STRATEGIC


Treatment Unit | Area (Ha)
FTU 07 | 37.4
The City of Prince George Community Wildfire Resiliency Plan
LGPS-11048
CITY OF PRINCE GEORGE
Proposed Treatment Units
FTU 07
WTA Plot
Fire Treatment Unit
Adjacent Treatment Unit
Digital Road Atlas
Pipeline
1km WUI
Prince George Boundary
Private Parcels
Other Parcels
CRI Completed Treatment
CRI Prescribed Treatment
FTU 07
FTU 01
FTU 02
FTU 03
FTU 04
FTU 05
FTU 06
FTU 08
FTU 09
FTU 10
FTU 11
FTU 12
FTU 13
FTU 14
Scale: 1:6,000
0 50 100 150 200 250 m
Datum/Projection
NAD 1983 BC Environment Albers
Draft: E. Haynes
Date: Oct 28, 2025
STRATEGIC
McKenney Cir
Wildwood Cres
Vantage Pl
Carlisle Way
Canan Way
Ridgeview Dr
Carlisle Pl
Prospect Pl
Foothills Blvd N
Minotti Dr
Private driveway
Silvercrest Rd
Shamrock Rd
Panorama Cres
Panorama Pl
Sadler Dr


Treatment Unit
Area (Ha)
FTU 08
1.2
FTU 08
7
McTavish Rd
Aberdeen Rd
Perth Rd
Gagne Pl
Aintree Dr
The City of Prince George Community Wildfire Resiliency Plan
LGPS-11048
CITY OF PRINCE GEORGE
Proposed Treatment Units
FTU 08
WTA Plot
Fire Treatment Unit
Adjacent Treatment Unit
Digital Road Atlas
1km WUI
Prince George Boundary
Private Parcels
Other Parcels
CRI Completed Treatment
CRI Prescribed Treatment
FTU 01
FTU 02
FTU 03
FTU 04
FTU 05
FTU 06
FTU 07
FTU 08
FTU 09
FTU 10
FTU 11
FTU 12
FTU 13
FTU 14
97
N
Scale: 1:1,000
0 8.5 17 25.5 34 42.5
m
Datum/Projection
NAD 1983 BC Environment Albers
Draft: E. Haynes
Date: Oct 28, 2025
STRATEGIC


Treatment Unit
Area (Ha)
FTU 09
49.2
The City of Prince George Community Wildfire Resiliency Plan
LGPS-11048
CITY OF PRINCE GEORGE
Proposed Treatment Units
FTU 09
WTA Plot
Fire Treatment Unit
Adjacent Treatment Unit
Digital Road Atlas
Railway
Transmission Line
1km WUI
Prince George Boundary
Private Parcels
Other Parcels
CRI Completed Treatment
CRI Prescribed Treatment
FTU 09
FTU 10
FTU 01
FTU 02
FTU 03
FTU 04
FTU 05
FTU 06
FTU 07
FTU 08
FTU 10
FTU 11
FTU 12
FTU 13
FTU 14
Scale: 1:6,000
0 50 100 150 200 250 m
Datum/Projection
NAD 1983 BC Environment Albers
Draft: E. Haynes
Date: Oct 28, 2025
STRATEGIC
Nechako River
utility access
N Ospika Blvd
Leonard Pl
Otway Pl
Forfar Pl
Glasgow Pl
McGowan Dr
Stirling Dr
Elgin Pl
Duncan Pl
Ryser Ave
Ryser Crt
Otway Rd
Rebelo Dr
Heritage Cres
Cheff Pl
Foothills Blvd
Strom Pl
Delmar Pl
Claire Cres
Galinis Ave
Dornbierer Cres
N Tabor Blvd
Willard Pl
Flynn Ave
King Dr
McCuish Ave
McDermid Dr
Blair Cres
Ewen Ave
Lofting Pl
Parker Dr
McPherson Pl
McKinley Cres
Baxter Ave
Cortes Cres
Allen Ave
McArthur Pl
McQueen Cres
McLean Dr
Van Somer St
Wade Pl
Wade St
Zimmaro Ave
Wood Pl
Skinner St
Senkpiel Ave
1st Ave
Claxton Cres
Bauch Ave
Thacker Cres
Freimuller Ave
Neff Cres


Treatment Unit | Area (Ha)
FTU 10 | 40.4
FTU 09
FTU 10
10
9
The City of Prince George Community Wildfire Resiliency Plan
LGPS-11048
CITY OF PRINCE GEORGE
Proposed Treatment Units
FTU 10
WTA Plot
Fire Treatment Unit
Adjacent Treatment Unit
Digital Road Atlas
Railway
Transmission Line
1km WUI
Prince George Boundary
Private Parcels
Other Parcels
CRI Completed Treatment
CRI Prescribed Treatment
FTU 01
FTU 02
FTU 03
FTU 04
FTU 05
FTU 06
FTU 07
FTU 08
FTU 09
FTU 10
FTU 11
FTU 12
FTU 13
FTU 14
N
Scale: 1:12,000
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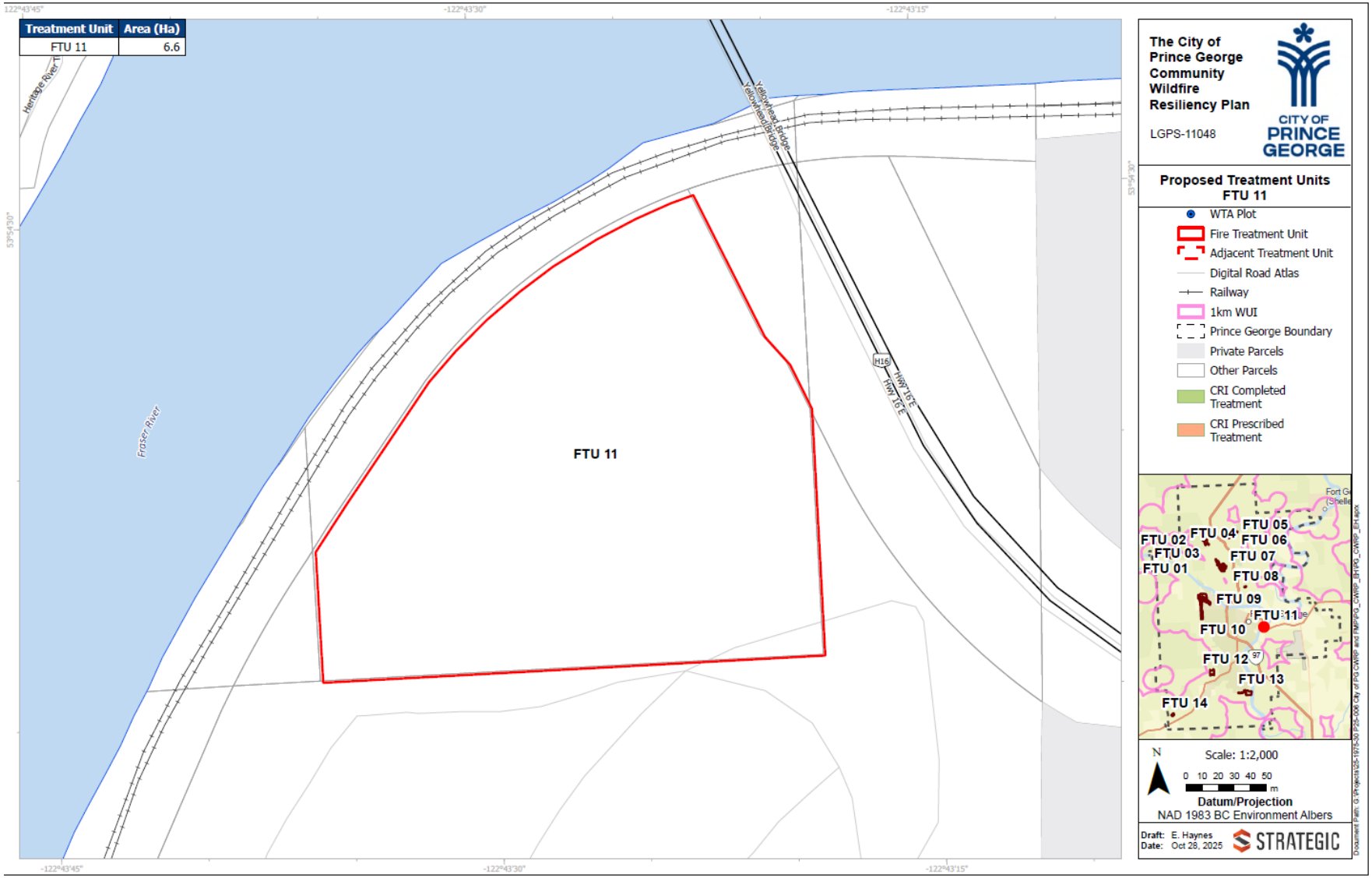
Datum/Projection
NAD 1983 BC Environment Albers
Draft: E. Haynes
Date: Oct 28, 2025
STRATEGIC
Nechako River


Treatment Unit
Area (Ha)
FTU 11
6.6
Heritage River
Fraser River
Yellowhead Bridge
Yellowhead Bridge
H16
HWY 16
HWY 16
FTU 11
The City of Prince George Community Wildfire Resiliency Plan
LGPS-11048
CITY OF PRINCE GEORGE
Proposed Treatment Units
FTU 11
WTA Plot
Fire Treatment Unit
Adjacent Treatment Unit
Digital Road Atlas
Railway
1km WUI
Prince George Boundary
Private Parcels
Other Parcels
CRI Completed Treatment
CRI Prescribed Treatment
FTU 01
FTU 02
FTU 03
FTU 04
FTU 05
FTU 06
FTU 07
FTU 08
FTU 09
FTU 10
FTU 11
FTU 12
FTU 13
FTU 14
N
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m
Datum/Projection
NAD 1983 BC Environment Albers
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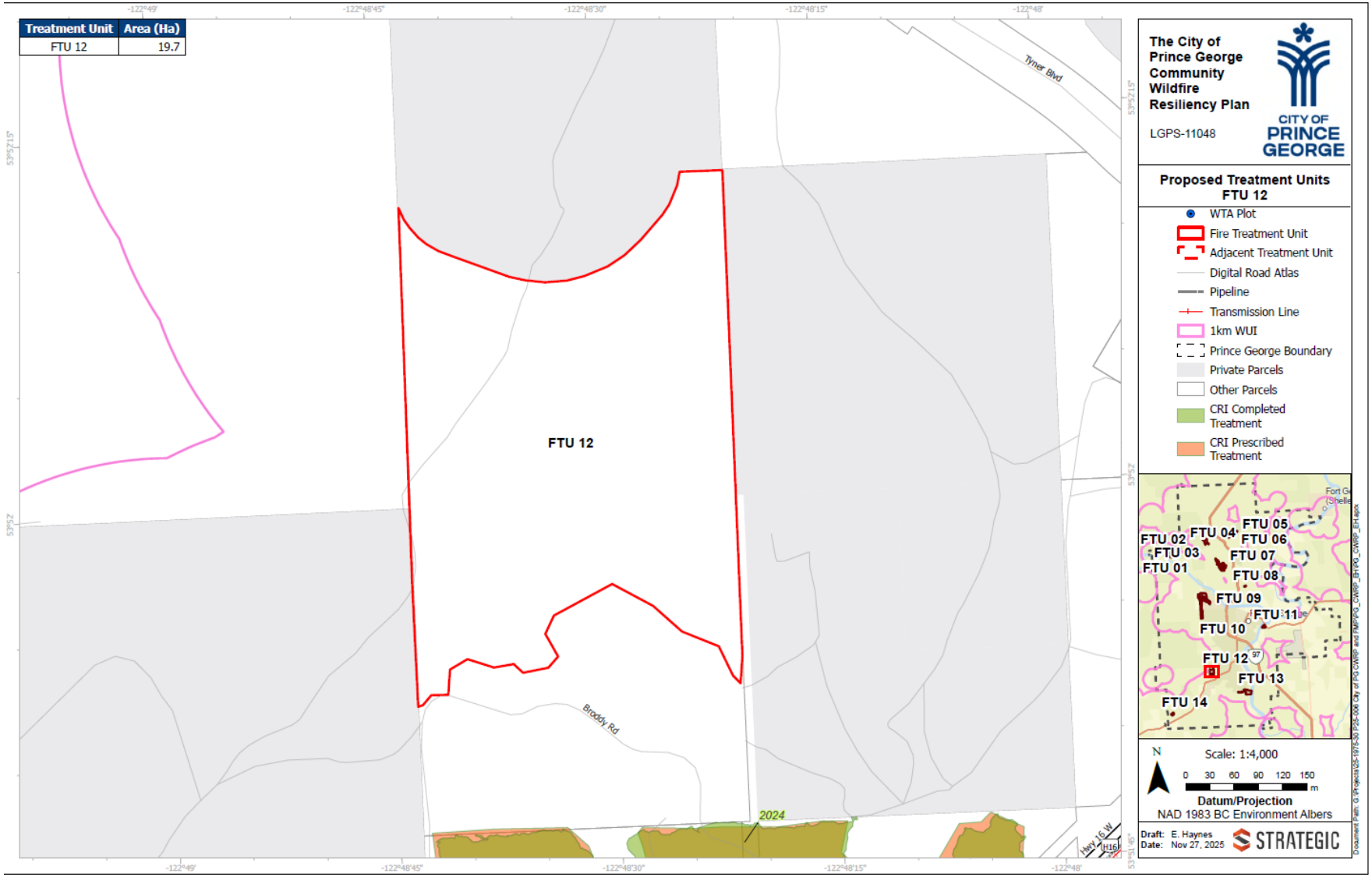
STRATEGIC


Treatment Unit | Area (Ha)
FTU 12 | 19.7
FTU 12
Broddy Rd
Tyner Blvd
2024
The City of Prince George Community Wildfire Resiliency Plan
LGPS-11048
CITY OF PRINCE GEORGE
Proposed Treatment Units FTU 12
WTA Plot
Fire Treatment Unit
Adjacent Treatment Unit
Digital Road Atlas
Pipeline
Transmission Line
1km WUI
Prince George Boundary
Private Parcels
Other Parcels
CRI Completed Treatment
CRI Prescribed Treatment
FTU 01
FTU 02
FTU 03
FTU 04
FTU 05
FTU 06
FTU 07
FTU 08
FTU 09
FTU 10
FTU 11
FTU 12
FTU 13
FTU 14
N
Scale: 1:4,000
0 30 60 90 120 150 m
Datum/Projection
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STRATEGIC


Treatment Unit | Area (Ha)
FTU 13 | 28.5
The City of Prince George Community Wildfire Resiliency Plan
LGPS-11048
CITY OF PRINCE GEORGE
Proposed Treatment Units
FTU 13
WTA Plot
Fire Treatment Unit
Adjacent Treatment Unit
Digital Road Atlas
Transmission Line
1km WUI
Prince George Boundary
Private Parcels
Other Parcels
CRI Completed Treatment
CRI Prescribed Treatment
2023
FTU 13
11
Fraser River
Lemoyne Dr
Lemoyne Pl
Shillwater Cres
Piedmont Cres
Newton Cres
Osgoode Dr
McMaster Pl
Lancaster Cres
Marnie Pl
Rochester Cres
Loyola Dr
Leyden Cres
Hough Pl
Guerrier Pl
Princeton Cres
Lancaster Pl
Malaspina Ave
Latrobe Cres
Loedel Cres
Sarah Pl
Domano Blvd
Melbourne Pl
Latrobe Pl
Newcastle Cres
Loyola Cres
Prince Edward Pl
Prince Edward Cres
industrial access
Domano FSR
FTU 01
FTU 02
FTU 03
FTU 04
FTU 05
FTU 06
FTU 07
FTU 08
FTU 09
FTU 10
FTU 11
FTU 12
FTU 13
FTU 14
Scale: 1:5,000
0 40 80 120 160 200 m
Datum/Projection
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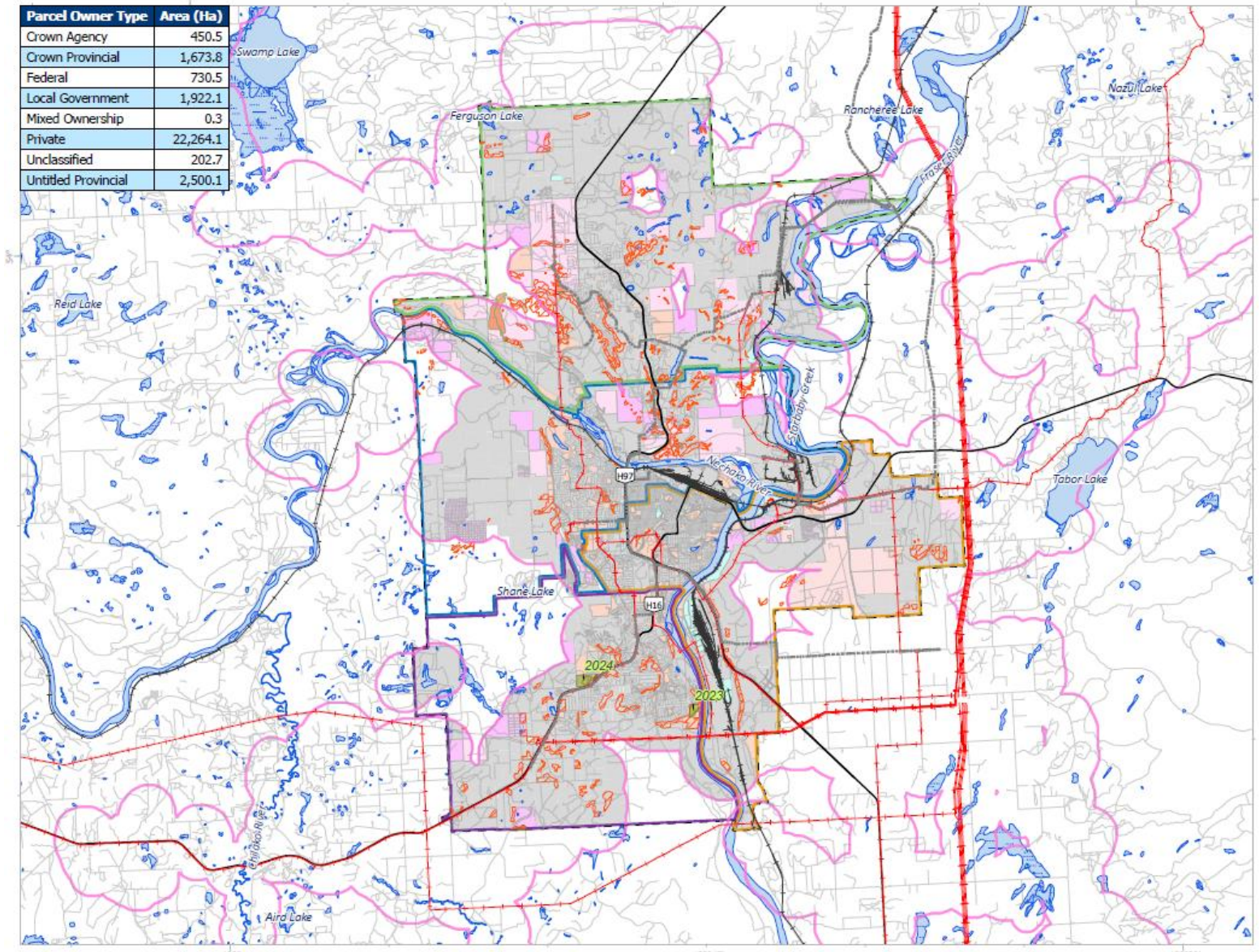
STRATEGIC


Treatment Unit
Area (Ha)
FTU 14
4.2
-122°52'30"
-122°52'15"
53°49'45"
Beaverly Elementary School Access
unsigned
Western Rd
FTU 14
The City of Prince George Community Wildfire Resiliency Plan
LGPS-11048
CITY OF PRINCE GEORGE
Proposed Treatment Units
FTU 14
WTA Plot
Fire Treatment Unit
Adjacent Treatment Unit
Digital Road Atlas
1km WUI
Prince George Boundary
Private Parcels
Other Parcels
CRI Completed Treatment
CRI Prescribed Treatment
FTU 01
FTU 02
FTU 03
FTU 04
FTU 05
FTU 06
FTU 07
FTU 08
FTU 09
FTU 10
FTU 11
FTU 12
FTU 13
FTU 14
N
Scale: 1:2,000
0 10 20 30 40 50
m
Datum/Projection
NAD 1983 BC Environment Albers
Draft: E. Haynes
Date: Oct 28, 2025
STRATEGIC

Appendix H: Map of AOI with WUI

Parcel Owner Type	Area (Ha)
Crown Agency	450.5
Crown Provincial	1,673.8
Federal	730.5
Local Government	1,922.1
Mixed Ownership	0.3
Private	22,264.1
Unclassified	202.7
Untitled Provincial	2,500.1



The City of Prince George Community Wildfire Resiliency Plan

LGPS-11048

CITY OF PRINCE GEORGE

Area of Interest

- Digital Road Atlas
- Pipeline
- Railway
- Transmission Line
- 1km WUI
- Prince George Boundary
- Wildfire Development Permit Areas
- CRI Completed Treatment
- CRI Prescribed Treatment

Fire Department Boundaires

- Hall 1
- Hall 2
- Hall 3
- Hall 4

Parcel Owner Type

- Private
- Crown Agency
- Crown Provincial
- Federal
- Local Government
- Mixed Ownership
- Unclassified
- Untitled Provincial

N

Scale: 1:125,000

0 1 2 3 4 5 km

Datum/Projection
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Date: Nov 27, 2025

STRATEGIC