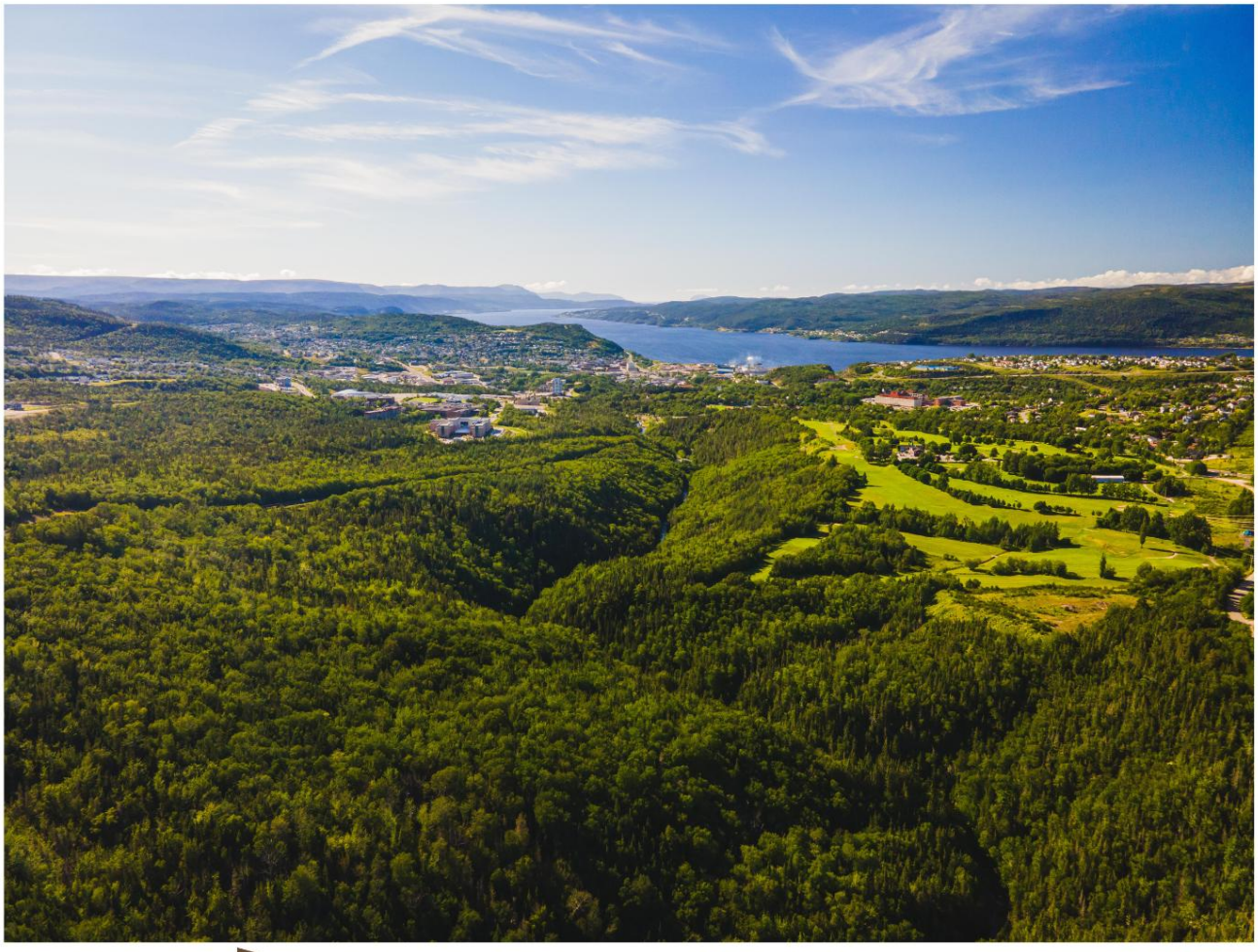
Corner Brook Community Wildfire Resiliency Plan



Message from Our Project Partners and Collaborating Organizations

This Community Wildfire Resiliency Plan (CWRP) reflects our shared commitment to protecting the People, Resources, and Assets (PRAs) of Corner Brook. Developed through collaboration among municipal and provincial governments, Indigenous partners, industry representatives, emergency responders, and community organizations, this plan recognizes that building wildfire resilience is a shared responsibility. The College of the North Atlantic (CNA) participated as a collaborating organization, reflecting a commitment to supporting future wildfire resiliency initiatives, including opportunities related to public education, engagement, and survey-based activities through their Forest Resources program.

Together, we have identified areas of wildfire risk and the actions needed to reduce potential impacts. These actions include increasing public awareness and preparedness, enhancing emergency planning and response, managing vegetation to reduce wildfire hazards, and strengthening coordination among partners.

By working together, we can reduce wildfire risk, better protect our PRAs, and build a safer, more resilient Corner Brook.

Please refer to **Appendix A** for the partner signature page.

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Executive Summary

The Corner Brook Community Wildfire Resiliency Plan outlines how wildland fire risk can be reduced in Corner Brook to better protect people, property, and the environment.

Wildland fire risk in Corner Brook is currently low to moderate, but is increasing due to changing climate conditions, including longer periods of dry weather. Areas where development meets forested land are the most vulnerable to wildland fire impacts.

Key Findings

- Overall wildland fire risk in Corner Brook is currently low to moderate
- Higher-risk areas occur at the wildland-urban interface (WUI), where homes and infrastructure are adjacent to forested land
- Drier conditions increase the potential for wildland fire spread and intensity
- While major wildfires have been rare, climate change and vegetation changes may increase future wildland fire risk

What's at Risk

Wildland fires have the potential to impact key values, including:

- Public safety and human life
- Homes and neighbourhoods
- Critical infrastructure (roads, utilities, and emergency services)
- Local businesses and the economy
- Cultural, environmental, and water resources

Throughout this document these collective values are referred to as PRAs – People, Resources, and Assets. Protecting these PRAs is essential to maintaining community safety, economic stability, and long-term resilience.

Key Actions

This plan uses a whole-of-society approach to outline a series of coordinated actions based on the seven FireSmart® principles to reduce wildland fire risk:

1) Education

Increase public awareness and understanding of the Wildland/Urban Interface (WUI), wildland fire risk reduction, and FireSmart principles.

- Engage Neighbourhoods through FireSmart Canada *Neighbourhood Recognition Program*
- Promote Home Ignition Zone (HIZ) awareness and FireSmart practices
- Support community outreach programs and partnerships (e.g., FireSmart NL)
- Encourage residents to complete FireSmart Home Assessments and take mitigation actions, including completing the online *FireSmart 101* course and using the *FireSmart Begins at Home* app to conduct self-assessments of their properties
- Deliver annual or seasonal public education campaigns

2) Emergency Planning

Emergency planning is a proactive and coordinated process through which homeowners and tenants, community leaders, fire departments, and businesses develop procedures and action plans outlining the steps to take before, during, and after a wildland fire emergency. Effective emergency planning helps protect life, property, and critical community assets while improving the community's ability to respond to and recover from wildland fire events.

Residents

- Develop evacuation plans and emergency kits
- Maintain property access and visibility for emergency responders
- Create and maintain defensible space around homes and other structures
- Maintain clear property access for emergency responders
- Ensure civic address signage is clearly visible from the road to improve property identification by emergency responders

City of Corner Brook

- Update evacuation and emergency response plans to include WUI fire
- Improve emergency communications and public alert systems
- Maintain inventories of response resources and infrastructure
- Identify and support vulnerable populations during evacuations

Province of Newfoundland and Labrador

- Support evacuation planning, coordination, and emergency operations
- Provide emergency social services and public alerting during events

3) Vegetation Management

Reduce wildland fire intensity and spread by managing fuels.

- Implement fuel treatments in high-risk and WUI areas
- Reduce fuel continuity around communities and infrastructure

- Prompt vegetation management at property, community, and landscape scales
- Support ongoing forest management activities

4) Legislation

Support wildland fire risk reduction through municipal regulations, bylaws, and alignment with provincial requirements.

- Incorporate wildland fire risk considerations into municipal regulations and decision-making processes
- Update bylaws to support fire-resistant construction, design, and maintenance practices
- Align municipal regulations with provincial fire restrictions, wildland fire prevention requirements, and operating conditions

5) Development

Promote wildland fire-resilient development practices that consider wildland fire risk during planning and future growth.

- Incorporate wildland fire risk considerations into land-use planning and development decisions
- Encourage the integration of FireSmart principles into new development and redevelopment
- Support development practices that reduce wildland fire exposure and improve community resilience

6) Interagency Cooperation

Enhance coordination among agencies and partners.

- Strengthen collaboration between municipal, provincial, Indigenous and industry partners
- Align roles, responsibilities, and communication protocols
- Support coordinated emergency response planning

7) Cross-Training

Improve capacity through joint training and exercises.

- Conduct multi-agency wildfire training and simulations
- Align response systems using standardized frameworks (e.g., ICS)
- Build shared understanding of roles and operational procedures

Additional emergency planning guidance and preparedness tools are provided throughout this plan.

Moving Forward

Wildfire resilience is a shared responsibility. This plan provides a framework for coordinated action among municipal and provincial governments, Indigenous partners, industry, and residents.

By prioritizing identified exposed areas and implementing these actions, Corner Brook can reduce wildland fire risk, protect critical assets, and strengthen its long-term resilience to changing climate and environmental conditions.

Purpose

This plan identifies elements of wildland fire risk in Corner Brook and outlines actions to reduce impacts to people, property, and critical infrastructure. It supports a coordinated, whole-of-society approach by identifying key exposed areas and recommending practical mitigation measures for all levels of government, industry, and the residents of Corner Brook.

Partners, Stakeholders, and Other Contributors

This plan was developed through collaboration between numerous organizations.

Lead Organizations:

The Corner Brook Community Wildfire Resiliency Plan (CWRP) was developed as part of a pilot initiative led and sponsored by the Canadian Interagency Forest Fire Centre (CIFFC) and the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador Department of Forestry, Agriculture and Lands (FAL). During the development of CIFFC's national Community Wildfire Resiliency Plan pilot framework, FAL advocated for Corner Brook to be selected as one of three pilot communities in Canada. Corner Brook's selection reflected its wildland fire risk profile and the proactive FireSmart initiatives already underway by the Corner Brook Fire Department. CIFFC provided the national framework, technical guidance, project leadership, and strategic oversight throughout the development of the pilot CWRP.

The City of Corner Brook agreed to participate as a pilot community and served as the local coordinating body for plan development. A Project Team was established to guide the process, provide technical input, and ensure alignment with local priorities, operational realities, and land-use considerations. The team coordinated stakeholder engagement, technical review, and document preparation.

Project Team:

- City of Corner Brook Protective Services including Corner Brook Fire Department
- City of Corner Brook Planning and Development Department
- Provincial Wildfire Services Division
- Provincial Emergency Services Division
- Canadian Interagency Forest Fire Centre
- Corner Brook Pulp and Paper Ltd.
- Qalipu First Nation
- College of the North Atlantic

Additional Contributors:

- Electrical utilities and critical infrastructure providers
- Technical advisors and wildland fire subject matter experts
- Representatives from organizations responsible for critical infrastructure and essential community services, including emergency response, healthcare, education, transportation, communications, utilities, industry, and social services **(see Appendix H)**

The Project Team functioned as an advisory body throughout plan development, supporting the exposure assessment and critical asset consequence rating reviews, prioritization of recommendations, and validation of local data. Final recommendations contained within this Plan are intended to guide municipal decision-making and future implementation efforts.

Together, the project team provided technical expertise, local knowledge, and strategic direction.

Planning Area Description

This plan assesses wildland fire risk within the municipal boundaries of Corner Brook (Figure 1) and vegetation hazards were evaluated within a 15 km buffer surrounding the built area.

Corner Brook is the primary regional hub in Western Newfoundland and Labrador, with a population of approximately 19,300 and a land area of nearly 150 km^2. The community is characterized by forested landscapes, complex terrain, and development patterns that extend into the surrounding wildland-urban interface.

The forested land base surrounding the city is actively managed for industrial forestry and includes ongoing wildland fire awareness and mitigation programming. These factors, combined with proximity to forest fuels, contribute to the community's wildfire exposure profile.



Figure 1-Municipal Planning Area, Corner Brook, NL

Risk / Exposure Assessment Summary

Wildland fire occurrence in the Corner Brook area has historically been low, influenced by a humid climate, high precipitation, and forest types that are not as susceptible to fire. Most wildland fire events have been small and infrequent.

However, conditions are changing. Periods of drier weather and shifting climate patterns are increasing the potential for wildland fire occurrence and the ability of fires to spread more rapidly under extreme conditions. In addition, rising spruce budworm populations in western Newfoundland have the potential to increase forest defoliation and tree mortality over time, which may increase wildland fire risk.

While overall wildland fire risk remains low to moderate, continuous forest fuels surrounding developed areas and a changing climate create the potential for increased risk, particularly in the wildland-urban interface.

This assessment identifies where hazardous vegetation overlaps with areas that are a priority to protect from wildland fire. These areas are collectively referred to as PRAs -- people, resources, or assets.

Methods

Using Newfoundland and Labrador's forest inventory, vegetation in the Corner Brook area was classified as either hazardous or non-hazardous for wildland fire. Wildfire exposure and directional vulnerability were then assessed using methodologies adapted from the work of Dr. Jen Beverly and Dr. Air Forbes. These complementary assessments evaluate both the amount of hazardous vegetation surrounding developed areas and the potential pathways by which wildland fire could spread into the community.[1]

In addition to the exposure and directional vulnerability assessments, a Critical Assets Consequence Ranking (CACR) was developed by the project team. The combination of exposure, directional vulnerability, and consequence was used to prioritize critical assets for mitigation.

[1] Based on methodologies described in Beverly et al. (2010, 2021), Beverly and Forbes (2023), and implemented using the *fireexposuR* package (Forbes & Beverly, 2025).

1) Exposure Assessment

The exposure assessment considers how much hazardous vegetation exists within a set distance of each parcel of land within a community.

- Distances used:
  - 100 m (short-range ember spotting)
  - 500 m (long-range ember spotting)
- Purpose: To identify where structures are most exposed as a starting point to prioritize mitigation activities.

2) Directional Vulnerability Assessment

The directional vulnerability assessment considers potential pathways of wildland fire into the community.

- Vegetation is analyzed along a straight path radiating out 360 degrees
- Assesses whether there is continuous hazardous fuel
- Analyzes fuel continuity up to 15 km
- Identifies likely directions of fire spread

3) Critical Assets Consequence Ranking (CACR)

The CACR was designed to support the identification and prioritization of assets that may be at risk from wildland fire:

- Aligns with the risk assessment philosophy already embedded in the City's Hazard Vulnerability Assessment (HVA) process
- Applies same consequence-based risk evaluation approach to wildland fire risk at the asset level
- Provides a practical method for translating wildland fire risk into actionable mitigation priorities

Together, these methods provide a defensible basis for identifying priority areas for mitigation. This approach aligns with established wildland fire risk and/or exposure assessment frameworks that evaluate both exposure to hazardous fuels and potential fire spread to support evidence-based decision-making.

Summary of Results

Results indicate that wildland fire exposure in Corner Brook is generally low to moderate, but varies across the community, with higher exposure concentrated in areas where development interfaces with continuous forest fuels.

Directional Vulnerability

Directional vulnerability assessments evaluate which directions a wildland fire is most likely to come from, based on how connected and flammable vegetation is over long distances. and whether it can reach a community.

The model places the community at the center of the study area and draws straight lines outward in all directions, like spokes on a wheel. Each line represents a possible path a wildland fire could follow. If a pathway contains high-exposure fuels, it suggests that a fire could sustain itself and spread along that route toward the community. If the pathway is broken up by areas with little or no burnable fuel, the fire is less likely to reach the community from that direction.

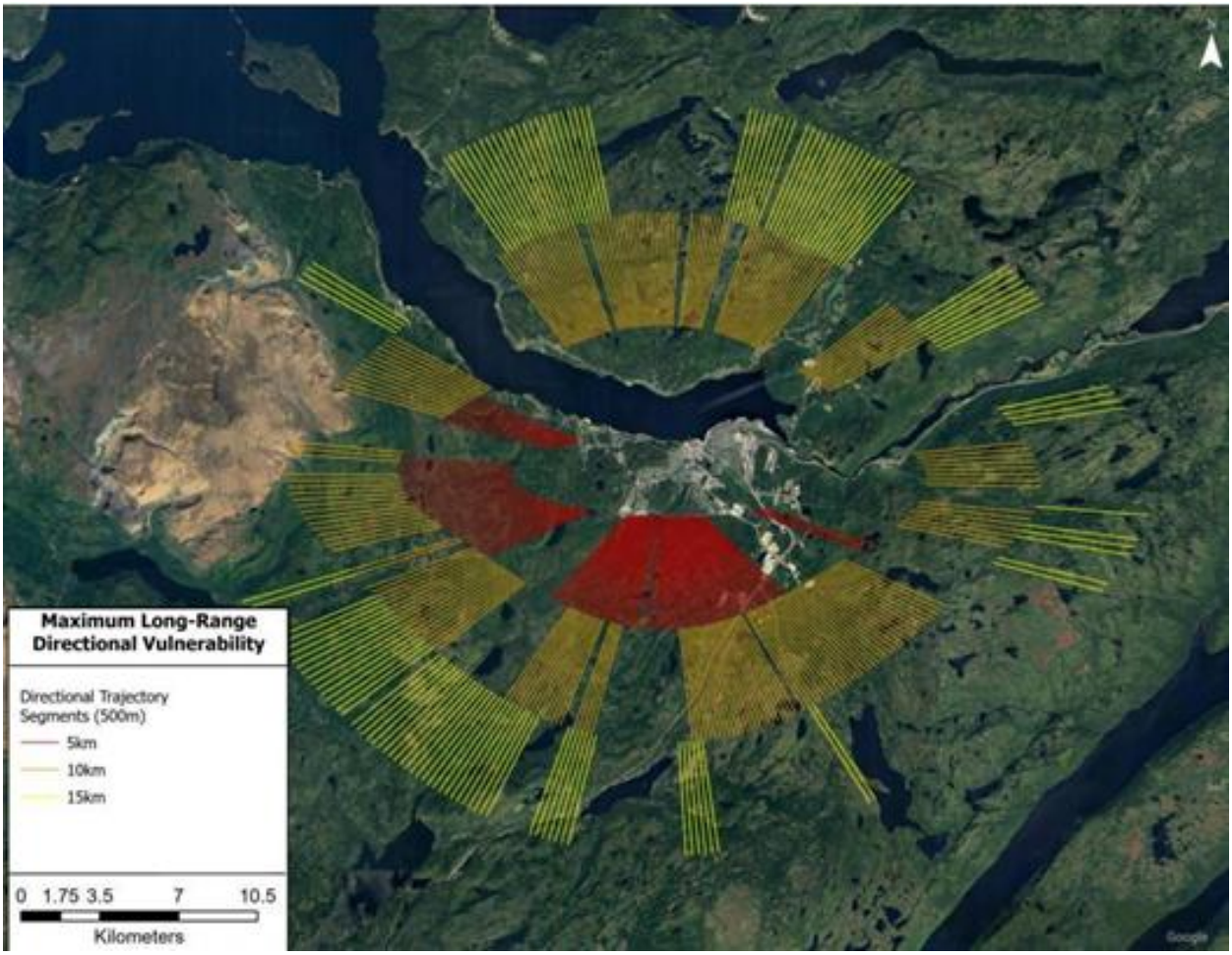

Figure 2 Directional Vulnerability Map-Corner Brook, NL

In Figure 2 above, 15-kilometre pathways are broken up into 5km segments. Each visible pathway shows a continuous path of exposure – in other words a potential path for fire to spread towards the community. The southern portion of Corner Brook is most exposed to fire spreading, and particularly the southwestern quadrant.

Short Range Parcel Exposure (100m)

Most airborne embers fall within 100 metres of a wildland fire. Accordingly, short-range ember exposure was assessed within a 100 m radius of each developed parcel:

- Hazardous fuels, particularly coniferous (evergreen or needle-leaf) vegetation, were evaluated within a 360-degree radius around each parcel. Parcels more heavily surrounded by and connected to these fuels have greater potential exposure to ember attack.

- This assessment evaluates the potential for short-range ember transport (spotting) based on the amount of hazardous vegetation surrounding each parcel. It does not predict fire behaviour or ignition likelihood.
- Figure 3 illustrates short-range ember exposure across Corner Brook, ranging from Nil (no exposure) to Extreme. Exposure is highest where development borders continuous hazardous forest fuels and decreases with distance from these fuels.
- Approximately 86% of the developed area is classified as Nil to Low exposure, representing areas beyond 100 m of hazardous fuels or at the outer limit of short-range ember transport.
- The remaining 14% of the developed area is classified as Medium to Extreme exposure. These areas are primarily located along the forested edges of the community, with the highest exposure associated with critical infrastructure, industrial areas, and other developments bordering continuous hazardous forest fuels.

This indicates that most properties are beyond typical short-range ember exposure, while localized areas remain vulnerable in the Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI).

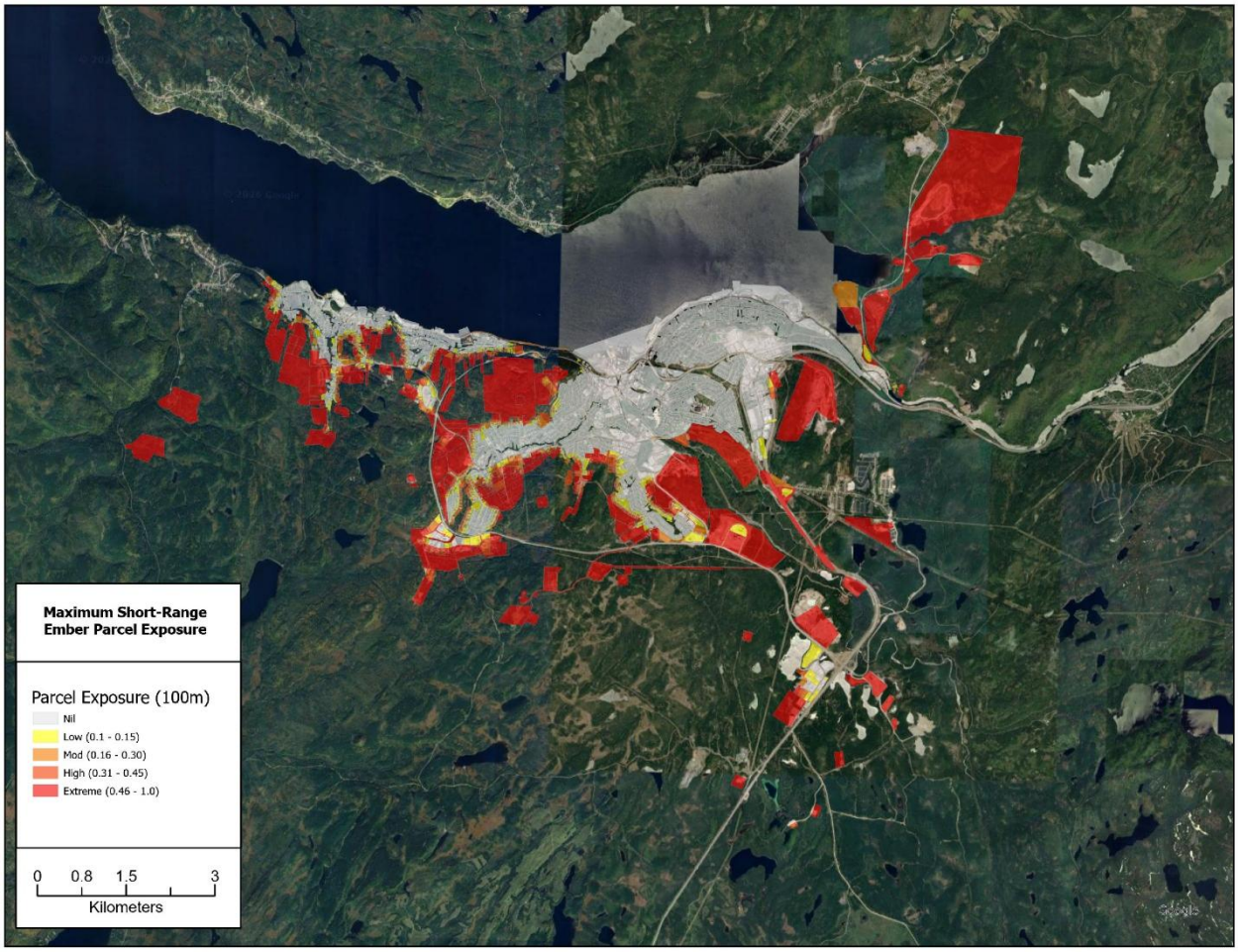

Figure 3 - Short Range Parcel Exposure, Corner Brook, NL

Long-Range Parcel Exposure (500m)

Most airborne embers fall within 500 metres of a wildland fire. Accordingly, long-range ember exposure was assessed within a 500 m radius of each developed parcel:

- Hazardous fuels, particularly coniferous (evergreen or needle-leaf) vegetation, were evaluated within a 360-degree radius around each parcel. Parcels more heavily surrounded by and connected to these fuels have greater potential exposure to ember attack.
- This assessment evaluates the potential for long-range ember transport, which is most likely to occur during extreme wildfire conditions. It does not predict wildfire behaviour or the likelihood of ignition.

- Figure 4 illustrates long-range ember exposure across Corner Brook, ranging from Nil (no exposure) to Extreme. Exposure is highest where development borders continuous hazardous forest fuels and decreases with distance from these fuels.
- Approximately 59% of the developed area is classified as Nil to Low exposure, reflecting limited exposure to long-range embers.
- The remaining 41% of the developed area is classified as Medium to Extreme exposure, primarily along the forested edges of the community where development borders continuous hazardous forest fuels.
- Most residential parcels are classified as Nil to Medium exposure. High and Extreme exposure levels are less common and are primarily associated with critical infrastructure, industrial areas, and other developments located adjacent to continuous hazardous forest fuels.

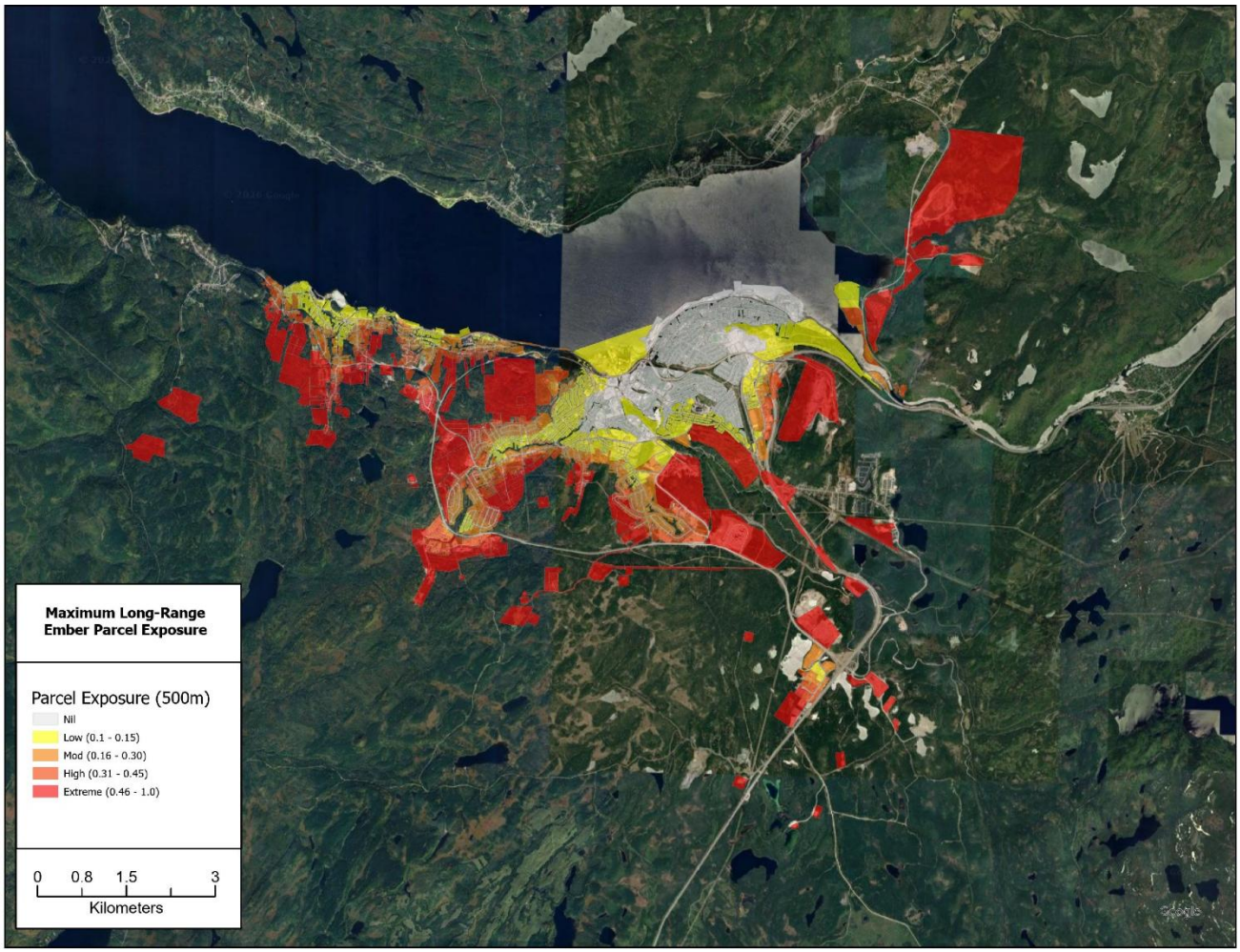

Figure 4 - Long-Range Parcel Exposure, Corner Brook, NL

Priority Area Map

Figure 5 illustrates the Asset Priority Level Combined Map, which identifies priority mitigation areas by integrating the short-range and long-range wildland fire exposure analyses with the Critical Assets Consequence Ranking (CACR).

- Identifies priority areas for mitigation based on wildland fire exposure and critical asset considerations.
- Provides a spatial representation of priority areas to support strategic planning, mitigation investment, and operational decision-making.
- Helps identify where vegetation management, FireSmart initiatives, fuel reduction treatments, emergency planning, and other wildland fire risk reduction activities are likely to provide the greatest benefit to People, Resources and Assets (PARs).
- Provides a defensible, evidence-based framework for prioritizing mitigation investments and operational planning.
- Serves as a planning tool to guide decision-making and does not predict wildland fire occurrence or fire behaviour.
- Should be reviewed and updated periodically as asset inventories, land use, vegetation conditions, and other relevant data change.

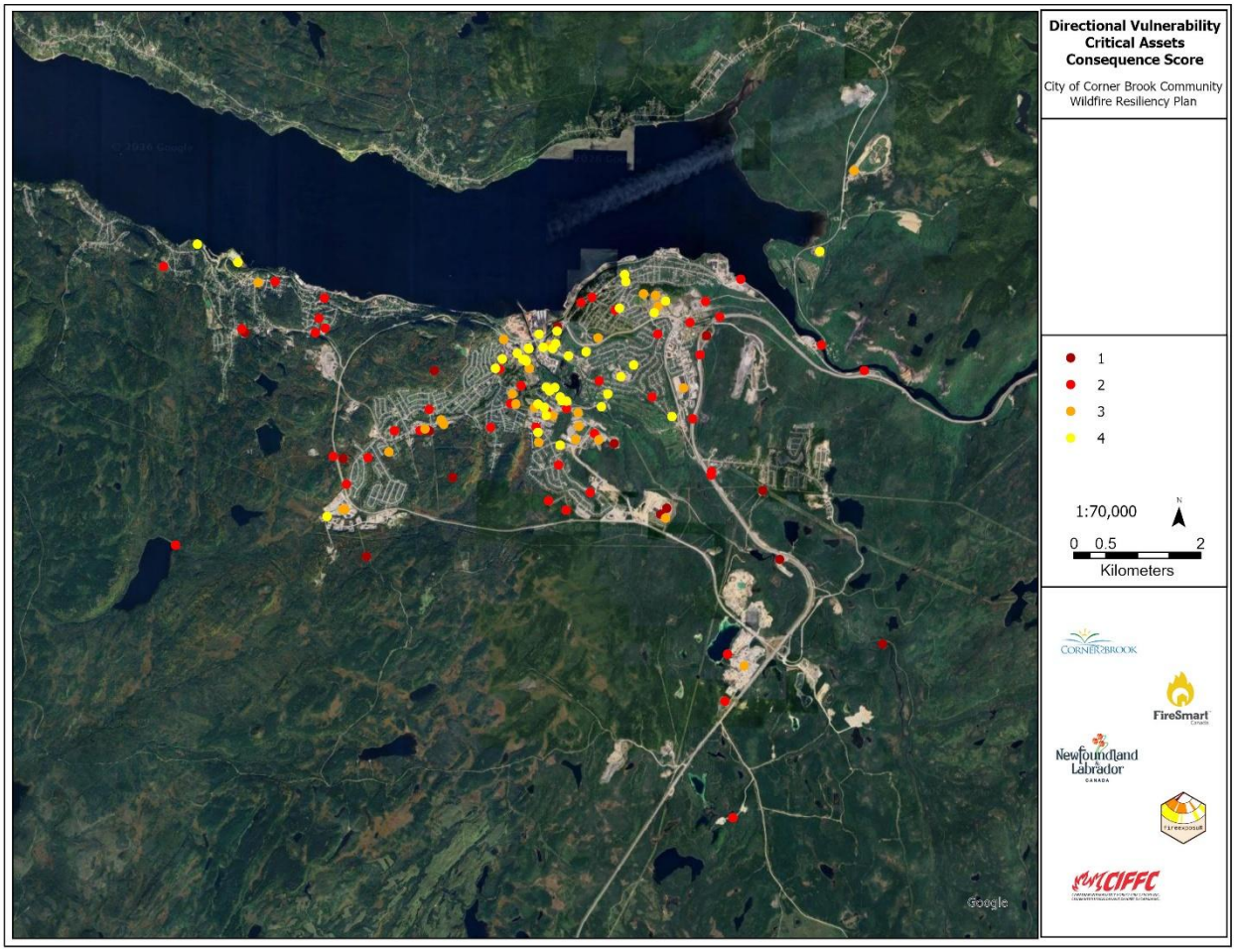

Figure 5 – Asset Priority Level Combined, Corner Brook, NL

Prevention and Mitigation Recommendations

The following recommendations are intended to reduce wildland fire risk and enhance resiliency of people, property, and critical infrastructure, and natural areas within the City of Corner Brook.

The recommendations are informed by current Prevention and Mitigation best practices and the wildfire risk exposure assessment completed for Corner Brook, including an evaluation of vegetation types, fuel conditions, and PRAs within and surrounding the municipal boundary.

Actions are aligned with the Seven FireSmart® Disciplines and apply across the municipality, with a focus on higher-risk areas identified in the assessment:

1) Education

It is recommended that education on FireSmart principles – particularly awareness of the Home Ignition Zone (HIZ) – be promoted on an annual basis or year-round. Collaboration with FireSmart NL, Fire Services and/or other organizations, as well as appropriate timing of activities should be considered prior to implementation.

Actions:

1. Register Corner Brook for FireSmart National Wildfire Community Preparedness Day annually and host a community cleanup event each May.
2. Incorporate FireSmart principles into annual training for municipal staff, including Corner Brook's Parks and Public Works.
3. Implement vegetation management demonstrations around public buildings
4. Distribute education materials at public events.
5. Implement seasonal social media and radio campaigns promoting FireSmart
6. Ensure all applicable permits are accompanied by FireSmart guidance to promote wildfire-resilient practices.
7. Encourage residents to download the FireSmart Begins at Home App and fill out a Home Ignition Zone Self-Assessment.

Recommendations:

1. Engage Neighbourhoods through FireSmart Canada *'Neighbourhood Recognition Program'*.
2. Explore the feasibility of implementing an annual school K-12 presentation.
3. Host Public Workshops and Town Halls.
4. Install FireSmart Signage at trailheads, and parks.
5. Explore the feasibility of implementing free Advanced Home Assessments for residents and businesses.
6. Implement FireSmart Landscaping and Gardening Education Program for residents.

2) Emergency Planning

Wildland fire poses a serious risk to communities, especially within the Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI). Emergency planning is a proactive approach where residents, community leaders, fire departments, and businesses develop procedures and action plan(s) outlining steps to do before, during, and after a wildland fire emergency. Effective emergency planning helps protect life, property, and critical community assets while improving the community's ability to respond to and recover from wildland fire events.

Residents

Before a Wildland fire:

1. Create an evacuation plan (visit Form: Make an emergency plan - Canada.ca) and use a Wildland fire evacuation preparedness checklist (visit Evacuation Checklist_2024_EN).
2. Keep a current inventory of belongings.
3. Assemble an Emergency Kit (visit publications-webpdfguideeng-low.pdf).
4. Confirm that your home insurance covers wildland fire damage.
5. Visit FireSmart Canada to complete the FireSmart 101 training, following with the *'Home Ignition Zone Self-Assessment'.*
6. Keep vehicles fuelled (and maintain a spare jerry can).
7. Clearly mark your address for emergency responders.
8. Clear vegetation from access routes to and from your home, focusing on trees and branches that could block fire trucks.
9. For larger properties, provide a turnaround area for emergency vehicles and, where possible, two access routes.

During a Wildland fire:

1. Be prepared to evacuate at any time.
2. Keep all windows and doors closed.
3. Park vehicles facing outward for quick departure.
4. Keep emergency kits and valuables accessible for transport.
5. If on a farm or ranch, leave livestock unsheltered or evacuate them if time and personal safety permit.
6. Move all combustibles away from the house.

After a Wildland Fire:

1. Follow Canadian Red Cross '*Guide to Wildfire Recovery',* visit https://cdn.redcross.ca/prodmedia/crc/documents/What-We-Do/Emergencies-and-Disasters-CDN/Fire-Recovery-Guide_2017_v3.pdf.
2. Follow all directions from local authorities.

City of Corner Brook

Corner Brook should strengthen its emergency response plan for wildland fire by implementing or updating the following actions and recommendations.

Actions:

1. Update Corner Brooks evacuation plan to include WUI fire incidents.
2. Develop and Implement Emergency Communication Strategies.
    - Introduce the Voyant Alert multipurpose notification service.
    - Establish and promote backup public communications channels.
3. Ensure communication protocols between emergency service agencies are clear and tested.
4. Explore the feasibility and effectiveness of developing a Wildland Fire Emergency Response Plan.

Recommendations:

1. Maintain an up-to-date inventory of firefighting equipment, water resources, and personal, making it available to Fire and Emergency Services, and the Provinces Wildfire Agency.
2. Develop a registry for residents requiring assistance during an evacuation.
3. Explore the effectiveness of creating a recovery plan outlining steps for debris removal, infrastructure repair, and community support after a wildland fire.

Province of Newfoundland and Labrador

Actions:

1. The Emergency Services Division (ESD) will continue to collaborate with Corner Brook to identify and assess evacuation routes, as well as determine transportation requirements to support safe and efficient evacuations.
2. Maintain the Provincial Evacuation Working Group, established to identify regional evacuation centres and support large scale community evacuations.
3. Maintain Memoranda of Understandings (MOUs) with the Canadian Red Cross and the Salvation Army to provide Emergency Social Services (ESS), ensuring support for individuals and families during evacuations.
4. Continue utilizing, and regular testing of the National Public Alerting System (NPAS) to issue timely notifications to residents when evacuations are required.
5. Maintain Provincial Emergency Operations Centre (PEOC) readiness and coordination capacity to support municipalities during significant emergency events, including the coordination of transportation, logistics, and supply chains during wildfire-related disruptions.

3) Vegetation Management

Home Ignition Zone (www.FireSmartCanada.ca)



Figure 6 – Home Ignition Zone (FireSmart Canada)

The Home Ignition Zone (HIZ) is the area within 30 metres of your home and associated structures. It is divided into three priority areas: *The Immediate Zone*, *Intermediate Zone*, and *Extended Zone*. The primary objective of vegetation management within the HIZ is to create a defensible space, reduce the wildland fire intensity, and minimize the damage to structures.

The Immediate Zone

The Immediate Zone (0 m – 1.5 m) should have a non-combustible surface that extends around the entire home and any attachments, such as decks.

The Intermediate Zone

The Intermediate Zone (1.5 m – 10 m) should be a fire-resistant area, free of all materials that could easily ignite from a wildland fire.

Actions:

1. Keep grass mowed to 10 cm or less.
2. Plant fire-resistant vegetation and select non-combustible landscaping materials.
3. Remove flammable vegetation, and any dead or dying deciduous trees.
4. Clear dry leaves, twigs, and branches from your yard.
5. Space trees at least 3 m apart (measures from the outermost branches).
6. Prune branches within 2 m of the ground to eliminate ladder fuels.

The Extended Zone

The Extended Zone (10 m – 30 m) The goal in the Extended Zone is not to eliminate fire, but to reduce its intensity. If your property extends into this zone.

Actions:

1. Space trees at least 3 m apart (measured from the outermost branches, prioritizing leafed out trees).
2. Prune tree branches up to 2 m from the ground to remove ladder fuels.
3. Remove combustible shrubs from the drip line of trees.
4. Clear dry leaves, twigs, and branches from the ground.
5. Keep grass mowed to 10 cm or less.

Larger Yards

Taking FireSmart actions beyond 30 metres from your home can influence how a wildland fire approaches your property. By managing vegetation in this space, you can influence fire behaviour, altering its intensity and rate of spread.

Actions:

1. Remove low-hanging branches within 2 metres from the ground to eliminate ladder fuels.
2. Space trees at least 3 metres apart (measured from branch tips) to reduce fire intensity and rate of spread.
3. Remove smaller evergreen trees that can act as a ladder for fire to reach into the treetops.
4. Clean woody debris and combustible shrubs from the ground.

Community Perimeter

The objective of vegetation management practices within the community perimeter is to reduce the intensity and rate of spread of wildland fire.

Actions:

1. Review parcel exposure assessment to identify areas classified as High risk or greater.
2. Conduct field visits to confirm risk rating and assess treatment feasibility and effectiveness.
3. Map and delineate potential Fuel Treatment Areas (FTAs) within the community perimeter.
4. Develop and implement community engagement plan for all potential FTAs located within the community perimeter.
5. Develop site-specific fuel management plans for each FTA, including maintenance timelines for re-treatment.

Landscape-level

Wildland fires are a landscape level phenomenon, and prevention and mitigation activities must extend beyond the WUI and address the risks regionally and across the forested land scape.

To achieve landscape-Level fuel management it is recommended that Corner Brook partners with provincial government, and local forestry businesses to support a healthy, resilient forest. Public engagement through town halls and educational events are recommended to promote positive public perception of forest management activities that help reduce fuels, renew ecosystems, improve wildfire habitat, and reduce wildland fire intensity and rate of spread of wildland fires.

Actions:

1. Continue prioritizing stands of insect infestation for harvesting.
2. Use of commercial and or domestic salvage harvesting.
3. Continue to manage forest ecosystems that support healthy forested stands.
4. Explore the effectiveness and feasibility of strategically placed fuel breaks. Fuel breaks are areas where vegetation is managed to reduce flammability and fire intensity, which increase the likelihood of successful fire suppression.

5. Explore opportunities to use prescribed fire to reduce the continuity of fine fuels and ladder fuels. This should include developing robust prescribed fire approval process, and both internal and external communication protocols.
6. Corner Brook Pulp and Paper Ltd. Will continue to communicate sustainable forest management planning targeted at reducing wildland fire risk.
7. Province of Newfoundland and Labrador will continue to work Corner Brook Pulp and Paper Ltd. Across forested land, with integration of "Directional Vulnerability Modelling" for forest management activities targeted at reducing continuity of fuels including:
    - Harvest Scheduling
    - Cut block design and placement
    - Resource road placement
    - Other forest modification practices

Implementation of these activities will require coordination between municipal and provincial governments, Indigenous partners, and industry stakeholders.

4) Legislation

Through legislative adoption and change, communities within the Wildland Urban-Interface (WUI) will be more defensible during a wildland fire incident. Post-fire studies, experiments and models have shown that homes ignite due to the condition of the structure and everything around it, up to 100 metres from the foundation. Legislation, bylaws, plans, policies and development standards all play a significant role in building and maintaining FireSmart neighbourhoods. Consideration of wildfire at the development planning stage is a key step in protecting neighbourhoods from wildland fire.

Recommendations:

1. Adopt FireSmart land use policies in the City of Corner Brook Integrated Municipal Sustainability Plan (IMSP) and Development Regulations.
    - Add hazard mapping into the MAPS section of the IMSP.
    - Review FireSmart land use policies and integrate them within the IMSP policies.
    - Mandate minimum separation distances between primary structures and accessory structures.
2. Update "*Building By-law*"
    - Require fire-resistant roofing materials (e.g., asphalt shingles, metal roofing)
    - Require installation of exterior hose connections on two sides
3. *Update* "*Fire Prevention Regulations*"

- *Prohibition on Outdoor Fires* bylaws should be formally aligned with the province's designated *Forest Fire Season* to ensure consistency in risk management, public communication, and enforcement during periods of elevated wildfire hazard. See the following link for more information: ***https://www.gov.nl.ca/fal/wildfiremanagement/***
- To support a coordinated wildfire risk management approach, outdoor fire permits should be automatically cancelled or suspended when a provincial fire ban is in effect.
- To support a coordinated wildfire risk management approach, outdoor fire permits should be automatically cancelled or suspended during Fire Weather Index of high, very high, or extreme.

5. Update "*Discharge of Fireworks Regulations"*
   - Prohibit discharge during Fire Weather Index of high, very high or extreme.
   - See the following link for more information on Daily Wildfire Risk: ***https://www.gov.nl.ca/fal/wildfiremanagement/fire-hazard-map/.***
6. Conduct a comprehensive review of the Watershed Management Plan to make sure it supports practical, proactive strategies such as targeted tree harvesting and fuel reduction treatments that mitigate wildfire risk while safeguarding critical water resources.

5) Development

A change in development standards and decisions is required to ensure our neighbourhoods and communities remain safe and defensible in the event of a wildland fire emergency. As Corner Brook continues to grow and adapt to changing climate conditions, it is essential that development practices and ongoing land management are designed to reduce the potential for wildland fire spread and associated impacts. The following strategies outline recommendations to guide development, site design, and daily operations to reduce the risk of fire ignition and Wildland Urban-Interface (WUI) resilience.

Actions:

1. Promotion of FireSmart Canada's Residential Development Guide.
2. Implement permit-triggered process to deliver appropriate FireSmart resources.
3. Review Corner Brooks *Subdivision Design Procedures and Municipal Engineering Standards to* identify opportunities for integration of wildfire resilience.

Recommendations:

1. Explore the effectiveness and feasibility of Ember-Resistant Building Envelopes and consider incentivization
2. Explore effectiveness and feasibility of implementing two points of egress for new development areas.
3. Explore the feasibility of integrating FireSmart Assessments into Development Permit(s).
4. Review Landscaping and Maintenance on City of Corner Brook-owned assets, including:
    - Explore alternatives to use of bark mulch within 1.5 m of structures.
    - Limiting coniferous vegetation within 1.5 m of structures.
    - Limiting the use of coniferous vegetation within 1.5 m - 10.0 m of structures
    - Use of breaks in continuous fencing or use of non-combustible materials within 1.5 m of buildings.

Additional Information:

Corner Brook is characterized by forested hillsides, varied terrain, and neighbourhoods that transition directly into natural areas. This creates a unique wildland-urban interface where the City's developed areas meet the surrounding forest. As neighbourhoods extend further into forested areas, homes and neighbourhoods are becoming more exposed to ignition from wildland fire. A structure is more likely to be destroyed in a wildland fire when it is in a high-density area where homes can ignite and fire is able to easily transfer from structure to structure.

6) Interagency Cooperation

Effective interagency cooperation is essential to achieving coordination, efficient, and sustainable outcomes. Strengthening collaboration among participating agencies will reduce duplication of effort, improve service delivery, and ensure a unified approach to shared objectives.

Actions:

1. Formalize interagency cooperation through Memorandum of Understanding (MOUs), agreements, or governance frameworks that define roles, responsibilities, and decision-making processes.

2. Designate agency liaisons and establish interagency working groups or steering committees to support coordination and oversight.
3. Develop standardized information-sharing protocols and implement shared data systems to improve collaboration and situational awareness.
4. Review and align agency policies, procedures, and operational standards to reduce barriers and improve efficiency.
5. Conduct regular joint planning sessions, training, and exercises to strengthen coordination and clarify roles and responsibilities.
6. Promote a culture of collaboration through leadership engagement, transparency, open communication, and mutual accountability.
7. Establish an Interagency Wildland Fire Resiliency Task Force to:
   - Host interagency community workshops.
   - Develop public education campaign promoting FireSmart.
   - Pre-allocate agency responsibilities during wildland fire incidents.
8. Develop shared performance measures and reporting processes to evaluate interagency cooperation and support continuous improvement.

Recommendations:

1. Promote and implement Incident Command System (ICS) training to all agencies likely to respond to wildland fires.
2. Engage with local contractors to pre-emptily plan for tactical fuel break construction, and gage available resources
3. Plan inter-boundary fuel reduction projects (municipal/provincial/industry)

7) Cross Training

Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) fires present a complex hazard requiring coordinated action among municipal departments, provincial agencies, Indigenous communities, utilities, industrial land managers, and emergency response partners. Cross-training supports interoperability, improves situational awareness, and strengthens wildfire preparedness and response capacity.

Actions:

1. Host biennial tabletop exercises focused on WUI fire scenarios.
2. Coordinate with electrical utilities on Public Safety Power Shutoff (PSPS) procedures during wildfire incidents.

3. Deliver evacuation management and traffic control training for police, search and rescue, municipal staff, and other response partners.
4. Implement Incident Command System (ICS) training for all agencies with a role in WUI fire response.
5. Deliver wildland fire training for structural firefighters to enhance WUI suppression capabilities and interoperability with provincial wildfire resources.
6. Provide introductory structural firefighting awareness training for provincial wildfire personnel.
7. Include Corner Brook Pulp and Paper Ltd. – Woodlands Division in training and exercises as a key land-management partner.
8. Include Qalipu First Nation as a full partner in training, exercises, and emergency planning activities.

Recommendations:

1. Implement ICS 100 training for all personnel with emergency response or support roles.
2. Implement ICS 200 training for supervisors, Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) staff, and personnel responsible for resource management and coordination.
3. Implement ICS 300 training for command staff and managers responsible for complex or extended-duration incidents.
4. Deliver *Groundcover Fire Fighting for Structural Fire Fighters* training.
5. Deliver *S-215 Fire Operations in the Wildland-Urban Interface* training to improve firefighter safety and effectiveness in WUI incidents.
6. Align wildfire training, exercises, and cross-training programs with the Municipal Emergency Plan to strengthen readiness, improve interagency coordination, and enhance wildfire resilience.

Additional Information

Training Objectives

- Reduce reliance on on-scene or "just-in-time" learning during WUI fire incidents.
- Ensure coordinated emergency response under the ICS.
- Strengthening cooperation between municipal and provincial agencies.
- Integrate Indigenous communities and industrial land-management partners into preparedness activities.
- Enhance public safety through improved evacuation planning and infrastructure protection.

This training and cross-training framework supports the Corner Brook's Municipal Emergency Plan's preparedness and response pillars by ensuring that all participating organizations understand their roles, responsibilities, and capabilities prior to a wildfire event. The framework also aligns with FireSmart Canada principles and CIFFC standards, promoting interoperability, standardized command structures, and responder safety.

Additional Section

CACR Framework and the City's HVA

The Critical Assets Consequence Ranking (CACR) framework used in this plan aligns with the City of Corner Brook's Hazard Vulnerability Assessment (HVA) methodology contained within the City's Emergency Management Response Plan. Both approaches evaluate risk through consequence-based assessment and matrix-based prioritization. While the HVA evaluates multiple hazards at a community scale using severity and probability ratings, the CACR framework focuses specifically on wildfire and assesses asset-level consequences in relation to exposure to hazardous fuels. This targeted approach allows wildfire risk identified in the HVA to be translated into practical mitigation priorities within the Community Wildfire Resiliency Plan. Further details on the relationship between the CACR framework and the City's Hazard Vulnerability Assessment are provided in **Appendix E.**

Governance and Implementation

Implementation of this plan will require coordinated effort among the City of Corner Brook, the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador, Indigenous partners, industry, and the community.

The City of Corner Brook will play a lead role in advancing actions within municipal jurisdiction, including land-use planning, emergency preparedness, and public education. Provincial partners will support wildfire management, emergency coordination, and regional planning efforts, while industry and community organizations will contribute to ongoing risk reduction initiatives.

Implementation may be supported through interagency coordination mechanisms, including working groups, shared planning processes, and joint training initiatives. Alignment with established emergency management frameworks, such as the Incident Command System (ICS), will support coordinated response and effective communication among partners.

Actions identified in this plan should be prioritized based on wildfire risk, operational feasibility, and available resources, with a focus on areas of higher exposure identified in the assessment.

Progress should be monitored on a regular basis, and the plan should be reviewed and updated as required to reflect changing conditions, new information, and implementation progress.

Conclusion

Wildfire risk in Corner Brook is currently low to moderate but may increase due to changing environmental conditions, including prolonged dry periods, shifting climate patterns, and the potential effects of insect disturbance on forest health and fuel conditions. While large events have historically been uncommon, the community remains vulnerable, particularly in areas where development interfaces with forested land.

This plan provides a clear, evidence-based framework to reduce wildfire risk through targeted mitigation, improved emergency planning, and increased community awareness. The findings demonstrate that proactive measures taken now can significantly reduce future impacts to people, property, infrastructure, and natural systems.

Successful implementation will depend on continued collaboration between municipal and provincial governments, Indigenous partners, industry, and residents. By prioritizing high-risk areas and aligning efforts under a shared strategy, Corner Brook can strengthen its resilience and adapt to evolving wildfire conditions.

This plan is intended to be a living document and should be reviewed and updated regularly to reflect new data, changing risks, and progress in implementation.

Appendices

Appendix A – Signature Page

The undersigned representatives, having participated in the development of the Corner Brook Community Wildfire Resiliency Plan (CWRP), hereby endorse this Plan as the guiding framework for enhancing wildfire resilience within the City of Corner Brook.

This Plan reflects a collaborative effort to assess wildland fire risk, identify priorities, and outline clear actions to reduce potential impacts to people, property, infrastructure, and natural areas.

This endorsement builds upon the Letter of Understanding executed on December 22, 2025, respecting the collaborative development of this Plan.

By signing below, each party affirms its support for the objectives and recommendations contained herein and its commitment to continued cooperation in advancing wildfire resiliency initiatives, in alignment with respective mandates and available resources.

Signatories

Linda Chaisson — August 17th, 2026

Linda Chaisson, Mayor — **Date**
City of Corner Brook

August 18th, 2026

Todd Flynn, Director of Protective Services — **Date**
City of Corner Brook

Jeff Motty — July 23, 2026

Jeff Motty, Supervisor of Forest Protection — **Date**
Department of Forestry, Agriculture and Lands

August 3, 2026

Jamie Kennedy, Director of Emergency Services — **Date**
Department of Forestry, Agriculture and Lands

August 3, 2026

Jessica Galliott, Environment Management — **Date**
Representative, Corner Brook Pulp and Paper Ltd.

August 25, 2026

Jenny Brake, Chief — **Date**
Qalipu First Nation

Appendix B - Planning Context and Risk Background

Fire Environment and Regime

Major wildfire occurrences in the Corner Brook area have historically been rare. This is largely due to the region's humid climate, high annual precipitation, long winter season, and forests dominated by balsam fir, a species that is not adapted to frequent fire. As a result, most wildfires have historically been small and infrequent.

However, conditions are changing. Climate change is increasing the potential for prolonged periods of warm, dry weather, creating conditions more conducive to wildfire. At the same time, western Newfoundland is experiencing widespread impacts from spruce budworm, which primarily affects balsam fir. Because balsam fir is not a fire-adapted species, extensive tree mortality resulting from spruce budworm can increase the amount of dead and drying forest fuels, potentially contributing to greater wildfire intensity and spread during drought conditions.

Although the risk of wildland fire has traditionally been low in the Corner Brook area, the combined effects of climate change and forest disturbance are expected to increase that risk in the future.

PRAs – People, Resources, and Assets

Wildfire resiliency starts with a whole-of-society approach, incorporating

- Citizens
- Critical Infrastructure
- Homes and Neighbourhoods
- Local Economy and Businesses
- Cultural and Heritage sites
- Natural Ecosystems

Wildfire impacts go beyond property damage; They can affect health, identity, and long-term community well-being.

Protecting Corner Brook’s most important PRAs are central to building long term wildfire resilience. PRAs extent beyond monetary worth and include elements that support public safety, community functions, cultural identity, environmental health, and economic activity forming the foundation of community well-being. Safeguarding these PRAs is essential to maintaining community safety, local identify, and long-term sustainability in the face of wildland fire threats.

The Canadian Council of Forest Ministers Wildland Fire Risk Assessment Framework defines PRAs as the following:

"PRAs refer to values at risk and can include human lives, health, natural resources, or human built structures. Impacts comprise the susceptibility of a given PRA to being affected by wildland fire and its exposure, which is when potential fires overlap locations with PRAs of concern."

Relatedly, many fire management agencies have historically referred to PRAs as "values at risk", and the Canadian Council of Forest Ministers definition refers to the same term. The Canadian Interagency Forest Fires Centre's glossary defines values at risk as:

"the specific of collective set of natural resources and man-made improvements of developments that have measurable or intrinsic worth and that could be destroyed or otherwise altered by fire in any given area".

In the context of this Plan, PRAs refer to the people, assets, and areas that are important to the community and that could be negatively impacted by wildland fire. These include Human Safety, Critical Infrastructure, Non-Critical Infrastructure, Residential Areas, Economic Assets, Culturally Important Areas, and Ecologically Important Areas.

Human Safety

Remains the highest priority, as wildland fire events can threaten lives, restrict mobility, and overwhelm emergency services.

Value of Concern: Human Life

Wildland fire events are a direct risk to life through flame exposure, smoke, reduced visibility, and evacuation challenges. Protecting human life requires reliable emergency response, clear evacuation planning, and public communication.

- Corner Brook Populations 19,334 (2021 censes)

Critical Infrastructure

Critical infrastructure according to Public Safety Canada are the *processes, systems, facilities, technologies, networks, assets and services essential to the health, safety, security or economic well-being of Canadians and the effective functioning of the government*. Damage or loss of critical infrastructure due to wildland fire incidents may delay emergency response and extend recovery timelines to Corner Brook

Value of Concern: Emergency Services & Public Safety

Emergency services are essential for wildfire response, evacuation, life-safety operations, and public communication. Disruption to these services could reduce response capacity and increase risks to residents and responders.

- Fire Department
- Police stations (RNC/RCMP)
- Bay of Islands Search and Rescue (BOISAR)
- Ambulance Depots
- Radio Transmitter Sites & Cell Towers

Value of Concern: Health & Social Services

Health and social service facilities support vulnerable populations who may require continuous care or assistance during emergencies. Disruption to these facilities could create immediate risks to life safety and complicate evacuation efforts.

- Health Care Facilities (4)
- Seniors' Facilities and Assisted Living Residences

Value of Concern: Government & Institutional Facilities

Government and institutional facilities support administration, emergency coordination, and continuity of operations. Damage to these assets could disrupt decision-making and limit access to essential public services.

- City Hall
- Danny Williams Building (Provincial/ Federal Courthouse)
- Sir Richard Squires Building

Value of Concern: Utilities and Critical Lifelines

Utilities and lifeline systems provide essential services required for public health, emergency response, and daily function. Wildland fire impacts to these systems may compromise firefighting capabilities and disrupt essential services.

- Water Treatment Pant
- PRVs and Pumping Stations
- Fuel storage Sites
- Communications Infrastructure
- Power Distribution (lines, sub-stations)

Value of Concern: Transportation & Access

Transportation networks enable evacuation, emergency response, and movement of personnel and supplies. Damage or obstruction could isolate neighbourhoods and delay response and recovery.

- Highways and Critical Access Routes

Non-Critical Infrastructure

Non-critical infrastructure includes assets that contribute to municipal operations, community services, and overall well-being but do not meet the threshold of critical infrastructure, as their disruption would not result in immediate impacts to life safety of the essential services.

Value of Concern: Important Community Assets

Important community assets support local social services, municipal operations, and emergency support functions. They may serve as reception centres, staging areas, or support facilities during wildfire events.

- Salvation Army Facility
- Public Schools
- Wild Cove Waste Transfer Station
- 2nd Battalion, The Royal Newfoundland Regiment (armouries)
- Bell Aliant Data Centre

Residential Areas

Residential areas within the Wildland-Urban interface are at risk of damage of loss from wildfire embers, smoke, and direct flame exposure.

Value of Concern: Structures

Residential structures are highly vulnerable to wildland fire impacts. Damage or loss can result in displacement, housing shortages, and significant social and economic disruption.

Structures include:

- Residential single-family homes
- Residential multi-unit homes
- Apartment and condominium buildings
- Outbuildings

Economic Assets

Wildland fires can significantly disrupt Corner Brook's economic stability and growth through property loss, service interruptions, and prolonged recovery periods.

Value of concern: Financial Institutions

Financial Institutions help support economic stability and access to finical services for residents and businesses. Disruption of these services may impact economic activity and delay recovery following a wildland fire incident.

- Banks (4)
- Credit Unions (2)

Value of concern: Post Secondary Institutions

Post-secondary institutions support education, employment, and community activity. A wildland fire incident can displace students, affect the local economy, and impact social systems.

- Memorial University: Grenfell Campus
- Academy Canada
- College of the North Atlantic

Value of Concern: Industry

Local industry contributes to employment, economic output, and regional contributes to employment, economic output, and regional supply chains. Impacts of a wildland fire incident may reduce recovery time and cause economic loss for Corner Brook.

- Corner Brook Pulp & Paper
- Industrial areas located within the WUI (2)

Value of Concern: Retail Districts

Retail districts provide essential goods and services and support the local economy. Wildland fire incidents may disrupt business operations, limit services, and affect community function.

- Broadway
- West Street
- Murphy Square
- Shopping Malls (3)

Value of Concern: Private Health

Private health services provide supplementary and ongoing care and help support overall community health. Disruption of these services in the event of a wildland fire incident can reduce access to care, placing additional strain on public health systems.

- Veitch Physiotherapy and Wellness Centre
- Apex Health Centre

Recreational Values

Wildland fire impacts on recreational areas in Corner Brook can result in the loss of important gathering spaces, tourism opportunities, and natural areas that support residents' well-being.

Value of Concern: Recreational Areas & Amenities

Recreational areas contribute to community well-being and tourism. Wildland fire impacts may lead to loss of access, damage to natural features, and reduction in recreational use.

- Margaret Bowater Park
- Bartletts Point
- Corner Brook Stream Trail
- Blomidon Golf & Country Club

Culturally Important Areas

The Humber River corridor and surrounding slopes represent culturally significant landscapes that contribute to the community's identity. Corner Brook lies within the traditional territory of the Mi'kmaq people, represented locally by Qalipu First Nation, and traditional land-use values were recognized at a landscape scale for planning purposes.

Impacts of wildfire on culturally important areas may result in long-term or irreversible effects on heritage, cultural continuity, and community identity.

Value of Concern: Heritage and Cultural Sites

Culturally important areas considered in this Plan include those that:

- Have recognized heritage or historic significance
- Contain irreplaceable archival, historical, or interpretive materials
- Function as primary community gathering or ceremonial spaces
- Represent culturally significant landscapes or traditional land-use areas
- Are located within or adjacent to moderate-to-high wildfire hazard zones

Corner Brook examples include:

- The Railway Society of Newfoundland Museum
- Captain James Cook Historic Site
- Corner Brook Museum & Archives
- Corner Brook Townsite
- Glynmill Inn Pond Area
- Historic religious and Community Assembly Buildings

The sites identified above are intended to highlight key heritage and cultural values within the planning area and should not be interpreted as a complete inventory of all culturally important resources.

Ecologically Important Areas

Wildland fire can severely alter areas of significant biodiversity, compromise watershed health, and disrupt long-term ecosystem function.

Value of Concern: Sensitive Ecosystems and Watersheds

- Water supply area
- Black ash tree sites
- Protected areas

Appendix C- Prevention and Mitigation Action Tables

Community Wildfire Resiliency Plan Prevention and Mitigation Action Table					
Education					
Item	**Action**	**Responsible Party**	**Resources Required**	**Timeframe**	**Status**
1	Apply for and host annual FireSmart Community Wildfire Preparedness Day (CWPD) event.	Corner Brook Protective Services.	Staff time	Ongoing - Annual	2026 event booked for July 22, 5pm at Margaret Bowater Park.
2	Incorporate FireSmart Principles into annual training for municipal staff.	Corner Brook HR, and Staff members.	Staff time	Ongoing - Annual	
3	Implement vegetation management demonstrations around public buildings.	Corner Brook Parks and Public Works.	Staff time	Ongoing - Seasonal	
4	Distribute education materials at public events.	Corner Brook Communications and FireSmart NL.	Community Wildfire Prevention and Mitigation Program Funding.	As soon as possible (< 1 year)	
5	Implement social media and radio campaigns promoting FireSmart.	Corner Brook Communications.	Community Wildfire Prevention and Mitigation Program Funding, and Staff time.	Ongoing - Seasonal	
6	Distribute applicable FireSmart guide when issuing permits.	Corner Brook Department of Development and Planning.	City Budget, Community Wildfire Prevention and Mitigation Program Funding.	As soon as possible (< 1 year)	
7	Promote and encourage residents to download the FireSmart Begins at Home App and fill out a Self-Assessment.	Corner Brook Communications, FireSmart NL.	Staff time.	Annual (Pre Wildfire Season)	

Emergency Planning					
8	Update municipal emergency and evacuation plans to include WUI wildfire scenarios.	Corner Brook Protective Services.	Staff time	As soon as possible (< 1 year)	
9	Develop and maintain an evacuation communication strategy (alerts, public messaging).	Corner Brook Communications and Protective Services.	Staff time, alerting systems	Ongoing - Annual	Corner Brook implemented the Voyant Alert system in 2019.
10	Identify and maintain a registry of vulnerable populations.	Corner Brook, GNL- Fire and Emergency Services.	Staff time, coordination	As soon as possible (< 1 year)	
11	Conduct evacuation exercises and training.	Corner Brook Protective Services, GNL-Fire and Emergency Services, And GNL-Wildfire Service.	Training time, coordination.	Triennial	
12	Establish and confirm evacuation centers and support services.	GNL-Fire and Emergency Services Red Cross, Corner Brook Protective Services.	Facilities, staffing.	As soon as possible (< 1 year)	
13	Maintain inventory of emergency response resources.	Corner Brook Protective Services, GNL-Wildfire Service.	Staff time	Ongoing	
Vegetation Management					
14	Home Ignition Zone education campaigns and promotion of Advanced Home Assessments for residents.	Corner Brook Communications and FireSmart NL.	Staff time, Wildfire Prevention and Mitigation Program Funding.	Annual (pre-wildland fire Season)	
15	Review parcel exposure assessment to identify areas classified as High risk or greater.	Corner Brook GIS Department, FireSmart NL.	Staff time and FireSmart NL time, GIS data.	As soon as possible (< 1 year)	
16	Conduct field assessments to validate risk ratings and treatment opportunities.	Corner Brook Department of Development and Planning, FireSmart NL, GNL- Forest Service.	Staff time, transportation.	1 - 3 years	

17	Identify and map potential Fuel Treatment Areas (FTAs).	Corner Brook GIS Department, FireSmart NL, GNL-Forest Service.	GIS support, technical expertise, Staff time	1 - 3 years	
18	Develop site-specific fuel management plans including maintenance schedules.	Corner Brook Department of Development and Planning, GNL-Forest Service.	Consulting support, staff time.	1 - 3 years	
19	Implement approved fuel treatment projects.	Corner Brook Parks and Public Works, GNL - Forest Service, Wildfire Service, and Contractors.	Wildfire Prevention and Mitigation Program Funding, Contractors, equipment.	3 - 5 years	
20	Monitor and maintain treated fuel management areas.	Corner Brook Parks and Public Works, GNL - Forest Service	Staff time, maintenance Funding.	5 + years	
21	Continue prioritizing insect-infested forest stands for harvest.	GNL- Forest Service, Corner Brook Pulp and Paper Ltd.	Existing forestry resources.	Ongoing	
22	Utilize commercial and domestic salvage harvesting opportunities.	Forestry Industry, GNL-Forest Service.	Equipment, contractors.	Ongoing	
23	Continue sustainable forest management practices to maintain healthy forest stands	GNL-Forest Service, Forestry Industry.	Existing forestry programs.	Ongoing	
24	Evaluate feasibility and effectiveness of strategically placed fuel breaks.	GNL-Forest Service, Corner Brook Pulp and Paper Ltd., Corner Brook Department of Development and Planning.	Technical assessments, funding.	1 - 3 years	
25	Assess feasibility of prescribed fire program and approval processes.	GNL-Forest Service, and Wildfire Service.	Technical expertise, regulatory framework.	3 - 5 years	

26	Continuing sustainable forest management communications and public engagement.	Corner Brook Pulp and Paper Ltd.	Staff time, communications resources.	Annual	CBPPL to co-host Corner Brook's Wildfire Community Preparedness Day July 22, 2026.
27	Incorporate Directional Vulnerability Modelling into forest management activities.	GNL-Forest Service, Corner Brook Pulp and Paper Ltd.	GIS modelling, forestry expertise.	Ongoing	
28	Conduct public engagement sessions on landscape fuel management and wildfire risk reduction.	GNL Forest Service, Wildfire Service, City of Corner Brook, Industry Partners.	Meeting facilities, communications funding.	Annual	
Development					
29	Promote FireSmart Canada's Residential Development Guide to developers and builders.	Corner Brook Communication, and Department of Development and Planning.	Staff time, educational materials.	Annual	
30	Implement permit-triggered process for providing FireSmart resources.	Corner Brook Department of Development and Planning.	Staff time, printed/digital materials.	As soon as possible (< 1 year)	
31	Review Subdivision Design Procedures and Municipal Engineering Standards for wildfire resilience integration.	Corner Brook Department of Development and Planning.	Staff time, consultant support if required.	1 - 3 years	
Interagency Cooperation					
32	Formalize partnerships through MOUs and agreements.	Corner Brook, GNL, external organizations.	Staff time, legal review.	As soon as possible (< 1 year)	
33	Designate agency liaisons and establish working groups.	All Participating Agencies.	Staff time.	As soon as possible (< 1 year)	
34	Develop information-sharing protocols and data-sharing systems.	Corner Brook Protective Services, GNL.	Staff time, IT support.	1 - 3 years	
35	Review and align policies and procedures across agencies.	Interagency Working Group.	Staff time.	1 - 3 years	
36	Conduct joint planning meetings and coordination exercises.	All Participating Agencies.	Meeting time, training resources.	Biennial	

37	Establish Interagency Wildland Fire Resiliency Task Force.	City of Corner Brook, GNL.	Staff time, governance framework.	As soon as possible (< 1 year)	
38	Promote collaborative culture through leadership engagement and communication.	Interagency Task Force.	Staff time.	1 - 3 years	
Cross Training					
39	Conduct biennial WUI wildfire tabletop exercises.	Corner Brook Protective Services, GNL-Fires and Emergency Services, Wildfire Service, Interagency Task Force.	Training time, facilities.	Biennial	
40	Coordinate Public Safety Power Shutoff (PSPS) procedures with utilities.	Corner Brook Protective Services, GNL-Fire and Emergency Services, Utilities, Interagency Task Force.	Staff time.	Triennial	
41	Deliver evacuation management and traffic control training.	RNC/RCMP, Emergency Management, BOISAR, Corner Brook Protective Services Interagency Task Force.	Staff time, training resources	Triennial	
42	Implement ICS training for participating agencies.	All Agencies.	Training Facilities, instructors, Staff time.	Annual	
43	Provide wildland fire training for structural firefighters.	Corner Brook Protective Services, GNL – Fire and Emergency Services.	Training Facilities, instructors, Staff time.	Annual	
44	Deliver structural firefighting awareness training to provincial wildfire personnel.	Corner Brook Protective Services, GNL – Fire and Emergency Services, Wildfire Service.	Training Facilities, instructors, Staff time.	Annual	

45	Include Corner Brook Pulp and Paper in exercises and training	Corner Brook Protective Services, GNL – Fire and Emergency Services, Wildfire Service, and CBPPL.	Training Facilities, instructors, Staff time.	Annual	
46	Include Qalipu First Nation in exercises, planning and training	Qalipu First Nation, Corner Brook Protective Services, GNL - Fire and Emergency Services, and Wildfire Service.	Training Facilities, instructors, Staff time.	Annual	

Legislation

Item	Corner Brook Policy	Recommendation	Department Responsible
1	Integrated Municipal Sustainability Plan	-Add hazard mapping into the MAPS section of the IMSP -Review FireSmart land use policies and integrate them within the IMSP policies	Planning & Development
2	Development Regulations	-Mandate minimum separation distances between primary structures and accessory structures	Planning & Development
3	Building By-Law	-Require **fire-resistant roofing materials** (e.g., asphalt shingles, metal roofing) -Require installation of exterior hose connections on two sides	Planning & Development
4	*Fire Prevention Regulations*	-*Prohibition on Outdoor Fires* bylaws should be formally aligned with the province's designated *Forest Fire Season* to ensure consistency in risk management, public communication, and enforcement during periods of elevated wildfire hazard. -To support a coordinated wildfire risk management approach, outdoor fire permits should be automatically cancelled or suspended when a provincial fire ban is in effect. -To support a coordinated wildfire risk management approach, outdoor fire permits should be automatically cancelled or suspended during Fire Weather Index of high.	Protective Services
5	*Discharge of Fireworks Regulations*	-Prohibit discharge during Fire Weather Index of High and above. -Check Government website on new regulation changes: **Daily Wildfire Risk - Forestry, Agriculture and Lands** -See link: **https://www.gov.nl.ca/fal/wildfiremanagement/fire-hazard-map/**	Protective Services
6	Watershed Management Plan	Conduct a comprehensive review of the Watershed Management Plan to make sure it supports practical, proactive strategies such as targeted tree harvesting and fuel reduction treatments that mitigate wildfire risk while safeguarding critical water resources	Planning & Development

Appendix D – Technical Fire Environment and Fire Regime

The City of Corner Brook is within the Western Newfoundland Ecoregion, an area characterized by steep topography, a humid climate, relatively warm summers, and one of the provinces' longest frost-free periods. Abundant precipitation, large snowpacks, and limited ignition sources limit wildfire occurrence and growth. Softwood species make up approximately 75% of forest stands dominated by fern-balsam fir forests (~65%), rather than fire-adapted black spruce (~5%) resulting in most forest disturbances being insect or wind-based.

The region historically has low fire occurrences, especially since the decommission of the railway system, which was a common ignition source. Southeastern Newfoundland historically had large, intense fires due to the railway system which shaped much of the barren landscape (that was once forested land). Western Newfoundland did not experience this land base shift from railway fires because the fires weren't as intense and large as the central and eastern parts of the island Within the past 5 years (2020 – 2025) The region around Corner Brook currently averages about three wildfires each year, and the average total combined area burned is 0.2 hectares, with fires mainly confined to forested stands on course, well-drained soils. Conifer (softwood) vegetation surrounding Corner Brook presents an elevated wildfire hazard during prolonged dry conditions or drought, with climate trends intensifying this concern. Abnormally dry conditions experienced in 2025 mirrored drought patterns more commonly associated with semi-arid regions of Canada. Should these conditions persist or become more frequent, they would represent a departure from historical norms for Western Newfoundland. Reduced fuel moisture in conifer stands increases ignition potential, rate of fire spread, and overall fire intensity, heightening the likelihood of fast-moving wildfires capable of threatening homes, critical infrastructure, and valued natural areas within the wildland-urban interface.

Forest type estimates: 75% softwood and 25% hardwood composition

Species	Composition
Balsam fir	65-70%
White spruce	10-15%
Black spruce	5%
Hardwoods	10-15%

Planning Context

During the time of the four districts Monty Lewin, Bowater's vice president and general manager from 1937-1955, is credited with the establishment of urban forestry in western Newfoundland. Lewin initiated a vigorous tree and shrub planting program in Corner Brook to ensure further forest cover within the City of Corner Brook and the surrounding four districts. The following trees and shrubs were planted along the perimeter of Corner Brook:

Large Trees (15-20m) Deciduous:

Norway Maple (*Acer platanoides*), Silver Maple (*Acer saccharinum*), Red Oak (*Quercus rubra*), White Oak (*Quercus borealis*), Aspen (*Populus tremuloides*), Carolina Poplar Hybrid (*Populus x euramericana),* Weeping Willow (*Salix babylonica*), European Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*).

Medium Trees (10-15m) Deciduous:

Red Maple (*Acer rubrum*), Manitoba Maple (*Acer negundo*), White birch (*Betula papyrifera*), Mountain Paper Birch (*Betula x cordifolia*), Yellow birch (*Betula lutea*), English oak (*Quercus robur*), European Mountain ash (*Sorbus aucaparia*), Lombardy poplar (*Populus nigra var. italica*).

Coniferous:

Balsam Fir (*Abies balsamea*), Concolor fir (*Abies concolor*), Douglas Fir (*Pseudotsuga menzesii*), Rocky mountain fir (*Pseudotsuga var glauca*), Blue spruce *(Picea pungens*), Norway spruce (*Picea abies*), White spruce (*Picea glauca*), Red pine (*Pinus resinosa*), White pine (*Pinus strobus*), Ponderosa Pine (*Pinus ponderosa*).

Small trees (5-10m) Deciduous:

Dogberry (*Sorbus americana*), Siberian elm (*Ulmus pumila*), Basket willow (*Salix viminalis*), Grey willow (*Salix cinerea*), Bayleaf (*Salix pentandra*), Bird cherry (*Prunus avium*), Pin cherry (*Prunus pennsylvanica*), Japanese maple *(Acer plamatum cv atropupureum*), Mountain maple (*Acerspicatum*).

High shrubs (2-5m) Deciduous:

Squashberry (*Viburnum trilobum*), Red osier (*Cornus stolonifera*), Siberian dogwood (*Cornus cv. Flaviramea*), Variegated dogwood (*Cornus alba cv. Elegantissima*), Forsythia (*Forsythia x intermedia*), Red berry elder *(Sambucus pubens*), Black berry elder (*Sambucus nigra*), Tatarian honeysuckle (*Lonicera tatarica*), Fragrant honeysuckle (*Lonicera fragrantissima*).

A large portion of designated City trees are located within the Townsite area of Corner Brook wherein the City is responsible for the maintenance, protection, and re-planting of trees.

Most tree species in this area are deciduous and are heavily populated with Norway Maple *(Acer platanoides),* Red Maple *(Acer rubrum),* and Silver Maple (*Acer platanoides)*.

See map below showing Townsite City tree distribution.



Figure 5 – Map of Native and Exotic Trees and Shrubs Planted in Townsite

Appendix E - Alignment Between the CACR Framework and the Corner Brook HVA

Purpose

The Critical Assets Consequence Ranking (CACR) framework used in the Corner Brook Community Wildfire Resiliency Plan (CWRP) is designed to support the identification and prioritization of assets that may be at risk from wildland fire. The framework aligns with the risk assessment philosophy already embedded in the City of Corner Brook's Emergency Management Response Plan (EMRP), specifically the Hazard Vulnerability Assessment (HVA) process.

The intent of CACR is not to replace the City's HVA, but rather to apply the same consequence-based risk evaluation approach to wildfire risk at the asset level. This provides a practical method for translating wildland fire risk identified in the HVA into actionable mitigation priorities within the Community Wildfire Resiliency Plan.

Comparison of Methodologies

Element	City of Corner Brook HVA	CACR Framework
Scope	All hazards affecting the community	Wildland fire hazard only
Assessment Level	Community-wide hazard evaluation	Asset-level evaluation
Purpose	Emergency preparedness and response planning	Wildfire mitigation and FireSmart planning
Risk Components	Severity/Consequence × Probability	Consequence × Exposure to hazardous fuels
Risk Output	Risk levels (Minor, Moderate, Major)	Priority levels (Nil, Low, Medium, High, Extreme)

Both frameworks rely on **consequence-based evaluation and structured matrix scoring** to support decision-making.

Consequence Assessment Alignment

The City's HVA evaluates hazard severity across five dimensions: People, Operations, Environment, Assets, Reputation

The CACR framework incorporates these same impact dimensions through the evaluation of **PRAs at risk associated with critical assets**, including:

- Residential safety and vulnerable populations
- Essential community services and operations
- Environmental and cultural values
- Infrastructure and community assets
- Economic and social impacts

Both frameworks prioritize **life safety and essential services** as the highest consequence levels.

Risk Matrix Comparison

The City's HVA calculates risk by combining **Severity × Probability** to determine overall risk levels.

The CACR framework uses a similar matrix structure but substitutes **exposure to hazardous fuels** for probability:

Consequence × Exposure

This modification reflects the nature of wildland fire risk, where physical fuel conditions and proximity to vegetation often provide a more practical indicator of potential impact than historical probability alone.

Hazard Alignment

The Hazard Vulnerability Assessment identifies **wildland fire / forest fire** as one of the high-risk hazards affecting the City of Corner Brook. The CACR process directly supports this finding by evaluating how wildland fire could affect specific critical assets and by identifying priority locations where mitigation or protection measures may reduce potential impacts.

Role of CACR Within the CWRP

Within the Community Wildfire Resiliency Plan, the CACR framework serves to:

- Identify critical assets exposed to wildland fire risk
- Evaluate potential consequences if those assets were impacted
- Prioritize assets for wildland fire mitigation or protection measures
- Support FireSmart planning and risk reduction initiatives

By applying the City's existing risk assessment principles at the asset level, the CACR framework strengthens the connection between strategic emergency planning and practical wildland fire mitigation.

Appendix F - CACR Tabletop Workshop Methodology

A facilitated tabletop workshop was conducted as part of the development of the Community Wildfire Resiliency Plan to support the community wildland fire risk assessment and asset consequence ranking process. The workshop brought together representatives from municipal departments, emergency response agencies, utilities, provincial partners, and other key stakeholders to review wildfire risk information and validate local knowledge.

During the session, participants worked collaboratively to review spatial data, community infrastructure information, and identified assets of importance within the study area. Using the Critical Asset Consequence Rating (CACR) framework and supporting worksheets, participants evaluated the potential consequences of wildfire impacts to critical infrastructure and community values.

Assets were discussed and assessed across several categories, including public safety, community services, utilities, transportation, environmental values, economic and cultural considerations. Participants considered potential impacts such as service disruption, impacts to vulnerable populations, economic losses, and cascading effects on other infrastructure or essential services.

The tabletop format provided an opportunity for participants to contribute operational experience and local knowledge alongside available datasets. Through facilitated discussion, the group worked toward consensus on consequence ratings and confirmed the relevance and accuracy of assets included in the assessment.

As part of this **national pilot initiative supported by the Canadian Interagency Forest Fire Centre**, the workshop process helped ensure that local expertise and interagency collaboration confirmed the final consequence rankings used within the Community Wildfire Risk Assessment. The outcomes of this session also contributed to the development of targeted mitigation and resilience recommendations presented in this plan.

Appendix G – Community Stakeholders and Critical Infrastructure Partners

The following organizations were identified as community stakeholders through the development of the Corner Brook Community Wildfire Resiliency Plan (CWRP). These organizations own, operate, regulate, or support critical infrastructure, essential services, or community assets that may be affected by a wildland fire. While not all organizations were members of the CWRP Project Team, their facilities, operations, or areas of responsibility were considered during the Critical Asset Consequence Ranking (CACR) process and the development of this plan.

Stakeholder / Organization	Examples of Critical Assets or Areas of Responsibility
City of Corner Brook	City Hall (Emergency Operations Centre/PSAP), Fire Department, Public Works, Water Treatment Plant, Water Distribution System, Reservoirs, Parks, Roads, Warming Centres
Provincial Wildfire Management Services Division	Wildfire prevention, preparedness, response, and mitigation
Provincial Emergency Services Division	Provincial emergency management coordination
Newfoundland and Labrador Health Services	Western Memorial Regional Hospital, Community Health Centre, Ambulance Services, Long-Term Care Facilities, Primary Healthcare Facilities
Corner Brook Fire Department	Municipal fire protection and emergency response
Royal Newfoundland Constabulary	Public safety and law enforcement
Royal Canadian Mounted Police	Public safety and law enforcement
Newfoundland and Labrador Hydro	Transmission system, Terminal Station, Transmission Lines
Newfoundland Power	Electrical substations, distribution and transmission infrastructure
Corner Brook Pulp and Paper Limited	Industrial operations and supporting infrastructure
DYNO Nobel	Explosives manufacturing and storage facilities
Vale	Petroleum storage facilities

Department of Transportation and Infrastructure	Provincial highways, bridges, and transportation infrastructure
Department of Forestry, Agriculture and Lands	Forestry operations and wildfire management support
Bell Aliant	Communications infrastructure and data centres
Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (CBC)	Communications infrastructure
BayFM	Communications infrastructure
Canadian Red Cross	Emergency support services and logistics
Salvation Army	Emergency social services and community support
SPCA	Animal welfare and emergency animal sheltering
Educational Institutions	Grenfell Campus, College of the North Atlantic, K–12 schools, private schools, daycare facilities
Commercial Sector	Grocery stores, financial institutions, shopping centres, hotels
Housing and Residential Care Providers	Long-term care facilities, retirement residences, apartment complexes
Industrial and Business Community	Industrial parks, fuel suppliers, critical businesses and employers

The stakeholder list above reflects organizations whose assets or services were considered during development of the CWRP and the CACR process. It is intended to support future collaboration during wildfire mitigation, preparedness, response, recovery, and implementation of this plan. As community infrastructure and organizational responsibilities evolve, this list should be reviewed and updated as part of future CWRP revisions.

Appendix H - Summary of Integrated Critical Asset Priority Ratings

The following table summarizes the results of the integrated critical asset assessment conducted for the Corner Brook CWRP. Each asset was assigned a single Combined Priority Rating on a scale of 1 (Nil) to 5 (Extreme) by integrating the results of the fireexposuR wildfire exposure and directional vulnerability assessments with the Critical Asset Consequence Ranking (CACR). The fireexposuR rating system was used to help validate identified priorities and ensure consistency between stakeholder knowledge and spatial wildland fire risk analysis. The resulting combined rating provides an overall indication of each asset's relative priority by considering both the likelihood of wildland fire impact and the potential consequences to the community should the asset be affected. These results were used to support the identification and prioritization of mitigation actions throughout this plan.

Critical Assets Consequence Ranking Summary

Asset Name	Category	Address	Priority Level Combined as a Rating 1-5
Marina Redmond Centre – Warming Centre	Community	22 University Drive	3
Civic Centre – Warming Centre	Community	1 Canada Games Place	3
SPCA	Community	15 Lundrigan Drive	4
Ambulance Depots (O'Connell)	Public Safety	305-313 O'Connell Dr.	3
Ambulance Depots (Main Depot)	Public Safety	Old WRHS - 1 Brookfield Ave,	4
Ambulance Depots (WMRH)	Public Safety	100 Health Care Cres	3
Red Cross Storage@ Armour Transport	Community Support	14 White Lakes Rd Watsons Pd Ind Pk	3
Corner Brook Pulp & Paper Ltd.	Economic	1 Mill Rd	4
Veitch Building	Economic	328 O'Connell Dr	3
Apex Building	Economic	4 Grenfell Dr	4
Malls Corner Brook Plaza)	Economic	44 Maple Valley Rd	3
Malls (Millbrook)	Economic	2 Herald Ave	4
Malls (Valley)	Economic	1 Mt. Bernard Ave	4
Wild Cove DOT	Public Safety	46 North Short Highway	4
Armories	Public Safety	13 O'Connell Dr	4
Murphy Square	Economic	1-28 Murphy Sq.	3
Salvation Army Church	Community Support	177 O'Connell Dr	3
Sir Richard Squires Building	Economic	84 Mt. Bernard Ave	4

Industrial Parks –Watsons Pond	**Economic**	**Watsons Pond 1-24 White Lakes Rd, 1-8 Ariceen Pl**	**3**
Industrial Parks – Lundrigan Dr.	**Economic**	**1- 68 Lundrigan Dr, 1-12 Tipping Pl.**	**3**
DYNO NOBEL -Lundrigan Dr.	**Economic**	**12 Tipping Pl**	**3**
DYNO NOBEL -Production Plant	**Public Safety**	**Lady Slipper Rd**	**2**
NL Hydro - Massey Drive Terminal Station	**Utilities**	**Massey Drive**	**1**
NL Hydro - Transmission Line TL211	**Utilities**	**Bottom Brook TS2 to Massey Drive**	**4**
NL Hydro - Transmission Line TL248	**Utilities**	**Deer Lake to Massey Drive**	**4**
NL Hydro - Transmission Line TL228	**Utilities**	**Buchans to Massey Drive**	**4**
Banks (RBC)	**Economic**	**66 West Street**	**4**
Banks (BMO)	**Economic**	**1 West Street**	**4**
Banks (CIBC)	**Economic**	**9 Main Street**	**4**
Banks (TD)	**Economic**	**1 Mt. Bernard Ave**	**4**
Scotiabank	**Economic**	**44 Maple Valley Rd (plaza)**	**3**
Banks (Easy Financial)	**Economic**	**8 Murphy Sq. C2**	**4**
Fuel Storage (Superior Propane)	**Utilities**	**24 White Lakes Dr**	**2**
Margaret Bowater Park	**Environmental**	**19 O'Connell Dr**	**4**
Vale Tank Farm, IOL Corner Brook NL	**Utilities**	**3G4 Connor Rd,**	**4**
Bartletts Point Park	**Environmental**	**Petries St.(Curling)**	**4**
Cell Towers (CBC)	**Utilities**	**Top Boones Rd**	**1**
100.1 Bay FM Cell Tower	**Utilities**	**off Mayfair ave.**	**1**
Bell Aliant Data Center	**Utilities**	**332 O'Connell Dr**	**2**
Bell Aliant Data Center	**Utilities**	**49 Main St,**	**3**
Wild Cove Transfer Station	**Utilities**	**off North Shore Hwy**	**3**
RCMP	**Public Safety**	**78 Mt. Bernard Ave**	**4**
RNC	**Public Safety**	**9 University Dr**	**3**
Corner Brook Fire Department	**Public Safety**	**116 Broadway**	**3**
Western Memorial Regional Hospital	**Public Safety**	**100 Health Care Cres**	**1**
Western Long-Term Care	**Vulnerable Populations**	**110 Health Care Cres**	**1**
Corner Brook Long-Term Care	**Vulnerable Populations**	**40 University Dr**	**1**
BOISAR	**Public Safety**	**77 Premier Dr.**	**4**
Courthouse	**Public Safety**	**82 Mt. Bernard Ave**	**4**
Massey Drive Forestry Depot – Off Highway	**Public Safety**	**1 Massey Drive**	**2**
City Hall (EOC / PSAP / 911 Operations)	**Public Safety**	**5 Park St**	**4**
Riverside Drive	**Transportation**	**Riverside Drive Access Rd**	**2**
Lewin Parkway – TCH Exits 5 & 6	**Transportation**	**Exit 5 on ramp. Exit 6**	**2**
Trans-Canada Highway (TCH)	**Transportation**	**Route 1**	**2**

Route 440/450 Ballam Bridge	Transportation	North Shore Hwy Exit	2
CPA Manor	Vulnerable Populations	20 Reids Rd	3
Superior Fuel Storage-Watsons Pond	Utilities	24 White Lakes Dr	3
Biofuel Tanks– Mount Bernard Ave	Utilities	30 Mt. Bernard Ave	4
Corner Brook Suites	Vulnerable Populations	124 Wheelers Rd.	3
High Density Apts-Gillams Rd	Vulnerable Populations	60 Gilliams Rd.	2
High Density Apts-Gordon Terrace	Vulnerable Populations	46 Beothuk Cres.	3
High Density Apartments - Bayview Apts 2 Bldg.	Vulnerable Populations	14 Beothuk Cres.	4
NL Health Services (NLHS)	Vulnerable Populations	169 w valley Rd?	4
Corner Brook Community Health Centre	Vulnerable Populations	1 Brookfield Ave	2
Lohnes Complex	Vulnerable Populations	652 O'Connell Dr	1
Mountain View Estates	Vulnerable Populations	161 Premier Dr.	3
Hiscock Manor	Vulnerable Populations	41 Clarence St	4
Interfaith Cottages	Vulnerable Populations	1 Elizabeth St	3
Westmount Estates Retirement	Vulnerable Populations	1 Hospital Hill	4
Broadway Family Health	Vulnerable Populations	3 Herald Ave	4
Shamrock Manor	Vulnerable Populations	5 Shamrock Cres	2
Stepping Stones Day Care	Vulnerable Populations	304 O'Connell Dr	3
Creative Beginnings Daycare	Vulnerable Populations	17 Montgomerie St.	4
Fisher Day Care	Vulnerable Populations	141 O'Connell Dr	4
Head Start Preschool	Vulnerable Populations	6 Greenings Hil	4
Family Outreach Resource Centre	Vulnerable Populations	1 Union Street	4
Grocery Stores - Dominion	Community Support	5 Murphy Sq.	4
Grocery Stores - Colemans (O'Connell)	Community Support	137 O'Connell Dr	4

Grocery Stores - Sobeys	**Community Support**	**1 Mt. Bernard Ave**	**4**
Grocery Stores - Colemans (Caribou)	**Community Support**	**26 Caribou Rd.**	**4**
Private School-Immaculate Heart of Mary	**Vulnerable Populations**	**112 Humber Rd.**	**4**
Corner Brook High School	**Vulnerable Populations**	**12 University Dr**	**3**
Corner Brook Intermediate	**Vulnerable Populations**	**11 Mt. Bernard Ave**	**3**
CC Loughlin Elementary	**Vulnerable Populations**	**1 Citadel Dr**	**3**
East side Elementary	**Vulnerable Populations**	**14 St Johns Ave,**	**3**
JJ Curling Elementary	**Vulnerable Populations**	**50 Woodbine Ave,**	**2**
Sacred Heart Elementary	**Vulnerable Populations**	**473 Curling St**	**3**
PRV & Pumping Stations	**Utilities**	**McLeod's Lane Pump Hose**	**2**
PRV & Pumping Stations	**Utilities**	**Burnt Pond Pump Station**	**1**
PRV & Pumping Stations	**Utilities**	**Watsons Pond Pump House**	**2**
PRV & Pumping Stations	**Utilities**	**Bayview Heights Pump House**	**2**
PRV & Pumping Stations	**Utilities**	**Windsor St Pump House**	**2**
PRV & Pumping Stations	**Utilities**	**Lewin Parkway Pump House**	**1**
PRV & Pumping Stations	**Utilities**		**2**
PRV & Pumping Stations	**Utilities**		**2**
PRV & Pumping Stations	**Utilities**		**2**
PRV & Pumping Stations	**Utilities**		**2**
PRV & Pumping Stations	**Utilities**		**2**
PRV & Pumping Stations	**Utilities**		**2**
PRV & Pumping Stations	**Utilities**		**3**
PRV & Pumping Stations	**Utilities**		**3**
PRV & Pumping Stations	**Utilities**		**3**
PRV & Pumping Stations	**Utilities**		**3**
PRV & Pumping Stations	**Utilities**		**3**
PRV & Pumping Stations	**Utilities**		**3**
PRV & Pumping Stations	**Utilities**		**3**
PRV & Pumping Stations	**Utilities**		**3**
PRV & Pumping Stations	**Utilities**		**3**
PRV & Pumping Stations	**Utilities**		**3**
PRV & Pumping Stations	**Utilities**		**3**
PRV & Pumping Stations	**Utilities**		**3**

PRV & Pumping Stations	**Utilities**		**3**
PRV & Pumping Stations	**Utilities**		**3**
Water Treatment Plant	**Utilities**	**1 Water Treatment Rd**	**1**
Public Works Depot	**Utilities**	**2 Charles St**	**2**
Water Reservoir Tanks	**Utilities**	**Lundrigan Dr Water Reservoir**	**1**
Water Reservoir Tank	**Utilities**	**Sunnyslope Water Reservoir**	**1**
Water Reservoir Tank	**Utilities**	**East Side Water Reservoir**	**2**
Water Reservoir Tank	**Utilities**	**Elizabeth St Water Reservoir**	**2**
Water Supply Area	**Environmental**	**Water Supply Area Intake**	**1**
Water Supply Area	**Environmental**	**Corner Brook Lake Water Supply**	**3**
Water Shed Area	**Public Safety**	**Water Shed Area**	**1**
Grenfell Campus	**Vulnerable Populations**	**20 University Dr**	**2**
CNA	**Vulnerable Populations**	**141 O'Connell Dr**	**3**
Corner Brook Hotel	**Vulnerable Populations**	**47 Main St,**	**4**
NL Power - BVS Substation	**Utilities**	**no address**	**1**
NL Power - HUM Substation	**Utilities**	**no address**	**1**
NL Power - WAL Substation	**Utilities**	**no address**	**1**
NL Power - BVS-01 Distribution Line	**Utilities**	**no address**	**2**
NL Power - BVS-02 Distribution Line	**Utilities**	**no address**	**2**
NL Power - BVS-03 Distribution Line	**Utilities**	**no address**	**2**
NL Power - BVS-04 Distribution Line	**Utilities**	**no address**	**2**
NL Power - BVS-05 Distribution Line	**Utilities**	**no address**	**3**
NL Power - HUM-08 Distribution Line	**Utilities**	**no address**	**2**
NL Power - HUM-09 Distribution Line	**Utilities**	**no address**	**2**
NL Power - HUM-10 Distribution Line	**Utilities**	**no address**	**2**
NL Power - WAL-01 Distribution Line	**Utilities**	**no address**	**3**
NL Power - WAL-02 Distribution Line	**Utilities**	**no address**	**2**
NL Power - WAL-04 Distribution Line	**Utilities**	**no address**	**2**
NL Power - WAL-05 Distribution Line	**Utilities**	**no address**	**2**
NL Power - WAL-06 Distribution Line	**Utilities**	**no address**	**2**
NL Power - WAL-07 Distribution Line	**Utilities**	**no address**	**2**
NL Power - 351L Transmission Lines	**Utilities**	**no address**	**1**
NL Power - 352L Transmission Lines	**Utilities**	**no address**	**1**
NL Power - 353L Transmission Lines	**Utilities**	**no address**	**1**
NL Power - 356L Transmission Lines	**Utilities**	**no address**	**1**
NL Power - 357L Transmission Lines	**Utilities**	**no address**	**1**
NL Power - 358L Transmission Lines	**Utilities**	**no address**	**1**
NL Power - 359L Transmission Lines	**Utilities**	**no address**	**1**

Appendix I - Critical Assets Consequence Ranking (CACR) Guidelines

Community Wildfire Resiliency Plan (CWRP)
Wildland Fire Hazard Only

The Critical Assets Consequence Ranking (CACR) process is used to support asset prioritization within the Community Wildfire Resiliency Plan by evaluating potential consequences of wildland fire impacts and current exposure to hazardous fuels.

Methodology Note:

The Critical Assets Consequence Ranking (CACR) process is a qualitative assessment tool intended to support community-level wildfire planning. Rankings are informed by local knowledge, operational experience, and available data, and are intended to guide prioritization within the Community Wildfire Resiliency Plan rather than provide a precise quantitative risk assessment.

Instructions for Assessors:

1. Review each listed critical asset.
2. Assign a **Consequence Score** based on the worst-case wildland fire impact to the community.
3. Assign an **Exposure Rating** based on surrounding fuels and landscape conditions.
4. Determine the **Priority Level** using the CACR Matrix.
5. Use the **Notes** section to capture assumptions, fire behaviour considerations, or local knowledge.

Section A - Asset Information

Asset Name / *Asset Category *(Area / Location)*

**Categories may include Public Safety, Community Support, Utilities, Transportation, Community Assets, Vulnerable Populations, Economic, Environmental, or Cultural / Heritage values.*

Section B - Consequence Ranking *(Worst-Case Impact)*

Guiding question: *If this asset were lost or significantly impacted by wildland fire, what would be the worst-case consequence to the community, environment, or essential services?*

Score	Consequence Level	Primary PRAs
5 -	**Extreme** - *Loss of Life / Critical Asset*	People *(fatalities, vulnerable populations)*
4 -	**Very High** - *Essential Community Function / Major Transportation Disruption*	Operations, Assets *(emergency response, utilities)*
3 -	**High** - *Major Economic / Social / Cultural / Environmental Impact*	Assets, Reputation *(displacement, economic disruption)*
2 -	**Moderate** - *Localized Impact*	People, Operations *(manageable disruption)*
1 -	**Low** - *Minimal Impact*	Assets, Reputation *(minor, recoverable loss)*

Assigned Consequence Score: 5 – 4 – 3 – 2 - 1

Assessors should also consider whether other critical services or assets depend on this asset when determining the consequence score.

Section C – Exposure to Wildland Fire

Guiding Question: *How exposed is this asset to hazardous vegetation and potential wildland fire today?*

Exposure Rating	Description
Nil –	No hazardous vegetation present. Located within a non-fuel or urban environment with negligible exposure.
Low –	Limited hazardous vegetation present. Fuels are generally sparse, fragmented, or well separated, resulting in low exposure.
Moderate –	Mixed fuels or partial separation. Fuel continuity is sufficient to present potential exposure under favourable fire conditions.
High –	Adjacent to or largely surrounded by hazardous vegetation. Continuous fuels could readily support fire spread and ember exposure.
Extreme –	Extensively surrounded by dense, continuous hazardous vegetation, resulting in the highest level of exposure and the greatest potential from direct flame contact and long-range embers.

Assigned Exposure Rating: Nil – Low – Moderate – High – Extreme *(select the applicable rating)*.

Section D – Priority Level (Using the CACR Matrix)

The **Critical Asset Consequence Ranking (CACR) Matrix** combines the assigned **Consequence** and **Exposure** ratings to determine the overall **priority for wildland fire risk mitigation and protection planning**. The matrix translates these ratings into one of four priority categories.

Consequence ↓ / Exposure →	Nil	Low	Moderate	High	Extreme
5 – Extreme	Moderate	High	High	Extreme	Extreme
4 – Very High	Moderate	Moderate	High	High	Extreme
3 – High	Low	Moderate	Moderate	High	High
2 – Moderate	Low	Low	Moderate	Moderate	High
1 – Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Moderate

Priority Categories: Low / Moderate / High / Extreme

Section E - Notes & Local Knowledge

Considerations, assumptions, fire behaviour input, operational concerns, and other relevant local knowledge.

Glossary

Asset
A person, facility, infrastructure, service, environmental feature, or other value that may be affected by a wildland fire.

CACR (Critical Asset Consequence Ranking)
A consequence-based assessment used to evaluate the importance of critical assets and prioritize mitigation actions by combining asset consequence with wildfire exposure and directional vulnerability.

Community Wildfire Resiliency Plan (CWRP)
A strategic plan that identifies wildland fire risk and outlines actions to reduce impacts to people, property, infrastructure, and the environment while improving community resilience.

Critical Asset
Infrastructure, facilities, services, or locations that are essential to public safety, community operations, the economy, or environmental protection.

Defensible Space
An area around a structure where vegetation and combustible materials are managed to reduce wildfire intensity and improve the likelihood of successful structure protection.

Directional Vulnerability
An assessment that identifies the directions from which a wildland fire is most likely to spread toward a community based on fuel continuity across the landscape.

Ember Attack
The ignition of structures or vegetation caused by burning embers that are carried ahead of a wildfire by wind.

Exposure
The presence of people, resources, assets, or infrastructure in areas where they may be affected by wildland fire. In this plan, exposure is assessed by evaluating the amount and proximity of hazardous vegetation surrounding developed areas.

Exposure Assessment
An assessment that measures the amount and proximity of hazardous vegetation surrounding people, resources, or assets to determine potential wildfire exposure.

Fire Behaviour
The way a wildland fire reacts to weather, fuels, and topography, including its rate of spread, intensity, flame length, and spotting potential.

FireSmart®
A national program that provides practical recommendations to help homeowners, communities, businesses, and governments reduce the risk of damage from wildland fire.

Fire Weather Index (FWI)
A component of the Canadian Forest Fire Weather Index System used to estimate wildfire danger based on weather conditions.

Fuel
Any combustible vegetation or material capable of burning during a wildland fire.

Fuel Break
A strategically managed area where vegetation has been modified to reduce wildfire intensity and improve suppression opportunities.

Fuel Continuity
The degree to which vegetation is connected across a landscape, allowing wildfire to spread.

Fuel Treatment Area (FTA)
An area identified for vegetation management to reduce hazardous fuels and wildfire intensity.

Hazard
A condition or source with the potential to cause harm. In this plan, hazard generally refers to vegetation and environmental conditions that contribute to wildland fire risk.

Hazard Vulnerability Assessment (HVA)
A structured process used to evaluate hazards based on their likelihood and consequences to support emergency planning and risk reduction.

Home Ignition Zone (HIZ)
The area within 30 metres of a structure where vegetation, landscaping, and building materials influence the likelihood of ignition during a wildland fire.

Incident Command System (ICS)
A standardized emergency management system used to coordinate personnel, resources, and decision-making during emergency incidents.

Mitigation
Actions taken before a wildland fire occurs to reduce its potential impacts on people, property, infrastructure, and the environment.

People, Resources, or Assets (PRAs)
The people, infrastructure, natural resources, cultural values, environmental features, and economic assets that may be affected by a wildland fire and are considered priorities for protection.

Priority Area
A location identified for wildfire mitigation based on the results of exposure assessments, directional vulnerability assessments, and consequence evaluations.

Prescribed Fire
The planned and controlled use of fire under specific environmental conditions to reduce hazardous fuels and improve ecosystem health.

Resilience
The ability of individuals, communities, infrastructure, and ecosystems to prepare for, withstand, respond to, and recover from wildland fire.

Spotting
The movement of burning embers that are ahead of the main fire that can ignite new fires away from the fire front.

Values at Risk
People, property, infrastructure, natural resources, and cultural or environmental values that could be negatively affected by a wildland fire. Within this plan, these values are collectively referred to as ***People, Resources, or Assets (PRAs).***

Wildfire Risk
The potential for adverse impacts resulting from a wildland fire. Wildfire risk is influenced by wildfire hazard, the exposure of people, resources, and assets, and the potential consequences if they are affected.

Wildfire Hazard
The potential for a wildland fire to occur or behave intensely based on factors such as vegetation (fuels), weather, and topography. Hazard describes the conditions that influence fire behaviour and is one component of overall wildfire risk.

Wildland Fire
Any non-structural fire occurring in forests, grasslands, shrublands, or other natural vegetation.

Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI)

The area where homes, businesses, infrastructure, or other developments that are located within or adjacent to forests or other wildland vegetation, creating increased wildfire risk.

Whole-of-Society Approach

A collaborative approach where governments, Indigenous partners, industry, organizations, and residents share responsibility for reducing wildland fire risk and improving community resilience.

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