



## **AGENDA**

Regular Meeting of the Council of the Village of Chase  
To be held via Electronic Participation  
Tuesday, May 26, 2020 at 4:00 p.m.

### **1. CALL TO ORDER**

### **2. ADOPTION OF AGENDA**

Resolution:

**“THAT the May 26, 2020 Village of Chase Regular Council meeting agenda be adopted as presented.”**

### **3. ADOPTION OF MINUTES**

#### **3.1 Regular Meeting held May 12, 2020**

Pages 1-4

Resolution:

**“THAT the minutes of the May 12, 2020 Regular Meeting of Council be adopted as presented.”**

#### **3.2 Special Meeting held May 19, 2020**

Pages 5-8

Resolution:

**“THAT the minutes of the May 19, 2020 Special Meeting of Council be adopted as presented.”**

### **4. PUBLIC HEARINGS**

None

### **5. PUBLIC INPUT ON CURRENT AGENDA ITEMS**

This opportunity is for members of the gallery to provide input on items on this Agenda

### **6. DELEGATIONS**

None

### **7. REPORTS**

a) Mayor and Council Reports

### **8. UNFINISHED BUSINESS**

#### **8.1 Alternative Municipal Tax Collection Scheme Amendment Bylaw**

Page 9

The bylaw has received the first three readings and is now ready for Council to consider adopting.

Recommendation:

**“THAT the Alternative Municipal Tax Collection Scheme Amendment Bylaw No. 891-2020 be adopted.”**

#### **8.2 Village owned playground equipment**

At Council's special meeting May 19, 2020, Council agreed not to open the Village owned playground equipment for public use.

Since then, School District 73 has indicated it will be opening its playground equipment as of June 1, 2020, and will not be disinfecting it, however will be

encouraging children to wash their hands regularly and respect physical distancing measures.

The District of Logan Lake and the District of Clearwater will also be opening their playground equipment – Clearwater will be signing their equipment to state that it is not being disinfected and encouraging proper hygiene and physical distancing protocols.

Council is being asked to consider based on this new information whether or not the Village owned playground equipment should be left closed or be opened and if opened, on which date.

8.3 Washrooms at Memorial Park

Trial started on May 23, 2020 with them being open 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Cleaning is currently being done at noon, 3 p.m. and 5 p.m. based on the lower levels of usage.

8.4 Request from Sandra Welton to provide portable toilets for truckers during pandemic

Currently, besides privately owned washrooms at A&W which are closed between 9 p.m. and 7 a.m., there are no toilet facilities for truckers along the Trans-Canada highway in the Chase Area. Ms. Welton requested Council at its April 28, 2020 meeting to consider providing a portable toilet at the Visitor Information Centre. This was not a desirable location as it would mean larger truck traffic volumes traveling into the Village.

Administration has contacted MOTI to see if they would be willing to supply a portable toilet at the location in Chase where truckers stop just East of Petro-Canada, no response has yet been received.

Council is being asked to provide direction to Administration with respect to this request.

8.5 Community Wildfire Protection Plan Pages 10-59

The Village received funding in 2019 to develop a Community Wildfire Protection Plan – a collaboration between the Village of Chase and the Little Shuswap Lake Indian Band was initiated for both communities to create/update CWPPs and to conduct some preliminary FireSmart activities/education and conduct fuel mitigation around the Adams Lake Lumber Mill facility.

The Village's CWPP is now ready for Council to consider adopting.

Recommendation:

**“THAT the Village of Chase Community Wildfire Protection Plan be adopted.”**

**9. NEW BUSINESS**

9.1 BC Child and Youth in Care Week June 1-7, 2020

Page 60

Letter from the Honourable Katrine Conroy, Minister of Children and Family Development, regarding BC Child and Youth in Care Week.

Recommendation:

**“THAT the letter from the Honourable Katrine Conroy, Minister of Children and Family Development, regarding BC Child and Youth in Care Week, be received for information.”**

#### **10. NOTICE OF MOTION**

Councillor Maki is requesting that Council consider at its June 9 meeting to:

- Extend Councillor Maki's Shuswap Tourism liaison appointment to include a liaison role on Tourism Chase.
- In addition, Councillor Maki is requesting that Council direct Administration to connect with the Village's tourism sector representative on the Shuswap Tourism Committee (Ron Betts of Treetop Flyers) if he still interested in participating on the Shuswap Tourism committee on behalf of the Village of Chase.
- If Mr. Betts is not interested, Councillor Maki would like to recommend that an expression of interest be made to the local tourism sector to engage a Chase tourism sector representative to Shuswap Tourism.

#### **11. OPPORTUNITY FOR PUBLIC TO SPEAK ON MUNICIPAL MATTERS**

#### **12. RELEASE OF IN CAMERA ITEMS**

#### **13. IN CAMERA**

None

#### **14. ADJOURNMENT**

Resolution:

**“THAT the May 26, 2020 Village of Chase Regular Council meeting be adjourned.”**



Minutes of the Regular Meeting of the Council of the Village of Chase  
held via Electronic Participation on Tuesday, May 12, 2020 at 4:00 p.m.

**PRESENT:** Mayor Rod Crowe  
Councillor Alison (Ali) Lauzon  
Councillor Steve Scott  
Councillor Fred Torbohm

**In Attendance:** Joni Heinrich, Chief Administrative Officer  
Joanne Molnar, Chief Financial Officer

**Regrets:** Councillor Ali Maki  
Sean O'Flaherty, Corporate Officer  
Brian Lauzon, Fire Chief

**Public Participants:** 1

**1. CALL TO ORDER**

Mayor Crowe called the meeting to order at 4:00 p.m.

**2. ADOPTION OF AGENDA**

Moved by Councillor Scott

Seconded by Councillor Lauzon

**"THAT the May 12, 2020 Village of Chase Regular Council agenda be adopted with the addition of Item 9.3, Dry Floor Hockey Skills Development Plan – Brad Fox, and Item 9.4, Timing for Visitor Information Centre to open to the public."** **CARRIED**

**#2020/05/12\_001**

**3. ADOPTION OF MINUTES**

3.1 Regular Meeting held April 28, 2020

Moved by Councillor Lauzon

Seconded by Mayor Crowe

**"THAT the minutes of the April 28, 2020 Regular Meeting of Council be adopted as presented."** **CARRIED**

**#2020/05/12\_002**

**4. PUBLIC HEARING**

None

**5. PUBLIC INPUT ON CURRENT AGENDA ITEMS**

Carolyn Parks-Mintz and James Mintz submitted comments lending their support for the Dry Floor Hockey Skills Development Plan.

**6. DELEGATIONS**

None

**7. REPORTS**

a) Mayor and Council Reports

Mayor Crowe

- May 1 – Participated in conference call with staff at Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure

- May 1 – Was interviewed by CFJC TV regarding the Minister of Transportation and Infrastructure Claire Trevena's announcement of the tendering of the Chase Creek Road to Chase West construction project to start sometime in the fall of 2020
- May 6 – Participated in a joint technical freshet and wildfire briefing conference call hosted by Central EMBC
- May 7 – Weekly Covid-19 call with Minister Robinson regarding transition and recovery planning at the local level
- May 12 – Regular Conference call with Interior Health Manager of Clinical Operations Cathy Thibault, Manager of Clinical Operations for Kamloops North Shore and Chase

#### Councillor Lauzon

- May 1 - participated in In-Camera electronic Council meeting
- Continue to participate in the weekly parades of the Fire Department and others showing support for front line workers
- May 1 - assisted the Chase Food bank volunteers
- May 2 - participated in a small event to commemorate the anniversary of the Liberation of Holland event
- May 6 – Community support parade
- Have been informed of a noise complaint received as a result of the sirens and air horns used during the community support parades – the route will be modified and the sirens/air horn use will be reduced
- May 8 – assisted the Chase Food bank - will continue to assist every Friday as needed
- Discussed the Utility Bill invoicing process with the CAO

#### Councillor Scott

- May 1 – participated in virtual meeting with Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure staff and Council
- May 8 – observed Brad Fox's dry floor hockey skills development set-up at Art Holding Memorial Arena
- Citizens on Patrol executive has met to discuss ways to get going again and activities they can engage in that respect the social distancing and other health and safety protocols

#### Councillor Torbohm

- April 30 – met with an Aylmer Road resident regarding ALR lands and rules around them – spoke with CAO and with information obtained dealt with resident's concerns
- May 1 – participated in virtual meeting with Council and MOTI staff
- May 7 – participated in some Zoom training

#### b) Staff Reports

Reports from the CAO, Corporate Officer, CFO and Fire Chief were included in the agenda package.

Moved by Councillor Lauzon

Seconded by Councillor Scott

**“THAT the reports from Council members and staff be received for information.”**

**CARRIED**

**#2020/05/12\_003**

**8. UNFINISHED BUSINESS**

**8.1 Highway Rescue Truck**

Moved by Councillor Torbohm

Seconded by Mayor Crowe

**"THAT a letter be written directly to the appropriate provincial government ministry to request that the provide funds for the Village of Chase to purchase a new Highway Rescue vehicle to ensure Highway Rescue services can continued to be provided by the Village of Chase."**

**CARRIED**

**#2020/05/12\_004**

**8.2 2020 to 2024 Financial Plan Bylaw**

Moved by Councillor Scott

Seconded by Councillor Torbohm

**"THAT the 2020 to 2024 Financial Plan Bylaw No. 888-2020 be adopted."**

**CARRIED**

**#2020/05/12\_005**

**8.3 2020 Tax Rates Bylaw 889-2020**

Moved by Councillor Scott

Seconded by Councillor Lauzon

**"THAT the Village of Chase 2020 Tax Rates Bylaw No. 889-2020 be read a third time."**

**CARRIED**

**#2020/05/12\_006**

Moved by Councillor Torbohm

Seconded by Mayor Crowe

**"THAT the Village of Chase 2020 Tax Rates Bylaw No. 889-2020 be adopted."**

**CARRIED**

**#2020/05/12\_007**

**8.4 Summer Recreation Program 2020**

Moved by Mayor Crowe

Seconded by Councillor Scott

**"THAT the Village of Chase not provide a Summer Recreation Program in Chase in 2020 due to the Covid-19 pandemic."**

**CARRIED**

**#2020/05/12\_008**

**9. NEW BUSINESS**

**9.1 Alternative Municipal Tax Collection Scheme Amendment Bylaw**

Moved by Councillor Scott

Seconded by Councillor Lauzon

**"THAT the Alternative Municipal Tax Collection Scheme Amendment Bylaw No. 891-2020 be read a first time."**

**CARRIED**

**#2020/05/12\_009**

Moved by Mayor Crowe

Seconded by Councillor Scott

**"THAT the Alternative Municipal Tax Collection Scheme Amendment Bylaw No. 891-2020 be read a second time."**

**CARRIED**

**#2020/05/12\_010**

Moved by Councillor Torbohm

Seconded by Mayor Crowe

**"THAT the Alternative Municipal Tax Collection Scheme Amendment Bylaw No. 891-2020 be read a third time."**

**CARRIED**

**#2020/05/12\_011**

9.2 Property Tax Deferment during the COVID-19 Pandemic – City of North Vancouver

Moved by Councillor Torbohm

Seconded by Councillor Lauzon

**“THAT Council support the City of North Vancouver’s request to the Provincial Government to include Financial Hardship during the Covid-19 pandemic as a reason for eligibility for Property Tax Deferment.”**

**CARRIED**

**#2020/05/12\_012**

9.3 Dry Floor Hockey Skills Development Plan – Brad Fox

Moved by Councillor Scott

Seconded by Councillor Torbohm

**“THAT Administration arrange for members of Council to view the set-up of Mr. Fox’s dry floor hockey skills development initiative before making a final decision.”**

**CARRIED**

**#2020/05/12\_013**

9.4 Visitor Information Centre Opening to the Public

Moved by Councillor Torbohm

Seconded by Councillor Scott

**“THAT Administration contact the Chase and District Chamber of Commerce expressing concerns of Council that the Visitor Information Centre plans to open to the public in advance of the May long weekend in light of the Provincial Government’s Re-Start plan Phase II which starts May 19, 2020; AND,**

**THAT the Chamber be told to remain closed to the public until May 19, 2020 and at that point there be a ‘soft’ opening, that no advertising will be done regarding the Visitor Information Centre being open to the public.”**

**CARRIED**

**#2020/05/12\_014**

10. NOTICE OF MOTION

None

11. OPPORTUNITY FOR PUBLIC TO SPEAK ON MUNICIPAL MATTERS

No comments

12. RELEASE OF IN CAMERA ITEMS

None

13. IN CAMERA

None

14. ADJOURNMENT

Moved by Mayor Crowe

Seconded by Councillor Lauzon

**“THAT the May 12, 2020 Village of Chase Regular Council meeting be adjourned.”**

**CARRIED**

**#2020/05/12\_015**

The meeting concluded at 4:51 p.m.

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Rod Crowe, Mayor

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Sean O’Flaherty, Corporate Officer



Minutes of the Special Meeting of the Council of the Village of Chase  
held via Electronic Participation on Tuesday, May 19, 2020 at 4:00 p.m.

**PRESENT:** Mayor Rod Crowe  
Councillor Alison (Ali) Lauzon  
Councillor Ali Maki (partial)  
Councillor Steve Scott  
Councillor Fred Torbohm

In Attendance: Joni Heinrich, Chief Administrative Officer  
Joanne Molnar, Chief Financial Officer

Regrets: Brian Lauzon, Fire Chief

Public Participants: 1

**1. CALL TO ORDER**

Mayor Crowe called the meeting to order at 5:00 p.m.

**2. ADOPTION OF AGENDA**

Moved by Councillor Torbohm

Seconded by Councillor Scott

**"THAT the May 19, 2020 Village of Chase Special Council meeting agenda be adopted  
as presented."**

**CARRIED**

**#2020/05/19\_001**

**3. ADOPTION OF MINUTES**

None

**4. PUBLIC HEARING**

None

**5. PUBLIC INPUT ON CURRENT AGENDA ITEMS**

Karen Bassett, of 564 Lakeshore Drive, submitted a comment encouraging Council to open the splash park and the wading pool as they are both chlorinated and this should kill any viruses, reducing the risk of transmission.

Carolyn Parks-Mintz and James Mintz submitted comments including support for the details of Village openings and closures with a view to effective public safety, hoping they dry ice training gets underway at the Arena, and they are glad to see the splash pad repairs are imminent.

**6. DELEGATIONS**

None

**7. REPORTS**

None



8. UNFINISHED BUSINESS

*< Councillor Maki joined the meeting at 5:03 >*

8.1 Dry Floor Hockey Skills Development at Art Holding Memorial Arena

Moved by Mayor Crowe

Seconded by Councillor Scott

**"THAT the Dry Floor Hockey Skills Development at Art Holding Memorial Arena  
be authorized to proceed."**

**CARRIED**

**#2020/05/19\_002**

9. NEW BUSINESS

9.1 Province of BC – Covid-19 Restart Plan

Public Washrooms

Moved by Councillor Maki

Seconded by Councillor Scott

**"THAT once arrangements are made for hourly cleaning and disinfecting of the  
washrooms at Memorial Park, that the washrooms be available for use by the  
public between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m.; AND,**

**THAT these hours of operation will be reviewed at the next Regular meeting."**

**CARRIED**

**#2020/05/19\_003**

Village Office

The proposed plan for the Village office and Public Works Yard was confirmed.

Community Hall

Moved by Councillor Torbohm

Seconded by Councillor Scott

**"THAT the main upstairs hall area of the Community Hall be opened to user  
groups up to a maximum of 10 participants per group, with usage of the side  
kitchen permitted with only one person being in the kitchen at any one time,  
providing each user submits a COVID-19 operation plan that is approved by  
Administration; AND,**

**THAT the operation of the Community Hall be reviewed at the first Regular  
meeting in June."**

**CARRIED**

**#2020/05/19\_004**

Creekside Seniors Centre

Moved by Mayor Crowe

Seconded by Councillor Scott

**"THAT the Creekside Seniors Center remain closed."**

**CARRIED**

**#2020/05/19\_005**

Municipally owned playground equipment

Moved by Councillor Scott

Seconded by Councillor Maki

**"THAT all municipal playground equipment remain closed."**

**CARRIED**

**#2020/05/19\_006**

Skatepark

The opening of the skatepark was discussed. Without some form of monitoring it will be a challenge to restrict the number of users and ensure they are physically distancing. It was agreed that Administration will contact both the Chase & District Skate Park Society, and the Youth Action Committee to see if there would be volunteers available to monitoring provincial physical distancing guidelines so that the Skate Park can be opened.

A further suggestion was made that since the Village of Chase is not providing the Summer Recreation Program, funds could be utilized to hire some young adults to be Chase Covid Ambassadors to monitor usage of the Skatepark, the Splash Pad and park usage in general.

Wharf at Memorial Park

Moved by Mayor Crowe

Seconded by Councillor Lauzon

**"THAT the wharf at Memorial Park remain closed."**

**CARRIED**  
**#2020/05/19\_007**

Chase Museum

Moved by Councillor Scott

Seconded by Councillor Maki

**"THAT the Chase & District Museum be allowed to reopen to the public provided they submit a COVID-19 operation plan that is approved by Administration."**

**CARRIED**  
**#2020/05/19\_008**

Art Holding Memorial Arena

Will remain closed other than for the Brad Fox Dry Floor Hockey Skills Program.

Wading Pool

Will remain closed until Administration gets direction from Interior Health.

Visitor Information Services

Has reopened to the public as of today – they have provide a plan to the Village regarding their Covid-19 protocols.

Splash Pad

Is in need of repairs, Administration is arranging for those repairs to be done.

Curling Rink

Need to get a proposal from the executive if they wish to rent out any space.

10. **NOTICE OF MOTION**  
None
11. **RELEASE OF IN CAMERA ITEMS**  
None
12. **IN CAMERA**  
None

13. **ADJOURNMENT**

Moved by Mayor Crowe

Seconded by Councillor Scott

**"THAT the May 19, 2020 Village of Chase Special Council meeting be adjourned."**

**CARRIED**

**#2020/05/19\_009**

The meeting concluded at 6:22 p.m.

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Rod Crowe, Mayor

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Sean O'Flaherty, Corporate Officer

**VILLAGE OF CHASE  
BYLAW NO. 891– 2020  
A BYLAW TO ALTER THE GENERAL TAX COLLECTION SCHEME AND PENALTY  
DATES FOR UNPAID TAXES FOR THE YEAR 2020**

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**WHEREAS** Section 235 of the Community Charter authorizes the Council, by bylaw, to establish one or more dates on which all or part of the property taxes are due and to establish penalties and interest to be applied in relations to payment made after a tax due date;

**AND WHEREAS** it is deemed desirable to amend the property tax penalties to be applied in relation to payments made after a tax due date established by the bylaw;

**NOW THEREFORE**, the Council of the Village of Chase in open meeting assembled **ENACTS AS FOLLOWS:**

1. This bylaw may be cited as “ALTERNATIVE MUNICIPAL TAX COLLECTION SCHEME AMENDMENT BYLAW NO. 891 – 2020”.
2. An owner may elect to pay the rates and taxes named under this bylaw in accordance with the General Tax Collection Scheme established under Part 7, Division 10 of the Community Charter by giving written electronic or written notice of that election to the Chief Financial Officer at the Village of Chase Municipal office on or before June 15, 2020.
3. If an owner does not make an election under Section 2, the Alternative Municipal Tax Collection Scheme applies to the rates and taxes payable to that owner.
4. If a portion of the property taxes remain unpaid after close of business on the 30<sup>th</sup> day of September 2020, the Collector must add to the unpaid taxes levied in 2020 for the land, improvements, and local services a penalty equal of ten percent (10%) of the unpaid portion of the current taxes.
5. The penalties referred to in Section 4 of this bylaw are due as part of the taxes for the current year for the parcel and improvements.
6. This bylaw will automatically repeal and cease to have force and effect on December 31, 2020

READ A **FIRST** TIME THIS        12<sup>th</sup>    DAY OF May, **2020**

READ A **SECOND** TIME THIS    12<sup>th</sup>    DAY OF May, **2020**

READ A **THIRD** TIME THIS      12<sup>th</sup>    DAY OF May **2020**

**ADOPTED** THIS        \_\_\_\_ DAY OF \_\_\_\_\_, **2020**

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Rod Crowe, Mayor

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Sean O'Flaherty, Corporate Officer

**2020**

# Village of Chase Community Wildfire Protection Plan



Prepared by:

**Silvatech LTD.**

Salmon Arm, BC

Canada, V1E 4P2

Contact: Terry Smith RPF

RPF 250-832-7360

## **Acknowledgments**

There are many people who have made significant contribution to this Community Wildfire Protection Plan. These include, but are not limited to:

Village of Chase Mayor and Council

Little Shuswap Lake Indian Band Chief and Councillors

Joanne Molnar, Chief Financial Officer

Joni Heinrich, Chief Administrative Officer

Clint Wright, Manager of Public Works

Brian Lauzon, Fire Chief

Wes Bieber, R.P.F., Silvatech Consulting Ltd.

Kevin Smith, Silvatech Consulting Ltd.

Terry Smith: Silvatech Consulting Ltd.



## Executive Summary

In the summer of 2018, Silvatech Ltd. was retained by the Village of Chase and the Little Shuswap Lake Indian Band (LSLIB) to develop a Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) for the Village of Chase and to update the existing LSLIB CWPP in a synergistic manner. Funding for this project was applied for and granted through the Community Resiliency Investment (CRI) Program in May 2019.

The CWPP area of interest extends two kilometers outside the Village of Chase boundary. The Village of Chase includes the Interfor Adams Lake Mill property located at the end of Holding Rd. This plan:

- illustrates the historical impacts of wildfires on the community,
- identifies values at risk,
- reviews the current wildfire threat,
- proposes areas that fuel modification could take place to improve egress and fire fighting chance,
- promotes the FireSmart Canada Program (<https://www.firesmartcanada.ca/>),
- presents the emergency services and programs in place to deal with a wildfire threat,
- and provides recommendations regarding wildfire protection on crown and private land.

The Village of Chase is working closely with the Chase and District Volunteer Fire Department to promote the FireSmart community recognition program and to carry out hazard identification and fuel treatment projects as stepping stones in wildland urban interface community preparedness.

## Summary of CWPP Recommendations

**Table 1: Summary of Recommendations.**

Section	Recommendation	Responsibility
2.5.1 Local Authority Emergency Plan	<i>Recommendation 1: Update the 2013 Village of Chase Emergency Plan and include an annual communication plan and/or a mock exercise.</i>	Village of Chase
4.1 Fire Regime, Fire Weather, and Climate Change	<i>Recommendation 2: Prescribe more broadcast burns in areas where frequent fire events are natural occurrences.</i>	BC Wildfire Service
4.1.1 Fire Regime and Fire Weather	<i>Recommendation 3: Increase the number of Fire Danger Rating signs and information boards in areas of high traffic and public use.</i>	BC Wildfire Service

## Village of Chase Community Wildfire Protection Plan 2020

Section	Recommendation	Responsibility
4.1.1 Fire Regime and Fire Weather	<i>Recommendation 4: Proactively plan and implement ecosystem maintaining fires in the grassland areas located in or adjacent to the Village of Chase.</i>	BC Wildfire Service, Adjacent Indian Reserves.
4.1.1 Fire Regime and Fire Weather	<i>Recommendation 5: Fuel hazard reduction should be considered for the SW border of the Adams Lake Industrial Site. Objectives for this treatment should include reducing the hazard along egress routes as well as modifying fire behaviour on approach to the site.</i>	International Forest Products Ltd.
4.2 Provincial Strategic Threat Analysis	<i>Recommendation 6: PSTA should be extended to private land, as this area presents a significant part of the fire risk in the Wildland Urban Interface.</i>	BC Wildfire Service
5.1 Fuel Management	<i>Recommendation 7: Kamloops Fire Centre should create map coverage of all previously treated fuel breaks, and annually update that coverage to serve in tactical planning for fire-fighting. This map coverage should be transmitted to the local fire halls through the Village of Chase and the Thompson Nicola Regional District.</i>	BC Wildfire Service
5.1 Fuel Management	<i>Recommendation 8: Fuel treatments should result in sufficient change in stand structure such that the treatments are apparent from the ground and from the air.</i>	Prescribing Forester and Treatment Supervisor
5.1 Fuel Management	<i>Recommendation 9: Completed fuel treatments must be reported to RESULTS, and should be known to Licensees and Government for the purpose of Cutting Permit development and approvals. Areas that have been treated previously must be entered into RESULTS immediately by the District Manager.</i>	Project Proponent
5.1 Fuel Management	<i>Recommendation 10: It may be that fuel treatment objectives cannot be achieved in a single entry, and proponents should be encouraged to achieve objectives incrementally, particularly where broadcast burning can reduce treatment costs and improve outcomes.</i>	Project Proponent
5.1 Fuel Management	<i>Recommendation 11: Experience in commercial thinning and completing fuel reduction is limited, and technical training and mentoring will be important components of increasing activity rates and reducing costs. Training and extension should be an annual activity supported by external funding.</i>	Project Proponent, BC Wildfire Service, Local Contractors
5.2.1 FireSmart Goals and Objectives	<i>Recommendation 12: Ensure tipping fees do not apply to FireSmart biomass delivered to the Waste Transfer Stations.</i>	Village of Chase & TNRD



## Village of Chase Community Wildfire Protection Plan 2020

Section	Recommendation	Responsibility
5.2.1 FireSmart Goals and Objectives	<i>Recommendation 13: FireSmart property assessments should be made available to communities, neighbourhoods, homeowners and businesses. Develop external funding to support qualified assessors to assess neighbourhoods and visit properties on invitation.</i>	Village of Chase
5.2.2 Key aspects of FireSmart for Local Governments and First Nations	<i>Recommendation 14: Private land owners should recognize that their lands present a threat of forest fires. Landowners should consider undertaking works to reduce the risk to the community associated with that threat through the use of FireSmart initiatives and actions.</i>	Village of Chase
5.3 Community Communication and Education	<i>Recommendation 15: Maintain or expand mutual aid agreements between fire departments covering the area of interest.</i>	Village of Chase; Neskonlith and Adams Lake Indian Bands.
5.3 Community Communication and Education	<i>Recommendation 16: Maintain or expand levels of training and equipment for structural and wildfire response.</i>	Village of Chase
5.3 Community Communication and Education	<i>Recommendation 17: Linear Features (roads, transmission lines) should be treated to FireSmart standards (i.e. Zone 1) at the time of installation. Where linear features are designated as fuel breaks, their maintenance schedule should ensure that they function appropriately as fuel breaks and maintained in a FireSmart condition by the owner/utility responsible for their upkeep.</i>	Village of Chase
5.3 Community Communication and Education	<i>Recommendation 18: Point Values should be treated to FireSmart standards (i.e. Zone 1) at the time of installation, and maintained in a FireSmart condition by the owner/utility responsible for their upkeep.</i>	Village of Chase
6.1.2 Water Availability for Wildfire Suppression	<i>Recommendation 19: Home owners with water sources such as pools, reservoirs or small natural water bodies on their property should make appropriate plans to access and utilize such resources in the event of a wildfire.</i>	Citizens of the Village of Chase.
6.1.2 Water Availability for Wildfire Suppression	<i>Recommendation 20: Homeowners should have clear instructions regarding personal water delivery systems (pumps, roof sprinklers, water sources etc.) available to emergency personal in the case of evacuation.</i>	Citizens of the Village of Chase.

Village of Chase Community Wildfire Protection Plan 2020

Section	Recommendation	Responsibility
6.1.3 Access and Evacuation	<i>Recommendation 21: Improve access and turn around spots in areas where roads are narrow, and egress is limited.</i>	Citizens of the Village of Chase.
6.1.4 Training	<i>Well Done 22: Maintain levels of training and equipment for structural and wildfire response.</i>	Village of Chase



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## **SECTION 1: Introduction**

The intent of this section is to introduce the purpose of a CWPP and outline the CWPP planning process.

The CWPP area of interest extends two kilometers outside the Village of Chase boundary. Given the Village of Chase includes the Interfor Adams Lake Mill Site, this also includes an area surrounding this property and is illustrated on Map 1 in Appendix 1.

This Plan includes the historical impacts of wildfires on the communities, the emergency programs in place to deal with wildfire threat, and provides recommendations regarding wildfire mitigation on crown and private land.

The Village of Chase has an extensive history of wildfire threat and the danger and reality of such hazard increasing is imminent. As climate change occurs, resulting in longer and dryer summers, and the local footprint expands further into the forested land base we must become proactive in our planning for and response to wildfire. This Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) was prepared by Silvatech Consulting Ltd for the Little Shuswap Lake Indian Band and the Village of Chase. It sets out guidelines, protocols and valuable information to be used by local governments and the general public. It describes best practices and recommendations that should be followed by private, municipal and government land managers so that the Village of Chase and its residents are safe guarded and well equipped to face this wildfire threat.

### **1.1 Purpose**

The purpose of this Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) is to identify the wildfire risks to the Village of Chase, to describe the potential consequences if a wildfire was to impact the community, and to examine possible ways to reduce the wildfire risk and consequence. The goal is to define the threat to human life, property and critical infrastructure, to identify measures necessary to mitigate those threats and outline a plan of action to implement these measures.

The CWPP planning process will provide Chase with a detailed framework to guide the implementation of specific actions that will result in:

1. Reduced likelihood of a wildfire entering the community,
2. Reduced impacts and losses to property and critical infrastructure, and
3. Reduced negative economic and social impacts to the community.

### **1.2 CWPP Planning Process**

The intent of this sub-section is to describe the planning process/approach that was used, including presentations to Board or Council, stakeholder engagement, plan review and approval, and key steps undertaken during the plan's development.

The Village of Chase Community Wildfire Protection Plan was prepared by Silvatech Consulting Ltd for the Village of Chase. The Community Resiliency Investment Program provided the funding to complete this work. Other organizations involved or contacted include:

- Village of Chase – Mayor and Council, Village Staff



- Ministry of Forests, Lands, Natural Resource Operations and Rural Development
- BC Wildfire Service
- Village of Chase Fire Department – Fire Chief and Assistant Fire Chief
- Thompson Nicola Regional District
- Interfor – Adams Lake Division
- B.C. Timber Sales

Two Fire Smart Information Sessions were completed June 26<sup>th</sup> and August 15<sup>th</sup> 2019. Effort to reach out to the public was also done at Music On The Lake events during the summer of 2019.

A Fire Smart Activity Day is planned for the Spring of 2020, closer to the time when private landowners are completing spring yard cleanup.

## **SECTION 2: Local Area Description**

The intent of this section is to define the Area of Interest (AOI) for the CWPP, provide a description of the community (or communities) within the AOI, summarize current community engagement, and identify linkages to other plans that provide valuable information to reduce the threat of wildfires.

### **2.1 CWPP Area of Interest**

The Area of Interest (AOI) is defined primarily by the wildland-urban interface (WUI) and the administrative boundaries of the Village of Chase. A Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI) is a zone of transition between wildland (unoccupied land) and human development. It is typically a distance of 2 km from the last dwelling or structure. The AOI is illustrated in Appendix 1 (on Map 1). The Village of Chase is located in two distinct geographic areas:

- 1) The townsite located along Hwy #1 at the mouth of the South Thompson River. Little Shuswap Lake borders the Village to the northeast, and the South Thompson River bisects the AOI. Areas within this AOI boundary include:
  - Sahhalkum Indian Reserve 4 – Adams Lake Indian Band; located on the west side of the North Thompson River.
  - Woodlot 321 Schedule A Land – owned by Corona Hills Land and Cattle Company, located east of Hwy#1.
  - Woodlot 315 Schedule B Land – owned by the Adams Lake Indian Band and located in the vicinity of Aylmer Lake.
- 2) The Interfor – Adams Lake Division Industrial Site located at the south end of Adams Lake, at the end of Holding Rd. Adams Lake is the border on the NE edge of this site.

### **2.2 Community Description**

The intent of this sub-section is to identify the key characteristics of the community related to wildfire threat.

The Village of Chase is located on Highway 1 (Trans Canada), about midway between the Cities of Kamloops and Salmon Arm and on the shores of the Little Shuswap Lake. An American Logging Company purchased land off of the Chase Family in 1907, and carried out land subdivision, installed water and electricity, selling lots to their employees and business people. The mill started up in 1908 and operated until 1925; considered the largest sawmill in the interior of B.C. at the time. The



town grew slowly until incorporation in 1969. Chase marketed itself as a tourist destination and people began to explore the area.

The 2016 census estimates the population of Chase at 2,286, a small decline from the previous census of 2,495 in 2011. The main employment is in retail/service, forestry and tourism.

The Village draws its water supply from the South Thompson River with the intake located where the Little Shuswap Lake enters the South Thompson River. There is one storage reservoir, with two interconnected chambers, located on the steep hillside east of the Village. Water is pumped directly from the water treatment plant via three electric pumps (dependent on demand, normally one is used). These pumps are cycled monthly in order to spread the work load evenly.

The Village of Chase has a sewage treatment facility, serving the area between the CPR mainline and the Trans Canada Highway as well as lands located north of Chase Creek on the west side of the CPR. The Adams Lake Indian Band also discharges into this system.

**Table 2: Summarizes the Area of Interest broken down by land status and % of total area?**

Jurisdiction	Gross Area (ha)	% of AOI	Comments
Village of Chase – Private Property	8745.1	46.8%	
Village of Chase – Municipal Property	683.1	3.7%	
Adams Lake Indian Band Reserve #6	309.8	1.7%	Federal Land
Adams Lake Indian Band Reserve #7	146.8	0.8%	Federal Land

## 2.3 Past Wildfires, Evacuations and Impacts

The intent of this sub-section is to describe past significant wildfires and the impact on the community.

It is apparent from a review of historic fires in the vicinity of Chase, that the Village is accustomed to having fire nearby. BC Wildfire Service Historic Mapping illustrates fire dating back to 1942 in the vicinity of the Village. The area SW of the Village, between the South Thompson River and Neskonlith Indian Reserve #2, has burned multiple times.

In the summer of 2003 the McGillivray Hill Fire was a significant threat to the Village of Chase. The McGillivray fire burned just outside of Chase to the north and consumed 11,400 ha and 10 structures. There were hundreds of personnel, heavy equipment and aircraft allocated to the suppression of this wildfire.

## 2.4 Current Community Engagement

The intent of this sub-section is to summarize current level of wildfire prevention measures in the community, including previous CWPPs, local government or First Nation planning, fuel treatments



or FireSmart activities, and the identification of community organizations that are participating in activities to reduce the threat of wildfires.

This is the first CWPP that has been prepared for the Village of Chase. Any FireSmart accomplishments or fuel management activities were not guided by any strategic direction.

## **2.5 Linkages to Other Plans and Policies**

The intent of this sub-section is to identify the sources and linkages to other documents in order to minimize duplication while identifying other plans or legal requirements that are relevant to the CWPP planning process. It also discusses the relevance of objectives, strategies and policies that will influence the development of the CWPP.

### **2.5.1 Local Authority Emergency Plan**

Under the Emergency Program Act, local governments must prepare local emergency plans that include preparation for, response to, and recovery from, emergencies and disasters. The plan must cover all potential emergencies and disasters that could affect all or any part of the local government, (including wildfire) and may contain essential information for the CWPP.

As the designated Emergency Program Coordinator for the Village of Chase, it is the Thompson-Nicola Regional District's (TNRD) responsibility to identify hazards and be prepared to coordinate evacuations in areas that may be affected by emergency events. An Emergency Response and Evacuation Plan for the Village of Chase (including the Interfor – Adams Lake Division Industrial Site) was prepared by the TNRD Emergency Services Department in 2013 and outlines potential emergencies and local authority and process in the case of an emergency.

The Village of Chase Emergency Plan is posted on the Village of Chase Website (<http://chasebc.ca/departments/reports-forms/>). The public works yard has been designated the Emergency Operations Centre in case of natural disasters or community emergency.

*Recommendation 1: Update the 2013 Village of Chase Emergency Plan and include an annual communication plan and/or a mock exercise.*

### **2.5.2 Affiliated CWPPs**

Both the Adams Lake Indian Band and the Neskonlith Indian Band have current CWPP's. The Neskonlith CWPP of July 2011 is currently being updated by Sk'atsin Silvatech LLP.

### **2.5.3 Local Government and First Nation Plans and Policies**

The Village of Chase has an Official Community Plan Bylaw 635-2002 that was originally endorsed on November 12, 2002. This is a living document with active amendments to this date. The OCP is being updated in 2020. An Official Community Plan (OCP) is a bylaw of local government that provides objectives and policies to guide decisions on planning and land use management within a community or plan area. In British Columbia, the requirements of an OCP are defined by the *Local Government Act*.

The Thompson Nicola Regional District has a Regional emergency Plan that would have application to the area immediately outside of the Village of Chase. For example a portion of VLA Rd is located in the TNRD, yet tributary to the Village of Chase.

#### 2.5.4 Higher Level Plans and Relevant Legislation

The following higher level plans are relevant to wildfire protection planning:

- Village of Chase Official Community Plan Bylaw 635, November 12, 2002,
- Thompson Nicola Regional District Emergency Services,
- British Columbia Provincial Coordination Plan for Wildland Urban Interface Fires (2016)
- Forest and Range Practices Act (FRPA) and associated Government Objectives,
- Kamloops Land and Resource Management Plan (1995)
- South Thompson Settlement Strategy, TNRD Schedule A of Bylaw 1888, December 2011.

#### 2.5.5 Ministry or Industry Plans

The Adams Lake Lumber Interfor Industrial Site is a significant asset to the Village of Chase. Interfor has harvest plans in the direct vicinity of the Mill site to reduce fuel hazard, including some harvest in the private land associated with the mill. The Crown land portion will be done through the regular Cutting Permitting process. No other community focused wildfire protection is currently being planned by Interfor directly although if developed by others, Interfor could be involved operationally.

### SECTION 3: Values at Risk

The intent of this section is to introduce the extent to which wildfire has the potential to impact values within a community.

Values at risk (VAR) are the human or natural resources that may be impacted by wildfire. This includes human life, property, critical infrastructure, high environmental and cultural values, and resource values. These are included in Map 2 and are summarized below.

#### MAP 2: Values at Risk

- CWPP boundary with updated Wildland Urban Interface (WUI)
- Updated structure density and Wildland Urban Interface (WUI)
- Values at risk (critical infrastructure, as outlined in 3.2 below)
- High environmental and cultural values (as outlined in 3.3)
- Hazardous values at risk (as outlined in 3.5)

**Table 3: Values at Risk within the Chase AOL.**

Facility Type	Facility Name	Location
Arts, Culture, Education	Haldane Elementary School	530 Cottonwood St
	Chief Atahm School	6371 Chief Jules Dr
	Chase Library	614 Shuswap Ave
	Creekside Seniors Organization	542 Shuswap Ave



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Facility Type	Facility Name	Location
	Evangelical Free Church	295 Shuswap
	Catholic Church	1185 Shuswap Ave
	Kingdom Hall	818 Thompson Ave
	Museum	1042 Shuswap Ave
	Chase and District Health Center	825 Thompson Ave
<b>Community Service</b>	Canada Post Office	123 Chase St
	Local Government Office	826 Okanagan Ave
	Community Hall	547 Shuswap Ave
	Water Treatment Plant	625 Mill Rd.
	Sewage Treatment Facility	VLA Rd.
	Water Reservoir	East of Hwy 1, North of Chase Crk
	Hydro Substation	Aylmer Rd
	RCMP	226 Shuswap Ave
	Water Pumping Station	Pine St. North of Chase Bridge
	International Forest Products Ltd.	9200 Holding Rd
<b>Industrial</b>	Public Works	Paquette Rd
	Petro Canada	113 Shuswap Ave.
	CP Rail	No station; tracks bisect the town.
<b>Emergency Service</b>	BC Ambulance Service	833 Thompson Ave
	Fire Hall/Road Rescue Service	810 Okanagan Ave
<b>Recreational</b>	Arena – Curling Rink	227 Wilson St.
	Lions RV Park	Mill Rd.

### **3.1 Human Life and Safety**

The intent of this sub-section is to clearly identify and understand where people and structures are located within the AOI in order to effectively determine the wildfire risk and identify mitigation activities.

In the event of a wildfire approaching a community, the first priority is human life and safety, including the evacuation of at-risk areas. Wildfire can move quickly and unpredictably. It takes time for people to evacuate an area and safe egress can be blocked by the fire itself or by vehicle congestion or accidents.

The TransCanada Hwy (Hwy#1) runs from the northeast to the southwest and provides the best egress option for the residents in the case of an evacuation. The Chase – Falkland and Shuswap – Kamloops Roads would be other access options. Because of the unpredictable nature of a wildfire, its location, fuel continuity and local weather conditions at the time of ignition there is no single evacuation plan in place. The TNRD will make evacuation plans based on the local conditions and associated hazard of the individual event. The RCMP will carry out the physical evacuation of homes and communities while notices will be communicated via radio, Village of Chase Website, TNRD website and all forms of social media.

For the Interfor – Adams Lake Division Industrial Site, the egress options include Holding Rd. and the Adams West Forest Service Road. In the non-snow months, the Cahilty Forest Service Road, that heads toward Sun Peaks, would be another egress option.

### **3.2 Critical Infrastructure**

The intent of this sub-section is to clearly identify and understand where critical infrastructure is located within the WUI in order to effectively determine the wildfire risk and identify mitigation activities.

#### **3.2.1 Electrical Power**

Electric Power is provided by BC Hydro by a 138kV line that travels from the east along the south side of Little Shuswap Lake and then travels west on the north side of the Thompson River. One substation is located within the Village boundary to distribute power to the municipality.

#### **3.2.2 Communications, Pipelines and Municipal Buildings**

Communication towers and/or repeaters, hospitals, airports and municipal buildings are noted on Map 2 in Appendix A.

#### **3.2.3 Water and Sewage**

The main water and sewer infrastructure points are included on Map 2 in Appendix A.

The municipal water system is sourced by a pump house located at the mouth of the South Thompson River and a well located on the south side of the WTP grounds. Water is pumped to a water treatment plant located at 625 Mill Rd, a short distance from the South Thompson River Pump Station. Treated water is pumped to a reservoir located above Highway 1, across from the public works yard and distributed to the Village from here.





The sewage lagoons are located in the western part of town on VLA Rd. There is a Municipal Service Agreement in place with the Adams Lake Indian Band for sewage to be pumped from the Indian Reserve located north of the South Thompson River.

The Interfor – Adams lake Division Industrial Site has their own private Water Licence.

### **3.3 High Environmental and Cultural Values**

The intent of this sub-section is to clearly identify and understand where high environmental and cultural values are located within the WUI in order to effectively determine wildfire risk and identify mitigation activities.

#### **3.3.1 Drinking Water Supply Area and Community Watersheds**

Refer to Section 3.2.3 for information related to the Village of Chase drinking water facilities.

There is no Community Watershed designated for the Village of Chase. Water is sourced from the South Thompson River and a well located at the water treatment site. Water Licences authorize over 2,000,000 m<sup>3</sup>/year, ample volume for Village purposes as well as for use during the wildfire season.

#### **3.3.2 Cultural Values**

Indigenous cultural heritage resources include archaeological sites, traditional use sites, historic buildings and artifacts, and heritage trails, or any other objects or places of "historical, cultural or archaeological significance to British Columbia, a community or an aboriginal people<sup>1</sup>".

Archaeological sites in British Columbia that date to 1846 or earlier are protected from alteration of any kind by the Heritage Conservation Act (HCA) (1996). The provisions of the HCA apply to archaeological sites located on both public and private land, known and unknown, and are binding on government. The Archaeology Branch of the Ministry of Forests, Lands, Natural Resource Operations and Rural Development administers the provisions of the HCA and are responsible for making final decisions concerning the management of archaeological resources. Day-to-day planning, research and fieldwork are conducted by professional consulting archaeologists. The Archaeological Sites in Chase are illustrated on Map 8 of the South Thompson Settlement Strategy.

Non-archaeological cultural heritage in BC is generally not protected by statute, but the use of and access to these resources is enshrined as a constitutionally-protected Aboriginal right. Locally identified cultural heritage values that may be impacted by wildfire or suppression efforts can be included, if agreed to by the local First Nation.

#### **3.3.3 High Environmental Values**

The environmental values of significance in the Village of Chase are significantly associated with water. The Little Shuswap Lake and the South Thompson River are important for their instream and riparian values.

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<sup>1</sup> Archer, CRM. 2009. Cultural Heritage Resource Identification and Management in Forestry Developments: A Supplement to the FREP Protocol. Ministry of Forest Lands and Natural Resource Operations.

There is a Government Actions Regulation Order #U-8-001 that has affect on the southern slope adjacent to the Village of Chase. This order is for the protection of Mule Deer Winter Range.

There are several species that are noted at the Conservation Data Centre in the Chase area and these are summarized in the following table.

**Table 4: Species at risk believed to exist within or near the Village of Chase AOI.**

Species	Description	SARA Status	Habitat
American Badger <i>Taxidea taxus</i>	The most distinctive features of the Badger is its posture and head colouration. It is a squat carnivore weighing 6–12 kg, with dense, coarse hair reaching nearly to the ground, typically giving the impression of an animal with very short legs.	BC Red list	Most badger activity is at low elevations in dry regions (BG, PP, IDF) within native or non-native grasslands, open forests of Douglas-fir or ponderosa pine, and disturbed sites such as roadsides and agricultural fields.
Satin Flower <i>Olsynium douglasii</i> <i>var. inflatum</i>	Located nearby Chase along the north shore of Little Shuswap Lake.	BC Red list	Dry open forest/grassland

### 3.4 Hazardous Values

The intent of this sub-section is to identify hazardous values that pose a safety hazard to emergency responders.

Refer to Table 3: Values at Risk within the Village of Chase AOI for a list of values. Industrial sites are listed. Operators of each of these sites or facilities have emergency plans in place.

CP Rail operates through the Village of Chase. Vegetation management is completed in accordance with an Integrated Vegetation Management Plan<sup>3</sup> which specifically addresses fire hazard. CP Rail has a significant emergency response program that communicates directly to the Incident Command System as well as local emergency managers.

## SECTION 4: Wildfire Threat and Risk

The intent of this section is to summarize the factors that help determine the wildfire risk around the community. These factors include natural fire regime and ecology, Provincial Strategic Threat Analysis, and a local wildfire risk analysis.

A risk-based framework consists of the consideration of the likelihood of an unwanted wildfire event and the consequences to communities and high value resources and assets as the measure of risk, as follows:

- Likelihood is the probability of the unwanted wildfire event occurring,
- Consequence is the amount of damage occurring as a result, and
- Risk is measured as the product of likelihood and consequence but multiple inputs are also required in order to effectively quantify risk, including severity, value type, and vulnerability.



Through the identification of risk level, priorities for mitigation as well as opportunities for increasing community resiliency are both enhanced.

Wildfires in BC are an important and necessary part of having healthy ecosystems that are rich in biodiversity. Many species of trees, shrubs and wildlife depend on wildfires to survive and flourish. Historically, wildfires would burn and spread as often as local conditions permitted, being ignited and suppressed only by natural systems such as weather, climate and topography. Over the past several decades human fire suppression and climate change has altered this natural phenomenon. Fuel loading, forest health issues and shifts in weather patterns are making wildfires more common and severe than ever before. Based on historical information, climate and local fuel types, wildfire experts are able to determine the natural disturbance regime of a wildfire in any given region. Understanding these regimes can greatly help land managers and municipal governments predict, plan for and even prevent large devastating wildfire events.

*Recommendation 2: Prescribe more broadcast burns in areas where frequent fire events are natural occurrences.*

#### **4.1 Fire Regime, Fire Weather and Climate Change**

The intent of this sub-section is to provide the ecological context of wildfire for the community and to describe the role of fire (frequency and intensity) in the local ecosystem under historical conditions, and the potential implications of future conditions, caused by the interruption of the natural fire cycle and/or climate change.

##### **4.1.1 Fire Regime and Fire Weather**

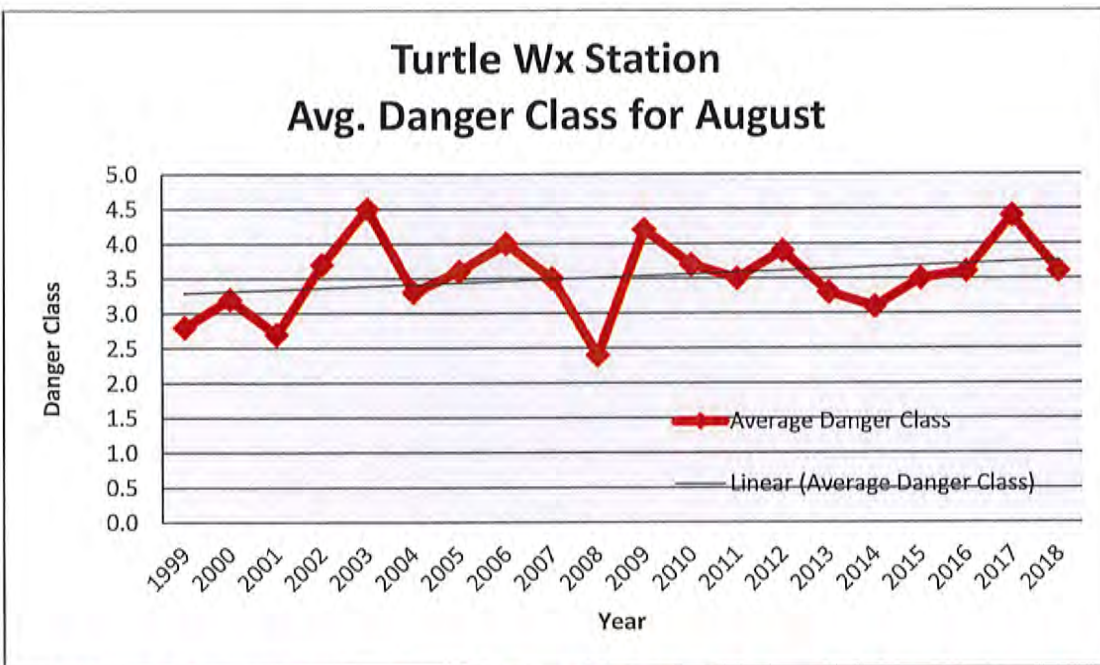
Wildfire threat is a combination of fuel, topography, and weather. During the fire season, weather stations throughout the province report data that is compiled to report on Fire Weather Index (FWI) and we see the daily reports of those values on signs at Fire Halls and along the highways of our province. The weather station that is closest to the Village Chase and therefore best represents the FWI is the Turtle Weather Station, located to the east of Chase along the Skimikin Rd. This station is at a higher elevation than Chase, and therefore the Fire Weather Indices that are predicted at this location are likely more favourable than at the Village.

Increasing FWI means easier ignition, faster rates of spread, greater fire intensity, and more severe fire effects. Fires that burn during days with greater FWI values are likely to be harder to suppress, burn more aggressively, and grow larger.

To manage the hazard of fires, FWI is combined with the Build-Up Index (a rating of the amount of fuel available for combustion due to seasonal drying) to create Danger Classes. Danger Classes are used as a legal measure to restrict industrial activity and thereby limit industrial caused ignitions. Fire Danger Class is usually the measure that is posted in public places in order to advise the public of the risk of fire. Figure 1. Average Danger Class Ratings for the Turtle Fire Weather Station in August between 1999-2018, illustrates the trend toward a greater number of high risk Danger Class Ratings in August, over the last 2 decades.

*Recommendation 3: Increase the number of Fire Danger Rating signs and information boards in areas of high traffic and public use.*





**Figure 1: Average Danger Class Ratings for the Turtle Fire Weather Station in August between 1999-2018.**

In the early 2000s, the Mountain Pine Beetle outbreak killed virtually every lodge pole pine in the region. In the years following this attack, the infected standing trees turned from green to red to grey and started falling over. Currently the vast majority of all pine effected by the beetle are now on the ground creating a massive fuel loading issue. The Tussock moth, fir bark beetle and armillaria root rot have also impacted the health of our local forests and contribute to an increased fire hazard.

In the case of the Village of Chase:

- 1) For the Townsite, the only forested interface is on the SE border. This forest is primarily Douglas-fir and the topography is characterized by steep slopes. This forest is in Natural Disturbance Type (NDT) 4; refer to section 4.2.2 for a discussion of NDT's. The fuel types on the other borders of the Village of Chase are either agricultural or grassland. The highest incidence of fire has been in these grassland areas.
- 2) For the Industrial Site, the NE is lakeshore, bordering on Adams Lake. This area has a moister and cooler climate than the Village but is still considered to be in NDT 4. The SW edge of the site is fully forested and is therefore an elevated wildfire risk.

*Recommendation 4: Proactively plan and implement ecosystem maintaining fires in the grassland areas located in or adjacent to the Village of Chase.*

*Recommendation 5: Fuel hazard reduction should be considered for the SW border of the Adams Lake Industrial Site. Objectives for this treatment should include reducing the hazard along egress routes as well as modifying fire behaviour on approach to the site.*



#### 4.1.2 Climate Change

Climate has always fluctuated, and biodiversity has continued to increase at a global scale in spite of these changes. However rapid climate change of the sort expected over the next century is likely unprecedented in the recent evolutionary history of the vegetation of BC. Our understanding of the interactions between climate, vegetation and disturbance remains limited, as does our capacity to predict the climate of the future or the frequency of severe fire weather. Nonetheless, there are some statements that can probably be made with confidence regarding the future of fire in BC's forests: First, it is very likely that as BC's climate warms, larger and more severe wildfires will occur. This change is due to the large-scale homogenization of the landscape that is occurring as a consequence of logging and fire suppression, coupled with the increasingly warm dry summers that most climate models predict. Similarly, in a warmer and drier climate the fire regime will shift towards higher relative frequency. For example, in areas where the fire return interval is currently at 75 years, it may shorten to 50 years over the next century. The implications for biodiversity are potentially significant: not all species tolerate fire well, and in a rapidly changing climate, vegetation will be increasingly out of equilibrium with its environment. As species shift their distributions in response to the changing climate fire, is likely to be a dominant process.

Using the Plan2Adapt tool<sup>2</sup>, Pacific Climate Impacts Consortium suggests that for the Columbia Shuswap Region, comparing with the base period from 1961-1990:

In the current period (2010-2039)

- Mean Annual Temperature will increase by 1.0 °C
- Mean Annual Precipitation will increase by 5%
- Mean Summer Precipitation will decrease by 4%

In the 2050s (2040-2069 compared to the base period)

- Mean Annual Temperature will increase by 1.8 °C
- Mean Annual Precipitation will increase by 6%
- Mean Summer Precipitation will decrease by 8%
- Mean Winter Precipitation will increase by 7%, however the amount falling in snow will decrease by 10% in winter and 54% in spring.

Further, Land Use Planning considerations include:

- An increase in dry & hot summers
- Industrial, commercial, residential, and agriculture demands may exhaust summer water supplies.
  - Review water management practices, engage water users, reduce water usage, and manage service levels.

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<sup>2</sup> Pacific Climate Impacts Consortium

[http://www.plan2adapt.ca/tools/planners?pr=8&ts=8&toy=16&oldregion=4&oldvar=0&oldres=0&oldexpt=11&oldts=7&oldpr=8&dpoint=&seltab=0&fringe\\_size=0&view\\_x=-117,875302462445&view\\_y=51.3751123956792&th=0&zoom=2](http://www.plan2adapt.ca/tools/planners?pr=8&ts=8&toy=16&oldregion=4&oldvar=0&oldres=0&oldexpt=11&oldts=7&oldpr=8&dpoint=&seltab=0&fringe_size=0&view_x=-117,875302462445&view_y=51.3751123956792&th=0&zoom=2)

- Wildfires may increase in frequency and intensity.
  - Undertake wildfire planning.
  - Summer wildfire response may result in park closures; this will result in a decrease in tourism.
- Native species may be negatively affected by heat and drought.
  - Review management of invasive plants.
  - Consider planting of vegetation that will endure future climatic changes.
- Heat island effects may become more problematic.
  - Consider tree planting for mitigation of heat island effects, and to improve streetscape.
- Urban Forestry Management Plan may need to be created/updated.
- Recreation services may be reduced.
- Tourism based on rafting, fishing, recreation at lakes may be negatively affected.

#### 4.2 Provincial Strategic Threat Analysis

The Provincial Strategic Threat Analysis (PSTA)<sup>3</sup> is a high level analysis of fuels, topography, and probability of ignition, thereby producing estimates of fire behaviour. It is based upon an inventory of fuel types and fire behaviour prediction that is standard across Canada. The Fuel Type classification system does not completely reflect the range and nature of the fuel types in the Area of Interest. However, PSTA is a useful starting point to assess relative wildfire threat. It utilizes provincial fuel type mapping, historical fire occurrence data, topography, and historic weather station data; and interprets this data. The PSTA includes information and maps that describe fuel types, historical fire density, the potential for embers to land in an area (spotting impact), head fire intensity, and the overall wildfire threat. Note that the PSTA is conducted at the provincial level and has been provided to the planning team by B.C. Wildfire Service (BCWS). Note that the PSTA analysis does not include privately owned land. Given that ~50% of the Area of Interest is privately owned, this significantly reduces the value of PSTA as a planning tool.

The PSTA is illustrated on the following maps included in Appendix A:

- Threat Rating
- Spotting Impact
- Head Fire Intensity
- Historical Fire Density

*Recommendation 6: PSTA should be extended to private land, as this area presents a significant part of the fire risk in the Wildland Urban Interface.*

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<sup>3</sup> <https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/safety/wildfire-status/prevention/fire-fuel-management/psta>



#### **4.2.1 Fire History**

As described in Section 2.3.

#### **4.2.2 Natural Disturbance Type**

All natural landscapes have evolved with the disturbance of wildfires. The frequency of these fires greatly impacts the intensity and severity of such disturbance. Some forest types may see fires on frequent, even a yearly basis, while other forest types may not have fire for hundreds of years. To separate and understand each unique ecosystem and their relationship with wildfire intervals they are divided into Natural Disturbance Types (NDT). The Forest Practices Code Biodiversity Guidebook defines each NDT as follows:

NDT1 – Ecosystems with rare stand initiating events

NDT2 – Ecosystems with infrequent stand initiating events

NDT3 – Ecosystems with frequent stand initiating events

NDT4 – Ecosystems with frequent stand maintaining events

NDT5 – Alpine Tundra and Subalpine ecosystems

These NDT types characterize areas with different natural disturbance regimes. Stand initiating disturbances are those processes that basically terminates the existing forest cover and initiates the next forest stand. These disturbances are mostly the result of wildfires, windstorms and to a lesser extent insects and landslides. The stand maintaining disturbances are typically understory fires that occur in the drier Interior Douglas-fir and Ponderosa Pine ecosystems and serve to maintain these ecosystems.

As mentioned in Section 4.1.1, both the Village of Chase and the Adams Lake areas of interest are in an NDT4 – ecosystems with frequent stand maintaining events (frequent low intensity fires).

### 4.3 Local Wildfire Threat Assessment

**This section is only required for local government land or First Nations land and is optional for provincial Crown land**

The intent of this sub-section is to provide a detailed assessment of the local wildfire threat, including field reviewed fuel characteristics, proximity of fuel to the community, local fire spread patterns, topographical considerations and local factors.

Wildfire Threat Assessment field plots were established in the fall of 2019 to assess the Threat Assessment mapping provided by the BC Wildfire Service. The results from this assessment are summarized in Appendix 2.

Another local threat of wildfire start is the Canadian Pacific Railway (CP) that sees significant travel through the wildfire season. CP was contacted during the preparation of this CWPP and shared their Integrated Contingency Plan; Emergency Preparedness and Response. This document outlines procedures for notification and response. To manage potential fire starts along the rail line, CP implements their Integrated Vegetation Management Plan, which forms the basis for removal of flammable materials along the tracks.

## SECTION 5: Risk Management and Mitigation Factors

The intent of this section is to outline the strategies the community can put into practice to reduce the risk and the impact of a wildfire. Risk mitigation choices can vary by community, fuel type, ecology, hazard, terrain factors, land ownership, other unique local risk factors, local government and First Nation capacity, and/or public acceptance.

Mitigating wildfire risk is a proactive approach to reducing potential impacts and subsequent losses from devastating wildfires, and is best conducted in a coordinated fashion amongst applicable land managers/owners that may include provincial and federal governments, local governments, First Nations, and private landowners. Understanding and assessing all of the risks that apply to a given community is a key consideration when determining actions that local governments or First Nations can undertake to mitigate and manage the wildfire risk within and adjacent to their respective jurisdictions.

There are many different risk mitigation options available. Three have been identified for this section:

Fuel Management – reduce fire behaviour potential

FireSmart – reduce fire spread into community and impacts to values

Communication and Education – reduce fire occurrence

It is important for forest professionals to look beyond forest fuels when assessing the risk and threat. High risk activities, human use and other environmental factors should also be assessed within the AOI. Considering these other factors should allow the professional to design fuel treatments and other recommendations that meet the needs of the community and build resilience to the potential impacts of wildfire. Additional options should be discussed where relevant.



## 5.1 Fuel Management

The intent of this section is to conduct more detailed work on the highest local risk areas of the WUI identified in Section 4.3 and design logical treatment units for future prescription development and fuel management treatments within the highest risk areas.

This Community Wildfire Protection Plan sets out a plan for effective treatments to help protect the community from wildfire. Treatments are designed to:

1. Reduce the intensity of a wildfire, breaking the intensity threshold that will support crown fire.
2. Support fire-fighting efforts by strategically locating treatments on the highest risk fuels and locations.
3. Create defensible space where fire-fighters can safely and effectively do their work.

Given the importance of fuel management to fire-fighting tactics, it is critical that completed treatments be known and utilized during fire-fighting. The Kamloops Fire Centre must be able to see treated areas on their tactical maps, and on the ground. Furthermore, the investment in these treatments is at risk if they are unknown to development planners who are laying out cutblocks for commercial timber harvesting. Timber harvesting plans within the AOI should complement historical fuel management activities and thereby incrementally reduce the wildfire threat to communities, and protect and enhance the community investment in wildfire protection.

*Recommendation 7: Kamloops Fire Centre should create map coverage of all previously treated fuel breaks, and annually update that coverage to serve in tactical planning for fire-fighting. This map coverage should be transmitted to the local fire halls through the Village of Chase and the Thompson Nicola Regional District.*

*Recommendation 8: Fuel treatments should result in sufficient change in stand structure such that the treatments are apparent from the ground and from the air.*

*Recommendation 9: Completed fuel treatments must be reported to RESULTS, and should be known to Licensees and Government for the purpose of Cutting Permit development and approvals. Areas that have been treated previously must be entered into RESULTS immediately by the District Manager.*

*Recommendation 10: It may be that fuel treatment objectives cannot be achieved in a single entry, and proponents should be encouraged to achieve objectives incrementally, particularly where broadcast burning can reduce treatment costs and improve outcomes.*

*Recommendation 11: Experience in commercial thinning and completing fuel reduction is limited, and technical training and mentoring will be important components of increasing activity rates and reducing costs. Training and extension should be an annual activity supported by external funding.*

Design logical fuel treatment units to modify fire behaviour and create options for fire suppression. Key principles to be considered in the development of fuel treatment units (FTU's) include: continuity, relatively linear, anchored to non-fuel areas, accessible, defensible, and designed to be effective in changing fire behaviour from a crown fire to a surface fire during 90th percentile fire weather conditions for the local area. Proposed treatments should be sufficient in size, sufficiently treated, and strategically located with boundaries that can be effectively utilized for wildfire response. Boundaries should be consistent with logical burn unit planning principles including



utilizing topographical breaks and man-made and natural features (roads, railways, hydro transmission lines, gas pipelines, wetlands, lakes, irrigated fields, non-fuel areas, etc.). Fuel treatment design should also consider constrained areas (i.e. private land, constraints that preclude treatment), and treatment method (commercial timber harvest, mechanical, prescribed fire, etc.). Other considerations include recommendations in existing CWPPs (that meet current standards), completed fuel management prescriptions, and completed fuel treatments, when they are compatible with the design standards noted above.

For each fuel treatment unit, specify the fire management objectives related to the desired change in fire behaviour that will guide future fuel treatment prescription development. For example:

- Conduct fuel treatments to create residual stands characteristics that do not support active crown fire
- Apply prescribed fire under suitable conditions to provide ecological benefits, reduce fuel loading, and reduce the probability of catastrophic fire in the future

**Table 5: Fuel Treatment Summary.**

FTU # and Stratum	Total Area (ha)	Treatment Unit Type / Objective	Local Fuel Threat (Hectares)			Overlapping Values / Treatment Constraints	Treatment Rationale
			Extreme / High	Mod	Low		
SM1	39.4	Coniferous Timber – increase canopy spacing, remove ground and ladder fuels.		39.4		Recreation Trail Visual Quality Objectives	Contiguous fuel type located on steep slope between rural values
Adams Lake Lumber (Interfor) BRU058	Not known	Coniferous timber located NW of sawmill asset.				Visual Quality Objectives	Protection of sawmill asset by reducing fuel hazard and creating a fuel break.

### 5.1.1 Land Management Context

Fuel Treatments on crown land in the Area of Interest of the Village of Chase are overlaid on unceded traditional territories of the Adams Lake Indian Band, Neskonlith Indian Band, and the Little Shuswap Lake Indian Band. Treaty negotiations are underway between the members of the Secwepemc Nation and the Province of B.C. and Canada. All fuel treatments contemplated under this plan will be subject to review by affected First Nations and treatment plans will accommodate their interests. Further, this plan seeks the participation of First Nations in the conception and implementation of fuel treatments.

## Village of Chase Community Wildfire Protection Plan 2020

Canada and British Columbia have entered into numerous forms of land ownership and tenure arrangements, with First Nations, Municipalities, corporations and private individuals. These tenures provide the owners with access to Crown resources and therefore have an interest in the management of the land. Furthermore, these rights can and should be directed to achieve fuel management objectives where this is possible. To follow is a list of tenured rights in the Area of Interest:

**Table 6: Land Tenure or Ownership Summary.**

Tenure or Ownership Interest			
Village of Chase	Municipal Parks	Crown Municipal	
Thompson Nicola Regional District	Electoral Area P, located to the NW.	Electoral Area L, located to the SE	
First Nations (Federal)	Neskonlith Indian Band IR#1 & 2	Adams Lake Indian Band IR#4	
Area Based Timber Tenures	Woodlot #0315 - ALIB	Woodlot #0321 – Corona Hills Land and Cattle Company Ltd.	Woodlot #0371 – Glen Mazu
Volume Based Timber Tenures	Forest Licence A18632 Tolko Industries Ltd.	Forest Licence B.C. Timber Sales	Forest Licence Interfor – Adams Lake Division

Forest management on the crown land portion of the Area of Interest must consider the Government Objectives included in the Forest and Range Practices Act, and the Kamloops Land and Resource Management Plan including (but not limited to):

- Cultural and Heritage Values
- Mule Deer Winter Range
- Old Growth Management Areas
- Water Licences
- Visual Quality Objectives
- Riparian Management Areas
- Forest Recreation Trail Objectives

Fuel management treatment prescriptions will also consider Species at Risk legislation. The table included in Section 3.3.3 summarizes species of concern from the Conservation Data Centre as they overlap with the Area of Interest of this CWPP.

### 5.1.2 Planning Approach

As illustrated on Map 1, the Area of Interest for this CWPP is large and complicated. It is helpful to provide a planning approach so that individual treatments can be prescribed based on achieving the largest benefit for the scarce amount of dollars available. The first layer of planning will be a zoning framework based on wildfire threat, potential fire behaviours, and current fuel conditions. These zones can be summarized as follows:



Zone 1. Private land immediately surrounding structures or values<sup>4</sup>, where land-owners are encouraged to undertake Fire Smart treatments<sup>5</sup>.

Zone 2. Crown land within approximately 100 m of private property or values.

Zone 3. Crown land between approximately 100-300 m away from private property.

Zone 4. Crown land between approximately 300 m and 2 km away from private property, where fuel treatments should focus on thinning to reduce the likelihood of a crown fire. Surface fine fuels should be discontinuous and should not exceed 50 kg/m<sup>2</sup> (i.e. 50 T/ha). Forest roads should be maintained for summer access and should have at least 25 m cleared rights-of-way.

Zone 5. Area within the Area of Interest but more than 2 km away from structures, where the primary objective of harvesting is to create fuel breaks and reduce the likelihood of a crown fire and create fire-resilient forests.



**Figure 2. Five zones define nature and priority of treatment.**

## 5.2 FireSmart Planning & Activities

The intent of this section is to summarize the current level of **FireSmart** that has been completed, is under implementation, and to identify areas that are FireSmart, or have received FireSmart recognition through the FireSmart Canada Recognition Program, and to identify future FireSmart activities within the AOI.

<sup>4</sup> Values defined as 7 or more structures per km<sup>2</sup>.

<sup>5</sup> See <https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/public-safety-and-emergency-services/emergency-preparedness-response-recovery/embc/preparedbc/homowner-firesmart.pdf>.



### 5.2.1 FireSmart Goals & Objectives

FireSmart was designed to encourage communities and citizens to adopt and conduct FireSmart practices to mitigate the negative impacts of wildfire to assets on public and private land. These practices should:

- Reduce the potential for an active crown fire to move through private land
- Reduce the potential for ember transport through private land and structures
- Create landscape conditions around properties where fire suppression efforts can be effective and safe for responders and resources
- Modify fuel near structures to reduce the probability of ignition from radiant heat, direct flame contact and ember transport
- Implement necessary measures, structures and assets to reduce the probability of ignition and damage

*Recommendation 12: Ensure tipping fees do not apply to FireSmart biomass delivered to the Waste Transfer Stations.*

*Recommendation 13: FireSmart property assessments should be made available to communities, neighbourhoods, homeowners and businesses. Develop external funding to support qualified assessors to assess neighbourhoods and visit properties on invitation.*

### 5.2.2 Key Aspects of FireSmart for Local Governments and First Nations

The intent of this sub-section is to provide a summary of FireSmart activities that can be used to measure current level of implementation and to recommend next steps. There are many different ways that members of the community and stakeholders can provide options to mitigate the risk (FireSmart, 2003).

Refer to Table 3 below for a summary of FireSmart practices and activities that could be adopted by a community.

**Table 3: FireSmart Practices and Activities**

1. Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Develop and/or promote local FireSmart educational activities and tools. Refer to <a href="#">BC FireSmart Resources</a> for FireSmart materials that are currently available.</li><li>• Develop and/or promote education for the reduction of human-caused fires</li><li>• Encourage active participation in Wildfire Community Preparedness Day</li><li>• Organize and host a community FireSmart day, FireSmart events and workshops, and wildfire season open houses</li><li>• Apply for <a href="#">FireSmart Canada Community Recognition</a></li></ul>
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## Village of Chase Community Wildfire Protection Plan 2020

2. Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop or update a CWPP</li> <li>• Develop policies and practices for design and maintenance of FireSmart publicly owned land and First Nations land, such as parks and open spaces</li> <li>• Develop policies and practices for design and maintenance of FireSmart publicly owned buildings</li> <li>• Conduct site visits and FireSmart and/or risk assessments for publicly owned lands, First Nation lands and publicly owned buildings</li> </ul>
3. Development considerations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Amend Official Community Plans, Comprehensive Community Plans and/or land use, engineering and public works bylaws to incorporate FireSmart policies</li> <li>• Revise landscaping requirements in zoning and development permit documents to require fire resistant landscaping</li> <li>• Establish Development Permit Areas for Wildfire Hazard in order to establish requirements for the exterior design and finish of buildings<sup>6</sup></li> <li>• Include wildfire prevention and suppression considerations in the design of subdivisions (e.g. road widths, turning radius for emergency vehicles, and access and egress points)</li> <li>• Amend referral processes for new developments to ensure multiple departments, including the fire department and/or emergency management staff, are included</li> </ul>
4. Interagency co-operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop and/or participate in regional or local FireSmart planning tables</li> <li>• Participate in multi-agency fire and/or fuel management tables</li> </ul>
5. Emergency planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop and/or participate in cross-jurisdictional meetings and tabletop exercises, including seasonal readiness meetings/exercises</li> <li>• Review structural protection capacity (i.e. Fire safety assessments)</li> </ul>
6. Cross training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cross-train fire departments to include structural fire and interface wildfire training (e.g. <a href="#">S-100</a>)</li> <li>• Provide or attend training for Local FireSmart Representatives and community champions</li> <li>• Support professional development to increase capacity for FireSmart activities</li> </ul>

<sup>6</sup> Local governments should refer to [Changes for Local Governments Under Section 5 of the Building Act: Appendix to Section B1 of the Building Act Guide \(Revised February 2017\)](#) for information on the use of development permits for wildfire hazard.



7. FireSmart Demonstration Projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Undertake FireSmart Demonstration Projects for publicly owned buildings or publicly and provincially owned critical infrastructure. This may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Replacing building materials (i.e. siding or roofing) with fire-resistant materials</li> <li>○ Replacing landscaping with fire-resistant plants as outlined in the <a href="#">FireSmart Guide to Landscaping</a></li> </ul> </li> </ul>
8. FireSmart Activities for Private Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planning for private land (only with private property owners' consent) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Develop FireSmart Community Plans for specific areas</li> <li>○ Conduct <a href="#">FireSmart home and property assessments</a></li> </ul> </li> <li>• Offer local rebate programs to home owners on private land and First Nations land that complete eligible FireSmart activities on their own properties</li> <li>• Provide off-site debris disposal for private land owners who have undertaken their own vegetation management, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Provide a dumpster, chipper or other collection method</li> <li>○ Waive tipping fees</li> <li>○ Provide curbside debris pick-up</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

*Recommendation 14: Private land owners should recognize that their lands present a threat of forest fires. Landowners should consider undertaking works to reduce the risk to the community associated with that threat through the use of FireSmart initiatives and actions.*

### 5.3 Community Communication and Education

The CWPP will only be successful if the community is engaged, informed and supportive of the process and the recommendations. Moving from the CWPP to implementation of specific activities requires that the community is well informed of the reasons for, and the benefits of, specific mitigation activities. Here are the ways we will engage, inform and educate the community.

1. *Specify how the CWPP will be made accessible/available to the general public (posted, public meetings, etc.)* The CWPP document will be made available to the general public upon completion via the Village of Chase website and at annual public information sessions.

2. *Develop a communication strategy regarding wildfire risk and priority mitigation measures that are being undertaken by the community*

Current mitigation measures and activities where the public can participate will be available on local current event calendars. The local fire risk will be posted in selected areas around Chase and along Highway #1.

3. *Outline a process to encourage stakeholders in the natural resource sector to identify opportunities for mutually beneficial forest/fuel treatments* Forest Licencees (Interfor and



Tolko Industries) have forest tenure over the crown land surrounding the Village of Chase. Through the preparation of this CWPP, areas of concern have been identified such that the common interest of removing fuel hazard can be implemented. Refer to section 2.5.5 Ministry or Industry Plans.

4. **Develop a public education strategy designed to reduce human caused fires. Evaluate BCWS Fire Cause data provided by the fuel Management Specialist and identify local historical patterns of human caused fires.** A public education strategy will be developed to reduce human caused fires. This will be done in conjunction with annual FireSmart promotion.
5. **Develop a FireSmart communication plan** Attend community functions to inform residents of Fire Smart Principles, emergency plans and services. Dedicate a page on the Village of Chase Website with updates of FireSmart events and accomplishments.
6. **Other** Make the S100 course readily available to the first responders.

*Recommendation 15: Maintain or expand mutual aid agreements between fire departments covering the area of interest*

*Recommendation 16: Maintain or expand levels of training and equipment for structural and wildfire response*

*Recommendation 17: Linear Features should be treated to FireSmart standards (i.e. Zone 1) at the time of installation. Where linear features are designated as fuel breaks, their maintenance schedule should ensure that they function appropriately as fuel breaks and maintained in a FireSmart condition by the owner/utility responsible for their upkeep.*

*Recommendation 18: Point Values should be treated to FireSmart standards (i.e. Zone 1) at the time of installation, and maintained in a FireSmart condition by the owner/utility responsible for their upkeep.*

## 5.4 Other Prevention Measures

Fire prevention can be achieved through communication and education initiatives, as well as through the development and implementation of building permit requirements, city bylaws, policies and regulations, including operational guidelines and restrictions. Fire prevention can be addressed at the community level through various avenues: Danger class rating signs within fire protection zones, information boards at parks and social gathering places, industrial work restrictions and fire bans implemented and enforced at appropriate times, more \*5555 signs (Report a Fire).

## SECTION 6: Wildfire Response Resources

The intent of this section is to provide a high level overview of the resources that are available to local governments in the case of a wildfire.

Interface fires are complex incidents that typically involve both wildland and structural fires. During times when many fires are burning in the Province and threatening multiple communities at the same time, resource requests can exceed the resources available. In B.C. these resources are deployed according to [B.C. Provincial Coordination Plan for Wildland Urban Interface Fires \(revised July 2016\)](#).



## 6.1 Local Government and First Nation Firefighting Resources

The intent of this sub-section is to identify implications of wildfire that impact firefighting efforts (e.g. loss of electrical power and water pressure and supply), the contingencies that have been put in place, and any recommended measures that would help to make community firefighting more effective. Include a high level summary of mutual aid agreements.

### 6.1.1 Fire Departments and Equipment

To follow is a description of the capability and equipment of the Village of Chase Fire Department. There are two fire Engines:

- 2006 Freightliner with a 1500 g.p.m. pump and 1000 gallons of water capacity.
- The other engine is a 1995 Freightliner with a 1250 g.p.m. pump and 800 gallon water capacity.

Replacement of the 1995 Freightliner with a new engine is expected mid-2021. Both fire engines have Class "A" foam induction systems and the fire department has 5 portable foam indicators with a quantity of bulk Class "A" foam.

A 2013 Ram 1500 is used as a command vehicle/urban inter face equipment hauler.

A 2001 International is used for "Staging and Rehabilitation" and carries other equipment like spare S.C.B.A. cylinders, two T.I.C.s and numerous other pieces of equipment.

There is a 1999 Freightliner that we use for Highway Rescue.

The Fire Department carries over 1600 feet of 4" hi-vol., 2500 feet of 2 1/2", and 2000 feet of 1 1/2" fire hose. They also have a 2000 gallon soft sided bladder and 1000 feet of forestry hose with numerous adapters and appliances.

### 6.1.2 Water Availability for Wildfire Suppression

The Village of Chase has a mature water system with 2 sources (South Thompson River and a well located nearby the River intake), pump stations, 2 water reservoirs (2.5 million litres combined), and water delivery, including to fire hydrants.

There is one area that is unprotected by fire hydrants at this time; a group of homes at the end of Aylmer Rd. Further, water pressure is low at the top end of Okanagan Street and this is because this area is at similar elevation to the water reservoirs.

There are natural gas generators at all lift stations and a diesel generator at the Water Treatment Plant. Plans are in place to install a generator at the Public Works Yard some time in 2020.

*Recommendation 19: Home owners with water sources such as pools, reservoirs or small natural water bodies on their property should make appropriate plans to access and utilize such resources in the event of a wildfire.*

*Recommendation 20: Homeowners should have clear instructions regarding personal water delivery systems (pumps, roof sprinklers, water sources etc.) available to emergency personal in the case of evacuation.*

### 6.1.3 Access and Evacuation

Egress or emergency evacuation is a critical consideration in the event of a wildfire and the requirement of evacuation. The Village of Chase is located on the TransCanada Highway (Hwy #1) running east to west. There is also a secondary road along the NW side of the South Thompson River (Chase Bridge Rd).

In the case of the Interfor Industrial Site, egress options include Holding Road, Adams West Forest Service Road, and Cahilty Forest Service Road.

*Recommendation 21: Improve access and turn around spots in areas where roads are narrow, and egress is limited.*

### 6.1.4. Training

The Fire Department is made up of a 24 member roster, with the majority trained with ICS-100, S-100, S-185, SSP-WFF, and some members trained in SPU. The Village of Chase fire department is also trained to the level of Hazmat awareness, however there is no plan that the department would deal with a hazmat situation on the TransCanada Highway or on CP Rail.

*Well Done 22: Maintain levels of training and equipment for structural and wildfire response.*

## 6.2 Structure Protection

The intent of this section is to provide a summary of what is available to the community for structure protection, and provide any recommendations.

There are 2 types of Structure Protection Units (SPU):

Type 1 SPU – with the ability to protect ±70 structures. These are the size of a semi trailer.

Type 2 SPU – with the ability to protect ±25 structures.

The TNRD has a Type2 SPU stationed at Pritchard.

The Province of British Columbia has six type1 SPU's. It has one WUI protection unit containing 1250 WASP sprinklers and econo hose, four Fire Bozz sprinkler units, 24 Structure Protection Specialists (SPS) and other SPU's owned by other FDs and contractors. These resources are located strategically in the province and allocated by the Emergency Operations Center.



## SECTION 7: References

Archer, CRM. 2009. Cultural Heritage Resource Identification and Management in Forestry Developments: A Supplement to the FREP Protocol. Ministry of Forest Lands and Natural Resource Operations.

Biodiversity Guidebook, Forest Practices Code of B.C. Act

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CP Rail – 2015 Integrated Vegetation Management Plan, Pest Management Plan Reference # - CP01122014.

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Partners in Protection. 2003. FireSmart: Protecting your community from wildfire. 2nd Ed. Partners in Protection, Edmonton, AB.

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<https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/public-safety-and-emergency-services/emergency-preparedness-response-recovery/embc/preparedbc/homowner-firesmart.pdf>.

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TNRD Emergency Services Department, Village of Chase Emergency Response and Evacuation Plan, 2013.

*[B.C. Provincial Coordination Plan for Wildland Urban Interface Fires \(revised July 2016\).](#)*

Pacific Climate Impacts Consortium -

[http://www.plan2adapt.ca/tools/planners?pr=8&ts=8&toy=16&oldregion=4&oldvar=0&oldres=0&oldexpt=11&oldts=7&oldpr=8&dpoint=&seltab=0&fringe\\_size=0&view\\_x=-117.875302462445&view\\_y=51.3751123956792&th=0&zoom=2](http://www.plan2adapt.ca/tools/planners?pr=8&ts=8&toy=16&oldregion=4&oldvar=0&oldres=0&oldexpt=11&oldts=7&oldpr=8&dpoint=&seltab=0&fringe_size=0&view_x=-117.875302462445&view_y=51.3751123956792&th=0&zoom=2)



## Appendix 1: Maps

<b>Map 1: Area of Interest (AOI)</b> CWPP Boundary Land Ownership and Administrative Boundaries Relevant tenures such as range, Woodlots, Forest Licence areas. Fire Fighting Infrastructure: access roads/trails, fire hydrants, water tank fill locations.	<b>Map 4: Provincial Strategic Threat Analysis</b> CWPP Boundary Threat Rating (Map 4A) Spotting Impact (Map 4B) Head Fire Intensity (Map 4C) Historic Fire Density (Map 4D)
<b>Map 2: Values at Risk</b> CWPP Boundary Values at Risk High Environmental and Cultural Values Hazardous Values	<b>Map 5: Fire History</b> CWPP Boundary PSTA human and lightning fire starts with fire perimeters. Local Fire Incident History Values at Risk
<b>Map 3: Fire Regime, Ecology and Climate Change</b> CWPP Boundary Natural Disturbance Types Historical Fire Perimeters	<b>Map 6: Fire Risk</b> Map 6A: Fuel Type: CWPP Boundary, Fuel Types, Fuel Type Verification /Threat Assessment plot locations Map 6B: Slope Map
	<b>Map 7: Fuel Management Treatment</b> Scatchard Mtn TU1 Interfor Adams Lake Cutting Permit

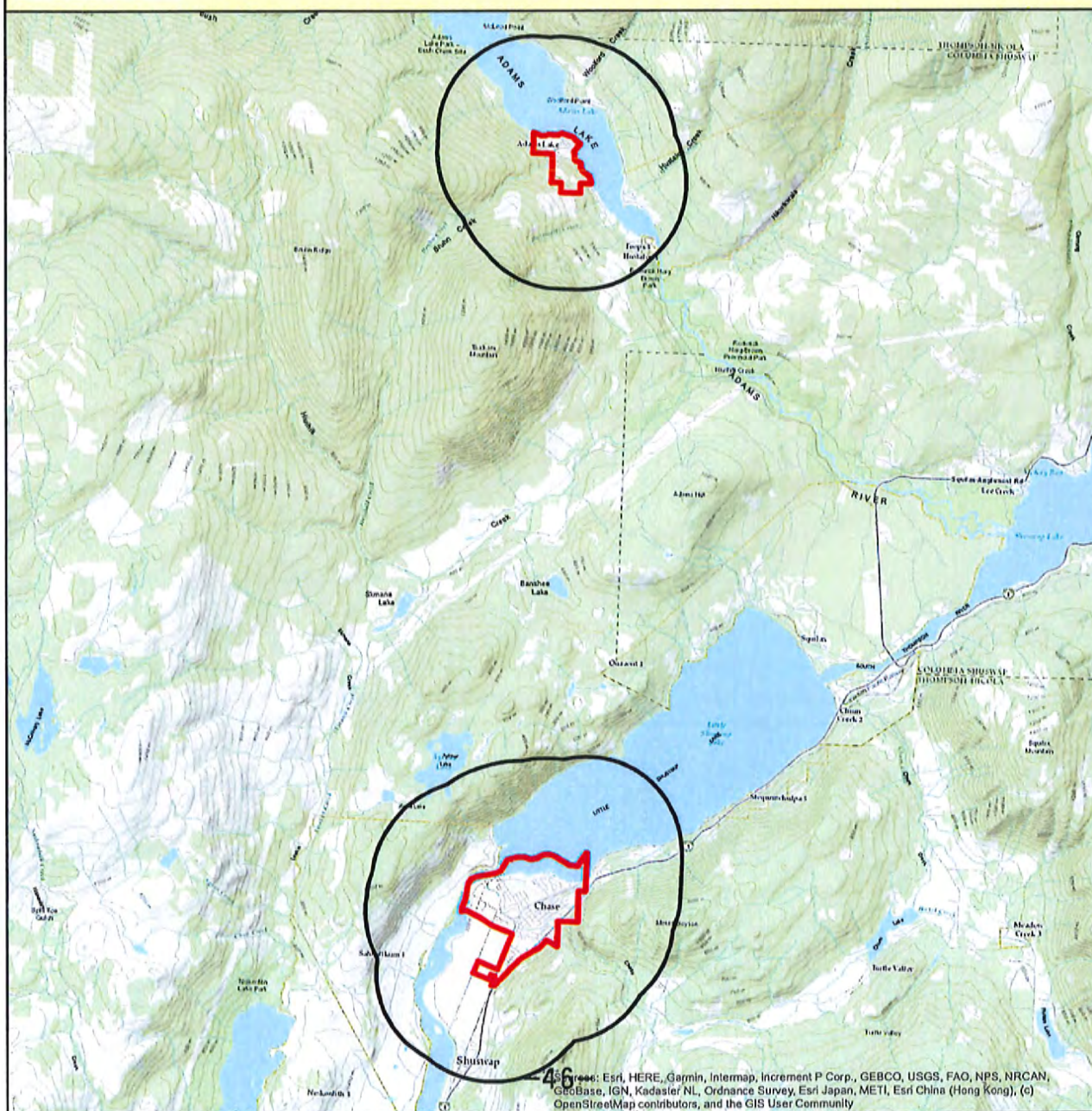
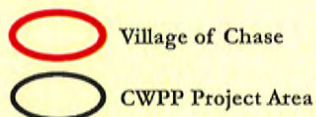


Village of Chase  
Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP)  
Map 1 - Area of Interest



1:85,000

Date: 7/25/2019





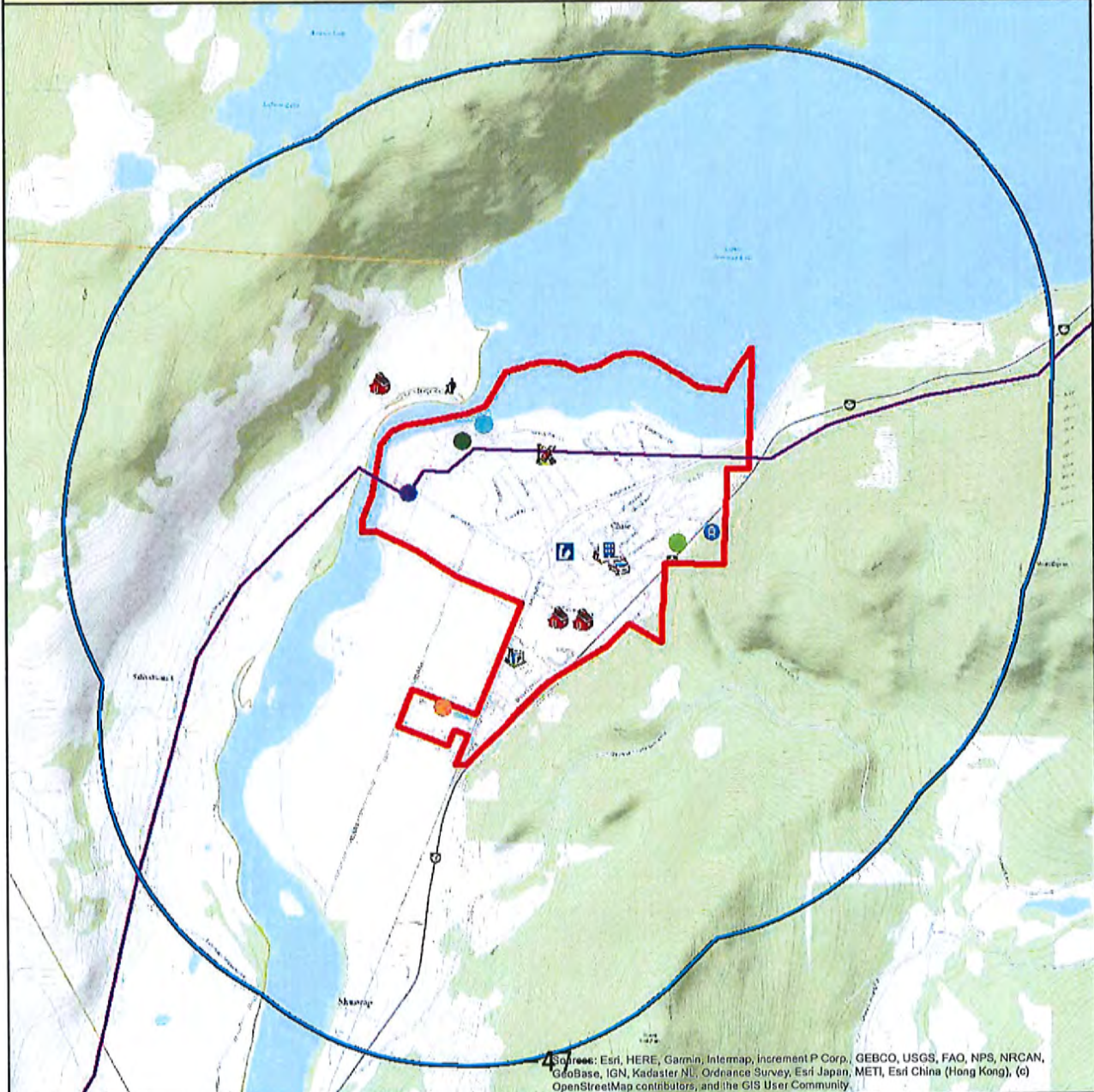


Village of Chase  
Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP)  
Map 2 - Values at Risk



1:27,000  
Date: 1/13/2020

- |                        |                 |                     |
|------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| ● BC Hydro Substation  | Golf            | — Transmission Line |
| ● Water Intake PoD     | Hall            | Village of Chase    |
| ● Well water treatment | Library         | CWPP Project Area   |
| ● Public works yard    | Police Station  |                     |
| ● Sewage lagoon        | School          |                     |
| Ambulance Station      | Municipal Hall  |                     |
| Fire Hall              | Water Reservoir |                     |



Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community





Village of Chase  
Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP)  
Map 3 - Fire Regime, Ecology  
and Climate Change



1:85,000  
Date: 7/25/2019

- Village of Chase
- CWPP Project Area

**Natural Disturbance Type**

- NDT2, Ecosystems with infrequent stand-initiating events
- NDT3, Ecosystems with frequent stand-initiating events
- NDT4, Ecosystems with frequent stand-maintaining fires

- Historic Fires**
- |  |      |  |      |
|--|------|--|------|
|  | 1960 |  | 2002 |
|  | 1965 |  | 2003 |
|  | 1966 |  | 2008 |
|  | 1970 |  | 2009 |
|  | 1977 |  | 2011 |
|  | 1994 |  | 2014 |



Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA/CMS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community





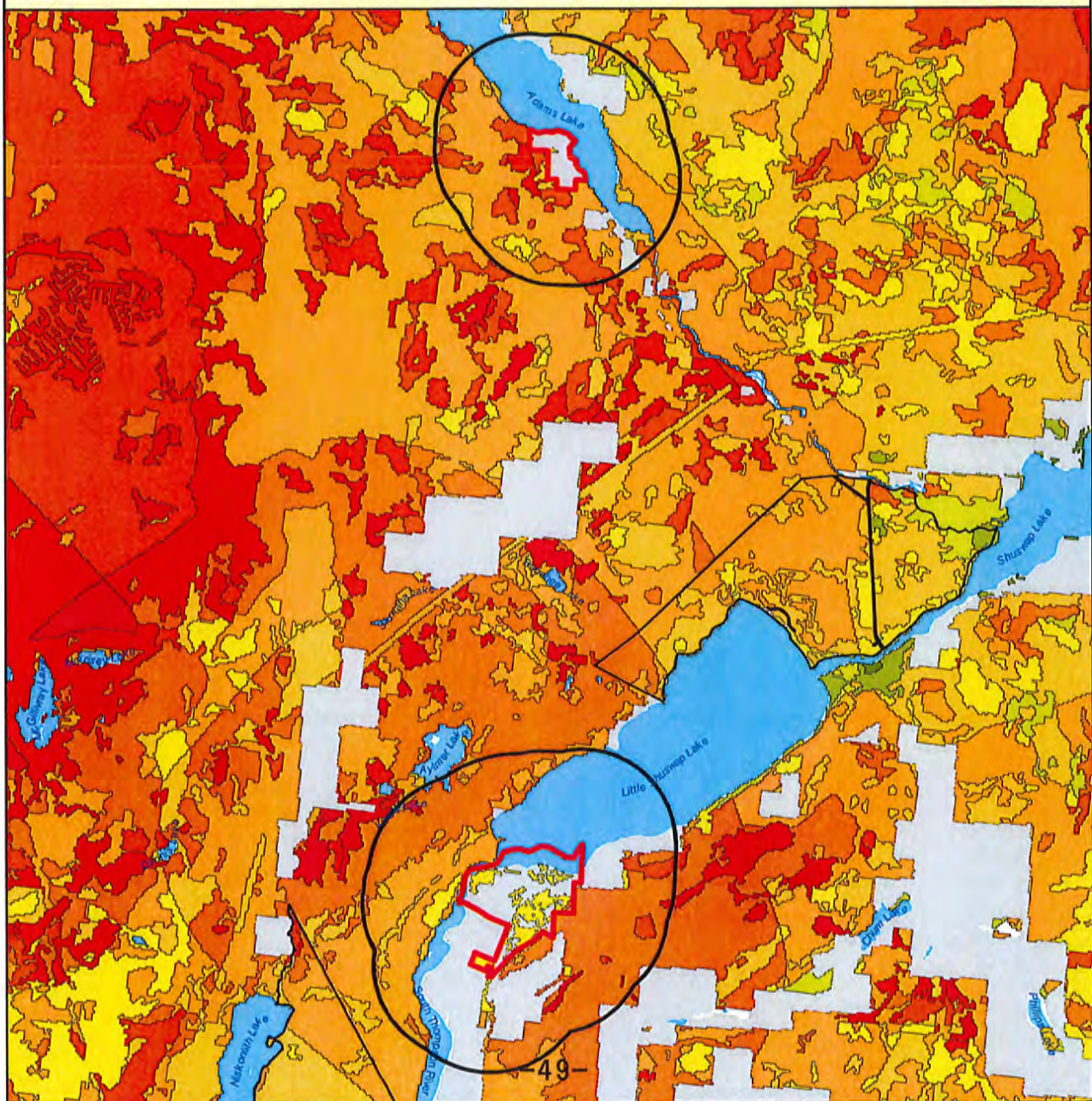
Village of Chase  
Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP)  
Map 4a - Threat Rating



1:85,000  
Date: 7/25/2019

PSTA Threat Rating (2017)

Village of Chase	1, Low	6, Moderate
CWPP Project Area	2, Low	7, High
Indian Reserves	3, Low	8, High
Private_Land	4, Moderate	9, Extreme
	5, Moderate	10, Extreme





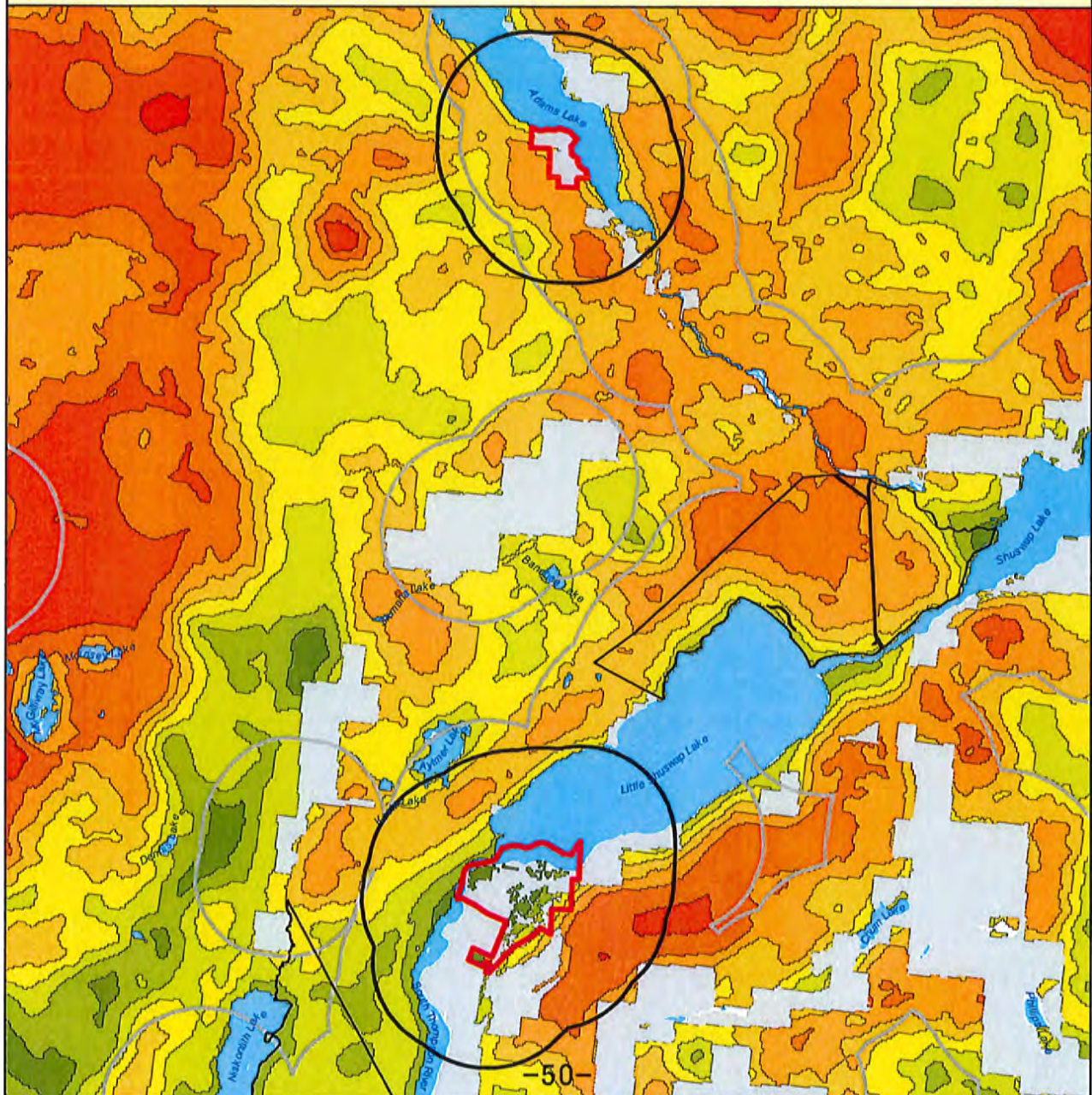


Village of Chase  
Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP)  
Map 4b - Spotting Impact



1:85,000  
Date: 7/25/2019

PSTA Spotting Impact (2017)





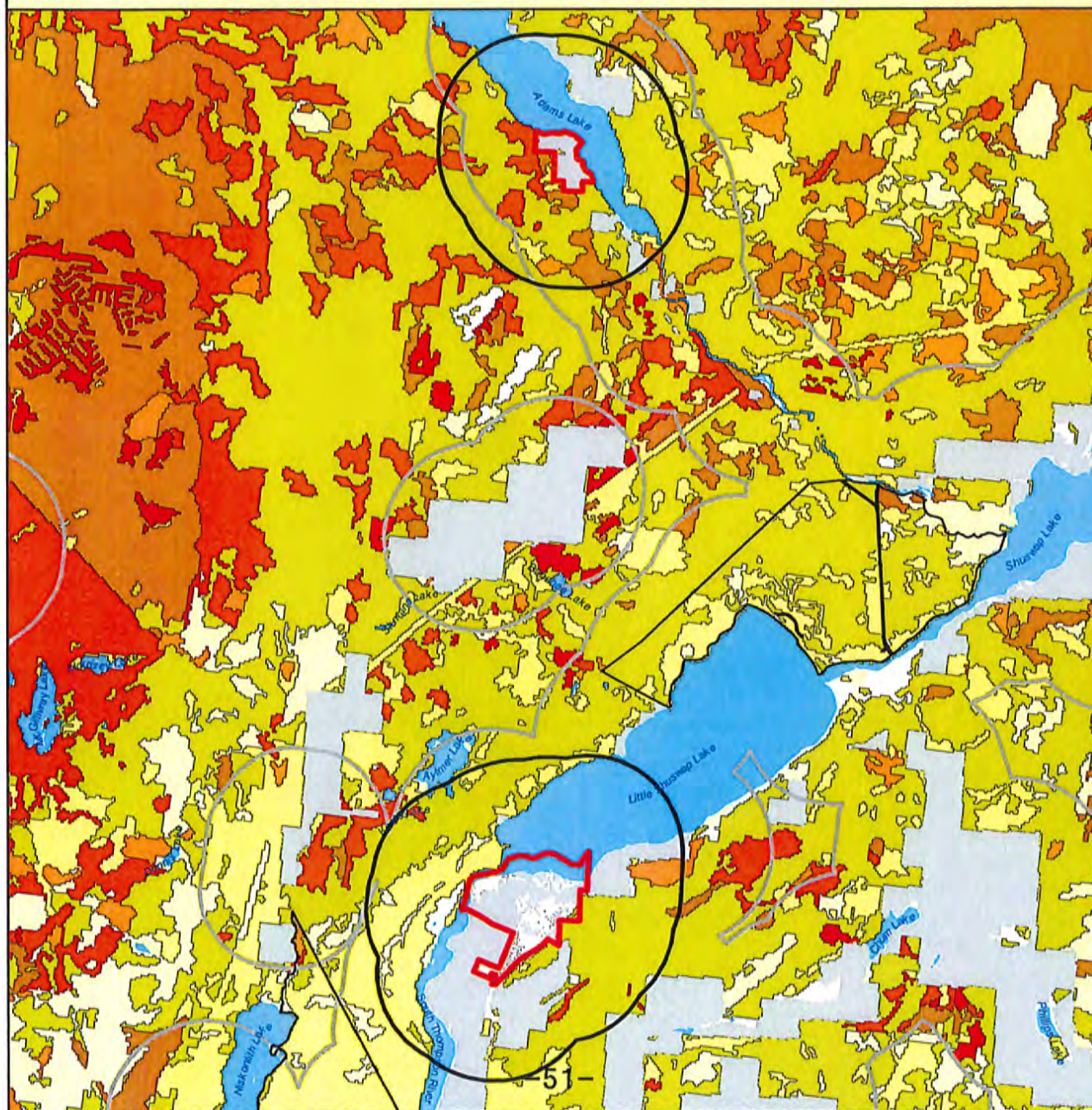


# Village of Chase Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) Map 4c - Head Fire Intensity



1:85,000  
Date: 7/25/2019

## PSTA Head Fire Intensity (2017)







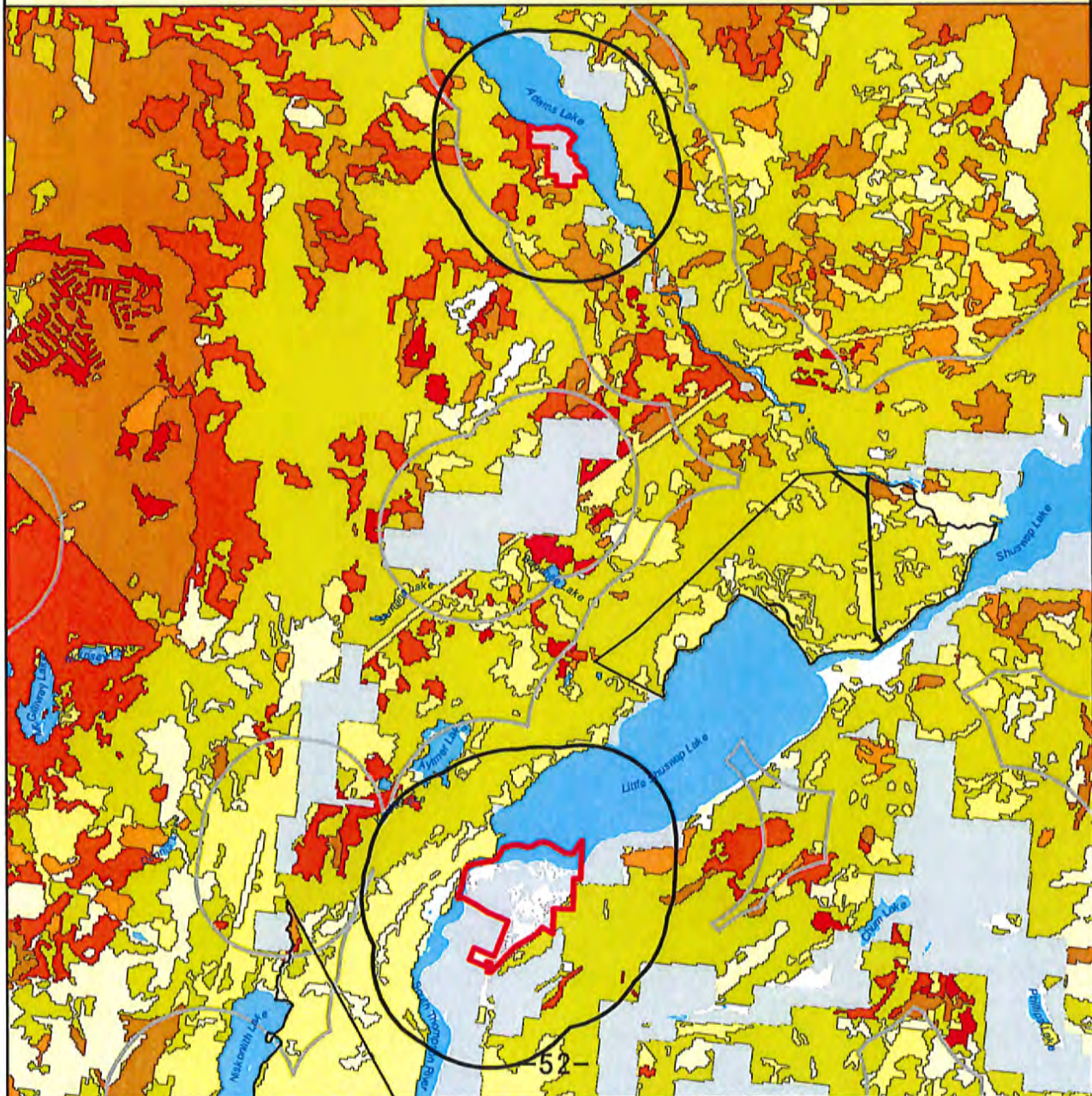
Village of Chase  
Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP)  
Map 4d - Historic Fire Density



1:85,000  
Date: 7/25/2019

PSTA Historic Fire Density (2017)

- |                                      |  |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| Village of Chase                     | 1, Smouldering surface fire  |
| CWPP Project Area                    | 2, Moderately vigorous surface fire  |
| Indian Reserves                      | 3, Vigorous surface fire   |
| Wildland Urban Interface Buffer Area | 4, Vigorous surface fire with occasional torching                          |
| Private_Land                         | 5, Vigorous surface fire with intermittent crowning                        |
|                                      | 6, Highly vigorous surface fire with torching and/or continuous crown fire |
|                                      | 7, Extremely vigorous surface fire and continuous crown fire               |







Village of Chase  
Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP)  
Map 5 - Fire History



1:85,000  
Date: 7/25/2019

Fire Incidents (1990 to 2018) Historic Fires 2002



## Lightning



## Person

☐ Village of Chase

 CWPP Project Area



1960



1965



1966



1970



1977



1994

2002

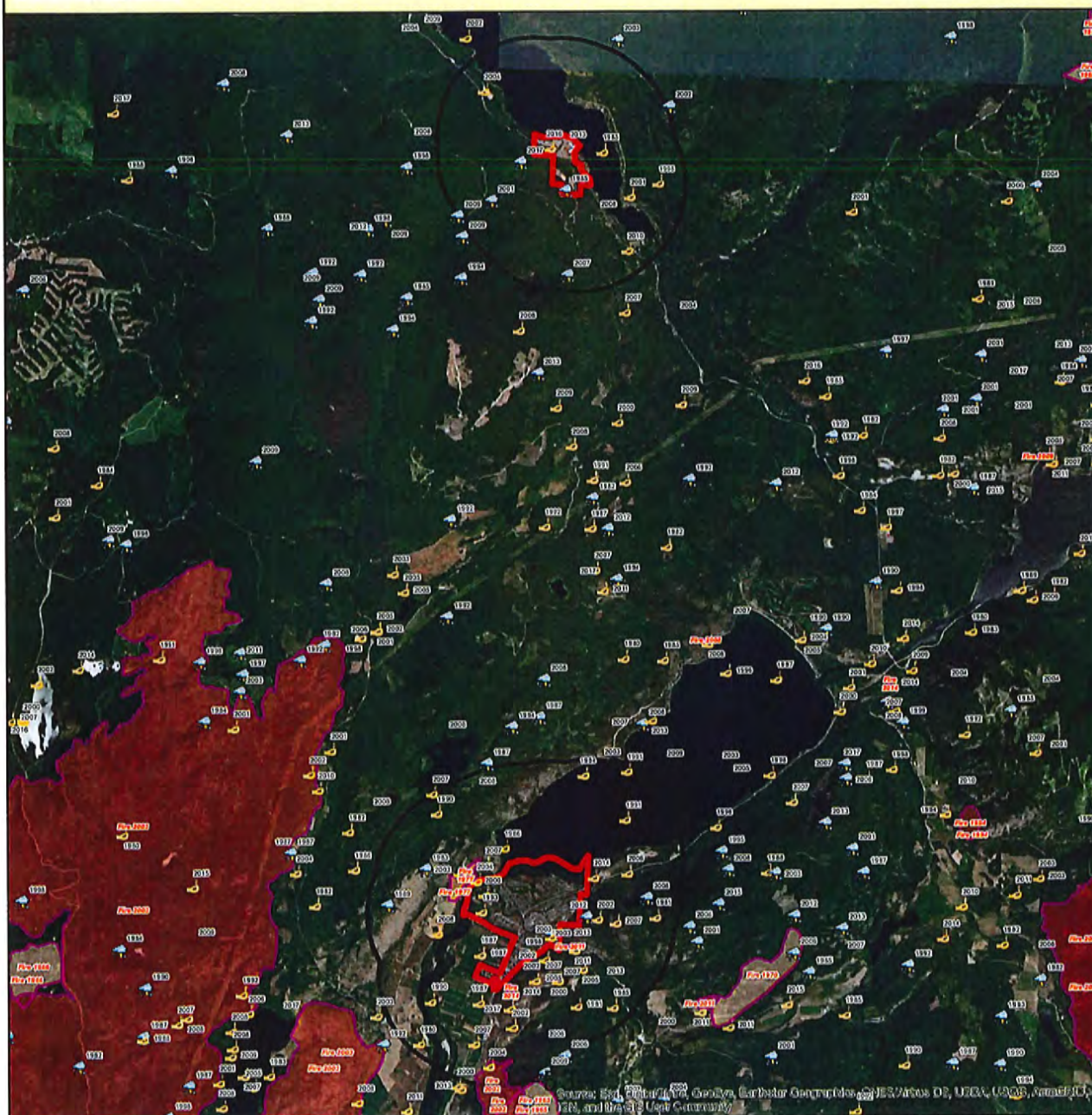
2003

2008

2009

2011

2014







Village of Chase  
Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP)  
Map 6a - Fuel Type



1:85,000  
Date: 7/25/2019

Canadian Forest Fire Behaviour Prediction System  
PSTA Fuel Type (2017)





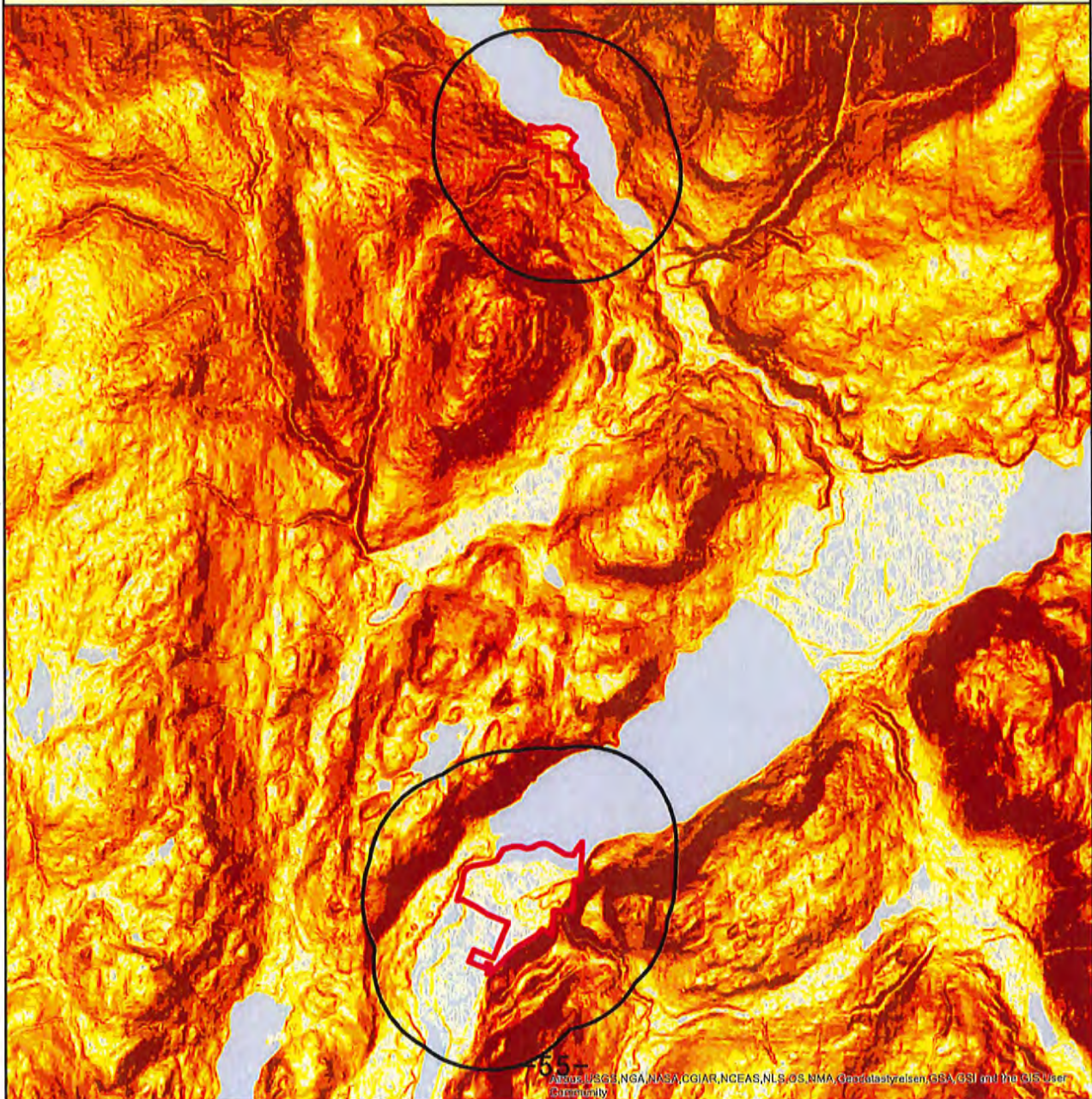


Village of Chase  
Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP)  
Map 6b - Slope Map



1:85,000  
Date: 8/6/2019


	Village of Chase		Flat		Gently steep
	CWPP Project Area		Nearly level		Moderately Steep
			Gently level		Steep
			Gently sloping		Very steep
			Strongly sloping		





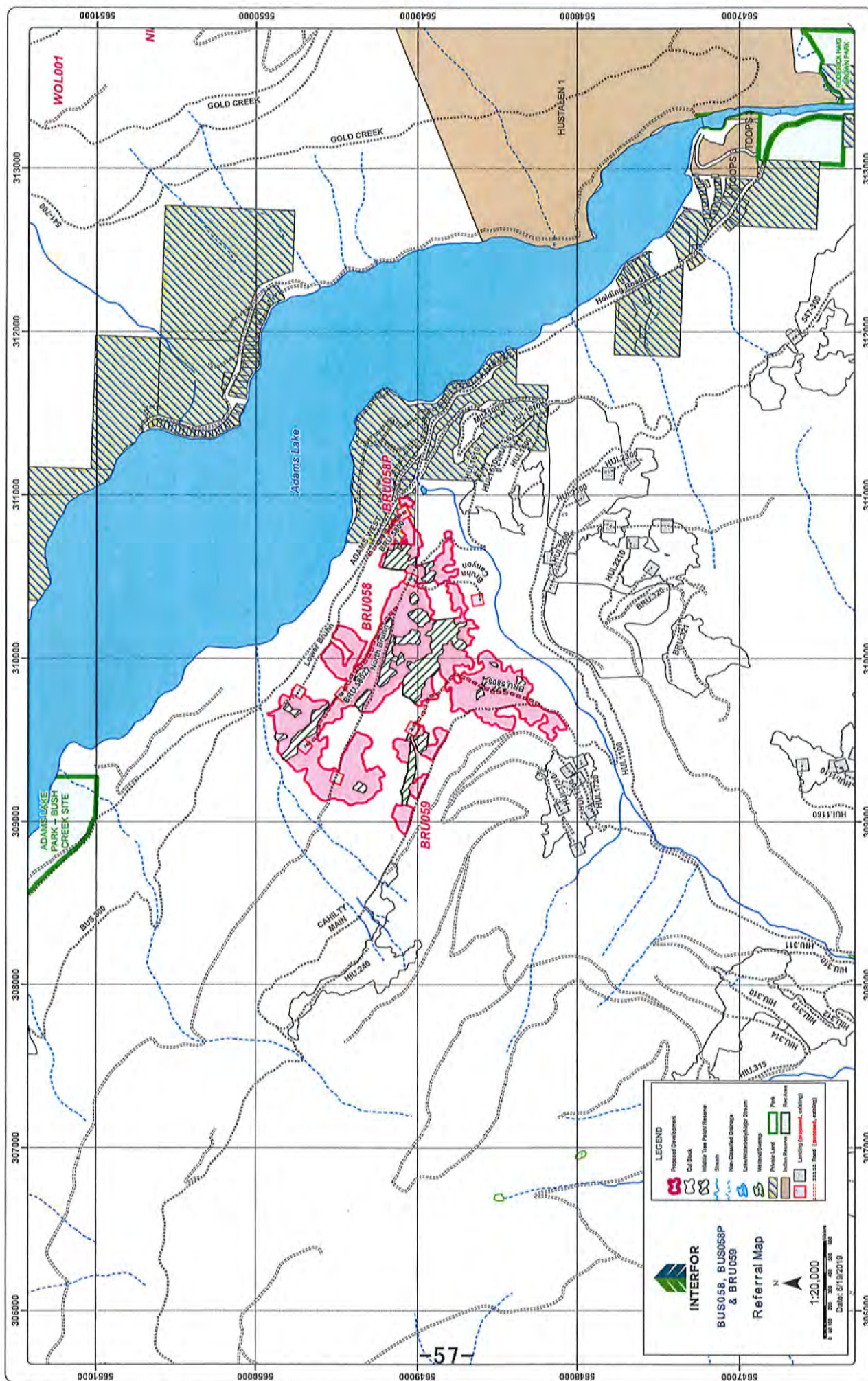


# Village of Chase

 Treatment Unit - SM1









## Appendix 2: Summary of WUI Threat Assessment Plots

Location	Plot	WBTC Score	Class	WUJTC Score	Class	Total Wildfire Threat Score	Priority	Justification
Sahhalkum 4	1	135	High	20	Moderate	155		This area has the highest average wildfire threat score. It is located upslope of a small subdivision located on the Adams Lake Indian Band IR. It is not prioritized in the Village of Chase CWPP due to the jurisdiction of this location (Federal).
Sahhalkum 4	2	101	High	11	Low	112		Located along the Chase Bridge Rd, on a steep slope above agriculture fields. This is an area that has been impacted by historical wildfire and has grown back with a mix of deciduous, coniferous, shrub and grass layers. More deciduous and coniferous ingrowth at the bottom of the slope. Without access to the top of this slope, the logical treatment of periodic prescribed fire is difficult to implement.
Water Reservoir	3	89	Moderate	18	Moderate	107		Located in the forest type above and east of the Village of Chase Water Reservoir. This is a steep open forest with few values at risk. The water reservoir is already FireSmart with a cleared perimeter.



Village of Chase Community Wildfire Protection Plan 2020

Location	Plot	WBTC Score	Class	WUITC Score	Class	Total Wildfire Threat Score	Priority	Justification
Scatchard Mtn	4	106	High	9	Low	120	1	Located in the forest type associated with the Rocky Roads Trail, known locally as the Scatchard Mtn Trail System. Relatively new rural housing development located above this moderately steep slope and some development at the base of the slope between the Highway and the base of the slope. This area is identified as FMT SM1.
Holding Rd	No Threat Assessment Plot Completed							See Interfor Adams Lake Cutting Permit Plan in Appendix A.
WBTC = Wildfire Behaviour Threat Class								
WUITC = Wildland Urban Interface Threat Class								





May 13, 2020

Ref: 249732

His Worship Mayor Rod Crowe  
Village of Chase  
Box 440  
Chase BC V0E 1M0

Dear Mayor Crowe:

This year, June 1-7 marks British Columbia's Child and Youth in Care Week. I invite you and your community to join British Columbians in celebrating the strength, creativity, resilience and tenacity of young people who are in or have been in care.

Child and Youth in Care week is a chance to break the stigma that these youth face. Sadly, the stories told of young people in care are often ones of tragedy and broken commitments, but British Columbia's children and youth in care are so much more than these stories. They are artists, athletes, storytellers, caregivers, and activists. They are our province's future teachers, mechanics, doctors, researchers, parents and leaders. Join us in offering an alternative story and elevating the voices of children and youth. With their unique lived expertise, young people who are in or have been in care deserve to be celebrated and honoured for the love and diversity they bring to all our communities.

We hope that you will find time over Child and Youth in Care Week to spread a message of awareness and care in your communities. Face-to-face events will not be taking place this year due to the COVID-19 pandemic, but I encourage you to visit the Web site for tips and ideas for virtual events and other creative ways to celebrate at [www.bcchildandyouthincareweek.com](http://www.bcchildandyouthincareweek.com). You can also help promote this message of celebration using the Web site's social media tools.

Thank you for your support of British Columbia's children and youth in care. If you have any questions or require more information, please contact the Federation of BC Youth in Care Networks at [info@fbcyicn.ca](mailto:info@fbcyicn.ca).

Sincerely,

Katrine Conroy  
Minister of Children and Family Development

RECEIVED  
Village of Chase  
MAY 19 2020

Original \_\_\_\_\_  
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Replies \_\_\_\_\_