

Territorial Acknowledgment

I would like to acknowledge the land on which we live and are calling in from today is within the unceded, traditional lands of the Sylix Nation.





Today's Speakers

Harmony Bjarnason - Climate & Agriculture Initiative BC (CAI)

Sean Vaisler - Regional District of Okanagan-Similkameen

Rob Osiowy - Wildfire Officer, Penticton Fire Zone - BC Wildfire Service

Paul Edmonds / Chris Marsh - Red Dragon Consulting John Davies — Frontline Operations Group Chris Zabek — Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Fisheries

Support for this project has been provided by:

















How to participate and ask questions

- This is an interactive session. The project team wants to hear your questions, comments and experiences.
- Ask questions in the chat box.
- > After each speaker, there will be opportunities to ask questions.
- > This webinar will be recorded.





Project Background: How did we get here?

2-year project to enhance RDOS communications efforts to agriculture producers during wildfire events

 Started Spring 2020, continues through 2021







Project Activities

Wildfire Pre-Season Communications and Information Exchange Project

Ongoing/Annual	Emergency
Spring information exchange (annual) and fall debrief (after significant wildfire season)	Training and incorporating Agricultural Liaison Officer Assistants into the EOC
Agriculture Wildfire Preparedness Bulletin	Using multi-layered communication channels to reach producers (Civic-ready, phone calls, Liaison Assistants) – NEW system coming soon!
Promoting farm level preparedness planning	Increasing communication with producers (e.g. through Liaison Assistants)
Promoting sign-up to RDOS Civic-Ready	Clearly defining the process to apply for a reentry permit to perform essential agricultural activities (during an evacuation order)





Agenda

- BC Wildfire Service
 - Wildfire Outlook for 2021
 - BCWS State of readiness and resources
 - Mitigation activities
- Regional District Okanagan Similkameen
 - Planned mitigation activities: FireSmart and fuel treatment
 - Communications
 - RDOS website / Civic Ready (mass notification system)
 - Agricultural Wildfire Preparedness
 Bulletin
 - Pre-season Information Exchange/ Fall Debrief
 - FireSmart RDOS Coordinator & more!

- What happens during an emergency: roles and responsibilities
 - Evacuation stages: Alert, Order, Rescind
 - Re-entry permit process
 - Government level roles and responsibilities
 - Farm producer roles and responsibilities
- Farm level preparedness resources
- Agricultural Liaison Officer Assistants in the EOC

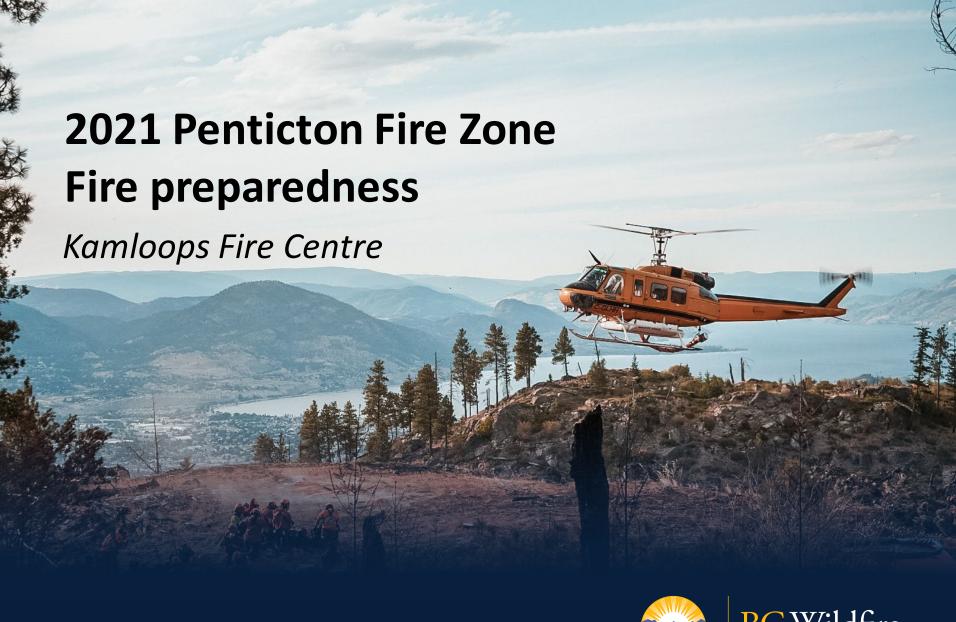


Questions before we start?



Christie Mountain Wildfire. August 2020. Photo by Douglas Drouin. Courtesy of Penticton Western News.

Next up: Rob Osiowy (BC Wildfire Service)





About the BC Wildfire Service



The BC Wildfire Service (BCWS) is mandated to:

- Deliver effective wildfire management and emergency response support
- Protect life and values at risk
- Encourage sustainable, healthy, and resilient ecosystems

Types of BCWS Firefighting Crews

For the 2021 fire season, the BC Wildfire Service employed 1,043 Type 1 firefighters, including:

Initial Attack Crews – Penticton zone has 7 – 3 person crews.	3-person crews that are used for quick response and are typically the first crews dispatched to a fire by truck or helicopter
Unit Crews-Penticton zone currently does not have this resource/Merritt zone has 3 UCs.	20-person crews that respond to larger fires that require more than initial attack resources
Rapattack (Rappel Attack) Crews	specialized crews that use helicopters and rope rappelling techniques to descend into remote areas and suppress fires
Parattack (Parachute Attack) Crews	specialized crews that parachute out of fixed- wing aircraft, typically to respond to fires in remote areas that are inaccessible by ground and potentially out of helicopter range



Okanagan Statistics

From April 1, 2020 to March, 31,2021



	K4 (Vernon)	K5 (Penticton)
Total number of wildfires (2019)	32	50
Total number of wildfire (2020)	35	39
*Lightning Caused	15	6
*Human Caused	20	32
Area Burned (2019)	7 hectares	3,665 hectares
Area Burned (2020)	72 hectares	2,175 hectares

^{*}The sum of lightning-caused and human-caused fires may not equal the total number of fires, due to inconclusive fire cause findings.







Mt. Christie Fire - August 2020

- 320 homes evacuated in Heritage hills
- ➤ 3700 residences on expanded evacuation alert for 6 days
- Added stress with COVID-19 complications for responders
 and residents



Prescribed Fire











Ongoing Partnerships



- Crater Mountain Prescribed Burn
 - Collaboration with Lower Similkameen Indian Band, Okanagan Nation Alliance, and FLNRORD through BCWS and District of the Okanagan Shuswap.
 - Phase 2 (1,100 ha) ready for implementation in 2021.
- Munro Prescribed Fire project in partnership with DOS and Penticton Indian Band near Peachland.



BCWS and Skul'qalt Forestry LP working on the Crater Mt. Prescribed Fire Project





Provincial Funding Programs







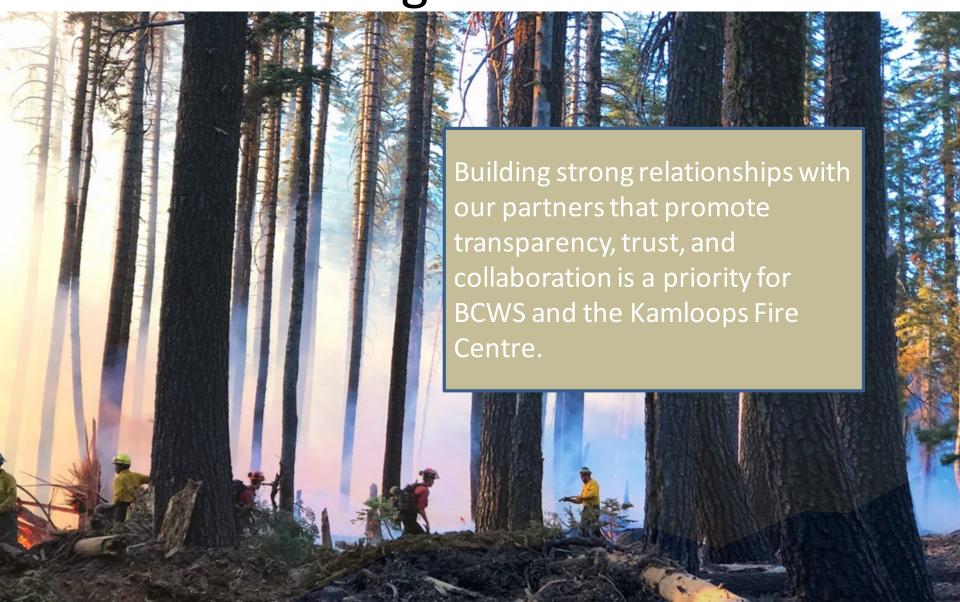


Community Resiliency Investment (CRI) Program

- FireSmart Community Funding Supports (FSCFS)
 - Project on Federal Reserve lands Intake opens in summer – closes early fall
 - applications reviewed by FNESS
- Crown Land Wildfire Risk Reduction (CLWRR)
 - Funding support for fuels on provincial lands
 - Based on risk class and Wildland Urban Interface
 - Partnerships
 - Fuels management risk class



Strategic Priorities



COVID-19 Impact and Adaptation

- COVID-19 made firefighting more challenging, but safety measures proved successful in B.C.
- In March, BCWS established a
 Business Adaptation and Continuity
 team to anticipate and mitigate as
 many related risks as possible before
 the wildfire season began.
- The mental health of personnel has been and continues to be a priority.
- Adapting to COVID-19 is an ongoing task.
- Lessons learned will be assessed for future fire seasons.



COVID-19 Impact and Adaptation

Processes and protocols created or adapted included:

- limiting access to communal areas in all workplaces and modifying workstations to accommodate physical distancing
- implementing work-from-home protocols for all staff aside from fire response personnel who are required on site
- prohibiting all Category 2 and Category 3 open fires provincewide to lower the potential for human-caused wildfires and to minimize smoke
- creating protocols and purchasing new equipment to maximize safety in shared spaces, including fire camps

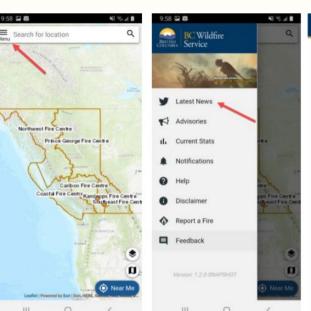
- offering annual training to small regional groups, instead of to large groups at provincial sessions
- modifying vehicle and aviation safety protocols
- implementing best practices for handling physical documentation and equipment
- moving face-to-face meetings to virtual formats
- distributing guidelines for employee interactions with the public, including designating a single crew member for vehicle fueling and grocery shopping, and limiting face-to-face media interactions

Information Sources

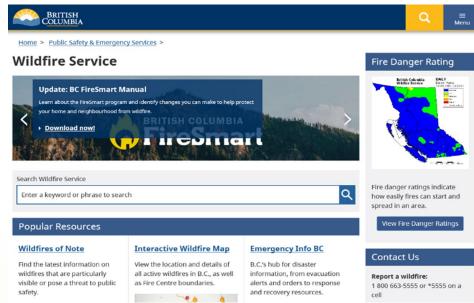
BCWS Website – <u>bcwildfire.ca</u>

Easy-to-access information including:

- Interactive wildfire map
- Wildfires of note
- Current wildfire activity
- Information bulletins
- Fire bans and restrictions
- Career opportunities
- More







Other BCWS Information Sources

- Official BCWS mobile app
- Facebook (BC Forest Fire Info)
- Twitter (@BCGovFireInfo)
- Wildfire information hotline 1 888 336-7378 (3FOREST)

Report a Wildfire

• 1800 663-5555 (*5555 on cell phone)

Upcoming Engagement Sessions with BCWS

- Annual pre-season
 planning, and
 engagement sessions
 will be held by each
 zone in the Spring.
- What topics would you like to cover? Let us know.





Wildfire near Giselle BC (May 31st)
Picture Courtesy of BCWS Airtanker Program

Wildfire Seasonal Outlook Update

Contents



- 1. May Statistics from Environment Canada
- 2. Wildfire Season 2021 update
- 3. Fuel Dryness
- 4. Snow Pack
- 5. Environment Canada seasonal forecast
- 6. Summary

May Climate Statistics from Environment and Climate Change Canada

	May					
2021	Precip	Nomal Precip	Precip % of Norm	Drier Than, Normal, Wetter Than	Precip Rank	
Victoria	15.2	37.5	40.50%	Drier	12	
Victoria Gonzales	20.8	25.8	80.60%	Drier	52	
Nanaimo (YCD)	21.5	54.3	39.60%	Drier	25	
Comox (YQQ)	35	45.6	76.80%	Normal	51	
Campbell River (YBL)	34.8	68.4	50.90%	Drier	21	
Vancouver	30.2	65	46.40%	Drier	26	
Abbotsford	48.4	99.8	48.50%	Drier	15	
Penticton (YYF)	9.1	39.3	23.20%	Drier	11	
Kelowna	3.5	40.2	8.70%	Drier	1	
Vernon (WJV)	10.1	47.8	21.10%	Drier	4	
Cranbrook	23.3	46.1	50.60%	Drier	34	
Quesnel (VQZ)	46	42.6	108.00%	Normal	30	
Williams Lake (YWL)	43.3	39.1	110.70%	Normal	20	
Prince George	57.2	49	116.70%	Wetter	22	
Kamloops	5.8	27.3	21.30%	Drier	13	
Sandspit (YZP)	59.4	66.4	89.50%	Normal	50	
Prince Rupert (YPR)	118.9	137.6	86.40%	Normal	51	
Terrace	63	56.4	111.70%	Normal	25	
Smithers (YYD)	21.6	38.1	56.70%	Drier	21	
Dease Lake (YDL)	33.4	33.7	99.10%	М	М	
Chetwynd (YCQ)	М	37.2	М	М	М	
Fort St. John	37.9	37.9	99.90%	Normal	50	
Fort Nelson (YYE)	36.3	49	74.10%	Drier	40	
Watson Lake (YQH)	40.3	37.4	107.60%	Wetter	18	

	May					
2021	2021 Temp	Temp Norm	Temp Anomaly	Colder Than, Normal, Warmer Than	Temp Rank	
Victoria	12.5	12.1	0.4	Normal	28	
Victoria Gonzales	12	12.1	-0.1	Normal	56	
Nanaimo (YCD)	12.6	12.5	0.1	Normal	45	
Comox (YQQ)	12.9	12.4	0.5	Warmer	25	
Campbell River (YBL)	11.8	11.6	0.2	Normal	22	
Vancouver	12.4	12.8	-0.4	Normal	70	
Abbotsford	12.9	13	-0.1	Normal	47	
Penticton (YYF)	13.8	13.9	-0.1	Normal	66	
Kelowna	13.8	13.98	-0.2	Normal	36	
Vernon (WJV)	13.9	13.1	0.8	Warmer	30	
Cranbrook	10.9	11.3	-0.4	Normal	53	
Quesnel (VQZ)	10.3	11.1	-0.8	Colder	38	
Williams Lake (YWL)	М	9.6	М	М	М	
Prince George	9.7	10.1	-0.4	Normal	36	
Kamloops	14.4	14.6	-0.2	Normal	55	
Sandspit (YZP)	9.2	9.4	-0.2	Normal	38	
Prince Rupert (YPR)	9.3	9	0.3	Normal	46	
Terrace	10	10.6	-0.6	Normal	39	
Smithers (YYD)	9.2	9.4	-0.2	Normal	41	
Dease Lake (YDL)	6	6.7	-0.7	Colder	М	
Chetwynd (YCQ)	9.8	9.5	0.3	Normal	27	
Fort St. John	10.3	9.8	0.5	Normal	34	
Fort Nelson (YYE)	10.5	9.7	0.8	Warmer	31	
Watson Lake (YQH)	6.3	7.6	-1.3	Colder	20	

Accumulated Precipitation – March to May Environment and Climate Change Canada



The Southern half of the Province received significantly less precipitation than normal. Many areas have seen less than 40% of normal precipitation.

Kelowna, Vernon, and
Kamloops are of particular
concern, having seen 20% or
less of their normal
rainfall. Kelowna and Vernon
have set new record low
spring precipitation totals with
records going back as far as
1904 for Vernon.

Average spring temperatures were near normal for most of the province.

Victoria 9.4 9.3 0.1 Normal 22 53.1 16.4.4 32.30% Drier 1 1941 54.8 197														
Victoria Gonzales 9.8 10 -0.1 Normal 75 82.8 112.4 73.70% Drier 26 1899 46.5 197 Nanaimo (YCD) 9.5 9.2 0.3 Normal 31 74.7 231.9 32.20% Drier 4 1893 44.4 192 Comox (YQQ) 9.7 9.1 0.6 Warmer 16 146.8 215.3 68.20% Drier 18 1895 74 201 Campbelli River (YBL) 8.2 8.3 0 Normal 39 160.2 300.9 53.20% Drier 18 1895 74 201 Vancouver 9.5 9.7 -0.2 Normal 80 102.7 267.4 38.40% Drier 3 1896 74.3 192 Abbotsford 10 10 0 Normal 31 29.4 88.8 33.10% Drier 5 1908 6.8 192 Penticton (YYF) 9.5 9.3 0.2 Normal 31 29.4 88.8 33.10% Drier 5 1908 6.8 192 Vernon (WW) 9.5 8.6 0.9 Warmer 12 17.8 95.5 18.60% Drier 1 1904 42.8 192 Cranbrook 6.8 6.6 0.2 Normal 25 41.7 94.3 44.20% Drier 1 1902 6.1 193 Williams Lake (YWL) M 4.9 M M M 80.1 79.2 101.20% Normal 31 1894 35.8 193 Williams Lake (YWL) 6.8 6.9 0.1 Normal 32 111.4 114.5 97.30% Normal 43 1943 58.8 201 Prince George 5.1 5 0.1 Normal 35 10.3 54.2 19.00% Drier 2 1891 5.8 190 Prince Rupert (YPR) 6.5 6.6 -0.1 Normal 58 749.4 515.3 145.40% Wetter 5 1909 153.9 193 Terrace 6 6.4 -0.5 Normal 37.40 37.6 224.5 146.00% Wetter 5 1913 59.2 190 Smithers (YYD) 5.3 4.8 0.5 Normal 40 91.2 85.4 106.80% Normal 35 1938 23.3 198 Watson Lake (YQH) -0.3 M M M M M M M M M	MAM 2021	Temp		Anomal	Than, Normal, Warmer	•	Precip			Than, Normal, Wetter			Monthly Total	Year
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Comox (YQQ) 9.7 9.1 0.6 Warmer 16 146.8 215.3 68.20% Drier 18 1895 74 2010 Campbell River (YBL) 8.2 8.3 0 Normal 39 160.2 300.9 53.20% Drier 6 1936 116.9 2010 Vancouver 9.5 9.7 -0.2 Normal 80 102.7 267.4 38.40% Drier 3 1896 74.3 1920 74.3 1920 74.3	Victoria Gonzales	9.8	10	-0.1	Normal	75	82.8	112.4	73.70%	Drier	26	1899	46.5	1973
Campbell River (YBL) 8.2 8.3 0 Normal 39 160.2 300.9 53.20% Drier 6 1936 116.9 201	Nanaimo (YCD)	9.5	9.2	0.3	Normal	31	74.7	231.9	32.20%	Drier	4	1893	44.4	1924
(YBL) 8.2 8.3 0 Normal 39 160.2 300.9 53.20% Drier 5 1956 116.9 201 Vancouver 9.5 9.7 -0.2 Normal 22 146.8 368.2 39.90% Drier 1 1945 194.1 195 Penticton (YYF) 9.5 9.3 0.2 Normal 31 29.4 88.8 33.10% Drier 5 1908 6.8 192 Kelowna 9.5 8.5 1 Warmer 9 13.5 86 15.70% Drier 1 1969 43.3 201 Vernon (WJV) 9.5 8.6 0.9 Warmer 12 17.8 95.5 18.60% Drier 1 1969 43.3 201 Quesnel (VQZ) 6 6.2 -0.2 Normal 71 99.5 92.6 107.50% Normal 31 1894 35.8 19 Quesnel (VQZ) 6 <t< td=""><td>Comox (YQQ)</td><td>9.7</td><td>9.1</td><td>0.6</td><td>Warmer</td><td>16</td><td>146.8</td><td>215.3</td><td>68.20%</td><td>Drier</td><td>18</td><td>1895</td><td>74</td><td>2019</td></t<>	Comox (YQQ)	9.7	9.1	0.6	Warmer	16	146.8	215.3	68.20%	Drier	18	1895	74	2019
Abbotsford 10 10 0 Normal 22 146.8 368.2 39.90% Drier 1 1945 194.1 195 Penticton (YYF) 9.5 9.3 0.2 Normal 31 29.4 88.8 33.10% Drier 5 1908 6.8 192	1 -	8.2	8.3	0	Normal	39	160.2	300.9	53.20%	Drier	6	1936	116.9	2019
Penticton (YYF) 9.5 9.3 0.2 Normal 31 29.4 88.8 33.10% Drier 5 1908 6.8 1908 6.8 1909 13.5 86 15.70% Drier 1 1969 43.3 2019 201	Vancouver	9.5	9.7	-0.2	Normal	80	102.7	267.4	38.40%	Drier	3	1896	74.3	1924
Relowna 9.5 8.5 1 Warmer 9 13.5 86 15.70% Drier 1 1969 43.3 201	Abbotsford	10	10	0	Normal	22	146.8	368.2	39.90%	Drier	1	1945	194.1	1956
Vernon (WJV) 9.5 8.6 0.9 Warmer 12 17.8 95.5 18.60% Drier 1 1904 28.9 192 Cranbrook 6.8 6.6 0.2 Normal 25 41.7 94.3 44.20% Drier 10 1902 6.1 192 Quesnel (VQZ) 6 6.2 -0.2 Normal 71 99.5 92.6 107.50% Normal 31 1894 35.8 198 Williams Lake (YWL) M 4.9 M M M M 80.1 79.2 101.20% Normal 28 1961 39.9 197 Prince George 5.1 5 0.1 Normal 22 111.4 114.5 97.30% Normal 43 1943 58.8 201 Kamloops 10.1 9.9 0.2 Normal 35 10.3 54.2 19.00% Drier 2 1891 5.8 201 Sandspit (YZP)	Penticton (YYF)	9.5	9.3	0.2	Normal	31	29.4	88.8	33.10%	Drier	5	1908	6.8	1924
Cranbrook 6.8 6.6 0.2 Normal 25 41.7 94.3 44.20% Drier 10 1902 6.1 192 192 192 193 1	Kelowna	9.5	8.5	1	Warmer	9	13.5	86	15.70%	Drier	1	1969	43.3	2019
Quesnel (VQZ) 6 6.2 -0.2 Normal 71 99.5 92.6 107.50% Normal 31 1894 35.8 1988 Williams Lake (YWL) M M M M M M M M M	Vernon (WJV)	9.5	8.6	0.9	Warmer	12	17.8	95.5	18.60%	Drier	1	1904	28.9	1924
Williams Lake (YWL) M 4.9 M M M 80.1 79.2 101.20% Normal 28 1961 39.9 197 Prince George Kamloops 5.1 5 0.1 Normal 22 111.4 114.5 97.30% Normal 43 1943 58.8 201 Kamloops Sandspit (YZP) 6.8 6.9 -0.1 Normal 40 266.6 288.3 92.50% Normal 48 1939 110.2 201 Prince Rupert (YPR) 6.5 6.6 -0.1 Normal 58 749.4 515.3 145.40% Wetter 5 1909 153.9 193 Terrace 6 6.4 -0.5 Normal 39 327.6 224.5 146.00% Wetter 5 1913 59.2 196 Smithers (YD) 5.3 4.8 0.5 Normal 17 54.7 83.3 65.70% Drier 13 1938 28.1 193	Cranbrook	6.8	6.6	0.2	Normal	25	41.7	94.3	44.20%	Drier	10	1902	6.1	1924
Prince George 5.1 5 0.1 Normal 22 111.4 114.5 97.30% Normal 43 1943 58.8 2018 Sandspit (YZP) 6.8 6.9 -0.1 Normal 40 266.6 288.3 92.50% Normal 48 1939 110.2 2018 Prince Rupert (YPR) 6.5 6.6 -0.1 Normal 58 749.4 515.3 145.40% Wetter 5 1909 153.9 1938 193	Quesnel (VQZ)	6	6.2	-0.2	Normal	71	99.5	92.6	107.50%	Normal	31	1894	35.8	1985
Kamloops 10.1 9.9 0.2 Normal 35 10.3 54.2 19.00% Drier 2 1891 5.8 190 Sandspit (YZP) 6.8 6.9 -0.1 Normal 40 266.6 288.3 92.50% Normal 48 1939 110.2 201 Prince Rupert (YPR) 6.5 6.6 -0.1 Normal 58 749.4 515.3 145.40% Wetter 5 1909 153.9 193 Terrace 6 6.4 -0.5 Normal 39 327.6 224.5 146.00% Wetter 5 1913 59.2 196 Smithers (YYD) 5.3 4.8 0.5 Normal 17 54.7 83.3 65.70% Drier 13 1938 28.1 193 Dease Lake (YDL) -0.3 M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M		М	4.9	М	М	М	80.1	79.2	101.20%	Normal	28	1961	39.9	1970
Sandspit (YZP) 6.8 6.9 -0.1 Normal 40 266.6 288.3 92.50% Normal 48 1939 110.2 201 Prince Rupert (YPR) 6.5 6.6 -0.1 Normal 58 749.4 515.3 145.40% Wetter 5 1909 153.9 193 Terrace 6 6.4 -0.5 Normal 39 327.6 224.5 146.00% Wetter 5 1913 59.2 196 Smithers (YYD) 5.3 4.8 0.5 Normal 17 54.7 83.3 65.70% Drier 13 1938 28.1 193 Dease Lake (YDL) -0.3 M M M 106.1 M	Prince George	5.1	5	0.1	Normal	22	111.4	114.5	97.30%	Normal	43	1943	58.8	2019
Prince Rupert (YPR) 6.5 6.6 -0.1 Normal 58 749.4 515.3 145.40% Wetter 5 1909 153.9 193 Terrace 6 6.4 -0.5 Normal 39 327.6 224.5 146.00% Wetter 5 1913 59.2 196 Smithers (YYD) 5.3 4.8 0.5 Normal 17 54.7 83.3 65.70% Drier 13 1938 28.1 193 Dease Lake (YDL) -0.3 M M M M 106.1 M	Kamloops	10.1	9.9	0.2	Normal	35	10.3	54.2	19.00%	Drier	2	1891	5.8	1901
Terrace	Sandspit (YZP)	6.8	6.9	-0.1	Normal	40	266.6	288.3	92.50%	Normal	48	1939	110.2	2019
Smithers (YYD) 5.3 4.8 0.5 Normal 17 54.7 83.3 65.70% Drier 13 1938 28.1 1938 Dease Lake (YDL) -0.3 M M M M 106.1 M		6.5	6.6	-0.1	Normal	58	749.4	515.3	145.40%	Wetter	5	1909	153.9	1935
Dease Lake (YDL) -0.3 M M M M 106.1 M	Terrace	6	6.4	-0.5	Normal	39	327.6	224.5	146.00%	Wetter	5	1913	59.2	1963
Chetwynd (YCQ) 4.4 3.7 0.8 Warmer 17 M 82.4 M M M 1971 22.1 197 Fort St. John 3.4 3 0.3 Normal 25 67.3 81.8 82.30% Drier 23 1943 20.6 194 Fort Nelson (YYE) 1.1 1.7 -0.6 Normal 40 91.2 85.4 106.80% Normal 35 1938 23.3 198 Watson Lake (YQH) -2.4 -0.6 -1.8 Colder 15 66 65.8 100.20% Normal 35 1939 8.5 201 Whitehorse (YXY) -0.6 0.7 -1.3 Colder 25 55.7 33.8 164.80% Wetter 11 1943 10.6 195 Burwash (YDB) -4.3 -2.2 -2.2 Colder 8 63.1 38.6 163.40% Wetter 6 1967 13.7 198 Faro (ZFA)	Smithers (YYD)	5.3	4.8	0.5	Normal	17	54.7	83.3	65.70%	Drier	13	1938	28.1	1938
Fort St. John 3.4 3 0.3 Normal 25 67.3 81.8 82.30% Drier 23 1943 20.6 194 Fort Nelson (YYE) 1.1 1.7 -0.6 Normal 40 91.2 85.4 106.80% Normal 35 1938 23.3 198 Watson Lake (YQH) -2.4 -0.6 -1.8 Colder 15 66 65.8 100.20% Normal 35 1939 8.5 201 Whitehorse (YXY) -0.6 0.7 -1.3 Colder 25 55.7 33.8 164.80% Wetter 11 1943 10.6 195 Burwash (YDB) -4.3 -2.2 -2.2 Colder 8 63.1 38.6 163.40% Wetter 6 1967 13.7 198 Faro (ZFA) -2 M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M	Dease Lake (YDL)	-0.3	М	М	М	M	106.1	М	М	М	М	М	М	М
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I -3 -1.3 -1.7 Colder 49 M 47.5 M M M 1902 12.4 194	Mayo (YMA)	-2.9	0.2	-3	Colder	15	51.3	41.6	123.30%	Wetter	22	1926	14	1948
	Dawson City (WON)	-3	-1.3	-1.7	Colder	49	М	47.5	М	М	М	1902	12.4	1947
Old Crow (YOC) -9.6 -9.5 -0.1 Normal 31 42.9 45.6 94.10% Normal 31 1953 7.1 196	Old Crow (YOC)	-9.6	-9.5	-0.1	Normal	31	42.9	45.6	94.10%	Normal	31	1953	7.1	1969

Wildfire Season 2021 update

5 Year

28 035

BC



25 Year

9870

20 Year

12 048

Wildfire Season 2021 June 4th							
275 Wildfires 2301 Ha Burnt							
Average Number of Wildfires until June 4th							
5 Year 10 Year 15 Year 20 Year 25 Year							
BC 252 246 266 282 275							
Average Area Burned (Ha) until June 4th							

15 Year

14 092

10 Year

19 495

Although BC has had more wildfires than the historical average, the average size of wildfires has been lower.

Wildfire Season 2021 update





- Currently there are 275 wildfires and 2,301 hectares burnt (as of June 4th)
- -Most wildfires have been in open fuel types on south facing slopes.
- -As we progress into June, green up will continue across the province acting to moderate fire behaviour and keep fires relatively small.
- Early season fires are driven by high winds, a few dry days and fine fuels.

Fire Size and Number of Fires



 To date, the vast majority of fires in 2021 have been less than 5 hectares, burning in flashy fuels or in grass.

2021 Fires by Size to May 31



Number and Size of Fires by Month for 2021

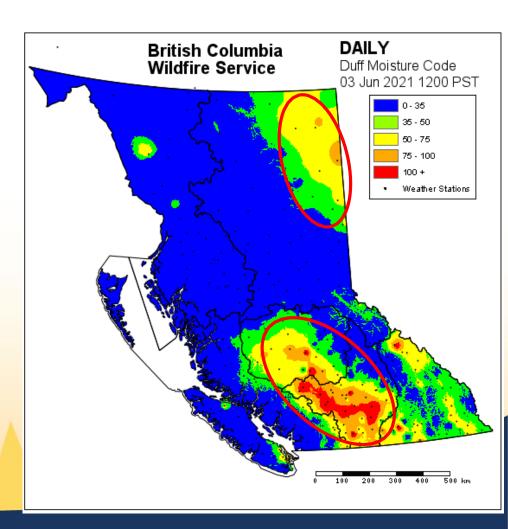
	Number	Size		
April	April 151			
May	114	152.02		
Total	266	2174.31		

 The effect of green-up on grass fuels, cooler temperatures and some precipitation resulted in fewer fires in May and a much smaller overall area that was burned.

Fuel Dryness – Drought Code DMC



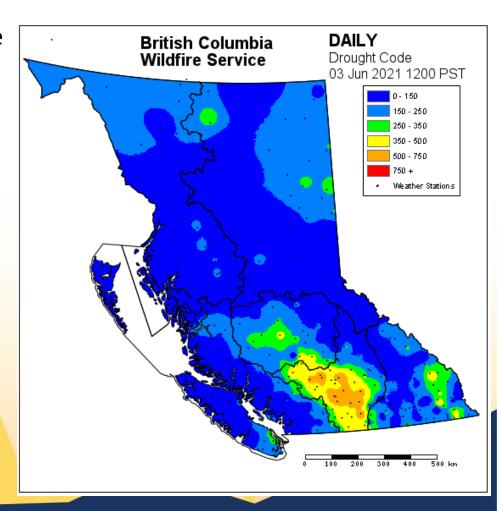
- The DMC is near or exceeded record levels in the Okanagan, particularly in the areas surrounding Kamloops, Vernon, and Kelowna.
- Indices are rising in the NE part of the province, as well as the East Kootenays.
- The DMC is a useful indicator of the likelihood of sustained burning from a lightning strike. It also has a strong influence on fire intensity.



Fuel Dryness – Drought Code (DC)



- Similar to the DMC, the main area of concern is the Okanagan. The DC in the Okanagan is in the top 90th percentile for this time of year.
- Lower elevation stations in the SE fire centre are also nearing the 90th percentile for early June.
- The Drought Code (DC) is a numeric rating of the average moisture content of deep, compact organic layers. This code is a useful indicator of seasonal drought effects on forest fuels and the amount of smoldering in deep duff layers and large logs.

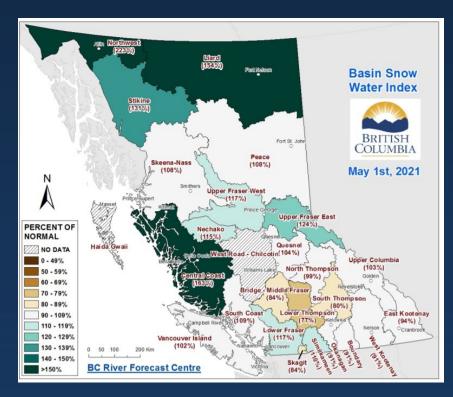


BC River Forecast Centre Basin Snow Water Index Maps



Near normal temperatures throughout the province have led to a relatively slow melt and a decreased risk of flooding.



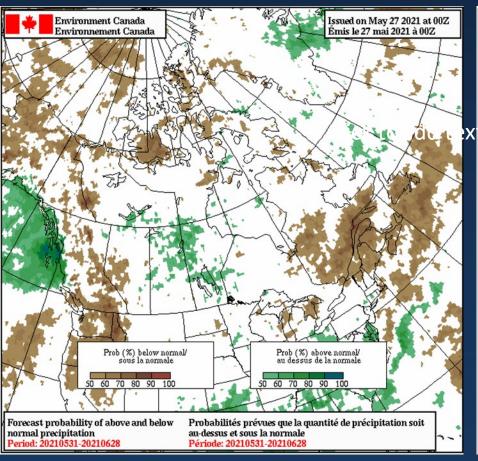


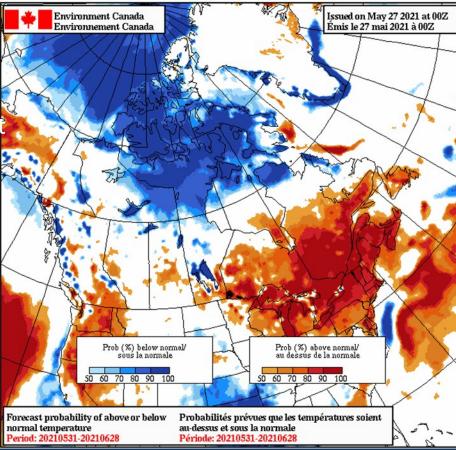
Forecast (next 4 weeks) May 30 – June 28



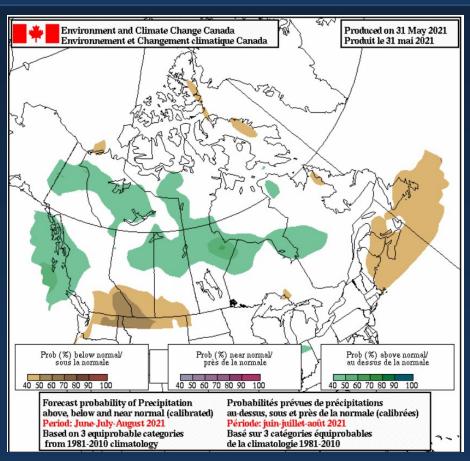
Precipitation – Forecast models suggest moderate chances (brown hues) of drier than normal conditions for most of the Interior and South Coast of BC during June.

Temperature – Models show a moderate likelihood of warmer than normal conditions through June for the southeast corner of BC. There is no clear signal for the rest of the province (areas in white).

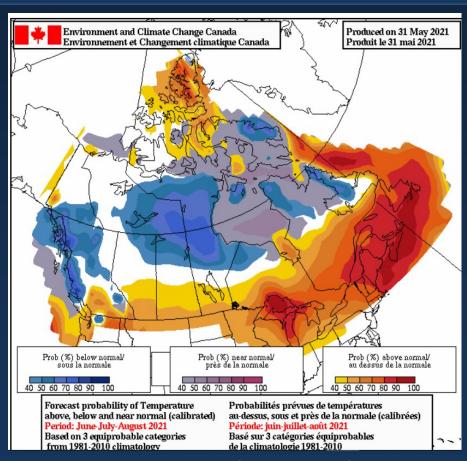




Seasonal Outlook June-July-August COLUMBIA



Precipitation – The longer-range outlook also indicates the likelihood of a drier than normal summer for southeastern BC.



Temperature – There is a fair chance of a warmer than normal summer for the southern third of BC. Meanwhile the northwestern corner might experience cooler than normal conditions.

Summary



- The southern Interior has received significantly less precipitation than normal through this spring.
- The dry, warm pattern is expected to persist in the South Thompson and Okanagan which is reflected by increasing DMC values.
- Wildfire starts and fire behaviour should be moderated by the green up effect on the forest and grass fuel.
- The potential for an active wildfire season will in large part be determined by June precipitation patterns.

Contact Information - Zones





K5 – Penticton Zone

Robert Osiowy 778 622-6935 robert.osiowy@gov.bc.ca

Kim Janowsky 778 661-0602 Kim.janowsky@gov.bc.ca



Questions?





RDOS Emergency Management

Sean Vaisler & Anne Benn, RDOS

- Planned FireSmart activities
 - Chipping days, FireSmart Community Events, Neighborhood Plans, Rebate Program, and Fuel Treatment Projects
- Communications
 - RDOS website
 - Civic Ready
 - Agriculture Preparedness Bulletin
 - Pre-season Information Exchange / Fall debrief
 - RDOS new FireSmart Coordinator





RDOS Emergency Management

FireSmart and Wildfire Mitigation

- Current FireSmart Program
 - Overview of 2021 Grant
- Current and recent projects
 - South Okanagan-Similkameen Wildfire Advisory Working Group
 - Community Assessment (Apex, Olalla and Hedley)
- Other wildfire mitigation plans
 - Community Wildfire Protection Plans (since 2007)
 - FireSmart Community Program (since 2016)
 - Prescriptions and Treatments (Regional)



Where can I find information?

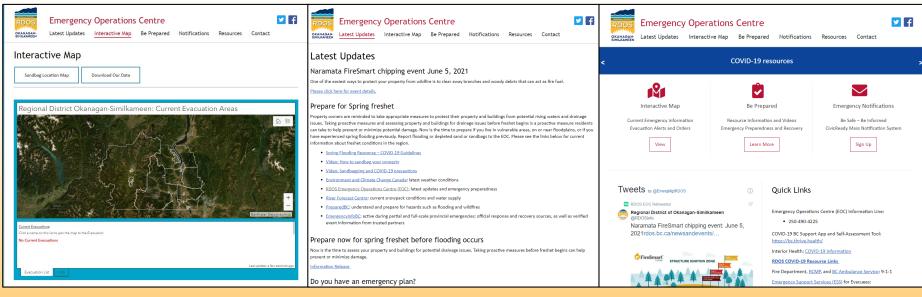
For emergency notifications please visit the RDOS Website for current information

Emergency.rdos.bc.ca

Social Media

Twitter: @EmergMgmtRDOS

Facebook: @RegionalDistrictOfOkanaganSimilkameen





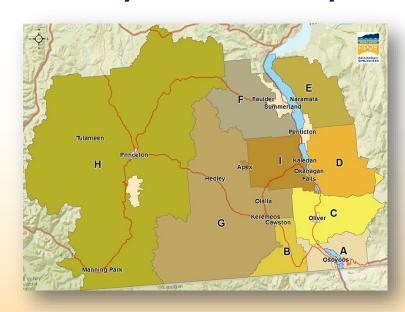
Emergency Notification



Be Safe – Be Informed – Be Involved in your Community!

- CivicReady® Mass Notification System is a communication service available to our residents to receive emergency and routine notifications.
- CivicReady is available to all RDOS Residents
- Communications can be received through email, text and/or phone call

Visit the RDOS Website to sign up for CivicReady wwww.RDOS.bc.ca



In the Fall of 2021 the RDOS will be switching to a <u>NEW</u> Mass Notification platform. More information will be provided over the next few months.



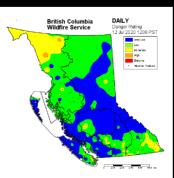


Agriculture Wildfire Preparedness Bulletin

2021 Version to be released subsequent to this webinar

2020 Version:

2020 WILDFIRE PREPAREDNESS BULLETIN FOR AGRICULTURE



2020 Wildfire Outlook

The **SEASONAL OUTLOOK** is a long-range planning tool used by fire resource managers to present predictions of fire weather severity.

OKANAGAN-

- The July precipitation forecast is not showing any strong indication in either direction of a drier or wetter month. The Central Interior region is trending to be cooler than normal with a good portion of the province is forecast to have near seasonal values for both temperature and precipitation
- So far, B.C. has had a below average wildfire season with 199 wildfires compared to 530 as of July 10th in 2019. The duration of the rainfall events in July will have a greater impact on fire weather indices than heavy rain as we go into August.

FIRE DANGER is a relative index of how easy it is to ignite vegetation, how difficult a fire may be to control, and how much damage a fire may do.

The fire danger rating (i.e. the risk of a wildfire starting) for the province will be updated more frequently as the season progresses. Fire danger maps (like the example on the left) can be found at wildfire-situs/safety/wildfire-status/ wildfire-situs/on/fire-danger.

Did you know-Farm Advice

- Have you thought about how BC Wildfire Service would (or could) connect to your water system if required?
- BC Wildfire Service normally use a 1.5" lined forestry hose with quick connect connection. You may need a reducer and adapter if running from a large irrigation pipe.
- If connecting from a standard 3" or 4" aluminium irrigation connection, it is recommended to reduce to a smaller pipe (as reducers not
 commonly available) down to 1.5" or 2" (there is a 2" reducer/coupling). There is also a cam lock to quick connect adapter available.
- For more information on ensuring that your water system is compatible with BC Wildfire Service connections visit (insert link)
- Have you completed your Farm/Ranch Wildfire Preparedness Plan? Download the workbook and guide at
 <u>www.bcaqclimateaction.ca/wildfire</u> and keep a copy on-hand for BC Wildfire Service in the event of wildfire emergenged.

RDOS 2020 WILDFIRE PREPA

2020 WILDFIRE PREPAREDNESS BULLETIN FOR AGRICULTURE

Improving wildfire communications at RDOS ABOUT THIS PROJECT

RDOS is committed to improving communication with agricultural residents about widiffer risk and widiffer response throughout the 2020 wildfire season. RDOS recently developed an "Agriculture Wildfire Communications Plan" to direct communication both in advance of a wildfire, and during an active emergency.

Some of the key activities from the Plan that will be implemented this year are highlighted below.

Ongoing Activities

Distribution of bulletins highlighting wildfire preparedness tips for agriculture and fire hazard updates

Improved RDOS emergency webpage (see box on left)

Spring Wildfire Information Exchange for Agriculture (visit RDOS website (insert link) to view a recording of the webinar)

Encouraging producers to complete their farm level wildfire plan (see bottom of first page for more information)

Promoting sign-up to Civic Ready electronic emergency alert system (see box left)

Emergency Activities (during an active wildfire)

Training and incorporating Agricultural Liaison Officer Assistants to support Ministry of Agriculture staff in the Emergency Operations Centre (for cattle, grapes, cherries, tree fruits and horses)

Using multi-layered communication to reach producers during an emergency (e.g. phone calls, Civic Ready, improved website, etc.)

Increasing regular engagement with producers during an emergency (e.g. through daily local meetings)

Clearly defining the process for producers to apply for a re-entry permit to attend to urgent farm activities (during an evacuation order)

Support for this project provided by:







OFFICIAL EMERGENCY INFORMATION

REGIONAL DISTRICT OKANAGAN-SIMILKAMEEN

- RDOS emergency website www.emergency.rdos.bc.ca - Find interactive maps and information on emergency preparedness and recovery.
- RDOS notifications: www.emergency.rdos.bc.ca
 Sign up for CivicReady eNotifications
- RDOS Facebook: www.facebook.com/
 RegionalDistrictOfOkanaganSimilkameen
 the latest RDOS emergency information.
- RDOS emergency number: 1-250-490-4225

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT BC (EMBC)

- To report an after-hours emergency, contact EMBC's Emergency Coordination Centre 1-800-663-3456
- www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/safety/ emergency- preparedness-responserecovery

BC WILDFIRE SERVICE

BCWS dashboard at ww2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/safety/wildfire-status has information on fire danger ratings, wildfires of note, an interactive wildfire map and much more

OFFICIAL EMERGENCY NUMBERS

- To report a wildfire or irresponsible fire behaviour call: 1-800-663-5555 or *5555 (cell)
- Report all Poachers and Polluters (RAPP) 1-877-952-7277 or #7277 (cell)







C





Questions for RDOS?







What happens during a wildfire emergency?

- Evacuation stages: Alert, Order, Rescind
 - > Applying for a re-entry permit during an evacuation order
- Roles and responsibilities
- Government level roles and responsibilities (RDOS, MAFF, BCWS, SAR & Others)
- Farm producers' roles and responsibilities (animal welfare & wildfire preparedness)





What happens during a wildfire emergency? Evacuation Stages

EVACUATION ALERT

Get Prepared to leave your home on short notice.

EVACUATION ORDER

You are at risk! Leave the area immediately

TEMPORARY ACCESS

Applying for a re-entry permit

EVACUATION RESCIND

When the emergency is under control and the risk area is declared safe



the **ALERT** or **ORDER** may be re-issued at any time in the event that the danger reoccurs.





What happens during a wildfire emergency?

Mandatory Evacuations

Mandatory evacuations take place to protect the health and safety and individuals and first responders. They should be considered when:

- There is a need to escape or avoid a dangerous situation;
- There is a need for emergency services to operate safely;
- There is a need to ensure the preservation of essential services; or
- There are known risks and hazards that are currently out of control.





What happens during a wildfire emergency? Temporary Access Considerations

Applying for a Re-entry Permit during an Evacuation Order

- Request is made to the RDOS EOC for a temporary access permit.
- The request will be assessed with a hazards-specific subject matter expect (BCWS, Range, EOC or local expert).
- Temporary Access, if granted, will be restricted to designated persons, routes, specific dates, and times, as required for safety.
- Temporary Access will only be granted if conditions are appropriate and may only be assessed at certain times during the day due to resources.
- Permit paperwork and identification will be required COVID-19 workarounds.
- All Permits are actively managed by checkpoints and security.





What happens during a wildfire emergency?



- Fire start
- BC Wildfire Service makes recommendations for trigger zones and evacuation areas based on feedback from Fire Leaders in the air and on the ground.
- They combine that with daily weather and forest fire conditions for a daily report and escalation.
- Emergency Operations Centre implement and consider additional measures.





What happens during a wildfire emergency?

Roles and Responsibilities

- Emergency Program Duty Officer
- Activation of Emergency Support Services
- Emergency Operations Centre includes livestock requirements
- Implement State of Local Emergency Alerts, Orders and Rescinds
- The RCMP, Search & Rescue and others deliver the notices





The RDOS (Local Government)

- Advise farm operators of threats and ongoing status of emergency. Personnel from the Ministry of Agriculture or the relevant livestock associations may assist with this activity.
- May coordinate transportation logistics needed to relocate livestock and poultry to safety. Note: The RDOS may not establish or manage centralized livestock relocation sites or provide associated support services.
- A critical role is to formally issue the three stages of an evacuation: order, alert and rescind. Min of Ag provides remote support to the EOC for agriculture permitting and livestock movement.





Ministry of Agriculture

- If requested, send Agency Representatives to a local authority Emergency Operations Centre, or to a Provincial Regional Emergency Operations Centre. A Ministry EOC may be established in some largescale events.
- Provide advice to farmers on the protection of livestock, including plans for relocating livestock and poultry from hazardous areas, and returning them when the threat has subsided.
- Support emergency evacuation and care of poultry and livestock.





BCWS

- Mitigation through fuel reduction grants.
- Wildfire service manages wildland fire response.
- They respond to wildland fire on crown land.
- They support (local authorities) in response to wildland fires not on crown land.
- They work in coordination with the local fire department in structural fire protection.
- Provide risk information to the public, local and provincial governments.





Others involved:

- SAR
- FLNRORD Range Officers
- Emergency Management BC
- Agricultural organisations
- Utilities
- BC Parks
- Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure
- And so on





Farm Producer:

- The primary responsibility for animal protection.
- Arrange for appropriate insurance or other coverage for unexpected loss.
- Prepare for emergencies (e.g. a safe place to relocate animals when a hazard threatens).
- Consider the welfare of animals at risk (e.g. suffering that would be incurred by abandoned animals).
- Farm operators may contract individually with livestock relocation services and pay either directly or indirectly. However, such costs are conditionally eligible for reimbursement from the province under certain circumstances.





Farm Level Wildfire Preparedness

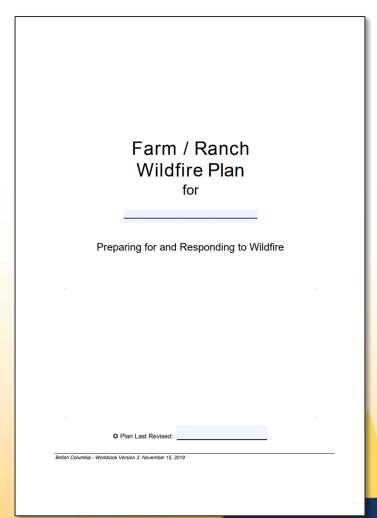
Roles in a wildfire

Producer Roles	Local Government	BC Wildfire Services	Ministry of Agriculture
Reduce the risk of damage and loss	Inform producers	Response and wildfire status updates	Support EOC and PREOC
Prepare for wildfire event to protect agricultural assets and essential operations	Form EOC/PREOC, issue evacuation alert/order	Advise EOC on trigger points for evacuation alert/order	Liaise with producers during emergency
Arrange for appropriate insurance (in advance)	Focus on public safety in response (may be able to assist producers, but limited)	Liaise with EOC/PREOC and other agencies & stakeholders (as possible – situational)	Work with private farm and animal owners in protecting livestock and farm assets





Farm Level Wildfire Preparedness BcAgClimateAction.ca/wildfire



GUIDE to completing a Farm / Ranch Wildfire Plan British Columbia Version 3: November 10, 2019 d Climate Action Initiative ardcorp Canada





Farm Level Wildfire Preparedness BcAgClimateAction.ca/wildfire

Before a Wildfire

- 1. Wildfire Threat
- 2. Agriculture Operation Information
- 3. Range Tenure Information
- 4. Emergency Contacts
- 5. Agriculture Operation Maps
- 6. Livestock Inventory
- 7. Livestock Location During Wildfire Season
- 8. Vehicles and Response Equipment/Resources
- 9. Water Sources
- 10. Risk Reduction On Property
- 11. Risk Reduction Range-Level Assets
- 12. Insurance
- 13. Backup Power

During a Wildfire

- 14. Information Sources
- 15. Decision Guide for Livestock Protection
- 16. Checklist for Sheltering Livestock in Barn
- 17. Checklist for Moving Livestock to On-Site Outdoor Location
- 18. Checklist for Relocating Livestock
- 19. Checklist for Opening Gates, Cutting Fences to Free Animals
- 20. Checklist to Create a Fire Break
- 21. Checklist to Deploy Sprinklers
- 22. Checklist for Operating Backup Generator
- 23. Checklist for Personal Evacuation
- 24. Checklist for Visitor and Employee Evacuation

After a Wildfire

- 25. Checklist for Damage Assessment
- 26. Checklist for Initiating Insurance or Other Loss Coverage
- 27. Checklist for Recovery
- 28. Finalizing, Storing and Sharing the Wildfire Plan



Questions?



Eagle Bluff Wildfire. August 2019. Photo courtesy of BC Wildfire Service.

Next up: Harmony Bjarnason (CAI)





Agricultural Liaison Officer Assistants

- Eight volunteers were trained to take part in the pilot (2020)
 - ➤ 2021 Training Dates TBD
- Representatives for different production types/commodities (cattle, tree fruits, grapes and vineyards, horses)
- Work directly under the supervision of the Ministry of Agriculture Liaison Officer and with RDOS' Emergency Operations Centre

Key purpose:

- Information in
 - Incorporate local agricultural knowledge and expertise into the EOC
- Information out
 - Act as an information conduit to agricultural operators during an emergency





RDOS Agricultural Liaison Officer Assistants

Cattle	Grapes/Vineyards	Tree Fruits	Horses
Brigitte Daniels	Sandra Oldfield	Erin Carlson (cherries)	Paul Fyfe
Keith Manders	Pierre Levesque	Lorraine Bennest	Tracey Medway
Linda Allison			



Final Questions? Comments?



Richter Mountain Wildfire. July 2019. Photo courtesy of CBC News.





Closing remarks

- Stay informed: Visit the RDOS Website to sign up for CivicReady (<u>www.RDOS.bc.ca</u>)
- We sincerely appreciate your feedback and will use it to improve these sessions in the future.
- Link to webinar will be available to those who were not able to attend.
- Questions/Comments: <u>svaisler@rdos.bc.ca</u>

Thank you for participating!