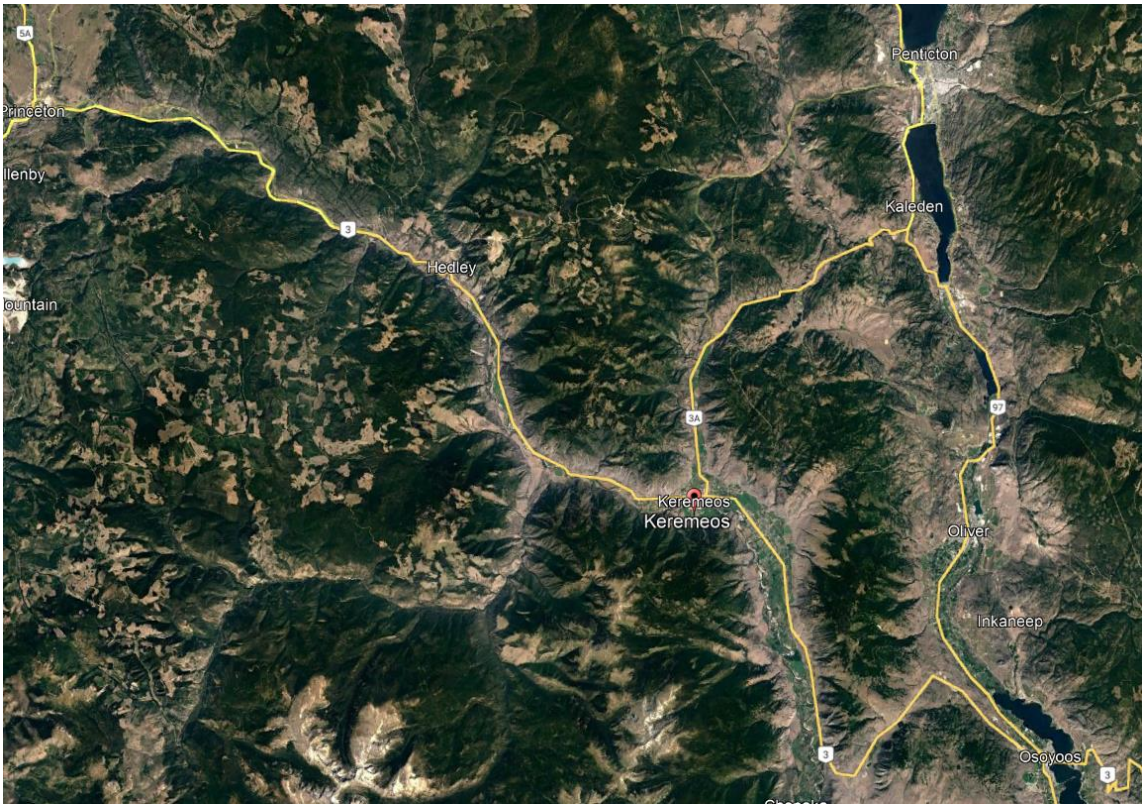
Keremeos, BC

49.205°N – 119.83°W



- 48 kms from Penticton on HWY 97 to HWY 3A
- 48 kms from Osoyoos on HWY 3
- 67 kms from Princeton on HWY 3
- Keremeos Fire Station located at 513 7th Street (Hwy 3)
- Fire Chief Jordy Bosscha 250-499-6009

Keremeos

COMMUNITY STRUCTURE PROTECTION PLAN

PURPOSE

To create a Pre-plan management template for use by the BCWS Structure Protection Specialist (SPS) that enhances response assessment to Wildland Urban Environment (WUE) events affecting small communities including First Nations by:

(1) Soliciting local information through a timely and simple process in a widely accessible medium.

(2) Explicitly including the priorities of local communities.

(3) Providing a means to Pre-plan and share situational awareness in response planning with convergent first responders who arrive at WUE events with limited understanding of local geographic, economic, environmental, and social/cultural issues.

(4) Leveraging available technologies to achieve objectives 1-3 above.

The intention of developing this plan is twofold. Part I is general information intended for review and implementation during non-emergency periods by local communities. Part II is a more detailed section intended to provide an incoming Incident Management Team or SPS with accurate predetermined structural and cultural priorities requiring protection as well as to identify tactical and operational information as necessary.

DISCLAIMER

The recommendations made in this plan are based on fire probabilities for the conditions observed at the time of the survey in October of 2023**. It must be understood that all fire scenarios cannot be addressed and that this plan is not an absolute.** This plan should be used as a guide and implemented in part or in whole as circumstances dictate. The key to continued credibility of this plan is the time and accuracy employed to maintain the information provided here. This document should be reviewed by community officials or their designate, and up-dated on an annual basis prior to wildfire season.

INTRODUCTION

The goal of this plan is to provide response agencies with a strategic framework to use for the protection of improved properties or other values at risk in the event of a significant wildfire. This plan is separated into two parts; the first includes general information intended for use prior to an incident. The second is more specific information about each of the identified critical infrastructures. This plan recognizes the capability of the local fire department and the contributions that can be made by local, regional and provincial fire service resources.

The information contained in this plan was developed for use with wildfire operations however, an incident management team may find this a valuable tool in any disaster situation. Experience has proven that many homeowners will be reluctant to leave their home and belongings when an evacuation is ordered. Fire officials do not have the authority to force anyone to leave, nor do they have the time to educate evacuees after an order is issued. Preplanning and education of the community prior to an incident is imperative for a successful operation. Local authorities and community leaders are encouraged to inform their residents on evacuation processes and procedures.

RESPONSE PRIORITY

This Response Structure Protection Triage Pre-Plan is subject to ongoing review and may be improved based on feedback following exercising and/or use at actual Wildland Urban Environment events in the upcoming wildfire season. Input from community officials is imperative for local knowledge and to help prioritize integral infrastructure, properties and areas for protection. The loss of commercial and industrial properties is associated with unemployment and economic impacts that can seriously affect the viability of communities, particularly those with smaller populations. Community members are forced to relocate to urban areas for school and employment.

Part I is general information intended for review and implementation during non-emergency periods by local communities and partners. **Part II** is a more detailed section intended to provide an incoming Structure Protection Team with accurate and valuable information to help reduce the time required to establish an evacuation plan and protect the structural assets within the identified area.

The British Columbia Wildfire Service (BCWS) is committed to understanding the values and priorities of Communities. Through a consultation process facilitated by the BCWS staff, the authority having jurisdiction (Municipality, Regional District, or First Nations Bands), have identified community priorities in their developed and natural environments. These priorities are included in this Structure Protection Pre-Plan Triage assessment.

COMMUNITY OVERVIEW

Keremeos is located on HWY 3 and spans the Similkameen River. The Keremeos Fire Department is contracted to provide structure and wildfire suppression to over 62 sq kms including:

- Regional District of Okanagan Similkameen Area B including Olalla, Lower Similkameen Indian Band (LSIB) Ashnola area
- Regional District of Okanagan Similkameen Area G including Cawston, Lower Similkameen Indian Band (LSIB) Chopaka
- Village of Keremeos

Fire Department Staff: (26 members trained to Exterior Level with WFF1 and most with SPP115

Mutual Aid: other RDOS fire departments

Estimated Population: ~5000 (Keremeos and Surrounding Area)

Latitude: 49.205°N – 119.83°W

Toporama Map: 082E04 Keremeos and 082E05 Penticton

Estimated number of Private Dwellings: 2422

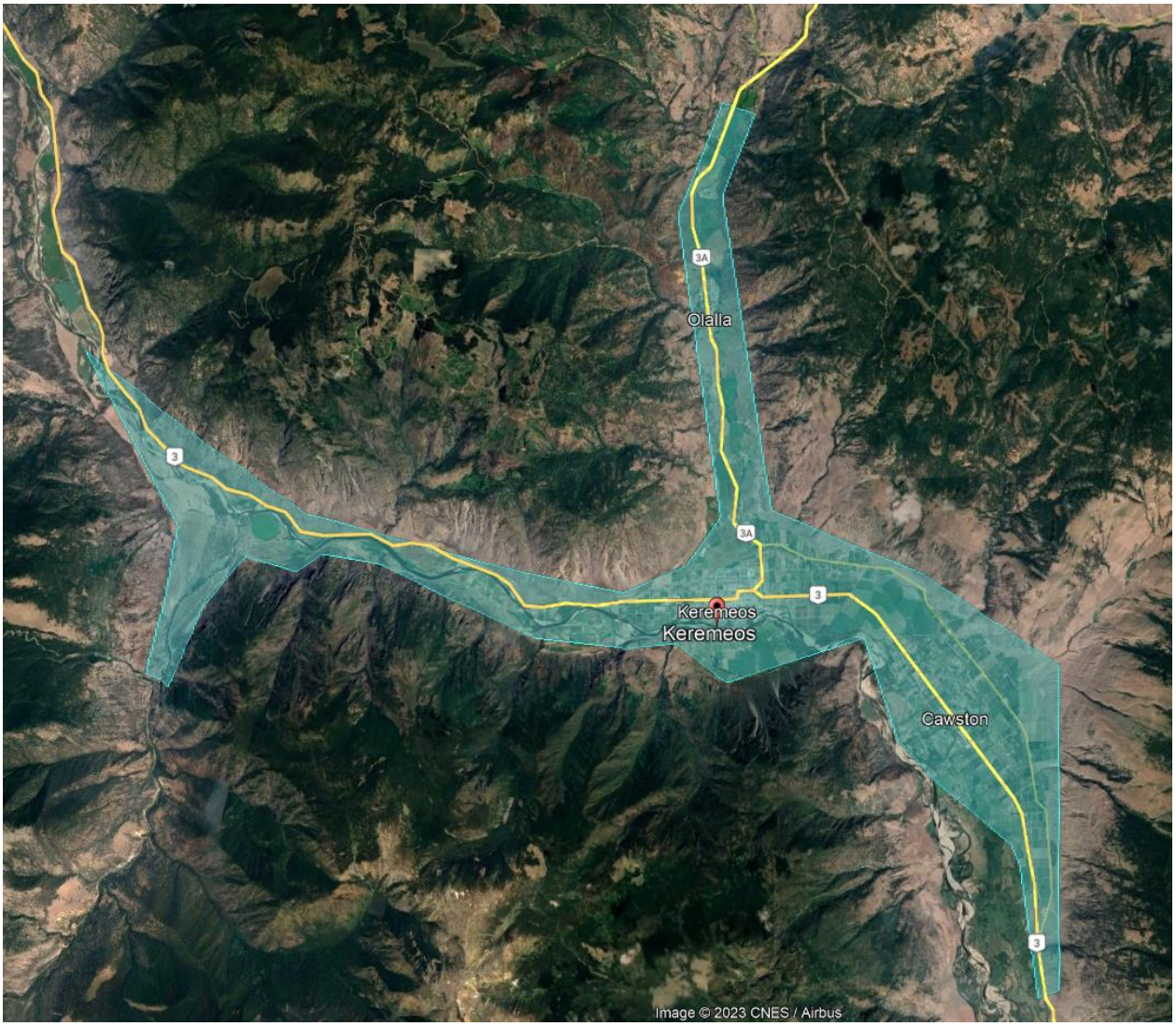
Campgrounds: 2 (50 Campsites)

Number of Apartments: 3 **Row House:** 0 **Movable Dwellings**: 0

Land area in square kilometers: 63 sq. kms

Date: October 2023 Evaluator(s): Wilde

Keremeos Fire Department Response area



The ortho photos below include relevant critical infrastructure, safe zones, and Tender fill sites.

Lower Similkameen Indian Band Ashnola Area and West Electoral Area B

- Relatively flat terrain with little to no conifer canopy fuel.
- Grassland with Sage and Antelope Bush can make for fast running ground fire.
- Many safe areas condusive to Anchor and Hold, Prep and Defend and Bump and Run tactics
- Tender Filling at Lucky R RV Park, Similkameen River on River Rd.
- Safe Zone at Harris Gravel Pit just west of the White Bridge on River Rd.
- Notable infrastructure to be considered include the LSIB Campground, Smoke House and Water Pump House.
- Both the Red and White bridges are wood and require sprinkler protection if threatened

Olalla

- Relatively flat terrain with little conifer canopy fuel.
- Grassland with Sage and Antelope Bush can make for fast running ground fire.
- Surrounding irrigated farm land offers a good surrounding buffer to most residential structures. No safe zones have been noted.
- Many safe areas condusive to Anchor and Hold, Prep and Defend and Bump and Run tactics
- The 2022 Keremeos Creek Fire burned on the west flank of the community and can be seen in the photo above. The HWY 3A Tender Fill site was used to fill trucks and a wetline was established to the west of the homes along the west interface transition.
- The Olalla pump house and back up generator is the only significant critical infrastructure that may need sprinkler protection. The 100,000 gallon reservoir is just 300 meters northwest of the pump house.

Village of Keremeos and Electoral Area

- Relatively flat terrain with little to no conifer canopy fuel.
- Grassland with Sage and Antelope Bush can make for fast running ground fire.
- Surrounding irrigated farm land offers a good surrounding buffer to most residential structures.
- Many safe areas condusive to Anchor and Hold, Prep and Defend and Bump and Run tactics
- Keremeos Irrigation District has a 530,000 gallon reservoir (2000 cubic metres)
- 13 wells (some with power generator back up)
- The Village of Keremeos has hydrants available and the electoral area has 4 hydrants and
- The village and electoral area is an open safe area for more aggressive tactical operations. All areas should allow for Anchor and Hold, Prep and Defend and Bump and Run tactics.
- The Keremeos Rodeo Grounds on the south side of the Similkameen River makes for a good staging area/ safe zone for mustering or staging resources.
- There is no critical infrastructure that requires immediate attention to protect with sprinklers.

Electoral Area/ Cawston/ Lower Similkameen Indian Band- Chopaka

- Relatively flat terrain with little conifer canopy fuel.
- Grassland with Sage and Antelope Bush can make for fast running ground fire.
- Surrounding irrigated farm land offers a good surrounding buffer to most residential structures. No safe zones have been noted.
- Many safe areas condusive to Anchor and Hold, Prep and Defend and Bump and Run tactics
- The Natural Gas Booster site is the only critical infrastructure that may require sprinkler protection.
- Only 4 hydrants in the Cawston area.

CONTACT LIST NAMES 24/7 PHONE NUMBERS

Name of Community: Keremeos, Cawston, Olalla, South Similkameen Indian Band and area

Fire Station 151: 513 7th Street Keremeos

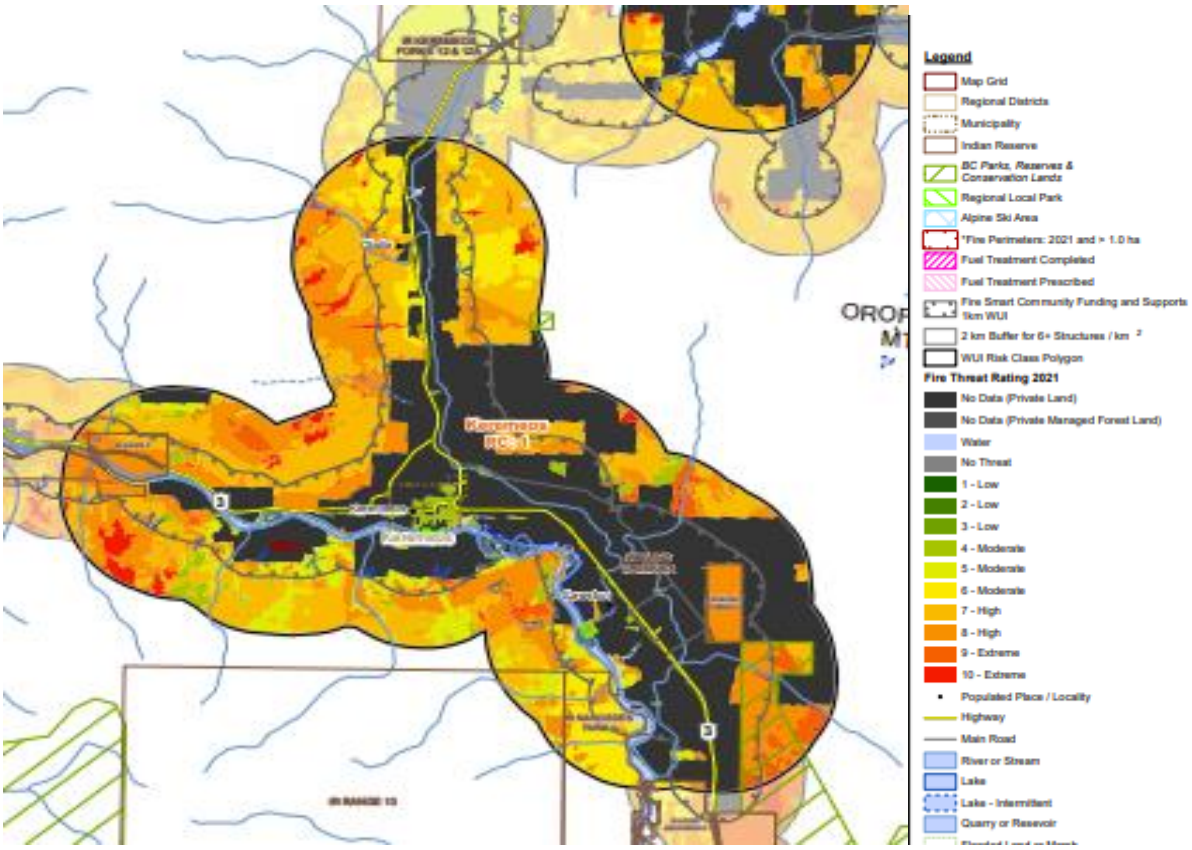
Village of Keremeos: 702 4th Street Keremeos, 250-499-2711

Emergency Operations Center: RDOS 101 Marting Street, Penticton BC, 250-492-0237

Fire Chief: Jordy Bosscha	Emergency Contact # 250-499-6009
Deputy Chief: Brian Helm	Emergency Contact # 250-499-1076
Emergency Coordinator: Sean Vaisler	Emergency Contact #: 250-490-4218
Public Works Coordinator: Lisa Bloomfield (RDOS	
Olalla Water System	Emergency Contact # 250-490-4229
Public Works Coordinator: Village of Keremeos	Emergencyt Contact #250-499-2711
Keremeos Irrigation District (Village & Area)	Emergency Contact # 250-499-5651
Fairview Irrigation (Cawston)	Emergency Contact #250-499-6522 or 250-718-0038
Roads/ Drains: AIM Road Maintenance	Emergency Contact # 866-222-4204
BC Ambulance Service:	Emergency Contact # 250-499-2825
RCMP: Keremeos	Contact: 250-499-5511
Power: Fortis	Emergency Contact: 866-948-5543
Telus:	Emergency Contact: 855-255-8828
Gas company: Fortis Gas	Emergency Contact # 800-663-9911
Medical Center: 700 3rd Street Keremeos	Contact: 250-499-3000

All contact information must be reviewed an updated as required

Wildfire Risk Assessment Map for Keremeos and Area



Wildland urban interface risk class maps

The Abbott-Chapman report on the 2017 wildfire and freshet seasons (Addressing the New Normal: 21st Century Disaster Management in British Columbia) recommended that the provincial government identify risk management strategies to guide and prioritize funding for wildfire mitigation activities, based on risks to communities (Recommendation #81).

In 2018, the BC Wildfire Service developed the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Risk Class Framework to support initiatives related to wildfire risk reduction. This process was updated in 2021.

Wildfire risk framework

A risk-based framework considers the likelihood of an unwanted wildfire event and the consequences for communities and high-value resources and assets, as a 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.

- **Risk** is measured as the product of likelihood and consequence. Multiple inputs are required to effectively quantify risk (including severity, type of value, and vulnerability to wildfire)

By identifying risk levels, wildfire threat mitigation priorities and opportunities to increase community resiliency are both enhanced.

Differing risk levels require tailored risk management to minimize the negative impacts of wildfires on communities and high-value resources and assets (HVRAs). The intent is to enable the development of cost-effective wildfire risk reduction strategies for communities and HVRAs at two different scales – local and provincial.

WUI risk class assessment and maps

In British Columbia, structure density (the number of buildings located within a given area) is used to define the boundaries of the WUI for the purposes of wildfire and risk management planning purposes. It also identifies transition zones between unoccupied land and human development. A two-kilometre-wide buffer zone was applied to the edge of structures located in the WUI to indicate the distance that embers from a wildfire could reasonably expected to be carried by the wind and possibly ignite a structure.

The data that is currently available in B.C. only supports a fire threat analysis for provincial Crown land, so there are large tracts of private land within the WUI for which limited data is available. Since it's important to consider how much private land is present in the WUI when completing a risk analysis, the buffer zone was expanded to 2.75 kilometres for structure classes with a density of more than 25 structures per hectare.

The spatial WUI attributes were combined with the PSTA wildfire threat layer (for Crown land) to identify at-risk areas at a strategic scale. The level of risk ("risk class") reflects the analysis of weighted PSTA threat components within the individual WUI risk class polygons. Five risk class ratings were applied to the WUI polygons, with "1" being a higher relative risk and "5" being the lowest relative risk. The application of relative risk does not imply "no risk" since the goal is to identify areas where there is higher risk.

The WUI risk class assessment was revised in 2021 to reflect updates to the 2021 Provincial Strategic Threat Analysis and the 2020 wildland urban interface structure density data and mapping. A number of WUI risk class ratings were modified based on changes to underlying fuel types related to land-based activities (for example wildfires, harvesting, fuel treatments, development), updated vegetation resources inventory or changes to fire weather inputs (such as increases in threat levels due to shifts in the weather data).

The resulting WUI risk class map highlights patterns and trends in the WUI in a format that is easy to understand. WUI risk class polygon ratings represent structures on the landbase, not administrative boundaries. This means that a WUI area may include multiple jurisdictions (e.g. regional district, municipality, Treaty Settlement lands and/or First Nations reserves). This high-level analysis supports the initial identification of at-risk areas (around communities, for example).

In addition, to support planning fuel management treatment data polygons (from 2012 to current) are added to the WUI risk class maps. This information will help determine the most effective risk control options, including the development or updating of a community wildfire resiliency plan or Crown Land Wildfire Risk Reduction fuel management tactical plan that includes an assessment of local threat conditions and wildfire risk reduction priorities.

DEFINITIONS

Anchor Point: A safe location, such as a river or road, that is a barrier to fire spread and from where crews should start building a fire break or line. Anchor points should prohibit fire from establishing itself on the other side of an unsuspecting crew.

Drafting Site: An area with water source that is suitable for the access and positioning of firefighting equipment (portable pump, tankers, brush trucks, and/or engines) to engage in drafting.
Escape Routes: Predetermined routes out of the hazard zone that leads back to the safety zone. Crews should always have two escape routes that are marked, walkable, clear of debris, and allow for expedient emergency egress.
Tender Fill Site: A pressurized water source where fire apparatus can fill their tanks without drafting. Examples include hydrants, raised reservoirs, or pumps.
Fire Smart: A national program designed to reduce interface fire risk to communities. In BC, the program is administered by the Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations Wildfire Management Branch.
Fuel Management: Generally associated with the reduction of surface and ladder fuels through mechanical removal, biological methods, or prescribed burns.
Lookout: Person who has the responsibility of watching fire behaviour and relating the situation to their supervisor. Should be located in an advantageous position for wildfire observation.
Risk Management: The continuous process of identifying, analyzing, and evaluating risks and resources; and weighing these factors against operational objectives. Risk management at WUI events must prioritize the life safety of first responders.
Safety Zone: An area devoid of combustibles and fuels, that provides a separation distance for firefighters and their apparatus that is four times the anticipated flame lengths.
Situational Awareness: The perception of environmental elements with respect to time and/or space, the comprehension of their meaning, and the projection of their status as variables (time, weather, resources, tactics, etc.) change.
Structure Triage: The process of inspecting and classifying structures according to their defensibility or non-defensibility based on numerous factors including the establishment of a safety zone, fire behavior, location, construction, and adjacent fuels.
Value: A generalized term used by responding emergency officials to identify structures (private and public) whether commercial, industrial, public infrastructure or residential.

COMMUNITY DESIGN (note: some scores have been averaged)	Rating	
ACCESS		
Two or more primary roads in and out. One primary and one secondary access. One road in and out (entrance and exit are the same).	0 3 5	0
BRIDGES *(Please note construction type and GVW)*		
No bridges or bridges with no weight and/or width restrictions. Low weight bridges restricting emergency vehicle access.	0 5	0
PRIMARY ROAD WIDTH *(main access/egress routes)*		
At least 7m wide. Less than 7m wide.	0 4	0
SECONDARY ROAD CHARACTERISTICS		
Majority of structures on primary access road. Majority of structures on secondary access roads with some primary road access. Majority of structures on secondary roads. Majority of structures located on secondary roads with some dead-end roads. Dead end road systems that limit emergency crews to remain in the area under certain fire conditions due to lack of egress.	0 1 2 4 5	3
EVACUATION PLAN		
Updated plan in place, community is aware (evacuation alert, order, shelter in place) Plan in place not implemented community unaware. No plan.	0 3 5	5
FIRE DEPARTMENT		
Volunteer FD more then 25 members. Volunteer FD more then 20 less then 25. Volunteer FD less then 20.	1 3 5	1
FIRE SMART		
Community has a FireSmart certified representative and strategies are in place. Community has started a FireSmart program, strategies not in place. Community presently has no FireSmart initiatives.	0 3 5	5A
MUTUAL AID/AUTOMATIC AID		
Fire Department has a mutual aid/auto aid agreement in place. Fire Department has no aid agreements.	0 5	0
TOTAL COMMUNITY DESIGN RATING		**14**
The overall rating is based on the community's ability to withstand fire front contact to critical infrastructure.	**Rating**	

COMMUNITY CHALLENGES		
UTILITIES		
All utilities are underground. Some utilities are underground. No utilities are underground.	0 3 5	5
ACCESS TO CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE *(example: Pump house and reservoir)*		
Access more than 4m wide with hammerhead turnaround and access for fire apparatus. Driveway less than 4m wide no turnaround has access for fire apparatus. No access for fire apparatus.	0 3 5	0
No obstructions or overhead branches below 5m. Obstructions or overhead branches below 5m.	0 5	0
No bridges or bridges with no weight and/or width restrictions. Low weight bridges restricting emergency vehicle access.	0 5	0
Driveway slope less than 10%. Driveway slope greater than 10% present.	0 5	2
No gate/non-locking gate. Locked gate/restricted access.	0 5	0
Most Addresses clearly visible from road. Most Addresses not visible from road.	0 5	0
DOMINANT TREES *(take an average of what's around the community)*		
Deciduous (Hardwoods). Mixed (Hardwoods and Conifers) 50/50. Conifers (Pine and/or Fir).	1 5 10	4
HOME IGNITION ZONES *(take an average of what's around the community)*		
85% of structures are in the **interface** with very light conifer fuel loads. 15% of structures are in the **interface** with moderate conifer fuel loads. 90% of structures in the interface abut with wild grassland/ sage/ antelope bush --- 80% of structures are in the **intermix** with light conifer fuel loads. 20% of structures are in the **intermix** with moderate conifer fuel loads and brush.	0 3 3 5	2
LADDER FUELS *(take an average of what's around the community)*		
No conifers or conifer branches pruned up at least 2.5m. Conifer branches close to ground.	0 5	0
TYPE OF GROUND COVER *(Majority or Type surrounding the community)*		
Grass up to 15cm tall, pine needles, hardwood leaves. Tall grass, 15-30 cm. Grass more than 30cm tall. Shrubs with leaves. Wild grass, shrubs with needles.	3 5 8 8 10	3

Moderate to heavy slash.	15	
SLOPE OF COMMUNITY		
Much of the community is flat (0-5%) Most of the community is on a moderate slope (6-20%). Community is located on a steep slope not accessible to fire apparatus. (more than 20%).	0 2 4	1
FUEL STORAGE (includes propane tanks, fire wood, elevated tidy tanks)		
None. Located more than 10m from structure and has a proper fuel break established. Located 1.5-10m from structure and has a partial fuel break established. Located less than 1.5 m from structure no fuel break established.	0 1 3 5	3
CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE RESPONSE PLAN (wildfire mitigative tactics)		
Community has a critical infrastructure response plan in place. Community has no critical infrastructure response plan in place.	0 3	3
FIRE DEPARTMENT TRAINING		
FD members trained to Playbook Exterior + S-100-S185 or WSPP-115 & WFF 1. FD members trained to Playbook Exterior with some wildfire training/ knowledge. FD members trained to Playbook Exterior. FD members not trained to Playbook no wildfire knowledge.	0 1 3 5	0
FIRE DEPARTMENT ENGINE/TENDER		
Fire Department has minimum 1 engine and 1 tender with wildland equipment. Fire Department has minimum 1 engine and 1 tender. Fire Department has no tender and no wildland equipment.	0 3 5	0
FIRE CONTROL WATER SUPPLY		
Pressurized hydrants with minimum 1800 lpm spaced less than 300m apart. Pressurized hydrants with less than 1800 lpm or more than 300m apart. Hydrants fed by a generating system (requires power). Dry hydrant/standpipe available. River/Creeks/Cisterns that are accessible for drafting. No water sources.	0 2 3 5 7 15	3B
HELICOPTER DIP SITES (*min 1.5 m water depth year-round 45' obstruction clear)*		
Under 2-minute turnaround (< 1 kilometer). Within 4-minute turnaround (1-3 Kilometers). Within 6-minute turnaround (3-6 Kilometers). Beyond 6-minute turnaround (greater then 6 k) or unavailable.	0 2 3 5	2

COMMUNITY MAPS		
There are updated maps available. There are no maps available.	0 5	0
COMMUNITY POPULATION (summer seasonal including visitor estimate)		
Less than 1000 summer residents 1000 to 5000 summer residents 5000 to 10000 summer residents 10,000 to 20,000 summer residents Greater than 20,000 summer population	3 4 5 6 7	5
COMMUNITY VALUES AT RISK (besides critical infrastructure)		
Civic properties (sports complexes, urban wildland parks/ nature preserves) Private or Co-op residential: predominantly single-family dwellings Private or Co-op residential: mixed single- family and multi- family dwellings Private or Co-op residential: predominantly multi family residential	3 4 5 6	2
COMMUNITY'S ECONOMIC IMPACT		
Diverse economic community (community focused multiple employers, businesses, industry) Single primary economic industry (lumber mill, mine, ski resort, tourism driven, industrial)	3 5	3
TOTAL COMMUNITY CHALLENGES		**38**

CALCULATING YOUR WILDFIRE HAZARD RATING

COMMUNITY DESIGN RATING	COMMUNITY CHALLENGES RATING	TOTAL
14	**38**	**52**

Low Fire Risk:	**Overall Wildfire Hazard Rating = 0-25 points** The chances of your community's critical infrastructure surviving a wildfire are GOOD. Little is needed to improve your situation. Keep up the good work!
Moderate Fire Risk:	**Overall Wildfire Hazard Rating = 26-59 points** The chances of your community's critical infrastructure surviving wildfire are FAIR. Some minor improvements will make the identified structures more fire resistant. Check the categories on the form where you scored poorly.
High Fire Risk:	**Overall Wildfire Hazard Rating = 60-119 points** The chances of your community's critical infrastructure surviving a wildfire are NOT GOOD. Improvements in structure and site hazards are necessary.
Extreme Fire Risk:	**Overall Wildfire Hazard Rating = 120 or more points** Your community's critical infrastructure MAY NOT SURVIVE if a wildfire passes through the area. Take a serious look at your community and make improvements. If you don't, you could be facing disaster. You'll find that even small changes could make the difference between losing or saving your home.

NOTES FROM ASSESSMENT SCORES:

A- Although the community is at a moderate risk for wildfire, the fire department is encouraged to invest time in educating the public about FireSmart and how homeowners can make their properties more resilient to the threat of wildfire. The fire department should support residents who want to become Local FireSmart Representatives to champion the FireSmart program in their neighbourhood.

B- This score is averaged due to the variety of water supply in the area ranging from public hydrants, private standpipes, dynamic and static water sources.

STRUCTURE TRIAGE CATAGORIES

Structures identified in this report were deemed to be priorities in the community's resilience to continue servicing local residents in the aftermath of a wildfire event, or they were identified as"

historically/culturally significant" in the identity of the community or area. The categories listed below provide a baseline in determining if the structure(s) are Defensible or Non-Defensible. Certain initiatives could change a structure from Non-Defensible to Defensible i.e. FireSmart

1. **Defensible – Prep and Hold**
   - **Determining factor:** *Safety Zone present.*
   - **Size up:** Structure has some tactical challenges.
   - **Tactics:** Firefighters needed onsite to implement structure protection tactics during fire front contact.

2. **Defensible – Standalone**
   - **Determining factor:** *Safety Zone present.*
   - **Size up:** Structure has very few tactical challenges.
   - **Tactics:** Firefighters may not need to be directly assigned to protect structure as it is not likely to ignite during initial fire front contact. However, no structure in the path of a wildfire is completely without need of protection. Patrol following the passage of the fire front will be needed to protect the structure.

3. **Non-Defensible – Prep and Go**
   - **Determining Factor:** *NO Safety Zone present.*
   - **Size up:** Structure has some tactical challenges.
   - **Tactics:** Firefighters not able to commit to stay and protect structure. If time allows, rapid mitigation measures may be performed. Set trigger points for safe retreat. *Remember, pre-incident preparation is the responsibility of the homeowner.* Patrol following the passage of the fire front will be needed to protect the structure.

4. **Non-Defensible – Rescue Drive-by**
   - **Determining factor:** *NO Safety Zone present.*
   - **Size up:** Structure has significant tactical challenges.
   - **Tactics:** Firefighters not able to commit to stay and protect structure. If time allows, ensure people are not present in the threatened structure (especially children, elderly, and invalid). Set trigger point for safe retreat. Patrol following the passage of the fire front will be needed to protect the structure.

STRUCTURE DEFENSE PLAN

When a community or fire protection area is overwhelmed in its ability to defend itself from wildfire, a request for additional firefighting resources may be submitted by the BCWS representative onsite to the Provincial Wildland Coordination Center. The management of the Provincial resources are detailed in the Inter-Agency Agreement between the Fire Chiefs Association of BC and BCWS.

The Structure Defense Plan (SDP) that follows was created by a Structure Protection Specialist for this community. The SDP is a foundation of planning for what Fire Defense resources may be required during a wildfire event. During an actual event the plan will be reviewed with the BCWS Incident Command Team and local authorities to determine what will be requested through the OFC.

A general guideline for the number and types of fire apparatus required for an SDP is as follows:

- (1) Type 3 Engine per home within the intermix
- (1) Type 1 Engine per 2-3 homes within the interface when hydrants are present and working
- (1) Type 1 Tender to support 3 water bladders or 2 Engines
- (1) Type 2 Tender to support 2 Engines in areas without hydrants
- Type 4-6 Engines (Bush Truck) as required to support tactical patrols in the Incident Action Plan

With due respect to the general guidelines above, there are several other factors that must be considered when drafting an SDP for an area under threat of wildfire. These factors will vary as much as the communities that require defending. These factors may include but not limited to the following:

- Expected fire behavior and weather forecast.
- Type, volume, distribution, and proximity of natural fuels surrounding the improved areas and local infrastructure.
- Availability of outside resources.
- Access and egress in and around properties in the interface and intermix areas.
- Volume and distribution of properties and improved values in the area.
- Water Sources.
- Availability of Safe Zones.
- Time required to deploy provincial resources.

STRUCTURE DEFENSE/ PROTECTION PLAN.

Date	
Incident name / Number	
Fire Centre	**Kamloops**
Area / Community	**Keremeos/ Electoral Area and Lower Similkameen Indian Band**
Additional Resources not noted below	**1SPUx 1 for a significant developing fire** **1 Trident Mass Water System** **(2) 10,000 gallon tanks**

COMMUNICATIONS PLAN		
Function	**Channel No.**	**Assigned to**
Ground to Ground	OFC 01	Structure Protection

Primary Value RES. COM. OTHER (# structures of primary risk)	**Location: Street / Unit #**	**Intermix** **Interface**	**Triage Category:** **Defensible: 1 Stand alone, 2. Prep and Defend** **Non defensible: 3. Prep & Go 4. Rescue Drive-by**	**Tactical Actions (SPU/ENG)**	**Resources** **Ie: 3E = Type 3 Engine** **2T = Type 2 Tender**	**Water Source**	**Comments**
Riverside RV (133 sites) and private residences	HWY 3	Interface	Prep and Defend	Anchor and Hold/ Bump and Run	1E x5, 5Ex 3, 2T x4 2SPUx 1, SPCx 2	River, hydrant/ standpipe, bladder	Primary wildland fuel is grass and low brush. Fuel is flashy and a safety concern for fast moving ground fire.
Lucky R RV (120 sites) and additional private residences	HWY 3	Interface	Prep and Defend	Anchor and Hold/Bump and Run	1E x5, 5Ex 3, 2T x4 2SPUx 1, SPCx 2	River, hydrant/ standpipe, bladder	Primary wildland fuel is grass and low brush. Fuel is flashy and a safety concern for fast moving ground fire.
LSIB (South side of Similkameen River) (25 Residential) including Ashnola Campground	Ashnola River Rd	Interface	Prep and Defend	Anchor and Hold/ Bump and Run	1E x5, 5Ex 5, 2T x3, 1Tx 3 2SPUx 1, SPCx 2	River, bladder	Primary wildland fuel is grass and low brush. Fuel is flashy and a safety concern for fast moving ground fire.

Keremeos (South side of Similkameen River (30 Residential/ Agricultural)	River Rd	Interface	Prep and Defend	Anchor and Hold/ Bump and Run	1E x5, 5Ex 3, 2T x3, 1Tx 3 2SPUx 1, SPCx 2	River, Bladder	Primary wildland fuel is grass and low brush. Fuel is flashy and a safety concern for fast moving ground fire.
Olalla and HWY 3A corridor (400 residential)	HWY 3A	Interface	Prep and Defend	Anchor and Hold/ Bump and Run	1Ex4, 5Ex 4, 2Tx 4, 1Tx 2, 2SPUx 1, SPCx 2	Creek, Bladder	Narrow valley with timber on west side and primarily agriculture on east side of HWY 3A.
Cawston/ LSIB Chopaka and HWY 3 corridor (100 residences)	HWY 3	Interface	Prep and Defend	Anchor and Hold/ Bump and Run	1Ex 6, 5Ex 6, 2Tx 5, 1Tx 3, 2SPUx 1, SPCx 2	Hydrant, River, Bladder	Primary wildland fuel is grass and low brush. Fuel is flashy and a safety concern for fast moving ground fire.