



Town of Gibsons

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mayor and Council

FROM: Tracy Forster, Administrative Assistant II

DATE: July 15, 2019

SUBJECT: **Correspondence for the Week Ending July 15, 2019**

Please note: Only correspondence indicated has been forwarded to staff.
If you have any questions, or would like staff to follow up with items on the CRF, please contact Lindsey as items do not need to wait for a Council meeting to be actioned.

1. Time Sensitive Material

- 2019-07-11 Community Resource Centre Invitation - Poverty Law Session for SC Service Providers - July 19, 2019
- 2019-07-11 UBCM Meeting Request Reminder - Closing Date July 17, 2019

2. Regular Correspondence (Including Emails)

- 2019-07-11 Coastal Fire Centre Status Report
- 2019-07-12 Coastal Wildfire News
- 2019-07-12 22(1) FOIPPA re Supportive Housing
- 2019-07-12 Lidstone & Company Bulletin - Court Strikes Down Bylaw Banning Plastic Bags
- 2019-07-12 Nick Gaskin, RainCity Housing re Hightide Supportive Housing Update
- 2019-07-15 CMHC Hot topics from the 2018 National Housing Conference
- 2019-07-15 22(1) FOIPPA re Plastic Bags
- 2019-07-15 SCR D News Release - SCR D Appoints Interim CAO, Mark Brown

Town of Gibsons
PO Box 340, 474 South Fletcher Road
Gibsons, BC V0N 1V0

"The World's Most Liveable Town" 2009

Gibsons General Mailbox

From: Community Resource Centre <info@resourcecentre.ca>
Sent: July 11, 2019 1:19 PM
To: Gibsons General Mailbox
Subject: Event Invite - Fri, July 19: Poverty Law Session for Sunshine Coast Service Providers

[View this email in your browser](#)



Hello Sunshine Coast Social Service Providers and Non-Profits,

On Friday, July 19, 2019 from 1pm – 5pm, [PovNet](#) is hosting an opportunity at the **Sechelt Library** for community organizations to get together and share & learn what poverty law services and support programs each organization on the coast offers, and how service providers and community libraries can work together to ensure community legal and poverty-related needs are met.



Not sure what's included under the umbrella of "poverty law"? It includes issues such as tenancy, welfare, disability benefits, debt, human rights, or any other legal issues that someone living in poverty may face.

Please join us for this opportunity! Register for free online at:

<https://www.eventbrite.ca/e/sunshine-coast-service-provider-gathering-tickets-64634196622>

Unsure if this session is applicable to the work you do? For more info, please contact Nicky Dunlop, PovNet Executive Director at povnet@gmail.com or 604-876-8638.

This session is being hosted in collaboration with the [Sechelt Library](#) and the [Sunshine Coast Resource Centre's Community Legal Advocacy Program](#).



www.resourcecentre.ca

604-885-4088

info@resourcecentre.ca

Office Hours: Monday - Thursday, 10:00 am - 2:00 pm (except statutory holidays)

Inform, Refer, Educate and Empower our community one person at a time.

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Our mailing address is:

107A - 5710 Teredo Street, PO Box 1443

Sechelt, BC V0N 3A0

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Gibsons General Mailbox

From: 2019 MAH UBCM Meeting Requests MAH:EX
<MAH.UBCM.MeetingRequests@gov.bc.ca>
Sent: July 11, 2019 2:07 PM
To: 2019 MAH UBCM Meeting Requests MAH:EX
Subject: 2019 UBCM Convention - Meeting Request's with Premier John Horgan and Provincial Cabinet Ministers - Deadline Reminder
Attachments: 2019 UBCM Meeting Request Sites and Information.pdf

Dear UBCM Members,

This is a courtesy reminder regarding the deadline for UBCM Members to make meeting requests with either Premier John Horgan and Provincial Cabinet Ministers or the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing for meetings at the upcoming UBCM Convention, September 23 – 27, 2019.

Please be aware of the upcoming close date of **Wednesday, July 17th** for both meeting request sites.

For ease of use, **attached** is information providing links to the UBCM 2019 Meeting Request sites along with the UBCM Meetings Requests Coordinators' contact information.

Requests for meetings with **staff** from provincial ministries, agencies, commissions and corporations will continue to be taken until **August 23**.

If you have any questions or concerns, please either contact the Premier's UBCM Meeting Request Coordinator, or Nicole Gibbings, Minister of Municipal Affairs UBCM Meeting Coordinator at the contact information provided.

Thank you.

Regards,

Birgit Schmidt
Director, Operations and Client Relations; UBCM Convention Coordinator
Local Government Division | Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing
Phone: 778-698-3260 | E-mail: Birgit.Schmidt@gov.bc.ca

* Contact information is provided by CivicInfo BC. To ensure you receive all relevant communications please ensure the contact information for your organization is updated regularly.

2019 UBCM Meeting Request Sites Information

Honourable John Horgan, Premier and Cabinet Ministers (*except Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing*)

Click: <https://UBCMreg.gov.bc.ca>

Invitation Code: MeetingRequest2019 (*case sensitive*)

Deadline: Wednesday, July 17, 2019

Questions: Contact the Premier's UBCM Meeting Request Coordinator, by email at: UBCM.Meetings@gov.bc.ca, or by telephone at: 250 213-3856.

Honourable Selina Robinson, Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing

Click: [Municipal Affairs and Housing Minister's Meeting Requests](#)

Deadline: Wednesday, July 17, 2019

Questions: Contact the Minister's UBCM Meeting Request Coordinator, Nicole Gibbings, by email at: MAH.UBCM.MeetingRequests@gov.bc.ca, or by telephone at: 778 698-3203.

Provincial Government Staff *Ministries, Agencies, Commissions and Corporations (MACC)*

Click: [Provincial Staff \(MACC\) Meeting Requests](#)

Deadline: Friday, August 23, 2019

Questions: Contact the UBCM MACC Meeting Request Coordinator, Laura Smith, by email at MAH.UBCM.MeetingRequests@gov.bc.ca, or by telephone at: 778 698-3263.

Once Provincial Government MACC Staff meetings are scheduled, confirmation will be sent to local governments **via email**.

Ministries, Agencies, Commissions and Corporations (MACC) Meeting Information

ON-SITE PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS DESK

Provincial Appointments Desk staff will be available to schedule meetings with Provincial Government MACC Staff at the following locations:

Monday, September 23, 2019 to Tuesday, September 24, 2019

Vancouver Convention Centre, East Building - Lobby

8:30 am – 4:00 pm

Wednesday, September 25, 2019 – Thursday, September 26, 2019

Vancouver Convention Centre, East Building – Exhibition Hall C

8:30 am – 4:00 pm

MEETING LOCATIONS WITH PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT MACC STAFF AT CONVENTION:

Tuesday, September 24, 2019

Pan Pacific Hotel, R Level – Cypress Suite

Wednesday, September 25, 2019 to Thursday, September 26, 2019

Vancouver Convention Centre, East Building – Exhibition Hall C

Questions: Contact the MACC UBCM Meeting Request Coordinator, Laura Smith, by email at MAH.UBCM.MeetingRequests@gov.bc.ca, or by telephone at: 778 698-3263.

Coastal Fire Centre Status Report

CoFC Information Officer: (250) 951-4229

Connect with us:    

| Fire Activity | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|-------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Fires Currently Burning | 11 (7 lightning-caused / 4 human-caused)* <small>* Subtotals may not add up to the total; fires not classified as "lightning-caused" or "human-caused" are still under investigation</small> | | |
| New Fires Last Week | 16 | | |
| | This Season (Since April 1st) | Last Year (2018) | 10 Year Average (2009-2018) |
| Total Fires to Date | 97 | 82 | 69 |
| Total Hectares to Date | 270 | 386 | 3150 |

| Overview |
|--|
| At the time of this report a fire at Dodd Lake has been reported. The fire is east of Powell River. The fire is a human-caused fire that is a spot size fire. One initial attack crew has been assigned to this fire which is now 'Under Control'. |
| Currently in the Coastal Fire Centre there are 11 active fires. The control status of the fires is: 8 - Under Control, 1- Being Held, and 2- Out of Control (Modified Response Fires). |
| The downturn in the weather has resulted in lower Fire Danger and decreased fire behavior and activity. Crews will work to mop-up and scan fires where and as necessary. |
| As of July 10, 2019, there are 9 Coastal personnel deployed to the Yukon and another 19 assigned to fires in Ontario. |

| Zone Activity Level | | | | | |
|---------------------|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Fraser | X | | | | |
| Pemberton | X | | | | |
| Sunshine Coast | X | | | | |
| South Island | X | | | | |
| Mid Island | X | | | | |
| North Island | X | | | | |
| Haida Gwaii | X | | | | |

| Fire Prohibitions and Restrictions | | |
|---|---|---|
|  |  |  |
| <u>Open Burning</u> | <u>Campfires</u> | <u>Forest-Use</u> |
| Cat 2 - Restriction | No Ban | Not in Effect |
| Cat 3 - No Restriction | | |
| For more information on specific activities that are prohibited during a Category 3, Category 2, or Campfire ban, visit: gov.bc.ca/gov/content/safety/wildfire-status | | |

| Weather Synopsis |
|---|
| SYNOPSIS: A weakening Pacific frontal system within a mild southwesterly flow aloft continues to push slowly onshore today. Widespread rain & cloud this morning transitions to scattered showers favouring upslope areas in a southwesterly flow this afternoon with sunny periods and isolated showers throughout eastern sections of the Island and the inland valleys of the Mainland (subsident zones in a SW flow). Localized heavy downpours are possible today, favouring the south with a risk of the odd embedded thundershower. Isolated convective showers should continue well into the evening (favouring upslope sections of the Mainland) before generally easing between midnight tonight and sunrise Thursday morning. Patchy fog late overnight & early Thursday morning. A drier southwesterly flow on Thursday brings drier conditions while also allowing for more prolonged sunny periods or sunny breaks in the afternoon although the region will not be totally rain-free as isolated convective showers redevelop, favouring (but not limited to) upslope areas and higher terrain north of roughly Strathcona Park – Bute Inlet in the afternoon. Temperatures trend slightly milder on Thursday with moderate to high humidities and elevated inflow or southwesterly winds. |

| Zone Fire Danger Rating | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Fraser | Very Low |
| Pemberton | Very Low/Low |
| Sunshine Coast | Very Low |
| South Island | Low |
| Mid Island | Very Low/Low/Moderate (Parksville) |
| North Island | Very Low/Low |
| Haida Gwaii | Moderate |

| 24HR Lightning Forecast |
|---|
| ISSUED: 11:15 PDT Wednesday July 10 2019 |
| FRASER – PEMBERTON - SUNSHINE COAST - MID COAST SOUTH ISLAND - NORTH ISLAND -SOUTH ISLAND - NORTH ISLAND - Today: 30/0 Tonight: 20/0 Tomorrow: 20/10 |
| HAIDA GWAIL - Today: 10/0 Tonight: 10/0 Tmrw: 10/0 |

| 3-5 Day Weather Outlook |
|---|
| OUTLOOK: A southwesterly flow remains in control over the region Friday and Saturday between an offshore trough and an upper ridge over the Rockies. A general warming and drying trend should be seen across the region as a whole but local anomalies of cloud (and resultant temperature/RH) will likely be seen within each zone each day as disorganized bands of Pacific moisture continue to push onshore. Inland valleys of the Mainland could see temperatures rebounding to or slightly above 30 degrees each afternoon with humidities down to the mid twenties by Friday afternoon, potentially low twenties by Saturday afternoon. Meanwhile, the Island and western sections of the Mainland likely see temperatures peaking in the mid to upper twenties with humidities generally above 30%. Isolated showers should continue to favour upslope areas and higher terrain of the northern half of the region each afternoon with a risk of the odd eastward-tracking thundershower near the Coastal Divide. The next upper trough could bring a slight cooling trend with greater cloud cover by Sunday as the risk of thundershowers spreads west to include parts of the Island. |

| Coastal Fire Centre Zones | |
|---|--|
|  | Click here for more information about the Coastal Fire Centre (Fire Danger Rating Maps, Danger Class Reports, Fire Weather Maps, Active Wildfires Map) or visit gov.bc.ca/gov/content/safety/wildfire-status |

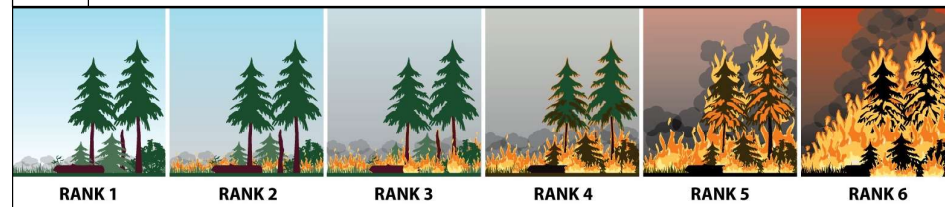
| Zone Activity Level | |
|--|--|
| Level 1: (Exporting) | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low to normal fire activity; no additional resource support is anticipated Adequate resources to deal with anticipated fire demands Monitor and anticipate possible support for non-wildfire provincial emergencies Zone resources may be deployed to other zones, fire centres, and out of province | |
| Level 2: (Exporting/Holding) | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is an increase in fire activity; zone resources are adequate to meet their demands Monitor and anticipate possible support for non-wildfire provincial emergencies Limited resources may be deployable to other zones, fire centres, or out of province | |
| Level 3: (Holding) | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is an increase in fire activity; zone may not be able to meet local resource demands Resources from other zones / fire centres may be requested to assist zone activity Long term strategic planning becomes critical in determining what resources are needed where Zone staff on standby based on anticipated needs | |
| Level 4: (Holding/Importing) | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The zone is experiencing a high level of fire activity Zone resources will need to be supplemented from other zones / fire centres / type 2 crews Out of province resource requests for specific or critical resources may be required if provincial resource capacity is not able to handle fire demands | |
| Level 5: (Importing) | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The zone is experiencing very significant fire activity, and/or extreme fire behaviour; heavy demands on provincial and fire centre resources are occurring and anticipated to continue Resource capacity is supplemented with staff from Wildfire TEAMS, other Ministries, the forest sector, Fire Departments, and type 2/3 resources | |

| Fire Stages of Control | |
|------------------------|--|
| Out of Control | Describes a wildfire that is not responding (or only responding on a limited basis) to suppression action, such that the perimeter spread is not being contained. |
| Being Held | Indicates that (with the resources currently committed to the fire) sufficient suppression action has been taken that the fire is not likely to spread beyond existing or predetermined boundaries under the prevailing and forecasted conditions. |
| Under Control | The fire has received sufficient suppression action to ensure no further spread of the fire. |

Disclaimer: The information in this status report is intended for general purposes only and should not be relied on for operational decisions as fires are dynamic and situations change quickly. The BC Wildfire Service makes no warranties or guarantees either expressed or implied as to the completeness, accuracy or correctness of the information, nor accept any liability arising from any incorrect, incomplete or misleading information contained therein.

| Fire Danger Rating | |
|--------------------|---|
| Status | Description |
| Low | Fires may start easily and spread quickly but there will be minimal involvement of deeper fuel layers or larger fuels. |
| Moderate | Forest fuels are drying and there is an increased risk of surface fires starting. Carry out any forest activities with caution. |
| High | Forest fuels are very dry and the fire risk is serious. New fires may start easily, burn vigorously, and challenge fire suppression efforts. Open burning and industrial activities may be restricted. |
| Extreme | Extremely dry forest fuels and the fire risk is very serious. New fires will start easily, spread rapidly, and challenge fire suppression efforts. Open burning, industrial activities and campfires may be restricted. |

| Wildfire Ranks | |
|----------------|--|
| Rank | Description |
| 1 | Characteristics: Smouldering ground fire, no open flame, white smoke, slow (i.e. creeping) rate of fire spread. Firefighting tactics: Direct attack with ground crews using hand tools and water delivery systems (i.e. pumps and hose). |
| 2 | Characteristics: Surface fire, visible, open flame, unorganised or inconsistent flame front, slow rate of spread. Firefighting tactics: Direct attack with ground crews using hand tools, water delivery systems, or heavy equipment. Hand constructed control lines and lines that have been cleared of combustible material will likely be successful. |
| 3 | Characteristics: Organised flame front – fire progressing in organised manner, occasional candling may be observed along the perimeter and/or within the fire, moderate rate of spread. Firefighting tactics: Hand constructed control lines alone are likely to be challenged, ground crews conducting direct attack may require air support from fixed-wing air tankers, skimmers or helicopters conducting bucketing or tanking operations. Control lines constructed by heavy equipment will generally be effective. |
| 4 | Characteristics: Grey to black smoke, organised surface flame front, moderate to fast rate of spread on the ground, short aerial bursts through the forest canopy, short-range spotting. Firefighting tactics: Ground operations may not be successful at the head of the fire, indirect tactics may be required to bring the head of the fire under control. Parallel attack may be used along the flanks of the fire to direct the head into favourable ground or fuels. Air operations may be required to support ground personnel. |
| 5 | Characteristics: Black to copper smoke, organised crown fire front, moderate to long-range spotting and spot fire growth. Firefighting tactics: The limited options available include indirect attack and planned ignitions to remove fuel in the path of this type of fire behaviour. Ground operations are often restricted to fighting the least active sections of the fire or conducting ground ignition operations from secure control lines with readily available escape routes and safety zones. |
| 6 | Characteristics: Organised crown fire front, long-range spotting and independent spot fire growth, possible fireballs and whirls, violent fire behaviour probable, a dominant smoke column may develop which influences fire behaviour. Firefighting tactics: Firefighting under these conditions is extremely dangerous. Suppression efforts will be well away from active fire behaviour and may include preparing structure protection measures or conducting indirect large-scale ignition operations in an attempt to steer the fire. Often, the safest and most prudent strategy is to pull resources back to safe areas, ensure that personnel and the general public are safe, and wait for fire behaviour to lessen before re-engaging in fire suppression operations. |





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Weather

To obtain copies of the FireSmart Homeowner's Manual to share with your community go to: <https://firesmartbc.ca/resource-ordering-form/>.

Human-Caused Fires

Human (cause): Any wildfire caused as a result of human action or activity.

A human-caused wildfire is any wildfire that results from human activity. People can start wildfires in numerous ways, either accidentally or intentionally. Unlike many natural disasters, most wildfires are caused by people and could have been prevented. In the Coastal Fire Centre, about 60% of the fires since April 1, 2019 have been human-caused.

One of the few advantages of dealing with human-caused wildfires is that they generally occur in areas where other people are present, so these fires are usually detected quickly and generally contained more easily than fires in more remote locations. On the other hand, naturally caused fires (sparked by lightning, for example) can burn for hours before they're detected.

The threats that a human-caused wildfire poses to human safety and property make it a major concern for the BC Wildfire Service. There are several reasons why it's important to determine what caused a wildfire, including:

1. The preparation of an effective fire prevention program is based in part on accurate "fire cause" statistics. This helps the BC Wildfire Service share relevant information with the public and inform them of the dangers associated with specific activities.
2. Determining the cause of a wildfire helps the government pursue criminal and/or civil prosecution of people suspected of violating wildfire-related legislation. It is important to identify who (or what) was responsible for a wildfire starting, so the actions of the people responsible can be corrected or the individual can be charged.
3. Another important consideration is "cost recovery", related to damages and fire suppression costs. Once it's been determined that an individual or entity is responsible for damage resulting from a wildfire, it is important for them to be held accountable.

One of the most common causes of preventable wildfires in the Coastal Fire Centre is open burning that's not done correctly or safely. This type of fire use may involve the burning of wood, slash, garbage, stubble, right-of-way vegetation, or other types of controlled burning. The risk associated with the use of fire increases when there's a possibility of the

wind picking up or shifting direction, or when fuels in the area are really dry. That's why it's mandatory for any open fire to be monitored closely and extinguished completely.

The "open fire" category of fire causes includes wildfires started by campfires and larger burn piles, regardless of whether the activity was prohibited at the time. For example, consider a situation where a Category 2 open fire prohibition is in effect and someone builds what they consider to be a campfire, but the fire is larger than the legal campfire limit of 0.5 metres wide by 0.5 metres high. If that fire escapes and starts a wildfire (or is found abandoned), it would be included in the "open fire" category of wildfire causes.

Human-caused wildfires are preventable because they are generally the result of human error. Take a few moments to think about the potential results of your actions if conditions should change (e.g. increased winds) and take precautions to decrease the likelihood of a wildfire starting.

Once it is suspected that a fire is human caused, 3 questions are asked:

- 1. For what purpose was that individual in the forest?**
Forest industry, Railroads, Other industry, Recreation, Resident, Incendiary, and Human— Other
- 2. What activity was the individual involved in?**
Operations—forestry, Operations—rail Operations—industry operations, Open Burning, Smoking, Structure Fire, Other Activity, Arson and Mischief
- 3. What was it about the activity that actually caused the fire?**

This section includes the most specific information as the device or material which ignited or became involved in the fire will be highlighted here. For example, when determining if the fire was caused due to 'Fire Use—Escape' it is up to the person who is investigating the fire to determine if the device or cause was an Air Curtain Burner, Barbeque, Bonfire, Burn Barrel, Incinerator, Outdoor Stove, Portable Fire Ring, Sky Lantern, Tiki Torch or some other device or method.

Determining Fire Cause

All wildfires in British Columbia are investigated to determine "fire origin and cause". Determining the origin and cause of lightning-caused wildfires (such as when lightning strikes a tree directly) can be relatively straightforward, but determining other wildfire causes can involve extensive and complex investigations. Until the cause of a wildfire has been investigated and confirmed, the BC Wildfire Service will usually report the cause of that fire as "under investigation" or (in the interim) indicate the suspected cause of the fire.

From the moment that a fire origin and cause investigator is assigned to a fire, he or she goes right to work. The investigator's responsibilities include observing and recording information about any people and/or vehicles at or near the fire site. The investigator also identifies any potential witnesses, records weather data, identifies the general area of fire origin, identifies and protects any physical evidence at the scene, and photographs the scene and the surrounding area.

Identifying and protecting a fire's point of origin is of primary importance for any fire investigator. Learning where the fire started could lead to finding out why the fire ignited and who was involved. When a fire starts, it will burn outward in a circular fashion until wind, the slope of the land, or the type and amount of available fuels begin to influence its spread. Once these factors come into play, the fire will often burn in one general direction faster than in other directions. This will influence the fire's general shape or "personality".

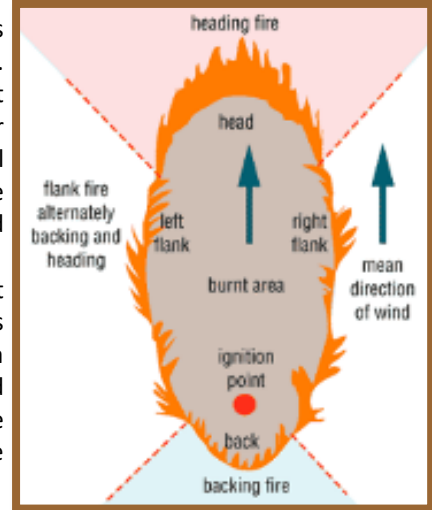
Fire investigators must have a strong grasp of how topography (the land's slope, aspect and shape) affects how and where a fire will burn. They also need to understand how weather can affect a fire's behaviour. For example, wind is the most important factor influencing fire behaviour and spread, and wind speed can affect the shape of the fire.

A fire will typically burn outward and uphill in a V-shaped or U-shaped pattern. The point of origin will normally be at the bottom of the "V" or "U", and relative humidity will affect how the fire burns. The fire will form an advancing area ("head"), a backing area ("heel") and two areas of lateral spread ("flanks"). Advancing areas are characterized by greater intensity, faster rates of spread and more noticeable damage. The backing areas are characterized by

less intensity, slower rates of spread and less damage. The flanks usually exhibit fire behaviour characteristics that fall between those of the advancing areas and backing areas.

Other indicators that help investigators determine the origin of a fire are the fire-damaged fuels themselves. Fire direction indicators include the following:

1. when a tree is burning near a slope the angle of char in the tree can tell you which direction the fire burned.
2. deep charring on one side of objects that face the oncoming fire (the opposite sides will be "protected" and show less damage)
3. "foliage-freezing" that is consistent with wind direction (see photo),
4. grass stems when completely consumed by fire will also react like larger trees and grass stems in the backing area of the fire will point towards the fire's origin



Foliage Freezing

All fire crew personnel are taught to look for fire cause signs, to observe and document any people or suspicious activities in the area, and to secure the suspected point of origin until a certified fire investigator arrives at the scene.

Once on site, a fire investigator gathers the information already recorded by the crews on site, verifies the fire weather conditions, and collects and records any evidence (particularly in the area of the fire's origin). When building a case, the investigator must base all of his or her findings on hard evidence and be prepared to explain or defend any conclusions in a court of law.



Eight Things Everyone Should Know about Wildfires

1. Although natural phenomena can certainly cause wildfires (such as lightning), a NASA study states that 84% of all wildfires worldwide are caused by human carelessness.
2. Hot and dry conditions increase wildfire risk. However, windy conditions have the biggest influence on a fire's growth. Wind dries out fuels, making them more susceptible to burning. It also feeds the fire with oxygen (a necessary component of combustion), pushes wildfires forward and helps spread embers. Weather patterns cause hot air to move upslope during the day, adding to the "slope effect" of a wildfire moving more swiftly uphill. As fire consumes oxygen, that burning essentially creates a partial vacuum, so more air from the surrounding environment is sucked toward the fire. Very large fires can even create their own weather — including strong winds.
3. Putting water on a fire is not the only way to extinguish it. Fire needs three things to exist: fuel, oxygen and heat. Adding water to a fire will help cool the fire and effectively remove heat from the equation. One best practice is to create a "blackline" (ashes will turn from grey to black when they get wet) along the perimeter of the fire to stop its spread. Another key strategy in fire suppression is to remove fuel or reduce the amount of fuel available to burn. This can be done by creating fuel-free containment lines, removing trees, digging down to the mineral soil, or using controlled burning to consume the available fuel prior to the wildfire reaching the site. Oxygen can be removed from the equation by smothering the fire with a surfactant, or by temporarily burying the fire with mineral soil.
4. Fire is not always bad for the environment. A "prescribed" fire, for example, is lit during optimal conditions and can be used to achieve specific objectives. Fires can also help curb pest populations, purge non-native and invasive plant species, reduce future wildfire severity by removing susceptible fuels, provide nutrients and create openings in the forest canopy to allow sunlight to more easily reach the plants that remain after the fire has passed through. Some animals can benefit because fires change the landscape of an area and, along with those changes, feeding and hunting habits. The diversity of plants after a fire provides many beneficial services to wildlife.
5. Just because a fire isn't visibly spreading along the ground, that doesn't mean it's extinguished. It could still be burning underground (a "subsurface" fire) where decaying organic material such as roots or peat can keep it burning for months. This situation presents a serious risk, since a fire that was considered to be contained and "out" in the summer could theoretically survive underground through the winter and flare up again when conditions become hot and dry again in the spring. That's why the saying "aircraft don't put out fires — crews do" is so true, and also why thermal imaging has become such an important tool for firefighters. A fire is not out until it is dug up and the ashes are cold to the touch.
6. Fire retardant is used to slow a fire, but it can't extinguish the fire by itself. Fire retardant is mostly a mixture of fertilizer and water that is designed to coat vegetation and slow the spread of the fire. Retardant is typically coloured red with an iron oxide (rust) mixture to increase its visibility for air crews and ground personnel.
7. Fire tornadoes (also known as fire whirls, fire devils or firenadoes) are terrifying things. They are formed when hot, dry air rises from the ground at a rapid rate. These often occur during wildfires and can spread the fire when it was previously thought to be contained.
8. Animals of all kinds know how to stay safe when a wildfire approaches, escaping or otherwise seeking refuge. Birds fly away, mammals run off, and smaller creatures take cover by burrowing under the ground or seeking shelter amongst rocks.

Prevention Blog

Hello Everyone,

I can honestly say that recent rainy days in the Coastal Fire Centre have been a welcome relief from a wildfire prevention perspective. Anytime we receive precipitation during the summer months, it obviously helps the wildfire situation, but this rain was especially welcome when you consider how dry this spring had been.

Most weather stations are now recording seasonally normal indices levels, although it will only take a short period of dry weather for the fire season to become more active. One of the issues that we commonly run into during the current weather pattern is that people tend to let their guard down when it comes to wildfire safety.

For example, we commonly come across fires that have spread because campers either didn't fully extinguish their campfires or left them unattended. Many times, this is because it was wet when they packed up and left their campsite, but they didn't realize that it only takes a few hours of sunshine to dry out the surface layer of light fuels. Combine this with the fact that the larger and deeper fuels have remained dry, and you have a situation where BC Wildfire Service crews have to respond to wildfires caused by escaped campfires during periods of low or moderate fire danger.

Please remember to do your part and make sure that your fire is completely extinguished — regardless of the weather — by digging it up and ensuring that the ashes are cold to the touch.

Thanks, Alan Berry, Senior Wildfire Officer—Prevention

Fires to Date Since April 1, 2019

Total 96

Lightning 32

Person 64

Number of fires since June 28, 2019

Total 24

Lightning 16

Person 8

Fire Danger Rating today



Current Prohibitions (within BCWS jurisdictional area)

Category 2 Open Fire Prohibition throughout the Coastal Fire Centre's jurisdictional area.

Campfire and Category 3 prohibitions are being considered, but not implemented yet.

Go to BCWildfire.ca for the latest information.

At Coastal

With the downturn in weather the number of fires that are being reported is declining. Unstable conditions remain, however, and is expected that there will be additional convective activity over the coming days.

Despite the showers that have occurred two pockets of moderate remained. One is on Vancouver Island in the Parksville area, and the second is Haida Gwaii.

There is no campfire prohibition in effect but we would like to remind everyone that you are responsible for whatever you light. Please remain cautious and be aware of your surroundings. Despite the rain there are some localized areas that have not received any precipitation.

On the public map there are 8 active fires listed at this time. 4 of those fires are 'Under Control' and 4 are 'Modified Response'. Modified Response fires are generally at high elevations and in remote locations. When a fire is deemed to be a modified response fire it is with the support of the land manager and with specific trigger points laid out; once the fire hits those trigger points, or fire behaviour increases, a different response may be necessary.

The 1-800 Reporting Line answered 28,106 calls from April 1 to September 25, 2018.

The busiest day in July: 1,444 calls on July 17th

The busiest day in August: 1,517 calls on August 11th



Weather

ISSUED: 12:45 PDT Friday July 12 2019

SYNOPSIS: A gradual warming and drying trend continues throughout most inland and eastern sections of each zone today under a mild southwesterly flow aloft while cloud and isolated showers remain more common throughout western/upslope areas. Scattered convective showers favour the Mid Coast this afternoon with a 30% chance of isolated thundershowers. Isolated convective showers (risk of a thundershower) continue into the evening across the north, easing near midnight. Full recoveries in all areas & elevations by Saturday morning with a risk of patchy fog & low cloud. A more unstable southwesterly flow aloft gains control on Saturday bringing elevated inflow or southwesterly winds in the afternoon along with a greater risk of thundershowers extending westward & southward to include parts of each zone. Otherwise, a trend towards a bit more sun should be seen over low-lying areas of the east Island and the inland valleys of the Mainland to

bring slightly higher temperatures and slightly lower humidities than Friday.

OUTLOOK: An onshore flow remains in control over the region Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, preventing a significant change in the large-scale airmass over the region through the outlook period. Temperatures should remain near or slightly above seasonal each day (low to mid twenties) with humidities in some mainland valleys potentially dipping to the 22% to 25% range each afternoon; more likely above 25% throughout inland valleys of the Island. Elsewhere, humidities struggle to get much below 30% in most areas each afternoon. Light to locally moderate inflow/onshore winds should dominate each afternoon as isolated showers continue to favour upslope areas & higher terrain, especially north of Port Alberni – Bute Inlet. Increasing chance of Haida Gwaii picking up 5-10mm of rain Tuesday or Tuesday night.

Mayor and Council

From: 22(1) FOIPPA >
Sent: July 12, 2019 9:34 PM
To: Mayor and Council; communityrelations@bchousing.org; PAM.GOLDSMITH-JONES@parl.gc.ca; nicholas.simons.MLA@leg.bc.ca
Subject: Fwd: Proposed Supportive Housing Development at 749 School Road, Gibsons

To whom it may concern,

Please read the e-mail below that I submitted previously to Gibsons Mayor and Council as well as BC Housing.

I now see a sign on the subject property that was posted on July 5th. It lists a Planning and Development Committee meeting on July 16. Is this a meeting that can be attended by the public?

It also lists a "Public Info Meeting: Information to come" as well as "Public Hearing: Information to come".

I am extremely alarmed that there does not seem to be any transparency to the public in this process and if the public has any influence in this decision.

It appears on the surface to be a done deal as there is a planning and development meeting scheduled with no dates scheduled for public info or hearing.

I would like someone to let me know who will ultimately be responsible for making the decision on the development of this property.

As mentioned in my e-mail below it has caused my mother great distress and anxiety.

She is now considering abandoning the home which she helped to build, raise her family in and has lived in for over 55 years. This is a decision she should not have to make at this stage in her life. To add insult to injury if she decides to sell her home as well as the adjacent empty lot that she also owns she will realize a significant financial loss as the property values near the subject property have dropped significantly since the plans for the supportive housing development were announced. As of today there are three single family homes and four condominiums within one block of the proposed development site for sale with several of them with reduced prices.

Again I ask you to do the right thing and find a more suitable location for the proposed supportive housing development.

Thank you,

22(1) FOIPPA

----- Forwarded message -----

From: 22(1) FOIPPA
Date: Tue, Apr 9, 2019 at 9:57 AM
Subject: Proposed Supportive Housing Development at 749 School Road, Gibsons
To: <mayorandcouncil@gibsons.ca>, <communityrelations@bchousing.org>

To whom it may concern,

I'm submitting this letter on behalf of my elderly widowed mother in opposition to the proposed supportive housing development at 739-749 School Road in Gibsons. She is one of the few

remaining original residents of O'shea Road. My parents built our family home in the early 1960s and raised four children there. A few years ago our father passed and our mother was hoping to live out her remaining years in the home that contained so many memories.

What should have been a peaceful existence in a familiar, safe and quiet residential neighbourhood has now turned into days and nights filled with anxiety and fear. The news of the proposed supportive housing development adjacent to my mother's home has caused her extreme distress.

I understand the need for this type of project, however have very serious concerns about the location. It does not make sense to put this facility in a well-established residential area one block away from an elementary school. Would it not make more sense to put this type of facility in an area that is not surrounded by children and the elderly? It appears that the decision is simply one of convenience and economics. The initial savings from the land being gifted by the federal government will be a fraction of the overall construction and operating costs of this facility and should not be the determining factor in selecting a location.

I implore you to do the right thing and reject the proposed change in zoning and find a more suitable location for the proposed supportive housing development.

Thank you.

LIDSTONE & COMPANY

BARRISTERS AND SOLICITORS

BULLETIN

TO: Clients
FROM: James Yardley
DATE: July 12, 2019
RE: BC Court of Appeal Strikes Down Bylaw Banning Plastic Bags

BACKGROUND

In *Canadian Plastic Bag Association v. City of Victoria*, 2019 BCCA 254, the BC Court of Appeal struck down a City of Victoria bylaw that regulated the provision by businesses of bags used for purchased goods. The decision was released yesterday. The bylaw

- prohibited businesses from providing a “checkout bag” to a customer unless the customer was first asked if a bag was wanted or needed, in which case a paper bag or a reusable bag was to be sold to the customer,
- prohibited businesses from selling or providing plastic bags to customers, and
- prohibited businesses from providing a checkout bag free of charge.

THE DECISION APPEALED FROM

The bylaw was initially declared valid by the B.C. Supreme Court. The Association had challenged the bylaw on the basis that it concerned a matter of concurrent authority between the City and the Province under section 9(1) of the *Community Charter* (the “*Charter*”), and thus required approval from the Minister of Environment under section 9(3) of the *Charter*. The Bag Association argued that the impetus for the bylaw arose from a submission to the City by an environmental advocacy group called Surfrider that single use plastic bags were a threat to the marine environment. The City argued that the bylaw came within its authority under section 8 of the *Charter* to regulate business, and more specifically a “specific transaction - the provision of a bag to a customer for carrying goods that have been purchased”. The Association’s petition was dismissed

(cited at 2018 BCSC 1007), with the Judge holding that while the bylaw referred to broad environmental concerns, it also identified specific municipal concerns such as waste management and litter control and was a valid exercise of the City's business regulation power.

BC COURT OF APPEAL DECISION

On appeal, the basic issues were the "pith and substance" of the bylaw (i.e., the bylaw's "true character" or "dominant characteristic"), and the extent to which section 9 of the *Charter* did not require approval from the Province for a bylaw which dealt with matters that were outside of the scope of section 9 as well matters that were within the scope of section 9.

After noting the broad provincial interest in the regulation of packaging and containers, such as under the *Environmental Management Act*, the Court of Appeal concluded that an objective viewer would regard the bylaw as an environmental measure rather than as a business or commercial one. In reaching the latter conclusion the Court of Appeal referred to several indicia that included:

- the history of the events leading to the enactment of the bylaw showed that, rather than setting out to improve business transactions, the City set out to "slow down and ultimately end the harm caused by plastics in waterways";
- that the bylaw "was intended for the protection of the natural environment and that is its primary effect";
- the main effect of the bylaw was not felt by businesses, but by consumers, who end up having to use receptacles other than plastic bags;
- the success of the bylaw was to be measured not by any "commercial yardstick", but by whether the amount of plastic in waterways is decreased.

Considering the above factors, the Court of Appeal concluded that Ministerial approval for the Bylaw was required under the plain meaning of section 9 of the *Charter* and, since that approval has not been sought or granted, the bylaw was quashed.

The Court of Appeal also rejected two subsidiary arguments raised by the City.

- First, that under *Charter* section 9(2), approval from the Minister is not required for a bylaw that comes within the scope of section 9(1)

but which also includes matters not subject to section 9(1). Instead, the Court concluded that Ministerial approval was specifically required by section 9(3) of the *Charter*.

- Second, that under the Spheres of Concurrent Power Regulation, a bylaw that protects the environment would have to regulate the conduct of parties directly engaged in activities considered to have a negative environmental effect.

The decision of the Court of Appeal will clearly have implications for B.C. municipalities that have or are considering similar bylaws.

However, the extent to which other bylaws are vulnerable will depend, in part, on the specifics of the bylaw and the facts leading to the enactment of the bylaw. For example, the Court of Appeal's decision arguably leaves room for a bylaw to be valid if its purpose and effect are clearly directed to matters not related to protection of the natural environment, especially if this can be supported by the public record leading to the enactment of the bylaw. Conversely, bylaws that are clearly motivated by environmental concerns will likely be more vulnerable to being quashed if they do not have approval under section 9.

Accordingly, municipalities that have or are considering bylaws like Victoria's should closely examine them for vulnerability and consider the extent to which provincial approval is necessary under section 9 of the *Charter*. Any municipality interested in adopting similar bans may approach the Province for permission before adopting a bylaw regulating single use plastics. This approval can be obtained through an agreement, ministerial approval of a bylaw, or regulation.

Tracy Forster

Subject: FW: snapshot from hightide as requested - sorry about the length

From: Nick Gaskin <ngaskin@raincityhousing.org>

Sent: Wednesday, July 10, 2019 7:17 PM

To: Isaac Malmgren <imalmgren@raincityhousing.org>

Subject: snapshot from hightide as requested - sorry about the length

Hi Isaac,

Regarding the request for a Hightide update for next week please find my piece below. Feel free to use any of the below text that you think is suitable and relevant.

The Hightide supportive housing program has been open for over 7 weeks now and we currently have 37/40 tenants successfully moved into the building. In that 7 weeks we have received no complaints from neighbors in the community regarding the program, the site or our tenants. In fact, some neighbors have spoken at their disbelief that we have 37 tenants in the building as they don't see them, and they have not heard any noise or issues from the program. Neighbors have also noticed RainCity conducting regular hourly check in and around the building and have thanked staff and management for being accountable and having consideration for the community. Currently, we believe that the program and our folks are doing a great job integrating into the community and being good neighbors.

Regarding emergency response we have had few calls made to RCMP for issues at the building. The few times RCMP have attended it has been for issues off site that may or may not have involved our tenants. At times we have called the RCMP for support when our staff have needed support regarding folks who are suffering an acute mental health crisis. Regarding EHS we have made a few calls to EHS for support. These calls were made due to some of the complex and often chronic health conditions that some of our folks live with. We have had FIRE attend the site on one occasion and that was due to a technical issue with the fire monitoring system which has now been resolved.

When we look at the tenants in the building we have been inspired by some of the changes a reaction we have seen in folks. During move in time folks were so happy to finally have a place to call home, many tears of happiness were shed from both tenants and staff and it was so inspiring to see folks who have been outside for so long finally have a place to call home. Folks in the building are really coming together to create a community and we see this by new people hanging out together, helping each other in the building and keeping each other safe. Folks are not shy to advocate for their neighbors and this has been great to see folks supporting one another. We have seen 3 folks be reuniting with their pets who have been living with friends and family while they have been homeless, in one case a client has been reunited with his cat after over a year and he states that having his cat back has helped his MH substantially.

Of the 37 tenants in the building around 5 have already come to see staff to work on goals around treatment and recovery. We see folks who have struggled maintain sobriety in the community manage to keep their sobriety in housing. We have seen multiple people engage in the workforce, whether that be peer employment with RCH, small jobs in the community or working on longer term career goals. We see folk's mental health stabilize which has resulted in fewer calls to mental health and addiction and RCMP for support. We also hear from our partners that they appreciate their clients having homes as it makes them a lot easier to connect with and support them with their MH recovery. Further to this we have also seen some folks with complex physical health challenges stabilize and in some cases improve significantly. One example would be a client from the shelter who we were calling EHS multiple times a week for, since moving into the building we can count on one hand how many times we have needed to call EHS for this client.

We have heard from parents and loved ones of tenants how much they appreciate their loved one having a home with supports. Only last week a mum came to see me and cried when she stated that her son said to her “I can’t wait to go home”. She stated this is the first time he has called anywhere home, that made her feel great. We hear from parents who have been sheltering their adult children with complex mental health issues that they love the program as they “have their home back and can sleep easy knowing their child has safe supportive housing and is not alone”. We hear from clients that they are reengaging with their family as they now have a home and somewhere to invite family too. One senior client stated that they had not had contact with their adult daughter for a couple of years due to homelessness and the shame and the stigma associated with having nowhere to call home. Since moving into Hightide she has reconnected with her daughter and her daughter now comes to visit her in her new home.

When it comes to our partners we hear from staff at VCH mental health and addictions that they have seen improvements in their folk’s mental health since moving into Hightide and it reassures them to know their client is housed safely with supports on site. We have heard from staff at Sunshine Coast Community Services Society that they have seen major changes in their clients who have been housed regarding their stability and newfound motivation to want to make changes and improve their life. We have heard from staff at the Ministry of Social Development and Poverty Reduction that they have seen huge changes in the clients who have moved in housing, they state “ they seem stable and happy which has been wonderful to see”. We have worked with Crown Counsel and Sechelt probation who state that folks having supported housing has kept them from going to jail. Clients who should not need to go to jail but are often sent there as they are homeless and can’t be held accountable in the community. As a client said to me recently “not having a home shouldn’t be the reason I am sent to jail”.

I could go on all day about the benefits of supportive housing to the community, our partners and first responders but most importantly to our folks. The positive changes in such a small amount of time has been remarkable, humbling and inspiring and we are so excited as a team to continue to support our folks to move forward, grow and achieve their dreams. People are no longer just surviving they are thriving.

Regards,

Nick Gaskin
Manager - Sunshine Coast Homelessness Services.
RainCity Housing and Support Society.

22(1) FOIPPA

Email: ngaskin@raincityhousing.org

www.raincityhousing.org

BOX 533 Sechelt BC V0N-3A0

I gratefully acknowledge my location as a settler on the beautiful unceded, unsurrendered ancestral Coast Salish traditional territory and give thanks to the Shishálh and Squamish Nations for allowing me to live, work and play on this land.

a home for every person
#totallypreventable

Gibsons General Mailbox

From: CMHC SCHL <nhc-cnl@cmhc-schl.gc.ca>
Sent: July 15, 2019 7:02 AM
To: Gibsons General Mailbox
Subject: Hot topics from the 2018 National Housing Conference / Les sujets brûlants de 2018 - Conférence nationale sur le logement

Trouble viewing this email? [Read it online](#)

Le français suivra

NATIONAL HOUSING CONFERENCE

2018 REPORT



Last year's first-ever National Housing Conference is still very much on our minds and will be shaping future research and data collection efforts at CMHC. The conference brought together industry experts, researchers, policy-makers and practitioners to collaborate and innovate on solutions to address Canada's housing needs, share their experiences and lessons from Canada and around the world.

As a follow-up to the conference, we created a report that highlights what was said and focusses on 10 key themes that resonated throughout the two-day event.

- ✓ Housing is the key financialized asset
- ✓ Supply is a continuum (of multiple problems)
- ✓ Climate change is affecting supply and demand
- ✓ One size does not fit all
- ✓ Good policy won't come from bad (or no) evidence
- ✓ Social inclusion is a process
- ✓ Nothing is a panacea
- ✓ Everything (new and old) will help
- ✓ Collaboration is key to success
- ✓ We need to rethink rental in the 21st Century

[DOWNLOAD THE REPORT](#)

This report was authored by Julia Markovich, Senior Specialist, Research. For questions about the report or to know more about CMHC research opportunities, please contact jmarkovi@cmhc-schl.gc.ca.

Additional and free conference material, including speaker presentation decks and session videos, are also available [online](#).

Canada



CONFÉRENCE NATIONALE SUR LE LOGEMENT

RAPPORT 2018



La toute première Conférence nationale sur le logement de l'an dernier est encore fraîche dans notre mémoire et elle façonnera l'avenir des travaux de recherche et de collecte de données à la SCHL. Cet évènement a permis de réunir divers experts, chercheurs, décideurs et praticiens du domaine en vue de collaborer et de trouver des solutions novatrices aux besoins des Canadiens en matière de logement, ainsi que pour échanger sur les expériences vécues et les leçons tirées au Canada et ailleurs dans le monde.

Pour donner suite à la conférence, nous avons préparé un rapport sur les points saillants des discussions. Ce rapport est axé sur 10 thèmes clés qui ont retenu l'attention des participants pendant deux jours.

- ✓ Le logement est le principal actif financiarisé
- ✓ L'offre est un continuum (de multiples problèmes)
- ✓ Les changements climatiques influent sur l'offre et la demande
- ✓ Il n'y a pas de solution universelle
- ✓ On ne peut élaborer de bonnes politiques à partir de données de mauvaise qualité (ou absentes)
- ✓ L'inclusion sociale est un processus
- ✓ Rien n'est une panacée
- ✓ Tous les modèles (nouveaux et anciens) seront utiles
- ✓ La collaboration est essentielle au succès
- ✓ Nous devons repenser le marché locatif au XXI^e siècle

Mayor and Council

From: 22(1) FOIPPA
Sent: July 15, 2019 1:28 PM
To: Mayor and Council
Subject: plastic bags

Dear Mayor Beamish and Council,

You are reported to be considering banning plastic bags. Please don't rush this!!!

We often jump hastily on social media-led activism. However, there is growing awareness that abolishing plastic bags is not the answer. Lots of links online. Here's one:

<https://qz.com/1585027/when-it-comes-to-climate-change-cotton-totes-might-be-worse-than-plastic/>

Time to challenge the prevailing 'wisdom'.

I don't have any skin in the game, but my take on it is that we have to stop regarding plastics as disposable. Plastic bags can be re-used (something I do) and they are recyclable, which is important because of the effect they can have on marine life.

Thanks for listening.

22(1) FOIPPA

Gibsons General Mailbox

From: Cecilia Garcia <Cecilia.Garcia@scrd.ca>
Sent: July 11, 2019 3:14 PM
To: Cecilia Garcia
Subject: News Release - Sunshine Coast Regional District Board Appoints Interim CAO
Attachments: Mark Brown - SCRD Interim CAO.jpg



News Release

Sunshine Coast Regional District Board Appoints Interim CAO

Sechelt, BC – July 11, 2019—The Sunshine Coast Regional District (SCRD) Board is pleased to announce the appointment of Mark Brown as the new Interim Chief Administrative Officer (CAO) with a start date of Monday, July 15. The appointment was made official at the July 11 Board meeting.

“We congratulate Mark on his formal appointment to the role of Interim CAO,” said Lori Pratt, SCRD Board Chair. “His strong capability, long-standing familiarity with local government operations and proven attention to fiscal responsibility positions him for success.”

Mark brings over 40 years of experience in local government leadership including serving as the CAO with the Town of Qualicum Beach, as Interim CAO for the Village of McBride, and supporting the Town of High River as their Director of Renewal.

Mark has served as the President of the Local Government Management Association of BC, and as a Director representing BC and the Yukon with the Canadian Association of Municipal Administrators.

In addition to having diplomas in public administration from the University of Victoria and Vancouver Island University, Mark has a wealth of experience in project management, administration, finance, disaster recovery and mitigation, and community and protective services.

“Waterhouse Executive Search is currently working with the Board to recruit a new CAO”, said Pratt. “Since that process is expected to take a few months, having an Interim CAO was a priority for us.”

– 30 –

Media contact:

Lori Pratt, Board Chair
Sunshine Coast Regional District
Phone: 604-740-2370
Lori.Pratt@scrd.ca

