Fraser Lake Evacuation Route Plan

Revision Tracking

Ver.	Action	By	Date
1.0	Development of draft Evacuation Route Plan	Calian	17 Jan 2022
2.0	Revisions and development of final Evacuation Route Plan	Calian	14 Feb 2022
3.0	Minor corrections in document. Update to zone overview map colours.	Calian	10 Mar 2022

Introduction

Purpose

The purpose of this document is to provide planning information to the Village of Fraser Lake emergency planning staff in the event of an evacuation. The information presented within this document was primarily collected through stakeholder engagement sessions and open-sourced data, but also leverages the professional experience of staff from organizations within the area, community associations, internal emergency management plans and residents from across the region.

Scope

The intent of this document is to provide information to the Village of Fraser Lake emergency operations centre (EOC) staff that will support their decisions during an evacuation. This includes identifying primary and secondary evacuation routes, vehicle staging locations and other planning considerations that should be used as part of an evacuation. It does not provide detail regarding the structure of the Village of Fraser Lake's emergency program, emergency response department guidelines or procedures, or EOC processes.

Continuous Improvement

This document has been developed with continuous improvement in mind. A comprehensive revision tracking table has been included within this document to guide ongoing reviews and updates to tools and information within the document. At a minimum, the Village of Fraser Lake staff should conduct a review following every activation requiring use of this plan as well as an annual review of this document and its contents. This will ensure that the information remains up to date and that important information is added, removed or otherwise modified on a regular basis.

Community profile

Hazard Identification

The Village of Fraser Lake is currently developing a comprehensive Hazard, Risk and Vulnerability Analysis. For the purposes of developing this plan, a subset of hazards has been identified based on HRVA's from neighbouring Electoral Areas and the Regional District of Bulkley-Nechako (RDBN). This subset of hazards is pertinent to the Village and provides valuable planning information for this guide as they identify potential situations that may warrant community evacuation, either partial or full. These hazards may be updated following completion of the local HRVA.

Table 1 provides an overview of the top hazards and identifies them in order of their overall risk score.

Table 1:Top Hazards within Fraser Lake and Surrounding Area

Hazards	Risk Index	Frequency	Severity
Fire - Industrial	16	Occasional, slight chance	Very High
Fire – Interface & Wildfire	16	Occasional, slight chance	Very High
Explosion or Emissions	12	Unlikely, improbable	Very High
Flood – Snowmelt/Heavy Rain	12	Occasional, slight chance	High
Severe Weather	10	Moderate or likely	Low
Dangerous Goods Spill	8	Highly unlikely (rare event)	Very High
Transport Accident - Road	8	Occasional, slight chance	Low
Earthquake – Faults East	6	Highly unlikely (rare event)	High
Dam Failure – Kenney Dam/Skins Spillway	4	Very rare	Very High
Mine Accident	4	Very rare	Very High
Epidemic - Human	3	Very rare	High
Critical Facility Failure	2	Very rare	Low
Epidemic - Human	2	Very rare	Low
Infrastructure Failure	2	Very rare	Low
Transport Accident – Rail	2	Very rare	Low
Avalanche	2	Highly unlikely (rare event)	Very Low
Fire – Urban/Rural Structural	Not Rated	Not Rated	Not Rated

Demographics

The Village of Fraser Lake is located on the rolling hills of the Nechako Plateau, near the geographic centre of British Columbia with a total land area of 407 hectares. As of the

2016 census, the population was 988 [1]. 98% of residents in Fraser Lake speak English while 1% of the population speak French as their first official language [1].

In 2016, the largest population in Fraser Lake was the age group between 50 and 54 years old. The least populated age group was over 85 years old. 62.81% of the population were in the working age group between 15 and 64 years old [1]. As of the last census, the total number of private dwellings in the Village of Fraser Lake was 551. The total number of people in private households was 980. Of all occupied private dwellings by structural type 315 are single-detached houses, 25 are movable dwellings, 50 are row houses, and 60 are apartments in buildings fewer than 5 stories. The average household size was 2.2 individuals [1].

Authorities and Legislation

Overview

Within the province of BC there is various legislation providing authority to initiate and/or support with evacuation activities. While these exist at all levels of government (i.e., local, provincial, federal), they aim to work in tandem to ensure that there are clear lines of responsibility and authority in the event of community evacuation.

While Local Authorities are responsible for managing evacuations of their communities, there are multiple levels of government, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and agencies ready to support through all stages of an evacuation. Appendix C provides a synopsis of the various legislation that prescribes authority for initiating and executing evacuation activities.

Roles & Responsibilities

The following section briefly outlines the roles and responsibilities of local and regional stakeholders who may contribute to an effective evacuation. The numerous provincial, federal, and large NGOs who may also support evacuation activities are listed in Appendix I.

The Village of Fraser Lake

The Village of Fraser Lake is the Local Authority responsible for ordering non-tactical evacuations and managing evacuations including public communications, facilitating the movement of people, supporting the needs of evacuees and coordinating with external stakeholders and neighbouring jurisdictions. The Village of Fraser Lake should follow existing emergency management plans when evacuation activities are required.

Specific responsibilities of the Village of Fraser Lake include:

- lead all pillars of Emergency Management within the jurisdictional boundary;
- coordinate and liaise with neighbouring jurisdictions and various stakeholders, both internal and external, including local jurisdictions and Emergency Management BC (EMBC);
- if necessary, declare a state of local emergency;
- issue evacuation alerts, orders and rescinds;
- issue all public warning documentation regarding evacuations;
- oversee and monitor evacuation process;
- assist vulnerable populations;
- coordinate Emergency Support Services (ESS) response(s) as required to support the affected population;
- maintain effective means of communication with the public;
- perform damage assessment processes, if necessary, before re-entry;
- supply resources and personnel to manage security of the evacuation areas;
- coordinate with external stakeholders with regards to traffic management;
- ensure compliance with all legislation, regulations, and bylaws; and
- provide and receive data from stakeholders to ensure situational awareness.

Regional District of Bulkley-Nechako

The Protective Services Department of the RDBN is responsible for facilitating the RDBN's Emergency Management Program, 911 Service, Rural Fire Protection, and Emergency Response within its jurisdictional boundary. In the event of a regional emergency RDBN will coordinate with local municipalities including the Village of Fraser Lake and provincial resources. The coordination may include activities such as regular conference calls, situation updates/reports, and requests for resources.

The Regional District has three basic roles. They provide a political and administrative framework to:

➢ provide region-wide services such as regional parks, and emergency telephone services such as 911;
➢ provide inter-municipal or sub-regional services, such as recreation facilities where residents of a municipality and residents in areas outside the municipality benefit from the service; and
➢ act as the general local government for electoral areas and provide local services.

Specific responsibilities of the RDBN include:

➢ coordinate ESS response(s) as required to support the affected population;
  o In partnership with member municipalities, the RDBN provides Bulkley-Nechako Emergency Support Services and Bulkley-Nechako Emergency Alerts. This includes Fraser Lake ESS.
➢ coordinate regional communication across impacted municipalities;
➢ can issue Emergency Alerts using Bulkley-Nechako Emergency Alerts on behalf of member municipalities when requested; and
➢ supportive emergency management activities when requested by EMBC and the member municipality.

Village of Fraser Lake Volunteer Fire Department

The Village of Fraser Lake Volunteer Fire Department will have a key role to play in supporting evacuations. The specific function of Fire Rescue resources includes:

➢ liaise on fire-related and first responder requirements of evacuations and provide support to agencies supporting evacuation activities;
➢ coordinate the removal of trapped persons where life safety is at risk; and
➢ provide fire suppression as per established procedures and protocols.

School District 91

The EOC should coordinate with the School District in cases where evacuation is required when students are present. SD 91 is responsible for leading the movement of students to safe locations where pickup or staging can occur.

Autumn Services Society

Autumn Services Society provides seniors and their families a variety of supports including a food share program, a soup and bun program, and several social opportunities. Autumn Services Society may be able to provide the EOC insight into the

needs of vulnerable populations within the Village of Fraser Lake and assist in sharing key messages regarding evacuations.

Fraser Lake Legion Branch 274

Fraser Lake Legion Branch 274 provides meals on wheels services to seniors. The Legion may be able to coordinate with the EOC and ESS to help provide meals and other resources during an evacuation.

Fraser Lake Crisis Centre

The Fraser Lake Crisis Centre provides clothing, houseware, and other essentials to the community at no cost. The crisis centre may be a valuable resource during an evacuation to the EOC and ESS teams.

Evacuation Management

Shelter-in-Place

When exposed to a hazard, sheltering-in-place should be considered the preferred course of action and local authorities should consult with technical advisors to develop an informed decision regarding whether this option is safe for the community. If required, Local Authorities can implement a shelter-in-place order. If it is determined to be unsafe, then appropriate evacuation alerts and / or orders should be initiated.

Following shelter-in-place protocols can reduce costs, reduce the impacts of evacuations on the public and may improve response effectiveness and expedite community recovery. Sheltering-in-place recommendations are generally issued in response to hazards such as chemical, biological, or radiological contaminants, police incidents or disturbances or severe weather events. These protective measures are dependent upon residents being able to stay in the structure they are in at the time of the threat, provided that the structure offers a reasonable level of protection from the threat.

The BC Evacuation Operational Guide provides the following guidance on what shelter in place is and is not. This should be communicated to residents as part of a broader public education campaign specific to the expected rollout of evacuations in the community.

Shelter-in-place:	
IS: ✔	IS NOT: ✘
• directing individuals to: stay within the building they are currently in or to immediately find refuge in the closest safe building; select a small, interior room with few or no windows; and take refuge there until the threat has passed • an official recommended protective measure from the authority having jurisdiction, when determined to be the safest course of action	• directing individuals to a particular shelter • to be confused with a community deciding not to evacuate after receiving a recommendation to evacuate from the hazard Incident Commander • to be confused with an individual deciding not to evacuate after an Evacuation Order has been issued and direction has been given to leave the area

Figure 1:BC Evacuation Operational Guide Shelter in Place Guidance

Shelter-in-Community

There may be times when a community does not need to shelter-in-place or evacuate due to a threat; however, some residents may temporarily require additional support to safely endure the event. This is referred to as shelter-in-community. Examples of supports

may include warming, cooling, or cleaner air centres. Generally, shelter-in-community decisions should be made following consultation with Health Emergency Management British Columbia (HEMBC). Consultation with EMBC prior to shelter-in-community actions is also recommended to clarify reimbursement options.

Cost recovery is sometimes possible during these types of evacuations. Open dialogue and Expense Authorization Forms with EMBC should be established early in any incident requiring this type of evacuation to ensure that services being provided to residents meet criteria for reimbursement by the province.

Types of Evacuation

The legal authority to order an evacuation rests with several statutes, depending upon the hazard or if it is a tactical or strategic evacuation. Refer to Appendix C for a list of statutes under which specific authorities can order an evacuation. There are two types of evacuations: tactical and strategic.

A **tactical** evacuation is performed when there is a direct threat to the life safety of responders or the public. Evacuation documentation is not necessary prior to a tactical evacuation. It is imperative that life safety takes precedence and is performed at the discretion of the Incident Commander (IC). During a tactical evacuation, it is necessary to inform evacuees why they are being evacuated, where to go, and how they can receive further information and updates.

While a State of Local Emergency (SoLE) is **not** required for a tactical evacuation, it is recommended to contact EMBC through the Emergency Coordination Centre (ECC) when it is safe to do so. If residents will be displaced for a prolonged period, a formal Evacuation Order and SoLE should be issued as soon as it is operationally appropriate.

Strategic evacuations are evacuations that can safely allow time for formal documentation to be issued. It is recommended that strategic evacuations have staged documentation, including an Evacuation Alert, Evacuation Order, and Evacuation Rescind as noted in Appendix H.

While the Local Authority has the legal authority to issue Evacuation Alerts, Orders, and Rescinds for areas within their jurisdiction, it is recommended it does so on the advice of hazard specific Subject Matter Experts (SME). Generally, the IC for the emergency event will communicate directly with the Local Authority regarding the impact of the event on the jurisdiction. The IC has site level awareness and expertise, so it is recommended that the Local Authority follows the recommendations of the IC; however, the Local Authority can choose to also consider additional expert advice from other SMEs including

Traditional Indigenous Knowledge Keepers who may have relevant information for the Local Authority to consider.

Alerts, Orders, and Rescinds

There are three different types of evacuation documentation. See **Error! Reference source not found.** for a flow chart regarding the use of these documents.

Evacuation Alerts:	Advises the affected population of a current or potential threat that may lead to an Evacuation Order. The Evacuation Alert should have clearly defined boundaries and include instruction to residents. See Appendix H for template.
	A State of Local Emergency is not required for an Evacuation Alert.
Evacuation Orders:	Advises the public that an order has been issued and that the affected population must leave the specified area immediately. The Evacuation Order should have the same information as the Evacuation Alert and must clearly state that the Evacuation Order is mandatory. The Evacuation Order should also include information about designated evacuation routes, closed routes and the location of ESS Reception Centres. See Appendix H for template.
	Reminder – A State of Local Emergency (SoLE) must precede an Evacuation Order
Evacuation Rescinds:	Advises the public that the Evacuation Order is no longer in effect. The Evacuation Order can be formally rescinded, or it can be downgraded to an Evacuation Alert. If only a portion of the impacted area can be rescinded, the Local Authority has two options:

1. an Evacuation Rescind can be issued for the entire area, with a new Evacuation Alert or Evacuation Order issued immediately following for the new area; or
2. an amendment can be issued to the existing Evacuation Order clearly defining the changes.

See Appendix H for template.

Notification

Issuing evacuation alerts, orders, and rescinds should follow the following procedures:

Issuing an Evacuation Alert:

1. the EOC in consultation with the IC and available hazard-specific subject matter experts including Traditional Indigenous Knowledge Keepers and technical specialists, makes a determination that an Evacuation Alert is required;
2. notify the policy group and first responder agencies;
3. request assistance to perform Evacuation Alert notifications (e.g., from first responders or other identified groups such as Ground Search & Rescue);
4. based on advice, map the geographic boundaries of the Alert. Identify the Alert area using street names;
5. complete an Evacuation Alert Template and include:
   a. the issuing authority;
   b. the reason for the Alert with a description of the hazard;
   c. the areas under Alert with as much detail as possible, including a map of the Alert area;
   d. a general listing of important personal supplies that should be prepared for the potential evacuation (e.g., identification, medication, insurance papers, warm clothing, specialty medical equipment, eyeglasses, hearing aids, prostheses, work clothes). Pets are also a high priority to many residents and direction should be provided in this regard; and
   e. where to get additional information.
6. notify the impacted area of the Alert (e.g., through social media, radio, television, websites, door-to-door, public notification systems, etc.);
7. email a copy of the Alert to the EMBC PREOC;
8. once the Alert is in place, consider evacuating vulnerable populations and recommend livestock relocation.

Issuing an Evacuation Order:

1. the EOC in consultation with the IC and available hazard-specific subject matter experts including Traditional Indigenous Knowledge Keepers and technical specialists, makes a determination that an Evacuation Order is required;
2. notify the policy group and first responder agencies;
3. request assistance to perform Evacuation notifications (e.g., from first responders or other identified groups such as Ground Search & Rescue);
4. based on advice, map the geographic boundaries of the Order. Identify the Order area using street names;
5. declare a State of Local Emergency (SOLE) and publish online and notify the public;
6. complete an Evacuation Order Template and include:
   a. the issuing authority;
   b. the reason for the Order with a description of the hazard;

      c. the areas under Order with as much detail as possible, including a map of the Order area;

      d. designated evacuation routes and identification of closed routes;

      e. location of Reception Centers, including hours of operation;

      f. a general listing of important personal supplies that should be prepared for the potential evacuation (e.g., identification, medication, insurance papers, warm clothing, specialty medical equipment, eyeglasses, hearing aids, prostheses, work clothes). Pets are also a high priority to many residents and direction should be provided in this regard; and

      g. where to get additional information.

7. notify the impacted area of the Order (e.g., through social media, radio, television, websites, door-to-door, public notification systems, etc.);
8. email a copy of the SoLE and the Order to the EMBC PREOC;
9. consider how to best support those individuals who cannot self-evacuate; and
10. consider how to best support evacuees using Emergency Support Services (ESS).

Issuing an Evacuation Rescind:

1. the EOC in consultation with the IC and available hazard-specific subject matter experts including Traditional Indigenous Knowledge Keepers and technical specialists, makes a determination that an Evacuation Rescind is required;
2. notify the policy group and first responder agencies;
3. coordinate early re-entry for community support agencies (e.g., health agencies, school district, critical infrastructure agencies, etc.) prior to Rescind in preparation for returning evacuees;
4. consider allowing residents who may have lost homes or property early access into the evacuated area;
5. complete an Evacuation Rescind template;
6. notify evacuated residents of Rescind (e.g., through social media, radio, television, websites, automatic notification systems, announcements at ESS Reception Centres and Group Lodging facilities); and
7. email copy of the Rescind to the EMBC PREOC.

Partial Evacuation Order Rescind – If only a portion of the evacuation Order is safe to be rescinded, an evacuation rescind can be issued for the entire evacuation order area, with a new evacuation and/or alert issued immediately afterwards identifying new geographical boundaries.

Phasing

Evacuation phasing promotes a controlled evacuation that does not overwhelm first responders, traffic control personnel, or the roadway traffic flow capabilities. When possible, this is the preferred method of evacuation. Evacuation phasing may include:

1. evacuating those closest to the incident first and then increasing the buffer zone as traffic or time allows;
2. evacuating areas closest to high flow primary routes first, improving the flow of neighbouring areas that will need to travel through to reach the main roads;
3. evacuating areas with the densest population first as they will take longer to evacuate;
4. allowing vulnerable populations more time to move to pick-up areas or make alternate arrangements to support with evacuating these areas (e.g. arranging for bulk transportation);
5. utilizing control traffic management strategies to allow for maximum flow on main roads first, then switching to enable priority to other areas.

Evacuation Phasing allows for different zones to be sent to different locations, therefore reducing the load on one specific egress. Tactical evacuation strategies should be developed based on the nature of the situation and should consider immediate needs and future needs of the situation as a full evacuation is likely to take a considerable amount of time.

Most of the primary roads connecting to Hwy 16 require the vehicle to come to a full stop before merging. Consideration should be given to traffic control near primary roads that intersect with the highway to ensure residents are able to merge safely and at appropriate speeds.

Destination

An Evacuation Order should clearly identify to the public that they must leave the area. It is best practice to include specific destinations on evacuation orders for residents. Destinations should be selected based on the type of evacuation occurring (e.g., tactical, strategic, proactive, or reactive). Three key types of destinations can be listed on evacuation messaging and include:

1. Designated Reception Centres– these will be leveraged for incidents resulting in the evacuation of residents. The location of the Reception Centre will be determined based on the nature and scope of the event;
2. Muster Points – these will be leveraged for incidents where evacuation of residents requires special transportation (e.g., bulk transportation via bus, or escort through FSR's). Muster points may also serve as staging locations for incoming resources. These points are located outside of the immediate incident zone to the east and west of the Village of Fraser Lake. Specific direction should be given to residents to meet at the muster points in their personal vehicles for special transportation or

    to continue travelling away from the evacuation zone once on Highway 16. Special transportation may be required for seniors or vulnerable persons who require accessible vehicles during wildfire or severe flooding events which require full evacuation of the Village of Fraser Lake;

3. Receiving locations to the east and/or west should be established prior to evacuations. These locations may be established Reception/Lodging locations identified through coordination with local ESS teams, volunteer emergency organizations, or municipal governments. The resourcing needs for these locations will be considered by the EOC as part of the evacuation planning process.

Vulnerable Populations

People who do not have the ability to self-evacuate may need specific resources to support their safe evacuation. For simplicity, this Guide broadly refers to vulnerable populations as those who do not have the capability to self-evacuate.

For planning purposes, it should be understood that inability to self evacuate can be due to various factors such as: lack of transportation, lack of financial means, lack of physical ability, lack of cognitive ability to understand the need to self evacuate, or other factors. Residents are encouraged to develop personal and neighbourhood preparedness plans to assist vulnerable individuals during an emergency. This may include identifying community carpool needs or confirming availability of wheelchair accessible vehicles.

Pre-planning can assist the EOC in better understanding where barriers to self-evacuation exist in the community. Ongoing communication during each phase of an evacuation or shelter-in-place should be structured to ensure that the EOC is able to identify people who need supplemental resources to support their safe evacuation. Strategies include providing specific preparedness messages recommending the public to contact an appointed representative directly if they need resources, in addition to leveraging advocacy groups to help identify and communicate with vulnerable populations. The public should be encouraged to assist by helping neighbours, friends, or family evacuate.

Security in Evacuation Zones

The Incident Commander is responsible for managing tactical access to the incident, including evacuation areas. For all other purposes, the EOC is responsible for monitoring and controlling access to evacuated areas. All non-essential personnel should be prohibited access to evacuation zones until the EOC has confirmed it is safe to return to the area.

The Village of Fraser Lake can be accessed by Hwy 16, via forest service roads connecting with Steiner Rd and Chowsunkey St and via marine traffic on Fraser Lake.

Security to evacuation zones should be considered for all access points and may include marine access. These are critical access points that will require consideration when planning security and access during an evacuation.

The RCMP can support the EOC in controlling access for life safety purposes. If the RCMP does not have the resources to maintain security of evacuation areas the EOC should coordinate the necessary resources to provide adequate security of the evacuation areas. This includes determining the processes to grant access to the evacuation zone when it is safe to do so.

The EOC should ensure clear communication with the public regarding how and where they can apply to be granted temporary access to evacuation zones. Clear communication and a simple, well-defined process will reduce the emotional toll on the public, responding staff and volunteers.

Transportation Management

Overview

The goal in evacuating residents is to move the affected population out of the anticipated area at risk as safely and efficiently as possible. The following analysis considers several transportation management solutions available to the Village of Fraser Lake. While the analysis considers road, marine, and air independently, these transportation systems should be considered by the EOC as multimodal tools that may work in conjunction with one another to support the evacuation needs of the population. This may also be required in situations where the primary mode of transportation is unavailable in specific areas of the community.

This section will discuss each mode independently and provides guidance to the EOC on how each mode of transportation can be leveraged during an evacuation. The figure below provides a flowchart with operational decision-making guidance to support the Village of Fraser Lake's evacuation planning within the EOC. It includes details as to who is responsible for decisions at various stages of the planning process and is a critical tool in the decision-making process and has been informed by the Evacuation Operational Guide for First Nations and Local Authorities in British Columbia [6].

Incident Occurs

Tactical Evacuation — No → Shelter in Place — No → Strategic Evacuation — No

Yes ↓ (Tactical Evacuation)

Yes ↓ (Shelter in Place) / Yes ↓ (Strategic Evacuation)

Follow Department SOPs

Recommended to notify EOC

Relay information to pertinent stakeholders:

EMBC/PREOC,
Neighbouring Jurisdiction(s),
First Nations Communities,
RCMP,
MoTI,
HEMBC,
Social Media,
Traditional Media,
Public Notification System,
School District(s),
CN Rail,
Others as required.

Notify Relevant Emergency Services

Activate EOC

Utilize SME to determine impacted area

Notify and collaborate with stakeholders

Shelter in Place

Alert

Determine if an Order is required

Shelter-in-place document

Alert document

Order

SOLE

Provide Status Reports to Evacuated Population on a Regular Basis

Sign and Publish (Email copy of SOLE and Order to EMBC PREOC)

Order document

No, Situation Stable

Continue to Monitor

Incident Appropriate for re-entry — No, Situation Worsening

Yes ↓

Rescind document

Sign and Publish → Incident Resoloved

Monitor and assess as required

Analysis

Traffic Management during emergencies is critical to the success of an evacuation. Options for traffic management will be identified in the Evacuation Zone section of this document, where primary roads for each zone are identified along with detailed information regarding estimated zone evacuation times. This section will also include an overview of preferred vehicle staging locations within the Village of Fraser Lake and more detail on how residents should expect to be transported during the event of an emergency. The strategy for evacuating residents from each community differs slightly; however, critical services required for residents are common across the region.

Traffic flow modelling provides a standardized estimation for the capacity of roadways. This modelling is locally influenced by chance constraints caused by dynamic parameters that may exist within an evacuation event. The impact of these uncertainties can be minimized by:

> ➢ limiting bottle neck areas;
> ➢ anticipating the need for traffic control at key intersections, critical infrastructure and other locations (i.e., one-way roads/bridges);
> ➢ identifying appropriate destinations for evacuees (i.e., vehicle staging locations, designated reception centres or communities); and
> ➢ controlling the evacuation through phasing where possible to minimize congestion.

During a strategic evacuation, the EOC can limit the impacts on an evacuation by addressing these four considerations. A summary of each zone is provided in Table 2. Detailed information regarding each zone is provided in Appendix D.

In the event of a strategic evacuation, communication with critical stakeholders should be initiated as early as possible. Key stakeholders who can assist in traffic management are:

> ➢ Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) supported, when necessary, by Ground Search and Rescue and the Canadian Rangers;
> ➢ Emergency Management British Columbia;
> ➢ Yellowhead Road and Bridge (YRB) as contracted by MoTI; and
> ➢ Ministry of Forests, Lands, Natural Resource Operations and Rural Development (FLNRORD)
> ➢ CN Rail

Zones

Evacuation zones break up the Village of Fraser Lake into manageable geographic areas. The zones are based on the following criteria:

1. to ensure areas have clearly defined boundaries for public awareness purposes;
2. to distribute the potentially affected population across zones;

3. to ensure areas have safe access to arterial roads;
4. to ensure that areas with single-access roadways are identified across the region; and
5. to ensure that zones have access to a designated reception centre.

Evacuation zones break up large geographical areas into smaller manageable zones. This supports evacuations by providing a clear area/boundary for where the evacuation applies.

For the RDBN evacuation zones for each electoral area have been developed based on pre-established Fire Rescue Communities. This ensures that there are clear boundaries for each zone and that they align with how other emergency services divide the areas. In addition, all Fire Rescue Communities have a primary or secondary arterial road that can be used for primary access. This helps guide evacuation routes out zones as well as through zones to the evacuee's final destination.

The amount of time required to evacuate a zone is estimated by dividing the probable population by the estimated vehicle occupancy (based on the average home occupancy of each electoral area from the 2016 census, and then dividing by an accepted estimate of roadway capacity. These calculations can provide valuable insight for planning staff to identify the amount of time required for a single vehicle to travel through respective zones, the pass time for the entire zone to evacuate, and to identify drive-time between critical locations. Because these calculations are based on residents travelling the full length of primary roads in the zone, there is built-in contingency time as all residents will not be required to travel the full length of road in the zone.

Table 2 provides details regarding each of the zones including the total land area and the approximate number of residents located within the zone. These zones are shown in Table 2 and Figure 2. Based on this information a series of tear away sheets have been developed in Appendix D for use by the EOC during evacuations. These tear away sheets expand on the information provided in the table below.

Table 2: Evacuation Zone Analysis

No.	Total Size (ha)	Primary Access Road Length (km)	Secondary Access Road Length (km)	Estimated Population (2.3 occupancy 2016 Census)	Single Vehicle Travel Time (Minutes)	Estimated Zone Evacuation Time (Minutes)[1]
1	88.43	3.1	4.9	354	4	18
2	62.96	2.8	4.7	291	3	15
3	145.42	1.5	4.2	335	4	16
4	89.97	0.0	1.7	8	5	12

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[1] This value is the calculated drivetime for estimated populations in each individual zone. Detailed planning guidance for calculating total evacuation timeframes can be found in the EMBC Evacuation Operational Guide
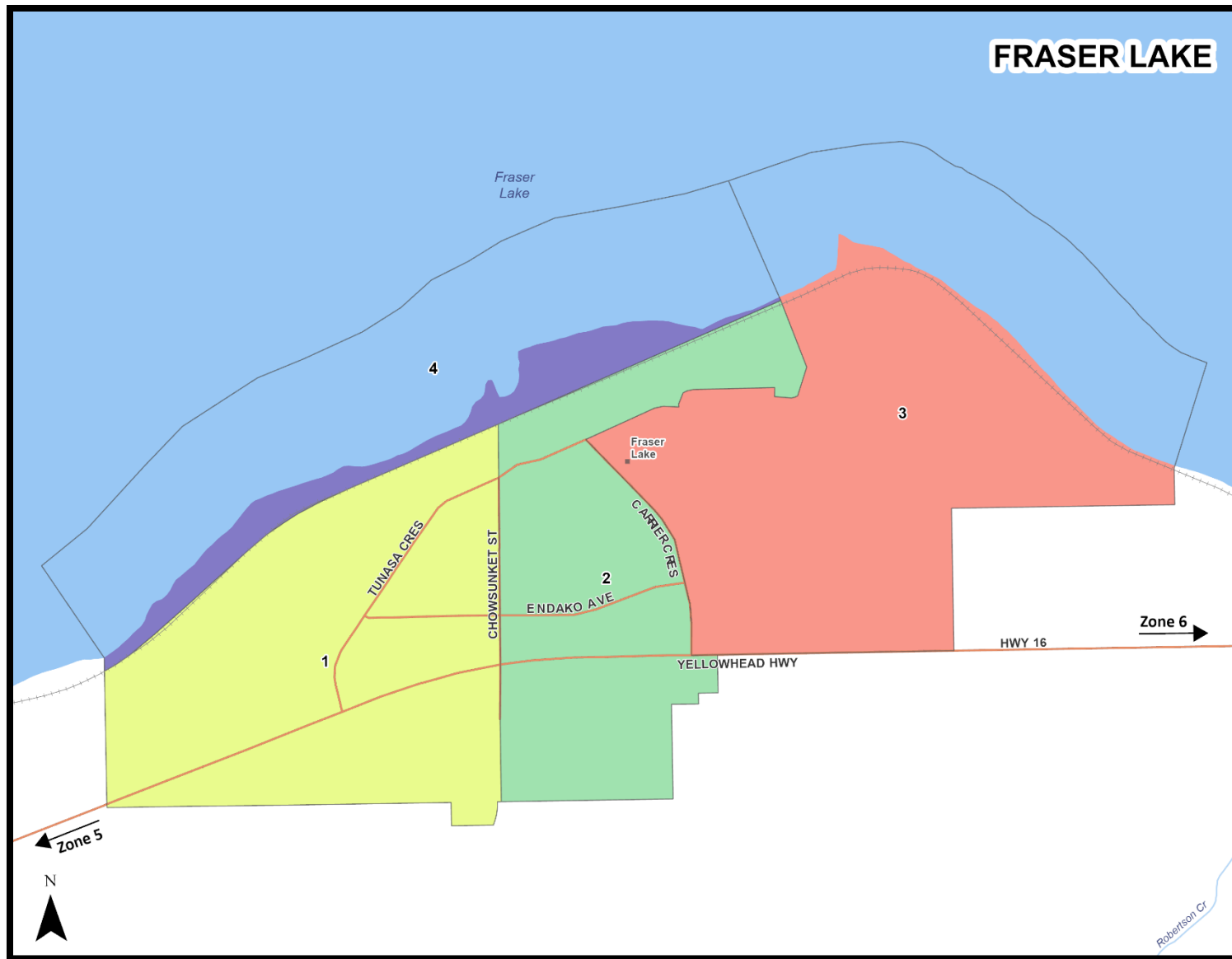
Figure 2: Evacuation Zones

Roads

General

Understanding that residents will look to personal vehicles to support with their evacuation, all efforts should be made to communicate what the expectations are during each evacuation. When an Evacuation Order is released by the Village, it should clearly indicate the evacuation route and intended destination(s) so that the public understands where they are expected to go, and what roads they are expected to use. The order should not assume that the population can self-evacuate and should include specific guidance and direction for the population who cannot self-evacuate. Blockades and detours can be effective in funneling traffic onto the arterial roads but can take time to establish and may require more resources than are available during a major evacuation. Facilitating blockades (i.e., determining access locations/requirements) would be the responsibility of the Village of Fraser Lake in close coordination with the RCMP.

The goal of moving the affected population out of the anticipated area at risk as safely and efficiently as possible can be achieved by using as few routes as possible to simplify evacuation management for responding agencies.

Muster Points

For the purposes of this guide, muster points are defined as locations where residents will be directed for either vehicle staging prior to being provided with specific services including escort through secondary evacuation routes (e.g., Forest Service Roads) or other special considerations.

Evacuation notices must identify these pre-selected parking locations and clearly communicate the specific services that may be provided at each. A detailed overview of each location is provided in Appendix E.

Table 3: Vehicle Staging Locations

Facility Name / Location	Details	Primary Use
C.H. Foote Memorial Arena **54.056169, -124.840624**	The complex has a capacity of 300 when ice rink is flooded and max. capacity of 1000 during off-season [35].	Recreational Property that can be used for vehicle staging, resource staging, or as a holding location for resources.
Fort Fraser Community Hall Parking lot	The Fort Fraser Community Hall has a capacity of approximately	Recreational Property that can be used for

54.06159625286946, - 124.55217490629212	200 individuals. The parking lot is located on the Corner of Corporation st and Fifth Ave in central Fort Fraser. Located 17 minutes outside of Fraser Lake.	vehicle staging, resource staging, or as a holding location for resources.

Planning staff should ensure that appropriate resources are made available at these muster locations during evacuation activities including, but not limited to:

- ➢ clear signage / identification of entrances and traffic flow at each muster site;
- ➢ appropriate health and safety resources (e.g., emergency lighting, sanitation facilities, medical staff etc.);
- ➢ clear identification of bus loading zones; and
- ➢ registration and information services.

Public Transportation / Busses

The primary focus for all actions should be the safe movement of the most amount of people in the least amount of time. This includes considerations for people without access to personal vehicles. Direction should be provided in any emergency messaging released by the Village of Fraser Lake and identify how residents can request transportation via bus from their homes. The EOC should coordinate to identify organizations that can provide busses to support in evacuation activities. Local vendors that should be contacted include:

- ➢ Village of Fraser Lake Community Bus – 11 seat capacity;
- ➢ School District 91;
  - o Five (5) 76 passenger busses; and
  - o Two (2) wheelchair busse.
- ➢ BC Transit;
- ➢ Others as available.

Rail

CN Rail provides commercial transportation to the Village of Fraser Lake. The railway tracks run along Fraser Lake and may be compromised by high water levels during a flooding event or periods of heavy rainfall. Via Rail provides personal transportation to residents.

Table 4: Rail Transportation

Location	Classification	Rail Crossing
Fraser Lake, BC **54.063215, -124.841411**	CN Rail; commercial traffic	Tunasa Crescent / Park Dr *The railway crosses over Fraser Lake to the west.

Fraser Lake, BC 54.063215, -124.841411	Via Rail; passenger traffic **Note –** no official stop exists in Fraser Lake. Coordination with Via Rail would be required to establish a pickup location in town.	Tunasa Crescent / Park Dr *The railway crosses over Fraser Lake to the west.

Air

The Village of Fraser Lake has facilities that can accommodate both plane and helicopter at the locations identified in Table 5 below. Fraser Lake Airport is open to the public and operates from sunrise to sunset [4]. There is limited winter maintenance at the Airport and no fuel is available during normal operations for incoming or outgoing flights. The Fraser Lake Water Aerodrome is owned by Fraser Lake Aviation and is open to the public. Between May and October planes may be permitted to land on the North shore of Fraser Lake. During the winter season, ski-planes may also be permitted to land in this area.

Various sports fields in Fraser Lake may be considered potential landing sites for helicopters in emergency situations.

Table 5:Air Transportation Landing Sites

Facility Location	Classification
Fraser Lake Airport **54.013302, -124.767998**	Public
Fraser Lake Water Aerodrome **54.0649225, -124.8920315**	Public
Fraser Lake Community Health Centre **54.052926, -124.850290**	Medevac helipad

Evacuation and Traffic Control Considerations

In case of a full community evacuation, management of the movement of vehicles should be the primary priority. This will reduce potential chokepoints and support the safety of residents. Whenever possible, the Village of Fraser Lake should release early and ongoing communication to residents and ensure clear direction is provided regarding where to go once an evacuation order has been issued. The following list identifies key locations that the Village of Fraser Lake should consider traffic control:

- ➢ primary road networks intersections;
- ➢ receiving location(s); and
- ➢ other key evacuation routes/locations as identified by the Village of Fraser Lake.

Consideration should also be given to the specific resource requirements at each key location. This should be considered through coordinated planning within the EOC and amongst key responding stakeholders. Depending on the location, resources that may be required include, but are not limited to:

> - personnel;
> - signage & other road markers (e.g., electronic road signs, temporary road signs,
>   - caution tape, etc.);
> - sanitation facilities (e.g., portable washrooms);
> - First Aid Personnel and/or supplies;
> - tents and other facilities equipment based on weather and other needs;
> - mobile lighting;
> - administrative supplies; and
> - other as required.

Public Communications

Overview

The main communication objectives during any emergency that impacts the Village of Fraser Lake include:

➢ develop and distribute messaging as early and as consistently as possible through pre-existing methods of communication;
➢ distribute consistent messaging across all platforms;
➢ monitor incoming messages and responding as required;
➢ open and maintain communication channels between stakeholders and the public;
➢ support internal communication between site level and decision-makers; and
➢ provide messaging in the primary languages spoken in the region.

This section is not a comprehensive communications plan in and of itself, however it provides key considerations to the EOC for planning and disseminating emergency communications.

Education & Awareness

Education is paramount to ensure that the public will know what to do when an evacuation is required. A trusted, clear, and consistent message delivered in a timely manner will support public confidence, reduce the psychosocial impacts of an evacuation, and aid the EOC in managing a disruptive event. Establishing trust-based relationships with the community is a key responsibility in the preparedness and planning phase and includes conducting outreach with residents through various means (e.g.,., town hall sessions, presentations to community groups, etc.). Community engagement prior to incidents will allow planners to identify how information will flow during emergency evacuations and will provide information to residents on how they can expect to be notified during an emergency and what personal preparedness activities they should engage in.

During times of non-emergency, the public should be encouraged to sign up for and monitor all information sources that are used by the Village of Fraser Lake during an emergency. The following list identifies various means that can be leveraged for distributing emergency/evacuation-related information:

➢ The Village of Fraser Lake and the RDBN Websites;
➢ TV, Radio and Print News (see Appendix G);
➢ Social Media Platforms (Twitter, Facebook, Instagram)
➢ Voyent Alert (Bulkley-Nechako Emergency Alerts);
➢ Written information on community bulletin boards / mailboxes;
➢ Information packages (i.e., pamphlets); and
➢ Word of mouth within the community.

For the purposes of this guide, there are specific information requirements that the public requires to adequately prepare for evacuating. This includes, but is not limited to identifying:

- ➢ how evacuation information will be disseminated, and where it will come from (i.e. the Village of Fraser Lake);
- ➢ how residents can prepare themselves, their family, their pets and/or livestock and their property for an evacuation;
- ➢ what zone their homes are located in and the primary roads within these zones that will be used during evacuations;
- ➢ the process that will be used to inform residents of the need to evacuate;
- ➢ how to prepare a "grab and go" bag; and
- ➢ other general preparedness as relevant.

Key Considerations

During evacuations stakeholders will require information. Communication must be clear, consistent, and easy to understand. Ensure that the language is clear in nature and use maps and visual representation when possible. The goal is to communicate using short sentences at a high frequency. Key messages should be pre-crafted to allow for fast, efficient messaging from the EOC.

Dissemination

The Village of Fraser Lake should make early and ongoing information available for residents in areas under evacuation alerts, orders, or rescinds. Regardless of the form of communication, the information should be consistent. The public may receive information multiple times from different sources; it is essential that the EOC is communicating frequently and accurately. Information releases should include time and date information and should identify when the next update can be anticipated. Appendix G provides additional information regarding templated messaging products that are available to support staff in public communications leveraging existing notification platforms.

Motorist Information

MoTI can control highway digital message signs (DMS) and change messages as needed. This can be achieved through requests to EMBC. Both Drive BC and EmergencyInfoBC are trusted sources of information that can be shared with the evacuating public for reliable road conditions and updates.

En Route Services

During evacuations, services such as fuel, tow trucks, food, water, etc. may need to be strategically placed along the identified routes to support the evacuating population.

These services should be coordinated with local stakeholders and may include but are not limited to:

- ➢ fuel stores (see Table 6);
- ➢ food and water;
- ➢ sanitation stations; and
- ➢ health and wellness (medical stations).

Where possible, signage and other critical resources (e.g., sanitation stations) should be provided at dedicated muster locations if a multi-modal evacuation is being organized. Each muster location chosen by the EOC should be, to the extent possible, provided with appropriate critical services.

Table 6: Fuel Store Locations

Facility Name / Location	Details
Chevron **111 Chowsunket St, Fraser Lake**	Small gas station located in the Village of Fraser Lake. Open 24 hours.
Co-op Cardlock **100 Carrier Cr, Fraser Lake**	Gas station located in the Village of Fraser Lake. Open 24 hours.
Esso **26 Stella Rd, Fraser Lake**	Small gas station located west of the Village of Fraser Lake. Open 8am – 9pm 7 days a week.

Stakeholders

The EOC should ensure that notification of neighbouring jurisdictions and response partners is done early, and that ongoing updates are provided. This should be done proactively where possible and use existing channels of communication. It may be advisable to create an open phone line for stakeholders to call and offer support. This direct line can inform the EOC of additional resources that may be available to them and can be used on an ongoing basis for questions that arise amongst response stakeholders.

The following list identifies stakeholders that the EOC should ensure are notified when evacuation discussions are occurring. While this list identifies some of the potential response partners, it is not comprehensive and the EOC should engage with additional stakeholders as required based on the requirements of the situation.

Local Resources	➢ Autumn Services; ➢ Fraser Lake Legion Branch 274; ➢ Fraser Lake Crisis Centre; ➢ Fraser Lake Fire Rescue; ➢ Fraser Lake Community Health Centre; ➢ Nechako Valley SAR; ➢ Regional District of Bulkley-Nechako; ➢ RCMP;

	➢ School District 91;
	➢ Village of Fraser Lake;
	➢ YRB;
Air	➢ Fraser Lake Water Aerodrome;
	➢ Fraser Lake Airport;
	➢ Fraser Lake Aviation;
Rail	➢ CN Rail;
	➢ VIA Rail;
Provincial	➢ BC Wildfire Services;
	➢ EMBC;
	➢ HEMBC / First Nations Health Authority (FNHA).
	➢ MoTI;
	➢ Ministry of Agriculture and Lands (MAL);
	➢ Office of Fire Commissioner (OFC);
	➢ Ministry of Environment (MOE);
	➢ Ministry of Forests, Lands, Natural Resource Operations and Rural Development (FLNRORD);

Additional Considerations

Preplanned communication templates reduce the work of communication during an event. Consideration should be given to developing and maintaining an inventory of templates for communication. The list below identifies generic messaging priorities during each phase of an evacuation:

➢ **Prior:** general risk awareness and preparedness education, personal and family emergency plan education (e.g., 72-hour kit and/or "go-bags");

➢ **Imminent Evacuation:** specific reminders to prepare necessary items required for evacuations such as medication, identification, pet food and supplies, reminder to keep vehicles fully fueled; as well as the location of transit muster points or transit instructions, and suggestions for vulnerable populations;

➢ **During Movement:** routing information, destination information, dedicating fueling locations;

➢ **Safely Evacuated:** updates on affected areas such as flooding levels, damages, temporary access process, and available psychosocial supports; and

➢ **Returning:** re-entry process, re-entry checklists, insurance resources, and how to access other relevant resources.

Other Considerations

Emergency Support Services (ESS)

The ESS component of an evacuation can be a large undertaking and has reverberating impacts across the Regional District and neighbouring jurisdictions. The Village of Fraser Lake ESS team services residents within the community as well as residents within the RDBN Electoral Area D (Fraser Lake rural) through a pre-arranged agreement with the RDBN [5].

Most evacuation scenarios will require ESS involvement to various degrees, however some evacuation situations will require a large ESS response coordinated across local jurisdictions. While preparedness messaging should promote residents to pre-identify potential places that they could stay during evacuations (i.e., with friends and family), the Fraser Lake ESS program will be used to support residents who require shelter/lodging, and other personal supports either within the RDBN or at an alternate destination identified by the Village EOC. The Village of Fraser Lake should encourage evacuees to register at the designated reception centre to help with record keeping and resident count.

Depending on the specific nature of the evacuation, the Village of Fraser Lake ESS team, in conjunction with the EOC should determine where the most appropriate destination is for residents. In situations where staying within the community is not an option, the Village's EOC should coordinate with the RDBN EOC and neighbouring municipalities to identify where there is adequate room and capacity for hosting the community. This process should be flexible and allow for decisions based on the nature of the situation and will be guided by current and forecasted impacts of the emergency at hand.

Pets

The EOC should ensure that any organization engaged to provide mass transportation via bus or other means during evacuations allows evacuees to travel with their pets provided their movement is adequately controlled. When communicating with the public regarding the use of transit for evacuations, evacuees should be directed to ensure they can safely secure their animals using pet carriers or leashes when possible.

There are currently no pet rescues or animal shelters in the Village of Fraser Lake. Silverbar Kennels in Endako offers year-round boarding with heated kennels and is located approximately 20 kilometres west of the Village of Fraser Lake.

Livestock

The RDBN has a pre-developed Livestock Evacuation plan that lays the framework for how livestock owners can access support for evacuating eligible livestock during emergencies within the RDBN. There are several specific criteria that must be met to

qualify for support from the RDBN (identified in more detail in the RDBN plan [6]) however this is a critical consideration during evacuations. Ultimately, it is the livestock owner's responsibility to ensure that there is a basic understanding of potential risk factors on their land and pre-identify how an evacuation of a specific area could occur. The Ministry of Agriculture and Lands (MAL) has resources available on their provincial website to assist in planning and this resource should be made available for area farmers during preparedness messaging activities.

Cost Recovery

The BC Evacuation Operational Guide outlines the process to be followed to track and claim eligible expenses for reimbursement following evacuation events. These may be costs incurred by either the Village of Fraser Lake as a result of conducting evacuations, or by neighbouring jurisdictions as supporting agencies during evacuations. This cost recovery is outside of pre-negotiated agreements and is handled on an individual basis with the province. The operational guide provides the following guidance [6].

"Financial reimbursements are provided when a First Nation or Local Authority submits an EOC Expenditure Authorization Form for an eligible expense, and it is approved by EMBC. Proactive and consistent communications with EMBC will help determine what evacuation response expenditures may be eligible for reimbursement. To facilitate these discussions, call EMBC's ECC at 1-800-663-3456 and ask to speak with your PREOC or the EMBC Regional Duty Manager. Refer to the Financial Assistance for Emergency Response and Recovery Costs guidelines on EMBC's website for more information on eligible response expenses. "

References

[1] Census Profile, 2016 Census: Fraser Lake, https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/dp-pd/prof/details/page.cfm?Lang=E&Geo1=CSD&Code1=5951009&Geo2=PR&Code2=59&SearchText=Fraser%20Lake&SearchType=Begins&SearchPR=01&B1=All&GeoLevel=PR&GeoCode=5951009&TABID=1&type=0, November 29, 2017.

[2] Evacuation Operational Guide for First Nations and Local Authorities in British Columbia, https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/public-safety-and-emergency-services/emergency-preparedness-response-recovery/local-government/evacuation_operational_guidelines.pdf, July 24, 2021.

[3] Fraser Lake and Surrounding Area Profile, https://www.rdbn.bc.ca/application/files/6916/0736/7956/Fraser_Lake_Community_Profile.pdf, no date.

[4] Fraser Lake Airport CBZ9, http://fraserlake.ca/upload/docs/Municipal-hall/Fraser_Lake_Airport.pdf, no date.

[5] Emergency Support Services, https://www.rdbn.bc.ca/departments/protective-services/ESS, 2019.

[6] Regional District of Bulkley-Nechako Emergency Livestock Evacuation Plan, https://www.rdbn.bc.ca/application/files/7315/6323/0437/Emergency_Livestock_Evacuation_Plan_-_Approved_by_RDBN_Board_April_21_2011-revised_May_1_2018.pdf, 2018.

[7] EMBC Evacuation Operational Guidelines, https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/public-safety-and-emergency-services/emergency-preparedness-response-recovery/local-government/evacuation_operational_guidelines.pdf, August 2021.

APPENDIX A - ACRONYMS

BCEHS	British Columbia Emergency Health Services
CAF	Canadian Armed Forces
CRC	Canadian Red Cross
DMS	Digital Message Sign
EAF	Expenditure Authorization Forms
ECC	Emergency Coordination Centre
EMBC	Emergency Management British Columbia
ESS	Emergency Support Services
EOC	Emergency Operations Centre
FLNRORD	Ministry of Forests, Lands, Natural Resource Operations and Rural Development
FNHA	First Nations Health Authority
HEMBC	Health Emergency Management British Columbia
HRVA	Hazard, Risk, and Vulnerability Analysis
IC	Incident Commander
MAL	Ministry of Agriculture and Lands
MOE	Ministry of Environment
MoTI	Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure
NGO	Non-governmental organization
PECC	Provincial Emergency Coordination Centre
PREOC	Provincial Regional Emergency Operations Centre
RR	Resource Request

SME   Subject Matter Expert

SoLE   State of Local Emergency

TMCBC   Transportation Management Centre of British Columbia

APPENDIX B - DEFINITIONS

Disaster	A calamity that is (a) caused by accident, fire, explosion, technical failure, or the forces of nature, and (b) has resulted in serious harm to the health, safety or welfare of people, or in widespread damage to property.
Emergency	A present or imminent event or circumstance that (a) is cause by accident, fire, explosion, technical failure, or the forces of nature and (b) requires prompt coordination of action or special regulation of persons or property to protect the health, safety or welfare of a person or to limit damage to property.
Emergency Program Act	Further referred to as "the Act." The Act, which governs all aspects of Emergency Management, including all four pillars: Preparedness and Prevention, Response, Recovery, and Mitigation.
Emergency Support Services (ESS)	The Local Authority Emergency Management Regulation 2 (3) (f) states "the local authority must coordinate the provision of food, clothing, shelter, transportation, and medical services to victims of emergencies and disasters". Emergency Support Services (ESS) may provide up to 72 hours of support to help British Columbians meet their basic needs following a disaster or emergency.
Emergency Support Services Reception Centre	A location operated by ESS that is a safe place where people impacted by a disaster can receive supports including information about the emergency, assistance meeting their basic needs, and other services as deemed necessary by the Local Authority.
Evacuation	An event that may require identified populations to leave the area for life safety reasons.

Evacuation Alert	Document that is released by the Local Authority to inform the public that an evacuation may occur at any time.
Evacuation Order	Document that is released by the Local Authority to inform the public that there is an imminent threat to life safety, resulting in the need to evacuate the area.
Evacuation Rescind	Document that is released by the Local Authority to inform the public that it is safe to return to a previously evacuated area.
Shelter-in-Place Order	A document released by the Local Authority to inform the public to remain indoors and follow precautions to limit exposure to outside sources.
State of Local Emergency (SoLE)	Document that is prepared by the Local Authority and approved by the Minister responsible declaring that the Local Authority requires additional powers described within the Emergency Program Act to deal with an emergency within their jurisdiction.
Strategic Evacuation	Evacuations that allow time for formal documentation to be issued.
Tactical Evacuation	Evacuations resulting from a hazard impact that require immediate action and allow for little warning or preparation.

APPENDIX C – LEGISLATED AUTHORITIES

| Relevant Legislation	Description
Local Government Act	The intent of this act is to provide municipalities and their councils with: (a) a legal framework for the powers, duties and functions that are necessary to fulfill their purposes, (b) the authority and discretion to address existing and future community needs, and the flexibility to determine the public interest of their communities and to respond to the different needs and changing circumstances of their communities.
Community Charter, Section 20 Emergency Powers	The intent of this act is to: (a) To provide a legal framework and foundation for the establishment and continuation of local governments to represent the interests and respond to the needs of their communities, (b) to provide local governments with the powers, duties and functions necessary for fulfilling their purposes, and (c) to provide local governments with the flexibility to respond to the different needs and changing circumstances of their communities. 20 (1) If an emergency within the meaning of the Emergency Program Act arises in a municipality, the council has the powers provided under that Act. (2) If another form of emergency arises in a municipality, the council may declare that the emergency exists and provide for the necessary powers to deal with the emergency.
Emergency Program Act, Section 12(1), 9(1), and 6	Under this statute, the head of the Local Authority is permitted to declare a SOLE giving access to the emergency power to: "cause the evacuation of persons and the removal of livestock, animals and personal property that is or may be affected by an emergency or disaster and make arrangements for the adequate care and protection of those persons, livestock, animals and personal property" 6 (1) Subject to sections 8(2), 13(2), and 14(3), a local authority is at all times responsible for the direction and control of the local authority's emergency response
Fire Services Act, Section 25	25 (1) If an emergency arising from a fire hazard or from risk of explosion causes the fire commissioner to be apprehensive of imminent and serious danger to life or property, or of a panic, the fire commissioner may immediately take the steps he or she thinks advisable to remove the hazard or risk. (2) For the purposes of subsection (1), the fire commissioner may evacuate a building or area, and may call on the police and fire prevention authorities who have jurisdiction to provide assistance.

Public Health Act, Section 28 (1), 29 (2) (a), 31 (1), 31 (2) (b) (ii)	28 (1) If the circumstances described in section 27 [when orders respecting infectious agents and hazardous agents may be made] apply, a medical health officer may order a person to do anything that the medical health officer reasonably believes is necessary for either or both of the following purposes:
	    (a) to determine whether an infectious agent or a hazards agent exists, or likely exists;
	    (b) (b) to prevent the transmission of an infectious agent or a hazardous agent.
	
	29(2a) A medical health officer may order a person to remain in a specified place, or not enter a place.
	
	31(1) If the circumstances described in section 30 [when orders respecting health hazards and contraventions may be made] apply, a health officer may order a person to do anything that the health officer reasonably believes is necessary for any of the following purposes:
	
	    (a) to determine whether a health hazard exists;

	(b) to prevent or stop a health hazard, or mitigate the harm or prevent further harm from a health hazard; (c) to bring the person into compliance with the Act or a regulation made under it; (d) to bring the person into compliance with a term or condition of a license or permit held by that person under this Act. 32(2) (b) (ii) A health officer may issue an order under subsection a person who has custody or control of a thing, or control of a condition, that is not in compliance with the Act or a regulation made under it, or a term or condition of the person's license or permit.

Environmental Management Act, Section 91.4, 91.2 (2)(c)	91.4 (1) The government may carry out actions described in section 91.2 (2) *[responsible persons — spill response]* if an officer considers that:
	
	(a) a spill has occurred or there is an imminent risk of a spill occurring,
	(b) action is necessary to address a spill or the risk of a spill or to resolve or mitigate long term effects of a spill; and
	(c) one or more of the following apply:
	
	   i. there is no responsible person in relation to the spill;
	   ii. an officer has reasonable grounds to believe that government action is required to safeguard the environment, human health or infrastructure; and
	   iii. the responsible person in relation to the spill requests that the government assist with spill response and recovery actions.
	
	91.2 (2) (c) identify and evaluate the immediate risks to and impacts on the environment, human health or infrastructure and, as necessary,
	   i. advise persons to take protective action in relation to the spill
	   ii. protect infrastructure, and protect, recover and restore the environment.

Oil and Gas Activities Act (OGAA), Section 51	Access restricted or prohibited 51 (1) An official, by order, may restrict or prohibit, in a manner prescribed by regulation, access to a public area, including a highway, road, resource road, and railway, if the official is of the opinion that the restriction or prohibition is necessary because of hazardous conditions resulting from an oil and gas activity. (2) If an official issue's an order under subsection (1), the commission must confirm the order in writing within 24 hours or the order ceases to be effective.
Wildfire Act, Section 11, 13 and 14	(11) If the minister considers it necessary or desirable to limit the risk of a fire, to address a public safety concern or to avoid interference with fire control, the minister by order may designate a specified area as a restricted area for a specified period. Requirement to leave specified area 13 (1) If the government is engaged in fire control, an official by order may require all persons in an area specified by the official to leave the area. (2) Each of the persons that is the subject of an order under subsection (1) must comply with the order. (3) An order under subsection (1) may be different for different categories of persons. Notice of orders under sections 10 to 13 14 (1) Despite section 63, notice must be given in accordance with this section of an order made under any of sections 10 to 13. (2) The notice required under subsection (1) is sufficiently given to all persons in or near the applicable specified area under sections 10 to 13 if the notice includes a copy of the order or contains or a summary of the order and is: (a) posted in or near the specified area,

	(b) published in or near the area in a manner that the official giving the notice considers will come to the attention of persons in or near the specified area, or
	(c) broadcast in a manner that the official giving the notice considers will come to the attention of persons in or near the specified area.
	(3) Without limiting subsection (2), a notice under any of sections 10 to 13 is sufficiently given to any person if the notice includes a copy of the order or contains or a summary of the order and is delivered to the person.
Indian Act, Section 81	81 (1) The council of a band may make by-laws not inconsistent with this Act or with any regulation made by the Governor in Council or the Minister, for any or all of the following purposes, namely:
	(a) to provide for the health of residents on the reserve and to prevent the spreading of contagious and infectious diseases; and
	(b) the regulation of traffic.

APPENDIX D – EVACUATION TEAR AWAY SHEETS

Zone 1
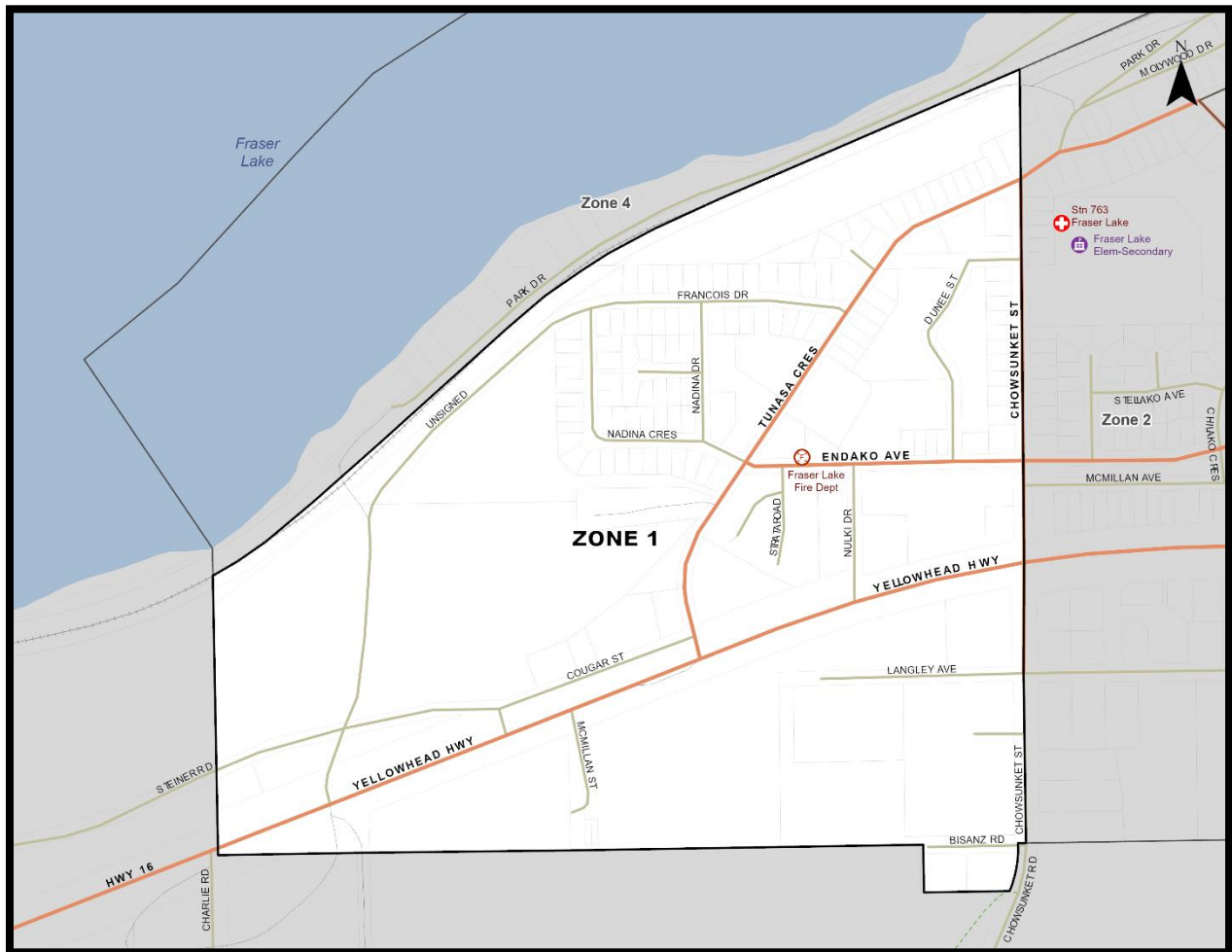
PRIMARY USE

This is a heavily populated residential area. The Fraser Lake Fire Department, Lakeview Bible Chapel and St. Andrew's Catholic Church are located within this zone. The Fraser Lake Mobile Home Park and Fraser Lake Inn.

PRIMARY & SECONDARY ROADS

Hwy 16 runs through this zone and is accessible via the following routes:

Primary & Secondary Access Roads	Directions to Hwy 16	Traffic control measures
Chowsunket St	Turn left/right onto Hwy 16	Intersection; stop signs and traffic lights

Access via Endako Ave, Dulgho Cr, Tunasa Cr		
Nulki Dr Access via Endako Ave	Turn left/right onto Hwy 16	Intersection; stop sign
Tunasa Cr Access via Steiner Rd, Endako Ave, Nadina Cr, Francois Dr, Carrier Pl	Turn left/right onto Hwy 16	Intersection; stop sign
Steiner Rd Access via Tunasa Cr, Francois Dr	Turn left/right onto Hwy 16	Intersection; stop sign
Francois Dr Access via Nadina Cr, Nadina Dr, Tunasa Cr, Steiner Rd	Turn left/right onto Hwy 16	Intersection; stop sign
McMillan Ave	Turn left/right onto Hwy 16	Intersection; stop sign

MUSTER POINTS, INFRASTRUCTURE & EVACUATION DESTINATIONS

Item	Description	
Muster Points	Fort Fraser Community Hall Parking lot (17 minutes – 21 km) C.H. Foote Memorial Arena	
Critical Infrastructure	Fraser Lake Fire Department BC Ambulance Fraser Lake Community Health Centre Silverbirch Lodge (non-assisted living senior's complex) Hwy 16	
Evacuation Direction	**Southeast**: Residents will have to turn left onto Hwy 16. Traffic control is advised at each intersection with the highway to ensure that residents are able to safely merge. **West**: Residents will turn right onto Hwy 16. Traffic control not required but residents are advised to merge with caution.	
Preferred Reception Centre / Destination	1. Burns Lake (pop. 1,779) 2. Prince George (pop.74,003) 3. Quesnel (pop.23,146)	Travel time from zone: 1. 50min 2. 1hr48min 3. 3hr01min

SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS:

This zone has Fraser Lake Fire Rescue at 55 Endako Ave. Early communications should be established with the fire department to ensure that evacuations do not interfere with first responder activities.

ESTIMATED ZONE EVACUATION DETAILS:

Item	Description
Estimated Population	354
Estimated Single Vehicle Travel Time Through Zone	4 minutes
Estimated Zone Evacuation Time	18 minutes

All times are approximate and for planning purposes only. They do not include advance time required to develop and distribute information to the public. Evacuations are dynamic and times are influenced by factors that may not be apparent during planning activities. The EOC should rely on the subject matter experts available during an evacuation for guidance.

Zone 2
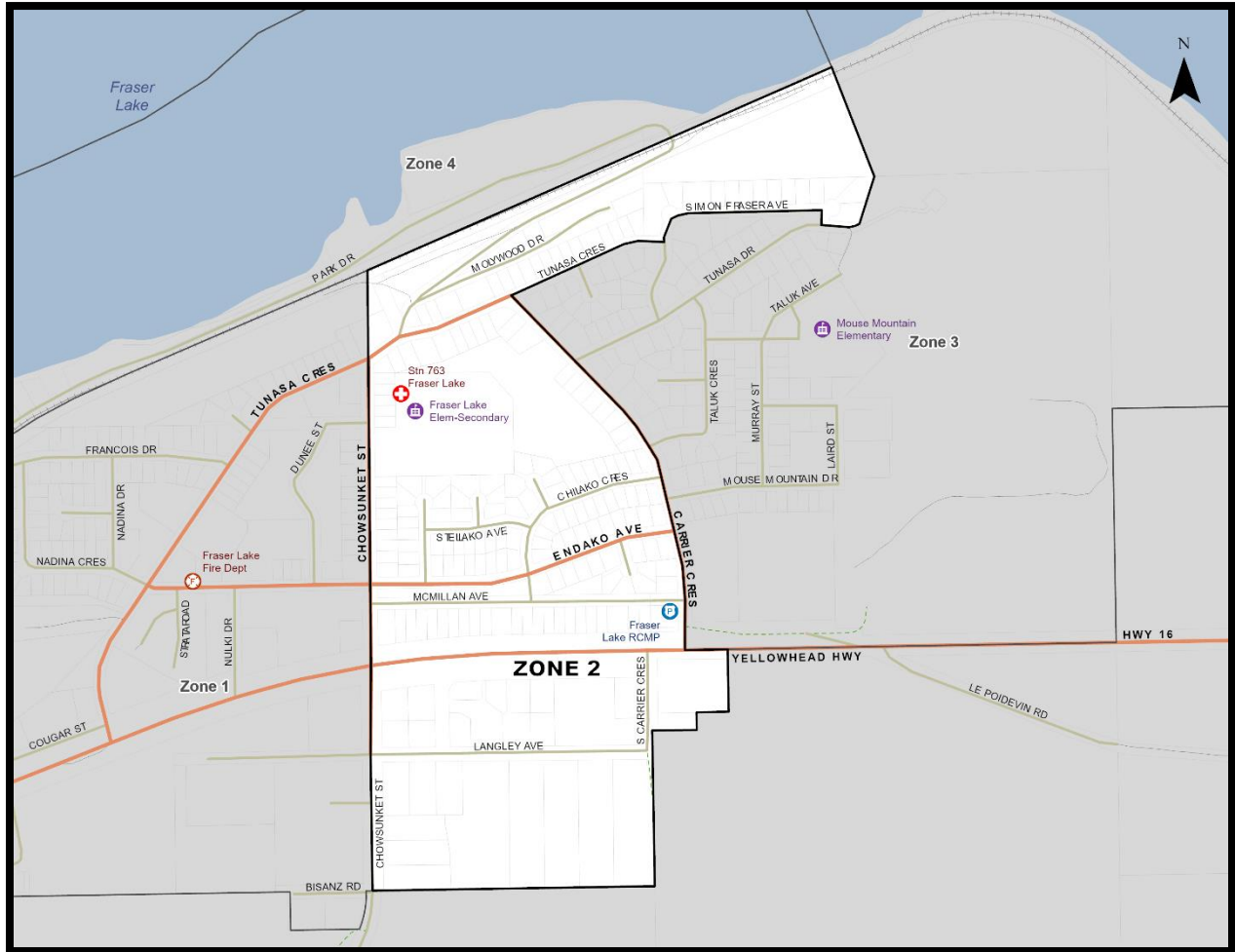
PRIMARY USE

This is a heavily populated residential area. Fraser Lake Elementary School, St. Wilfrid's Anglican Church, and the Fraser Lake Medicine Centre Pharmacy are located within this zone. Cataline Motor Inn is in this zone.

PRIMARY & SECONDARY ROADS

Hwy 16 runs through this zone and is accessible via the following routes:

Primary & Secondary Access Roads	Directions to Hwy 16	Traffic control measures
Chowsunket St Access via Endako Ave, McMillan Ave, Tunasa Cr	Turn left/right onto Hwy 16	Intersection; stop signs and traffic lights
Carrier Cr **Access via McMillan Ave, Endako Ave, Mouse**	Turn left/right onto Hwy 16	Intersection; stop sign

Mountain Dr, Chilako Cr, Taluk Cr, Tunasa Dr, Tunasa Cr.		
*NOTE: Endako Ave and McMillan Ave run east to west through this zone and connect Chowsunket St to Carrier Cr.		

MUSTER POINTS, INFRASTRUCTURE & EVACUATION DESTINATIONS

Item	Description	
Muster Points	Fort Fraser Community Hall Parking lot (17 minutes – 21 km) C.H. Foote Memorial Arena	
Critical Infrastructure	Fraser Lake RCMP detachment Fraser Lake Elementary School Fraser Lake Medicine Centre Pharmacy Water treatment facility Wastewater lift station Fraser Lake EOC Hwy 16	
Evacuation Direction	**East**: Residents will have to make left turns onto Hwy 16 at Chowsunket St and Carrier Cr. Traffic control is required to ensure residents are able to merge safely.	
Preferred Reception Centre / Destination	1. Burns Lake (pop. 1,779) 2. Prince George (pop.74,003) 3. Quesnel (pop.23,146)	Travel time from zone: 1. 50min 2. 1hr48min 3. 3hr01min

SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS:

This zone has the Fraser Lake RCMP detachment at 15 Carrier Crescent. Early communications should be established with the RCMP to ensure that evacuations do not interfere with first responder activities.

ESTIMATED ZONE EVACUATION DETAILS:

Item	Description
Estimated Population	291
Estimated Single Vehicle Travel Time Through Zone	3 minutes
Estimated Zone Evacuation Time	15 minutes

All times are approximate and for planning purposes only. They do not include advance time required to develop and distribute information to the public. Evacuations are dynamic and times are influenced by factors that may not be apparent during planning activities. The EOC should rely on the subject matter experts available during an evacuation for guidance.

Zone 3
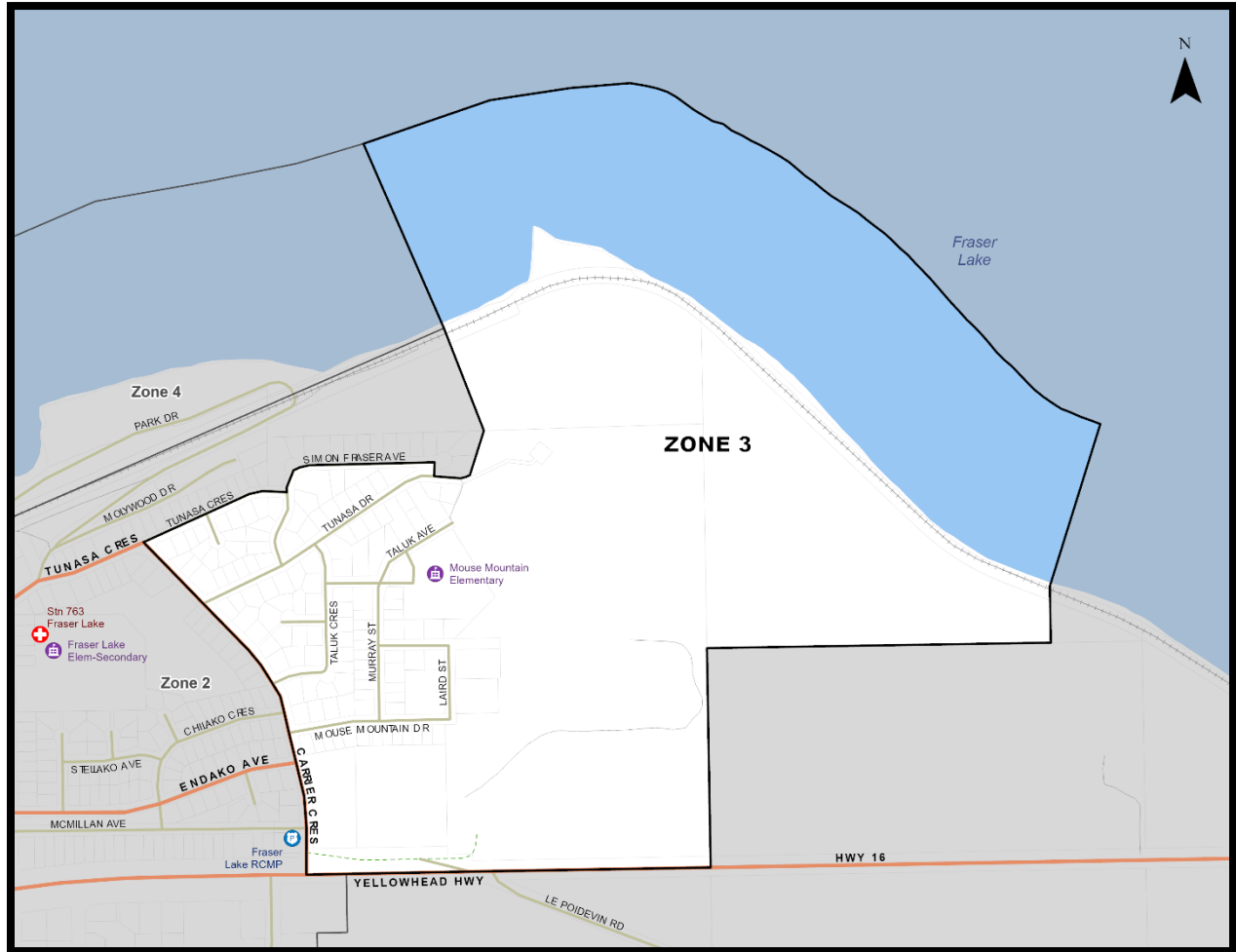
PRIMARY USE

This is a residential area that is heavily forested on the east end (Mouse Mountain Park). Mouse Mountain Elementary School, Fraser Lake Apartments, the Village of Fraser Lake municipal office, and the C.H. Foote Memorial Arena are located in this zone.

PRIMARY & SECONDARY ROADS

Hwy 16 runs through this zone and is accessible via the following route:

Primary & Secondary Access Roads	Directions to Hwy 16	Traffic control measures
Carrier Cr Access via McMillan Ave, Endako Ave, Mouse Mountain Dr, Chilako Cr, Taluk Cr, Tunasa Dr, Tunasa Cr.	Turn left/right onto Hwy 16	Intersection; stop sign

MUSTER POINTS, INFRASTRUCTURE & EVACUATION DESTINATIONS

| Item	Description	
Muster Points	Fort Fraser Community Hall Parking lot (17 minutes – 21 km) C.H. Foote Memorial Arena	
Critical Infrastructure	Fraser Lake RCMP detachment Mouse Mountain Elementary School Fraser Lake Municipal Office C.H. Foote Arena Backup EOC Water reservoir tower Hwy 16	
Evacuation Direction	East: Residents will have to make left turns onto Hwy 16 at Chowsunket St and Carrier Cr. Traffic control is required to ensure residents are able to merge safely.	
Preferred Reception Centre / Destination	1. Burns Lake (pop. 1,779) 2. Prince George (pop.74,003) 3. Quesnel (pop.23,146)	Travel time from zone: 1. 50min 2. 1hr48min 3. 3hr01min

SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS:

This zone has Mouse Mountain Elementary School at 266 Taluk Ave. Early communications should be established with School District 91 to inform them of the intent to evacuate. C.H. Foote is a potential muster point for Zone 1 in the event of an emergency. If an incident requires full evacuation of the Village of Fraser Lake and residents are mustered at the arena, the population density in this zone will be much higher than usual. Traffic control at Carrier Crescent should be set up to monitor traffic flow.

ESTIMATED ZONE EVACUATION DETAILS:

Item	Description
Estimated Population	335
Estimated Single Vehicle Travel Time Through Zone	4 minutes
Estimated Zone Evacuation Time	16 minutes

All times are approximate and for planning purposes only. They do not include advance time required to develop and distribute information to the public. Evacuations are dynamic and times are influenced by factors that may not be apparent during planning activities. The EOC should rely on the subject matter experts available during an evacuation for guidance.

Zone 4
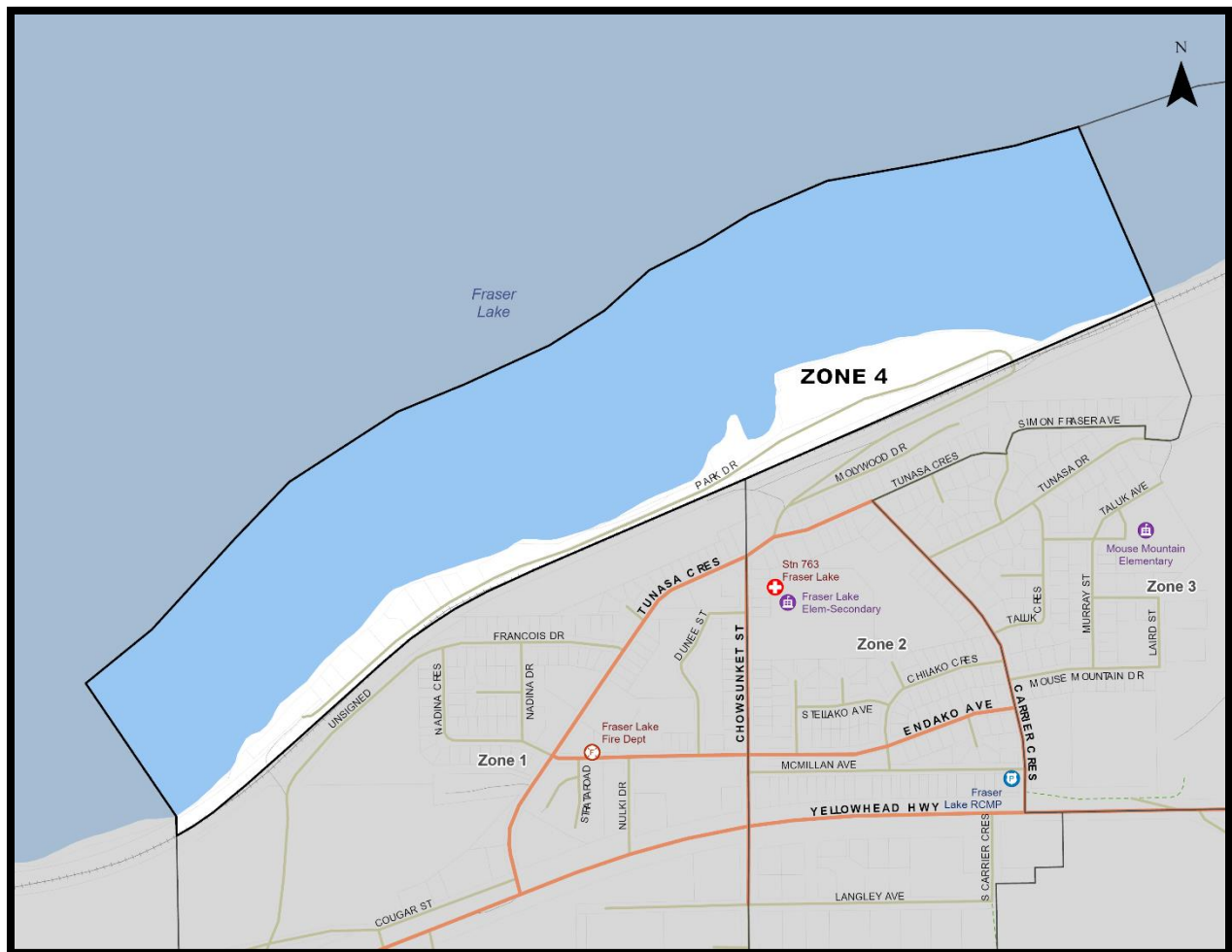
PRIMARY USE

This is a low-density residential area with direct access to Fraser Lake. White Swan Park municipal campground is located in this zone.

PRIMARY & SECONDARY ROADS

This zone does **not** have direct access to Hwy 16.

Primary & Secondary Access Roads	Directions to Hwy 16	Traffic control measures
Park Dr	Head east on Park Dr toward Tunasa Cr. Turn right onto Tunasa Cr and then left onto Chowsunket St (Royal Canadian	Intersection; stop sign and traffic lights (at Chowsunket St/Hwy 16).

	Legion is a place marker). Turn left/right onto Hwy 16.	

MUSTER POINTS, INFRASTRUCTURE & EVACUATION DESTINATIONS

Item	Description	
Muster Points	Fort Fraser Community Hall Parking lot (17 minutes – 21 km) C.H. Foote Memorial Arena	
Critical Infrastructure	Railway tracks Park Dr. Water pump station White Swan Park Municipal Campground	
Evacuation Direction	East: Residents will have to make left turns onto Hwy 16 at Chowsunket St and Carrier Cr. Traffic control is required to ensure residents are able to merge safely.	
Preferred Reception Centre / Destination	1. Burns Lake (pop. 1,779) 2. Prince George (pop.74,003) 3. Quesnel (pop.23,146)	Travel time from zone: 1. 50min 2. 1hr48min 3. 3hr01min

SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS:

Park Drive is the only road out of this zone. There is no access to the Village of Fraser Lake travelling west (dead-end) and there are railway tracks running over Park Drive in the east. Early communications must be established with Via Rail and CN Rail to ensure that trains do not block access to the village. If residents become isolated from roads, the only methods of evacuation are via boat or seaplanes.

The population in this zone may increase depending on the time of year. When the campground is at full capacity, the population may increase to approximately 40 people.

ESTIMATED ZONE EVACUATION DETAILS:

Item	Description
Estimated Population	8
Estimated Single Vehicle Travel Time Through Zone	5 minutes
Estimated Zone Evacuation Time	12 minutes

All times are approximate and for planning purposes only. They do not include advance time required to develop and distribute information to the public. Evacuations are dynamic and times are influenced by factors that may not be apparent during planning activities.

The EOC should rely on the subject matter experts available during an evacuation for guidance.

APPENDIX E – MUSTER LOCATIONS

C.H. Foote Memorial Arena

C.H. Foote Memorial Arena

54.056843, -124.840662

Details: The C.H. Foote Memorial Arena is located on the east end of the Village of Fraser Lake and has a capacity of 250 people when the ice rink is flooded. In the off-season, the arena has a maximum capacity of 1000.

Primary Use: Recreational Property that can be used for vehicle staging, resource staging, or as a holding location for resources.
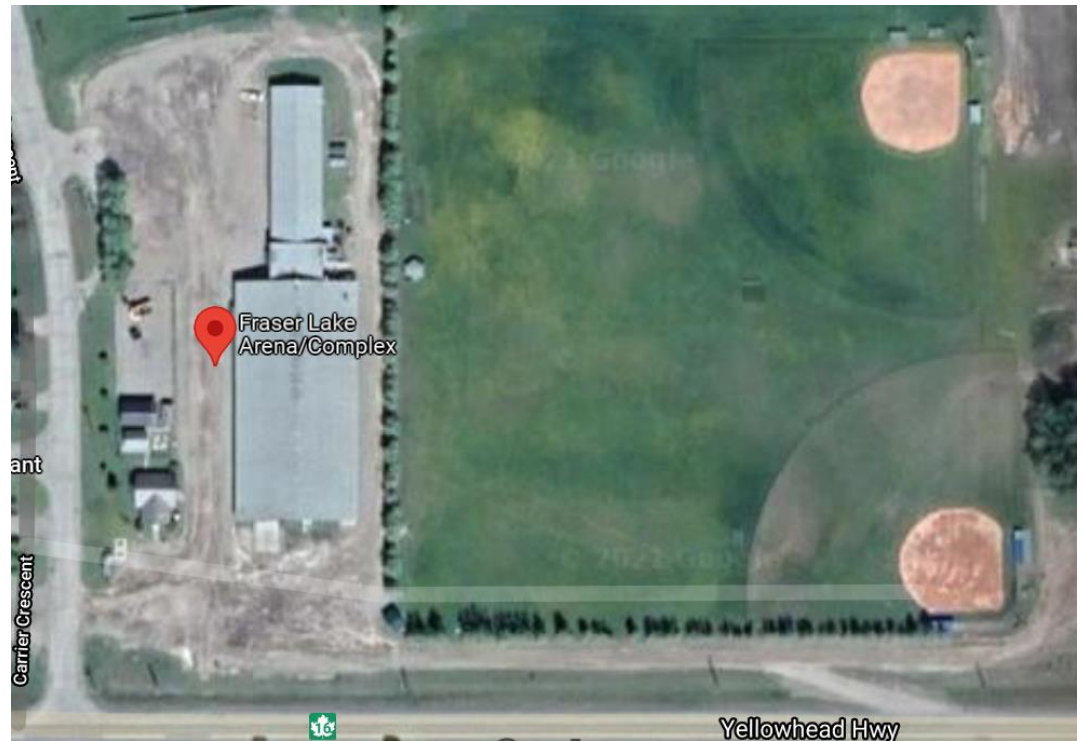
Fort Fraser Community Hall Parking lot

Fort Fraser Community Hall Parking lot

54.06159625286946, -124.55217490629212

Details: The Fort Fraser Community Hall Parking lot is located on the Corner of Corporation St and Fifth Ave in central Fort Fraser. Located 17 minutes outside of Fraser Lake.

Primary Use: Recreational Property that can be used for vehicle staging, resource staging, or as a holding location for resources.

APPENDIX F – RADIO STATIONS

Call Sign	Frequency	City	Owner	Type of Station
CFLD	760 AM	Burns Lake	Vista Broadcast Group	adult contemporary
CJFW-FM-5	92.9 FM	Burns Lake	Bell Media	country
VF2111	96.1 FM	Burns Lake	Northern Native Broadcasting	First Nations community radio
CBXB-FM	99.1 FM	Burns Lake	CBC Radio One	public news/talk
CIRX-FM-4	107.5 FM	Burns Lake	Vista Broadcast Group	active rock
CIFJ	1480 AM	Fort St. James	Vista Broadcast Group	country
CBUV-FM	91.9 FM	Fort St. James	CBC Radio One	public news/talk
CIRX-FM-2	94.7 FM	Fort St. James	Vista Broadcast Group	active rock
VF2064	97.1 FM	Fort St. James	Northern Native Broadcasting	First Nations community radio
VF2099	97.9 FM	Fort St. James	Fort St. James Television Society	country
VF2100	99.9 FM	Fort St. James	Fort St. James Television Society	classic rock
VF2101	101.9 FM	Fort St. James	Fort St. James Television Society	community-owned CBC Radio One rebroadcaster
VF2103	103.9 FM	Fort St. James	Fort St. James Television Society	classic rock
CIFL	1450 AM	Fraser Lake	Vista Broadcast Group	country
VF2473	92.1 FM	Fraser Lake	Fraser Lake and District Rebroadcasting	classic rock
VF2474	93.1 FM	Fraser Lake	Fraser Lake and District Rebroadcasting	country
VF2475	94.1 FM	Fraser Lake	Fraser Lake and District Rebroadcasting	classic rock
VF2476	95.1 FM	Fraser Lake	Fraser Lake and District Rebroadcasting	community-owned CBC Radio One rebroadcaster
CBKG	920 AM	Granisle	CBC Radio One	public news/talk
CHLD	1480 AM	Granisle	Vista Broadcast Group	adult contemporary
VF2350	99.9 FM	Granisle	Granisle T.V. Society	adult contemporary
VF2351	100.5 FM	Granisle	Granisle T.V. Society	country
VF2004	101.5 FM	Granisle	Granisle T.V. Society	classic rock
VF2352	101.9 FM	Granisle	Granisle T.V. Society	country
CFNR-FM-6	96.1 FM	Houston	Northern Native Broadcasting (Terrace)	First Nations community radio

CBUR-FM	102.1 FM	Houston	CBC Radio One	public news/talk
CKEH-FM	104.7 FM	Houston	Houston-Smithers Rebroadcasting Society	community-owned CBC Music rebroadcaster
CJFW-FM-7	105.5 FM	Houston	Bell Media	country
CHBV-FM	106.5 FM	Houston	Vista Broadcast Group	adult contemporary
CIRX-FM-1	95.9 FM	Vanderhoof	Vista Broadcast Group	active rock
CBRV-FM	96.7 FM	Vanderhoof	CBC Radio One	public news/talk
CIAM-FM-11	98.5 FM	Vanderhoof	CARE Radio Broadcasting Association	Christian radio

APPENDIX G – COMMUNICATIONS TEMPLATE

When incidents occur that impact residents within the Village of Fraser Lake, messaging will be developed to ensure that residents have the most information possible. The development and distribution of this information will ensure that appropriate protective actions can be taken to ensure personal and family safety (e.g. sheltering in place, avoiding impacted regions, readying emergency supplies, etc.). and will ensure that residents understand instructions being released by the Village specific to evacuations within, or out of the community.

Message development for emergency situations differs from that of non-emergencies as verified information is required to support emergency communications, and messaging needs to be developed in a strategic manner. Several templates have been developed to guide emergency communications and are included as a supporting excel document to this evacuation plans. These templates provide staff with generic messaging for a range of emergency situations and provide text for the following platforms:
  ➢ Bulkley-Nechako Emergency Alerts;
  ➢ Village of Fraser Lake Website
  ➢ Facebook; and
  ➢ Twitter.

APPENDIX H – EVACUATION ORDER TEMPLATES

> ➢ The following evacuation order templates have been included here for quick reference. For additional support templates please reference the BC Evacuation Operational Guide.
> ➢ Hazard Notice
> ➢ Evacuation Alert
> ➢ Evacuation Alert Change
> ➢ Evacuation Alert Rescind
> ➢ Evacuation Order
> ➢ Evacuation Order Change
> ➢ Evacuation Order Rescind

It is important to note that if joint messaging is being conducted between local authorities, appropriate changes to logos and approving signatures are required.

EVACUATON ALERT

EVENT NAME #NUMBER

EVACUATION ALERT ISSUED

DATE at hours

An Evacuation Alert has been issued by the effective **DATE at hours** due to a **[placeholder – description].**

Because of the potential **danger to life and health** the **[placeholder – Local Authority]** has issued an Evacuation Alert for the **[placeholder – location]** area**, from approximately [placeholder – description], as shown on the attached map.**

An Evacuation Alert has been issued to prepare you to evacuate your premises or property should it be found necessary. Residents will be given as much advance notice as possible prior to evacuation; however, you may receive limited notice due to changing conditions.

WHAT YOU SHOULD DO WHILE THIS ALERT IS IN EFFECT

Be prepared for an Evacuation Order:

> ➢ Locate all family members or co-workers and plan to meet outside the evacuation area, should an evacuation be called while separated;
> ➢ Gather essential items such as medications, eyeglasses, valuable papers (i.e. insurance), immediate care needs for dependants and, if you choose, keepsakes (photographs, etc), have these items readily available for quick departure;
> ➢ Prepare to move any persons with mobility challenges and/or children;
> ➢ Moving pets and livestock to a safe area, if you require assistance please call the **[placeholder – community name and telephone number].**
> ➢ Arranging to transport your household members or co-workers in the event of an evacuation order. If you are asked to evacuate and need transportation assistance

from the area please call the **[placeholder – community name and telephone number]**; and,

➢ Arrange accommodation for your family if possible.

In the event of an Evacuation Order, a Reception Centre will be opened if required.

Monitor your local radio station and the **[placeholder – name of town and website]** for information on this Evacuation Alert and/or any changes to the situation.

For more information contact: **[placeholder – name of town and telephone number]** Monday to Friday from 0830 – 1630 or After hours at **[placeholder –telephone number]**

_____

[placeholder – name of chair and telephone number]

For media inquiry, please contact:

[placeholder – name of town, chair and telephone number]

For public inquiry, please contact:

[placeholder – name of town, telephone number and website]

EVACUATION ALERT CHANGE

NAME OF EVENT

EVACUATION ALERT UPDATE

DATE, at TIME hours

An Evacuation Alert was issued by **[placeholder – community name]** effective **Date**, at **Time** hours.

Because of the potential **danger to life and health** the **[placeholder – name of town]** has issued an update to the Evacuation Alert issued on **Date**, at **Time** hours for the following areas: **[placeholder – location].**

An Evacuation Alert has been issued to prepare you to evacuate your premises or property should it be found necessary. Residents will be given as much advance notice as possible prior to evacuation; however, you may receive limited notice due to changing conditions.

WHAT YOU SHOULD DO WHILE THIS ALERT IS IN EFFECT

Be prepared for an Evacuation Order by:

- ➢ Locate all family members or co-workers and plan to meet outside the evacuation area, should an evacuation be called while separated.
- ➢ Gather essential items such as medications, eyeglasses, valuable papers (i.e. insurance), immediate care needs for dependants and, if you choose, keepsakes (photographs, etc). Have these items readily available for quick departure.
- ➢ Prepare to move any persons with mobility challenges and/or children.
- ➢ Moving pets and livestock to a safe area, if you require assistance, please call the **[placeholder – community name and telephone number].**
- ➢ Arranging to transport your household members or co-workers in the event of an evacuation order. If you are asked to evacuate and need transportation assistance from the area, please call **[placeholder – community name and telephone number].**

> ➢ Arrange accommodation for your family if possible. In the event of an evacuation, a Reception Centre will be opened if required. Monitor your local radio station and the **[placeholder – community name and website]** for information on this Evacuation Alert and/or any changes to the situation.

For more information contact: **[placeholder – community name and telephone number].**

_____

[placeholder – name of chair and telephone number]

For media inquiry, please contact:

[placeholder – community name, chair and telephone number]

For public inquiry, please contact:

[placeholder – community name, telephone number and website]

EVACUATION ALERT RESCIND

EVENT NAME #NUMBER
EVACUATION ALERT RESCINDED
DATE, at hours

The Evacuation Alert issued on **DATE at hours** by the **[placeholder – community name]** has been rescinded in its entirety. It covered the following area:

from approximately [placeholder – location and description], as shown on the attached map.

_____

[placeholder – name of chair and telephone number]

For media inquiry, please contact:

[placeholder – community name, chair and telephone number]

For public inquiry, please contact:

[placeholder – community name, telephone number and website]

EVACUATION ORDER

EVENT Name #Number

EVACUATION ORDER ISSUED

date, at hours

An Evacuation Order has been issued by the **[placeholder – Local Authority]** effective **DATE, at hours** due to **[placeholder – description]**.

Because of the **danger to life and health** the **[placeholder – Local Authority]**, from the **[placeholder – Area Description, as shown on the attached map].**

YOU MUST LEAVE THE AREA IMMEDIATELY AND REGISTER AT THE RECEPTION CENTRE

Persons who disregard this Evacuation Order and remain in the Evacuation Order area do so at their own risk. The [placeholder – Local Authority] may be unable to assist anyone who remains in the Evacuation Order area.

- ➢ If you need transportation assistance from the area, please advise the individual providing this notice or call the **[placeholder – community name and telephone number]**.
- ➢ Close all windows and doors.
- ➢ Shut off all gas and electrical appliances, other than refrigerators and freezers.
- ➢ Close gates (latch) but do not lock.
- ➢ Gather your family: take a neighbour or someone who needs help.
- ➢ Take critical items (medicine, purse, wallet, and keys) only if they are immediately available.
- ➢ Take pets in pet kennels or on a leash.
- ➢ Do not use more vehicles than you must.

➢ If you require assistance for livestock, please call the **[placeholder – community name and telephone number].**

Evacuees:

➢ Register at the Reception Centre the **[placeholder – location and telephone number]**.
➢ Emergency Support Services can provide assistance for food, accommodation, hotel or staying with friends and family, clothing, emotional support and family reunification.

_____

[placeholder – name of chair and telephone number]

For media inquiry, please contact:

[placeholder – name of town, chair and telephone number]

For public inquiry, please contact:

[placeholder – name of town, telephone number and website]

EVACUATION ORDER CHANGE

==NAME OF EVENT==

==EVACUATION ORDER CHANGE==

==DATE, at TIME hours==

An Evacuation Alert was issued by **==[placeholder – community name]==** effective ==**Date**==, at ==**Time**== hours.

Because of the potential danger to **life and health** the **==[placeholder – community name]==** has issued an update to the Evacuation Order issued on ==**Date**==, at ==**Time**== hours for the following areas: **==[placeholder – area and description]==**

An Evacuation Alert has been issued to prepare you to evacuate your premises or property should it be found necessary. Residents will be given as much advance notice as possible prior to evacuation; however, you may receive limited notice due to changing conditions.

WHAT YOU SHOULD DO:

YOU MUST LEAVE THE AREA IMMEDIATELY

Persons who disregard this Evacuation Order and remain in the Evacuation Order area do so at their own risk. The ==[placeholder – Local Authority]== may be unable to assist anyone who remains in the Evacuation Order area.

- ➢ If you need transportation assistance from the area, please advise the individual providing this notice or call the **==[placeholder – community name and telephone number]==**.
- ➢ Close all windows and doors.
- ➢ Shut off all gas and electrical appliances, other than refrigerators and freezers
- ➢ Close gates (latch) but do not lock.

➢ Gather your family: take a neighbour or someone who needs help.
➢ Take critical items (medicine, purse, wallet, and keys) only if they are immediately available. Take pets in pet kennels or on leash.
➢ Do not use more vehicles than you must.
➢ Do not use the telephone unless you need emergency assistance.
➢ If you require assistance for livestock, please call the **[placeholder – community name and telephone number]**.
➢

_____

[placeholder – name of chair and telephone number]

For media inquiry, please contact:

[placeholder – name of town, chair and telephone number]

For public inquiry, please contact:

[placeholder – name of town, telephone number and website]

EVACUATION ORDER RESCIND

EVENT NAME # NUMBER

EVACUATION ORDER RESCINDED

Date, at hours

The Evacuation Order issued by the **[placeholder – community name]** pursuant to Section 12 (1) of the BC *Emergency Program Act*, for the area:

[placeholder – Area Description, as shown on the attached map]

An Evacuation Order may need to be reissued; however, if that is deemed necessary, the Evacuation Order process will re-commence.

For more information contact: **[placeholder – name of town and telephone number]**

_____

[placeholder – name of chair and telephone number]

For media inquiry, please contact:

[placeholder – name of town, chair and telephone number]

For public inquiry, please contact:

[placeholder – name of town, telephone number and website]

APPENDIX I – ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Provincial Resources

Emergency Management BC

Through activation of the Provincial Regional Emergency Operations Centre (PREOC), or Provincial Emergency Coordination Centre (PECC), or the Regional Duty Manager, as required:

➢ Coordinates any national and international supports required for impacted communities;
➢ Hosts daily coordination calls for Local Authorities, First Nations, and all responding agencies;
➢ Provides connection and coordination between all responding parties;
➢ Reviews and provides feedback on evacuation plans for the impacted community, upon request;
➢ Provides assistance with evacuation route planning and re-entry planning, upon request;
➢ Provides assistance in executing evacuations by way of resource requests (RR) or expenditure authorization forms (EAF) for critical resources (e.g., transportation services, security, physical blockades, Search and Rescue);
➢ Provides assistance with communications to evacuees and the general public; and
➢ Accesses provincial volunteer resources (Search and Rescue, ESS Mobile Support Team, Provincial Emergency Radio Communications Service, Air, Road Rescue) as required.

Agriculture, Ministry of (Agri)

➢ Provides advice to farmers, aqua-culturists and fisheries on the protection of crops, livestock, and provincially managed fish and marine plant stocks;
➢ Coordinates the emergency evacuation and care of poultry and livestock;
➢ Provides support to lead agencies, Local Authorities, First Nations, and agriculture producers, including with the planning and execution of livestock evacuation, emergency feeding, sheltering and care;
➢ Provides support to EOC/CCs, PREOCs, and the PECC with assessing temporary access requests by individual agriculture producers;
➢ During an animal health emergency, establishes quarantine or control zones that may prohibit, limit, or impose requirements in respect to the movement of persons into, from, or within the area; and
➢ During a plant or animal disease incident, or pest outbreak, serves as the Provincial lead agency for response, coordinating with the Canadian Food Inspection Agency as required.

BC Wildfire Services (BCWS)

For wildfire hazard events:

- ➢ Leads the response of all operations to wildfire hazard;
- ➢ Provides subject matter expertise to First Nations and Local Authorities regarding fire behaviour to support Evacuation Alerts, Orders, and Rescinds decisions;
- ➢ Assists with delineation and mapping for boundaries of recommended Evacuation Alerts and Orders;
- ➢ Provides recommendation on safety of temporary access;
- ➢ Provides public information regarding Evacuations, in support of and in close conjunction with EOC/CC;
- ➢ Maintains consistent and effective communication platforms and structures with EOC/CC and RCMP; and
- ➢ Provides technical expertise where requested.

For flood hazard event, as requested by PECC and/or PREOCs:

- ➢ Provides resources, communications and logistical support.

Children and Family Development, Ministry of (MCFD)

As required, through support and coordination with the Emergency Management Unit, MCFD: 1

- ➢ Liaises with EMBC during regional and Provincial coordination calls;
- ➢ Provides support to Service Delivery Areas and Local Service Delivery offices in the continuity of services;
- ➢ Provides direct assistance to caregivers and contracted care providers in impacted areas;
- ➢ Maintains a mechanism for the tracking of displaced children and youth in care;
- ➢ Receives, assesses, and responds to reports of unattended children; and
- ➢ Upon request, liaises with communities to assess need for local MCFD representation during major evacuations.

Ministry of Transportation & Infrastructure (MoTI) / Transportation Management Centre British Columbia (TMCBC)

MoTI is responsible for ensuring the safe movement of people and goods throughout the established network of public infrastructure built in BC. In respect to provincial highways:

- ➢ Works closely with First Nations and Local Authorities, and the RCMP during the pre-planning of an evacuation with regards to the selection, capacity, and conditions of proposed evacuation routes, and ensuring that all detours are viable for all types of traffic;

➢ Provides assistance strategizing on proposed messaging to the public through DriveBC about alternate routes once an Evacuation Order is in effect;
➢ Assists RCMP with traffic control and posts signage at key decision points along the evacuation route;
➢ Local Maintenance Contractors may conduct roving patrols, assisting evacuees with breakdowns along the route or fuel shortages etc.;
➢ Responsible for staffing all checkpoints on provincial highways; and
➢ Prior to Evacuation Rescind, works closely with EOC/CC to establish timing of repatriation, and ensuring transportation infrastructure is in a condition to support evacuees returning home.

Ministry of Forests, Lands, Natural Resource Operations and Rural Development (FLNRORD)

In response to flood hazards, and through the PREOCs and/or PECC:

➢ Through River Forecast Centre (RFC), issues advisories and provides forecast updates to First Nations and Local Authorities;
➢ Communicates with First Nations and Local Authorities and Diking Authorities on flood mitigation works; and
➢ Provides technical advice and specialist expertise, support services, and staff for PECC/PREOCs.

Health Emergency BC (HEMBC) / Provincial Health Services Authority (PHSA)

➢ Provides leadership and support to health sector during emergencies;
➢ Responsible for providing health services and care to existing patients and clients;Evaluates the risk to affected communities and moves patients to health care facilities in other communities, as appropriate, usually during the Evacuation Alert stage;
➢ Tracks outpatients during evacuations (those receiving home care, outpatient treatments, etc.) and makes certain outpatients are continuing to receive specialized care in host communities;
➢ Provides psychosocial support to evacuees through the Disaster Psychosocial Services (DPS) program;
➢ Prior to an Evacuation Rescind being issued by the EOC/CC, health authorities work to re-establish key health services; and
➢ During re-entry, health authorities utilize appropriate health programs to provide public health advice and guidance (e.g., how to address houses contaminated by moulds or freezers filled with rotten food).

Ground Search and Rescue (GSAR)

Upon request by the RCMP or EOC/CC will provide support for community notifications of evacuation alerts and orders. Will provide short-term temporary checkpoint support until appropriate contracted resources arrive.

Federal Government

Canadian Armed Forces (CAF)

Through written request by the Province in the form of a Request for Federal Assistance (RFA):

➢ May provide extraction services to trapped evacuees;
➢ May deliver emergency resources to difficult-to-reach areas; and
➢ Provide localized Canadian Rangers support as authorized when requested by the RCMP.

Innovation, Science, and Economic Development (ISED)

➢ Acts as the federal coordinator for telecommunication stakeholders whose infrastructure may be impacted;
➢ Works closely with telecommunication carriers to support their efforts to mitigate or restore impacted services;
➢ Acts as federal representation of the telecom stakeholders' interests in efforts such as temporary access, fuel prioritization, power re-energization, credentialing, public communications, international assistance and the movement of resources; and
➢ Manages the information flow to and from telecom stakeholders and other federal government departments, particularly Public Safety Canada.

Public Safety Canada (PS)

Coordinates Provincial Request for RFA and works with federal family to provide support on behalf of the Government of Canada.

Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP)

The RCMP are responsible for providing all policing service for the Village of Fraser Lake. During evacuations, the following activities fall under the responsibility of the RCMP and will be coordinated within the EOC:

➢ Supports the notification of an Evacuation Order to the community;
➢ Requests support from Ground Search and Rescue (GSAR) and the Canadian Rangers for community evacuation notifications when required;
➢ Staff security checkpoints for evacuation area to support public safety;
➢ Facilitates temporary access as directed by Local Authority, and/or responding agency;
➢ Requests support from the Canadian Rangers when required; and
➢ Supports repatriation upon Evacuation Rescind.

Private / Non-Governmental Organization (NGO)

Canadian Red Cross (CRC)

Upon invitation from Local Authority and with approval from EMBC for funding, the CRC can provide support to local ESS teams within their capacity limits in the following manner:

- ➢ Assist in prolonged needs of evacuees;
- ➢ Assist with ESS functions following an evacuation period; and
- ➢ Support family reunification.