Village of Hazelton and District of New Hazelton Evacuation Route Plan

QUALITY ASSURANCE AND VERSION TRACKING

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF TABLES

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose

The purpose of this document is to provide detail to the Village of Hazelton and the District of New Hazelton (herein referred to as "the Hazelton's") emergency planning staff in the event of an evacuation. The information presented within this document was primarily collected through stakeholder engagement sessions and leverages the professional experience of staff from organizations within the area, as well as from community associations and residents from across the region.

1.2 Scope

The intent of this document is to provide information to the Hazelton's 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 considerations that should be used as part of an evacuation. It does not provide detail regarding the structure of Hazelton's emergency program, emergency response department guidelines or procedures, or EOC processes.

1.3 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 critical information within the document. At a minimum, the Hazelton's 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 to ensure that important information is added, removed, or otherwise modified on a regular basis.

2. COMMUNITY PROFILES

2.1 Village of Hazelton

2.1.1 Demographics

The Village of Hazelton is located at the junction of the Bulkley and Skeena Rivers in northern British Columbia. The total land area is 289 hectares. It is adjacent to Gitxsan First Nations territory, which covers approximately 330,000 hectares of land. The population density is 1.08 per hectare (ha). As per the 2021 census, the total population of the Village was 257 [3].

The primary language spoke in the Village of Hazelton is English with it being the first official language of over 98% of its residents. Just over 6% of residents have knowledge of both official languages.

While detailed 2021 census information was not available upon development of this plan, per the 2016 census, the largest population of the Village of Hazelton was the age group of 65 years and older. The least populated age group was between 80 and 84 years old. 60.66% of the population were in the working age group between 15-64 years old, while 27.03% make up the younger population which will be a part of the labour force in less than 2 decades. The median age of the population was 48.7.

The 2021 census Data Table identified that the total number of private dwellings was 125. Of all occupied private dwellings by structural type 100 are single-detached homes, 10 are semi-detached homes, 5 are apartments in a building fewer than 5 stories, and 10 are other single-attached houses. The average household size was 2.4.

2.1.2 Hazard Profile

The Village of Hazelton Emergency Plan identifies the following key hazards as top hazards for the community [1]:
- Fire – Interface & Wildfire
- Flood
- Transportation Accident – Road
- Critical Facility Failure
- Earthquake
- Severe weather

These are a sound basis for planning evacuations as most of these situations could require evacuations to a certain degree. While these hazards exist within the community, there are hazards that could impact the ability of the Village to evacuate that stem from outside of the jurisdictional boundary. This most notably includes the Hagwilget Canyon Bridge which connects the Village

with New Hazelton, as well as the potential impact of rail transportation accidents on the Via /CN rail line.

2.2   District of New Hazelton

2.2.1   Demographics

The District of New Hazelton is located in central British Columbia along the Yellowhead Highway. It is between the towns of Smithers and Terrace and has a total land area of 2436 ha. As per the 2021 Canadian Census, the population of New Hazelton is 602 with 305 total private dwellings. As of publishing of the preliminary version of this Plan, detailed 2021 Census data was not available [4]. The primary language spoke in New Hazelton is English with it being the first official language of over 98% of its residents. Less than 1% speak French as their first official language or have no knowledge of either official language [2].

2.2.2   Hazard Profile

As New Hazelton is in proximity with the Village, there is a shared hazard profile. The following hazards are still pertinent for planning purposes for the District, with the addition of the Rail Transportation incident. Incidents impacting the railway through the District may have secondary impacts on the potential impact of residents from the Village of Hazelton.
- Fire – Interface & Wildfire
- Transportation Accident – Road
- Transportation Accident - Rail
- Critical Facility Failure
- Earthquake
- Severe weather

3. AUTHORITIES AND LEGISLATION

3.1 Overview

Within the Province of BC there is various legislation providing authority to key agencies 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. Annex C provides a synopsis of the various legislation from the provincial level, down to the local level that prescribes authority for initiating and executing evacuation activities.

4. 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 Annex I.

4.1 Local / Regional Stakeholders

4.1.1 Local Jurisdiction (i.e., Village of Hazelton and District of New Hazelton)

The Village of Hazelton and the District of New Hazelton are the Local Authorities responsible for ordering non-tactical evacuations and managing evacuations including public communications, facilitating the movement of people, setting up and running reception/lodging for evacuees, and coordinating with external stakeholders and neighbouring jurisdictions. Existing emergency management structures within Hazelton's should be leveraged when evacuation activities are required.

Specific responsibilities of the Village of Hazelton and District of New Hazelton 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;
- 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.

4.1.2 Village of Hazelton Volunteer Fire Department and District of New Hazelton Volunteer Fire Department

The Village of Hazelton Volunteer Fire Department and District of New Hazelton Volunteer Fire Department will have key roles to play in supporting evacuations. The specific function of Fire

Rescue resources includes:

- Lead tactical evacuations in situations deemed necessary;
- Liaise on all 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.

5. EVACUATION MANAGEMENT

5.1 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 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 [5] 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 communities.

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	• 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
• an official recommended protective measure from the authority having jurisdiction, when determined to be the safest course of action	• 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

5.2 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.

5.3   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 Annex 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 Section 5.4

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.

5.4   Alerts, Orders, and Rescinds

There are three different types of evacuation documentation. See Figure 1 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 Annex 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 Annex 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 Annex H for template.

5.5 Notification

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

5.5.1 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.

5.5.2 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).

5.5.3   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.

5.6   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 main high flow arterials first, improving the flow of neighbouring areas that will need to travel through to reach the main arterials;
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 evacuate the area as they may require more time; and
5. Utilizing control traffic management strategies to allow for maximum flow on main arterials first, then switching to enable priority to other areas.

5.7   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 in Host Communities– these will be leveraged for incidents resulting in the evacuation of residents. The location of Reception Centres will be determined based on the nature and the scope of the incident;
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 be located within the evacuation zone or outside of the zone depending on the availability of infrastructure such as large parking lots. If a muster point is within an evacuation zone and an incident requires immediate evacuation away from the area, the EOC can use discretion to direct residents elsewhere; and
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 Village of Hazelton and District of New Hazelton EOC's as part of the evacuation planning process.

5.8   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 the 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.

5.9   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 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.

6. TRANSPORTATION MANAGEMENT

6.1 Overview

The goal in evacuating 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 Hazelton and District of New Hazelton. While the analysis considers road, marine, and air independently, these transportation systems should be considered by the EOC Planning section 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 region.

This section will discuss each mode independently and provides guidance to Hazelton's planning staff on how each mode of transportation can be leveraged during an evacuation. Figure 2 below provides a flowchart with operational decision-making guidance to support the Hazelton's evacuation planning within the EOC. It includes details as to who is responsible for decisions at various stages of the operational 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 [1].
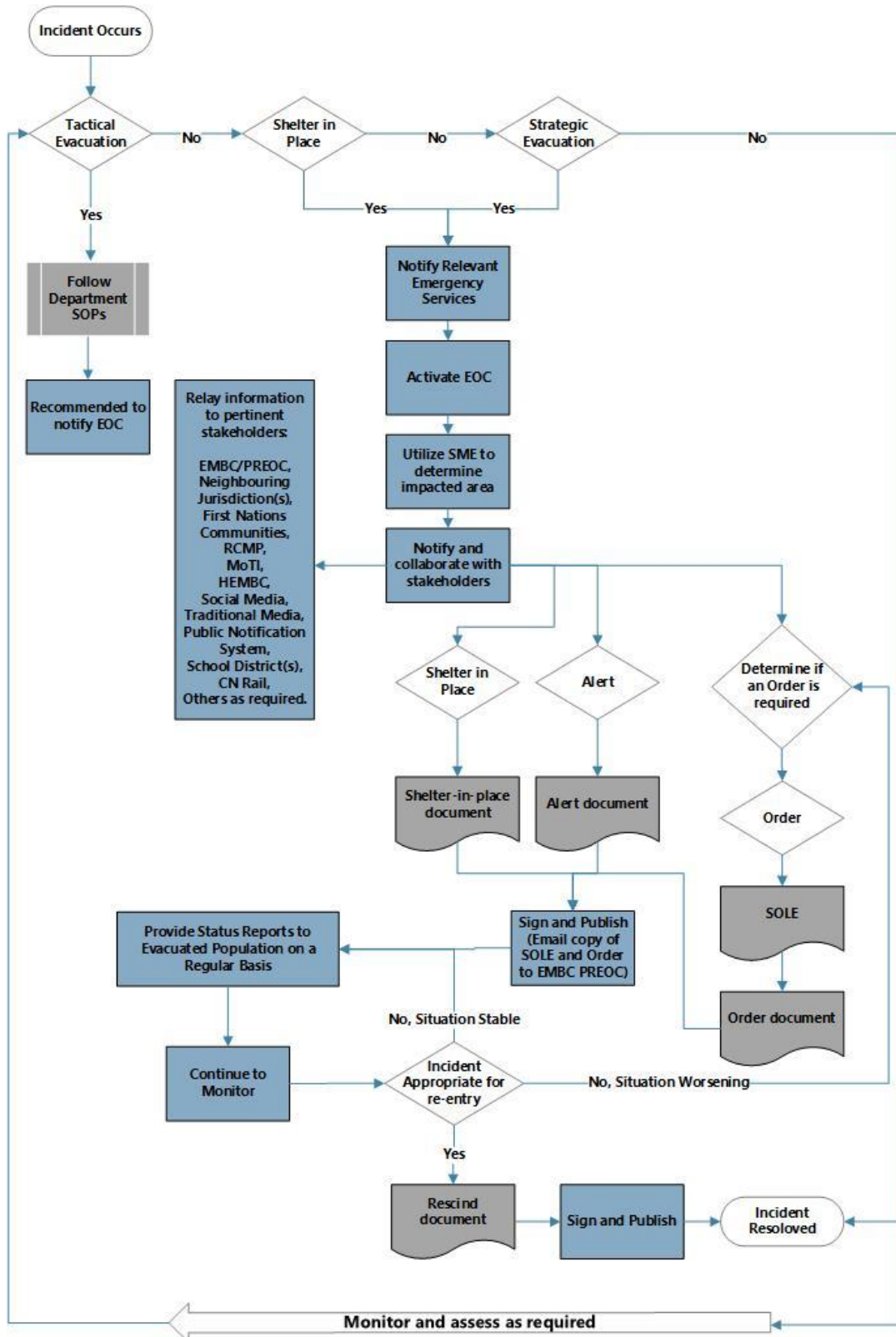
Figure 2: Operational Flowchart for Evacuations

6.2   Analysis

Traffic Management during emergencies is critical to the success of an evacuation. Options for road traffic management will be identified in the Evacuation Zone section of this document, where arterial roads for each zone are identified along with detailed information regarding estimated population and approximate travel times. This section will also include an overview of preferred vehicle staging locations within the Hazeltons 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 bottlenecks and 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 Hazelton(s) EOC, can limit the impacts on an evacuation by addressing these four considerations. A summary of each zone is provided in Table 1. Detailed information regarding each Zone is provided in Annex 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;
- Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure (MoTI); and
- Ministry of Forests, Lands, Natural Resource Operations and Rural Development.

The Hagwilget Canyon Bridge is a single lane bridge that crosses the Bulkley River. The primary evacuation route for the Village of Hazelton crosses this bridge on the preferred evacuation route. Manual traffic control of the bridge will be critical in an evacuation of the Village of Hazelton in order to allow an efficient evacuation while also allowing emergency service vehicles access across the bridge when necessary. This traffic control should be performed as soon as an

evacuation is identified as being required and should be completed in conjunction with control of traffic on Highway 16 to allow consistent timing for traffic onto the Highway. It is recommended that if an evacuation route includes the bridge that communication with the New Hazelton EOC as well as transportation stakeholders is initiated immediately.

The compounding impacts associated with an evacuation of residents in Gitanmaax will have a significant impact on the ability of Hazelton residents' to leave the area due to the reliance on the Hagwilget Canyon Bridge. Alternate routes out of the community are available via Kispiox Valley Road and the Hazelton Kitwanga Back Road, however it has been identified through discussions with village staff that the condition of this road is variable depending on the time of year and environmental conditions impacting the area in a given year and may not facilitate safe, effective movement of residents out of the Hazelton area. Alternate evacuation options must be considered by the Village of Hazelton in the future as there is a potential for the community to be completely isolated if the Bridge is unavailable (i.e. damaged, blocked or otherwise) and back roads are impassible. Issues caused by potential blockages of the Hagwilget Canyon Bridge and poor back road access may combine in future emergencies, increasing risks to a safe evacuation of residents.

Based upon 2016 population estimates for the Village of Hazelton including Gitanmaax and assuming there will be 2.4 people in each vehicle [1], approximately 134 vehicles might be expected at this crossing waiting to evacuate south. At 30 seconds per vehicle (i.e. 0.5 minutes) (one direction) to cross the bridge, it could reasonably expect to take 67 minutes just to move vehicles across the bridge. These values are calculated for population figures for the Village of Hazelton only and do not include additional vehicles from Gitanmaax. The EOC must take these figures into consideration when attempting to calculate estimated zone evacuation time and when planning for the allocation of traffic control resources. This is a critical site that must be controlled during all evacuations and coordination with emergency planning staff in Gitanmaax will be required.

6.3   Zones

Evacuation Zones break up the Village of Hazelton and District of New Hazelton 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

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 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 1 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 1 and Figure 3. Based on this information a series of tear away sheets have been developed in Annex D for use by the EOC during evacuations. The tear away sheets expand on the information provided in the table below.

Table 1: Evacuation Zone Analysis

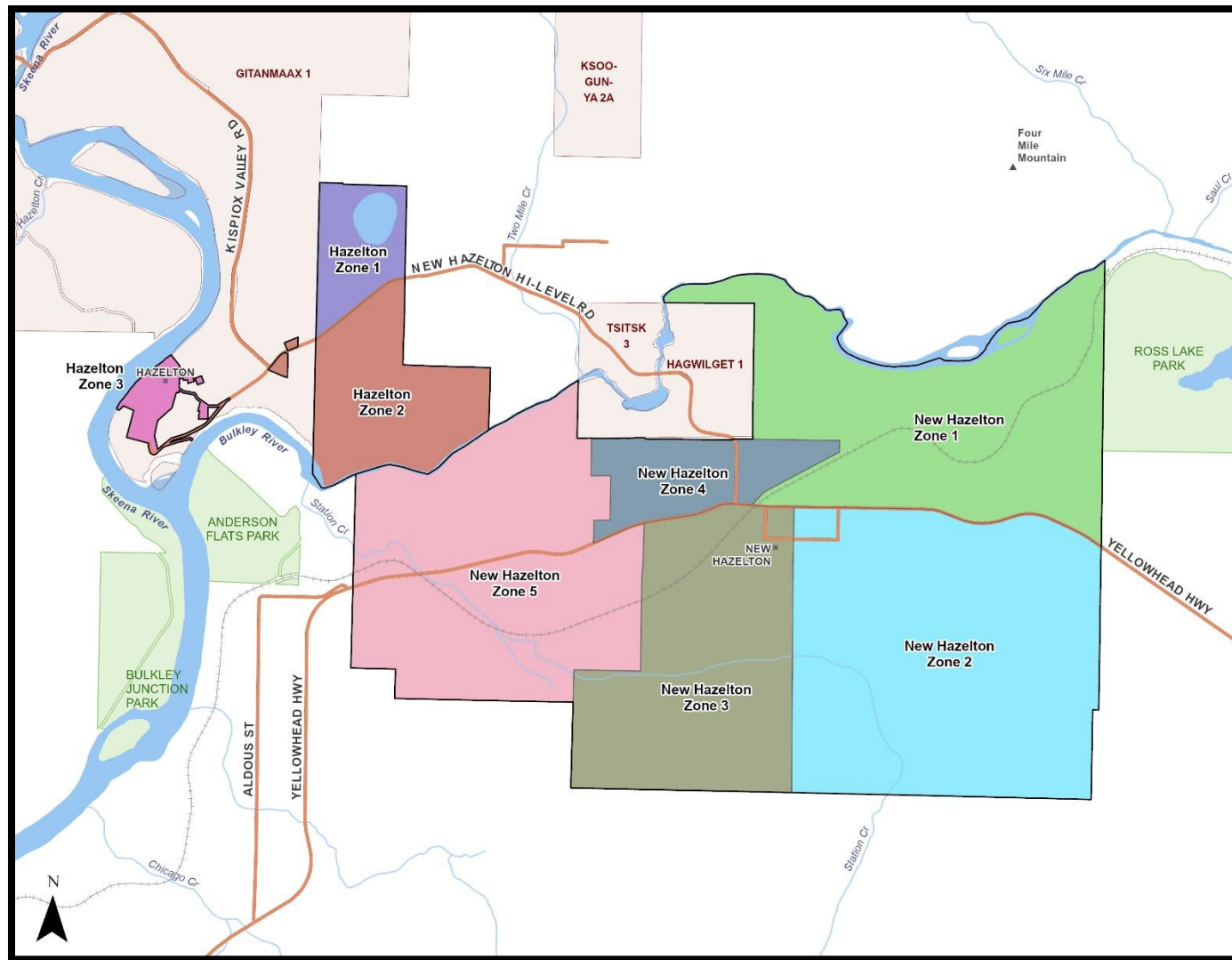| No.	Total Size (ha)	Primary Access Road Length (km)	Secondary Access Road Length (km)	Estimated Population	Single Vehicle Travel Time (Minutes)	Estimated Zone Evacuation Time (Minutes)
VH-1	88.4	0.91	1.51	69	2	3
VH-2	194.92	1.11	3.44	87	2	3
VH-3	31.2	0.97	4.11	166	2	5
NH-1	551.17	3	11	115	3	5
NH-2	716.76	4	12	176	4	6
NH-3	422.38	2	8	149	3	5
NH-4	126.55	2	6	116	2	4
NH-5	570.75	3	10	25	3	4

Figure 3: Evacuation Zones Overview

6.4 Roads

6.4.1 General

When an Evacuation Order is released by either the Village or the District, 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. Traffic control can be effective in funneling traffic onto the primary roads but can take time to establish and may require more resources than are available during a major evacuation. If the EOC requires blockages to control traffic on municipal roads, it is the responsibility of the EOC in consultation with responding agencies.

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.

6.4.2 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 Annex F.

Table 2: Vehicle Staging Locations

Facility Name / Location	Details	Primary Use
Upper Skeena Recreation Centre 55.265548, -127.642636	Upper Skeena Recreation Centre is located on Hwy 62. Their on-site parking can accommodate vehicles, chartered buses, and RVs.	Recreational Property

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.

6.4.3   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 who must be considered by Hazelton's planners. Direction should be provided in any emergency messaging released by both the Village and the District and identify how residents can request transportation via bus from their homes. The EOC Planning Section should coordinate to identify organizations that can provide busses to support in evacuation activities. Local vendors that should be contacted include:

- BC Transit;
- BC Bus North;
- VIA Rail;
- Gitxsan Health Society (Senior Transportation); and
- Others as available.

6.5   Rail

There is a mixed-use rail line running through District. It is important to consider the potential impacts of this rail-line on the evacuation process of both the Village and the District. EOC planners should consider the potential for the following:

- Disruption of rail and road traffic;
- Train derailment;
- Trapped persons;
- Emotional Distress Panic and emotional stress (psychosocial effects);
- Bridge collapse;
- Disruption of business / school;
- Convergence of stranded travelers; and
- Inability of emergency vehicles to respond to emergencies due to road closures (depending on location of accident).

Table 3: Area Rail Services

Facility Name / Location	Classification	Rail Crossing
New Hazelton, BC - N Railway Ave / Laurier St 55.450678, -127.578131	CN RAIL/VIA RAIL (Jasper-Prince Rupert train)	New Hazelton, BC V0J 2J0 55.246735, -127.589976 * East – Yellowhead Hwy / 10 Ave There is a bridge that goes over the CN Rail line

6.6   Air

There are a number of air access points to the community, both in neighbouring jurisdictions as well as within the Village or the District. In instances where air assets are required to support evacuation activities (e.g., to provide incoming supplies or services), The following air facilities are available on an as-needed basis:

- Smithers Regional Airport;
- Smithers Canadian Heliport;
- Silver King Helicopters (Smithers Airport Base, 6343 Ventura Blvd);
- Mustang Helicopters (Smithers Base, 6280 Hurricane Street, RR 2);
- Tsayta Aviation (Air charter service, 6210 Hurricane Street); and
- Canadian Helicopters – (Smithers Base, 2880 Victoria Drive).

6.7   Evacuation and Traffic Control Considerations

In the event 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 Hazelton's 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 Hazelton's should consider traffic control:

- Primary road networks intersections;
- Receiving location(s); and
- Other key evacuation routes/locations as identified by the Hazelton's.

Consideration should also be given as 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.

7. PUBLIC COMMUNICATIONS

7.1　Overview

The main communication objectives in any emergency that impacts the Village of Hazelton and District of New Hazelton include:

- Develop and distribute messaging as early and as consistently as possible through pre-existing methods of communication;
- Consistent messaging across all platforms;
- Monitoring of incoming messages and responding as required;
- Opening communication channels between stakeholders and the public;
- Supporting internal communication between site level and decision-makers; and
- Providing 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.

7.2　Education & Awareness

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.

The public should be encouraged to sign up for and monitor all information sources that are used by the Village of Hazelton and the District of New Hazelton to communicate instructions prior to an emergency. The following list identifies various means that can be leveraged for distributing emergency/evacuation-related information:

- The Village of Hazelton and District of New Hazelton websites;
- TV, Radio and Print News (e.g. Moose FM, CKBV AM 1490, CFNR);
- Social Media Platforms (Twitter, Facebook, Instagram);
- Written information on community bulletin boards / mailboxes;
- Information packages (e.g., pamphlets); and
- Word of mouth within the community.

For the purposes of this guide, there are specific information requirements that the public will require 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 Hazelton, District of New Hazelton);
- 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;
- Who residents' neighbours are;
- Where Reception Centres have been located for this evacuation
- What modes of transportation will be used for evacuating residents;
- The process that will be used to evacuate residents;
- Where residents will be directed to once they are evacuated;
- The closest muster location to individual homes (i.e., where cars can be parked and access to busses will be provided);
- How to prepare a "grab and go" bag; and
- Other general preparedness as relevant.

7.3   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 uses 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.

7.4   Dissemination

Dissemination of information is a critical component of evacuations. The Village of Hazelton and District of New Hazelton 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, so it is essential that the EOC is communicating frequently and accurately and identifying specific dates/times when additional information will be provided to reduce the likelihood of secondary information informing incorrect actions amongst residents.

When activated, an ESS Reception Centre can be an effective venue for disseminating information. Pamphlets, handouts, and flyers can be used to provide general guidance and information to evacuees. Local community groups should also be engaged in the distribution process where

possible and copies of all critical information (e.g., Evacuation Alerts, Orders, and Rescinds) should be shared as broadly as possible.

The Village of Hazelton and District of New Hazelton should conduct ongoing monitoring of local Social Media Groups, Local community groups and other forums where residents may post or reach out for situational information. Misinformation and concerns from the public should be addressed promptly through corrective messaging and directing residents to official sources of information. Misinformation and/or rumors may be identified online, or in-person by responders supporting with activities on the ground.

7.5 Motorist Information

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

7.6 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;
- 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.

7.7 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 Planning Section 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	• Hazelton Village Fire Department; • District of New Hazelton; • District of New Hazelton Fire Department; • RCMP; • Village of Hazelton; and • Wrinch Memorial Hospital.
Air	• Smithers Regional Airport
Rail	• CN Rail; and • VIA Rail.
Provincial	• BC Housing; • BC Wildfire Services; • EMBC; • HEMBC / First Nations Health Authority (FNHA); • Ministry of Agriculture and Lands; • Ministry of Environment; • Ministry of Forests, Lands, Natural Resource Operations and Rural Development (FLNRORD); and • MoTI.

7.8   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;
- **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.

8.   OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

8.1   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. Most evacuation scenarios will require ESS to various degrees, however some evacuation situations will require a large, coordinated ESS response. There is currently ESS capacity within both the Village and the District to support with short-term ESS requirements in a small-scale situation, however a more comprehensive evacuation would require support from ESS teams in the City of Terrace, the Town of Smithers, or EMBC.

The primary objective of Hazeltons' ESS staff will be to process and ensure that all evacuees are provided with options for reception and lodging. Existing ESS plans should be used to support ESS activities. While it is understood that many residents may have family or friends that they will chose to stay with, the Village and the District EOC should work to ensure that evacuees register at the reception centre for appropriate record keeping and resident counts and are provided with the appropriate services in the pre-defined destination if an evacuation occurs.

In situations where there are regional evacuations (e.g., other municipal jurisdictions are being forced to evacuate), ESS activities should work in close coordination with the Village and/or District EOC to coordinate with neighbouring jurisdictions to ensure that host communities do not become overburdened with an evacuated population.

8.2   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.

8.3   Livestock

It is the direction of the Ministry of Agriculture and Lands that all agricultural producers, be they livestock or otherwise, be prepared for disasters and have plans in place. Ministry of Agriculture and Lands has resources available on their provincial website to assist in planning for these events. Agricultural producers are not required to wait for a SoLE to evacuate livestock and questions

regarding livestock relocation and reimbursement can be directed to Agri-services BC or a representative from the Ministry of Agriculture.

Additional support for the agriculture community can be accessed by directly communicating with the EMBC ECC for coordination with ministries such as the Ministry of Agriculture to ensure a coordinated response between stakeholders.

8.4   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 Hazelton or District of New Hazelton 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 [1]:

> "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]   Village of Hazelton Emergency Plan, November 2019 Edition, December 2021.

[2]   2016 Canadian Census, https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/dp-pd/prof/details/page.cfm?Lang=E&Geo1=CSD&Code1=5949022&Geo2=CSD&Code2=5949022&SearchText=Hazelton&SearchType=Begins&SearchPR=01&B1=All&GeoLevel=PR&GeoCode=5949022&TABID=1&type=0, December 2021.

[3]   2021 Canadian Census Table, https://www.census.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/dp-pd/prof/details/Page.cfm?Lang=E&SearchText=hazelton&DGUIDlist=2021A00055949022&GENDERlist=1&STATISTIClist=1&HEADERlist=0, February 2022

[4]   Statistics Canada. 2022. (table). Census Profile. 2021 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-316-X2021001. Ottawa. Released February 9, 2022. https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/dp-pd/prof/index.cfm?Lang=E (accessed February 17, 2022).

[5]   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.

ANNEX A.   ACRONYMS

BCEHS   British Columbia Emergency Health Services

CAF   Canadian Armed Forces

CBSA   Canada Boarder Services Agency

CCG   Canadian Coast Guard

CDART   Canadian Disaster Animal Response Team

CJOC   Canadian Joint Operations Centre

CRC   Canadian Red Cross

DG   Dangerous Goods

DMS   Digital Message Sign

DND   Department of National Defense

DOC   Department Operations Centre

DRR   Disaster Response Routes

EAF   Expenditure Authorization Forms

ECC   Emergency Coordination Centre

EMBC   Emergency Management British Columbia

EPC   Emergency Program Coordinator

ESS   Emergency Support Services

EOC   Emergency Operations Centre

FLNRORD	Ministry of Forests, Lands, Natural Resource Operations and Rural Development
FNHA	First Nations Health Authority
HAZMAT	Hazardous Material
HEMBC	Health Emergency Management British Columbia
HRVA	Hazard, Risk, and Vulnerability Analysis
IC	Incident Commander
LNG	Liquid Natural Gas
MAL	Ministry of Agriculture and Lands
MOE	Ministry of Environment
MoTI	Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure
MVA	Motor Vehicle Accident
NGO	Non-governmental organization
PECC	Provincial Emergency Operations Centre
PREOC	Provincial Regional Emergency Operations Centre
PU&C	Property Use and Compliance
RDA/DA	Rapid Damage Assessment / Damage Assessment
RR	Resource Request
SME	Subject Matter Expert
SoLE	State of Local Emergency

TMCBC   Transportation Management Centre of British Columbia

WUI   Wildland Urban Interface Fire

ANNEX 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.

ANNEX 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.

|	
Emergency Program Act, Section 12(1) and 9(1)	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"
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,	91.4 (1) The government may carry out actions described in section 91.2 (2) *[responsible persons — spill response]* if an officer considers that:

Section 91.4, 91.2 (2)(c)	(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 hazar[client]s 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.

CALIAN

	(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.

ANNEX D. VILLAGE OF HAZELTON EVACUATION TEAR AWAY SHEETS

D.1 ZONE VH-1
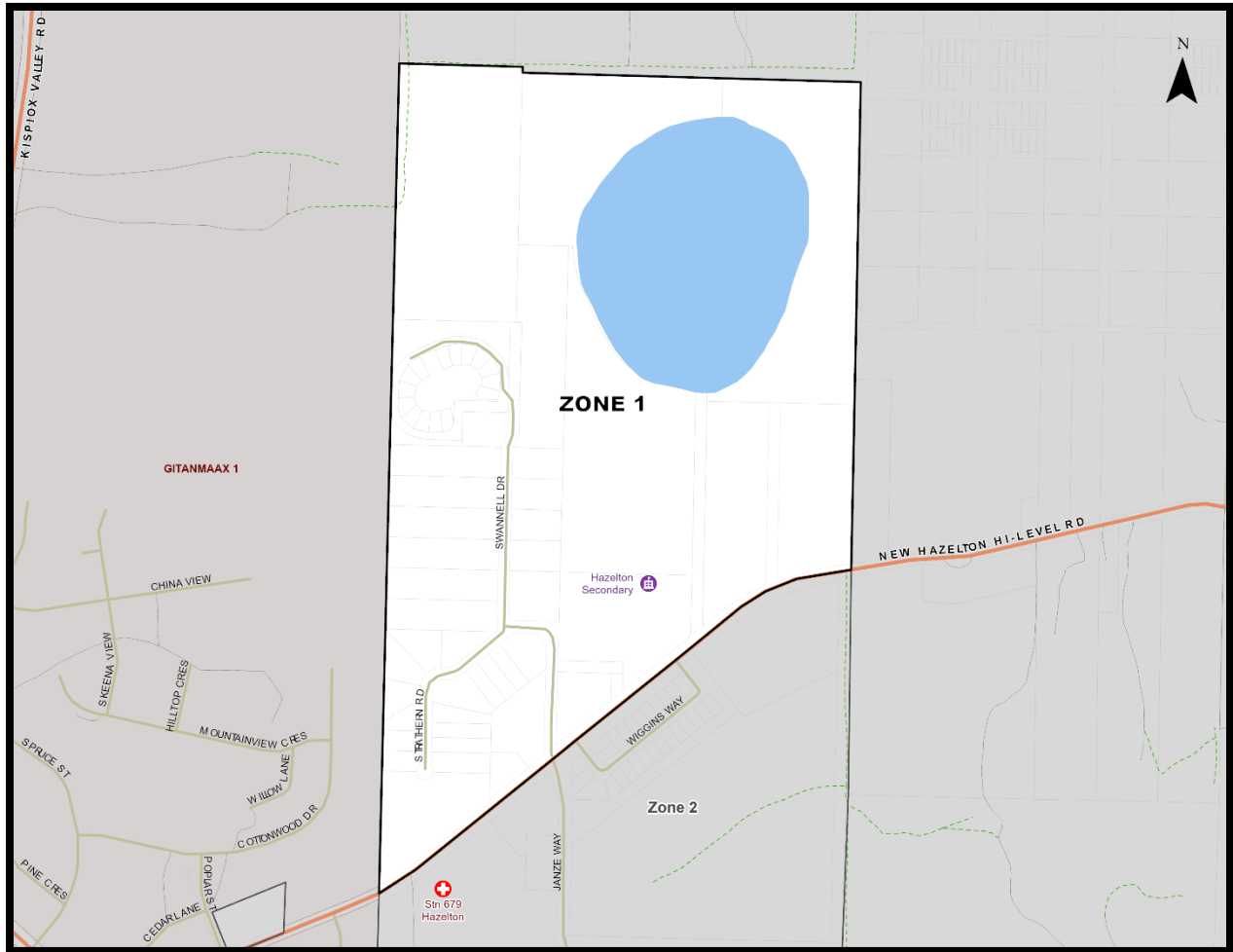
PRIMARY USE

This zone is primarily residential use surrounded by a large, forested area.

PRIMARY & SECONDARY ARTERIAL ROADS

This zone has access to Hwy 62 via the following routes:

Primary and Secondary Access Roads	Directions to Hwy 62	Traffic control measures
Swannel Dr	Access via Strathern Rd	intersection, stop sign

Hwy 62 runs parallel throughout this zone.

MUSTER POINTS, INFRASTRUCTURE & EVACUATION DESTINATIONS

Item	Description
Muster Points	Upper Skeena Recreation Centre
Critical Infrastructure	• Hazelton Secondary School • Coast Mountains College • Upper Skeena Recreation Centre
Evacuation Direction	The preferred evacuation direction will prompt residents and individuals in this zone to access Hwy 62 and travel west towards the Hagwilget Canyon Bridge. Depending on the intended destination for residents, they should be directed either east or west on Highway 16 to either Terrace or Smithers. Situations requiring a northerly evacuation via Kispiox Valley Rd. will require extensive coordination with FLNROD and other private organizations to ensure that the appropriate FSR's can be navigated to a safe refuge location in Kispiox or another community as identified within the EOC.
Preferred Reception Centre / Destination	• Terrace 1hr43min • Smithers 1hr

ESTIMATED ZONE EVACUATION DETAILS:

Item	Description
Estimated Population	69
Estimated Single Vehicle Travel Time Through Zone	2 Minutes
Estimated Zone Evacuation Time	3 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.

D.2   ZONE VH-2

PRIMARY USE

Zone 2 has a mix of residential and institutional uses, including assisted living, hospital and ambulance service. Surrounded by large, forested area.

PRIMARY & SECONDARY ARTERIAL ROADS

This zone has access to Hwy 62 via the following routes:

Primary and Secondary Access Roads	Directions to Hwy 62	Traffic control measures
Swanell Dr	Connects to Hwy	intersection, stop sign
Wiggins Way	Connects to Hwy	intersection, stop sign
Halliday St	Connects to Hwy	Intersection, stop sign

Hwy 62 runs parallel throughout this zone.

MUSTER POINTS, INFRASTRUCTURE & EVACUATION DESTINATIONS

| Item	Description
Muster Points	• Upper Skeena Recreation Centre
Critical Infrastructure	• Wrinch Memorial Hospital – consideration must be given to ensuring ongoing access to the Hospital during evacuations. This includes both ambulance and other emergency vehicles. • Skeena Place • Three Rivers Pharmacy • Service BC • Hazelton Pastoral Charge
Evacuation Direction	The preferred evacuation direction will prompt residents and individuals in this zone to access Hwy 62 and travel west towards the Hagwilget Canyon Bridge. Depending on the intended destination for residents, they should be directed either east or west on Highway 16 to either Terrace or Smithers. Situations requiring a northerly evacuation via Kispiox Valley Rd. will require extensive coordination with FLNROD and other private organizations to ensure that the appropriate FSR's can be navigated to a safe refuge location in Kispiox or another community as identified within the EOC.
Preferred Reception Centre / Destination	Terrace 1hr43min Smithers 1hr

ESTIMATED ZONE EVACUATION DETAILS:

Item	Description
Estimated Population	180
Estimated Single Vehicle Travel Time Through Zone	2 Minute
Estimated Zone Evacuation Time	3 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.

D.3 ZONE VH-3
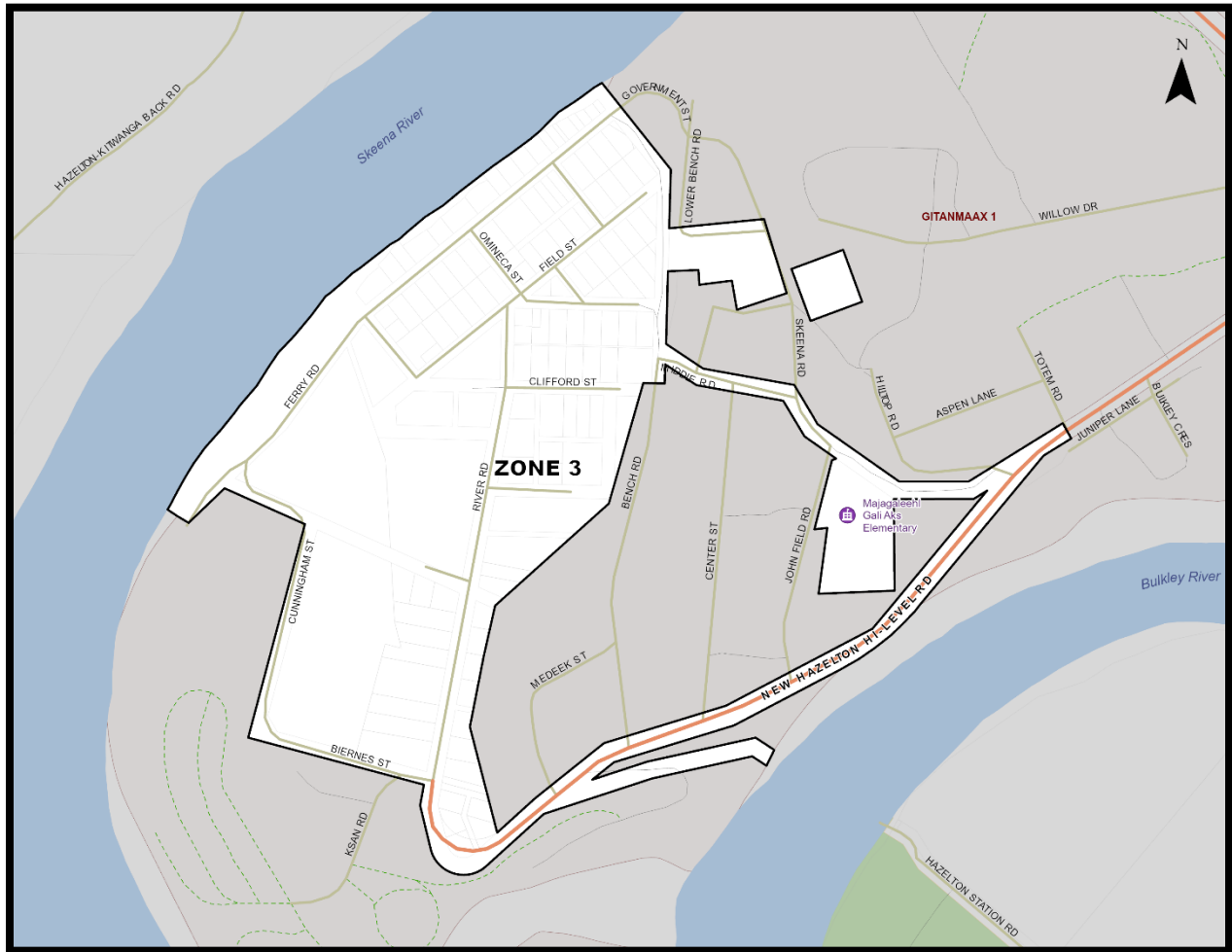
PRIMARY USE
This zone has a mix of residential and local businesses.

PRIMARY & SECONDARY ARTERIAL ROADS
This zone has access to River Road, Hwy 62 via the following routes:

Primary and Secondary Access Roads	Directions to Hwy 62	Traffic control measures
Government St	Access via Ferry Rd, Cunningham, River Rd	intersection, stop sign
Field St	Access via River Rd	Right or Left Turn
Hankin St, Omineca St and Bay St	Access via Field, River Rd	intersection, stop sign

MUSTER POINTS, INFRASTRUCTURE & EVACUATION DESTINATIONS

Item	
Muster Points	Upper Skeena Recreation Centre
Critical Infrastructure	- Village of Hazelton Municipal Office - St Peter's Anglican Church - Hazelton Pentecostal Assembly - Gitanmaax Band Council
Evacuation Direction	Residents should access the closest road and be directed to HWY 62. A left-hand turn will be required to travel south on Hwy 62. From here, a right turn onto Hwy 62 will enable access to Hwy 16. Situations requiring a northerly evacuation via Kispiox Valley Rd. will require extensive coordination with FLNROD and other private organizations to ensure that the appropriate FSR's can be navigated to a safe refuge location in Kispiox or another community as identified within the EOC.
Preferred Reception Centre / Destination	Terrace 1hr43min Smithers 1hr

ESTIMATED ZONE EVACUATION DETAILS:

Item	Description
Estimated Population	166
Estimated Single Vehicle Travel Time Through Zone	2 Minutes
Estimated Zone Evacuation Time	5 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.

ANNEX E.   DISTRICT OF NEW HAZELTON EVACUATION TEAR AWAY SHEETS

E.1   ZONE NH-1
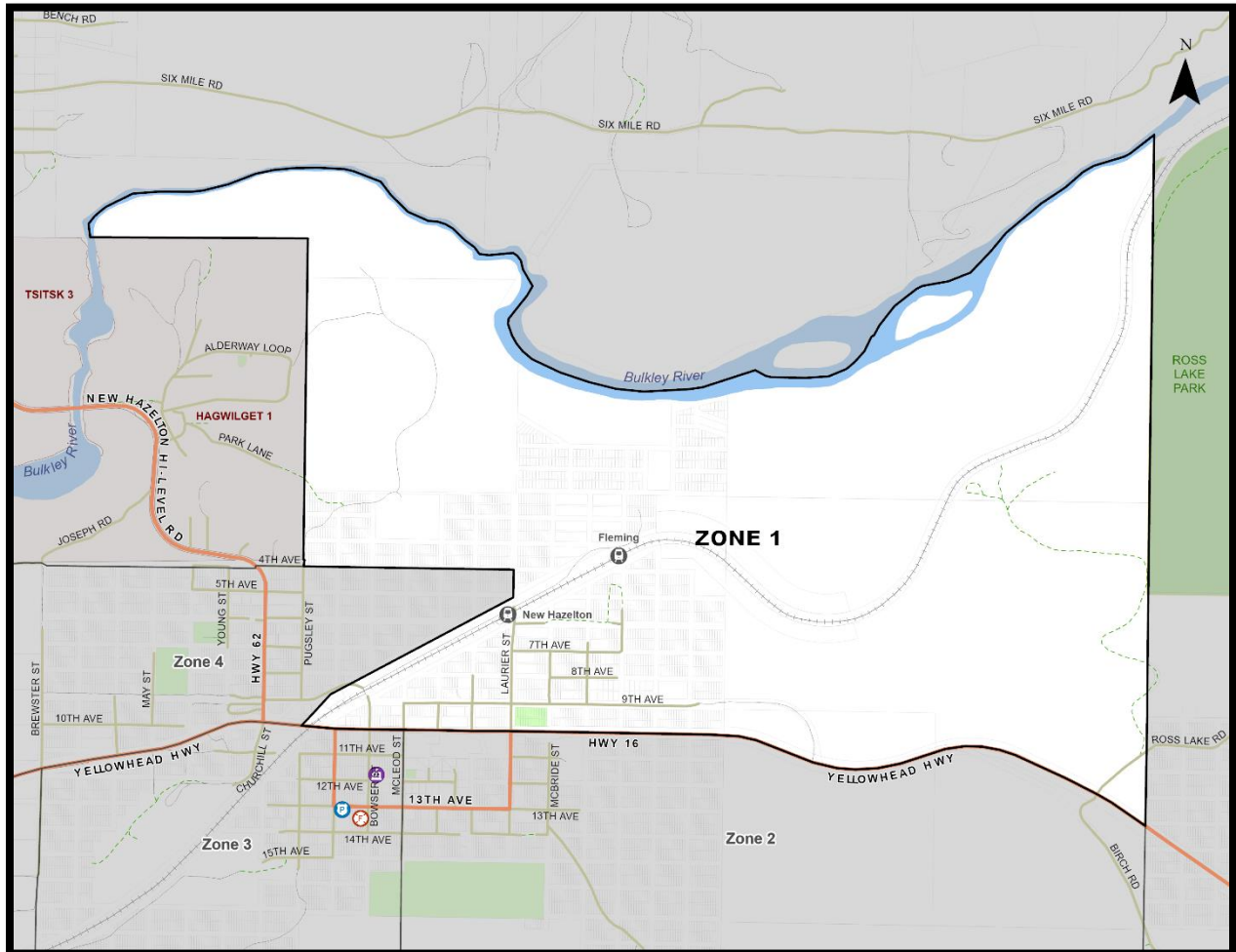
PRIMARY USE

This zone is primarily residential with a very larger portion of forested area in the north and eastern portions of this zone.

PRIMARY & SECONDARY ARTERIAL ROADS

The primary road in this zone is Hwy 16 which runs east/west. Laurier St. is the primary north/south connector that connects to the via rail station.

MUSTER POINTS, INFRASTRUCTURE & EVACUATION DESTINATIONS

Item	
Muster Points	Visitor Information Centre Parking Lot
Critical Infrastructure	• Via Railway Station and Rail line • Hwy 16 • Skeena Bakery • 28 Inn • Wesco Gas Station • Zelda's • Tasty Restaurant • Rainbow Restaurant • Roosters Motel
Evacuation Direction	Residents should be directed either east or west on Hwy 16 to the intended evacuation zone.
Preferred Reception Centre / Destination	Terrace 1hr 33min Smithers 49 Minutes

ESTIMATED ZONE EVACUATION DETAILS:

Item	Description
Estimated Population	115
Estimated Single Vehicle Travel Time Through Zone	3 Minutes
Estimated Zone Evacuation Time	5 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.

E.2   ZONE NH-2
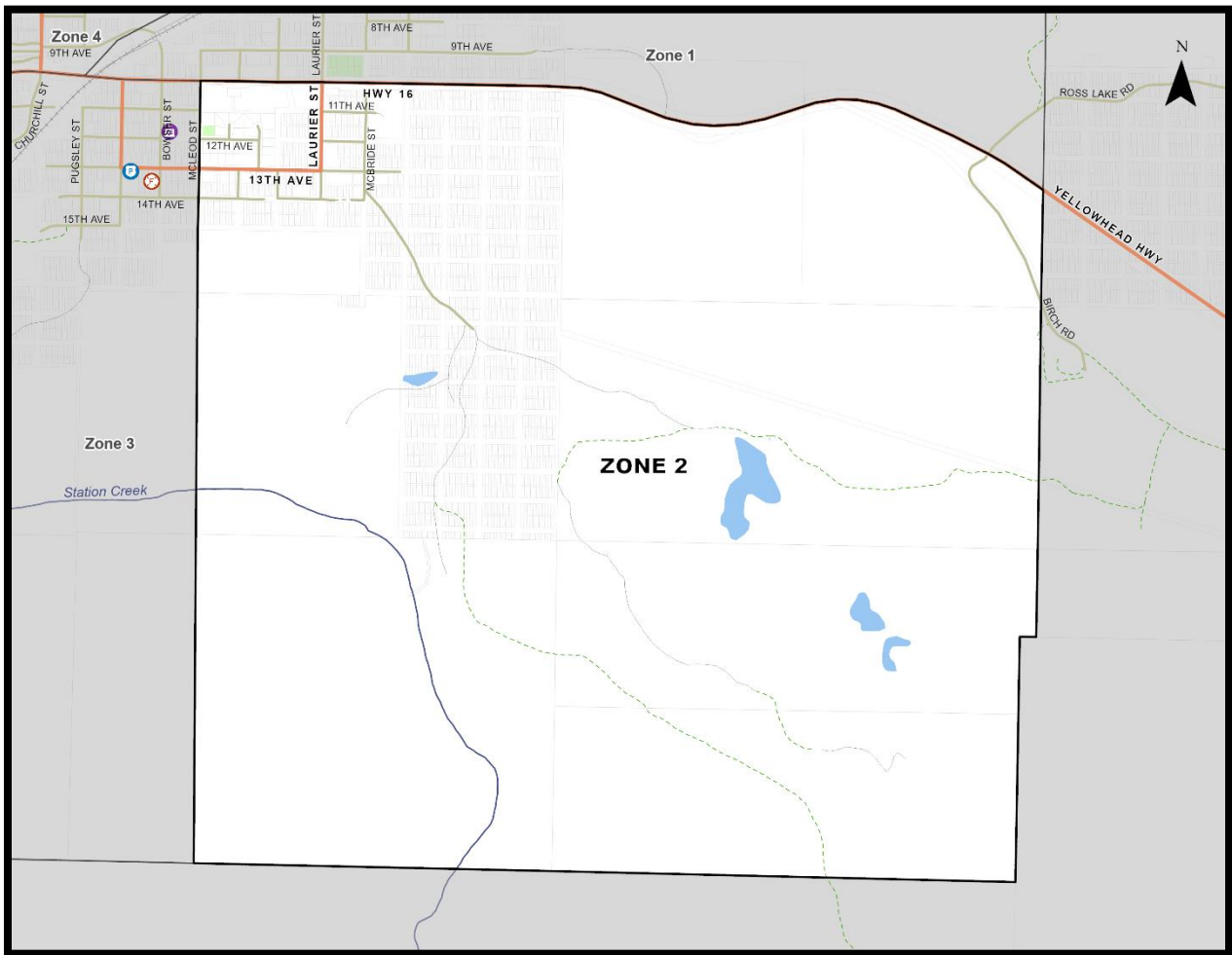
PRIMARY USE

This zone has a small residential area along Hwy 16, with a significant forested portion.

PRIMARY & SECONDARY ARTERIAL ROADS

The primary artery in this zone is Hwy 16 that runs east/west, as well as Laurier St. which runs north/south.

MUSTER POINTS, INFRASTRUCTURE & EVACUATION DESTINATIONS

| Item	
Muster Points	Visitor Information Centre Parking Lot
Critical Infrastructure	• District of New Hazelton Municipal Office • Erwin Stege Community Centre • Bulkley Valley Credit Union

	• New Hazelton Mall Complex • Kingdom Hall of Jehovah's Witness	
Evacuation Direction	Residents should be directed either east or west on Hwy 16 to the intended evacuation zone.	
Preferred Reception Centre / Destination	Terrace Smithers	1hr 33mins 49mins

ESTIMATED ZONE EVACUATION DETAILS:

Item	Description
Estimated Population	176
Estimated Single Vehicle Travel Time Through Zone	4 Minutes
Estimated Zone Evacuation Time	6 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.

E.3   ZONE NH-3
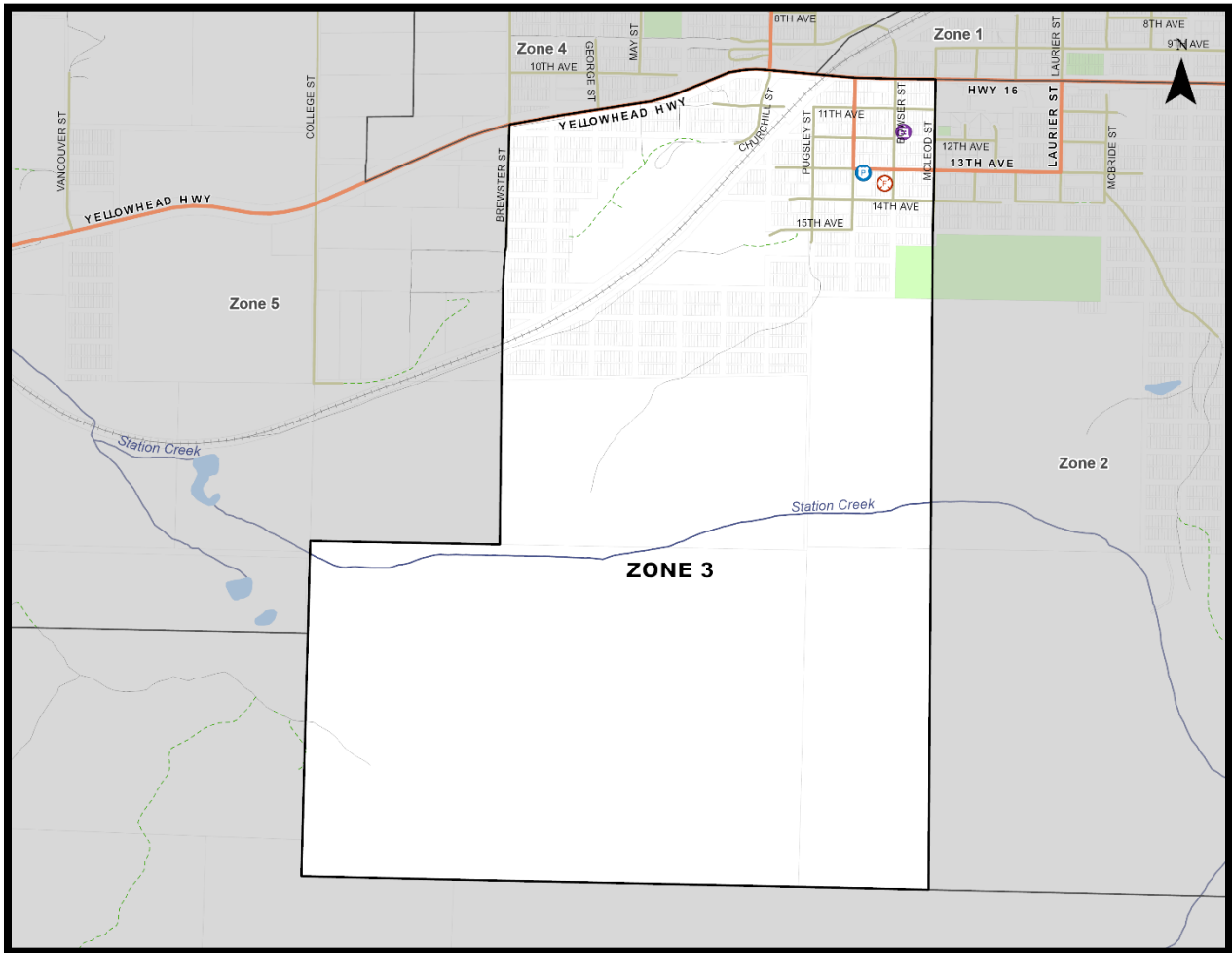
PRIMARY USE
This zone is a mixed use area with both residential and commercial facilities.

PRIMARY & SECONDARY ARTERIAL ROADS
The primary artery in this zone is Hwy 16. There are multiple secondary access roads that connect residential and commercial areas with the highway allowing for ample access to the Hwy.

MUSTER POINTS, INFRASTRUCTURE & EVACUATION DESTINATIONS

Item	
Muster Points	Visitor Information Centre Parking Lot
Critical Infrastructure	• New Hazelton Public Works • New Hazelton Fire Department • New Hazelton Elementary

	• District of New Hazelton Meeting Centre • RCMP • Bulkley Valley Motel • Via / CN rail line – incidents involving a freight train with HAZMAT on board should result in immediate and ongoing coordination between the EOC and CN Rail. • Canada Post • McDonalds Red & White • Fitxsan Child and Family Services • Hazelton Bottle Depot • BC Eagle Restaurant • Chevron Gas Station • Yoga Shack • O'Dell's Cut and Style • District of New Hazelton Meeting Centre
Evacuation Direction	Residents should be directed either east or west on Hwy 16 to the intended evacuation zone.
Preferred Reception Centre / Destination	Terrace 1hr 33mins Smithers 49mins

ESTIMATED ZONE EVACUATION DETAILS:

Item	Description
Estimated Population	149
Estimated Single Vehicle Travel Time Through Zone	3 Minutes
Estimated Zone Evacuation Time	5 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.

E.4   ZONE NH-4
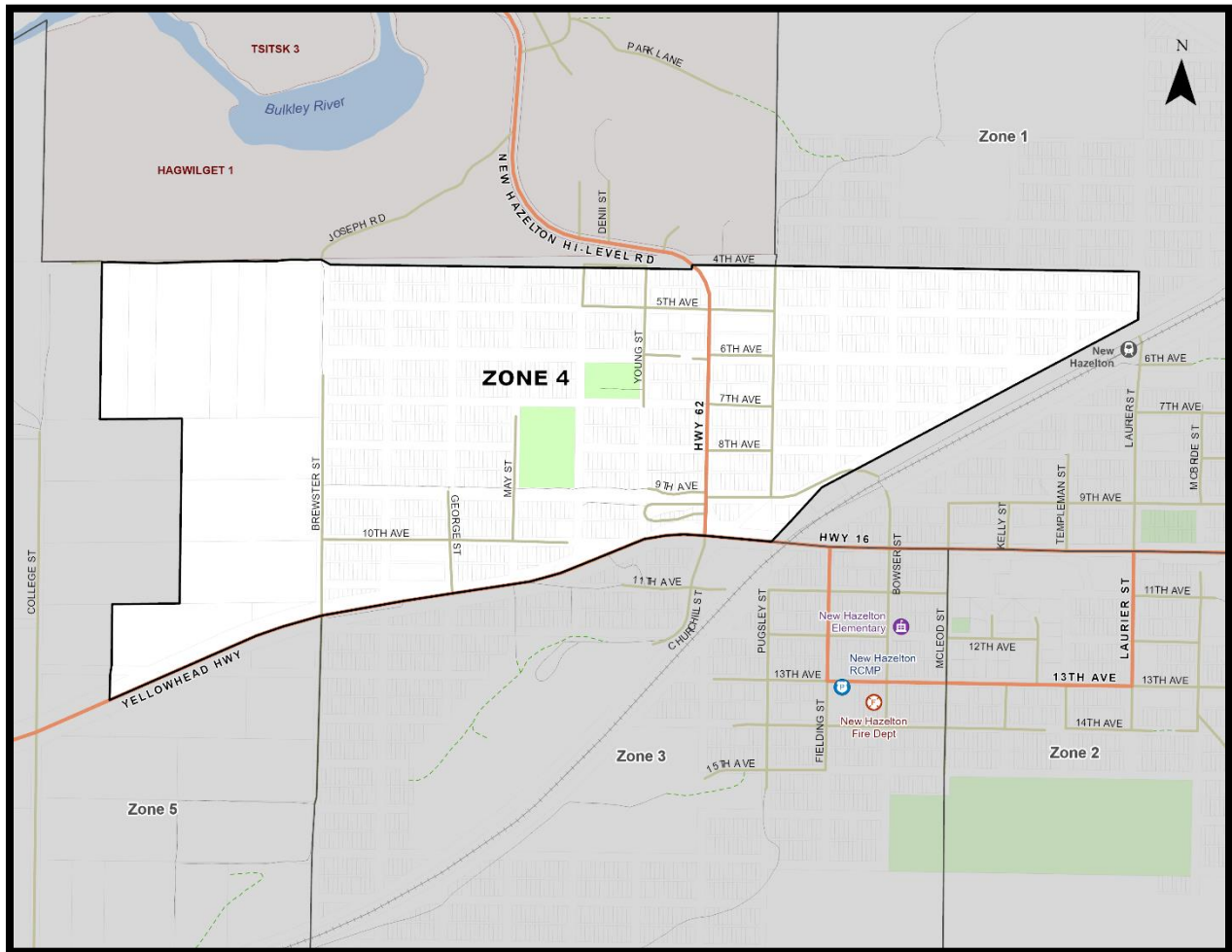
PRIMARY USE
This zone is a mixed use zone with both residential and commercial areas. There is also a large amount of forested and/or agricultural use area.

PRIMARY & SECONDARY ARTERIAL ROADS
The primary road in this zone includes Hwy 16 as well as Churchill Street which runs north/south and connects Hwy 62 with Hwy 16.

MUSTER POINTS, INFRASTRUCTURE & EVACUATION DESTINATIONS

Item	
Muster Points	Visitor Information Centre Parking Lot
Critical Infrastructure	• Visitor Centre • Roman Catholic Church

| Evacuation Direction	Residents should be directed to Churchill street using their residential access roads. Churchill street should be followed south to the junction with Hwy 16. Residents should be directed either east or west on Hwy 16 to the intended evacuation zone. The EOC should deter residents against using North Railway Ave as this road parallels the railway and may cause secondary issues in an expedited evacuation. If required for a tactical reason, this route may be used if no alternates are available.	
Preferred Reception Centre / Destination	Terrace Smithers	1hr 33mins 49mins

ESTIMATED ZONE EVACUATION DETAILS:

Item	Description
Estimated Population	116
Estimated Single Vehicle Travel Time Through Zone	2 Minutes
Estimated Zone Evacuation Time	4 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.

E.5   ZONE NH-5
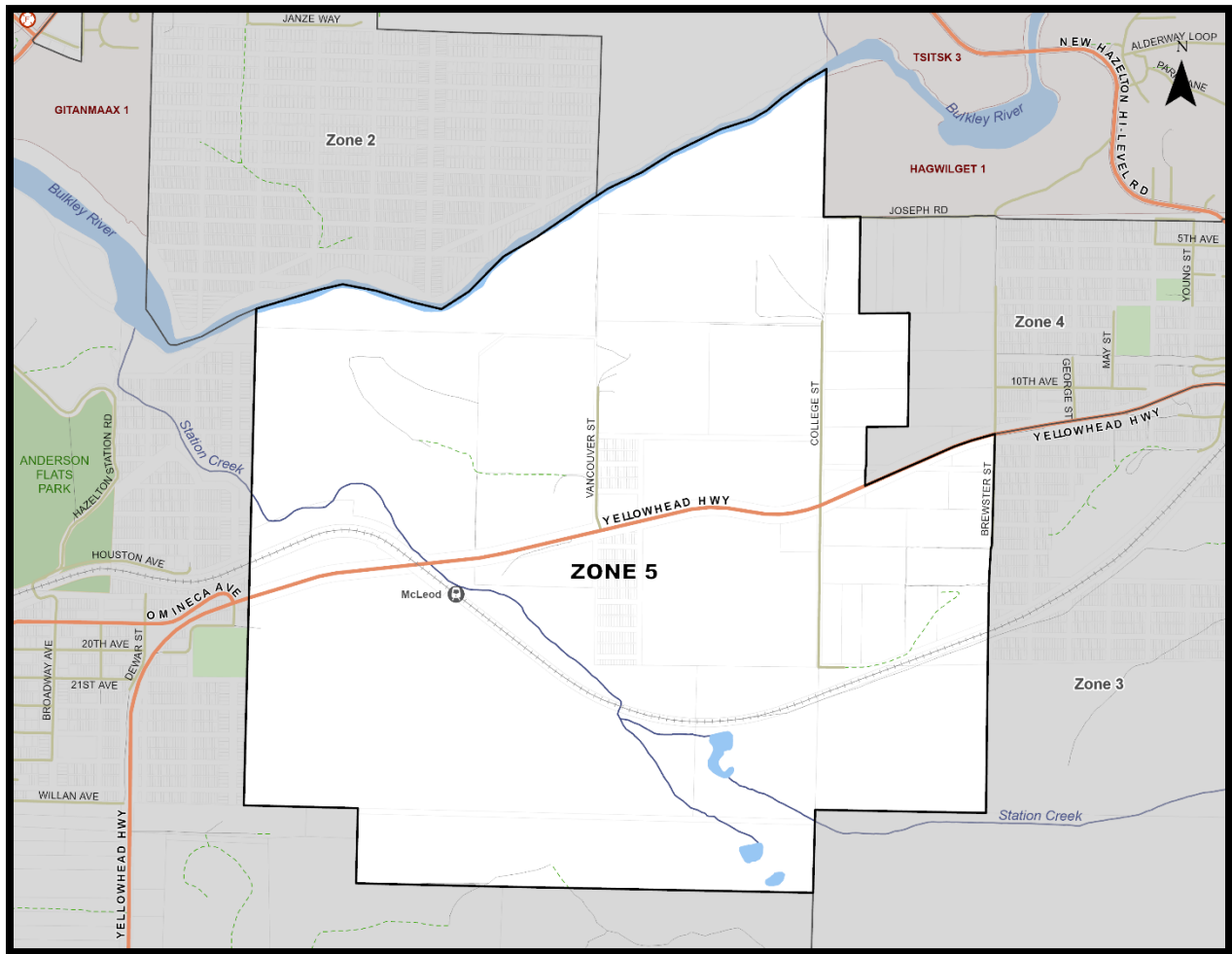
PRIMARY USE

This zone is very sparsely populated with primarily agricultural and forested areas. There are a few remote residential areas.

PRIMARY & SECONDARY ARTERIAL ROADS

 The primary route in this zone is Hwy 16.

MUSTER POINTS, INFRASTRUCTURE & EVACUATION DESTINATIONS

Item	
Muster Points	Visitor Information Centre Parking Lot
Critical Infrastructure	• Hwy 16 • BC Hydro Sub Station • Via / CN Rail line

	• CN Rail Overpass
Evacuation Direction	Residents should be directed to access Hwy 16 and travel either east or west depending on the intended destination for evacuees.
Preferred Reception Centre / Destination	Terrace — 1hr 33mins Smithers — 49mins

ESTIMATED ZONE EVACUATION DETAILS:

Item	Description
Estimated Population	25
Estimated Single Vehicle Travel Time Through Zone	3 Minutes
Estimated Zone Evacuation Time	4 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.

ANNEX F. MUSTER LOCATIONS

F.1 UPPER SKEENA RECREATION CENTRE

Name: Upper Skeena Recreation Centre

Location: 2755 Hwy 62, Hazelton, BC

Coordinates: 55.265548, -127.642636

Primary Use: Personal Vehicle Staging / Vehicle Parking / Muster location for buses

Single Vehicle Travel Time: 1 minute

Description: Upper Skeena Recreation Centre is located in the northeast end of this zone and can be used as a staging location. Their on-site parking can accommodate vehicles, chartered buses, and RVs. This muster point is located within this zone and discretion is required regarding its use during an incident.
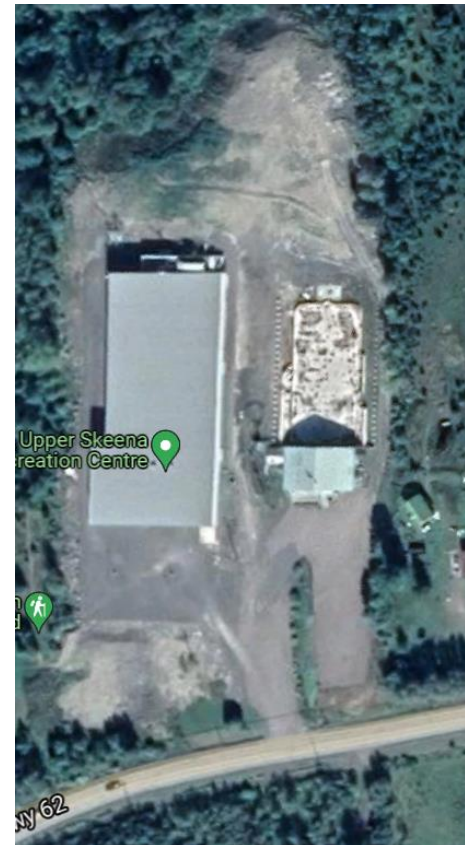
F.2   VISITOR INFORMATION CENTER

Name: Visitor Information Center

Location: BC-16, New Hazelton, BC, V0J 2J0

Primary Use: Personal Vehicle Staging / Vehicle Parking / Muster location for buses

Description: The Visitor Information Centre has a significant paved parking area that can be used for a variety of purposes including staging resources, holding vehicles, or parking vehicles if and as required. This facility is located directly on Hwy 16.

ANNEX G.   AREA RADIO STATIONS

Call Sign	Frequency	City	Owner	Type of Station
VF2163	98.1 FM	Hazelton	Northern Native Broadcasting	First Nations community radio
CJFW-FM-8	101.9 FM	Hazelton	Bell Media	country
CBTD	91.3 FM	Kispiox	CBC Radio One	public news/talk
CBRH	1170 AM	New Hazelton	CBC Radio One	public news/talk
CKBV	1490 AM	New Hazelton	Vista Broadcast Group	adult contemporary
CFTK	590 AM	Terrace	Bell Media	adult hits
CFNR-FM	92.1 FM	Terrace	Northern Native Broadcasting	First Nations community radio
CBTH-FM	95.3 FM	Terrace	CBC Radio One	public news/talk
CBUF-FM-3	96.9 FM	Terrace	Ici Radio-Canada Première	public news/talk (French)
VF2535	101.5 FM	Terrace	The Seventh-day Adventist Church	Religious
CJFW-FM	103.1 FM	Terrace	Bell Media	country
CFBV	870 AM	Smithers	Vista Broadcast Group	adult contemporary
CKEW-FM	88.1 FM	Smithers	Houston-Smithers Rebroadcasting Society	community-owned CBC Music rebroadcaster
CJFW-FM-6	92.9 FM	Smithers	Bell Media	country
CICK-FM	93.9 FM	Smithers	Smithers Community Radio Society	community radio
VF2169	95.1 FM	Smithers	Northern Native Broadcasting	First Nations community radio
CBRS-FM	97.5 FM	Smithers	CBC Radio One	public news/talk
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

ANNEX 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.

- Evacuation Alert
- Evacuation Order
- Evacuation Rescind

EVACUATION ALERT

[DESCRIPTOR OF AREA]
[DATE (mm/dd/yyyy) AND TIME (24-hr clock]

An Evacuation Alert has been issued by [Local Authority/First Nation] at the Emergency Operation Center (EOC)

[Briefly describe event and potential risk]

Because of the potential danger to life and health, the [Local Authority/First Nation] has issued an **Evacuation Alert** for the following areas:

[Geographic description including boundaries and properties potentially impacted]

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.

[Provide map or description of potential evacuation route and map of evacuation alert area]

WHAT YOU SHOULD DO:

- Locate all family members and designate a meeting area outside of the evacuation area, should an Evacuation Order be called while separated.
- Pack essential items such as government-issued ID, medications, eyeglasses, valuable papers (e.g. insurance, credit, and mortgage information), immediate care needs for dependents and, if time and space permits, keepsakes for quick departure.
- Prepare to move disabled persons, children and/or neighbours, if assistance is needed.
- Prepare to take pets with you and move livestock to a safe area (if possible).
- Arrange transportation for all your household members. Fill the gas tanks of personal vehicles. If transportation assistance is needed, call [contact number].
- Arrange accommodations for all members of the residence, if possible.
- Wait for an Evacuation Order to be issued before evacuating. Monitor [news/radio/online source] for information on evacuation orders and location of Reception Centers.

Further information will be issued at [date/time/meeting location], or visit [website/social media page] for more information.

[Signature of Board/Chair or designate, Mayor or Designate, Chief or Designate]
[Name of Local Authority/First Nation]

EVACUATION ORDER
[DESCRIPTOR OF AREA]
[DATE (mm/dd/yyyy) AND TIME (24-hr clock]

Pursuant to [Section 12 (1) of the *BC Emergency Program Act* / Band Council] an **Evacuation Order** has been issued by [Local Authority/First Nation] due to immediate danger to life safety caused by: [briefly describe event].

Members of the [local police department and other agencies] and other applicable agencies will be expediting this action.

The Evacuation Order is in effect for the following areas:

[Geographic description including boundaries and properties impacted. Include map of evacuation area and evacuation route]

YOU MUST LEAVE THE AREA IMMEDIATELY

WHAT YOU SHOULD DO:

- Follow the travel route provided and register at: [ESS Reception Center address and name of facility].
- If you need transportation assistance from the area, advise the person providing this notice or call [contact number].
- Shut off all gas and electrical appliances, other than refrigerators and freezers/
- Close all windows and doors.
- Close gates (latch) but do not lock.
- Gather your family and, if you have room, take a neighbour or someone needing transportation. Do not use more vehicles than you have to.
- 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 the telephone unless you need emergency service.

Further information will be issued at [date/time/meeting location], or visit [website/social media page] for more information.

[Signature of Board/Chair or designate, Mayor or Designate, Chief or Designate]

[Name of Local Authority/First Nation]

EVACUATION RESCIND

[DESCRIPTOR OF AREA]
[DATE (mm/dd/yyyy) AND TIME (24-hr clock]

The Evacuation Orde, pursuant to [Section 12 (1) of the *BC Emergency Program Act* / Band Council] issued at [date/time] to the area(s) [geographic location] has been rescinded.

[Indicate if an Evacuation Alert remains in effect]

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

WHAT YOU SHOULD DO:

- Fill the gas tank of personal vehicles.
- Bring a minimum of three days of food and essential supplies (e.g. medications, pet supplies) with you as local grocery stores may not yet have adequate stock.
- If your animals or livestock have been relocated, call [contact number] to coordinate their safe return.

Further information contact: [Local Authority/First Nation contact number].

[Signature of Board/Chair or designate, Mayor or Designate, Chief or Designate]

[Name of Local Authority/First Nation]

ANNEX I. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

I.1 PROVINCIAL RESOURCES

I.1.1 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 or expenditure authorization forms 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.

I.1.2 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.

I.1.3   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.

I.1.4   Children and Family Development, Ministry of (MCFD)

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

I.1.5   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.

I.1.6 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.

I.1.7 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).

I.1.8   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.

I.2   FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

I.2.1   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.

I.2.2   Innovation, Science, and Economic Development

- 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.

I.2.3   Public Safety Canada (PS)

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

I.2.4   Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP)

The RCMP are responsible for providing all policing service for the Hazeltons. During evacuations, the following activities fall under the responsibility of the RCMP and will be coordinated within the appropriate 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.

I.3   PRIVATE / NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION (NGO)

I.3.1   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.