



Bella Bella – Denny Island Emergency Response Plan

ANNEX E – General Evacuation Plan

*Central Coast Regional District
&
Heiltsuk Nation*

*Updated by Frontier Resource Management Ltd
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Annex E – General Evacuation Plan

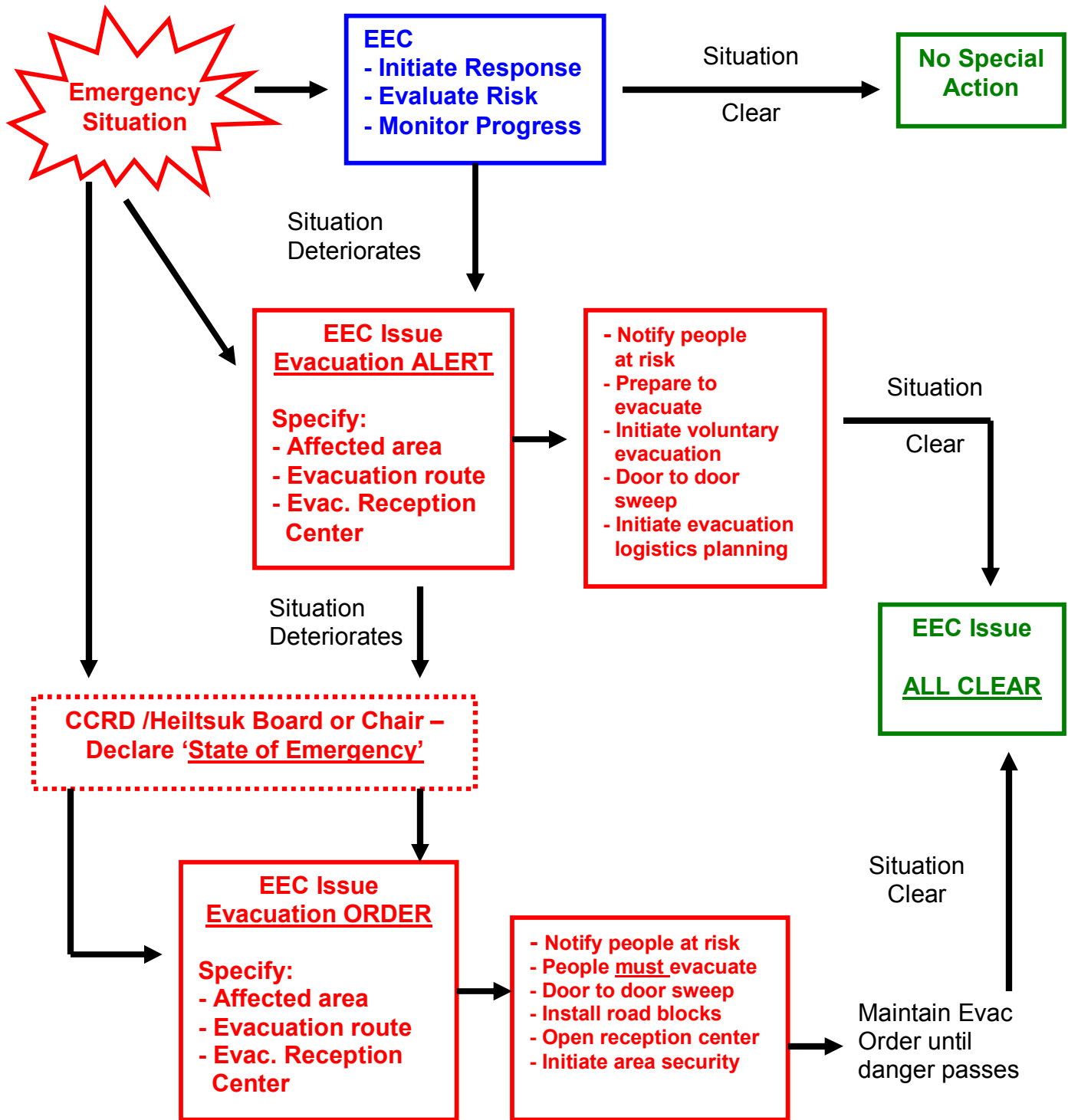


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Evacuation Plan Overview



1 Introduction

The General Evacuation Plan is intended to be the broad evacuation strategy for the two island communities. It is to be used in conjunction with the specific hazard Emergency Response Plans which provide further evacuation information in relation to the specific emergencies.

The evacuation system followed in this plan is consistent with the Provincial evacuation system. Further evacuation information is contained in the “Evacuation Operational Guidelines” (2009) contained in Appendix 7.

Evacuation planning deals with the ‘population at risk’ and the ‘host population’ that will help take care of the people at risk of harm. The key challenges that Bella Bella – Denny Island faces in implementing a safe and orderly evacuation are:

- Limited evacuation route options
- Limited safe zones to evacuate to
- Limited mass transit abilities
- Isolated island communities

1.1 Situations Warranting Evacuation

The situations that could warrant evacuation are likely to be:

- Harmful material spill resulting from marine accident
- Severe weather
- Fire – wildland and urban interface
- Tsunami

Evacuations may be small and localized or they may affect the whole valley.

A first order of business in an emergency is to notify the CCRD and Heiltsuk Nation so that, if necessary, a State of Emergency can be declared without delay to initiate evacuations.

It should also be noted that in some cases, it may be safer for people to take shelter in their homes (transport to refuge may be more hazardous than staying put).

1.2 Legal Authority

The legal authority to order evacuations is provided by the *Emergency Program Act*, which empowers the head of the CCRD, or designate, to declare a ‘state of local emergency’ which gives the legal power to evacuate persons and livestock. On reserve, the Heiltsuk Chief Councillor,

or designate, can declare a state of local emergency. In addition, there are legal provincial statutes that empower other authorities to order evacuations.

- Local Authority (CCRD Board or Chair)
- Minister responsible for Emergency Program Act (if Provincial State of Emergency has been declared)
- BC Fire Commissioner
- Ministry responsible for Health
- Ministry responsible for Forests, Lands Natural Resource Operations and Rural Development
- Ministry responsible for the Environment
- Ministry responsible for Energy, Mines and Resources

1.2.1 First Nation Reserve Lands

Provincial legislation does not apply to reserve lands, so CCRD can not issue evacuation orders over First Nation reserves. The *Indian Act* empowers the First Nation band to make by-laws to protect the health and safety of residents and therefore can issue evacuation orders. Federal and Provincial governments encourage joint evacuation alerts with neighbouring regional districts. First Nations are also encouraged to draft band council resolutions for evacuations prior to an emergency event and signed by Chief and Council.

1.3 Evacuation Assumptions

During evacuation situations there are a number of common responses from those involved and this plan is based on the following assumptions:

- People will spontaneously evacuate when there is sufficient warning of threat.
- 5-20% of people at risk will evacuate before being told to do so.
- Some will refuse to evacuate regardless of threat.
- Some will refuse to evacuate unless arrangements have been made for their animals.
- 10-20 % of population will require assistance in reception centres or group lodgings.
- Many will seek shelter with relatives, friends or hotels without need of government help.
- For some hazards, like fire or tsunamis, standard evacuation routes will be used.

2 Initiating Evacuations

For the CCRD and Heiltsuk, the decision to initiate evacuations will come through the EOC command or Emergency Coordinator. Other Provincial authorities may also initiate evacuations through their own protocols.

2.1 *Notifying People at Risk*

To notify people at risk, first prepare the public information notice. See Appendix 1 for template. Then issue notice using the following means of communication:

- a. Mass email to all persons and organizations on emergency contact list – EEC, Inter-Agency Emergency Management Council, NE Region EMBC, etc
- b. If emergency situation is localized to a small part of the community, initiate phone call out to those residents at risk.
- c. If the broad community is affected, initiate the school ‘phone call out tree’
- d. Request emergency notice transmission by CBC radio and Heiltsuk TV to Bella Bella – Denny Island communities
- e. Post notice to local Facebook page and websites
- f. For high risk areas, consider deploying qualified crews to go door to door.
- g. Utilize VHF channel Marine 6 to transmit notice.

As the emergency unfolds, additional warnings/directions may need to be provided on an ongoing basis using the means above. See also ANNEX B – Communication Plan.

2.2 *Stage 1 – Evacuation Alert*

The purpose of an Evacuation Alert is to inform the population at risk of potential or impending danger. An Alert:

- highlights the nature of the danger and that people should be prepared to evacuate the area.
- Encourages the population at risk to begin a voluntary, orderly leave of the affected area, within a specified time frame.
- Warns that the situation may require immediate action with very short notice.
- Prioritizes the movement of populations with special needs such as elderly, handicapped or transient populations including tourists and schools.

A sample “Evacuation Alert” is provided on Appendix 2.

A 'State of Local Emergency Declaration' is not necessary to issue and Evacuation Alert.

In some cases, there may be no time to issue an Alert and an Evacuation Order may be issued immediately. In these cases, evacuation will be done on an *ad hoc* basis as directed by the Incident Commander at the scene with support from EOC.

2.3 Stage 2 – Evacuation Order

The order to evacuate all or part of an area should only be given after careful consideration of all the factors involved, with life and safety being paramount.

Prior to issuing an Evacuation Order, a State of Local Emergency must be declared. See Annex B – Declaring a State of Local Emergency.

- The population at risk is ordered to evacuate the area specified in a formal written order.
- All persons in the affected area are to be told that, in the interest of their own safety and considering the risk, they are now **ORDERED** to leave the area.
- An **ORDER** must be consistent and clear with no room for interpretive discretion on the part of the population at risk. They must leave the area immediately.
- The RCMP will enforce the Evacuation Order. Although people can not be forced from their homes, the RCMP may apprehend minors whose guardians refuse to obey the order. They may arrest individuals that obstruct the evacuation process or hinder the efforts of responders in performing their duties.
- The EOC is responsible to plan evacuation routes if pre-designated routes and plans do not apply.
- Removing people from their homes and livelihoods must not be taken lightly. People will already be under duress during an emergency; however, public safety must be first.
- A statement must be included in all bulletins, pamphlets, warnings and orders that makes it very clear to all that, while the evacuation order is in effect, the area in question will have controlled access and that a pass may be required to regain access to the area.

- Persons who remain in an area in violation of an Evacuation Order should be advised that they can not expect assistance if their lives are subsequently threatened by the hazard.

An Evacuation Order template is contained in Appendix 3

2.3.1 RCMP Instructions

The RCMP will enforce the Evacuation Order in the following manner:

- Minors at risk, if their guardians are refusing to obey the evacuation order, will be apprehended and turned over to appropriate child protection agency.
- Individuals who are obstructing the evacuation process or hindering responders will be arrested and charged.

Discretion will be applied in apprehending or arresting as this process will take officers away from performing evacuation duties.

2.4 Stage 3 – Evacuation Rescinded

When the emergency is over and the hazard area is declared safe, the Evacuation Order is to be rescinded and the population at risk is allowed to return to the area previously evacuated.

- If there is still the possibility that the danger may re-manifest itself then the Evacuation Alert or Evacuation Order might need to be reissued.
- It may be prudent to rescind the Evacuation Order accompanied with an Evacuation Alert.
- If a portion of the hazard area is determined to be safe, it is advisable that the Evacuation Order be rescinded in entirety but immediately followed by a new Evacuation Order for the area still affected.

A sample Evacuation Rescind template is contained in Appendix 4

2.5 Local Evacuation Levels

There are four different evacuation levels:

Level 1 – Small and localized, one to a few households.

Level 2 – Neighbourhood evacuation, 5-25 households.

Level 3 – Multi-neighbourhood and/or one of the two communities (Bella Bella, Denny Island)

Level 4 – Both Bella Bella and Denny Island.

It is anticipated that the local community can handle Level 1 & 2 evacuations, but would require outside assistance in terms of transportation and reception centers for Level 3 & 4 evacuations.

3 Roles and Responsibilities

The RCMP normally has the overall responsibility for evacuation operations. The EOC will plan the evacuation and the EOC Director/Incident Commander will usually implement the evacuation. The ESS Officer is responsible for the opening of the Reception Centre and/or group lodgings.

The following organizations are additional resources that can assist with evacuations.

Organization	Roles and Responsibilities
Fire Departments	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Door to door sweeps• Rescue of stranded people
DFO	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Notifications• Rescue of stranded people,
Heiltsuk Guardian Watchmen	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Door to door sweeps• Rescue of stranded people• Assist people with special transport needs• Assist with pets
Ambulance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Transport of invalid people or those with special needs.
Coast Guard	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Notifications• Marine search and rescue
Schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Open schools for reception centres.
Volunteers	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Notification of neighbours• Door to door sweeps• Rescue of stranded people• Assist people with special transport needs• Assist with livestock
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•

3.1 Evacuation Checklist

Evacuation Planning Worksheet, checklists and instructions are contained in Appendix 5.

3.2 Neighborhood Emergency Units

To facilitate orderly emergency planning and response, the Bella Bella and Denny Island communities may be broken up into Neighbourhood Emergency Units based on geography, hazard similarities and access characteristics. These Units also facilitate the identification of the Neighbourhood Emergency Teams (NET) that is the foundation of the local neighbourhood emergency program. The community can assess the requirement for Neighbourhood Emergency Units.

4 General Evacuation Strategy

The population of the Bella Bella is approximately 2000 and there are about 80 year round residents on Denny Island. Given the relatively small size of these island communities, their road systems are not very extensive, yet most households have at least one vehicle which could be used to evacuate to different parts of the respective islands if necessary. Also, living on small islands means that many residents have their own boats and most government agencies and businesses are marine based, so there is a small fleet of boats that could be used should it be necessary to vacate from one island to the other. Both islands also have an air strip, so fixed wing air evacuation is also an option.

4.1 Bella Bella Evacuation Strategy

For smaller scale emergencies or localized threat areas, it is possible for residents to evacuate from one part of the community to the other, or from low lying area to higher ground, at least temporarily. If complete evacuation of the island was necessary on short notice, people could be transported by numerous small watercraft to Denny Island for short-term sheltering before transportation arrangements can be made to a larger community such as Bella Coola and/or Port Hardy. A full-scale evacuation of Campbell Island would require large marine vessels like those that BC Ferry Service or the Coast Guard has. Air transport out of the community is logistically difficult and would likely be used only in the most extreme situations.

Depending on the specific threat, the following general evacuation strategy is recommended for the community:

1. Shelter in place (home, work) if safer to remain inside than to venture out.

2. Walk or take vehicle to designated safe areas
3. For ocean based emergencies, head to higher ground.
Recommend > 20 m elevation
4. Evacuate to open areas for easy spotting from the air
5. Evacuate to harbour or shoreline areas for evacuation by boat
6. Evacuate to airport for evacuation by fixed wing aircraft
7. Evacuate to open area for evacuation by helicopter.

4.1.1 Safe Area Options

Depending on the type of emergency and scale of situation, the following are potential Safe Area options:

Threat	Evacuation
Tsunami, storm surge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take roads to higher ground > 20 m elevation • Safe zone options: school, basket ball arena, health centre, church, airport
Interface fire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low risk shoreline areas, harbour, airport, ferry terminal, school, basketball arena, health center, church
Dangerous good spill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shelter in place (if appropriate) • Upwind locations
Severe storm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shelter in place (if appropriate) • school, basket ball arena, health centre, church, airport

4.1.2 Special Provisions

Populations needing assistance to evacuate are:

- Hospital – ambulatory patients
- School – need vans, multiple vehicles
- Old age home – may need van or bus
- House bound invalids – ambulance, van.

4.1.3 Transport

Transportation options are limited in Bella Bella:

- Taxi service
- Private vans, crew cabs
- Ambulances – 2 (3-4 patients)
- Shearwater Marine taxi and crew boats

- Discovery Coast Ferry
- Various crew boats and fishing boats

4.1.4 Accommodation & Feeding

It is anticipated that the communities can accommodate and feed Level 1 and 2 evacuations without too much difficulty. However, outside resources would be required for Level 3 and 4 evacuations. Potential mass accommodation and feeding areas are:

- Various B&B's
- School
- Basketball arena and hall
- Church
- Shearwater Restaurant and Lodge

Emergency Social Services will assist with identifying available accommodation services. **Potential Reception Centres** are:

- Church
- Health center
- Basketball arena and hall
- School
- Band administration building

4.2 Denny Island Evacuation Strategy

For smaller scale emergencies or localized threat areas, it is possible for residents to evacuate from one part of the community to the other, or from low lying area to higher ground, at least temporarily. If complete evacuation of the island was necessary on short notice, people could be transported by numerous small watercraft to Bella Bella for short-term sheltering before transportation arrangements can be made to a larger community such as Bella Coola and/or Port Hardy. A full-scale evacuation of Denny Island to Port Hardy or Bella Coola would require large marine vessels like those that BC Ferry Service or the Coast Guard has.

Air transport out of the community is logistically difficult and would likely be used only in the most extreme situations.

On the island there is essentially only one road that provides an escape route for any distance. Given this consideration, the following general evacuation strategy is recommended:

1. Shelter in place (home, work) if safer to remain inside than to venture out.

2. Walk or take vehicle to designated safe areas
3. For ocean based emergencies, head to higher ground.
Recommend > 20 m elevation
4. Evacuate to open areas for easy spotting from the air
5. Evacuate to Shearwater marina or shoreline areas for evacuation by boat
6. If evacuation at Shearwater marina is not possible, proceed west to Coast Guard station for evacuation by boat.
7. Evacuate to airport for evacuation by fixed wing aircraft
8. Evacuate to open area for evacuation by helicopter.

4.2.1 Safe Area Options

Depending on the type of emergency and scale of situation, the following are potential Safe Area options:

Threat	Evacuation
Tsunami, storm surge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take roads to higher ground > 20 m elevation • Safe zone options: Community Rec Center, school,
Interface fire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community hall, low risk shoreline areas, Shearwater marina, airport, school,
Dangerous good spill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shelter in place (if appropriate) • Upwind locations
Severe storm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shelter in place (if appropriate) • Tourism & Rec Center, school

4.2.2 Special Provisions

Populations needing assistance to evacuate are:

- Lodge guests
- School – vehicles
- Elderly and house bound invalids – van.

4.2.3 Transport

Transportation options are limited in Shearwater:

- Private vehicles
- Shearwater Marine taxi boat and crew boats
- Discovery Coast Ferry
- Various crew boats and fishing boats
- Airstrip for evacuation by fixed wing aircraft

4.2.4 Accommodation & Feeding

It is anticipated that the community can accommodate and feed Level 1 and 2 evacuations without too much difficulty. However, outside resources would be required for Level 3 and 4 evacuations. Potential mass accommodation and feeding areas are:

- Various B&B's
- Community & Recreation Hall
- School
- Shearwater Marine Restaurant and Lodge

Emergency Social Services will assist with identifying available accommodation services. **Potential Reception Centres** are:

- ESS coordinator home
- School
- Community & Recreation Hall

4.3 Access Traffic Control

Access control points need to be established for areas ordered to evacuate. This keeps people from re-entering the area and establishes a security barrier. Traffic control points can be established at strategic road locations. Criteria for allowing entry into closed areas will be established for each incident. Given that residences and the communities can be accessed by water, patrols on the water may be necessary to keep people out of restricted areas.

- **No Access** - General public prohibited from entering the area. Authorized personnel (emergency personnel) can access on a limited basis. Media representatives allowed access on a controlled basis.
- **Limited Access** – Some persons allowed into closed areas in accordance with criteria established by Incident Commander. Criteria should specify who can enter, for what purpose, time period, communication link.

RCMP is responsible for access control points, but personnel from DFO, Coast Guard, Heiltsuk Coastal Guardian Watchmen can also help staff the control points. People working at access control points are to be equipped with hi-vis gear and radio communication.

4.3.1 Travel Passes

For prolonged evacuations, it may be necessary to set up system to allow people to travel through the danger area on a controlled basis. This could be by piloted convoy at specific time intervals or use of permits, limiting people to move through evacuated area for a specified time period and number of passengers. Sample pass is contained in Appendix 6.

4.4 Securing Property

Property security needs to be ensured during forced evacuations. This is done by limiting access and by continuous, or periodic, surveillance by designated security personnel (see Roles and Responsibility in section 3).

To aid emergency personnel and security patrols, evacuated buildings/properties should be marked using colored flagging tape stretched across entrances.

4.5 Tracking Evacuees

Evacuees need to be instructed to register with the Reception Centres (or EOC or Recovery Operations Centre if no RC available) so that emergency planners can track the number of evacuees and where to contact them for further instructions.

5 Pets and Livestock Evacuation

There is no known livestock on the islands, however there are numerous pets that would need to be cared for and transported. It is expected that most people will be responsible to evacuate and care for their own pets.

5.1 General Livestock Evacuation Plan

Should there be livestock on the islands, then the general plan is to only move livestock to the nearest safe field. In the worst circumstances, penned in animals can be set free to fend for themselves and be rounded up after danger has passed.

6 Shelter In Place Option

In some cases, it may be better for people to remain in their homes and 'Shelter In Place', especially when other protection measures could put the population in higher danger. This option assumes that the shelter and surrounding land is stable and provides some insulation from the hazard. If this course of action is advised, it is extremely important that regular communication and information can be provided in case conditions change. It also assumes that critical infrastructure is not impacted. People also need to be prepared and have appropriate supplies.

6.1 Shelter In Place Instructions

Depending on the emergency, specific shelter-in-place instructions will need to be provided to the affected population. For example, a toxic gas leak will require people to seal their homes to prevent gas from entering. Flooding will require people to turn off their electrical power and climb to higher ground and roof tops for heli rescue.

7 Appendices

The following sample forms are provided:

- Public Information Messaging Template
- Evacuation Alert
- Evacuation Order
- Evacuation Rescind
- Evacuation Planning Checklist
- Evacuation Travel Permit

7.1 Public Information Messaging Template

PUBLIC INFORMATION MESSAGING TEMPLATE

This is _____
Rank/Title *Name*

from the _____
Agency/Department

A _____
size/intensity *incident*

_____ *has occurred/is occurring* in _____ *location*

Because of the potential danger to life and health _____
the authority

_____ everyone within _____
has/have *ordered/recommended* # _____ *blocks/kilometres/metres*

of that area to _____
evacuate shelter-in-place *immediately/as soon as possible*

If you are in following areas, you _____
must/should *leave the area/get inside a building*

This message will be repeated. Specific instructions and locations will be given

If you are in the following areas, you _____
must/should *leave the area/get inside a building*

_____. The areas involved are as follows:
immediately/as soon as possible

_____	_____
<i>North/South/East/West</i>	<i>Location: street, highway or other significant geographical point</i>
_____	_____
<i>North/South/East/West</i>	<i>Location: street, highway or other significant geographical point</i>
_____	_____
<i>North/South/East/West</i>	<i>Location: street, highway or other significant geographical point</i>
_____	_____
<i>North/South/East/West</i>	<i>Location: street, highway or other significant geographical point</i>

7.2 Evacuation Alert Template

EVACUATION ALERT (DATE AND TIME)

An Evacuation Alert has been issued by (local authority) at the Emergency Operations Centre (EOC).

(Briefly describe event and potential risk) Because of the potential danger to life and health, the (local authority) 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 WHEN AN ALERT IS IN EFFECT

Upon notification of an **ALERT**, you should be prepared for the evacuation order by:

- Locating all family members or co-workers and designate a Reception Centre outside the evacuation area, should an evacuation be called while separated.
- Gathering essential items such as medications, eyeglasses, valuable papers (i.e. insurance), immediate care needs for dependants and, if you choose, keepsakes (photographs, etc). Have these items readily available for quick departure.
- Preparing to move any disabled persons and/or children.
- Moving pets and livestock to a safe area.
- Arranging to transport your household members or co-workers in the event of an evacuation order. If you need transportation assistance from the area please call (contact number).
- Arranging accommodation for your family if possible.
- In the event of an evacuation, Reception Centres will be opened if required.
 - Monitor news sources for information on evacuation orders and locations of Reception Centres.

Further information will be issued at (insert time or meeting location) or should the situation change (or visit local authority website at).

For more information contact: (Local Authority Contact- Potentially Call Centre).

(Signature of Board/Chair or Designate, Mayor or Designate).

(Name of Local Authority).

7.3 Evacuation Order Template

EVACUATION ORDER ISSUED (DATE AND TIME)

Pursuant to (cite legal authority) an Evacuation Order has been issued by (local authority) due to immediate danger to **life safety** due to (briefly describe event). Members of the (local police department 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.

WHAT YOU SHOULD DO:

You must leave the area **immediately**

Follow the travel route provided and register at (ESS Reception Centre address and name of facility).

If you need transportation assistance from the area please advise the individual providing this notice or call (contact number).

Close all windows and doors

Shut off all gas and electrical appliances, other than refrigerators and freezers

Close gates (latch) but do not lock

Gather your family: take a neighbour or someone who needs help

Take critical items (medicine, purse, wallet, and Keys) only if they are immediately available. Take pets in pet kennels or on leash.

Do not use more vehicles than you have to.

Do not use the telephone unless you need emergency service.

YOU MUST LEAVE THE AREA IMMEDIATELY

For more information contact: (Local Authority Contact- Potentially Call Centre).

(Signature of Board/Chair or Designate, Mayor or Designate).

(Name of Local Authority).

7.4 Evacuation Rescind Template

EVACUATION RESCIND (DATE AND TIME)

The Evacuation Order, pursuant to (cite authority and legislation) issued (date and time) to the area(s) (geographic locations(s)) is rescinded. (indicate if Evacuation Alert is in place) .

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

For more information contact: (Local Authority Contact – Potentially Call Centre) .

 (Signature of Board/Chair or Designate, Mayor or Designate) .

 (Name of Local Authority) .

7.5 Evacuation Plan Checklist

Options

1. Do nothing
2. Determine potential threat area (emergency/disaster zone)/ stakeholders and establish a perimeter excluding people from entering the threat area by diverting vehicle and pedestrian traffic—indicate boundary on map

Agency in charge _____

Resources assigned

- Police change bullets from boxes
- Fire
- Public Works
- Other

3. Rescue – indicate area on map

Agency in charge _____

Resources Assigned

- HazMat Teams (special equipment needed)
- Fire Department (level of Personal Protective Equipment needed)
- Decontamination (set up area)
- Ambulance Service (triage and treatment area)
- Other

4. Evacuate – indicate area on map

Agency in charge _____

Resources Assigned

- HazMat Teams (special equipment needed)
- Fire Department (level of Personal Protective Equipment needed)
- Decontamination (set up area)
- Ambulance Service (triage and treatment area)

- Police (limits of involvement shown on map)
- Other
- Ensure all agencies consult prior to evacuation. Ensure that all agencies fully understand the decision.
- Consider reception area locations and the number of people who will need to be assisted.

Agency in charge _____

Resources Assigned

- Schools, recreation centres, other assembly halls.
- A site with adult-sized furniture, capability of feeding, and public address system.
- Choose a facility that will not be exposed if the wind shifts or increases, to create a more protective environment for possible HazMat incidents
- Alert the Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) for operations.
- Consider special facility/special population evacuation needs and establish priorities.
- Consider potential for domestic animals to be evacuated with families and alert S.P.C.A.
- Consider resources needed to conduct Emergency Evacuation Operations and advise potential mutual aid agencies.
- Determine the number of people needing transportation assistance.
- Dispatch transportation to special facilities and identified areas where assistance is required.

Agency in charge _____

Resources Assigned

- Transit (level of Personal Protective Equipment needed)
- Fire Department (level of Personal Protective Equipment needed)
- Decontamination (set up area)
- Ambulance service (triage and treatment area)
- Establish a policy on whether persons will be advised or ordered to evacuate.
- Prepare, print and distribute Emergency Evacuation notices if time permits.
- Assemble, brief and deploy Emergency Evacuation personnel.
- Announce Evacuation Plan decisions (boundaries and evacuation routes).

- Announce emergency reception area locations.
- Establish and announce a telephone number of evacuees to call for progress reports and re-entry times.
- Begin with Emergency Evacuation.
- Track numbers of evacuees and any reported injuries.
- Keep all field units updated regarding changes.
- Document the decision process.
- Notify local elected officials and the Provincial Emergency Program Regional Office.
- Appoint an Information Officer, with support and back up.
- Re-evaluate the BCERMS structure. Is a Logistics, Planning, or Finance Section needed, if not already appointed?
- Consider the need for a Crisis Intervention Team.
- Track all costs related to the incident.
- Keep evacuees at the reception facilities and group lodgings informed of incident progress and projected return times.
- Decide on allowing return into evacuated area in consultation with all relevant parties.
- Schedule a debriefing with all parties to evaluate the Evacuation Plan.
- Make suggested changes in this procedure to the Emergency Program Coordinator and the Emergency Policy Group.

5. Shelter-in-Place (include the following in the evacuation plan)

Agency in charge _____

- Discuss and decide on appropriate alternate strategies.
- Seal off the area.
- Selective or partial evacuation.
- Issue a recommendation to close windows and shut off heating and ventilating systems in the threat area.
- Issue a recommendation for people to stay indoors.
- Appoint an Information Officer, with support and back up.
- Establish and announce a telephone number for persons to call for information on the incident.
- Re-evaluate the BCERMS structure. Is a Logistics, Planning or Finance Section needed, if not already appointed.

- Prepare, print and distribute incident information for persons in the affected area.
- Notify local elected officials and the Provincial Emergency Program Regional Office.
- Assemble and brief a standby force of personnel to assist with an emergency evacuation if the need arises.
- Establish and announce needed information to the public.
- Consider the need for a crisis intervention team.
- Continue to monitor the situation and to re-evaluate the need to evacuate, keeping all field units up to date regarding changes.
- Track all costs related to the incident.
- Keep residents informed of incident progress and projected time until the incident is over.
- Monitor the HazMat release and revise projected end of incident times.
- Consider changing tactics on consultation with all relevant parties.
- Provide advice and information on any special precautions that should be taken during and after the event.

7.6 Evacuation Access and Travel Permits



File: EOC

Permit No.: _____

Date of Issue:

Valid from _____

to _____

This permit gives

(name)

the permission to travel to/from Bella
Coola to provide essential services.

Authorized by:

**Applicant Waiver and Agreement
(Release and Indemnity – Please
Read Carefully)**

"I understand that I have voluntarily chosen to enter into an area that is under an evacuation order due to extreme and imminent hazards and as such, I accept complete responsibility and liability for my actions and choices. In consideration for being permitted to pass through the evacuation area, I hereby release and forever discharge the Central Coast Regional District and other responding agencies and their officers, agents, employees, contactors and volunteers (collectively, the "Released Parties") and agree to indemnify and save harmless the Released Parties from and against all losses, claims, damages, actions, causes of action, costs and expenses whatsoever, that the Released Parties may sustain, incur, suffer or be put to, including those arising from the negligence of the Released Parties, by reason of this permit or my entering into the evacuation area."

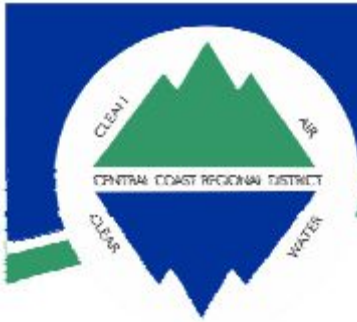
Name: (print)

Signature: (sign)

Ph: 250-799-5291 Fx: 250-799-5750

ccrd-bc.ca

626 Cliff St., Box 186
Bella Coola, British Columbia
V0T 1C0



PASS THROUGH PERMIT

File: EOC

Permit No.: _____

Date of Issue: _____

Estimated Date/Time of passage through:

The holder of this letter, as named below,
is authorized for passage through the

evacuation area, as their destination lies
outside of the evacuation area.

Name: _____

DL #: _____

Destination Address: _____

Authorized by:

**Applicant Waiver and Agreement
(Release and Indemnity – Please
Read Carefully)**

"I understand that I have voluntarily chosen to enter into an area that is under an evacuation order due to extreme and imminent hazards and as such, I accept complete responsibility and liability for my actions and choices. In consideration for being permitted to pass through the evacuation area, I hereby release and forever discharge the Central Coast Regional District and other responding agencies and their officers, agents, employees, contactors and volunteers (collectively, the "Released Parties") and agree to indemnify and save harmless the Released Parties from and against all losses, claims, damages, actions, causes of action, costs and expenses whatsoever, that the Released Parties may sustain, incur, suffer or be put to, including those arising from the negligence of the Released Parties, by reason of this permit or my entering into the evacuation area."

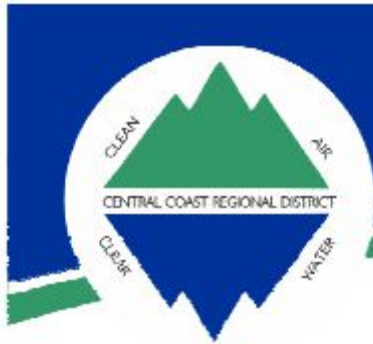
Name: (print)

Signature: (sign)

Ph: 250-799-5291 Fx: 250-799-5750

ccrd-bc.ca

626 Cliff St., Box 186
Bella Coola, British Columbia
V0T 1C0



RESIDENTIAL ADDRESS ACCESS PERMIT

File: EOC

Permit No.: _____

Date of Issue:

Valid from _____

to _____

This permit gives

(name)

the permission to travel to/from Bella Coola directly to their current residence at:

Authorized by:

**Applicant Waiver and Agreement
(Release and Indemnity – Please
Read Carefully)**

"I understand that I have voluntarily chosen to enter into an area that is under an evacuation order due to extreme and imminent hazards and as such, I accept complete responsibility and liability for my actions and choices. In consideration for being permitted to pass through the evacuation area, I hereby release and forever discharge the Central Coast Regional District and other responding agencies and their officers, agents, employees, contractors and volunteers (collectively, the "Released Parties") and agree to indemnify and save harmless the Released Parties from and against all losses, claims, damages, actions, causes of action, costs and expenses whatsoever, that the Released Parties may sustain, incur, suffer or be put to, including those arising from the negligence of the Released Parties, by reason of this permit or my entering into the evacuation area."

Name: (print)

Signature: (sign)

Ph: 250-799-5291 Fx: 250-799-5750

ccrd-bc.ca

626 Cliff St., Box 186
Bella Coola, British Columbia
V0T 1C0

7.7 Evacuation Operations Guidelines (EMBC, 2009)

See separate EMBC document.