



# EMERGENCY PLAN

Community - Version 15

**Fort Nelson First Nation  
RR1, MILE 295 ALASKA HWY  
Fort Nelson, British Columbia  
V0C 1R0  
Phone: 250-774-7257  
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**EOC 24 Hour Phone Number: 1-250-500-2656**

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# Emergency Program – Council Resolution



Fort Nelson First Nation

## BAND COUNCIL RESOLUTION

RESOLUTION NUMBER: 2024-027

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY OF THE RESOLUTION PASSED AT THE MEETING OF THE COUNCIL OF FORT NELSON FIRST NATION:

Date of duly convened meeting: **30-04-2024**

Province: **British Columbia**

### DO HEREBY RESOLVE:

**WHEREAS:** The Chief and Council, in cooperation with Emergency Management and Climate Readiness (EMCR) in conjunction with provincial and federal policies and procedures to will maintain an Emergency Plan and Emergency Preparedness program providing for the health, safety, and wellbeing of the residents of Fort Nelson First Nation;

**AND WHEREAS:** Fort Nelson First Nation acknowledges that emergencies and disasters may occur, and that extraordinary arrangements and measures may have to be taken to ensure these priorities are met when faced with an emergency or disaster;

**AND WHEREAS:** The Fort Nelson First Nation proclaim that the Emergency Management Team shall follow the emergency management measures as laid out in the Fort Nelson First Nation Emergency Plan designed to prepare, respond, and recover from an emergency or disaster.

- The Emergency Preparedness program will include the appointment of an Emergency Management Team as per Section 4.4 of Fort Nelson First Nation Emergency Plan.
- The Emergency Preparedness team will meet quarterly or as required to conduct reviews, training, updates and discussions on emergency management issues.
- The Emergency Coordinator and or designate will be given the authority to ensure that the policies and guidelines laid out in the emergency preparedness plan will be carried out.

### THEREFORE, LET IT BE RESOLVED:

The Fort Nelson First Nation Council will ensure that:

- They will support the endeavor to access annual funding to support the Emergency Program.
- They are in support of the emergency preparedness plan and the authority outlined within it.
- There is a community-wide Public Awareness Program
- Training is provided for the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Team adopting the British Columbia Emergency Management System (BCEMS) model as per section 3.8 of this plan.

Dated at Fort Nelson First Nation, in the Province of British Columbia the 30<sup>th</sup> day of April, 2024.

Quorum: 4

Chief Councillor

Sharleen Gale

Councillor

Harvey Behn

Councillor

Chrystal Fincaryk

Councillor

John Michel

Councillor

Patricia Capot-Blanc

Councillor

Archie Harrold

Councillor

Roberta Michel

## **Community Profile**

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We are "the People of the Land" and we have occupied the lands of our traditional territory in the Northeast of British Columbia for tens of thousands of years.

Our connection with the land and the resources of our territory goes back many generations. We were, and still are, hunters and gatherers and we moved around the territory with the seasons, and with the animals that sustained our way of life and our livelihood. We were historically known as the Fort Nelson Slavey Band.

Our people came from different areas of the territory. Fort Nelson, where we are now, is not our original home. The Old Fort, on the banks of the Fort Nelson River, was just where we came to trade our furs, and to purchase goods, at the Hudson Bay Post. We came from different areas of the territory: Nelson Forks, Francois, Deer River, Snake River, Kotcho, Fontas, Kahntah and Moose Lake. Some of our relatives even came from as far away as Alberta and the NWT and they were adopted into our Nation by our elders.

We did not get our "reservation" until the early 60's, (50 years after signing our Treaty) at which time most of us were moved to "Mile 295". At that time, some of our families remained, and continue to live, where their families lived for generations; and these places are Moose Lake, Fontas and Kahntah.

We have just over 856 members and have 10 reserves. Our total reserve land base is 9556.5 hectares. IR #2 is the largest and is located at Mile 295 off the Alaska Highway and is the main reserve and home to about half of our population.

We have reserves at Fontas, Kahntah, Snake River, Moose Lake, Francois and Maxhamish Lake. Our people speak the Dene and Cree languages. There are about 160 houses on IR#2. Facilities include an Administration Building, Finance Building, Justice Building, Chalo School, Deh Zona Family Center, Lands Building, Culture Center Building, Trades Building, Health & Wellness Building, Arbor and Capital & Public Works Building and Shop.

Many generations of our men, women and children have lived and thrived in this area.

We have a commitment, and an obligation, to care for and protect our rights, our lands, our waters, our animals and the whole ecosystem for future generations; but at the same time, we must create economic certainty for our people and balancing those interests are a daily challenge.

Chief Jimmie Badine and Headman Tommy Whitehead signed our adhesion to Treaty No. 8 on August 15, 1910 at the Old Fort. In the Spirit of our Treaty of peace, sharing and co-existence, we welcome others to our Territory with the expectation that they will respect our lands, our ways and the intent of our Treaty.

Remembering our past, will honour and support our elders, our youth and our community as a whole.

Let belief, truth and respect for our culture, and for each other, be the strength of our future.

# **Section 1 – Emergency Contact List**

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## **EMERGENCY CALL PRIORITY LIST**

### **24hr On Call - 1-250-500-2656**

**Call #1 - Terry Cavaliere (Out of Community)**  
**Deputy Executive Director**  
**Director, Community Infrastructure & Safety Services**  
**Emergency Program Coordinator (EPC)**

**Work** ..... **250-774-7257**  
**Cell** ..... **250-775-1385**  
**Email** [\*\*terry.cavaliere@fnnation.ca\*\*](mailto:terry.cavaliere@fnnation.ca)

**Call #2 – Michele Fisher (Out of Community)**  
**Housing Manager**  
**EOC Director**

**Work** ..... **250-774-7257**  
**Cell** ..... **250-500-1337**  
**Email** [\*\*michele.fisher@fnnation.ca\*\*](mailto:michele.fisher@fnnation.ca)

**Call #3 – Heather Gairdner (Out of Community)**  
**Capital & Public Works Manager**

**Work** ..... **250-774-7257**  
**Cell** ..... **250-321-7545**  
**Email** [\*\*heather.gairdner@fnnation.ca\*\*](mailto:heather.gairdner@fnnation.ca)

## **Community Social Media List**

**Community Page - <http://www.fortnelsonfirstnation.org/>**

**Community Emergency  
Management Info - [http://www.fortnelsonfirstnation.org/emergency-  
management](http://www.fortnelsonfirstnation.org/emergency-management)**

**Facebook - <https://www.facebook.com/FortNelsonFirstNation/>**

**Linkedin - <https://ca.linkedin.com/company/fort-nelson-first-nation>**

## **Section 2 - Emergency Plan Overview**

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### **2.1 Authority to Activate the Emergency Plan**

The following individuals have the authority to activate the Emergency Plan:

- Community Emergency Coordinators;
- Executive Director or designate;
- Chief or Council member designate;
- Fort Nelson RCMP;
- Northern Rockies Regional Municipality; Fire Chief

### **2.2 Operational responsibility for implementation of the EP**

The EOC is responsible for the implementation of the Emergency Plan and for the coordination and direction of overall operations in respect of preparation for, response to, and recovery from the emergency or disaster.

The EOC Director is responsible for the control of all operations within the EOC identified in this Emergency Plan.

### **2.3 De-activation of the Emergency Plan**

The EOC Director will terminate the EOC activity for the current event and implement the de-activation plan.

### **2.4 Levels of EOC Activation**

There are three levels of EOC activation, described below.

#### **Level 1 EOC Activation**

Level 1 action reflects events that are normally managed by community resources on a regular basis. However, there is potential for the event to escalate and requires monitoring only. There is little or no need for site support activities and the event will be closed in a relatively short time. This level may require the activation of an ICP.

#### **Level 2 EOC Activation**



Level 2 events are emergencies that are of a larger scale or longer duration and may involve limited evacuations, additional or unique resources or similar extraordinary support activities. If the event cannot be managed appropriately from the site, this level requires the activation of an EOC, and notification to the Ministry of Emergency Management and Climate Readiness (EMCR).

### **Level 3 EOC Activation**

Level 3 events are of large magnitude and/or long duration or may have multiple sites that involve multi-agencies and multi-government response.

## **2.5 Federal Jurisdiction**

Fort Nelson First Nation has not ratified their land code to have jurisdiction over their lands or self-government agreement with the Federal and Provincial governments. The community is located on Federal Reserve lands and is currently governed by Federal Acts, specifically the *Indian Act*. The Federal and Provincial governments have entered into an agreement for Emergency Management services to be provided to First Nation communities by the Ministry of Emergency Management and Climate Readiness. (EMCR) EMCR is required to provide emergency management services, all 4 pillars: Preparedness, Mitigation, Response and Recovery.

In an effort to facilitate the same level of services for First Nations Communities the Ministry of Emergency Management and Climate Readiness (EMCR) will utilize the British Columbia Emergency Management System (BCEMS) model to standardize delivery of emergency management efforts.

## **2.6 Provincial and Local Jurisdictions**

The *Emergency Program Act* requires that all Provincial ministries and agencies utilize the British Columbia Emergency Management System (BCEMS). First Nations, who have not ratified treaties that include self government agreements with the Federal and Provincial government are governed by federal statute, are not legally required to follow the BCEMS model but are strongly encouraged to incorporate this model into their emergency plans. The majority of municipalities and First Nations utilize BCEMS to ensure consistent emergency management principles and coordinated response efforts.

The Fort Nelson First Nation has agreed to follow the principles of BCEMS.

## **2.7 British Columbia Emergency Management System - Goals**

When responding to an emergency or disaster, the following goals will be used to determine the appropriate course(s) of action (in priority order):

- 1) Provide for the safety and health of all responders
- 2) Save lives
- 3) Reduce suffering
- 4) Protect public health
- 5) Protection government infrastructure

- 6) Protect property
- 7) Protect the environment
- 8) Reduce economic and social losses

## **Section 3 – Emergency Management Organization**

The Fort Nelson First Nation Emergency Management Program Organization consists of four main administrative components which are discussed below.

### **3.1 Chief and Council**

Chief and Council ultimately carry responsibility for preparation, mitigation, response and recovery efforts. These responsibilities, as outlined in Council Resolution are delegated to staff and the Emergency Management Committee for action

### **3.2 Executive Director**

The Executive Director may be responsible for overseeing the activities of the Emergency Program Coordinator (EPC) and for reporting directly to Chief and Council. The Executive Director may also serve as the EOC Director during EOC activations and serves as a member on the Emergency Management Committee.

### **3.3 Emergency Program Coordinator**

The Emergency Program Coordinator is responsible for overseeing and coordinating the Emergency Management Program and for the development, review and revision of this Emergency Preparedness Plan.

The Emergency Program Coordinator serves as the liaison between the Chief and Council, Executive Director and the Emergency Management Committee.

It is the responsibility of the Emergency Program Coordinator to ensure that adequate attention is given to all aspects of the Emergency Management Program.

The duties of the Emergency Program Coordinator include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Prepare an annual budget, based on input from the Emergency Management Committee;

- Manage contracts on behalf of the Emergency Management Program, such as specialists to provide training, exercises or planning;
- Coordinate annual assessment of local risks, evaluation of mitigation projects, preparing evacuation plans, and other responsibilities (see below);
- Coordinate implementation of strategies selected by the Emergency Management Committee, ex., hold public awareness sessions, organize training, and establishing EOC facilities:
- Provide a single point of contact for the overall Emergency Management Program. This position is also responsible for giving presentations on the program to community members and other groups who may request such a presentation:
- Update Emergency Plan and associated documents:
- Coordinate the purchase and tracking of all equipment, materials and supplies on behalf of the program;
- Coordinate training programs and exercises;
- Liaise with regional and provincial government authorities, businesses, and industry in the area on concerns of mutual interest;
- Produce appropriate agenda, arrange and chair meetings of the Emergency Management Committee;
- Implement, monitor and evaluate a training and exercise program;
- Initiate, maintain and support volunteer programs;
- Report on the effectiveness of the emergency management program to Chief and Council; and,
- Research, apply for and acquire alternative funding (UBCM, public/private partnerships, etc.);

### **3.4 Emergency Management Committee**

The Fort Nelson First Nation Emergency Management Program will be supported by an Emergency Management Committee. The Emergency Management Committee is responsible for the following:

- Implementing strategies as outlined in the goals and objectives of the program;
- Reviewing policies and procedures contained within the Emergency Plan;
- Identifying and participating in training and exercises;
- Providing input to implementation strategy development and evaluation;
- Conducting an annual Hazard, Risk and Vulnerability Analysis;
- Identifying and participating in the planning and evaluation of local mitigation projects such as flood protection works, wildfire fuel reduction, and local development controls;
- Developing response policies and procedures, such as evacuations, communication plans, EOC facility plans, etc.
- Evaluating the progress of the program on an annual basis and consider recommendations for improvement;
- Assisting with the development of budgets; and,
- Meeting on a regular basis.

The Emergency Management Committee is comprised of the following individuals:

- Emergency Program Coordinator(s) (chair);
- Executive Director;
- NRRM Emergency Program Coordinator;
- Executive Management Team;
- FNFN Staff assigned to the committee as appropriate.

## **Section 4 - Emergency Response & Recovery Structure**

This section covers the three emergency response structures within British Columbia; Incident Command (Emergency Site), Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) and Regional supported by the Ministry of Emergency Management and Climate Readiness (EMCR).

### **4.1 BCEMS Response Levels**

There are four (4) levels of response within the BCEMS model, discussed below.

## **Site Response Level**

At the site level resources are applied to solve the problems presented by an emergency incident using the Incident Command System (ICS). Response on-site is directed by a single command, or unified command, from a single Incident Command Post (ICP). Ninety to ninety-five percent (90-95%) of incidents, such as a routine traffic accident or a house fire, will fall into this category and will involve only a site level response.

## **Site Support - Emergency Operations Centre (EOC)**

In larger incidents responders at the site may require additional coordination, support and policy direction. In circumstances where existing site response cannot adequately respond to the emergency an Emergency Operations Center (EOC) may be activated. The EOC provides policy direction to the site (through the Incident Commander), coordinates resource requests from the site and manages all off-site activities.

## **Provincial Regional Emergency Operations Centre (PREOC)**

The Provincial Regional Emergency Operation Center (PREOC) level coordinates, facilitates and manages information, policy direction and provincial resources to support local authorities and provincial agencies responding to an emergency. This level does not communicate directly with the Incident Commander at the site but provides a basis for provincial regional and interagency coordination and communicates with the site support level (EOC).

Effort will be made to coordinate with the Ministry of Emergency Management and Climate Response (EMCR) Provincial Regional Emergency Operations Center (PREOC) to ensure coordinated response efforts.

## **Provincial Emergency Coordination Centre (PECC)**

The Provincial Emergency Coordination Center (PECC) coordinates provincial resources and prioritizes and establishes provincial government objectives in response to requirements at the other levels. This level also serves as the coordination and communications link with the federal disaster support system. The Provincial Central Coordination level is activated when the key ministry (ies) or the Director of the Provincial Emergency Program considers it necessary to coordinate and direct overall provincial response to an emergency or disaster.

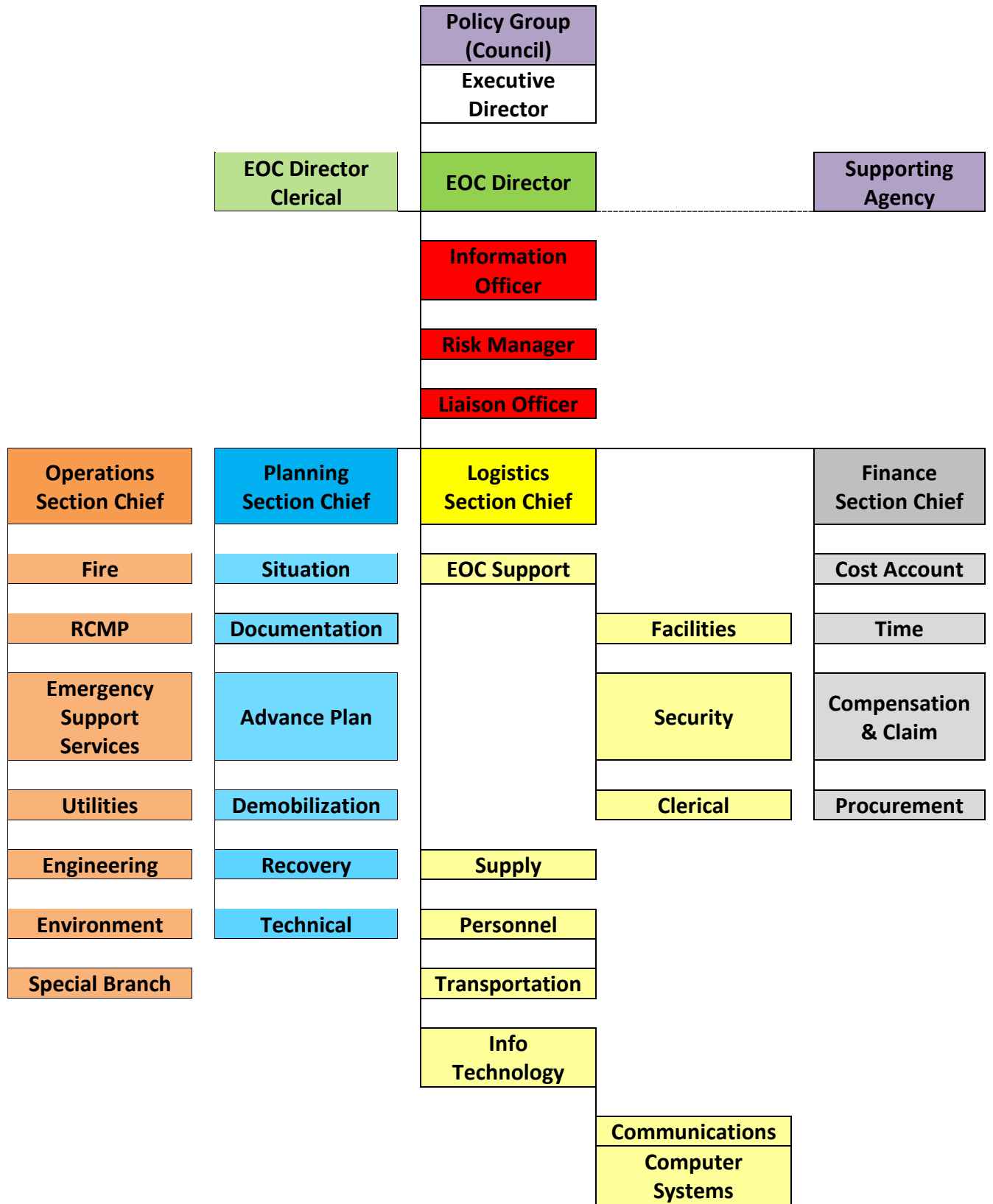
The PECC provides inter-region policy direction and coordination for emergencies in the province. The EOC will utilize the PECC 24/7 emergency center for reporting/coordinating emergency response efforts.

## 4.2 Site - Incident Command Post

Function	Role in Incident Command Structure
<b>Incident Commander</b>	Responsible for <i>overall</i> emergency policy and coordination through the joint efforts of government agencies and private organizations.
<b>Operations</b>	<b>"The Doers"</b> Responsible for coordinating all jurisdictional operations in support of the emergency response through implementation of the jurisdiction's action Plan.
<b>Planning</b>	<b>"The Thinkers"</b> Responsible for collecting, evaluating, and disseminating information; developing the jurisdiction's action Plan in coordination with other functions; maintaining documentation.
<b>Logistics</b>	<b>"The Getters"</b> Responsible for providing facilities services, personnel, equipment and materials.
<b>Finance/ Administration</b>	<b>"The Payers"</b> Responsible for financial activities and other administrative aspects.

### 4.3 EOC Organizational Structure

The following diagram displays the organizational structure of the EOC. The Policy Group is comprised of Chief and Council and senior EOC staff.





#### 4.4 EOC Staff

Position	Name
<b>Command/Management</b>	
Primary Contact	
Backup Contact	
<b>Operations</b>	
Primary Contact	
Backup Contact	
<b>Planning</b>	
Primary Contact	<b>Please Note: Positions will be assigned at time of event based on training level and availability of personnel.</b>
Backup Contact	
<b>Logistics</b>	
Primary Contact	
Backup Contact	
<b>Finance /Administration</b>	
Primary Contact	
Backup Contact	
<b>Risk Management Officer</b>	
Primary Contact	
<b>Liaison Officer</b>	
Primary Contact	
<b>Information Officer</b>	
Primary Contact	

## Section 5 – HRVA and Evacuation

### 5.1 Hazard Assessment

#### Hazard Likelihood

Likelihood	Rating	Frequency	Percent Change (Probability)
Rare	A	Event is expected to occur less than once every 100 yrs.	Annual chance <1%
Unlikely	B	Event is expected to occur about once every 51-100 yrs.	1% ≤ annual chance < 2%
Possible	C	Event is expected to occur about once every 11-50 yrs.	2% ≤ annual chance < 10%
Likely	D	Event is expected to occur about once every 3-10 yrs.	10% ≤ annual chance < 50%
Almost Certain	E	Event is expected to occur once every two years or more frequently.	Annual chance ≥ 50%

Hazard	Frequency	
Atmospheric	Likelihood	Rating
Air Quality	Likely	D
Extreme Heat	Likely	D
Extreme Cold	Almost Certain	E
Fog	Possible	C
Freezing Rain	Possible	C
Hail	Possible	C
High Wind Events	Likely	D
Lightning	Likely	D
Snowstorms	Almost Certain	E
Disease/Epidemic	Likelihood	Rating
Animal Disease	Unlikely	B
Human Disease	Almost Certain	E
Plant Disease/Infestation	Unlikely	B
Public Health Crisis	Almost Certain	E

<b>Hazard</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	
<b>Fire</b>		
	Likelihood	Rating
Structure Fire	Possible	C
Wild/interface Fire	Likely	D
<b>Geological</b>		
Avalanche	Rare	A
Landslide/Debris Flow	Possible	C

<b>Geological</b>	<b>Likelihood</b>	<b>Rating</b>
Land Subsidence/Sink Hole	Rare	A
<b>Seismic</b>		
Earthquake	Rare	A
Liquefaction	Rare	A
Tsunami	N/A	N/A
<b>Volcanic</b>		
	Likelihood	Rating
Ash Fall	N/A	N/A
Volcanic Flow	N/A	N/A
<b>Hazardous Materials/Explosion</b>		
	Likelihood	Rating
Explosion	Possible	C
Hazardous Material Spill	Possible	C
Mine Incident	N/A	N/A
Nuclear Incident	N/A	N/A
Oil/Gas Pipeline Incident	Possible	C
<b>Hydrological</b>		
	Likelihood	Rating
Drought	Possible	C
<b>Flooding</b>		
	Likelihood	Rating
Lake/River/Stream Flooding	Possible	C
Flash Flooding	Possible	C
<b>Infrastructure Failure</b>		
Dam/Dike Failure	N/A	N/A
Structural Failure	Possible	C

Hazard	Frequency	
<b>Interruptions to Critical Services</b>	Likelihood	Rating
Electrical Outage	Almost Certain	E
Food Source Interruption	Possible	C
Communications Interruption	Likely	D
Transportation Route Interruption	Likely	D
Waste Water Interruption	Possible	C
Water Services Interruption	Rare	A

Hazard	Frequency	
<b>Security</b>	Likelihood	Rating
Police Incident	Possible	C
Cyber Security Threat	Rare	A
Public Disturbance	Likely	D
Major Planned Event	Likely	D
<b>Transportation</b>		
Motor Vehicle Incident	Likely	D
Rail Incident	Possible	C
Air Incident	Rare	A

## Hazard Consequence

1. Fatalities:	Potential number of people killed as a result of the hazard.
2. Injuries, Disease, or Hospitalization:	Potential number of people injured or ill because of the hazard.
3. Displacement:	Disruption to regular living situations, requiring people to either leave their home or be confined to their home without access to regular services. This includes short-term evacuation orders, self-evacuation, shelter-in-place as well as long term or permanent relocation of individuals, families, or communities.
4. Psychosocial Impact:	Impacts to the emotional and social well-being of an individual, family group and/or community.
5. Support System Impact:	Loss of accessibility to supports/networks or community groups, community reciprocity, trust and cooperation between community members.
6. Cultural Impact:	Loss of cultural heritage and/or identity. May include loss of works, objects, places, practices, and ecology that are directly associated with an important aspect or aspects of human history and culture.
7. Property Damage:	The direct negative consequences of a hazard on buildings, structures, and other forms of property, such as crops and livestock.
8. Critical Infrastructure Impact:	An impact to critical infrastructure, including its processes, systems, facilities, technologies, networks, assets, and/or services, that results in consequences to the health, safety, security or economic well-being of community members and the effective functioning of the government.

9. Environmental Damage:	The negative consequences of a hazard on the environment, including the soil, water, air and/or plants and animals.
10. Economic Impact:	Disruption or loss of ability for individuals, businesses, and governments to generate income. This includes interruptions to the consumption, production, and trade of goods and services.
11. Reputational Impact:	A negative change in the perception of the government or organization, in the minds of the community, its partners and others who are vital to its success. This can result in socioeconomic damage or disruption such as loss of community or partners trust and an increase in negative media attention.

Hazard	Fatalities	Injuries/ Illness	Displacement	Psychosocial	Support System Impact	Cultural Impact	Property Damage	Critical Infrastructure	Environmental	Economic	Reputational	Total
	0-None	1-Low	2-Medium	3-High	4-Extreme							
<b>Atmospheric</b>												
Air Quality	0	2	3	1	3	3	0	1	1	0	0	14
Extreme Heat	1	1	3	2	3	3	0	2	0	2	2	19
Extreme Cold	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	0	2	2	26
Fog	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
Freezing Rain	1	2	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	9
Hail	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	7
High Wind Events	0	1	3	3	2	2	3	3	1	2	2	22
Lightning	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	2	1	2	0	8
Snowstorms	1	1	2	2	2	0	1	1	0	2	0	12
<b>Disease/Epidemic</b>												
Animal Disease	0	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	9
Human Disease	3	3	2	3	3	3	0	0	0	3	1	21
Plant Disease/ Infestation	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	15
Public Health Crisis	3	3	2	3	3	3	0	0	0	3	1	21
<b>Fire</b>												
Structure Fire	1	1	1	3	2	3	3	1	2	3	1	21
Wild/ interface Fire	1	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	29
<b>Geological</b>												
Avalanche	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Landslide/ Debris Flow	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	8
Land Subsidence/ Sink Hole	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Hazard	Fatalities	Injuries/ Illness	Displacement	Psychosocial	Support System Impact	Cultural Impact	Property Damage	Critical Infrastructure	Environmental	Economic	Reputational	Total
	0-None	1-Low	2-Medium	3-High	4-Extreme							
<b>Seismic</b>												
Earthquake	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquefaction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tsunami	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Volcanic</b>												
Ash Fall	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Volcanic Flow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Hazardous Materials/Explosion</b>												
Explosion	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	3	3	1	14
Hazardous Material Spill	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	3	3	1	14
Mine Incident	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nuclear Incident	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oil/Gas Pipeline Incident	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	2	0	22
<b>Hydrological</b>												
Drought	0	0	1	2	2	2	0	2	1	1	0	11
<b>Flooding</b>												
Lake/River/ Stream Flooding	1	1	2	3	3	3	2	0	1	2	0	18
Flash Flooding	1	1	2	3	3	3	2	0	1	2	0	18
<b>Infrastructure Failure</b>												
Dam/Dike Failure	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Structural Failure	0	0	2	2	2	0	2	2	2	2	1	15
<b>Interruptions to Critical Services</b>												
Electrical Outage	0	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	0	14
Food Source Interruption	0	0	1	2	2	2	0	0	0	2	1	10
Communications Interruption	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	6
Transportation Route Interruption	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	7
Waste Water Interruption	0	2	3	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	19

Hazard	Fatalities	Injuries/ Illness	Displacement	Psychosocial	Support System Impact	Cultural Impact	Property Damage	Critical Infrastructure	Environmental	Economic	Reputational	Total
	0-None	1-Low	2-Medium	3-High	4-Extreme							
Water Services Interruption	0	2	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	23
<b>Security</b>												
Police Incident	1	2	2	3	3	3	3	0	0	1	3	21
Cyber Security Threat	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	3	3	3	13
Public Disturbance	0	2	2	3	3	3	3	1	1	2	3	23
Major Planned Event	1	2	0	2	2	3	1	0	1	1	3	16
<b>Transportation</b>												
Motor Vehicle Incident	2	2	1	3	3	2	2	0	1	1	1	18
Rail Incident	1	1	0	1	1	3	0	0	3	1	0	11
Air Incident	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

### Risk Matrix – Alphabetical

Hazard	Likelihood			Consequence	Risk*
	Frequency	Rating	Score		
Air Quality	Likely	D	4	14	56
Extreme Heat	Likely	D	4	19	76
Extreme Cold	Almost Certain	E	5	26	130
Fog	Possible	C	3	2	6
Freezing Rain	Possible	C	3	9	27
Hail	Possible	C	3	7	21
High Wind Events	Likely	D	4	22	88
Lightning	Likely	D	4	8	32
Snowstorms	Almost Certain	E	5	12	60
Animal Disease	Unlikely	B	2	9	18
Human Disease	Almost Certain	E	5	21	105
Plant Disease/Infestation	Unlikely	B	2	15	30
Public Health Crisis	Almost Certain	E	5	21	105
Structure Fire	Structure Fire	C	3	21	63
Wild/interface Fire	Wild/interface Fire	D	4	29	116
Avalanche	Rare	A	1	0	0
Landslide/Debris Flow	Possible	C	3	8	24
Land Subsidence/Sink Hole	Rare	A	1	0	0

Hazard	Likelihood			Consequence	Risk*
	Frequency	Rating	Score		
Earthquake	Rare	A	1	0	0
Liquefaction	Rare	A	1	0	0
Tsunami	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
Ash Fall	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
Volcanic Flow	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
Explosion	Possible	C	3	14	42
Hazardous Material Spill	Possible	C	3	14	42
Mine Incident	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
Nuclear Incident	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
Oil/Gas Pipeline Incident	Possible	C	3	22	66
Drought	Possible	C	3	11	33
Lake/River/Stream Flooding	Possible	C	3	18	54
Flash Flooding	Rare	A	1	18	18
Dam/Dike Failure	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
Structural Failure	Possible	C	3	15	45
Electrical Outage	Almost Certain	E	5	14	70
Food Source Interruption	Possible	C	3	10	30
Communications Interruption	Likely	D	4	6	24
Transportation Route Interruption	Likely	D	4	7	28
Waste Water Interruption	Possible	C	3	19	57
Water Services Interruption	Rare	A	1	23	23
Police Incident	Possible	C	3	21	63
Cyber Security Threat	Rare	A	1	13	13
Public Disturbance	Likely	D	4	23	92
Major Planned Event	Likely	D	4	16	64
Motor Vehicle Incident	Likely	D	4	18	72
Rail Incident	Possible	C	3	11	33
Air Incident	Rare	A	1	0	0

*\*Risk = Likelihood x Consequence*

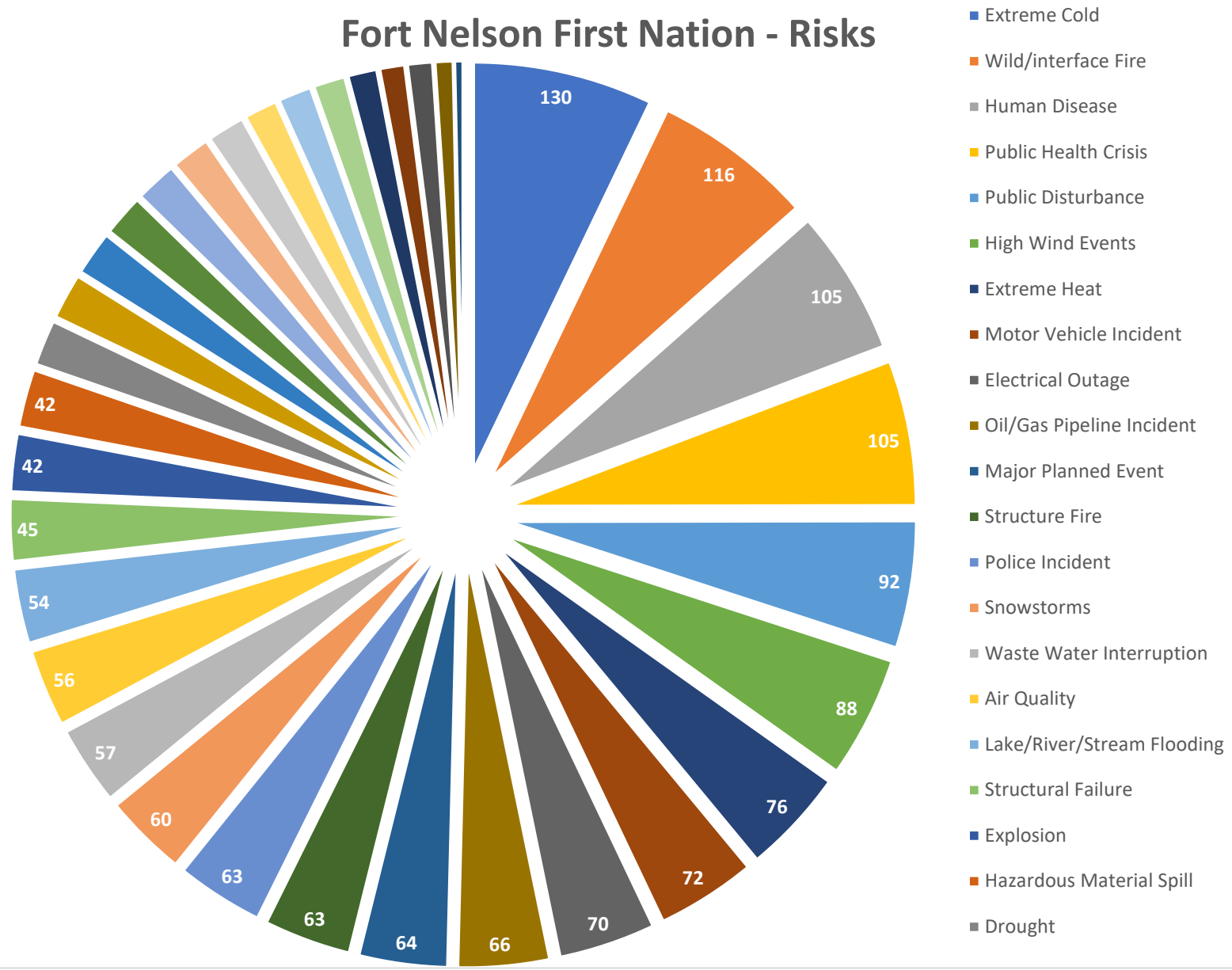


## Risk Matrix – High to Low

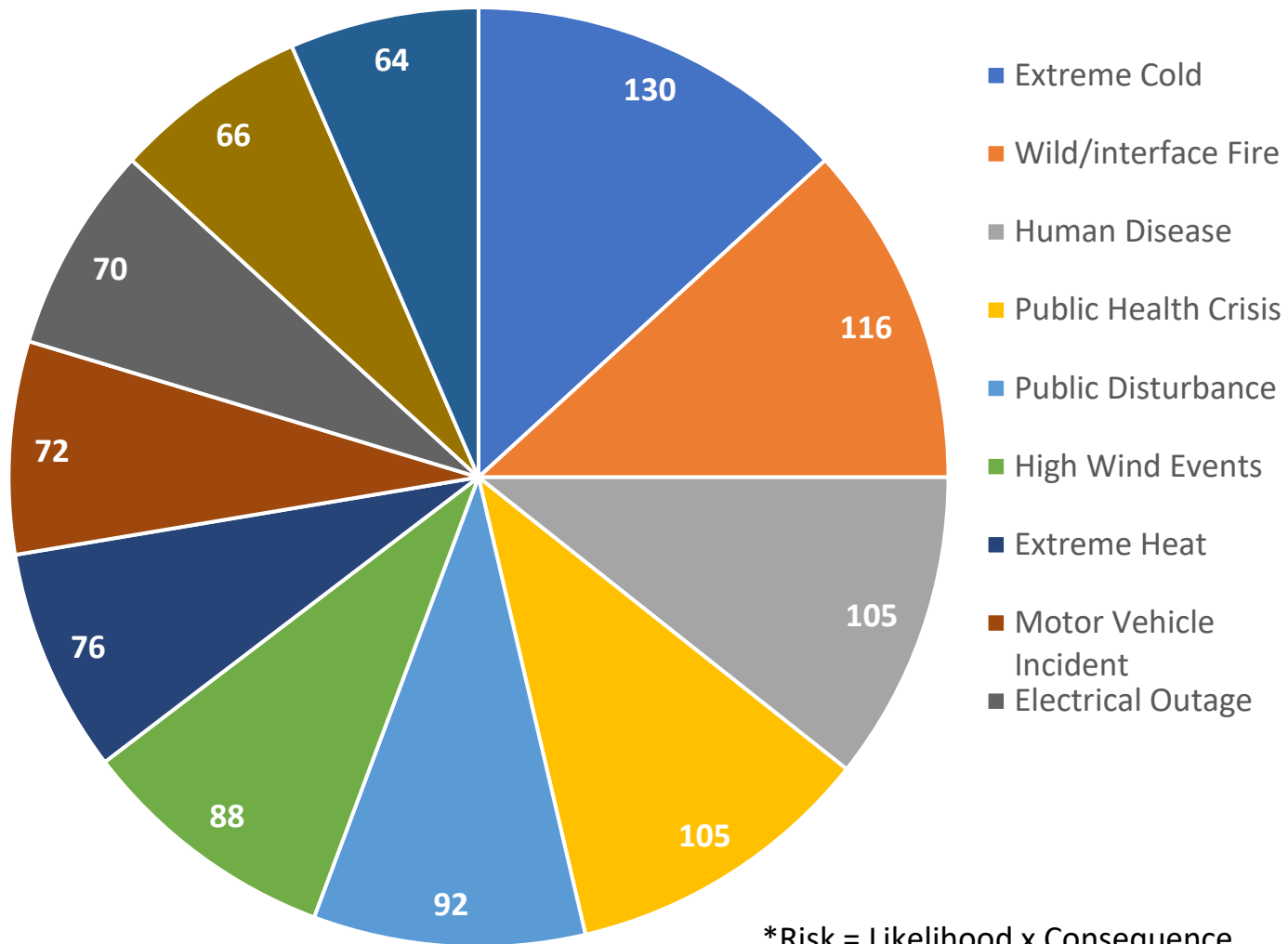
Hazard	Likelihood			Consequence	Risk*
	Frequency	Rating	Score		
Extreme Cold	Almost Certain	E	5	26	130
Wild/interface Fire	Wild/interface Fire	D	4	29	116
Human Disease	Almost Certain	E	5	21	105
Public Health Crisis	Almost Certain	E	5	21	105
Public Disturbance	Likely	D	4	23	92
High Wind Events	Likely	D	4	22	88
Extreme Heat	Likely	D	4	19	76
Motor Vehicle Incident	Likely	D	4	18	72
Electrical Outage	Almost Certain	E	5	14	70
Oil/Gas Pipeline Incident	Possible	C	3	22	66
Major Planned Event	Likely	D	4	16	64
Structure Fire	Structure Fire	C	3	21	63
Police Incident	Possible	C	3	21	63
Snowstorms	Almost Certain	E	5	12	60
Waste Water Interruption	Possible	C	3	19	57
Air Quality	Likely	D	4	14	56
Lake/River/Stream Flooding	Possible	C	3	18	54
Structural Failure	Possible	C	3	15	45
Explosion	Possible	C	3	14	42
Hazardous Material Spill	Possible	C	3	14	42
Drought	Possible	C	3	11	33
Rail Incident	Possible	C	3	11	33
Lightning	Likely	D	4	8	32
Food Source Interruption	Possible	C	3	10	30
Plant Disease/Infestation	Unlikely	B	2	15	30
Transportation Route Interruption	Likely	D	4	7	28
Freezing Rain	Possible	C	3	9	27
Communications Interruption	Likely	D	4	6	24
Landslide/Debris Flow	Possible	C	3	8	24
Water Services Interruption	Rare	A	1	23	23
Hail	Possible	C	3	7	21
Animal Disease	Unlikely	B	2	9	18
Flash Flooding	Rare	A	1	18	18
Cyber Security Threat	Rare	A	1	13	13
Fog	Possible	C	3	2	6
Avalanche	Rare	A	1	0	0
Land Subsidence/Sink Hole	Rare	A	1	0	0
Earthquake	Rare	A	1	0	0
Liquefaction	Rare	A	1	0	0

Hazard	Likelihood			Consequence	Risk*
	Frequency	Rating	Score		
Tsunami	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
Ash Fall	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
Volcanic Flow	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
Mine Incident	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
Nuclear Incident	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
Dam/Dike Failure	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
Air Incident	Rare	A	1	0	0

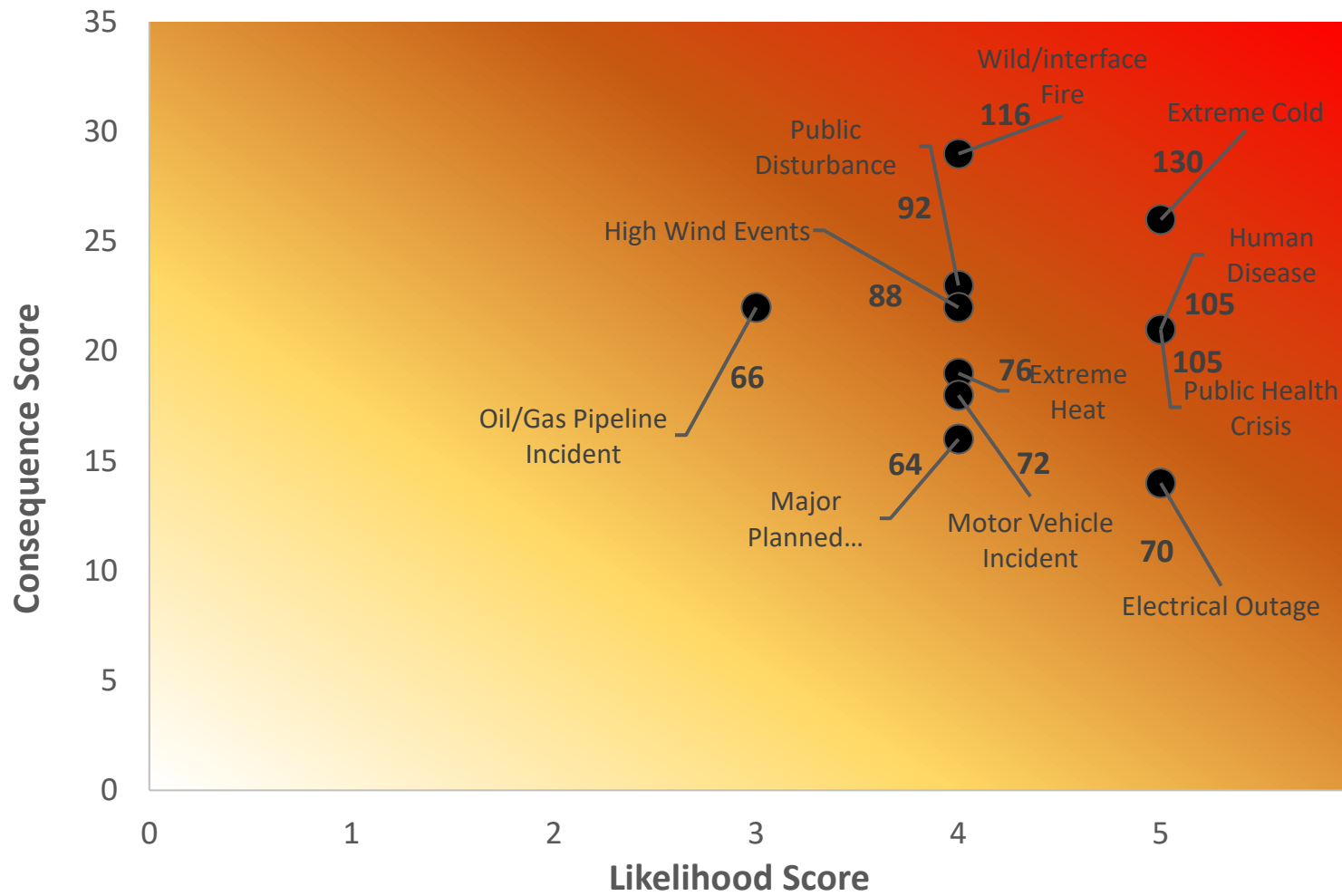
## Fort Nelson First Nation - Risks



## Fort Nelson First Nation - Top 10 Risks\*



## Fort Nelson First Nation - Top 10 Risks



## 5.2 Evacuations

### Evacuation

An evacuation is the action by which one or more persons leave the place they are occupying to avoid a real or potential threat. The process to enact an evacuation (partial, total, and selective) of any community is performed by a Fort Nelson First Nation Council Resolution or Declaration of State of Local Emergency. The Fort Nelson First Nation Council will normally be working with the federal and provincial governments and advised of the specific threat or situation. The decision for a planned evacuation is made in stages, when time permits, with notice given initially as an evacuation *alert* and if required by an evacuation order. When the event is over, and it is safe to return home, there will be an evacuation rescind.

### Volunteer Evacuation Procedures

Volunteer evacuation occurs when a community member(s) makes a choice to evacuate before the Fort Nelson First Nation Governance, local community issues an evacuation order. Volunteer evacuations are **not normally eligible** for Emergency Support Service (ESS) resources such as food, clothing and lodging. If an order is issued, volunteer evacuees are only eligible within the time frame that the order was issued, not from the original time the volunteer evacuation occurred and **must report to designated ESS facilities and register appropriately** - either one established on Community property, or to a "host community" out of order or alert area.

If the person(s) wishes to evacuate because they require specialized medical or other forms of special care, ESS support may be available before an evacuation order is issued. The EOC must contact EMCR and request ESS support for at risk community members before ESS support is provided.

If an Emergency Response officer or other agency has responded to your incident, identify at-risk community members who may require pre-evacuation due to medical or specialized care requirements.

## **Evacuation Stages**

### **1. Evacuation Alert**

A consistent format and process will be used to alert the population at risk of potential need for evacuation. The alert highlights the nature of the danger and that people should be prepared to evacuate the area on short notice. The evacuation alert may allow for the population at risk to begin an orderly preparation to voluntarily leave the affected area, within a specified time frame. However, the reality of the situation may require immediate action with very short notice.

When it has been decided that an evacuation may be pending, it is very important to ensure all of those who may be evacuated receive this information as soon as possible. As the stress associated with evacuating one home would be high, providing as much warning as possible and giving a list of suggested items to take with them will assist in alleviating stress.

### **2. Evacuation Order**

If the Fort Nelson First Nation population at risk is ordered to evacuate, the affected area(s) will be identified by means of a Council Resolution or Order developed by local authority EOC. Normally community members will comply, however any information should clearly indicate that emergency response personnel will not return for residence that refuse to comply with an evacuation order. A statement should be included in all bulletins, pamphlets, warning and orders that makes it very clear to all Fort Nelson First Nation members, that, while the evacuation order is in effect, the area in question may have controlled access and that a pass may be required to regain access to the area.

### **3. Evacuation Rescind**

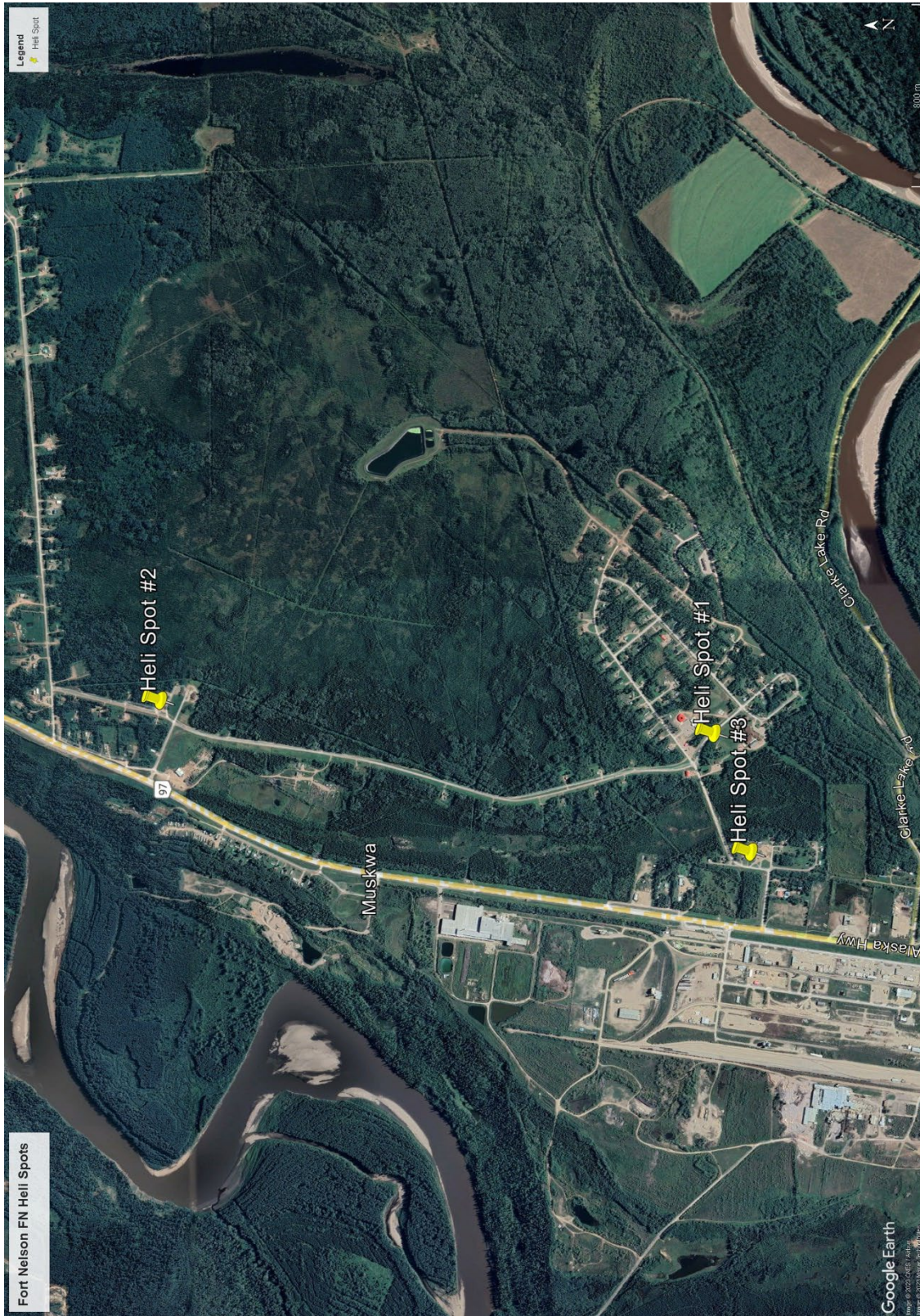
When the emergency which necessitated the evacuation is under control and the emergency area is declared safe, a rescind of the Evacuation Order should be implemented.

### 5.3 Heli Spots

Location and Coordinates	
<b>Heli Spot #1</b>	<b>Chalo School (Ball Field)</b>
Note: Community <u>Internal Main Muster Location</u>	58°44'53.08"N 122°39'47.74"W
<b>Heli Spot #2</b>	<b>Admin Building (Front Lawn)</b>
Note: Adjacent to EVAC route (North or South)	58°46'13.61"N 122°39'38.72"W
<b>Heli Spot #3</b>	<b>Public Works Shop (Parking Lot in front of building)</b>
Note: Adjacent to Evac Route (South)	58°44'47.81"N 122°40'20.76"W



## 5.4 Heli Spots - Maps





Fort Nelson FN Heli Spots



Fort Nelson FN Heli Spots

## 5.5 Community Muster Locations

<b>Muster Locations</b>	
<b>Location</b>	<b>Coordinates</b>
<b>Internal</b> – Main Community - Chalo School (Heli Spot #1 - Ball Field)	58°44'53.08"N 122°39'47.74"W
<b>External - North Muster Location</b> Scotia Bank Parking Lot – Northern Rockies Regional Municipality	58°48'19.58"N 122°42'26.83"W
<b>External - South Muster Location</b> Prophet River	58° 5'35.27"N 122°42'40.95"W

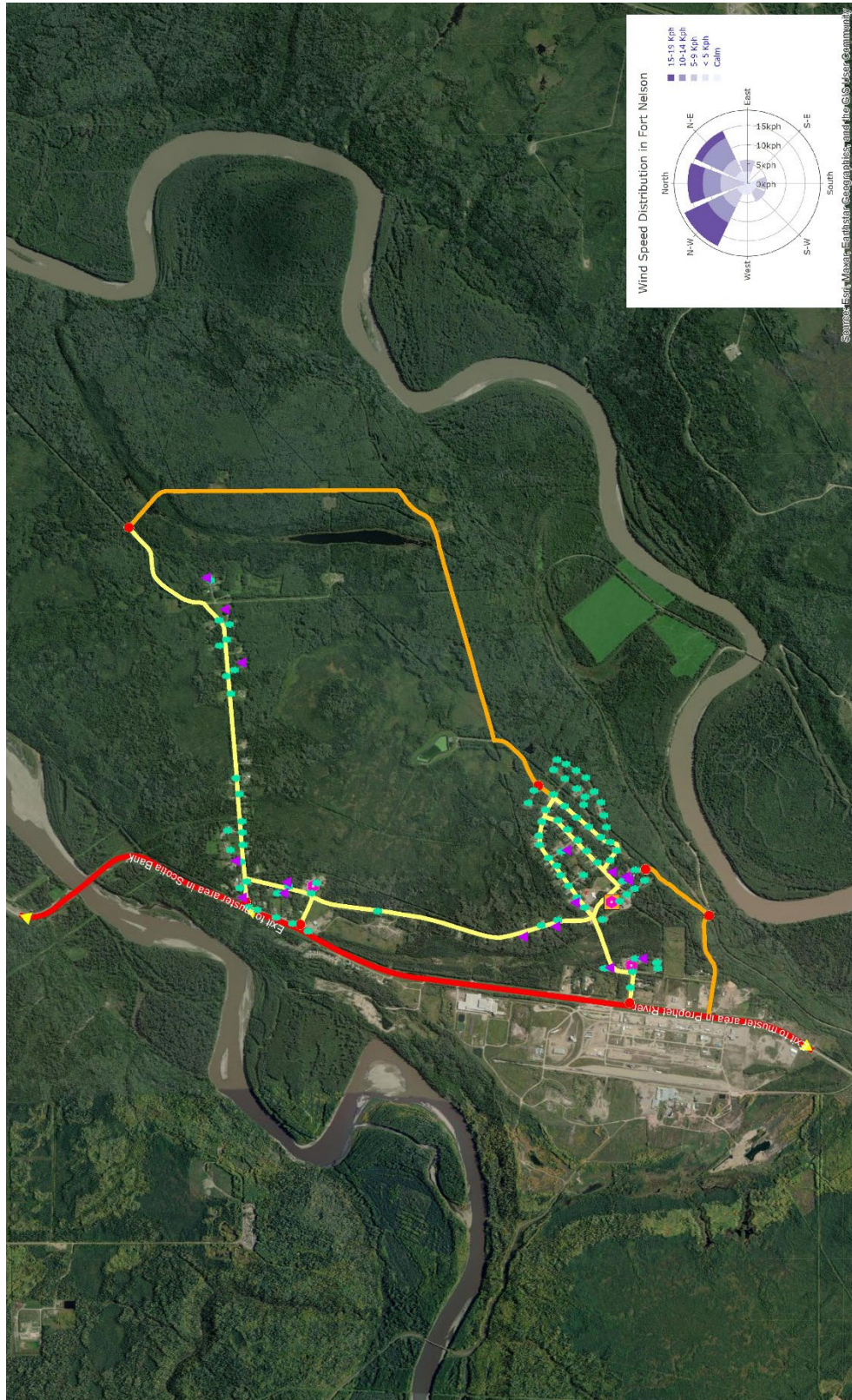
# North Muster - External Location Map

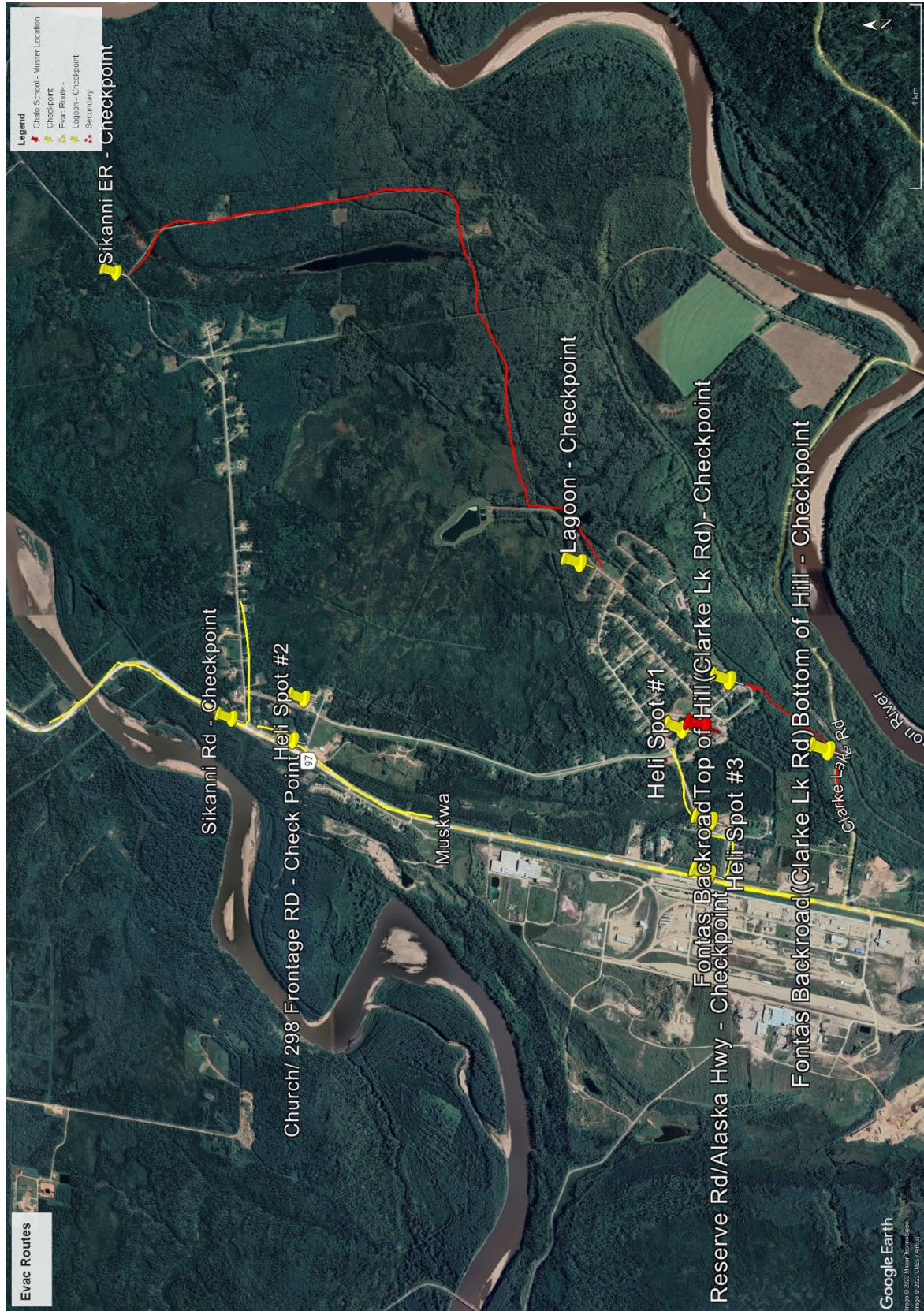


## South Muster - External Location Map



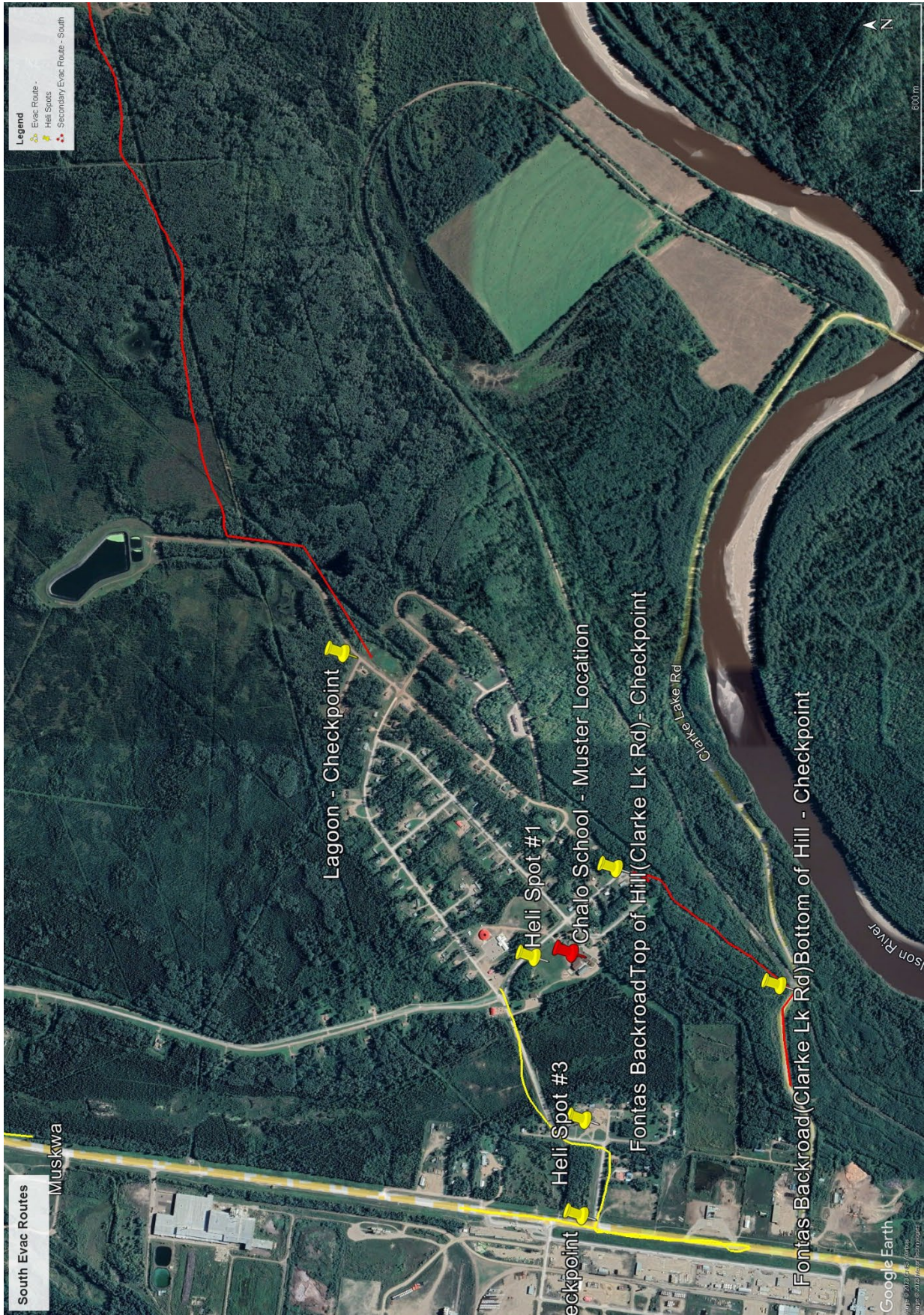
## 5.6 Evacuation Routes











## **Appendix A – Acronyms and Definitions**

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### **British Columbia Emergency Health Services (BCEHS) formerly British Columbia Ambulance Service (BCAS):**

- ❖ History; Created in 1974, the BC Ambulance Service (BCAS) now BCEHS is legislated to provide emergency medical services in BC under the Medical Services Act.

### **British Columbia Emergency Management System (BCEMS):**

- ❖ The BCEMS identifies the standardized approach to emergency management to be utilized and practiced by provincial government agencies, ministries, and crown corporations. The BCEMS is based on the Incident Command System (ICS).

### **Emergency Operations Centre (EOC):**

- ❖ An Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) is activated to oversee and coordinate activities in the event of a major emergency.

### **Emergency Support Services (ESS):**

- ❖ Emergency Support Services are those Municipal services that are provided short term (generally 72 hours) to preserve the emotional and physical well-being of evacuees and response workers in emergency situations.
- ❖ Responsibilities:
  - To plan for the short-term basic needs of all individuals in the event of an emergency or disaster

### **Incident Commander (IC):**

- ❖ This individual is responsible for the management and coordination of all operations at the Incident Command Post during an emergency/disaster.
- ❖ This role is delegated to the most senior staff member on site, and will remain in that position until relieved by a more qualified person.

### **Incident Command System (ICS):**

- ❖ A standardized emergency management concept specifically designed to allow its user(s) to adopt an integrated organizational structure equal to the complexity and demands of single or multiple incidents, without being hindered by jurisdictional boundaries. The ICS is based on the following principles.

## **Incident Command**

- ✓ Sets objectives and priorities
- ✓ Has overall responsibility at the site

## **Operations**

- ✓ Directs resources
- ✓ Carries out the response activities described in the plan
- ✓ Directs operations and ensures safety of staff

## **Planning**

- ✓ Collects and evaluates information
- ✓ Develops incident action plans
- ✓ Maintains resource status (personnel, equipment)
- ✓ Maintains incident documentation

## **Logistics**

- ✓ Provides support to meet the incident needs
- ✓ Provides resources
- ✓ Provides other services to support the incident

## **Finance/Administration**

- ✓ Monitors costs related to the incident
- ✓ Provides accounting, procurement, time recording and cost analysis

## **Provincial Emergency Coordination Centre (PECC):**

- ❖ If a PREOC is established, then the Provincial Emergency Coordination Centre (PECC) in Victoria is also established. The PECC provides inter-region policy direction and coordination for emergencies involving more than one PREOC. It acts as an overall provincial coordination centre in the event of simultaneous multi-region disasters, such as earthquakes, floods or interface fires.

## **Emergency Management and Climate Readiness. (EMCR):**

- ❖ The EMCR Ministry assumes the following responsibilities in the event of a major emergency or disaster.
  - ◆ Coordinates all requests for provincial or federal emergency assistance.

- ◆ Makes appropriate requests to Provincial Ministries, if the requesting parties resources are not adequate for an effective response to the disaster.
- ◆ Recommends to the Provincial Government that a Provincial State of Emergency be declared.
- ◆ Maintains a Provincial Public Information program during all phases of a disaster.
  
- ❖ Responsibilities:
  - ◆ Arrange for Worker's Compensation coverage to registered emergency workers.
  - ◆ Provides and maintains a Provincial Public Information Program during all phases of a disaster.
  - ◆

**Contact Information 1-800-663-3456**

**Provincial Regional Emergency Operations Centre (PREOC):**

- ❖ An Emergency Operations Centre established and operated at the regional level by provincial agencies to coordinate provincial emergency response effort

