

Village of Lions Bay



EMERGENCY RESPONSE & RECOVERY PLAN



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INTRODUCTION

Why Do We Need An Emergency Response & Recovery Plan?

Emergencies and disasters affect people and their communities in many ways. Injury and death might result, along with the destruction of homes, the displacement of families and the disruption of utilities, business and services.

No community in British Columbia is immune from the threat of such crises. However, emergency management can mitigate long-term impact by enabling communities to do the following:

- **Planning:** Prepare for emergencies and disasters.
- **Mitigation:** Take measures to minimize impact should an event occur.
- **Response:** Respond effectively when the event occurs.
- **Recovery:** Recover as quickly as possible after the event.

Canada's emergency management model calls for the involvement of everyone from individuals and families to the federal government.

- At the local level, Canadians are expected to plan for and deal with everyday emergencies, such as illness, car breakdowns and others.
- When the emergency is too great for an individual to handle, the local authority steps in to help. This assistance can include anything from the fire department responding to a house fire to the management of a large-scale evacuation during a flood.
- When local authority resources and capabilities are insufficient, the provincial government provides additional resources to respond to the emergency.
- When provincial resources are exhausted, the province may call on the federal government for help. The federal government may contribute its own resources, those of other provinces, or those of the international community.

Emergency planning is essential for effective emergency management on any level. Families, communities and governments must have emergency plans in order to save lives, property, the environment and the economy.

Planning allows people and communities to prepare calmly and realistically for likely emergencies by:

- Organizing the group who will respond to emergencies and disasters.



- Developing the response and recovery procedures that are appropriate for various types of emergencies and disasters.
- Identifying and acquiring the necessary emergency management resources.
- Anticipating problems that might arise and developing possible solutions.
- Finding ways to ensure that communication lines are kept open and are used effectively.
- Sharing information that could help expedite outside assistance and minimize confusion.

It is much easier to do all this *before* an emergency strikes than during the confusion that normally accompanies a disaster. Knowing where people should go and what they should do will help save lives and property, reduce damage and accelerate recovery.

Communities with up to date emergency plans that are regularly exercised are more likely to:

- Draw upon and effectively use the full resources available within the community.
- React more quickly and more effectively, especially during the critical first hours or an emergency or disaster.
- Have clear lines of authority and decision making.
- Keep lines of communication open and use them more effectively.
- Evacuate successfully if necessary.
- Survive on their own for several days.
- Recover from the emergency or disaster more quickly.
- Respond more effectively to media inquiries.
- Support the needs of the members of the community more effectively and efficiently.

Municipal governments, along with regional, provincial and federal government agencies as well as private industry, have specific roles and responsibilities when an emergency or disaster strikes any one community or an entire region. The nature and scale of the actual event will determine the actual level of response for these various partners.

Preparation and Planning – all organizations must be prepared before an emergency or disaster, must understand their roles and responsibilities, create plans, identify resources and conduct training.

Response – the ability to respond effectively will reflect the preparation and planning undertaken. At this time, specific and deliberate actions are taken that mitigate or reduce the impact of the event, dependent upon the actual circumstances and available resources.



Recovery – transition from response to recovery is not clearly defined, though recovery will generally begin after the critical phases of an emergency or disaster have passed. It is possible that some agencies will still be fully committed in the response phase, while others are already starting their recovery operations.

The Village of Lions Bay will prioritize the recovery process as quickly as reasonably possible taking into account the number of available staff, available support services and the overall safety of all concerned.

Resources will be allocated based on availability to maximize the following:

- Life and personal safety.
- The health and welfare of residents, and
- Infrastructure recovery.

A full recovery to pre-disaster levels may take months or years depending on the severity of the emergency or disaster. As tragic as these events can be, there may be an opportunity for positive change and official community plans should be considered where possible during the recovery process.

Communities that have developed emergency plans, keep these plans current, train staff and other community responders and routinely liaise with external resources will be much better prepared to respond to events within their community and as such, prevent these events from becoming major disasters.



Purpose and Scope of the Emergency Response and Recovery Plan

This plan provides guidance and direction to Village of Lions Bay municipal staff and emergency volunteers regarding their primary emergency roles, which are to:

1. Save lives, reduce suffering, minimize damage to property, mitigate damage to the environment and reduce economic consequences.
2. Provide an understanding of the authorities, working relationships, responsibilities and functions of municipal departments, senior levels of government and various support organizations relative to a major emergency.
3. Outline the Village of Lions Bay's authority and responsibilities to act in emergencies and disasters, as well as provide for continuity of municipal government.
4. Optimize the management of response operations, including activation of the Emergency Operations Centre, coordination multi-jurisdictional activity and mobilization of critical resources.
5. Conduct orderly and controlled evacuations of local residents and visitors to the community, as deemed necessary.
6. Ensure that evacuees are provided with essential services including shelter, food, clothing, first aid, family reunification and emotional support.
7. Expedite the restoration of services and facilities as soon as possible following the termination of a response to a major emergency.
8. Guide ongoing efforts to train municipal staff and emergency volunteers in their emergency roles and responsibilities, exercising emergency plans, procedures and protocols.

The purpose of this plan is not to provide detailed instructions for every potential emergency that could occur in Lions Bay, but rather to provide an overview of those things that might happen in Lions Bay or close enough to have an impact on Lions Bay and how municipal officials will react and respond to these emergency needs.



Situation and Assumptions

Responding to an emergency event in Lions Bay is the responsibility of the Village of Lions Bay. The severity and extent of the actual event and the availability of resources will largely determine when, and to what extent external agencies including the provincial government and potentially the federal government will become involved.

Incorporated in 1971, the Village of Lions Bay is located on the Sea to Sky Highway (Hwy. 99), approximately 10 kilometers north of Horseshoe Bay and 30 kilometers south of Squamish. Covering 2.55 square kilometers of steep hillside at the base of the Howe Sound mountains, the village is home to approximately 1,400 people. While there are a number of home-based businesses in the community, commercial properties are limited to the Lions Bay Marina and the small commercial development housing the store, café, post office, real estate office and art gallery.

What makes Lions Bay unique is also what makes it vulnerable to many disaster scenarios – a small residential community with limited resources, situated on steep slopes between the ocean and tall mountains, bisected by a busy highway and a major railroad. While the stunning geographical setting of the village presents one set of challenges, the highway and railroad present another set of challenges simply from the nature of the traffic on both as the major surface route between Vancouver and Squamish and Whistler.

The Village of Lions Bay's Emergency Plan and Emergency Operations Centre Plan outline the authority and responsibility of the Village's departments and external agencies in the event of a major emergency. The plans highlight both those emergencies most likely to occur, as well as the unexpected, and outline the policies and procedures to be followed.

The plans outline how the Village of Lions Bay should react when responding to a disaster. To be effective, the emergency plans must be familiar to the people who are responsible for implementing them and they must be kept accurate and current on an ongoing basis.

Two assumptions have been made in the development of these plans:

- Emergency protocols for day-to-day emergency events already exist between the municipality, its departments and external agencies as part of their standard operating procedures.
- Municipal departments and external agencies will respond to day-to-day emergency events based on these existing protocols and will look to implementing the Emergency Plan and EOC Plan when typical resources and response capabilities are inadequate for the emergency event.



Definitions

Emergencies – are those events which the Lions Bay Fire Rescue, RCMP, BC Ambulance Service and Lions Bay Public Works Department respond to in their ongoing, day-to-day operations. These events can be managed with the staffing and equipment that is available.

Major Emergencies (Disasters) – occur when the resources available are not adequate to deal with the size and severity of the situation. At this point, it may become necessary to establish centralized coordination of response and recovery activity and executive decision making for obtaining whatever additional support is required. The Emergency Operations Centre (EOC), located at 410 Centre Road, Lions Bay, BC is activated at an appropriate level to support the needs of the emergency event. Mutual aid agreements may be implemented and assistance may be required from the provincial and/or federal government. The nature and magnitude of the emergency event will determine what aspect(s) of the plan are to be utilized and/or whether a declaration of a state of local emergency is necessary.

Activating the Emergency Plan

The Lions Bay Emergency Plan may be activated if an emergency:

- exists
- appears imminent
- has occurred, or
- threatens to occur.

A state of local emergency is not necessary to put the plan into effect. The plan is activated for the jurisdictional area of the Village of Lions Bay (within municipal boundaries). The Village may also activate the emergency plan to meet requests from other local authorities or to support a regional emergency.

When an emergency exists or appears imminent or a disaster has occurred, any of the following may order the activation of the Village of Lions Bay Emergency Plan and supporting plans:

- Mayor or designate
- Municipal Administrator
- Works Manager
- Fire Chief or designate
- RCMP
- Emergency Program Coordinator, or
- Any member of the Emergency Program Committee



Other Emergency Plans

In addition to the Village of Lions Bay Emergency Plan, other municipal departments will activate their specific emergency plans as required, including but not limited to:

- **EOC Plan** – outlines the authority and procedures for activating the Emergency Operations Centre, along with the response procedures for all EOC functions and roles, as well as supporting forms and documentation.
- **Department Plans** – all municipal departments are required to develop and maintain emergency protocols outlining their procedures for responding to and recovering from emergencies.
- **ESS Plan** – outlines the role of Emergency Social Services when people have to be evacuated and provided with essential services such as shelter, food, clothing, family reunification, emotional support and other forms of care and comfort for the duration of an emergency, generally up to 72 hours.
- **Evacuation Plan** – addresses the planning, response and recovery activities involved in evacuating an area within Lions Bay or the entire village.
- **Other** – many agencies and organizations have plans that will support Lions Bay's response and recovery activities, including, but not limited to:
 - Village Office
 - Public Works
 - RCMP - Block Watch
 - Lions Bay Fire Department
 - Lions Bay Search & Rescue
 - BC Ambulance Service
 - Provincial Emergency Program
 - School District 45
 - Ministry of Transportation
 - Ministry of Environment
 - CN Rail
 - Utilities – BC Hydro, Telus, Bell, Shaw, etc.
 - Other regional, provincial and federal agencies



HAZARDS, RISKS & VULNERABILITIES

Statement

A hazard analysis is an in depth examination of hazards which may have an effect on Village of Lions Bay lands. On close examination of these hazards, the following should be considered:

- Identification of natural hazards and the frequency of their occurrence.
- Identification of human-caused hazards and dangers involved.
- Familiarity with the hazards and inherent dangers.
- Assign priority to resources and actions to be used.
- Evaluation of the risk in each hazard.
- Identification of the severity of the hazard.

Guidelines

The Emergency Coordinator will work with the Emergency Planning Committee to identify the types of hazards and rank them in order of severity.

As conditions change, the Hazard Analysis must be re-evaluated regularly. This Analysis will be reviewed regularly to identify new hazards, or to re-evaluate the severity and change the ranking of any of the hazards, as required.

A description on the correct response to these hazards will be explained in the Response Plan.

Risk is the probability of a specified event occurring in a specified area or in unspecified circumstances. Risks are expressed as probabilities. Municipal response will vary depending on magnitude of event and capabilities.

During long term disasters we will still see the normal medical emergencies, health needs, etc. that occur on a day-to-day basis. These needs must be anticipated and planned for.



Concept of Operations – BCERMS Model

Emergency Response Organization – The Village of Lions Bay Emergency Program has adopted BCERMS as its model for managing and coordinating emergency response and recovery efforts. It is based on the Incident Command System, which utilizes the five functions of Management, Operations, Planning, Logistics and Finance/Administration to manage and coordinate emergency events.

BCERMS ICS Response Goals

- Provide for the safety and health of all responders
- Save lives
- Reduce suffering
- Protect public health
- Protect government infrastructure
- Protect property
- Protect the environment
- Reduce economic and social losses

An Incident Commander always oversees site activities. An Emergency Operations Centre (if required) is activated to oversee and coordinate all non-site activities. When a community fully activates its EOC and/or when multiple local authority EOCs are activated, a Provincial Regional Emergency Operations Centre (PREOC) will be established to provide support and coordination. If a PREOC is established, the Provincial Emergency Coordination Centre (PECC) is also activated to coordinate provincial operations and resources.

Incident Command Post (ICP) – is the location where emergency responders such as police, fire and ambulance personnel safely gather to initiate response activity to an emergency site. An Incident Commander is appointed from the lead agency involved in the response and is responsible for directing all site activity. Incident objectives, strategies and tactics for the site are formulated and directed from the ICP.

Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) – is normally activated at the request of the Incident Commander or senior municipal officials to provide overall jurisdictional direction and control, coordination and resource support. By organizing and managing EOC operations utilizing BCERMS principles the EOC will operate more effectively and consistently with regional and provincial counterparts.

Provincial Regional Emergency Operations Centre (PREOC) – coordinates,



facilitates and manages information, policy direction and provincial resources to support local authorities and provincial agencies responding to emergencies or disasters. In circumstances where incidents cross local authority boundaries, or where local authorities are not organized to fulfill their role, PREOC will define an operational area in order to manage and coordinate the overall provincial response within that area.

Provincial Emergency Coordination Centre (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.

PECC provides ongoing inter-agency coordination to ensure adequate province-wide mobilization and allocation of provincial resources. It serves as the communications link with the federal disaster support structure, including Department of National Defense and Emergency Preparedness Canada.

EOC Management Considerations

Policy Group – when the EOC is activated, the Emergency Program Committee, comprised of the Mayor, Councillors and senior staff, will provide the EOC director with Emergency policy direction. An example of this level of policy direction would be the declaration of a State of Local Emergency.



EOC OVERVIEW

EOC Director

All decisions made in the EOC require accurate and timely information as well as input and consultation from relevant staff members and agencies.

The EOC director is ultimately responsible for making key decisions on behalf of the EOC. They do this in consultation with the EOC Management Team, Incident Commander(s) and the Emergency Program Committee.

Issues that require a decision by or approval from the EOC Director include:

- Establishing EOC priorities and objectives
- EOC Action Plans
- Extraordinary resource requests
- Press releases
- Media interviews
- Public information bulletins
- Situation reports
- Evacuation orders
- Preparation of a State Of Local Emergency
- Request mutual aid
- Request for provincial/federal assistance.

FIVE EOC FUNCTIONS

Management – Responsible for the overall emergency policy and coordination, public information and media relations; agency liaison; and proper risk management procedures, through the joint efforts of local government agencies and private organizations.

Operations – responsible for coordinating all jurisdictional operations in support of the emergency response through implementation of the jurisdiction's Action Plan:

- Direct communication with site(s) and field personnel.
- Supports site operations.
- Implements plans and strategies.
- Directs deployment of all EOC issued resources and tracks use.



Planning – responsible for collecting, evaluating and disseminating information; developing the jurisdiction's Action Plan and Situational Status in coordination with other functions; maintaining all EOC documentation:

- Collects, processes, evaluates and displays information.
- Develops incident action plans, situation reports and demobilization plans.
- Conducts long-range planning, recommends alternative actions and plans to EOC Director.
- Maintains overall resource status.
- Maintains damage assessment reports and prioritizes repair and restoration.

Logistics – Responsible for providing facilities, services, personnel, equipment and materials:

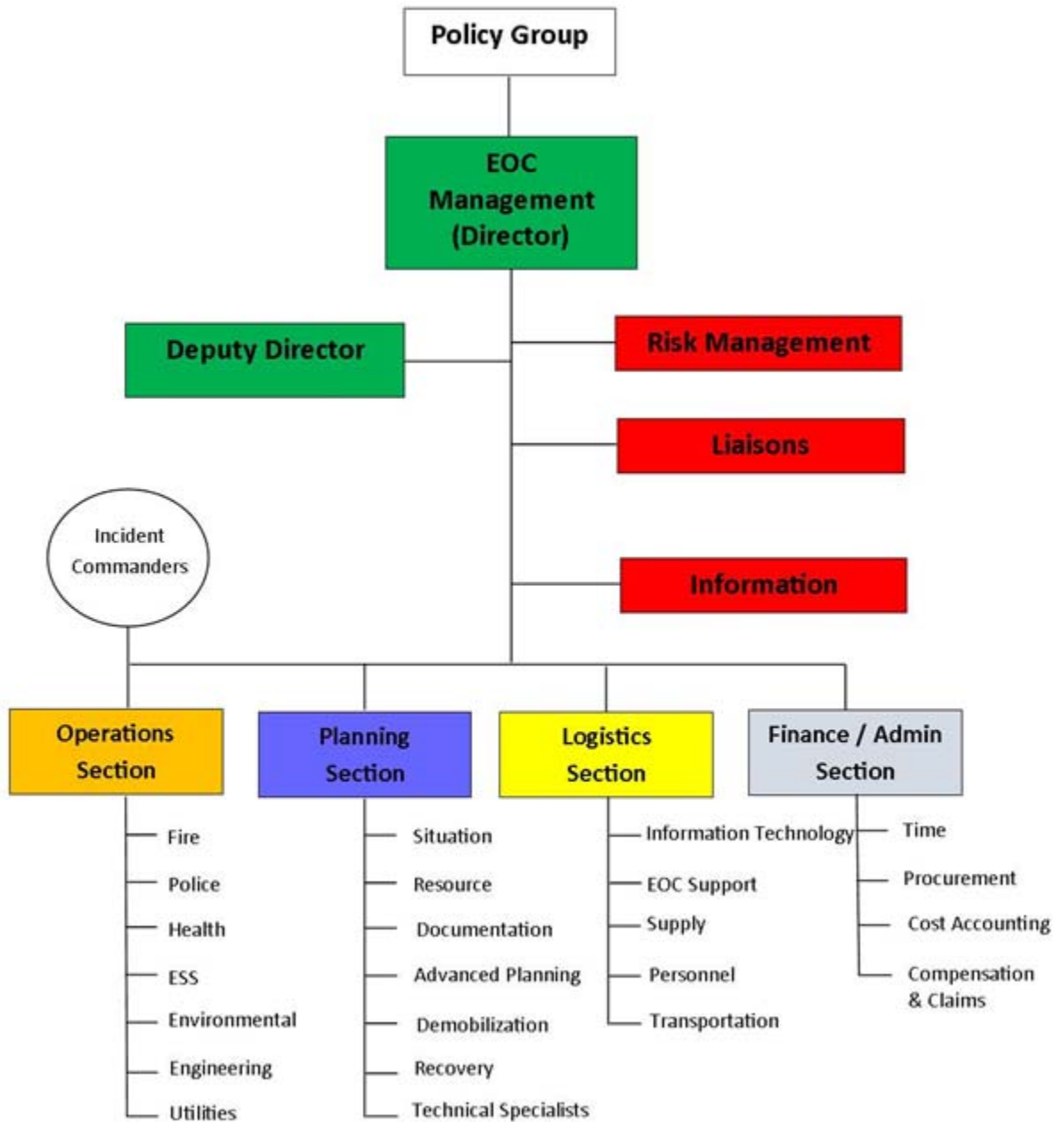
- Provides technology support (telephone, computer, etc.) to meet needs of event.
 - Arranges for necessary resources:
 - Personnel
 - Facilities
 - Equipment
 - Supplies
- Provides other services as required.

Finance/Administration – Responsible for financial activities and other administrative details:

- Monitors all costs associated to incident response and recovery.
- Helps to set expenditure limits.
- Coordinates:
 - Compensation and claims
 - Contracts and procurement
 - Time recording
 - Cost estimates and analysis
 - Disaster financial assistance



EOC COMMAND STRUCTURE



Typical EOC Activities

- Activation and setup
- Communications
- Information management
- Resource management
- Disaster analysis
- Decision-making
- Administration and documentation
- Recovery and long-range planning
- Demobilization

Activation of the EOC

The primary location of the EOC is the top floor of the Lions Bay Dale Klatt Emergency building. If the Emergency building is within the hazard area the EOC may be moved to a new location. If the EOC is moved, the new location must be made known to emergency responders by posting a notice at the Emergency building, by contacting the Surrey Fire Dispatch centre (911), the Vancouver E-Comm centre (911), and PEP.

EOC Activation Fan-out

When the EOC director receives news of an emergency requiring EOC activation, they will authorize activation of the EOC activation call out list.

Suggested wording:

“This is _(name/role/city)_. We have an emergency situation as follows: (brief description – fire, train derailment, dangerous goods spill, etc.). The EOC has been activated at the request of (insert initiating agency) to deal with the situation. Your immediate attendance at the EOC is required.”

Due to the nature or location of the incident, it will be obvious to some EOC members that their services will be required. They should respond directly to the EOC rather than waiting for a call.

Accessing the building

The Dale Klatt Emergency Building is usually locked. Each member of the Fire Dept., Search and Rescue, Ambulance crew and ESS can open the building.



EOC Setup

The first member of the Emergency Management Committee to arrive at the EOC in response to an activation is to take responsibility for initiating setup. Do not wait for someone to tell you what to do!

- Provide sign-in sheets to ensure all EOC staff sign-in.
- Start a log.
- Sign in and out daily.
- The limited parking spaces must be reserved for emergency responders and EOC staff.
- Provide Security. Limit access to the building to Emergency responders and EOC staff only. Post signs and provide personnel at the door to do so.
- Ensure all critical personnel have been contacted.
- Provide Administrative support. Needed from the outset to keep logs, record and distribute messages,
- Record and track finances, etc.
- Establish communications, internally and externally.

ROOMS:

The following rooms within the Lions Bay Dale Klatt Emergency building may be utilized for the stated purpose:

Radio Room - Radios and radio logging only

Training Room – EOC

Fire Department Rec. Room - Food and refreshments

Fire Department Office - meeting room and telephone privacy



Roles and Responsibilities of Council and senior staff

Emergency Program Coordinator

Role:

Assist in the management/coordination of emergency preparedness, and response recovery activities in Lions Bay.

Responsibilities:

- Chair the Emergency Program Committee.
- Ensure coordination of local emergency response to major incidents requiring implementation of Emergency Plan.
- As necessary, under direction of PEP, coordinate emergency response to major emergencies in unorganized areas.
- Ensure activation and coordination of local EOC during major emergencies as required in Plan.
- Report all major emergencies occurring within local authority and Emergency Program Coordinator's jurisdiction to PEP.
- Coordinate revisions and updates to the Emergency Plan as needs dictate, with the Emergency Program Committee, Village Council and emergency services organizations.
- Co-ordinate exercises to test the plan and maintain responders' familiarity with their roles and responsibilities.



Emergency Program Committee

Role:

Meet on a regular basis to address issues with regard to emergency preparedness and responses, and review the Emergency Plan where necessary and conduct exercises of varying degrees. In the event of an emergency, Committee members are to attend the Emergency Operations Centre to participate in the management and decision making efforts of the response.

The Committee is chaired by the Emergency Program Coordinator and comprises the following members:

- Mayor, Village of Lions Bay and members of Council
- Village Manager (CAO)
- Chief, Lions Bay Fire Rescue Department
- Manager, Lions Bay Public Works
- Team Leader, Lions Bay Search and Rescue
- Director, Lions Bay Emergency Social Services
- Unit Chief, BC Ambulance Service
- Chair, Lions Bay Community School Parent Advisory Council.
- ESS Radio
- Chair, Block Watch
- RCMP
- Other members as determined by Council



Council Role in Emergency

As per Village Bylaw #409, 2009, Council manages the response to an emergency once the Plan is activated, although the Mayor or designate may carry out the responsibilities specified below where, because of the circumstances of an emergency or disaster, it is not possible to assemble a quorum of the Council, and provided the Mayor has made every effort to obtain the consent of the other members of the Council. The Village Manager (CAO) shall be the recording secretary or, in his or her absence, an appointee.

Any member of the Village Council, with reason, can call for the Emergency Plan to be activated. Once the Emergency Plan has been activated, Council or as explained above, the Mayor or designate acting in place of Council, may do the following in addition to their existing responsibilities as local government:

- Call out the Emergency Management Committee.
- Call out specific Response Teams, including requests for mutual aid from outside the Village.
- Call for the activation of the Emergency Operations Centre.
- Declare a State of Local Emergency.
- Declare evacuation (though other means to do so are available).
- Elect to spend emergency funds.
- Seek assistance, including emergency financial assistance where appropriate, from provincial and federal sources.
- Perform or appoint someone to perform any function deemed necessary and lawful under the Emergency Program Act when a declared State of Local Emergency exists and when exercising extraordinary powers. When directing someone to act under the extraordinary powers, the individual or their organization must be authorized to do so in writing from Council, or as explained above, the Mayor or designate acting in place of Council.



Department and Agency roles and responsibilities

Public Works

The primary concern of public works during an emergency is the public safety and taking steps to prevent the event from escalating.

Responsibilities:

- Maintenance and restoration of village operated utilities.
- Provide liaison and assistance to utility companies for the maintenance and restoration of their systems.
- Clearing of debris from roadways.
- Provide barricades and signage for emergency traffic control.
- Provide snow and ice removal.
- Deliver stored GL resources.
- RC/GL – assess safety for entry and generator and portable sanitary.
- Organize any needed inspection by Building Inspector, or other professional, of a public facility to be used as Reception Centre, e.g. after an earthquake.



Lions Bay Fire Rescue

Lions Bay Fire Rescue is a volunteer fire service. It is the lead agency for all operations involving fire suppression, rescue, motor vehicle accidents, technical rescue, hazardous materials, and first responder medical aid.

The department also responds outside the Village to motor vehicle accidents under the Provincial Emergency Program's road rescue program.

Services provided:

- Maintenance and restoration of village operated utilities.
- Fire suppression and protection.
- Road rescue/extrication.
- Rescue in urban areas.
- Response to smoke, fire and carbon monoxide alarms.
- Medical first response.
- Initiate mutual aid response(s) for the provision of additional fire-fighting resources as necessary.
- Hazardous materials basic response until another authority with greater expertise is available to deploy specialized resources and personnel.
- Consideration re: use of public building for use as a GL or RC.



Police - RCMP

Police services are provided by the RCMP Sea to Sky Regional Police Services from their Squamish office. Primary role of police at the scene of an emergency or disaster is to preserve and protect life as well as the protection of property. All incidents resulting in death(s) or serious injury likely to cause death will be treated as a crime scene. Additionally, where death or serious injuries occur, police maintain the scene for further investigation by other agencies such as the BC Coroners Service, WorkSafe BC and the Transportation Safety Board.

Concurrently, or additionally, these are some of the duties that police would be responsible for:

- Establishing site perimeters,
- Establishing traffic routes and/or traffic control points,
- Ongoing traffic control,
- Carry out evacuation orders,
- Protection of property after evacuation,
- Assist coroner with identification of bodies and notification of next of kin.

In the event of isolation from Squamish, policing resources may be provided from other RCMP detachments, such as the North Vancouver Detachment. This will be done only under the direction of the RCMP.



BC Ambulance Service

BC Ambulance Service provides ambulances, trained personnel and other resources as required to assess, treat, stabilize, transport and deliver patients with medical needs to appropriate medical care facilities. Lions Bay ambulance station is staffed during daytime hours by two paramedics during daytime hours, seven days a week and by on-call paramedics overnight. A second ambulance is staffed by on-call paramedics 24/7. Additional ambulance resources are available from Squamish, the North Shore communities, or by air ambulance (helicopter).

Responsibilities:

- Respond to the site of the incident and take charge of the patients, provide basic life support.
- Establish liaison with local medical personnel as to medical requirements and capabilities.



Lions Bay Search and Rescue

Role:

Lions Bay Search and Rescue Society operates under the umbrella of the Provincial Emergency Program (PEP). Searches for missing persons are initiated by the police. Once a missing persons report is received, the police will make a decision whether or not to call out a search and rescue team. The call to the team is made to the team Duty Officer who then sends out a page to all team members. Team members call in to indicate their availability and then report to search headquarters.

Lions Bay Search & Rescue maintains a team of approximately 30 members. All team members are required to complete a 75 hour Ground Search and Rescue (GSAR) course, designed to teach the skills necessary to safely and efficiently function in a SAR operation.

Responsibilities:

Lions Bay Search & Rescue provides assistance to:

- police searching for lost persons.
- BC Ambulance service for assistance in transporting injured persons if specialized skills and equipment are needed.
- Coroner's office for the recovery of the deceased if specialized skills and equipment are needed.
- Department of National Defense and Canadian Coast Guard in their mandate of air and marine search and rescue.
- Local governments during civil emergencies.

All LBSAR team members are qualified to establish and staff helicopter landing zones, as well as to provide helicopter ground support services.



Lions Bay Emergency Social Services (ESS)

Role:

Emergency Social Services provides short-term disaster relief (usually up to 72 hours) across British Columbia in the event of fire, floods, earthquakes, or other emergencies. ESS depends on local volunteers to plan and to provide for the essential needs of *individuals, families, and response workers*. This assistance may include food, lodging, clothing, emotional support, and finding loved ones.

Lions Bay's ESS team consists of approximately 12 trained volunteers. There are 3 ESS Directors, and most volunteers are cross-trained to work in various functions as required by the event. All volunteers are offered and encouraged to have training in Foodsafe and First Aid. There are, however, some ESS volunteers with advanced knowledge, training, and experience in childcare, amateur radio, emotional support, first aid, and documentation. In the event of a disaster, the ESS team is trained to take on convergent, or "walk-in", volunteers who offer their assistance.

Some of the major planning tasks that Lions Bay ESS team members engage in include:

- Recruiting and training volunteers.
- Identifying and making arrangements for the use of suitable facilities for use as reception centres (RC) and group lodging (GL).
- Ensuring needed resources are acquired/available, such as signage, safe water and foods, first aid supplies, pet supplies, cots, blankets, etc...
- Reaching agreements with local businesses to provide goods and services.
- Working with neighbouring communities to establish a protocol for use of their resources during an emergency.
- Working with people with functional needs, such as mobility or medical needs, and ensuring that assistance will be available for them.
- Establishing linkages with key local emergency responders such as Fire/Rescue, Search and Rescue, BCAS, RCMP, Public Works, etc...
- Establishing linkages with non-government disaster agencies such as the Salvation Army, the Canadian Red Cross, St. John Ambulance, etc...
- Providing public information and promoting personal preparedness.

Responsibilities:

- Setting up and managing a reception centre and/or group lodging.
- Providing assistance to evacuees to meet immediate needs – either by providing locally, or by referring to neighbouring community resources (hotels, restaurants, pharmacies, social service support groups).
- Providing emotional support and assisting evacuees in making recovery plans for themselves.
- Providing support services to Lions Bay Search & Rescue, and Lions Bay Fire Department, under specific circumstances.



DECLARATION OF STATE OF LOCAL EMERGENCY

At some point, there may be a need to declare a State Of Local Emergency, authorized under the Emergency Program Act. The Emergency Program Act takes precedence over all other provincial legislation. At the local level, the mayor may declare a State Of Local Emergency for areas within the municipal boundaries of the Village of Lions Bay.

A local authority does **not** have to declare a Local State of Emergency for the following:

- To implement any or all of their Emergency Response and Recovery Plan.
- To gain liability protection under the BC Emergency Program Act.
- To qualify for Disaster Financial Assistance under the BC Emergency Program Act.

Once it is apparent to emergency responders that emergency conditions warrant an enforced evacuation, they should notify the heads of the local authority. The briefing to the heads of the local authority should include a recommendation that they issue a declaration, as well as the nature, extent, probability of loss, resources at risk and geographic area.

Time permitting; consultation should occur between the local government authorities and the PREOC of the Provincial Emergency Program (PEP) prior to the declaration. PEP is also committed to consultation prior to issuance of a Provincial Declaration whenever possible. The Director of PEP is responsible for briefing the Solicitor General.

The prior consultation process should also include any neighbouring local governments that could be affected by an evacuation.

Emergency Powers

A State of Local Emergency allows a local authority to use the extraordinary powers listed below. The Declaration must state specifically which of these powers are being exercised by the local authority.

1. Acquire or use any land or personal property considered necessary to prevent, respond to or alleviate the effects of an emergency or disaster.
2. Control or prohibit travel to or from any area designated in the declaration within the local authority's jurisdiction.
3. Provide for the restoration of essential facilities and the distribution of essential supplies and provide, maintain and coordinate emergency medical, welfare and other essential services in any part of the local authority's jurisdiction.



4. Cause the evacuation of persons and the removal of livestock, animals and personal property from any area designated in the declaration within the local authority's jurisdiction that is or may be affected by an emergency or a disaster and make arrangements for the adequate care and protection of those persons, livestock, animals and personal property.
5. Authorize the entry into any building or on any land, without warrant, by any person in the course of implementing an emergency plan or program if otherwise considered by the local authority to be necessary to prevent, respond to or alleviate the effects of an emergency or disaster.
6. Cause the demolition or removal of any trees, structures or crops if the demolition or removal is considered by the local authority to be necessary or appropriate in order to prevent, respond to or alleviate the effects of an emergency or disaster.
7. Construct works considered by the local authority to be necessary or appropriate to prevent, respond to or alleviate the effects of an emergency or disaster.
8. Procure, fix prices for or ration food, clothing, fuel, equipment, medical supplies or other essential supplies and the use of any property, services, resources or equipment within any area designated in the declaration within the local authority's jurisdiction for the duration of the state of local emergency.

Steps in Declaring State of Local Emergency

Section 12 of the Emergency Program Act allows the head of a local authority (mayor) to declare a state of local emergency if extraordinary powers are required to deal with the effects of an emergency or disaster. Steps to consider:

1. The local authority must be satisfied that an emergency exists or is imminent.
2. Declaration can be made two ways:
 - a. By bylaw or resolution if made by a Local Authority, e.g. Municipal Council, or
 - b. By order, if made by the head of the local authority, e.g., the Mayor.
3. Before issuing a Declaration by order, the Mayor must use his or her best efforts to obtain the consent of the other members of Council to the Declaration.
4. As soon as practical after issuing a Declaration order, the Mayor must convene a meeting of Council to assist in directing response to the emergency.
5. The Declaration of State of Local Emergency form must identify the nature of the emergency and that area where it exists or is imminent. The Mayor, immediately after making a Declaration of State of Local Emergency, must forward a copy of the Declaration to the Solicitor General, and publish the contents of the



Declaration to the population of the affected area. A coordinated public information communications plan should be available for immediate implementation, following the declaration.

6. A State of Local Emergency exists for seven (7) days unless cancelled earlier. An extension of a State of Local Emergency beyond seven days must have the approval of the Solicitor General. Steps 2, 3 and 5 above must be followed for each 7-day extension.
7. Once it is apparent to the head of the response organization that extraordinary powers are no longer required and that the State of Local Emergency may be cancelled, the Mayor must be advised as soon as possible. If the Declaration is cancelled by resolution or order, the Solicitor General must be promptly notified.





EVACUATION

When an emergency threatens the entire community or any portion of the community, it may be necessary to advise residents to do one of two things:

- either evacuate, or
- shelter in place.

Events such as interface fire, landslide or hazardous materials spill would require residents to evacuate until such time as it is safe to return.

Evacuation is the process of removing people from an area of danger to an area of safety. Depending on the nature and scope of the event, evacuation may either be localized to a few homes or may affect the entire community.

Evacuation Process

A local government must declare a state of local emergency to issue an evacuation order to an affected community. The evacuation process has three key stages. This approach is consistent for all types of emergencies throughout the province. Section 12 of the Emergency Program Act provides local government with the authority and the steps to be taken to issue a state of local emergency.

1. **Evacuation Alert** – a warning is issued about an imminent threat to life and property, and people are asked to be ready to leave on short notice. When people choose to leave an area before or during the issuing of an alert this is referred to as a voluntary evacuation.
2. **Evacuation Order** – When the population is deemed to be at immediate risk, an evacuation order is issued and people must leave the area immediately. Local police or RCMP enforces evacuation orders.
3. **Evacuation Rescind** – an evacuation order or alert is rescinded when it is determined to be safe for residents to return to their homes. An evacuation order may be reinstated if a threat returns.





HAZARD SPECIFIC GUIDES

This list constitutes the emergency events most likely to occur and have a direct impact on the Village of Lions Bay:

- Earthquake
- Epidemic / Public Health Emergency
- Extended Power Outage
- Fire – Structural
- Fire – Wildland / Interface
- Hazardous Materials / Dangerous Goods
- Landslide / Debris Torrent
- Police Incident
- Severe Weather
- Transportation – Rail or Highway
- Tsunami
- Water Supply Interruption

Each hazard specific guide contains the following information:

- Potential impact(s) on community.
- Agency and/or EOC function responsible for overall event and specific responses.
- Lead agency – Incident Commander.
- Other agencies involved – both at site and site support.





EARTHQUAKE

Possible Major Effects:

- Casualties – injured and dead.
- Persons trapped.
- Damaged buildings, roads, bridges and other structures.
- Fire(s).
- Loss of water system – broken water mains.
- Landslide / debris torrent
- Emotional distress
- Damaged septic / sewer systems
- Public health issues
- Evacuation of individuals and/or entire community
- Hazardous materials release or spillage
- Communications and utilities systems breakdowns

Action Steps	Lead Agency
• Activate EOC	As policy
• Assess situation	EOC and all first responders
• Response to life safety issues	RCMP, BCAS & Fire/Rescue
• Clear routes for emergency access	RCMP, Public Works, Ministry of Transportation
• Assess numbers of dead, injured, trapped and missing	EOC and all first responders
• Fatalities	Coroner and RCMP
• Determine nature and extent of structural damage	Public Works and Building Inspector
• Determine adequacy of resources available and request assistance from PEP	EOC Director Emergency Program Coordinator ESS
• Conduct rescue operations for trapped persons	Fire/Rescue and SAR
• Eliminate hazards from damaged utilities	Public Works and utility companies
• Disposal of debris	Public Works
• Media Liaison	Council appointee



Earthquake, cont.

Lead Agency

- Public Works and Building Inspector

Other Agencies/Services

- RCMP
- Fire/Rescue
- BC Ambulance Service
- Provincial Emergency Program
- Search & Rescue
- Emergency Social Services
- BC Coroners Service
- Vancouver Coastal Health
- School District 45
- Metro Vancouver (GVRD)
- Ministry of Transportation
- Miller Capilano
- Ministry of Environment
- CN Rail
- Utilities
- Geo-technical and structural engineers



EPIDEMIC – PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY

Possible Major Effects:

- Infected population (all ages)
- Very seriously ill population
- Population requiring hospitalization
- Deaths
- Public health issues
- School closure
- Economic impact on community

Action Steps	Lead Agency
• Identification of outbreak	Vancouver Coastal Health
• Declaration of pandemic	Public health authorities
• Implement response steps	Public health authorities
• Fatalities	RCMP & Coroner
• Injuries	BC Ambulance
• Establish temporary morgue	Coroner Service
• Enforce quarantine and/or evacuation orders	RCMP
• Monitor water, septic and sewer services	Public health authorities
• Emergency lodging	ESS
• Family reunification	ESS
• Media / Public Information	EOC



Epidemic, cont.

Lead Agency

Public Health authorities - Vancouver Coastal Health, BC Centre for Disease Control, Provincial Ministry of Health and/or Health Canada.

Other Involved Agencies/organizations

- School District 45
- BC Coroners Service
- BC Ambulance Service
- PEP
- ESS



EXTENDED POWER OUTAGE

Possible Major Effects

- Casualties
- Deaths
- School closure
- Disruption of businesses
- Disruption of communications

Action Steps	Lead Agency
• Fire	Fire/Rescue
• Fatalities	RCMP & Coroner
• Injuries	BC Ambulance
• Persons trapped	Fire/Rescue
• Damage to public property	Public Works
• Auxiliary power	Public Works and private suppliers
• Restoration of power	BC Hydro
• Disruption of communications	EOC
• Haz/Mat situations	Fire/Rescue
• Evacuation	RCMP
• Emergency shelter	ESS
• Family reunification	ESS
• Public Information/media	EOC



Extended Power Outage, cont.

Lead Agency

- Lions Bay Fire Rescue

Other Agencies/Services

- RCMP
- BC Ambulance Service
- West Vancouver Fire Rescue
- BC Coroners Service
- Public Works
- ESS
- BC Fire Commissioners Office
- Provincial Emergency Program
- Utilities – BC Hydro, Telus, Bell, Rogers, Shaw, etc.
- CN Rail
- Ministry of Environment



FIRE - STRUCTURAL

Possible Major Effects

- Casualties
- Deaths
- Damage to property
- Disruption of traffic and/or communications
- Disruption of utilities
- Evacuation

Action Steps	Lead Agency
• Fire	Fire/Rescue
• Fatalities	RCMP & Coroner
• Injuries	BC Ambulance
• Persons trapped	Fire/Rescue
• Damage to public property, roads and bridges	Public Works
• Disruption of utilities	Public Works and Utility Companies
• Disruption of communications	EOC
• Haz/Mat situations	Fire/Rescue
• Evacuation	RCMP
• Emergency lodging	ESS
• Family reunification	ESS
• Media	EOC



Fire – Structural, cont.

Lead Agency

- Lions Bay Fire Rescue

Other Agencies/Services

- RCMP
- BC Ambulance Service
- West Vancouver Fire Rescue
- BC Coroners Service
- Public Works
- ESS
- BC Fire Commissioners Office
- Provincial Emergency Program
- Utilities
- CN Rail



FIRE – WILDLAND / INTERFACE

Possible Major Effects:

- Casualties
- Deaths
- Evacuation
- Disruption of traffic
- Disruption of communications
- Disruption of utilities
- Property damage
- Public health issues

Action Steps	Lead Agency
• Fire	Fire/Rescue
• Fatalities	RCMP & Coroner
• Injuries	BC Ambulance
• Persons trapped	Fire/Rescue
• Damage to public property, roads and bridges	Public Works
• Disruption of utilities	Public Works and Utility Companies
• Disruption of communications	EOC
• Haz/Mat situations	Fire/Rescue
• Evacuation	RCMP
• Emergency lodging	ESS
• Family reunification	ESS
• Media	EOC



Fire – Wildland / Interface, cont.

Lead Agency

- Lions Bay Fire Rescue – within municipal boundary
- Ministry of Forests – outside municipal boundary

Other Agencies/Services

- RCMP
- SAR
- BC Ambulance Service
- BC Coroners Service
- Public Works
- ESS/NS CHO
- Vancouver Coastal Health
- Metro Vancouver (GVRD)
- Ministry of Forests
- BC Fire Commissioners Office
- Provincial Emergency Program
- Utilities
- CN Rail
- Ministry of Transportation
- Miller Capilano
- Ministry of Environment



TRANSPORTATION ACCIDENT – RAIL AND/OR HIGHWAY

Action Steps	Lead Agency
• Investigation – highway	RCMP
• Investigation – railway	RCMP, CN Police , TSB
• Fire	Fire/Rescue
• Fatalities	RCMP & Coroner
• Injuries	BC Ambulance
• Persons trapped	Fire/Rescue
• Damage to public property, roads and bridges	Public Works, Ministry of Transportation, and/or CN Rail
• Disruption of utilities	Public Works, Utility Companies and/or CN Rail
• Disruption of communications	EOC
• Disruption of traffic	RCMP, Public Works and/or Miller Capilano
• Haz/Mat situations	Fire/Rescue, CN Rail, CANUTEC
• Evacuation	RCMP
• Emergency lodging	ESS
• Family registration/reunification	ESS
• Media	EOC



Transportation Accident, cont.

Lead Agency

- Lions Bay Fire Rescue
- RCMP

Other Agencies/Services

- RCMP
- BC Ambulance Service
- West Vancouver Fire Rescue
- BC Coroners Service
- Public Works
- ESS
- BC Fire Commissioners Office
- Provincial Emergency Program
- Utilities
- CN Rail
- Ministry of Environment



LANDSLIDE / DEBRIS TORRENT

Possible Major Effects:

- Casualties
- Deaths
- Trapped persons
- Damage to property
- Damage to roads, bridges, infrastructure
- Damage to water supply
- Damage to septic/sewer system
- Flooding
- Fire and potential fire hazards
- Decontamination procedures
- Evacuations

Action Steps	Lead Agency
• Fire	Fire/Rescue
• Fatalities	RCMP & Coroner
• Injuries	BC Ambulance
• Persons trapped	Fire/Rescue
• Damage to public property, roads and bridges	Public Works
• Disruption of utilities	Public Works and Utility Companies
• Disruption of communications	EOC
• Disruption of road/rail traffic	RCMP, CN Police, MoT
• Haz/Mat situations	Fire/Rescue
• Evacuation	RCMP
• Emergency shelter	ESS
• Family reunification	ESS
• Media / Public Information	EOC



Landslide / Debris Torrent, cont.

Lead Agency

- Lions Bay Fire Rescue
- Ministry of Transportation

Other Agencies/Services

- RCMP
- BC Ambulance Service
- West Vancouver Fire Rescue
- BC Coroners Service
- Public Works
- ESS
- Provincial Emergency Program
- Utilities
- CN Rail
- Ministry of Environment
- Ministry of Transportation



SEVERE WEATHER – Snowstorm / Ice storm / Windstorm, etc.

Possible Major Effects:

- Disruption of traffic
- Stranded travelers
- Missing persons
- Disruption of essential services
- Disruption of utilities
- School closure
- Businesses closed
- Food and fuel shortages

Action Steps	Lead Agency
• Fatalities	RCMP & Coroner
• Injuries	BC Ambulance
• Damage to public property, roads and bridges	Public Works Ministry of Transportation
• Collapse of buildings	Public Works - Inspections
• Disruption of utilities	Public Works and Utility Companies
• Disruption of communications	EOC
• Shelter In Place	Emergency Program Committee
• Emergency shelter	ESS
• Family registration/reunification	ESS
• Media	EOC



Severe Weather, cont.

Lead Agency

- Lions Bay Fire Rescue
- Emergency Social Services

Other Agencies/Services

- RCMP
- BC Ambulance Service
- BC Coroners Service
- Public Works
- Ministry of Transportation
- ESS
- Provincial Emergency Program
- Utilities
- School District 45



HAZARDOUS MATERIALS / DANGEROUS GOODS

Possible Major Effects:

- Casualties
- Deaths
- Explosion/fire
- Hazard to human live and well-being
- Contamination of soil and/or water
- Disruption of traffic
- Evacuation

Action Steps	Agency/position responsible
• Fire	Fire/Rescue
• Fatalities	RCMP & Coroner
• Injuries	BC Ambulance
• Damage to public property, roads and bridges	Public Works
• Disruption of utilities	Public Works and Utility Companies
• Disruption of communications	EOC
• Contamination	Vancouver Coastal Health Ministry of Environment
• Traffic control	RCMP
• Evacuation	RCMP
• Emergency shelter	ESS
• Family reunification	ESS
• Media	EOC



Haz/Mat, cont.

Lead Agency

- Lions Bay Fire Rescue

Other Agencies/Services

- RCMP
- BC Ambulance
- Public Works
- ESS
- Ministry of Environment
- Ministry of Transportation
- Transport Canada
- Transportation Safety Board
- BC Coroners Office
- Provincial Emergency Program
- Utilities
- CN Rail



POLICE INCIDENT – Major Criminal Event

This covers a wide range of potential incidents, including “terrorism”.

Possible Major Effects:

- Casualties
- Explosion and/or fire
- Disruption of traffic
- Disruption of utilities
- Evacuation
- Damage to property
- Public health issues

Action Steps	Agency/position responsible
• Fatalities	RCMP Coroner
• Injuries	BCAS
• Criminal Investigation	RCMP
• Disruption of Traffic	RCMP Public Works/Miller Capilano
• Explosion	Fire/Rescue
• Fire	Fire/Rescue
• Hazardous Materials	Fire/Rescue
• Contamination of water supply	RCMP – Public Works



Police Incident, cont.

Lead Agency

- RCMP

Other Agencies/Services

- Lions Bay Fire/Rescue
- BC Ambulance
- Public Works
- ESS
- Ministry of Transportation
- BC Coroners Office
- Provincial Emergency Program



RECOVERY PHASE

Planning recovery operations during the response will shorten recovery time and reduce losses. There are three phases to the recovery period.

Initial Response – usually within 72 hours of impact, includes the following operations:

- Restore communications with residents
- Debris removal and cleanup.
- Emergency, short-term repair of lifeline utilities.
- Emergency repair of transportation systems.
- Building safety inspections.
- Coordination of provincial/federal damage assessments.
- Re-occupancy of structures.
- Formation of initial recovery task force.
- Support for evacuees

Short-Term Recovery – 72 hours to 4 weeks, includes the following:

- Agency debrief
- Public town hall meeting debrief
- Provision of interim housing.
- Restoration of lifeline utilities – power, telephones, water, sewer.
- Restoration of social and health services.
- Restoration of normal civic services.
- Economic recovery, including sites for business resumption.
- Recovery task force.
- Building demolition.
- One-stop repair shop community fair.

Long-Term Recovery - 4 weeks to several years, includes:

- Hazard mitigation.
- Reconstruction of permanent housing.
- Reconstruction of commercial facilities.
- Implementation of long-term economic recovery.



AMMENDMENT RECORD



APPENDICES

- A. Lions Bay Emergency Plan Bylaw No. 409, 2009**
- B. Provincial Legislation**
- C. Glossary & Acronyms**
- D. Lions Bay Emergency Plan Distribution List**
- E. Lions Bay Emergency Evacuation Plan**
- F. Village Of Lions Bay Emergency Contact List**
- G. External Resource Directory**





APPENDIX A: Lions Bay Emergency Plan Bylaw No. 409, 2009

BYLAW NO. 409

EMERGENCY PLAN BYLAW

A bylaw to establish and operate a plan or scheme for preparedness, response and recovery in the case of emergencies pursuant to the provisions of the Emergency Program Act.

WHEREAS the Council of the Village of Lions Bay is required to prepare a local emergency plan respecting preparation for, response to, and recovery from emergencies and disaster,

AND WHEREAS the Village of Lions Bay wishes to provide a comprehensive management program to prepare for, respond to and recover from emergencies and disasters,

NOW THEREFORE, the Council of the Village of Lions Bay in open meeting assembled enacts as follows:

1. CITATION

- 1.1. This Bylaw shall be cited as the Lions Bay Emergency Plan Bylaw No. 409, 2009.

2. INTERPRETATION

- 2.1. In this bylaw, "Act" means the Emergency Program Act.
- 2.2. Unless otherwise specifically stated, the words used in this bylaw shall have the same meaning as words have in the Act.
 - a) "Council" means the municipal council of the Village of Lions Bay,
 - b) "Mayor" means that person elected by the Village of Lions Bay, and includes the person designated as acting mayor at the relevant time when the "Mayor" is absent, or otherwise unable to act or when the office of the Mayor is vacant,



- c) "declaration of a state of local emergency" means a declaration of the Council or the Mayor that an emergency exists or is imminent in the regional district,
- d) "disaster" means a calamity that:
 - i. is caused by accident, fire, explosion or technical failure or by the forces of nature, and
 - ii. has resulted in serious harm to the health, safety or welfare of people, or in widespread damage to property.
- e) "emergency" means a present or imminent event that:
 - i. is caused by accident, fire, explosion or technical failure or by the forces of nature, and
 - ii. requires prompt coordination of action or special regulation of persons or property, to protect the health, safety or welfare of people or to limit damage to property.
- f) "Village of Lions Bay Emergency Management Organization" means the Emergency Program Committee, Emergency Coordinator and such other persons appointed and functional groups established, and which are charged with emergency preparedness, response and recovery measures.

3. EMERGENCY PROGRAM

- 3.1. In accordance with the provisions of the Act, an Emergency Program, comprising of:
- a) the Council,
 - b) an Emergency Program Committee, and
 - c) an Emergency Program Coordinator
- is hereby established.



4. THE COUNCIL

- 4.1. The Council is at all times responsible for the general direction and control of the response of the Village of Lions Bay to an emergency or disaster, and in particular to:
 - a) declare a State of Local Emergency,
 - b) delegate powers available under the Emergency Program Act, as required, and to monitor the use of such powers,
 - c) establish any emergency policy and legislation necessary to facilitate the response to an emergency or disaster, and
 - d) prepare an emergency plan respecting preparation for, response to, and recovery from an emergency or disaster.
- 4.2. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection 4.1, the Mayor may carry out the responsibilities specified in clauses (a) and (b) where, because of the circumstances of an emergency or disaster, it is not possible to assemble a quorum of the Council, and provided the Mayor has made every effort to obtain the consent of the other members of the Council.
- 4.3. The Mayor and Council will appoint an Emergency Program Coordinator to facilitate emergency preparedness, response and recovery measures.
- 4.4. The Council will ensure that sufficient budget and staff are provided to maintain an essential level of emergency program preparedness.
- 4.5. The Council will report the annual status of the emergency program to the Provincial Emergency Program.

5. EMERGENCY PROGRAM COMMITTEE

- 5.1. The Emergency Program Committee is accountable to the Council.
- 5.2. The Emergency Program Committee shall comprise, at minimum:
 - a) three members of Council including the Mayor
 - b) the Chief Administrative Officer,
 - c) the Emergency Program Coordinator,



- d) representatives of agencies having direct operational responsibilities during a major emergency, e.g. representatives of police, fire, administration, public works, Emergency Social Services (ESS), communications, search and rescue, health services, and ambulance, and
- e) such other members that the Council may determine.

5.3. The Emergency Program Committee must:

- a) provide strategic direction and oversight to the Emergency Program Coordinator,
- b) finalize the annual strategic plan and budget and present to the Council, and
- c) approve emergency plans.

5.4. Subject to the approval of the Council, the Emergency Program Committee may:

- a) make and amend its terms of reference, policies and procedures,
- b) enter into agreements with other regional districts or municipalities for the purpose of emergency assistance or the formulation of coordinated emergency preparedness, response or recovery,
- c) enter into agreements with individuals, bodies, corporations or other non-government agencies for the provision of goods or services,
- d) assess hazards, risks and vulnerability on an ongoing basis,
- e) evaluate progress of the emergency program annually,
- f) develop the annual strategic plan including recommending emergency program priorities, specifying procedures for implementation, budget and resource requirements,
- g) maintain a staffing and support plan for the Emergency Operations Centre (EOC), and
- h) maintain a training and exercise program.



6. EMERGENCY PROGRAM COORDINATOR

6.1. The Coordinator is accountable to the Emergency Program Committee.

6.2. The Coordinator is responsible to:

- a) provide leadership and administration for the emergency program,
- b) coordinate and/or supervise any sub-committees or work groups,
- c) develop a Strategic Plan, action plans and budget,
- d) maintain all emergency plans and documentation,
- e) provide an annual status report on the level of preparedness,
- f) coordinate a training and exercise program,
- g) coordinate with other governments, non-government agencies, First Nations and private sector,
- h) establish and maintain an Emergency Operations Centre, and
- i) establish, coordinate and support volunteer programs.

7. EMERGENCY RESPONSE

7.1 The Emergency Management Program will conform to the “B.C. Emergency Response Management System” (BCERMS).

7.2 The Chief Administrative Officer or their designate shall be the Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) Director.

- a) The EOC Director is authorized to expend Municipal funds which are not included in the financial plan of the Municipality, required for the preservation of life, health and the protection of property during an emergency or disaster, on the following basis:
 - i. following the declaration of an emergency by the Mayor and/or Council,
 - ii. up to an including \$10,000 at the discretion of the EOC Director, and
 - iii. an amount greater than \$10,000 at the discretion of Council.



- b) Any expenditure made in accordance with subsection 7.2.a) must be presented to the Council in a report under the signature of the EOC Director.

8. LIABILITY

8.1 As enabled by the Act, no person, including, without limitation, the Council, the Mayor, members of the Village of Lions Bay Emergency Management Organization, employees of the Village of Lions Bay, a volunteer and any other persons appointed, authorized or requested to carry out measures relating to emergencies or disasters, is liable for any loss, cost, expense, damages or injury to persons or property that result from:

- a) the person in good faith doing or omitting to do any act that the person is appointed, authorized or required to do under this bylaw, unless, in doing or omitting to do the act, the person was grossly negligent, or
- b) any acts done or omitted to be done by one or more of the persons who were, under this bylaw, appointed, authorized or required by the person to do the acts, unless in appointing, authorizing or requiring those persons to do the acts, the person was not acting in good faith.

9. EMERGENCY PLAN

In accordance with Emergency Program Act, R.S.B.C. 1996, Chap 111 Section 6(4) "Local Authority Emergency Organization" the Council of the Village of Lions Bay authorizes the establishment of the Emergency Plan.



10. **REPEAL**

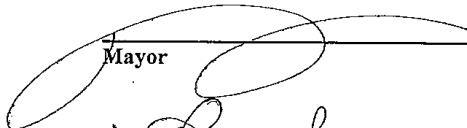
Bylaw No.120 (Feb. 6, 1984) is hereby repealed.

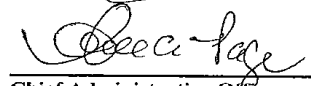
READ A FIRST TIME the 19th day of May, 2009.

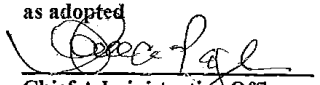
READ A SECOND TIME the 19th day of May, 2009.

READ A THIRD TIME the 1st day of June, 2009.

ADOPTED the 15th day of June, 2009.



Mayor

for _____
Chief Administrative Officer

Certified a true copy of
Bylaw No. 409, 2009
as adopted


Chief Administrative Officer





APPENDIX B: Provincial Legislation

EMERGENCY PROGRAM ACT [RSBC 1996] CHAPTER 111

Part 1 — Definitions and Application

Definitions

1 (1) In this Act:

"**Declaration of a state of emergency**" means a declaration of the minister or the Lieutenant Governor in Council under section 9 (1);

"**Declaration of a state of local emergency**" means a declaration of a local authority or the head of a local authority under section 12 (1);

"**Director**" means the person appointed under section 2 (3) as the director of the Provincial Emergency Program;

"**Disaster**" means a calamity that

(a) is caused by accident, fire, explosion or technical failure or by 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;

"**Electoral area**" means an electoral area as defined in the *Local Government Act*;

"**Emergency**" means a present or imminent event or circumstance that

(a) is caused 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;



"Government corporation" has the same meaning as in the *Financial Administration Act*, and includes the South Coast British Columbia Transportation Authority continued under the *South Coast British Columbia Transportation Authority Act* and any of its subsidiaries;

"Head of a local authority" means

(a) for a municipality, the mayor or a person designated by the municipal council to act in the capacity of mayor in the mayor's absence, and

(b) for an electoral area in a regional district, the chair of the board of the regional district, or, in the chair's absence, a vice chair;

"Jurisdictional area" means any of the following for which there is a local authority:

(a) a municipality;

(b) an electoral area;

(c) a national park;

"Local authority" means

(a) for a municipality, the municipal council,

(b) for an electoral area in a regional district, the board of the regional district, or

(c) for a national park, the park superintendent or the park superintendent's delegate if an agreement has been entered into with the government of Canada under section 4 (2) (e) in which it is agreed that the park superintendent is a local authority for the purposes of this Act;

"Local emergency plan" means an emergency plan prepared under section 6 (2);

"Provincial Emergency Program" means the Provincial Emergency



Program continued under section 2 (1);

"Provincial emergency plans" means the emergency plans prepared under section 4 (1);

"Volunteer" means a volunteer registered by a local authority or the Provincial Emergency Program for the purpose of responding to a disaster or an emergency.

(2) A local authority has responsibility under this Act for the jurisdictional area for which it is the local authority.

Part 2 — Administration

Provincial Emergency Program

2 (1) The Provincial Emergency Program is continued.

(2) The Provincial Emergency Program is responsible for carrying out the powers and duties vested in it under this Act or by the minister.

(3) A director and any officers and employees required to enable the Provincial Emergency Program to perform its duties and exercise its powers may be appointed in accordance with the *Public Service Act*.

Committees

3 (1) The minister may appoint the committees the minister considers necessary or desirable to advise or assist the Lieutenant Governor in Council, the minister or the director.

(2) The members of committees appointed under subsection (1) who are not officers or employees of the government, or officers or employees of an agency of the government,

(a) are to be reimbursed for reasonable travelling and out of pocket expenses necessarily incurred in the discharge of their duties under this Act, and

(b) may be paid remuneration for their services as the Lieutenant Governor in Council may order.



Powers and duties of minister

4 (1) The minister must prepare emergency plans respecting preparation for, response to and recovery from emergencies and disasters.

(2) The minister may do one or more of the following:

(a) conduct public information programs relating to emergency preparedness and recommend preventive measures to alleviate the effects of emergencies or disasters;

(b) make surveys and studies to identify and record actual and potential hazards that may cause emergencies or disasters;

(c) make payments and grants, subject to any terms or conditions that the minister may impose, to local authorities for the purposes of assisting in emergency prevention, preparedness and response;

(d) enter into agreements with and make payments or grants, or both, to persons or organizations for the provision of services in the development or implementation of emergency plans or programs;

(e) enter into agreements with the government of Canada or of any other province, or with any agency of such a government, dealing with emergency plans and programs;

(f) review and recommend modification of local emergency plans of local authorities;

(g) establish training and training exercise programs;

(h) provide support to volunteers as prescribed in the regulations;

(i) delegate in writing to the director any of the powers or duties vested in the minister by this Act, except a power

(i) to make a declaration of a state of emergency,

(ii) to cancel a declaration of a state of emergency,

(iii) to cancel a declaration of a state of local emergency,



or

(iv) to make an order under section 13 (2).

Ministerial orders

5 The minister may, by order, do one or more of the following:

(a) divide British Columbia into various subdivisions for the purpose of organizing integrated plans and programs in relation to emergency preparedness, response and recovery;

(b) require local authorities of the municipalities or electoral areas located within a subdivision referred to in paragraph (a) to prepare, in cooperation with designated ministries, integrated plans and programs, satisfactory to the minister, to deal with emergencies;

(c) establish procedures required for the prompt and efficient implementation of plans and programs to meet emergencies and disasters;

(d) require a person to develop plans and programs in cooperation with one or more local authorities, designated ministries and government corporations and agencies to remedy, alleviate or meet any emergency that might arise from any hazard to persons or property and that is or may be created by

(i) the person engaging in any operation,

(ii) the person utilizing any process,

(iii) the person using property in any manner, or

(iv) any condition that exists or may exist on the person's land.



Local authority emergency organization

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.

(2) Subject to subsection (2.1), a local authority must prepare or cause to be prepared local emergency plans respecting preparation for, response to and recovery from emergencies and disasters.

(2.1) For the purposes of subsection (2), a local authority that is the board of a regional district must ensure that it has one local emergency plan that applies, or 2 or more local emergency plans that in the aggregate apply, to all of the electoral areas within the regional district.

(3) A local authority that is a municipal council or the board of a regional district must establish and maintain an emergency management organization to develop and implement emergency plans and other preparedness, response and recovery measures for emergencies and disasters and, for that purpose,

(a) if the local authority is a municipal council, the municipal council must establish and maintain an emergency management organization with responsibility for the whole of the municipality, and

(b) if the local authority is the board of a regional district, the board of the regional district must establish and maintain

(i) one emergency management organization with responsibility for all of the electoral areas within the regional district, or

(ii) 2 or more emergency management organizations that in the aggregate have responsibility for all of the electoral areas within the regional district.



(3.1) without limiting subsection (3), a local authority that is a municipal council or the board of a regional district may:

(a) appoint committees the local authority considers necessary or desirable to advise and assist the local authority, and

(b) appoint a coordinator for each emergency management organization established by it under subsection (3).

(3.2) the minister may, by order, establish one or both of the following:

(a) if a local authority has not complied with subsections (2) and (2.1), the date by which the local emergency plan or plans required under those subsections must be prepared, with power to establish, for the board of a regional district, different dates for the preparation of local emergency plans for different electoral areas within the regional district;

(b) if a local authority has not complied with subsection (3), the date by which the emergency management organization or organizations required under that subsection must be established, with power to establish, for the board of a regional district, different dates for the establishment of emergency management organizations for different electoral areas within the regional district.

(4) A local authority may, in writing, delegate any of its powers and duties under this Act to the committee, emergency management organization or coordinator referred to in subsection (3), except the power to make a declaration of a state of local emergency.



Part 3 — Emergencies, Disasters and Declared Emergencies

Division 1 — Emergencies and Disasters

Implementation of Provincial emergency plans

- 7 The minister or a person designated in a Provincial emergency plan may, whether or not a state of emergency has been declared under section 9 (1), cause a Provincial emergency plan to be implemented if, in the opinion of the minister or the designated person, an emergency exists or appears imminent or a disaster has occurred or threatens.

Implementation of local emergency plans

- 8 (1) A local authority or a person designated in the local authority's local emergency plan may, whether or not a state of local emergency has been declared under section 12 (1), cause the plan to be implemented if, in the opinion of the local authority or the designated person, an emergency exists or appears imminent or a disaster has occurred or threatens in

(a) the jurisdictional area for which the local authority has responsibility, or

(b) any other municipality or electoral area if the local authority having responsibility for that other jurisdictional area has requested assistance.

(2) If a Provincial emergency plan has been implemented under section 7, a local emergency plan may be implemented or its implementation may be continued under subsection (1) of this section if and to the extent that the local emergency plan is not in conflict with the Provincial emergency plan.

Division 2 — Declaration of State of Emergency

Declaration of state of emergency

- 9 (1) If satisfied that an emergency exists or is imminent, the minister or the Lieutenant Governor in Council may, by order, declare a state of emergency relating to all or any part of British Columbia.

(2) A declaration of a state of emergency under subsection (1) must



identify the nature of the emergency and the area of British Columbia in which the emergency exists or is imminent.

(3) Immediately after a declaration of a state of emergency is made, the minister must cause the details of the declaration to be published by a means of communication that the minister considers most likely to make the contents of the declaration known to the majority of the population of the affected area.

(4) A declaration under subsection (1) expires 14 days from the date it is made, but the Lieutenant Governor in Council may extend the duration of the declaration for further periods of not more than 14 days each.

(5) Subsections (2) and (3) apply to each extension under subsection (4) of the duration of a declaration of a state of emergency.

Powers of minister in declared state of emergency

10 (1) After a declaration of a state of emergency is made under section 9 (1) and for the duration of the state of emergency, the minister may do all acts and implement all procedures that the minister considers necessary to prevent, respond to or alleviate the effects of an emergency or a disaster, including any or all of the following:

(a) implement a Provincial emergency plan or any Provincial emergency measures;

(b) authorize a local authority to implement a local emergency plan or emergency measures for all or any part of the jurisdictional area for which the local authority has responsibility;

(c) require a local authority for a municipality or an electoral area to implement a local emergency plan or emergency measures for all or any part of the municipality or electoral area for which the local authority has responsibility;

(d) acquire or use any land or personal property considered necessary to prevent, respond to or alleviate the effects of an emergency or disaster;



(e) authorize or require any person to render assistance of a type that the person is qualified to provide or that otherwise is or may be required to prevent, respond to or alleviate the effects of an emergency or disaster;

(f) control or prohibit travel to or from any area of British Columbia;

(g) provide for the restoration of essential facilities and the distribution of essential supplies and provide, maintain and coordinate emergency medical, welfare and other essential services in any part of British Columbia;

(h) cause the evacuation of persons and the removal of livestock, animals and personal property from any area of British Columbia that is or may be affected by an emergency or a disaster and make arrangements for the adequate care and protection of those persons, livestock, animals and personal property;

(i) authorize the entry into any building or on any land, without warrant, by any person in the course of implementing an emergency plan or program or if otherwise considered by the minister to be necessary to prevent, respond to or alleviate the effects of an emergency or disaster;

(j) cause the demolition or removal of any trees, structures or crops if the demolition or removal is considered by the minister to be necessary or appropriate in order to prevent, respond to or alleviate the effects of an emergency or disaster;

(k) construct works considered by the minister to be necessary or appropriate to prevent, respond to or alleviate the effects of an emergency or disaster;

(l) procure, fix prices for or ration food, clothing, fuel, equipment, medical supplies or other essential supplies and the use of any property, services, resources or equipment within any part of British Columbia for the duration of the state of emergency.



(2) After a declaration of a state of emergency is made under section 9 (1),

(a) the director or such other person as the minister may appoint is responsible for the coordination and implementation of necessary plans or programs prepared under this Act, and

(b) all persons and agencies involved in the coordination and implementation are subject to the control and direction of the director or the other person appointed by the minister.

Cancellation of declaration of state of emergency

11 (1) When, in the opinion of the minister or the Lieutenant Governor in Council, an emergency no longer exists in an area in relation to which a declaration of a state of emergency was made under section 9 (1), the minister or the Lieutenant Governor in Council must make an order cancelling the declaration of a state of emergency in respect of that area.

(2) Immediately after an order is made under subsection (1) or a declaration of a state of emergency expires under section 9 (4), the minister must cause the details of the cancellation or expiry of the declaration of a state of emergency to be published by a means of communication that the minister considers most likely to make the contents of the cancellation order or the fact of the cancellation or expiry known to the majority of the population of the affected area.



Division 3 — Declaration of Local Emergency

Declaration of state of local emergency

12 (1) A local authority or, if a local authority consists of more than one person, the head of the local authority, may, at any time that the local authority or the head of the local authority, as the case may be, is satisfied that an emergency exists or is imminent in the jurisdictional area for which the local authority has responsibility, declare a state of local emergency relating to all or any part of the jurisdictional area.

(2) A declaration of a state of local emergency under subsection (1) must identify the nature of the emergency and the part of the jurisdictional area in which it exists or is imminent, and the declaration must be made

(a) by bylaw or resolution if made by a local authority, or

(b) by order, if made by the head of a local authority.

(3) The head of a local authority must, before making a declaration under subsection (1), use best efforts to obtain the consent of the other members of the local authority to the declaration and must, as soon as practicable after making a declaration under subsection (1), convene a meeting of the local authority to assist in directing the response to the emergency.

(4) Immediately after making a declaration of a state of local emergency, the local authority or the head of the local authority, as the case may be, must

(a) forward a copy of the declaration to the minister, and

(b) cause the details of the declaration to be published by a means of communication that the local authority or the head of the local authority, as the case may be, considers most likely to make the contents of the declaration known to the population of the affected area.



(5) Subject to section 14 (3), a declaration of a state of local emergency expires 7 days from the date it is made unless it is earlier cancelled by the minister, the Lieutenant Governor in Council, the local authority or the head of the local authority.

(6) Despite subsection (5), the local authority may, with the approval of the minister or the Lieutenant Governor in Council, extend the duration of a declaration of a state of local emergency for periods of not more than 7 days each.

(7) Subsections (2) and (4) apply to each extension under subsection (6) of the duration of a declaration of a state of local emergency.

Powers of local authority in declared state of local emergency

13 (1) After a declaration of a state of local emergency is made under section 12 (1) in respect of all or any part of the jurisdictional area for which a local authority has responsibility and for the duration of the state of local emergency, the local authority may do all acts and implement all procedures that it considers necessary to prevent, respond to or alleviate the effects of an emergency or a disaster, including any or all of the following:

(a) implement its local emergency plan or any local emergency measures;

(b) subject to this section, exercise, in relation to the part of the jurisdictional area affected by the declaration, any power available to the minister under section 10 (1) (d) to (l);

(c) subject to this section, authorize, in writing, any persons involved in the operation of a local emergency plan or program to exercise, in relation to any part of the jurisdictional area affected by a declaration, any power available to the minister under section 10 (1) (d) to (l).



(2) If a state of local emergency has been declared under section 12 (1), the minister may order a local authority to refrain or desist, either generally or in respect of any matter, from exercising any one or more of the powers referred to in subsection (1) (b) or (c).

(3) Immediately after making an order under subsection (2), the minister must cause the details of the order to be communicated to the local authority affected by the order and to any other persons the minister considers appropriate.

(4) Immediately after the details of an order are communicated to a local authority under subsection (3), the local authority referred to in the order must comply with the order and must direct every person under its direction or control to refrain or desist from doing any act that the local authority is ordered to refrain or desist from doing.

(5) For the purposes of subsections (3) and (4), the details of an order are communicated to a local authority when those details are communicated to any one of the members of the local authority.

(6) The local authority of a municipality or electoral area may, during or within 60 days after declaring a state of local emergency, by bylaw ratified by the minister responsible for the administration of the *Community Charter*, but without obtaining the approval of the electors or the assent of the electors, borrow any money necessary to pay expenses caused by the emergency.

Cancellation of declaration of state of local emergency

14 (1) The minister or the Lieutenant Governor in Council may cancel a declaration of a state of local emergency at any time the minister or the Lieutenant Governor in Council considers appropriate in the circumstances.

(2) The local authority or the head of the local authority must, when of the opinion that an emergency no longer exists in the part of the jurisdictional area in relation to which a declaration of a state of local emergency was made,



- (a) cancel the declaration of a state of local emergency in relation to that part
 - (i) by bylaw or resolution, if the cancellation is effected by the local authority, or
 - (ii) by order, if the cancellation is effected by the head of the local authority, and
- (b) promptly notify the minister of the cancellation of the declaration of a state of local emergency.

(3) A declaration of a state of local emergency made in respect of a part of a jurisdictional area ceases have of any force or effect on the making of a declaration of a state of emergency by the minister or the Lieutenant Governor in Council relating to that part of the jurisdictional area.

Notification of termination of declaration of state of local emergency

15 (1) Immediately after the termination of a declaration of state of local emergency, the local authority having responsibility for the area in respect of which the declaration was made must cause the details of the termination to be published by a means of a communication that the local authority considers most likely to make the contents of the termination or the fact of the termination known to the majority of the population of the affected area.

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1), a declaration of a state of local emergency is terminated when

- (a) it expires under section 12 (5) or (6),
- (b) it is cancelled by the minister or the Lieutenant Governor in Council under section 14 (1),
- (c) it is cancelled by bylaw, resolution or order under section 14 (2), or



(d) it ceases to have any force or effect under section 14 (3) as a result of the making of a declaration of a state of emergency under section 9 (1).

Part 4 — General

Expenditures

16 (1) Any expenditures under this Act considered necessary by the minister to implement a Provincial emergency plan or Provincial emergency measures, under section 7 or 10 (1) (a), may be paid out of the consolidated revenue fund without an appropriation other than this section.

(2) Nothing in subsection (1) authorizes the minister to make a payment for disaster financial assistance out of the consolidated revenue fund.

Recovery of costs

17 (1) If an emergency or a disaster is threatened or caused in whole or in part by the acts or omissions of a person and expenditures are made by the government or a local authority to prevent, respond to or alleviate the effects of the emergency or disaster, the person must, on the request of the minister or head of a local authority, pay to the Minister of Finance or the local authority the lesser of

(a) the portion of the expenditures that is equal to the portion of the liability for the occurrence of the emergency or disaster that is attributable to the person, and

(b) the amount demanded by the minister or head of a local authority.

(2) Nothing in subsection (1) relieves a person from any other liability.



Exemption from civil liability

18 No person, including, without limitation, the minister, the other members of the Executive Council, the director, a local authority, the head of a local authority, a member of a local authority, a volunteer and any other person appointed, authorized or required to carry out measures relating to emergencies or disasters, is liable for any loss, cost, expense, damage or injury to person or property that results from

(a) the person in good faith doing or omitting to do any act that the person is appointed, authorized or required to do under this Act, unless, in doing or omitting to do the act, the person was grossly negligent, or

(b) any acts done or omitted to be done by one or more of the persons who were, under this Act, appointed, authorized or required by the person to do the acts, unless in appointing, authorizing or requiring those persons to do the acts, the person was not acting in good faith.

Compensation for loss

19 (1) Despite section 18, if as a result of the acquisition or use of a person's land or personal property under section 10 (1) (d) or 13 (1) (b) or (c), the person suffers a loss of or to that property, the government or the local authority that acquired or used or directed or authorized the acquisition or use of the property must compensate the person for the loss in accordance with the regulations.

(2) Despite section 18, if a person suffers any loss of or to any land or personal property as a result of any other action taken under section 7, 8 (1), 10 (1) or 13 (1), the government or the local authority, as the case may be, that took or authorized or directed the taking of the action may compensate the person for the loss in accordance with the regulations.

(3) If any dispute arises concerning the amount of compensation payable under this section, the matter must be submitted for determination by one arbitrator or 3 arbitrators appointed under the *Commercial Arbitration Act* and



(a) the person who is to be compensated must, in a notice served on the minister, elect whether one or 3 arbitrators are to be appointed, and

(b) the *Commercial Arbitration Act* applies to the dispute.

Disaster financial assistance

20 (1) The Lieutenant Governor in Council may, by regulation, establish criteria by which the eligibility of a person to receive disaster financial assistance is to be determined.

(2) The Lieutenant Governor in Council or the minister may provide disaster financial assistance in accordance with the regulations to persons who suffer loss as a result of a disaster.

Appeals to director on eligibility for disaster financial assistance

21 (1) A person may, by delivering to the director a written notice of appeal within 60 days after receipt of notice that the person was determined not to meet the eligibility criteria set under section 20 (1), appeal that determination.

(2) If a written notice of appeal is not received by the director within the time limited for an appeal under subsection (1), the person in respect of whom the determination was made may not appeal the determination.

(3) If a written notice of appeal is received by the director within the time limited for an appeal under subsection (1), the director must review the appellant's eligibility for disaster financial assistance in accordance with the information contained in the notice of appeal and may, but need not, do one or both of the following in conducting that review:

(a) request additional information from the appellant;

(b) convene a hearing.

(4) After conducting a review under subsection (3), the director may

(a) confirm the determination, or

(b) overturn the determination and direct that the person be



considered to be eligible to receive disaster financial assistance.

(5) The director must inform the appellant of the decision reached under subsection (4).

(6) A decision under subsection (4) is final and conclusive and is not open to question or review in a court on any grounds.

Appeals to director on amounts of disaster financial assistance

22 (1) A person may, by delivering to the director a written notice of appeal within 60 days after receipt of disaster financial assistance provided under section 20, appeal the amount of that disaster financial assistance.

(2) If a written notice of appeal is not received by the director within the time limited for an appeal under subsection (1), the person is deemed to have accepted the sum paid by way of disaster financial assistance in full settlement of the person's loss, and no proceedings to determine or seek an increase in the amount of the disaster financial assistance provided for that loss may be brought by that person.

(3) If a written notice of appeal is received by the director within the time limited for an appeal under subsection (1), the director must review the amount of disaster financial assistance in accordance with the information contained in the notice of appeal and may, but need not, do one or both of the following in conducting that review:

(a) request additional information from the appellant;

(b) convene a hearing.

(4) After conducting a review under subsection (3), the director may confirm, increase or decrease the amount of the disaster financial assistance and must inform the appellant of the decision.

(5) A decision under subsection (4) is final and conclusive and is not open to question or review in a court on any grounds.



Repealed

23 [Repealed 2003-7-14.]

Variation of disaster financial assistance

24 (1) If a person is, under section 22, determined to be entitled to disaster financial assistance in an amount that is greater than the disaster financial assistance, if any, provided to the person under section 20, the government must promptly provide to the person the additional amount of disaster financial assistance decided by the director.

(2) If the director determines, under section 22, that a person is entitled to an amount of disaster financial assistance that is less than the amount of disaster financial assistance provided to the person under section 20, the person must repay to the government the amount of the disaster financial assistance that was an overpayment within 60 days after being informed of the director's decision under section 22.

Mandatory assistance

25 (1) If a person who is authorized to do so under section 10 (1) (e) or 13 (1) makes an order requiring a person to provide assistance, the person named in the order must provide the assistance required by the order.

(2) A person's employment must not be terminated by reason only that the person is required to provide assistance under this section.

Conflict

26 Unless otherwise provided for in a declaration of a state of emergency made under section 9 (1) or in an extension of the duration of a declaration under section 9 (4), if there is a conflict between this Act or the regulations made under this Act and any other Act or regulations, this Act and the regulations made under this Act prevail during the time that the declaration of a state of emergency made under section 9 (1) and any extension of the duration of that declaration is in effect.



Offence

27 (1) A person commits an offence who

(a) contravenes this Act or the regulations, or

(b) interferes with or obstructs any person in the exercise of any power or the performance of any duty conferred or imposed under this Act.

(2) A person who commits an offence under subsection (1) is liable to imprisonment for a term of not more than one year or to a fine of not more than \$10 000 or to both imprisonment and fine.

Power to make regulations

28 (1) The Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations referred to in section 41 of the *Interpretation Act*.

(2) Without limiting subsection (1), the Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations as follows:

(a) assigning responsibility to ministries, boards, commissions or government corporations or agencies for the preparation or implementation of all or any part of plans or arrangements to deal with emergencies or disasters;

(b) delegating to any person or committee appointed under this Act or to any one or more members of the Executive Council any of the powers vested by this Act in the minister or the Lieutenant Governor in Council, except the power to make an order for a declaration of a state of emergency or to make regulations;

(c) respecting the assessment of damage or loss caused by an emergency or disaster, the processing of claims for compensation for the damage or loss and the payment of compensation for the damage or loss;



- (d) respecting eligibility for, the processing of claims for and the payment of disaster financial assistance;
- (e) governing the sharing of costs incurred by the government or by a local authority in conducting emergency operations;
- (f) respecting the registration, responsibilities and training of and training exercises for volunteers and volunteer agencies;
- (g) requiring persons to develop plans and programs in cooperation with one or more local authorities, designated ministries and government corporations and agencies to remedy, alleviate or meet any emergency that might arise from any hazard to persons or property and that is or may be created by
 - (i) the person engaging in any operation,
 - (ii) the person utilizing any process,
 - (iii) the person using property in any manner, or
 - (iv) any condition that exists or may exist on the person's land;
- (h) respecting the form and content of emergency plans;
- (i) in respect of any power available to a local authority under section 13 (1);
- (j) respecting the form and content of any notice of appeal delivered to the director under section 21 (1) or 22 (1).



APPENDIX C: Glossary and Acronyms

BCAS	-	British Columbia Ambulance Service
BCERMS	-	British Columbia Emergency Response Management System
CANUTEC	-	Canadian Transport Emergency Centre
CBRNE	-	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, Explosion
CF	-	Canadian Forces
CHLOREP	-	Chlorine Emergency Program
CN	-	Canadian National Railway
DFA	-	Disaster Financial Assistance
DFO	-	Department of Fisheries & Oceans
DND	-	Department of National Defence
DOC	-	Department Operations Centre
DSFR	-	District of Squamish Fire Rescue
E-COMM	-	Emergency Communications for Southwestern BC (911 service, police and fire dispatch)
EOC	-	Emergency Operations Centre
EMBC	-	Emergency Management British Columbia
ESS	-	Emergency Social Services
ESSD	-	Emergency Social Services Director
GIS	-	Geographical Information System
GPS	-	Global Positioning System



HAZMAT	-	Hazardous Materials
HRVA	-	Hazard Risk Vulnerability Analysis
HUSAR	-	Heavy Urban Search and Rescue
IC	-	Incident Commander
ICP	-	Incident Command Post
ICS	-	Incident Command System
JEPP	-	Joint Emergency Preparedness Program
JIBC	-	Justice Institute of British Columbia
JRCC	-	Joint Rescue Coordination Centre
LBFR	-	Lions Bay Fire Rescue
LGH	-	Lions Gate Hospital
MAFF	-	Ministry of Agriculture, Food & Fisheries
MCFD	-	Ministry of Children and Family Development
METRO	-	Metro Vancouver (regional district)
MHSD	-	Ministry of Housing and Social Development
MOC	-	Ministry Operations Centre
MOE	-	Ministry of the Environment
MOF	-	Ministry of Forests
MOT	-	Ministry of Transportation and Highways
NSEMO	-	North Shore Emergency Management Office
OC	-	Operations Centre



PECC	-	Provincial Emergency Coordination Centre (Victoria)
PEP	-	Provincial Emergency Program
PERCS	-	Provincial Emergency Radio Communications Service
PHAC	-	Public Health Agency of Canada
PIO	-	Public Information Officer
PREOC	-	Provincial Regional Emergency Operations Centre
PSEPC	-	Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Canada
RC	-	Reception Centre
RCMP	-	Royal Canadian Mounted Police
SAR	-	Search & Rescue
SLRD	-	Squamish Lillooet Regional District
TEAP	-	Transportation Emergency Assistance Plan
TSB	-	Transportation Safety Board
VCH	-	Vancouver Coastal Health Region
VLB, VOLB	-	Village of Lions Bay
WSBC	-	WorkSafe British Columbia
WVFR	-	West Vancouver Fire & Rescue
WVPD	-	West Vancouver Police Department





APPENDIX D: Distribution List

- Mayor of Lions Bay
- Lions Bay Emergency Program Coordinator
- PEP SW Region – Surrey
- PEP Provincial Headquarters – Victoria
- Lions Bay Fire Rescue – Chief and Deputy Chief
- Police – RCMP Squamish
- Police – West Vancouver Police Department
- Lions Bay ESS Director and Deputy Director
- BC Ambulance Service Lions Bay Unit Chief
- Gleneagles Elementary School
- Lions Bay SAR – Team Leader, Deputy Team Leader and Training Officer
- Lions Bay Elementary School Principal
- Lions Bay Public Works Manager
- Lions Bay Village Office Administrator
- West Vancouver Fire Rescue
- North Shore Emergency Management Office
- West Vancouver ESS Director
- Lions Bay Fire Hall
- Lions Bay SAR base – 2 copies
- BC Ambulance District Superintendent
- Squamish Emergency Program Coordinator
- Lions Bay Library
- School Program Director
- Council Office
- Councillors
- Metro Vancouver emergency planners





APPENDIX E: Lions Bay Emergency Evacuation Plan

Part I – References

1. Village of Lions Bay Emergency Plan Bylaw
2. Village of Lions Bay Emergency Response and Recovery Plan
3. Emergency Program Act RSBC
4. Local Government Act RSBC
5. Fire Services Act (Fire Commissioner) RSBC
6. Health Act RSBC
7. Waste Management Act RSBC
8. Ministry of Energy and Mines Act RSBC

Part II – Introduction and Background

This emergency evacuation plan has been developed to provide an organized community response for a complete or partial evacuation of Lions Bay in the event of a community disaster.

The Lions Bay Emergency Program Committee has completed a Hazard/Risk Vulnerability Analysis (HVRA) and has determined that circumstances which most likely may require a whole or partial evacuation of the community are as follows:

- Earthquake
- Landslide/debris flow
- Interface fire
- Multiple building structure fire
- Hazardous Materials Spill / Explosion / Fire
- Extreme Weather / Tidal Surge



The HVRA has identified certain areas within the community that may face a higher level of risk in certain types of disasters.

Urban Interface Wildfires – those areas contiguous to forested areas.

Hazardous Materials Spill – greatest concern is the commercial traffic on Highway 99 through the middle of the village and CN rail traffic.

Landslides / Mudslides / Debris Torrent

Tidal Surge – all waterfront properties, especially at times of extreme high tide.

Population at Risk

The HVRA has also identified certain population groups which may require a higher level of assistance in the event of an evacuation:

- Children in school
- Daycare facilities
- People with disabilities and limited mobility
- People without transportation.

For the planning purposes, the following assumptions are presumed valid:

- When there is sufficient warning of an impending emergency or disaster, a significant portion of the population will spontaneously evacuate before being specifically directed to leave.
- Some people will refuse to evacuate, regardless of the threat.
- Some pet owners will refuse to evacuate unless arrangements have been made to care for their animals.
- While many of those who evacuate will find shelter with friends and relatives or simply arrange their own accommodation, a significant percentage of the population will require assistance in a reception centre or group lodging facility.



Part III - CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

There are two considerations for implementing the Lions Bay Evacuation Plan:

- Lions Bay residents as EVACUEES
- Lions Bay as a host/receiver of evacuees from another neighbouring community.

Evacuation is the process of removing persons or domestic animals from an area that is or may pose a threat to life and limb, to an area of safety. Depending on the nature and scope of the event, evacuation may be local, affecting a single building or widespread, affecting the entire community.

To order a mandatory evacuation, the local authority must declare a State of Local Emergency as enabled under the Emergency Program Act and the Lions Bay Emergency Measures By-law. The local authority is the Mayor and Council (note: this authority cannot be delegated).

- Upon declaration of a State of Local Emergency, Council must forward a copy of the declaration to the Solicitor General for British Columbia.
- Have the details of the declaration published by a means of communication that the Mayor/Council considers the most likely to have the contents known to the majority of the people, e.g. by commercial radio or television announcement.

NO NOTICE EVACUATION

An evacuation of people at risk from unique emergency situations that occur with little or no warning will be implemented on an ad hoc basis. The individual responsible for it should be the Incident Commander at the scene of the emergency, with support from the EOC as needed. These types of evacuations are normally encountered through “routine” police and fire operations and do not require the full implementation of the Lions Bay Emergency Plan.

STAGES OF EVACUATION

There are three stages in an evacuation process. A consistent format and process will alert the population at risk of potential evacuation because of the danger of a possible loss of life. People should be prepared to evacuate the area. An Evacuation Alert may allow for the population at risk to begin an orderly preparation to voluntarily leave the evacuation zone. The reality of the situation may however, require immediate action with very short notice.

An Evacuation Order can only be issued by the Mayor and Council.



Stage 1 – Evacuation Alert

Alert the population at risk of the impending danger at this point, the movement of handicapped persons and others classed as vulnerable should become a priority.

Warning the population at risk can be done by the following methods:

- 2-person teams, going door to door, under the direction of the RCMP. Ideally they will have copies of the Evacuation Alert or each residence
- Radio and/or television broadcasts
- Audible signal, mobile public address or phone tree.

The Evacuation Alert should;

- Identify the hazard/emergency zone and travel routes
- Identify reception centre locations and addresses
- Advise the method of declaring the “rescind” and the procedures for the issue of controlled re-entry passes.

A copy of an Evacuation Alert is attached as Appendix 1

Stage 2 – The Evacuation Order

The population at risk is ordered to evacuate the area specified in a formal written order. This is an order and as such does not allow for any discretionary decision on the part of the population at risk. They must leave the area immediately.

Police will enforce the Evacuation Order.

A copy of an Evacuation Order is attached as Appendix 2

Stage 3 – Evacuation Order Rescind

The population at risk is allowed to return to the area previously evacuated, having been advised that the danger has passed. There is the possibility that the danger may re-manifest itself and the Evacuation Notification might need to be reinstated.

A copy of a Rescind Declaration is included as Appendix 3



ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

- Recommendation for an evacuation will come from the Incident Commander on the scene.
- The Emergency Program Coordinator shall be notified when an Evacuation Order is implemented or anticipated.
- The decision to order an evacuation will be made by the mayor and council under the authority of the Village of Lions Bay Emergency Measures Bylaw.
- The lead agency responsible for implementing an evacuation order is the RCMP.
- Implementing the community response is the responsibility of the Emergency Program Coordinator.
- Opening Reception Centres and/or Group Lodging(s) will be the responsibility of the Director of Emergency Social Services (ESS).
- Making the necessary notifications and coordinator with the Provincial Emergency Program will be the responsibility of the Emergency Program Coordinator.

COMMUNICATIONS

Responsibility: Mayor and Council, Emergency Program Coordinator.

Alerting the Public

The method of alerting the public will be dependent on the time available, the hazard area and resources available.

Options:

- Personal contact – going door-to-door
- Local TV and commercial radio
- Police, Fire/Rescue and other vehicles using public address systems.
- School alert system.
- Telephone contact

The Evacuation Plan information to the public must include:

- Whether residents should evacuate or “shelter in place”.
- Why they are being advised to evacuate or shelter.
- Whether this is an Alert or an Order.
- The evacuation route(s), including condition of roads.
- What to do if their vehicle breaks down.
- The location of reception centers.
- Assembly points for those in need of transportation.
- Estimated duration of the evacuation.



The rationale for instituting this simple procedure for dealing with an emergency evacuation is to ensure:

- The population at risk receives a clear and consistent message regardless of the emergency.
- The media receives a clear and consistent message regardless of the emergency.
- Responders are familiar with a clear and consistent approach and process regardless of the situation.

Ordering an evacuation of all or part of a community is a very serious step and requires very detailed planning.

The Order to Evacuate should only be given after careful consideration of all the factors involved, with life safety the priority.

Alerting Neighbouring Communities

If it becomes necessary to evacuate large numbers of people from Lions Bay, it is imperative that the receiving neighbouring communities (Squamish and/or West Vancouver) people will be sent to be fully aware of the situation. An evacuation from Lions Bay to neighbouring communities will affect their response plans and advance notice must be given. Receiving communities would likely activate their own community emergency programs to react to the situation.

Notification responsibility: Mayor and Council

Evacuation Routes

The Incident Commander and/or the Emergency Program Coordinator will select the best routes for evacuation from the threatened area. The best routes may have to be selected at the time of the incident. Notification of changes in the selected routes will be made to the EOC, ESS Director and field personnel. The following factors need to be considered:

- Most evacuees use their own personal transportation during an evacuation.
- The average vehicle occupancy is four persons.
- Police/traffic management assessment will be necessary.



Traffic Control Points

Responsibility: RCMP

Traffic control points will be established at key intersections and at access control points to major evacuation routes as needed. In some cases it may be necessary to control traffic on other routes to minimize the impact of the evacuation route.

Transportation

Responsibility: Emergency Program Coordinator

In the event of an Evacuation Order, arrangements must be in place for those persons without transportation and people with special needs. Arrangements will be needed to ensure that transportation is available such as:

- Chartered buses – West Vancouver Blue Bus, Coast Mountain Bus, commercial coach operators.
- BC Ambulance and HandyDART for special needs.
- Chartered marine vessels – water taxis, etc.
- Chartered aircraft.

Marshalling Points

For those being evacuated requiring transportation, marshalling and pickup points are as follows:

- Lions Bay Elementary School
- Lions Bay Village Hall
- Brunswick Beach Road @ Highway 99
- Kelvin Grove Road @ Highway 99
- Community Shuttle @ Lions Bay Avenue Underpass

Access, Control and Security

Responsibility: RCMP

As an area is being evacuated, access controls must be established. Security may be established by staffing Access Control Points and barricades at key locations on the perimeter. The objectives of Access Control are:

- To provide a controlled area from which an emergency evacuation will take place and prevent entry by unauthorized persons.



- To protect lives by controlling entry into a hazardous area.
- To maintain law and order in the hazard area.

Criteria for allowing entry into a closed area will be established for each incident.

- No Access: prohibits the public from entering the closed area. Authorized personnel only. Media personnel may be allowed access on a controlled basis.
- Limited access. Allows persons into closed areas according to access criteria established by the Incident Commander. Entry criteria should define the persons who will be allowed and whether motor vehicles are allowed.

Security provisions will be carried out by police officers, auxiliary constables, special constables, designated volunteers and/or private security services.

Part IV – EMERGENCY RECEPTION CENTRES

Responsibility: EOC and Director of ESS

Note: detailed instructions on Reception Centres are not part of this Evacuation Plan. Reception Centre Planning is covered under ESS – Reception Centre Operational Guidelines.

The designated Emergency Reception Centre in Lions Bay is the Village Hall, located at 400 Centre Street.

Lions Bay residents as EVACUEES:

- Small-scale evacuation – response coordinated with Lions Bay ESS.
- Large-scale evacuation – response coordinated with West Vancouver and/or Squamish ESS.

Lions Bay as HOST/RECEIVER of evacuees:

- Activate the ESS Reception Centre in accordance with established Emergency Reception Centre Operational Guidelines.

Returning to their homes:

Upon issuing the “Evacuation Rescind” that evacuees may return to their homes, notify:

- Reception centers,
- Local media.

Provide transportation from the Reception Centres for those who need it.



Part V – ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

Responsibility: Village Administrator and Emergency Program Coordinator

Records will be required to track the status of the evacuation event. These records will include:

- PEP task number
- Records of costs and charges
- Event log

Logistics

Records and details will be required for supply and procurement of essential equipment to meet operational and evacuee needs. These considerations include:

- Food
- Water and water trucks/trailers
- Beds and bedding
- Clothing
- Medical equipment and supplies
- Portable generators and lighting supplies
- Gas and diesel fuel
- Sanitation services
- Public works vehicles and equipment
- Police and firefighting vehicles

Moving equipment and supplies to and from the evacuation area will require coordination with commercial trucking/freight firms, provincial ministries and/or chartered marine vessels.

Mutual Aid Agreements

The Village of Lions Bay has Mutual Aid Agreements for emergency assistance with the following communities:

- West Vancouver Fire Rescue
- Metro Vancouver



Part VI – EMERGENCY PLAN AND EMERGENCY EVACUATION PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

Responsibility: Emergency Program Coordinator

The Emergency Coordinator is required to review all emergency plans every six months. This review will include:

- Coordinating the necessary revisions to plans.
- Keeping the appendices current.
- Ensuring the implementation instructions are developed.

Part VII – APPENDICES – Samples of Forms

Appendix 1	Form – Evacuation Alert
Appendix 2	Form – Evacuation Order
Appendix 3	Form – Evacuation Rescind
Appendix 4	Evacuation Instructions
Appendix 5	Emergency Evacuation Check List



Appendix 1

Evacuation Alert (Sample)

This **EVACUATION ALERT** is a notification of the **POTENTIAL** danger that might arise due to a _____ in your area. The reason the evacuation alerts are issued is to notify residents of the potential for loss of life from unstable _____ conditions. It would be prudent for residents to prepare to leave the area with very short notice.

This alert may be followed by an immediate order to evacuate, with more updated information on the condition, and when an evacuation order is issued you must leave your home immediately.

You will find attached to this **EVACUATION ALERT** notification a travel route which you must follow in the event that this **EVACUATION ALERT** is followed by an **EVACUATION ORDER**, and a telephone number for you to call in the event that you need transportation from the area.

A Travel Route Map and location of the Reception Centre is included for your use. Follow it closely

Signature _____
Name of Local Authority (cite authority)



Appendix 2

EVACUATION ORDER (SAMPLE)

Date: _____

The _____ (authority) has been advised of the imminent danger of _____ to the life and property of persons resident or present in (SPECIFIC DESCRIPTION OF AREA WITH DETAIL). Based on this information, an *order pursuant to* _____ (cite the authority) to evacuate these areas has been authorized in the interest of life safety at _____ (time) hours.

Other agencies will be expediting this action in these areas on behalf of the Village of Lions Bay.

**FOLLOW THE TRAVEL ROUTE PROVIDED
YOU MUST LEAVE THIS AREA IMMEDIATELY**

Signature

(name) LOCAL AUTHORITY (cite authority and legislation)

POLICE WILL ENFORCE THIS EVACUATION ORDER



Appendix 3

EVACUATION RESCIND (SAMPLE)

Date: _____

The _____ has been advised that the imminent risk of danger to life and properties in your area has diminished at this time.

The EVACUATION ORDER, *pursuant to* (cite the authority) is therefore terminated. An Evacuation Alert/Order may need to be reissued, however if that is deemed necessary the process will re-commence.

Signature

Name of the Local Authority
(cite authority and legislation)



Appendix 4

EVACUATION PLAN MESSAGE (Sample)

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

_____ *has/have* _____ *ordered/recommended* everyone within _____
number _____ *blocks/kilometers/meters*

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

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

These areas are as follows:

_____ *immediately / as soon as possible*

_____ *North / South / East / West*

_____ *Location: street, highway or other significant geographical point*

_____ *North / South / East / West*

_____ *Location: street, highway or other significant geographical point*

_____ *North / South / East / West*

_____ *Location: street, highway or other significant geographical point*

_____ *North / South / East / West*

_____ *Location: street, highway or other significant geographical point*



Appendix 5
Emergency Evacuation Checklist





APPENDIX F: Village of Lions Bay Emergency Contact List

Emergency Program Coordinator	(Position Vacant)	
Village Manager	Bus: 604-921-9333 Extension 101 Fax: 604-921-6643	
Brenda Broughton, Mayor	Cell: 604-306-6661 Fax: 604-921-8611	Home: 604-921-9229
Councillor Peach Akerhielm	Cell: 604-916-6755 Fax: 604-921-1974	Home: 604-921-6755
Councillor Joanne Ronsley	Cell: 604-831-9444	Home: 604-921-9444
Councillor Ruth Simons	Cell: 778-834-4292	Home: 604-921-6564
Councillor Gordon Taylor	Cell: 604-816-5939	Work: 604-990-0008
Public Works	Bus: 604-921-9833 Emergency On-Call Cell: 604-290-1498 Cell: 604-812-1498	Fax: 604-921-9213
Works Manager		
Police, Squamish RCMP	Bus: 604-892-6100	Fax: 604-892-6140
Lions Bay Fire Rescue	Bus: 604-921-8555 Cell: 604-690-4908	Fax: 604-921-6643
Andrew Oliver, Fire Chief		
Vancouver Coastal Health	Pager: 604-686-2400 <small>(24/7)</small>	
David Reid (DO NOT DISTRIBUTE #S) North Shore Emergency Management Coordinator	Cell: 1-604-908-9513	Home: 1-604-898-5717
BC Ambulance Service	Office: 604-921-9203 / 604-660-6897 Pager: 604-686-5533	
Wayne Michel, Unit Chief Brian Croston, A/Unit Chief	Home: 604-926-8324	Cell: 604-649-7451
Lions Bay Search & Rescue		
Team Leader Sandro Frei	Home: 604-725-3637	Pager: 604-650-2900
Deputy Leader Craig Oliver	Home: 604-805-3677	



Emergency Communications – Amateur Radio

Jan Schneider

Home: 604-921-7375

Cell: 604-889-7767

Jim Mutrie

Home: 604-

Lions Bay Emergency Social Services

Lisa Turpin, Acting Director

Home: 604-921-9365

Cell: 604-910-5437

Sally Pollock

Home: 604-921-9739

Cell: 778-239-9677

Village Commercial Hubs

Lions Bay General Store and Café

604-921-6344 (Store) / 604-921-2208 (Café)

Michael Broughton, Owner

604-763-6530 (Cell)

Lions Bay Marina

604-921-7570



APPENDIX G: External Resource Directory

Aircraft/Marine Emergency

- Joint Rescue Control Centre (Victoria) 1-800-567-5111
Cell: #727

AMBULANCE

9-1-1

- Business office (Vancouver) 604-660-6006
- Non-emergency (dispatch) 604-872-5151
- Unit 233 – Lions Bay 604-921-9203

CATERERS

- Lions Bay General Store and Café 604-921-2208
- Reel Appetites 604-676-4341
- Salvation Army 604-988-7225
- Trolls 604-921-7755

CORONER – Metro Vancouver Region

604-660-7708

Dangerous Goods Spills – HAZMAT

- CANUTEC 1-613-996-666 / Cell: #666
- Canexus Chemicals (chlorine) 604-929-1107
- Department of Fisheries & Oceans 604-666-0384
- Entech Environmental Consultants 604-921-1932
- Provincial Emergency Program 1-800-663-3456
- Superior Propane 1-877-873-7467

Fire Commissioner

1-888-988-9488

Fire Departments

- North Vancouver City 604-980-5021
- North Vancouver District 604-980-7575
- Squamish 604-898-9666
- West Vancouver 604-925-7370
- After hours for all departments **9-1-1**

Forest Fires

1-800-663-5555
Cell: *5555

- Squamish Forest District Office 1-604-898-2100



Fuel Supplies

- Lions Bay Marina 604-921-7510
- Sewell's Marina 604-921-3474
- Westmount Chevron 604-922-6211

Hotels & Motels – ESS Plan

- Best Western Capilano (North Vancouver) 604-987-8185
- Grouse Inn (North Vancouver) 1-800-779-7888
- Holiday Inn North Vancouver 604-985-3111
- Horseshoe Bay Motel 604-921-7454
- Sea To Sky Hotel (Squamish) 1-866-845-8511
- Lonsdale Quay Hotel (North Vancouver) 1-800-836-6111

Marinas

- Lions Bay Marina 604-921-7570
- Sunset Marina 604-921-7476

MEDIA – Print

- North Shore News 604-985-2131
- North Shore Outlook 604-903-1000
- Squamish Chief 1-604-892-9161
- Vancouver Sun 604-605-2445
- Vancouver Province 604-605-2000

MEDIA – Radio

- CBC AM 690 604-662-6900 / Cell: *690
- CKNW AM 980 604-331-2711 / Cell: *9898
- Mountain FM 107.1 1-888-429-2724

MEDIA – TV

- CBC 604-662-6000
- CTV 604-608-2868
- Global BC 604-420-2288
- OMNI (Channel M) 604-876-1344



MEDICAL – Clinics

- Caulfield Village Medical Clinic 604-922-1544
- Park Royal Medical Clinic 604-925-9576
- Sea To Sky Walk In Clinic (Squamish) 1-604-898-5555
- Squamish Medical Clinic 1-604-892-3535

MEDICAL – Community Health

- VCH: Emergency Management (24/7 Pager for Lower Mainland) 604-686-2400
- VCH: Central Community Health Centre 604-983-6700
- VCH: Public Health Inspectors (Environmental Health) 604-983-6793
- VCH: Squamish Community Health Centre 1-604-892-2231
- Medical Health Officer: Dr. Brian O'Connor 604-983-6701

MEDICAL – Hospitals

- BC Children's Hospital 604-875-2345
- BC Women's Hospital 604-875-2424
- Lions Gate Hospital 604-988-3131
- Squamish General 1-604-892-5211
- St. Paul's Hospital 604-682-2344
- Vancouver General Hospital 604-875-4111

MEDICAL – Pharmacies

- Pharmasave (Caulfield) 604-926-5331
- London Drugs (Park Royal) 604-926-9616
- Shoppers Drug (Squamish) 1-604-892-5258

MEDICAL – Misc.

Emergency

9-1-1

- HealthLink BC (7-1-1- hearing impaired) 604-215-4700 / 8-1-1
- BC Poison Control 604-682-5050
- Crisis Intervention & Suicide Prevention Centre 604-872-3311
- YouthInBC 604-872-3311

POLICE

- CN Rail Police 1-800-465-9239
- Squamish RCMP 1-604-892-6100
- West Vancouver Police Department 604-925-7300



TRANSPORTATION – Aviation

- Black Tusk Helicopter (Squamish) 1-604-898-4800
- Harbour Air 604-274-1277
- Helijet 604-273-4688
- Talon Helicopter 604-214-3585
- West Coast Air 1-800-347-2222

TRANSPORTATION – Buses

- Coast Mountain Bus Company (Dispatch) 604-953-3550
- Greyhound Canada 1-800-661-8747
- HandyDART 604-855-0080
- West Vancouver Blue Bus 604-985-7777

TRANSPORTATION – Marine

- BC Ferries (Head Office) 1-250-381-1401
- BC Ferries (Horseshoe Bay) 604-921-7414
- Coastal Water Taxi 604-740-1912
- Cormorant Water Taxi 604-947-2243
- Mercury Launch & Tug (Water Taxi) 604-921-7451

TRANSPORTATION – Rail

- CN Rail Emergency (CN Police) 1-800-465-9239
- Rocky Mountaineer (Whistler Mountaineer) 604-606-7245

TRANSPORTATION – Road

- Miller Capilano 1-866-918-1010
- Ministry of Transportation: DriveBC 1-800-550-4997
- South Coast Regional Office (Hwys) 604-660-8200

TRANSPORTATION – Taxis

- NorthShore Taxi 604-986-1111
- Howe Sound Taxi (Squamish) 1-604-898-8888
- Sunshine Cabs (North Shore) 604-988-8888

GOVERNMENT – Municipal

- **North Vancouver City** 604-985-7761
- Engineering 604-987-7155
- After Hours Emergency Line 604-988-2212



- **North Vancouver District** 604-990-2311
- Engineering Service Request 604-990-2450
- After-Hours Emergency Service Line 604-990-3666

- **West Vancouver** 604-925-7000
- Engineering 604-925-7020
- 24hr Emergency and After Hours Line 604-925-7100

- **NS Emergency Management Office (24/7)** 604-983-7440

GOVERNMENT – Provincial

- PEP – SW Region Office 604-586-4390
- PEP – 24/7 (incl. Environmental Emergencies) 1-800-663-3456
- Conservation Officer Line 1-800-731-6373

SCHOOLS

- Collingwood School – Junior School 604-925-8375
- Collingwood School – Senior School 604-925-3331
- Gleneagles Elementary 604-981-1360
- Lions Bay Community School 604-921-8311
- Mulgrave School 604-922-3223
- Rockridge Secondary 604-981-1300
- Sentinel Secondary 604-981-1130
- School District 45 Board Office 604-981-1000
- West Vancouver Secondary 604-981-1100

UTILITIES

BC Hydro: Customer Services 604-224-9376
 24/7 Trouble reporting 1-888-769-3766 / Cell: *49376

Telus: Repair Service 611
 Telus Internet 310-2255

Shaw: 1-888-472-2222

WATER

- Allied Water Services (bottled water) 604-467-8628
- Polaris Water (bottled water) 604-606-1903

WEATHER

(Contact PEP for Weather Support
 During Emergencies)

