

REGIONAL DISTRICT OF BULKLEY-NECHAKO

**COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE
AGENDA
Thursday, May 12, 2022**

<u>PAGE NO.</u>		<u>ACTION</u>
	<u>First Nations Acknowledgement</u>	
	<u>AGENDA- May 12, 2022</u>	Approve
	<u>Supplementary Agenda</u>	Receive
	<u>MINUTES</u>	
2-5	Committee of the Whole Meeting Minutes - April 14, 2022	Approve
	<u>DELEGATION</u>	
	Cathy Peters, BC Anti-Human Trafficking Educator, Speaker, Advocate (via Zoom) RE: Human Trafficking	
	<u>REPORTS</u>	
6-38	Nellie Davis, Manager of Regional Economic Development – Draft Communication Policy and Corporate Communication Plan	Recommendation
39-245	Chris Walker, Emergency Program Coordinator -Evacuation Route Planning	Recommendation
246-250	Wendy Wainwright, Deputy Director of Corporate Services – BC Electoral Boundaries Commission Public Meeting	Receive
251-253	John Illes, Chief Financial Officer – First Quarter Financial Statements	Receive
254-256	Taddea Kunkel, First Nations Liaison – Truth and Reconciliation Calls to Action	Discussion/ Receive
257-297	Taddea Kunkel, First Nations Liaison – Province of BC DRIPA Action Plan	Receive
	<u>SUPPLEMENTARY AGENDA</u>	
	<u>NEW BUSINESS</u>	
	<u>ADJOURNMENT</u>	

REGIONAL DISTRICT OF BULKLEY-NECHAKO**COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE MEETING****Thursday, April 14, 2022**

PRESENT: Chair Gerry Thiessen

Directors Gladys Atrill – via Zoom
Shane Brien
Mark Fisher
Dolores Funk
Clint Lambert
Linda McGuire
Annette Morgan – via Zoom
Bob Motion – left at 10:55 a.m.
Chris Newell
Mark Parker
Jerry Petersen
Michael Riis-Christianson
Sarrah Storey – arrived at 10:25 a.m.

Director Absent Tom Greenaway, Electoral Area “C” (Fort St. James Rural)

Staff Curtis Helgesen, Chief Administrative Officer – via Zoom
Cheryl Anderson, Director of Corporate Services
Nellie Davis, Manager of Regional Economic Development
John Illes, Chief Financial Officer
Danielle Patterson, Senior Planner – arrived at 11:05 a.m.
Wendy Wainwright, Deputy Director of Corporate Services

Others Nathan Cullen, MLA Stikine - via Zoom – arrived at 10:34 a.m.,
left at 11:04 a.m.
Sam Raven, Constituency Assistant, Nathan Cullen, MLA Stikine
– via Zoom – arrived at 10:30 a.m., left at 11:04 a.m.

Media Eddie Huband, LD News

CALL TO ORDER Chair Thiessen called the meeting to order at 10:24 a.m.

FIRST NATIONS ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

AGENDA Moved by Director Brien
Seconded by Director Newell

C.W.2022-4-1 “That the Agenda of the Committee of the Whole meeting of April 14, 2022 be approved.

(All/Directors/Majority)

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

MINUTES

Committee of the Whole Minutes – March 17, 2022

Moved by Director Petersen
 Seconded by Director Riis-Christianson

C.W.2022-4-2

“That the Committee of the Whole meeting minutes of March 17, 2022 be approved.”

(All/Directors/Majority)

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

REPORTS

Board Meeting Recordings for Public Viewing

Cheryl Anderson, Director of Corporate Services provided an overview of Board Meeting Recordings for Public Viewing. The following was discussed:

- Member municipalities sharing meetings virtually
- Using the RDBN website to share meetings
 - o File size of digital recordings of meetings
- Including Committee meetings for public viewing
- Option for individuals wanting to join a meeting virtually.

Board Meeting Recordings For Public Viewing

Moved by Director Fisher
 Seconded by Director Motion

C.W.2022-4-3

“That the Committee recommend that Board and Committee Meeting recordings be made available to the public via an RDBN YouTube channel. Further, that the recordings remain on the site until the next recording becomes available.”

(All/Directors/Majority)

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

DELEGATION

Nathan Cullen, MLA, Stikine – RE: Update

Chair Thiessen welcomed Nathan Cullen, MLA, Stikine.

Mr. Cullen provided the following update:

- Expressed appreciation for Premier Horgan’s appointment of Minister of Municipal Affairs
- RBA meeting in Terrace – April 22-23, 2022
- Meeting with individuals in the Fraser Valley regarding the 2021 wildfire and flooding events
- BC moving from one crisis event to another – floods, fires, Covid-19, etc.
- Covid-19
 - o Support to local governments and businesses
 - o Low mortality rate in BC
 - o Economic recovery one of the best
- \$830M provincial/federal funding partnership in March 2022 to connect underserved rural and Indigenous households with high-speed internet
- Mandate responsible for Immigration
 - o BC welcomed 100,000 immigrants
 - o 60% from other provinces
 - o 40% from abroad
 - o The Honourable Ravi Kahlon, Minister of Jobs, Economic Recovery and Innovation has stated that on average BC requires 100,000 new residents per year to meet the demand for jobs

DELEGATION

Nathan Cullen, MLA, Stikine – RE: Update (Cont'd)

- Responsible for the settlement of refugees
 - o Canada has accepted 44,000 individuals from Ukraine
 - o BC has a joint commitment with the United Way to be a source of information
 - o Uncertain where Ukrainian refugees will settle.

The following was discussed:

- Veterinarian shortage in BC
 - o Province's commitment of 20 extra seats at the Western College of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Saskatchewan
 - Only a one-year commitment
 - o Potential short-term solution – International Veterinarians
 - o UNBC's interest in developing a veterinarian educational program
 - o Certification process for skilled individuals coming to BC is included in the Ministry of Municipal Affairs mandate
 - Challenges regarding some professional colleges
- Electoral Area Boundary Review
 - o Three panelists – Elections BC, and two other provincial representatives
 - Rural Caucus requested one panelist from northern BC
 - o Panel has scheduled public meeting dates throughout the province
 - MLA Cullen will forward the information
 - o Largest area is Stikine
 - o Status quo in the north
- Provincial/federal government funding for connectivity for rural and Indigenous communities
 - o Challenges - inaccurate federal/provincial mapping
 - o Need for a mechanism to correct mapping information
 - o MLA Cullen indicated that if provincial mapping requires updating to forward the information to him
 - o He will determine if there is an appeal process regarding the provincial mapping
- Importance of ongoing support for housing – homeless, addictions, mental health
- Various funding allocations
 - o Municipalities and regional districts have different legislative criteria in order to utilize grant funding
 - o Some funding and programs provided by the province are not applicable to regional districts
 - o Having to utilize creative solutions to support projects and municipalities
 - o MLA Cullen requested an itemized list be provided to determine the needs of local governments
- Northwest BC Resource Benefits Alliance (RBA)
 - o Three party service providers
- Immigration
 - o Quicker access to urban municipalities vs. rural communities
 - Province has requested information from the federal government
 - The information is not forthcoming
 - o Require trades/skilled workers
 - o MLA Cullen indicated refugee process is lengthy and requires sponsorship
 - o Process in supporting Ukraine refugees is different
 - o Refugees escaping different areas require different needs
 - trauma, counselling support, entering educational system, etc.

DELEGATION

Nathan Cullen, MLA, Stikine – RE: Update (Cont'd)

- Forestry challenges
 - o Impacts to communities with mill curtailments and shutdowns
 - o Lack of support from the province in providing people to talk to regarding bridging programs
 - MLA Cullen committed to having provincial representatives reach out to the companies, employees and unions to discuss options.

Chair Thiessen thanked Mr. Cullen for attending the meeting.

Truth and Reconciliation
 Calls to Action

Moved by Director Storey
 Seconded by Director Petersen

C.W.2022-4-4

“That the Committee receive the First Nations Liaison’s Truth and Reconciliation Calls to Action memorandum.”

(All/Directors/Majority)

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

ADJOURNMENT

Moved by Director Storey
 Seconded by Director Brienen

C.W.2022-4-5

“That the meeting be adjourned at 11:05 a.m.”

(All/Directors/Majority)

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

Gerry Thiessen, Chair

Wendy Wainwright, Deputy Director of
 Corporate Services



Regional District of Bulkley-Nechako Committee of the Whole

To: Chair and Committee
From: Nellie Davis, Manager of Regional Economic Development
Date: May 12, 2022
Subject: **Draft Corporate Communications Policy and Plan**

RECOMMENDATION: **(all/directors/majority)**

That the Committee recommend that the Board approve the RDBN Communications Policy and the Corporate Communications Plan.

BACKGROUND

Staff have prepared a draft of the RDBN Communications Policy and the Corporate Communications Plan. Both documents are attached for review. Staff are seeking additional comments and considerations prior to the plan being presented to the Board for final approval.

ATTACHMENTS

- 1) Draft RDBN Communication Policy
- 2) Draft Corporate Communications Plan



Regional District of Bulkley-Nechako Communications Policy

Purpose:

To provide guidance and direction for RDBN Directors and staff regarding standards required for communication provided on behalf of the organization. The RDBN strives to be easily recognized as a trusted entity throughout the region and to provide consistent communication that demonstrates our credibility and builds trust with residents and partners across the region and beyond.

Policy:

All communications provided in the context of staff roles within the RDBN will follow the standards set out in the Corporate Communications Plan (the Plan). The Plan includes the RDBN's goals for providing timely, accurate, and consistent information. The Plan will be included as part of new employee and Director orientation.

External communications will be delivered through, or receive prior approval from, corporate communications staff and/or the Corporate Officer and/or the Chief Administrative Officer and, in some situations, the Chairperson.

This includes, but is not limited to:

- Media Releases
- Newspaper advertising
- Letters from the Board or Directors
- Job postings
- Radio advertising
- Social media posts, post shares and comments on posts
- Print documents (rack cards, brochures, posters, etc.)
- Signage (permanent and temporary)
- RDBN branded promotional items
- Surveys or other information gathering mechanisms

The Plan also provides guidance and templates for ease of use to create consistent, professional internal communications and lays out standards for such. Internal communications include:

- Emails and out of office replies
- Letters from staff
- Email signatures
- Policy and procedure manuals
- Reports to the Board and Committees

As outlined by the Corporate Communications Plan, no changes to the RDBN logo or branding elements are permitted. RDBN Logo use is limited to staff for communication on behalf of the organization. Outside agency requests for logo use require written consent from the Chief Administrative Officer.

When and as required, updates regarding communications topics will be provided to the Board to ensure Directors are aware of the information being presented to the public.

Regional District of Bulkley-Nechako

Corporate Communications Plan

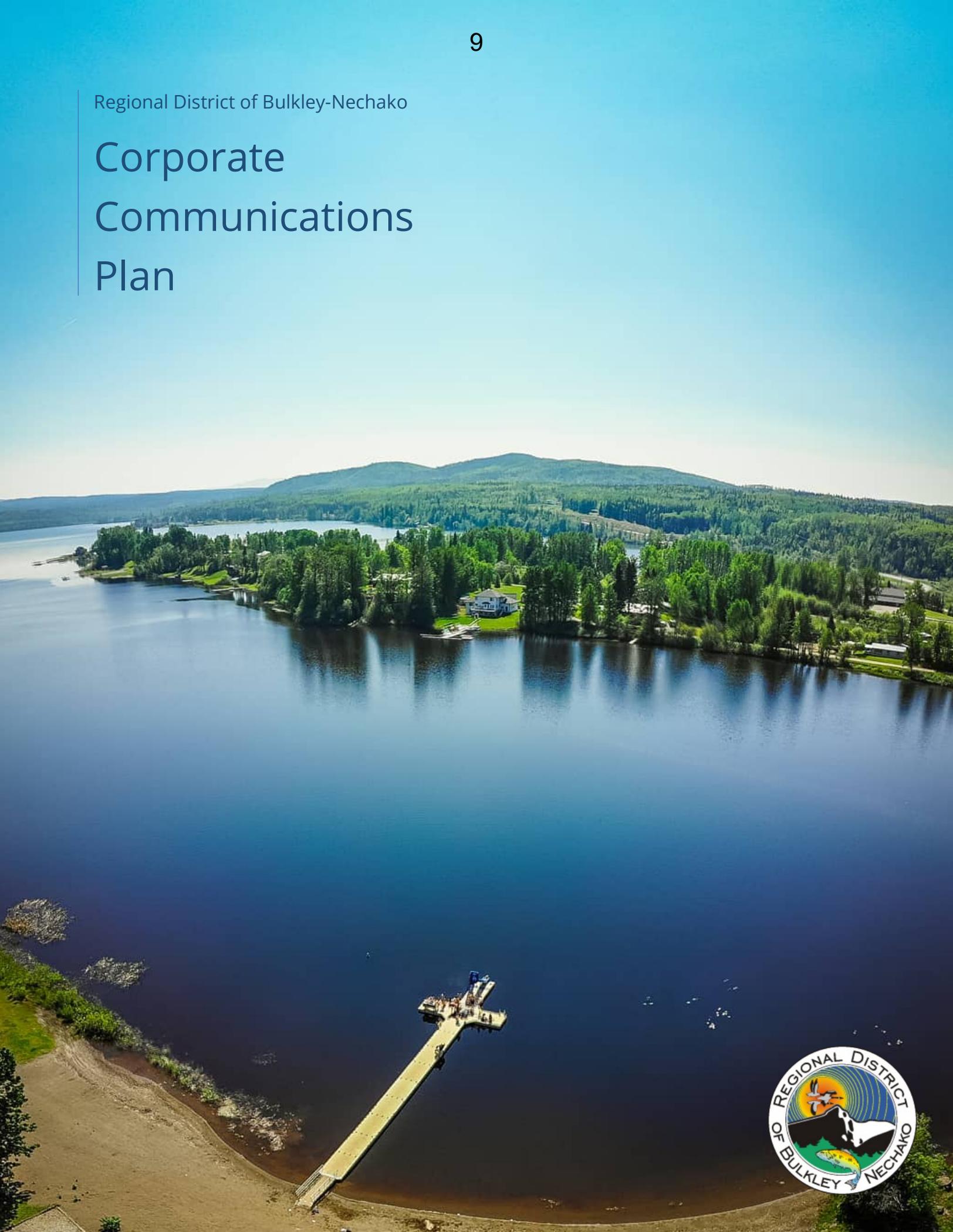


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Introduction

The purpose of this document is to provide direction regarding standards and processes for communication provided on behalf of the organization. The Regional District of Bulkley-Nechako strives to be easily recognized as a trusted entity throughout the region, and to provide consistent communication that demonstrates our credibility and builds trust with residents and partners across the region and beyond. This Plan endeavours to increase the RDBN's baseline for communication and create a structure for consistent, scheduled communication with the public.

The information included in this Plan relates to content, design, communication channels, distribution mechanisms and review processes related to communication with staff, the public, outside agencies and other audiences. Other documents related to communication will be referenced and links to their location on the shared drive will be provided. The goals of this Plan are:

- 1) To build trust and credibility through clear, accessible communication.
- 2) To ensure consistent, brand-aligned communications across all Departments.
- 3) To create a structure for consistent, planned communication on multiple channels.

Corporate Communication Staff

Corporate communication staff have been identified and FTE allocated within the Regional Economic Development Department. Staff in this department are available to answer any questions you may have about information included in this Plan.

Corporate communication staff will be responsible for supporting all RDBN staff and Directors to create communication material. A fillable Communication Request Form has been created and can be found at <Z:\Communications> along with other communication related templates and documents. As the process unfolds, updates and amendments to the forms will occur, so it is recommended to always use the source document and not save individual versions in other locations.

Review and Approval Process

Corporate communication staff will create or review all external communications. External communication includes:

- Press Releases
- Job Postings
- Newspaper Advertising
- Radio Advertising
- Social Media Posts
- Business cards
- Print Documents (Rack Cards, Brochures, Posters, etc....)
- Signage
- RDBN branded promotional items
- Podcasts and Videos
- Vehicle decals and event supplies



Templates will be provided for internal communication. Staff will be responsible to ensure these communications align with the Plan guidelines. Internal communication includes:

- Emails and Out of Office Replies
- Letters from Staff
- Email signatures
- Policy and Procedure Manuals
- Memos and Reports to the Board and Committees

Review Requirements

All external communication requires a review process as described below. Corporate communication staff will facilitate the internal review process and provide the requester a copy of the approved version prior to publication. Wherever possible, allow 2-4 working days for review, and please indicate if your request is of a time-sensitive nature.

Communications are divided into three categories depending on their intended audience and content. The category will determine where the content can be published, and the level of review required prior to release. Please discuss with your direct supervisor if any department-specific review requirements are in place in addition to this list.

Category “Low” – this includes information intended to provide general education or information to residents about RDBN services, activities, or marketing initiatives. This information has been prepared at the direction of your supervisor and/or Department Head, or as part of your regular work plan. This category will be posted to social media or in general website updates on department pages (not the RDBN homepage). This category requires review by Corporate Communication Staff. This review can be acquired via email or through scheduled postings on Hootsuite.

Category ‘Medium’ – this information is created as a response to public inquiries or at the direction of the Board, including letters of support from individual Directors. It also includes information requested to be added to the RDBN homepage. This category may require input from staff with expertise on the subject matter (Finance, Protective Services, Environmental Services or Admin). Information in this category includes any materials printed in local newspapers or other print materials, information provided to local radio and information presented via podcast or video mediums. This content requires review by the corresponding Department Head as well as Corporate Communications Staff and the Corporate Officer.

Category ‘High’ – this includes information presented on behalf of the Board of Directors or that includes the Chair’s name or signature. This includes letters from the Board, press releases or announcements. All communication in this category will be created or reviewed by Corporate Communications Staff, the Corporate Officer, and the CAO.



Language and Style

The RDBN uses the Canadian Press (CP) Stylebook as a reference for writing style, grammar, and punctuation usage. This Plan will not highlight all elements of the CP Stylebook but will provide guidance on some common mistakes and frequently asked questions.

Capitalization

“Capitalize all proper names, trade names, government departments and agencies of government, names of associations, companies, clubs, religions, languages, nations, races, places, addresses. Otherwise, lowercase is favored where a reasonable option exists.”

- Capitalize Job Titles, Departments and Facility Names
Examples: Director of Corporate Services, Planning Department, Clearview Landfill
- Capitalize common nouns when they are part of a formal name.
Example: Lily Lake Road
- Capitalize all principal words in a headline or title (all words except articles a, an, the, and prepositions and conjunctions under four letters)
Example: Know the Risks, Be Prepared, Have a Plan

Acronyms and Abbreviations

“Text studded with abbreviations is hard to read and unsightly. Avoid when an option exists.”

- Use only acronyms that are familiar to ordinary readers. Abbreviations that have become household terms are acceptable, though the full word or phrase may make for more graceful reading.
Examples: CBC, MP, RCMP,
- For long terms, fully spell out the term in its first use in the document. Follow the term with the acronym or abbreviation in brackets. Use the abbreviation or acronym for the remainder of the document.
Examples: Emergency Support Services (ESS), Regional District of Bulkley-Nechako (RDBN), Corporate Communications Plan (the Plan)

Numbers

- Numbers zero through nine are written out.
- Number 10 and higher should use numerals.
- In a series there will often be a mixture. For example: The RDBN is home to eight member municipalities and 14 First Nations.

Currency

Canadian Press style is to separate figures with commas rather than spaces (25,353,425). When including currency values in written documents like Board reports, the standard format will be to round to the nearest dollar with no decimals.

For numbers over 999,999 in written documents, some numerals can be replaced by the word million or billion.

For example: \$23,000,000 = \$23 million, or \$23,723,890 = \$23.7 million

When providing currency information in a table, the general standard will be to round all numbers to the nearest value. In a table, the first line and last line (total) are the only lines that include the \$ sign to represent currency.

Currency values should be left justified. The bottom total line should also be bolded.

For example:

Electoral Area	Starting Balance	Funding Allocated	Funds Remaining
Electoral Area A	\$110,032	\$82,955	\$27,077
Electoral Area B	40,571	25,919	14,652
Electoral Area C	29,622	18,976	10,646
Electoral Area D	30,816	8,100	22,716
Electoral Area E	33,349	7,981	25,367
Electoral Area F	76,725	32,162	44,563
Electoral Area G	18,904	11,556	7,348
Total	\$340,019	\$187,649	\$152,369

Proper Use of Electoral Area Names

Electoral area (EA) names should always appear as outlined in this plan to ensure consistency. The full names of EA's are provided below. The short form is the electoral area name with no geographic description in brackets. For example: Electoral Area G. In documents, the short form of the EA name can be used after the first use of the full name. Short form EA names can also be used to provide information in data tables or charts where the full name would be cumbersome.

Full name:

Electoral Area A (Smithers/Telkwa Rural)

Electoral Area C (Fort St. James Rural)

Electoral Area E (Francois/Ootsa Lake Rural)

Electoral Area G (Houston/Granisle Rural)

Electoral Area B (Burns Lake Rural)

Electoral Area D (Fraser Lake Rural)

Electoral Area F (Vanderhoof Rural)



Letter Format

A standard letter template on RDBN letterhead is available at <Z:\Communications>. The template should be used for all letters from the RDBN office. Letters follow the recommended format for administrative correspondence, block style, where all lines begin flush with the left margin.

Please note the following considerations for letter writing:

- Letters should use Open Sans size 10 font
- There should be one line of space between the date and the address, as well as one line of space between the address and the opening salutation.
- The opening salutation should be followed by a colon.
- A subject line specifying the topic of the letter, if included, comes between the salutation and the body of the letter. The subject line is entered either entirely in upper case or in boldface.¹
- Leave four line spaces between the closing salutation and the sender's name. Adjust the size of digital signature accordingly.
- 'Title' in the addressee line is reserved for honorific titles such as Chief, Director, Mayor, Minister, His/her Worship, etc. Do not use the title space for gendered title names (e.g.: Mr., Mrs., Ms.)

Spelling

Occasionally words have more than one spelling variation. In these cases, the most common Canadian spelling is preferred, though it may not be the default in Word for the spell check function. Some common examples are grey, neighbour, endeavour, colour, centre, defence. For these words, when you encounter spell check errors, please 'Add to Dictionary' to avoid getting the message repeatedly or set your Proofing Language to English-Canadian.

¹ <https://www.noslangues-ourlangues.gc.ca/en/writing-tips-plus/business-letters-block-style>

Email Communication

NDIT's Small Town P.R. Playbook provides good advice regarding email communication. "...written language, notably written language of a transient nature, is often lacking context and can be misinterpreted if it becomes public. **Emails are subject to freedom of information requests and can be accessed and released to the public** – the last thing you want is an email going out that's perfectly fine internally, but externally lacks context and can be misinterpreted to embarrassing results."² Other suggestions from the playbook include:

- Don't write or send trivial emails from your RDBN account.
- Don't print copies of transitory emails for project files. Print and file only those emails that are critical to the file.
- Do not forward emails without checking all the content in the string – sensitive information may be included that should not be sent along.
- Be informal, not sloppy. Proof for spelling and punctuation and always use sentence case. Your email message reflects you and the RDBN, so traditional spelling, grammar, and punctuation rules apply. Refer to the Canadian Press Style guide where appropriate.

Note: Outlook email uses Calibri as the default font. It is not mandatory to change your Outlook email font to the approved font but, if you do adopt a non-default font in your email program, it must be Open Sans.

Email Signatures

Your signature block represents the RDBN to your contacts. To ensure consistency across the organization, a standard email signature template will be provided to Directors and staff. Email signatures should be use for emails to external agencies but are not required for use on internal emails.

Visual Identity

A goal of this Plan is to ensure successful communication through consistency both in content, as well as tone and visual aesthetic for the RDBN. This section of the Plan will indicate design standards for all internal and external communication.

Fonts

There is a font approved for use: Open Sans (size 11 recommended for documents, size 10 for letters)

² Small Town P.R. Playbook: Changing Times, Changing Tools, Northern Development Initiative Trust, 2016.



Approved Artwork

This plan includes updated brand-aligned graphic elements for use in communications. Changes, alterations, or new versions of the elements are not permitted without prior consent.

Vector (high quality, resizable) versions of all graphic elements are available at [Z:\Communications](#)

A .png version is also available for ease of use in some mediums. Personal versions of these files should not be stored elsewhere on the network to ensure continuity and image integrity.

Logo Use

The RDBN Logo is found in the [Z:\Communications](#) folder. The logo must always appear upright. There are 4 versions of the logo available for use.

RDBN Colour Logo - for most uses (Ai and .png versions).

RDBN Black and White Logo – for use in grey-scale documents.

Protective Services Logo for use on appropriate material.

Logo – Monotone (for printing on promotional items in a single colour – white or black).

Third-party use of the logo is considered appropriate where the RDBN is a funder or partner on a project. Logo use must receive written approval from the CAO before the file is sent to the third party. The vector format of the logo should be used whenever possible to ensure the highest possible quality of reproduction.

Photos

Photos are an important tool in creating engaging communication. Wherever possible, RDBN staff are encouraged to take photos that demonstrate the day-to-day activities and events or actions of note for their department. Photos of RDBN operations and activities should be stored here: [R:\4 Information Systems and Services 1300-1599\1420 Information Services - Photographs.](#)

The RDBN also maintains an Image Bank (or Digital Asset Management System- DAMS) of photo assets licensed for use in public messaging. Wherever possible, this DAMS should be used as the source of photos used in communications instead of Google-searched stock images, as rights to these images have been secured.

Accounts to access the DAMS are available by contacting the Economic Development Department.



All photos used in public communications must have a Photo Release signed if the photo has been submitted for use, or RDBN staff have taken a photo of RDBN operations or private property.

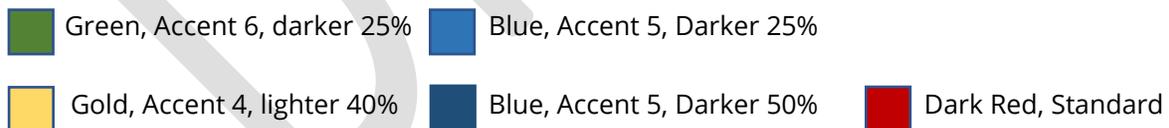
A Model Release must also be signed if faces are recognizable in the image. Photo and model release forms are available here: <R:\4 Information Systems and Services 1300-1599\1420 Information Services - Photographs\1420-02 Photo Releases>

Reports, Procedures and Policies

All documents must be created in (or run through) a program that edits for spelling and grammar. Adobe Acrobat and design programs like Canva do not edit for these aspects. Text can be copied and pasted into Word to ensure spelling and grammatical accuracy and should be reviewed to ensure alignment with the Canadian Press Stylebook Guidelines.

A standard format for multi-page reports should include the following considerations:

- The first (Title) page should have different header and footer settings from the rest of the document.
- Only one of header or footer should include full-colour graphic elements.
- Margins should be standard Word default settings of 1" on all sides.
- Text should be the approved font and size (Open Sans size 11)
- Titles should use Header 1 formatting (font Size 16)
- Subtitles should use Heading 2 formatting (font size 13)
- Use of boldface should be limited to titles, subtitles, and text with significant importance (use sparingly)
- Colored font is reserved for graphs, titles and subtitles and should use RDBN brand-aligned colours as listed below. Chosen colours should remain consistent



Surveys and Information Collecting

The RDBN website is capable of hosting forms to collect survey information and responses from the public. Except where the form will also need to collect payment, survey or feedback forms can be added to Department website pages as needed.

Following direction for third-party communication, the RDBN will not host or advertise surveys for third parties. This is to reduce engagement fatigue and avoid service delivery confusion for residents.

Social Media Plan

This portion of the Plan will be updated as plans continue to evolve. Changes to the number and management of RDBN Social Media pages may occur. No new social media accounts are permitted at this time. If you have a social media page you feel could benefit from incorporation into the corporate accounts, staff are happy to assist with this transition.

Corporate Social Media Accounts

Corporate communication staff will be responsible for posting to corporate social media accounts. The summary of those accounts is:

Facebook

<https://www.facebook.com/RegionalDistrictBulkleyNechako>

<https://www.facebook.com/BulkleyNechakoEmergencyInfo>

Twitter

[Regional District of Bulkley-Nechako \(@ RDBN \) / Twitter](#)

LinkedIn

<https://www.linkedin.com/in/regional-district-of-bulkley-nechako-589634160/>

Instagram

https://www.instagram.com/rd_bulkleynechako/

YouTube

[Regional District of Bulkley-Nechako YouTube](#)

Posts to corporate social media accounts can be requested via the Communication Request Form. Best practices for social media posting will be followed (a goal of 1 post per day, 2 maximum) to engage but not to overwhelm page viewers. Hootsuite's content calendar will be used to schedule posts and requests for posting will be prioritized based on:

- 1) Legislatively mandated communications
- 2) Alignment with other channels to maximize audience reach
- 3) Time-sensitive project or information announcements

Comments on Posts

Corporate communication staff will be responsible for responding to or managing comments on corporate social media accounts. Comments will only be provided as the corporate 'page' and not from personal accounts. Staff are encouraged, if they see tagged posts or comments that raise concern, to refrain from using personal accounts to make corrective or reassuring comments and to contact corporate communication staff to alert them to the concern.



Additional Social Media Accounts

Currently there are additional social media accounts across the organization. This is currently under review and any changes will be discussed by Senior Staff and Board direction will be sought. Any changes will be communicated to the department responsible.

Social media posts for all RDBN affiliated accounts must be reviewed prior to publishing. To facilitate this, all accounts (Facebook, Instagram, LinkedIn, Twitter, etc.) must be linked to the corporate Hootsuite account. Please contact the Manager of Economic Development to inquire about this process.

A post review schedule will be arranged for additional pages (if regular posting is occurring) or, if posting is sporadic, post review can be requested at any time with an anticipated one to two working day turnaround. Please let us know if your post requires immediate attention and we will do our best to accommodate. This includes posts and replies or comments on posts. All communication relating to the original post should follow the review process. Please feel free to raise concerning post interactions for immediate action by corporate communication staff.

Virtual Meetings

For staff or Directors participating in virtual meetings, a background image is recommended to ensure professionalism and confidentiality of your physical surroundings.

Several versions of a Zoom background are available at <Z:\Communications> for download. Please note, when you see the background on your screen, the logo and any text will appear as a mirror image – this is the correct view, as other participants see the reverse version of your screen.

Third Party Communication

The RDBN sometimes receives requests from other agencies to share information. This creates potential liability and confusion if residents begin to look to RDBN communications for information about items outside of our scope of service. The RDBN will not create branded posts for third-party information sharing, but we will work to help residents look to appropriate agencies for information. For example, the RDBN will not generally communicate about current road conditions, but we will help residents understand that DriveBC is the official source of road condition information.

Annual educational communications will be planned to ensure residents understand their responsibility to seek information from agencies with jurisdiction over public or private services. These agencies include, but are not limited to:



- DriveBC for road conditions
- BC Hydro for power related queries
- BC Wildfire Service for wildfire information

Requests for Third-Party information sharing can be directed to corporate communication staff who will evaluate the nature of the request and determine how to proceed.

In-Person Public Event Participation

Staff or Directors occasionally participate at in-person, public events outside of regular RDBN work hours to increase awareness or provide education about RDBN programs and services. This can include trade shows, farmers' markets, career fairs, or other community events. Participation will be centrally coordinated and space booked through communications staff.

If Directors choose to participate in an event, staff will be responsible for preparing RDBN branded booth materials for use at the event. Director requests to participate at an event will receive priority in the event calendar. Unless specifically requested and approved by the Corporate Officer/CAO, staff will not duplicate attendance at the event but will ensure the Rural Director has all the information and materials available to provide information about RDBN programs and services. Due to the high demand for event supplies (tent, table, tablecloth), the Director may have to arrange with staff to have the supplies returned to the RDBN via drop-off/pick up at a pre-arranged location.

Staff participating in an event are responsible for:

- Calculating the approximate hours required to travel to, set-up, participate, take-down and return from an event and adapting their work schedule with their supervisor accordingly to ensure minimal over-time accrual.
- Signing out an appropriate vehicle to use for travel from the RDBN office to the event.
- Where the vehicle will be part of the event participation (i.e.: a parade), allowing for additional preparation time to ensure the vehicle has been fully washed and well-cleaned in advance of the event.
- Ensuring all the required supplies are packed and ready to go, including RDBN branded booth materials.
- Being prepared to engage in a polite, friendly, professional manner. If mental or physical health makes this challenging, please ensure to communicate with your supervisor as early as possible to ensure a replacement participant can be arranged.

Inclusive Language

As Local Government representatives, it is critical that all communication uses language that ensures your audience feels accepted, both when you are communicating within your organization, as well as on behalf of it. The Province of BC's Words Matter Guide provides this definition of Inclusive language:

“Inclusive language is language that is free from words, phrases or tones that reflect prejudiced, stereotyped, or discriminatory views of particular people or groups. It is also language that does not deliberately or inadvertently exclude people from feeling accepted. The use of inclusive language plays an important role in promoting higher employee engagement, superior customer service and increased productivity—all important aspects of a positive work culture.”

Some tips from the Words Matter Guide are included below. It is important to increase your awareness of how language impacts others. If you have any questions, please refer to the linked Words Matter Guide or contact communications staff. An easy way to ensure you are using inclusive language is to carefully consider the following:

Unconscious Bias and Embedded Metaphors

Though they have existed for a long time, metaphors that reinforce bias or stereotypes are not appropriate. It is also important to ensure metaphors do not include unintentional cultural misappropriation.

For example, “welshing on a bet,” or “being gyped” are inappropriate for use as they promote negative stereotypes about identifiable groups. The English language often embeds gender assumptions and stereotypes, and it is best to replace these with more inclusive terms.

Be mindful of terms and phrases that may be considered cultural misappropriation. For example, it is inappropriate to use the phrase “low man on the totem pole” to indicate hierarchy, or the term “pow-wow” to mean talk. Cultural objects and ceremonies have specific sacred meanings and uses unique to Indigenous Peoples and should be used only in that context.

The Anti-Defamation League provides other important considerations for unconscious gender biased language, which can be demeaning or condescending other people. This can include terms that infantilize or trivialize the other person, such as ‘sweetheart’ or ‘darling’. Be sure to grant equal respect to all genders by describing relevant achievements and goals instead of physical attributes. Especially avoid sexual innuendos, jokes and puns that perpetuate gender stereotypes.³

³ <https://www.adl.org/education/resources/tools-and-strategies/toward-communication-free-of-gender-bias>



Culture and Ancestry

Ensure the use of preferred terms, which may change over time. Best practice is to refrain from referring to a person's race, ethnicity, or country of origin unless it is pertinent to the conversation. For example, instead of saying, "Have you met Dan? He's Asian too. You two would get along," consider saying, "Have you met Dan? He's new to the team." Avoid making assumptions about people and assuming that they share personal traits, interests or similarities based on their gender, race, culture, class, heritage, status, or appearance.

In-Group Terms

These terms are acceptable by members of the same group but are not appropriate for use by people outside the group. For example, the term "Indian" and "Native" may be used as an in-group term, often among older First Nations people. While Indigenous Peoples may use in-group terms, they are unsuitable for those outside of that group to use.

The terms "Aboriginal" and "Indigenous" are used interchangeably and are the collective noun for First Nation, Inuit, and Métis. However, people are encouraged to recognize that these terms carry different meanings to different people and to use the term that the individual or community prefers. As per convention in DRIPA legislation, and following best standards outlined by Bob Joseph⁴, Indigenous Peoples should always be written with capital letters and plural 's'.

Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity or Expression

Language can take unnecessarily gendered forms and needlessly differentiate between or exclude a particular gender or sex. We endeavor to use language that acknowledges a broader variety of gender identities. For example, "the best man for the job" can be replaced by a variety of terms and phrases such as "the best person" or "candidate for the job." Similarly, "manpower" can be replaced by terms such as "workforce," "personnel," "staff" and "human resources."

A part of understanding the complexity of gender identity is recognizing that there are differences between sex, gender identity, gender expression and sexual orientation. The use of language is evolving to be more inclusive and go beyond simple binary gender (male/female only).

It is helpful to be aware of the following terms and their definitions:

- **Cisgender** refers to a person whose sense of personal identity and gender corresponds with their birth sex.
- **Gender expression** refers to how a person publicly presents their gender.

⁴ [Bob Joseph, Indigenous Peoples Guide to Terminology. Page 23.](#)



- **Gender identity** refers to a person’s internal and external experience of gender which may be the same or different from their sex at birth.
- **Sex** refers to the external physical characteristics used to classify humans at birth. AFAB - Assigned female at birth. AMAB - Assigned male at birth.
- **Sexual orientation** refers to whom one is sexually and/or romantically attracted.
- **Transgender** is an umbrella term to describe a wide range of people whose gender identity and/or gender expression differ from the sex they were assigned at birth and/or the societal and cultural expectations of their assigned sex.

Pronouns and Titles

One of the greatest opportunities to encourage and demonstrate inclusion is around the use of third person pronouns (“he/she/they”). By choosing to use the gender-neutral pronoun “they,” which is already becoming a more common occurrence in written and spoken language, one can signal acceptance and understanding. Balancing a practice of using non-gender-based language and being sensitive to a person’s specific needs will help facilitate respectful communication.

Employees wishing to add pronouns to their signature block to easily communicate your preferred pronouns or that you are aware this is important information can use the format provided in the standard email signature template.

The use of titles should be reserved for honorific titles (such as Chief, Director, Mayor, Minister, His/her Worship, etc.) or professional titles. It may not be appropriate to use gendered title names (e.g.: Mr., Mrs., Ms.). In the workplace, people usually refer to each other by their first names, with no title indicating marital or family status.

Regardless of the gender of two people in a couple, the neutral term “spouse” can be used to indicate marital status. The term “partner” is also neutral but does not typically indicate marital status and is more commonly used by people who are in a relationship.

Disability

When speaking to or about a person with a disability, it is important to focus on the person and not on their disability. Be sensitive in your use of language to the fact that chronic conditions and disabilities, including mental illness, are both visible and non-visible.

The full Words Matter Guide and other reference documents are located at [R:\4 Information Systems and Services 1300-1599\1390 Information Services - General\1390-04 Communications Reference Documents.](#)



Land Acknowledgements

Land acknowledgements are a small step in learning about the history of this land, and for those of settler descent it recognizes the shared responsibility of Canadians to work on addressing past colonial wrongs and the lingering systemic socio-economic disparities faced by Indigenous Peoples. It shows respect and recognition to the Nation and their relationship, since time immemorial, to the land. It is recommended to refer to a particular First Nations group by their chosen name for identification.

The Word Matters Guide advocates that “As a commitment to reconciliation, developing literacy with language that more accurately reflects Indigenous people is core to building cultures of reconciliation.”

Verbal Acknowledgements

It is increasingly customary practice for meeting participants to introduce themselves and name the traditional territory from which they are participating in the meeting. First Nation traditional territories shouldn't be considered through a western perspective. Multiple Nations live in and around the same region and may have shared or individual cultural significance to specific areas. Nations moved across the land-base prior to colonialism and residential schools, with the seasons, interacting with other Nations, clans, and families.

The RDBN Office in Burns Lake sits in the unceded traditional territory of six First Nations: Lake Babine Nation, Ts'il Kaz Koh (Burns Lake Band), Wet'suwet'en First Nation, Cheslatta Carrier Nation, Skin Tyee Nation, and Nee Tahi Buhn Band. Because the list is longer than average, it may be appropriate to use a land acknowledgement that recognizes the land of the Six First Nations of the area.

While the office is in Burns Lake, the work of the RDBN extends much further. The RDBN is located within the traditional territory of nearly 30 First Nations. These communities represent Dakelh, Nedut'en, Tse'khene and Wet'suwet'en people.

A suggested verbal acknowledgement for meetings at or from the Burns Lake office is:

“While I am (virtually) joining you today from the traditional territories of the six lakes district First Nations, I acknowledge that much of my work spans across the traditional territories of the First Nations in the Bulkley-Nechako watersheds”

If you would like support to develop a verbal acknowledgement for meetings in other locations, please reach out to the RDBN First Nations Liaison, who is happy to assist.

Written Acknowledgements

Land acknowledgements are not mandated, but staff who choose to are supported to use a land acknowledgment in their email signature. The approved acknowledgment is included in the standard email signature template.



RDBN Board Meetings

RDBN public Board and Committee meetings will be video recorded. Meeting recordings will be uploaded to the corporate YouTube channel ([RDBN YouTube Channel](#)) by the Monday following a regular meeting and a link will be provided on the RDBN website.

The most recent video will be linked on the website, and the link will be replaced once the next recorded meeting is available. Videos uploaded to the YouTube channel will also be deleted from the channel once the next regular meeting is available. Recorded meetings will not be stored in an archived form. Historical meeting records are the minutes of said meeting.

Requests for Proposals

Please ensure corporate communication staff are apprised in advance of all RFP issuances. Communication Staff are available to upload Requests for Proposals to BC Bid. BC Bid is the main, legal posting site for tender or RFPs. Posts on the RDBN website will only direct proponents to the BC Bid posting. No RFPs will be posted directly on the RDBN website.

Completed RFP documents should use the approved template and be stored in the folder here: [R:\3 Equipment and Supplies 1000-1299\1220 Procurement - Tenders, RFPs, and Quotations](#).

For all RFPs, communications staff will upload information to the RDBN website, post the opportunity on social media and send the RFP link to Chambers of Commerce in the region.

Newspaper Publication

To provide consistent, timely communication the RDBN will be implementing regularly scheduled newspaper advertising. Staff will be contacted to submit content to the annual advertising schedule. In addition to annually pre-planned content, staff will be able to request inclusion of emerging or new information via the request form, available on the [Z:\Communications](#)

The RDBN has regularly scheduled ad space in all five papers in the region. Regional newspapers are published weekly on Wednesdays. Scheduled advertising will by default include ¼ page advertisements in black and white on a standard RDBN branded template. Requests for larger or colour ads can be accommodated at an additional cost.

Annual planning will be undertaken for weekly print ads in all five regional papers. Content will be requested from all Departments. Scheduling will remain flexible to incorporate emerging advertising requirements where required. Emerging ads will bump regularly scheduled content based on the following parameters:



- 1) Legislatively mandated communications (i.e.: Public Hearing Notices)
- 2) Time Sensitive Material (i.e.: Job Postings)

Should conflicting priorities arise for the same print date, additional ads may be purchased at the discretion of the Corporate Officer.

Newspaper advertising requests must allow sufficient time for ad creation and approval in advance of the newspaper submission deadline. Newspaper ad requests must be received by **WEDNESDAY NOON** of the week prior to printing.

Job Postings

Job posting requests can be sent via the Communication Request Form. The Corporate Officer will review all Job Postings and may adapt the format or channels to ensure consistency across the organization.

All requests must include a Job Posting - short, paragraph style information about the job, including location and term (part-time/full-time, temporary/permanent). Requests must also include a detailed Job Description, including Job Duties and Responsibilities, name of Direct Supervisor, work schedule (e.g., Mon-Fri 8:30-4:30), required training/skills. Sample postings are available upon request at any time.

RDBN Website

As per usual RDBN practice, Departments are responsible for maintaining their own sections of the website. Corporate Communication staff and the Deputy Corporate Officer are the only staff authorized to make global navigation or sitewide changes, or to make changes to the RDBN main homepage. When uploading documents to the website, please ensure that all documents are uploaded as a PDF, and not an editable format like Word.

Periodic review of the website will ensure consistent, organization-wide aesthetics and presentation. You may be requested to update or change your department's page from time to time to ensure alignment with the rest of the site. Please consult communication staff if you are considering implementing significant design changes to your page on the website.

If you are uploading documents that are generally designed for printed distribution, please consider re-designing them for electronic (screen viewing), as the page order of brochures is not always conducive to reading as an electronic file. Communication staff are available to provide advice.

External Working Groups

In some circumstances RDBN staff facilitate working groups or provide admin support for groups that include external agencies. When the group is facilitated (hosted) by the RDBN, the agendas, minutes and other communications should follow the standards and review processes set out in this Plan. For circumstances where staff are supporting an externally managed group, that group's standards should be adhered to. Please reach out if you have any questions about external working groups.

Communication in a Crisis

The Regional District has specific responsibilities in the case of an emergency event in the region. This can involve the activation of an Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) at one of three levels, each level with its own staffing and coordination needs. All EOC activation levels include an Information Officer responsible for public communication about the emergency event.

For the RDBN, emergency operations are primarily the responsibility of the Protective Services Department though, in a Level 2 or higher activation, other staff will be called upon to perform roles in the EOC. If you have any questions about the EOC or the associated roles, please reach out to Protective Services Staff.

Communications during an Emergency Event is the responsibility of the EOC Information Officer. A detailed Crisis Communication Plan is included in Appendix A of this Plan. Crisis Communication involves different review and approval processes that are part of the Incident Command Structure and the RDBN Emergency Management Plan. Any staff involved in an EOC role are encouraged to review the Crisis Communication Plan.

In addition to EOC communication during an emergency, there are also several components that may impact the work and personal lives of employees not in the EOC. It is important to know that, as an RDBN employee, you may receive information that is not yet publicly available, and strict confidentiality is required.

External Communication

During an EOC activation, several RDBN employees will be removed from their regular roles for significant stretches of time. If you are called to work in the EOC and your regular work will be impacted, please set the following out of office reply:

Thank you for your email. I am currently fulfilling responsibilities in the Regional District's Emergency Operations Centre which may impact my ability to respond within my usual timeframe.

If your request is of an urgent nature, please call the RDBN main line at 1-800-320-3339.

*If you have a staff member(s) to whom inquiries should be directed, also include their contact information.

If you receive phone calls requesting information about an emergency event, you may relay any information that is publicly available on the website. If you have overheard or been apprised of information that is not yet published, you may not relay that information to anyone, even if you know it to be in the review process and soon to be released – information can change very quickly in an emergency event.

Social Media can be incredibly challenging during an emergency. As per the RDBN Social Media Plan, it is required that staff do not reply to comments or questions on our social media posts about the emergency event. All comments and replies will be made by the Information Officer as part of the Crisis Communication Plan. On personal social media pages, staff must refrain from posting information on behalf of the organization unless it is a direct post share.

Posts that can be helpful and are encouraged include directing anyone with questions to the appropriate agency. These include:

Hazard Notices, Evacuation Orders and Alerts - Regional District of Bulkley-Nechako

www.rdbn.bc.ca

<https://www.facebook.com/BulkleyNechakoEmergencyInfo>

Wildfire Information – BC Wildfire Service

[BC Wildfire Dashboard](#)

<https://www.facebook.com/BCForestFireInfo>

Road closures and incidents – Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure

<https://www.drivebc.ca/>

<https://www.facebook.com/TranBC>

Hydro Outages and Service

<https://www.bchydro.com/safety-outages/power-outages.html>

Internal Communication

Staff responsible for answering phones or meeting the public will be provided regular event status updates, as well as instructions for how to reply to public inquiries and how to direct calls. The EOC Director will be responsible for intermittently providing staff-wide updates depending on the severity and evolving nature of the event.

APPENDIX A

Crisis Communications Plan

The Crisis Communications Plan is an Addendum of the RDBN Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP). This document is a living document and is subject to amendment and updating as new information and initiatives are identified.

Scope

This Crisis Communication Plan focuses on the Regional District of Bulkley-Nechako's Emergency Operations Centre and communications during an emergency event.

Purpose

The purpose of the Crisis Communications Plan is to provide guidance and policy for effective communication in an emergency event achieved through the following considerations:

- open and honest;
- factual;
- clear;
- empathetic;
- proactive;
- accessible;
- responsive;
- timely;
- consistent; and
- co-operative

Objectives

The objectives of the Crisis Communication Plan are to provide guidelines for response actions needed to communicate appropriately during an emergency as follows:

- to define key roles and responsibilities.
- to identify key emergency contacts for the public and emergency management stakeholders; and
- to ensure key information is communicated efficiently and to the appropriate audience.

Authority

All public facing messages regarding the RDBN **MUST** be pre-approved by the EOC Director and Policy Group Liaison. Under no circumstance will any staff release information that is not approved or not directly sourced from a credited RDBN media platform.

Confidentiality

See Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan for confidentiality information.

Definitions

Emergency Operations Centre	The Regional District of Bulkley- Nechako's response organization.
Lead response agency	The agency with the legislated responsibility to facilitate site level response.
Audience – Amateur Radio Service	The "amateur radio service" is a radiocommunication service in which radio apparatus are used for the purpose of self-training, intercommunication or technical investigation by individuals who are interested in radio technique solely with a personal aim and without pecuniary interest.

Crisis Communications Preparedness

Crisis Communications Planning

Crisis Communications Priorities

The intention of the RDBN Crisis Communication Plan is to provide a framework for communications when the RDBN is responding to an emergency in the region.

Emergency Contact Lists

The RDBN Protective Services Department has an extensive list of emergency contacts used during emergency events which is verified and updated annually.

Emergency Management BC (EMBC) also has a list of the RDBN's staff emergency contacts in case there is an emergency within the RDBN. EMBC will assist the RDBN in contacting agencies and other Local Authorities and First Nations should RDBN staff be unable to do so.

Communication Strategies

The following are strategies that should be considered when responding and developing messaging during an emergency event.

- Assemble a communications team.
- Ensure consistent flow of information and consistent messaging.
- Ensure language is accessible to multiple literacy levels.
- Ensure information is provided in formats accessible to those with barriers, i.e.: written information is provided in a format that is device-readable for non-sighted residents, information is provided on multiple channels.
- Establish effective working relationships with other communication agencies who provide public communication.

- Ensure staff are provided training and emergency exercises to test the plan. Training requirements for EOC Personnel within the Crisis Communications Team are referenced in the CEMP.
- Build relationships with media outlets and other stakeholders that provide public communication.
- In the 'Preparedness' stage and during an event, evaluate what other communication strategies and tools would be beneficial to the response, i.e., additional staff in the crisis communication team, call Centres, public meetings, online informational videos etc.
- Update the plan when new information is available.

Types of Public Notifications

Hazard Notification

A notice which implies residents should be aware of a hazard in their area.

Evacuation Alert

A notification that is issued when there is potential risk to life safety and health due to an emergency, asking residents to prepare to leave their home.

Evacuation Order

A notification that is issued when there is an imminent risk to life safety and health due to an emergency asking residents and requiring minors to leave their home and report to a Reception Centre or other safe location.

Rescind Notices

A notification that is issued when there is no longer a risk to life safety and health and residents can return to their homes.

Crisis Communications Team

Designated Spokesperson

The designated spokesperson is the RDBN Board Chair or their designate. The Policy Group Liaison, EOC Director and Information Officer will ensure that the Spokesperson has speaking notes and appropriate information.

Information Officer

Typically, before an event, the Information Officer is pre-identified. This individual will have ideally received the required training. This individual is responsible for the information team and consulting with the EOC Director to ensure effective, efficient, and concise messaging is provided to the appropriate audiences. The Information Office will create, facilitate approvals, and release information within and from the EOC as per specific instructions provided in the **Information Officer Handbook**, located on the RDBN EOC Drive and included as Appendix B of this Plan.

Information Coordinator

The information Coordinator will assist the Information Officer in all duties necessary to manage the information team.

Monitoring Team

Depending on the scope of the event, it may be necessary to implement a media monitoring team. That will ensure that media is relaying accurate crisis communication and can provide accurate information if there is confusion or misinformation.

Audiences

Elected Officials

Depending on the scope of the event, the Board of Directors will be updated on the emergency as necessary by the Policy Group Liaison or their designate.

Policy Group

The Chair of the RDBN will work with the Policy Group Liaison to determine the Elected Officials that will form the Policy Group. The Policy Group will be provided information through the Policy Group Liaison in consultation with the EOC Director.

Internal Staff

At the onset of an emergency event, the Policy Group Liaison or Information Officer will provide an update to staff. The information to all staff may include the following:

- notification that the EOC has been activated;
- notification that the EOC has relocated to the Board room;
- EOC Approved Public Information Notifications; and
- Ongoing updates of the status of the emergency with EOC approved updates.

The method of delivery for this information may be via email and/or in staff meeting format.

Primary Impacted Population

The Affected Public are residents and business owners who are directly impacted by an emergency or disaster. The impact to this group may be from the following:

- their property is within the impacted area;
- displacement due to an emergency event;
- economic loss due to an emergency event;
- extreme concern due to an emergency event; and,
- vulnerable residents with exacerbated health issues due to the emergency event in the area.

Peripheral Population

Examples of a Secondary Impacted Group are residents who may be impacted by the following:

- family members are within the Evacuation Alert and/or Order areas;
- people who own property within the emergency area that is not considered a primary residence; and,
- groups who may have had travel plans to the area who no longer or may not be able to do so.

Media

The Media may consist of news organizations, local newspapers, radio stations, or television stations.

Neighboring Local Authorities

At the onset of the event, it is recommended that neighboring Local Authorities where there is potential for collaboration on response efforts or that may be impacted by operational decisions are contacted.

Province of BC

The Province of BC will be contacted immediately for a Task Number.

Crisis Communication Methods and Tools

As the RDBN Rural areas are limited in both access to internet and mobile networks, providing emergency information quickly and efficiently is challenging. The RDBN will use all methods of information distribution available to attempt to reach residents when there is an emergency in the area.

All information is distributed as quickly as possible with the most up-to-date information regarding the RDBN's emergency response. Some or all of the following communication tools will be used depending on the scope, severity and duration of a given event.

RDBN Website

The RDBN website will updated with all relevant information regarding Hazard Notices, Evacuation Alerts and Evacuation Orders.

Media Releases

The RDBN will develop Media Releases to send to the various media outlets. New media releases will be sent as soon as new information and/or developments need to be communicated to the public.

Mass Notification System

The RDBN has partnered with its member municipalities through contractual agreements to provide the Bulkley Nechako Public and Emergency Alerts service to all residents in the region. The RDBN holds the agreement with the mass notification system service provider.

Residents who have registered with the system and who have indicated that they would like to receive automated emergency notifications, will receive emergency notifications through their choices of the following: email, landline, text, or mobile calling.

The service provider may be available to assist during an emergency event.

The Mass Notification System will be used to provide Notices, Alerts and Orders to residents in the impacted area who have registered with the Bulkley Nechako Emergency & Public Alerts.

The Bulkley Nechako Emergency & Public Alerts will also be used to notify impacted residents of changes to the Notices, Alerts, Orders, and Emergency Support Services information as required.

Social Media

Social Media has become an effective tool in reaching both the primary affected and peripheral populations. The RDBN will post RDBN Media Releases as soon as possible on the Bulkley-Nechako Emergency Information Facebook page. Video updates may also be posted to the RDBN YouTube channel.

During an event, there may be an opportunity to repost information from other response agencies, however; if the EOC does not have the capacity to do so, the main priority is to provide information on the RDBN response. It may also, in some cases, be determined prudent for the Information Officer to post corrective information on third-party posts disseminating incorrect information to the public. This type of corrective measure will occur if EOC staff capacity allows, and where the information posted is related to RDBN jurisdictional concerns, like evacuation orders and alerts and the operation of reception centers.

Door-to-Door Notification Delivery

Where possible 'Hazard Notices', 'Evacuation Alerts' and 'Evacuation Orders' notices will be delivered door-to-door in the impacted area. Agencies that are tasked with expediting the Alerts and Orders are provided with physical notices for delivery and area maps identifying the addresses. The supporting agencies will provide confirmation to the EOC on which addresses received the information and which ones were not able to be delivered to a person.

Radio Station Communication

All public notifications will be sent to radio stations within the region. The Protective Services Department has an updated list of media contacts.

Amateur Radio Communications

The RDBN has a license for amateur radio use. The RDBN has an amateur radio in office 117A that is set up and ready for use. Only trained and licensed individuals are permitted to the system. The Province of BC also has access to amateur radio.

Emergency Communication Templates

The RDBN has a variety of pre-planned emergency notifications created for ease of use and efficiency during an emergency event. All 'Emergency Communications' will be prepared by the Information Team and preapproved by the EOC Director and/or the Policy Group Liaison.

DRAFT



Regional District of Bulkley-Nechako Committee of the Whole

To: Chair Thiessen and Committee of the Whole
From: Christopher Walker, Emergency Program Coordinator
Date: May 12, 2022
Subject: **Evacuation Route Guide**

RECOMMENDATION: **(all/directors/majority)**

That the Committee recommend to the Board the approval of the Regional District of Bulkley-Nechako Evacuation Route Guide.

BACKGROUND

An Evacuation Route Guide was developed to assist the Regional District of Bulkley-Nechako (RDBN) Emergency Operation Centre in determining timing and the support required during an evacuation of residents.

In addition, the District of Fort St. James, District of Vanderhoof, Village of Fraser Lake, Village of Burns Lake, District of Houston, Village of Granisle, Village of Telkwa, Town of Smithers, and Saik'uz First Nations received Evacuation Route Plans developed in partnership with the RDBN.

Emergency management partners throughout the region were engaged, including member municipalities, First Nations, Provincial agencies, first responders, and community leaders.

An exercise took place in February to validate the plans.

The RDBN Evacuation Route Plan will be shared with each member municipality and all First Nations within the geographical boundaries of the RDBN to further build on the collaboration.

ATTACHMENTS

Evacuation Route Guide



Regional District of Bulkley-Nechako
Evacuation Route Guide

Regional District of Bulkley-Nechako Emergency Management Mission Statement

Building a safer future through effective partnerships of local government, First Nations, emergency services agencies, private sector, volunteer agencies and the residents of the Regional District of Bulkley-Nechako to save lives, protect property and reduce the effects of disasters through mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery activities.



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INTRODUCTION

Purpose

The purpose of this document is to provide detail to the Regional District of Bulkley-Nechako (RDBN) emergency planning staff in the event of an evacuation. The information presented within this document was primarily collected through stakeholder engagement sessions and leverages the professional experience of staff from organizations within the area, as well as from community associations and residents from across the region.

Scope

This document is to be used in conjunction with the existing RDBN Evacuation Operational Guide, which provides details on operational decision-making when the need for an evacuation has been identified. The intent of this document is to provide information to the RDBN emergency operations centre (EOC) staff that will support their decisions during an evacuation. This includes identifying primary and secondary evacuation routes, vehicle staging locations and other considerations that should be used as part of an evacuation. It does not provide detail regarding the structure of the RDBN's emergency program, emergency response department guidelines or procedures, or EOC processes.

Continuous Improvement

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

ELECTORAL AREA PROFILES

General Overview

The RDBN is the home to eight municipalities, seven electoral areas, 14 First Nations [1], and a population of 37,737 as of 2021 [2]. The RDBN Protective Services Department is responsible for facilitating the RDBN's Emergency Management Program, 911 Service, Rural Fire Protection, and Emergency Response. In the context of this plan, the RDBN is responsible for the planning and execution of evacuations for its seven electoral areas. Additionally, the RDBN is responsible for coordinating as needed with neighbouring municipalities, First Nations, and external stakeholders



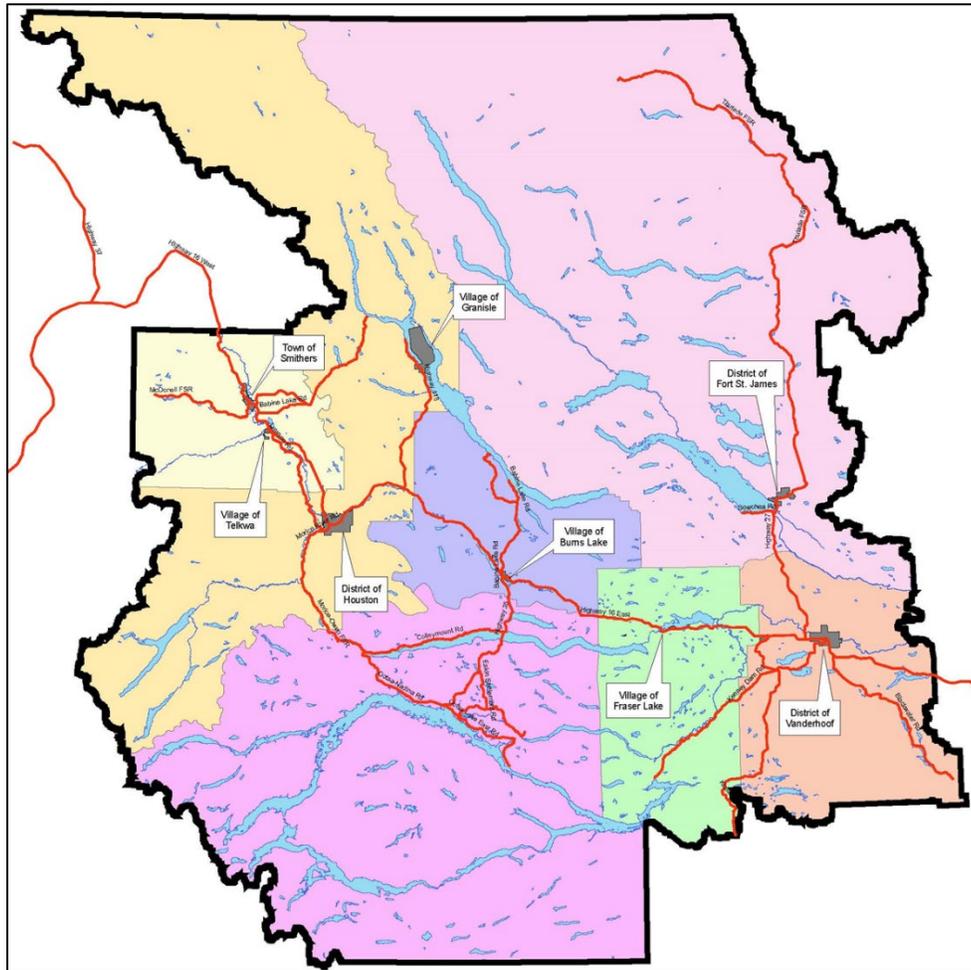


Figure 1 RDBN Electoral Area Map

Electoral Areas

The RDBN is responsible for the emergency management services of the electoral areas which includes evacuation planning. This includes the declaration, extension, and cancellations of states of local emergencies, and evacuation alerts and orders. The following subsections provide a broad overview of each electoral area including its size, population, and community information.

Electoral Area A (Smithers Rural)

Electoral Area A (Smithers Rural) is the most populated electoral area in the RDBN. It is the rural area surrounding the Town of Smithers and the Village of Telkwa. It is approximately 3,677 square kilometers in size with a population of 5,587 based on the 2021 Statistics Canada Census [3]. The unincorporated communities within the area are Driftwood Creek, Glentanna, Evelyn, and Quick. The office of the Wet'suwet'en who represent the Wet'suwet'en Hereditary Chiefs that oversee the Lands and Resources, Fisheries & Wildlife, Human and Social Services and Governance of the traditional territories is also located in area.



Electoral Area B (Burns Lake Rural)

Electoral Area B (Burns Lake Rural) is the rural area surrounding the Village of Burns Lake. It is approximately 3,632 square kilometers in size with a population of 1,706 according to the 2021 Statistics Canada census [4]. This electoral area also includes the Ts'il kaz koh and Lake Babine Nation, and the unincorporated communities of Decker Lake, Donald's Landing, Palling, Rose Lake, Sheraton, and Tintagel.

Electoral Area C (Fort St. James Rural)

Electoral Area C (Fort St. James Rural) is the rural area surrounding the District of Fort St. James and stretches all the way to the north and east boundaries of the RDBN. It is approximately 25,580 square kilometers in size with a population of 1,266 people based on the 2021 Statistics Canada Census [5]. The unincorporated communities are Germansen Landing, Leo Creek, Takla Landing, and Trembleur. A large portion of this vast area is remote with limited or no access. The electoral area is home to multiple provincial parks and protected areas that include Omineca Park, Nation Lakes Park, and Mount Blanchet Park.

Electoral Area D (Fraser Lake Rural)

Electoral Area D (Fraser Lake Rural) is the rural area surrounding the Village of Fraser Lake. It is approximately 4,403 square kilometers in size with a population of population of 1,607 based on the 2021 Statistics Canada Census [6]. This electoral area includes the unincorporated communities of Endako and Fort Fraser.

Electoral Area E (Francois/Ootsa Lake Rural)

Electoral Area E (Francois/Ootsa Lake Rural) is the rural area south of the Village of Burns Lake. There is no municipality within the electoral area boundaries. It is approximately 15,897 square kilometers in size with a population of 1,512 based on the 2021 Statistics Canada Census [7]. This electoral area includes the Cheslatta Carrier Nation, Nee Tahi Buhn Band, and Skin Tyee First Nation. A large portion of this vast area is remote with limited or no access. The electoral area is home to multiple provincial parks and protected areas that include Entiako Park, Entiako Protected Area, and Tweedsmuir Park.

Electoral Area F (Vanderhoof Rural)

Electoral Area F (Vanderhoof Rural) is the second most populated Electoral Area in the RDBN. It is approximately 5,396 square kilometers in size with a population of 3,517 based on the 2021 Statistics Canada Census [8]. The District of Vanderhoof and Saik'uz First Nation are located within this electoral area as well as the unincorporated communities of Engen and Cluculz Lake. The electoral area is also home to the Finger-Tatuk Park.

Electoral Area G (Houston Rural)

Electoral Area G (Houston Rural) is the rural area surrounding the District of Houston and the Village of Granisle. It is approximately 14,446 square kilometers in size with a population on 836 based on the 2021 Statistics Canada Census [9]. The unincorporated communities of Perow, Topley Landing, and Topley fall within the electoral area boundaries. Lake Babine Nation also has 3 communities located in the electoral area which are Fort Babine, Old Fort, and Tachet. Large portions of this electoral area are remote with limited or no access. The



electoral area is also home to multiple provincial parks and protected areas that include: Atna River Park, Morice Lake Park, Neneikekh/Nanika-Kidprice Park, part of Tazdli Wyiez Bin/Burnie-Shea Park, and Babine River Corridor Park.

AUTHORITIES AND LEGISLATION

Overview

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

While Local Authorities are responsible for managing evacuations of their communities, there are multiple levels of government, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and agencies ready to support through all stages of an evacuation [10]. Appendix C provides a synopsis of the various legislation from the provincial level, down to the local level that prescribes authority for initiating and executing evacuation activities.

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

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

Local/Regional Stakeholders

RDBN

The RDBN is the Local Authority responsible for ordering non-tactical evacuations and managing evacuations including public communications, facilitating the movement of people, setting up and running Reception Centres and securing lodging for evacuees and coordinating with external stakeholders and neighbouring jurisdictions within its jurisdictional boundaries.

The Protective Services Department is responsible for facilitating the RDBN's Emergency Management Program, 911 Service, Rural Fire Protection, and Emergency Response. In the event of a regional emergency the RDBN will coordinate with local municipalities, First Nations, and the Provincial Regional Emergency Operations Centre (PREOC). The coordination may include activities such as regular conference calls, situation updates/reports, and requests for resources.

Specific responsibilities of RDBN include:

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



- coordinate and liaise with neighbouring jurisdictions and various stakeholders, both internal and external, including local jurisdictions and Emergency Management BC (EMBC);
- if necessary, declare a state of local emergency for electoral areas in the RDBN;
- issue evacuation Hazard Notices, Evacuation Alerts, Evacuation Orders, and Evacuation Alert or Order Rescinds for electoral areas in the RDBN;
- issue all public warning documentation about evacuations;
- oversee and monitor evacuation process;
- coordinate Emergency Support Services (ESS) response(s) as required to support the affected population;
- maintain effective means of communication with the public;
- in partnership with member municipalities and First Nations provide Bulkley-Nechako Emergency Alerts;
- in partnership with member municipalities and First Nations provide Bulkley-Nechako Emergency Support Services (ESS);
- assist vulnerable populations;
- perform damage assessment processes, if necessary, before re-entry; and,
- lead recovery operations as required.

Rural Fire Services

Fire protection within the RDBN is provided by municipal and rural fire departments. The RDBN has 13 rural fire protection areas. The Fire Departments across the region provide one or more of the following services:

- structural firefighting;
- road rescue;
- medical first response;
- public fire safety education;
- wildfire response;
- fire suppression;
- fire prevention; and
- volunteer fire fighting training.

The RDBN provides annual funding to support operations and capital purchases to all fire departments who provide fire protection services to the rural residents [11].

Table 1 Electoral Areas Rural Fire Services [11]

Electoral Area	Responsibility
Electoral Area A (Smithers Rural)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Smithers Rural Fire Protection Area service is provided by Smithers Fire Rescue. ➤ The Telkwa Rural Fire Protection Area service is provided by Telkwa & District Fire Rescue.
Electoral Area B (Burns Lake Rural)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The Burns Lake Rural Fire Protection Area service is provided by Burns Lake Fire & Rescue. ➤ The Topley Rural Fire Protection Area service is in both Electoral Area B and in Electoral Area G. Services for this fire



Electoral Area	Responsibility
	protection area are provided by Topley Volunteer Fire Department.
Electoral Area C (Fort St. James Rural)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The Fort St. James Rural Fire Protection Area service is provided by Fort St. James Fire Rescue. ➤ The Luck Bay Rural Fire Protection Area service is provided by Fort St. James Volunteer Fire Department.
Electoral Area D (Fraser Lake Rural)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The Fort Fraser Rural Fire Protection Area service is provided by Fort Fraser Volunteer Fire Department ➤ The Village of Fraser Lake operates the Fraser Lake Fire Rescue and provides the fire protection service to the municipal residents of the Village of Fraser Lake.
Electoral Area E (François/Ootsa Lake Rural)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The Southside Rural Fire Protection Area service is provided by Southside Volunteer Fire Department.
Electoral Area F (Vanderhoof Rural)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The Vanderhoof Rural Fire Protection Area service is provided by Vanderhoof Volunteer Fire Department. ➤ The Cluculz Lake Rural Fire Protection Area service is provided by Cluculz Lake Volunteer Fire Department.
Electoral Area G (Houston Rural)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The Houston Rural Fire Protection Area service is provided by Houston Volunteer Fire Department. ➤ The Topley Rural Fire Protection Area service is in both Electoral Area B and in Electoral Area G. ➤ The Village of Granisle operates the Granisle Fire Department and provides fire protection service to the municipal residents of Village of Granisle.

Local Jurisdictions

The RDBN is home to eight municipalities. The municipalities are local authorities and are responsible for their evacuation planning. The RDBN will coordinate with municipalities during regional emergencies as necessary, and/or provide support if requested. There are a variety of services that are contracted or managed in partnership between the RDBN and the municipalities such as ESS, para-transit, environmental services, etc. These services should be coordinated as required during emergencies.

- District of Fort St. James;
- District of Houston;
- Town of Smithers;
- Village of Burns Lake;
- Village of Fraser Lake;
- Village of Granisle;



- Village of Telkwa; and,
- District of Vanderhoof.

The RDBN is also home to 14 First Nations. First Nations are local authorities and are responsible for their evacuation planning. The RDBN will coordinate with First Nations during regional emergencies as necessary, and or provide support if requested.

- Binche Whut'en First Nation;
- Cheslatta Carrier Nation;
- Lake Babine Nation;
- Nadleh Whut'en;
- Nak'azdli Whut'en;
- Nee Tahi Buhn Band;
- Saik'uz First Nations;
- Skin Tyee Nation;
- Stelat'en First Nation;
- Takla First Nations;
- Tl'azt'en Nation;
- Ts'il Kaz Koh;
- Wet'suwet'en First Nation; and,
- Yekooche First Nation.

Local authorities (municipalities and First Nations) hold the primary responsibility for emergency planning, response, and recovery within their jurisdictions. Specific responsibilities include:

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

The municipalities will coordinate their efforts to manage their response in larger, regional emergency events with the RDBN and the PREOC in Terrace. Additional roles and



responsibilities for provincial, federal, and non-governmental organizations are provided in Appendix G.

EVACUATION MANAGEMENT

Shelter-in-Place

When exposed to a hazard, sheltering-in-place should be considered the preferred course of action and local authorities should consult with technical advisors to develop an informed decision regarding whether this option is safe for the community. If it is determined to be unsafe, then appropriate Evacuation Alerts and/or Evacuation Orders should be initiated.

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

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

Shelter-in-place:	
<u>IS:</u> 	<u>IS NOT:</u> 
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> directing individuals to: stay within the building they are currently in or to immediately find refuge in the closest safe building; select a small, interior room with few or no windows; and take refuge there until the threat has passed an official recommended protective measure from the authority having jurisdiction, when determined to be the safest course of action 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> directing individuals to a particular shelter to be confused with a community deciding not to evacuate after receiving a recommendation to evacuate from the hazard Incident Commander to be confused with an individual deciding not to evacuate after an Evacuation Order has been issued and direction has been given to leave the area

Figure 2: BC Evacuation Operational Guide Shelter in Place Guidance

Shelter-in-Community

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



should be made following consultation with HEMBC. Consultation with EMBC prior to shelter-in-community actions is also recommended to clarify reimbursement options.

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

Types of Evacuations

The legal authority to order an evacuation is directly tied to the authority provided by specific statutes, depending upon the hazard or if it is a tactical or strategic evacuation. Refer to Appendix C for a list of statutes under which specific authorities can order an evacuation.

There are two types of evacuations: tactical and strategic.

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

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

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

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

Alerts, Orders, and Rescinds

There are three different types of evacuation documentation. See Figure 3 for a flow chart regarding the use of these documents.

Hazard Notice Hazard Notices are issued when there is a potential risk to life and health. The notice is issued to advise the public on the



Evacuation Alerts: recommended actions to take to prepare themselves and their property.
Advises the affected population of a current or potential threat that may lead to an Evacuation Order. The Evacuation Alert should have clearly defined boundaries and include instruction to residents. See Appendix F for template.

Evacuation Orders: A State of Local Emergency is not required for an Evacuation Alert.
Advises the public that an order has been issued and that the affected population must leave the specified area immediately. The Evacuation Order should have the same information as the Evacuation Alert and must clearly state that the Evacuation Order is mandatory for minors. The Evacuation Order should also include information about designated evacuation routes, closed routes, and the location of the ESS Reception Centres. See Appendix F for template.

Evacuation Rescinds: ****Reminder – A State of Local Emergency (SoLE) must precede an Evacuation Order****
Advises the public that the Evacuation Order is no longer in effect. The Evacuation Order can be formally rescinded, or it can be downgraded to an Evacuation Alert. If only a portion of the impacted area can be rescinded, the Local Authority has two options:

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

See Appendix F for template.

Notifications

The procedure for issuing evacuation alerts, orders, and rescinds is as follows:

Issuing an Evacuation Alert the EOC will:

1. in consultation with the IC and available hazard-specific subject matter experts including Traditional Indigenous Knowledge Keepers and technical specialist, determines the need for an Evacuation Alert;
2. notify the policy group and first responder agencies;
3. request assistance to perform Evacuation Alert notifications (e.g., from first responders or other identified groups such as Ground Search & Rescue);



4. based on advice from the IC and subject matter experts, map the geographic boundaries of the Alert. Identify the Alert area using landmark locations, street names, or any combination that works;
5. complete an Evacuation Alert Template and include:
 - a. the issuing authority;
 - b. the reason for the Alert with a description of the hazard;
 - c. the areas under Alert with as much detail as possible, including a map of the Alert area;
 - d. a general listing of important personal supplies that should be prepared for the potential evacuation (e.g., identification, medication, insurance papers, warm clothing, specialty medical equipment, eyeglasses, hearing aids, prostheses, work clothes). Pets are also a high priority to many residents and direction should be provided in this regard.
 - e. where to get additional information;
6. notify the impacted area of the Alert (e.g., through social media, radio, television, website, and any other public notification systems, etc.);
7. email a copy of the Alert to the EMBC PREOC; and,
8. once the Alert is in place, consider evacuating vulnerable populations (if required approved by EMBC) and recommending livestock relocation.

Issuing an Evacuation Order the EOC will:

1. in consultation with the IC and available hazard-specific subject matter experts including Traditional Indigenous Knowledge Keepers and technical specialist, determine the need for an Evacuation Order;
2. notify the policy group and first responder agencies;
3. request assistance to perform Evacuation notifications (e.g., from first responders or other identified groups such as Ground Search & Rescue);
4. based on advice from the IC and subject matter experts, map the geographic boundaries of the Order, identify the Order area using landmark locations, street names, or any combination that works;
5. declare a SoLE and publish online and notify the public;
6. complete an Evacuation Order Template and include:
 - a. the issuing authority;
 - b. the reason for the Order with a description of the hazard;
 - c. the areas under Order with as much detail as possible, including a map of the Order area;
 - d. designated evacuation routes and identification of closed routes;
 - e. location of Reception Centers, including hours of operation;
 - f. a general listing of important personal supplies that should be taken with them when they evacuate (e.g., identification, medication, insurance papers, warm clothing, specialty medical equipment, eyeglasses, hearing aids, prostheses, work clothes). Pets are also a high priority to many residents and direction should be provided in this regard; and,
 - g. where to get additional information;
7. notify the impacted area of the Evacuation Order (e.g., through social media, radio, television, website, and any other public notification systems, etc.);



8. email a copy of the SoLE and the Order to the EMBC PREOC;
9. consider how to best support those individuals who cannot self-evacuate; and,
10. consider how to best support evacuees using ESS.

Issuing an Evacuation Rescind the EOC will:

1. in consultation with the IC and available hazard-specific subject matter experts including Traditional Indigenous Knowledge Keepers and technical specialist, determine if it is safe to issue an Evacuation Rescind;
2. notify the policy group and first responder agencies;
3. coordinate early re-entry for community support agencies (e.g., health agencies, school district, critical infrastructure agencies, etc.) prior to Rescind in preparation for returning evacuees
4. consider allowing residents who may have lost homes or property early access into the evacuated area.
5. coordinate with ESS Reception Centre;
6. complete an Evacuation Rescind template;
7. notify evacuated residents of Rescind (e.g., through social media, radio, television, website, and any other public notification systems, and announcements at ESS Reception Centres; and,
8. email copy of the Rescind to the EMBC PREOC.

Partial Evacuation Order Rescind – If only a portion of the Evacuation Order can be rescinded, an Evacuation Rescind can be issued for the entire Evacuation Order area, with a new Evacuation Order and/or Evacuation Alert issued immediately afterwards identifying new geographical boundaries.

Phasing

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

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

Zones that are close to municipalities need to consider how concurrent RDBN and municipal evacuation can impact traffic flow and evacuation zone phasing. The evacuation of higher density areas such as municipalities will have an impact on traffic flow along primary roadways such as Highway 16. Coordination between the RDBN and the municipalities is vital to have better traffic flow and ensure no hazardous conditions are created.



A significant challenge that the RDBN may face in some situations is having to direct traffic through Forest Service Roads (FSRs) if roadways are inaccessible or there are residents located in remote locations not serviced by major highways. The condition of these FSR's depends on the upkeep by the lessors and the initial quality of the road (paved, gravel, etc.). The roadway capacity for these routes can be calculated but depending on environmental conditions their use and access can be impacted (i.e., torrential downpours can impact Forest Service Roads more severely than a paved secondary road). This adds a key planning consideration that the RDBN must factor into the planning process.

Destination

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

1. designated Reception Centres in Host Communities– these will be leveraged for incidents resulting in the evacuation of residents and,
2. Muster Points – these will be leveraged for incidents where evacuation of residents requires special transportation (e.g., bulk transportation via bus, or escort through FSR's).

As electoral areas are primarily rural with some unincorporated communities, evacuation destinations will always be to bigger centres such as one of the eight municipalities in the region, or those in neighbouring regional districts if required. The intent is to direct evacuees to areas that have more infrastructure to support their needs.

Vulnerable Populations

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

For planning purposes, inability to self evacuate can be due to a lack of transportation, lack of financial means, lack of physical ability, lack of cognitive ability to understand the need, or other factors impacting a person's ability to self evacuate.

EMBC does not automatically support evacuations of vulnerable populations. If evacuations of vulnerable populations are being considered, communications with EMBC and an approved expenditure authorization form are required.

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



Security in Evacuation Zones

The EOC is responsible for the management of access control in an evacuation zone and must determine the process that will be most appropriate to grant the impacted public access to the evacuation zone when it is safe to do so. The EOC should ensure clear communication with the public regarding how and where they can apply to be granted temporary access to evacuation zones. Clear communication and a simple, well-defined process will reduce the emotional toll on the public, responding staff and volunteers.

The security of evacuation zones for the RDBN can be challenging due to the significant size of areas that are likely to be evacuated and limited resources that will likely be available. Primary evacuation routes require control access points; however, it is impossible to cover all secondary or Forest Service Roads. Residents who refuse evacuation orders or return to the evacuation area bypassing security do so at their own risk. This should be clear in evacuation orders, as there are limited resources that can be used for life and safety during emergencies.

TRANSPORTATION MANAGEMENT

Overview

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

This section will discuss each mode independently and provides guidance to RDBN planning staff on how each mode of transportation can be leveraged during an evacuation. Figure 3 below provides a flowchart with operational decision-making guidance to support the RDBN's evacuation planning within the EOC. It includes details as to who is responsible for decisions at various stages of the operational planning process and is a critical tool in the decision-making process and has been informed by the Provincial Evacuation Operational Guide [10].



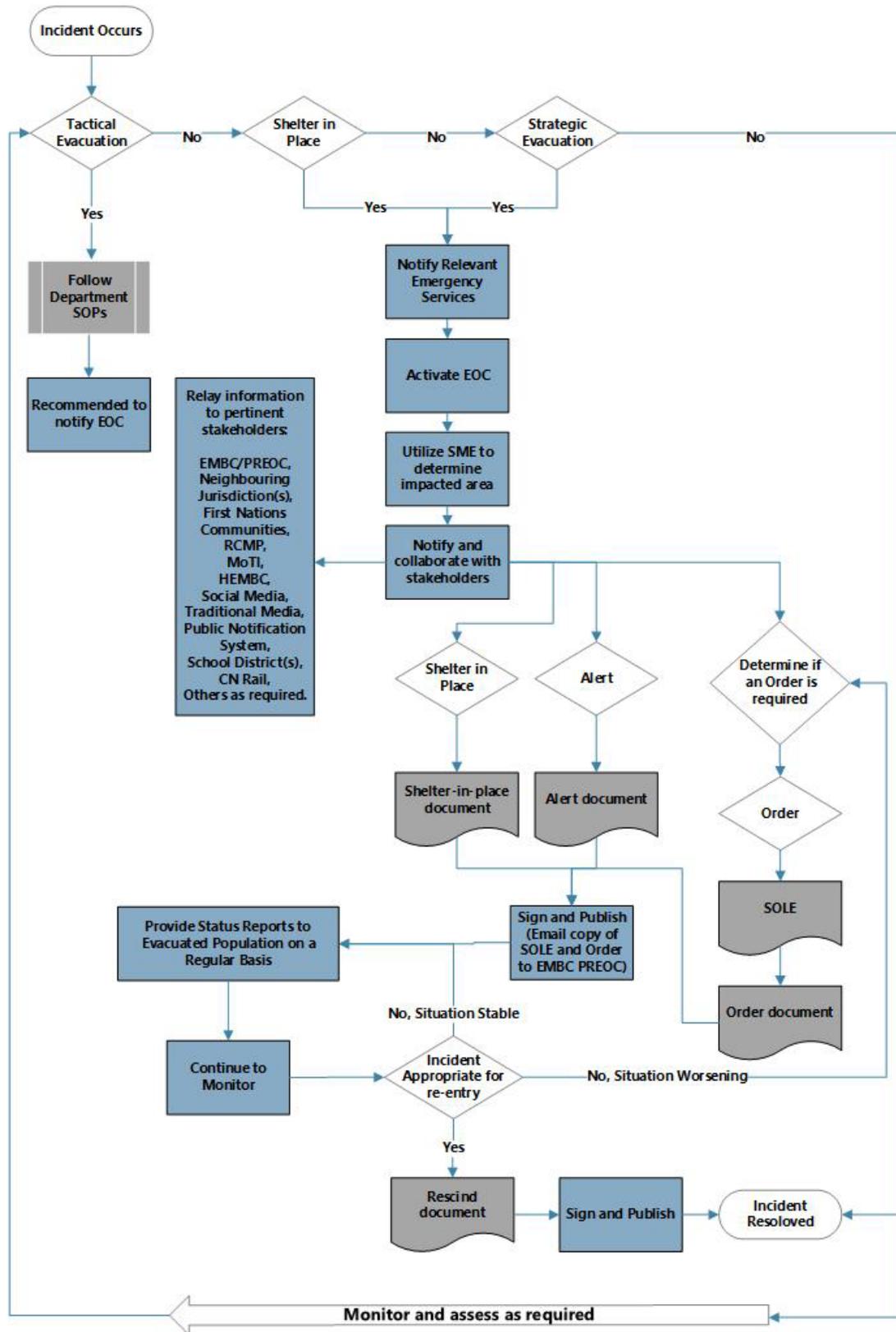


Figure 3 Operational Flowchart for Evacuations



Analysis

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

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

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

During a strategic evacuation, the RDBN EOC can limit the impacts on an evacuation by addressing these four considerations. A summary of each zone is provided in Tables 2-8 and Figures 4-9. Detailed information regarding each Zone is provided in Appendix H.

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

- Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) support, when necessary, by Ground Search and Rescue and the Canadian Rangers;
- Emergency Management British Columbia;
- Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure (MoTI); and
- Ministry of Forests, Lands, Natural Resource Operations and Rural Development.
- municipalities where electoral areas residents will evacuate to or through to their destination;
- private organizations responsible for the maintenance of Forest Service Roads who have intimate knowledge of the roads and can provide support in evacuation planning and escorting of evacuation convoys; and,
- owners of road, rail, and air transit as required for support or for general awareness.

Zones

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

For the RDBN evacuation zones for each electoral area have been developed based on pre-established Fire Rescue Communities. This ensures that there are clear boundaries for each zone and that they align with how other emergency services divide the areas. In addition, all Fire Rescue Communities have a primary or secondary arterial road that can be used for



primary access. This helps guide evacuation routes out of zones as well as through zones to the evacuee's destination.

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

The following tables provide details regarding each electoral area and its associated evacuation zones including the total land area, the length of the primary roadway in the zone, and the approximate number of residents located within the zone. These zones are shown in Tables 2-8 and Figures 4-9. Based on this information a series of tear away sheets have been developed in ([Appendix H](#)) for use by planning staff during evacuations. These tear-away sheets expand on the information provided in the table below.



Table 2: Electoral Area A (Smithers Rural) Evacuation Zone Analysis

Zone No.	Name	Total Size (ha)	Primary Access Road Length (km)	Estimated Population ¹	Single Vehicle Travel Time (min)	Estimated Zone Evacuation Time (min) ²
A1	RURAL SMITHERS	249,725.89	52.73	3496	63	118
A2	RURAL TELKWA	130,059.24	32.1	1821	39	72

Table 3 Electoral Area B (Burns Lake Rural) Evacuation Zone Analysis

Zone No.	Name	Total Size (ha)	Primary Access Road Length (km)	Estimated Population	Single Vehicle Travel Time (min)	Estimated Zone Evacuation Time (min)
B1	BABINE LAKE	207,483.27	24.0	1037	29	52
B2	DECKER LAKE	6,889.68	7.7	149	9	21
B3	PALLING	24,429.49	10.1	122	12	24
B4	ROSE LAKE	89,729.03	22.4	449	27	43
B5	RURAL BURNS LAKE	27,805.74	19.1	139	23	35
B6	SHERATON	21,785.81	9.0	109	11	22
B7	TINTAGEL	18,268.47	15.5	91	19	30

¹ The evacuation zones had no population data available through Statistics Canada. The estimated population was calculated based on the electoral area population density multiplied against the size of the zone. For zones that are covered by First Nations Communities only, the population data for that community or land was used instead when appropriate. Population data was pulled from the 2016 Statistics Canada Census.



Table 4 Electoral Area C (Fort St. James) Evacuation Zone Analysis

Zone No.	Name	Total Size (ha)	Primary Access Road Length (km)	Estimated Population	Single Vehicle Travel Time (min)	Estimated Zone Evacuation Time (min)
C1	BINCHE IR 2	392.26	4.2	182	5	17
C2	GERMANSEN LANDING	541,551.46	71.3	542	86	103
C3	MANSON CREEK	646,039.04	148.0	646	178	196
C4	NAKAZDLI	1,179.39	5.4	548	7	24
C5	PINCHI LAKE	79,950.70	8.5	80	10	21
C6	RURAL FORT ST JAMES	244,575.23	64.7	245	78	91
C7	TACHIE	140,702.60	16.4	141	20	31
C8	TAKLA LANDING	1,012,452.18	235.0	1012	282	305

Table 5 Electoral Area D (Fraser Lake Rural) Evacuation Zone Analysis

Zone No.	Name	Total Size (ha)	Primary Access Road Length (km)	Estimated Population	Single Vehicle Travel Time (min)	Estimated Zone Evacuation Time (min)
D1	ENDAKO	43,141.68	29.0	129	35	46
D2	GLENANNAN	8,013.24	17.6	24	21	31
D3	LILY LAKE	64,324.49	12.3	193	15	27
D4	NADLEH WHUTEN	754.67	5.2	207	6	19
D5	NITHI	47,001.16	8.6	141	10	22
D6	RURAL FRASER LAKE	94,523.05	17.6	284	21	35
D7	STELLATEN	1,010.81	8.0	202	10	22



Table 6 Electoral Area E (François/Ootsa Lake Rural) Evacuation Zone Analysis

Zone No.	Name	Total Size (ha)	Primary Access Road Length (km)	Estimated Population	Single Vehicle Travel Time (min)	Estimated Zone Evacuation Time (min)
E1	CHESLATTA	73,192.14	11.9	73	14	25
E2	CLEMRETTA	31,288.10	8.4	31	10	20
E3	COLLEYMOUNT	21,627.27	15.3	22	18	29
E4	DANSKIN	1,516.45	1.8	84	2	13
E5	FRANCOIS LAKE	31,015.43	23.2	31	28	38
E6	GRASSY PLAINS	15,518.25	17.2	104	21	32
E7	NORALEE	17,121.21	12.1	17	14	25
E8	OOTSA LAKE	572,029.77	15.6	572	19	36
E9	PRIESTLY	10,019.26	10.5	10	13	23
E10	SOUTHBANK	68,018.34	4.3	68	5	16
E11	TAHTSA LAKE	196,856.15	2.5	197	3	16
E12	TAKYSIE LAKE	10,097.12	5.2	10	6	16
E13	TATALROSE	25,926.43	22.8	26	27	38
E14	TCHESINKUT LAKE	23,664.43	9.6	24	11	22
E15	TWEEDSMUIR PARK ³	552,714.96	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
E16	WISTARIA	197,077.13	34.1	197	41	53

³ This zone covers Tweedsmuir Provincial Park. Evacuations of the park are the responsibility of BC Parks.



Table 7 Electoral Area F (Vanderhoof Rural) Evacuation Zone Analysis

Zone No.	Name	Total Size (ha)	Primary Access Road Length (km)	Estimated Population	Single Vehicle Travel Time (min)	Estimated Zone Evacuation Time (min)
F1	CLUCULZ LAKE	36,163.98	20.7	253	25	38
F2	ENGEN	12,533.06	8.6	88	10	21
F3	RURAL VANDERHOOF	624,266.73	107.1	4370	129	195
F4	SAIK'UZ	2,847.49	5.4	20	6	17

Table 8 Electoral Area G (Houston Rural) Evacuation Zone Analysis

Zone No.	Name	Total Size (ha)	Primary Access Road Length (km)	Estimated Population	Single Vehicle Travel Time (min)	Estimated Zone Evacuation Time (min)
G1	BABINE IR 25	48.31	1.0	112	1	13
G2	BABINE IR 6	279.72	1.9	86	2	13
G3	FORT BABINE	193,773.81	34.0	194	41	53
G4	FORT FRASER	48,981.93	21.8	49	26	37
G5	KULDO	497,376.27	35.3	497	42	59
G6	MORICE LAKE	200,803.38	17.1	201	21	33
G7	PEROW	2,161.27	4.6	2	6	16
G8	RURAL GRANISLE	58,386.98	4.3	58	5	16
G9	RURAL HOUSTON	413,898.32	33.1	414	40	55
G10	SMITHERS LANDING	16,255.78	4.7	16	6	16
G11	TOPLEY	42,843.74	29.2	43	35	46
G12	TOPLEY LANDING	102,604.16	26.4	103	32	43





Figure 4: Evacuation Zones



Roads

General

Understanding that residents will look to personal vehicles to support with their evacuation, all efforts should be made to communicate what the expectations are during each evacuation. When an Evacuation Order is published, it should clearly indicate the evacuation route so that the public understands where they are expected to go, and what arterial and secondary roadways they are expected to use. This will support the additional road management strategies implemented throughout the evacuation. The order should not assume that the population can self-evacuate and should include specific information for the population who cannot self-evacuate. Blockades and detours can be effective in funneling traffic onto the arterial roads but can take time to establish and may require more resources than are available during a major evacuation. Facilitating blockades (i.e., determining access locations/requirements) would be the responsibility of the RDBN in close coordination with the RCMP. This can be a significant task depending on how rural or remote the area is and availability of resources.

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

Muster Points

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

Evacuation notices must identify these pre-selected locations and clearly communicate the specific services that may be provided at each.

At a regional planning level for large zones such as the ones used to divide the electoral areas, the location of a muster point is directly related to the type of emergency and evacuation route. With large zones and a dispersed rural population, having pre-identified locations can be challenging, as there are multiple entrances to Forest Service Roads, and the lack of population density limits an “ideal” central location. If the evacuation requires a muster point to guide evacuations, planning staff should ensure that appropriate notifications are distributed to residents regarding the specific location, and that resources are made available including, but not limited to:

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



Public Transportation/Busses

The primary focus for all actions should be the safe movement of the most amount of people in the least amount of time. This includes considerations for people without access to personal vehicles who must be considered by RDBN planners.

Direction should be provided in any emergency messaging released by the RDBN that identifies how residents can request transportation support. The EOC should coordinate to identify organizations that can provide busses to support in evacuation activities.

The RDBN has three primary public transportation providers across the region, Community Vehicles, BC Transit, and BC Bus [12]. During emergencies these operations should be leveraged as needed to support evacuees that have no personal means to self-evacuate. More information on these providers can be found on the [Bulkley-Nechako Regional Transit page](#).

Community Vehicles

This community-based transportation service is provided through a variety of operating communities with funding from MoTI. There are 12 routes/communities served through this funding across the RDBN. Some of the services are for defined routes between locations, while others provide on-demand services around specific communities. To potentially leverage these transportation services during evacuations the operating communities should be contacted:

- Binche Keyoh Bus Society;
- Dze L K'ant Friendship Centre;
- Friendship House Association of Prince Rupert;
- Gingolx Village Government;
- Gitanmaax Band;
- Gitanyow Human Services;
- Kermode Friendship Society;
- Nee Tahi Buhn Indian Band;
- Seniors Helping Seniors Program;
- Takla Lake First Nation;
- Vanderhoof (District of) and Saik'uz;
- Village of Fraser Lake; and
- Village of Granisle.

BC Transit

BC Transit has pre-established routes across the RDBN and surrounding regions. Routes for the systems listed below apply to RDBN residents. In addition, some of these systems provide On-Request Zone Services.



Table 9 Regional Transit Systems

System	Route
Smithers Regional Transit System	Smithers/Telkwa Smithers/Witset (formerly Moricetown)
Bulkley-Nechako Regional Transit System	Burns Lake/Prince George Smithers/Burns Lake
Hazelton Regional Transit System	Smithers/Kispoix Kispoix/Hazelton/Terrace

BC Bus North

BC Bus North has a route from Prince Rupert to Prince George that runs two round trips per week. It stops at all the following locations within the RDBN:

- Vanderhoof - CO-OP
- Fort Fraser -Petro Canada
- Fraser Lake - Fraser Lake Mall
- Burns Lake
- Broman/Duncan - Hwy 16 at Duncan Lk. Rd.
- Topley - Rest Area
- Houston - A&W
- Telkwa - Tyhee Market
- Smithers Mall

Rail

Rail transportation is important infrastructure to consider and how it can support or impact evacuations. The RDBN has two Canadian National Railway (CN) rail lines that cross the region:

- Prince Rupert to Prince George
- Prince George – Fort St. James to Minaret (Past RDBN border)

Prince Rupert to Prince George Route

The Prince Rupert to Prince George route is critical as it follows closely a primary transportation corridor across the region, Highway 16. It has approximately 44 stations along the line in RDBN, with key stations at the following locations [13]:

- Smithers
- Houston
- Endako
- Vanderhoof
- Telkwa
- Burns Lake
- Fraser Lake

This line is also used by Via Rail with a total of 7 stations in RDBN at the following locations [14]:

- Smithers
- Houston
- Endako
- Vanderhoof
- Telkwa
(Stop on request)
- Burns Lake
(Stop on request)
- Fraser Lake
(Stop on request)



Highway railway crossings are an important planning consideration for evacuations. Seven overpasses/bridges exist for Highway 16 and one for Highway 35 to go over the Prince Rupert/Prince George rail line. This is beneficial as rail traffic will not interrupt evacuations across the primary highways. The bridges are near the following locations:

- Houston
- Sheraton
- Stellako
- Engen
- Burns Lake
- Endako
- Fraser Lake

The railway crosses over multiple secondary roads across the entire region. The roads are not listed in this plan but need to be considered during the planning process for each specific zone. When evacuation orders are issued it is important to know how rail traffic could impact residents getting to muster locations and the hazard it can pose at those crossing intersections. Rail stakeholders should be included in the planning process from early in the incident.

Prince George to Minaret (Past RDBN border)

This CN rail line is used by CN, BNSF Railway, and Canadian Pacific Railway. Each of the three companies have stations along the lines at the following locations [13]:

- Minaret
- Driftwood
- Takla
- Tachie
- Sloane
- Bulkley House
- Nation
- Fort St. James
- Connelly
- Lovell
- Leo Creek
- Tetana
- Bluff
- Trembleur

An important consideration for any evacuations along route is that there is one railroad crossing in Fort St. James at Highway 27. Care needs to be taken at this intersection if evacuations are being conducted. The intersection only has warning lights at the crossing and no other mechanism to alert or stop traffic of incoming trains.

Air

The RDBN has six airports in the region which are an integral part of the economy for forestry, mining, tourism, and agriculture. Charter, passenger, and cargo services are available. This method of transportation can be leveraged for evacuations in the event communities/areas are cut off from road access and are in direct danger from a hazard.

The Smithers Regional is the only airport in the region with scheduled passenger flights. Three commercial passenger airlines operate at the airport:

- Air Canada
- Central Mountain Air
- Northern Thunderbird Air



Table 10: Air Transportation Landing Sites [1]

Name	Facility Location	Operator	Classification
Smithers Regional Airport	Town of Smithers	Town of Smithers	Public
Vanderhoof Airport	District of Vanderhoof	District of Vanderhoof	Public
Burns Lake Airport	Burns Lake	Lakes District Airport Society	Public
Fort St James Airport	District of Fort St. James	District of Fort St. James	Public
Fraser Lake Airport	Village of Fraser Lake	Village of Fraser Lake	Public
Houston Airport	District of Houston	District of Houston	Public

Evacuation and Traffic Control

In case of an evacuation, priority should be given to maintaining control over the movement of traffic to prevent bottlenecks that will negatively impact evacuation of the community. This will also support with maintaining public safety for residents and responding organizations as travel during evacuations may be a high stress activity and for supporting with organization of phased evacuation activities. It is also critical that the RDBN EOC maintains close coordination with local EOC's if a joint evacuation is occurring. Coordination with local municipalities and First Nations is the best way to ensure that concurrent evacuations run smoothly and do not create secondary or tertiary hazards. Whenever possible, the RDBN should provide early and ongoing communication to residents and ensure clear direction is provided to residents regarding where to go during an evacuation.

Fuel is a critical consideration during emergencies as it may be required by evacuees as they move through a designated evacuation area. A list of gas stations in the RDBN is provided in Appendix I and is included as a supporting Excel document. This list should be used as a planning basis by the RDBN EOC. This is for planning purposes only and all information should be validated prior to including it in operational plans.

The following list identifies key locations that the RDBN should ensure have proper control considerations in place:

Primary Road Networks:

- primary route:
 - Highway 16 is the main paved transportation route that goes from east to west.
- primary corridors:
 - Highway 27 to Fort St. James from Highway 16 (Vanderhoof);
 - Highway 35 to François Lake/Southbank from Highway 16 (Burns Lake); and,
 - Highway 118 to Granisle from Highway 16 (Topley);
- other key evacuation routes/locations as identified by RDBN Planning staff & stakeholders.



Forest Service Roads:

- coordination is required when FSRs will be used for evacuations;
- owners are the SMEs of those areas and can provide appropriate information to ensure a safe evacuation;
- coordinating the use of these roads will also ensure that traffic between the owners' operations and evacuees is managed; and
- sending convoys through FSRs with a lead guide is critical to ensure evacuees do not get lost.

Receiving location(s):

Receiving locations are municipalities that have ESS programs. These locations can receive evacuees and/or receive evacuee drive through traffic but are not the destination. Because RDBN does not provide group lodging, these locations would primarily provide registration services, referrals, and other limited ESS services as required.

- Coordination with Municipalities located within RDBN for receiving evacuees or drive through traffic.
 - Smithers, Telkwa, Houston, Granisle, Burns Lake, Fraser Lake, Fort Fraser, Fort St. James, Vanderhoof.
 - Telkwa and Granisle will primarily support drive through traffic as the areas have limited capacity for receiving evacuees.
- Coordination with neighbouring Municipalities and Regional Districts to RDBN for receiving evacuees or drive through traffic.
 - Fraser-Fort George Regional District
 - Prince George
 - Kitimat-Stikine Regional District
 - Terrace
- Consideration should also be given to the specific resource requirements at each key location. This should be considered through coordinated planning within the EOC and amongst key responding stakeholders including municipal EOCs. Depending on the location chosen, resources that may be required include, but are not limited to:
 - personnel;
 - signage & other road markers (e.g., electronic road signs, temporary road signs, caution tape, etc.);
 - sanitation facilities (e.g., portable washrooms);
 - First Aid Personnel and/or supplies;
 - tents and other facilities equipment based on weather and other needs;
 - mobile lighting;
 - administrative supplies; and
 - other as required.



PUBLIC COMMUNICATIONS

Overview

The main communication objectives in any emergency that impacts RDBN include:

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

This section is not a comprehensive communications plan in and of itself, however it provides key considerations to the EOC for planning and disseminating emergency communications. For more information on communications reference the RDBN Crisis Communication Plan.

Education & Awareness

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

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

- The RDBN Website;
- TV, Radio, and Print News (List of RDBN Radio Stations can be found in Appendix D);
- Social Media Platforms (Twitter, Facebook, Instagram)
- Bulkley-Nechako Emergency & Public Alerts (Voyent Alert!) Mass Notification System;
- Written information on community bulletin boards / mailboxes;
- Information packages (i.e., pamphlets); and
- Word of mouth within the community.

There are several key things that the RDBN can ensure are communicated to residents prior to potential evacuation situations to help with increasing household-level preparedness. This information may help residents prepare for situations requiring them to leave their homes and may include:

- The platforms that the RDBN will use to disseminate evacuated-related information, and who will have authority to deliver in-person messaging on behalf of the RDBN;



- How residents can prepare themselves, their family, their pets and/or livestock and their property for an evacuation;
- What zone their homes are in and the primary roads within these zones that will be used during evacuations;
- Who residents' neighbours are;
- Where Reception Centres have been chosen for this evacuation
- What modes of transportation will be used for evacuating residents;
- The process that will be used to evacuate residents;
- Where residents will be directed to once they are evacuated
- The closest muster location will be to individual homes (i.e., where cars can be parked and access to busses will be provided);
- How to prepare a "grab and go" bag; and
- Other general preparedness as relevant.

Key Considerations

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

Dissemination

Dissemination of information is a critical component of evacuations. The RDBN should make early and ongoing information available for residents and for local municipalities in areas under either evacuation alerts, orders or rescinds. When situations arise resulting in the need for concurrent evacuations (i.e., RDBN residents as well as residents from a local jurisdiction), dissemination of information from the RDBN EOC to the municipal EOC is critical and vice versus. The information that must be shared should include proposed strategies and routes for evacuating and intended destination for evacuees. This information sharing is critical as it will ensure that the intended destinations are coordinated amongst responding EOC's and can identify potential facilities that may become strained by receiving evacuees.

Regardless of the form of communication, information should be consistent. The public may receive information multiple times from different sources, so it is essential that the EOC is communicating frequently and accurately and identifying specific dates/times when additional information will be provided to reduce the likelihood of secondary information informing incorrect actions amongst residents.

When activated, an ESS Reception Centre can be an effective venue for disseminating information. Pamphlets, handouts, and flyers can be used to provide general guidance and information to evacuees. Local community groups should also be engaged in the distribution process where possible and copies of all critical information (i.e., Evacuation Alerts, Orders, and Rescinds) should be shared as broadly as possible.



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

Motorist Information

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

Enroute Services

During evacuations, services such as fuel, tow trucks, food, water, etc. may need to be strategically placed along the identified routes to support the evacuating population. These services should be coordinated with local stakeholders and may include but are not limited to:

- Fuel stores;
- Food and water;
- Sanitation stations; and
- Health and wellness (medical stations).

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

Stakeholders

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

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

Local Jurisdictions

- Binche Whut'en First Nation
- Burns Lake Band - Ts'il Kaz Koh
- Cheslatta Carrier Nation



- District of Fort St. James.
- District of Houston.
- District of Vanderhoof
- Lake Babine Nation
- Nadleh Whut'en
- Nak'azdli Whut'en
- Nee Tahi Buhn Band
- Saik'uz First Nations
- Skin Tye Nation
- Stelat'en First Nation
- Takla First Nations
- Tl'azt'en Nation
- Town of Smithers.
- Village of Burns Lake.
- Village of Fraser Lake
- Village of Granisle.
- Village of Telkwa
- Wet'suwet'en First Nation
- Yekooche First Nation

Road

- BC Bus North
- BC Transit

Air

- Burns Lake Airport
- Fort St. James Airport
- Fraser Lake Airport
- Houston Airport
- Smithers Regional Airport
- Vanderhoof Airport

Rail

- BNSF Railway
- Canadian National Railway
- Canadian Pacific Railway
- Via Rail

Provincial

- BC Housing
- EMBC
- HEMBC / First Nations Health Authority (FNHA)
- Ministry of Agriculture and Lands
- Ministry of Environment



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

Additional Considerations

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

- **Prior:** general risk awareness and preparedness education, personal and family emergency plan education (i.e., 72-hour kit and/or “go-bags”);
- **Imminent Evacuation:** specific reminders to prepare necessary items required for evacuations such as medication, identification, pet food and supplies, reminder to keep vehicles fully fueled; as well as the location of transit muster points or transit instructions, and suggestions for vulnerable populations;
- **During Movement:** routing information;
- **Safely Evacuated:** updates on affected areas such as flooding levels, damages, temporary access process, and available psychosocial supports; and
- **Returning:** re-entry process, re-entry checklists, insurance resources, and how to access other relevant resources.

Emergency Support Services (ESS)

The ESS component of an evacuation can be a large undertaking and has reverberating impacts across the Regional District and neighbouring jurisdictions. Most evacuation scenarios will require ESS to various degrees; however, some evacuation situations will require a large, coordinated ESS response.

The primary objective of RDBN staff will be to process and ensure that all evacuees are provided with options for reception, registrations, and referrals. The RDBN does not provide group lodging. Existing ESS plans should be used to support ESS activities. While it is understood that many residents may have family or friends that they will chose to stay with, the RDBN should work to ensure that evacuees register at the reception centre for appropriate record keeping and resident counts. ESS activities should work in close coordination with neighbouring jurisdictions when necessary.

The RDBN has built programs and partnerships to provide ESS during emergencies. The RDBN has partnered with member municipalities in the region to build the Bulkley-Nechako ESS program.

During evacuation planning as much notice as possible should be provided to the appropriate ESS teams to ensure they have time to activate and prepare to deliver ESS. It is important to assess if local ESS team capacities will be exceeded, and to coordinate how to address the capacity challenges. ESS teams will respond in support of other teams should local ESS capacity be exceeded. Each ESS Team has an ESS Director that should have the appropriate information on local team capacity.



Table 11 Bulkley-Nechako ESS Teams [11]

Team	Responsibility
Bulkley-Nechako Mobile ESS	Responds to emergencies and disasters anywhere in the RBDN when the local community's team needs additional resources and support.
Bulkley ESS	Provides ESS for residents in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Electoral Area A (Smithers Rural) ➤ Town of Smithers ➤ The Village of Telkwa
Burns Lake Area ESS	Provides ESS for residents in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Electoral Area B (Burns Lake Rural) ➤ Electoral Area E (Francois/Ootsa Lake Rural) ➤ The Village of Burns Lake
Fort St. James ESS	Provides ESS for residents in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Electoral Area C (Fort St. James Rural) ➤ The District of Fort St. James
Fraser Lake ESS	Provides ESS for residents in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Electoral Area D (Fraser Lake Rural) ➤ The Village of Fraser Lake
Granisle ESS	Provides ESS for residents in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Electoral Area G (Houston Rural) ➤ The Village of Granisle
Houston ESS	Provides ESS for residents in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Electoral Area G (Houston Rural) ➤ The District of Houston.
Vanderhoof ESS	Provides ESS for residents in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Electoral Area F (Vanderhoof Rural) ➤ The District of Vanderhoof

Pets

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

Livestock

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



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

The RDBN has a pre-developed Livestock Evacuation plan that lays the framework for how livestock owners can access support for evacuating eligible livestock during emergencies within the RDBN. There are several specific criteria that must be met to qualify for support from the RDBN (identified in more detail in the plan [15]) however this is a critical consideration during evacuations. Ultimately, it is the livestock owner's responsibility to ensure that there is a basic understanding of potential risk factors on their land and pre-identify how an evacuation of a specific area could occur. The Ministry of Agriculture and Food has resources available on their provincial website to assist in planning and this resource should be made available for area farmers during preparedness messaging activities.

The RDBN has also developed a [Quick Reference Guide to Emergency Commercial Livestock Relocation](#) for owners. The guide provides high level information on:

- planning required by owners;
- preparedness that can be taken to reduce evacuation route congestion and conflict with residential evacuees;
- response actions that can be taken including the process for requesting support for commercial livestock relocations;
- financial consideration for the farm business; and
- additional supporting documentation instructions and templates.

Cost Recovery

The BC Evacuation Operational Guide outlines the process to be followed to track and claim eligible expenses for reimbursement following evacuation events. These may be costs incurred by either the RDBN because of conducting, or by neighbouring jurisdictions as supporting agencies during evacuations. This cost recovery is outside of pre-negotiated agreements and is handled on an individual basis with the province. The operational guide provides the following guidance [10]:

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



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- [3] Statistics Canada. 2021. Bulkley-Nechako A, RDA [Census subdivision], British Columbia and British Columbia [Province] (table). Census Profile. <https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/dp-pd/prof/details/page.cfm?Lang=E&SearchText=Bulkley%2DNechako%20A&DGUIDlist=2021A00055951051&GENDERlist=1,2,3&STATISTIClist=1&HEADERlist=0> (Accessed May 4, 2021).
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- [7] Statistics Canada. 2021. Bulkley-Nechako E, RDA [Census subdivision], British Columbia and British Columbia [Province] (table). Census Profile. 2021 Census. <https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/dp-pd/prof/details/page.cfm?Lang=E&SearchText=Bulkley%2DNechako%20E&DGUIDlist=2021A00055951031&GENDERlist=1,2,3&STATISTIClist=1&HEADERlist=0> . (Accessed May 4, 2021)
- [8] Statistics Canada. 2021. Bulkley-Nechako F, RDA [Census subdivision], British Columbia and British Columbia [Province] (table). Census Profile. 2021 Census.



<https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/dp-pd/prof/details/page.cfm?Lang=E&SearchText=Bulkley%2DNechako%20F&DGUIDlist=2021A00055951019&GENDERlist=1,2,3&STATISTIClist=1&HEADERlist=0> (Accessed May 4, 2021).

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- [14] Via Rail Stations, <https://www.viarail.ca/en/explore-our-destinations/stations/rockies-and-pacific/list> ,Dec 2021.
- [15] 2021 RDBN Livestock Evacuation Plan, RDBN, December 2021.



APPENDIX A – ACRONYMS

CAF	Canadian Armed Forces
CCG	Canadian Coast Guard
CN	Canadian National Railway
CRC	Canadian Red Cross
DMS	Digital Message Sign
DPS	Disaster Psychosocial Services
ECC	Emergency Coordination Centre
EMBC	Emergency Management British Columbia
ESS	Emergency Support Services
EOC	Emergency Operations Centre
FLNRORD	Ministry of Forests, Lands, Natural Resource Operations and Rural Development
FSR	Forest Service Road
GSAR	Ground Search and Rescue
HEMBC	Health Emergency Management British Columbia
IC	Incident Commander
ICS	Incident Command System
IR	Indian Reserve. For this Guide language was changed to “First Nations Communities”. IR may still appear in mapping and other legal documents.
MCFD	Ministry of Children and Family Development
MoTI	Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure



NGO	Non-governmental organization
PECC	Provincial Emergency Operations Centre
PHSA	Provincial Health Services Authority
PREOC	Provincial Regional Emergency Operations Centre
PS	Public Safety Canada
RCMP	Royal Canadian Mounted Police
RDBN	Regional District of Bulkley-Nechako
RESS	Regional Emergency Support Services
RFC	River Forecast Centre
RFS	Request for Federal Assistance
SME	Subject Matter Expert
SoLE	State of Local Emergency
TMCBC	Transportation Management Centre of British Columbia



APPENDIX B – DEFINITIONS

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



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



APPENDIX C – LEGISLATED AUTHORITIES

Relevant Legislation	Description
<i>Local Government Act</i>	<p>The intent of this act is to provide municipalities and their councils with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a legal framework for the powers, duties and functions that are necessary to fulfill their purposes, (b) the authority and discretion to address existing and future community needs, and <p>the flexibility to determine the public interest of their communities and to respond to the different needs and changing circumstances of their communities.</p>
<i>Community Charter, Section 20 Emergency Powers.</i>	<p>The intent of this act is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) To provide a legal framework and foundation for the establishment and continuation of local governments to represent the interests and respond to the needs of their communities, (b) to provide local governments with the powers, duties, and functions necessary for fulfilling their purposes, and (c) to provide local governments with the flexibility to respond to the different needs and changing circumstances of their communities. <p>20 (1) If an emergency within the meaning of the Emergency Program Act arises in a municipality, the council has the powers provided under that Act.</p> <p>(2) If another form of emergency arises in a municipality, the council may declare that the emergency exists and provide for the necessary powers to deal with the emergency.</p>
<i>Emergency Program Act, Section 12(1) and 9(1)</i>	<p>Under this statute, the head of the Local Authority is permitted to declare a SOLE giving access to the emergency power to: “cause the evacuation of persons and the removal of livestock, animals and personal property that is or may be affected by an emergency or disaster and make arrangements for the adequate care and protection of those persons, livestock, animals and personal property”</p>
<i>Fire Services Act, Section 25</i>	<p>25 (1) If an emergency arising from a fire hazard or from risk of explosion causes the fire commissioner to be apprehensive of imminent and serious danger to life or property, or of a panic, the fire commissioner may immediately take the steps he or she thinks advisable to remove the hazard or risk.</p> <p>(2) For the purposes of subsection (1), the fire commissioner may evacuate a building or area, and may call on the police and fire prevention authorities who have jurisdiction to provide assistance.</p>



Public Health Act, Section 28 (1), 29 (2) (a), 31 (1), 31 (2) (b) (ii)

28 (1) If the circumstances described in section 27 [when orders respecting infectious agents and hazardous agents may be made] apply, a medical health officer may order a person to do anything that the medical health officer reasonably believes is necessary for either or both of the following purposes:

- (a) to determine whether an infectious agent or a hazardous agent exists, or likely exists;
- (b) to prevent the transmission of an infectious agent or a hazardous agent.

29(2a) A medical health officer may order a person to remain in a specified place, or not enter a place.

31(1) If the circumstances described in section 30 [when orders respecting health hazards and contraventions may be made] apply, a health officer may order a person to do anything that the health officer reasonably believes is necessary for any of the following purposes:

- (a) to determine whether a health hazard exists;
- (b) to prevent or stop a health hazard, or mitigate the harm or prevent further harm from a health hazard;
- (c) to bring the person into compliance with the Act or a regulation made under it;
- (d) to bring the person into compliance with a term or condition of a license or permit held by that person under this Act.

32(2) (b) (ii) A health officer may issue an order under subsection a person who has custody or control of a thing, or control of a condition, that is not in compliance with the Act or a regulation made under it, or a term or condition of the person's license or permit.

Environmental Management Act, Section 91.4, 91.2 (2)(c)

91.4 (1) The government may carry out actions described in section 91.2 (2) [responsible persons — spill response] if an officer considers that:

- (a) a spill has occurred or there is an imminent risk of a spill occurring,
- (b) action is necessary to address a spill or the risk of a spill or to resolve or mitigate long term effects of a spill; and
- (c) one or more of the following apply:
 - i. there is no responsible person in relation to the spill;
 - ii. an officer has reasonable grounds to believe that government action is required to safeguard the environment, human health, or infrastructure; and



	<p>iii. the responsible person in relation to the spill requests that the government assist with spill response and recovery actions.</p> <p>91.2 (2) (c) identify and evaluate the immediate risks to and impacts on the environment, human health, or infrastructure and, as necessary,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">i. advise persons to take protective action in relation to the spillii. protect infrastructure, and protect, recover, and restore the environment.
<p>Oil and Gas Activities Act (OGAA), Section 51</p>	<p>Access restricted or prohibited</p> <p>51 (1) An official, by order, may restrict or prohibit, in a manner prescribed by regulation, access to a public area, including a highway, road, resource road, and railway, if the official is of the opinion that the restriction or prohibition is necessary because of hazard conditions resulting from an oil and gas activity.</p> <p>(2) If an official issues an order under subsection (1), the commission must confirm the order in writing within 24 hours or the order ceases to be effective.</p>
<p>Wildfire Act, Section 11, 13 and 14</p>	<p>(11) If the minister considers it necessary or desirable to limit the risk of a fire, to address a public safety concern or to avoid interference with fire control, the minister by order may designate a specified area as a restricted area for a specified period.</p> <p>Requirement to leave specified area</p> <p>13 (1) If the government is engaged in fire control, an official by order may require all persons in an area specified by the official to leave the area.</p> <p>(2) Each of the persons that is the subject of an order under subsection (1) must comply with the order.</p> <p>(3) An order under subsection (1) may be different for different categories of persons.</p> <p>Notice of orders under sections 10 to 13</p> <p>14 (1) Despite section 63, notice must be given in accordance with this section of an order made under any of sections 10 to 13.</p> <p>(2) The notice required under subsection (1) is sufficiently given to all persons in or near the applicable specified area under sections 10 to 13 if the notice includes a copy of the order or contains or a summary of the order and is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) posted in or near the specified area,



- (b) published in or near the area in a manner that the official giving the notice considers will come to the attention of persons in or near the specified area, or
- (c) broadcast in a manner that the official giving the notice considers will come to the attention of persons in or near the specified area.

(3) Without limiting subsection (2), a notice under any of sections 10 to 13 is sufficiently given to any person if the notice includes a copy of the order or contains or a summary of the order and is delivered to the person.

**Indian Act,
Section 81**

81 (1) The council of a band may make by-laws not inconsistent with this Act or with any regulation made by the Governor in Council or the Minister, for any or all of the following purposes, namely:

- (a) to provide for the health of residents on the reserve and to prevent the spreading of contagious and infectious diseases; and
- (b) the regulation of traffic.



APPENDIX D – RDBN RADIO STATIONS

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



CHLD	1480 AM	Granisle	Vista Broadcast Group	adult contemporary
VF2350	99.9 FM	Granisle	Granisle T.V. Society	adult contemporary
VF2351	100.5 FM	Granisle	Granisle T.V. Society	country
VF2004	101.5 FM	Granisle	Granisle T.V. Society	classic rock
VF2352	101.9 FM	Granisle	Granisle T.V. Society	country
CFNR-FM-6	96.1 FM	Houston	Northern Native Broadcasting (Terrace)	First Nations community radio
CBUR-FM	102.1 FM	Houston	CBC Radio One	public news/talk
CKEH-FM	104.7 FM	Houston	Houston-Smithers Rebroadcasting Society	community-owned CBC Music rebroadcaster
CJFW-FM-7	105.5 FM	Houston	Bell Media	country
CHBV-FM	106.5 FM	Houston	Vista Broadcast Group	adult contemporary
CIVH	1340 AM	Vanderhoof	Vista Broadcast Group	country
CIRX-FM-1	95.9 FM	Vanderhoof	Vista Broadcast Group	active rock
CBRV-FM	96.7 FM	Vanderhoof	CBC Radio One	public news/talk
CIAM-FM-11	98.5 FM	Vanderhoof	CARE Radio Broadcasting Association	Christian radio



APPENDIX E – PUBLIC COMMUNICATION TEMPLATES

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

Message development for emergency situations differs from that of non-emergencies as verified information is required to support emergency communications, and messaging needs to be developed in a strategic manner. Several templates have been developed to guide emergency communications and are included as a supporting Excel document to this evacuation plan. These templates provide staff with generic messaging for a range of emergency situations and provide text for the following platforms:

- Bulkley-Nechako Emergency & Public Alerts (Voyent Alert!) Text/Voice;
- Bulkley-Nechako Emergency & Public Alerts (Voyent Alert!) App notifications;
- Regional District of Bulkley-Nechako Website posts;
- Facebook; and
- Twitter.



APPENDIX F – EVACUATION ORDER TEMPLATES

The following evacuation order templates are available within the RDBN intranet in a templated format. For additional support templates please reference the BC Evacuation Operational Guide.

- Evacuation Order
- Evacuation Alert Change
- Evacuation Order Change
- Evacuation Alert
- Evacuation Order Rescind
- Evacuation Alert Rescind
- Hazard Notice

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





EVACUATION ORDER

EVENT Name #Number EVACUATION ORDER ISSUED date, at hours

An Evacuation Order has been issued by the Regional District of Bulkley-Nechako effective **DATE**, at **hours** due to a wildfire.

Because of the **danger to life and health** the Regional District of Bulkley-Nechako, from the **Area Description, as shown on the attached map**

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

Persons who disregard this Evacuation Order and remain in the Evacuation Order area do so at their own risk. The Regional District of Bulkley-Nechako may be unable to assist anyone who remains in the Evacuation Order area.

- If you need transportation assistance from the area, please advise the individual providing this notice or call the Regional District of Bulkley-Nechako at 250-692-3195 or 1-800-320-3339.
- Close all windows and doors.
- Shut off all gas and electrical appliances, other than refrigerators and freezers.
- Close gates (latch) but do not lock.
- Gather your family: take a neighbour or someone who needs help.
- Take critical items (medicine, purse, wallet, and keys) only if they are immediately available. Take pets in pet kennels or on a leash.
- Do not use more vehicles than you must.
- If you require assistance for livestock, please call the Regional District of Bulkley-Nechako at 250-692-3195 or 1-800-320-3339.

Evacuees:

- Register at the Reception Centre **(location and contact info)**
- Emergency Support Services can provide assistance for food, accommodation, hotel or staying with friends and family, clothing, emotional support, and family reunification.



Name
Chair, RDBN

For media inquiry, please contact:

Regional District of Bulkley-Nechako – Chair: Phone:

For public inquiry, please contact:

RDBN at www.rdbn.bc.ca or call 250-692-3195 or 1-800-320-3339





EVACUATION ALERT CHANGE

NAME OF EVENT

EVACUATION ALERT UPDATE

DATE, at TIME hours

An Evacuation Alert was issued by Regional District of Bulkley-Nechako effective **Date**, at **Time** hours.

Because of the potential **danger to life and health** the Regional District of Bulkley-Nechako has issued an update to the Evacuation Alert issued on **Date**, at **Time** hours for the following areas:

*area affected

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

WHAT YOU SHOULD DO WHILE THIS ALERT IS IN EFFECT

Be prepared for an Evacuation Order by:

- Locate all family members or co-workers and plan to meet outside the evacuation area, should an evacuation be called while separated.
- Gather essential items such as medications, eyeglasses, valuable papers (i.e. insurance), immediate care needs for dependants and, if you choose, keepsakes (photographs, etc). Have these items readily available for quick departure.
- Prepare to move any persons with mobility challenges and/or children.
- Moving pets and livestock to a safe area, if you require assistance please call the Regional District of Bulkley-Nechako at 250-692-3195 or 1-800-320-3339
- Arranging to transport your household members or co-workers in the event of an evacuation order. If you are asked to evacuate and need transportation assistance from the area, please call 250-692-3195 or 1-800-320-3339.
- Arrange accommodation for your family if possible. In the event of an evacuation, a Reception Centre will be opened if required. Monitor your local radio station and the Regional District of Bulkley-Nechako website, www.rdbn.bc.ca for information on this Evacuation Alert and/or any changes to the situation.

For more information contact: Regional District of Bulkley-Nechako at 1-800-320-3339 .



Name
Chair

For media inquiry, please contact:

Name
Chair
Phone #

For public inquiry, please contact:

RDBN at www.rdbn.bc.ca or
call 250-692-3195 or 1-800-320-3339





EVACUATION ORDER CHANGE

NAME OF EVENT EVACUATION ORDER CHANGE DATE, at TIME hours

An Evacuation Alert was issued by Regional District of Bulkley-Nechako effective **Date**, at **Time** hours.

Because of the potential danger to **life and health** the Regional District of Bulkley-Nechako has issued an update to the Evacuation Order issued on **Date**, at **Time** hours for the following areas:

*area affected

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

WHAT YOU SHOULD DO:

YOU MUST LEAVE THE AREA IMMEDIATELY

Persons who disregard this Evacuation Order and remain in the Evacuation Order area do so at their own risk. The Regional District of Bulkley-Nechako may be unable to assist anyone who remains in the Evacuation Order area.

- If you need transportation assistance from the area, please advise the individual providing this notice or call the Regional District of Bulkley-Nechako at 250-692-3195 or 1-800-320-3339.
- Close all windows and doors.
- Shut off all gas and electrical appliances, other than refrigerators and freezers
- Close gates (latch) but do not lock.
- Gather your family: take a neighbour or someone who needs help.
- Take critical items (medicine, purse, wallet, and keys) only if they are immediately available. Take pets in pet kennels or on leash.
- Do not use more vehicles than you must.
- Do not use the telephone unless you need emergency assistance.



- If you require assistance for livestock, please call the Regional District of Bulkley-Nechako at 250-692-3195 or 1-800-320-3339.

Name

Chair

For media inquiry, please contact:

Name

Phone#

For public inquiry, please contact:

RDBN at www.rdbn.bc.ca or

call 250-692-3195 or 1-800-320-3339





EVACUATION ALERT

EVENT NAME #NUMBER EVACUATION ALERT ISSUED DATE at hours

Upon recommendations from BC Wildfire Service, an Evacuation Alert has been issued by the Regional District of Bulkley-Nechako effective **DATE at hours** due to a wildfire.

Because of the potential **danger to life and health** the Regional District of Bulkley-Nechako has issued an Evacuation Alert for the **NAME** area, **from approximately DESCRIPTION, as shown on the attached map.**

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

WHAT YOU SHOULD DO WHILE THIS ALERT IS IN EFFECT

Be prepared for an Evacuation Order:

- locate all family members or co-workers and plan to meet outside the evacuation area, should an evacuation be called while separated;
- gather essential items such as medications, eyeglasses, valuable papers (i.e. insurance), immediate care needs for dependants and, if you choose, keepsakes (photographs, etc), have these items readily available for quick departure;
- prepare to move any persons with mobility challenges and/or children;
- moving pets and livestock to a safe area, if you require assistance please call the Regional District of Bulkley-Nechako;
- arranging to transport your household members or co-workers in the event of an evacuation order. If you are asked to evacuate and need transportation assistance from the area please call the Regional District of Bulkley-Nechako; and,
- arrange accommodation for your family if possible.

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

Monitor your local radio station and the Regional District of Bulkley-Nechako website, www.rdbn.bc.ca for information on this Evacuation Alert and/or any changes to the situation.

For more information contact: Regional District of Bulkley-Nechako at 1-800-320-3339 Monday to Friday from 0830 – 1630 or After hours at **xxx-xxx-xxxx**



Name
Chair, RDBN

For media inquiry, please contact:

Region District of Bulkley-Nechako – Chair Phone:

For public inquiry, please contact:

RDBN at www.rdbn.bc.ca or call 250-692-3195 or 1-800-320-3339





EVACUATION ORDER RESCIND

EVENT NAME # NUMBER
EVACUATION ORDER RESCINDED
July dd, yyyy, at hours

The Evacuation Order issued by the Regional District of Bulkley-Nechako, pursuant to Section 12 (1) of the BC *Emergency Program Act*, for the area:

AREA DESCRIPTION, as shown on the attached map

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

For more information contact: Regional District of Bulkley-Nechako at 250-692-3195

Name

Chair, RDBN

For media inquiry, please contact:

Region District of Bulkley-Nechako – **Chair Phone:**

For public inquiry, please contact:

RDBN at www.rdbn.bc.ca or call 250-692-3195 or 1-800-320-3339





EVACUATION ALERT RESCIND

EVENT NAME #NUMBER **EVACUATION ALERT RESCINDED** **DATE, at hours**

The Evacuation Alert issued on **DATE at h** by the Regional District of Bulkley-Nechako has been rescinded in its entirety. It covered the following area:

from approximately **AREA DESCRIPTION**, as shown on the attached map

Name

Chair, RDBN

For media inquiry, please contact:

Regional District of Bulkley-Nechako – **Chair Phone:**

For public inquiry, please contact:

RDBN at www.rdbn.bc.ca or call 250-692-3195 or 1-800-320-3339





REGIONAL DISTRICT OF BULKLEY-NECHAKO HAZARD NOTICE

Event Name

HAZARD NOTICE

Month Day, Year at Time hours

A Hazard Notice has been reissued by the Regional District of Bulkley-Nechako (RDBN) effective **Month Day, Year at Time hours** due to the **Hazard** situation on the **Area/Location**. This Hazard Notice has been issued for all **Area Description**.

Situation Explanation

Please contact the RDBN for more information or if you require support:

Contact during regular business hours:

Regional District of Bulkley-Nechako – **250-692-1553**

WHAT YOU SHOULD DO TO PREPARE FOR PROPERTY FLOODING

Take precautions to help prevent damage to your home, and to ensure personal safety by:

- moving equipment and other belongings susceptible to water damage to higher ground;
- moving pets and livestock to a safe area; and,
- gathering essential items such as food, water, medications, and immediate care needs to sustain you and your dependants for up to seven days.

Name

Regional District of Bulkley-Nechako
Chief Administrative Officer



APPENDIX G – PROVINCIAL, FEDERAL, AND NGO ROLES/RESPONSIBILITIES

Provincial Government

Emergency Management BC (EMBC)

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

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

Ministry of Agriculture and Food, (Agri)

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

BC Wildfire Services (BCWS)

For wildfire hazard events:

- Leads the response of all operations to wildfire hazard;
- Provides subject matter expertise to First Nations and Local Authorities regarding fire behaviour to support Evacuation Alerts, Orders, and Rescinds decisions;



- Assists with delineation and mapping for boundaries of recommended Evacuation Alerts and Orders;
- Provides recommendation on safety of temporary access;
- Provides public information regarding Evacuations, in support of and in close conjunction with EOC/CC;
- Maintains consistent and effective communication platforms and structures with EOC/CC and RCMP; and
- Provides technical expertise where requested.
- For flood hazard event, as requested by PECC and/or PREOCs:
 - Provides resources, communications, and logistical support.

Children and Family Development, Ministry of (MCFD)

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

Federal Government

Canadian Armed Forces (CAF)

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

- May provide extraction services to trapped evacuees;
- May deliver emergency resources to difficult-to-reach areas; and
- May provide any needed support as authorized by RFA Coordinated by the Joint Rescue Coordination Centre in Victoria, leads all Marine or Aircraft Search and Rescue.

Innovation, Science, and Economic Development (ISED)

- Acts as the federal coordinator for telecommunication stakeholders whose infrastructure may be impacted;
- Works closely with telecommunication carriers to support their efforts to mitigate or restore impacted services;



- Acts as federal representation of the telecom stakeholders' interests in efforts such as temporary access, fuel prioritization, power re-energization, credentialing, public communications, international assistance, and the movement of resources; and
- Manages the information flow to and from telecom stakeholders and other federal government departments, particularly Public Safety Canada.

Public Safety Canada (PS)

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

Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP)

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

- Support the notification of an Evacuation Order to the community;
- Request capacity support from Ground Search and Rescue (GSAR) for community evacuation notifications;
- Staff security checkpoints for evacuation area to support public safety;
- Facilitate temporary access as directed by Local Authority, and/or responding agency; and
- Support repatriation upon Evacuation Rescind.

Canadian Coast Guard (CCG)

- Provide search and rescue capabilities for Canadian waterways and oceans;
- Monitor and track movements of vessels on Canadian waterways; and
- Support maritime law enforcement within Canadian waters.

Private/Non-Governmental Organization (NGO)

Canadian Red Cross (CRC)

Upon invitation from Local Authority and with approval from EMBC for funding the CRC will provide capacity support to local ESS teams and in absence of local ESS fully manage the ESS response. Red Cross capacity may be limited in parts of Northern BC.

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

Ground Search and Rescue (GSAR)

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

In the RDBN the following GSAR organizations operate under the BC SAR Association:

- Bulkley Valley SAR (Smithers);
- Fort St. James SAR;



- Houston SAR;
- Burns Lake SAR; and
- Nechako Valley Search and Rescue (Vanderhoof & Fraser Lake).



APPENDIX H – ELECTORAL AREAS EVACUATION ZONES TEAR AWAY SHEETS

Overview

The following tear away sheets will provide the following information to support evacuation planning:

- Zone Map;
- Primary Use;
- Primary and Secondary Arterial Roads;
- Muster Points, Infrastructure, and Evacuation Destinations;
- Estimated Evacuation Zone Details; and
- Planning Notes.

The following notes are applicable to all the electoral area's evacuation zones. This is important to properly interpret the data provided in the tear away sheets.

Evacuation Zones

The RDBN evacuation zones were divided based on RBDN Fire Rescue Community Zones.

First Nation Communities

Under the "Indian Act R.S.C., 1985" an Indian Reserve is the legal title for tracts of land set aside for First Nations and Indigenous groups. This terminology is used in land use documents, mapping data, and in other technical and legal documentation. For this evacuation guide the term "First Nations Communities" will be used for the description of Indian Reserves; however, mapping data terminology will remain the same. It should be noted that not all reserve lands have permanent populations, even when using the term "communities". Please refer to the population data provided for specific zones to identify if the area has a permanent population or if it is rural with limited or no population.

Estimated Population

There is no population data available for Fire Rescue Community Zones. To calculate estimated population, the population density of the electoral area the zones reside in was used and multiplied by the zone size. It is important to note that this is just a guiding estimate, as the number may be inflated for the following reasons:

- Large zones that are remote and rural generally have a lower population. As such population density for the electoral area multiplied by large areas will lead to an inflated number.
- Some of the zones may be primarily forested areas with extensive FSRs for mining or forestry operations. Evacuation operations will have to occur for individuals in that zone at any given time, however there is no number of evacuees in those cases that can be provided.
- Smaller zones closer to the municipalities are likely to have an appropriate population estimate based on the calculation. While the electoral area density is the most



appropriate calculation, there can still be a higher population due to the proximity to a higher density population center.

- There are a variety First Nation Communities in all evacuation zones, some with residential areas and some without. These remote population concentrations can impact the estimated population number.

Unless otherwise stated the electoral area density multiplied by zone size calculation was used for the estimated population. In cases where other numbers were used, a footnote will clarify the data source (i.e., a zone only encompasses a First Nations Community, so the 2016 Statistics Canada Census population was used if available).

Estimated Single Vehicle Travel Time Through Zone

The travel time through the zone is calculated based on having a reduced speed of 50km/hour.

Estimated Zone Evacuation Time

The amount of time required to evacuate a zone is estimated by dividing the probable population by the estimated vehicle occupancy (based on the average home occupancy of each electoral area from the 2016 census, and then dividing by an accepted estimate of roadway capacity, and longest expected drive through zone. For large rural zones with low populations, the zone evacuation time is usually the same as the single vehicle travel time through the zone as roads will likely not be at their maximum vehicle capacity.

Destinations / Reception Centres

All electoral area evacuations zones potential evacuation destinations will be the larger community centers. This will ensure that evacuees have the infrastructure and services required during an emergency. The ones provided in each sheet are not listed in order of preference but intended to highlight the various directions and routes that can be selected for evacuation. For planning purposes, the RDBN needs to take into consideration how evacuation phasing of multiple areas will impact Reception Centres capacity and where evacuees should go.

Travel Time to Destinations

Travel time to destination is calculated via the primary road from the furthest point of the zone to the intended destination. This is based on the standard posted speed limits of the roadway. During evacuation with higher traffic, it is expected the times will increase as speeds will decrease from congestion. This number is just general guidance and can be impacted by a variety of factors such as:

- Road congestion leaving an evacuation zone;
- Road congestion travelling through other community centers or evacuation zones;
- Weather conditions impacting driving conditions;
- Use of primary or alternate evacuation routes due to emergency impacts;
- Impact of other road use evacuations (i.e., livestock evacuations, mining, and forestry operation evacuations).

Muster Points



Limited to no muster points were identified for the RDBN evacuation zones. Due to the size of the zones, remoteness, sparse population, and multiple primary and secondary routes, one single point may not work for each area. The RDBN should consider planning muster points based on the type of emergency, the direction of evacuations, and available staffing and resources in the area to implement as required.



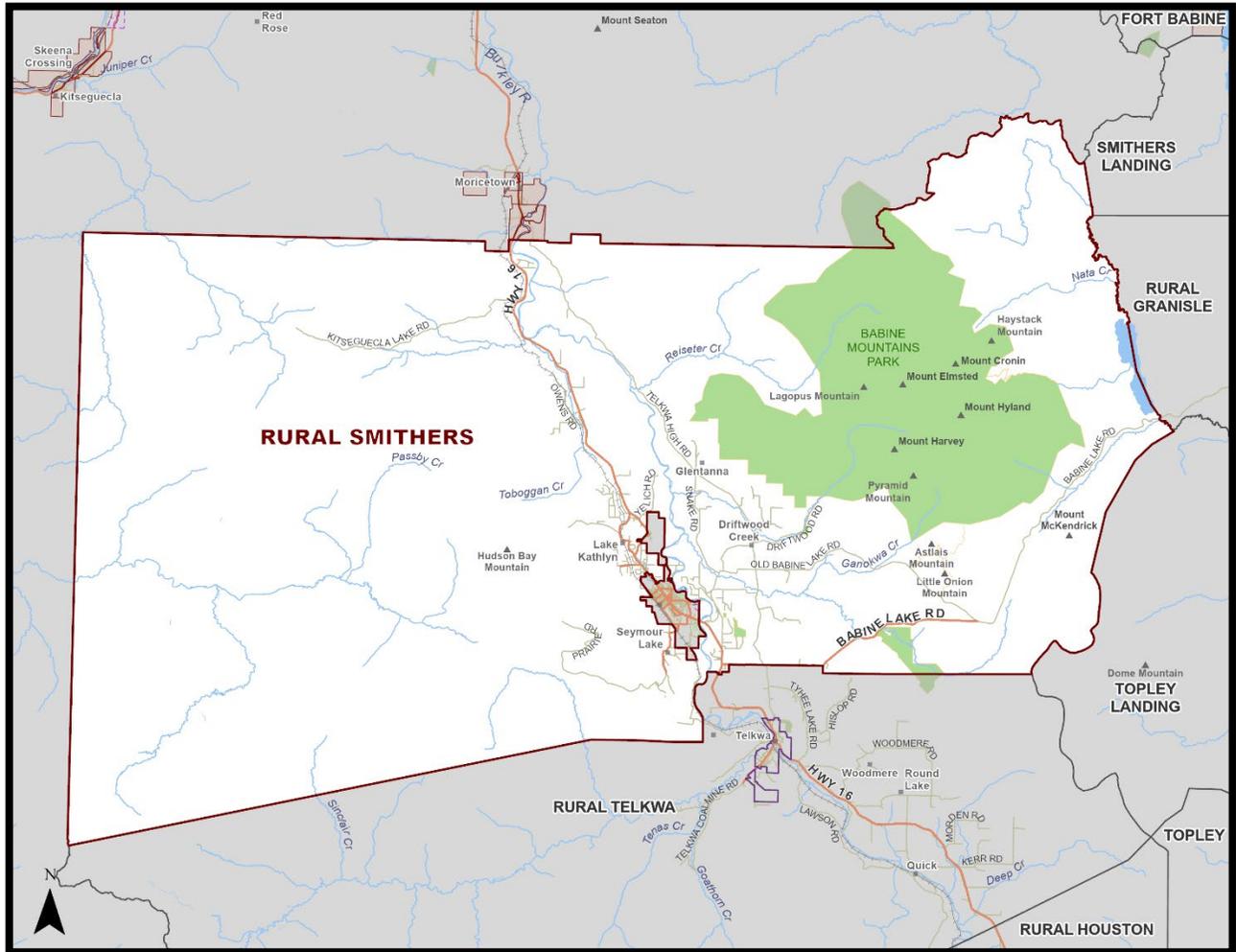
Electoral Area A (Smithers Rural)

Evacuation zones for each electoral area have been developed based on pre-established Fire Rescue Communities. This ensures that there are clear boundaries for each zone and that they align with how other emergency services divide areas. Electoral Area 'A' (Smithers Rural) has two evacuation zones:

- Rural Smithers; and
- Rural Telkwa.



RURAL SMITHERS



PRIMARY USE

This zone is primarily rural with some residential areas surrounding the Town of Smithers.

PRIMARY & SECONDARY ARTERIAL ROADS

Primary Road: Highway 16 – Yellowhead Highway

Secondary Arterial Roads: Connected to Highway 16

- | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|
| Babine Lake Rd | Henry Rd | Raceway Rd |
| Laidlaw Rd | Powel Frtg | Owens Rd |
| Weme Rd | Lake Kathlyn Rd | Evelyn Station Rd |
| Viewmount Rd S | Laughlin Rd | Johnson Rd |
| Old Babine Lake Rd | Heatherington Rd | Engman Rd |
| Banff Ave | Middle Rd | Palmeson Rd |
| Elgin Ave | Lake Kathlyn Junction Rd | Kitseguecla Loop Rd |



Regina St
Lund Ave
Slack Rd

Yelich Rd
Stenman Rd
Nouch Rd

Blue Jay Rd
Alder Rd
River Rd

Note: The list above is not comprehensive as there are smaller side roads and FSRs on the map that are not labelled that connect to Highway 16.

MUSTER POINTS, INFRASTRUCTURE & EVACUATION DESTINATIONS

Item	Description	
Muster Points	No muster points have been pre-identified for this zone.	
Critical Infrastructure	Highway 16 – Yellowhead Highway Smithers Airport (Town of Smithers) Railroad	
Evacuation Direction	N, S	
Potential Reception Centre / Destination	Potential destination:	Travel time from zone:
	➤ Telkwa (pop. 1,327)	➤ 34 minutes
	➤ Terrace (pop. 13,663)	➤ 2hr 27 min
	➤ Houston (pop. 2,993)	➤ 1hr 7 min

ESTIMATED ZONE EVACUATION DETAILS:

Item	Description
Estimated Population	3496
Estimated Single Vehicle Travel Time Through Zone	63 min
Estimated Zone Evacuation Time	118 min

Evacuation Times: All times are approximate and for planning purposes only. They do not include the advance time required to develop and distribute information to the public. Evacuations are dynamic and times are influenced by factors that may not be apparent during planning activities. The EOC should rely on SMEs available during an evacuation for guidance. In addition, evacuation times are calculated off primary roads for planning purposes, residents in the more remote parts of a zone taking FSRs or other tertiary roads may require additional time.

Town of Smithers: Many of the electoral area residents are in close proximity to the Town of Smithers jurisdictional boundary. This can create confusion if both the electoral area evacuation zone and the municipality are evacuating. Communications between the RDBN, the Town of Smithers, and residents need to be clear as to who needs to evacuate and who is leading/managing evacuations.

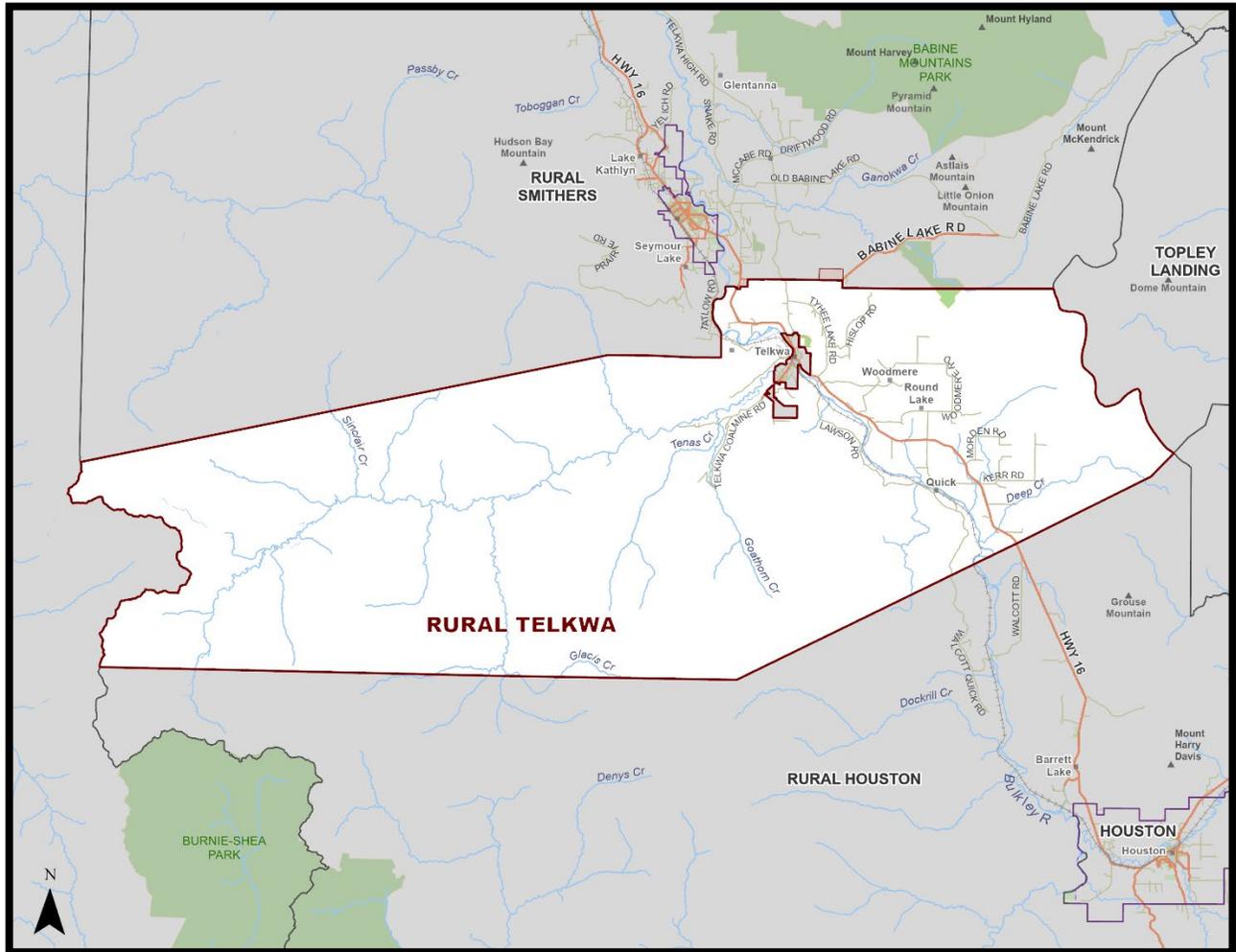
Direction of Evacuation: If the route south of the evacuation zone is inaccessible, residents may have to evacuate north. The next potential destination locations would be outside of the RDBN. RDBN will have to coordinate with neighbouring local authorities and the PREOC in this case.



Potential Destination: Telkwa should primarily be used to receive evacuee drive through traffic. From there some services can be provided before sending evacuees to their destination.



RURAL TELKWA



PRIMARY USE

This zone is primarily rural with some spread-out residential areas surrounding the Village of Telkwa boundary.

PRIMARY & SECONDARY ARTERIAL ROADS

Primary Road: Highway 16 – Yellowhead Highway

Secondary Arterial Roads: Connected to Highway 16

Snider Rd
Farewell Creek Rd
West End Rd
Larch Rd
Kerr Rd
Quick School Rd
Quick East Rd

Olson Rd
Woodmere Rd
Quick West Rd
Neal Rd
Juniper Rd
Round Lake Rd
Bourgon Rd

George Frtg
Dot Rd
Tyhee Lake Rd
Van Horn Frtg
Good Rd
Donaldson Rd
Rsymond Rd



Pottinger Frtg
Cocks Rd

Bolitho Rd
Hubert Rd

Grieder Rd

Note: The list above is not comprehensive as there are smaller side roads and FSRs on the map that are not labelled that connect to Highway 16.

MUSTER POINTS, INFRASTRUCTURE & EVACUATION DESTINATIONS

Item	Description	
Muster Points	No muster points have been pre-identified for this zone.	
Critical Infrastructure	Highway 16 – Yellowhead Highway Railroad	
Evacuation Direction	N, S	
Potential Reception Centre / Destination	Potential destination:	Travel time from zone:
	➤ Smithers (pop. 5351)	➤ 26 min
	➤ Houston (pop. 2993)	➤ 39 min
	➤ Terrace (pop. 13,663)	➤ 2hr 45min

ESTIMATED ZONE EVACUATION DETAILS:

Item	Description
Estimated Population	1821
Estimated Single Vehicle Travel Time Through Zone	39 min
Estimated Zone Evacuation Time	72 min

Evacuation Times: All times are approximate and for planning purposes only. They do not include the advance time required to develop and distribute information to the public. Evacuations are dynamic and times are influenced by factors that may not be apparent during planning activities. The EOC should rely on SMEs available during an evacuation for guidance. In addition, evacuation times are calculated off primary roads for planning purposes, residents in the more remote parts of a zone taking FSRs or other tertiary roads may require additional time.

Village of Telkwa: Many of the electoral area residents are in close proximity to the Village of Telkwa jurisdictional boundary. This can create confusion if both the electoral area evacuation zone and the municipality are evacuating. Communications between the RDBN, the Village of Telkwa, and residents of both need to be clear.

Direction of Evacuation: If the route south of the evacuation zone is inaccessible, residents may have to evacuate north. If the Town of Smithers does not have the capacity for all evacuees coming to that area, the next potential destination location would be outside of the RDBN. RDBN will have to coordinate with neighbouring local authorities and the PREOC in this case.



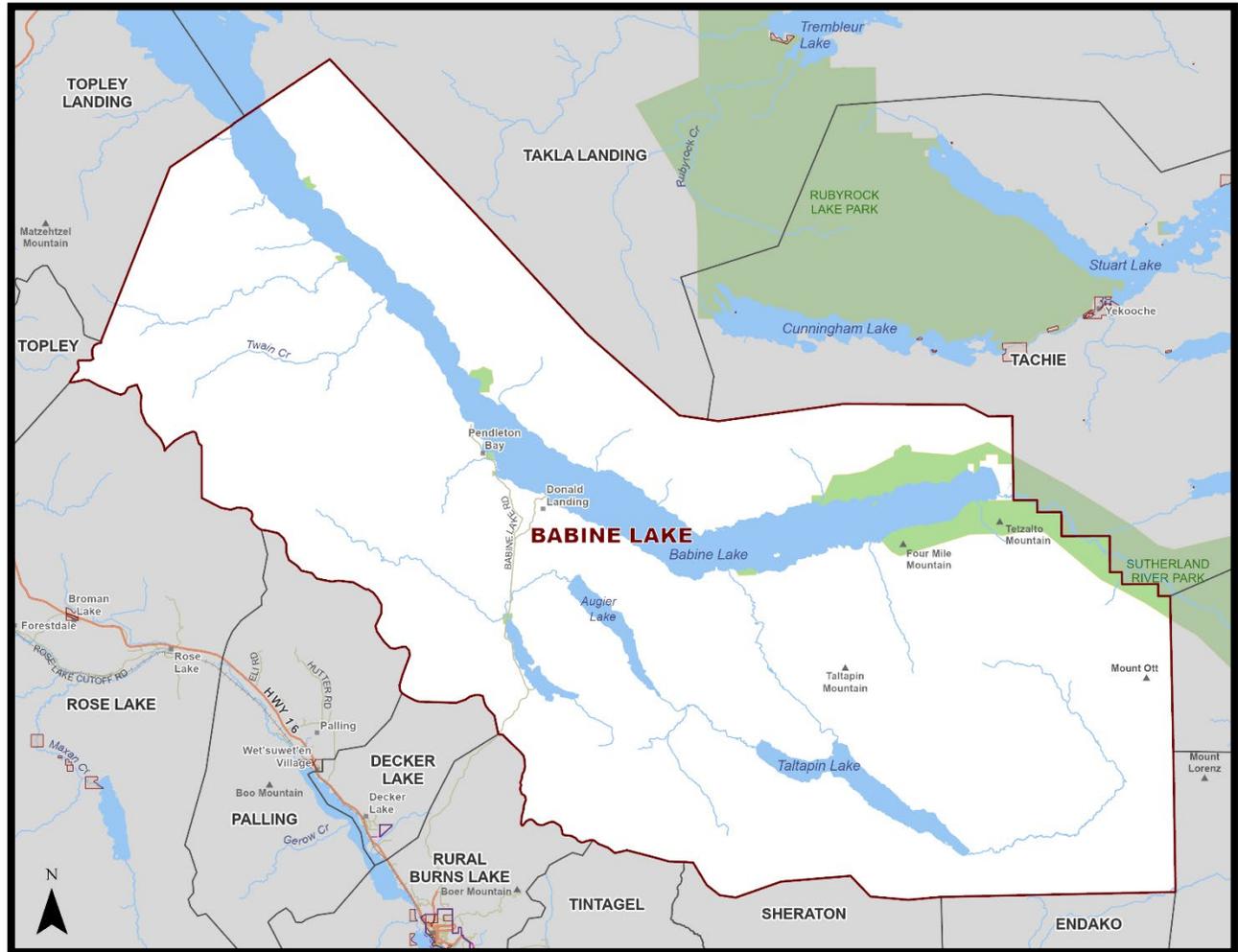
Electoral Area B (Burns Lake Rural)

Evacuation zones for each electoral area have been developed based on pre-established Fire Rescue Communities. This ensures that there are clear boundaries for each zone and that they align with how other emergency services divide areas. Electoral Area 'B' (Burns Lake Rural) has seven evacuation zones:

- Babine Lake;
- Decker Lake;
- Palling;
- Rose Lake;
- Rural Burns Lake;
- Sheraton; and
- Tintagel.



BABINE LAKE



PRIMARY USE

This zone is primarily rural with limited and spread-out residential areas along Babine Lake Rd bordering the south end of Lake Babine. The zone is home to Pinkut Lake 23, Babine Lake 21b, Augier Lake 22, and Nan Ti' At 13.

PRIMARY & SECONDARY ARTERIAL ROADS

Primary Road: Babine Lake Rd (Secondary type road)

Secondary Arterial Roads: Connected to Babine Lake Rd

FSR Division Lake 8604 -1
FSR 10461-01
FSR 10291-01
Augier Main FSR

FSR Augier Eagle
FSR 10293-01
Augier Rd
Donalds Landing FSR

FSR Augier Rd
Donald Landing Rd
FSR Augier Rd
Donald Landing Rd



Note: The list above is not comprehensive as there are smaller side roads and FSRs on the map that are not labelled that connect to Babine Lake Rd. In addition, the rest of the zone has significant amounts of FSRs across both the north and south side of Lake Babine.

MUSTER POINTS, INFRASTRUCTURE & EVACUATION DESTINATIONS

Item	Description	
Muster Points	No muster points have been pre-identified for this zone.	
Critical Infrastructure	Babine Lake Rd	
Evacuation Direction	S	
Potential Reception Centre / Destination	Potential destination:	Travel time from zone:
	➤ Burns Lake (pop. 1,779)	➤ 40min
	➤ Houston (pop. 2,993)	➤ 1hr 35min
	➤ Fraser Lake (pop. 988)	➤ 1hr 23min

ESTIMATED ZONE EVACUATION DETAILS:

Item	Description
Estimated Population	1037
Estimated Single Vehicle Travel Time Through Zone	29 min
Estimated Zone Evacuation Time	52 min

Evacuation Times: All times are approximate and for planning purposes only. They do not include the advance time required to develop and distribute information to the public. Evacuations are dynamic and times are influenced by factors that may not be apparent during planning activities. The EOC should rely on SMEs available during an evacuation for guidance. In addition, evacuation times are calculated off primary roads for planning purposes, residents in the more remote parts of a zone taking FSRs or other tertiary roads may require additional time.

First Nations Communities: First Nations are responsible for their evacuation planning, but communications between the First Nations and RDBN are encouraged for coordination.

Provincial Parks and Marine Areas: The zone has multiple parks that can attract tourism. Babine Lake Rd provides direct access to Ethel F. Wilson Memorial Park and Babine Lake Park – Pendleton Bay Site. In addition, at the end of the road, Babine Lake Resort is located. The zone also has part of Southerland River Park and Babine Lake Marine Park – Hook (Deep Bay) Site, but these are only accessible via FSRs or via the lake.



DECKER LAKE



PRIMARY USE

The zone is primarily a drive-through area via Highway 16. The zone is mostly rural with a small concentrated residential community along Decker Lake right off the highway.

PRIMARY & SECONDARY ARTERIAL ROADS

Primary Road: Highway 16 – Yellowhead Highway

Secondary Arterial Roads: Connected to Highway 16

Goodwin Rd
Wildwood Dr
McLary Dr

Decker Lake Frtg
Kissock Rd
Decker Lake Hall Rd

Rutherford Rd
Rowland Rd
Palling Rd E

Note: The list above is not comprehensive as there are smaller side roads and FSRs on the map that are not labelled that connect to Highway 16.



MUSTER POINTS, INFRASTRUCTURE & EVACUATION DESTINATIONS

Item	Description	
Muster Points	No muster points have been pre-identified for this zone.	
Critical Infrastructure	Highway 16 Railroad	
Evacuation Direction	W, E	
Potential Reception Centre / Destination	Potential destination:	Travel time from zone:
	➤ Houston (pop. 2,993)	➤ 51 min
	➤ Burns Lake (1,779)	➤ 11 min
	➤ Fraser Lake (pop. 988)	➤ 58 min

ESTIMATED ZONE EVACUATION DETAILS:

Item	Description
Estimated Population	149 ⁴
Estimated Single Vehicle Travel Time Through Zone	9 min
Estimated Zone Evacuation Time	21 min

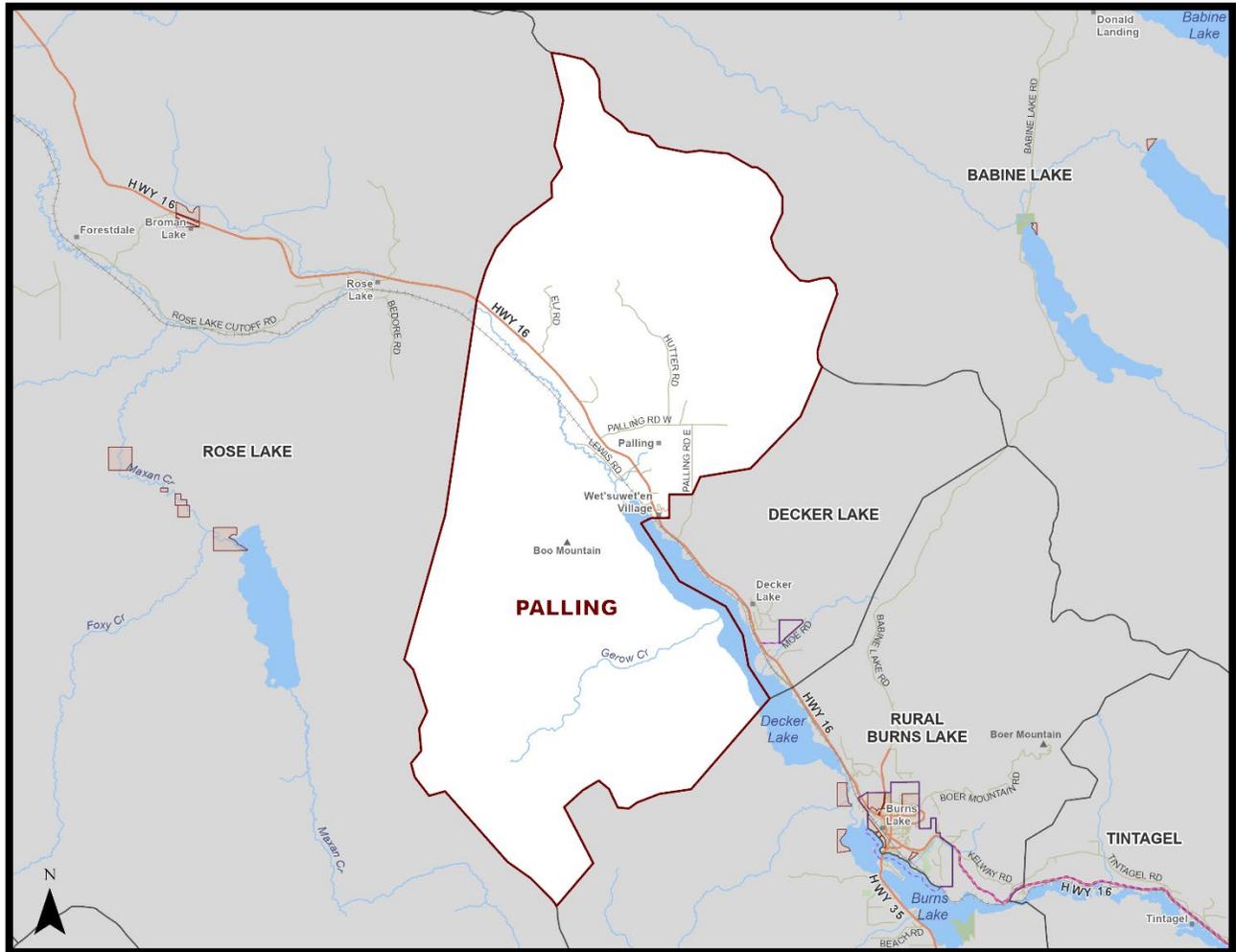
Evacuation Times: All times are approximate and for planning purposes only. They do not include the advance time required to develop and distribute information to the public. Evacuations are dynamic and times are influenced by factors that may not be apparent during planning activities. The EOC should rely on SMEs available during an evacuation for guidance. In addition, evacuation times are calculated off primary roads for planning purposes, residents in the more remote parts of a zone taking FSRs or other tertiary roads may require additional time.

Population: Most of the population in the zone is concentrated off secondary roads near Hwy 16. This will facilitate evacuations.

¹ Population for the Decker Lake unincorporated area from the 2016 Statistics Canada Census was used vs the estimated population calculation as it was higher.



PALLING



PRIMARY USE

The zone is primarily a drive-through area via Highway 16. The zone is mostly rural with a small dispersed residential area along Palling Rd W and Highway 16. The zone is home to Wet'suwet'en Village and Palling 1. There are also significant sawmill operations off Highway 16 at Decker Lake Forest Products. The south side of the zone below Highway 16 is all FSRs.

PRIMARY & SECONDARY ARTERIAL ROADS

Primary Road: Highway 16 - Yellowhead

Secondary Arterial Roads: Connected to Highway 16

- | | | |
|------------------------|----------------|------------|
| Steve Morris Dr | W Decker Rd | Eli Rd |
| Defoe Rd | Palling Rd W | Airport Rd |
| Perry Rd | North Road FSR | |
| Carnoustie Golf Course | Evergreen Rd | |



Note: The list above is not comprehensive as there are smaller side roads and FSRs on the map that are not labelled that connect to Highway 16.

MUSTER POINTS, INFRASTRUCTURE & EVACUATION DESTINATIONS

Item	Description	
Muster Points	No muster points have been pre-identified for this zone.	
Critical Infrastructure	Highway 16 Burns Lake Airport (Lakes District Airport Society) Railroad	
Evacuation Direction	W, E	
Potential Reception Centre / Destination	Potential destination:	Travel time from zone:
	➤ Houston (pop. 2,993)	➤ 45min
	➤ Burns Lake (1,779)	➤ 17min
	➤ Fraser Lake (pop. 988)	➤ 1 hr 3min

ESTIMATED ZONE EVACUATION DETAILS:

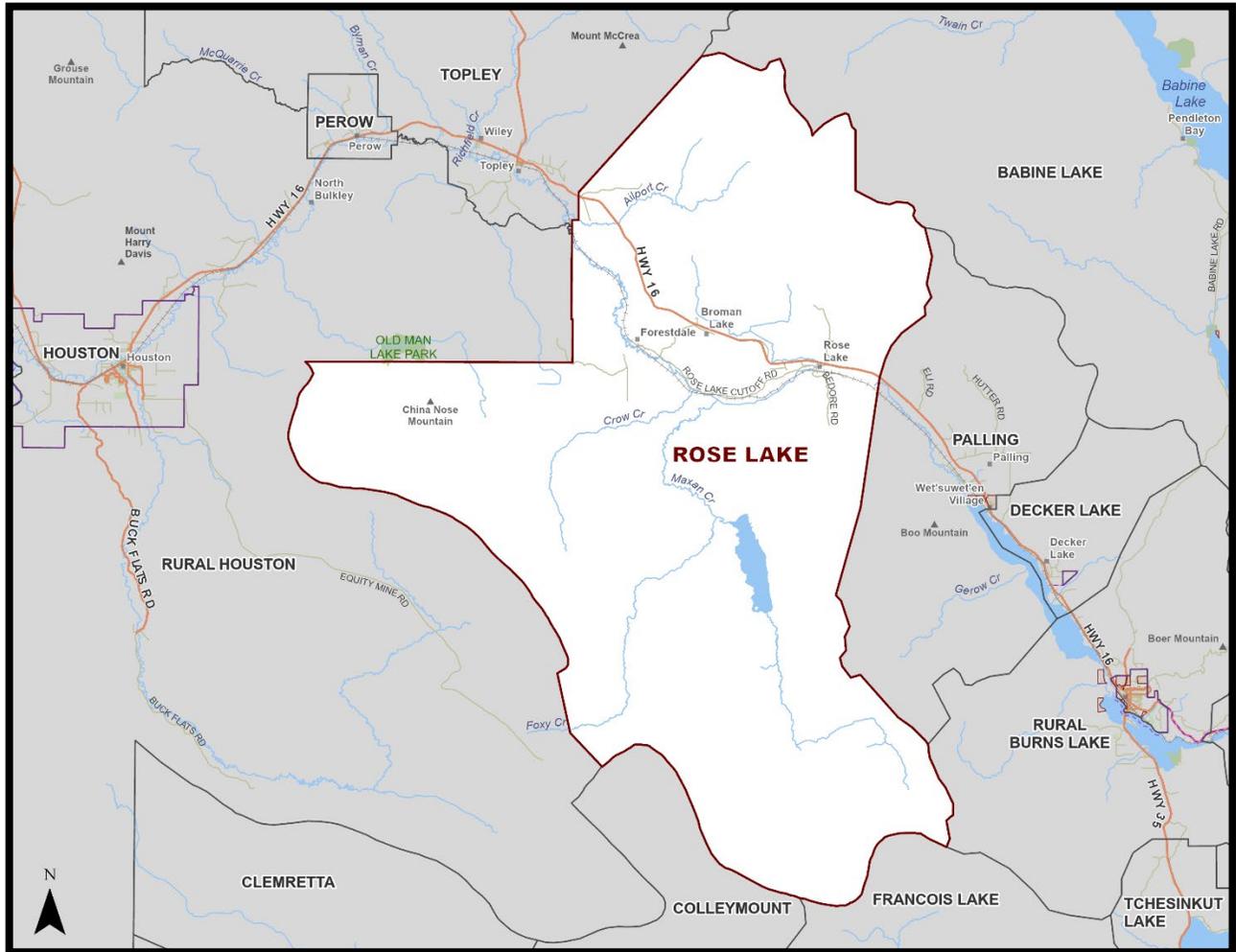
Item	Description
Estimated Population	122
Estimated Single Vehicle Travel Time Through Zone	12 min
Estimated Zone Evacuation Time	24 min

Evacuation Times: All times are approximate and for planning purposes only. They do not include the advance time required to develop and distribute information to the public. Evacuations are dynamic and times are influenced by factors that may not be apparent during planning activities. The EOC should rely on SMEs available during an evacuation for guidance. In addition, evacuation times are calculated off primary roads for planning purposes, residents in the more remote parts of a zone taking FSRs or other tertiary roads may require additional time.

First Nations Communities: First Nations are responsible for their evacuation planning, but communications between the First Nations and RDBN are encouraged for coordination.



ROSE LAKE



PRIMARY USE

The zone is primarily a drive-through area via Highway 16. The zone is rural with very limited and sparsely located residences along Highway 16 and Rose Lake Cutoff. The zone is home to Duncan Lake 2. Most of the zone north and south of the highway is made up of FSRs or other small tertiary roads.

PRIMARY & SECONDARY ARTERIAL ROADS

Primary Road: Highway 16 - Yellowhead

Secondary Arterial Roads: Connected to Highway 16

- | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| Hossack Rd | Milligan Rd | Forestdale Canyon Rd |
| Rose Lake Cutoff Rd | Sturgeon Rd | Broman Lake FSR |
| Aspen Rd | Paddy Issac Rd | Meanwhile Rd |
| White Rd | Broman Lake Rd | Montgomery Rd |



Note: The list above is not comprehensive as there are smaller side roads and FSRs on the map that are not labelled that connect to Highway 16.

MUSTER POINTS, INFRASTRUCTURE & EVACUATION DESTINATIONS

Item	Description	
Muster Points	No muster points have been pre-identified for this zone.	
Critical Infrastructure	Highway 16 / Railroad	
Evacuation Direction	W, E	
Potential Reception Centre / Destination	Potential destination:	Travel time from zone:
	➤ Houston (pop. 2,993)	➤ 37 min
	➤ Burns Lake (1,779)	➤ 31 min
	➤ Fraser Lake (pop. 988)	➤ 1hr 17min

ESTIMATED ZONE EVACUATION DETAILS:

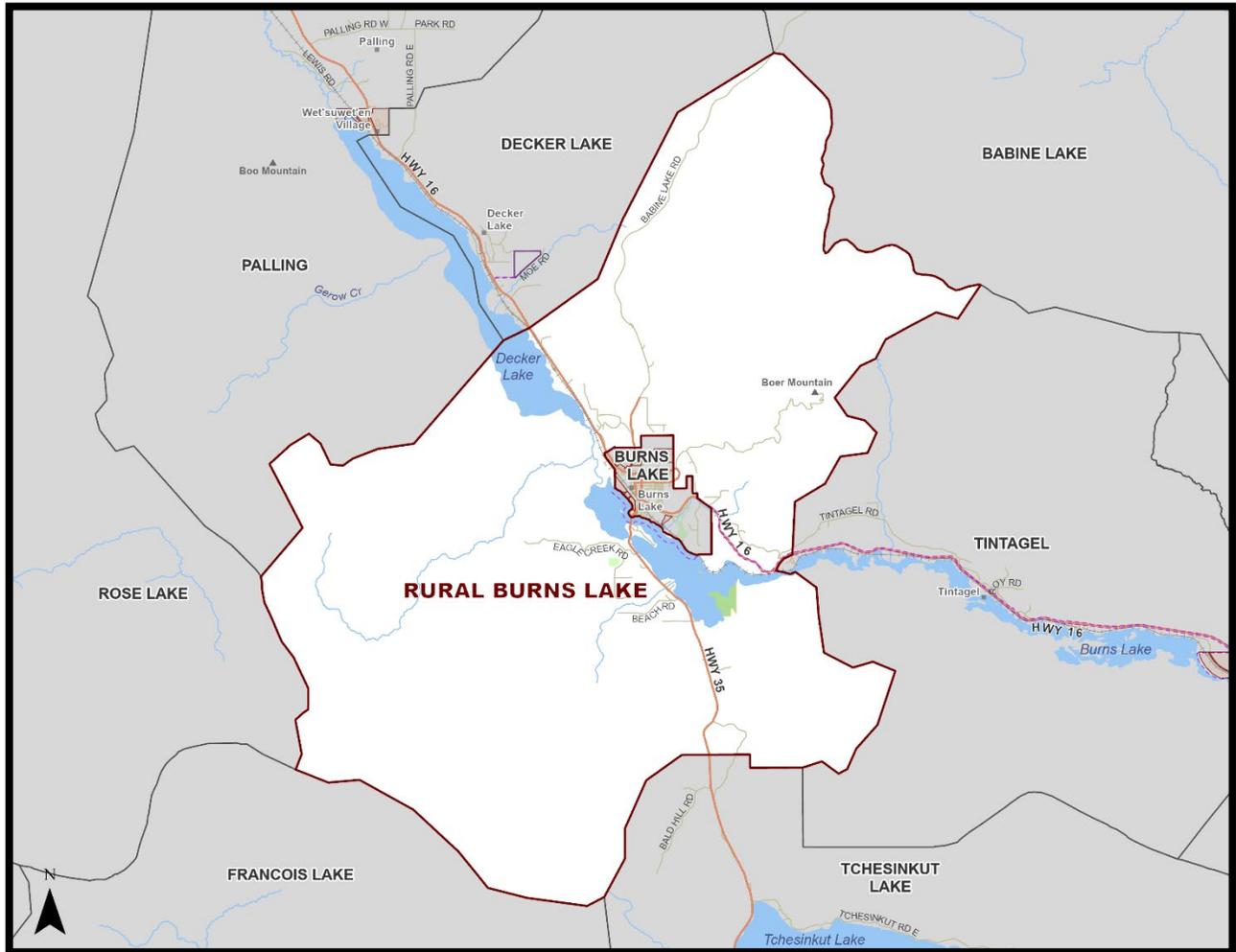
Item	Description
Estimated Population	449
Estimated Single Vehicle Travel Time Through Zone	27 min
Estimated Zone Evacuation Time	43 min

Evacuation Times: All times are approximate and for planning purposes only. They do not include the advance time required to develop and distribute information to the public. Evacuations are dynamic and times are influenced by factors that may not be apparent during planning activities. The EOC should rely on SMEs available during an evacuation for guidance. In addition, evacuation times are calculated off primary roads for planning purposes, residents in the more remote parts of a zone taking FSRs or other tertiary roads may require additional time.

First Nations Communities: First Nations are responsible for their evacuation planning, but communications between the First Nations and RDBN are encouraged for coordination.



RURAL BURNS LAKE



PRIMARY USE

The zone is primarily rural with residential areas around the boundary of the Village of Burns Lake and along both primary highways. The zone both north and south of Highway 16 have significant coverage through FSRs and tertiary roads. The zone has some outdoor recreational sites that have access via its primary and secondary roads that include Burns Provincial Park, Eagle Creek/Opal Beds Trail Recreation Site, Kager Lake Campground & Bike Park, Boer Mountain Recreation Site

PRIMARY & SECONDARY ARTERIAL ROADS

Primary Road: Highway 16 - Yellowhead

Secondary Arterial Roads: Connected to Highway 16

Kelway Rd
Pinecrest Rd
LeDuke Rd

Murphy Rd
Rod and Gun Frtg
Bennett Rd

McKenna School Rd
Beatty Rd
Willowbrook Rd



Primary Road: Highway 35 – N Francois Highway

Secondary Arterial Roads: Connected to Highway 35

Gilgan Rd	Frame Rd	Nourse Subdivision 2
Ski Club Rd	Osatuik Rd	Nourse Subdivision 1
Sirdar Rd	Taylor Frontage Rd	Eagle Creek Rd
FSR Ridler	Beach Rd	Nourse Subdivision 2

Note: The list above is not comprehensive as there are smaller side roads and FSRs on the map that are not labelled that connect to Highway 16. The list does not cover roads connected to the highways that are part of the Burns Lake municipality.

MUSTER POINTS, INFRASTRUCTURE & EVACUATION DESTINATIONS

Item	Description	
Muster Points	No muster points have been pre-identified for this zone.	
Critical Infrastructure	Highway 16 & Highway 35 Railroad	
Evacuation Direction	W, S, E	
Potential Reception Centre / Destination	Potential destination:	Travel time from zone:
	➤ Fraser Lake (pop. 988)	➤ 53min
	➤ Vanderhoof (pop. 4,439)	➤ 1hr 31min
	➤ Houston (pop. 2,993)	➤ 1hr 5min

ESTIMATED ZONE EVACUATION DETAILS:

Item	Description
Estimated Population	139
Estimated Single Vehicle Travel Time Through Zone	23 min
Estimated Zone Evacuation Time	35 min

Evacuation Times: All times are approximate and for planning purposes only. They do not include the advance time required to develop and distribute information to the public. Evacuations are dynamic and times are influenced by factors that may not be apparent during planning activities. The EOC should rely on SMEs available during an evacuation for guidance. In addition, evacuation times are calculated off primary roads for planning purposes, residents in the more remote parts of a zone taking FSRs or other tertiary roads may require additional time.

District of Houston: If evacuations along Hwy 16 are impacted by an emergency, part of the zone can evacuate south. The District of Houston can be reached from François Lake (south of the zone) via Colleymount Rd and Equity Mine Rd.

Babine Lake Rd: The road is the primary evacuation route for the Babine Lake Zone. It goes through a large portion of this zone and into the Village of Burns Lake.



SHERATON



PRIMARY USE

The zone is primarily a drive-through area via Highway 16. The zone is mostly rural with small spread-out residential areas along Highway 16. The zones both north and south of Highway 16 have significant coverage through FSRs and tertiary roads. The zone has a significant sawmill operation off Highway 16 at Pinnacle Pellet Burns Lake.

PRIMARY & SECONDARY ARTERIAL ROADS

Primary Road: Highway 16 - Yellowhead Highway

Secondary Arterial Roads: Connected to Highway 16

Augier Main FSR
Galloway Rd

Sheraton Subdivision Rd
East End Rd

Note: The list above is not comprehensive as there are smaller side roads and FSRs on the map that are not labelled that connect to Highway 16.



MUSTER POINTS, INFRASTRUCTURE & EVACUATION DESTINATIONS

Item	Description	
Muster Points	No muster points have been pre-identified for this zone.	
Critical Infrastructure	Highway 16 - Yellowhead Highway Railroad	
Evacuation Direction	W, E	
Potential Reception Centre / Destination	Potential destination: ➤ Burns Lake (pop. 1,779) ➤ Fraser Lake (pop. 988) ➤ Vanderhoof (pop. 4,439)	Travel time from zone: ➤ 21min ➤ 30min ➤ 108min

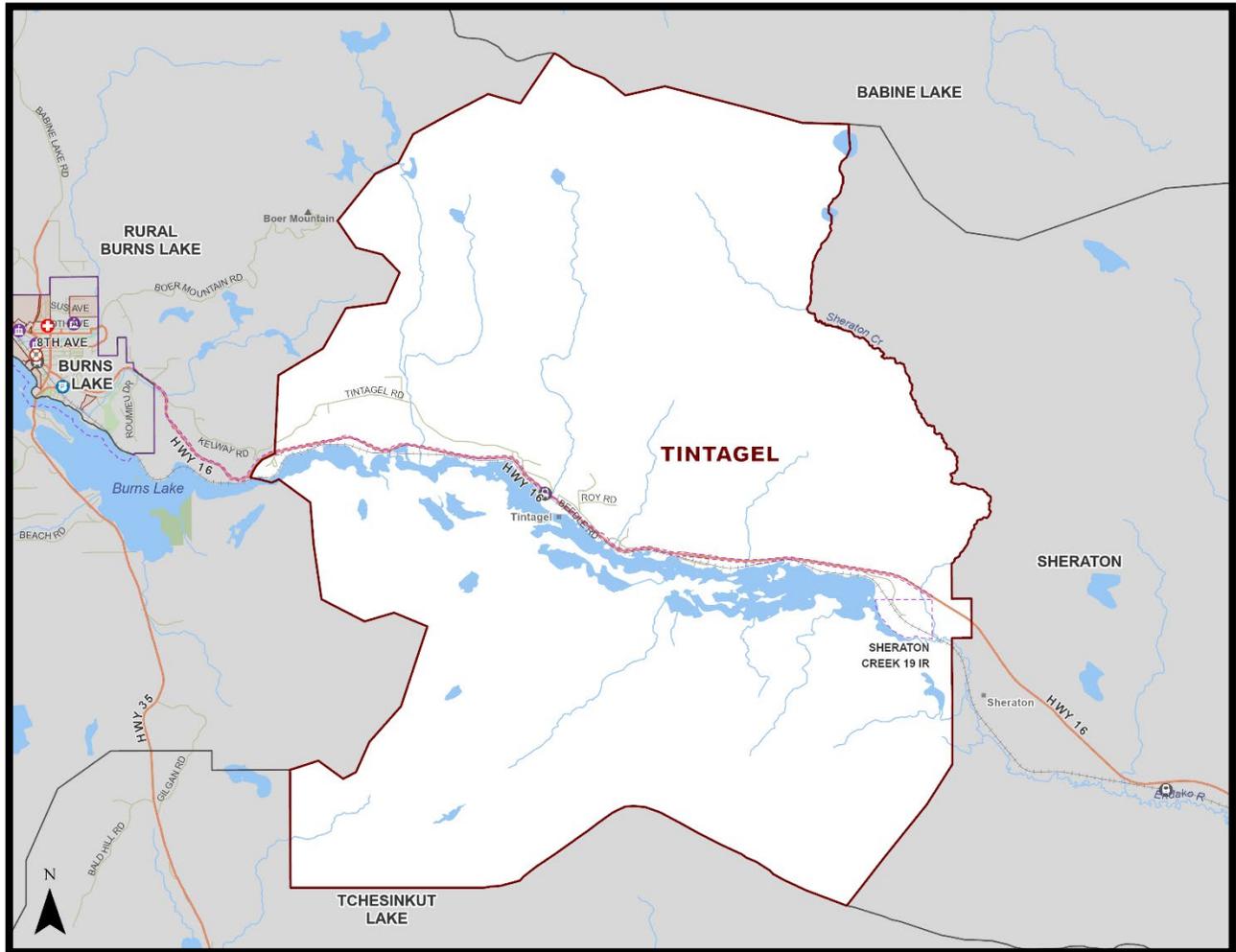
ESTIMATED ZONE EVACUATION DETAILS:

Item	Description
Estimated Population	109
Estimated Single Vehicle Travel Time Through Zone	11 min
Estimated Zone Evacuation Time	22 min

Evacuation Times: All times are approximate and for planning purposes only. They do not include the advance time required to develop and distribute information to the public. Evacuations are dynamic and times are influenced by factors that may not be apparent during planning activities. The EOC should rely on SMEs available during an evacuation for guidance. In addition, evacuation times are calculated off primary roads for planning purposes, residents in the more remote parts of a zone taking FSRs or other tertiary roads may require additional time.



TINTAGEL



PRIMARY USE

The zone is primarily a drive-through area via Highway 16. The zone is mostly rural with small spread-out residential areas along Highway 16 and Tintagel Rd. The zones both north and south of Highway 16 have significant coverage through FSRs and tertiary roads but do not connect as the area is divided by Burns Lake. The zone is home to Sheraton Creek 19. While the First Nation Community is technically a part of the boundary for the Village of Burns Lake, it is not connected to the village.

PRIMARY & SECONDARY ARTERIAL ROADS

Primary Road: Highway 16 - Yellowhead Highway

Secondary Arterial Roads: Connected to Highway 16

Tibbets Creek Rd
Cougar Rd
Dorothy Frtg

Bartlett Rd
Hawse Loop
Beedle Rd

Crystal Rd
Freeport Rd



Stearns Subdivision Rd Tintagel Rd

Note: The list above is not comprehensive as there are smaller side roads and FSRs on the map that are not labelled that connect to Highway 16.

MUSTER POINTS, INFRASTRUCTURE & EVACUATION DESTINATIONS

Item	Description	
Muster Points	No muster points have been pre-identified for this zone.	
Critical Infrastructure	Highway 16 East – Yellowhead Highway Railway	
Evacuation Direction	W, E	
Potential Reception Centre / Destination	Potential destination: ➤ Burns Lake (pop. 1,779) ➤ Fraser Lake (pop. 988) ➤ Houston (pop. 2,993)	Travel time from zone: ➤ 16 min ➤ 39 min ➤ 1h 9min

ESTIMATED ZONE EVACUATION DETAILS:

Item	Description
Estimated Population	91
Estimated Single Vehicle Travel Time Through Zone	19 min
Estimated Zone Evacuation Time	30 min

Evacuation Times: All times are approximate and for planning purposes only. They do not include the advance time required to develop and distribute information to the public. Evacuations are dynamic and times are influenced by factors that may not be apparent during planning activities. The EOC should rely on SMEs available during an evacuation for guidance. In addition, evacuation times are calculated off primary roads for planning purposes, residents in the more remote parts of a zone taking FSRs or other tertiary roads may require additional time.

First Nations Communities: First Nations are responsible for their evacuation planning, but communications between the First Nations and RDBN are encouraged for coordination.



Electoral Area C (Fort St. James Rural)

Evacuation zones for each electoral area have been developed based on pre-established Fire Rescue Communities. This ensures that there are clear boundaries for each zone and that they align with how other emergency services divide areas. Electoral Area 'C' (Fort St. James Rural) has eight evacuation zones:

- Binche IR 2;
- Germansen Landing;
- Mason Creek;
- Nakazdli;
- Pinchi Lake;
- Rural Fort St. James;
- Tachie; and
- Takla Landing



BINCHE IR 2



PRIMARY USE

The zone is primarily a residential area for Binche Whut'en First Nation.

PRIMARY & SECONDARY ARTERIAL ROADS

Primary Road: Tachie Rd (Secondary type road)

Secondary Arterial Roads: Connected to Tachie Rd:

- Binche Keyoh Way
- Lease Land Way



MUSTER POINTS, INFRASTRUCTURE & EVACUATION DESTINATIONS

Item	Description	
Muster Points	No muster points have been pre-identified for this zone.	
Critical Infrastructure	Tachie Rd	
Evacuation Direction	SE	
Potential Reception Centre / Destination	Potential destination:	Travel time from zone:
	➤ Fort St. James (pop. 1,598)	➤ 32 min
	➤ Vanderhoof (pop. 4,439)	➤ 1h 15min
	➤ Prince George (pop. 74,003)	➤ 2h 25min

ESTIMATED ZONE EVACUATION DETAILS:

Item	Description
Estimated Population	182 ⁵
Estimated Single Vehicle Travel Time Through Zone	5 min
Estimated Zone Evacuation Time	17 min

Evacuation Times: All times are approximate and for planning purposes only. They do not include the advance time required to develop and distribute information to the public. Evacuations are dynamic and times are influenced by factors that may not be apparent during planning activities. The EOC should rely on SMEs available during an evacuation for guidance. In addition, evacuation times are calculated off primary roads for planning purposes, residents in the more remote parts of a zone taking FSRs or other tertiary roads may require additional time.

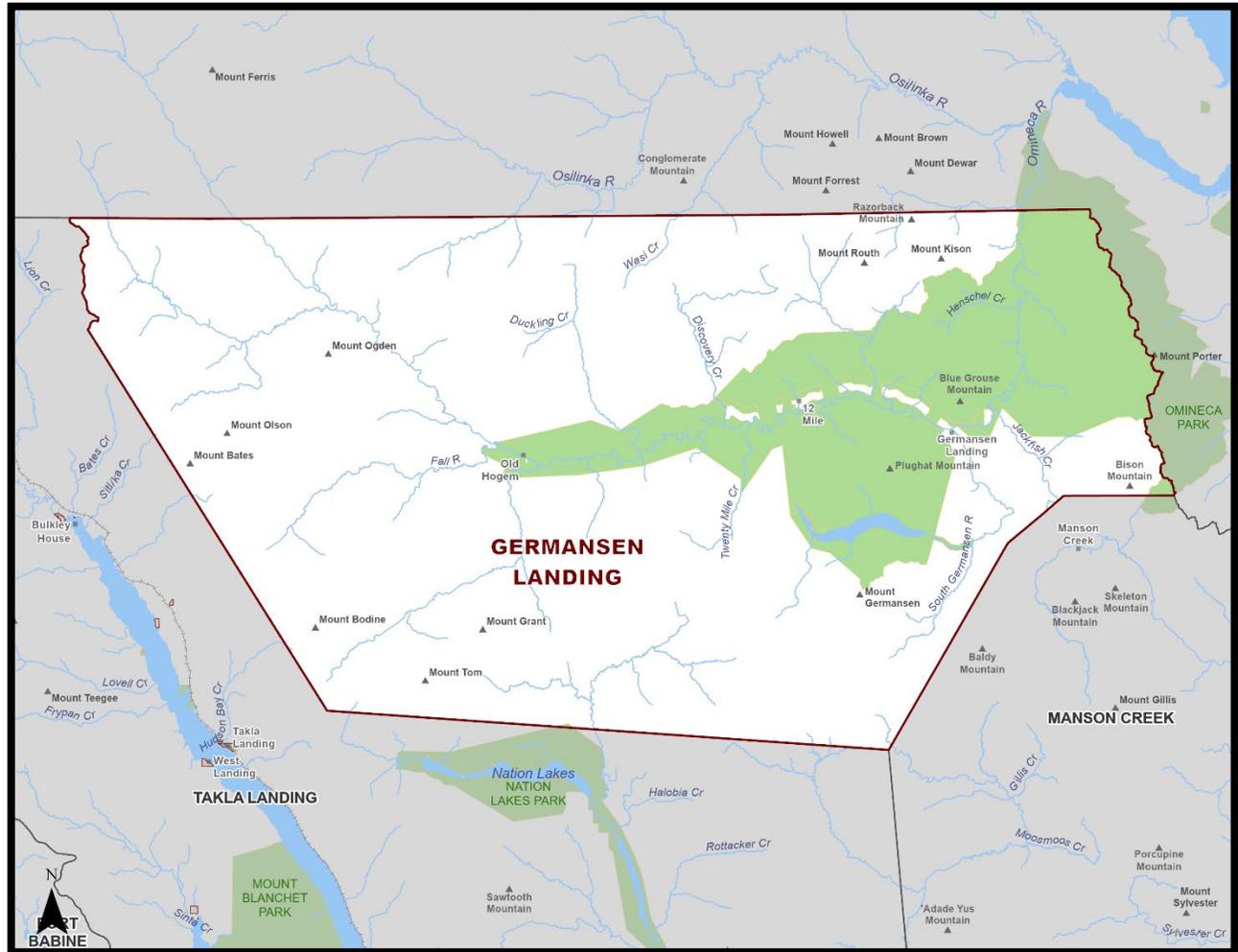
Tachie Evacuation Zone: Evacuations from the Tachie evacuation zone must pass through Binche 2 as it's the primary evacuation route.

First Nations Communities: First Nations are responsible for their evacuation planning, but communications between the First Nations and RDBN are encouraged for coordination.

⁵ The population for Binche 2 from the 2016 Statistics Canada Census was used vs the estimated population calculation.



GERMANSEN LANDING



PRIMARY USE

The zone is rural and remote with limited residents in GERMANSSEN LANDING, an unincorporated settlement located off the primary road. The zone is connected only through FSRs. The zone is home to Omineca Provincial Park and Omineca Protected Area.

PRIMARY & SECONDARY ARTERIAL ROADS

Primary Road: Thutade Forest Development Rd (Secondary type road)

Secondary Arterial Roads: Connected to Thutade Forest Development Rd:

- FSR Discovery 10196 1
- FSR Thutade-Mason 9147 03

Note: The list above is not comprehensive as there are other FSRs and/or secondary roads on the map that are not labelled that connect to Thutade Forest Development Rd.



MUSTER POINTS, INFRASTRUCTURE & EVACUATION DESTINATIONS

Item	Description	
Muster Points	No muster points have been pre-identified for this zone.	
Critical Infrastructure	Thutade Forest Development Rd Thutade Forest Development Rd Omineca River Bridge	
Evacuation Direction	S, SE	
Potential Reception Centre / Destination	Potential destination: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Fort St James (pop. 1,598) ➤ Mackenzie (pop. 3,714) ➤ Vanderhoof (pop. 4,439) 	Travel time from zone: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 4h 24min ➤ 4h 9min – 6h 59min ➤ 5h 8min

ESTIMATED ZONE EVACUATION DETAILS:

Item	Description
Estimated Population	542
Estimated Single Vehicle Travel Time Through Zone	86 min
Estimated Zone Evacuation Time	103 min

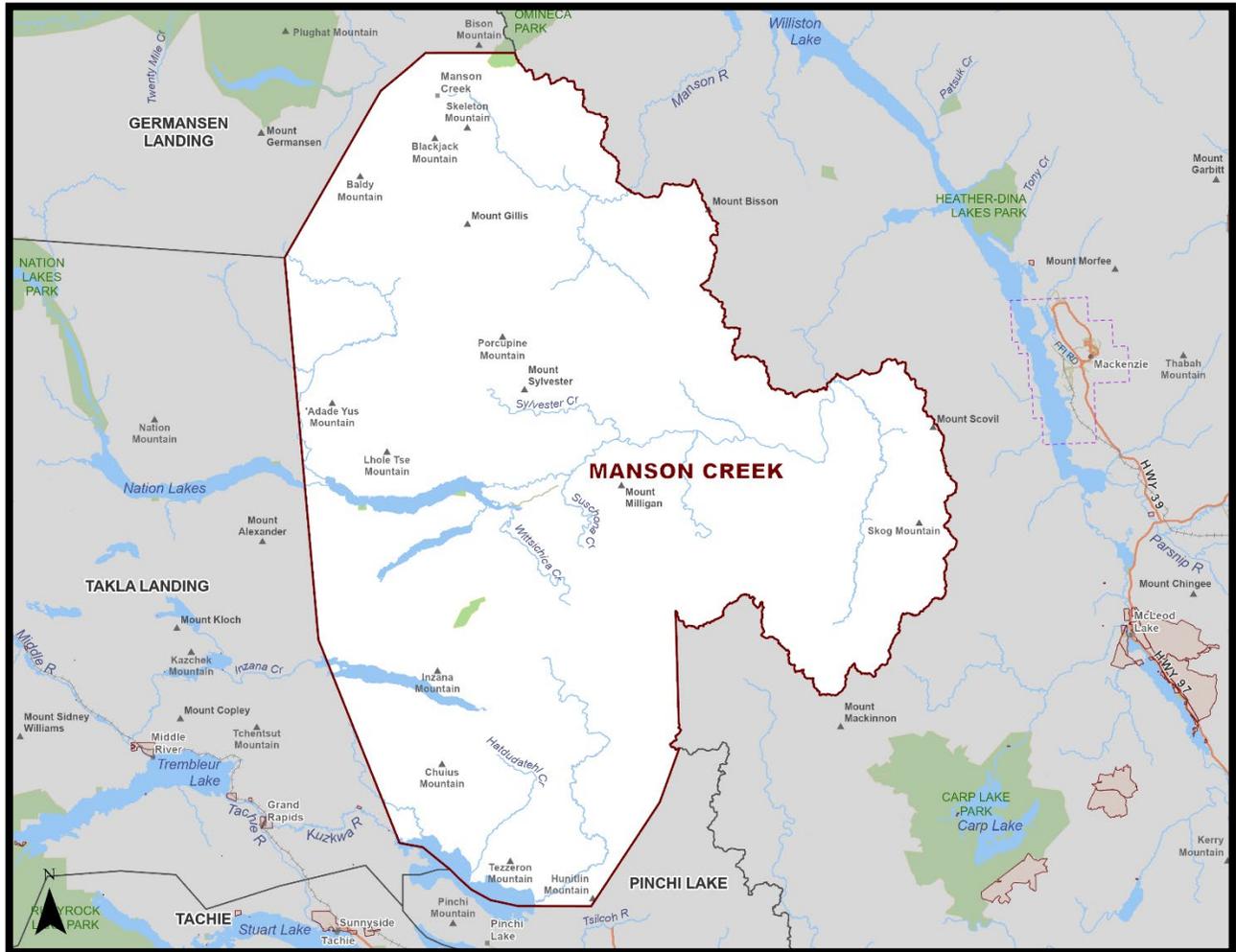
Evacuation Times: All times are approximate and for planning purposes only. They do not include the advance time required to develop and distribute information to the public. Evacuations are dynamic and times are influenced by factors that may not be apparent during planning activities. The EOC should rely on SMEs available during an evacuation for guidance. In addition, evacuation times are calculated off primary roads for planning purposes, residents in the more remote parts of a zone taking FSRs or other tertiary roads may require additional time.

FSR Thutade: This road is the primary route across the entire zone. The zone overall is remote and isolated and any impacts to this route can leave evacuees stranded (road washout, forest fire etc.). This road relies on a bridge to cross over the Omineca River just north of the Germansen Landing unincorporated community. This is critical infrastructure that can impact evacuations if damaged.

Direction of Evacuation: If the route south of the evacuation zone to Fort St. James is inaccessible, residents may have to head SE. The first municipality in that direction would be the District of Mackenzie, a destination outside of the RDBN. The RDBN will have to coordinate with neighbouring local authorities and the PREOC in this case.



MANSON CREEK



PRIMARY USE

The zone is rural and remote with limited residents in the village of Manson Creek and/or located remotely off the primary road. The zone is connected only through FSRs.

PRIMARY & SECONDARY ARTERIAL ROADS

Primary Road: Thutade Forest Development Rd (Secondary type road)

Secondary Arterial Roads: Connected to FSR Thutade-Manson 9147 -01

- FSR Thutade-Manson 9147 03
- Thutade FSR
- FSR Granite Creek 8967 01
- FSR Thutade-Manson 9147 -01 turns into Finlay-Manson 7829 05

Note: The list above is not comprehensive as there are other FSRs and or secondary roads on the map that are not labelled that connect to FSR Thutade-Manson 9147 -01.



MUSTER POINTS, INFRASTRUCTURE & EVACUATION DESTINATIONS

Item	Description	
Muster Points	No muster points have been pre-identified for this zone.	
Critical Infrastructure	Thutade Forest Development Rd	
Evacuation Direction	S, SE	
Potential Reception Centre / Destination	Potential destination:	Travel time from zone:
	➤ Fort St. James (pop. 1,598)	➤ 3hr 3min
	➤ Vanderhoof (pop. 4,439)	➤ 3hr 46min
	➤ Mackenzie (pop. 3,714)	➤ 2hr 48 – 3hr 15min

ESTIMATED ZONE EVACUATION DETAILS:

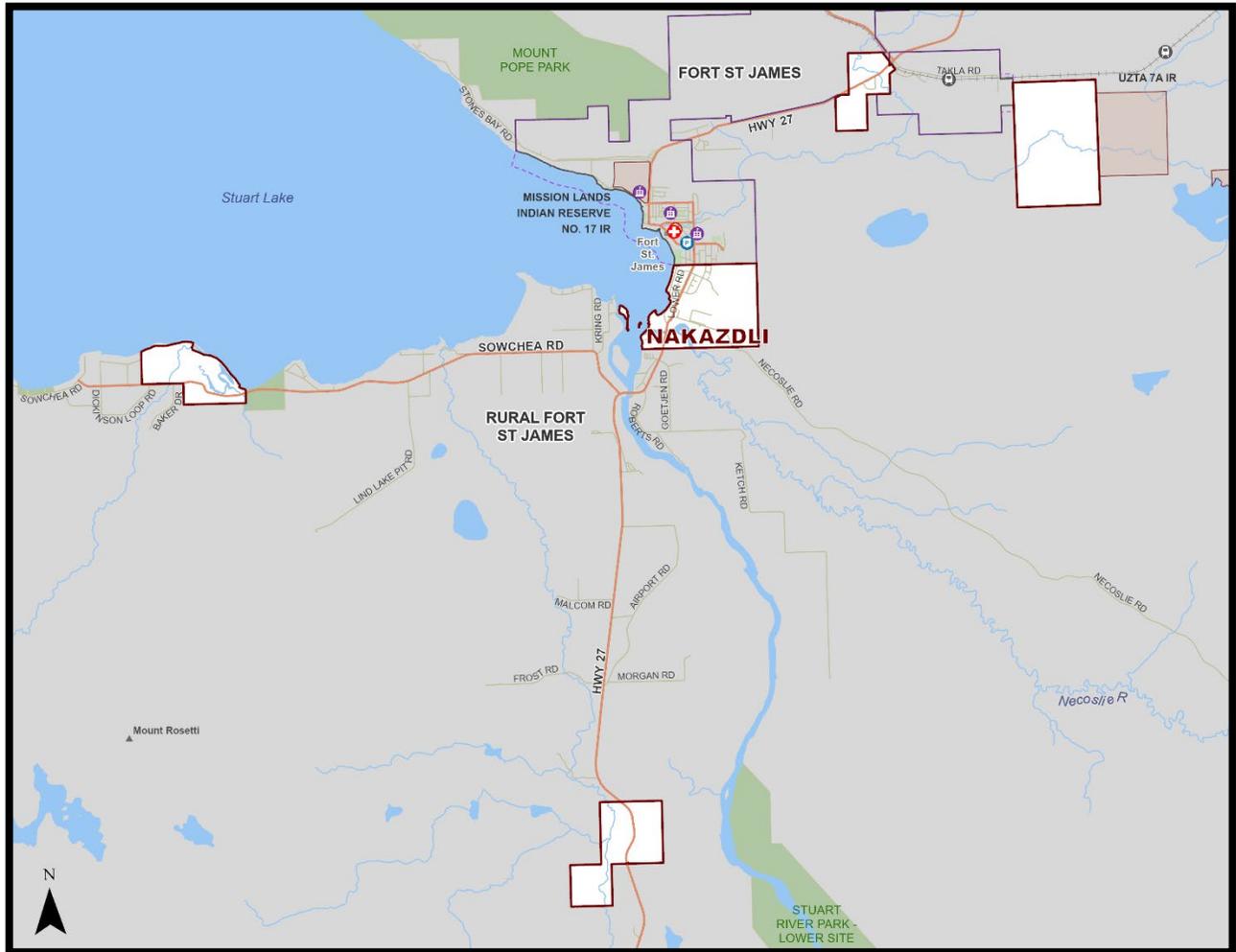
Item	Description
Estimated Population	646
Estimated Single Vehicle Travel Time Through Zone	178 min
Estimated Zone Evacuation Time	196 min

Evacuation Times: All times are approximate and for planning purposes only. They do not include the advance time required to develop and distribute information to the public. Evacuations are dynamic and times are influenced by factors that may not be apparent during planning activities. The EOC should rely on SMEs available during an evacuation for guidance. In addition, evacuation times are calculated off primary roads for planning purposes, residents in the more remote parts of a zone taking FSRs or other tertiary roads may require additional time.

Direction of Evacuation: If the route south of the evacuation zone to Fort St James is inaccessible, residents may have to head SE. The first municipality in that direction would be the District of Mackenzie, a destination outside of the RDBN. The RDBN will have to coordinate with neighbouring local authorities and the PREOC in this case.



NAKAZDLI



PRIMARY USE

The zone is broken into three distinct and separate subzones that cover Nak'azdli Whut'en First Nation communities:

- The first subzone covers Sowchea 3A which is not a residential area. The zone's primary use is to drive through via the Sowchea Rd to cross through Rural Fort St. James.
- The second subzone covers Six Mile Meadow 6. It is primarily a drive-through area via Stuart Lake Highway but has one potential residential building.
- The third sub-zone covers the Necoslie 1 which is primarily a residential area for the First Nation bordering the south side of the Fort St. James municipality.

PRIMARY & SECONDARY ARTERIAL ROADS

Primary Road: Highway 27 – Stuart Lake Highway

Secondary Arterial Roads: Connected to Highway 27

Lower Rd

Carrier Rd

Mountainview Rd

Kwah Rd W



Necoslie Rd Greenview Dr Middle Rd

Primary Road: Sowchea Rd (Secondary type road)

Secondary Arterial Roads: No additional connections

MUSTER POINTS, INFRASTRUCTURE & EVACUATION DESTINATIONS

Item	Description	
Muster Points	No muster points have been pre-identified for this zone.	
Critical Infrastructure	Highway 27 Sowchea Rd	
Evacuation Direction	E,S,N	
Potential Reception Centre / Destination	Potential destination:	Travel time from zone:
	➤ Fort St. James (pop. 1,598)	➤ 14 min
	➤ Vanderhoof (pop. 4,439)	➤ 47min
	➤ Mackenzie (pop. 3,714)	➤ 3h 4min

ESTIMATED ZONE EVACUATION DETAILS:

Item	Description
Estimated Population	548 ⁶
Estimated Single Vehicle Travel Time Through Zone	7 min
Estimated Zone Evacuation Time	24 min

Evacuation Times: All times are approximate and for planning purposes only. They do not include the advance time required to develop and distribute information to the public. Evacuations are dynamic and times are influenced by factors that may not be apparent during planning activities. The EOC should rely on SMEs available during an evacuation for guidance. In addition, evacuation times are calculated off primary roads for planning purposes, residents in the more remote parts of a zone taking FSRs or other tertiary roads may require additional time.

Non-residential Zone: Two of the three subzones are non-residential with one potential residential home.

First Nations Communities: First Nations are responsible for their evacuation planning, but communications between the First Nations and RDBN are encouraged for coordination.

Direction of Evacuation: If the route south of the evacuation zone to Vanderhoof is inaccessible, residents may have to head N even past Fort St. James. The first municipality in that direction would be the District of Mackenzie, a destination outside of the RDBN. The RDBN will have to coordinate with neighbouring local authorities and the PREOC in this case.

⁶ There is no population data for Six Mile Meadow 6 and Sowchea 3A. There is population data for Necoslie IR #1 from the 2016 Statistics Canada Census. That data was used vs the estimated population calculation as it was higher.



PINCHI LAKE



PRIMARY USE

The zone is primarily rural with some residential homes spread out along Pinchi Lake Rd. The zone includes Tes Gha La 7A and Chuz Ghun 8. The zone has a significant number of FSRs on the far north and west end.

PRIMARY & SECONDARY ARTERIAL ROADS

Primary Road: Highway 27 – Stuart Lake Highway

Secondary Arterial Roads: Pinchi Lake Rd

Connected to Pinchi Lake Rd:

Muddiman Rd

Pintail Rd

Pinchi Rd

Hay Rd N

Germanson-Pinchi FSR

FSR Side Tezzeron 6057 14

FSR Pinch 6057 06



Note: The list above is not comprehensive as there are other FSRs and or secondary roads on the map that are not labelled that connect to Pinchi Lake Rd or Highway 27.

MUSTER POINTS, INFRASTRUCTURE & EVACUATION DESTINATIONS

Item	Description	
Muster Points	No muster points have been pre-identified for this zone.	
Critical Infrastructure	Highway 27 Pinchi Lake Rd	
Evacuation Direction	SE, NE	
Potential Reception Centre / Destination	Potential destination:	Travel time from zone:
	➤ Fort St James (pop. 1,598)	➤ 41min
	➤ Vanderhoof (pop. 4,439)	➤ 1hr 23min
	➤ Mackenzie (pop. 3,714)	➤ 2h 56min

ESTIMATED ZONE EVACUATION DETAILS:

Item	Description
Estimated Population	80
Estimated Single Vehicle Travel Time Through Zone	10min
Estimated Zone Evacuation Time	21min

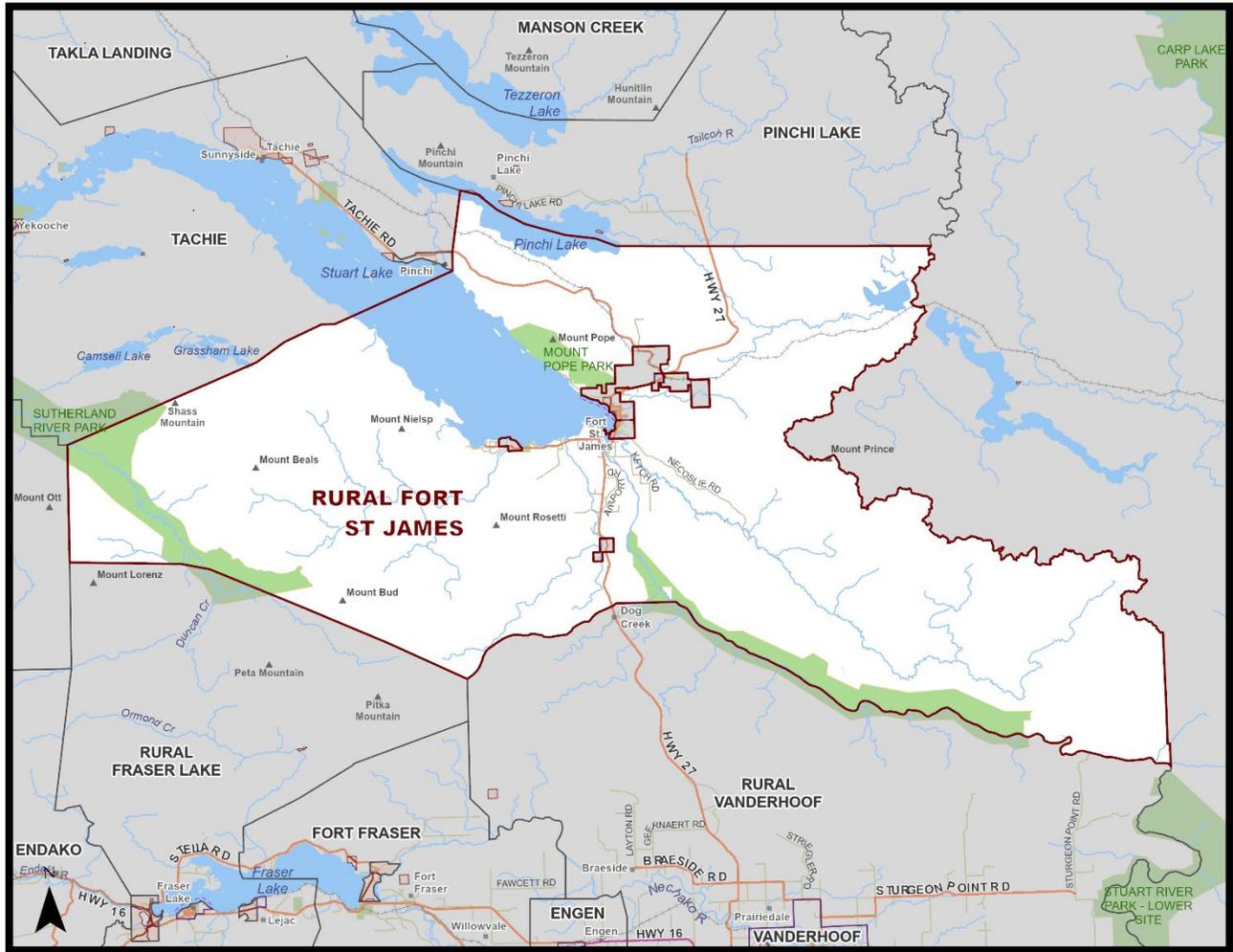
Evacuation Times: All times are approximate and for planning purposes only. They do not include the advance time required to develop and distribute information to the public. Evacuations are dynamic and times are influenced by factors that may not be apparent during planning activities. The EOC should rely on SMEs available during an evacuation for guidance. In addition, evacuation times are calculated off primary roads for planning purposes, residents in the more remote parts of a zone taking FSRs or other tertiary roads may require additional time.

First Nations Communities: First Nations are responsible for their evacuation planning, but communications between the First Nations and RDBN are encouraged for coordination.

Direction of Evacuation: If the route SE of the evacuation zone to Fort St. James is inaccessible, residents may have to head NE. The first municipality in that direction would be the District of Mackenzie, a destination outside of the RDBN. The RDBN will have to coordinate with neighbouring local authorities and the PREOC in this case.



RURAL FORT ST JAMES



PRIMARY USE

This zone is primarily rural with some spread-out residential areas surrounding Fort St. James. The zone is home to Mount Pope Park and part of Stuart River Park – Lower Site. The zone has a significant number of FSRs that cover the more remote areas.

PRIMARY & SECONDARY ARTERIAL ROADS

Primary Road: Highway 27 – Stuart Lake Highway

Secondary Arterial Roads: Connected to Highway 27

- | | | |
|------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Dog Creek-Looncall FSR | Airport Rd | Roberts Rd |
| Pitka Creek FSR | Malcom Rd | Garvie Rd |
| Loon Lake Rd | Riverbank Rd | Goetjen Rd |
| Spencer Pit Rd | Rusell Rd | BC Spruce Rd |
| Spencer Pit No 2 Rd | Fair Rd | Necoslie Rd |



Frost Rd

Sowchea Rd

Note: The list above is not comprehensive as there are other FSRs and or secondary roads on the map that are not labelled that connect to Highway 27.

MUSTER POINTS, INFRASTRUCTURE & EVACUATION DESTINATIONS

Item	Description	
Muster Points	No muster points have been pre-identified for this zone.	
Critical Infrastructure	Highway 27 – Stuart Lake Highway Highway 27 – Stuart Lake Highway Bridge Fort St. James Airstrip Railway	
Evacuation Direction	S, N	
Potential Reception Centre / Destination	Potential destination:	Travel time from zone:
	➤ Vanderhoof (pop. 4,439)	➤ 1h 6min
	➤ Prince George (pop. 74,003) ⁷	➤ 2h 20min
	➤ District of Mackenzie (pop. 3,714)	➤ 3h 7min

ESTIMATED ZONE EVACUATION DETAILS:

Item	Description
Estimated Population	245
Estimated Single Vehicle Travel Time Through Zone	78 min
Estimated Zone Evacuation Time	91 min

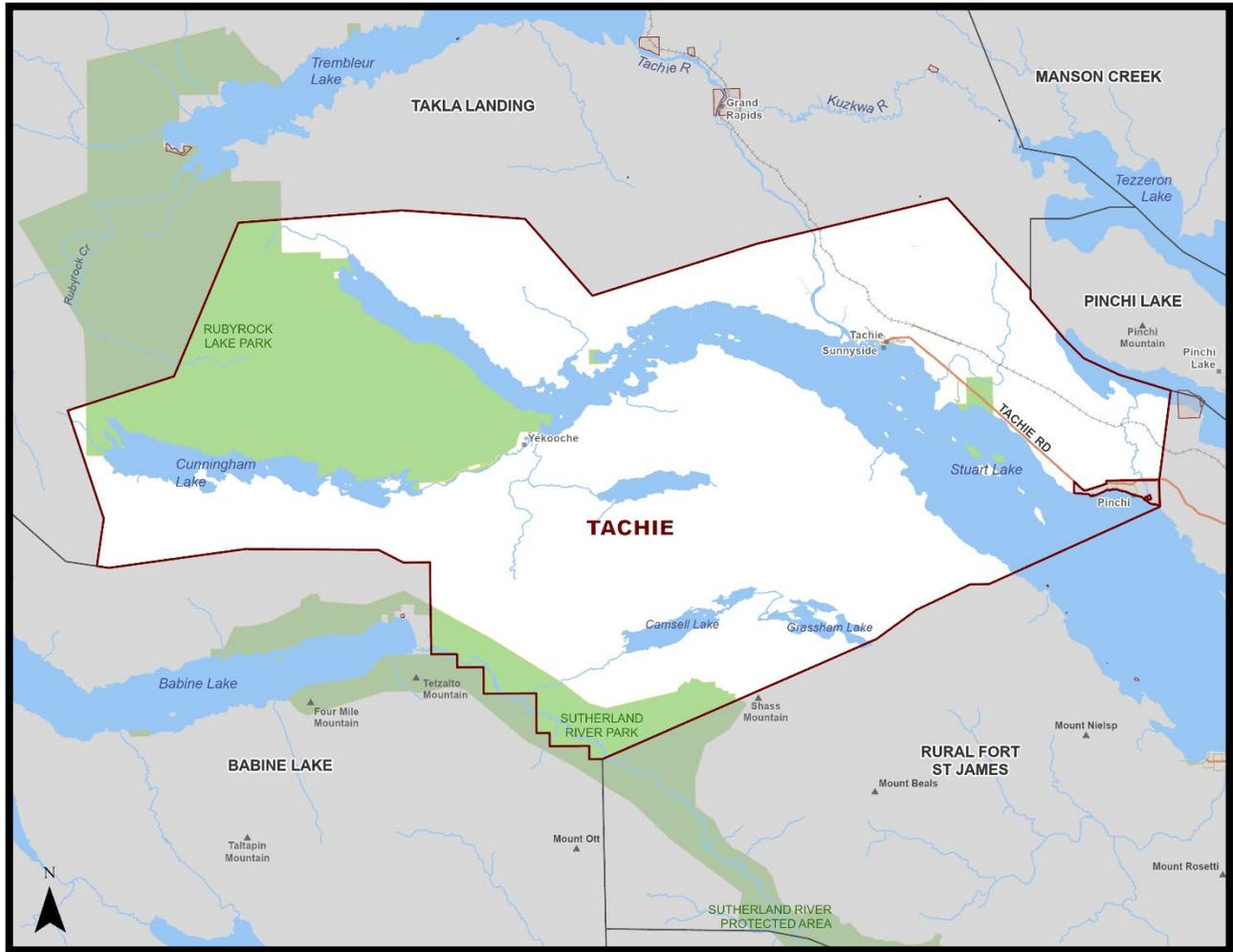
Evacuation Times: All times are approximate and for planning purposes only. They do not include the advance time required to develop and distribute information to the public. Evacuations are dynamic and times are influenced by factors that may not be apparent during planning activities. The EOC should rely on SMEs available during an evacuation for guidance. In addition, evacuation times are calculated off primary roads for planning purposes, residents in the more remote parts of a zone taking FSRs or other tertiary roads may require additional time.

Direction of Evacuation: If the route south of the evacuation zone to Vanderhoof is inaccessible, residents may have to head NE. The first municipality in that direction would be the District of Mackenzie, a destination outside of the RDBN. The RDBN will have to coordinate with neighbouring local authorities and the PREOC in this case.

⁷ There are two routes from the zone to Prince George. The timings provided to the destination is based on using primary roadways.



TACHIE



PRIMARY USE

This is a primarily rural zone that encompasses Tache 1 (Tl'azt'en Nation) and Binche 2 (Binche Whut'en First Nation). Both First Nation Communities have residential areas. The zone is home to Rubyrock Lake Park and Sutherland River Park. The zone has a significant number of FSRs that cover the more remote areas.

PRIMARY & SECONDARY ARTERIAL ROADS

Primary Road: Tachie Rd (Secondary type road)

Secondary Arterial Roads: Connected to Tachie Rd:

Binche Keyoh Way (Binche 2) Lease Land Way (Binche 2) Hibiscus Rd
FSR Leo Creek Tanziel FSR

Tachie Rd turns into Tiazten Main Rd (Tache 1)



Joseph Rd	Lakeshore Dr	Mattess Dr
Pierre Rd	Felix Rd	Austin Dr
William Rd	Thomas Point Rd	Hanson Dr
Kateria Rd	Roberts Point Rd	

Note: The list above is not comprehensive as there are other FSRs and or secondary roads on the map that are not labelled that connect to Tachie Rd.

MUSTER POINTS, INFRASTRUCTURE & EVACUATION DESTINATIONS

Item	Description	
Muster Points	No muster points have been pre-identified for this zone.	
Critical Infrastructure	Tachie Road Tanizul FSR Bridge Railway	
Evacuation Direction	SE, E, NE	
Potential Reception Centre / Destination	Potential destination: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Fort St James (pop. 1596) ➤ Vanderhoof (pop. 4439) ➤ Prince George (pop. 74,003) ➤ District of Mackenzie (pop. 3,714) 	Travel time from zone: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 44min ➤ 1h 26min ➤ 2hr 43min ➤ 3hr 33min

ESTIMATED ZONE EVACUATION DETAILS:

Item	Description
Estimated Population	141
Estimated Single Vehicle Travel Time Through Zone	20 min
Estimated Zone Evacuation Time	31 min

Evacuation Times: All times are approximate and for planning purposes only. They do not include the advance time required to develop and distribute information to the public. Evacuations are dynamic and times are influenced by factors that may not be apparent during planning activities. The EOC should rely on SMEs available during an evacuation for guidance. In addition, evacuation times are calculated off primary roads for planning purposes, residents in the more remote parts of a zone taking FSRs or other tertiary roads may require additional time.

First Nations Communities: First Nations are responsible for their evacuation planning, but communications between the First Nations and RDBN are encouraged for coordination.

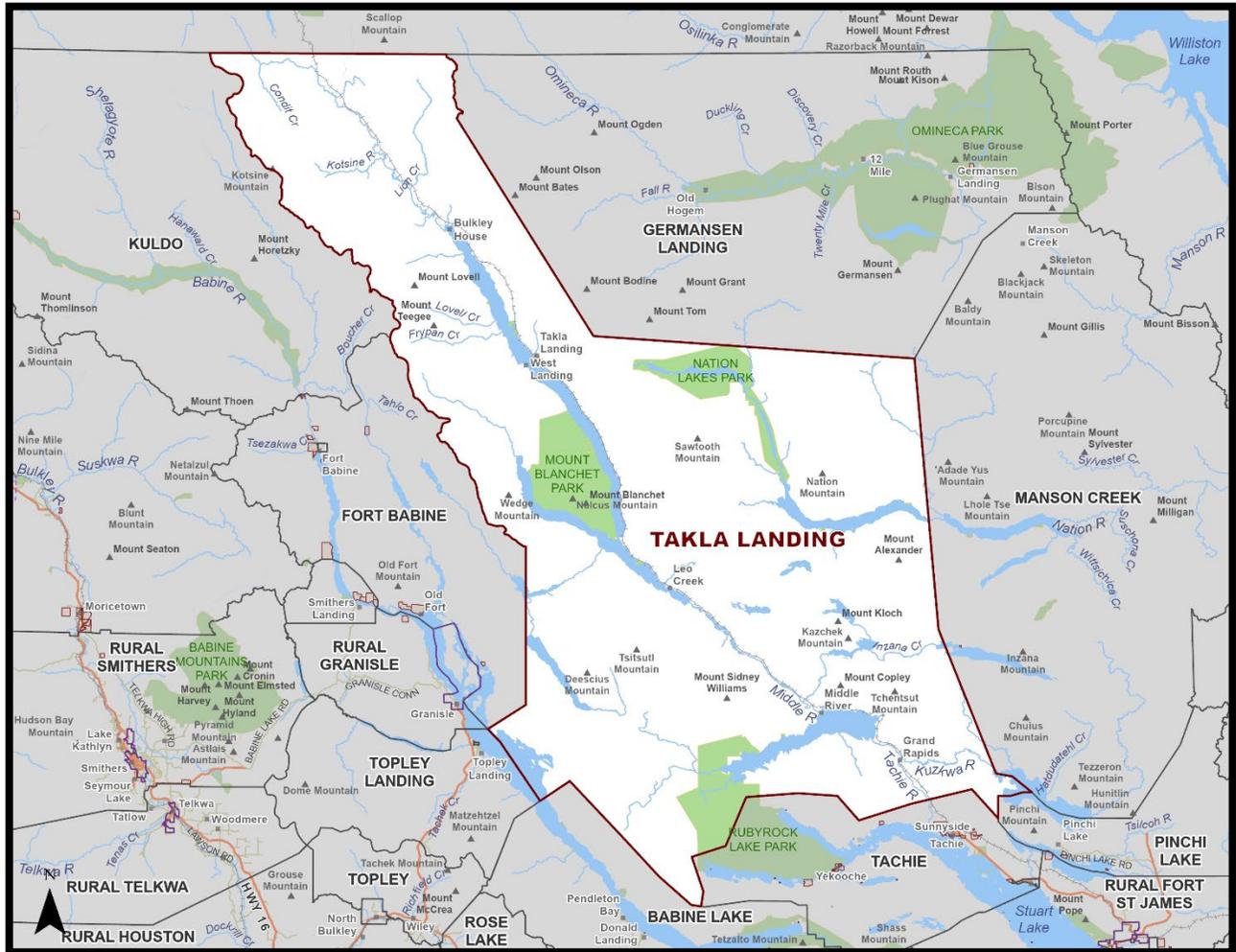
Direction of Evacuation: If the route south of the evacuation zone to Vanderhoof is inaccessible, residents may have to head E or NE. The municipalities that are accessible via this route are Mackenzie and Prince George via a few routes (destinations outside of the



RDBN.). The RDBN will have to coordinate with neighbouring local authorities and the PREOC in this case.



TAKLA LANDING



PRIMARY USE

The zone is rural and remote with limited residents primarily at North Takla Lake 7 (Takla Lake First Nation) and or located remotely off the primary road. The zone is connected only through FSRs. The zone is home to Takla Lake Ecological Reserve, Mount Blanchet Park, Nations, Lakes Park, and Takla Marine Park.

PRIMARY & SECONDARY ARTERIAL ROADS

Primary Road: Driftwood Forest Service Rd (Secondary type road)

Secondary Arterial Roads: Connected to Driftwood Forest Service Rd

- Driftwood Forest Service turns into FSR South 7822 05
- FSR South 7822 05 turns into Driftwood 7822 01

Note: The list above is not comprehensive as there are other FSRs and or secondary roads on the map that are not labelled that connect to Driftwood Forest Service Rd.



MUSTER POINTS, INFRASTRUCTURE & EVACUATION DESTINATIONS

Item	Description	
Muster Points	No muster points have been pre-identified for this zone.	
Critical Infrastructure	Driftwood Forest Service Rd Railroad	
Evacuation Direction	SE	
Potential Reception Centre / Destination	Potential destination:	Travel time from zone:
	➤ Fort St. James (pop. 1596)	➤ 3hr 41min
	➤ Vanderhoof (pop. 4439)	➤ 4hr 24min
	➤ Prince George (pop. 74,003)	➤ 5hr 35min
	➤ District of Mackenzie (pop. 3,714)	➤ 6hr 5min

ESTIMATED ZONE EVACUATION DETAILS:

Item	Description
Estimated Population	1012 ⁸
Estimated Single Vehicle Travel Time Through Zone	282
Estimated Zone Evacuation Time	305

Evacuation Times: All times are approximate and for planning purposes only. They do not include the advance time required to develop and distribute information to the public. Evacuations are dynamic and times are influenced by factors that may not be apparent during planning activities. The EOC should rely on SMEs available during an evacuation for guidance. In addition, evacuation times are calculated off primary roads for planning purposes, residents in the more remote parts of a zone taking FSRs or other tertiary roads may require additional time.

First Nations Communities: First Nations are responsible for their evacuation planning, but communications between the First Nations and RDBN are encouraged for coordination.

Direction of Evacuation: If the route south of the evacuation zone to Vanderhoof is inaccessible, residents may have to head E or NE. The municipalities that are accessible via this route are Mackenzie and Prince George via a few routes (destinations outside of the RDBN.). The RDBN will have to coordinate with neighbouring local authorities and the PREOC in this case.

⁸ Population is an estimate as it was based on electoral area population density multiplied by zone area. For Takla Landing, this is inflated due to zones size and remoteness. North Takla Lake 7 had a population of 155 as of 2016 based on the Statistics Canada 2016 Census.



Electoral Area D (Fraser Lake Rural)

Evacuation zones for each electoral area have been developed based on pre-established Fire Rescue Communities. This ensures that there are clear boundaries for each zone and that they align with how other emergency services divide areas. Electoral Area 'D' (Fraser Lake Rural) has seven evacuation zones:

- Endako;
- Glenannan;
- Lily Lake;
- Nadleh Whut'en;
- Nithi;
- Rural Fraser Lake;
- Stelat'en.



ENDAKO



PRIMARY USE

Primarily a drive-through zone via Highway 16. The zone is mostly rural with small spread-out residential areas along Highway 16. The zone includes the small community of Endako as well as the Endako Mine, one of the largest molybdenum mines in North America. There are a significant number of FSR networks across the zone both north and south of Highway 16.

PRIMARY & SECONDARY ARTERIAL ROADS

Primary Road: Highway 16 - Yellowhead

Secondary Arterial Roads: Connected to Highway 16

- | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|
| Savory Pit Rd | Savory Rd | Endako Mine Rd |
| Nordstokke Rd | Dominion St | FSR Sutherland-Stone 1795 09 |
| Coray Frtg | Main St | Galiano Rd |
| Coray Subdivision Rd | Columbia St | |
| Pine Rd | 2 nd Ave | |



Note: The list above is not comprehensive as there are smaller side roads and FSRs on the map that are not labelled that connect to Highway 16.

MUSTER POINTS, INFRASTRUCTURE & EVACUATION DESTINATIONS

Item	Description	
Muster Points	No muster points have been pre-identified for this zone.	
Critical Infrastructure	Highway 16 Railway	
Evacuation Direction	E, W	
Potential Reception Centre / Destination	Potential destination:	Travel time from zone:
	➤ Burns Lake (pop. 1,779)	➤ 43 min
	➤ Vanderhoof (pop. 4,439)	➤ 58 min
	➤ Fraser Lake (pop. 988)	➤ 20 min

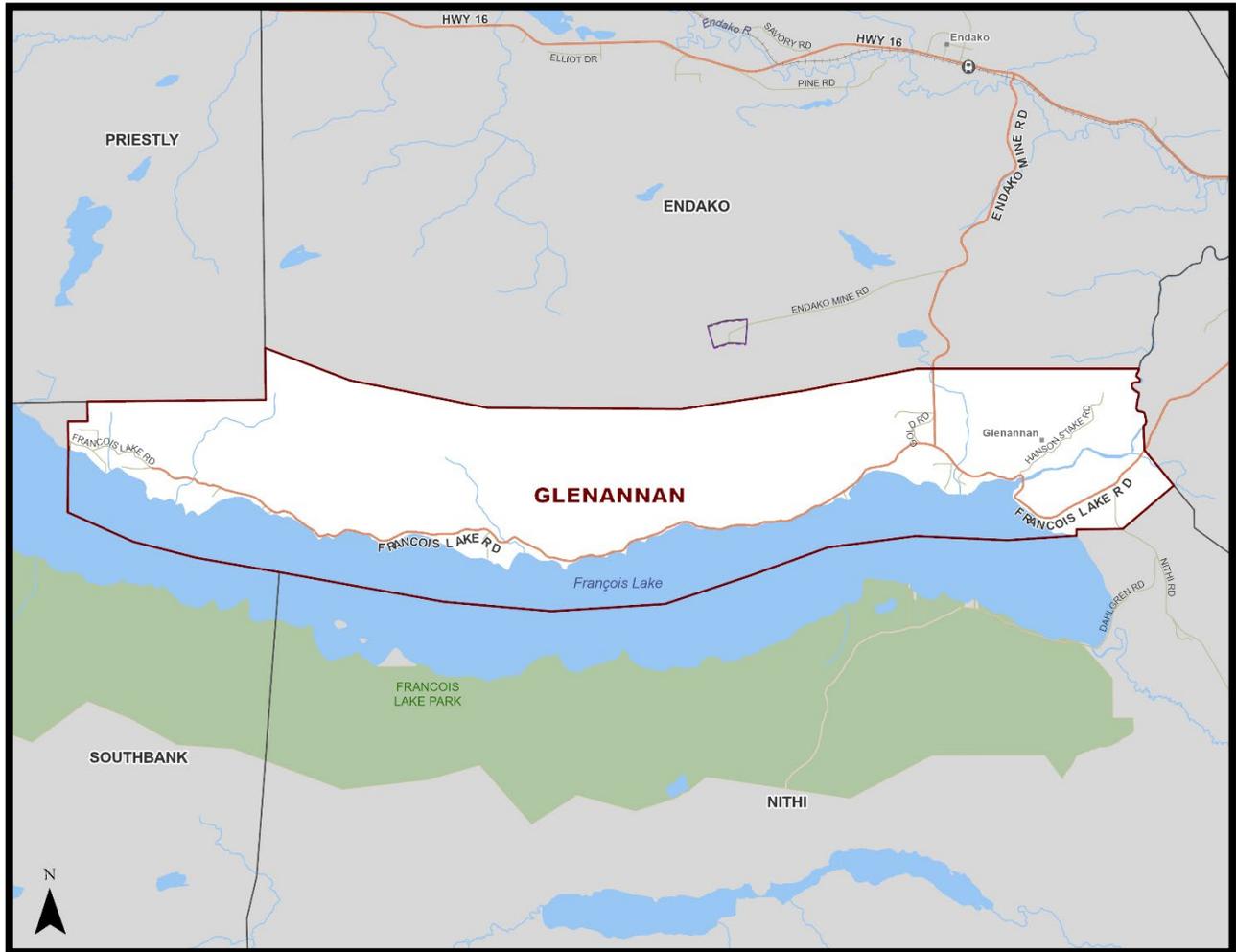
ESTIMATED ZONE EVACUATION DETAILS:

Item	Description
Estimated Population	129
Estimated Single Vehicle Travel Time Through Zone	35 min
Estimated Zone Evacuation Time	46 min

Evacuation Times: All times are approximate and for planning purposes only. They do not include the advance time required to develop and distribute information to the public. Evacuations are dynamic and times are influenced by factors that may not be apparent during planning activities. The EOC should rely on SMEs available during an evacuation for guidance. In addition, evacuation times are calculated off primary roads for planning purposes, residents in the more remote parts of a zone taking FSRs or other tertiary roads may require additional time.



GLENANNAN



PRIMARY USE

The zone is primarily rural with small spread-out residential areas along François Lake Rd. There are some tourism businesses in the areas such as resorts and lodges along François Lake. There are a significant number of FSR networks north of François Lake Rd covering the whole zone.

PRIMARY & SECONDARY ARTERIAL ROADS

Primary Road: François Lake Rd (Secondary type road)

Secondary Arterial Roads: Connected to François Lake Rd:

- | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| Parker Subdivision Rd | Biller Rd | Nithi Lodge Rd |
| Parkwood Dr | Gold Rd | Hanson Stake Rd |
| Birch Bay Resort Rd | Glenannan Rd | Nithi Rd |
| Serle Rd | Plowman Rd | |



Note: The list above is not comprehensive as there are smaller side roads and FSRs on the map that are not labelled that connect to François Lake Rd.

MUSTER POINTS, INFRASTRUCTURE & EVACUATION DESTINATIONS

Item	Description	
Muster Points	No muster points have been pre-identified for this zone.	
Critical Infrastructure	François Lake Rd Glenannan Rd	
Evacuation Direction	N, E	
Potential Reception Centre / Destination	Potential destination:	Travel time from zone:
	➤ Fraser Lake (pop. 988)	➤ 38 min
	➤ Burns Lake (pop. 1,779)	➤ 1hr 11min
	➤ Vanderhoof (pop. 4,439)	➤ 1hr 15min

ESTIMATED ZONE EVACUATION DETAILS:

Item	Description
Estimated Population	24
Estimated Single Vehicle Travel Time Through Zone	21 min
Estimated Zone Evacuation Time	31 min

Evacuation Times: All times are approximate and for planning purposes only. They do not include the advance time required to develop and distribute information to the public. Evacuations are dynamic and times are influenced by factors that may not be apparent during planning activities. The EOC should rely on SMEs available during an evacuation for guidance. In addition, evacuation times are calculated off primary roads for planning purposes, residents in the more remote parts of a zone taking FSRs or other tertiary roads may require additional time.

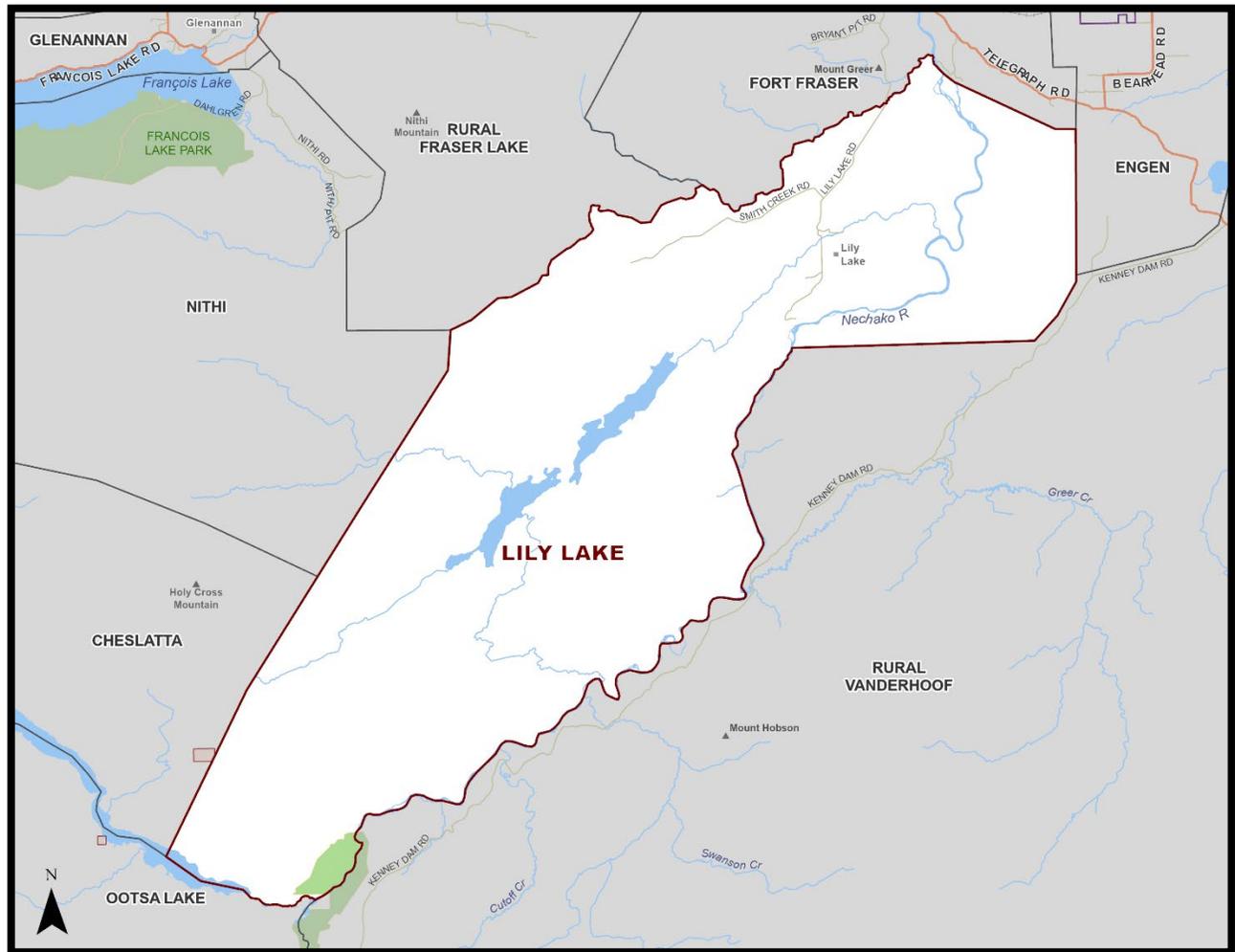
Evacuation Routes: The zone has two routes that can be used for evacuations. Glenannan Rd and François Lake Rd. This is beneficial as it provides two routes of evacuation in the event one is impacted during an emergency. It can also allow RDBN to better manage traffic and zone evacuation phasing between multiple zones by choosing the road that will impact the other evacuating zones the least.

Endako Mine: Evacuations through Glenannan Rd leads to Endako Mine Rd before reaching Highway 16. Endako Mine Rd is a primary transport route to access the mine. This should be considered, and any potential hazards mine operations or evacuations could create for Glenannan zone evacuees.

Tourism: The zone has four resorts/lodges, Birch Bay Resort, François Lake Resort, Nithi Resort, and Stellako Lodge. Depending on the season this could impact the expected number of evacuees in the zone.



LILY LAKE



PRIMARY USE

The zone is primarily rural with no visible residential areas. There are a significant number of FSR networks across the zone. The zone is home to the Hallet Lake Recreation Site that has 10 campsites and a boat launch.

PRIMARY & SECONDARY ARTERIAL ROADS

Primary Road: Lily Lake Rd (Secondary type road)

Secondary Arterial Roads: Connected to Lily Lake Rd

Smith Creek Rd

Holy Cross-Tahultzu FSR 7724 03

FSR Holy Cross 7723 01

Zelenski Rd

Walton Rd

Walton Pit Rd

Note: The list above is not comprehensive as there are smaller side roads and FSRs on the map that are not labelled that connect to Lily Lake Rd and Smith Creek Rd.



MUSTER POINTS, INFRASTRUCTURE & EVACUATION DESTINATIONS

Item	Description	
Muster Points	No muster points have been pre-identified for this zone.	
Critical Infrastructure	Lily Lake Rd Smith Creek Rd	
Evacuation Direction	N	
Potential Reception Centre / Destination	Potential destination:	Travel time from zone:
	➤ Vanderhoof (pop. 4,439)	➤ 1 hr 5min
	➤ Fraser Lake (pop. 988)	➤ 37 min
	➤ Burns Lake (pop. 1,779)	➤ 1 hr 23min

ESTIMATED ZONE EVACUATION DETAILS:

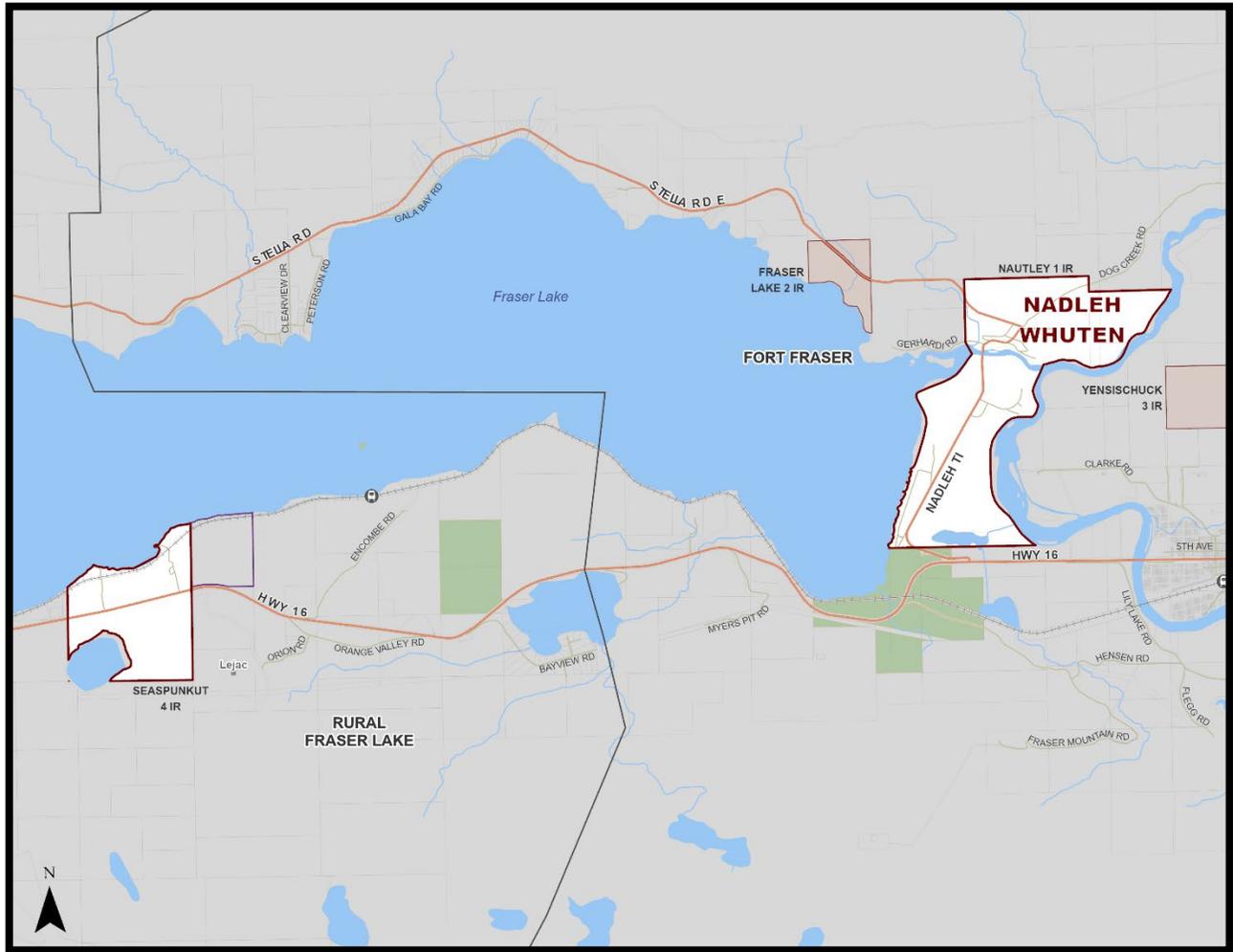
Item	Description
Estimated Population	193
Estimated Single Vehicle Travel Time Through Zone	15 min
Estimated Zone Evacuation Time	27 min

Evacuation Times: All times are approximate and for planning purposes only. They do not include the advance time required to develop and distribute information to the public. Evacuations are dynamic and times are influenced by factors that may not be apparent during planning activities. The EOC should rely on SMEs available during an evacuation for guidance. In addition, evacuation times are calculated off primary roads for planning purposes, residents in the more remote parts of a zone taking FSRs or other tertiary roads may require additional time.

Population Estimate: The zone does not appear to have any residences based on satellite imaging. The estimate is only based on electoral area density times zones size. There may still be individual remote residences in the area that are not visible. The primary evacuation concern for this zone is from campers using the Hallett Lake Recreation Site.



NADLEH WHUTEN



PRIMARY USE

The zone is broken down into two distinct and separate subzones:

- One subzone covers the Nautley 1 and is primarily a residential area along the Fraser Lake shoreline and parts of Nautley Rd.
- The second subzone covers Seaspunkut 4 and is primarily a drive through zone via Highway 16 with some limited residential spread off Highway 16.
- Both IRs belong to the Nadleh Whut'en First Nation.

PRIMARY & SECONDARY ARTERIAL ROADS

Primary Road:

- Highway 16 – Yellowhead (Seaspunkut 4)
- Nautley Rd (Nautley 1 – secondary type road)

Secondary Arterial Roads: Connected to Nautley Rd



Sunset Beach Rd	Gerhardi Rd	Reservoir Access Rd
Camille Rd	Grizzly Bear Trail	Dog Creek Rd
Nechako Rd	Admin Rd	
Nounguen Cres	Blackbear Loop Rd	

Note: The list above is not comprehensive as there are smaller side roads and FSRs on the map that are not labelled that connect to Highway 16 and Nautley Rd.

MUSTER POINTS, INFRASTRUCTURE & EVACUATION DESTINATIONS

Item	Description	
Muster Points	No muster points have been pre-identified for this zone.	
Critical Infrastructure	Highway 16 Nautley Rd Nautley Rd Bridge	
Evacuation Direction	W,E	
Potential Reception Centre / Destination	Potential destination: ➤ Vanderhoof (pop. 4,439) ➤ Burns Lake (pop. 1,779) ➤ Houston (pop. 2,993)	Travel time from zone: ➤ 33 min ➤ 1hr 5min ➤ 1hr 59min

ESTIMATED ZONE EVACUATION DETAILS:

Item	Description
Estimated Population	207 ⁹
Estimated Single Vehicle Travel Time Through Zone	6 min
Estimated Zone Evacuation Time	19 min

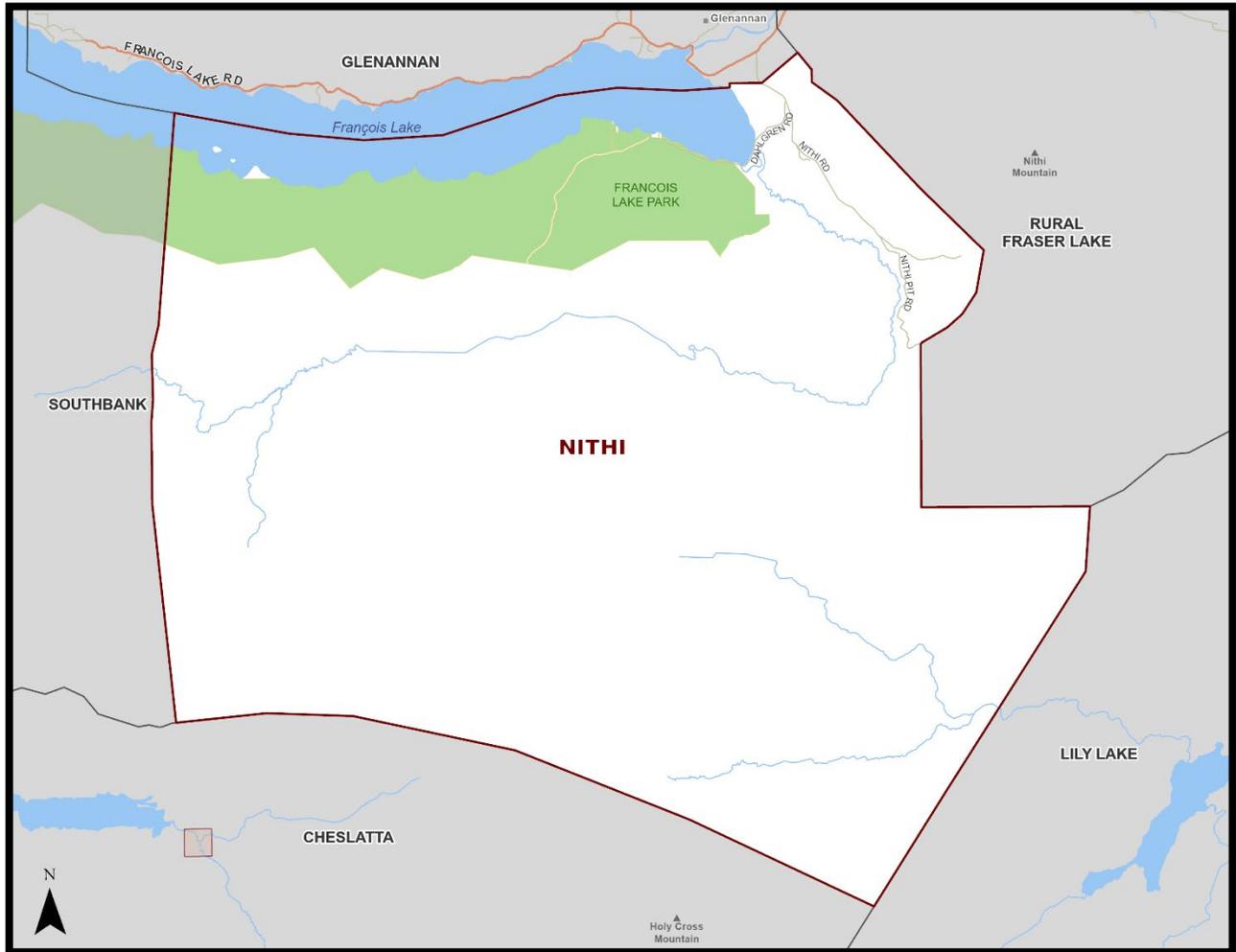
Evacuation Times: All times are approximate and for planning purposes only. They do not include the advance time required to develop and distribute information to the public. Evacuations are dynamic and times are influenced by factors that may not be apparent during planning activities. The EOC should rely on SMEs available during an evacuation for guidance. In addition, evacuation times are calculated off primary roads for planning purposes, residents in the more remote parts of a zone taking FSRs or other tertiary roads may require additional time.

First Nations Communities: First Nations are responsible for their evacuation planning, but communications between the First Nations and RDBN are encouraged for coordination.

⁹ The population for Nautley 1 and Seaspunkut 4 from the 2016 Statistics Canada Census was used vs the estimated population calculation. This was selected as the Fire Rescue Community which the zone is based on covers both IRs with limited extra RDBN land area.



NITHI



PRIMARY USE

The zone is primarily rural with limited spread-out residential areas off Nithi Rd. The zone is home to parts of the Françoise Lake Protected Area and Françoise Lake Park. Most of the zone is only accessible via the FSR networks that cover the zone SW of Nithi Rd.

PRIMARY & SECONDARY ARTERIAL ROADS

Primary Road: Nithi Rd (Secondary type road)

Secondary Arterial Roads: Connected to Nithi Rd

- Dahlgren Rd
- Steiner Rd
- Nithi Pit Rd

Note: The list above is not comprehensive as there are smaller side roads and FSRs on the map that are not labelled that connect to Nithi Rd.



MUSTER POINTS, INFRASTRUCTURE & EVACUATION DESTINATIONS

Item	Description	
Muster Points	No muster points have been pre-identified for this zone.	
Critical Infrastructure	Nithi Rd	
Evacuation Direction	N	
Potential Reception Centre / Destination	Potential destination: ➤ Fraser Lake (pop. 988) ➤ Vanderhoof (pop. 4,439) ➤ Burns Lake (pop. 1,779)	Travel time from zone: ➤ 22 min ➤ 59 min ➤ 1 hr 3min

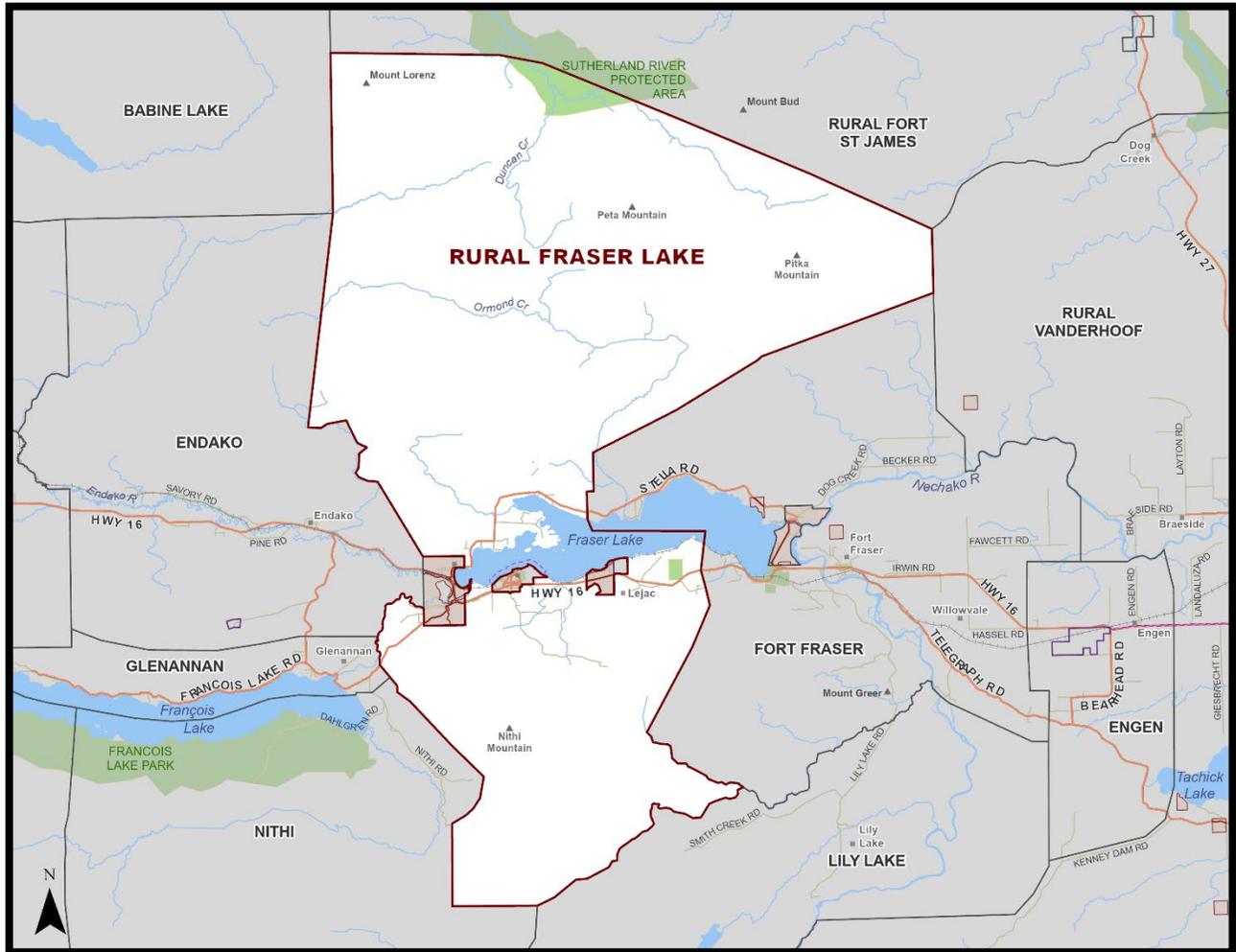
ESTIMATED ZONE EVACUATION DETAILS:

Item	Description
Estimated Population	141
Estimated Single Vehicle Travel Time Through Zone	10 min
Estimated Zone Evacuation Time	22 min

Evacuation Times: All times are approximate and for planning purposes only. They do not include the advance time required to develop and distribute information to the public. Evacuations are dynamic and times are influenced by factors that may not be apparent during planning activities. The EOC should rely on SMEs available during an evacuation for guidance. In addition, evacuation times are calculated off primary roads for planning purposes, residents in the more remote parts of a zone taking FSRs or other tertiary roads may require additional time.



RURAL FRASER LAKE



PRIMARY USE

This zone is primarily rural with some spread-out residential areas surrounding the Village of Fraser Lake off Highway 16 and Stella Rd. This zone surrounds the Village of Fraser Lake as well as the Stellaquo 1 (Stellat'en evacuation zone). There are a significant number of FSR networks on the north and south side of Highway 16 that cover the entire zone.

PRIMARY & SECONDARY ARTERIAL ROADS

Primary Road: Highway 16 – Yellowhead

Secondary Arterial Roads: Connected to Highway 16

- | | | |
|------------------------|----------------|------------|
| Orange Valley Frtg | Le Poidevin Rd | Stainer Rd |
| Orange Valley Rd | Chowsunket Rd | Stella Rd |
| Encombe Rd | Charlie Rd | |
| FSR Holy Cross 7724 01 | Charlie Frtg | |



Note: The list above is not comprehensive as there are smaller side roads and FSRs on the map that are not labelled that connect to Highway 16 and Stella Rd. In addition, some of the side roads in the zone connect to Highway 16 by going through another evacuation zone.

MUSTER POINTS, INFRASTRUCTURE & EVACUATION DESTINATIONS

Item	Description	
Muster Points	No muster points have been pre-identified for this zone.	
Critical Infrastructure	Highway 16 -Yellowhead Highway Highway 16 -Yellowhead Highway Bridge (Stellat'en) Railroad	
Evacuation Direction	W, E	
Potential Reception Centre / Destination	Potential destination: ➤ Vanderhoof (pop 4,439) ➤ Burns Lake (pop. 1,779) ➤ Prince George (pop 74,003)	Travel time from zone: ➤ 45 min ➤ 58 min ➤ 1 hr 56min

ESTIMATED ZONE EVACUATION DETAILS:

Item	Description
Estimated Population	284
Estimated Single Vehicle Travel Time Through Zone	21 min
Estimated Zone Evacuation Time	35 min

Evacuation Times: All times are approximate and for planning purposes only. They do not include the advance time required to develop and distribute information to the public. Evacuations are dynamic and times are influenced by factors that may not be apparent during planning activities. The EOC should rely on SMEs available during an evacuation for guidance. In addition, evacuation times are calculated off primary roads for planning purposes, residents in the more remote parts of a zone taking FSRs or other tertiary roads may require additional time.



STELLAT'EN



PRIMARY USE

This zone is primarily residential and composed of Stellaquo 1.

PRIMARY & SECONDARY ARTERIAL ROADS

Primary Road: Highway 16 – Yellowhead

Secondary Arterial Roads: Connected to Highway 16

François Lake Rd

Louisville Rd

Grandpas Trail

Steiner Rd

Old Highway Rd S

Note: The list above is not comprehensive as there are smaller side roads and FSRs on the map that are not labelled that connect to Highway 16.



MUSTER POINTS, INFRASTRUCTURE & EVACUATION DESTINATIONS

Item	Description	
Muster Points	No muster points have been pre-identified for this zone.	
Critical Infrastructure	Highway 16 Railroad Highway 16 Bridge	
Evacuation Direction	W, E	
Potential Reception Centre / Destination	Potential destination:	Travel time from zone:
	➤ Vanderhoof (pop. 4,439)	➤ 43 min
	➤ Burns Lake (pop. 1,779)	➤ 45 min
	➤ Houston (pop. 2,993)	➤ 1 hr 39 min

ESTIMATED ZONE EVACUATION DETAILS:

Item	Description
Estimated Population	202 ¹⁰
Estimated Single Vehicle Travel Time Through Zone	10 min
Estimated Zone Evacuation Time	22 min

Evacuation Times: All times are approximate and for planning purposes only. They do not include the advance time required to develop and distribute information to the public. Evacuations are dynamic and times are influenced by factors that may not be apparent during planning activities. The EOC should rely on SMEs available during an evacuation for guidance. In addition, evacuation times are calculated off primary roads for planning purposes, residents in the more remote parts of a zone taking FSRs or other tertiary roads may require additional time.

First Nations Communities: First Nations are responsible for their evacuation planning, but communications between the First Nations and RDBN are encouraged for coordination.

¹⁰ The population for Stellaquo 1 from the 2016 Statistics Canada Census was used vs the estimated population calculation. This was selected as the Fire Rescue Community which the zone is based on covers the First Nation Community with limited extra RDBN land area.



Electoral Area E (Francois/Ootsa Lake Rural)

Evacuation zones for each electoral area have been developed based on pre-established Fire Rescue Communities. This ensures that there are clear boundaries for each zone and that they align with how other emergency services divide areas. Electoral Area 'E' (Francois/Ootsa Lake Rural) has 16 evacuation zones:

- Cheslatta;
- Clemretta;
- Colleymount;
- Danskin;
- François Lake
- Grassy Plains;
- Naralee;
- Oosta Lake;
- Priestly;
- Southbank;
- Tahtsa Lake;
- Takysie Lake;
- Tatalrose;
- Tchesinkut Lake;
- Tweedsmuir Park; and
- Wistaria.



CHESLATTA



PRIMARY USE

The zone is primarily rural and remote with limited residential areas spread out over the area. The entire zone has significant coverage through FSRs and tertiary roads. The zone is home to five First Nation Communities; Skin Lake 15, Baptiste Louis 8, Alexis Thomas 1a, Holy Cross Lake 3, and Knapp Lake 6.

PRIMARY & SECONDARY ARTERIAL ROADS

Primary Road: Eakin Settlement Rd and Cheslatta Rd (Secondary type roads)

Secondary Arterial Roads: Connected to Eakin Settlement Rd

Cheslatta Rd
Blake Rd

Simonds Rd

Braun FSR 8355 -1

Secondary Arterial Roads: Connected to Cheslatta Rd



Clark Rd
Radtke Rd
Muir Rd

Shane Rd
Cheslatta Falls
Carpenter Rd

Critchlow Rd
Wall Rd

Note: The list above is not comprehensive as there are smaller side roads and FSRs on the map that are not labelled that connect to Eakin Settlement Rd and Cheslatta Rd.

MUSTER POINTS, INFRASTRUCTURE & EVACUATION DESTINATIONS

Item	Description	
Muster Points	No muster points have been pre-identified for this zone.	
Critical Infrastructure	Eakin Settlement Rd Cheslatta Rd	
Evacuation Direction	N, NW	
Potential Reception Centre / Destination	Potential destination:	Travel time from zone:
	➤ Burns Lake (pop. 1,779)	➤ 1hr 33min
	➤ Houston (pop. 2,993)	➤ 2hr 29min
	➤ Fraser Lake (pop. 988)	➤ 2hr 17min

ESTIMATED ZONE EVACUATION DETAILS:

Item	Description
Estimated Population	73
Estimated Single Vehicle Travel Time Through Zone	14 min
Estimated Zone Evacuation Time	25 min

Evacuation Times: All times are approximate and for planning purposes only. They do not include the advance time required to develop and distribute information to the public. Evacuations are dynamic and times are influenced by factors that may not be apparent during planning activities. The EOC should rely on SMEs available during an evacuation for guidance. In addition, evacuation times are calculated off primary roads for planning purposes, residents in the more remote parts of a zone taking FSRs or other tertiary roads may require additional time.

First Nations Communities: First Nations are responsible for their evacuation planning, but communications between the First Nations and RDBN are encouraged for coordination.

Ferry: All evacuations heading directly north must use a ferry to cross at François Lake. This can impact evacuations depending on ferry operations. The RDBN should engage with the ferry operator to ensure that priority is given to supporting with movement of evacuated personnel.

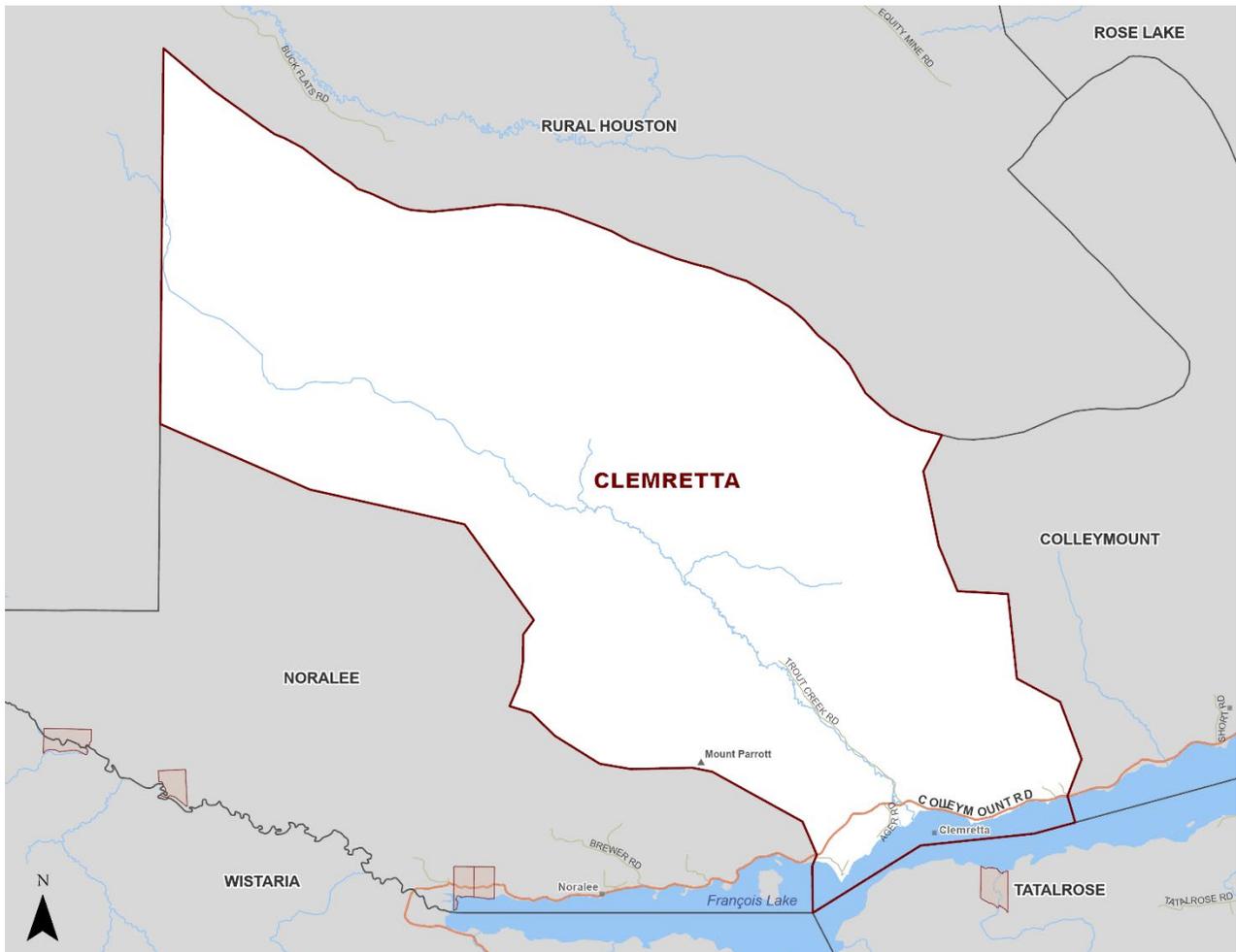
Evacuation Routes: There are two alternate evacuation routes to the District of Houston that do not take the primary evacuation route north to Highway 16 at Burns Lake. The distance is shorter but driving time longer based on secondary and potentially tertiary roadway speeds. This is beneficial if the primary route is impacted and/or if the evacuation is looking to avoid



the ferry cross at François Lake. There is one alternate route to Fraser Lake that also avoids the ferry cross.



CLEMRETTA



PRIMARY USE

The zone is primarily rural with limited residential areas near François Lake. The entire zone has significant coverage through FSRs and tertiary roads.

PRIMARY & SECONDARY ARTERIAL ROADS

Primary Road: Colleymount Rd (Secondary type road)

Secondary Arterial Roads: Connected to Colleymount Rd

Driftwood Dr

Ager Rd

Lake Terrace Dr

FSR McDonald Lake

Trout Creek Rd

Twin Flower Dr

Note: The list above is not comprehensive as there are smaller side roads and FSRs on the map that are not labelled that connect to Colleymount Rd.



MUSTER POINTS, INFRASTRUCTURE & EVACUATION DESTINATIONS

Item	Description	
Muster Points	No muster points have been pre-identified for this zone.	
Critical Infrastructure	Trout Creek Rd Colleymount Rd	
Evacuation Direction	W, E	
Potential Reception Centre / Destination	Potential destination: ➤ Burns Lake (pop. 1,779) ➤ Houston (pop. 2,993) ➤ Fraser Lake (pop. 988)	Travel time from zone: ➤ 1hr 3min ➤ 1hr 26min ➤ 1hr 46min

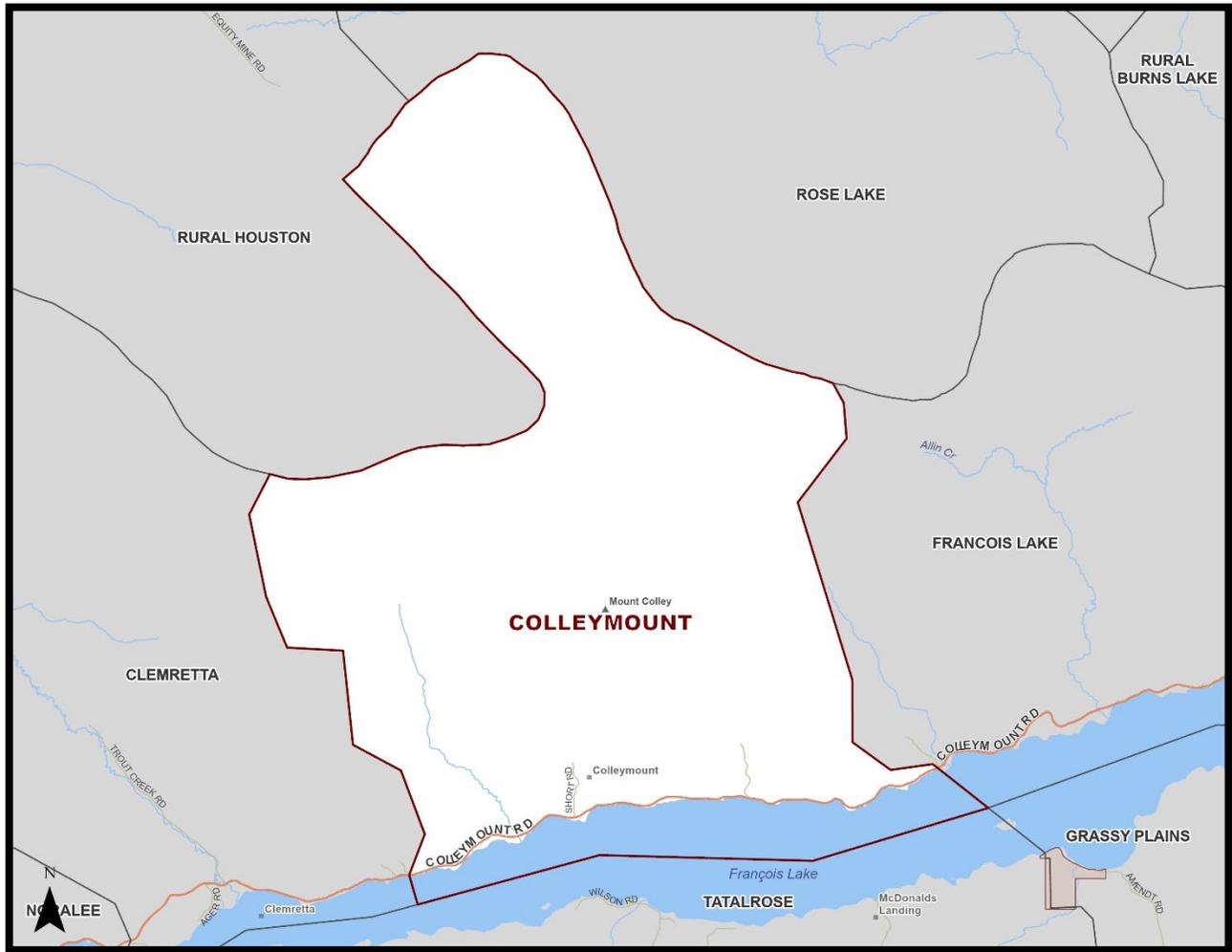
ESTIMATED ZONE EVACUATION DETAILS:

Item	Description
Estimated Population	31
Estimated Single Vehicle Travel Time Through Zone	10 min
Estimated Zone Evacuation Time	20 min

Evacuation Times: All times are approximate and for planning purposes only. They do not include the advance time required to develop and distribute information to the public. Evacuations are dynamic and times are influenced by factors that may not be apparent during planning activities. The EOC should rely on SMEs available during an evacuation for guidance. In addition, evacuation times are calculated off primary roads for planning purposes, residents in the more remote parts of a zone taking FSRs or other tertiary roads may require additional time.



COLLEYMOUNT



PRIMARY USE

The zone is primarily rural with limited residential areas primarily near François Lake. The entire zone has significant coverage through FSRs and tertiary roads.

PRIMARY & SECONDARY ARTERIAL ROADS

Primary Road: Colleymount Rd (Secondary type road)

Secondary Arterial Roads: Connected to Colleymount Rd

- Short Rd
- Sprigler Rd

Note: The list above is not comprehensive as there are smaller side roads and FSRs on the map that are not labelled that connect to Colleymount Rd.



MUSTER POINTS, INFRASTRUCTURE & EVACUATION DESTINATIONS

Item	Description	
Muster Points	No muster points have been pre-identified for this zone.	
Critical Infrastructure	Colleymount Rd	
Evacuation Direction	W, E	
Potential Reception Centre / Destination	Potential destination: ➤ Burns Lake (pop. 1,779) ➤ Houston (pop. 2,993) ➤ Fraser Lake (pop. 988)	Travel time from zone: ➤ 50 min ➤ 1hr 17min ➤ 1hr 32 min

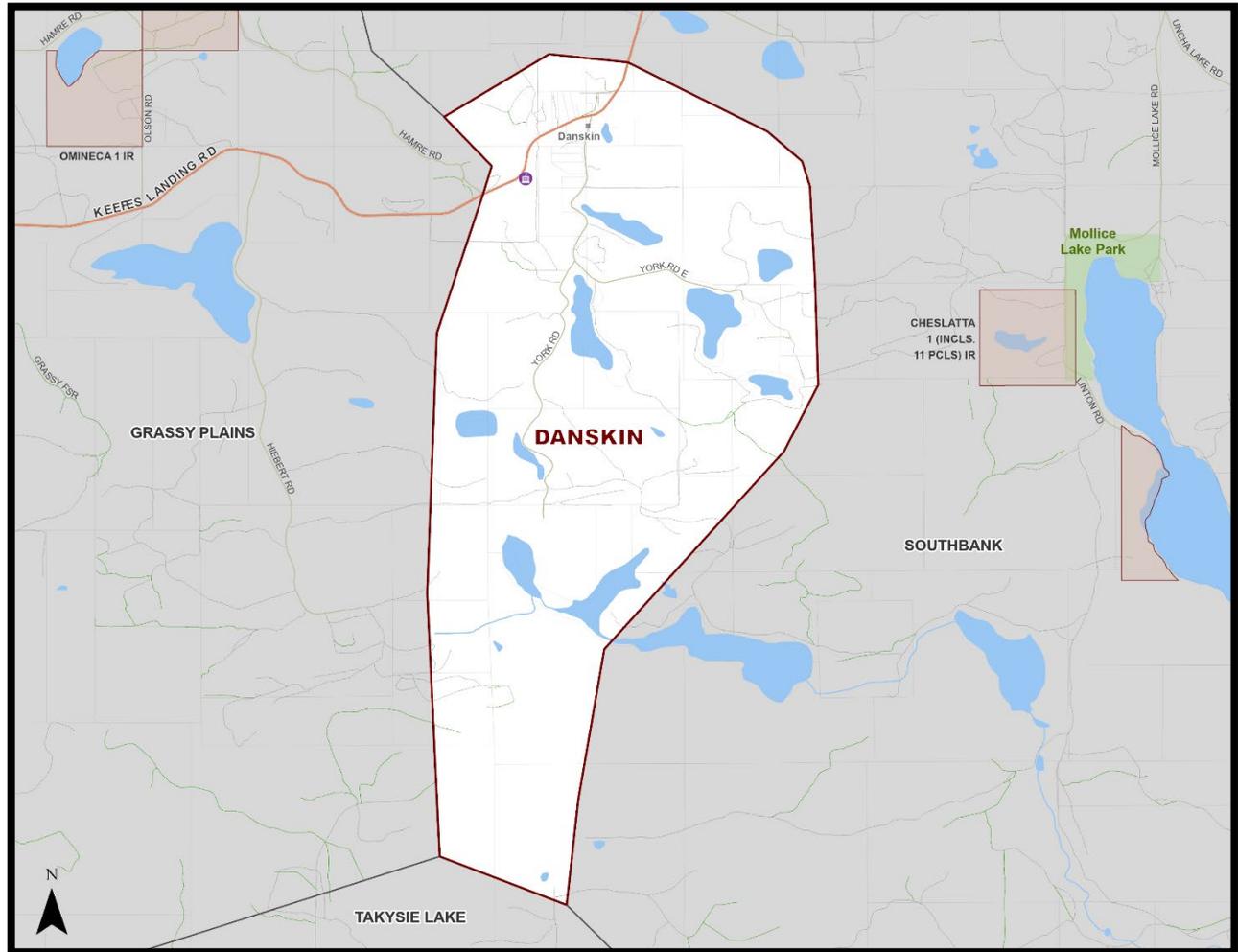
ESTIMATED ZONE EVACUATION DETAILS:

Item	Description
Estimated Population	22
Estimated Single Vehicle Travel Time Through Zone	18 min
Estimated Zone Evacuation Time	29 min

Evacuation Times: All times are approximate and for planning purposes only. They do not include the advance time required to develop and distribute information to the public. Evacuations are dynamic and times are influenced by factors that may not be apparent during planning activities. The EOC should rely on SMEs available during an evacuation for guidance. In addition, evacuation times are calculated off primary roads for planning purposes, residents in the more remote parts of a zone taking FSRs or other tertiary roads may require additional time.



DANSKIN



PRIMARY USE

The zone is primarily rural with limited residential areas near the intersection of Keefes Landing Rd and York Rd. The entire zone has coverage through FSRs and tertiary roads. The zone is home to Cheslatta 1.

PRIMARY & SECONDARY ARTERIAL ROADS

Primary Road: Keefes Landing Rd (Secondary type road)

Secondary Arterial Roads: Connected to Keefes Landing Rd

- Danskin Rd
- York Rd

Note: The list above is not comprehensive as there are smaller side roads and FSRs on the map that are not labelled that connect to Keefes Landing Rd and York Rd.



MUSTER POINTS, INFRASTRUCTURE & EVACUATION DESTINATIONS

Item	Description	
Muster Points	No muster points have been pre-identified for this zone.	
Critical Infrastructure	Keefes Landing Rd York Rd	
Evacuation Direction	N	
Potential Reception Centre / Destination	Potential destination:	Travel time from zone:
	➤ Burns Lake (pop. 1,779)	➤ 55 min
	➤ Houston (pop. 2,993)	➤ 1 hr 49min
	➤ Fraser Lake (pop. 988)	➤ 1 hr 51 min

ESTIMATED ZONE EVACUATION DETAILS:

Item	Description
Estimated Population	84 ¹¹
Estimated Single Vehicle Travel Time Through Zone	2 min
Estimated Zone Evacuation Time	13 min

Evacuation Times: All times are approximate and for planning purposes only. They do not include the advance time required to develop and distribute information to the public. Evacuations are dynamic and times are influenced by factors that may not be apparent during planning activities. The EOC should rely on SMEs available during an evacuation for guidance. In addition, evacuation times are calculated off primary roads for planning purposes, residents in the more remote parts of a zone taking FSRs or other tertiary roads may require additional time.

First Nations Communities: First Nations are responsible for their evacuation planning, but communications between the First Nations and RDBN are encouraged for coordination.

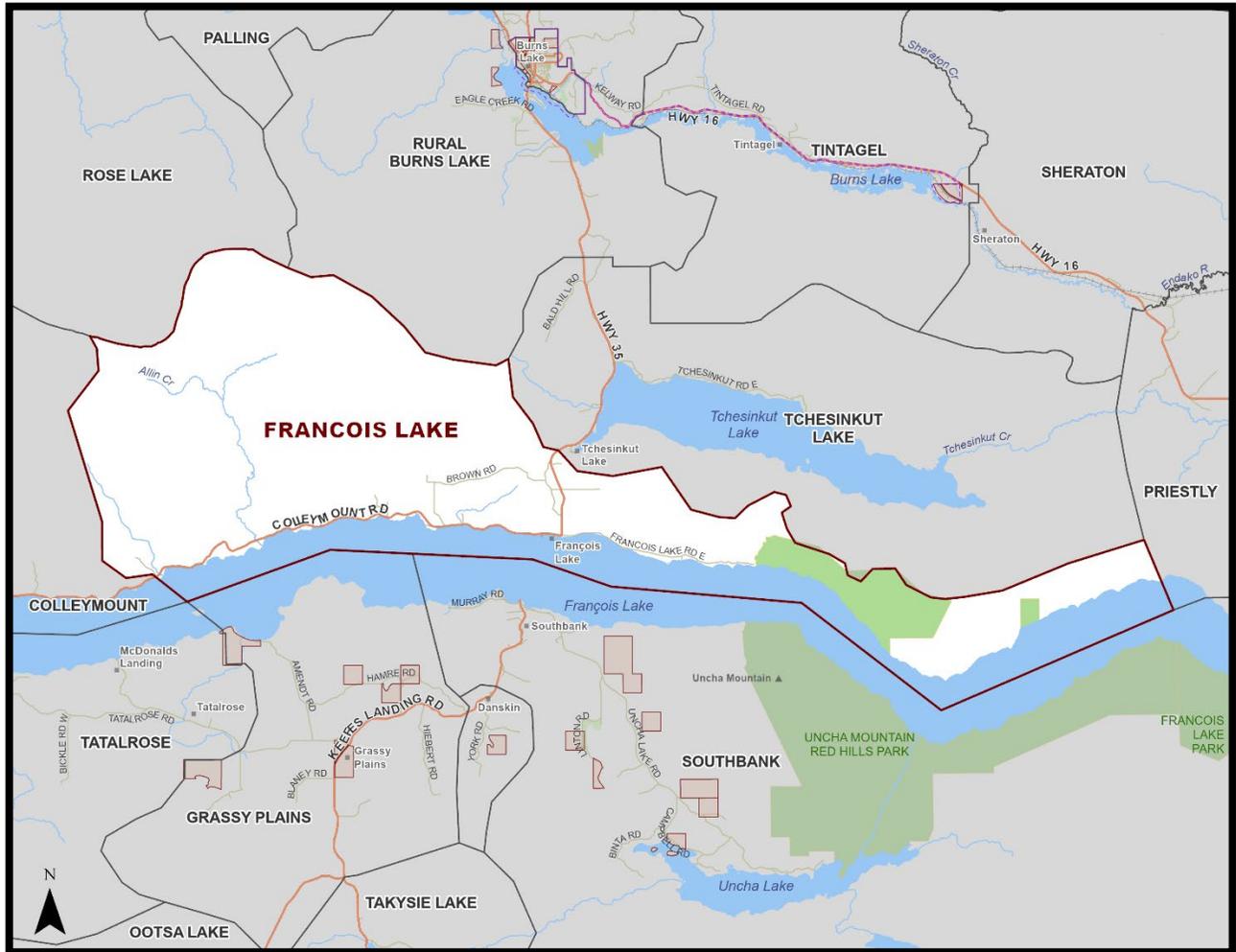
Ferry: All evacuations heading directly north must use a ferry to cross at Francois Lake. This can impact evacuations depending on ferry operations.

Evacuation Routes: There is an alternate evacuation route to Fraser Lake that does not take the primary evacuation route north to Highway 16 at Burns Lake. The alternate route avoids the ferry cross. There is also an alternate route available to Houston to avoid the ferry cross. Both routes take additional time to get to the destination and are not on primary roadways.

¹¹ Estimated population is based on the Cheslatta 1 population from the 2016 Statistics Canada Census. This was used vs the estimated population calculation as the result was higher. It should be noted that the First Nations Community is split into parcels across a few evacuation zones and the full population does not reside in one parcel.



FRANÇOIS LAKE



PRIMARY USE

The zone is primarily rural with residential areas primarily at the François Lake unincorporated settlement and spread out more sparsely off Colleymount Rd. The entire zone has significant coverage through FSRs and tertiary roads.

PRIMARY & SECONDARY ARTERIAL ROADS

Primary Road: Highway 35 – N François Highway

Secondary Arterial Roads: Connected to Highway

Colleymount Rd

Partington Rd

Deeder Rd

Francois Lake Rd E

Walker Rd

Palmer Rd

Primary Road: Colleymount Rd (Secondary type road)

Secondary Arterial Roads: Connected to Colleymount Rd



FSR Henkel Creek 8866 01 Van Zanten Pit Rd Loveseth Rd
Ford Rd Highway 35

Note: The list above is not comprehensive as there are smaller side roads and FSRs on the map that are not labelled that connect to Highway 35 and Colleymount Rd.

MUSTER POINTS, INFRASTRUCTURE & EVACUATION DESTINATIONS

Item	Description	
Muster Points	No muster points have been pre-identified for this zone.	
Critical Infrastructure	Highway 35 Colleymount Rd François Lake Ferry	
Evacuation Direction	N, W, S	
Potential Reception Centre / Destination	Potential destination: ➤ Burns Lake (pop. 1,779) ➤ Houston (pop. 2,993) ➤ Fraser Lake (pop. 988)	Travel time from zone: ➤ 35 min ➤ 1hr 18min ➤ 1hr 17min

ESTIMATED ZONE EVACUATION DETAILS:

Item	Description
Estimated Population	31 ¹²
Estimated Single Vehicle Travel Time Through Zone	28min
Estimated Zone Evacuation Time	38min

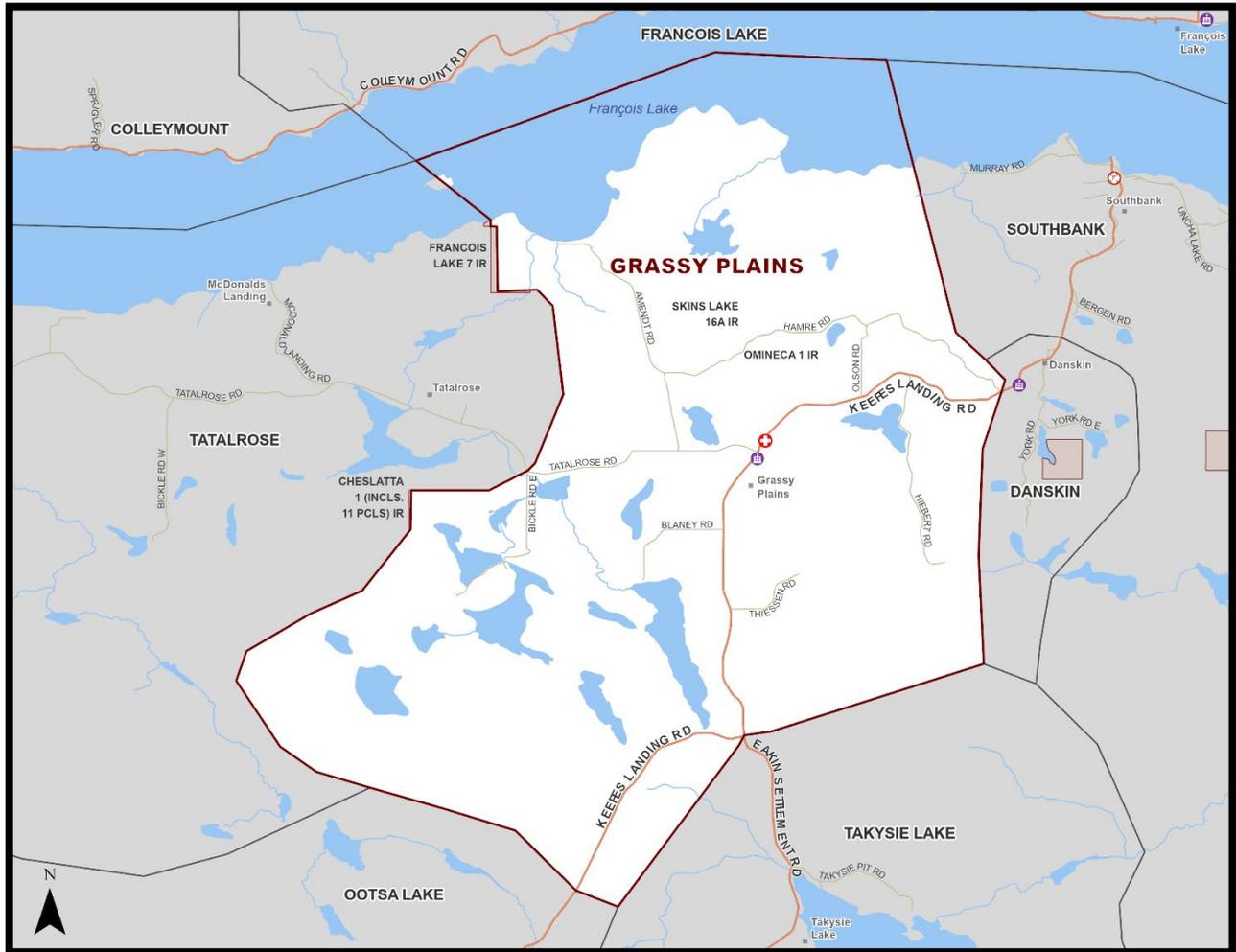
Evacuation Times: All times are approximate and for planning purposes only. They do not include the advance time required to develop and distribute information to the public. Evacuations are dynamic and times are influenced by factors that may not be apparent during planning activities. The EOC should rely on SMEs available during an evacuation for guidance. In addition, evacuation times are calculated off primary roads for planning purposes, residents in the more remote parts of a zone taking FSRs or other tertiary roads may require additional time.

Ferry: François Lake can evacuate south using the François Lake ferry if Colleymount Rd and or Highway 35 are impacted. However, this requires the use of the ferry and a longer route around the lake to reach Houston via secondary and tertiary roads.

¹² This zone has an unincorporated settlement that has no population information available. Therefore, the population estimate may be lower than actual the population as it does not account for the higher density in the settlement.



GRASSY PLAINS



PRIMARY USE

The zone is primarily rural with limited residential areas primarily off Keefes Landing Rd. The entire zone has coverage through FSRs and tertiary roads. The zone is home to Cheslatta 1, Omineca 1, Skins Lake 16a, and François Lake 7.

PRIMARY & SECONDARY ARTERIAL ROADS

Primary Road: Keefes Landing Rd (Secondary type road)

Secondary Arterial Roads: Connected to Keefes Landing Rd

Hiebert Rd
Olson Rd

FSR Grassy 9788 01
Tatalrose Rd

Blaney Rd
Thiessen Rd

Note: The list above is not comprehensive as there are smaller side roads and FSRs on the map that are not labelled that connect to Keefes Landing Rd.



MUSTER POINTS, INFRASTRUCTURE & EVACUATION DESTINATIONS

Item	Description	
Muster Points	No muster points have been pre-identified for this zone.	
Critical Infrastructure	Keefes Landing Rd Hamre Rd/Amendt Rd	
Evacuation Direction	N	
Potential Reception Centre / Destination	Potential destination:	Travel time from zone:
	➤ Burns Lake (pop. 1,779)	➤ 1 hr 5min
	➤ Houston (pop. 2,993)	➤ 1 hr 58min
	➤ Fraser Lake (pop. 988)	➤ 1 hr 47min

ESTIMATED ZONE EVACUATION DETAILS:

Item	Description
Estimated Population	104 ¹³
Estimated Single Vehicle Travel Time Through Zone	21 min
Estimated Zone Evacuation Time	32 min

Evacuation Times: All times are approximate and for planning purposes only. They do not include the advance time required to develop and distribute information to the public. Evacuations are dynamic and times are influenced by factors that may not be apparent during planning activities. The EOC should rely on SMEs available during an evacuation for guidance. In addition, evacuation times are calculated off primary roads for planning purposes, residents in the more remote parts of a zone taking FSRs or other tertiary roads may require additional time.

First Nations Communities: First Nations are responsible for their evacuation planning, but communications between the First Nations and RDBN are encouraged for coordination.

Ferry: All evacuations heading directly north must use a ferry to cross at François Lake. This can impact evacuations depending on ferry operations.

Evacuation Routes: There is an alternate evacuation route to Houston and Fraser Lake that does not take the primary evacuation route north to Highway 16 at Burns Lake. The alternate route avoids the ferry cross at François Lake.

¹³ Estimated population is based on the four First Nations Communities population from the 2016 Statistics Canada Census. This was used vs the estimated population calculation as the result was higher. It should be noted that the Cheslatta 1 is split into parcels across a few evacuation zones and the full population does not reside in one parcel.



NORALEE



PRIMARY USE

The zone is primarily rural with residential areas spread out sparsely off Colleymount Rd with some concentration near Noralee Resort. The entire zone has significant coverage through FSRs and tertiary roads. The zone is home to Tatla't East 2 and Tatla West 11.

PRIMARY & SECONDARY ARTERIAL ROADS

Primary Road: Colleymount Rd (Secondary type road)

Secondary Arterial Roads: Connected to Colleymount Rd

Owen Lake Rd

Parrot Lake Trail

Brewer Rd

Ootsa-Nadina Rd

Bryanston Dr

Antilla Rd

Note: The list above is not comprehensive as there are smaller side roads and FSRs on the map that are not labelled that connect to Colleymount Rd.



MUSTER POINTS, INFRASTRUCTURE & EVACUATION DESTINATIONS

Item	Description	
Muster Points	No muster points have been pre-identified for this zone.	
Critical Infrastructure	Colleymount Rd Colleymount Rd Bridge	
Evacuation Direction	W, E	
Potential Reception Centre / Destination	Potential destination: ➤ Burns Lake (pop. 1,779) ➤ Houston (pop. 2,993) ➤ Fraser Lake (pop. 988)	Travel time from zone: ➤ 1hr 15min ➤ 1hr 23 min ➤ 1hr 57 min

ESTIMATED ZONE EVACUATION DETAILS:

Item	Description
Estimated Population	17
Estimated Single Vehicle Travel Time Through Zone	14 min
Estimated Zone Evacuation Time	25 min

Evacuation Times: All times are approximate and for planning purposes only. They do not include the advance time required to develop and distribute information to the public. Evacuations are dynamic and times are influenced by factors that may not be apparent during planning activities. The EOC should rely on SMEs available during an evacuation for guidance. In addition, evacuation times are calculated off primary roads for planning purposes, residents in the more remote parts of a zone taking FSRs or other tertiary roads may require additional time.

First Nations Communities: First Nations are responsible for their evacuation planning, but communications between the First Nations and RDBN are encouraged for coordination.

Evacuation Routes: There is an alternate evacuation route to Houston and Fraser Lake that does not take the primary evacuation route north to Highway 16 at Burns Lake.



OOSTA LAKE



PRIMARY USE

The zone is primarily rural and remote with limited residential areas spread out over the vast area. The entire zone has significant coverage through FSRs and tertiary roads but is divided into three landmasses by the Nechako Reservoir. The zone is home Cheslatta 1.

PRIMARY & SECONDARY ARTERIAL ROADS

Primary Road:

- Ootsa-Nadina Ed / Ootsa Lake Rd E
- Ootsa Hill Rd / Keefes Landing Rd

Secondary Arterial Roads: Connected to Ootsa-Nadina Ed / Ootsa Lake Rd E

FSR 10952 01	FSR Square Lake 8487 01	St Marys Pit Rd
Forestry Bay FSR	Petkau Rd	FSR Henson Hills 8807 01
Ootsa Lake Boat Landing Rd	Marilla Rd	Marilla FSR



Ootsa Hill Rd W Square Lake FSR
Eakin Settlement Rd E Square Lake FSR

Secondary Arterial Roads: Connected to Ootsa Hill Rd / Keefes Landing Rd

FSR Verdun Mtn Lookout 2032 01 FSR Moss 10148 01 Fish Lake FSR
FSR Chicken Creek 9985 01 Otto Lake FSR

Note: The list above is not comprehensive as there are smaller side roads and FSRs on the map that are not labelled that connect to Ootsa-Nadina Ed / Ootsa Lake Rd E and Ootsa Hill Rd / Keefes Landing Rd.

MUSTER POINTS, INFRASTRUCTURE & EVACUATION DESTINATIONS

Item	Description	
Muster Points	No muster points have been pre-identified for this zone.	
Critical Infrastructure	Ootsa-Nadina Ed / Ootsa Lake Rd E Ootsa Hill Rd / Keefes Landing Rd Ootsa Lake Rd E Bridge	
Evacuation Direction	W, E	
Potential Reception Centre / Destination	Potential destination:	Travel time from zone:
	➤ Burns Lake (pop. 1,779)	➤ 1hr 55min
	➤ Houston (pop. 2,993)	➤ 2hr 47min
	➤ Vanderhoof (pop. 4,439)	➤ 2hr 36min

ESTIMATED ZONE EVACUATION DETAILS:

Item	Description
Estimated Population	572 ¹⁴
Estimated Single Vehicle Travel Time Through Zone	19 min
Estimated Zone Evacuation Time	36 min

Evacuation Times: All times are approximate and for planning purposes only. They do not include the advance time required to develop and distribute information to the public. Evacuations are dynamic and times are influenced by factors that may not be apparent during planning activities. The EOC should rely on SMEs available during an evacuation for guidance. In addition, evacuation times are calculated off primary roads for planning purposes, residents in the more remote parts of a zone taking FSRs or other tertiary roads may require additional time.

¹⁴ The estimate may be higher than actual the population. This is applicable to this zone as vast areas are made up of provincial parks and are remote and not accessible due to waterways.

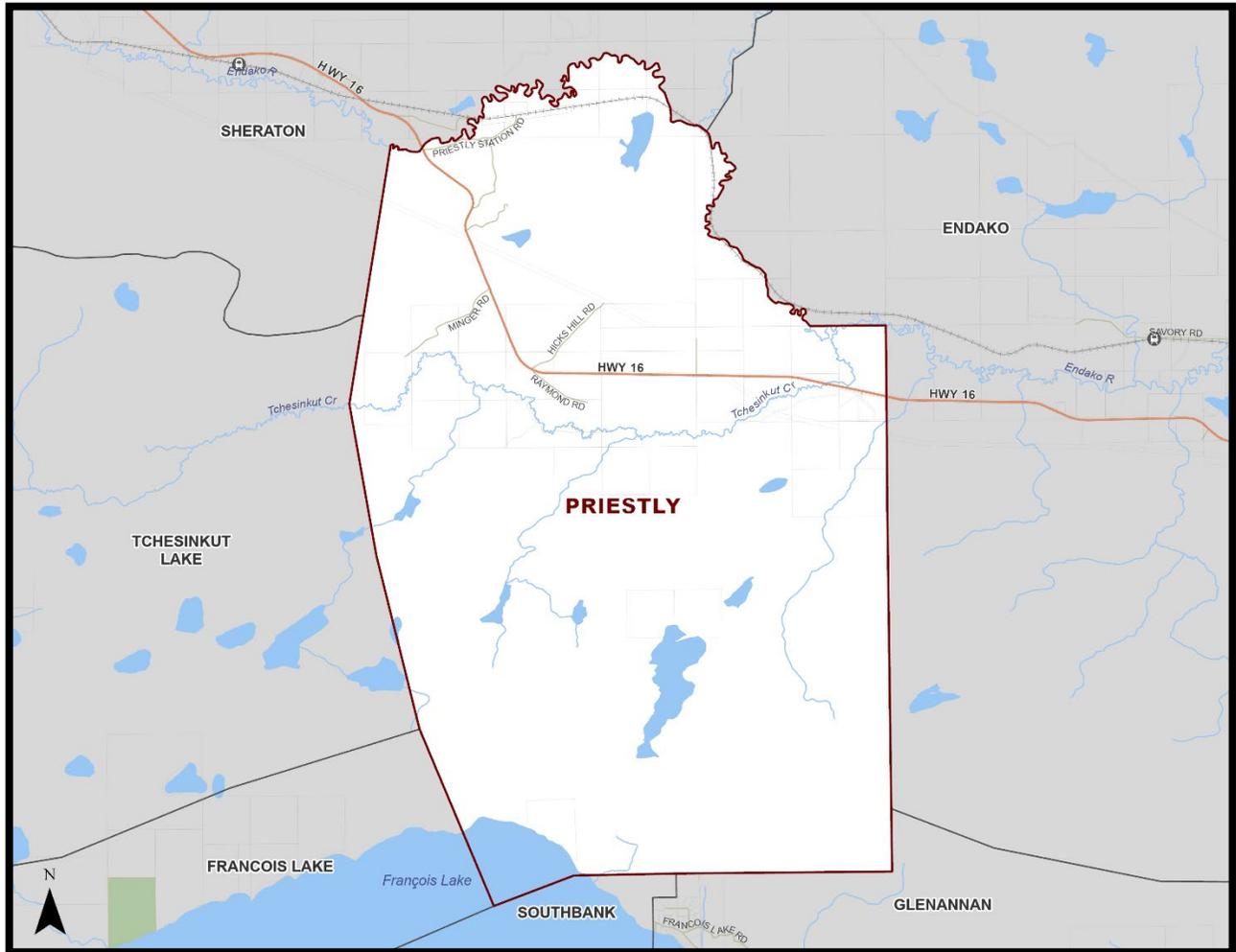


Ferry: All evacuations heading directly north must use a ferry to cross at Francois Lake. This can impact evacuations depending on ferry operations.

Evacuation Routes: There is an alternate evacuation route to Houston and Vanderhoof that does not take the primary evacuation route north to Highway 16 at Burns Lake. The alternate route avoids the ferry cross at Francois Lake.



PRIESTLY



PRIMARY USE

The zone is a primarily rural drive through area with limited residential areas spread out off Highway 16. The zone has some coverage through FSRs and tertiary roads on both sides of Highway 16.

PRIMARY & SECONDARY ARTERIAL ROADS

Primary Road: Highway 16 - Yellowhead

Secondary Arterial Roads: Connected to Highway 16

Raymond Rd

Tercer Lake FSR

Priestly Station Rd

Hicks Hill Rd

Minger Rd

Note: The list above is not comprehensive as there are smaller side roads and FSRs on the map that are not labelled that connect to Highway 16.



MUSTER POINTS, INFRASTRUCTURE & EVACUATION DESTINATIONS

Item	Description	
Muster Points	No muster points have been pre-identified for this zone.	
Critical Infrastructure	Highway 16	
Evacuation Direction	W, E	
Potential Reception Centre / Destination	Potential destination: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Burns Lake (pop. 1,779) ➤ Fraser Lake (pop. 988) ➤ Vanderhoof (pop. 4,439) 	Travel time from zone: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 29 min ➤ 25 min ➤ 1hr 2min

ESTIMATED ZONE EVACUATION DETAILS:

Item	Description
Estimated Population	10
Estimated Single Vehicle Travel Time Through Zone	13 min
Estimated Zone Evacuation Time	23 min

Evacuation Times: All times are approximate and for planning purposes only. They do not include the advance time required to develop and distribute information to the public. Evacuations are dynamic and times are influenced by factors that may not be apparent during planning activities. The EOC should rely on SMEs available during an evacuation for guidance. In addition, evacuation times are calculated off primary roads for planning purposes, residents in the more remote parts of a zone taking FSRs or other tertiary roads may require additional time.



SOUTHBANK



PRIMARY USE

The zone is primarily rural and remote with limited residential areas spread out over the vast area. The zone is home to Cheshlatta (1,13, 13a) and Skins Lake 16B. The zone covers parts of the Uncha Mountain Red Hills Park and Françoise Lake Park.

PRIMARY & SECONDARY ARTERIAL ROADS

Primary Road:

- Keefes Landing Rd (Secondary type road)
- Uncha Lake Rd (Secondary type road)

Secondary Arterial Roads: Connected to Keefes Landing Rd

Bergen Rd
Grasser Rd
Oknianski Rd

South Bank Hill Rd
Southbank School Rd
Whitney Way

Hospital Rd
Uncha Lake Rd



Secondary Arterial Roads: Connected to Uncha Lake Rd

Indian Bay Rd	Church Camp Rd	Skins Rd
Sparks Rd	Cottam Rd	Moose Horns Rd
Mollice Lake Rd	Campbell Rd	

Note: The list above is not comprehensive as there are smaller side roads and FSRs on the map that are not labelled that connect to Keefes Landing Rd and Uncha Lake Rd.

MUSTER POINTS, INFRASTRUCTURE & EVACUATION DESTINATIONS

Item	Description	
Muster Points	No muster points have been pre-identified for this zone.	
Critical Infrastructure	Keefes Landing Rd Uncha Lake Rd François Lake Ferry	
Evacuation Direction	N, S	
Potential Reception Centre / Destination	Potential destination:	Travel time from zone:
	➤ Burns Lake (pop. 1,779)	➤ 1hr 5min
	➤ Vanderhoof (pop. 4,439)	➤ 2hr 14min
	➤ Houston (pop. 2,993)	➤ 1hr 57min

ESTIMATED ZONE EVACUATION DETAILS:

Item	Description
Estimated Population	68
Estimated Single Vehicle Travel Time Through Zone	5 min
Estimated Zone Evacuation Time	16 min

Evacuation Times: All times are approximate and for planning purposes only. They do not include the advance time required to develop and distribute information to the public. Evacuations are dynamic and times are influenced by factors that may not be apparent during planning activities. The EOC should rely on SMEs available during an evacuation for guidance. In addition, evacuation times are calculated off primary roads for planning purposes, residents in the more remote parts of a zone taking FSRs or other tertiary roads may require additional time.

Ferry: All evacuations heading directly north must use a ferry to cross at François Lake. This can impact evacuations depending on ferry operations.

Evacuation Routes: There is an alternate evacuation route to Houston that does not take the primary evacuation route north to Highway 16 at Burns Lake. The alternate route avoids the ferry cross at François Lake.



TAHTSA LAKE



PRIMARY USE

This remote zone appears to be only composed of mining operations. No residential areas are visible with satellite imaging. The zone is surrounded by mountain ranges and the Nechako Reservoir. Main central area can only be reached via boat or ferry. The entire zone has coverage through FSRs and tertiary roads only.

PRIMARY & SECONDARY ARTERIAL ROADS

Primary Road: FSR Reach Main 9855 06 and FSR Troitsa 9497 01

Secondary Arterial Roads: Connected to FSR Reach Main 9855 06

- FSR Tahtsa Main 9855 -7

Secondary Arterial Roads: Connected to FSR Troitsa 9497 01

- FSR Whitesale 9497 02



Note: The list above is not comprehensive as there are smaller side roads and FSRs on the map that are not labelled that connect to the main FSRs.

MUSTER POINTS, INFRASTRUCTURE & EVACUATION DESTINATIONS

Item	Description	
Muster Points	No muster points have been pre-identified for this zone.	
Critical Infrastructure	FSR Reach Main 9855 06 FSR Troitsa 9497 01 Ferry	
Evacuation Direction	NE	
Potential Reception Centre / Destination	Potential destination: ➤ Houston (pop. 2,993) ➤ Burns Lake (pop. 1,779) ➤ Telkwa (pop. 1,327)	Travel time from zone: ➤ 1 hr 57min ➤ 2hr 34 min ➤ 2hr 22min

ESTIMATED ZONE EVACUATION DETAILS:

Item	Description
Estimated Population	197 ¹⁵
Estimated Single Vehicle Travel Time Through Zone	3 min
Estimated Zone Evacuation Time	16 min

Evacuation Times: All times are approximate and for planning purposes only. They do not include the advance time required to develop and distribute information to the public. Evacuations are dynamic and times are influenced by factors that may not be apparent during planning activities. The EOC should rely on SMEs available during an evacuation for guidance. In addition, evacuation times are calculated off primary roads for planning purposes, residents in the more remote parts of a zone taking FSRs or other tertiary roads may require additional time.

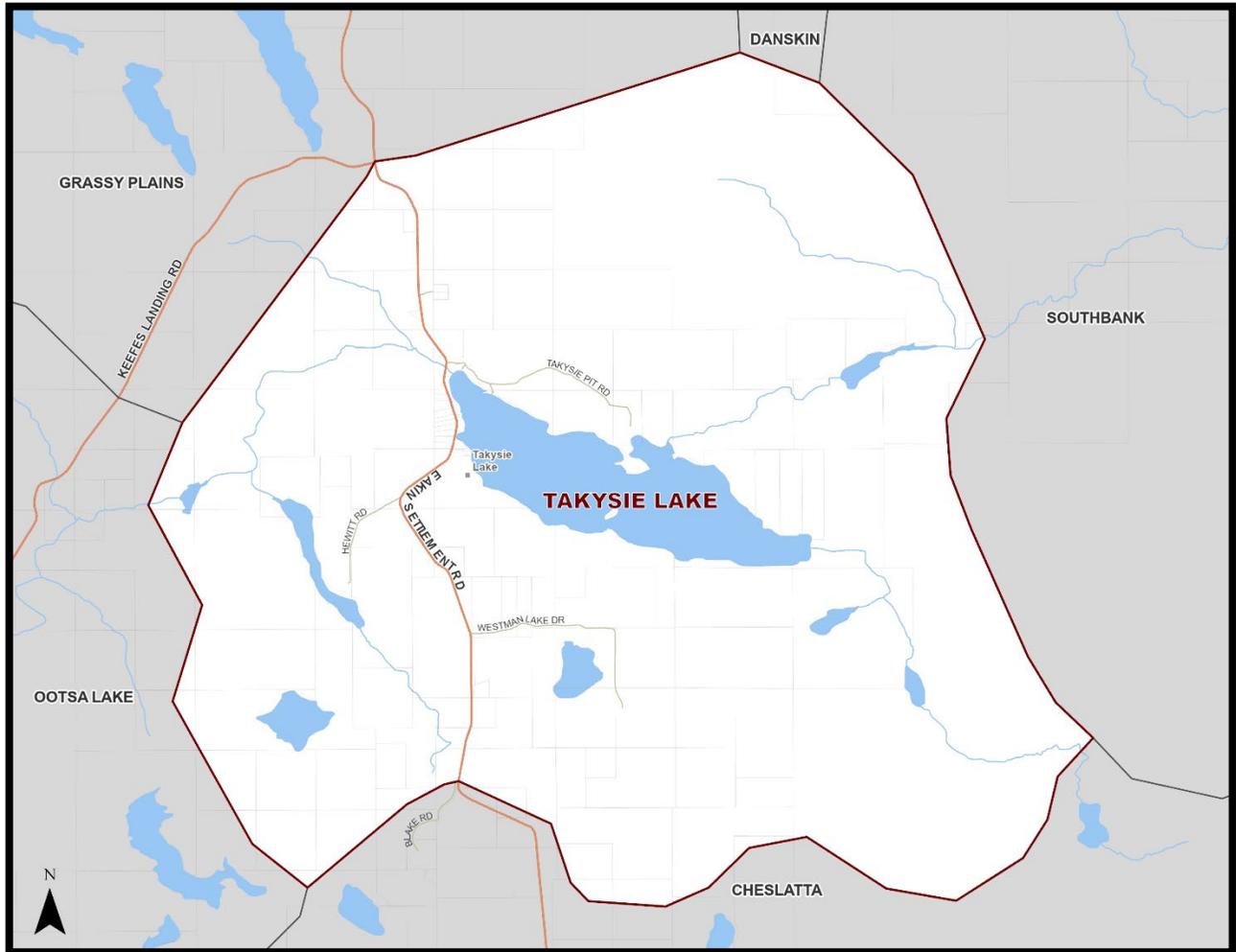
Ferry: All evacuations south of Nechako Reservoir heading north must use a ferry to cross the Nechako Reservoir. This can impact evacuations depending on ferry operations.

Travel time to zone: Travel time from zone calculates time based on regular speed limits. For this zone it was calculated from the ferry point to the final destinations. Additional time for evacuation should be allotted for people who must get to the ferry from the furthers parts of the zone.

¹⁵ The estimated population is based on electoral area density multiplied by zone size. Based on geographical area satellite images it is assumed that there are no permanent residents in the area. However, evacuations of mining operations in the area would have to occur.



TAKYSIE LAKE



PRIMARY USE

The zone is primarily rural with limited residential areas near Takysie Lake Resort off Eakin Settlement Rd. The entire zone has coverage through FSRs and tertiary roads.

PRIMARY & SECONDARY ARTERIAL ROADS

Primary Road: Eakin Settlement Rd (Secondary type road)

Secondary Arterial Roads: Connected to Eakin Settlement Rd

Westman Lake Dr
Hewitt Rd

Takysie Pit Rd
Monkman Rd

Tatalaska FSR
Keefes Landing Rd

Note: The list above is not comprehensive as there are smaller side roads and FSRs on the map that are not labelled that connect to Eakin Settlement Rd.



MUSTER POINTS, INFRASTRUCTURE & EVACUATION DESTINATIONS

Item	Description	
Muster Points	No muster points have been pre-identified for this zone.	
Critical Infrastructure	Eakin Settlement Rd	
Evacuation Direction	N, S	
Potential Reception Centre / Destination	Potential destination: ➤ Burns Lake (pop. 1,779) ➤ Houston (pop. 2,993) ➤ Fraser Lake (pop. 988)	Travel time from zone: ➤ 1hr 9 min ➤ 2hr 5min ➤ 1hr 53min

ESTIMATED ZONE EVACUATION DETAILS:

Item	Description
Estimated Population	10
Estimated Single Vehicle Travel Time Through Zone	6 min
Estimated Zone Evacuation Time	16 min

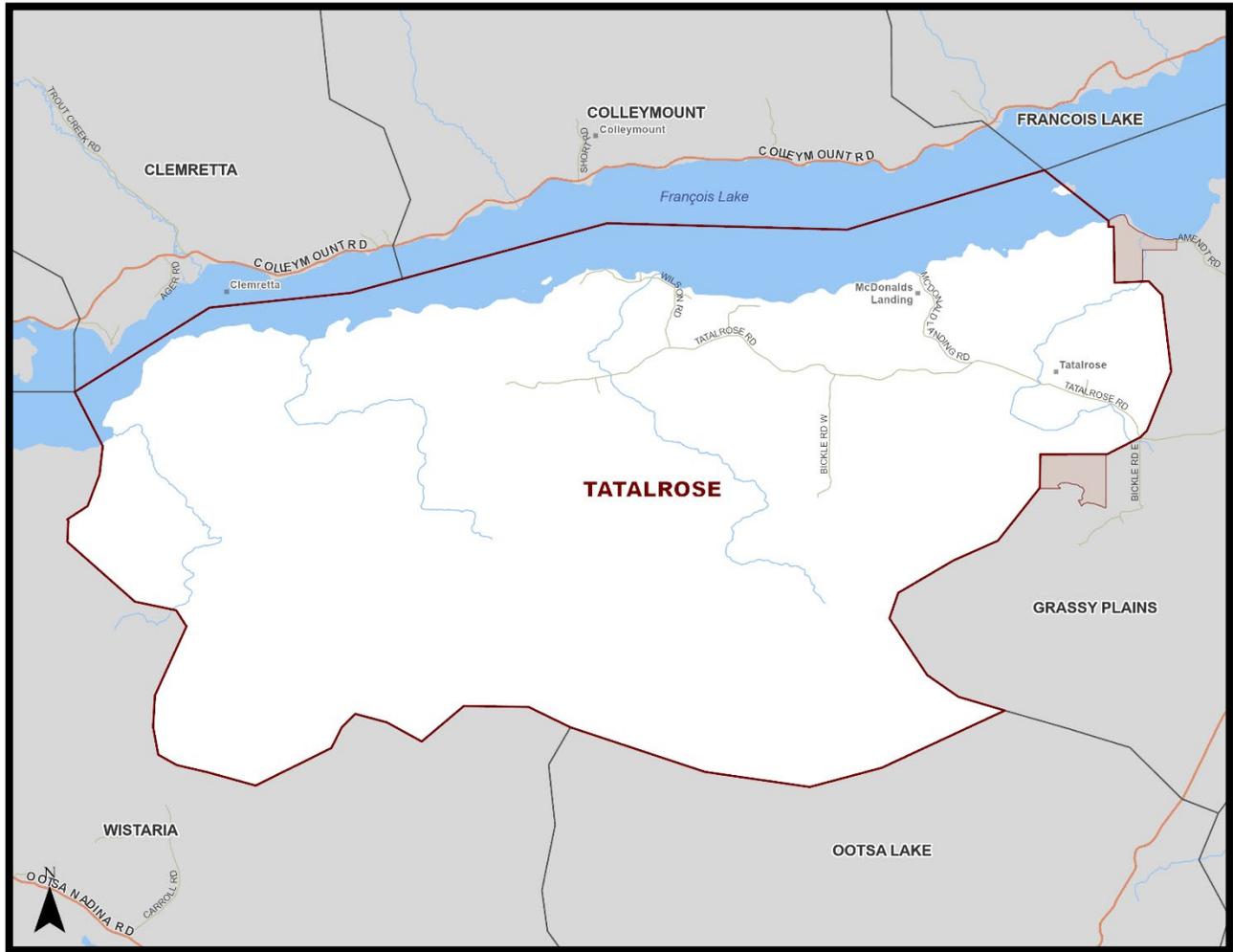
Evacuation Times: All times are approximate and for planning purposes only. They do not include the advance time required to develop and distribute information to the public. Evacuations are dynamic and times are influenced by factors that may not be apparent during planning activities. The EOC should rely on SMEs available during an evacuation for guidance. In addition, evacuation times are calculated off primary roads for planning purposes, residents in the more remote parts of a zone taking FSRs or other tertiary roads may require additional time.

Ferry: All evacuations heading directly north must use a ferry to cross at François Lake. This can impact evacuations depending on ferry operations.

Evacuation Routes: There is an alternate evacuation route to Houston and Fraser that does not take the primary evacuation route north to Highway 16 at Burns Lake. The alternate route avoids the ferry cross at François Lake but will take longer to drive. While the primary direction to start evacuating the zone is north there are alternate routes going south that can be used if roads heading north are impacted.



TATALROSE



PRIMARY USE

The zone is primarily rural with residential areas sparsely spread out off Tatalrose Rd or along François Lake. The entire zone has significant coverage through FSRs and tertiary roads. The zone is home to Isaac (Gale Lake) 8 (Nee-Tahi-Buhn Band).

PRIMARY & SECONDARY ARTERIAL ROADS

Primary Road: Tatalrose Rd (Secondary type road)

Secondary Arterial Roads: Tatalrose Rd

- | | | |
|---------------------|-----------|--------------------|
| McDonald Landing Rd | Wilson Rd | Ingram Rd |
| Bickle Rd W | Ingram Rd | Tatalrose Mainline |

Note: The list above is not comprehensive as there are smaller side roads and FSRs on the map that are not labelled that connect to Tatalrose Rd.



MUSTER POINTS, INFRASTRUCTURE & EVACUATION DESTINATIONS

Item	Description	
Muster Points	No muster points have been pre-identified for this zone.	
Critical Infrastructure	Tatalrose Rd	
Evacuation Direction	W, E	
Potential Reception Centre / Destination	Potential destination: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Houston (pop. 2,993) ➤ Burns Lake (pop. 1,779) ➤ Fraser Lake (pop. 988) 	Travel time from zone: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 2hr 16min ➤ 1hr 19min ➤ 2hr 3min

ESTIMATED ZONE EVACUATION DETAILS:

Item	Description
Estimated Population	26
Estimated Single Vehicle Travel Time Through Zone	27 min
Estimated Zone Evacuation Time	38 min

Evacuation Times: All times are approximate and for planning purposes only. They do not include the advance time required to develop and distribute information to the public. Evacuations are dynamic and times are influenced by factors that may not be apparent during planning activities. The EOC should rely on SMEs available during an evacuation for guidance. In addition, evacuation times are calculated off primary roads for planning purposes, residents in the more remote parts of a zone taking FSRs or other tertiary roads may require additional time.

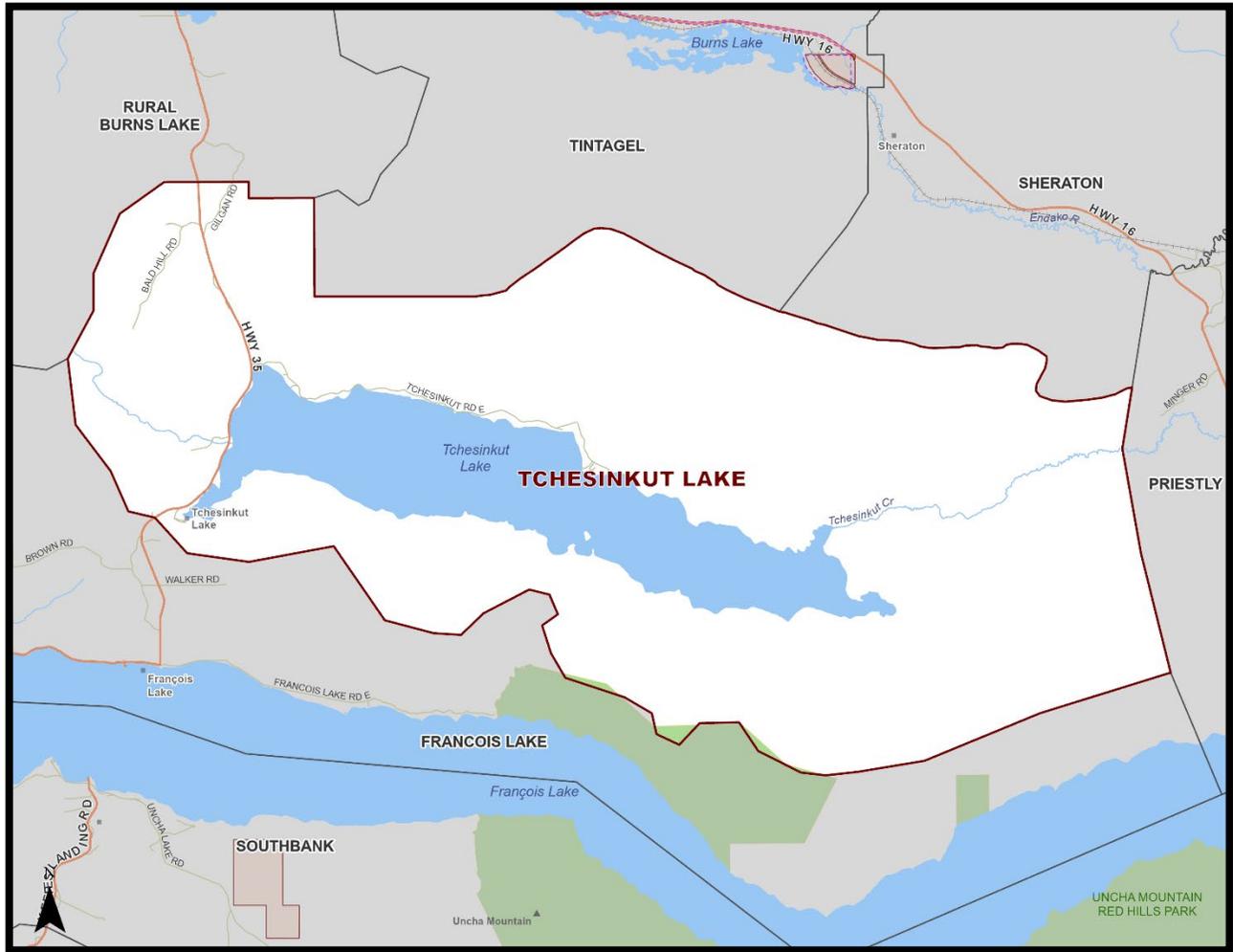
Ferry: All evacuations heading east to exit the zone and then north must use a ferry to cross at François Lake. This can impact evacuations depending on ferry operations.

Evacuation Routes: There is an alternate evacuation route to Houston and Fraser Lake that does not take the primary evacuation route north to Highway 16 at Burns Lake. The alternate route avoids the ferry cross at François Lake. For Houston depending on the evacuee's location in the zone taking this alternate route can be faster.

First Nations Communities: First Nations are responsible for their evacuation planning, but communications between the First Nations and RDBN are encouraged for coordination.



TCHESINKUT LAKE



PRIMARY USE

The zone is primarily rural with residential areas dispersed along Highway 35 and Tchesinkut Rd E. The entire zone has significant coverage through FSRs and tertiary roads.

PRIMARY & SECONDARY ARTERIAL ROADS

Primary Road: Highway 35 – N François Highway

Secondary Arterial Roads: Connected to Highway 35

Palmer Rd
Echo Valley Rd
Char Rd
Kelly Rd

Tchesinkut Rd E
Petryshen Rd
Martin Rd S
Martin Rd N

Seven Mile FSR
Gilgan Rd
Bald Hill Rd
Guyishton Lake FSR

Note: The list above is not comprehensive as there are smaller side roads and FSRs on the map that are not labelled that connect to Highway 35.



MUSTER POINTS, INFRASTRUCTURE & EVACUATION DESTINATIONS

Item	Description	
Muster Points	No muster points have been pre-identified for this zone.	
Critical Infrastructure	Highway 35 – N François Highway Tchesinkut Rd E	
Evacuation Direction	N, S	
Potential Reception Centre / Destination	Potential destination: ➤ Burns Lake (pop. 1,779) ➤ Houston (pop. 2,993) ➤ Fraser Lake (pop. 988)	Travel time from zone: ➤ 26 min ➤ 1hr 23min ➤ 1hr 25min

ESTIMATED ZONE EVACUATION DETAILS:

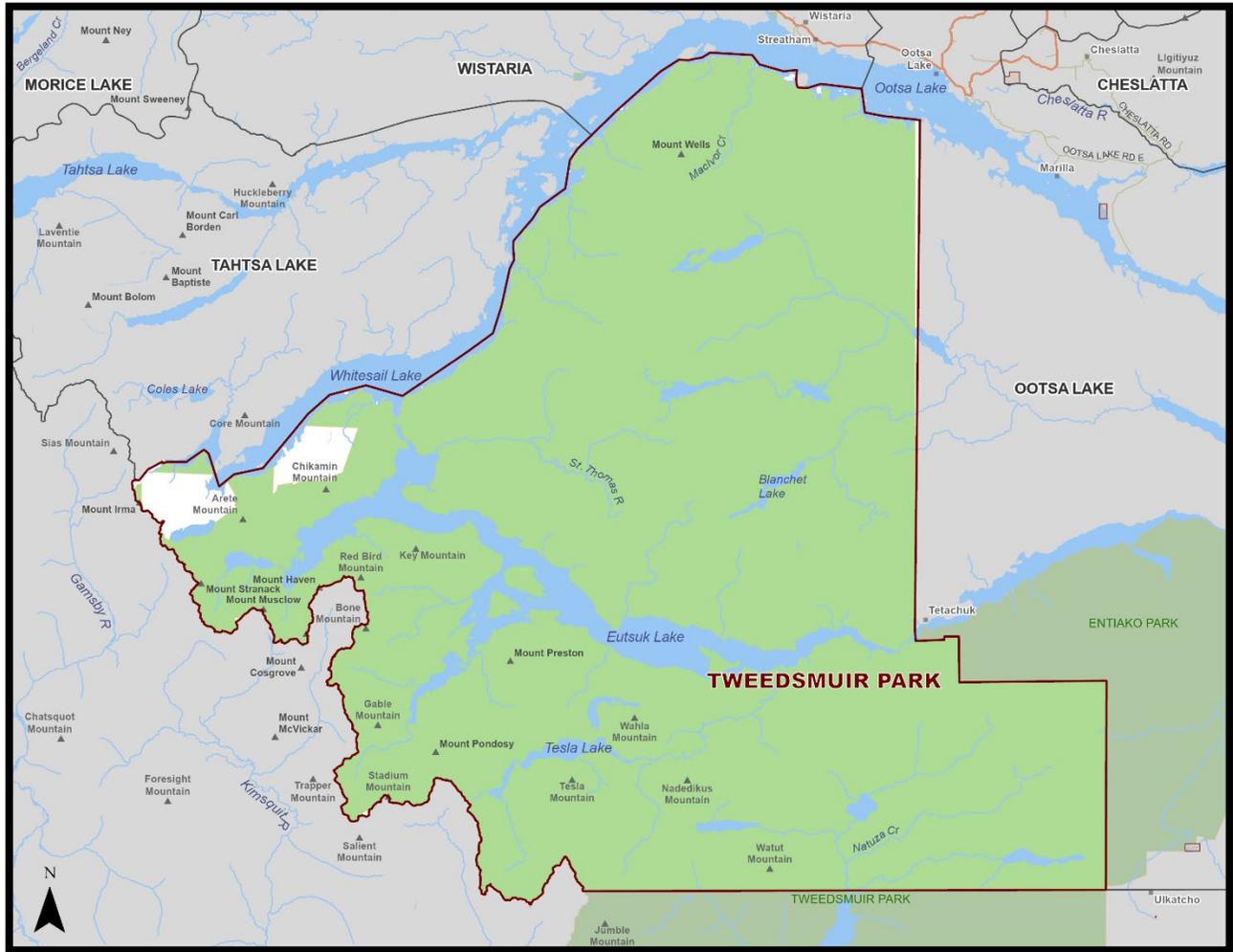
Item	Description
Estimated Population	24
Estimated Single Vehicle Travel Time Through Zone	11 min
Estimated Zone Evacuation Time	22 min

Evacuation Times: All times are approximate and for planning purposes only. They do not include the advance time required to develop and distribute information to the public. Evacuations are dynamic and times are influenced by factors that may not be apparent during planning activities. The EOC should rely on SMEs available during an evacuation for guidance. In addition, evacuation times are calculated off primary roads for planning purposes, residents in the more remote parts of a zone taking FSRs or other tertiary roads may require additional time.

Evacuation Routes: There is an alternate evacuation route south if the evacuation route north to Highway 16 at Burns Lake is impacted due to an emergency. The alternate routes may require the use of the ferry cross at Francois Lake or a greater driving distance to get around lake.



TWEEDSMUIR PARK



PRIMARY USE

This zone is entirely part of Tweedsmuir Provincial Park. Primary access from the RDBN is via the Nechako Reservoir by boat. Primary use is recreational for wilderness day trips or camping.

PRIMARY & SECONDARY ARTERIAL ROADS

Primary Road: N/A

Secondary Arterial Roads: N/A

MUSTER POINTS, INFRASTRUCTURE & EVACUATION DESTINATIONS

Item	Description
Muster Points	No muster points have been pre-identified for this zone.
Critical Infrastructure	Park Headquarters



Evacuation Direction	N/A
Potential Reception Centre / Destination	Potential evacuees from this area should follow the Wisteria or Ootsa Lake zone evacuation directions. If they accessed the park from RDBN those are the zones where they likely left their vehicle before boating into the park.

ESTIMATED ZONE EVACUATION DETAILS:

Item	Description
Estimated Population	N/A
Estimated Single Vehicle Travel Time Through Zone	N/A
Estimated Zone Evacuation Time	N/A

Evacuation Times: All times are approximate and for planning purposes only. They do not include the advance time required to develop and distribute information to the public. Evacuations are dynamic and times are influenced by factors that may not be apparent during planning activities. The EOC should rely on SMEs available during an evacuation for guidance. In addition, evacuation times are calculated off primary roads for planning purposes, residents in the more remote parts of a zone taking FSRs or other tertiary roads may require additional time.

Provincial Parks: While provincial parks are the responsibility of BC Parks, evacuees heading back to their vehicles will fall under RDBN jurisdiction. Appropriate planning and guidance should be provided when RDBN is aware of evacuations happening in the provincial park.



WISTARIA



PRIMARY USE

The zone is primarily rural with residential areas sparsely spread out off Ootsa-Nadina Rd. The entire zone has significant coverage through FSRs and tertiary roads. The zone is home Wistaria Provincial Park.

PRIMARY & SECONDARY ARTERIAL ROADS

Primary Road: Ootsa-Nadina Rd (Secondary type road)

Secondary Arterial Roads: Connected to Oosta-Nadina Rd

Morice Owen FSR
Fish Lake FSR
Ferguson Lake Rd
Spicer Rd
Shelford No 2 Rd

Lund Lake Rd
Shelford No 1 Rd
Wistaria Post Office Rd
Carroll Rd
Nelson Rd

Wistaria School Rd
Wistaria Boat Landing Rd
Blackwell Rd



Note: The list above is not comprehensive as there are smaller side roads and FSRs on the map that are not labelled that connect to Oosta-Nadina Rd.

MUSTER POINTS, INFRASTRUCTURE & EVACUATION DESTINATIONS

Item	Description	
Muster Points	No muster points have been pre-identified for this zone.	
Critical Infrastructure	Ootsa-Nadina Rd.	
Evacuation Direction	NW	
Potential Reception Centre / Destination	Potential destination:	Travel time from zone:
	➤ Houston (pop. 2,993)	➤ 1hr 56min
	➤ Burns Lake (pop. 1,779)	➤ 1hr 26min
	➤ Fraser Lake (pop. 988)	➤ 2hr 8min

ESTIMATED ZONE EVACUATION DETAILS:

Item	Description
Estimated Population	197
Estimated Single Vehicle Travel Time Through Zone	41 min
Estimated Zone Evacuation Time	53 min

Evacuation Times: All times are approximate and for planning purposes only. They do not include the advance time required to develop and distribute information to the public. Evacuations are dynamic and times are influenced by factors that may not be apparent during planning activities. The EOC should rely on SMEs available during an evacuation for guidance. In addition, evacuation times are calculated off primary roads for planning purposes, residents in the more remote parts of a zone taking FSRs or other tertiary roads may require additional time.

Ferry: Some evacuation routes such as north to Burns Lake require a ferry crossing at Francois Lake. This can be avoided through other routes that may take longer to drive depending on the evacuee’s location in zone.



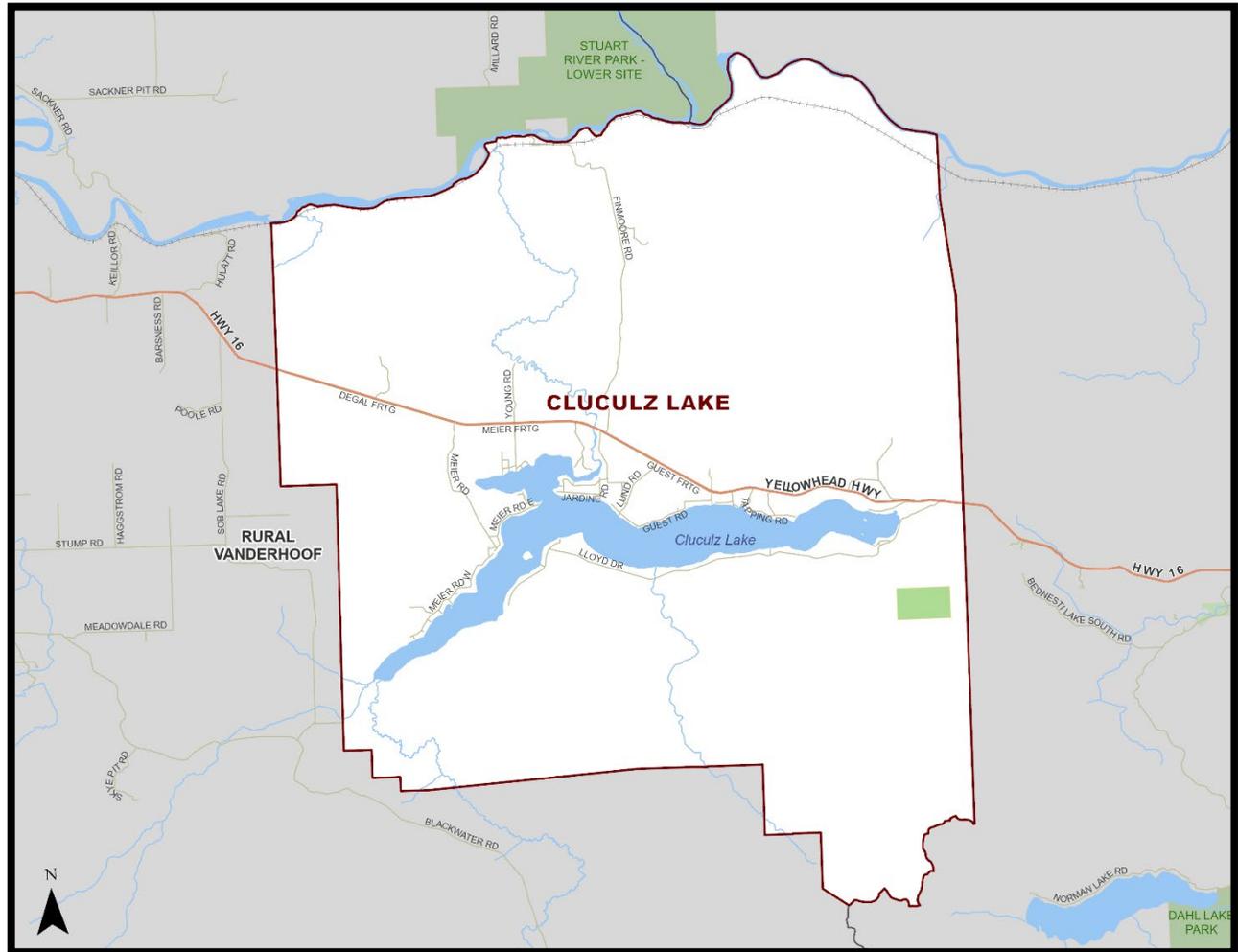
Electoral Area 'F' (Vanderhoof Rural)

Evacuation zones for each electoral area have been developed based on pre-established Fire Rescue Communities. This ensures that there are clear boundaries for each zone and that they align with how other emergency services divide areas. Electoral Area 'F' (Vanderhoof Rural) has four evacuation zones:

- Cluculz Lake;
- Engen;
- Rural Vanderhoof; and
- Saik'uz First Nation.



CLUCULZ LAKE



PRIMARY USE

The zone is a drive-through area that is primarily rural with residential areas off Highway 16 and bordering Cluculz Lake. The entire zone has significant coverage through FSRs and tertiary roads. The zone is home to Bednesti Lake Ecological Reserve.

PRIMARY & SECONDARY ARTERIAL ROADS

Primary Road: Highway 16 - Yellowhead

Secondary Arterial Roads: Connected to Highway 16

Lloyd Dr
East Bay Rd
Hillcrest Way
Sunny Slope Rd
Tapping Rd

Guest Rd
Lund Rd
Jardine Rd
Finmoore Rd
Highway 16 Frtg

Meier Frtg
Swanson Rd
Meier Rd
Degal Pit Rd



Shallow Bay Rd

Haynes Rd

Note: The list above is not comprehensive as there are other FSRs and or secondary roads on the map that are not labelled that connect to Highway 16.

MUSTER POINTS, INFRASTRUCTURE & EVACUATION DESTINATIONS

Item	Description	
Muster Points	No muster points have been pre-identified for this zone.	
Critical Infrastructure	Highway 16	
Evacuation Direction	W, E	
Potential Reception Centre / Destination	Potential destination:	Travel time from zone:
	➤ Vanderhoof (pop. 4,439)	➤ 45 min
	➤ Fraser Lake (pop. 988)	➤ 1 hr 23 min
	➤ Prince George (pop. 74,003)	➤ 1 hr

ESTIMATED ZONE EVACUATION DETAILS:

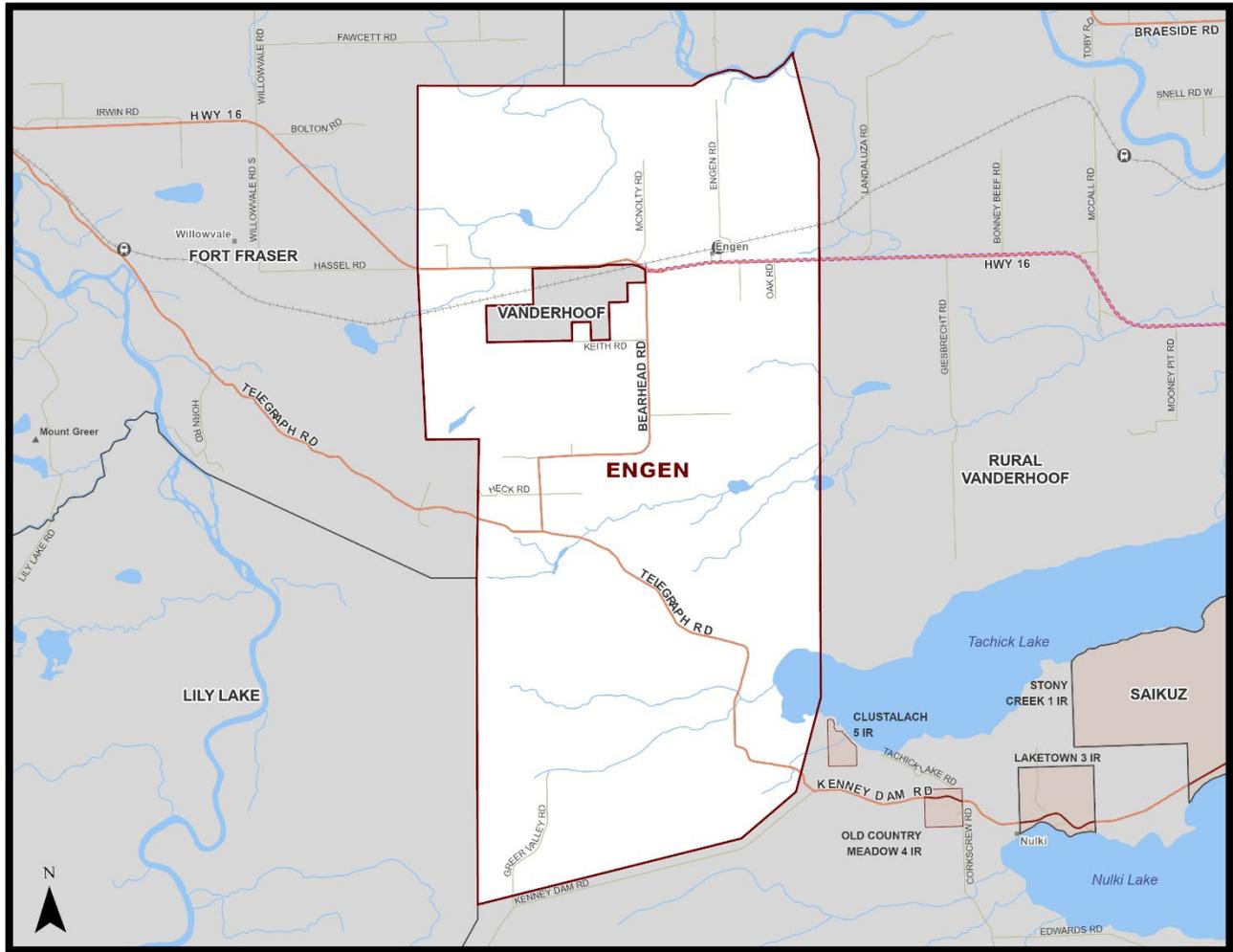
Item	Description
Estimated Population	253
Estimated Single Vehicle Travel Time Through Zone	25 min
Estimated Zone Evacuation Time	38 min

Evacuation Times: All times are approximate and for planning purposes only. They do not include the advance time required to develop and distribute information to the public. Evacuations are dynamic and times are influenced by factors that may not be apparent during planning activities. The EOC should rely on SMEs available during an evacuation for guidance. In addition, evacuation times are calculated off primary roads for planning purposes, residents in the more remote parts of a zone taking FSRs or other tertiary roads may require additional time.

Direction of Evacuation: If an emergency requires evacuations heading east, the next potential destination locations could be outside of the RDBN. RDBN will have to coordinate with neighbouring local authorities and the PREOC in this case



ENGEN



PRIMARY USE

The zone is a drive-through area that is primarily rural with some residential areas off Highway 16. The zone has the Canfor-Plateau Sawmill, it also surrounds one evacuation zone for the District of Vanderhoof.

PRIMARY & SECONDARY ARTERIAL ROADS

Primary Road: Highway 16 - Yellowhead

Secondary Arterial Roads: Connected to Highway 16

McNolly Rd
Engen Rd

Engen Townsite Rd
Spruce Rd

Oak Rd

Note: The list above is not comprehensive as there are other FSRs and or secondary roads on the map that are not labelled that connect to Highway 16.



MUSTER POINTS, INFRASTRUCTURE & EVACUATION DESTINATIONS

Item	Description	
Muster Points	No muster points have been pre-identified for this zone.	
Critical Infrastructure	Highway 16	
Evacuation Direction	W, E	
Potential Reception Centre / Destination	Potential destination:	Travel time from zone:
	➤ Vanderhoof (pop. 4,439)	➤ 26 min
	➤ Fraser Lake (pop. 988)	➤ 46 min
	➤ Prince George (pop. 74,003)	➤ 1 hr 36min

ESTIMATED ZONE EVACUATION DETAILS:

Item	Description
Estimated Population	88
Estimated Single Vehicle Travel Time Through Zone	10 min
Estimated Zone Evacuation Time	21 min

Evacuation Times: All times are approximate and for planning purposes only. They do not include the advance time required to develop and distribute information to the public. Evacuations are dynamic and times are influenced by factors that may not be apparent during planning activities. The EOC should rely on SMEs available during an evacuation for guidance. In addition, evacuation times are calculated off primary roads for planning purposes, residents in the more remote parts of a zone taking FSRs or other tertiary roads may require additional time.

Direction of Evacuation: If an emergency requires evacuations heading east, the next potential destination locations could be outside of the RDBN. RDBN will have to coordinate with neighbouring local authorities and the PREOC in this case.



RURAL VANDERHOOF



PRIMARY USE

This zone is primarily rural with some spread-out residential areas surrounding the District of Vanderhoof and or sparsely spread out over secondary and tertiary roads. The zone is home to Finger-Tatuk Park. The entire zone has significant coverage through FSRs and tertiary roads.

PRIMARY & SECONDARY ARTERIAL ROADS

Primary Road: Highway 16 W – Yellowhead Highway

Secondary Arterial Roads: Connected to Highway 16

- | | | |
|----------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| Landaluza Rd | MacDonald Rd | Sinkut Frtg |
| Giesbrecht Rd | Blackwater Rd | Sinkut Falls Rd |
| Bonney Beef Rd | Carman Hill West Rd | Mapes Rd |
| McCall Rd | Carman Hill Rd | Elias Rd |
| Neufeld Rd | Teichroeb Rd | Keillor Rd |



Hiatt Rd	Reeder Rd	Braaten Rd
Mooney Pit Rd	Shanley Rd	Hulatt Rd
Highway 27	Penniston Rd	Sob Lake Rd
Grants Frontage Rd	Rose Rd	

Primary Road: Highway 27 - Stuart Lake Highway

Secondary Arterial Roads: Connected to Highway 27

Quail Rd	Geernaert Rd	Bear Cub FSR
Vines Dr	Fourteen Mile Rd	Stuart River FSR
Snell Rd W	Barlow FSR	Dog Creek FSR
Snell Rd E	Blue Mountain Rd	Kenner Rd
Braeside Rd	Nickol Rd	Cook Rd
Northside Rd	N Barlow FSR	
Blue Mountain Rd	Jackpine Alley FSR	

Note: The list above is not comprehensive as there are other FSRs and or secondary roads on the map that are not labelled that connect to Highway 16 and 27.

MUSTER POINTS, INFRASTRUCTURE & EVACUATION DESTINATIONS

Item	Description	
Muster Points	No muster points have been pre-identified for this zone.	
Critical Infrastructure	Highway 27 - Stuart Lake Highway Highway 16 W – Yellowhead Highway Railroad Highway 27 Bridge	
Evacuation Direction	W, N, E	
Potential Reception Centre / Destination	Potential destination:	Travel time from zone:
	➤ Prince George (pop. 74,003)	➤ 1hr 18min
	➤ Vanderhoof (pop. 4,439)	➤ 1hr 5min
	➤ Smithers (pop. 5,401)	➤ 4hr 58min

ESTIMATED ZONE EVACUATION DETAILS:

Item	Description
Estimated Population	4370
Estimated Single Vehicle Travel Time Through Zone	129 min
Estimated Zone Evacuation Time	195 min

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



planning activities. The EOC should rely on SMEs available during an evacuation for guidance. In addition, evacuation times are calculated off primary roads for planning purposes, residents in the more remote parts of a zone taking FSRs or other tertiary roads may require additional time.

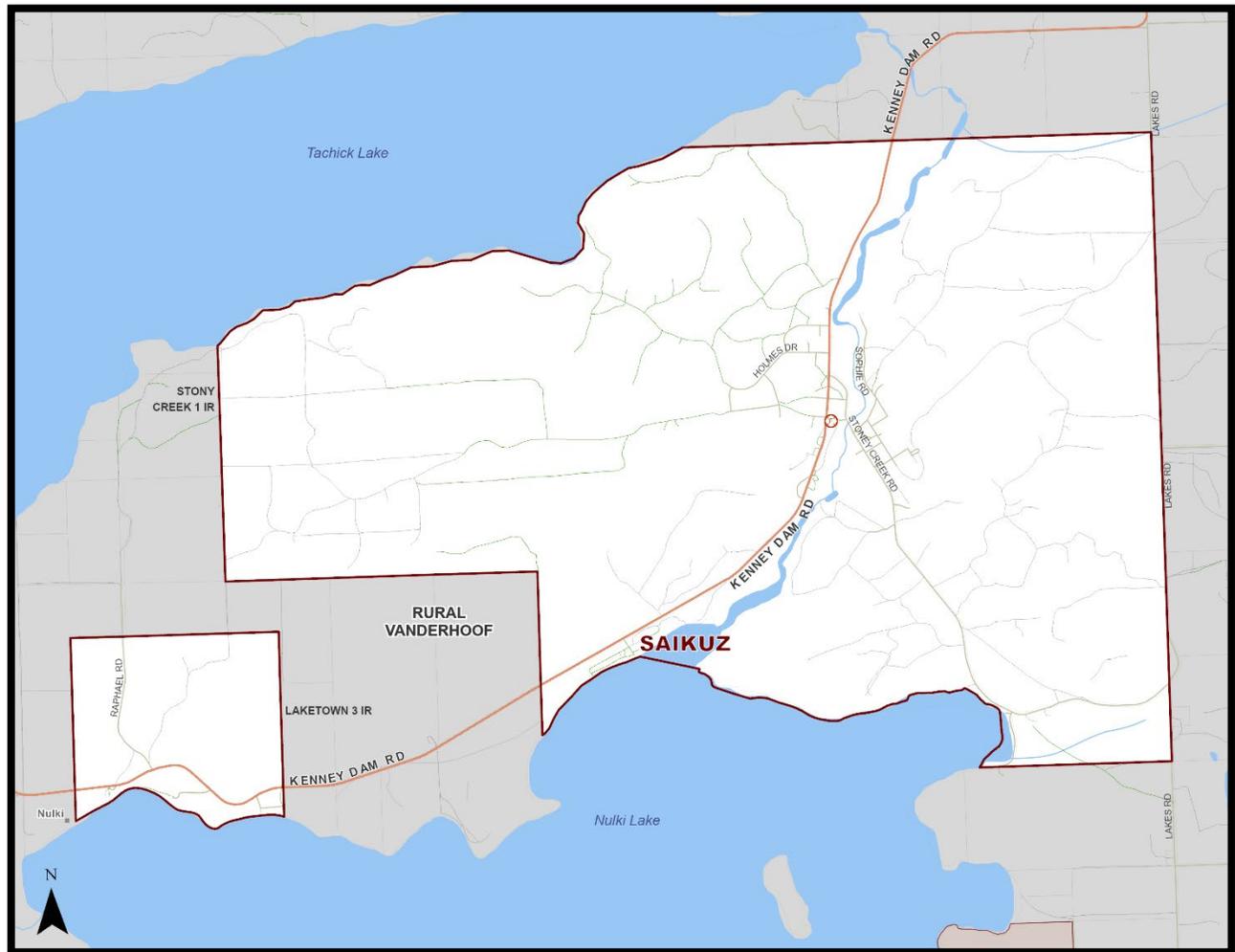
Direction of Evacuation: If an emergency requires evacuations heading east, the next potential destination locations could be outside of the RDBN. RDBN will have to coordinate with neighbouring local authorities and the PREOC in this case.

Size of zone: The zone covers a large landmass where the residential areas are likely to be closer to the District of Vanderhoof vs at the borders. As such the planning numbers try to take into consideration evacuations from the furthest areas.

District of Vanderhoof: For large emergencies evacuations should be outside of the zone. However, for smaller evacuations that have limited chances of spreading the District of Vanderhoof can be a destination for those affected on the outer boundaries of the zone.



SAIK'UZ FIRST NATION



PRIMARY USE

This is a primarily rural drive-through zone that encompasses Laketown 3, Stony Creek 1 (Saik'uz First Nations). For detailed evacuation information on Saik'uz First Nation refer to the Saik'uz First Nations Evacuation Plan. This tear-away sheet will focus on the limited RDBN area that excludes Saik'uz First Nation.

PRIMARY & SECONDARY ARTERIAL ROADS

Primary Road: Kenney Dam Rd (Secondary type road)

Secondary Arterial Roads: Connected to Kenney Dam Rd.

- Raphael Rd
- Thomas George Rd
- Raphael Sub Rd
- Bye Rd



Note: The list above is not comprehensive as there are other FSRs and or secondary roads on the map that are not labelled that connect to Kenney Dam Rd.

MUSTER POINTS, INFRASTRUCTURE & EVACUATION DESTINATIONS

Item	Description	
Muster Points	No muster points have been pre-identified for this zone.	
Critical Infrastructure	Kenney Dam Rd	
Evacuation Direction	W, E	
Potential Reception Centre / Destination	Potential destination:	Travel time from zone:
	➤ Vanderhoof (pop. 4,439)	➤ 17min
	➤ Prince George (pop. 74,003)	➤ 1hr 25min
	➤ Fraser Lake (pop. 988)	➤ 48min

ESTIMATED ZONE EVACUATION DETAILS:

Item	Description
Estimated Population	20
Estimated Single Vehicle Travel Time Through Zone	6 min
Estimated Zone Evacuation Time	17 min

Evacuation Times: All times are approximate and for planning purposes only. They do not include the advance time required to develop and distribute information to the public. Evacuations are dynamic and times are influenced by factors that may not be apparent during planning activities. The EOC should rely on SMEs available during an evacuation for guidance. In addition, evacuation times are calculated off primary roads for planning purposes, residents in the more remote parts of a zone taking FSRs or other tertiary roads may require additional time.

First Nations Communities: First Nations are responsible for their evacuation planning, but communications between the First Nations and RDBN are encouraged for coordination.

Direction of Evacuation: If an emergency requires evacuations heading east, the next potential destination locations could be outside of the RDBN. RDBN will have to coordinate with neighbouring local authorities and the PREOC in this case.



Electoral Area 'G' (Houston Rural)

Evacuation zones for each electoral area have been developed based on pre-established Fire Rescue Communities. This ensures that there are clear boundaries for each zone and that they align with how other emergency services divide areas. Electoral Area 'G' (Houston Rural) has 12 evacuation zones:

- Babine IR 25;
- Babine IR 6;
- Fort Babine;
- Fort Fraser;
- Kuldo;
- Morice Lake;
- Perow;
- Rural Granisle;
- Rural Houston;
- Smithers Landing;
- Topley; and
- Topley Landing.



BABINE IR 25



PRIMARY USE

This zone covers the Babine 25. It is a residential area for Lake Babine Nation.

PRIMARY & SECONDARY ARTERIAL ROADS

Primary Road: Central Babine Lake Hwy

Secondary Arterial Roads: Connected to Central Babine Lake Hwy

- Lazelle Rd
- Mill Bay Rd
- Axe Rd
- Michell Bay Forest Service Rd



MUSTER POINTS, INFRASTRUCTURE & EVACUATION DESTINATIONS

Item	Description	
Muster Points	No muster points have been pre-identified for this zone.	
Critical Infrastructure	Fulton River Bridge connecting Michell Bay Forest Service Rd to Central Babine Hwy (south end of zone) Fulton River Bridge connecting north Central Babine Lake Hwy to south Central Babine Lake Hwy (near Fulton River Spawning Channel)	
Evacuation Direction	Southwest Southeast West	
Potential Reception Centre / Destination	Potential destination: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Houston (pop. 2993) ➤ Burns Lake (pop. 1932) ➤ Smithers (pop.5351) 	Travel time from zone: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 50min ➤ 1hr05min ➤ 1hr34min

ESTIMATED ZONE EVACUATION DETAILS:

Item	Description
Estimated Population	112 ¹⁶
Estimated Single Vehicle Travel Time Through Zone	1 min
Estimated Zone Evacuation Time	13 min

Evacuation Times: All times are approximate and for planning purposes only. They do not include the advance time required to develop and distribute information to the public. Evacuations are dynamic and times are influenced by factors that may not be apparent during planning activities. The EOC should rely on SMEs available during an evacuation for guidance. In addition, evacuation times are calculated off primary roads for planning purposes. Residents in the more remote parts of a zone taking FSRs or other tertiary roads may require additional time.

First Nations Communities: First Nations are responsible for their evacuation planning, but communications between the First Nations and RDBN are encouraged for coordination.

¹⁶ The population of the First Nation Community was used from the 2016 Statistics Canada Census.



BABINE IR 6



PRIMARY USE

This zone covers the Babine 6. It is a residential area for Lake Babine Nation.

PRIMARY & SECONDARY ARTERIAL ROADS

Primary Road: Fort Babine Rd / MacDonalD Rd (Secondary type road)

Secondary Arterial Roads: Connected to Fort Babine Rd

- Rainbow Dr
- West End Cres
- Main St

Note: The list above is not comprehensive as there are other FSRs and or secondary roads on the map that are not labelled that connect to Fort Babine Rd / MacDonalD Rd.

smith



MUSTER POINTS, INFRASTRUCTURE & EVACUATION DESTINATIONS

Item	Description	
Muster Points	No muster points have been pre-identified for this zone.	
Critical Infrastructure	Fort Babine Rd bridge over Babine River	
Evacuation Direction	SW, NW	
Potential Reception Centre / Destination	Potential destination: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Smithers (pop. 5,351) ➤ Telkwa (pop. 1,327) ➤ Terrace (pop. 13,663) 	Travel time from zone: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 2hr10 ➤ 2hr05min ➤ 3hr42min

ESTIMATED ZONE EVACUATION DETAILS:

Item	Description
Estimated Population	86 ¹⁷
Estimated Single Vehicle Travel Time Through Zone	2 min
Estimated Zone Evacuation Time	13 min

Evacuation Times: All times are approximate and for planning purposes only. They do not include the advance time required to develop and distribute information to the public. Evacuations are dynamic and times are influenced by factors that may not be apparent during planning activities. The EOC should rely on SMEs available during an evacuation for guidance. In addition, evacuation times are calculated off primary roads for planning purposes. Residents in the more remote parts of a zone taking FSRs or other tertiary roads may require additional time.

First Nations Communities: First Nations are responsible for their evacuation planning, but communications between the First Nations and RDBN are encouraged for coordination.

Evacuation Route: There is a possible evacuation route NW that leads to Highway 16 near Hazelton and through to Terrace. This destination is outside of the RDBN, and coordination would be required between local authorities.

Potential Destination: Telkwa should primarily be used to receive evacuee drive through traffic. From there some services can be provided before sending evacuees to their destination.

¹⁷ The population of the First Nation Community was used from the 2016 Statistics Canada Census.



FORT BABINE



PRIMARY USE

The zone is a primarily rural forested areas with limited residential areas which are part of First Nation Communities near Babine Lake. The zone is home to Tsak 8, Babine 16, Babine Indian 6, No-Cut 5, Casdeded 8, and Babine River 21a. The zone covers Rainbow Alley Park. The zone has significant FSR coverage.

PRIMARY & SECONDARY ARTERIAL ROADS

Primary Road: Nilkitkwa Forest Service Rd (Secondary/Tertiary type toad)

Secondary Arterial Roads: Connected to Nilkitkwa Forest Service Rd

- Fort Babine Rd

Note: The list above is not comprehensive as there are other FSRs and/or secondary roads on the map that are not labelled that connect to Nilkitkwa Forest Service Rd.



MUSTER POINTS, INFRASTRUCTURE & EVACUATION DESTINATIONS

Item	Description	
Muster Points	No muster points have been pre-identified for this zone.	
Critical Infrastructure	Nilkitkwa Forest Service Rd Fort Babine Rd Fort Babine Rd Bridge	
Evacuation Direction	NW, S	
Potential Reception Centre / Destination	Potential destination: ➤ Houston (pop. 2,993) ➤ Telkwa (pop. 1,327) ➤ Smithers (pop. 5,401)	Travel time from zone: ➤ 2hr 46min ➤ 2hr 13min ➤ 2hr 16min

ESTIMATED ZONE EVACUATION DETAILS:

Item	Description
Estimated Population	194
Estimated Single Vehicle Travel Time Through Zone	41
Estimated Zone Evacuation Time	53

Evacuation Times: All times are approximate and for planning purposes only. They do not include the advance time required to develop and distribute information to the public. Evacuations are dynamic and times are influenced by factors that may not be apparent during planning activities. The EOC should rely on SMEs available during an evacuation for guidance. In addition, evacuation times are calculated off primary roads for planning purposes. Residents in the more remote parts of a zone taking FSRs or other tertiary roads may require additional time.

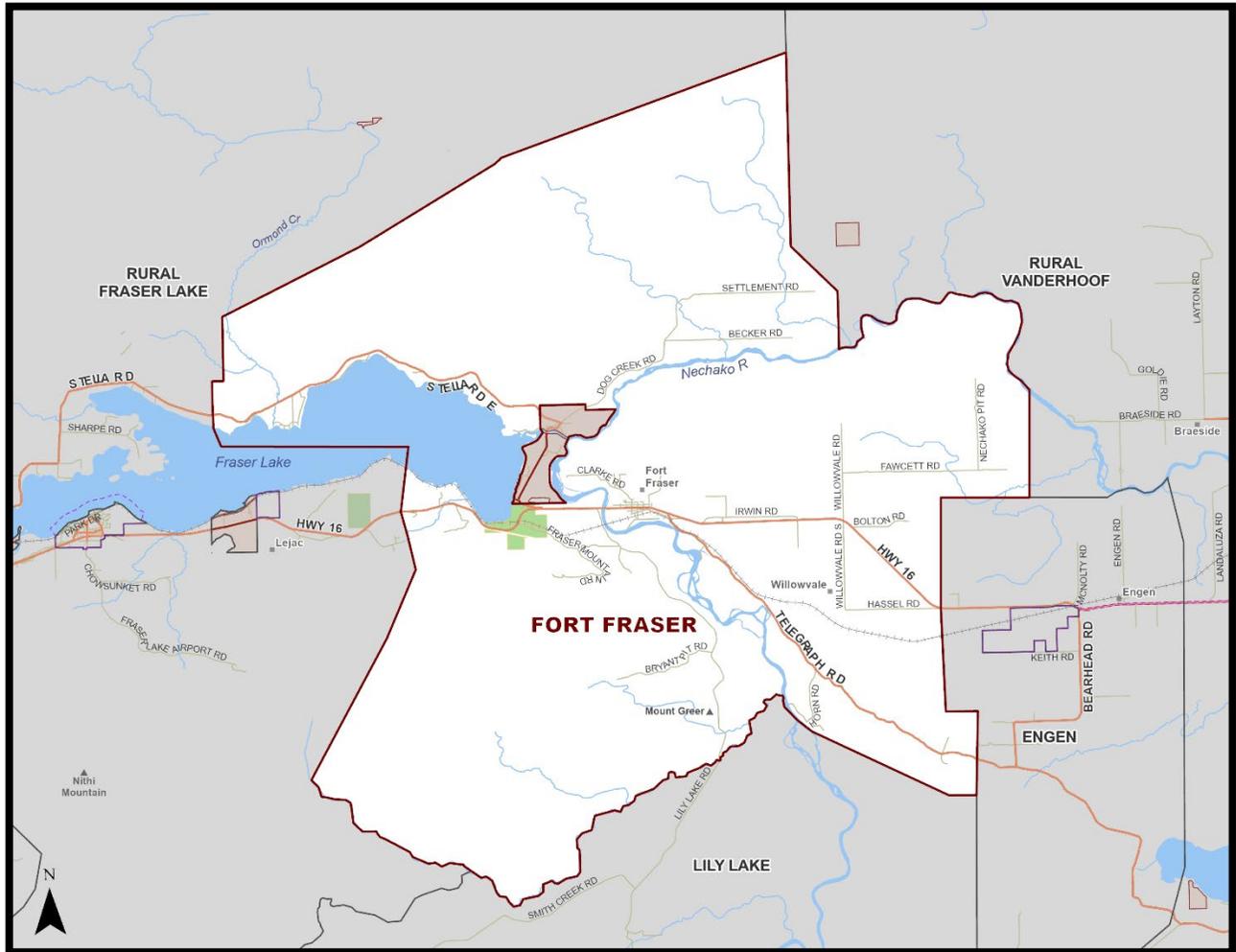
First Nations Communities: First Nations are responsible for their evacuation planning, but communications between the First Nations and RDBN are encouraged for coordination.

Evacuation Route: There is a possible evacuation route NW that leads to Highway 16 near Hazelton. This destination is outside of the RDBN, and coordination would be required between local authorities.

Potential Destination: Telkwa should primarily be used to receive evacuee drive through traffic. From there some services can be provided before sending evacuees to their destination.



FORT FRASER



PRIMARY USE

This is primarily a rural zone with large, forested areas. Residential properties are in the middle of the zone around the unincorporated community of Fort Fraser.

PRIMARY & SECONDARY ARTERIAL ROADS

Primary Road: Hwy 16

Secondary Arterial Roads: Connected to Hwy 16

Dry William Rd

MacLennan Rd

Myers Pit Rd

Fraser Mountain Rd

Telegraph Rd

Estate Rd

Nautley Rd

Page Rd

Lily Lake Rd

Frontage Rd

Berkshire St

Adams Rd

George St

Royal St

Corporation St

Empire St

Irwin Rd

Willowvale S Rd



Bolton Rd

Hassel Rd

Primary Road: Telegraph Rd

Secondary Arterial Rods: Connected to Telegraph Rd

River Pit Rd

Horn Rd

Kluskus Rd

Note: The list above is not comprehensive as there are other FSRs and or secondary roads on the map that are not labelled that connect to Hwy 16 and Telegraph Rd.

MUSTER POINTS, INFRASTRUCTURE & EVACUATION DESTINATIONS

Item	Description	
Muster Points	No muster points have been pre-identified for this zone.	
Critical Infrastructure	Hwy 16 Hwy 16 bridge Fort Fraser train station BC Ambulance Service	
Evacuation Direction	E, W	
Potential Reception Centre / Destination	Potential destination:	Travel time from zone:
	➤ Vanderhoof (pop. 4439)	➤ 14min
	➤ Houston (pop. 2993)	➤ 2hr
	➤ Prince George (pop. 74,003)	➤ 1hr43min

ESTIMATED ZONE EVACUATION DETAILS:

Item	Description
Estimated Population	275 ¹⁸
Estimated Single Vehicle Travel Time Through Zone	26 min
Estimated Zone Evacuation Time	40 min

Evacuation Times: All times are approximate and for planning purposes only. They do not include the advance time required to develop and distribute information to the public. Evacuations are dynamic and times are influenced by factors that may not be apparent during planning activities. The EOC should rely on SMEs available during an evacuation for guidance. In addition, evacuation times are calculated off primary roads for planning purposes. Residents in the more remote parts of a zone taking FSRs or other tertiary roads may require additional time.

Rail Traffic: Fort Fraser train station is in this zone. If the railway tracks intersect with Corporation St (i.e., no overpass), residents south of Dock Ave can become isolated by train

¹⁸ Population estimate is based on Fort Fraser unincorporated place data from the 2016 Statistic Canada Census. This was used as the number was higher than the estimated population calculation.

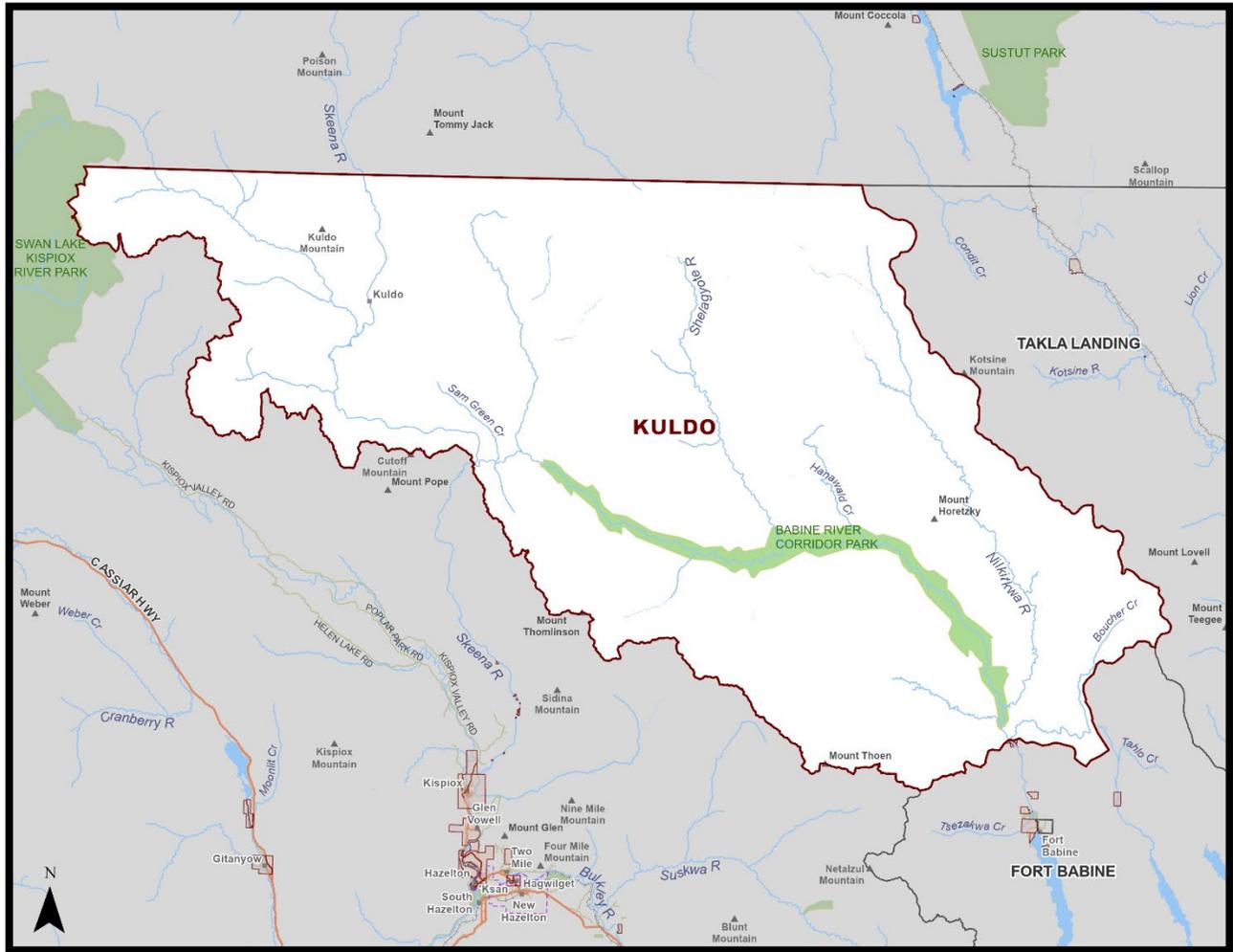


blockages. Early communications with Via Rail and CN Rail should be established to ensure that trains do not interfere with evacuations.

First Nations Communities: First Nations are responsible for their evacuation planning, but communications between the First Nations and RDBN are encouraged for coordination.



KULDO



PRIMARY USE

This is a heavily rural forested zone. There do not appear to be residential area based on satellite imagery. The zones transportation roads are all FSRs only.

PRIMARY & SECONDARY ARTERIAL ROADS

Primary Road: Nichyeskwa Forest Service Rd

- Only other FSRs/unnamed

MUSTER POINTS, INFRASTRUCTURE & EVACUATION DESTINATIONS

Item	Description
Muster Points	No muster points have been pre-identified for this zone.
Critical Infrastructure	Nichyeskwa Forest Service Rd Nilkitkwan FSR Nilkitkwan FSR Bridge



Evacuation Direction	NW, S	
Potential Reception Centre / Destination	Potential destination: ➤ Houston (pop. 2,993) ➤ Telkwa (pop. 1,327) ➤ Smithers (pop. 5,401)	Travel time from zone: ➤ 2hr 45min ➤ 2hr 26min ➤ 2hr 15min

ESTIMATED ZONE EVACUATION DETAILS:

Item	Description
Estimated Population	487 ¹⁹
Estimated Single Vehicle Travel Time Through Zone	42 min
Estimated Zone Evacuation Time	49 min

Evacuation Times: All times are approximate and for planning purposes only. They do not include the advance time required to develop and distribute information to the public. Evacuations are dynamic and times are influenced by factors that may not be apparent during planning activities. The EOC should rely on SMEs available during an evacuation for guidance. In addition, evacuation times are calculated off primary roads for planning purposes. Residents in the more remote parts of a zone taking FSRs or other tertiary roads may require additional time.

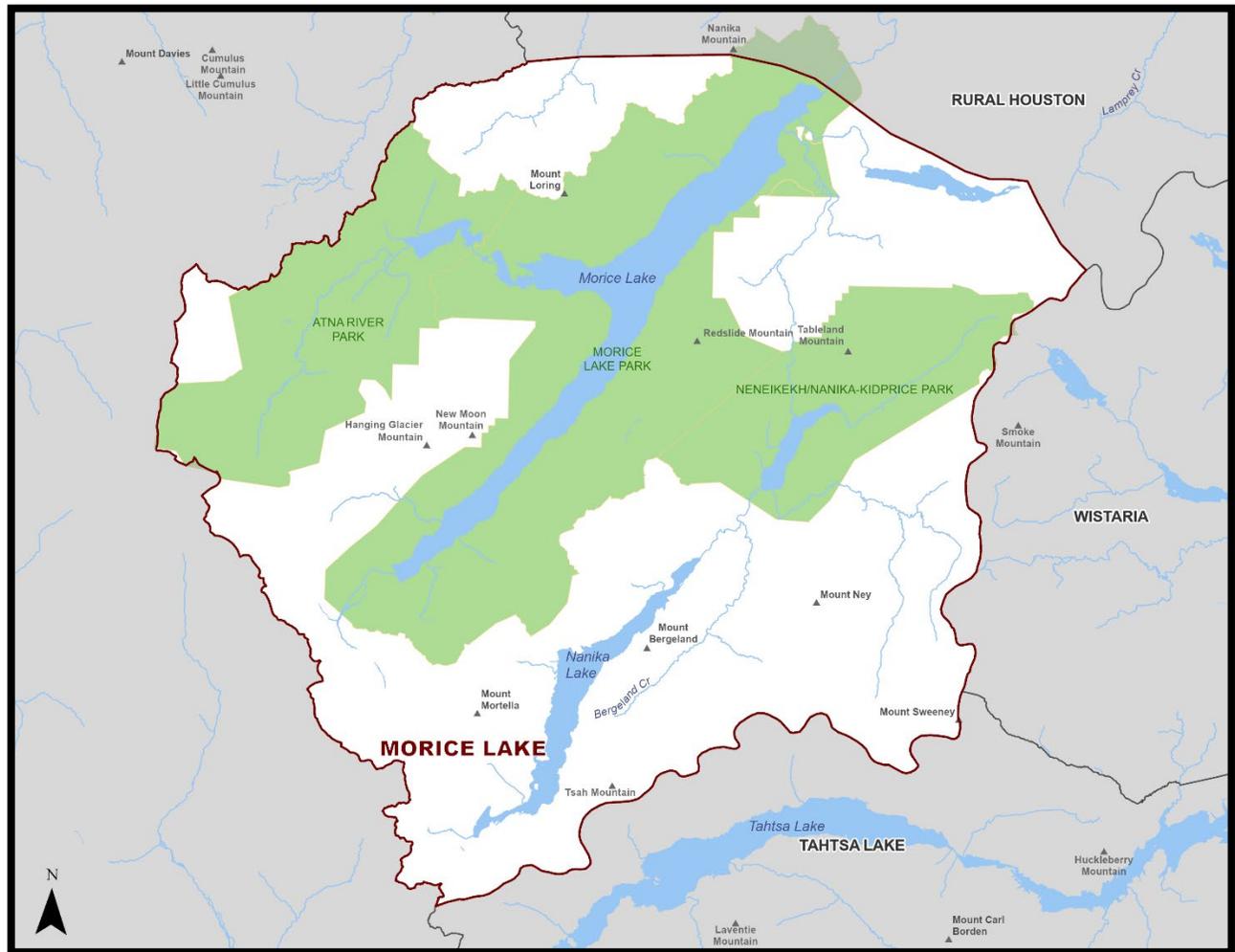
Potential Evacuees: The zone is likely to only have evacuees driving through from another zone or limited number of visitors using the Babine River Corridor Provincial Park and workers using FSRs for their operations.

Potential Destination: Telkwa should primarily be used to receive evacuee drive through traffic. From there some services can be provided before sending evacuees to their destination.

¹⁹ The area is not residential. Due to the nature of the estimated population the number is inflated due to the size of the zone and does not support evacuation planning.



MORICE LAKE



PRIMARY USE

This is a heavily forested area with two provincial parks and multiple lakes/rivers/creeks. There do not appear to be any residential or commercial properties in this zone. There may be campers present at the provincial parks.

PRIMARY & SECONDARY ARTERIAL ROADS

Primary Road: Morice River Forest Service Rd

Secondary Arterial Roads: There are multiple arterial roads connecting to Morice River Forest Service Rd in this zone, but they are unnamed, dead-end roads.



MUSTER POINTS, INFRASTRUCTURE & EVACUATION DESTINATIONS

Item	Description	
Muster Points	No muster points have been pre-identified for this zone.	
Critical Infrastructure	Neneikekh/Nanika-Kidprice Provincial Park Atna River Provincial Park Morice River Forest Service Rd	
Evacuation Direction	Northeast Northwest	
Potential Reception Centre / Destination	Potential destination:	Travel time from zone:
	➤ Smithers (pop. 5351)	➤ 1hr56min
	➤ Burns Lake (pop. 1932)	➤ 2hr 13min
	➤ Houston (pop. 2993)	➤ 1hr 21min

ESTIMATED ZONE EVACUATION DETAILS:

Item	Description
Estimated Population	201 ²⁰
Estimated Single Vehicle Travel Time Through Zone	21 min
Estimated Zone Evacuation Time	33 min

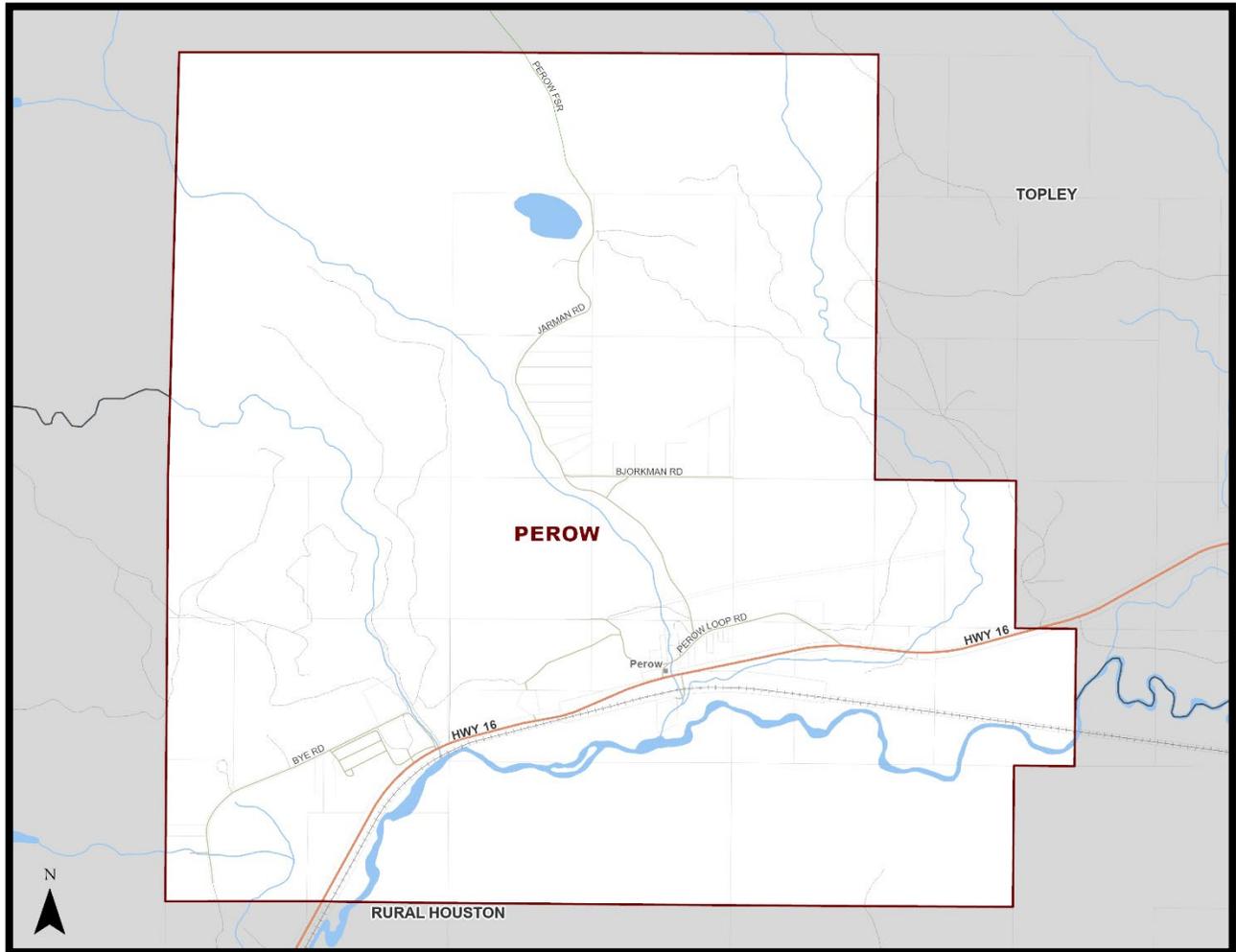
Evacuation Times: All times are approximate and for planning purposes only. They do not include the advance time required to develop and distribute information to the public. Evacuations are dynamic and times are influenced by factors that may not be apparent during planning activities. The EOC should rely on SMEs available during an evacuation for guidance. In addition, evacuation times are calculated off primary roads for planning purposes. Residents in the more remote parts of a zone taking FSRs or other tertiary roads may require additional time.

Provincial Park: The zone is close to the Nanika-Kidprice, Atna River, and Morice Lake Provincial Parks. Communications should be established as soon as possible with BC Parks to coordinate evacuation for campers through RDBN if needed. Times calculated to potential destination is calculated from Morice Lake Provincial Park.

²⁰ The estimated population is an inflated number as the area is not residential. However, the planning number can be used when considering evacuees from the provincial parks that must travel out of the parks through the zone.



PEROW



PRIMARY USE

This zone is a rural drive through zone with limited residences off Highway 16.

PRIMARY & SECONDARY ARTERIAL ROADS

Primary Road: Highway 16

Secondary Arterial Rods: Connected to Highway 16

- Perow Loop Rd
- Perow Station Rd
- Bye Rd

Note: The list above is not comprehensive as there are other FSRs and or secondary roads on the map that are not labelled that connect to Highway.





MUSTER POINTS, INFRASTRUCTURE & EVACUATION DESTINATIONS

Item	Description	
Muster Points	No muster points have been pre-identified for this zone.	
Critical Infrastructure	Highway 16 Railroad	
Evacuation Direction	SW, E	
Potential Reception Centre / Destination	Potential destination:	Travel time from zone:
	➤ Houston (pop. 2,993)	➤ 20 min
	➤ Burns Lake (pop. 1,779)	➤ 48 min
	➤ Telkwa (pop. 1,327)	➤ 51 min

ESTIMATED ZONE EVACUATION DETAILS:

Item	Description
Estimated Population	2 ²¹
Estimated Single Vehicle Travel Time Through Zone	6 min
Estimated Zone Evacuation Time	16 min

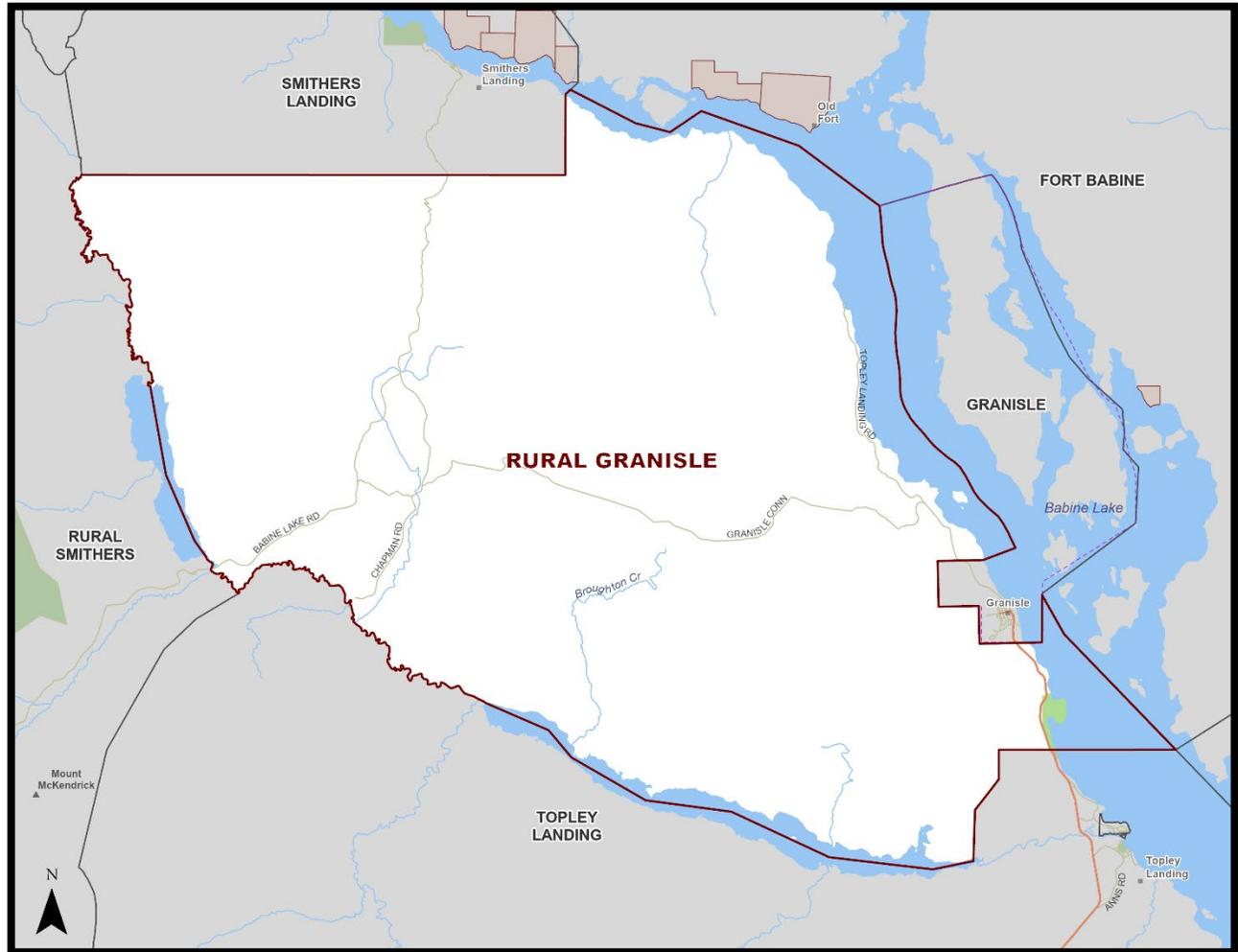
Evacuation Times: All times are approximate and for planning purposes only. They do not include the advance time required to develop and distribute information to the public. Evacuations are dynamic and times are influenced by factors that may not be apparent during planning activities. The EOC should rely on SMEs available during an evacuation for guidance. In addition, evacuation times are calculated off primary roads for planning purposes. Residents in the more remote parts of a zone taking FSRs or other tertiary roads may require additional time.

Potential Destination: Telkwa should primarily be used to receive evacuee drive through traffic. From there some services can be provided before sending evacuees to their destination.

²¹ Estimated population calculation for this zone is low based on visible residential areas on satellite imaging. BC Geographical names lists Perow as a community – an unincorporated populated place with generally a population of 50 or more.



RURAL GRANISLE



PRIMARY USE

This zone is primarily rural with some spread out residential areas surrounding the Village of Granisle.

PRIMARY & SECONDARY ARTERIAL ROADS

Primary Road: Highway 118 - Central Babine Lake Hwy

- Turns into Babine Drive (Granisle)
- Turns into Baine Drive
- Turns into Topley Landing Rd (FSR)

Note: The list above is not comprehensive as there are other FSRs and/or secondary roads on the map that are not labelled that connect to Highway 118.



MUSTER POINTS, INFRASTRUCTURE & EVACUATION DESTINATIONS

Item	Description	
Muster Points	No muster points have been pre-identified for this zone.	
Critical Infrastructure	Highway 118 - Central Babine Lake Hwy Granisle Ferry (Granisle)	
Evacuation Direction	W, S	
Potential Reception Centre / Destination	Potential destination:	Travel time from zone:
	➤ Houston (pop. 1327)	➤ 1hr 9 min
	➤ Telkwa (pop. 1327)	➤ 1hr 24 min
	➤ Smithers (pop. 5351)	➤ 1hr 27 min

ESTIMATED ZONE EVACUATION DETAILS:

Item	Description
Estimated Population	58
Estimated Single Vehicle Travel Time Through Zone	5 min
Estimated Zone Evacuation Time	16 min

Evacuation Times: All times are approximate and for planning purposes only. They do not include the advance time required to develop and distribute information to the public. Evacuations are dynamic and times are influenced by factors that may not be apparent during planning activities. The EOC should rely on SMEs available during an evacuation for guidance. In addition, evacuation times are calculated off primary roads for planning purposes. Residents in the more remote parts of a zone taking FSRs or other tertiary roads may require additional time.

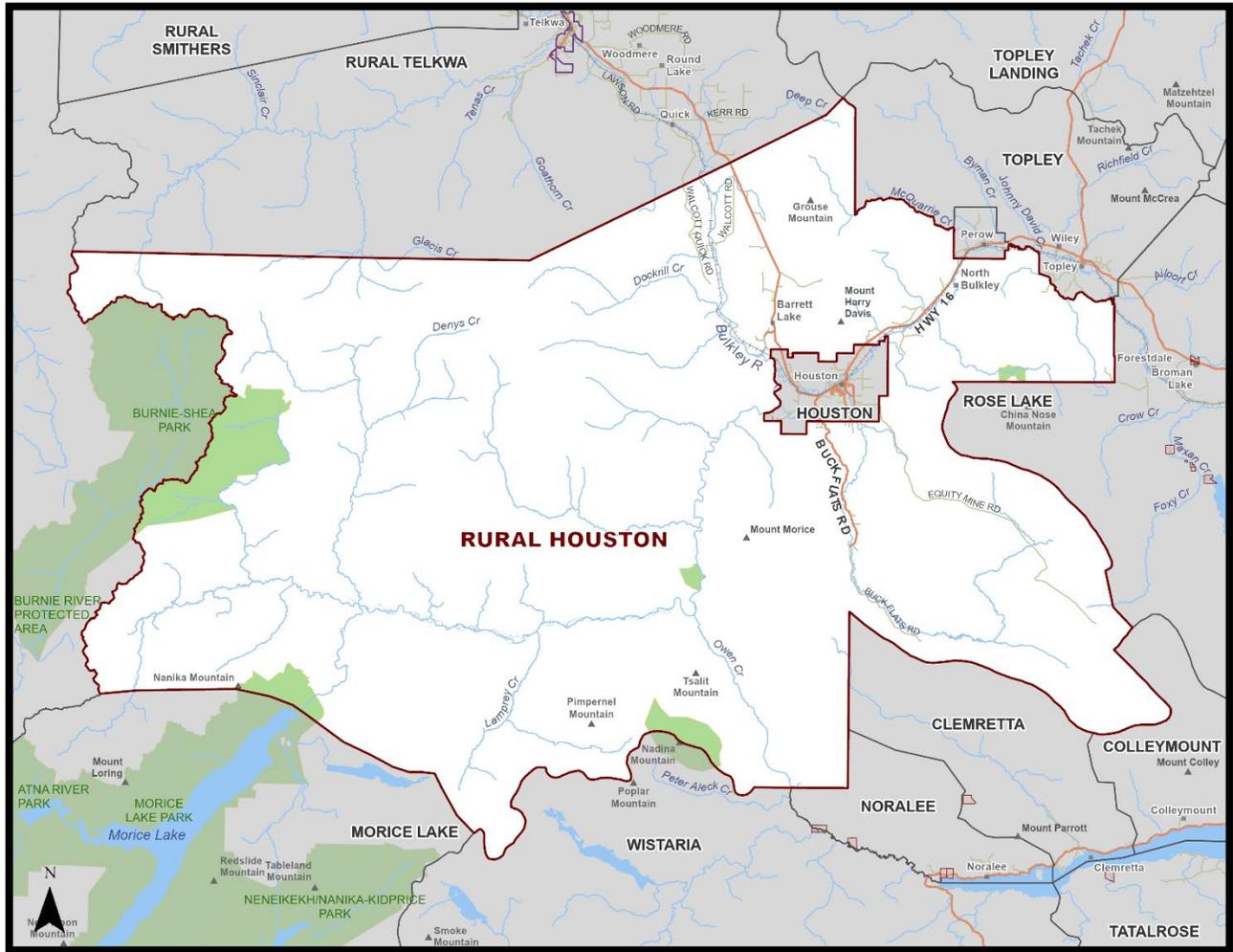
Village of Granisle: This municipality is in the middle of the zone. Evacuations that impact the RDBN zone and the municipality should be coordinated.

Evacuation Route: While the primary evacuation route is south, there is an alternative direction heading NW that leads to the Town of Smithers.

Potential Destination: Telkwa should primarily be used to receive evacuee drive through traffic. From there some services can be provided before sending evacuees to their destination.



RURAL HOUSTON



PRIMARY USE

This zone is primarily rural with some spread out residential areas surrounding the District of Houston and along arterial roads. There is significant FSR coverage throughout the zone.

PRIMARY & SECONDARY ARTERIAL ROADS

Primary Road: Highway 16 – Yellowhead Highway

Secondary Arterial Rods: Connected to Highway 16

- | | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| North Bulkley Post Office Rd | Barrett Station Rd | Hungry Hill Way |
| Harmatti Rd | Bardeh Rd | McNeil Rd |
| Craker Rd | Barrett Hat Rd | Dielman Rd |
| Summit Lake Rd E | Anderson Rd | Walcott Rd |
| Morgan Rd | Summit Lake Rd W | |



Note: The list above is not comprehensive as there are other FSRs and or secondary roads on the map that are not labelled that connect to Highway 16. It also does not cover the arterial roads connected to Highway 16 that are part of the District of Houston.

MUSTER POINTS, INFRASTRUCTURE & EVACUATION DESTINATIONS

Item	Description	
Muster Points	No muster points have been pre-identified for this zone.	
Critical Infrastructure	Highway 16 Houston Airstrip Railroad Buck Flats Rd	
Evacuation Direction	NW, NE, S	
Potential Reception Centre / Destination	Potential destination: ➤ Telkwa (pop. 1327) ➤ Smithers (pop. 5351) ➤ Burns Lake (pop. 1779)	Travel time from zone: ➤ 59 min ➤ 1hr 11min ➤ 1hr 26min

ESTIMATED ZONE EVACUATION DETAILS:

Item	Description
Estimated Population	414
Estimated Single Vehicle Travel Time Through Zone	40 min
Estimated Zone Evacuation Time	55 min

Evacuation Times: All times are approximate and for planning purposes only. They do not include the advance time required to develop and distribute information to the public. Evacuations are dynamic and times are influenced by factors that may not be apparent during planning activities. The EOC should rely on SMEs available during an evacuation for guidance. In addition, evacuation times are calculated off primary roads for planning purposes. Residents in the more remote parts of a zone taking FSRs or other tertiary roads may require additional time.

District of Houston: This district is in the middle of the zone. Evacuations that impact the RDBN zone and the municipality should be coordinated the district and the RDBN.

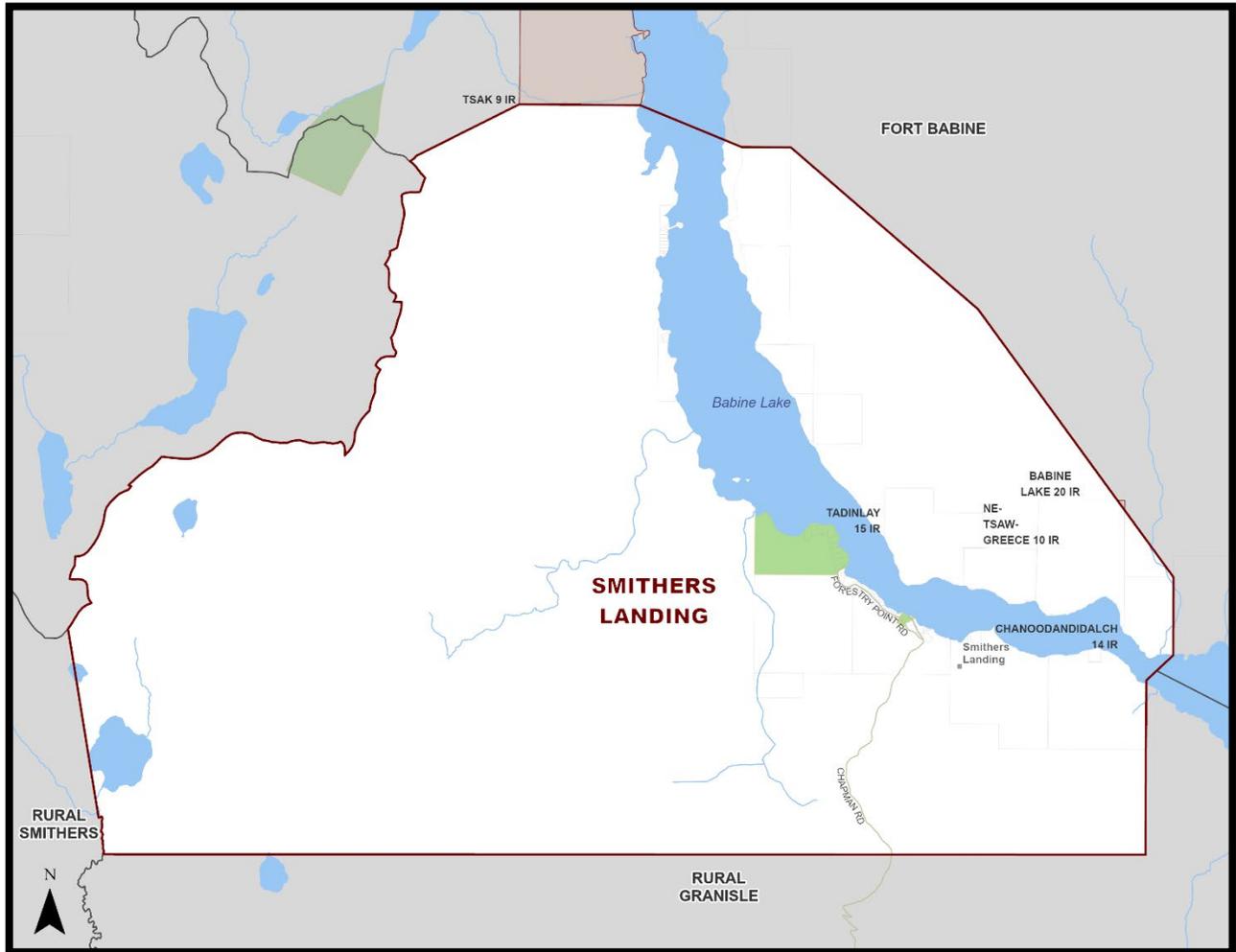
Buck Flats Rd: This road connects to Highway 16 via the District of Houston but is one of the longest secondary roads that cover the zone. There are spread out residential areas all long this road to its most south point before turning into an FSR. Calculations for potential destinations is based off the end of this road.

Potential Destination: Telkwa should primarily be used to receive evacuee drive through traffic. From there some services can be provided before sending evacuees to their destination.





SMITHERS LANDING



PRIMARY USE

The zone is a primarily forested rural area with a residential area off Forestry Point Rd bordering the south side of Babine Lake. The zone is divided in two by Babine Lake. On the north side of the lake lies Tadinlay #15, Babine Lake #20, Ne-Tsaw-Greece #10 and Chanoodandidalch #15. The IRs can only be accessed via FSRs on the north side leading out of the zone. The whole zone has significant coverage of FSRs on their side of the lake.

PRIMARY & SECONDARY ARTERIAL ROADS

Primary Road: Chapman Rd (Secondary type road)

Secondary Arterial Rods: Connected to Chapman Rd

- FSR 10556 01
- Forestry Point Rd



Note: The list above is not comprehensive as there are other FSRs and or secondary roads on the map that are not labelled that connect to Chapman Rd.

MUSTER POINTS, INFRASTRUCTURE & EVACUATION DESTINATIONS

Item	Description	
Muster Points	No muster points have been pre-identified for this zone.	
Critical Infrastructure	Chapman Rd Forestry Point Rd	
Evacuation Direction	S, N	
Potential Reception Centre / Destination	Potential destination: ➤ Granisle (pop. 303) ➤ Houston (pop. 2,993) ➤ Telkwa (pop. 1,327)	Travel time from zone: ➤ 1hr 16min ➤ 2hr 6min ➤ 1hr 34min

ESTIMATED ZONE EVACUATION DETAILS:

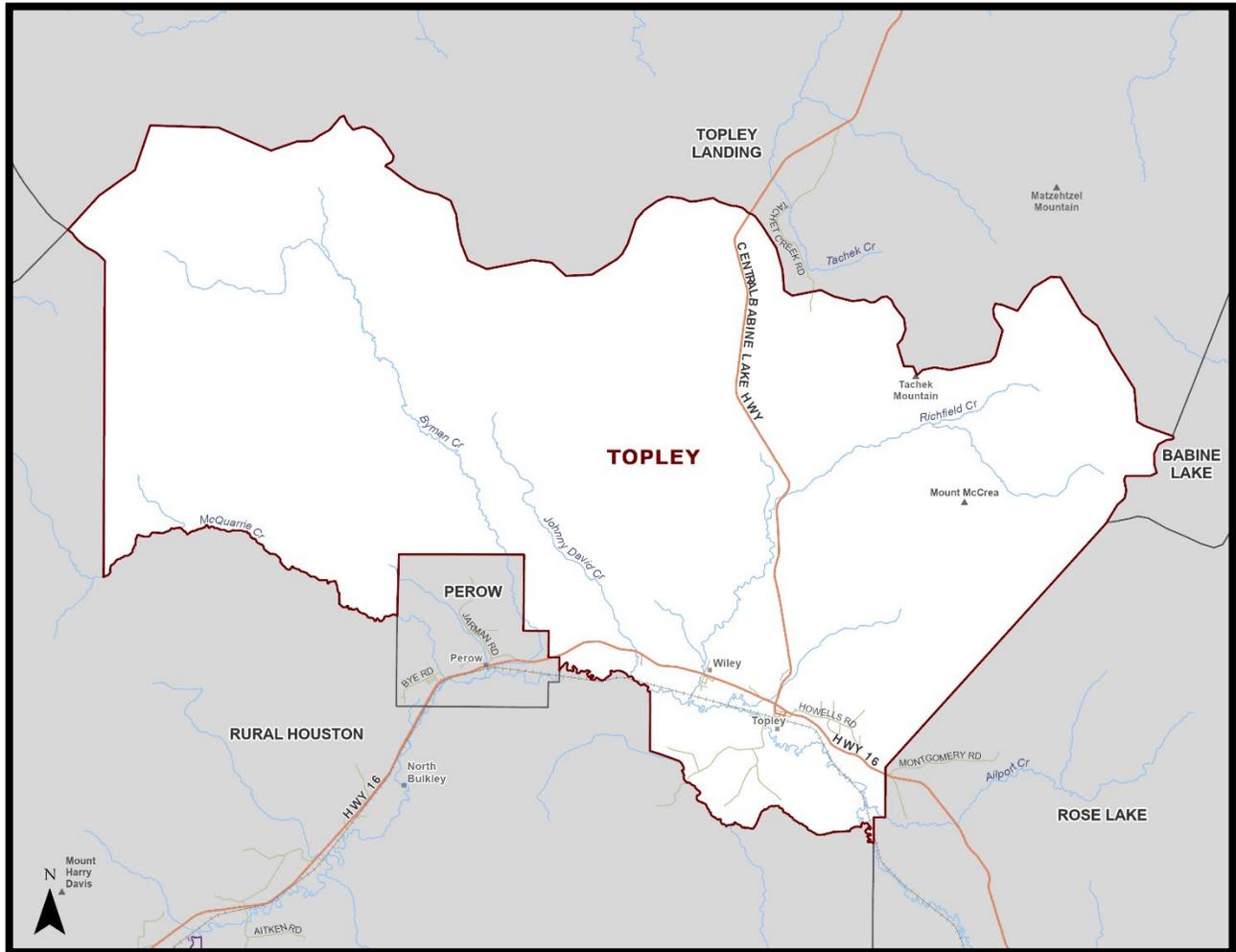
Item	Description
Estimated Population	16
Estimated Single Vehicle Travel Time Through Zone	6 min
Estimated Zone Evacuation Time	16min

Evacuation Times: All times are approximate and for planning purposes only. They do not include the advance time required to develop and distribute information to the public. Evacuations are dynamic and times are influenced by factors that may not be apparent during planning activities. The EOC should rely on SMEs available during an evacuation for guidance. In addition, evacuation times are calculated off primary roads for planning purposes. Residents in the more remote parts of a zone taking FSRs or other tertiary roads may require additional time.

Potential Destination: Telkwa and Granisle should primarily be used to receive evacuee drive through traffic. From there some services can be provided before sending evacuees to their destination.



TOPLEY



PRIMARY USE

This is a primarily rural zone that encompasses Topley Village, the community of Wiley, and some rural residents along Yellowhead Highway.

PRIMARY & SECONDARY ARTERIAL ROADS

Primary Road: Highway 118 – Central Babine Lake Highway

Secondary Arterial Rods: Connected to Highway 118

- Highway 16 East
- Strimbald Pit Road

Primary Road: Highway 16 – Yellowhead

Secondary Arterial Rods: Connected to Highway 118

Highway 118

Sunset Lake Road

Wiley Road



Howells Road	Topley Post Office Road	Sam Rd
Main Street	Strimbold Pit Rd	Poplar Rd
Hamlet Frontage Rd.	Richfield Loop Rd	

Note: The list above is not comprehensive as there are other FSRs and/or secondary roads on the map that are not labelled that connect to Highway 16 and 118.

MUSTER POINTS, INFRASTRUCTURE & EVACUATION DESTINATIONS

Item	Description	
Muster Points	No muster points have been pre-identified for this zone.	
Critical Infrastructure	Highway 118 – Central Babine Lake Highway Highway 16 East – Yellowhead Highway Railroad	
Evacuation Direction	N, W, E	
Potential Reception Centre / Destination	Potential destination:	Travel time from zone:
	➤ Granisle (pop. 303)	➤ 22 min
	➤ Houston (pop. 2993)	➤ 31 min
	➤ Burns Lake (pop. 1779)	➤ 46 min

ESTIMATED ZONE EVACUATION DETAILS:

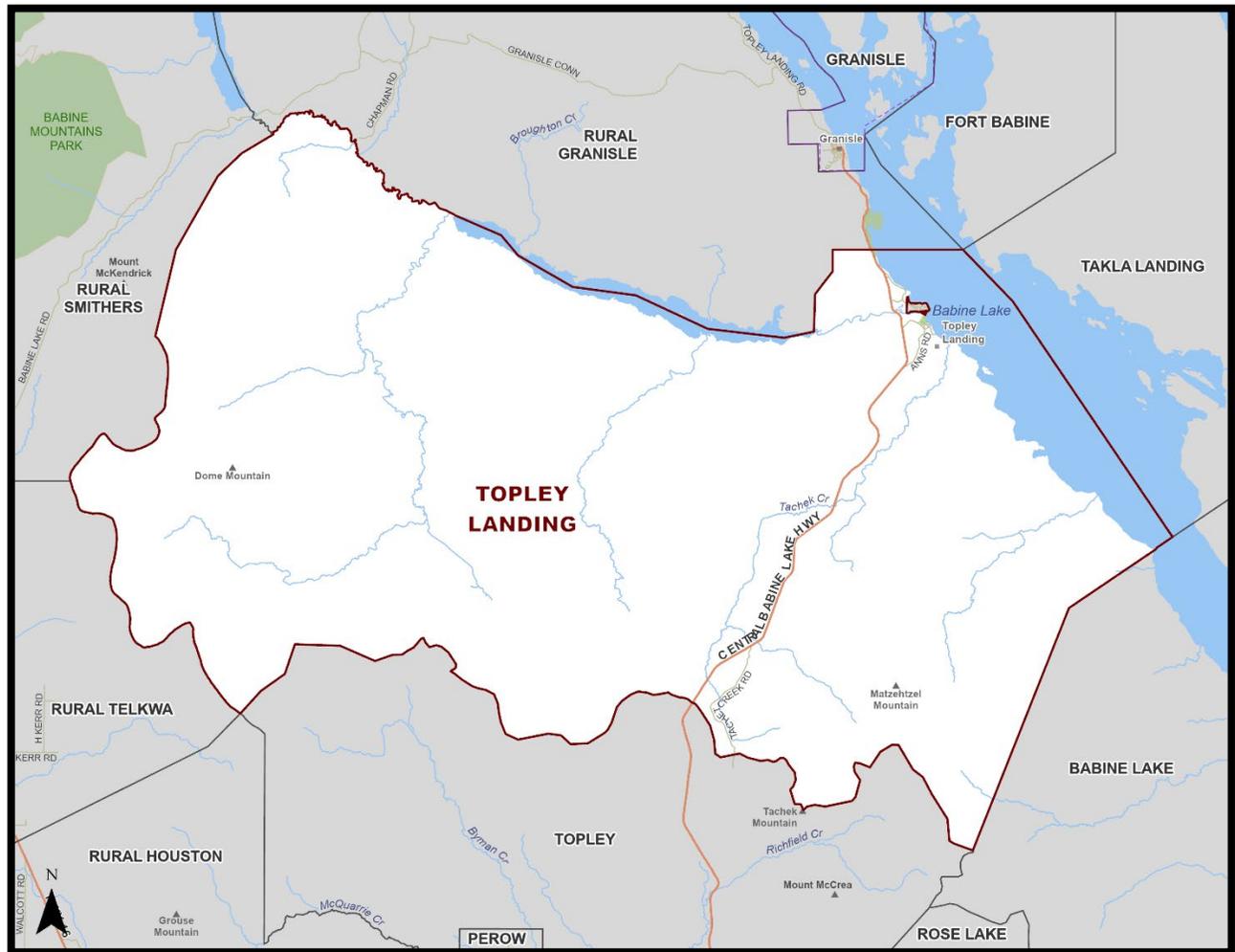
Item	Description
Estimated Population	43
Estimated Single Vehicle Travel Time Through Zone	35 min
Estimated Zone Evacuation Time	46 min

Evacuation Times: All times are approximate and for planning purposes only. They do not include the advance time required to develop and distribute information to the public. Evacuations are dynamic and times are influenced by factors that may not be apparent during planning activities. The EOC should rely on SMEs available during an evacuation for guidance. In addition, evacuation times are calculated off primary roads for planning purposes. Residents in the more remote parts of a zone taking FSRs or other tertiary roads may require additional time.

Potential Destination: Granisle should primarily be used to receive evacuee drive through traffic. From there some services can be provided before sending evacuees to their destination.



TOPLEY LANDING



PRIMARY USE

This is a primarily rural zone that encompasses a Topley Landing unincorporated community along the Lake Babine shoreline and Babine 25.

PRIMARY & SECONDARY ARTERIAL ROADS

Primary Road: Highway 118 – Central Babine Lake Highway

Secondary Arterial Rods: Connected to Highway 118

- | | | |
|------------------------------|-------------|----------------------------|
| Axe Road | Michell Bay | Tachet Creek Road |
| Mill Bay Road | Marina Way | Tachet Forest Service Road |
| Mill Bay Road / Lazelle Road | Anns Road | |

Note: The list above is not comprehensive as there are other FSRs and or secondary roads on the map that are not labelled that connect to Highway 118.



MUSTER POINTS, INFRASTRUCTURE & EVACUATION DESTINATIONS

Item	Description	
Muster Points	No muster points have been pre-identified for this zone.	
Critical Infrastructure	Highway 118 – Central Babine Lake Highway Fulton River Bridge	
Evacuation Direction	N, S	
Potential Reception Centre / Destination	Potential destination: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Granisle (pop. 303) ➤ Houston (pop. 2993) ➤ Burns Lake (pop. 1779) 	Travel time from zone: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 22 min ➤ 47 min ➤ 1 hr 3min

ESTIMATED ZONE EVACUATION DETAILS:

Item	Description
Estimated Population	103
Estimated Single Vehicle Travel Time Through Zone	32 min
Estimated Zone Evacuation Time	43 min

Evacuation Times: All times are approximate and for planning purposes only. They do not include the advance time required to develop and distribute information to the public. Evacuations are dynamic and times are influenced by factors that may not be apparent during planning activities. The EOC should rely on SMEs available during an evacuation for guidance. In addition, evacuation times are calculated off primary roads for planning purposes. Residents in the more remote parts of a zone taking FSRs or other tertiary roads may require additional time.

First Nations Communities: First Nations are responsible for their evacuation planning, but communications between the First Nations and RDBN are encouraged for coordination.

Potential Destination: Granisle should primarily be used to receive evacuees and provide temporary services before sending evacuees to their destination.



APPENDIX I – RDBN Gas Stations

Community	Service Station	Gas	Diesel	Propane	Mechanic & Tire Repair	Convenience Store	Car Wash	Restaurant	Full Serve	Self Serve	Hours of Operation	Location	Contact Info	
Prince George	1st Ave Mohawk	*	*			*	*		*	*	6:30am-10pm Mon - Fri 7:00am-10pm Sat-Sun	122 George Street; Prince George	1-250-562-3039	
	Eastway Esso Service Station	*	*	*		*			*	*	6am-10pm Mon-Fri 7am-10pm Sat-Sun	3040 Boeing Rd; Prince George	1-250-963-7272	
	Mr.G's	*	*		*	*	*	*		*	24 Hours	2945 Hwy 16 East	1-250-963-7118	
	Central Plaza Town Pantry	*	*			*			*	*	24 Hours	1480 East Central	1-250-563-4307	
	Central Mohawk	*	*	*		*			*	*	24 hours	835 West Central	1-250-563-0461	
	Central Husky	*	*			*			*	*	7am-9pm Mon-Fri 8am-9pm Sat 8am-7pm Sun	999 West Central	1-250-563-0717	
	Canadian Tire Gas Bar & Touchless Car Wash			*			*		*		5:30am-11:30pm Mon-Fri 5:30-Midnight Sat-Sun	5000 Domano Blvd	1-250-964-8859	
	Bon Voyage Esso Gas, Grocery, Car Wash	*	*	*		*			*	*	5:30am-11:30pm Mon-Fri 5:30am-Midnight Sat-Sun	40-4488 Hwy 16 West	1-250-964-8859	
	Petro Canada	*	*	*		*	*	*		*	*	6am-4:30pm 7 Days a week	111480 Carmel Rd	1-250-964-2996
	Mohawk Hart Highway	*	*	*		*			*	*	24 Hours	1746 Hart Hwy	1-250-564-5755	
	Shell Service Station	*	*			*				*	24 Hours	4869 Continental Way	1-250-563-1677	
	Vanderhoof	Co-op Bulk Petroleum Plant	*	*	*		*			*	*	6am-9pm Mon-Fri 7am-9pm Sat; 8am-9pm Sun	336 West 1st Street Hwy 16	1-250-567-4488
7-11 Petro Canada		*				*			*	*	24 hours	2670 Burrard Ave	1-250-567-9339	
Extra Foods Gas Bar		*	*							*	8am-9:30pm Mon-Fri 8am-7pm Sat-Sun	2110 Riley Ave	1-250-567-6013	
Chevron		*	*			*				*	6am-Midnight 7 days a week	1st Street Hwy 16	1-250-567-2733	



Community	Service Station	Gas	Diesel	Propane	Mechanic & Tire Repair	Convenience Store	Car Wash	Restaurant	Full Serve	Self Serve	Hours of Operation	Location	Contact Info
Vanderhoof	Brookside Resort	*	*	*		*				*	7am-9pm Sun-Thurs 7am-10pm Fri-Sat	55110 West Hwy 16 Cluculz Lake	1-250-441-3391
Fort Fraser	Petro Canada	*				*		*		*	24 Hours	528 Hwy 16	1-250-690-7542
Fraser Lake	Fraser Lake Chevron Town Pantry	*	*			*				*	24 Hours	181 Chowfunket Street Hwy 16	1-250-699-8707
	Co-op Card Lock	*	*							*	24 Hours	Hwy 16	NA
Burns Lake	Husky	*	*	*	*	*			*		7am-8pm Mon-Sat 8am-7pm Sun	613 Hwy 16	1-250-692-3413
	7-11 Chevron	*	*			*			*	*	24 hours	279 Hwy 16	1-250-692-3931
	Shell Service Station	*	*	*		*				*	6am-midnight 7 days a week	399 Hwy 16	1-250-692-7678
	Co-op Card Lock	*	*	*						*	24 hours	E of Burns Lake Hwy 16 Roumieu Dr	1-888-545-2667
	Chevron Card Lock	*	*							*	24 hours	65 West Railway Ave	1-250-692-3511
	Real Canadian Whole Sale Gas Bar	*	*	*		*				*	7am-10pm 7days a week	Hwy 16	1-250-692-1993
Decker Lake	Decker Lake Trading Post	*				*			*		9am-5:30pm Mon- Sat Closed on Sunday	Hwy 16 West	1-250-698-7686
Topley	Duncan Lake Gas	*				*			*		9am-6pm Sat-Sun	West Hwy 16	1-250-696-3406
	Topley General Store	*	*			*				*	8am-6pm Mon-Wed 8am-8pm Thurs-Fri;7am-11pm 7 days a week	Hwy 16	1-250-696-3478
Houston	Husky	*	*			*				*	8am-10pm Mon-Sat; 8am-9pm Sun	Copeland Hwy 16	1-250-845-2966
	Shell Service Station	*	*	*	*	*			*	*	7am-8pm Mon-Sat; 8am-8pm Sun	Copeland Hwy 16	1-250-845-3490



Community	Service Station	Gas	Diesel	Propane	Mechanic & Tire Repair	Convenience Store	Car Wash	Restaurant	Full Serve	Self Serve	Hours of Operation	Location	Contact Info
	7-11 Esso	*	*			*			*	*	24 hours	Hwy 16 beside Castle	1-250-845-2303
	Co-op Card Lock	*	*	*					*	*	24 Hours	5th Street West, Ind Park	1-250-845-7177
	Esso Card Lock	*	*	*					*	*	24 Hours	5th Street West, Ind Park	1-250-845-7177
Telkwa	Telkwa Midway Service	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	Gas 6am-9pm Res 6am-6pm	Hwy 16	1-250-846-5320
Smithers	Chevron Card Lock	*	*							*	24 Hours	3100 Tatlow	1-800-663-1650
	Petro Canada Card Lock	*	*							*	24 Hours	4043 Railway Smithers	1-800-668-0220
	Smithers Shell	*	*		*	*				*	6am-10pm 7 days a week	3707 Hwy 16	1-250-847-2977
	Smithers Chevron Town Pantry	*	*			*			*	*	6am-Midnight 7 days a week	3696 Hwy 16	1-250-847-5900
	Copperside	*		*		*			*	*	24 Hours	3712 Hwy 16	1-250-847-4477
	Mohawk Smithers Service	*	*			*				*	7am-10pm Mon -Fri 7:30am-11pm Sat; 7:30am-9pm Sun	3813 Hwy 16	1-250-847-2833
	7-11 Convenience	*	*			*				*	24 Hours	1-4011 Hwy 16	1-250-847-8086
Moricetown	Moricetown Gas Bar & Convenience	*	*			*			*		7am-12pm 7 days a week	201 Beaver	1-250-847-2131
Hazelton	Chveron Town Pantry	*				*			*	*	24 hours	4352 10th Ave	1-250-842-6669
	Race Track Gas	*	*	*	*	*			*	*	7:30am-9:00pm Mon - Sat 9am - 5pm Sun	4645 10th Ave Hwy 16	1-250-842-6055
	Gitanmaax Food and Esso Fuel	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6:30am-Midnight 7 days a week	Junction of Hwy 62 & Kispiox valley Rd	1-250-842-5567
Kitwanga	Kitwanga Petro Canada	*	*		*	*		*	*	*	7am-10pm	J Hwy 16 & Hwy 37	1-250-849-5793
Terrace	Chevron	*				*				*	6am-midnight 7 days a week	3098 Hwy 16	1-250-635-2270
	Thornhill Husky Stop n' Shop	*	*	*		*				*	24 hours	4760 Lakelse	1-250-635-6935



Community	Service Station	Gas	Diesel	Propane	Mechanic & Tire Repair	Convenience Store	Car Wash	Restaurant	Full Serve	Self Serve	Hours of Operation	Location	Contact Info
Terrace	Kitsumkalum Tempo Gas Bar	*	*	*		*	*		*		24 Hours	Hwy 16 W	1-250-635-0017
	Safeway Gas Bar	*	*			*				*	6am-10pm 7 days a week	4655 Lakelse Ave	1-250-635-7206
	Mobil	*				*				*	8am-9:30pm 7 days a week	4524 Feeney	1-250-638-1460
Prince Rupert	7-11 Esso station	*				*				*	24 Hours	250 2nd Ave West	1-250-627-8348
Prince Rupert	Esso	*	*			*			*	*	6am-midnight 7 days a week	201 2nd Ave West	1-250-624-9795
	Petro Canada	*	*			*			*	*	7am-10pm Sun-Holidays	537 Hays Cave Cir	1-250-627-4700
	Chevron Canada Ltd	*				*			*		6am-midnight 7 days a week	400 2nd Ave	1-250-624-2068
	Carrier Foods & Fuel Petro Canada	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	24 Hours	300 BC-27, Fort St James, BC V0J 1P0	1-250-996-7562
Fort St James	Fast Gas Plus	*	*			*		*	*	*	6am-11pm 7days a week	624 Stuart Dr W, Fort St. James, BC, V0J 1P0	1-250-996-7305
	Suspenders General Store	*	*	*		*	*			*	Mon-Wed 7:30am-9pm Thurs-Sat 7:30am-930pm Sun 8:30-7pm	Sowchea Road	1-250-996-8449
	Takysie Lake Store & Resort	*	*			*		*		*	9am-8pm 7 days a week	Hwy 35 Takysie Lake	1-250-694-3403
Takysie Lake	Granisle Store	*	*								Mon-Fri 8:30am-7pm, Sun 12pm-4pm	70 Hagen St, Granisle, BC V0J 1W0	1-250-697-6322
Granisle	Eagles Landing Gas Station	*				*				*	Summer 9am-9pm	Babine 25, Bulkley-Nechako G, BC	
	Eagles Landing Gas Station	*				*				*	Winter 9am-7pm	Babine 25, Bulkley-Nechako G, BC	
	Kispiox Band Gas Bar	*	*			*			*	*	7:30am-11pm 7 Days a week	Gunanoot Ave, Kispiox, BC V0J 1Y4	1-250-842-6056
Kispiox	Petro-Canada	*	*			*		*	*			BC-37, Meziadin Junction, BC V0J 3S0	1-250-636-9286



Community	Service Station	Gas	Diesel	Propane	Mechanic & Tire Repair	Convenience Store	Car Wash	Restaurant	Full Serve	Self Serve	Hours of Operation	Location	Contact Info
Meziadin Junction	Granmac Services Petro	*	*	*	*	*			*		7:30am-9pm 7days a week	606 5th Ave	1-250-636-2402
Stewart / Hyder	Kluachon Store and Cafe	*	*			*				*	Summer 8am-9pm Winter 9am-6pm	Hwy 37	1-250-234-3241
Iskut	Totogga Resort (summer Only)	*	*		*			*	*	*	7am-10pm 7 days a week	Hwy 37	1-250-234-3526
	Super Value	*	*			*		*		*	8am-8pm Mon-Sat 9-6 Sun	Boulder St, Dease Lake, BC V0C 1L0	1-250-771-4381
Dease Lake	Petro-Canada	*	*	*	*	*				*	7am-10am 7 days a week	100 Boulder St, Dease Lake, BC V0C 1L0	1-250-771-5329
	Junction 37 Services	*	*	*		*	*		*	*	6am-10pm 7days a week	Highway 37 & Alaska Hwy, Watson Lake, YT Y0A 1C0	1-867-536-2794
Junction 37	Esso	*	*	*		*	*			*	24 Hours	790 Lahakas Blvd S, Kitimat, BC V8C 1T9	1-250-632-4900
Kitimat	Husky	*	*	*			*		*	*	Mon-Fri 6am-10pm Sat 7am-10pm, Sun 8am-9pm	884 Lahakas Blvd	1-250-632-4626
	Shell	*	*			*				*	24 Hours	1065 N Lahakas Blvd	1-250-639-9288





246

Regional District of Bulkley-Nechako Committee of the Whole

To: Chair and Committee
From: Wendy Wainwright, Deputy Director of Corporate Services
Date: May 12, 2022
Subject: British Columbia Electoral Boundaries Commission Public Meeting

RECOMMENDATION: (all/directors/majority)

Receive

BACKGROUND

The British Columbia Electoral Boundaries Commission is in the process of collecting public input from individuals throughout the province regarding electoral district boundaries. The deadline to provide input is May 31st.

At the March 31, 2022 Board Meeting the Board approved writing a letter to the BC Electoral Boundaries Commission and staff forwarded the letter April 8, 2022 to the Commission.

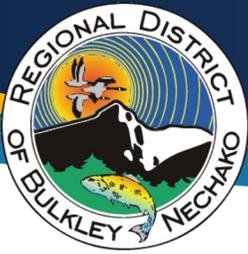
The Commission is currently hosting in-person public meetings and the next meeting in the region is scheduled in Vanderhoof on Monday, May 9th at 4:30 p.m. at the Nechako Senior Friendship Centre. A meeting is also scheduled for May 9th in Prince George at 12:00 p.m. and a Virtual Public Meeting for all regions is scheduled May 13th at 5:00 p.m.

A meeting was held in Smithers on April 28, 2022.

Attached is additional information regarding the BC Electoral Boundaries Commission.

ATTACHMENTS

1. RDBN Letter to BC Electoral Boundaries Commission
2. BC Electoral Boundaries Commission Backgrounder
3. BC Electoral Boundaries Commission New Release – April 20, 2022



April 7, 2022

Justice Nitya Iyer
Commission Chair
BC Electoral Boundaries Commission
100-1112 Fort Street
Victoria, BC V8V 3PK
Via email: info@bcebc.ca

Dear Justice Iyer:

Subject: Province of BC's Current Electoral District Boundaries

At its March 31, 2022 Board Meeting the Board approved writing a letter to the BC Electoral Boundaries Commission regarding its invitation to provide views on the province's current electoral district boundaries.

The Board would like to request that the two Electoral Districts, Stikine and Nechako Lakes, which are included in the Regional District of Bulkley-Nechako (RDBN) boundaries, remain unchanged when the Commission submits its report to the Legislative Assembly with recommendations for the next two provincial general elections.

We would like to thank you for the invitation to provide comment and the ability to request no changes be made to the province's current electoral district boundaries within the RDBN.

Sincerely,

Gerry Thiessen
Chair



BACKGROUND

Electoral Districts

The BC Electoral Boundaries Commission will hold in-person public meetings in the following locations:

Meeting Location	Associated Electoral Districts
Prince George, BC (444 George St)	Prince George-Valemount, Prince-George-Mackenzie, Nechako Lakes
Vanderhoof, BC (219 Victoria St E)	Nechako Lakes, Prince George-Mackenzie, Prince George-Valemount
Dawson Creek, BC (11705 8th St)	Peace River South, Peace River North
Fort Nelson, BC (3995 50 Ave S)	Peace River North, Peace River South, Stikine
Dease Lake, BC (Tat'l'ah Indian Reserve No. 13)	Stikine, Peace River North
Powell River, BC (4660 Joyce Ave)	Powell River-Sunshine Coast, West Vancouver-Sea to Sky
Sechelt, BC (4603 Sunshine Coast Hwy)	Powell River-Sunshine Coast, West Vancouver-Sea to Sky
West Vancouver, BC (2121 Marine Dr)	West Vancouver-Sea to Sky, Powell River-Sunshine Coast, West Vancouver-Capilano, North Vancouver-Seymour
Squamish, BC (40900 Tantalus Rd)	West Vancouver-Sea to Sky, Powell River-Sunshine Coast, Maple Ridge-Pitt Meadows

Timeline

February 22 – May 31, 2022
Commission gathers public input to inform preliminary report to Legislative Assembly
May 31, 2022
Deadline for public input to inform preliminary report
May 31 – October 21, 2022
Commission prepares preliminary report (which may be submitted earlier than October 21)
October 21, 2022
Deadline for the Commission to submit preliminary report

Mapping Application

The BC Electoral Boundaries Commission's new [online mapping application](#) allows users to propose changes to electoral districts by dragging and dropping electoral district boundaries. The size of the electoral district and its population update in real time.



Upon completing all the steps in the application, users' proposed changes to electoral districts will be forwarded to the Commission as public input.

Users can also download and share PDF maps of their proposed changes to electoral districts.

Quick Facts

- The Commission has not yet developed any proposals to change provincial electoral districts.
 - The Commission's proposals will be published in their preliminary report.
- There will be a further round of public meetings after the preliminary report is published.
- The Commission receives its mandate and governing principles from the [Electoral Boundaries Commission Act](#).



NEWS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

April 20, 2022

BC ELECTORAL BOUNDARIES COMMISSION HOLDS FINAL PRELIMINARY MEETINGS, LAUNCHES ONLINE ELECTORAL DISTRICT MAPPING APPLICATION

VICTORIA – The BC Electoral Boundaries Commission will begin the final meetings of its preliminary consultation phase next week, and now BC residents can propose changes to electoral districts through a [new online mapping application](#).

Between April 26 and May 12, the Commission will visit 15 communities in the North, Interior, and some coastal regions: Masset, Prince Rupert, Terrace, Smithers, Quesnel, Williams Lake, Prince George, Vanderhoof, Dawson Creek, Fort Nelson, Dease Lake, Powell River, Sechelt, West Vancouver, Squamish.

There will also be virtual public meetings for these regions on Tuesday, May 3, and Friday, May 13.

“We are looking forward to hearing from residents of the North, Interior, and coastal regions at our upcoming public meetings,” says Justice Nitya Iyer, Chair of the BC Electoral Boundaries Commission. “We are pleased to have received more than 600 submissions already. Thank you to everyone who has taken the time to provide input.”

The Commission has launched a new online mapping application that allows users to propose changes to electoral districts by moving electoral district boundaries. The size of the electoral district (in sq km) and its population update in real time.

“We hope that British Columbians try our new mapping tool and find it a useful way to provide input to the Commission,” says Justice Iyer. “Hearing from people about local boundary issues is invaluable to our work.”

Visit the Commission website to try the new mapping application, view the schedule of public meetings, or make a submission. The deadline to provide input for the preliminary report is May 31, 2022.

—30—

CONTACT:

Wesley MacInnis, Communications Advisor
Wesley.MacInnis@bcebc.ca | 250-920-9438



Regional District of Bulkley-Nechako Committee of the Whole

To: Board of Directors
From: John Illes, Chief Financial Officer
Date: May 12, 2022
Re: First Quarter Financial Statements

Recommendation (All/Directors/Majority):

“Receipt”

Discussion:

Normally the Financial Statements each quarter will be presented with the quarterly reports. With the Budget Amendment being adopted on April 14th, there was too little time to prepare the report for the Board meeting on April 28th.

Analysis:

Overall, the financial statements for the first period ending March 31st are very normal for the Regional District. A few highlights are listed below.

Revenue Related Highlights

The majority of the Regional District’s revenue is realized all at once in the beginning of August and this includes property tax requisition, service agreements and grants in lieu of taxes. The Alcan Provincial Agreement revenue is received in November.

At this time, we are at approximately 50% of the industrial tipping fees that we were expecting but this amount will likely pick up during the more active summer months and it will be reviewed again in the second quarter report.

Metal recycling and related revenue is at \$308,883 which is already at 154% of this year’s estimate.

Expense Related Highlights

Four main sections of the expenses are broken up on the Statement of Operations. The first is Staff Salary and Benefits. This also includes staff education, staff travel, and association dues. These expenses are on target.



The Second grouping is Director related expenses. These expenses are below estimates; however, UBCM expenditures will happen in the third quarter of this year.

The third section to highlight is the capital budget. The actuals on the capital budget are low but are influenced heavily by the summer construction season.

The last section is made up of many miscellaneous expenses and grants. There are no concerns to address.

Various timing issues related to expenses are worthy of mentioning: To note is that Insurance costs (including MIA liability insurance which is paid in January) is generally realized early and is on target for the year. The Contributions to reserve are all made in August after the requisition is received. The 911 costs will be realized and have been "caught up" after the end of the first quarter. Municipal grants are paid to various municipalities all at once in August. Municipal debt payments are made in April and October.

Attachments: First Quarter Statement of Operations (Income Statement)

Regional District of Bulkley-Nechako
Statements of Operations
For the first three months of 2022

	Actual	1/4 Budget	Budget
REVENUE			
Property Tax Requisition (includes taxation agreements)	-	2,903,047	11,612,187
Service Agreement		30,377	121,508
Alcan Provincial Agreement	-	256,254	1,024,997
Grant in Lieu of Taxes	3,956	20,262	81,023
Internal Transfer from Reserves	-	482,880	1,931,531
Building Permits and Planning Fees	54,748	65,259	261,017
Donations	12,946	-	-
Emergency Expenses Recovery	-	150,000	600,000
911 Fees	10,065	20,001	80,000
Gas Tax Revenue	-	214,530	858,116
Investments	45,143	126	500
Metal Recycling	308,883	50,001	200,000
Misc Grant	-	852,738	3,410,926
Municipal Contract	50,175	50,136	200,544
Municipal Debt	158,158	193,221	772,885
Prior Year Surplus	-	606,351	2,425,420
Recycling	11,738	23,001	92,000
Tipping Fees	80,205	191,499	766,000
	736,018	6,109,683	24,438,654
EXPENSES			
Staff Salary and Benefits	1,264,784	1,589,517	6,358,152
Director Remuneration and Benefits	115,374	191,944	767,734
Director Travel	10,802	43,629	174,517
Elections	725	14,124	56,500
Capital Purchases	379,041	1,287,036	5,198,143
Communications	35,339	62,793	251,171
Contribute to Reserves	-	375,747	1,502,957
911 Costs	-	71,271	285,080
Emergency Expenses	-	152,499	610,000
Emergency Volunteer Program	19,480	13,749	55,000
Environmental Service Equipment Maintenance and Repairs	68,802	122,541	490,160
Environmental Services Operational Costs	145,541	231,276	875,071
Feasibility Studies	-	11,865	47,462
Gas Tax Grants	-	174,999	700,000
Grant-in-Aid	47,815	167,697	670,786
Grants to Societies (through Services)	436,056	736,041	2,944,145
Municipal Grant (through Services - includes fire service)	-	226,425	905,694
Office	219,983	212,517	849,928
Utilities	50,568	49,416	197,669
Municipal Debt	-	211,971	847,899
Insurance	169,885	54,135	216,530
Special Projects	96,581	95,862	383,432
Sponsorship	-	9,423	37,700
Bad Debt Expense	6,943	-	-
Interest and Bank Charges	1,157	789	3,150
Prior Year Deficit	-	2,445	9,774
	3,068,875	6,109,710	24,438,654
	(2,332,857)	-	-



REGIONAL DISTRICT OF BULKLEY-NECHAKO

MEMORANDUM

TO: Chair Thiessen and Board of Directors

FROM: Taddea Kunkel, First Nations Liaison

DATE: May 12, 2022

SUBJECT: Truth and Reconciliation Calls to Action

RECOMMENDATION: (all/directors/majority)

To receive/discuss.

BACKGROUND

As part of the RDBN's efforts for creating space to discuss the Truth and Reconciliation Commissions' 94 Calls to Action and how to support local First Nations in their advocacy for reconciliation efforts in the region, staff has prepared this memo to discuss the Calls to Action that focus on reconciliation, church apologies, and education.

None of the Calls brought forward in this report have been marked as complete. Call 61 is in progress with all of the church parties to the Indian Residential Schools Settlement Agreement fund or have in the past funded healing, community-controlled culture and language, and community-controlled education and relationship building projects to varying degrees¹.

To address Call 62, provinces and territories have begun developing curriculum that provides a more accurate depiction of colonialism and its impacts on Indigenous Peoples. However, it is not mandatory in many provinces to take these courses, and some are scaling back on their commitments to Indigenous content². Expected to take effect in the 2023-2024 school year, the Province of BC is implementing a new graduation requirement that will ensure all secondary students complete Indigenous-focused coursework before they graduate from BC's K-12 education system³. This new curriculum was developed by the Ministry of Education in collaboration with the First Nations Education Steering

¹ CBC News. Beyond 94 – Call 61. <https://newsinteractives.cbc.ca/longform-single/beyond-94?&cta=61>

² CBC News. Beyond 94 – Call 62. <https://newsinteractives.cbc.ca/longform-single/beyond-94?&cta=62>

³ BC Gov News. 2022. "New grad requirement ensures students expand their knowledge about Indigenous perspectives, histories, cultures." <https://news.gov.bc.ca/releases/2022EDUC0007-000297#:~:text=B.C.'s%20curriculum%20offers%20many,and%20expand%20this%20necessary%20work,%E2%80%9D>

Committee and requires that students deepen their understanding of the experiences, cultures, histories, and knowledge of Indigenous Peoples⁴.

Call 63 is in progress. The Council of Ministers of Education Canada has not committed to maintaining an ‘annual commitment to Aboriginal education issues’ and committed in 2019 to ongoing engagement over three years⁵. While some publicly funded denominational schools offer Indigenous history or cultural courses, not all are mandatory, and few were developed in collaboration with Indigenous elders⁶. As such, CBC’s Beyond 94 has marked Call 64 as not started.

The federal government has not established a national research program to advance the understanding of reconciliation to address Call 65⁷. However, the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council is collaborating with the National Centre for Truth and Reconciliation to develop a framework to establish a national research program with multi-year funding to advance understanding of reconciliation”⁸.

CALLS TO ACTION FOR DISCUSSION

Church Apologies and Reconciliation

61. We call upon church parties to the Settlement Agreement, in collaboration with Survivors and representatives of Aboriginal organizations, to establish permanent funding to Aboriginal people for:

- i. Community-controlled healing and reconciliation projects.
- ii. Community-controlled culture- and language- revitalization projects.
- iii. Community-controlled education and relationship-building projects.
- iv. Regional dialogues for Indigenous spiritual leaders and youth to discuss Indigenous spirituality, self determination, and reconciliation.

Education for Reconciliation

62. We call upon the federal, provincial, and territorial governments, in consultation and collaboration with Survivors, Aboriginal peoples, and educators, to:

- i. Make age-appropriate curriculum on residential schools, Treaties, and Aboriginal peoples’ historical and contemporary contributions to Canada a mandatory education requirement for Kindergarten to Grade Twelve students.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ CBC News. Beyond 94 – Call 63. <https://newsinteractives.cbc.ca/longform-single/beyond-94?&cta=63>

⁶ CBC News. Beyond 94 – Call 64. <https://newsinteractives.cbc.ca/longform-single/beyond-94?&cta=64>

⁷ CBC News. Beyond 94 – Call 65. <https://newsinteractives.cbc.ca/longform-single/beyond-94?&cta=65>

⁸ Government of Canada. 2021. “Delivering on Truth and Reconciliation Commission Calls to Action: Education for reconciliation.” <https://www.rcaanc-cirnac.gc.ca/eng/1524504501233/1557513602139>

- ii. Provide the necessary funding to post-secondary institutions to educate teachers on how to integrate Indigenous knowledge and teaching methods into classrooms.
 - iii. Provide the necessary funding to Aboriginal schools to utilize Indigenous knowledge and teaching methods in classrooms.
 - iv. Establish senior-level positions in government at the assistant deputy minister level or higher dedicated to Aboriginal content in education.
63. We call upon the Council of Ministers of Education, Canada to maintain an annual commitment to Aboriginal education issues, including:
- i. Developing and implementing Kindergarten to Grade Twelve curriculum and learning resources on Aboriginal peoples in Canadian history, and the history and legacy of residential schools.
 - ii. Sharing information and best practices on teaching curriculum related to residential schools and Aboriginal history.
 - iii. Building student capacity for intercultural understanding, empathy, and mutual respect.
 - iv. Identifying teacher-training needs relating to the above.
64. We call upon all levels of government that provide public funds to denominational schools to require such schools to provide an education on comparative religious studies, which must include a segment on Aboriginal spiritual beliefs and practices developed in collaboration with Aboriginal Elders.
65. We call upon the federal government, through the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council, and in collaboration with Aboriginal peoples, post-secondary institutions and educators, and the National Centre for Truth and Reconciliation and its partner institutions, to establish a national research program with multi-year funding to advance understanding of reconciliation.



REGIONAL DISTRICT OF BULKLEY-NECHAKO

MEMORANDUM

TO: Chair Thiessen and Board of Directors

FROM: Taddea Kunkel, First Nations Liaison

DATE: May 12, 2022

SUBJECT: Province of BC DRIPA Action Plan

RECOMMENDATION: (all/directors/majority)

For Receipt.

BACKGROUND

On March 30, 2022, the Province of BC released the Declaration Act Action Plan, which was developed in consultation and co-operation with Indigenous Peoples. The Plan outlines 89 specific actions that every ministry will undertake to work on creating a better province for all Indigenous Peoples.

While many of the Action Items will indirectly relate or impact ongoing initiatives of the RDBN, only two items will have direct impacts:

1.11 Support inclusive regional governance by advancing First Nations participation in regional district boards. (Ministry of Municipal Affairs)

4.27 Review the principles and processes that guide the naming of municipalities and regional districts, and evolve practices to foster reconciliation in local processes. (Ministry of Municipal Affairs)

On April 21, the Ministry of Municipal Affairs hosted an info-webinar to provide an update to local governments on the Action Plan and the items designated to the Ministry. During this session, Ministry staff indicated that no immediate changes will be made to the *Local Government Act* or *Community Charter*. However, they will be conducting research on action item 1.11, looking at existing models and best practices.

ATTACHMENTS:

Government of BC Declaration Act Action Plan



DECLARATION ON THE RIGHTS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES ACT ACTION PLAN

.....

2022-2027



Copies of this report are available from:

Reconciliation Transformation and Strategies Division
BC Ministry of Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation
Email: declaration@gov.bc.ca

and electronically (in a .pdf file) from:

<http://declaration.gov.bc.ca>

Cover design:

Cover photo: The photo was taken by Melody Charlie, a First Nations photographer. Melody is based out of Yuuthluithaht (Ucluelet) B.C. Her photography reflects the love and respect she holds for her culture and ways of life, always focussing on the strengths and resilience of her people.

Front and back cover art: The feather and drum art presented on the cover was developed by Andy Everson. Andy is an accomplished artist from the K'omoks First Nation on Vancouver Island. He draws upon his roots amongst the Kwakwaka'wakw, Salish and Tlingit peoples to create artwork that reflects the convergence of ancient traditions with modern society.

The four feathers represent the diversity of the Indigenous Peoples of British Columbia, while the drum symbolizes the heartbeat of ceremonies. The feathers are arranged in four directions to represent the people of the North Coast (North), Interior (East), Salish (South) and those who are disenfranchised or have relocated to western Canada (West).

JOINT MESSAGE FROM THE PREMIER OF BC AND THE MINISTER OF INDIGENOUS RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION

On November 26, 2019, with the unanimous passage of the *Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act* in the B.C. legislature, we committed to upholding the human rights of Indigenous Peoples. Under this legislation, we have begun with a five-year action plan in consultation and cooperation with Indigenous Peoples to advance this vital work. We are pleased to present the first *Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act* action plan.

This has been challenging work in challenging times. Over the past two years while we worked together on this plan, we faced incredible adversities. We have been grappling with a global pandemic, a toxic drug supply crisis, and our communities were ravaged by wildfires, floods and heat waves. Through all of these challenges, Indigenous Peoples have carried a disproportionate burden. This burden was made even heavier by the devastating findings of unmarked graves at former residential school sites. These experiences have been stark reminders of the continued effects of colonialism and systemic racism. They also reinforce with absolute certainty the importance of the work to be carried out through this action plan to implement and uphold the human rights of Indigenous Peoples.

Even in the face of these overwhelming challenges, Indigenous Peoples throughout the province continued to work with us on this action plan, determined to create a better future for all generations to come. We are grateful for the time, energy, leadership, and expertise they contributed to finalizing this action plan.

We are also grateful for the dedication of the many public servants who contributed to this work, and who will work in partnership with Indigenous Peoples to carry out these actions to advance our shared long-term vision of reconciliation. We acknowledge the support for this action plan from local governments, business and industry, the non-profit sector, scholars, and many others who share our commitment to reconciliation.

Our government is committed to pursuing the goals and achieving the outcomes articulated in this action plan. It includes 89 actions that represent contributions by each and every ministry. Together, we will work to advance reconciliation in tangible and measurable ways in communities across the province.

This work requires real and meaningful systemic change. We see the commitment to that change across the board – from the Province, Indigenous Peoples, allies, and supporters, and it gives us great hope that the outcomes of this plan are not only possible, but achievable. We have much work ahead of us, and together we will create a better future for everyone.

John Horgan
Premier

Murray Rankin, QC
Minister of Indigenous
Relations and Reconciliation

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INTRODUCTION



The [Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act](#) (Declaration Act)¹ was unanimously passed by the British Columbia Legislative Assembly in November 2019. This made B.C. the first jurisdiction in Canada to adopt the [United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples](#) (UN Declaration).² The Declaration Act was developed jointly with Indigenous leaders and legal staff and was introduced through historic ceremony.

The Declaration Act established the UN Declaration as the Province's framework for reconciliation, as called for by the [Truth and Reconciliation Commission](#).³ Section 4 of the Declaration Act requires development and implementation of an action plan, in consultation and cooperation with Indigenous Peoples,^a to achieve the objectives of the UN Declaration. The UN Declaration is a “universal framework of minimum standards for the survival, dignity and well-being of the Indigenous [P]eoples of the world and it elaborates on existing human rights standards and fundamental freedoms as they apply to the specific situation of Indigenous [P]eoples.”⁴ The provincial government is committed to upholding these human rights in its institutions, laws, policies and practices to advance reconciliation and address the legacy and harms of colonialism on Indigenous Peoples. The Province reaffirms its intent to achieve government-to-government relationships based on respect, recognition and exercise of Aboriginal title and rights and reconciliation of Aboriginal and Crown titles and jurisdiction.

The *Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act* contributes to the implementation of the UN Declaration in B.C. by:

- requiring the Province, in consultation and cooperation with Indigenous Peoples to take all measures necessary to ensure the laws of B.C. are consistent with the UN Declaration (section 3);
- requiring the development and implementation of an action plan, in consultation and cooperation with Indigenous Peoples, to achieve the objectives of the UN Declaration (section 4);
- requiring the Province to report annually on progress made toward alignment of laws and achievement of the goals in the action plan (section 5); and
- enabling agreements with Indigenous governing bodies, including joint or consent-based decision-making agreements that reflect free, prior and informed consent (sections 6 and 7).

This action plan outlines significant actions the Province will undertake in consultation and cooperation with Indigenous Peoples over the next five years. The Province will continue to demonstrate commitment and ensure accountability to implement the UN Declaration and the Declaration Act Action Plan through collaborative annual reporting.

^a Consistent with section 35 of the *Constitution Act, 1982* and section 1 of the Declaration Act, the term “Indigenous Peoples” includes First Nations, *Métis* and Inuit Peoples in Canada.

The Province conducted initial engagement to develop the draft action plan with Indigenous Peoples between July 2020 and February 2021.^{b,5} The Province conducted broader engagement on the draft action plan to seek input from Indigenous Peoples to inform the final action plan between June and September 2021. Engagement focused on Indigenous Peoples in B.C.; however, local governments and non-Indigenous people, organizations, business and industry leaders also participated.^c Engagement feedback was carefully reviewed, considered and utilized to finalize this action plan.

Colonization and the associated attempted genocide of Indigenous Peoples fractured the self-determined lives, cultures and well-being of Indigenous Peoples across Canada. The Declaration Act is both an acknowledgment of these histories and a commitment by the Government of B.C. to respect and uphold the human rights of Indigenous Peoples. If history is a teacher, meeting this collective responsibility will require a different approach from that previously taken. This action plan has been built through discussion with Indigenous Peoples in B.C. It describes initial actions for the Province to take in consultation and cooperation with Indigenous Peoples over the next five years. Through the action plan, the Province is committed to changing the trajectory of history through coherent, concrete and cooperative action.



b For further details on the development of the draft action plan, see the [Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act 2020/21 Annual Report](#).

c Further details and reflection on the draft action plan engagement process will be included in the forthcoming annual report for 2021-2022.

PURPOSE



This action plan provides a province-wide, whole-of-government approach to achieve the objectives of the UN Declaration over time. The Province acknowledges the widespread socio-economic and health inequities for Indigenous Peoples in B.C. and across Canada. This includes the overrepresentation of Indigenous people in the justice and child welfare systems, lower rates of education, and higher instances of poverty, unemployment and homelessness. The goals and outcomes of this action plan focus on addressing the inequities experienced by Indigenous Peoples by achieving the highest attainable standard for health and well-being.

DISTINCTIONS-BASED APPROACH:

The Province is committed to a distinctions-based approach. This requires that the Province's dealings with First Nations, Métis and Inuit Peoples be conducted in a manner that acknowledges the specific rights, interests, priorities and concerns of each, while respecting and acknowledging these distinct Peoples with unique cultures, histories, rights, laws, and governments. Section 35 of the *Constitution Act, 1982*, recognizes and affirms the rights of Aboriginal Peoples of Canada, while all Indigenous Peoples have human rights that are expressed in the UN Declaration. However, not all rights are uniform or the same among or between all Indigenous Peoples. In many cases, a distinctions-based approach may require that the Province's relationship and engagement with First Nations, Métis and Inuit Peoples include different approaches or actions and result in different outcomes.

These actions are intended to support changes in understandings, behaviours and systems to shift the status quo, address Indigenous-specific racism and establish new foundations of government that respect and uphold the human rights of Indigenous Peoples. The actions identified advance a distinctions-based approach that recognizes First Nations, Métis and Inuit as the Indigenous Peoples of Canada.

The action plan is meant to help everyone who lives in British Columbia understand the importance of reconciliation and how it will help the province achieve its greatest social, cultural and economic potential.

The actions identified in the plan build on priorities brought forward through decades of advocacy and leadership by Indigenous Peoples. These include existing priorities identified in current agreements between the Province and Indigenous organizations.

The 2018 [Implementing the Commitment Document - Concrete Actions: Transforming Laws, Policies, Processes and Structures](#)⁶ is one existing document between the First Nations Leadership Council^d and

^d The First Nations Leadership Council is comprised of the political executives of the BC Assembly of First Nations, First Nations Summit, and the Union of BC Indian Chiefs.

the Province that sets out priorities with First Nations, including with respect to policy and legislative changes that reflect the recognition and implementation of title and rights.

The October 27, 2021 [Letter of Intent](#)⁷ between Métis Nation British Columbia (MNBC) and the Province is another document that commits to strengthening relationships. This Letter of Intent proposes a new whole-of-government approach to Métis relations as a partnership between MNBC and British Columbia that respects Métis self-determination.

The 2022 government-to-government [Shared Priorities Framework](#) between each of the eight modern treaty nations and the Province commits to concrete actions to ensure timely, effective and fully resourced implementation of modern treaties.

Each action listed in this plan will be implemented in consultation and cooperation with Indigenous Peoples, reflecting our commitment to work in partnership and collaboration. The plan outlines actions that will be undertaken between 2022 and 2027. Progress will be reviewed on an annual basis and publicly reported in the Declaration Act annual reports.

It is important to note that the action plan does not include all provincial initiatives to advance reconciliation in B.C. Further, while closely linked to work under section 3 of the Declaration Act to ensure laws are consistent with the UN Declaration, the action plan is a separate and distinct obligation. Actions proposed in this plan do not replace, limit, change or stop existing initiatives or related commitments. These efforts will continue alongside the development and implementation of the action plan.

ANTI-RACISM:

The government of British Columbia recognizes the need to address Indigenous-specific racism in this province and within our systems, practices, and policies. First Nations, Métis and Inuit Peoples have experienced ongoing, systemic and race-based discrimination that has maintained unequal treatment and normalized the false notion that Indigenous Peoples are 'less than' their non-racialized counterparts.

Anti-racism is fundamental to achieving the objectives of the UN Declaration. Therefore, anti-racism is foundational to the goals, objectives and actions laid out in this plan. Key to the implementation of the Declaration Act are actions that identify, challenge, prevent, eliminate and change the values, structures, policies, programs, practices and behaviours that perpetuate racism. This will require understanding and targeting the root causes of systemic discrimination, our colonial and racist foundations, and committing to take action to create conditions of greater inclusion, equality and justice.^{e,8}

^e Indigenous-specific racism and anti-racism in this action plan are defined as per the 2020 [In Plain Sight Report](#).

MODERN TREATIES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA:

The Province's relationship with the eight Nations with whom it has signed modern treaties is distinct and unique. These treaties, to which the Government of Canada is also a signatory, set out constitutionally protected rights and obligations of the parties and contain the actions and language necessary to carry out those rights and obligations. The rights and obligations contained in modern treaties have been established, a distinction that has significant and important implications for the work the Province does with modern treaty nations.

The Province recognizes that, consistent with the distinctions-based approach, all Indigenous Nations can choose whether they wish to enter the treaty making process.

The Province's work with modern treaty nations to fully implement these treaties occurs both with individual nations and collectively through the Alliance of British Columbia Modern Treaty Nations (the Alliance). The Alliance was formed to collaborate and advance areas of shared interest relating to the implementation of modern treaties in B.C.

As part of the continued work under the action plan, the Province has entered into a government-to-government [Shared Priorities Framework](#) with modern treaty nations with the goal of renewing its commitment to timely, effective and fully resourced implementation of modern treaties. The framework will address three broad outcomes:

- Comprehensive organizational and policy changes in the public service to ensure timely, effective, fully resourced whole-of-government approach to treaty implementation;
- Appropriate fiscal arrangements to fulfill treaty rights and obligations; and
- Meaningful involvement of modern treaty nations in legislative and policy initiatives.

Progress made to achieve these outcomes will be included in future annual Declaration Act annual reports.

SHARED UNDERSTANDINGS

This action plan and its implementation are informed by the following understandings:

Comprehensive The articles of the UN Declaration are interrelated and interdependent, intended to be read together and understood as an indivisible whole.

Distinctions-based The Province of British Columbia recognizes First Nations, Métis and Inuit as the Indigenous Peoples of Canada with rights recognized and affirmed in section 35(1) of the *Constitution Act, 1982*. The Province also recognizes that First Nations, Métis and Inuit are distinct, rights-bearing communities, and is committed to a distinctions-based approach to its relationship with each.

Diverse The action plan reflects the principle of diversity amongst Indigenous Peoples as stated in section 1(2) of the Declaration Act, which includes meeting the standard in article 37(2) that nothing in the UN Declaration “may be interpreted as diminishing or eliminating the rights of [I]ndigenous [P]eoples contained in treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements.”⁹

Legally Plural The action plan is grounded in the affirmation, consistent with the UN Declaration, that upholding the human rights of Indigenous Peoples includes recognizing that within Canada there are multiple legal orders, including Indigenous laws and legal orders with distinct roles, responsibilities and authorities.

Principled The goals, outcomes and actions in the action plan, and the process of implementing them will be consistent with “the minimum standards for the survival, dignity and well-being”¹⁰ of Indigenous Peoples in the UN Declaration.

Cooperative The action plan has been developed and will be implemented in consultation and cooperation with Indigenous Peoples.

Enabling The action plan must enable and support government-to-government relationships between Indigenous Peoples and the Province based on recognition and implementation of the rights of Indigenous Peoples.

Impactful The implementation of the action plan must make tangible improvements to Indigenous Peoples’ social, physical, cultural and economic well-being.

Transparent Progress under the action plan will be reviewed and publicly reported on annually.

2022-2027 ACTIONS

The actions are organized by the following four themes:

1. **Self-determination and inherent right of self-government**
2. **Title and rights of Indigenous Peoples**
3. **Ending Indigenous-specific racism and discrimination**
4. **Social, cultural and economic well-being**

Each theme includes a **Goal**, with **Outcomes** and **Actions**.

The **goals** and **outcomes** are drawn from the UN Declaration. They describe what the Province is striving for with this action plan and set the vision for achieving the objectives of the UN Declaration.

The **actions** articulate the specific commitments and steps that the Province will take between 2022 and 2027 to achieve those goals and outcomes.

Each action identifies the ministry or ministries responsible for leading its implementation. As this action plan takes a cross-government approach, other ministries may be involved in the work, even if they are not listed within an action.

INTERPRETIVE GUIDANCE

The following *must* be applied when interpreting and implementing this action plan.

First, all actions identified in this action plan are to be implemented in consultation and cooperation with Indigenous Peoples in B.C., as described in the Declaration Act.

Second, a wide range of terminology is used in the goals, outcomes and actions referring to Indigenous peoples including: "Indigenous Peoples," "First Nations," "Indigenous Nations," and others. Effort has been made to use this terminology consistently and coherently using a distinctions-based approach; wherever possible, reference to First Nations, Métis and Inuit Peoples are made intentionally to reflect these distinctions. There are currently some variances in use for several reasons; for example, out of respect for the diversity of preferences among Indigenous Peoples, or to reflect and remain consistent with terminology used in existing commitments, agreements and other constructive arrangements. A distinctions-based approach must be applied in the interpretation and implementation of the action plan. Some of the actions referencing Indigenous Peoples may, through implementation, come to be more aptly focused on First Nations and/or Métis people.

Lastly, progress on implementing this action plan will be provided through the Declaration Act annual reports. In those reports, the Province must make reference to First Nations, Métis and Inuit Peoples intentionally to uphold a distinctions-based approach.

THEME 1. Self-Determination and Inherent Right of Self-Government

THEME

1

Self-Determination
and Inherent Right
of Self-Government

THEME 1. Self-Determination and Inherent Right of Self-Government

GOAL

Indigenous Peoples exercise and have full enjoyment of their rights to self-determination and self-government, including developing, maintaining and implementing their own institutions, laws, governing bodies, and political, economic and social structures related to Indigenous communities.

OUTCOMES

A British Columbia where:

- Indigenous Peoples are fully supported in their work of freely determining and implementing their systems and institutions of government, through their internal processes of nation-rebuilding.
- Through their governments, Indigenous Peoples are recognized and engaged through formalized and predictable relationships with the Province, and exercise their jurisdictions and laws.
- Indigenous Peoples exercise self-determination and self-government.
- Through their governments, Indigenous Peoples have open, respectful and productive working relationships with the Province that recognize legal pluralism and reflect cooperative federalism.
- Indigenous Peoples have the necessary legal space to strengthen the application of their Indigenous Laws and legal orders in various areas not adequately addressed through the Canadian legal system.
- The overall emergency management structure and regime in B.C. is revised, in collaboration with the Government of Canada and Indigenous Peoples, to enhance Indigenous Peoples' emergency management outcomes through a strong tripartite approach.

2022-2027 ACTIONS

The Province recognizes that the work of nation-rebuilding is the work of Indigenous Peoples, and is to be conducted in accordance with Indigenous legal processes, rights, cultures, languages, protocols, traditions and standards, and undertaken as part of expressing, building, strengthening and implementing freely chosen governance systems.

To advance this, the Province will take the following actions in consultation and cooperation with Indigenous Peoples from 2022 to 2027:

- 1.1 In partnership with the Government of Canada, establish a new institution designed and driven by First Nations to provide supports to First Nations in their work of nation- and governance-rebuilding and boundary resolution in accordance with First Nations laws, customs and traditions. (*Ministry of Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation*)
- 1.2 Shift from short-term transactional arrangements to the co-development of long-term agreements that recognize and support reconciliation, self-determination, decision-making and economic independence. (*Ministry of Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation*)

- 1.3 Utilize sections 6 and 7 of the Declaration Act to complete and implement government-to-government agreements that recognize Indigenous self-government and self-determination. *(Ministry of Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation)*
- 1.4 Co-develop with Indigenous Peoples a new distinctions-based fiscal relationship and framework that supports the operation of Indigenous governments, whether through modern treaties, self-government agreements or advancing the right to self-government through other mechanisms. This work will include collaboration with the Government of Canada. *(Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation)*
- 1.5 Co-develop and implement new distinctions-based policy frameworks for resource revenue-sharing and other fiscal mechanisms with Indigenous Peoples. *(Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation)*
- 1.6 Co-develop an approach to deliver on the BC Tripartite Education Agreement commitment, in which the Ministry of Education and Child Care and the First Nations Education Steering Committee will co-develop legislation that requires local education agreements (LEAs) with First Nations where a First Nation wants one, and that requires the application of the provincial LEA at the request of a First Nation. *(Ministry of Education and Child Care)*
- 1.7 Update the Bilateral Protocol agreement between the BC Ministry of Education and Child Care and the First Nation Education Steering Committee for relevancy, effectiveness, and consistency with the UN Declaration to support First Nation students in the K-12 education system. *(Ministry of Education and Child Care)*
- 1.8 Recognize the integral role of Indigenous-led post-secondary institutes as a key pillar of B.C.'s post-secondary system through the provision of core funding, capacity funding and the development of legislation. This includes institutes mandated by First Nations, as well as a Métis post-secondary institute being developed by Métis Nation BC. *(Ministry of Advanced Education and Skills Training)*
- 1.9 Work with the Nicola Valley Institute of Technology, and the Urban Native Youth Association to co-develop an urban Indigenous centre that supports the childcare, housing and post-secondary needs of Indigenous learners, and strengthen the capacity of the Native Education College to provide culturally relevant post-secondary opportunities for urban Indigenous learners. *(Ministry of Advanced Education and Skills Training)*
- 1.10 Co-develop modernized emergency management legislation (replacing the *Emergency Program Act*) with First Nations. *(Emergency Management BC)*
- 1.11 Support inclusive regional governance by advancing First Nations participation in regional district boards. *(Ministry of Municipal Affairs)*

THEME 2. Title and Rights of Indigenous Peoples



THEME

2

Title and Rights of
Indigenous Peoples

THEME 2. Title and Rights of Indigenous Peoples

GOAL

Indigenous Peoples exercise and have full enjoyment of their inherent rights, including the rights of First Nations to own, use, develop and control lands and resources within their territories in B.C.

OUTCOMES

A British Columbia where:

- The distinctions-based rights of Indigenous Peoples are respected, upheld and exercised.
- The rights of Indigenous Peoples, including First Nations title, are exercised, recognized and respected, and cooperatively implemented including through treaties, government-to-government agreements and other constructive arrangements.
- The Province's laws, policies and practices recognize and respect the distinctions-based rights of Indigenous Peoples.
- Dispute-resolution and relationship-building with Indigenous Peoples are supported through cooperatively established institutions and processes that are fair, just and accessible, integrate Indigenous laws and protocols, and use the court system only as a last resort.
- First Nations benefit socially, culturally and economically from land and resources in their territories, including having access to multiple and diverse streams of revenue to finance their governments and deliver services to their citizens.
- Through their governments, Indigenous Peoples exercise their autonomy to set their own priorities, allocate fiscal resources and determine how to deliver programs and services to their citizens.
- Indigenous Peoples have meaningful and sufficient access to abundant and healthy traditional foods and have peaceful enjoyment of their harvesting rights.
- First Nations exercise their right to determine and develop priorities and strategies for the development, use and/or stewardship of their traditional territories and other resources.

2022-2027 ACTIONS

The Province recognizes the need to shift from patterns of litigation, and expensive and slow negotiations about title and rights, to cooperative implementation through effective government-to-government relationships.

To advance this, the Province will take the following actions in consultation and cooperation with Indigenous Peoples from 2022 to 2027:

- 2.1 Establish a Secretariat to guide and assist government to meet its obligation to ensure legislation is consistent with the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and is developed in consultation and cooperation with Indigenous Peoples. (*Declaration Act Secretariat*)
- 2.2 Finalize the [Draft Principles that Guide the Province of British Columbia's Relationship with Indigenous Peoples](#).¹¹ (*Ministry of Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation*)

- 2.3 Issue guidelines from the Attorney General of B.C. to the Ministry of Attorney General legal counsel regarding the conduct of civil litigation involving the rights of Indigenous Peoples. *(Ministry of Attorney General)*
- 2.4 Negotiate new joint decision-making and consent agreements under section 7 of the Declaration Act that include clear accountabilities, transparency and administrative fairness between the Province and Indigenous governing bodies. Seek all necessary legislative amendments to enable the implementation of any section 7 agreements. *(Ministry of Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation, Ministry of Land, Water and Resource Stewardship)*
- 2.5 Co-develop and employ mechanisms for ensuring the minimum standards of the UN Declaration are applied in the implementation of treaties, agreements under sections 6 and 7 of the Declaration Act and other constructive arrangements with First Nations. *(Ministry of Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation)*
- 2.6 Co-develop strategic-level policies, programs and initiatives to advance collaborative stewardship of the environment, land and resources, that address cumulative effects and respects Indigenous Knowledge. This will be achieved through collaborative stewardship forums, guardian programs, land use planning initiatives, and other innovative and evolving partnerships that support integrated land and resource management. *(Ministry of Land, Water and Resource Stewardship, Ministry of Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation, Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy, Ministry of Forests, Ministry of Energy, Mines and Low Carbon Innovation, BC Oil and Gas Commission)*
- 2.7 Collaborate with First Nations to develop and implement strategies, plans and initiatives for sustainable water management, and to identify policy or legislative reforms supporting Indigenous water stewardship, including shared decision-making. Co-develop the Watershed Security Strategy with First Nations and initiate implementation of the Strategy at a local watershed scale. *(Ministry of Land, Water and Resource Stewardship)*
- 2.8 Collaborate with Indigenous partners on issues related to conservation and biodiversity in B.C., including the protection of species at risk. *(Ministry of Land, Water and Resource Stewardship)*
- 2.9 Develop new strategies to protect and revitalize wild salmon populations in B.C. with First Nations and the federal government, including the development and implementation of a cohesive B.C. Wild Pacific Salmon Strategy. *(Ministry of Land, Water and Resource Stewardship)*
- 2.10 Reform forest legislation, regulations and policy to reflect a shared strategic vision with First Nations that upholds the rights and objectives of the UN Declaration. *(Ministry of Forests)*
- 2.11 Integrate traditional practices and cultural uses of fire into wildfire prevention and land management practices and support the reintroduction of strategized burning. *(Ministry of Forests, Emergency Management BC)*
- 2.12 Collaboratively develop and implement CleanBC and the Climate Preparedness and Adaptation Strategy to support resilient communities and clean economic opportunities for Indigenous Peoples that benefit our shared climate and advance reconciliation. *(Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy)*

- 2.13** Identify and advance reconciliation negotiations on historical road impacts and road accessibility with First Nations on reserve, treaty and title lands, including reporting-out on the completion and implementation of these negotiations collaboratively with First Nations partners. *(Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure)*
- 2.14** Modernize the *Mineral Tenure Act* in consultation and cooperation with First Nations and First Nations organizations. *(Ministry of Energy, Mines and Low Carbon Innovation)*



THEME 3. Ending Indigenous-specific Racism and Discrimination



THEME

3

Ending
Indigenous-specific
Racism and Discrimination



THEME 3. Ending Indigenous-specific Racism and Discrimination

GOAL

Indigenous Peoples fully express and exercise their distinct rights, and enjoy living in B.C. without interpersonal, systemic and institutional interference, oppression or other inequities associated with Indigenous-specific racism and discrimination, wherever they reside.

OUTCOMES

A British Columbia where:

- All citizens have a constructive and respectful understanding of the distinct history and unique rights of Indigenous Peoples in B.C.
- The overrepresentation of Indigenous Peoples in the justice system is eliminated.
- Indigenous Peoples feel safe accessing the health-care system, knowing that they will receive high quality care, be treated with respect and receive culturally safe and appropriate services.
- Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA^f people enjoy full protection and guarantees against all forms of violence and discrimination.
- Indigenous Knowledge, laws and legal orders are affirmed and recognized as part of decision-making.
- Indigenous learners feel welcomed, respected, and comfortable learning and being Indigenous in schools and other educational institutions.

2022-2027 ACTIONS

The Province recognizes that systemic racism and discrimination against Indigenous Peoples exists throughout British Columbia and that fundamental changes to systems, behaviours, attitudes and beliefs are needed.

To advance this, the Province will take the following actions in consultation and cooperation with Indigenous Peoples between 2022 and 2027:

- 3.1** Develop essential training in partnership with Indigenous organizations, and deliver to the B.C. public service, public institutions and corporations that aims to build foundational understanding and competence about the history and rights of Indigenous Peoples, treaty process, rights and title, the UN Declaration, the B.C. Declaration Act, the dynamics of proper respectful relations, Indigenous-specific racism, and meaningful reconciliation. *(Public Service Agency, Ministry of Finance – Crown Agencies and Board Resourcing Office)*
- 3.2** Establish an operational approach to set and achieve targets for equitable recruitment and retention of Indigenous Peoples across the public sector, including at senior levels. *(Public Service Agency, Public Sector Employers' Council Secretariat)*

^f 2SLGBTQQIA+ refers to two-spirit, lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, questioning, intersex, asexual and other sexually and gender diverse people.

- 3.3** Conduct an external review of Indigenous-specific racism and discrimination in the provincial public education system, and create a strategy, including resources and supports, to address findings. *(Ministry of Education and Child Care)*
- 3.4** Implement a mandatory course or bundle of credits related to First Peoples as part of graduation requirements in B.C. and co-create culturally relevant provincial resources with Indigenous people for use by all educators across the K-12 education system. *(Ministry of Education and Child Care)*
- 3.5** Provide resources to Indigenous organizations to improve public understanding of Indigenous histories, rights, cultures, languages and the negative impacts of Indigenous-specific racism. *(Ministry of Tourism, Arts, Culture and Sport)*
- 3.6** Introduce anti-racism legislation that addresses Indigenous-specific racism. *(Ministry of Attorney General)*
- 3.7** Implement recommendations made in the [In Plain Sight: Addressing Indigenous-specific racism and discrimination in B.C. health care](#)¹² report, striving to establish a health care system in B.C. that is culturally safe and free of Indigenous-specific racism. *(Ministry of Health)*
- 3.8** Develop and implement community-driven activities to end violence against Indigenous women, girls and 2SLGBTQIA+ people, beginning with the foundational activities in [A Path Forward: Priorities and Early Strategies for B.C.](#)¹³ and steps towards achieving the mandate commitment to develop a gender-based violence action plan. *(Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General, Ministry of Attorney General, Ministry of Finance - Gender Equity Office)*
- 3.9** Identify and implement multi-modal transportation solutions that provide support and enable the development of sustainable, safe, reliable and affordable transportation options for First Nations communities. *(Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure)*
- 3.10** Implement improvements to public safety oversight bodies and complaints processes, such as enhanced investments in the B.C. Human Rights Tribunal and new models for including Indigenous laws in complaints resolution. *(Ministry of Attorney General, Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General)*
- 3.11** Develop and implement comprehensive policing reforms to address systemic biases and racism. This will include: updating the *Police Act*, [BC Provincial Policing Standards](#)¹⁴ and mandatory training requirements; enhancing independent oversight; clarifying the roles and responsibilities of police officers in the context of complex social issues such as mental health, addiction and homelessness; and contributing to the modernization of the federal First Nations Policing Program. *(Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General, Ministry of Attorney General, Ministry of Mental Health and Addictions)*
- 3.12** Prioritize implementation of the First Nations Justice Strategy to reduce the substantial overrepresentation of Indigenous Peoples involved in and impacted by the justice system. This includes affirming First Nations self-determination and enabling the restoration of traditional justice systems and culturally relevant institutions. *(Ministry of Attorney General, Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General)*
- 3.13** Prioritize endorsement and implementation of the Métis Justice Strategy to reduce the substantial overrepresentation of Métis Peoples in and impacted by the justice system. This includes affirming Métis self-determination, and enabling the restoration of traditional justice systems and culturally relevant institutions. *(Ministry of Attorney General, Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General)*

- 3.14** Advance the collection and use of disaggregated demographic data, guided by a distinctions-based approach to Indigenous data sovereignty and self-determination, including supporting the establishment of a First Nations-governed and mandated regional data governance centre in alignment with the First Nations Data Governance Strategy. *(Ministry of Citizens' Services)*
- 3.15** Adopt an inclusive digital font that allows for Indigenous languages to be included in communication, signage, services and official records. *(Ministry of Citizens' Services)*



THEME 4. Social, Cultural and Economic Well-being

THEME

4

Social, Cultural and
Economic Well-being

THEME 4. Social, Cultural and Economic Well-being

GOAL

Indigenous Peoples in B.C. fully enjoy and exercise their distinct rights to maintain, control, develop, protect and transmit their cultural heritage, traditional knowledge, languages, food systems, sciences and technologies. They are supported by initiatives that promote connection, development, access and improvement, as well as full participation in all aspects of B.C.'s economy. This includes particular focus on ensuring the rights of Indigenous women, youth, Elders, children, persons with disabilities and 2SLGBTQIA+ people are upheld.

OUTCOMES

A British Columbia where:

- Indigenous Peoples, communities and nations in B.C. are thriving and prospering as full participants in the social, cultural and economic landscape of the province.
- Indigenous Peoples design, control and set the standards and policies for the services that support and facilitate the well-being of Indigenous citizens.
- Indigenous Peoples care for their own children and youth in their communities, and exercise jurisdiction over their own child and family services through systems and practices they determine for themselves, with family preservation prioritized and children and youth kept within their families and communities.
- Indigenous children in need of protection are cared for by their community, and where they cannot be cared for by their community, they are connected to their communities and cultures.
- Health, social and education systems apply an intersectional lens to meet the needs and honour the worldviews, cultures, lived experiences, knowledge and histories of Indigenous Peoples.
- Indigenous languages are living, used, taught and visible throughout their respective territories, including in the provincial public education system.
- Indigenous food systems are recognized and supported in their foundational and interconnected role in providing for cultural, social, environmental and economic well-being.
- Indigenous learners lead graduation rates, are supported to pursue their own excellence, and can access relevant and responsive post-secondary education and skills training.
- Government functions in such a way that distinct Indigenous cultures and identities are understood, upheld and respected, including how Indigenous Peoples access and interact with all provincial government services.
- Respect for Indigenous cultures is tangibly demonstrated through Indigenous maintenance, control, protection and development of their cultural heritage resources, intellectual property, art, spiritual traditions, knowledge systems, economic systems, food systems and spiritual and sacred sites.

- Indigenous Peoples are thriving in their role as stewards and managers of their cultural heritage and receive funding and support to develop community-based cultural heritage plans and programming that will assist with: documenting oral histories and cultural traditions; managing cultural heritage sites, objects and systems; and supporting the intergenerational transmission of cultural knowledge; and showcasing and commemorating Indigenous cultural heritage.
- First Nations create archives for historical community records, mapping services and place-naming.
- Governance of the economy respects, acknowledges and upholds Indigenous rights and interests and First Nations title, is co-led with Indigenous Peoples, and ensures that all First Nations have economic opportunities and benefit from the lands and resources in their territories.
- Indigenous Peoples freely determine their economic development goals, priorities and strategies, and exercise their right to maintain and develop their economic systems and institutions to support self-governance, along with traditional and other economic activities.
- The Province and Indigenous Peoples collaborate and participate in ongoing, meaningful, and enduring dialogue to achieve a more inclusive, innovative, and sustainable economy for the benefit of present and future generations that reflects Indigenous values, interests, goals and worldviews.
- The Province and Indigenous Peoples collaborate through meaningful dialogue to create more inclusive, sustainable and low carbon economies for the benefit of present and future generations and a just climate transition.
- Indigenous peoples with disabilities are supported in accessing culturally relevant care and services.

2022-2027 ACTIONS

The Province recognizes that social and economic disparities exist in British Columbia with particular impacts on Indigenous Peoples, and that addressing these disparities while supporting the cultural distinctiveness of Indigenous Peoples is fundamental to upholding human rights.

To advance this, the Province will take the following actions in consultation and cooperation with Indigenous Peoples from 2022 to 2027:

Social

- 4.1 Identify and undertake concrete measures to increase the literacy and numeracy achievement levels of Indigenous students at all levels of the K-12 education system, including the early years. *(Ministry of Education and Child Care)*
- 4.2 Develop and implement an effective recruitment and retention strategy to increase the number of Indigenous teachers in the K-12 public education system. *(Ministry of Education and Child Care, Ministry of Advanced Education and Skills Training)*
- 4.3 Co-develop and implement a framework for the involvement of Indigenous Education Councils in school district financial planning and reporting. *(Ministry of Education and Child Care)*
- 4.4 Identify, develop and implement mechanisms and approaches to enable boards of education to better support Indigenous students, including increasing and ensuring equitable access to education and safe environments. *(Ministry of Education and Child Care)*

4.5 Co-develop a policy framework for Indigenous post-secondary education and skills training that includes:

- supporting post-secondary institutions to be more culturally relevant and responsive to the needs of First Nations, Métis and Inuit learners and communities;
- expanding the Aboriginal Service Plan program to all 25 public post-secondary institutions;
- ensuring that Indigenous learners have access to student housing that is safe, inclusive, and enables them to thrive personally, academically, and culturally;
- developing mechanisms for First Nations, Métis and Inuit learners and communities to play an integral role in public post-secondary institutions' decision-making; and
- identifying legislative amendments needed to ensure all public post-secondary institution boards include at least one Indigenous person.

(Ministry of Advanced Education and Skills Training)

4.6 Promote culturally relevant sport, physical activity and recreation initiatives and opportunities that increase Indigenous engagement, participation and excellence in both traditional and mainstream sports for individuals in both urban and rural or remote areas. *(Ministry of Tourism, Arts, Culture and Sport)*

4.7 Demonstrate a new and more flexible funding model and partnership approach that supports First Nations to plan, design and deliver mental health and wellness services across a full continuum of care and to address the social determinants of health and wellness. *(Ministry of Health, Ministry of Mental Health and Addictions)*

4.8 In alignment with the tripartite health plans and agreements, continue to strengthen and evolve the First Nation health governance structure in B.C. to ensure First Nations are supported to participate as full and equal partners in decision-making and service delivery at local, regional and provincial levels, and engage First Nations and the Government of Canada on the need for legislation as envisioned in the tripartite health plans and agreements. *(Ministry of Health, Ministry of Mental Health and Addictions)*

4.9 As a part of the implementation of the *Accessible British Columbia Act*, support the identification, prevention and removal of barriers for Indigenous persons with disabilities. This includes ensuring that the development of accessibility standards considers the rights recognized and affirmed by the UN Declaration. *(Ministry of Social Development and Poverty Reduction)*

4.10 Prioritize the implementation of Primary Care Networks, the First Nations-led Primary Health Care Initiative, and other primary care priorities, embedding Indigenous perspectives and priorities into models of care to increase Indigenous Peoples' access to primary care and other health services, and to improve cultural safety and quality of care. *(Ministry of Health)*

4.11 Increase the availability, accessibility and the continuum of Indigenous-led and community-based social services and supports that are trauma-informed, culturally safe and relevant, and address a range of holistic wellness needs for those who are in crisis, at-risk or have experienced violence, trauma and/or significant loss. *(Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Mental Health and Addictions)*

4.12 Address the disproportionate impacts of the overdose public health emergency on Indigenous Peoples by:

- applying to the Government of Canada to decriminalize simple possession of small amounts of illicit drugs for personal use, and continuing campaigns and other measures to help end the stigma and shame associated with addiction;
- expanding prescribed safer supply and other harm reduction measures; and
- ensuring accessibility of recovery beds, and evidence-based, culturally relevant and safe services to meet the needs of Indigenous Peoples, including youth.

(Ministry of Mental Health and Addictions, Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General, Ministry of Attorney General)

4.13 Increase the availability and accessibility of culturally safe substance use services, including through the renovation and construction of Indigenous-run treatment centres and the integration of land-based and traditional approaches to healing. *(Ministry of Health, Ministry of Mental Health and Addictions)*

4.14 Increase the availability and accessibility of resources to Indigenous partners in COVID-19 pandemic health and wellness planning and response, including the implementation of the [Rural, Remote, First Nations and Indigenous COVID-19 Framework](#)¹⁵ to ensure access for all Indigenous Peoples to immediate and culturally safe and relevant care closer to home. *(Ministry of Health, Ministry of Mental Health and Addictions)*

4.15 Incorporate Indigenous experiences and knowledge of poverty and well-being into ongoing poverty reduction efforts and the 2024 Poverty Reduction Strategy. The strategy will recognize the ongoing impacts of colonialism and include Indigenous-identified actions and progress measures. *(Ministry of Social Development and Poverty Reduction)*

4.16 Co-develop a B.C.-specific fiscal framework, in partnership with First Nations, Métis and Inuit, and in consultation with key Indigenous organizations, to support and move forward with jurisdiction over child and family services. *(Ministry of Children and Family Development)*

4.17 In collaboration with B.C. First Nations and Métis Peoples, and Inuit, continue implementing changes to substantially reduce the number of Indigenous children and youth in care through increased prevention and family support services at all stages of contact with the child welfare system. *(Ministry of Children and Family Development)*

4.18 As committed to in the First Nations Children and Youth in Care Protocol, co-develop and implement measures to support improved education outcomes of current and former First Nation children and youth in care, including meaningful data collection to inform policy planning and service delivery. *(Ministry of Education and Child Care, Ministry of Children and Family Development, Ministry of Advanced Education and Skills Training)*

4.19 As part of a commitment to an inclusive, universal childcare system, work in collaboration with B.C. First Nations, Métis, and Inuit Peoples to implement a distinctions-based approach to support and move forward jurisdiction over child care for First Nations, Métis and Inuit Peoples who want and need it in B.C. *(Ministry of Education and Child Care)*

- 4.20** Advance a collaborative, whole-of-government approach in the partnership between the Métis Nation of British Columbia and the Province of B.C., respecting Métis self-determination and working to establish more flexibility and sustainability in funding. *(Ministry of Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation)*
- 4.21** Bring together key Indigenous urban leaders to create a provincial urban Indigenous advisory table to develop and implement a five-year plan to address the priorities of urban Indigenous Peoples, including a focus on Elders, youth, children, women, men, 2SLGBTQIA+ and persons with disabilities. *(Ministry of Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation, Ministry of Social Development and Poverty Reduction)*
- 4.22** Ministers and executives across the provincial government social sector will meet annually with urban Indigenous service organization leaders, such as the provincial urban Indigenous advisory table (see Action 4.21), to discuss successes, innovations, and challenges of supporting the social, cultural and economic needs of urban Indigenous Peoples. *(Ministry of Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation)*
- 4.23** Undertake a cross-government review of provincial supports and services for Indigenous Peoples in urban settings and develop a plan with clear timelines that will provide greater collaboration and coordination to meet needs. *(Ministry of Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation)*
- 4.24** Expand support to Aboriginal Friendship Centres and other urban Indigenous organizations that serve the needs of urban Indigenous people in B.C. while also acknowledging that Aboriginal Friendship Centres and other urban Indigenous organizations play a vital role for those that wish to connect to their cultures and traditions. *(Ministry of Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation)*
- 4.25** Work with Indigenous Peoples to build more on- and off-reserve housing and pursue new federal contributions. *(Ministry of Attorney General, Ministry of Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation)*
- 4.26** Strengthen the health and wellness partnership between Métis Nation British Columbia, the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Mental Health and Addictions, and support opportunities to identify and work to address shared Métis health and wellness priorities. *(Ministry of Health, Ministry of Mental Health and Addictions)*



Cultural Heritage

- 4.27 Review the principles and processes that guide the naming of municipalities and regional districts, and evolve practices to foster reconciliation in local processes. *(Ministry of Municipal Affairs)*
- 4.28 Draft a report with recommendations for how BC Parks can better reflect Indigenous Peoples' histories and cultures in provincial parks and protected areas. *(Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy)*
- 4.29 Establish an Indigenous-led working group to develop a strategy for the revitalization of Indigenous languages in B.C., including potential legislative supports. *(Ministry of Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation, Ministry of Education and Child Care, Ministry of Advanced Education and Skills Training)*
- 4.30 Support Indigenous language revitalization through sustainable funding. *(Ministry of Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation, Ministry of Advanced Education and Skills Training)*
- 4.31 Develop full-course offerings in First Nation languages and implement the educational Calls to Action from the Truth and Reconciliation Commission in the K-12 education system. *(Ministry of Education and Child Care)*
- 4.32 Co-develop a K-12 First Nations Language Policy and associated implementation plan for the public education system with the First Nations Education Steering Committee, including ensuring that the language and culture of the local First Nation(s) on whose territory(ies) a board of education operates schools are the ones primarily reflected in any First Nations language and culture programs and services of the board. *(Ministry of Education and Child Care)*
- 4.33 Co-develop a policy framework to support repatriation initiatives. *(Ministry of Tourism, Arts, Culture and Sport)*
- 4.34 Reset the relationship between the Royal BC Museum and Indigenous Peoples in B.C. by ensuring that Indigenous voices are prioritized and inform the development of narratives, exhibitions and learning programs. *(Ministry of Tourism, Arts, Culture and Sport)*
- 4.35 Work with First Nations to reform the *Heritage Conservation Act* to align with the UN Declaration, including shared decision-making and the protection of First Nations cultural, spiritual, and heritage sites and objects. *(Ministry of Forests, Ministry of Tourism, Arts, Culture and Sport)*

Economic

- 4.36 Ensure every First Nations community in B.C. has high-speed internet services. *(Ministry of Citizens' Services)*
- 4.37 Provide funding to assist Indigenous tourism businesses that have been financially impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, in order to further support recovery of the Indigenous tourism sector in B.C. *(Ministry of Tourism, Arts, Culture and Sport)*
- 4.38 Provide investments to Indigenous Tourism B.C. to support Indigenous tourism, Indigenous job creation, preservation of Indigenous languages, celebration of Indigenous cultures and the stewardship of territories, and to tell the stories of Indigenous Peoples in B.C. in their own words. *(Ministry of Tourism, Arts, Culture and Sport)*

- 4.39 Work with the Province's Economic Trusts and First Nation partners to develop a mechanism that ensures inclusion of First Nations at a regional decision-making level. *(Ministry of Jobs, Economic Recovery and Innovation)*
- 4.40 Ensure Indigenous collaboration in the development and implementation of the BC Economic Plan, including a technology and innovation roadmap. *(Ministry of Jobs, Economic Recovery and Innovation)*
- 4.41 Work with First Nations, Métis chartered communities and urban Indigenous organizations to provide funding for self-determined, community-led programs for Indigenous Peoples to upgrade skills, obtain credentials, secure employment, and develop and support community economies. *(Ministry of Advanced Education and Skills Training, Ministry of Social Development and Poverty Reduction)*
- 4.42 Co-develop economic metrics to help evaluate progress as reconciliation is advanced. The baseline data will begin to address the persistent gap in Indigenous-specific economic metrics and through this co-designed effort, build a comprehensive set of data to measure Indigenous economic well-being and track progress over time. *(Ministry of Jobs, Economic Recovery and Innovation, Ministry of Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation)*
- 4.43 Co-develop recommendations on strategic policies and initiatives for clean and sustainable energy. This includes identifying and supporting First Nations-led clean energy opportunities related to CleanBC, the Comprehensive Review of BC Hydro, and the BC Utilities Commission Inquiry on the Regulation of Indigenous Utilities. *(Ministry of Energy, Mines and Low Carbon Innovation)*
- 4.44 Review, evaluate and improve B.C.'s Indigenous Youth Internship Program. *(Public Service Agency)*
- 4.45 Prioritize and increase the number of technology sector training opportunities for Indigenous Peoples and other groups currently under-represented in B.C.'s technology sector. *(Ministry of Jobs, Economic Recovery and Innovation)*
- 4.46 Improve economic supports for Indigenous workers and employers by increasing access for Indigenous clients to the Ministry of Labour's services and programs, including employment standards, workers' compensation and workplace safety. *(Ministry of Labour)*
- 4.47 Advance a collaborative approach to cannabis-related governance and jurisdiction between First Nations and the Province that reflects common objectives to protect youth, prioritize public health and safety, strengthen First Nations governance capacity and secure economic benefits for First Nations. *(Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General)*
- 4.48 Work with the B.C. Indigenous Advisory Council on Agriculture and Food and other Indigenous partners to identify opportunities to strengthen Indigenous food systems and increase Indigenous participation in the agriculture and food sector. *(Ministry of Agriculture and Food)*
- 4.49 Review existing provincial mandates to enhance treaty and self-governing Nations' fiscal capacity to deliver services to their citizens. *(Ministry of Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation)*

ACCOUNTABILITY AND IMPLEMENTATION

The Province's development of the action plan was undertaken in consultation and cooperation with Indigenous Peoples in B.C. and centred around the shared understandings outlined on page 6. The process to implement the action plan will be approached in the same way: comprehensive, distinctions-based, diverse, legally plural, principled, cooperative, enabling, impactful and transparent.

Ministries across government will continue to work in consultation and cooperation with Indigenous Peoples across the province to implement actions identified in this plan, reflecting our mutual commitment to work together in partnership. Identified ministries are accountable for their actions as well as ensuring effective monitoring and reporting on progress. As the action plan is province-wide in scope, it requires an all-of-government approach with coordination across ministries to support implementation.

The Province will work with Indigenous Peoples to identify suitable tools, indicators and measures for monitoring, assessing and reporting progress on implementation of the Declaration Act. Progress under the action plan will be reviewed on an annual basis and publicly reported in an annual report that will be prepared consultation and cooperation with Indigenous Peoples, and submitted to the B.C. Legislature by June 30 each year. The action plan will be comprehensively updated within five years.

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