

Fraser Valley Regional District

Emergency Management Plan

v.1 January 2024

AUTHORITY OF THE DOCUMENT

- » BYLAW NO.1606, 2020
- » BYLAW NO.1622, 2021
- » Fraser Valley Regional District (FVRD) Emergency Management Program: A Policy Foundation 2023

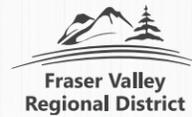
Date of publication: January 2024

Version: 1.0

Authors/Credits:

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Edited and designed by The Beacon Design Collective Inc.



UPDATES AND AMENDMENTS

Date of Update	By Whom	Items Updated
Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

This is an evergreen document and is subject to amendment and/or updates as new information and initiatives are identified. This document will continue to evolve as the Province of British Columbia releases amendments to legislation, regulations, and policies, and as FVRD’s Emergency Management Plan (EMP) and EM Program evolve.

Please forward comments and amendment requests to the FVRD Emergency Management department (emergencyinfo@fvrld.ca) for consideration in future amendments.

For an accessible version of this document, please call 1-800-528-0061 and request the Emergency Management department.



Contents

Letter from the Chair and Board (Approval)	2	Popkum	30
Emergency Management Executive Committee	3	Baker Trails	32
Statement of Limitations.	4	Bell Acres	34
Plan Assumptions.	4	Slesse Park	36
Plan Implementation	5	Durieu	38
Introduction.	6	Hatzic Prairie	40
How to Use This Document.	7	McConnell Creek	42
■ PART 1	1	Deroche	44
About the Fraser Valley Regional District (FVRD).	2	Dewdney.	46
Community profiles.	4	Hatzic Island	48
The Emergency Management Environment	5	Columbia Valley.	50
Boston Bar	8	Cultus Lake North.	52
North Bend	10	Cultus Lake South	54
Dogwood Valley.	12	■ PART 2	1
Laidlaw	14	Emergency Management Structure and Service	2
Spuzzum.	16	■ PART 3	1
Sunshine Valley	18	FVRD Emergency Management Program	2
Yale	20	■ PART 4	1
Harrison Mills	22	Decision-Making Tools	2
Hemlock Valley	24		
Lake Errock	26		
Bridal Falls	28		

Letter from the Chair and Board (Approval)

March 22, 2024

To the reader/user:

Re: Endorsement of the FVRD Emergency Management Plan

Please accept this letter as a formal endorsement of the completed Fraser Valley Regional District Emergency Management Plan.

At the March 21, 2024 meeting of the Fraser Valley Regional District Board of Directors, a resolution endorsing the Emergency Management Plan was supported unanimously.

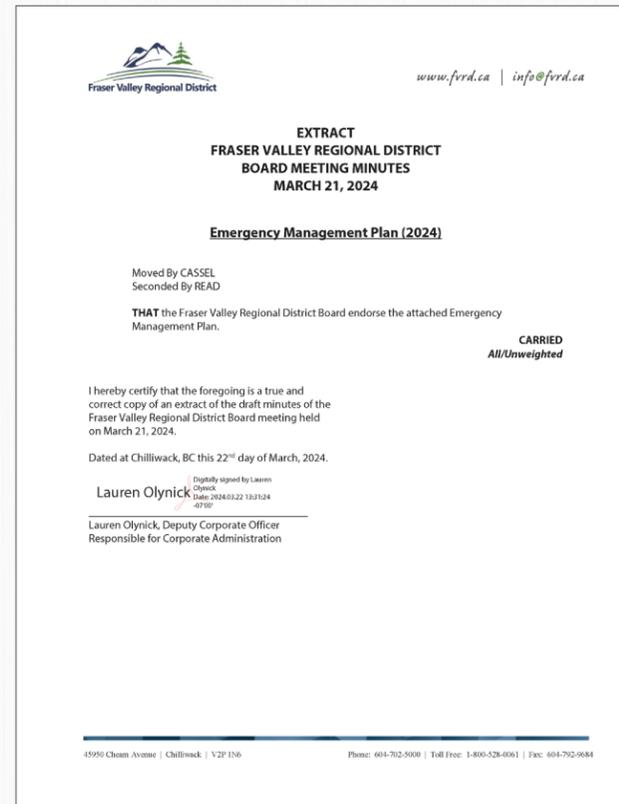
To that effect, please find enclosed a copy of the Certified Board Resolution dated March 22, 2024.

Should you have any questions or require any further documentation, please do not hesitate to contact Amanda Molloy at amolloy@fvrd.ca or (604) 702-5080.

Regards,



Jason Lum
Chair



Emergency Management Executive Committee

Document: Emergency Management Plan

Pre-Approval Date: February 29th 2024

The *Emergency and Disaster Management Act 2023* provides the legislative framework for the management of disasters and emergencies in British Columbia. It outlines the responsibilities of local governments. In particular, it provides the authority for local governments to declare a State of Local Emergency, in addition to requiring local governments to develop and maintain emergency management plans and programs to respond to disasters, emergencies, and catastrophes.

This document, plan, or sub-section of the FVRD Emergency Management Plan and program have been reviewed by the Emergency Management Executive Committee and are hereby approved for incorporation into the FVRD Emergency Management Program, effective immediately and superseding any and all previous editions.

Jennifer Kinneman
Chief Administrative Officer

Kelly Lownsbrough
Director of Corporate Services & CFO

Graham Daneluz
Director of Planning, Development and Emergency Management

Tarina Colledge
Manager of Emergency Management

Statement of Limitations

BGC Engineering Inc. (BGC), Torpy Consulting (Torpy), and The Beacon Design Collective Inc. (Beacon) were retained by the Fraser Valley Regional District (FVRD) to compile a Hazard Report and to develop an associated Emergency Management Plan (EMP). This EMP is informed by the Hazard Report, which is presented under a separate cover.

BGC, Torpy, and Beacon's scope of work is outlined in the proposal (BGC, March 27, 2023). The project was carried out under the terms of professional services agreement between the FVRD and BGC dated April 27, 2023. Torpy and Beacon prepared this document for the exclusive use of the FVRD. With the exception of the decision-making tools in Part 4, no part of the contents may be altered or reproduced by third parties other than the FVRD.

This EMP provides a framework for the local authority through all four phases of emergency management. It does not dictate to first responders how to perform tactically on site in emergency situations.

Plan Assumptions

The area included within the oversight of this EMP covers the off-reserve electoral areas. Each member municipality (Abbotsford, Mission, Chilliwack, Harrison Hot Springs, Kent, Hope) is responsible for its own Emergency Management (EM) Program. Each First Nation will apply emergency management concepts in a manner that is most suitable to their community, its leadership, and relationships. The FVRD looks forward to our developing relationships with First Nations for emergency management purposes.

The names of communities, map boundaries shown, and the data collected align with the names and geographic catchment boundaries set out by Statistics Canada. These may vary from local nomenclature.

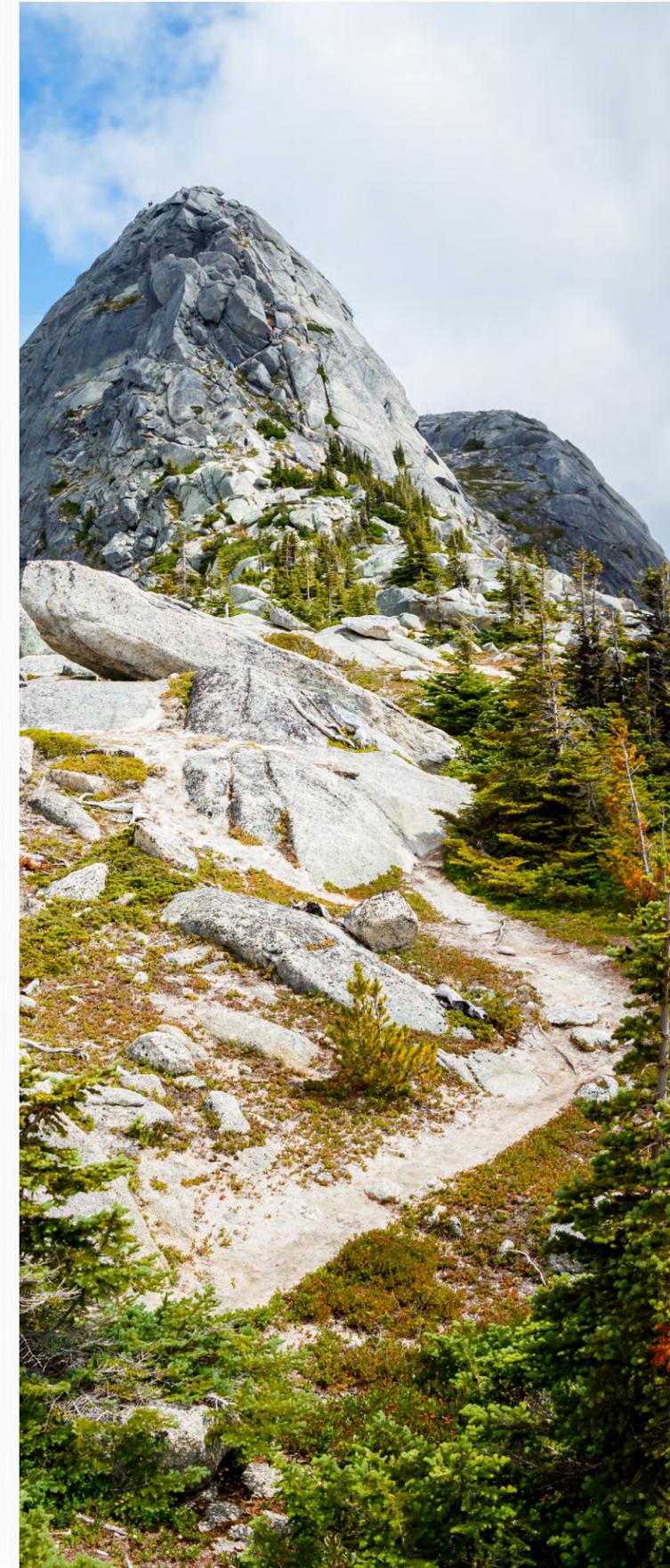
This EMP was commissioned before the release of the new **Emergency and Disaster Management Act**. Both the consultants and the FVRD have worked diligently to revise the plan as necessary and ensure it meets an effective baseline of the new legislation. It is understood that this plan is an evergreen document and as the regulations are developed there may be amendments to this plan. This plan is addressed to a public audience and is uncontrolled once printed. The FVRD manages and maintains the original and digital copy.

Plan Implementation

This EMP has been endorsed by the Emergency Management Executive Committee, adopted by the Director of Emergency Management, and authorized by the FVRD Board. It will be implemented through:

- » Five-year financial plans, annual budgets, and work plans
- » The operations and projects of the Emergency Management Service
- » The operations and projects of all business units of the FVRD

This EMP is an evergreen document and will be reviewed as needed (e.g. when changes occur to the Act and Regulations) in response to direction from the FVRD Board or Director of Emergency Management, and as a result of operational experience.



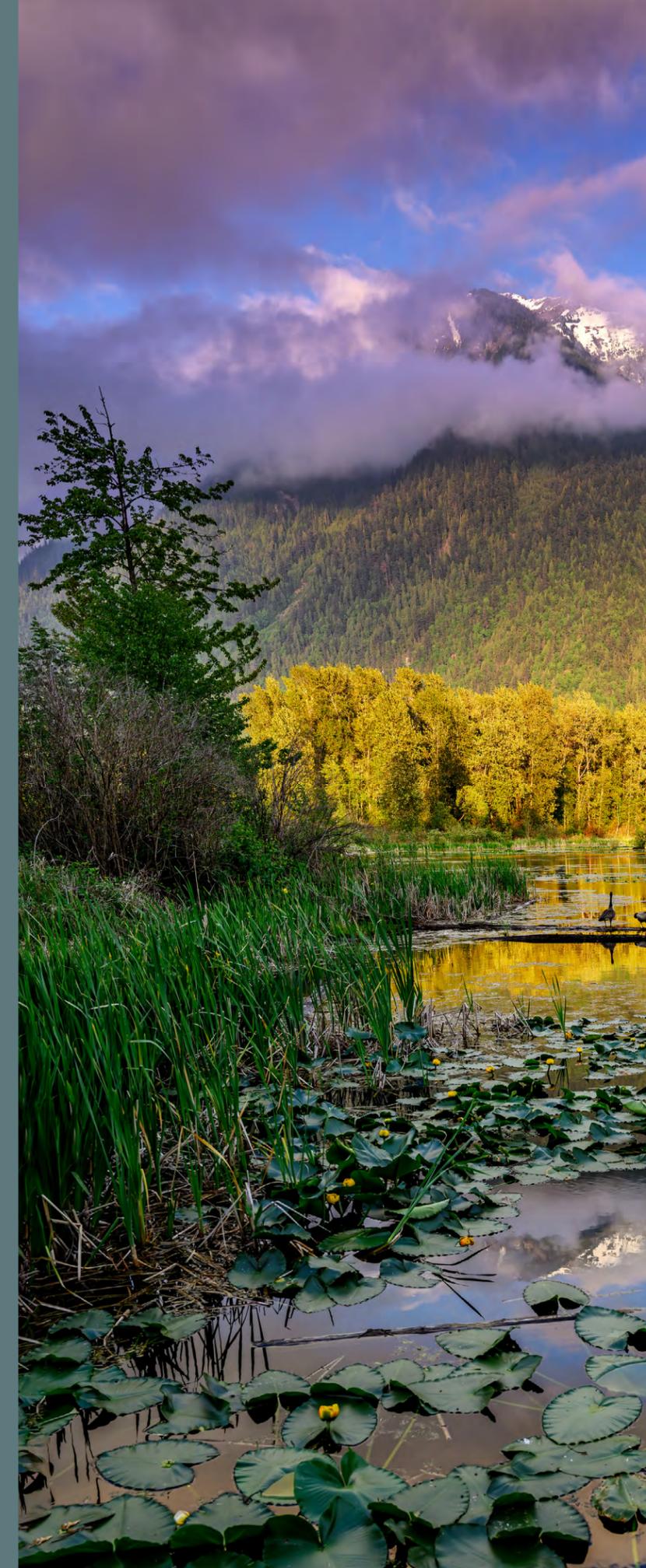
ACRONYMS/INITIALISMS

Acronym	Long form
AAR/R	After Action Review/Report
BCAS	BC Ambulance Service
BCEHS	BC Emergency Health Services
BCEMS	BC Emergency Management System
BCWS	BC Wildfire Service
C&E	Compliance and Enforcement Officers
COS	Conservation Officer Service
CN	Canadian National Railway Company
CP	Canadian Pacific Railway (also CPKC)
CVSE	Commercial Vehicle Safety and Enforcement
CWRP	Community Wildfire Resiliency Plan (includes Community Wildfire Preparedness Plan (CWPP))
DEM	Director of Emergency Management
EM	Emergency Management
EMEC	Emergency Management Executive Committee

Acronym	Long form
EMCR	Ministry of Emergency Management and Climate Readiness (formerly EMBC in background documents)
EMO	Emergency Management Organization
EMP	Emergency Management Plan
EOC	Emergency Operations Centre
ESS	Evacuee Support Services
MOTI	Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure
FVRD	Fraser Valley Regional District
GSAR	Ground Search and Rescue
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NRO	Natural Resource Officers
PECC	Provincial Emergency Coordination Centre
PREOC	Provincial Regional Emergency Operations Centre
SAR	Search and Rescue
SOLE	State of Local Emergency

PART 1

FVRD EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT CONTEXT



About the Fraser Valley Regional District (FVRD)

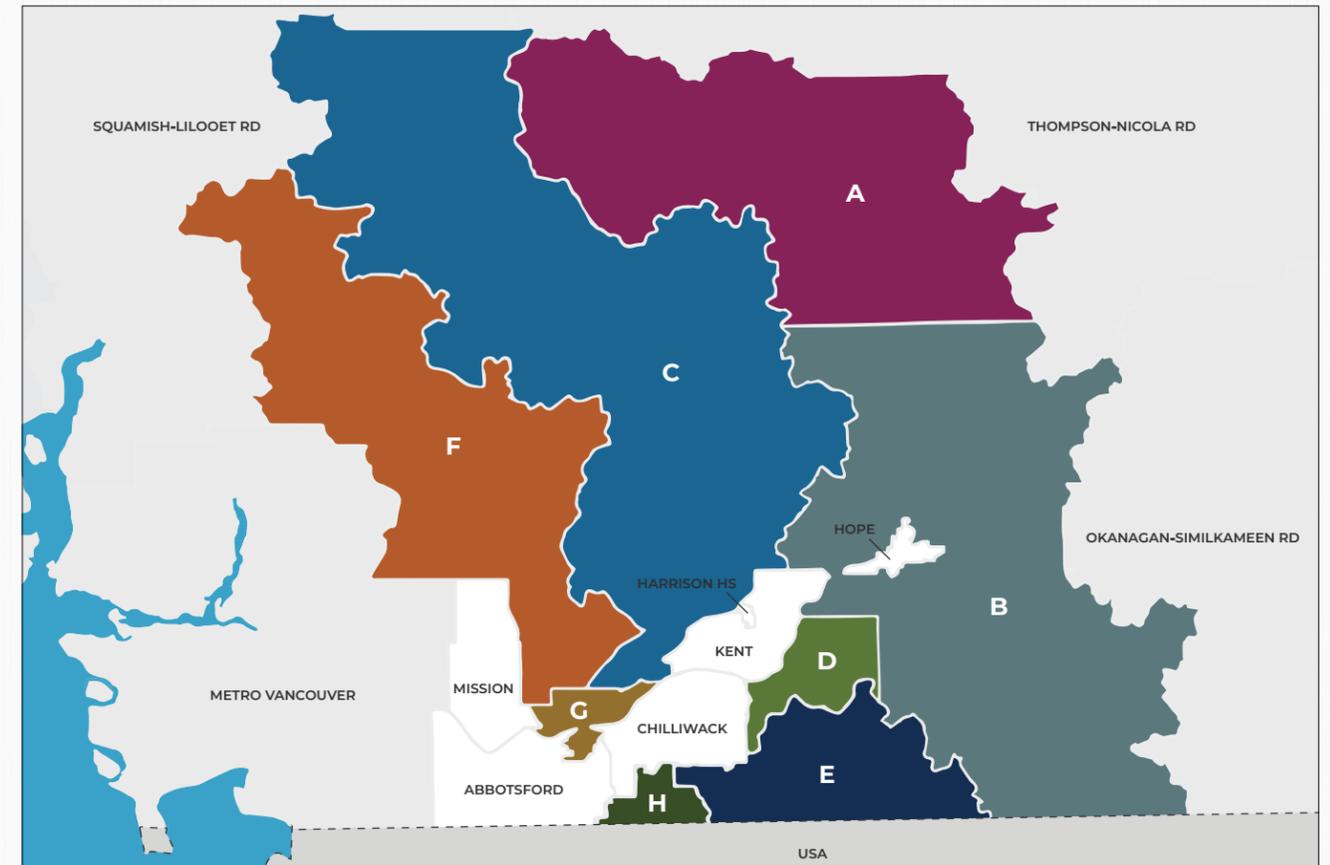
FVRD ORGANIZATION

The FVRD spans an area of 13,361 km² and contains eight unincorporated electoral areas with 24 hamlets, as well as the member municipalities of Abbotsford, Chilliwack, Harrison Hot Springs, Hope, Kent, and Mission. The FVRD governs the non-reserve portion of the electoral areas which spans approximately 12,000 km². The FVRD is governed by a 24-member Board, with eight directors elected by electoral area residents and 16 appointed from municipal councils.

The population of the 24 hamlets in unincorporated electoral areas is approximately 12,000 people. In addition, 9,176 people live on 146 First Nation reserve lands of 30 First Nations that are geographically co-located within the electoral areas. The member municipalities add an additional 301,000 people. This brings the total population of the land base to approximately 324,000 (2021 Census of Population from Statistics Canada) and makes the FVRD the third most populous regional district in BC.

The FVRD receives its authority to govern through the Letters Patent, Service Area Establishment bylaws and under the *Local Government Act* and the Community Charter of British Columbia. Regional District bylaws for services must be approved by the Municipal Affairs Inspector of Municipalities. The FVRD has fire protection agreements with some First Nation communities. Emergency Management and Evacuee Support Services (ESS) are beyond the scope of those agreements. First Nation communities are not responsible for emergency management services to the FVRD.

The FVRD's Emergency Management Program (EM Program) is provided to the EM Service Participating Area—the electoral areas off-reserve—and does not include member municipalities or First Nations communities. These entities manage their own EM Programs, and the FVRD promotes good neighbourly relationships and mutual assistance where possible. Both the Sunshine Valley and Cultus Lake North communities have volunteer fire departments managed by non-FVRD entities. In Sunshine Valley, fire services are managed by a nonprofit society. In Cultus Lake North, fire services are managed by the Cultus Lake Park Board. In practice, emergencies and disasters are likely to have cross-jurisdictional impacts that require multi-jurisdictional coordination.



FVRD CAPACITY

The electoral areas off-reserve of the FVRD span a large geographic area (12,000 km²) and include 24 hamlets. Each hamlet has specific vulnerabilities that may increase its consequences to emergency events and access to critical services. Those in a rural and remote context may lack amenities necessary for the typical provision of Evacuee Support Services (ESS). There is a likelihood that multiple cascading incidents with diverse hazard events will occur in different parts of the region at the same time. **During broad-scale emergencies and disasters, it is unlikely to expect assistance to be available for at least 72 hours and potentially upwards of 10 to 14 days.**

Shortages of community volunteers and a lack of FVRD-owned facilities can make ESS challenging. First responder resources are primarily volunteer, limited, and dispersed throughout the region and these individuals may be equally impacted when disasters and emergencies occur. Most of the land base is either not in an area served by volunteer fire departments (VFDs) or the number of first responders is not always adequate. In these situations, first responders may be limited to the RCMP, BC Ambulance Service (BCAS), Search and Rescue (SAR), BC Wildfire Service (BCWS) and other provincial personnel that are already situated within or able to be deployed to the region.

The FVRD Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) location is housed outside of its jurisdiction in Chilliwack, in a location that is in a diked floodplain. Costs for the FVRD to provide services are high due to the large landscape with multiple hazards, while the population and tax base is small (11,692 people according to Statistics Canada 2021 Census). Emergency management services are primarily funded by property taxes, which is a limiting factor when competing with other service priorities. There are limited FVRD staff to draw on in general to support emergency management (EM) activities. The FVRD may need to rely on non-specialized staff and/or imported team members to fulfill EM operational roles during emergency response and recovery phases. If events are large and cascading, this may be a challenge.

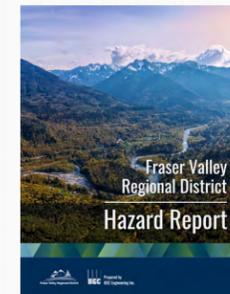
Further, there are a multitude of jurisdictions made up of member municipalities, First Nations communities, government agencies, Improvement Districts, corporations, contractors, and private entities that all share responsibilities and authority over a vast landscape and a large network of critical infrastructure, transport and utility corridors, telecommunications, etc. The interjurisdictional nature of EM causes operational complexity and requires highly coordinated efforts with limited personnel.



COMMUNITY PROFILES

The Emergency Management Environment

The electoral areas off-reserve of the FVRD span a large geographic area (12,000 km²). Each of the eight electoral areas within the FVRD are vast in geography and contain diverse communities that will weather emergencies differently and require different types of support and different forms of coordination with external agencies. This is an All Hazards Emergency Management Plan and focuses on mitigating, preparing for, responding to, and recovering from the consequences of any type of emergency. It is intended to be used in conjunction with the 2023 FVRD Hazard Report. Please refer to that report for more detail on types of hazards that may affect the FVRD, and specific electoral area hazard summaries.



[Click here to access the Hazard Report](#)

The community profiles in this document are designed to quickly orient the user to the geography of 24 (designated places (hamlets) within the FVRD electoral areas. In addition, each profile also provides information on demographics, housing types and ages of homes, evacuation complexities, community considerations, and a vulnerability assessment circle graph. Altogether, the community profile provides a "snapshot in time" of a community's situation and briefly describes how vulnerable and in what ways each community is to the consequences of an emergency event.

HOW TO USE COMMUNITY PROFILES

These community profiles can be used by FVRD personnel, other agencies, groups, and community residents. In conjunction with the decision-making tools in Part 4 of this document, these profiles have been created to assist the user to develop situational awareness and formulate objectives during each of the four phases of emergency management.

In each community profile, the user can quickly identify the following:

- » A high-level summary of critical infrastructure in the community and who is responsible for it
- » Access and egress challenges and relevant evacuation considerations
- » How expansive or limited communication infrastructure is
- » The FVRD staff, first responders, support personnel, and volunteer groups who may be available in or near the community
- » If there are adequate self-support amenities, and if adequate evacuee support supplies and services can be reasonably mobilized or considered within the community
- » The likelihood of a large visitor population in the community at any given time
- » The location of institutions and facilities with large populations that may have complex evacuation considerations
- » If there are demographic groups that make up approximately 10% or more of the community population that may benefit from translation services and/or cultural support for evacuation notices and Evacuee Support Services
- » How many children are in the community, and the likelihood that they may be at school and separated from their parents during an evacuation
- » If there is likely to be livestock evacuation support required
- » The likelihood that all residents will have access to their own transport and/or public transport for evacuation, etc.

METHODOLOGY

Map boundaries for each hamlet were matched with its census profile in the 2021 Census of Population from Statistics Canada. Incorporated into the 24 community profile maps are icons and corresponding lists of FVRD-owned infrastructure; other infrastructure relevant to emergency management; and self-support amenities that carry saleable products such as food, fuel, medication, and accommodation for residents during an emergency.

The data from the 2021 Census of Population from Statistics Canada was reviewed for each community.

- » Total private dwellings
- » Occupied private dwellings by structural type of dwelling
- » Private dwellings occupied by usual residents
- » Number of owners
- » Number of renters
- » Age of dwelling
- » Population, 2021
- » Population percentage change, 2016 to 2021
- » Land area in square kilometres
- » Population density per square kilometres
- » Median age of the population
- » Percentage of population under the age of 15
- » Language other than English spoken primarily at home, if above 10%
- » Indigenous population, if above 10% of the total population
- » Recent immigrant countries of origin, if above 10% of the total population

In addition, information and resources provided by FVRD staff, the FVRD website, the FVRD online interactive map, the 2023 FVRD Hazard Report, the FVRD Rural Broadband Internet Connectivity Strategy, the National Broadband Internet Service Availability Map, and the Provincial list of dikes was used to create the community profiles. From this, written summaries on community geography, demographics, housing, evacuation considerations, community considerations were developed. Infographics for numbers of houses, housing type and age distribution, and ownership status were also developed.

Vulnerability assessment circle graphs

Vulnerability assessment circle graphs have been developed for each community, and feature a five-point scale for each of seven variables. Variables and scoring matrices were developed with input from FVRD staff. The more complete the circle, the more resilient the community may be to disasters.

Key definitions for within fire protection area:

- » **Standalone fire hall (SFH):** pumper truck and mobile water delivery if there are areas without hydrants, and enough on-call personnel to operate vehicles and equipment at the fire station
- » **Supported satellite hall (SSH):** pumper truck and mobile water delivery if there are areas without hydrants or mobile water delivery at a supporting hall within 16 km, and enough on-call personnel to operate vehicles and equipment at the SSH
- » **FVRD fire hall:** pumper truck and equipment with no standalone dedicated personnel
- » **Volunteer fire department (VFD)**

Examples of self-support amenities:

- » Food
- » Fuel
- » Medications
- » Accommodations

Examples of response support personnel able to support tactical evacuations:

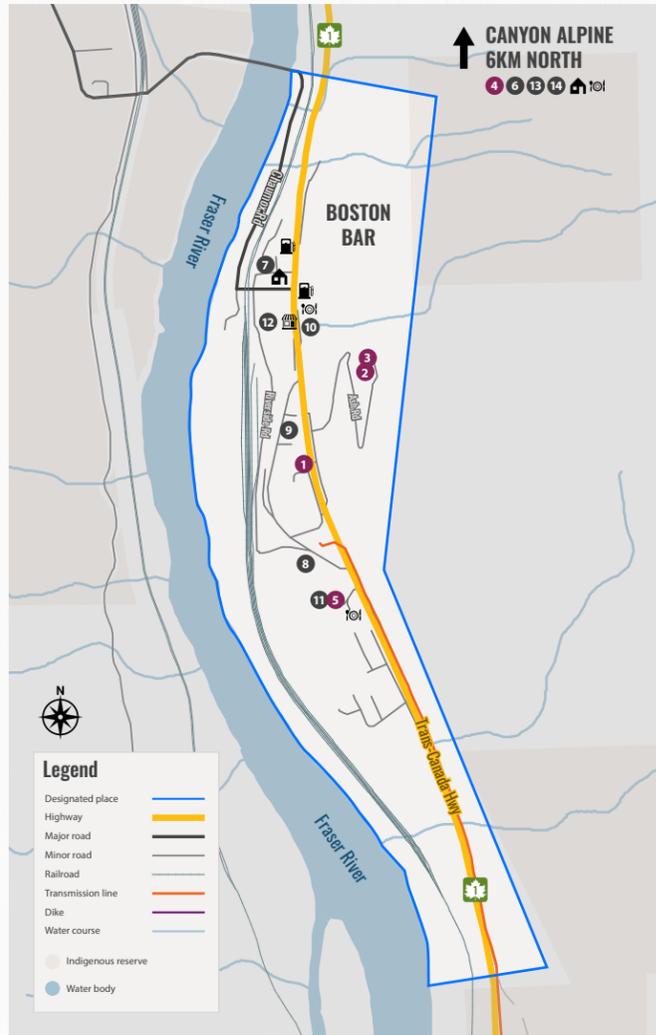
- » FVRD staff
- » RCMP
- » Ground Search & Rescue (GSAR)
- » BC Wildfire
- » BC Parks
- » Natural Resource Officers (NROs)
- » Conservation Officer Service (COS)
- » Medical health officer
- » BC Emergency Health Services (BCEHS) and community paramedics
- » Compliance and Enforcement Officers (C&Es)
- » Environmental protection officer
- » British Columbia Commercial Vehicle Safety and Enforcement (CVSE)
- » Sheriffs
- » Individuals designated by the local authority

Examples of community resiliency initiatives:

- » Community Wildfire Resilience Plan
- » FireSmart communities
- » Evacuation guide
- » Pre-structured community organizations
- » Pre-organized evacuation support sites



CIRCLE GRAPH VARIABLE	CIRCLE GRAPH SCORE					
	0	1	2	3	4	5
Access/Egress	No road access, boat-in or fly-in only	1 dirt road only that connects to a highway	1 paved road that connects to a highway	1 paved road, 1 dirt road each connecting to a highway	1 paved road, 2 dirt roads each connecting to a highway	2 or more paved roads connecting to a highway
Communications	No communication infrastructure	Landlines only	Landlines plus first responder radio coverage or cell coverage	Landlines plus first responder radio coverage and cell coverage	Landlines, cell coverage, first responder radio coverage, and DSL internet	Landlines, cell coverage, first responder radio coverage, and fibre optic internet
Within Fire Protection Area	Unprotected communities. Not in a fire protection area or further than 8 km from a pumper truck in an FVRD fire hall or an SSH or SFH. No hydrants. No personnel.	Within 8 km of a pumper truck at an FVRD fire hall with no standalone dedicated personnel and within 16 km of an SFH, with enough on-call personnel living within the fire protection area to operate the vehicles and equipment in both halls. No or few operational hydrants. Mobile water supply at the FVRD fire hall or provided by a supporting SFH.	Within 8 km of a pumper truck at an SSH and within 16 km of an SFH and both halls have enough on-call personnel living within the fire protection area to operate their vehicles and equipment. No or few operational hydrants. Mobile water supply at the SSH or provided by the supporting SFH.	Within 8 km of a pumper truck at an SSH that has 10 or more on-call personnel. Within 16 km of an SFH. Some operational hydrants. Mobile water supply at an SSH or at an SFH. or Within 8 km of a pumper truck at an SFH and enough on-call personnel living within the fire protection area to operate their vehicles and equipment. Some operational hydrants. Mobile water supply.	Within 8 km of a pumper truck at an SFH and enough on-call personnel living within the fire protection area to operate their vehicles and equipment. Adequate operational hydrants. Mobile water supply.	Within 8 km of a pumper truck at an SFH and at least 15 on-call personnel living within the fire protection area to operate their vehicles and equipment. Adequate operational hydrants. Mobile water supply.
Self-Support Amenities	None	Location(s) that provides some amenity needs (e.g. food, medication, fuel) in a limited way	Amenities available that fully meet the per capita needs of one of food, fuel, or medication	Amenities that fully meet the per capita needs of two of food, fuel, and medication	Amenities that fully meet food, fuel, and medication per capita needs of the community	Multiple amenities that exceed the food, fuel, and medication per capita needs of the community
Response Support Personnel Able to Support Tactical Evacuations	None, including no fire hall or local FVRD staff	VFD fire hall only, less than 1 person for every 25 houses, additional personnel more than 25 km away	VFD fire hall only, less than 1 person for every 25 houses, additional personnel less than 25 km away, but no callout plan has been pre-organized and interagency relationship development is yet to occur	Combination of a VFD fire hall in the community and other resources within 25 km that result in at least 1 person for every 25 homes, but no callout plan has been pre-organized and interagency relationship development is yet to occur	VFD fire hall in the community and other resources within 25 km that result in at least 1 person for every 25 homes, with a callout plan pre-organized, and these agencies participate in an interagency exercise every 3 years	VFD fire hall in the community and other resources within 25 km that result in more than 1 person for every 25 homes, with a callout plan pre-organized, and these agencies participate in an interagency exercise every 3 years
Health Care Resources	None, and no resources within 25 km	None in the community. Ambulance station or primary care clinic within 25 km.	Ambulance station in the community	Ambulance station and a nursing post or primary care clinic in the community. A hospital with an emergency department more than 50 km away.	Ambulance station and primary care clinic in the community. A hospital with an emergency department within 50 km.	Ambulance station, primary care clinic, and hospital with an emergency department in community
Community Resiliency Initiatives	None	1 initiative	2 initiatives	3 initiatives	4 initiatives	5+ initiatives



2021 Census of Population map boundary, Boston Bar

GEOGRAPHY

In the heart of the Fraser Canyon on the east side of the Fraser River. Most of the main town site is compact at 1.89 km². The Canyon Alpine neighbourhood is 6 km north of the main town site and covers 1.95 km². Boston Bar serves as a hub for neighbouring North Bend and surrounding hamlets, as well as Blue Lake Resort north of town.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population = 238
 Indigenous population* = 27%
 Children under the age of 15 = 35

*There are also nearby Indigenous communities administered by Boston Bar First Nation and Boothroyd First Nation.

INFRASTRUCTURE AND AMENITIES

FVRD-Owned/Operated Infrastructure and Amenities

INFRASTRUCTURE	ADDRESS	OWNERSHIP
1 Fire Hall #1	47715 Alder Road	FVRD Protective Services
2 Boston Bar Water Treatment Plant	47850 Ash Rd	FVRD Engineering
3 Boston Bar Water Reservoir	47850 Ash Rd	FVRD Engineering
4 Boston Bar Airstrip	54200 Trans-Canada Highway	FVRD owned, Boothroyd First Nations operations agreement
5 Canyon Lanes & Tom Dunlop Community Rec Centre	47585 Trans-Canada Highway	FVRD Recreation

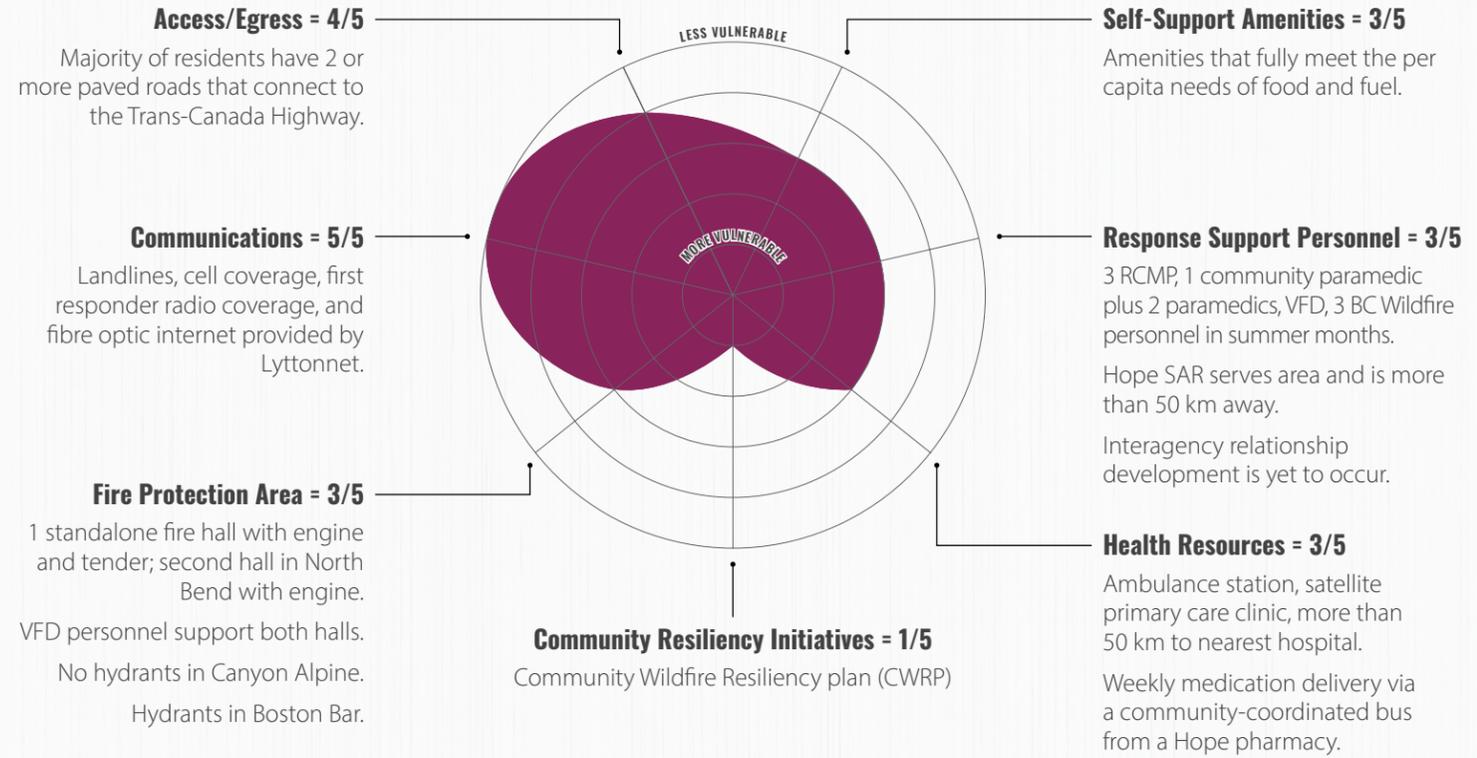
Other Infrastructure

INFRASTRUCTURE	ADDRESS	OWNERSHIP
6 Water Works	Canyon Alpine neighbourhood	Canyon Alpine Improvement District
7 CN railway office and bunkhouse	65250 Station Rd	CN
8 Boston Bar Elementary-Secondary School & Fraser Valley Regional Library	47632 Old Boston Bar Rd	SD#78
9 Boston Bar RCMP Station	47854 Old Boston Bar Rd	RCMP
10 Boston Bar Ambulance Station	48030 Larch Rd	BC Emergency Health Services (BCEHS)
11 Boston Bar Community Hall	65250 Boston Bar Station Rd	Boston Bar/North Bend Enhancement Society
12 Anderson Creek Health Centre and Community Building	46100 Hicks Rd	Boston Bar First Nation
13 Helispot	Across the highway from the Canyon Alpine Motel	Valley Helicopters (private)
14 Florence Pit	49°54'28.4"N 121°26'32.3"W	MOTI

Support Amenities

INFRASTRUCTURE	ADDRESS	OWNERSHIP
Fraser Canyon Market	48045 Trans-Canada Highway	Private
Esso	48075 Trans-Canada Highway	Private
Fas Gas	48165 Trans-Canada Highway	Private
Charles Hotel and Restaurant	48115 Trans-Canada Highway	Private
Old Towne Inne Chuckwagon Bar & Grill	47555 Trans-Canada Highway	Private
JB's Drive In	48080A Trans-Canada Highway	Private
Fat Jack's Restaurant & Mighty Fraser Motel	50865 Trans-Canada Highway	Private
Canyon Alpine Restaurant and Motel	50530 Trans-Canada Highway	Private

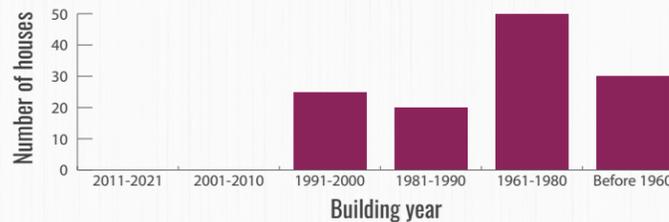
VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT



HOUSING

Most occupied homes are older single detached houses and mobile homes. Most homes in the main town site are serviced by an FVRD-operated water system. Canyon Alpine has a small private water system. All other residences are on private wells. Almost all residents are year-round. Approximately half of the homes are occupied by renters. CN operates a crew bunkhouse.

Building age distribution



125 occupied/140 dwellings

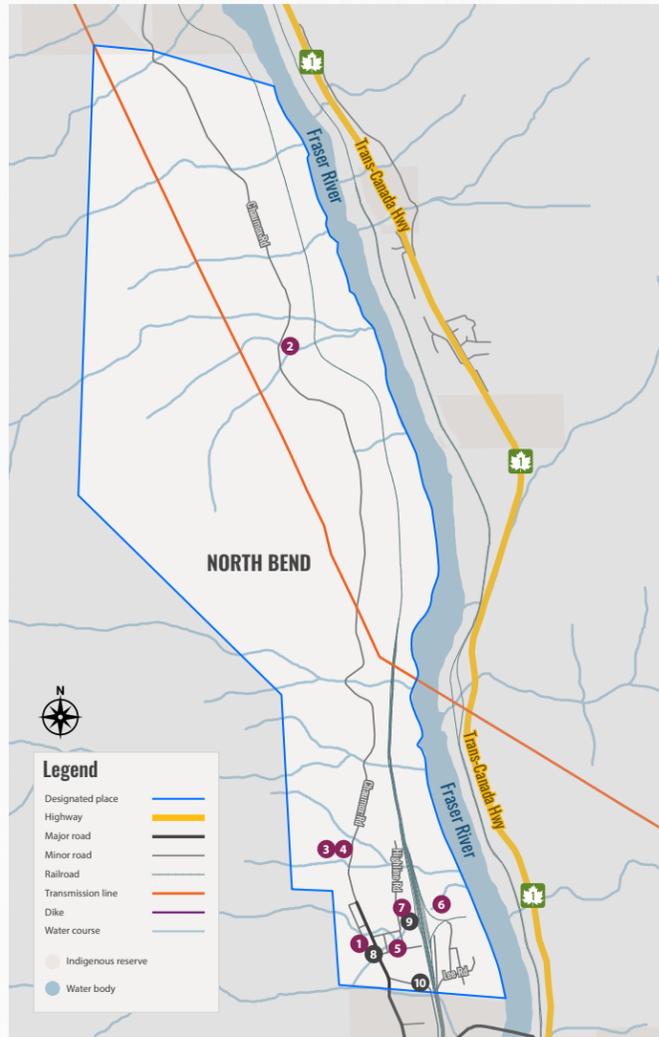


EVACUATION CONSIDERATIONS

Not served by public transit. School buses are dispatched out of Hope. The rail line may create delays in evacuation. The Trans-Canada Highway is often closed for geohazards, transport incidents, and wildfires, and there is no alternate access. FVRD owns the Boston Bar Airstrip 15 km north of the community on the Trans-Canada Highway. Valley Helicopters maintains a rudimentary helipad at Canyon Alpine. There are self-support amenities for food, fuel, and group lodging, as well as public buildings that could support community response activities or moderate regional events. Canyon Lanes has a conference room and is a bottled water provider. Blue Lake Resort north of Canyon Alpine also has lodging and a gathering space. RCMP, BCAS, and BCWS have personnel in the community.

COMMUNITY CONSIDERATIONS

Boston Bar/North Bend Volunteer Fire Department main hall is on the east side of the river, with an engine and equipment in a second hall on the west side of the river in North Bend. VFD covers Boston Bar, North Bend, and Canyon Alpine. These communities are intertwined and what affects one will likely affect the other. Boston Bar First Nation and Boothroyd First Nation communities are also closely linked and events that affect Boston Bar may also affect these First Nation's members and/or reserve lands. When the highway is closed, stranded motorists may need to rely on the resources in the community.



2021 Census of Population map boundary, North Bend

GEOGRAPHY

North Bend sits directly across the river from Boston Bar. Access is via a paved road and bridge from Boston Bar over the Fraser River, and includes a rail crossing on both the east and west sides of the river. The main road access passes through Boston Bar First Nation reserve lands on the west bank of the Fraser. The main town site is compact with small lots, but there are larger lots and acreages along Chaumox Road. The community is 7.78 km². North Bend is the single access point to the Nahatlatch Forest Service Road (FSR), which leads to Nahatlatch and Mehatl Creek Provincial Parks as well as several unofficial roadside campsites and private recreational properties and cabins. The area is popular with anglers, campers, and off-road enthusiasts. At the lower end of the FSR, there is a private campground, a rafting resort, and the hamlet of Keefers with both seasonal and year-round residents.

INFRASTRUCTURE AND AMENITIES

FVRD-Owned/Operated Infrastructure and Amenities

INFRASTRUCTURE	ADDRESS	OWNERSHIP
1 North Bend Fire Hall	48904 North Bend Crescent	FVRD Protective Services
2 Chaumox Landfill	50390 Chaumox Rd	FVRD Engineering
3 North Bend Water Treatment Plant	49007 A Chaumox Rd	FVRD Engineering
4 North Bend Reservoir	49007 A Chaumox Rd	FVRD Engineering
5 North Bend Sewer	65000 North Bend Rd	FVRD Engineering
6 North Bend Sewer Lagoon	49°53'02.67" N 121°26'57.78" W	FVRD Engineering
7 Almer Carlson Pool	48846 Highline Rd	FVRD Recreation

Other Infrastructure

INFRASTRUCTURE	ADDRESS	OWNERSHIP
8 Joan Blakeborough Museum and Community Centre	64901 North Bend Station Rd	Boston Bar/North Bend Enhancement Society
9 North Bend Hall	48846B Highline Rd	North Bend Community Association
10 CP railway office and Bunkhouse	Old Post Office Rd, Fraser Valley A	CP Rail
11 Private hydrant	Chaumox Rd at North Bend Station Rd Non-functional due to creek damming	Unknown owner

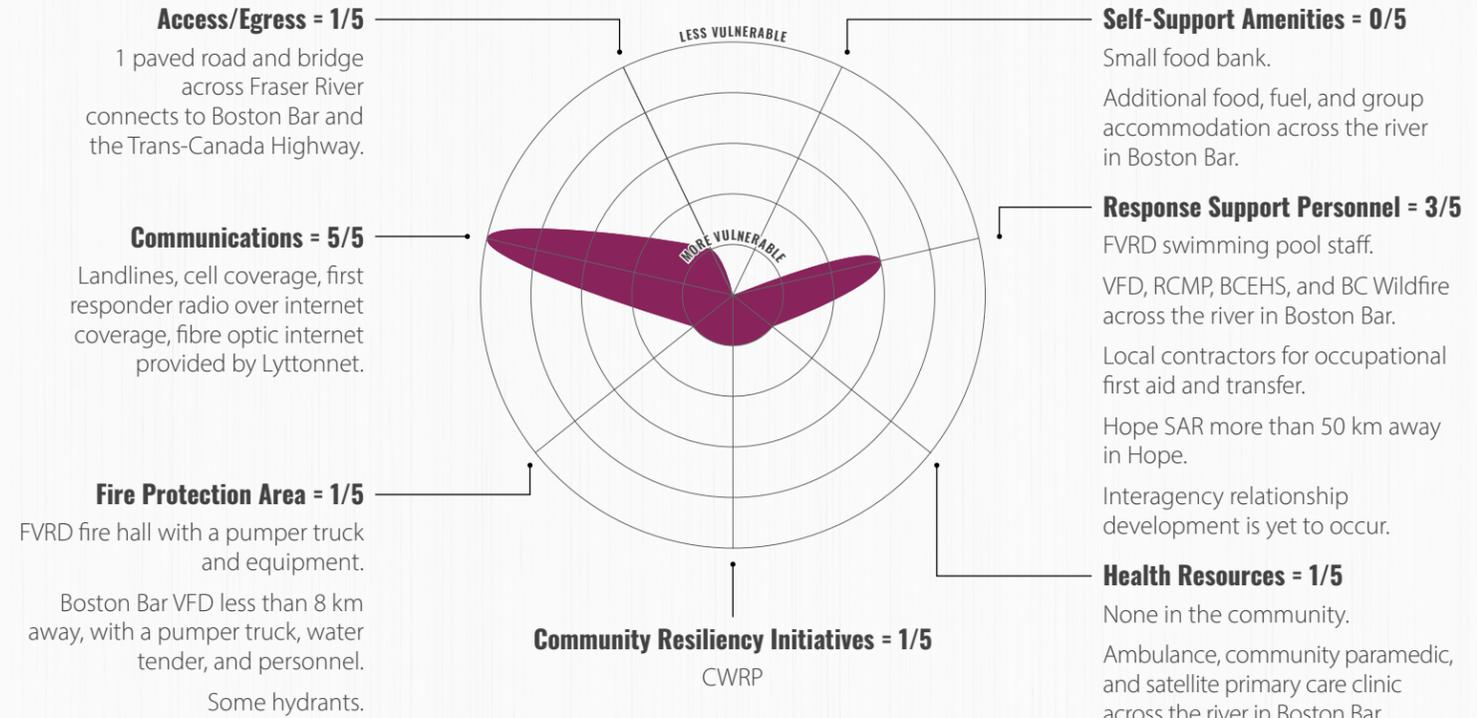
Support Amenities

INFRASTRUCTURE	ADDRESS	OWNERSHIP
▲ Washtock Family Farm and Campground	52702 Chaumox Rd, Boston Bar	Private

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population = 107, an increase of 15% since 2016
 Median age = 58.4
 Indigenous population = 19%
 Children under the age of 15 = 10

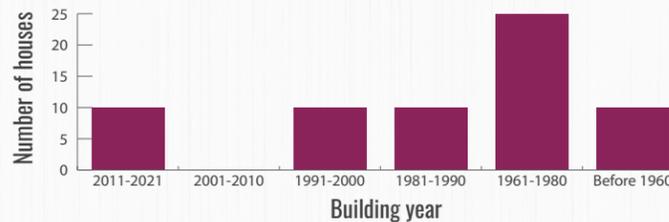
VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT



HOUSING

Most homes are occupied by owners year-round. Residences in the main town site west of the CP railway are serviced by an FVRD-operated water system. Homes east of the CP railway and acreages along Chaumox Road have private water systems. CP operates an office and bunkhouse in North Bend.

Building age distribution



70 occupied/70 dwellings

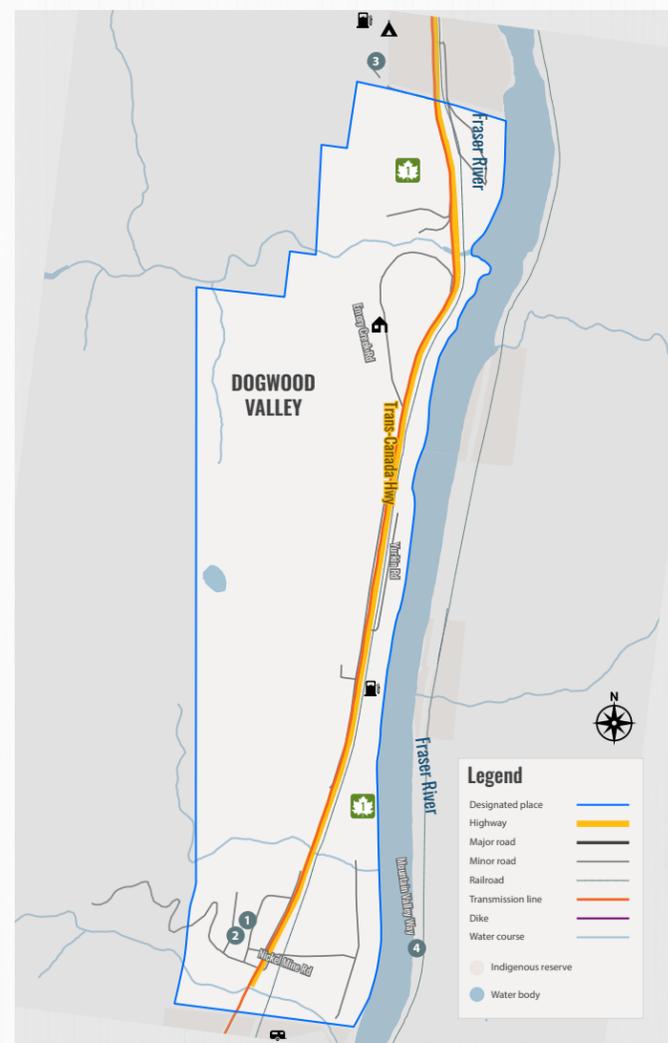


EVACUATION CONSIDERATIONS

Not serviced by public transit. School buses are dispatched out of Hope. The rail line may create delays in evacuation. Valley Helicopters maintains a rudimentary helipad at nearby Canyon Alpine, and FVRD owns the Boston Bar Airstrip 16 km north of the community on the Trans-Canada Highway. VFD personnel may live across the river in Boston Bar. If evacuating North Bend, evacuating the Nahatlatch may also need to be considered. Communication coverage ends immediately north, south, and west of the community. Events that affect North Bend may also affect Boston Bar First Nation members and/or reserve lands. Additional first responders and all of the group accommodation and self-support amenities are across the river in Boston Bar. The closest search and rescue group is in Hope.

COMMUNITY CONSIDERATIONS

The outdoor Almer Carlson Swimming Pool is operated seasonally by the FVRD and may have staff on site. Beside the pool, the North Bend Hall can accommodate up to 150 people and has two washrooms and a prep kitchen. The land and pool is owned by the FVRD, and the hall building by the North Bend Community Association. Two blocks away there is an old school building that is now a recreation centre and museum operated by the Boston Bar/North Bend Enhancement Society, who also operate the Boston Bar Hall across the river.



2021 Census of Population map boundary, Dogwood Valley

GEOGRAPHY

Dogwood Valley covers 4.76 km² and residences are spread out along the Trans-Canada Highway and book-ended at the north and south by Yale First Nation reserve lands. Population density is 44.3 people per km². Most of the residences are located adjacent to the Trans-Canada Highway on paved roads. CP railroad tracks and the Fraser River run north/south parallel to the highway, and some residences are between the Fraser River and the railroad tracks. There is a cluster of smaller lots in the Nickelmine neighbourhood. Most others are larger lots and acreages.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population = 211, an increase of 20% since 2016
Median age = 57.2
Indigenous population = 14%
Children under the age of 15 = 20 (who bus to school in Hope)

INFRASTRUCTURE AND AMENITIES

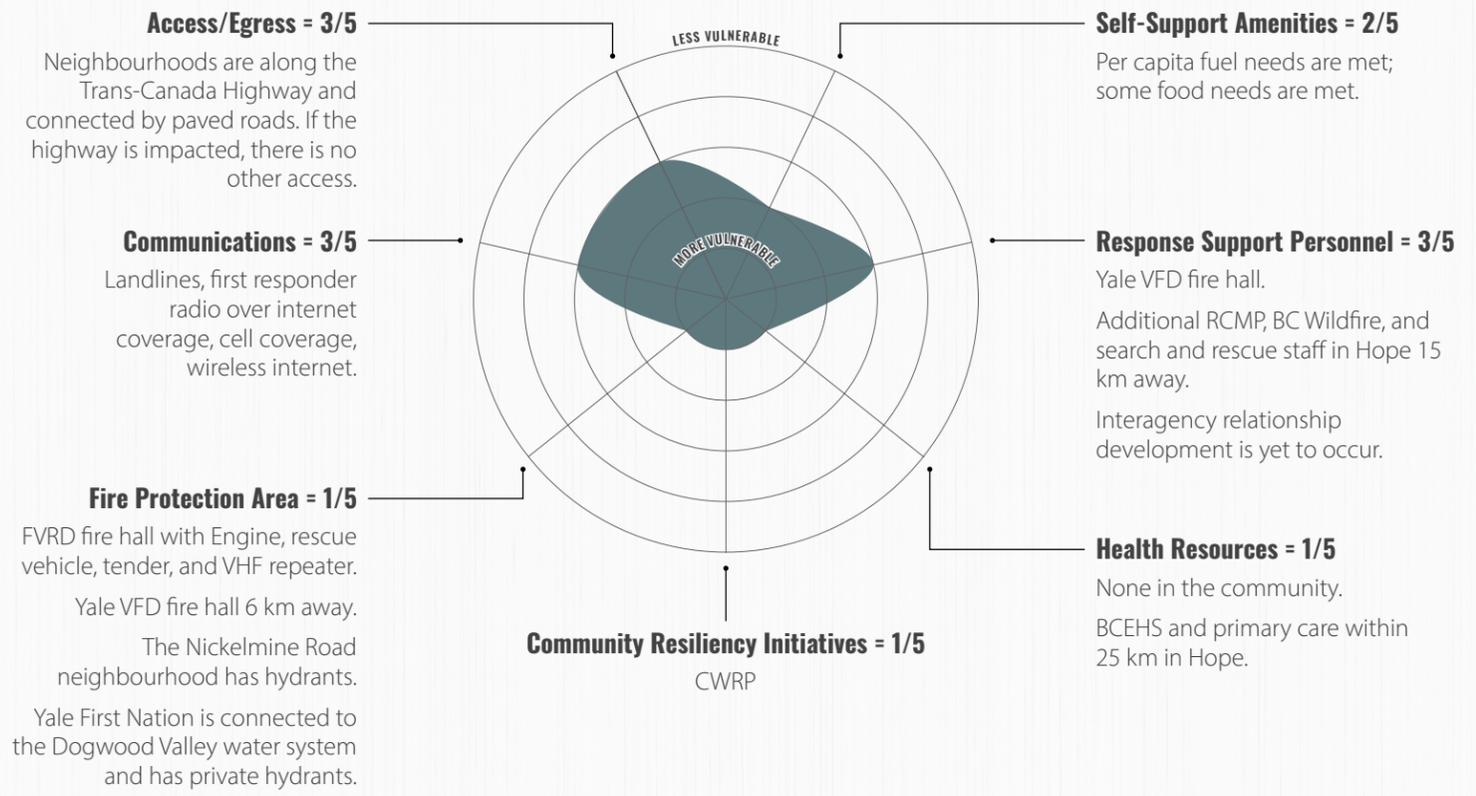
FVRD-Owned/Operated Infrastructure and Amenities

INFRASTRUCTURE	ADDRESS	OWNERSHIP
1 Dogwood Valley Well Pump	49°28'40.13" N 121°25'49.68" W	FVRD Engineering
2 Dogwood Valley Reservoir	49°01'52.79" N 122°00'52.28" W	FVRD Engineering
3 Yale VFD Fire Hall #2	28555 Trans-Canada Highway, Dogwood Valley	FVRD Protective Services
4 Dogwood Valley Community Park	Mountain Valley Way, Dogwood Valley	FVRD Regional Parks

Support Amenities

INFRASTRUCTURE	ADDRESS	OWNERSHIP
🏠 Camp Squeah	27915 Trans-Canada Highway, Hope	NGO
🏕️ Emory Creek Provincial Park Campground		BC Parks
🛒 Hope River General Store: Esso Gas, Deli, and RV Park	28775 Trans-Canada Highway, Yale	Private
🛒 Petro Canada Gas and Somewhere Else Cafe	27052 Baker Rd, Hope	Private
🏠 Camper's Roost RV Park	26055 Trans-Canada Highway, Hope	Private
🏠 Camp Hope	61855 Lougheed Highway, Hope	NGO

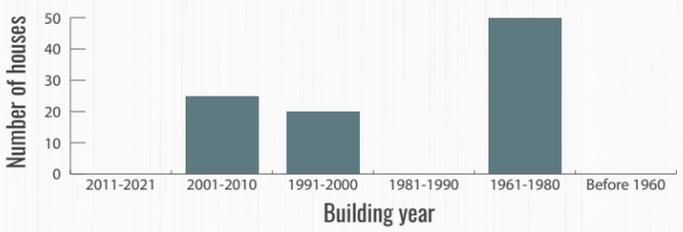
VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT



HOUSING

There have been expansions of the RV parks in Dogwood Valley that cater to both seasonal and permanent residents. The 2021 census count of 10 moveable dwellings is almost certainly an underestimate. The Nickelmine neighbourhood is on an FVRD-operated water system. All other properties are on private water systems. At least 1/3 of 2021 census residents are renters.

Building age distribution



95 occupied/102 dwellings

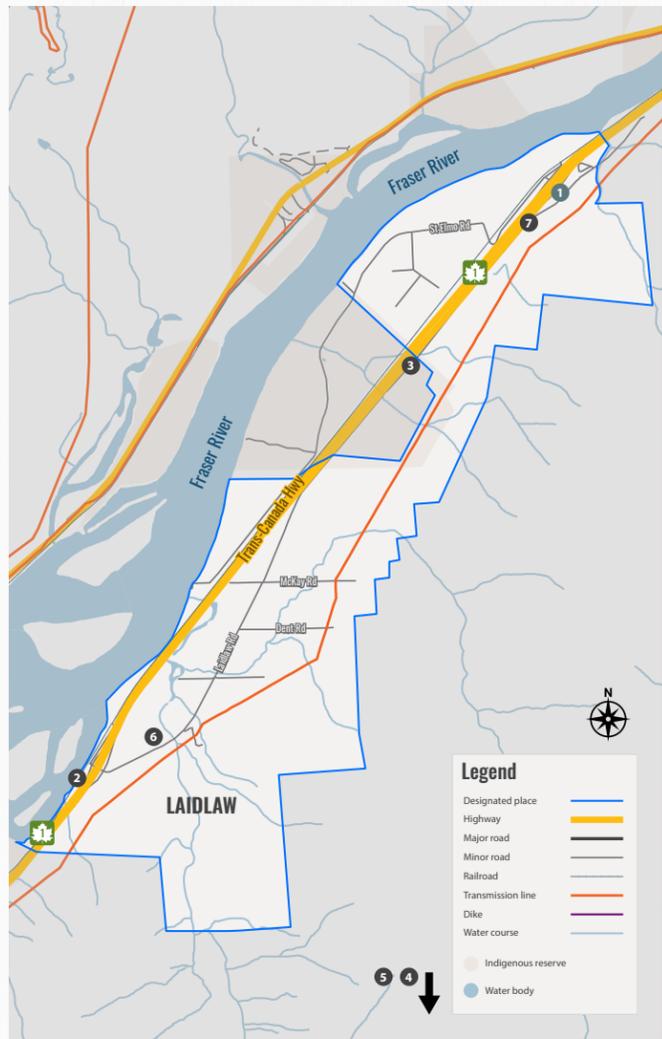


EVACUATION CONSIDERATIONS

The area is not served by public transit. School buses are dispatched out of Hope. The rail line may create delays in evacuation. There are two gas stations that both have a restaurant/deli. Camp Squeah is an NGO summer camp that operates year-round and also has hotel-like rooms, a commercial kitchen, and indoor event space for corporate rental. There are permanent and temporary residents and campers at the nearby RV parks and Emory Creek Provincial Park. Events that impact Dogwood Valley could impact Yale First Nation members and/or reserve lands. Camp Hope is an NGO camp that operates year round south of Dogwood Valley on Highway 7. It is a key partner in supporting evacuees. it has hotel-like rooms and cabins, and, once per year, it hosts up to 10,000 people for a major multi-day event.

COMMUNITY CONSIDERATIONS

BC Wildfire operates a wildfire base 12 km from Dogwood Valley that staffs first responders year-round. RCMP, BCAS, and Hope Search & Rescue are based out of Hope, 15 km away. Barrick Gold owns a decommissioned mine up the Nickelmine Forest Service Road (FSR). Fraser Valley Dirt Riders have a trail system and host events and campsites up the Nickelmine FSR, accessed through Dogwood Valley.



2021 Census of Population map boundary, Laidlaw

GEOGRAPHY

Laidlaw is on the valley bottom between the Fraser River to the northwest and a steep mountainside to the east. The railway, Trans-Canada Highway, and utilities run east-west. The community is 10.45 km². Population density = 16.6 people per km². Most properties are acreages. The community boundaries wrap around Shxw'ow'hamel First Nation reserve lands in the middle. Some residences on the southern end of St. Elmo Road are accessed through Shxw'ow'hamel First Nation reserve lands.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population = 173, a decrease of 20% since 2016
Median age = 51.2
Children under the age of 15 = 25

INFRASTRUCTURE AND AMENITIES

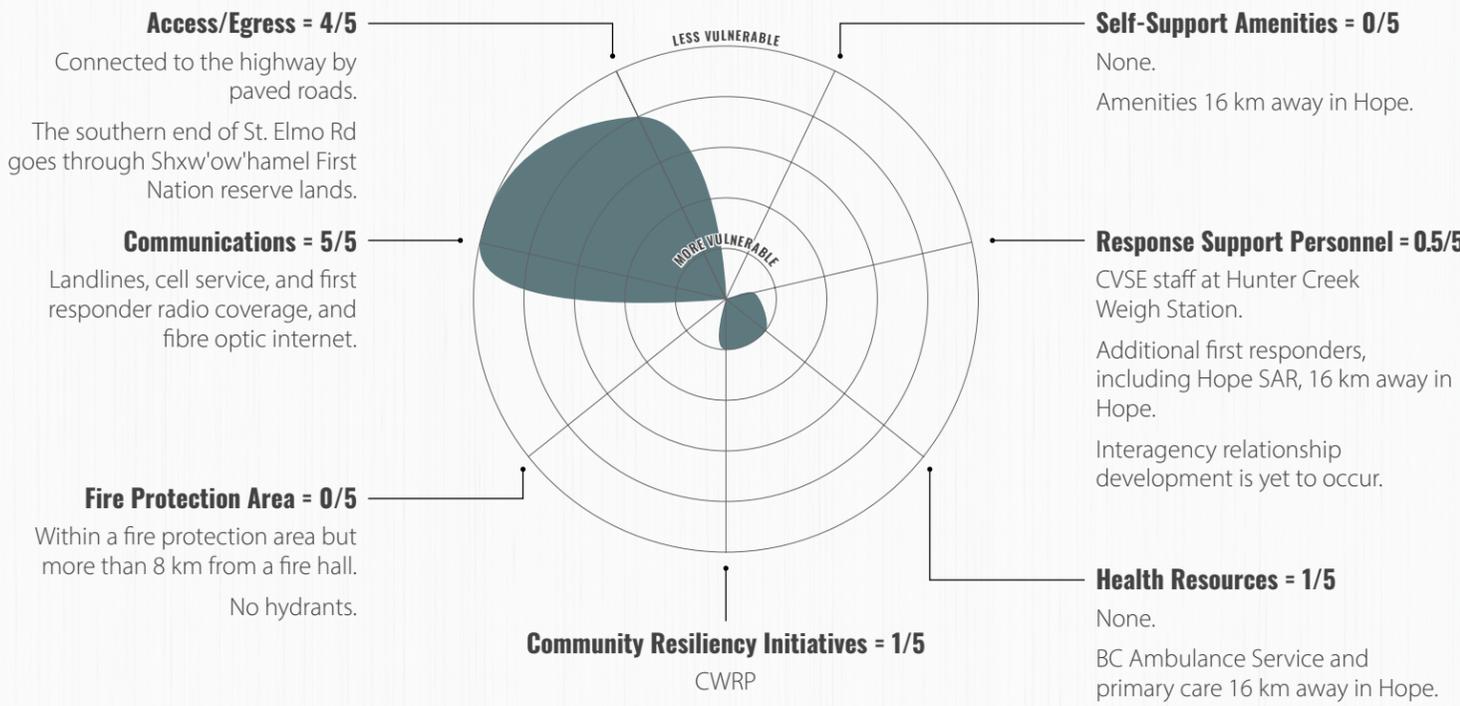
FVRD-Owned/Operated Infrastructure and Amenities

INFRASTRUCTURE	ADDRESS	OWNERSHIP
1 FVRD permitted sandbag pick-up point	49°21'09.7"N 121°34'52.4"W	MOTI owned, FVRD operated

Other Infrastructure

INFRASTRUCTURE	ADDRESS	OWNERSHIP
2 F.H. Barber Provincial Park	1 km west of Laidlaw	BC Parks
3 Hunter Creek Weigh Station	39100 Laidlaw Rd, Hope	MOTI
4 Jones Lake Recreation Area	49°15'08.03"N 121°36'27.8"W	BC Hydro
5 Wahleach Falls Generating Station	49°14'11.6"N 121°40'50.3"W	BC Hydro
6 Pipeline works yard	57951 Laidlaw Rd, Hope	Trans Mountain Pipeline
7 Bulger Pit	49°21'05.4"N 121°34'59.9"W	MOTI

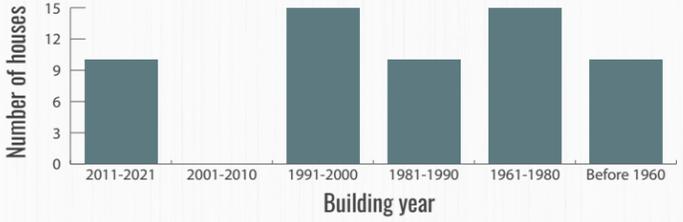
VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT



HOUSING

Almost all homes are single detached structures on larger acreages with private water and septic systems. Most residents are owners; only 15% of homes are rented. Homes in Laidlaw are all occupied by year-round residents, although there are campsites and seasonal cabins at Jones Lake, accessed via Laidlaw.

Building age distribution



65 occupied/70 dwellings

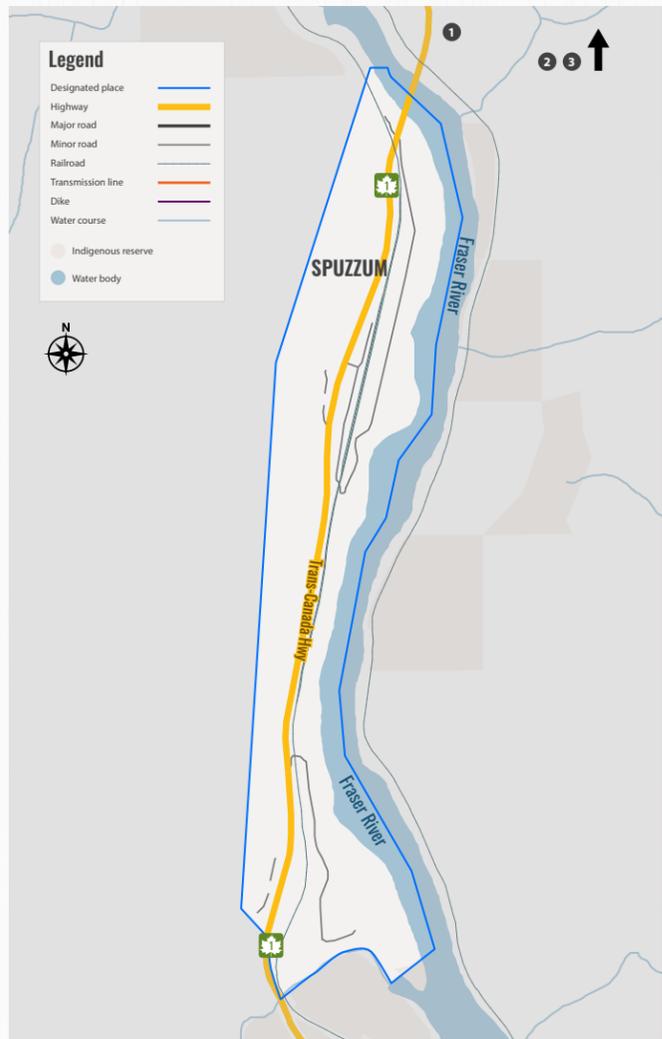


EVACUATION CONSIDERATIONS

The area is not served by public transit. School buses are dispatched out of Hope. The rail line may create delays in evacuation. There are large acreages supporting a mix of hobby and commercial livestock operations. Any event that impacts Laidlaw may also impact Shxw'ow'hamel First Nation members and/or reserve lands. There is a small provincial park off the Fraser River. Laidlaw is the only access point to Jones Lake recreation area via Jones Lake Forest Service Road. Jones Lake is a hydroelectric reservoir for Wahleach Dam, and BC Hydro manages several campsites around the lake that may need to be factored into evacuation plans. There are also seasonal, privately owned cabins just south of the Wahleach Campground. There is no cell service in this recreation area. Landslides, Fraser River flooding, and creek flooding may affect road access in this area.

COMMUNITY CONSIDERATIONS

FVRD has a designated sandbag pick-up location at the Hunter Creek Rest Area for Laidlaw residents during high-water events. Jones Lake Recreation Area is in Area D, but access to it is through Laidlaw Area B. The recreation area is on Jones/Wahleach Lake, which is the reservoir for the Wahleach Falls Generating Station, which is west of Laidlaw on the Trans-Canada Highway.



2021 Census of Population map boundary, Spuzzum

GEOGRAPHY

The land area is 1.88 km². Population density = 10.7 people per km². Most of this small community is wedged between the Trans-Canada Highway and the Fraser River, with CP rail tracks cutting through the middle. Homes are spread out along less than 2 km of highway. The main road meets up with the highway in two places. The community is book-ended on the north and south by Spuzzum First Nation reserve lands.

DEMOGRAPHICS

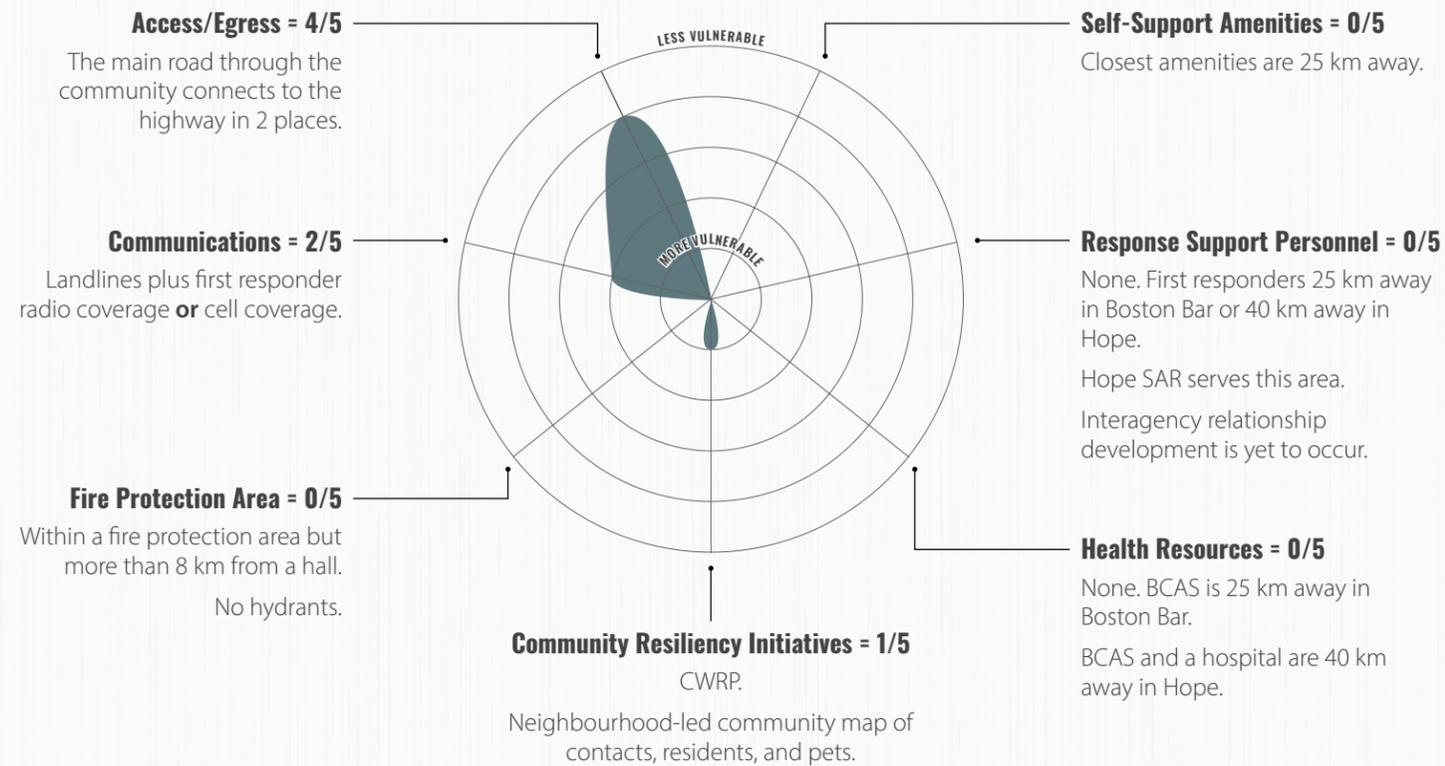
Population = 20

INFRASTRUCTURE AND AMENITIES

Other Infrastructure

INFRASTRUCTURE	ADDRESS	OWNERSHIP
1 Alexandra Bridge Provincial Park	49°42'18"N 121°24'23"W	BC Parks
2 Alexandra Pit	49°42'30.6"N 121°24'45.4"W	MOTI
3 New Alexandra Bridge	49°42'06.1"N 121°24'36.4"W	MOTI

VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT



HOUSING

There are approximately 12 occupied dwellings. The census population is too small for data on age or structure type.

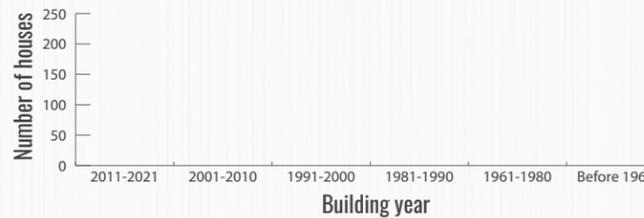
EVACUATION CONSIDERATIONS

If the highway is closed, there is no other road access to this community. The area is not served by public transit. School buses are dispatched out of Hope. The rail line may create delays in evacuation. Alexandra Bridge Provincial Park is close by and is a seasonally busy tourist spot. Any event that affects Spuzzum may also impact Spuzzum First Nation members and/or reserve lands.

COMMUNITY CONSIDERATIONS

There are no accommodation options or self-support amenities for displaced residents. The nearest amenities are in Boston Bar and/or Hope.

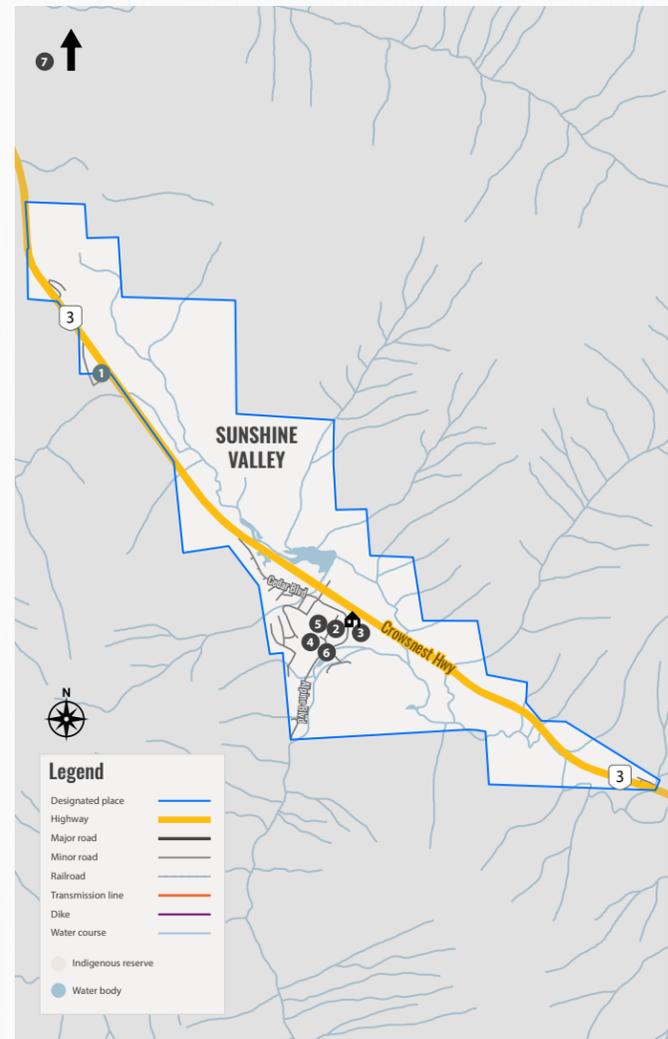
Building age distribution



Occupied/Dwellings*



*Some data suppressed by Statistics Canada to preserve anonymity.



2021 Census of Population map boundary, Sunshine Valley

GEOGRAPHY

Sunshine Valley is 20 km southeast of Hope. It is spread out over 3.5 km on both sides of Highway 3 through a narrow valley that runs northwest to southeast, adjacent to the Hope Slide. It covers 6 km². Population density = 34.6 people per km². Its elevation and mountain setting predispose it to high snowfall in winter. It is part of the Skagit Watershed.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population = 208, a 17.5% increase since 2016*
Median age = 54.4.
Children under the age of 15 = 25
 *Expected to increase, as up to 1,500 residences are planned; up to 1,000 temporary visitors are present daily in the summer.

INFRASTRUCTURE AND AMENITIES

FVRD-Owned/Operated Infrastructure and Amenities

INFRASTRUCTURE	ADDRESS	OWNERSHIP
1 Sunshine Valley Transfer Station	70860 Highway 3, Hope	FVRD Engineering

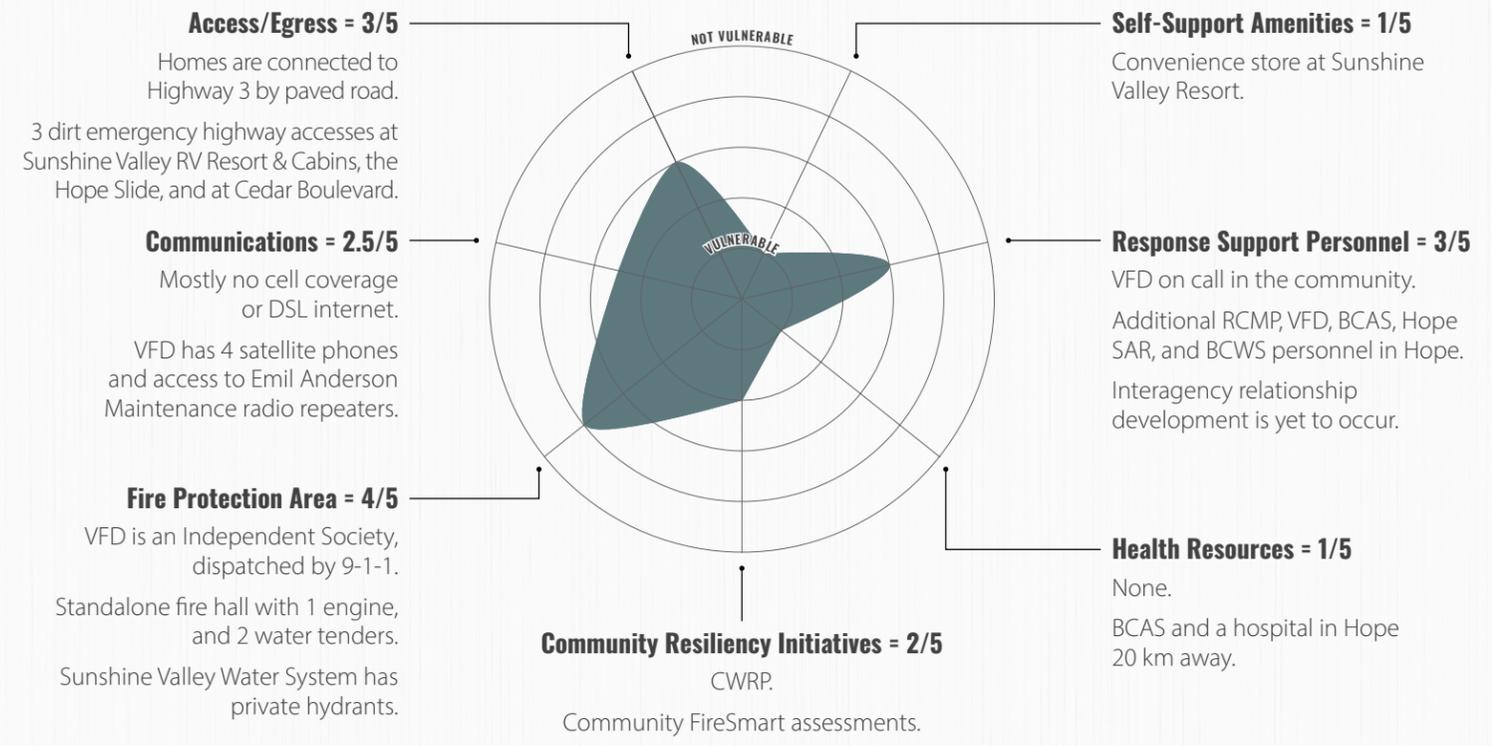
Other Infrastructure

INFRASTRUCTURE	ADDRESS	OWNERSHIP
2 Sunshine Valley Volunteer Fire Department	71731 Meadow Road	Independent Society
3 Sunshine Valley Resort Water Reservoir and possible incident command post and evacuee centre	14850 Alpine Blvd	Holiday Trails Resorts
4 Sunshine Valley Community Centre	Meadow Rd	Sunshine Valley Community Recreation Society
5 Sunshine Valley Water System	71748 Meadow Rd	Private – Sunshine Valley Utilities Ltd
6 Tashme Museum	14781 Alpine Blvd	Tashme Historical Society
7 Eleven Mile Pit	49°19'20.6"N 121°16'59.5"W	MOTI

Support Amenities

INFRASTRUCTURE	ADDRESS	OWNERSHIP
🏠 Sunshine Valley Resort store, group bathroom and showers, RV sites and cabins	14850 Alpine Blvd	Holiday Trails Resorts

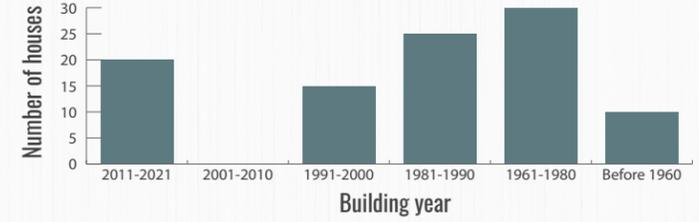
VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT



HOUSING

Most neighbourhoods are strata or 999-year leases with their own utilities operated by Sunshine Valley Utilities Ltd and Sunshine Valley Developments. Some neighbourhoods have water systems only; some also have wastewater systems. Caution: census data on housing is not accurate. The fire department confirms 450 residences in total, with 110 occupied year-round. There is also a resort with 109 RV sites and 10 cabins.

Building age distribution



115 occupied/262 dwellings

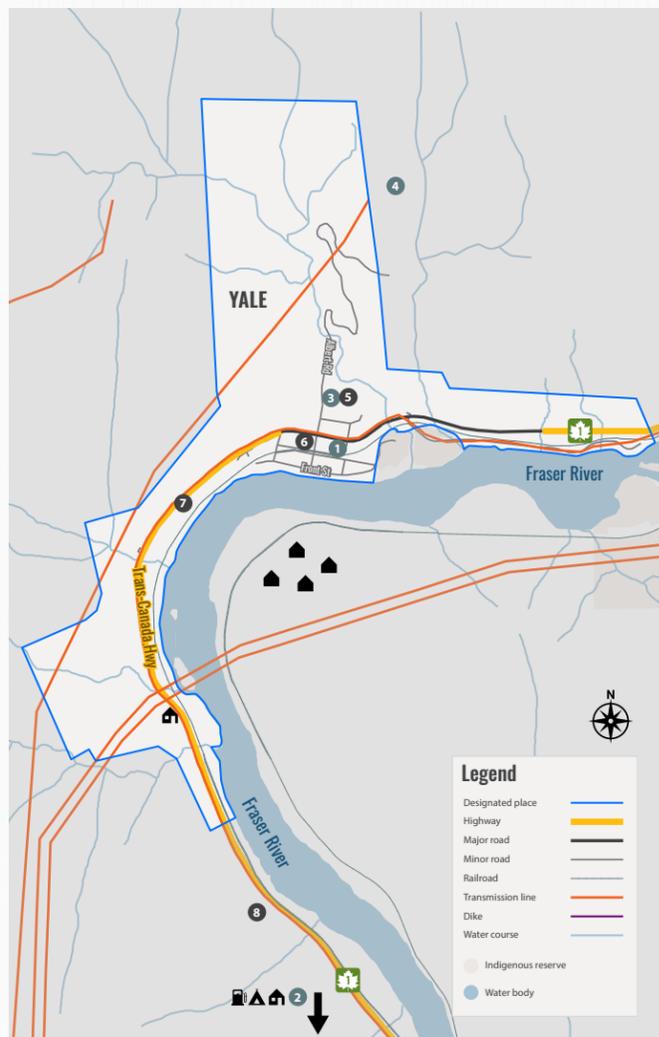


EVACUATION CONSIDERATIONS

The area is not serviced by public transit. School buses are dispatched out of Hope. Cell coverage is limited. Emil Anderson Maintenance has its own radio repeaters, which it allows the VFD to use. The Huckleberry neighbourhood has 7 hydrants on a gravity-fed 80,000 gallon reservoir. All other neighbourhoods are serviced by shuttling water from Holiday Trails Resort, which also has generator back up. New and ongoing developments have built houses and streets that may not be formalized on maps yet.

COMMUNITY CONSIDERATIONS

Sunshine Valley RV Resort & Cabins is the primary resource for an incident command post and amenities. It has a large event rental space with a full commercial kitchen, group washrooms, and showers, all with generator back-up. The fire hall is a secondary option. The community recreation centre is **not** suitable for an incident command post or sheltering people, and should be considered for equipment or vehicle staging only. The community began as a Japanese Internment Camp during World War II. Tashme museum was partially funded by the FVRD and is a culturally important site, not only for tourists but for internment camp survivors who congregate at the site annually. The property was purchased by Sunshine Valley Developments in 1970, which has developed neighbourhoods with their own unique bylaws and characteristics. Many properties are on 999-year leases, and Sunshine Valley Developments retains ownership and provides utilities. An industrial development site is planned but not yet underway.



2021 Census of Population map boundary, Yale

GEOGRAPHY

Located 24 km north of Hope on Highway 1. The community covers approximately 3.38 km², with households grouped close together. One cluster of homes is across the river with no road access. Yale First Nation has reserve land abutting the community on both sides of the river. Steep mountainous terrain creates a pinch-point for the river and infrastructure. If the highway is closed, there is no other road access to the community.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population = approximately 162
Median age = 62
Children under the age of 15 = 15

INFRASTRUCTURE AND AMENITIES

FVRD-Owned/Operated Infrastructure and Amenities

INFRASTRUCTURE	ADDRESS	OWNERSHIP
1 Yale VFD Fire Hall #1	31246 Douglas Street	FVRD Protective Services
2 Yale VFD Fire Hall #2	28555 Trans-Canada Highway	FVRD Protective Services
3 Yale Well Pump	65050 Albert St	FVRD Engineering
4 Yale Reservoir	65225 Albert St	FVRD Engineering

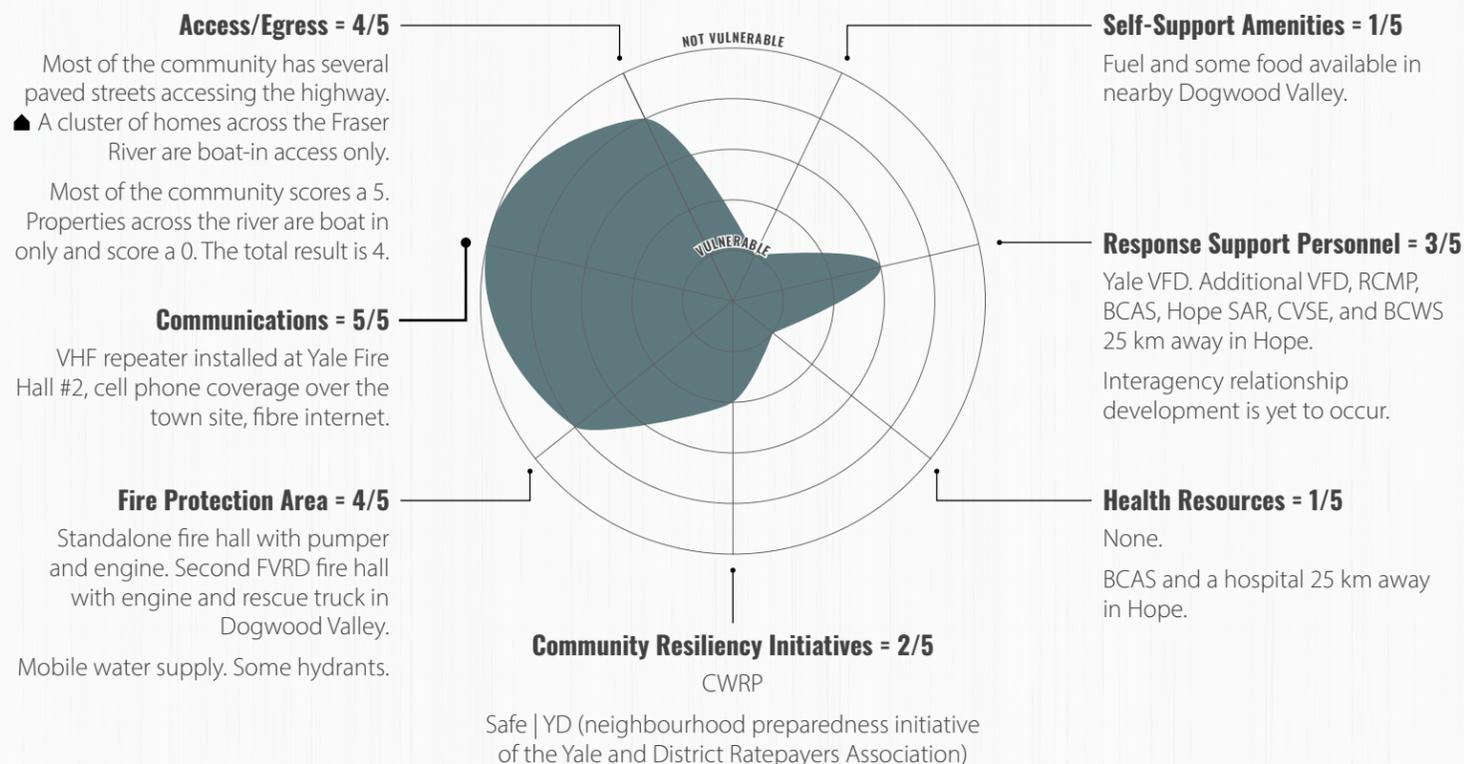
Other Infrastructure

INFRASTRUCTURE	ADDRESS	OWNERSHIP
5 Yale & District Community Centre & Library	65050 Albert St	SD78-owned building. FVRD operations agreement to Yale and District Ratepayers Association
6 Yale Historic Site	31187 Douglas St	Province of BC
7 Rivertec and Teague House	30950 Trans-Canada Highway	Private contracted venue – Fraser River boat charters and Teague House
8 Gordon Creek Pit	49°32'21.5"N 121°26'07.4"W	MOTI

Support Amenities

INFRASTRUCTURE	ADDRESS	OWNERSHIP
Fort Yale Motel	31265 Trans-Canada Highway	Private
Camp Squeah	27915 Trans-Canada Highway	NGO
Emory Creek Provincial Park Campground	49°31'00"N 121°25'00"W	BC Parks
Hope River General Store and Campground	28775 Trans-Canada Highway	Private

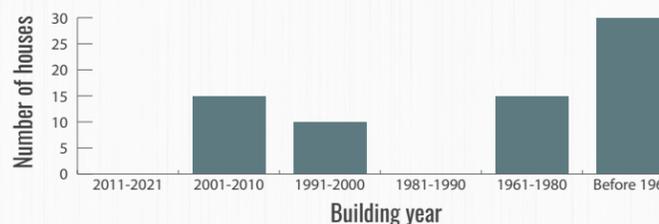
VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT



HOUSING

Most residents are year-round, although there are many unoccupied homes. Of the occupied homes, 55 are lived in by owners, 15 by renters. Most homes are connected to FVRD-operated water and wastewater.
8 homes are water access only, on the west side of the Fraser River.

Building age distribution



86 occupied/118 dwellings

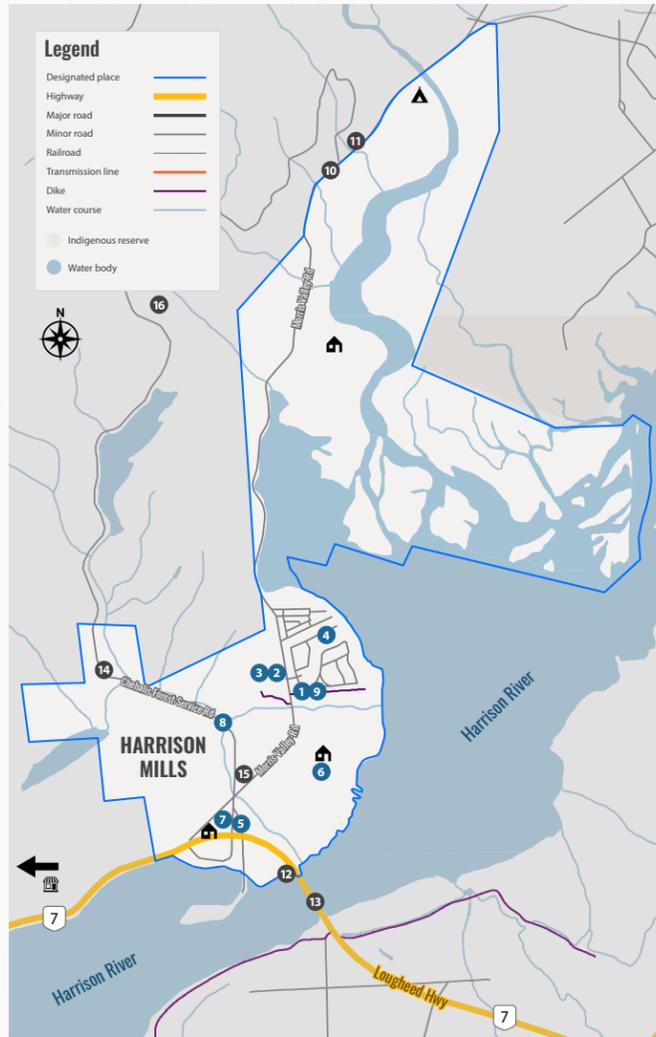


EVACUATION CONSIDERATIONS

Not serviced by public transit. School buses are dispatched out of Hope. The rail line may create delays in evacuation. Evacuation complexities in the main town site are nominal, with the main route into the community via a major highway. However, there are eight residences on the west side of the river that are boat-in only. Rivertec is located across the river and may be available for hire to provide boat transport, site safety, and river related environmental services. Climate change and low river water may need to be considered in terms of boat egress due to mercury exposure levels on the river banks during low water. Events that affect Yale may also impact Yale First Nation members and/or reserve lands. Cell phone coverage ends just north of Yale. There is one small motel in the community, and Camp Squeah has hotel type lodging 9 km south of the community. There are two campgrounds 6 km south of the community on Highway 1.

COMMUNITY CONSIDERATIONS

The Yale Community Centre is in the old school building that is operated by the Yale Ratepayers Association through an operations agreement with FVRD. It also houses a branch of the regional library. Yale First Nation (YFN) manages reserve lands in Yale and the surrounding area, and YFN administrative offices are in the District of Hope. BC Parks operates the Yale Garry Oak Ecological Preserve to the northeast across the Fraser River.



2021 Census of Population map boundary, Harrison Mills

GEOGRAPHY

Accessed via Highway 7, Harrison Mills is spread out into four distinct neighbourhoods covering 6.89 km². The bridge over Harrison River separates it from Kent. There is a small subdivision at Beach Camp Road, a handful of large acreages and a water bottling facility at Echo Lake accessed by Chehalis Forest Service Road, several hundred homes in compact subdivisions at Eagle Point accessed off the paved Morris Valley Road, and the FVRD-operated Eagle Point Community Park. Sandpiper Resort has accommodation and event venues, and collects pad leases for year-round mobile homes on site and at the boat launch. There are several acreages north along Morris Valley Road up to the bridge over the Chehalis River. Harrison Mills abuts Sts'ailes First Nation reserve lands, which has gas stations. Harrison Bay store and Canada Post outlet between Harrison Mills and Lake Errock serve the community.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population* = 589, an increase of 21.7% since 2016

Median age = 62.4

Children under the age of 15 = 30

*High summer recreation population throughout the community and in the backcountry accessed via the community.

INFRASTRUCTURE AND AMENITIES

FVRD-Owned/Operated Infrastructure and Amenities

INFRASTRUCTURE	ADDRESS	OWNERSHIP
1 Morris Valley Well Pump	14500 Morris Valley Rd	FVRD Engineering
2 Morris Valley Reservoir	14555 Morris Valley Rd	FVRD Engineering
3 Morris Valley Wastewater Treatment Plant	14555 Morris Valley Rd	FVRD Engineering
4 Morris Valley Sewer Lift Station	14550 Morris Valley Rd	FVRD Engineering
5 Harrison Mills Transfer Station	14050 Chehalis Forest Service Rd	FVRD Engineering
6 Elbow Creek Dike	South edge of Pretty Estates subdivision: 14282 Morris Valley Rd	FVRD Engineering
7 FVRD-permitted sandbag pick-up point	49°15'05.4"N 121°57'18.9"W At junction of Lougheed Hwy & Chehalis FSR	MOTI owned FVRD operated
8 Elbow Creek Sedimentation Basin and Fish Ladder	49°15'31.3"N 121°57'23.7"W	FVRD Engineering Fish ladder owned by FVRD is attached to privately owned dam
9 Eagle Point Park	14500 Morris Valley Rd	FVRD Regional Parks

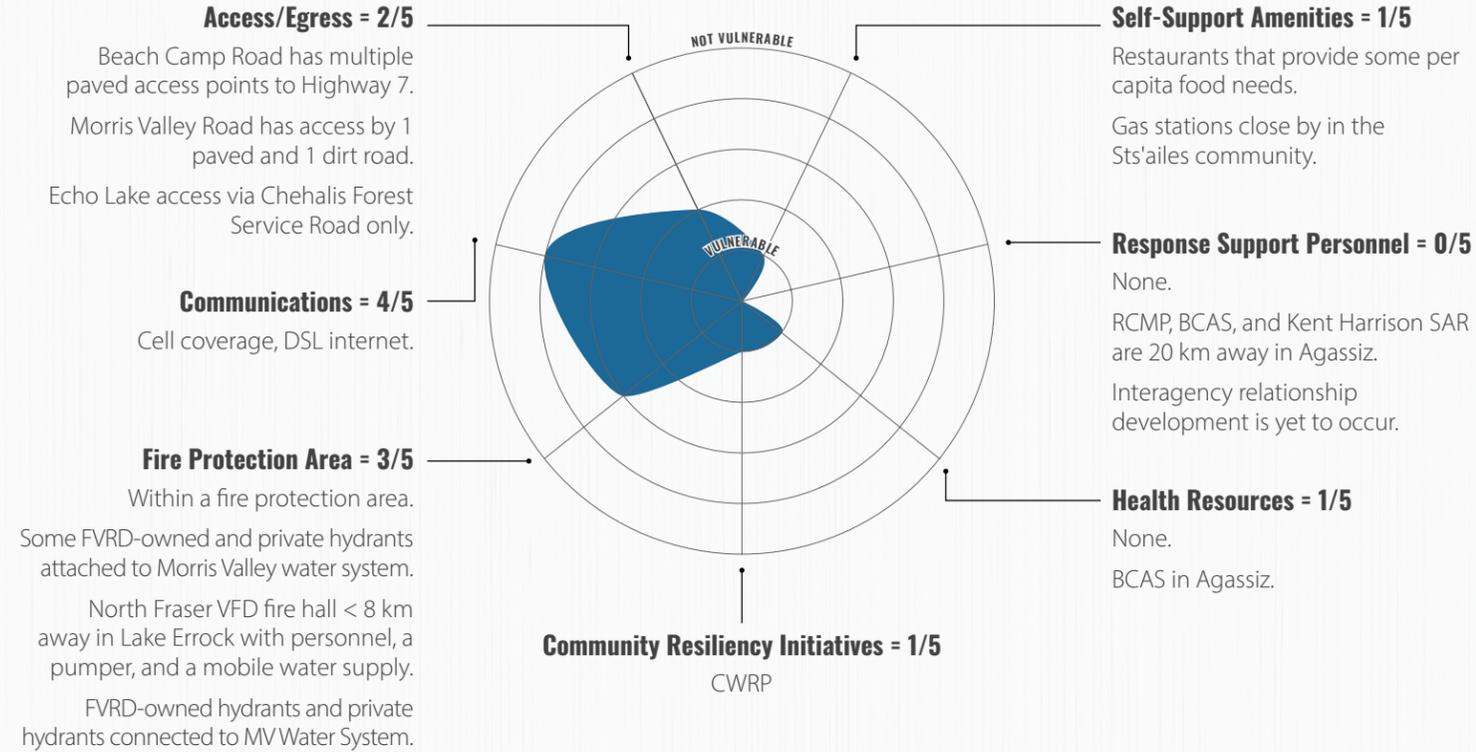
Other Infrastructure

INFRASTRUCTURE	ADDRESS	OWNERSHIP
10 Chehalis River Hatchery	16250 Morris Valley Rd	Department of Fisheries and Oceans
11 Morris Valley Pit	49°17'38.8"N 121°56'32.6"W	MOTI
12 Harrison Bay/River Bridge Boat Launch	46190 Lougheed Highway	Sandpiper Resort
13 Harrison River Bridge	49°14'52.6"N 121°56'51.8"W	MOTI
14 Christophers Spring Water	15028 Chehalis Forest Service Rd	Private
15 Western Canadian Timber Products: Heavy Equipment	14250 Morris Valley Rd	Private
16 Kwikw̓exwelhp Healing Village (formerly Elbow Lake Minimum Security Institution)	P. O. Box 110	Correctional Services Canada, operated by Sts'ailes First Nation

Support Amenities

INFRASTRUCTURE	ADDRESS	OWNERSHIP
🏠 Sasquatch Inn & Pub	46001 Lougheed Highway	Private
🏠 Rowena's Inn and Sandpiper Golf Course	14282 Morris Valley Rd	Private
🏠 Sasquatch Crossing Eco-Lodge	15500 Morris Valley Rd, Agassiz	Private
🏕️ Chehalis River Campground	16300 Morris Valley Rd	Rec Sites & Trails BC
🏪 Harrison Bay Store and Canada Post outlet	44642 Lougheed Highway	Private, on Scowlitz First Nation reserve lands

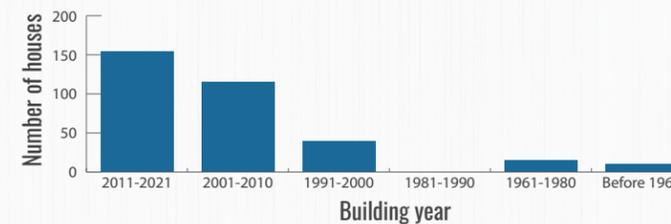
VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT



HOUSING

Most homes in Eagle Point Subdivisions, with an FVRD-operated water system. Larger acreages at Echo Lake and north of Eagle point along Morris Valley Rd with private water systems. Almost all houses are year-round residences, and only 20 occupied by renters. There are also inns and campgrounds in the community.

Building age distribution



300 occupied/332 dwellings

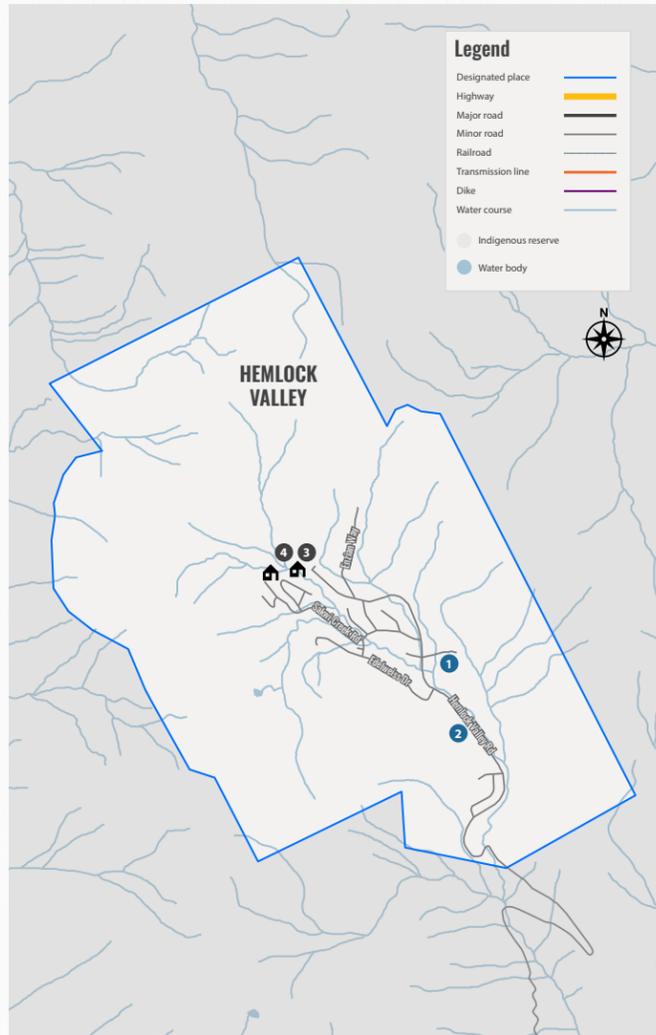


EVACUATION CONSIDERATIONS

The area is not served by public transit. Some acreages are accessed via unpaved Chehalis FSR. Morris Valley Road is the single-entry point to several campgrounds and unofficial campsites along the Chehalis River and West Harrison Lake. Hemlock Resort is accessed via Hemlock Valley Road which branches off Morris Valley Road. Kwikw̓exwelhp Healing Village which can house up to 90 inmates, Recreation Sites and Trails BC-operated Chehalis River Campground, Chehalis River Hatchery, and Sts'ailes First Nation reserve lands are north along Morris Valley Road. Events that impact Harrison Mills may also impact Sts'ailes and Scowlitz First Nation members and/or reserve lands.

COMMUNITY CONSIDERATIONS

FVRD has a designated sandbag pick-up location for this community during high-water events. Western Canadian Timber Products has a large yard with heavy equipment and offroad vehicles on the Harrison River. Just off the Harrison River Bridge is a popular boat launch, and there can be many people on the river year-round. The Harrison Bay Store and the Canada Post outlet flood routinely and also serve this community.



2021 Census of Population map boundary, Hemlock Valley

GEOGRAPHY

The Hemlock Valley Community covers 8.79 km² and is situated up a single access road approximately 22 km north of Harrison Mills. Houses are divided into two clusters below Sasquatch Mountain Resort. Its remoteness and access add complexity.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population* = 82, a 70% increase since 2016
Median age = 56.4
Children under the age of 15 = 15

*The tourist population at the resort far exceeds the resident population at any time of year, but especially in winter.

INFRASTRUCTURE AND AMENITIES

FVRD-Owned/Operated Infrastructure and Amenities

INFRASTRUCTURE	ADDRESS	OWNERSHIP
1 Hemlock Valley Fire Hall	47100 Laurel Rd	FVRD Protective Services
2 Hemlock Valley Transfer Station	47094 Laurel Rd	FVRD Engineering

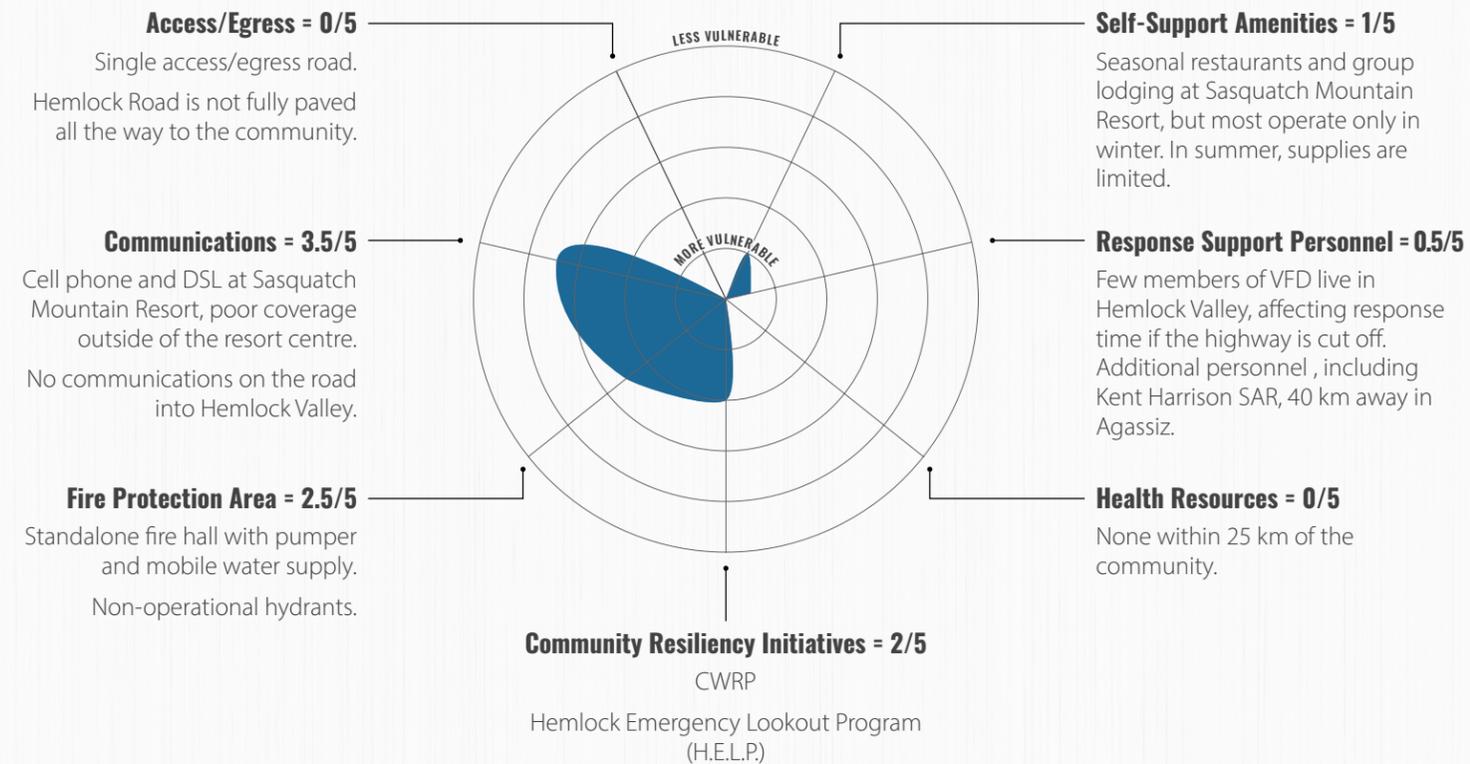
Other Infrastructure

INFRASTRUCTURE	ADDRESS	OWNERSHIP
3 Hemlock Valley Utilities	20955 Hemlock Valley Rd, Agassiz	Hemlock Utilities Services Ltd (Berezan Group)
4 Sasquatch Mountain Resort	20955 Hemlock Valley Rd, Agassiz	Berezan Group

Support Amenities

INFRASTRUCTURE	ADDRESS	OWNERSHIP
Sasquatch Mountain Resort lodging and restaurant	20955 Hemlock Valley Rd	Private
Snowflake Resort chalets	20940 Snowflake Pl, Agassiz	Private

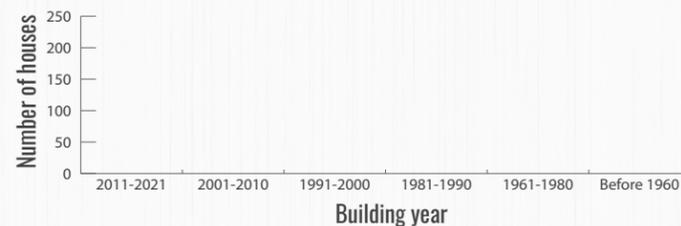
VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT



HOUSING

Less than a quarter of residences are occupied year-round. Many are vacation homes, vacation rentals, or resort lodging. Sasquatch Mountain Resort operates a lodge and resort. Its subsidiary, Hemlock Utilities Serviced Ltd, operates a private water system that has challenges meeting community needs and is constantly being improved. It services the resort and homes clustered into two neighbourhoods below the resort. This community is too small to obtain some of the census data on housing.

Building age distribution



181 dwellings*



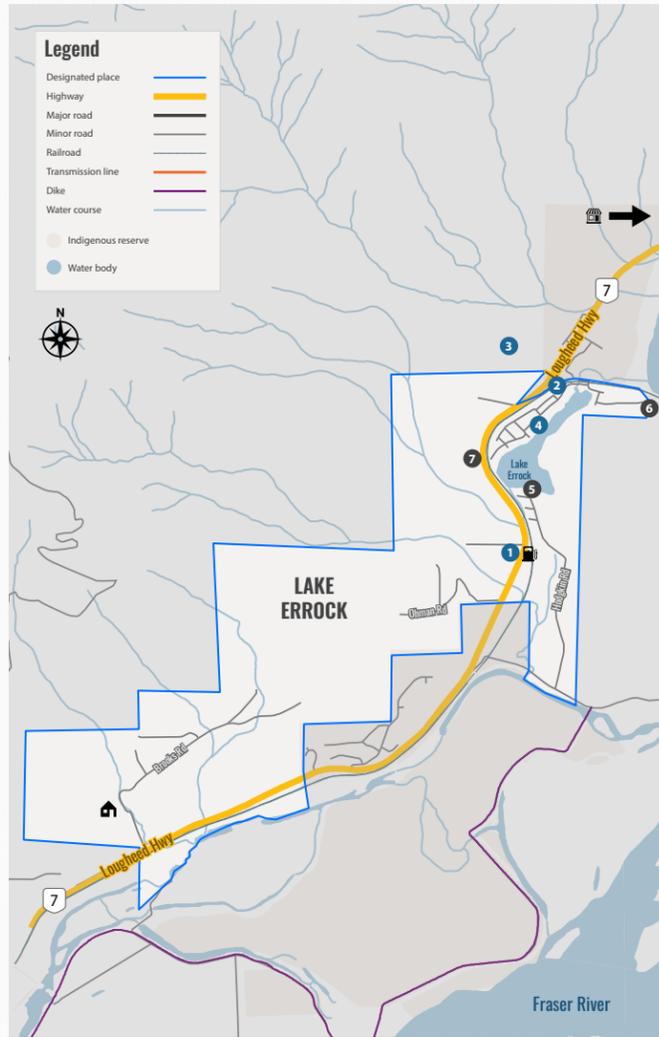
*Some data suppressed by Statistics Canada to preserve anonymity.

EVACUATION CONSIDERATIONS

The area is not serviced by public transit. There is a high tourist population. There is partially paved, narrow forest service road access/egress. Many VFD members live outside the community. The Hemlock Valley Homeowners Association has developed the Hemlock Emergency Lookout Program (H.E.L.P.). This includes a disaster guide and volunteer support to facilitate and assist during an emergency event. There are also several campgrounds, a correctional institution, and Sts'ailes First Nation communities between Hemlock Valley and Highway 7. Events that affect Hemlock Valley may affect these areas as well.

COMMUNITY CONSIDERATIONS

Winter is the peak season for Hemlock Valley. The Hemlock Valley Utility Company, owned by the Berezan Group, is a private water/sewer/electrical company which owns Sasquatch Mountain Resort. The water system has hydrants but has long-running issues, with water demand outpacing water system capacity and, at this time, hydrants cannot be considered guaranteed. There is high snow load on buildings, wet and heavy snow, and a lack of area for snow storage and clearing. Summer drought may limit water supply for firefighting, drinking, and sanitation.



2021 Census of Population map boundary, Lake Errock

GEOGRAPHY

Approximately 7 km northwest of Harrison Mills. Clusters of neighbourhoods along both sides of Lougheed Highway/ Highway 7 between the Fraser River and Nicomen Mountain. The community covers 8.65 km². Population density = 39.7 people per km². To the west, it is bordered by Deroche at Brooks Road. To the east, it is bordered by Sq'ewlets First Nation. Leq'amel First Nation reserve lands abut the middle of the community.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population = 343, a ~20% decrease since 2016
Median age = 51.6
Indigenous population* = 14.5%
Children under the age of 15 = 50

There are two Indigenous communities that share a border with Lake Errock.

INFRASTRUCTURE AND AMENITIES

FVRD-Owned/Operated Infrastructure and Amenities

INFRASTRUCTURE	ADDRESS	OWNERSHIP
1 North Fraser Fire Hall #2	43824 Watkins Rd	FVRD Protective Services
2 Lake Errock Well Pump	49°13'56.64" N 122°00'30.30" W	FVRD Engineering
3 Lake Errock Reservoir	49°14'06.56" N 122°01'00.42" W	FVRD Engineering
4 Lake Errock Community Park	43940 Errock Place Rd, Agassiz	FVRD Regional Parks

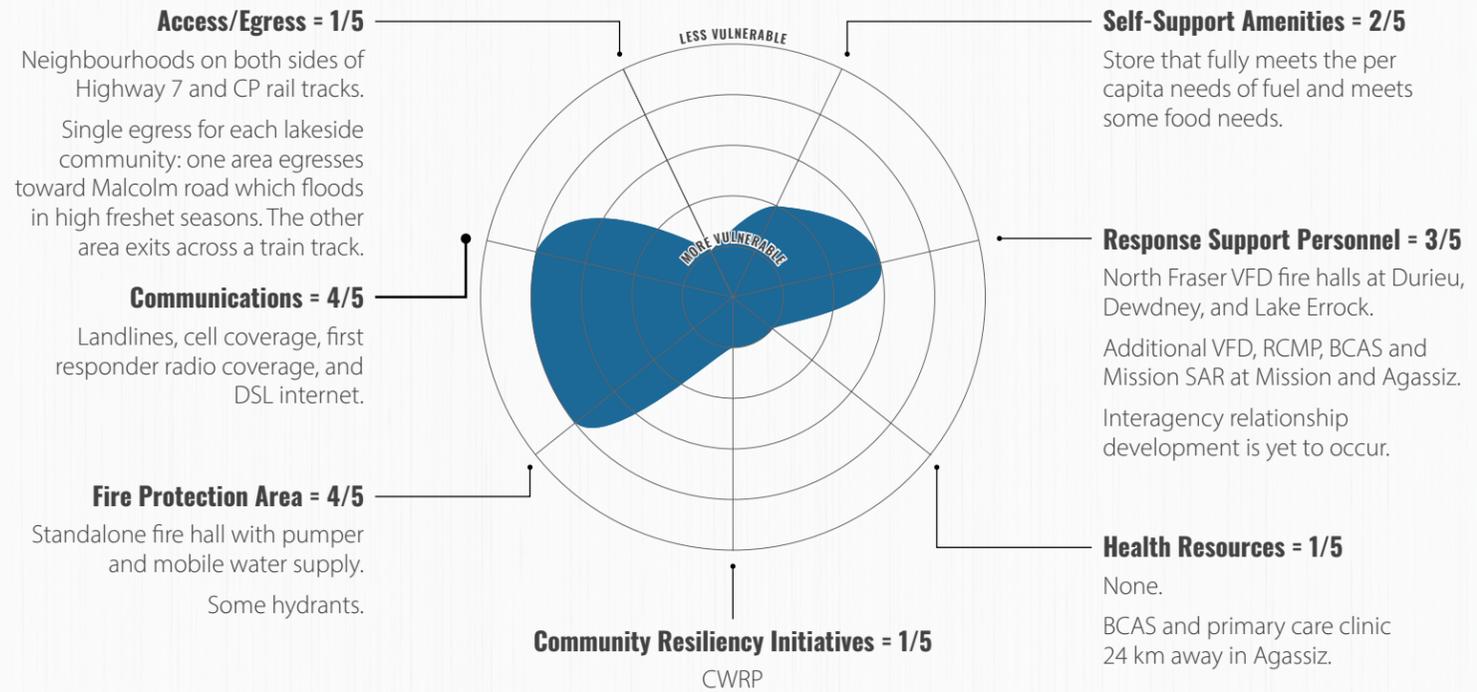
Other Infrastructure

INFRASTRUCTURE	ADDRESS	OWNERSHIP
5 Water Works	Lake Errock	South Lake Errock Improvement District
6 Water Works	44400 Bayview Rd, Lake Errock	Harrison Bay Improvement District
7 Fraser Valley Aggregates	43837 Lougheed Highway, Lake Errock	Private

Support Amenities

INFRASTRUCTURE	ADDRESS	OWNERSHIP
Lake Errock General Store and Gas Station	43740 Lougheed Highway, Lake Errock	Private
Stepping Stones Bible Camp Accommodation Rentals	10943 Brooks Rd, Deroche	NGO
Harrison Bay Store and Canada Post outlet	44642 Lougheed Highway	Private, on Scowitz First Nation reserve lands

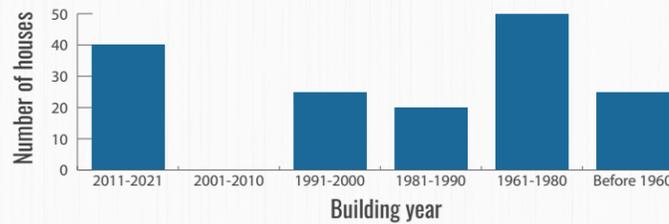
VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT



HOUSING

86% of homes are occupied year-round by owners. FVRD-operated water system at subdivisions on the west side of the lake. Subdivisions on the north and south sides of Lake Errock serviced by water systems operated by improvement districts. Clusters of larger lots and acreages on both sides of the highway between the lake and Deroche; these homes are all on private water systems.

Building age distribution



144 occupied/166 dwellings

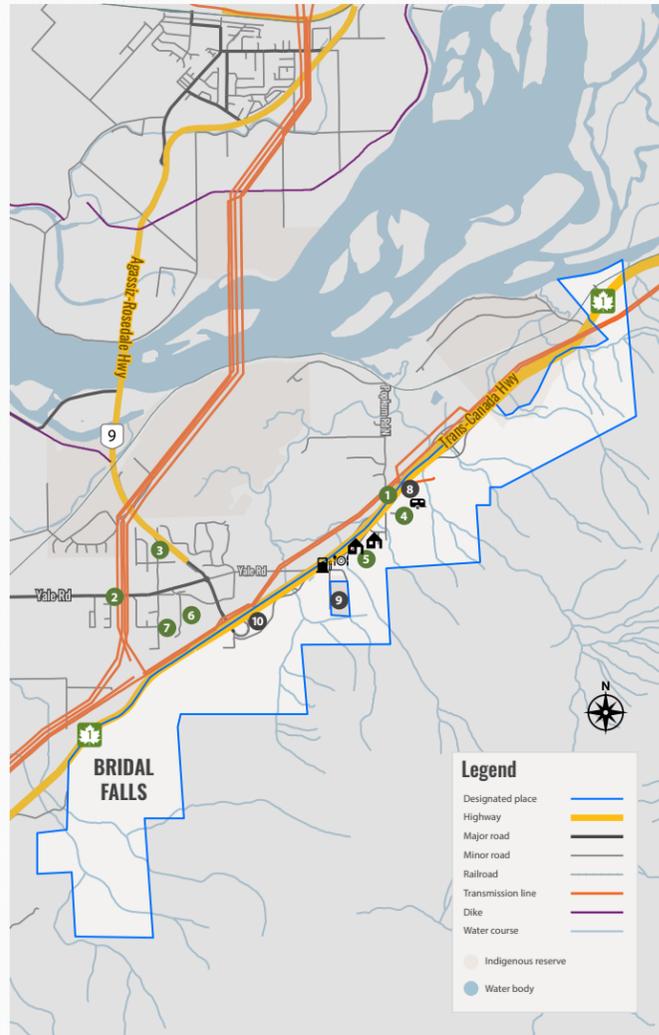


EVACUATION CONSIDERATIONS

The area is not served by public transit. The North Fraser communities are served by the North Fraser Volunteer Fire Department. Fire Hall #2 is in Lake Errock. There are no hotels, but there is potential overnight accommodation for approximately 97 people in the summer and 25 people in the winter at Stepping Stone Bible Camp, along with an event venue space with a commercial kitchen for corporate rentals. There is single egress for each lakeside community: one area egresses toward Malcolm Road, which floods in high freshet seasons; the other exit is across a train track. The rail line may create delays in evacuation. Any event that impacts Lake Errock may also impact Sq'ewlets First Nation and Leq'amel First Nation members and/or reserve lands. These communities may also have community buildings to support response activities.

COMMUNITY CONSIDERATIONS

The water reservoir and water main for the FVRD-operated system are up Lake Errock Forest Service Road. The Harrison Bay Store and Canada Post outlet also serve this community and flood routinely.



2021 Census of Population map boundary, Bridal Falls

GEOGRAPHY

Bridal Falls is east of Chilliwack at the junction of Highway 1 and Highway 9. Bridal Falls sits south of Highway 1, with Popkum directly across the highway. To the west, it is bordered by Chilliwack. To the east, it is bordered by Popkum First Nation reserve land. Bridal Falls covers 7.94 km², and is stretched out in a narrow strip along Bridal Falls Road below a steep mountainside. Population density = 48.1 people per km². There is one small cluster of acreages on the north side of Highway 1 at Halverson Road.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population = 382, a 159% increase since 2016
Median age = 61.6
Children under the age of 15 = 25

INFRASTRUCTURE AND AMENITIES

FVRD-Owned/Operated Infrastructure and Amenities

INFRASTRUCTURE	ADDRESS	OWNERSHIP
1 Popkum Fire Hall	10570 Popkum Rd	FVRD Protective Services
2 Area D Water Well Pump #1 & #2	52454 Yale Rd	FVRD Engineering
3 Area D Water Well Pump #3	10340 Caryks Rd	FVRD Engineering
4 Area D Reservoir	49°11'26.32" N 121°44'02.05 W	FVRD Engineering
5 Area D Camperland Meter House	53730 A Bridal Falls Rd	FVRD Engineering
6 Minter Gardens Wastewater Treatment Plant	9980 Llanberis Way, Popkum	FVRD Engineering
7 Thompson Rd Lift Station	49°10'47.44" N 121°46'18.62" W	FVRD Engineering

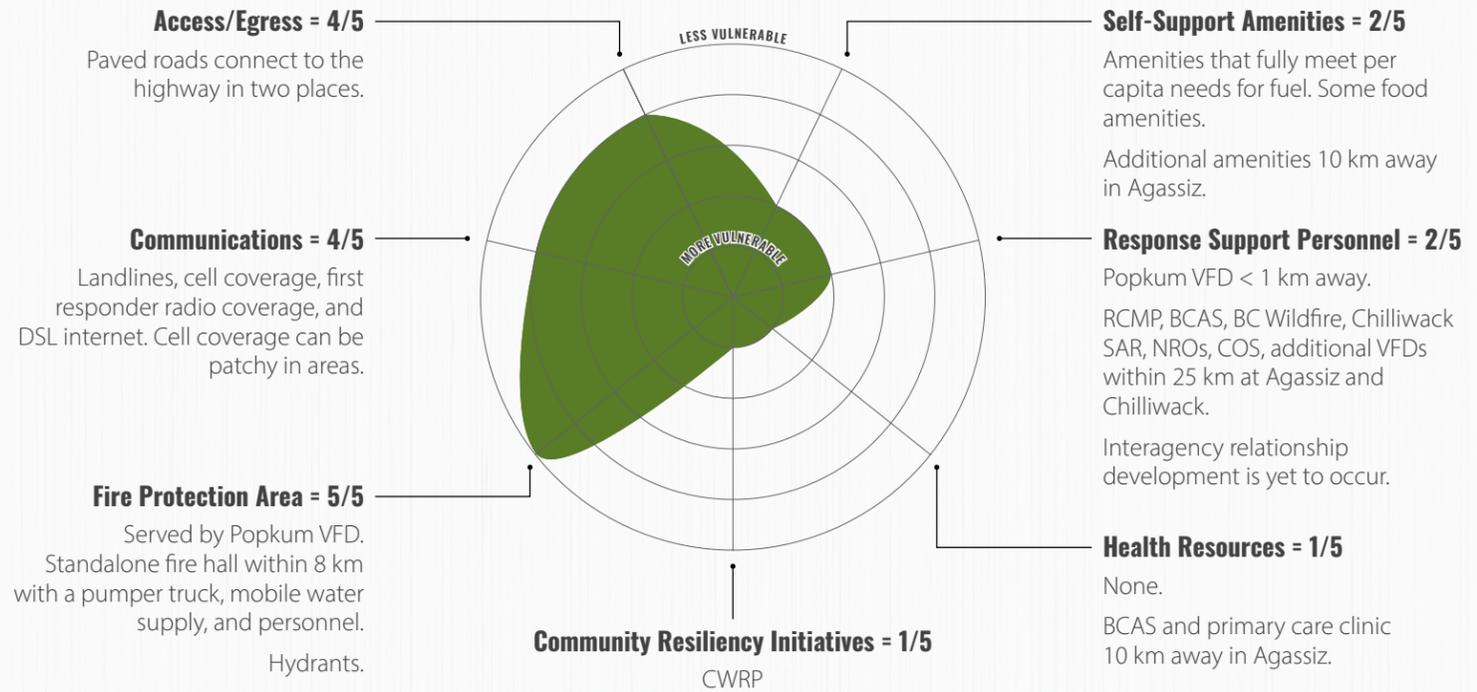
Other Infrastructure

INFRASTRUCTURE	ADDRESS	OWNERSHIP
8 Trans Mountain Pump Station	54090 Bridal Falls Rd, Rosedale	Trans Mountain
9 Bridal Veil Falls Provincial Park	49°10'55.2"N 121°44'30.7"W	BC Parks
10 Mountain Brook Golf Course	53191 Bridal Falls Rd, Rosedale	Private

Support Amenities

INFRASTRUCTURE	ADDRESS	OWNERSHIP
Bridal Falls Travel Centre: Gas, Restaurant, and RV Park	53560 Bridal Falls Rd, Rosedale	Private
Camperland RV Resort, Cabins, and General Store	53730 Bridal Falls Rd, Rosedale	Private
Camp Bridal RV Park	53870 Bridal Falls Rd, Rosedale	Private
Bridal Falls Motel	53680 Bridal Falls Rd, Rosedale	Private
Roadhouse Cafe	53610 Bridal Falls Rd, Rosedale	Private

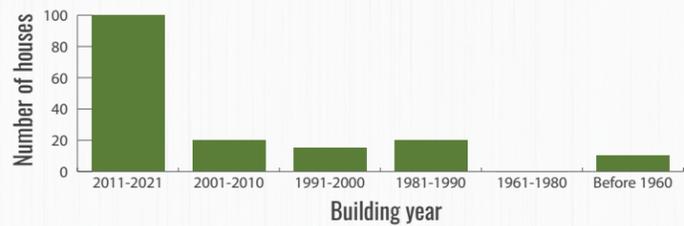
VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT



HOUSING

100 new homes have been built since 2011. There are a handful of larger lots/acreages that are on their own water system. Most homes are in one densified subdivision that is supported by an FVRD-operated water system. There are three RV parks on the same water system. Housing type counts are likely off, as there are many people permanently living in the RV parks year-round.

Building age distribution



155 occupied/164 dwellings

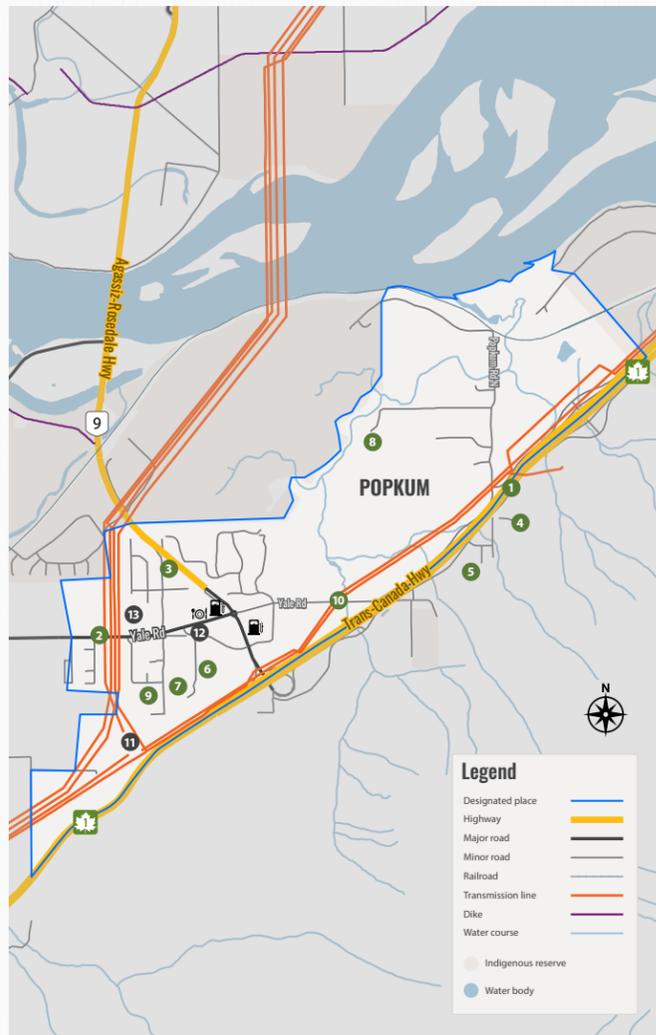


EVACUATION CONSIDERATIONS

There is one transit stop in Bridal Falls. The community is moderately dense and has a high tourist population in the summer, visiting the golf course, the waterslide park, and/or Bridal Falls Provincial Park. The mountains above Bridal Falls are popular for paragliders, and there are several launch sites along Bridal Falls Forest Service Road (FSR). This FSR also connects to other backroads in the Chilliwack River Valley. Popkum First Nation operates the popular Popkum Motor Park just east of Bridal Falls, which hosts large events, and has a large parking lot and staging area. Events that impact Bridal Falls are likely to impact the community of Popkum, as well as Popkum First Nation members and/or reserve lands.

COMMUNITY CONSIDERATIONS

All Area D communities share an integrated water system operated by the FVRD. Bridal Falls is serviced by the Popkum Volunteer Fire Department. There is a Trans Mountain pumping station at the eastern end of the community, and there is a large equipment and people staging area.



2021 Census of Population map boundary, Poplum

GEOGRAPHY

The community is 6.38 km². Population density = 268.2 people per km². Poplum sits at the junction of Highway 1 and Highway 9, with all residences located on the north side of the highway between the highway and the Fraser River. Chilliwack borders Poplum to the west, the Fraser River and Cheam First Nation are located on the north border, and Poplum First Nation borders Poplum to the east. The majority of the land base is taken up by farms and acreages and Cheam Lake Wetlands Regional Park.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population = 1,710, an increase of 23.7% since 2016
Median age = 41.2
Children under the age of 15 = 355

INFRASTRUCTURE AND AMENITIES

FVRD-Owned/Operated Infrastructure and Amenities

INFRASTRUCTURE	ADDRESS	OWNERSHIP
1 Poplum Fire Hall	10570 Poplum Rd	FVRD Protective Services
2 Area D Water Well Pump #1 & #2	52454 Yale Rd	FVRD Engineering
3 Area D Water Well Pump #3	10340 Caryks Rd	FVRD Engineering
4 Area D Reservoir	49°11'26.32" N 121°44'02.05 W	FVRD Engineering
5 Area D Camperland Meter House	53730 A Bridal Falls Rd	FVRD Engineering
6 Minter Gardens Wastewater Treatment Plant	9980 Llanberis Way, Poplum	FVRD Engineering
7 Thompson Rd Lift Station	49°10'47.44" N 121°46'18.62" W	FVRD Engineering
8 Cheam Lake Wetlands Regional Park	53480 Elgey Road Rosedale	FVRD Regional Parks
9 Cedar Community Park	9876 Parkwood Dr, Rosedale	FVRD Regional Parks
10 Poplum Community Trail	53335 Yale Rd, Rosedale	FVRD Regional Parks

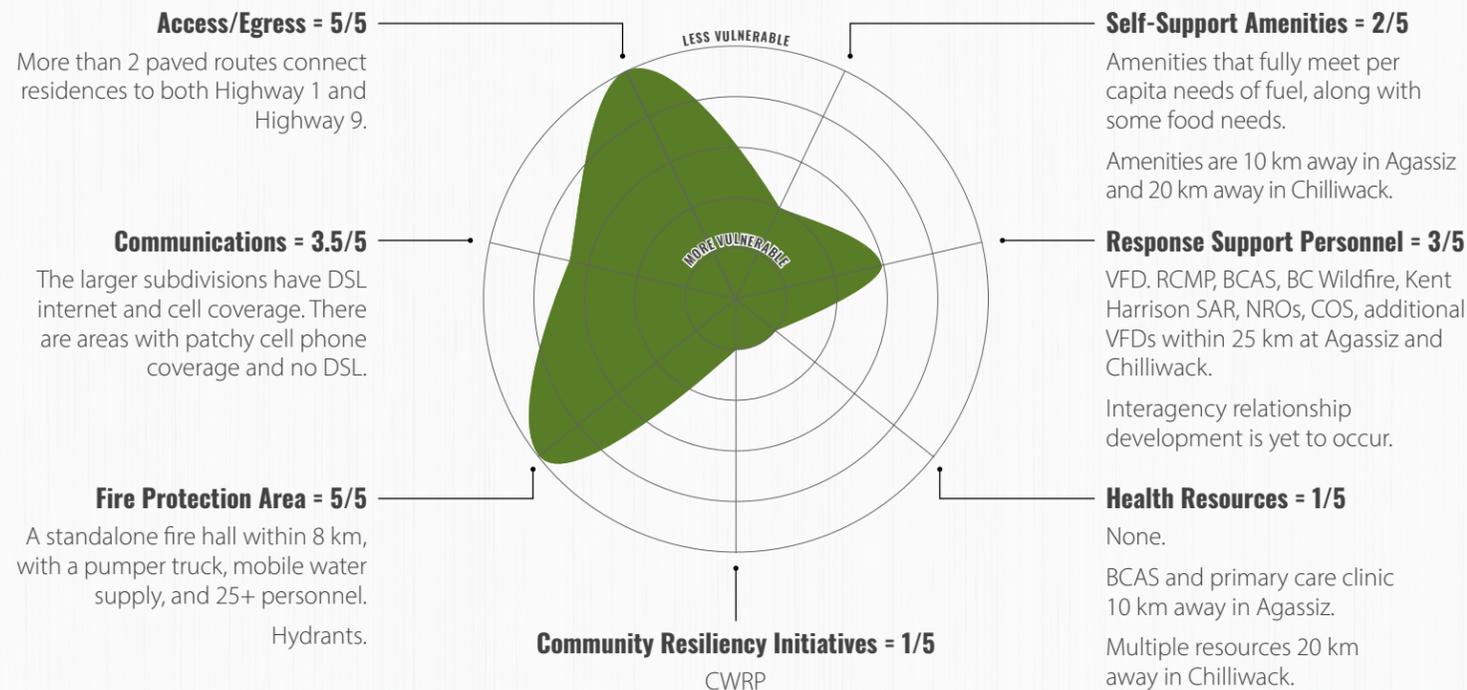
Other Infrastructure

INFRASTRUCTURE	ADDRESS	OWNERSHIP
11 Rosedale Electrical Substation	Thompson Rd, Fraser Valley	BC Hydro
12 Poplum Pit	49°11'02.0"N 121°46'09.5"W	MOTI
13 Private wastewater system	49°11'08.5"N 121°46'31.8"W	West Poplum Utilities

Support Amenities

INFRASTRUCTURE	ADDRESS	OWNERSHIP
Rosedale-Cheam Travel Centre: Petro Canada, Subway, Convenience Store	53003 Bunker Rd, Rosedale	Private
Poplum Country Market: Esso, Barcelos Chicken, Tim Hortons	52855 Yale Rd E, Rosedale	Private
Wildcat Grill	52845 Yale Rd, Rosedale	Private

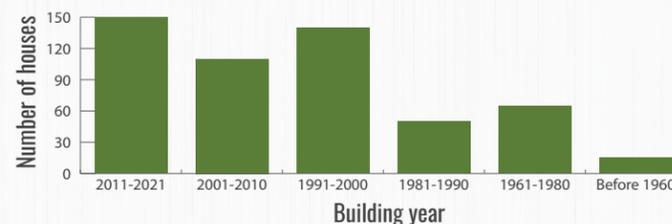
VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT



HOUSING

The highest concentration of homes is in subdivisions in the southwest corner of Poplum that are serviced by an FVRD-operated water system and hydrants. Poplum and Bridal Falls (south side of the highway) share an integrated water system. West Poplum Utilities owns and operates a wastewater system that services the Parkwood North subdivision. Most homes are occupied year-round, and only 30 of 550 homes are occupied by renters.

Building age distribution



550 occupied/570 dwellings

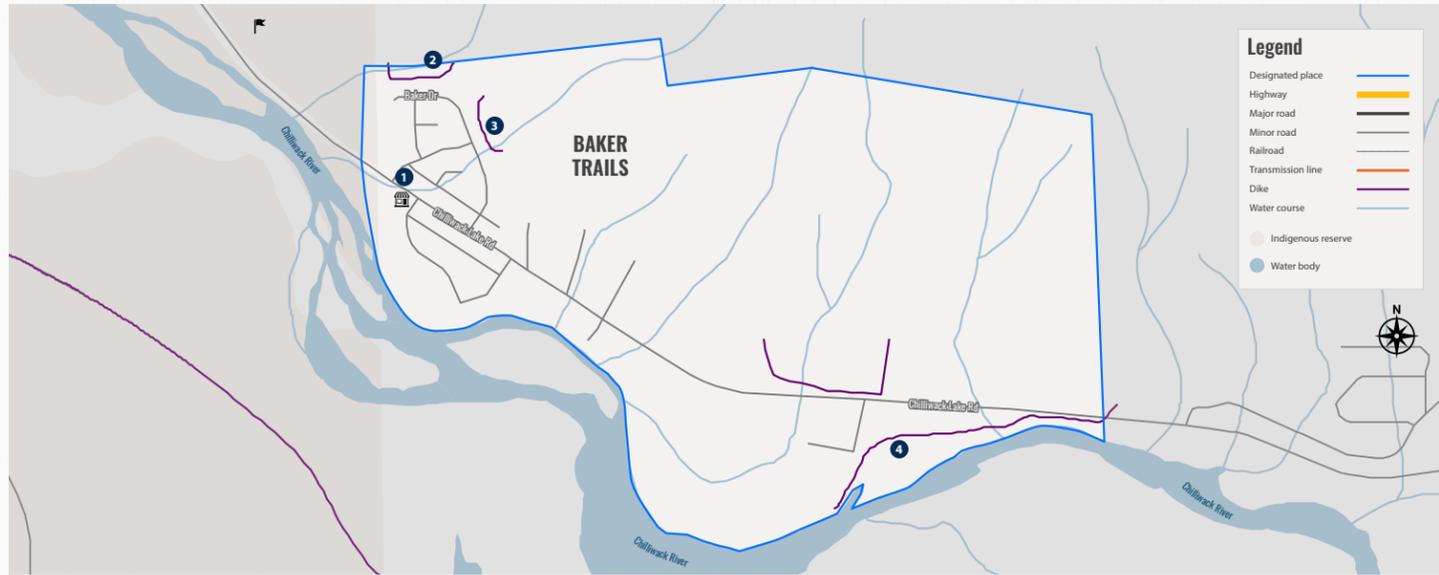


EVACUATION CONSIDERATIONS

There is one public transit stop at Highway 9 junction. The rail line may create delays in evacuation. There can be several motorists in the community on Highway 1 and Highway 9. There is a connector route to Rosedale and Chilliwack if highways are not available. Bridal Falls is serviced by Poplum Volunteer Fire Department and has a high number of summer tourists. Poplum First Nation operates the Poplum Motor Park just east of Poplum which hosts large events, and has a large parking lot and staging area. Events that impact Poplum are likely to impact Bridal Falls, as well as Cheam and Poplum First Nation members and/or reserve lands.

COMMUNITY CONSIDERATIONS

All Area D communities share an integrated water system. There is a temporary pipeline equipment staging yard in place adjacent to the Poplum community on Poplum First Nation reserve lands, where workers may be housed.



2021 Census of Population map boundary, Baker Trails

GEOGRAPHY

Baker Trails neighbourhoods are a compact community of 1.78 km² in the northwest corner of Area E. Population density = 318 people per km². It is bordered to the north by Chilliwack and to the west by Soowahlie First Nation land within Area H. Access is via Chilliwack Lake Road, which runs through Soowahlie First Nation. The residences sit at the north side of the valley bottom along the Chilliwack River, between the river and the mountains.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population = 565
 Median age = 58
 Indigenous population = 10%
 Children under the age of 15 = 45

INFRASTRUCTURE AND AMENITIES

FVRD-Owned/Operated Infrastructure and Amenities

INFRASTRUCTURE	ADDRESS	OWNERSHIP
1 Baker Trails Sewage Treatment Plant	46511 Chilliwack Lake Rd	FVRD Engineering
2 Debris Basin	Tank Creek at Baker Dr	FVRD Engineering
3 Debris Basin	Guy Creek at Baker Dr	FVRD Engineering
4 Dike	Wilson Rd	FVRD Engineering

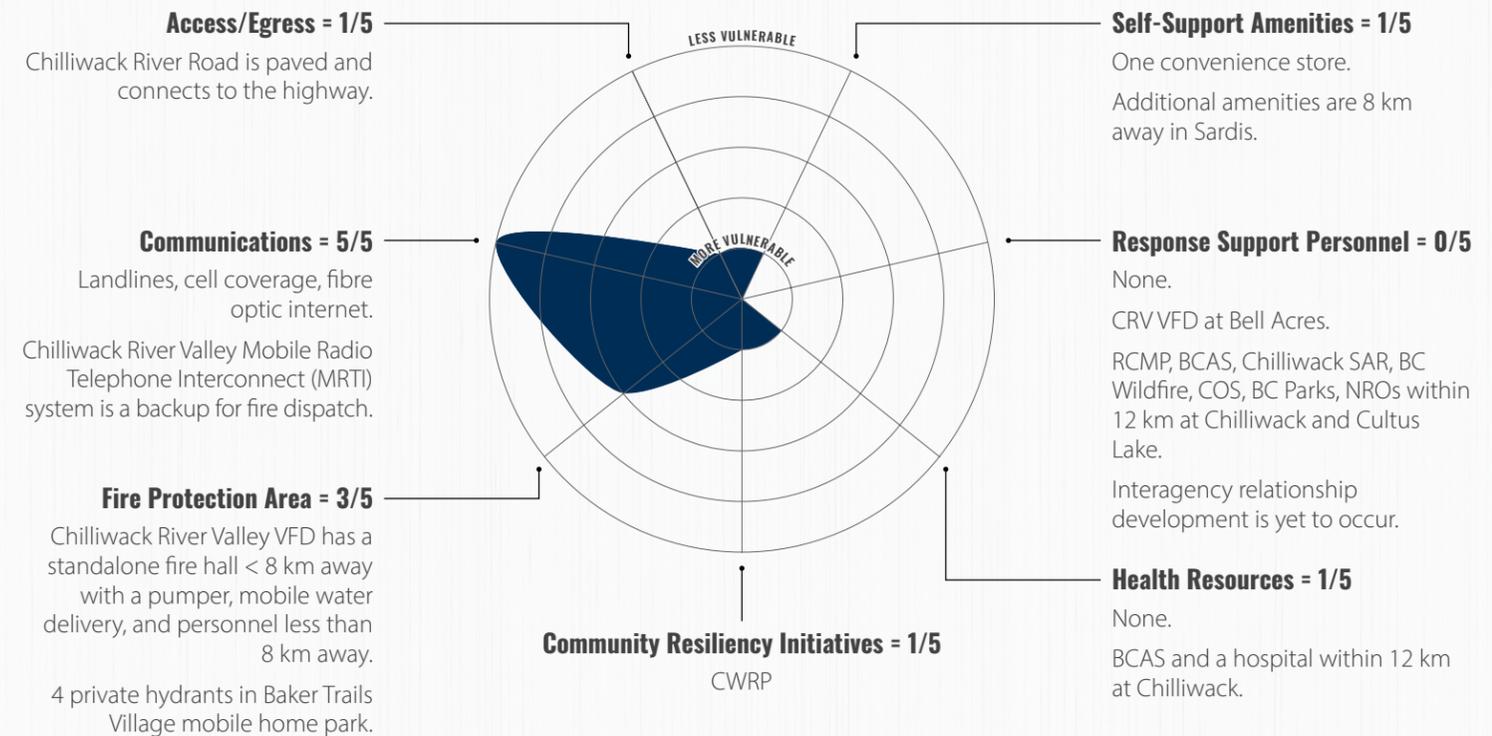
Other Infrastructure

INFRASTRUCTURE	ADDRESS	OWNERSHIP
5 4 private hydrants	2 on Baker Dr, 1 on Foley Cr, 1 at Thurston Cr	Baker Trails Village Mobile Home Park

Support Amenities

INFRASTRUCTURE	ADDRESS	OWNERSHIP
On the Way Store	46484 Chilliwack Lake Rd #1, Chilliwack	Private
Bridlewood Events Centre	46191 Chilliwack Lake Rd, Chilliwack	Private

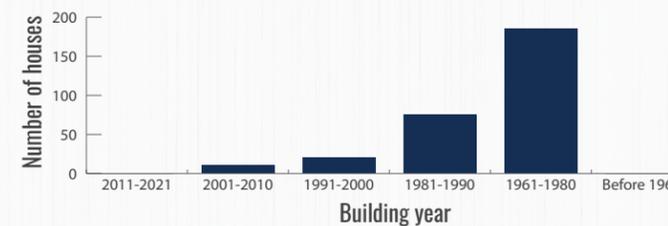
VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT



HOUSING

Most homes are clustered in two large mobile home parks, Baker Trails Mobile Home Park and Baker Trails Village. Baker Trails Village has four private fire hydrants, and FVRD operates a wastewater treatment plant adjacent to this property. There are four subdivisions close by and a handful of acreages all on private water systems. These are year-round residences with almost no renters.

Building age distribution



285 occupied/292 dwellings



EVACUATION CONSIDERATIONS

Not served by public transit. The Chilliwack River Valley Volunteer Fire Department protection area covers Baker Trails and the other communities in the Chilliwack River Valley. If road access is cut off from the west, there is no other paved way out. There is a series of forest service roads (FSRs) that connect Slesse Road just west of the community back into Chilliwack, although access to FSRs may be impacted by high water events, heavy rains, landslides, and general road maintenance conditions. The Chilliwack River Valley is very popular for recreation, camping, and fishing, and dead-ends at Chilliwack Lake Provincial Park. Any event that impacts Chilliwack Lake Road may also impact Soowahlie First Nation members and/or reserve lands, as well as the other communities in the Chilliwack River Valley.

COMMUNITY CONSIDERATIONS

FVRD manages three debris basins in this neighbourhood on the north side of Chilliwack River. There is also Soowahlie Dike on the south side of the river on Soowahlie reserve lands. There is no group lodging to support displaced residents. Although there are very few self-support amenities in Baker Trails, there are multiple options in nearby Chilliwack. Bridlewood Events Centre can accommodate up to 300 people and has accessible washrooms.



2021 Census of Population map boundary, Bell Acres

GEOGRAPHY

The Bell Acres community is 7.8 km². Access from Chilliwack is via Chilliwack Lake Road, which runs through Soowahlie First Nation. The residences sit at the valley bottom on the north side of the Chilliwack River, between the river and the mountains. Chilliwack River Provincial Park and Thompson Regional Park lie at the centre of the community. The largest neighbourhoods are a subdivision west of the parks off Edwards Road, and east of the parks off Chilliwack Lake Road. The easternmost boundary of the community is where Slesse Road branches off Chilliwack Lake Road, and where Chilliwack Lake Road crosses the Chilliwack River at the Tamih Creek Bridge. Directly across the Tamih Creek Bridge is a campground and recreation area owned by Recreation Sites and Trails BC.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population* = 604
 Median age = 47.2
 Indigenous population = 12%
 Children under the age of 15 = 90

*Visitors come to the community to enjoy the parks, angling, and rafting. The population can have a significant tourist component year-round, but especially in summer.

INFRASTRUCTURE AND AMENITIES

FVRD-Owned/Operated Infrastructure and Amenities

INFRASTRUCTURE	ADDRESS	OWNERSHIP
1 Chilliwack River Valley Fire Hall	48665 Chilliwack Lake Rd	FVRD Protective Services
2 Bell Acres Reservoir	49°04'52.57"N 121°52'02.97" W	FVRD Engineering
3 Bell Acres Well Pump	49044 A Riverbend Dr	FVRD Engineering
4 Thompson Regional Park	48600 Chilliwack Lake Rd, Chilliwack	FVRD Regional Parks

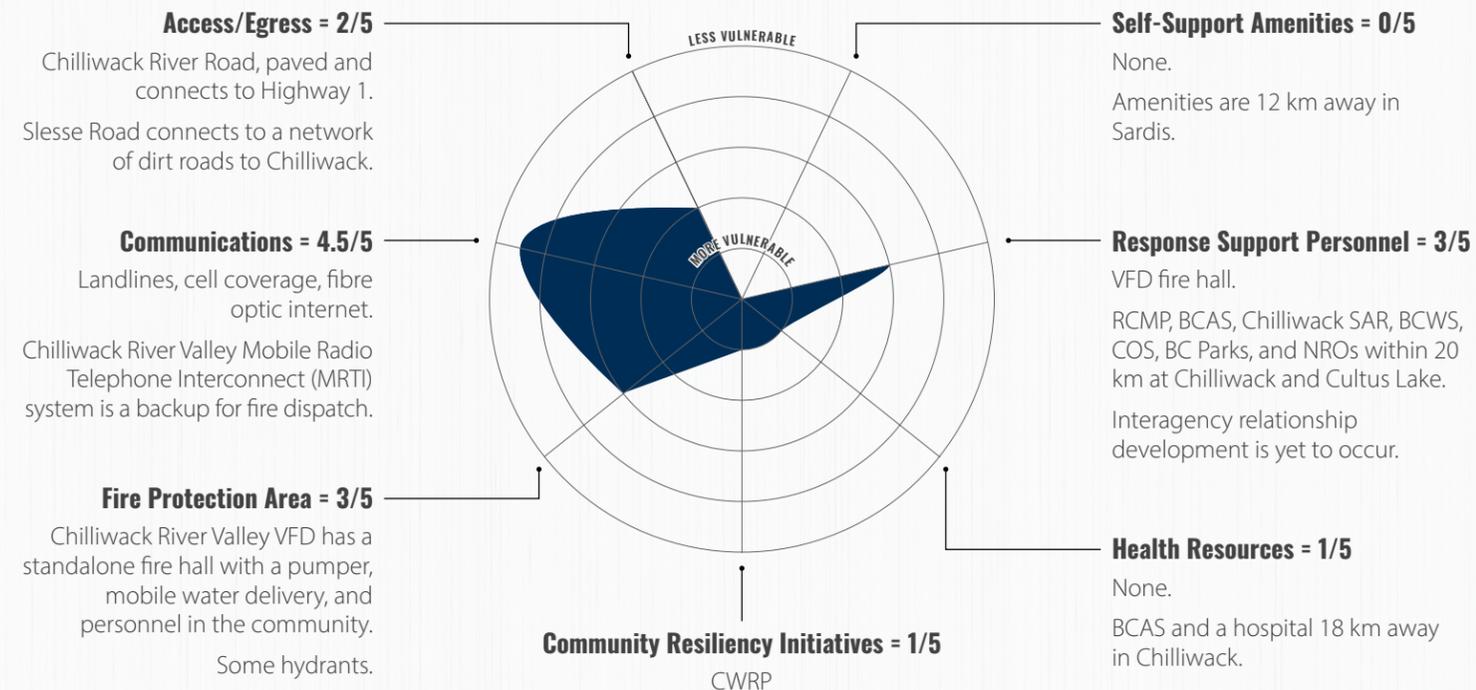
Other Infrastructure

INFRASTRUCTURE	ADDRESS	OWNERSHIP
6 Orphan Dike	Chilliwack River at Osborne Rd, Chilliwack	None
7 Chilliwack River Provincial Park	48382 Chilliwack Lake Rd, Chilliwack	BC Parks
8 Tamih Bridge	49°04'18.5"N 121°50'16.3"W	MOTI
9 Tamih Campground and Recreation Site	Junction of Tamih Liumchen Rd and Chilliwack Lake Rd, Chilliwack	Recreation Sites and Trails BC
10 Chilliwack River Gun Range	48685 Chilliwack Lake Rd, Chilliwack	Chilliwack Fish & Game Protective Association

Support Amenities

INFRASTRUCTURE	ADDRESS	OWNERSHIP
Riverfront Sanctuary Lodge	48752 Chilliwack Lake Rd, Chilliwack	Private

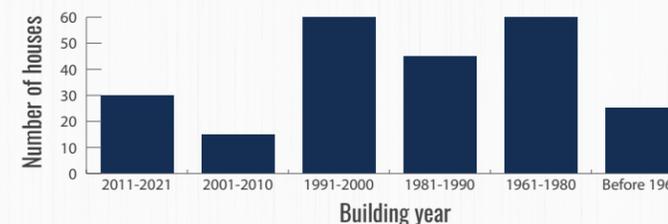
VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT



HOUSING

Most homes are in subdivisions at the east and west ends of the community. An FVRD-operated water system with hydrants services about half of the lots east of the parks. There are also two private hydrants west of the park in the Estate Drive subdivision. This, and several larger lots and acreages, are on individual water systems. These are year-round residences with almost no renters.

Building age distribution



225 occupied/243 dwellings

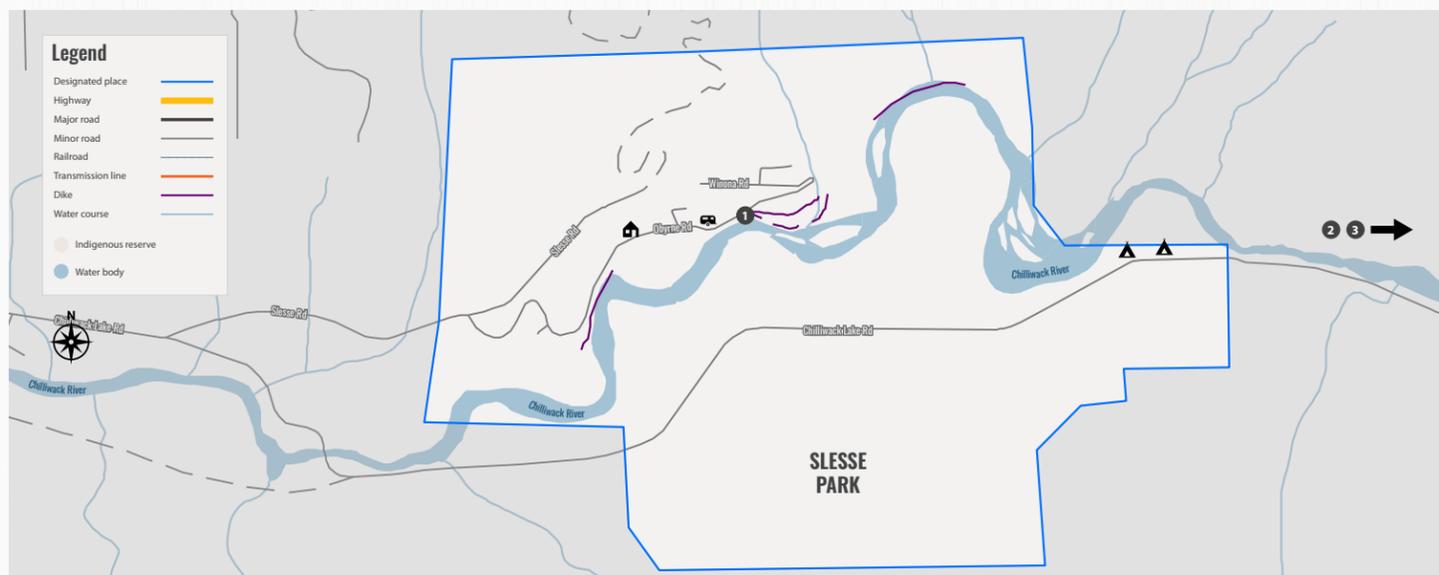


EVACUATION CONSIDERATIONS

Not served by public transit. The volunteer fire department covers this area along with all the other communities in the Chilliwack River Valley. If road access is cut off from the west, there is no other paved way out. A series of forest service roads (FSRs) connect the community back into Chilliwack, although access to FSRs may be impacted by high water events, heavy rains, landslides, and general road maintenance conditions. Events that impact Chilliwack Lake Road may also impact Soowahlie First Nation members and/or reserve lands as well as the other communities in the Chilliwack River Valley, BC Parks, and Recreation Sites and Trails BC. Chilliwack River Rafting and campground is also located in this community.

COMMUNITY CONSIDERATIONS

Chilliwack River Valley Fire Hall sits on land owned by the Chilliwack Fish & Game Protective Association that has been donated in the form of a long-term lease to the FVRD. Bridlewood Events Centre is 6 km west and can accommodate up to 300 people. There is an orphan dike at Osborne Road along the Chilliwack River. Although there are very few self-support amenities in Bell Acres, there are multiple options in nearby Chilliwack. The area is very popular for recreation, camping, and fishing, and the main road dead-ends at Chilliwack Lake Provincial Park.



2021 Census of Population map boundary, Slesse Park

GEOGRAPHY

Slesse Park covers 4.09 km² and is spread out on the valley bottom on both sides of Chilliwack River. Access from Chilliwack is via Chilliwack Lake Road which runs through Soowahlie First Nation. Neighbourhoods on the north side of the river are along Slesse Road. Neighbourhoods on the south side of the river are along Chilliwack Lake Road. Tamihi Bridge is the only route across the river for residences on the south side of the river.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population* = 266
 Median age = 53.6
 Children under the age of 15 = 30

*Many people come to the community to enjoy the campgrounds, parks, and recreation areas. There is a significant tourist population year-round, especially in summer.

INFRASTRUCTURE AND AMENITIES

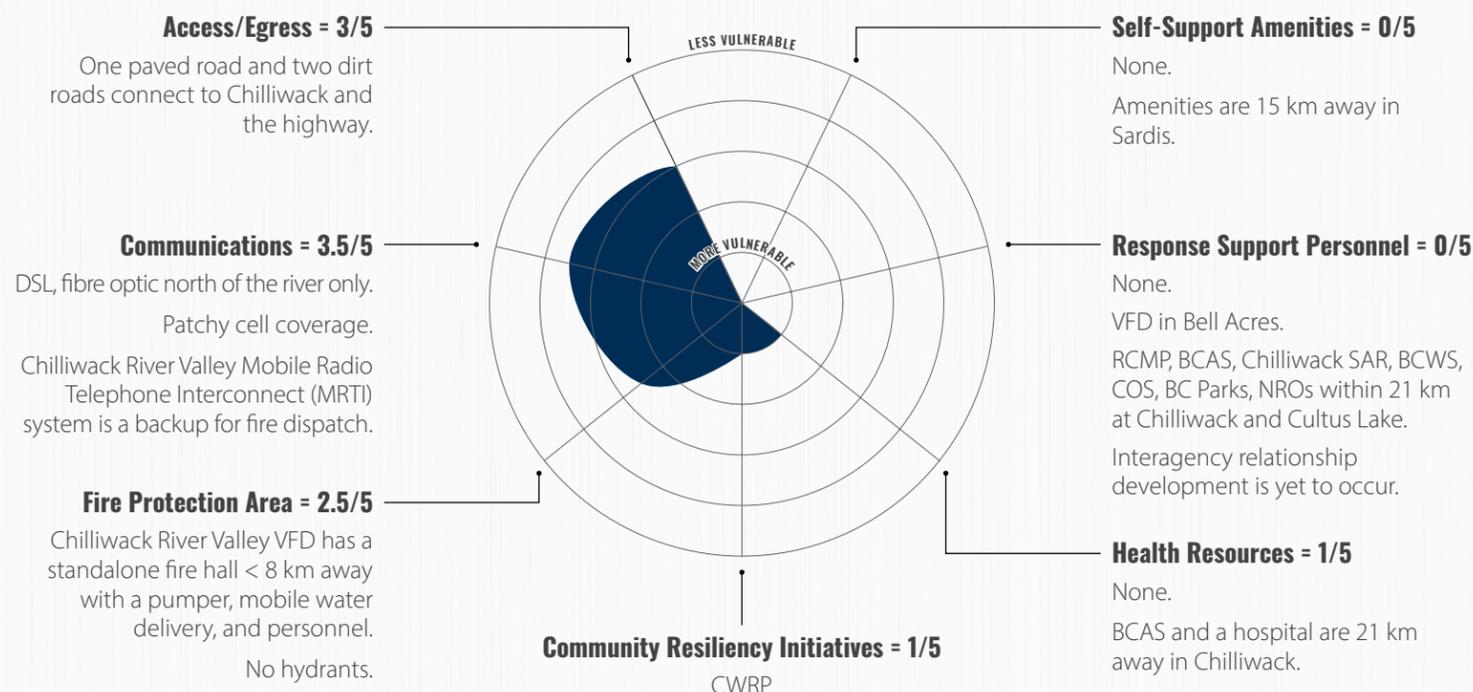
Other Infrastructure

INFRASTRUCTURE	ADDRESS	OWNERSHIP
1 Orphan Dike	Chilliwack River at O'byrne Rd, Chilliwack	None
2 Slesse Pit	49°04'38.6"N 121°42'31.3"W	MOTI
3 Pierce Pit	49°05'48.5"N 121°38'29.4"W	MOTI

Support Amenities

INFRASTRUCTURE	ADDRESS	OWNERSHIP
Riverbend Guest House and B&B	50691 O'byrne Rd, Chilliwack	Private
Chilliwack River RV & Campground	50801 O'byrne Rd, Chilliwack	Private
Five Cedars Campground	51521 Chilliwack Lake Rd, Chilliwack	Private
Allison Pool Recreation and Campsite	49°04'42.7"N 121°47'36.4"W	Recreation Sites and Trails BC

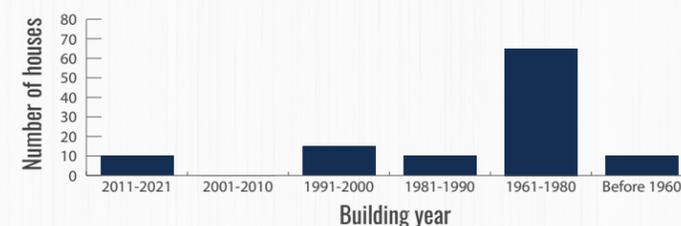
VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT



HOUSING

Most homes are in larger-lot subdivisions, though there are a handful of acreages. These are year-round residences with almost no renters. There are also RV parks and campgrounds throughout the community. There are no hydrants, and all homes are on individual water systems.

Building age distribution



100 occupied/107 dwellings

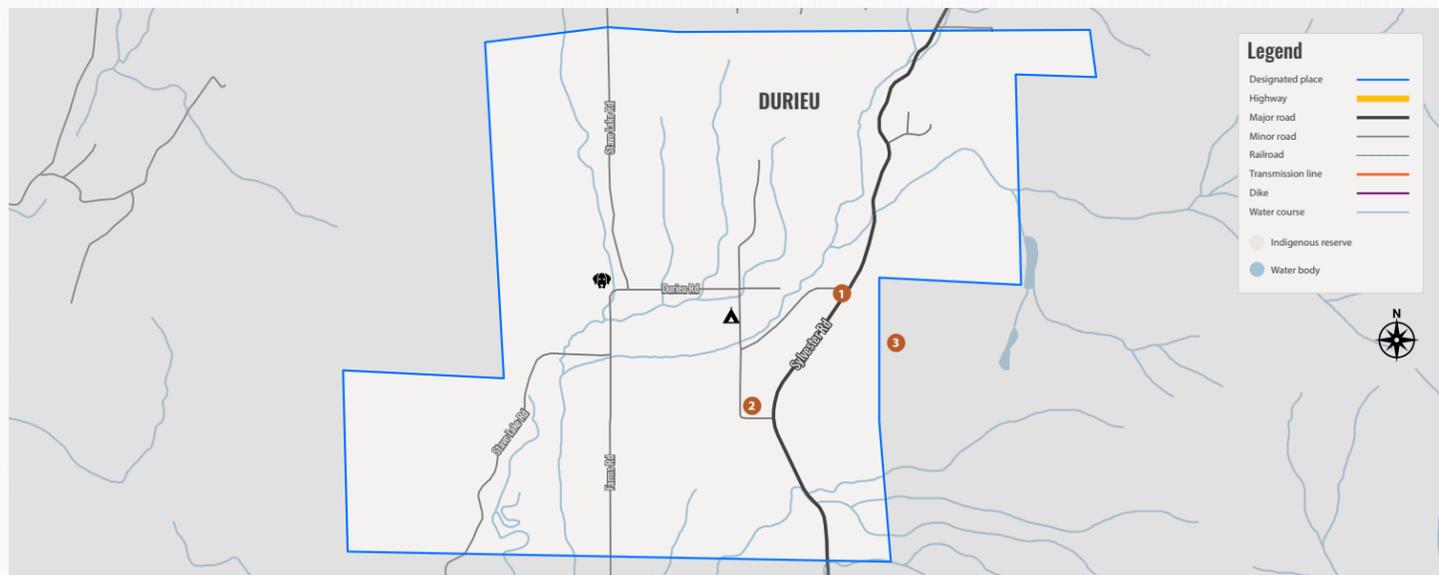


EVACUATION CONSIDERATIONS

The area is not served by public transit. The volunteer fire department covers this area along with all the other communities in the Chilliwack River Valley. If road access is cut off from the west, there is a network of forest service roads that connect to Chilliwack, although access to FSRs may be impacted by high water events, heavy rains, landslides, and general road maintenance conditions. The Chilliwack River Valley is very popular for recreation, camping, and fishing, and dead-ends at Chilliwack Lake Provincial Park. Evacuations will likely need to consider users of the Provincial and Regional Parks as well as Ford Mountain Correctional Centre. BC Parks and Ford Mountain Correctional Institute have responsibility for evacuating their properties. However, there may be important information exchanges between these entities and the FVRD.

COMMUNITY CONSIDERATIONS

There is an orphan dike off of O'Byrne Road. There are important archaeological considerations in the area of O'Byrne Road. Ford Mountain Correctional Centre lies approximately 18 km east of the community. Sxótsaqel / Chilliwack Lake Provincial Park lies approximately 32 km east of the community.



2021 Census of Population map boundary, Durieu

GEOGRAPHY

There are three communities laid out north to south in the Hatzic Valley. Durieu is in central Hatzic Valley, with McConnell Creek to the north, and Hatzic Prairie to the south. It is 10.28 km². Population density = 38.9 people per km². There are at least five creeks in Durieu that drain into the larger Lagace Creek.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population = 400, an increase of 17.6% since 2016
 Median age = 44.8
 Children under the age of 15 = 65
 Punjabi as a first language = ~10%

INFRASTRUCTURE AND AMENITIES

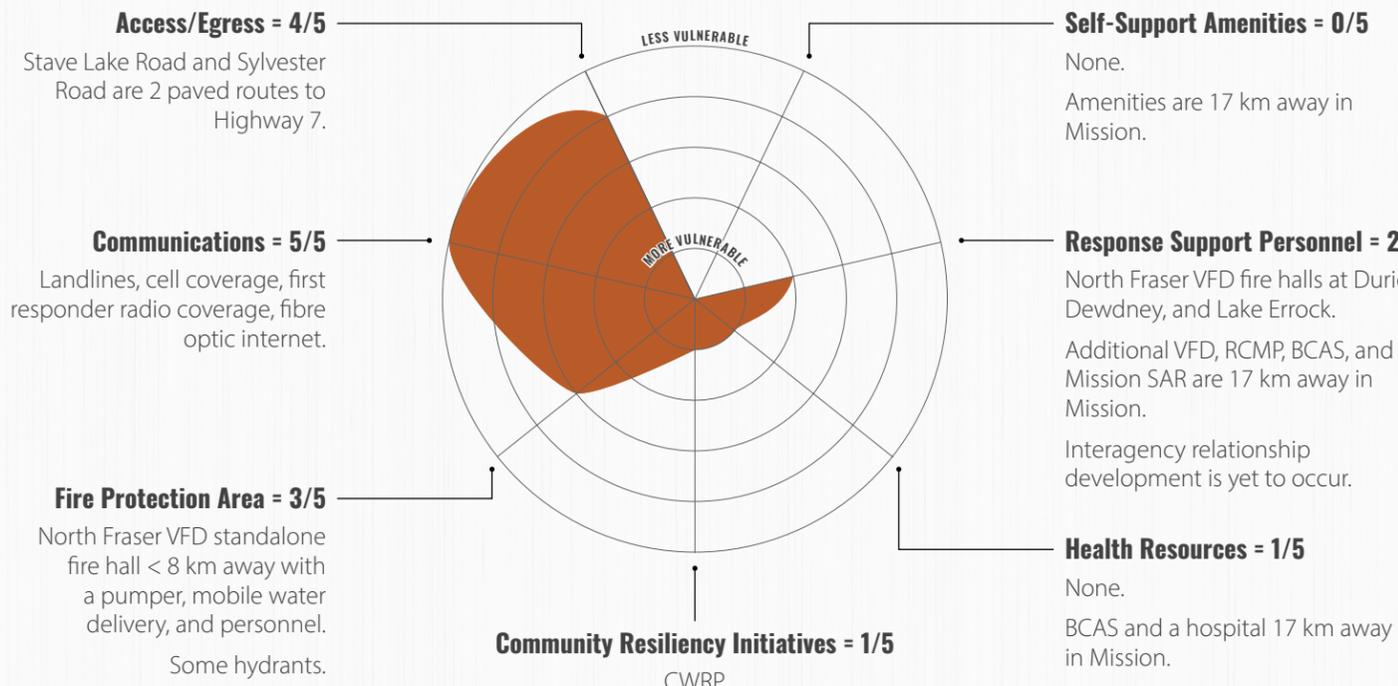
FVRD-Owned/Operated Infrastructure and Amenities

INFRASTRUCTURE	ADDRESS	OWNERSHIP
1 North Fraser Fire Hall #3	11980 Sylvester Rd	FVRD Protective Services
2 Hatzic Well Pump 1+2	11620 Seux Rd	FVRD Engineering
3 Hatzic Reservoir	49°13'01.64" N 122°13'19.93" W	FVRD Engineering

Support Amenities

INFRASTRUCTURE	ADDRESS	OWNERSHIP
P.E.A.C.E. Farm Animal Sanctuary	12001 Stave Lake Rd, Mission	NGO
Hatzic Country Club Campground	11901 Seux Rd, Fraser Valley	Sons of Norway Sleipner Lodge #8

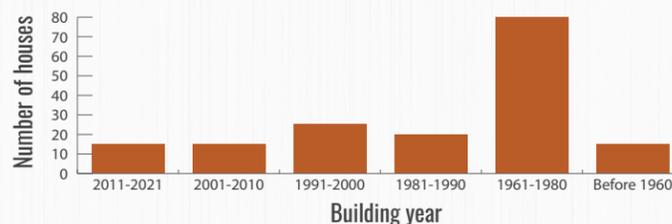
VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT



HOUSING

Some one-acre lots throughout the community, but most properties are larger acreages and farmland. It is a rural lifestyle community. Approximately 80% of homes are lived in by owners, 20% by renters. Portions of the FVRD-operated Hatzic water system serve properties in Durieu south of Durieu Road, and it includes hydrants.

Building age distribution



155 occupied/188 dwellings

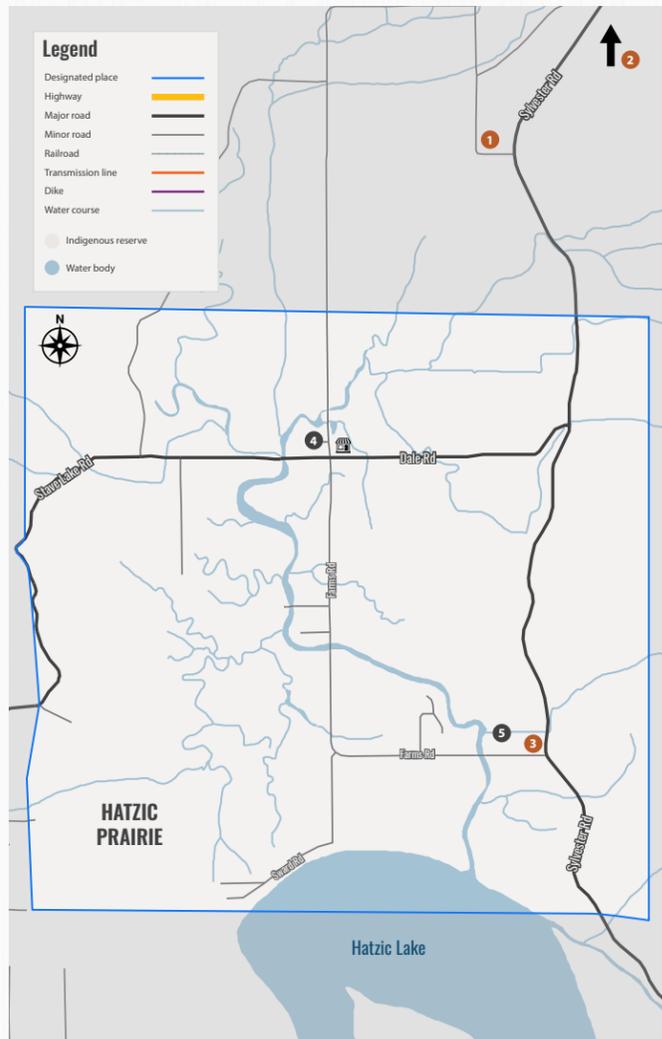


EVACUATION CONSIDERATIONS

Public transit does not serve this community. There are no group accommodations. The only public building is the now-closed elementary school. The Sons of Norway have a summer camp with a commercial kitchen and washrooms. There are several farms that may have livestock evacuation considerations.

COMMUNITY CONSIDERATIONS

Hatzic Prairie and Durieu share an integrated FVRD-operated water system. Dewdney Area Improvement District, authorized by Letters Patent, maintains a dike from Dewdney Trunk Road and Lougheed Highway in Mission to Bell Road in Dewdney. This dike keeps the Fraser River from flooding the properties on the flood plain north of the river. Affected hamlets include Dewdney, Hatzic Prairie, Hatzic Lake/Island, and Durieu.



2021 Census of Population map boundary, Hatzic Prairie

GEOGRAPHY

There are three communities laid out north to south in the Hatzic Valley. Hatzic Prairie is the southernmost community and covers 10.35 km². Durieu abuts the northern border, and Hatzic Lake abuts Hatzic Prairie in the south. There are several creeks and tributaries in the community that drain into Hatzic Slough, which itself drains into Hatzic Lake. Stave Lake Road to the west and Sylvester Road to the east are the main access/egress to Highway 7.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population* = 409
 Median age = 44.4
 Children under the age of 15 = 60

*There may be recreational visitors on Hatzic Lake or passing through to enjoy the back country via the forest service road network north of the community.

INFRASTRUCTURE AND AMENITIES

FVRD-Owned/Operated Infrastructure and Amenities

INFRASTRUCTURE	ADDRESS	OWNERSHIP
1 Hatzic Well Pump 1+2	11620 Seux Rd	FVRD Engineering
2 Hatzic Reservoir	49°13'01.64" N 122°13'19.93" W	FVRD Engineering
3 Sylvester Road Transfer Station	10033 Sylvester Road	FVRD Engineering

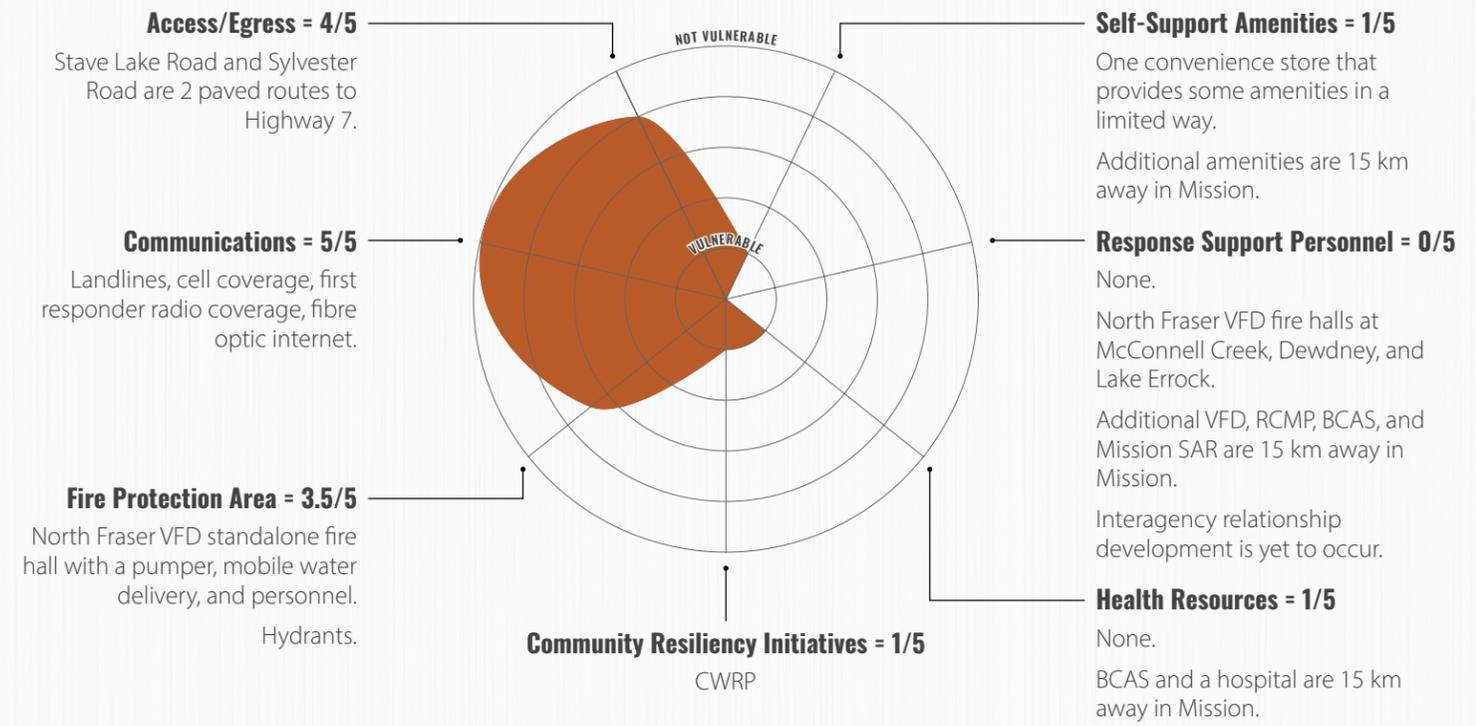
Other Infrastructure

INFRASTRUCTURE	ADDRESS	OWNERSHIP
4 Hatzic Prairie Community Hall	10845 Farms Rd, Fraser Valley	Community Association
5 Anderson Water System	49°11'05.8"N 122°14'08.3"W	Private

Support Amenities

INFRASTRUCTURE	ADDRESS	OWNERSHIP
Hatzic Prairie Market Convenience Store	10814 Farms Rd, Mission	Private

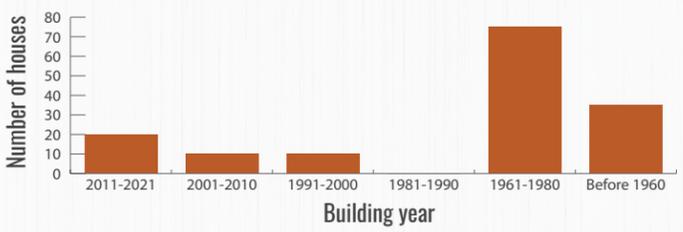
VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT



HOUSING

There is mainly large acreages and farmland, with one dense subdivision around the northern shore of Hatzic Lake, and two large lot subdivisions at Riverside Road and Mountainview Road. Year-round residents. The FVRD-operated Hatzic water system serves most properties in the community as well as parts of Durieu, and includes hydrants. Less than 15% of residents are renters. There is a privately owned Anderson water system; however, most customers have joined the FVRD-operated system.

Building age distribution



170 occupied/191 dwellings

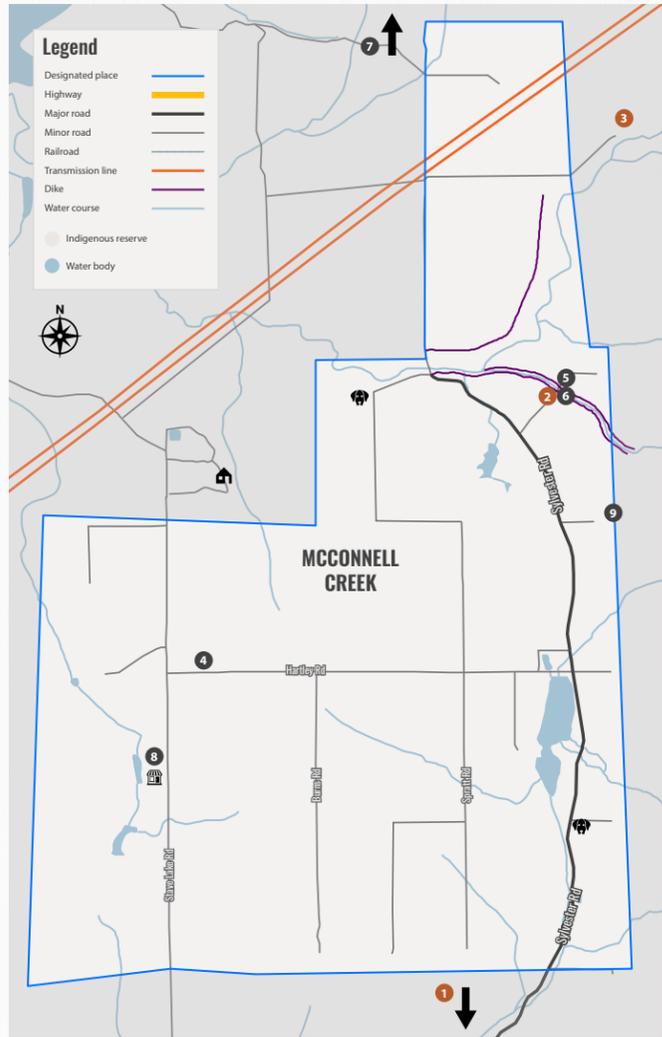


EVACUATION CONSIDERATIONS

The area is not serviced by public transit. Frequent flooding on Dale Road, Farms Road, and Stave Lake Road may impact evacuations. Slippery ice conditions on the upper slope of Stave Lake Road (commonly referred to as Frog Hill) that turns into Stave Lake Street as it heads into Mission may impact winter evacuation. There are no group accommodation options. Hatzic Prairie Community Hall has a capacity of 150 and a serving kitchen. There is a small recent immigrant community that accounts for about 10% of the population and speaks Punjabi as a first language.

COMMUNITY CONSIDERATIONS

Hatzic Prairie and Durieu share an FVRD-operated water system. Dewdney Area Improvement District, authorized by Letters Patent, maintains a dike from Dewdney Trunk Road and Lougheed Highway in Mission to Bell Road in Dewdney. This dike keeps the Fraser River from flooding the properties on the flood plain north of the river. Affected hamlets include Dewdney, Hatzic Prairie, and Hatzic Lake/Island.



2021 Census of Population map boundary, McConnell Creek

GEOGRAPHY

There are three communities laid out north to south in the Hatzic Valley. McConnell Creek is at the northernmost community. It is 10.45 km². Population density = 49.2 people per km². There are several water bodies, including Cascade Creek, and Carratt Creek. The community lies on the fertile valley bottom, with Davis Lake Provincial Park, Smith Creek Recreation Site, and Stave Lake to the south. Durieu abuts its southern border. Over the hills to the west is the border of Mission. Cascade Falls Regional Park is inside the community. Stave Lake Road accesses the west side of the community; Sylvester Road accesses the east side. There is a network of forest service roads that lead north out of the community to properties along the east side of Stave Lake and to popular backcountry road networks and recreation sites.

INFRASTRUCTURE AND AMENITIES

FVRD-Owned/Operated Infrastructure and Amenities

INFRASTRUCTURE	ADDRESS	OWNERSHIP
1 Sylvester Rd Transfer Station	1033 Sylvester Rd	FVRD Engineering
2 Cascade Dike	49°15'53.0"N 122°13'40.3"W	FVRD Engineering
3 Cascade Falls Regional Park	36421 Ridgeview Rd, Deroche	FVRD Regional Parks

Other Infrastructure

INFRASTRUCTURE	ADDRESS	OWNERSHIP
4 McConnell Creek Farmers' Institute Hall	35483 Hartley Rd, Fraser Valley	McConnell Creek Farmers' Institute
5 Orphan Dike	East Side of Cascade Creek	Unknown
6 Carratt Creek Dike	49°15'45.8"N 122°13'06.2"W	Unknown
7 Davis Lake Provincial Park	49°17'56.4"N 121°14'35.9"W	BC Parks
8 Stave Lake Quarry	13361 Stave Lake Rd, Fraser Valley	Fraser Valley Aggregates
9 Eng Pit	49°15'23.4"N 122°12'45.0"W	MOTI

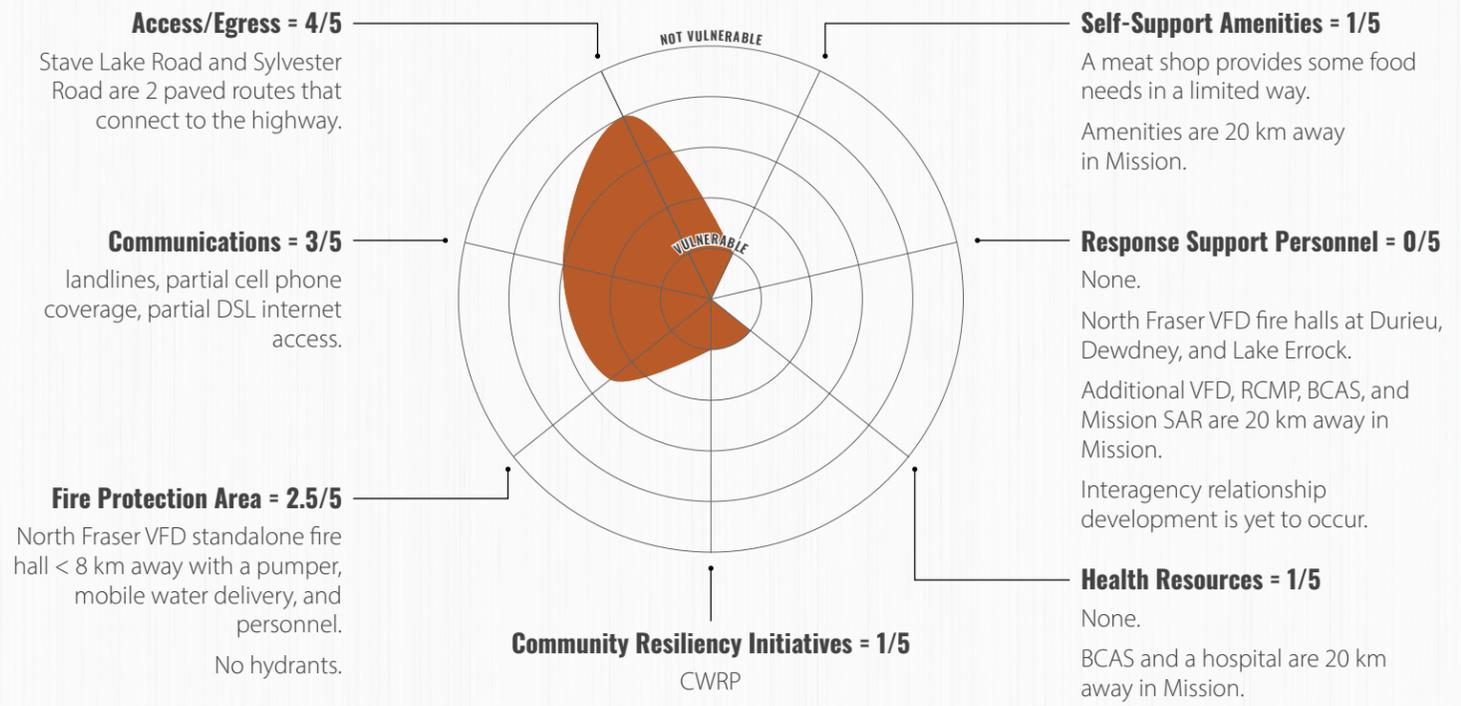
Support Amenities

INFRASTRUCTURE	ADDRESS	OWNERSHIP
Khalsa Centre Retreat	14100 Stave Lake Rd, Fraser Valley	NGO
Mission Meat Shop	13337 Stave Lake Rd, Fraser Valley	Private
Mission Horse Boarding	14323 Kontney Rd, Fraser Valley	Private
Deer Creek Ranch and Horse Boarding	36428 Kussman Rd, Fraser Valley	Private

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population* = 514
 Median age = 48.8
 Indigenous population = 17%
 Children under the age of 15 = 85
 *Retreat, equestrian, and agritourism opportunities mean there may be a moderate visitor population in the community. The backcountry north of the community is very popular.

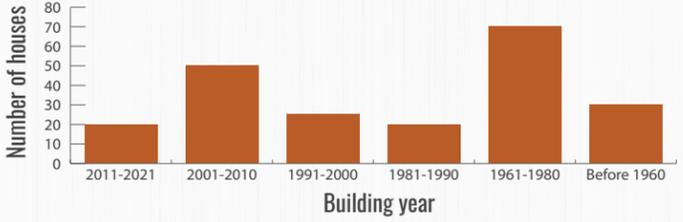
VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT



HOUSING

The majority of residences are detached or semi-detached homes on acreages and farmland. 78% are occupied by owners. It has a rural lifestyle. There are no community water systems or hydrants. FVRD operates a transfer facility and a regional park in the community.

Building age distribution



210 occupied/227 dwellings

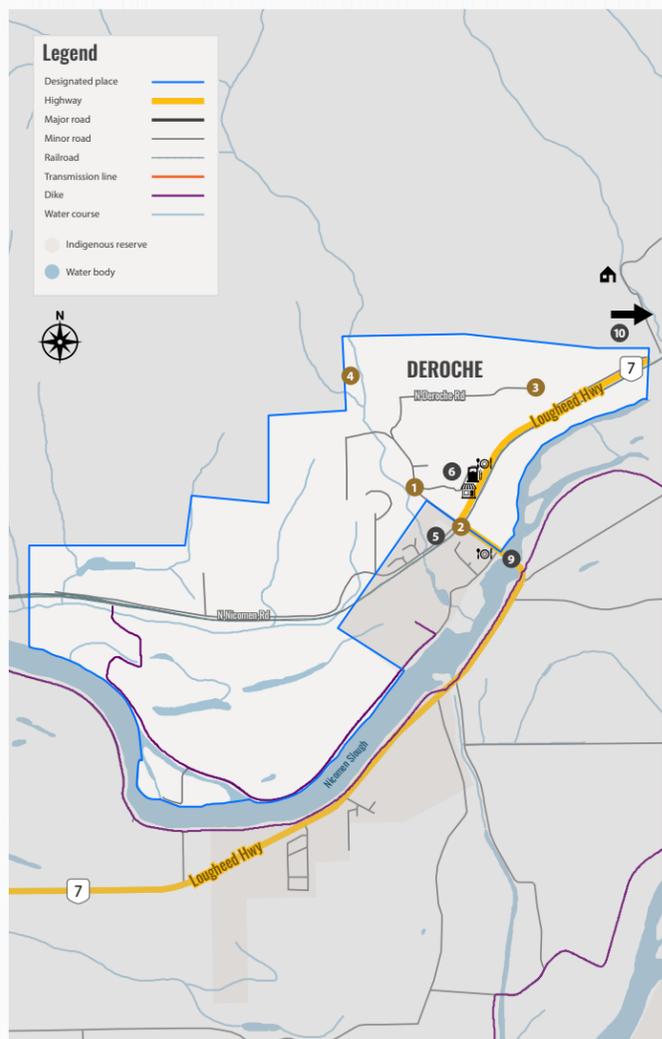


EVACUATION CONSIDERATIONS

The area is not served by public transit. Frequent flooding on Dale Road, Farms Road, and Stave Lake Road may impact evacuations. Slippery ice conditions on the upper slope of Stave Lake Rd (commonly referred to as Frog Hill) that turns into Stave Lake Street as it heads into Mission may impact winter evacuation. Consider livestock evacuation complexities for farmland. The Danny Virtue Foundation Ranch provides nature and equine therapy to children and youth with physical and emotional challenges. This may add complexity for evacuation of people and livestock. It is also a frequent film location which may be both an added consideration and a potential resource if film activity, crews, and resources are in the area during an emergency. There are two horse boarding facilities in McConnell Creek and the DREAM Farm Animal Sanctuary in nearby Durieu. The Khalsa Retreat Centre has apartment-style group accommodation and commercial kitchen facilities for up to 300 people, and hosts regular events and retreats. At any given time, in the snow-free months there may be visitors in the backcountry north of the community and at properties around Stave Lake.

COMMUNITY CONSIDERATIONS

The only food store is a meat shop. There are no other support amenities. Events that occur south of McConnell Creek in the Hatzic Valley could cut off access to the highway. McConnell Creek Farmers' Institute Hall has a kitchen and capacity for 150 people. Khalsa Centre has event space, kitchen facilities, and accommodation for up to 300 people.



2021 Census of Population map boundary, Deroche

GEOGRAPHY

Deroche sits on the valley bottom on the north side of Nicomen Slough. It is 4.21 km². Population density = 33.4 people per km². Access is off Lougheed Highway/Highway 7 where it crosses Nicomen Slough, west of Lake Errock. CP rail tracks run east/west through the community. The community surrounds Leq'a:mel First Nation reserve lands, and there are more reserve lands south of Nicomen Slough on Nicomen Island.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population = 141, a ~25% decrease since 2016
Median age = 48.8
Indigenous population = ~35%
Children under the age of 15 = 25

INFRASTRUCTURE AND AMENITIES

FVRD-Owned/Operated Infrastructure and Amenities

INFRASTRUCTURE	ADDRESS	OWNERSHIP
1 FVRD Community Access Centre Building	10220 North Deroche Rd	FVRD
2 Deroche Well Pump	41634 Lougheed Highway	FVRD Engineering
3 Deroche Reservoir + Booster Pump	10699 A North Deroche Rd	FVRD Engineering
4 Deroche Creek Dam	49°11'42.2"N 122°04'49.0"W	FVRD Engineering

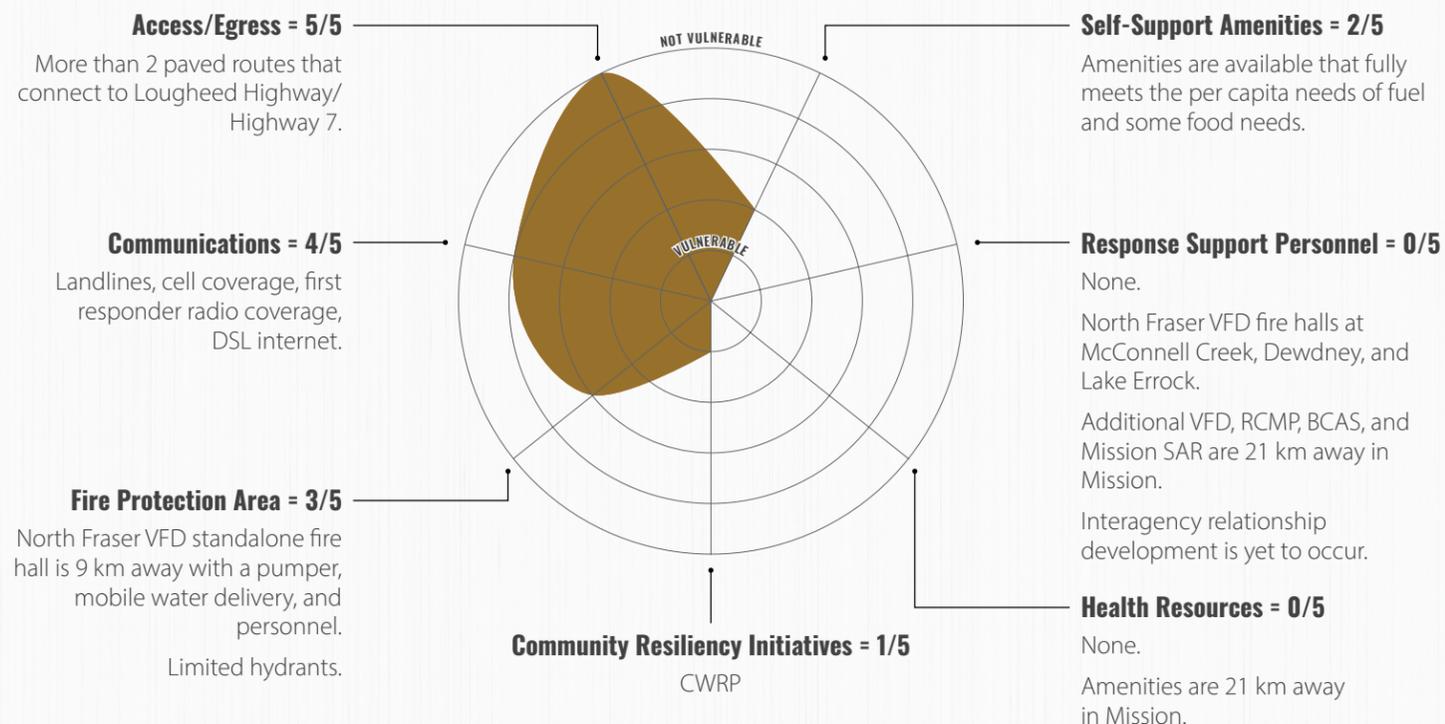
Other Infrastructure

INFRASTRUCTURE	ADDRESS	OWNERSHIP
5 Deroche Community Hall	41555 North Nicomen Rd	Sasquatch Lions Club
6 Deroche Elementary School	10340 North Deroche Rd	SD#75
7 Diking, drainage, and river bank protection objects	Nicomen Island	Nicomen Island Improvement District
8 Diking, drainage, and river bank protection objects	Nicomen Island	North Nicomen Diking District
9 Deroche Bridge	49°11'11.0"N 122°04'08.6"W	MOTI
10 Woodbrook Aggregates	42769 Lougheed Highway	Private

Support Amenities

INFRASTRUCTURE	ADDRESS	OWNERSHIP
Eagles Cafe	41721 Taylor Rd #1	Private
Deroche General Store	41679 Lougheed Highway	Private
Stepping Stones Bible Camp and Retreat	10943 Brooks Rd	NGO
Canco Fuel and Convenience Store	41699 Lougheed Highway	Private
Milano Express Pizza	41699 Lougheed Highway	Private

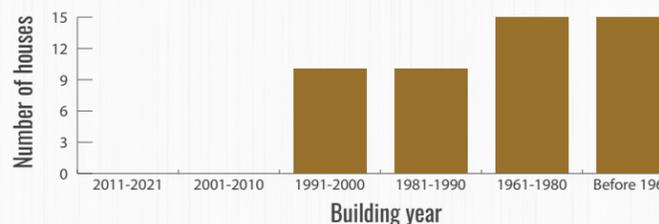
VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT



HOUSING

Most properties are large acreages and farmland, with their own water systems. In the northeast corner near the Lougheed Highway, there are smaller lots and subdivisions. There are almost no renters, and homes are occupied year-round. There is an FVRD-operated water system with hydrants along North Deroche Road.

Building age distribution



165 occupied/174 dwellings

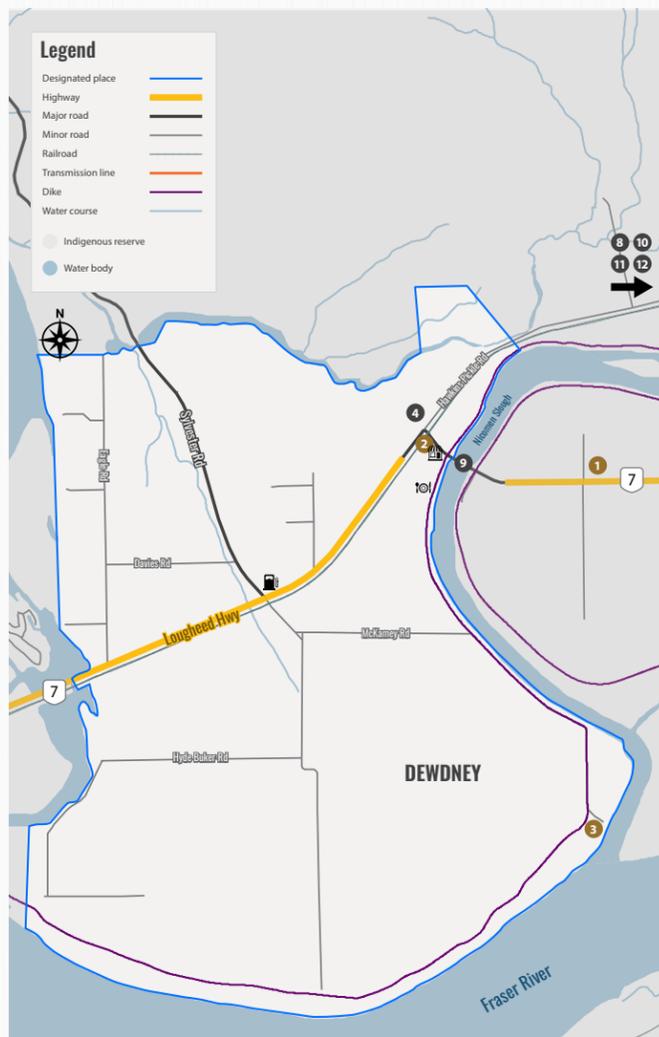


EVACUATION CONSIDERATIONS

The community is not served by public transit. The rail line may create delays in evacuation. Farmland may have livestock evacuation complexities. If the Lougheed Highway/Highway 7 bridge over Nicomen Slough is compromised, residents will need to evacuate east toward Lake Errock. Events that impact Deroche may impact Leq'a:mel First Nation members and/or reserve lands. There are areas of dense population primarily on nearby Leq'a:mel IR lands in leases and rental arrangements and fall within the Leq'a:mel Emergency Management Program areas. Leq'a:mel has a dedicated full-time EM Program Manager, as well as a band hall with a large gymnasium and commercial kitchen.

COMMUNITY CONSIDERATIONS

Non-standard dike infrastructure that impacts the flood plain around Deroche is managed by Nicomen Island Improvement District and North Nicomen Diking District. Publicly owned buildings include the FVRD-owned Deroche Community Access Centre and Deroche Elementary School. The Deroche Community Hall is available to rent, and has a capacity of 200 and a commercial kitchen. Stepping Stones Bible Camp and Retreat has a lodge with accommodations and a conference centre/dining hall that accommodates 150.



2021 Census of Population map boundary, Dewdney

GEOGRAPHY

Dewdney sits at the valley bottom, on both sides of the Lougheed Highway/Highway 7. It abuts Hatzic Lake to the west, Chilqua Slough to the north, Nicomen Slough to the east, and the Fraser River to the south. The community is 10.54 km². Population density = 46.8 people per km².

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population = 493
 Median age = 41.2
 Children under the age of 15 = 90
 Punjabi as a first language = 20%

INFRASTRUCTURE AND AMENITIES

FVRD-Owned/Operated Infrastructure and Amenities

INFRASTRUCTURE	ADDRESS	OWNERSHIP
1 North Fraser Fire Hall #1	8840 Rowan Rd	FVRD Protective Services
2 Dewdney Water PRV	SW Corner of Lougheed Highway and Hawkins Pickle Rd	FVRD Engineering
3 Dewdney Regional Park and boat launch	7840 River Road South	FVRD Regional Parks

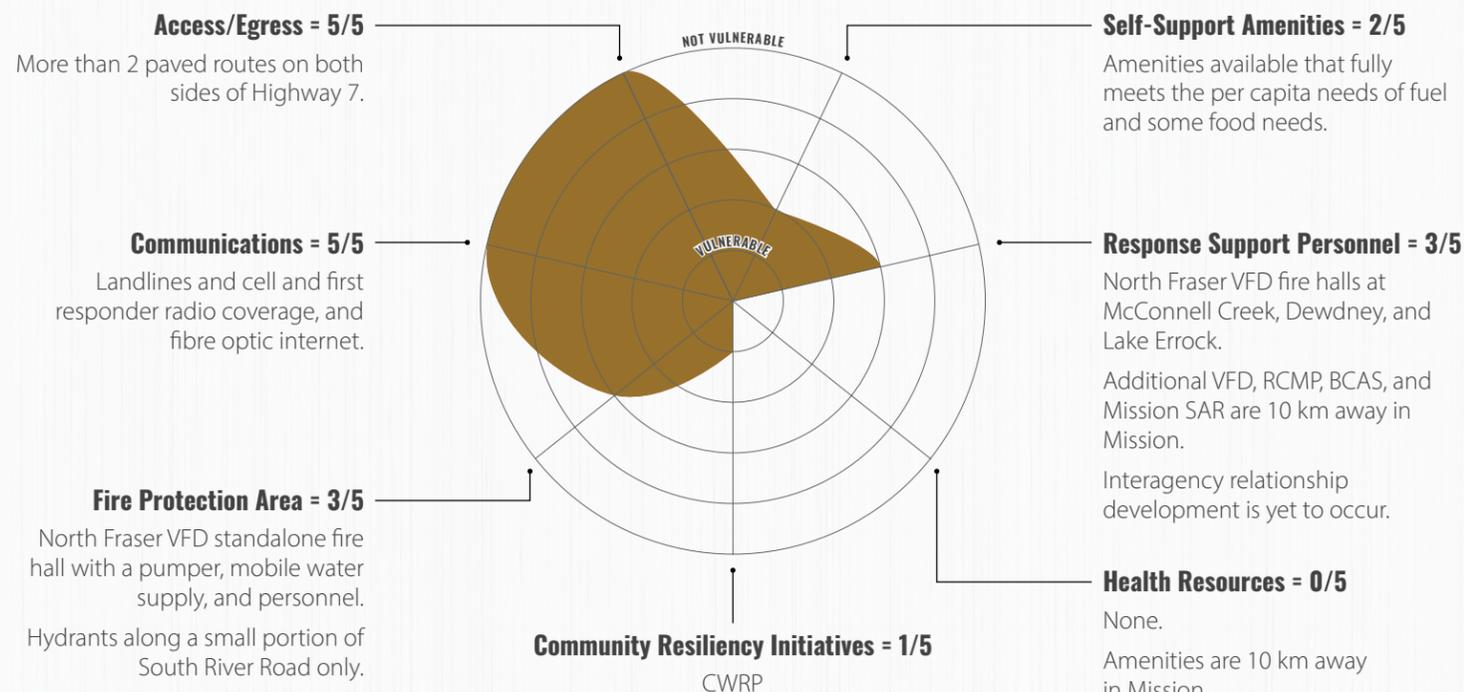
Other Infrastructure

INFRASTRUCTURE	ADDRESS	OWNERSHIP
4 Dewdney Elementary School	37151 Hawkins Pickle Rd	SD#75
5 Dike, Pump station, floodgates	Dewdney Trunk Road and Lougheed Highway in Mission to Bell Road in Dewdney	Dewdney Area Improvement District
6 Diking, drainage, and river bank protection objects	Nicomen Island	Nicomen Island Improvement District
7 Diking, drainage, and river bank protection objects	Nicomen Island	North Nicomen Diking District
8 Orphan dike	Norrish Creek at Bell Rd	No owner
9 Nicomen Slough Bridge	49°09'46.4"N 122°11'37.2"W	MOTI
10 Nicomen Norrish Creek Conservation Area	49°10'07.4"N 122°09'38.8"W	Nature Trust of BC
11 Inch Creek Salmon Hatchery	38620 Bell Rd	Fisheries and Oceans Canada
12 Castle Pit	38297 Bell Rd	Fraser Valley Aggregates

Support Amenities

INFRASTRUCTURE	ADDRESS	OWNERSHIP
Canco Gas Station	36671 Lougheed Highway, Fraser Valley	Private
Dewdney General Store and Canada Post outlet	37150, 37148 Lougheed Highway	Private
Historic Dewdney Pub	8793 River Rd S	Private

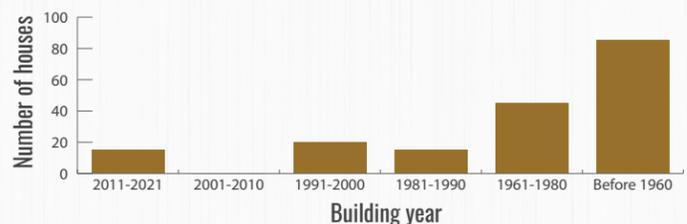
VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT



HOUSING

There are a handful of large lot subdivisions, but the vast majority of properties are large acreages and farmland. 27% of homes are occupied by renters. There is a small FVRD-operated water system, with hydrants, that services the Dewdney Elementary School, the Historic Dewdney Pub, and one industrial property on South River Road. This system draws from the Mission-Abbotsford Water System.

Building age distribution



165 occupied/174 dwellings



EVACUATION CONSIDERATIONS

The area is not served by public transit. The rail line may create delays in evacuation. Evacuation would be heavily reliant on the Lougheed Highway being accessible, as many properties only have highway access. If the highway bridge over Nicomen Slough is compromised, then residents must be evacuated west. Properties south of Lougheed Highway must cross railroad tracks to reach the highway. Farmland may have livestock evacuation complexities. There are no commercial accommodations in the community, but there are some in nearby Mission.

COMMUNITY CONSIDERATIONS

The elementary school is the only public building. Dewdney Area Improvement District, authorized by Letters Patent, maintains a dike from Dewdney Trunk Road and Lougheed Highway in Mission to Bell Road in Dewdney. This dike keeps the Fraser River from flooding the properties on the flood plain north of the river. Affected hamlets include Dewdney, Hatzic Prairie, and Hatzic Lake/Island. To the east of Dewdney, there are additional dikes managed by Nicomen Island Improvement District and North Nicomen Diking District. These dikes keep the Fraser River from flooding the properties on the flood plain north of the river. There is a section of orphan dike at Norrish Creek between Deroche and Dewdney.



2021 Census of Population map boundary, Hatzic Island

GEOGRAPHY

Hatzic Island is a peninsula in Hatzic Lake. It covers 1.01 km². Population density = 555.2 people per km², which is high. Access is via one paved road, Shook Rd, on the south end of the community which connects to Lougheed Highway/Highway 7. Mission borders to the west. Dewdney borders to the east. Hatzic Valley communities are at the north end of the lake, on the opposite shore.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population* = 561
 Median age = 56
 Children under the age of 15 = 50

*This community has a high number of vacation homes, RV campgrounds, and a summer camp. Population can double in summer months due to seasonal residents and tourists.

INFRASTRUCTURE AND AMENITIES

Other Infrastructure

INFRASTRUCTURE	ADDRESS	OWNERSHIP
1 Dike, pump station, floodgates	Dewdney Trunk Road and Lougheed Highway in Mission to Bell Road in Dewdney	Dewdney Area Improvement District
2 Hatzic Bridge	49°09'05.8"N 122°13'32.6"W	MOTI
3 Shook Road Bridge	49°09'16.1"N 122°14'03.9"W	MOTI

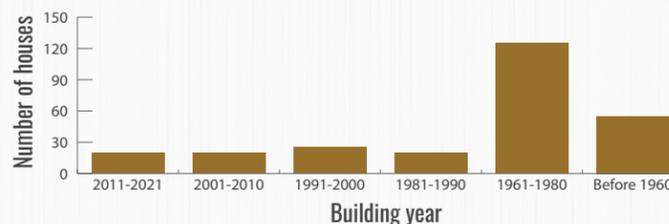
Support Amenities

INFRASTRUCTURE	ADDRESS	OWNERSHIP
1 Camp Luther and Event Rental	9311 Shook Rd, Fraser Valley	NGO

HOUSING

There are RV campgrounds, mobile home parks, and summer camps at each end of the community. In the middle of the peninsula, there are larger acreages and farmland. Some RV campgrounds have water and septic hookups. Of the year-round homes, 80% are occupied by owners, 20% by renters.

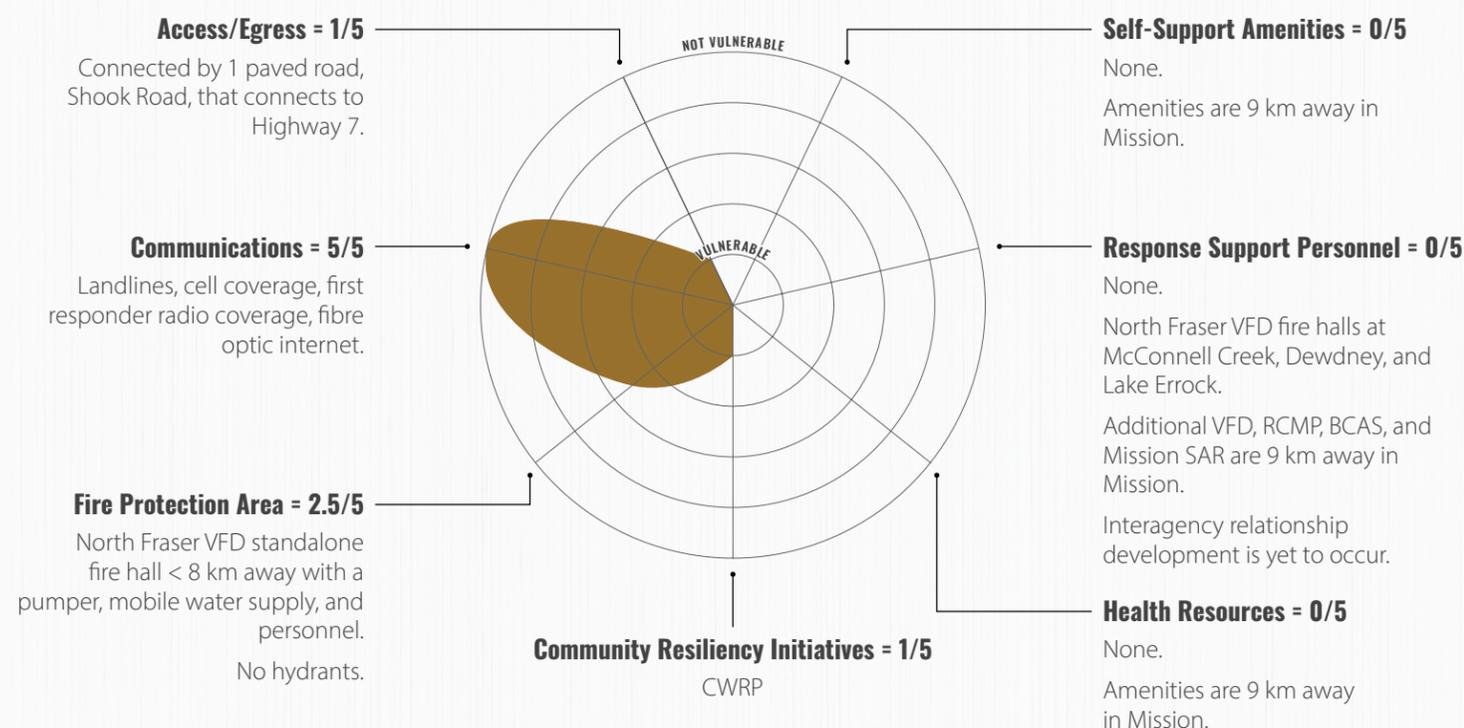
Building age distribution



285 occupied/490 dwellings



VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

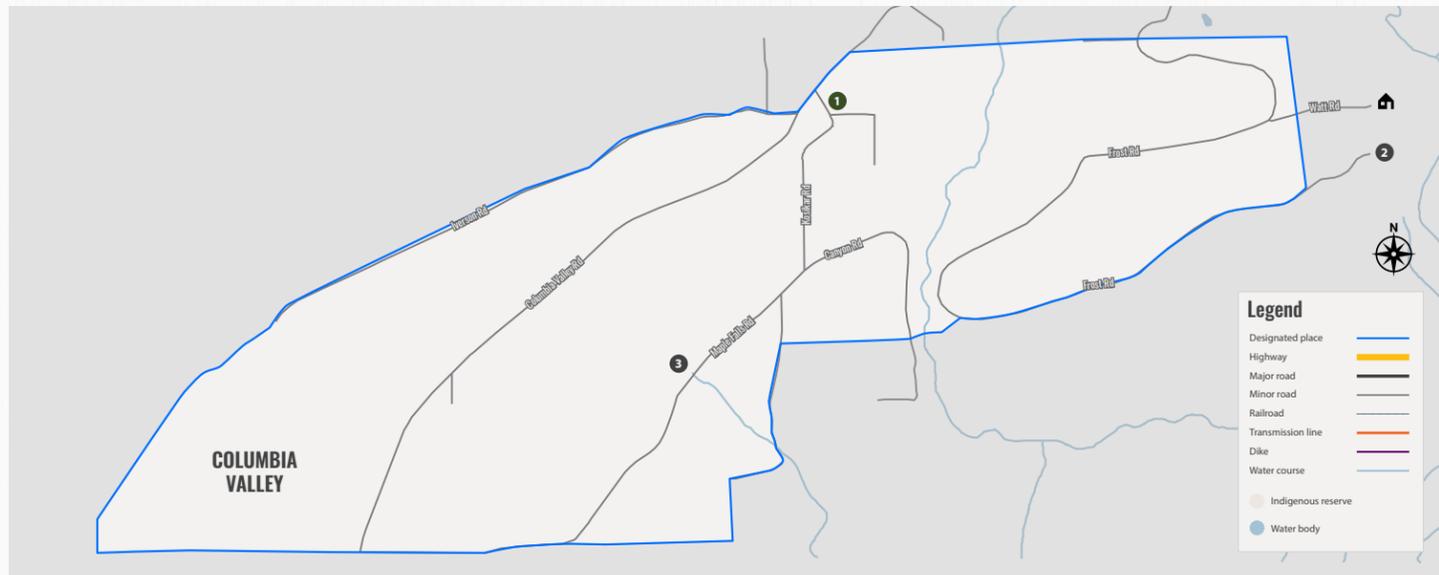


EVACUATION CONSIDERATIONS

The area is not serviced by public transit. Shook Road Bridge may be impacted by high water during flood events. CN culverts developed in the 1950s that go under the railway can become a drainage pinch point during high water and high sediment events and cause flooding. Fall/winter storms cause runoff in the mountains that can flood many roads on the valley bottom. This area is served by North Fraser Fire Department but there is no fire hall in the community. NFFD has a fire hall in nearby Dewdney. Additional response personnel are in Mission. Tourists may add complexity in the summer. Boat evacuation may be an option due to the high number of boats and docks on the lake. Lake water levels can fluctuate. The Dewdney Area Improvement District is responsible for water level management activities and the management of flood gate operation.

COMMUNITY CONSIDERATIONS

Dewdney Area Improvement District, authorized by Letters Patent, maintains a dike from Dewdney Trunk Road and Lougheed Highway in Mission to Bell Road in Dewdney. This dike keeps the Fraser River from flooding the properties on the flood plain north of the river. Affected hamlets include Dewdney, Hatzic Prairie, and Hatzic Lake/Island.



2021 Census of Population map boundary, Columbia Valley

GEOGRAPHY

Columbia Valley is a community south of Cultus Lake South on Columbia Valley Road, situated on the fertile valley bottom. Composed of mostly farmland, the community is 10.4 km². Population density = 24.7 people per km². There is a rural and agricultural lifestyle. Vedder Mountain is the boundary to the west, and Cultus Lake Provincial Park is to the east. The southernmost road in the community parallels the Canada-U.S. border.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population* = 257
 Median age = 53.2
 Children under the age of 15 = 30

*A small portion of residents primarily speak Mandarin at home. There is not the same daily tourist population in Columbia Valley as found in neighbouring Cultus Lake communities.

INFRASTRUCTURE AND AMENITIES

FVRD-Owned/Operated Infrastructure and Amenities

INFRASTRUCTURE	ADDRESS	OWNERSHIP
1 Columbia Valley Fire Hall	1202 Kosikar Rd	FVRD Protective Services

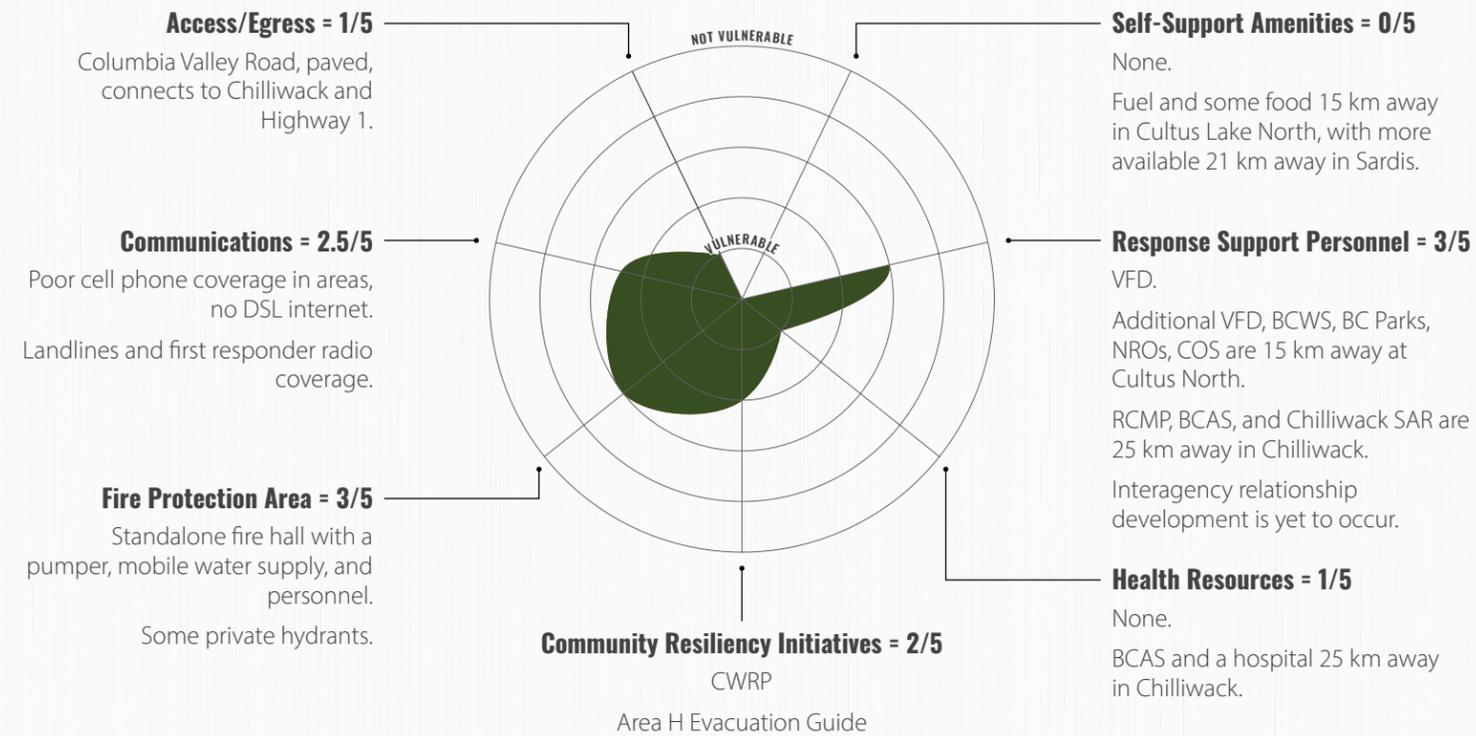
Other Infrastructure

INFRASTRUCTURE	ADDRESS	OWNERSHIP
2 Camp Linley	Frost Rd at Watt Creek	Scouts Canada
3 Blue Creek Kettle Dike	NE of Maple Falls Rd, at Blue Creek	Orphaned

Support Amenities

INFRASTRUCTURE	ADDRESS	OWNERSHIP
Stillwood Camp and Conference Centre	44005 Watt Rd, Lindell Beach	NGO

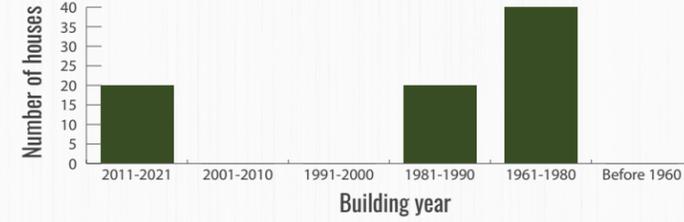
VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT



HOUSING

There is a Scouts Canada Camp Linley located at Frost Road and Stillwood Camp at Watt Road. All other properties are large acreages and farms. Some farms have agritourism opportunities. Most homes are occupied year-round. Renters make up approximately 20% of residences. There are only four hydrants throughout the community.

Building age distribution



105 occupied/114 dwellings

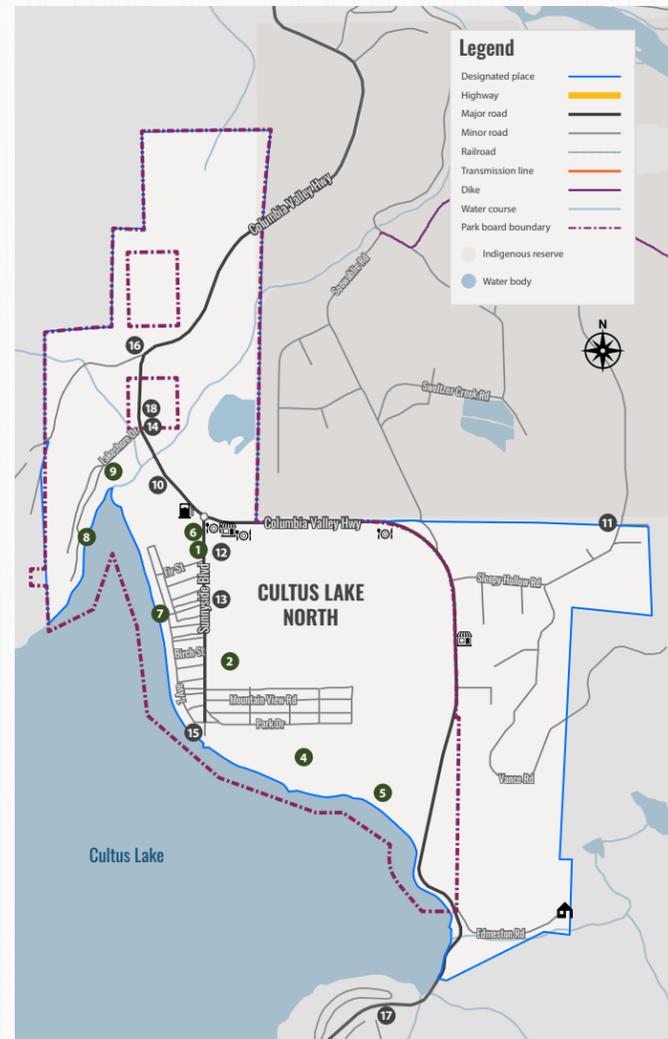


EVACUATION CONSIDERATIONS

Please refer to the Area H Evacuation Guide for detailed information. The area is not served by public transit. The orphaned dike at Blue Creek causes routine flooding and requires regular sediment cleanout. The area is not served by public transit. There is a VFD in the community that also supports Cultus Lake South. BC Wildfire staff, BC Parks staff, Natural Resource Officers, and conservation officers have offices in Cultus Lake North Area and may be able to assist in evacuations. The only egress route to Chilliwack is Columbia Valley Road, and it may be very congested with tourists and/or evacuees from Cultus Lake communities further to the north. This may add complexity for Columbia valley residents and their livestock. Stillwood Camp and Conference Centre has a mixture of accommodation options and can host hundreds of attendees at any given time. Scouts camps may have hundreds of youth and few vehicles, if any, during camps. This, combined with limited cellular service/use during Scouts camp activities, may add complexity.

COMMUNITY CONSIDERATIONS

Stillwood Camp and Conference centre has cabins, hotel-style rooms, dormitories, multiple large meeting spaces, and a full food service that can accommodate very large groups.



2021 Census of Population map boundary, Cultus Lake North

GEOGRAPHY

Cultus Lake North is a dense neighbourhood covering 3.35 km² at the north end of Cultus Lake. Population density = 362.8 people per km², and is much higher when factoring in tourists. There is one sanctioned road in, which is Columbia Valley Road. There is an emergency disaster route that requires special permission for use through the Soowahlie reserve. The community is bordered on the south by Cultus Lake Provincial Park, which is on both sides of Cultus Lake. The border to the northeast is Soowahlie First Nation reserve lands.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population* = 1,217, up 9.8% since 2016
Median age = 57.2
Children under the age of 15 = 105
 *There could be thousands more visitors on any given day.

INFRASTRUCTURE AND AMENITIES

FVRD-Owned/Operated Infrastructure and Amenities

INFRASTRUCTURE	ADDRESS	OWNERSHIP
1 Cultus Lake Integrated Water System	200 Lakeshore Dr	FVRD Engineering
2 Cultus Lake Reservoir	49°03'56.4"N 121°57'33.6"W	FVRD Engineering
3 Sunnyside Campground Holding Tank 1	49°04'02.0"N 121°58'31.0"W	FVRD Engineering
4 Sunnyside Campground Holding Tank 2	49°03'57.7"N 121°58'15.3"W	FVRD Engineering
5 Sunnyside Campground Holding Tank 3	49°03'53.5"N 121°57'59.5"W	FVRD Engineering
6 Cultus Lake Sewer Treatment Disposal SL #3	49°04'23.5"N 121°58'27.3"W	FVRD Engineering
7 Cultus Lake Sewer Treatment Disposal SL #1	49°04'15.17" N 121°58'41.94" W	FVRD Engineering
8 Cultus Lake Sewer Treatment Disposal SL #2	49°04'28.11" N 121°58'59.13" W	FVRD Engineering
9 Cultus Lake Sewer Treatment Disposal SL #4	49°04'37.43" N 121°58'53.50" W	FVRD Engineering

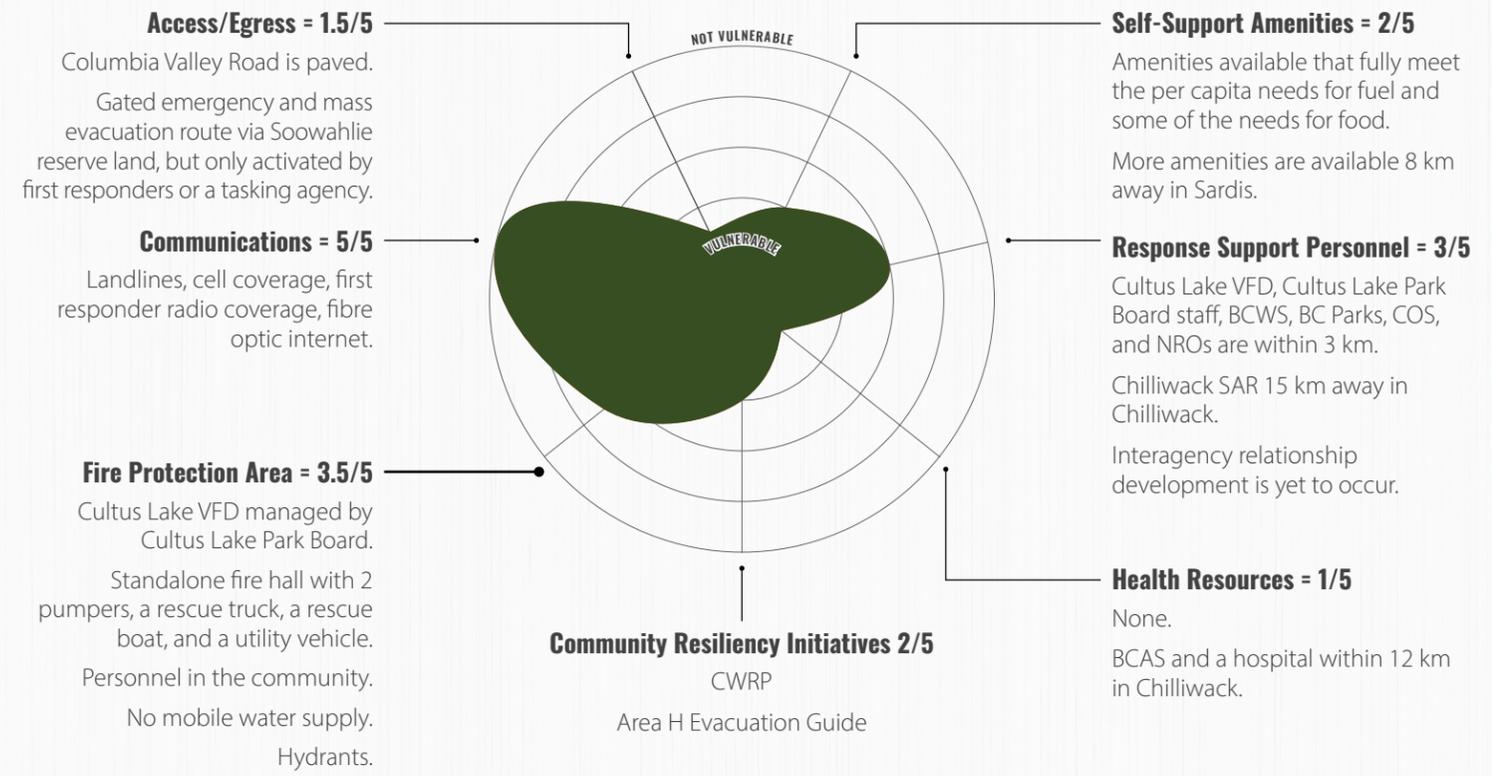
Other Infrastructure

INFRASTRUCTURE	ADDRESS	OWNERSHIP
10 Cultus Lake Park Board Office	4165 Columbia Valley Highway	Cultus Lake Park Board
11 Liumchen Village Water System	45955 Sleepy Hollow Rd	Private
12 Cultus Lake Fire Hall	75 Sunnyside Blvd	Agency Fire Department of the Cultus Lake Park Board
13 Cultus Lake Community School	71 Sunnyside Blvd	School District 33
14 Cultus Lake Community Hall	4220 Columbia Valley Rd	Cultus Lake Park Board
15 Cultus Lake Marina	50 Sunnyside Blvd	Cultus Lake Park Board
16 BC Wildfire Base	4225 Cultus Lake Rd	BC Wildfire
17 Provincial Office: BC Parks, NRO, COS	2950 Columbia Valley Rd	BC Parks, Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy
18 Cultus Lake Salmon Research Laboratory	4222 Columbia Valley Rd	Department of Fisheries and Oceans

Support Amenities

INFRASTRUCTURE	ADDRESS	OWNERSHIP
Esso Gas Station	4161 Columbia Valley Rd	Private
Cultus Lake Superette grocery	1-4125 Columbia Valley Rd	Private
Lakeside Market	3776 Columbia Valley Rd	Private
Lakeside Beach Club Restaurant	4131 Columbia Valley Rd	Private
Beethoven's Pizza	4125 Columbia Valley Highway	Private
Legends Bistro	4000 Columbia Valley Highway	Private
The Cabins at Cultus Lake	4169 Columbia Valley Highway	Cultus Lake Park Board
Forest Echoes Rental Cabins	45825 Edmeston Rd	Private

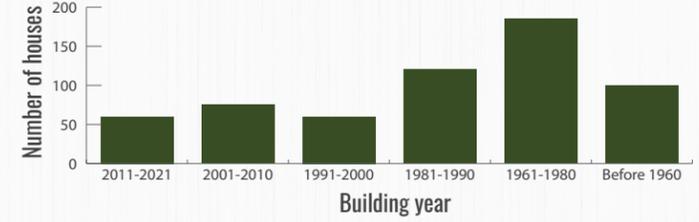
VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT



HOUSING

There are 585 primary residences and 190 secondary or vacation homes. Most homes are in small-lot subdivisions or mobile home parks. There are a handful of larger lots. Liumchen Village Mobile Home Park has a large private water system. Most others and the campground are serviced by the Cultus Lake Water System and the Parkview Water System.

Building age distribution



585 occupied/773 dwellings

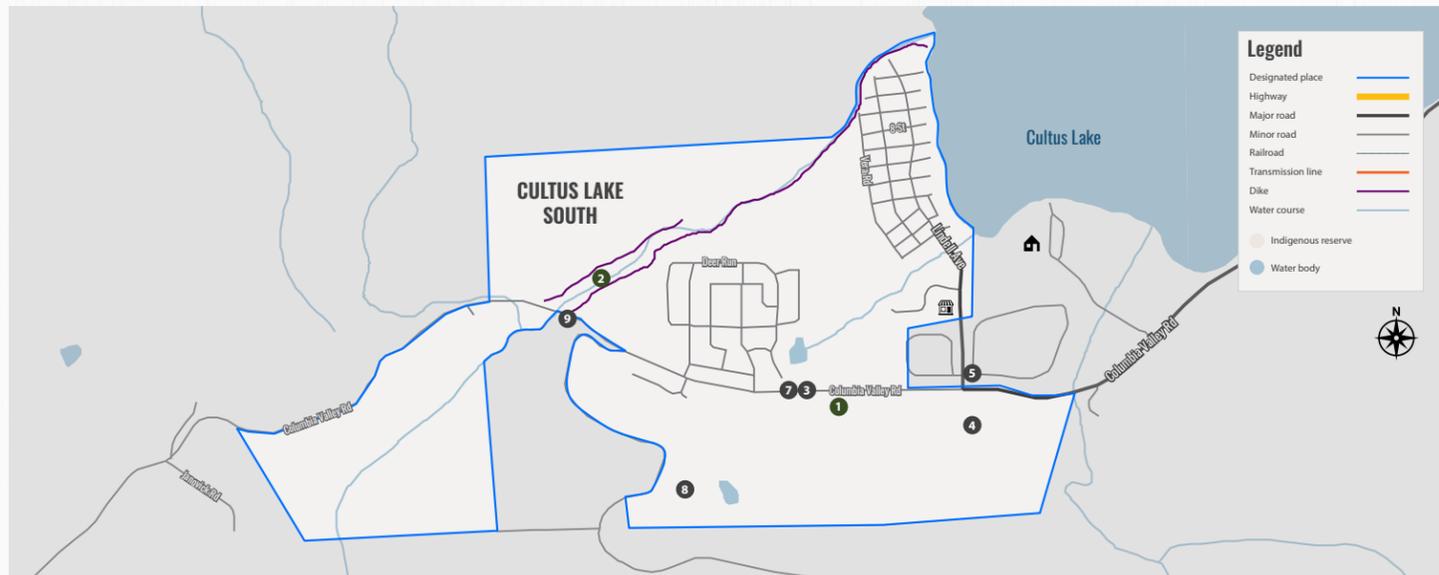


EVACUATION CONSIDERATIONS

The area is served by public transit to Chilliwack in summer months only. Please refer to the Area H Evacuation Guide for detailed evacuation information. Cultus Lake VFD has one fire hall, and provides service to both Cultus Lake North and Soowahlie. Events that impact Cultus Lake North may also impact Cultus Lake South and Soowahlie First Nation members and/or reserve lands, as well as BC Parks and Cultus Lake Park Board jurisdictions. Sunnyside campground has over 400 RV and tent sites, including long-term RV sites. In addition, there are thousands of tourists in the area, especially in summer months, which adds evacuation complexity.

COMMUNITY CONSIDERATIONS

The VFD is an agency fire department of the Cultus Lake Park Board, not the FVRD. It has mutual aid agreements in place with both the FVRD and the City of Chilliwack. The *Cultus Lake Park Act* of 1932 creates the jurisdictional authority and geographic boundary of the Cultus Lake Park Board. This Act creates a myriad of complexities. There are no RCMP stations on the south side of Chilliwack River. BC Wildfire staff, BC Parks staff, Natural Resource Officers, and conservation officers have offices less than 10 km north of the community and may be able to assist in evacuations. The Cultus Lake Integrated Water System is jointly managed by Cultus Lake Park Board and the FVRD. All water systems, except for Sunnyside Campground, have fire hydrants. The Cultus Lake Community Hall is available for rent, accommodates 90 people, and has washrooms and a small kitchen.



2021 Census of Population map boundary, Cultus Lake South

GEOGRAPHY

The community is 1.89 km². Population density = 419.7 people per km², many more when factoring in tourists. Cultus Lake South sits on the south end of Cultus Lake, with Cultus Lake Provincial Park adjoining the east and west sides. There is one paved road for access via Columbia Valley Road from Cultus Lake North, and no forest service roads (FSRs). The community of Columbia Valley adjoins it to the south. There are multiple RV and campgrounds within the community and nearby.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population* = 792, up 159% since 2016
Median age = 58
Children under the age of 15** = 75

*There can be hundreds of additional tourists in the community, on the water, or in nearby parks and campgrounds.

**The nearest school is Cultus Lake North.

INFRASTRUCTURE AND AMENITIES

FVRD-Owned/Operated Infrastructure and Amenities

INFRASTRUCTURE	ADDRESS	OWNERSHIP
1 Aquadel Wastewater Treatment Plant	49°01'52.79" N 122°00'52.28" W	FVRD Engineering
2 Upper Frosst Creek Dikes and Sediment Basin	Along both sides of Frosst Creek, northwest side of the community	FVRD Engineering

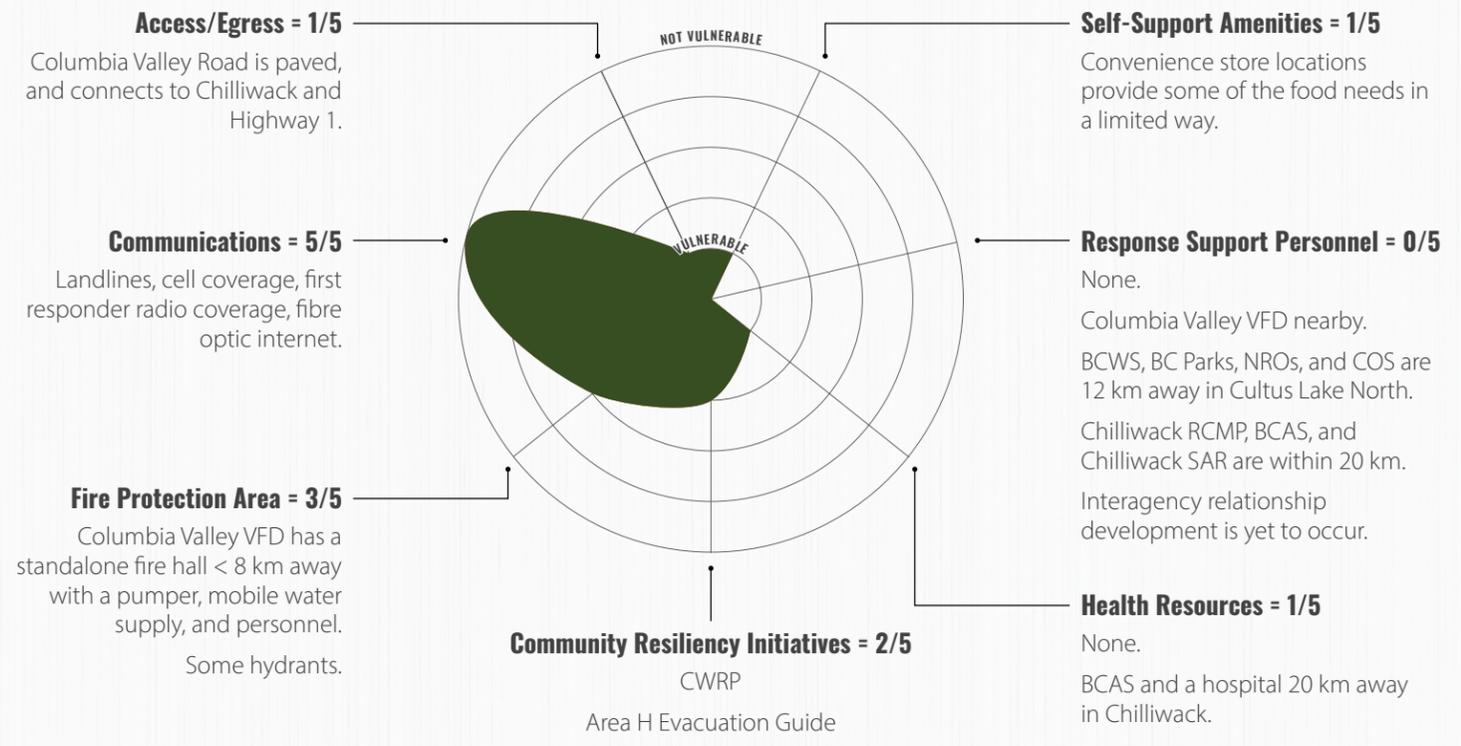
Other Infrastructure

INFRASTRUCTURE	ADDRESS	OWNERSHIP
3 Lindell Beach Holiday Resort Water System	1900 Columbia Valley Rd	Private
4 Lindell Beach Holiday Resort RV Park	1920 Columbia Valley Rd, Lindell Beach	Private
5 Maple Bay Cabins & Campground	49°01'54.8"N 122°00'33.3"W	BC Parks
6 Cultus Lake Provincial Park	Both sides of Cultus Lake	BC Parks
7 Thousand Trails RV Campground	1855 Columbia Valley Rd, Lindell Beach	Private
8 Cultus Lake Holiday Park	1436 Frost Rd, Lindell Beach	Private
9 Frosst Pit	49°02'01.0"N 122°01'32.5"W	MOTI

Support Amenities

INFRASTRUCTURE	ADDRESS	OWNERSHIP
Maple Bay Cabins	49°01'54.8"N 122°00'33.3"W	BC Parks
Milk and More General Store	1725 Lindell Ave, Lindell Beach	Private

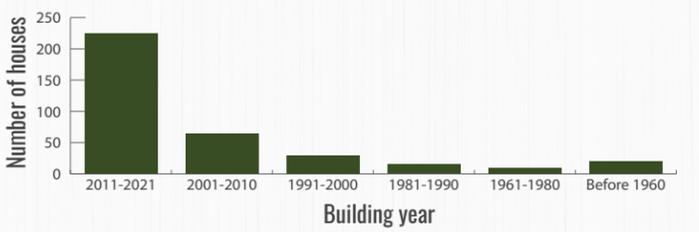
VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT



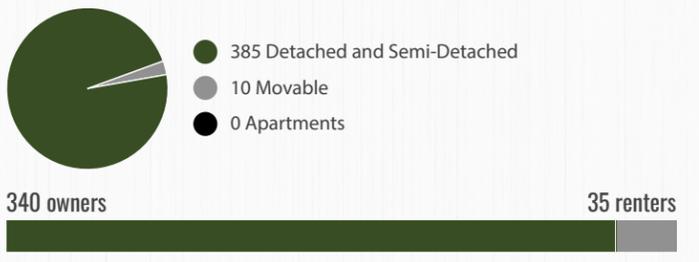
HOUSING

Almost 200 homes are seasonally occupied. Approximately 400 homes are year-round residences. Almost all are occupied by owners or for short-term rental by owner. Most housing is concentrated into subdivisions with some hydrants. However, Lindell Beach Resort is a large property with over 100 mobile homes and a private water system. There are two large RV campgrounds with seasonal and year-round rentals. There is a small handful of larger acreages and farms on the south perimeter of the community.

Building age distribution



395 occupied/605 dwellings



EVACUATION CONSIDERATIONS

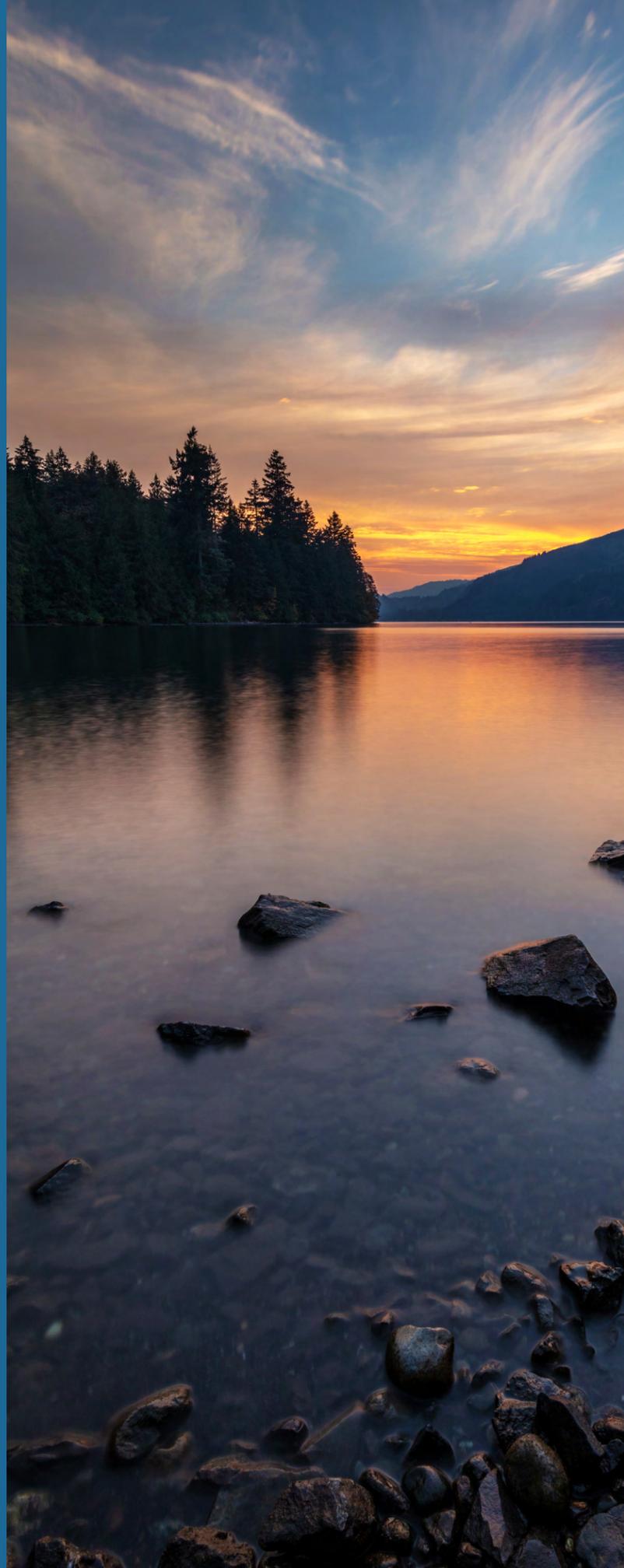
Please refer to the Area H Evacuation Guide for detailed information. There is only one paved road for access. The area is not served by public transit. Boat evacuations via Cultus Lake are an option. There are no FSRs connecting this community to others. There are no RCMP stations on the south side of the Chilliwack River. BC Wildfire staff, BC Parks staff, Natural Resource Officers, and conservation officers have offices in Cultus Lake North Area and may be able to assist in evacuations.

COMMUNITY CONSIDERATIONS

The Columbia Valley Fire Department covers Columbia Valley and Cultus Lake South. There are no public community buildings. Stillwood Camp and Conference Centre is in nearby Columbia Valley, and has several large rentable meeting spaces and food services that could support an incident command post or evacuees. BC Parks has 25 rental cabins at Maple Bay beside its campground. There is a long dike system along Frosst Creek adjacent to homes, which is maintained by the FVRD. The FVRD also maintains a wastewater treatment facility.

PART 2

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE AND SERVICE



Emergency Management Structure and Service

FOUR PHASES OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

Emergency and disaster management in BC takes an “all hazards” approach.

Emergency management adopts an all-hazards approach in every jurisdiction in Canada by addressing vulnerabilities exposed by both natural and human-induced hazards and disasters. The all-hazards approach increases efficiency by recognizing and integrating common emergency management elements across all hazard types, and then supplementing these common elements with hazard-specific sub-components to fill gaps only as required. As such, “all hazards” does not literally mean preparing to address any and all potential hazards in existence. Rather, it emphasizes the leveraging of synergies common across hazards and maintaining a streamlined and robust emergency management system. The all hazards approach also improves the ability of emergency management activities to address unknown hazards or risks. (An Emergency Management Framework for Canada, Third Edition, 2017)

This all hazards emergency management approach is divided into four phases. These phases may be referred to as the “four pillars of emergency management”, the “four phases of the emergency management cycle”, or the “four phases of the emergency management continuum”. In all cases, the four phases being referred to are:

- » **01 Mitigation**
- » **02 Preparation**
- » **03 Response**
- » **04 Recovery**

Section 3 of the recently adopted, modernized *Emergency and Disaster Management Act* describes the four phases as follows:

01 MITIGATION

The mitigation phase, in which measures are taken for the purposes of identifying and removing or reducing hazards so as to:

- » Prevent emergencies from occurring, or
- » Reduce, to the extent reasonably practicable, the scale, scope, and adverse effects of an emergency that may occur

02 PREPARATION

The preparation phase, in which measures are taken for the purpose of establishing the knowledge, capability, and capacity to anticipate, respond to, and recover from the adverse effects of an emergency

03 RESPONSE

The response phase, in which measures are taken for the purpose of responding to an emergency, including preventing and reducing the adverse effects of the emergency

04 RECOVERY

The recovery phase, in which measures are taken for the purpose of recovering from an emergency, including measures to:

- » Restore the health, safety and well-being of affected persons
- » Restore the safety of property or of objects or sites of heritage value
- » Improve, to the extent reasonably practicable, assets, services, and processes so as to reduce the risk of and increase resilience to emergencies



It is important to understand that these phases are not necessarily linear or separate. They are undertaken holistically to support emergency management (like pillars holding up a foundation); they can be considered as non-linear (as in a cycle); and efforts in each phase can overlap at times (as in a continuum). Actions in one phase are often undertaken in relation to any other phase.

The responsibility for action in any of the four phases of emergency management is a coordinated and collaborative effort from government, regulated entities, Indigenous governing bodies, and other cross-sections of society engaged in emergency management. It is important to understand the organizational structure of emergency management for both the Province of British Columbia, and for the FVRD.

PROVINCIAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE

Emergency management authorities, legislation, and statutory obligations are currently laid out by the Province of British Columbia in the *Emergency and Disaster Management Act 2023*, the BC Emergency Program Management Regulation, the BC Compensation and Disaster Financial Assistance Regulation, and the BC Local Authority Emergency Management Regulation.

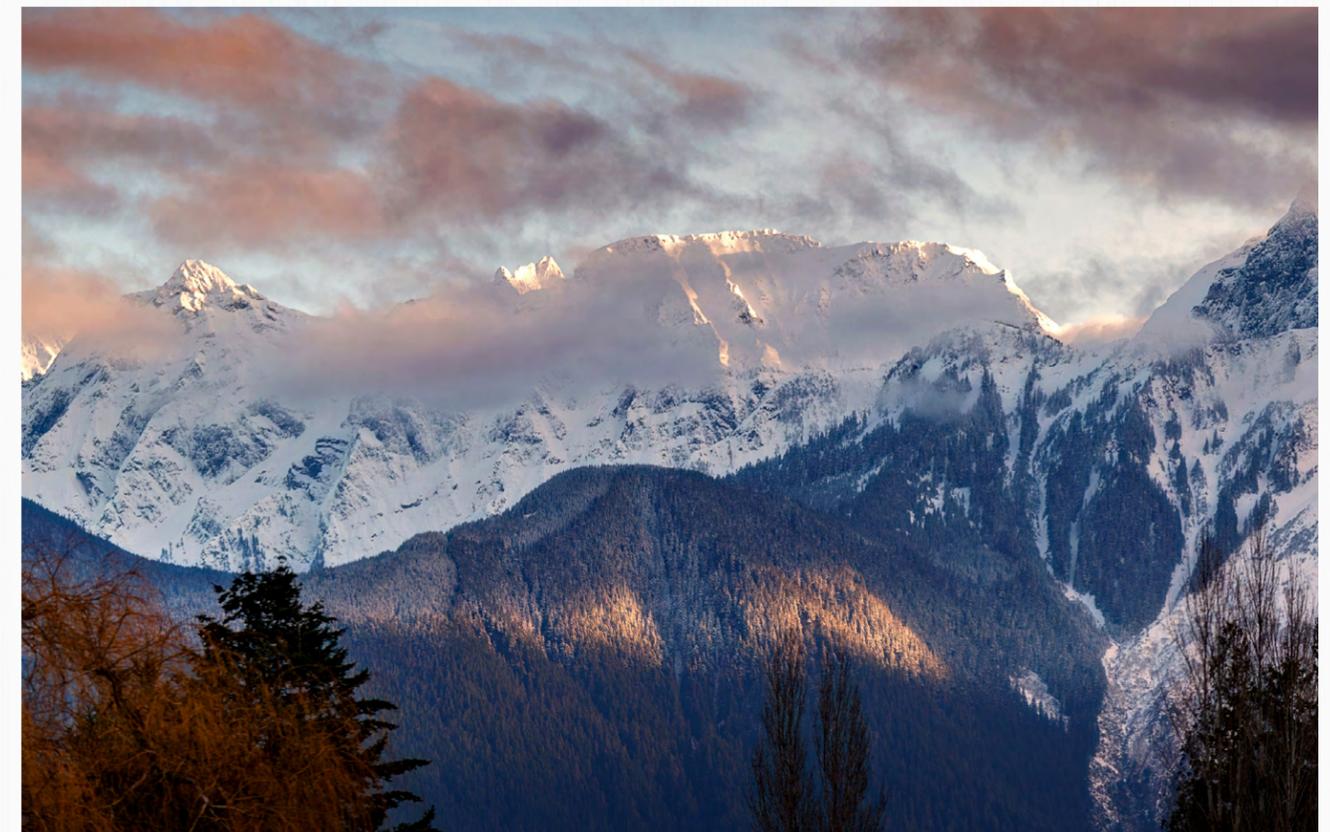
Modernized emergency management legislation has been developed by the Province of British Columbia that will address new standards and best practices garnered from:

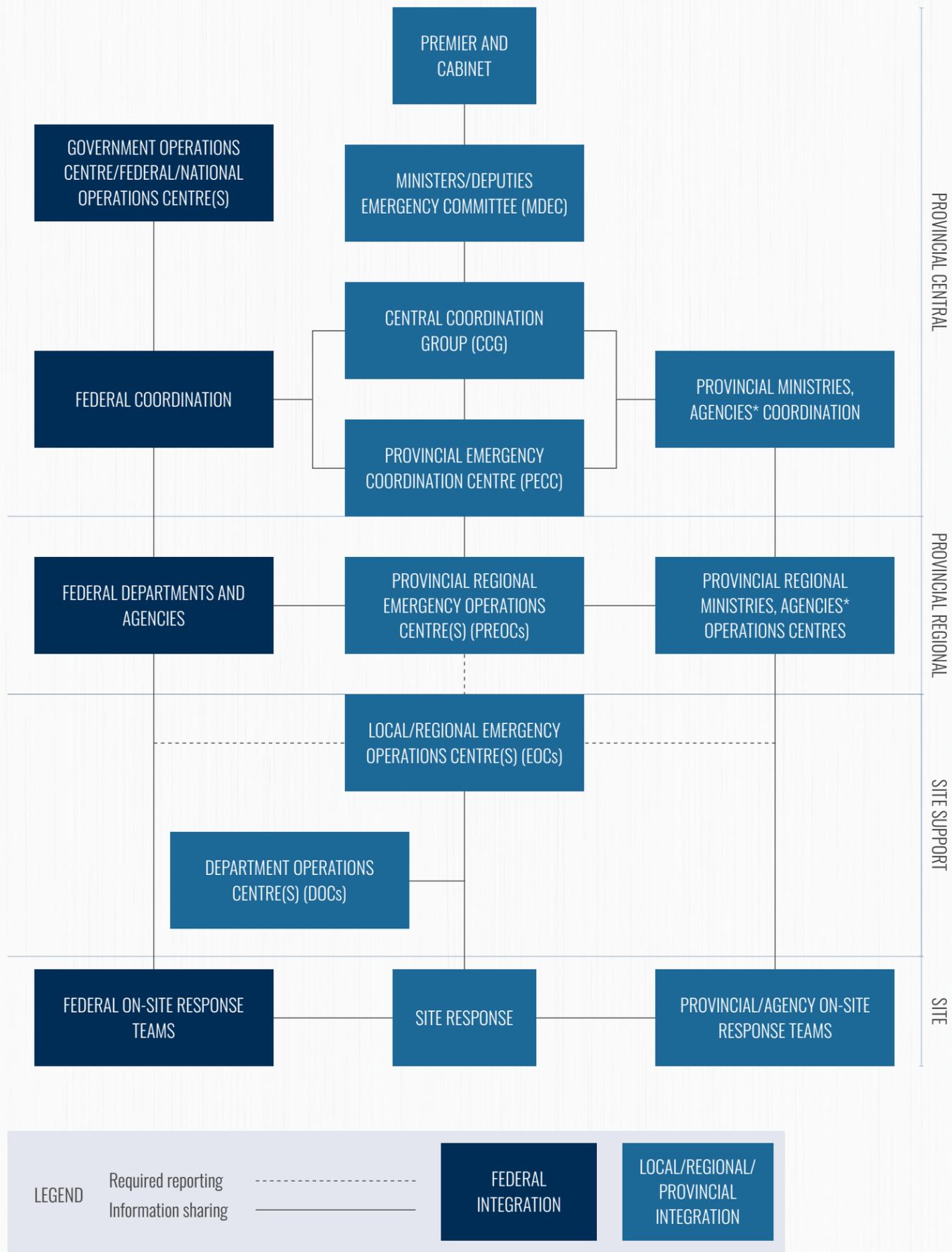
- » The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction
- » The UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
- » The draft principles that guide the Province of British Columbia's relationship with Indigenous Peoples
- » Addressing the New Normal: 21st Century Disaster Management in British Columbia
- » Lessons learned from responses to COVID-19, recent floods, and wildfires

During the creation of this EMP, the Province of British Columbia adopted a new *Emergency and Disaster Management Act*, which replaces the *Emergency Program Act*. The updated legislation shifts to focusing on emergency response across all four phases of emergency management. As part of the phased implementation of the proposed legislation, the Province of British Columbia is developing various regulations that are anticipated to be introduced starting in late 2023 and through 2025.

Until those legislative and regulatory updates are adopted and implemented, the FVRD must continue to follow the existing legislation and regulations. The Ministry of Emergency Management and Climate Readiness (EMCR) is BC's lead coordinating agency for all emergency management activities, including preparations, response, recovery, and mitigation. They are responsible for managing and implementing their own EM program and plans for the Province of British Columbia and they are responsible for ensuring that local authorities are meeting their statutory obligations by developing and implementing local EM programs and plans.

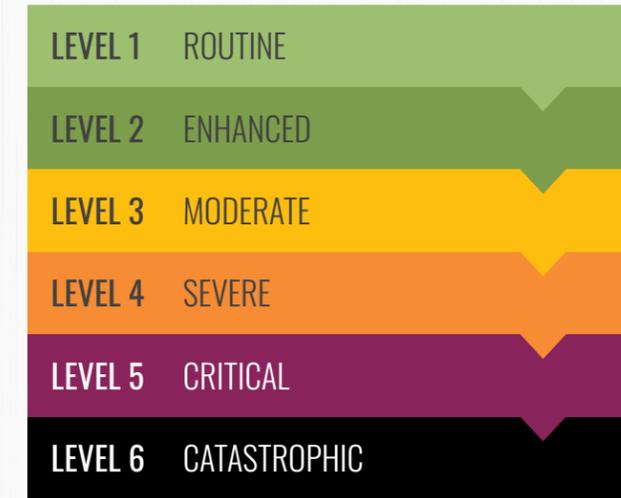
With this context in mind, on the following page is a diagram of the key agency roles and responsibilities during readiness and response to an emergency event, from the Provincial level to the regional and local levels.





*Agencies = stakeholders

This full structure is not activated during every emergency. The level of activation and execution of emergency plans and procedures expands and contracts according to the situation. In BC, EMCR's Provincial Emergency Coordination Centre (PECC) and Provincial Regional Emergency Operations Centres (PREOCs) have recently adopted six levels in their new Response Levels System. The FVRD follows these same response levels as the Province:



This change comes in response to the greater frequency, severity, and duration of emergency events and their impacts as a result of climate change. The Province of British Columbia, together with regional and local authorities, will activate readiness and response levels progressively.

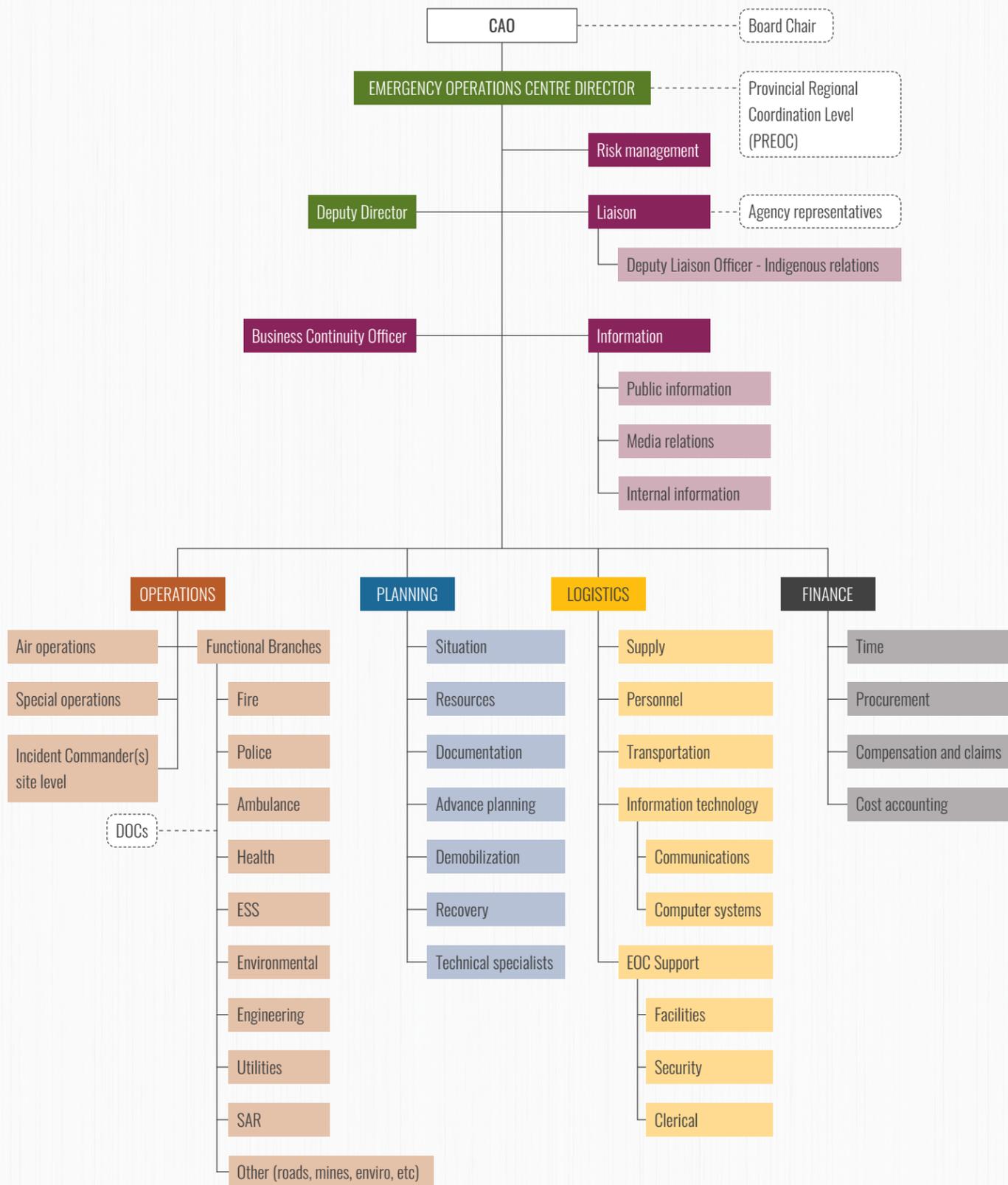
Examples of increasing readiness and response activations are as follows:

- » Attention, monitoring, and readiness activities when hazard threats are elevated
- » Deployment of site level resources (e.g. fire, ambulance, police, or agency operations personnel responding to the scene of an accident or incident)
- » Deployment of site support elements (e.g. activation of a department operations centre, EOC, or other levels of support, such as a PREOC or a PECC)
- » Full mobilization of local, regional, provincial, and federal elements and resources

When the situation necessitates, the FVRD may activate an EOC. The EOC is activated upon request from specific authorities: site-level incident commander, CAO, DEM, Manager of Emergency Management, or the FVRD Board Chair. It oversees and coordinates non-site activities, providing centralized information access, interagency coordination, and assisting in resource allocation. The EOC follows the BC Emergency Management System (BCEMS) structure, activating only necessary functions and positions to meet current response objectives. The sample FVRD EOC structure is modular and adaptable, with positions added as needed. For instance, neighbourhood representatives from resiliency programs may integrate into the EOC command structure for unique intelligence or community communication and, upon request, as a surge support or force multiplier.



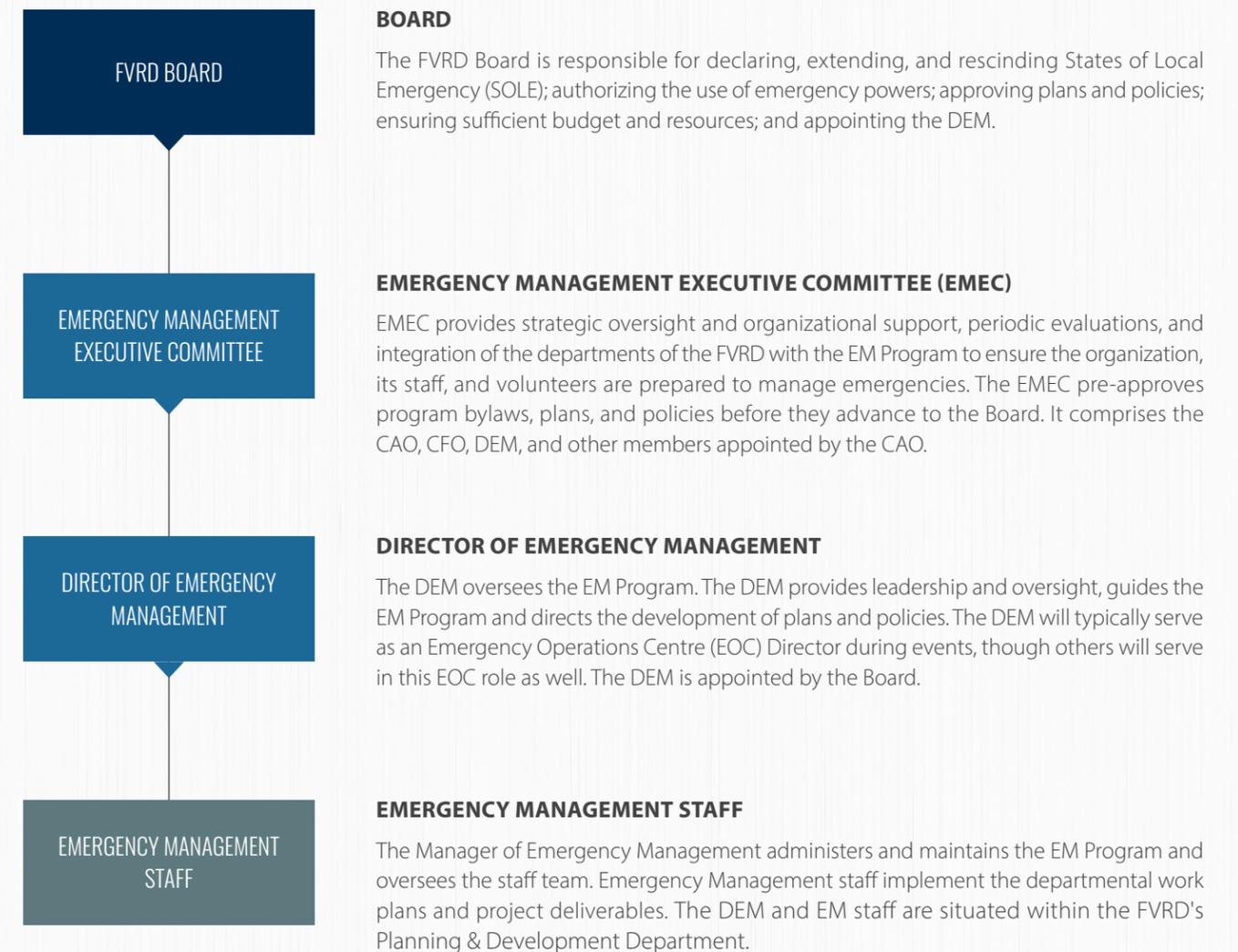
SAMPLE FVRD EOC STRUCTURE



FVRD EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE

FVRD emergency management regulations are established in its bylaw cited as, "Fraser Valley Regional District Emergency Management Regulations Bylaw No.1622, 2021". This bylaw applies equilaterally to all eight unincorporated areas under the FVRD's jurisdiction. It establishes an Emergency Management Organization (EMO) to provide strategic oversight of the EM Program. The EMO consists of the FVRD Board, the Emergency Management Executive Committee, the Director of Emergency Management (DEM), and the EM staff. The EMO oversees the development and implementation of the EM Program, policies, and plans associated with mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery measures within the FVRD electoral areas.

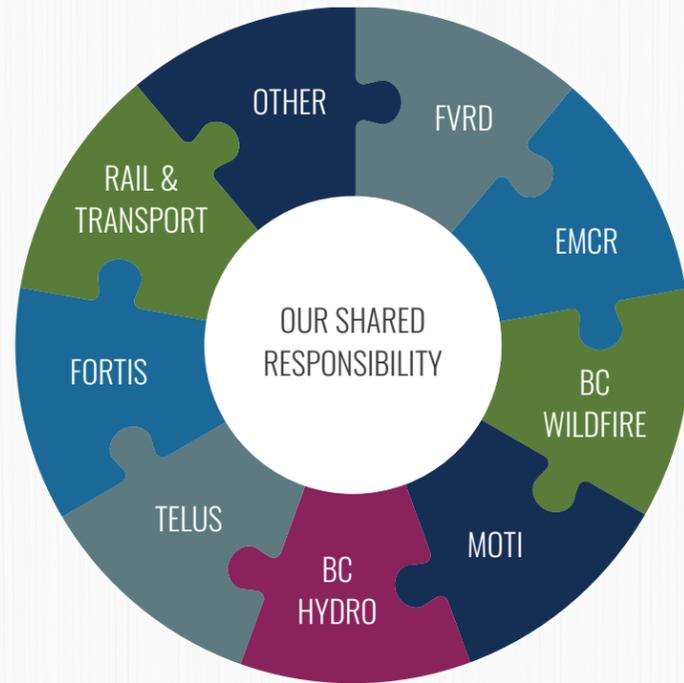
Structure, roles, and responsibilities of the EMO are as follows:



FVRD EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT SERVICE

Within the FVRD, it is critical to understand that beyond the EMO, the entire FVRD organization is engaged in providing emergency management service across all four phases of emergency management. The EMO develops and maintains the EM Program. The EM Program identifies critical program activities and priorities in each of the four phases and integrates all of the FVRD functions, all five FVRD departments, personnel, volunteers, infrastructure, and facilities in order to achieve them.

Zooming out from the FVRD as an organization to the FVRD as a regional geography, there are many entities with responsibilities, jurisdictional authority, and/or capacity to support services. Residents also have an important role to play in each of the four emergency management phases. Emergency management is a shared responsibility, and government and non-government sectors must work together. Engagement, collaboration, and coordination are essential to maximizing the effectiveness of the service.



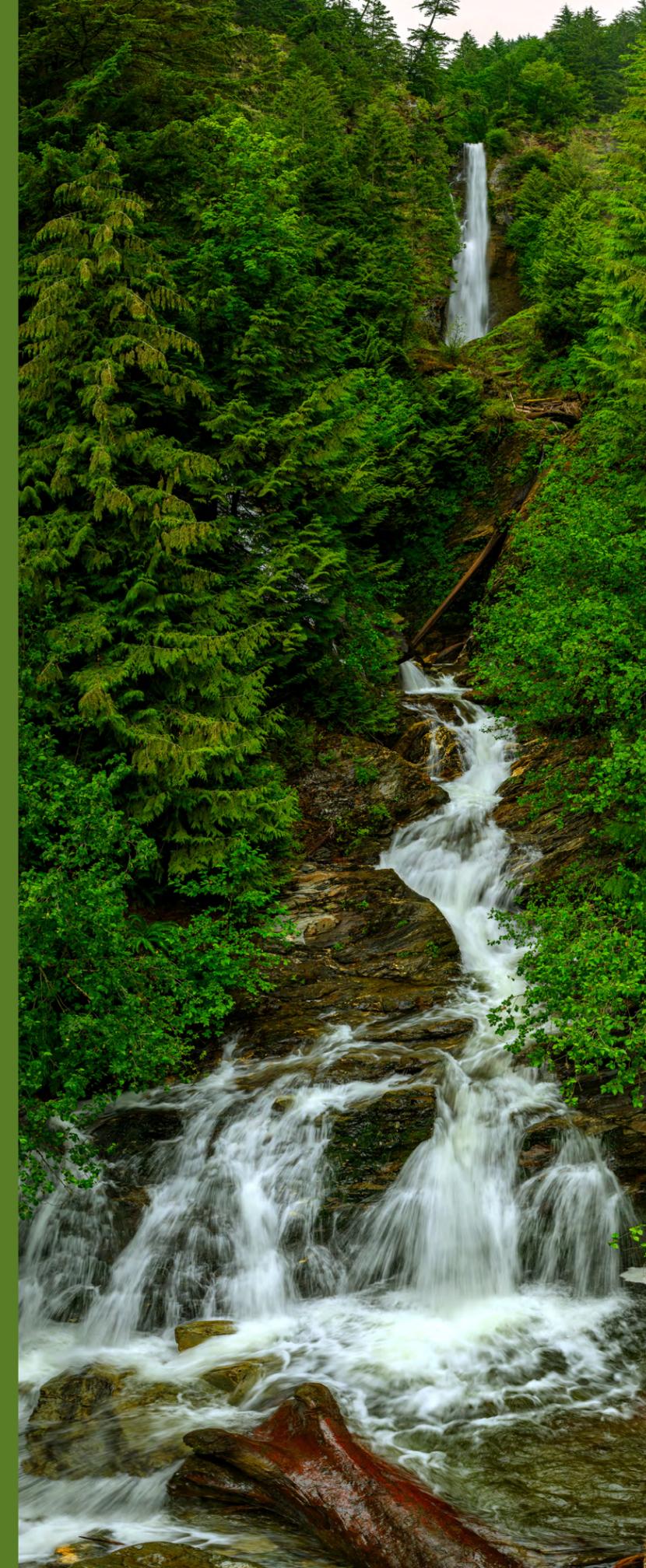
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE LIBRARY

Document	Review Aim	Owner
<i>Emergency and Disaster Management Act 2023</i>	In accordance with Provincial work plans	Province of British Columbia
BC Emergency Program Management Regulation 1994	Update anticipated late 2023 and through 2025	Province of British Columbia
Compensation and Disaster Financial Assistance Regulation 1995	Update anticipated late 2023 and through 2025	Province of British Columbia
Local Authority Emergency Management Regulation (LAEMR) 1995	Update anticipated late 2023 and through 2025	Province of British Columbia
BC Emergency Management System 2016	Update anticipated late 2023 and through 2025	Province of British Columbia
EMCR Policies (provincial website)	In accordance with provincial work plans	Province of British Columbia

Note: All anticipated reviews are based on operational nuances. Documents may be reviewed before anticipated when triggered by legislative, policy, or procedural updates. Additionally, select reviews may occur as a result of post-disaster event reviews.

PART 3

FVRD EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PROGRAM



FVRD Emergency Management Program

FVRD COMMITMENT TO FIRST NATIONS IN EMERGENCY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT

In 2019, the Province of British Columbia passed the *Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act*, under which it must take all necessary steps to ensure provincial laws are consistent with UNDRIP, and reflect and acknowledge the distinct nature and lived experience of Indigenous Peoples. The proposed emergency management legislation includes guiding principles that recognize that the inherent right of self-government of Indigenous Peoples includes authority to make laws in relation to emergency management. It also lays out requirements for local authorities regarding consultation, engagement, and cooperation with Indigenous Peoples as part of emergency management.

In general, the FVRD has an Indigenous Relations Program, the vision of which includes First Nations shaping the future of the FVRD by sharing with it knowledge, resources, and culture as respectful partners in planning. This vision is guided by the following core values:

- » **Relationships:** Built on mutual respect and open dialogue
- » **Collaboration:** Working together to solve common problems with creative solutions
- » **Learning:** Continuous learning approach to relations and business functions

Specifically, the FVRD EM Program aspires to incorporate cultural safety, intersectionality, reconciliation, and cultural resources in every aspect of its service delivery. The EM Program is provided to the EM Service Participating Area—the electoral areas off reserve, and does not include member municipalities or First Nations communities. However, collaboration and cross-jurisdictional coordination with the 30 First Nations that manage 146 reserves that are geographically co-located within the electoral areas is key. Opportunities include integrated planning and engagement, and, whenever possible, the FVRD invites participation in training and exercise sessions and aims to be an allied partner in collaborative capacity development.



EM PROGRAM MANAGEMENT COMPONENTS

This section of the EMP describes the components that make up the EM Program, which is overseen by the FVRD's EMO. These components are led and maintained as part of EM Program management.

Emergency Management Organization – Administration

- » Emergency management bylaws
- » Emergency Management Executive Committee (EMEC) Terms of Reference
- » EM Program policy
- » Work plan and departmental budget

Plans and Guides

- » 2023 FVRD Hazard Report
- » 2024 FVRD EM Plan
- » Evacuation guidance
- » Flood response guidance

Operational Readiness

- » Maintaining an EOC location
- » Providing ESS
- » Delivering staff training and capacity building

Community Resiliency

- » Hazard awareness
- » Supporting personal preparedness
- » Building community capacity

Recovery Coordination

- » Coordinating reentry planning
- » Coordinating restoration of critical infrastructure and services

To achieve these program components, there are numerous program activities across all four phases of emergency management that are undertaken across the FVRD, by other entities with jurisdictional authorities, by non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and volunteers, and by citizens. The organization's role in program activities will vary from leadership, support, coordination, advocacy, and/or tracking information and progress.

EM PROGRAM MANAGEMENT DOCUMENT LIBRARY

Document	Review Frequency	Responsible Department/Party
BYLAW NO.1622, 2021 Emergency Management Regulations Establishment Bylaw	Every 10 years, in years ending with 0	FVRD Emergency Management & Legislative and Corporate Services
BYLAW NO.1606, 2020 Emergency Management Program Service Area Merger Bylaw	Every 10 years, in years ending with 0	FVRD Protective Services & Legislative and Corporate Services
Emergency Management Executive Committee Terms of Reference	Every 5 years, in years ending with 1 or 6	FVRD EMEC members
Emergency Management Program Policy	Every 5 years, in years ending with 2 or 7	FVRD Emergency Management
Emergency Management Plan	Continuous, with fulsome reviews every 10 years, in years ending with 4	FVRD Emergency Management
EM 5-year work plan	Annual, with annual budgeting process	FVRD Emergency Management

Note: All anticipated reviews are based on operational nuances. Documents may be reviewed before anticipated when triggered by legislative, policy, or procedural updates. Additionally, select reviews may occur as a result of post-disaster event reviews.

EM PROGRAM ACTIVITIES ACROSS ALL FOUR PHASES OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

The FVRD's EMO must take into consideration the FVRD's environmental and organizational limitations and inspire, empower, and leverage every entity and resource available to maximize its EM Program. This includes integrating independent departments and resources across the FVRD, as well as external entities with jurisdictional responsibilities, community organizations, faith groups, NGOs, businesses, individuals, and visitors.

This section of the EMP describes activities of the EM Program across each of the four phases, which are integrated with and may be led or have linkages to other FVRD functions, the five FVRD departments, personnel, volunteers, infrastructure, and facilities. They may also be led or have linkages with entities external to the FVRD. This list will evolve and adapt along with changing legislation, opportunities, and capacities.

01 MITIGATION

- Land Use Planning, Development Control, and Building Inspection
- Bylaw Enforcement
- Geohazard Risk Management
- Hazard Awareness
- Floodplain Management Bylaw
- Flood Protection
- Critical Infrastructure and Utilities
- FireSmart

02 PREPARATION

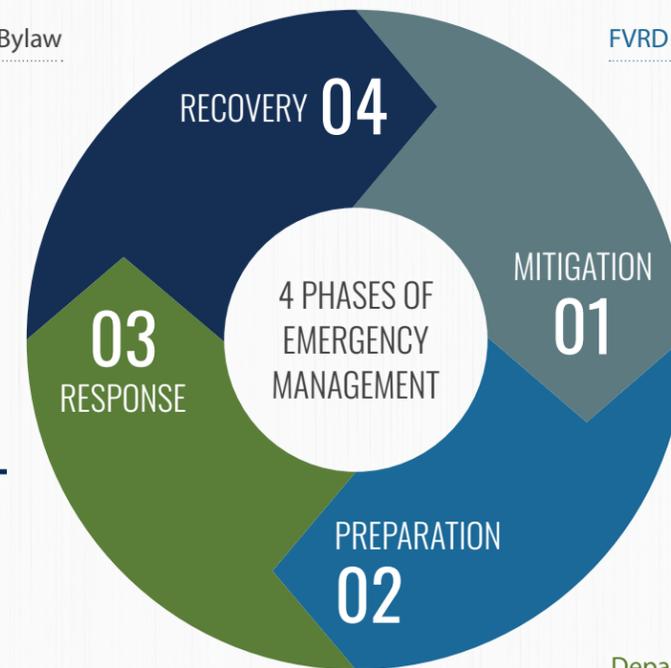
- After Action Reviews and Continuous Improvement
- Public Awareness and Preparation
- Community Resiliency Initiatives
- Maintaining an Emergency Operations Centre Facility and Supplies
- FVRD Training and Capacity Building
- Partner Engagement
- FVRD Business Continuity Planning
- 9-1-1 Service/Fire Dispatch Contract
- Network and Data Cybersecurity

04 RECOVERY

- Post-Event Recovery Coordination
- Information for Public and Media
- FVRD Infrastructure Repairs
- Cost Recovery and Claims

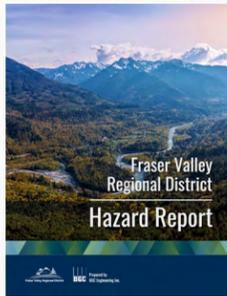
03 RESPONSE

- Implementing Guides and Procedures
- EOC Activation and Staffing
- Departmental Emergency Response Plans
- Business Continuity Implementation
- Mentoring Staff and Volunteers
- Fire Services
- Post-Disaster Building Assessments
- Cost Tracking and Reporting



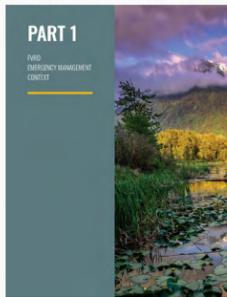
01 MITIGATION

The FVRD is a vast jurisdiction and its eight unincorporated electoral areas have myriad complexities and vulnerabilities, and face both geohazards and non-geohazards.



[Click here to access the Hazard Report](#)

These are highlighted in the 2023 FVRD Hazard Report and in the community profiles subsection in Part 1 of this EMP.



[Click here to jump to part one](#)

Climate change is increasing the number of hazards and the frequency and severity of emergencies. Not all of the community vulnerabilities and possible effects of hazards can be reasonably prevented, and many of the hazards that may impact the FVRD originate outside of the FVRD jurisdiction. Mitigation activities will seek to raise awareness and identify tangible opportunities to mitigate vulnerabilities and hazards.

MITIGATION PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

Land Use Planning, Development Control, and Building Inspection

Lead: Planning & Development Department
Linkages: Engineering & Utilities

As the FVRD is armed with better and better knowledge of hazards, a good deal of hazard mitigation can be done with land use planning to ensure that future developments are located appropriately and built to high standards. This land use planning will reduce the number of developments that are built without risk awareness and without risk mitigation efforts.

Bylaw Enforcement

Lead: Bylaw Services
Linkages: Protective Services, Emergency Management, Development Control, Building Services

The Bylaw Enforcement Department is responsible for investigating, processing, and resolving contraventions of the FVRD's Bylaws.

Geohazard Risk Management

Lead: Planning & Development Department
Linkages: Engineering & Utilities, Regional Parks, Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy, member municipalities, First Nation communities, crown land managers

Not all geohazards can be reasonably mitigated or eliminated. Where there are opportunities, FVRD will undertake mitigation and management strategies for geohazards within their jurisdiction and advocate, support, and work in conjunction with responsible entities and land managers when geohazards originate in other jurisdictions but impact the FVRD.

Hazard Awareness

Lead: Planning and Development
Linkages: Emergency Management, Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy

One component of community resilience is making available to businesses and residents information about hazards and risks in accessible and engaging formats. The more the public understands the nature of hazards and its vulnerabilities to them, the more individuals and businesses are likely to undertake personal mitigation and preparation strategies.

Floodplain Management Bylaw

Lead: Planning & Development
Linkages: Legislative Services, Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy

Updates to the FVRD's Floodplain Management Bylaw reflect hazard awareness and cross-jurisdictional realities of flood protection infrastructure and the increasing frequency and severity of flooding events induced by climate change.

Flood Protection

Lead: Engineering & Utilities
Linkages: Provincial Diking Authority, improvement districts, member municipalities, First Nation communities, home owners

Flood protection infrastructure in the FVRD is overseen by the Provincial Diking Authority. FVRD-owned dikes are maintained by FVRD Engineering & Utilities. There are dikes not owned by the FVRD that may impact FVRD infrastructure, residents, and businesses that are managed by improvement districts, member municipalities, and First Nation communities. There are also several orphaned dikes that are not maintained, as well as areas with no dikes that may be prone to flooding. Strong relationships and coordination will improve flood protection outcomes. In addition to maintaining infrastructure, flood protection includes activities to support homeowners, such as provision of sand bags when flood risk levels are present.

Critical Infrastructure and Utilities

Lead: Engineering & Utilities Department
Linkages: Regional Services Dept, Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure (MOTI), improvement districts, private utility providers, rail and transport companies, telecommunications providers, and health authorities

A list of FVRD-owned critical infrastructure is prepared annually by Emergency Management and the Engineering and Utilities Department. However, critical infrastructure, such as water and wastewater systems, roads, railways, power lines and substations, telecommunications, pipelines, dams, public buildings and airports, and health care facilities criss-cross the FVRD and fall under multiple jurisdictions. Maintenance of this infrastructure, along with strategies to make critical infrastructure more resilient to emergencies and disasters, is a cross-jurisdictional responsibility.

FireSmart

Lead: Emergency Management
Linkages: Protective Services, Regional Services, Planning and Development, BC Wildfire, volunteers and residents

FireSmart is a program to reduce wildfire hazard across communities in the wildland-urban interface and lessen the impacts of wildfires on infrastructure, homes, and businesses. This program may be coordinated by the EM department and seeks to leverage other FVRD departments, government agencies, volunteer groups, and residents to mitigate wildfire risk through education, fuel reduction, and building material choices. FVRD can lead by example by applying FireSmart principles to its own buildings, infrastructure, and parks. Outreach, education, advocacy, and best practices for developments can inspire residents, volunteer groups, developers, and land managers to reduce wildfire hazards.

Document	Review Aim	Responsible Department/Party
FVRD Hazard Report	Every 10 years, in years ending with 3	Emergency Management & Planning
FVRD Community Wildfire Protection Plan	According to Emergency Management work plans	FVRD Emergency Management
FVRD Critical Infrastructure Inventory	In years ending with 2 or 7	FVRD Emergency Management with integrative support from EMEC
FVRD Dike Assessments (for FVRD-owned flood protection infrastructure)	Annually, as required by the <i>Dike Act</i>	FVRD Engineering & Utilities
Comprehensive Land Use Planning (bylaws/policies/procedures)	In accordance with Planning and Development work plans	FVRD Planning and Development
FVRD Dike Operations and Maintenance Manual	As per regulatory requirements	FVRD Engineering & Utilities
Chaumox Landfill Design Operations and Closure Plan	As per regulatory requirements	FVRD Engineering & Utilities
Flood Protection Operations and Maintenance Manuals	In accordance with departmental work plans	FVRD Engineering & Utilities
Parks Inspection Policy (also listed in response library)	In accordance with departmental work plans and as triggered by an emergency	FVRD Regional Parks

Note: All anticipated reviews are based on operational nuances. Documents may be reviewed before anticipated when triggered by legislative, policy, or procedural updates. Additionally, select reviews may occur as a result of post-disaster event reviews.

02 PREPARATION

Using an all hazards approach combined with knowledge of community complexities and vulnerabilities, it is possible to undertake preparation and resiliency activities throughout the year. Preparation and resiliency for the FVRD refers to activities to achieve operational readiness for emergencies. This includes contracting services for 9-1-1 dispatch, and preparing departmental emergency response plans. It also involves business-continuity planning and data security planning for the FVRD to continue to provide services throughout response and recovery phases. Another major component is supporting communities, businesses, and individuals within the FVRD to undertake their own preparation and resiliency initiatives to better support themselves before, during, and after an emergency. Within the FVRD, there is potential for multiple cascading emergencies that cover a broad region. FVRD will have limited capacity in these situations and may not be able to provide assistance to communities for 72 hours and potentially for 10-14 days.

After Action Reviews and Continuous Improvement

Lead: Emergency Management
Linkages: All participants in previous EOC activation

It is important to capture lessons learned from operational experience. As soon as one emergency is over, preparation for the next begins. This can be accomplished by conducting fulsome after action reviews (AAR), and implementing the recommendations that arise from them. Continuous improvement in this way refines systems and makes them more durable, which increases operational readiness. AARs trigger change management to increase effectiveness.

Public Awareness and Preparation

Lead: Emergency Management
Linkages: Protective Services, Corporate Services – Communications

The FVRD will work to match the public's expectations of service during an emergency with the realities of its organizational capacity and emergency management environment. Along with this work is the provision and uptake of information, resources, and guides that encourage a high degree of personal preparedness for residents. Businesses can also be encouraged to develop business continuity plans to better withstand disruptions from emergencies. Using FVRD communication assets such as its website, social media, and the Alertable app to keep the public apprised of increasing risk levels for hazards can increase community preparation activity prior to an event.

Community Resiliency Initiatives

Lead: Emergency Management
Linkages: Regional Services, Corporate Services – Communications

These are initiatives that build a community's capacity to better withstand the effects of emergencies and meet its own needs during an emergency. Some initiatives may be coordinated by the FVRD as part of emergency management planning (such as community evacuation

guides), and some may be led by neighbourhoods and community organizations. Examples of community resiliency initiatives include:

- » Addressing or reducing community vulnerabilities identified in Part 1 of this document, and building community capacity
- » Community resource inventories of people, groups, and assets that could support the community in an emergency. Inventories might include pre-structured community organizations, NGOs, and/or provincial personnel stationed within the area who could assist with tactical evacuations and sheltering and feeding evacuees.
- » Community workshops, training and information sessions, preparation activities
- » Pre-positioning supplies and resources for use by pre-structured community organizations to meet the needs of residents during emergencies
- » Education about provincial emergency management structures, how EOCs work, how a response is managed, how to cooperate with an official response, and how to communicate critical life-safety needs
- » Establishing protocols for community members and organizations to provide situational awareness and intelligence to the EOC during emergencies
- » Reducing wildfire risk and other hazard risks by local community and individual activities

Maintain an Emergency Operations Centre Facility and Supplies

Lead: Emergency Management
Linkages: Regional services

The primary pre-organized location is at the FVRD office building in Chilliwack. The EM department maintains supplies to support an EOC. It also compiles an additional list of turnkey locations that can serve as a physical EOCs within the FVRD, as well as prepare contingencies for remote or virtual EOC operations if a physical location is compromised or if virtual services become necessary to optimize response.

FVRD Training and Capacity Building

Lead: Emergency Management
Linkages: All departments, response partner agencies, and entities

FVRD Emergency Management will maintain a robust training and exercise program. This includes orienting the FVRD organization generally to the EM Program. When the FVRD establishes an EOC, EOC roles will be filled by staff members across all FVRD departments. emergency management-specific training of and exercises by FVRD staff will maintain a high level of operational readiness and organizational capacity to stand up high-functioning EOCs and provide efficient ESS. Regular exercises put knowledge and skills into practice in a non-emergency setting. Interagency exercises with entities outside of the FVRD will help to identify cross-jurisdictional strengths and gaps and build partnerships.

Partner Engagement

Lead: Emergency Management
Linkages: EMCR, member municipalities, First Nations, improvement districts, FVRD and non-FVRD managed VFDs, SAR, BC Emergency Health Services (BCEHS), BC Wildfire, BC Parks, Cultus Lake Park Board, Conservation Officer Service (COS), Natural Resources Officers, Compliance and Enforcement Officers (C&Es), MOTI, NGOs, pre-structured community organizations, and all other entities that might be involved in cross-jurisdictional response and recovery to an emergency

Time spent in the preparation phase building relationships with partners in response and those who have jurisdiction over lands or infrastructure within the FVRD will help to identify and leverage combined efforts. This increases the capacity of the FVRD and its partners and increases the overall operational readiness of entities that need to coordinate and work together through complex and cascading cross-jurisdictional events.

FVRD Business Continuity Planning

Lead: Regional Services
Linkages: All departments

Planning across all departments to avoid general service disruptions during an emergency event.

9-1-1 Service/Fire Dispatch Contract

Lead: Corporate Services
Linkages: Protective Services, Emergency Management

Contract for the provision of 9-1-1 service and fire services dispatch throughout the FVRD for FVRD-managed volunteer fire departments.

Network and Data Cybersecurity

Lead: Corporate Services – Information Technology
Linkages: All Departments

Plans to mitigate the risk of cybersecurity threats, and provide for data and network access and security during an emergency event, particularly if the physical offices of the FVRD are compromised during an event.

PREPARATION DOCUMENT LIBRARY

Document	Review Aim	Responsible Department/Party
FVRD Emergency Management Training and Exercises Plan	Every 5 years, in years ending with 4 or 9	Emergency Management & Planning & Development
FVRD 9-1-1 Service/Fire Dispatch Contract	In accordance with Corporate Services work plans	FVRD Corporate Services
FVRD Sandbag Site Use Permit between FVRD and MOTI	As dictated by permit renewal dates; next: Feb. 3, 2028 Permit No.: 2023-01055 – Laidlaw Permit No.: 2023-01053 – Harrison Mills	FVRD Emergency Management
FVRD Emergency Preparedness Guide	Every 10 years, in years ending with 5	FVRD Emergency Management
Community Emergency & Resiliency Guides	As community capacity dictates	Community resiliency group champion
FVRD after action reviews	After EOC activations	FVRD Emergency Management

Note: All anticipated reviews are based on operational nuances. Documents may be reviewed before anticipated when triggered by legislative, policy, or procedural updates. Additionally, select reviews may occur as a result of post-disaster event reviews.

03 RESPONSE

There is a likelihood of multiple and broad-scale cascading events occurring that are cross-jurisdictional and impact several communities and electoral areas at once. In the event of an emergency, the FVRD may declare a State of Local Emergency (SOLE), issue evacuation alerts or orders, and activate an EOC.



[Click here to access the decision making tool](#)

The goals of the EOC during the response phase are to ensure the health and safety of responders, save lives, reduce suffering, protect public health, protect infrastructure, protect property, protect the environment, and reduce economic and social losses. Another key part of the response phase is to coordinate the provision of ESS, which is food, clothing, shelter, transportation, and medical services. The financial authorization for activities of the EOC, including ESS, is provided by the Province of British Columbia.

Locally, the FVRD will activate ESS when ESS supports are requested by first responders through E-Comm 9-1-1 call centres and the EM Duty Officer. ESS supports may be provided at a group lodging facility or at reception centres that are activated as part of emergency response.

Incidents that can be managed within first-responders services that do not require activation of mutual aid, greater resources, or powers under a SOLE are not considered emergencies.

RESPONSE PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

Implementing Guides and Procedures

Lead: Emergency Management
Linkages: FVRD Board, all departments

The FVRD's EM Program includes developing associated guides and procedures (evacuation guides, hazard-specific guides, declaring a SOLE procedure, evacuation alert/order/rescind procedures, EOC guide, etc.) that can be activated as necessary during the response phase.

EOC Activation and Staffing

Lead: Emergency Management
Linkages: All departments, supporting agencies, response partners, contracted services

EOC activation is requested by the Chair and Board, Chief Administrative Officer, Director of Emergency Management, the Manager of Emergency Management, or at the request of any incident commander when a site-level response requires site-support. Staff from across the FVRD are sourced to fulfill EOC roles, using the Incident Command System. The size and complexity of the EOC expands and contracts to meet site-support needs. If necessary, additional personnel may be brought in from outside the FVRD to meet the EOC needs of the response phase. However, it should be noted that imported personnel may not be familiar with FVRD context, capacity, governance, or FVRD-specific emergency guides and procedures.

Other Departmental Emergency and Safety Documents

Lead: All departments
Linkages: All departments

Some departments may have requirements under other statutes for safety and emergency planning. New documents will be linked to the relevant section of this plan; however, they are not under the oversight of the Emergency Management Service or its plan management. Those documents are managed by the relevant departments but may be integrated into overall response planning activities and training or exercises.

Business Continuity Implementation

Lead: Regional Services
Linkages: All departments

The FVRD will implement business continuity plans developed in the preparation phase in order to provide essential services throughout disruptions caused by emergency events. This includes support and backfilling for staff who have been assigned EOC roles to manage the response and recovery phases.

Mentoring Staff and Volunteers

Lead: Emergency Management
Linkages: Regional Services, Engineering & Utilities

Staff with more knowledge and experience will mentor less experienced staff and volunteers. This includes providing guidance, adding capacity as individuals exceed their span of control, and monitoring for and managing critical incident stress.

Fire Services

Lead: Protective Services
Linkages: Cultus Lake Park Board, Sunshine Valley VFD, member municipalities, First Nation communities, BC Wildfire, Emergency Management

Fire Services in the FVRD are coordinated through FVRD Protective Services for the most part. The communities of Sunshine Valley and Cultus Lake North are overseen by a volunteer society and the Cultus Lake Park Board, respectively. The FVRD has fire protection agreements in place with seven First Nation communities. Each volunteer fire department may have mutual aid agreements and memorandums of understanding with other entities. Establishing and maintaining high-quality fire services in the FVRD increases emergency response capacity.

Post-Disaster Building Assessments

Lead: Planning and Development
Linkages: Engineering & Utilities, Regional Services, school districts, health authorities, contracted services

Post-disaster building assessments are an integral part of re-entry planning for the EOC. This includes ascertaining whether public buildings are safe to re-enter and use as part of response and recovery operations. If they require repairs, and to what extent, is important intelligence. Rapid damage assessments also include FVRD-owned infrastructure, and residences and businesses, and provide information as to the extent and severity of the effects of the emergency so that response and recovery objectives can be developed and refined.

Cost Tracking and Reporting

Lead: Corporate Services
Linkages: Emergency Management, all departments incurring expenses

Tracking response costs is critical to ensuring that expenditures align with financial policies, that there is enough capital approved and accessible to support response activities, and that all documentation associated with approved expenditures is organized and ready for cost-recovery claims.

Document	Review Aim	Responsible Department/Party
FVRD Elected Official Responsibilities – Quick Reference 2022	In accordance with Emergency Management work plans	FVRD Emergency Management
FVRD Declaring a State of Local Emergency (SOLE) Process	Every 10 years, or as triggered by legislative change	FVRD Emergency Management
Emergency Information Response Plan 2011	In accordance with departmental work plans	FVRD Communications
FVRD EOC Guide	Post L3 activation as part of recovery project	FVRD Emergency Management
FVRD Flood Guidance	Annually – post freshet	FVRD Emergency Management
FVRD Evacuation Guide – Area H	Every 5 years, in years ending with 2 or 7	FVRD Emergency Management
FVRD Fire Services Protection Agreements, standard operating procedures, and memorandums of understanding	In accordance with Protective Services work plans	FVRD Protective Services
FVRD Business Continuity Management	See Schedule – BCP Program	FVRD Regional Services
Emergency Response Plan – FVRD Utilities	In accordance with Utilities Branch work plans	FVRD Engineering – Utilities Branch
FVRD Parks Closure Policy	In accordance with Regional Parks work plans	FVRD Regional Parks
Almer Carlson Pool Safety Plan 2017	In accordance with departmental work plans	FVRD Recreation, Culture, and Airpark Services
Dan Sharrers Aquatic Centre Safety Plan 2017	In accordance with departmental work plans	FVRD Recreation, Culture, and Airpark Services

Note: All anticipated reviews are based on operational nuances. Documents may be reviewed before anticipated when triggered by legislative, policy, or procedural updates. Additionally, select reviews may occur as a result of post-disaster event reviews.

04 RECOVERY

Recovery planning begins in the response phase through the recovery unit in the planning section of the Emergency Operations Centre. The EOC team will undertake post-disaster assessments and, where possible, execute temporary emergency repairs of critical infrastructure and temporary measures to provide critical services. Re-entry planning to allow evacuated individuals back into their communities also begins in the response phase. If longer-term recovery projects are required to ensure full re-entry and to permanently restore infrastructure and services to pre-event levels, the FVRD may activate a separate recovery structure and process for its recovery phase.

Recovery structures can range from a single recovery manager to a full recovery operations centre that uses the Incident Command System. Positions may be filled by FVRD staff from across all departments, or by NGOs and contracted specialists. Recovery plans are unique to each emergency and disaster, and have short-, medium-, and long-term goals. Recovery projects may be broad and complex, and require external coordination. Environmental and engineering recovery projects may require complex engineered proposals, permitting, and dedicated contract-based project managers. FVRD activities in the recovery phase may be limited by capacity issues, such as staffing, funding, and cross-jurisdictional considerations.



[Click here to jump to part one](#)

Post-Event Recovery Coordination

Lead: Emergency Management
Linkages: All FVRD departments, MOTI, Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy, improvement districts, private utility providers, rail and transport companies, telecommunications providers, health authorities, and any other entity that is responsible for critical infrastructure and services in the affected area

The FVRD is responsible to ensure the recovery of its critical infrastructure and to identify common recovery themes through planning to escalate to key ministries, agencies, and sectors that would undertake lead roles in their recovery operations. The FVRD may coordinate recovery projects that are cross-jurisdictional. If cross-jurisdictional recovery projects are expected to be long term and beyond the capacity of the FVRD to coordinate, recovery coordination may shift from the local authority to regional and/or provincial levels.

Information for Public and Media

Lead: Emergency Management
Linkages: Corporate Services, EMCR, NGOs

Communication with the public about the status of re-entry and recovery plans and projects is important. Communication of resources available to residents and businesses that have suffered damages to their properties or require additional supports before they are able to be self-sufficient is also important. The FVRD may provide communication and resources about re-entry, recovery projects, and recovery resources for individuals and businesses through its website, social media, and the Alertable app. The FVRD may provide a community re-entry guide after an emergency event, including information, tips, and resources. Physical locations such as community resilience centres may be mobilized.

FVRD Infrastructure Repairs

Lead: Engineering and Utilities

Linkages: Planning and Development, Regional Services

It may be necessary to effect permanent repairs of FVRD-owned flood mitigation infrastructure, utilities, parks, buildings, and all other infrastructure that may have been damaged by the event to pre-event levels. This may require accessing insurance claims and disaster financial assistance from the Province and/or other funding sources.

Cost Recovery and Claims

Lead: Corporate Services

Linkages: Emergency Management, other departments that incurred costs as part of approved recovery projects

Tracking recovery costs is critical to ensuring that expenditures align with financial policies, that there is enough capital approved and accessible to support recovery activities, and that all documentation associated with approved expenditures is organized and ready for cost-recovery claims through insurance, the Disaster Financial Assistance Program, or other funding sources.

RECOVERY DOCUMENT LIBRARY

Document	Review Aim	Responsible Department/Party
Parks Inspection Policy (also listed in the Mitigation library)	In accordance with departmental work plans and as triggered by an emergency	FVRD Regional Parks
Re-Entry Guide: Safety Information and Resources for Residents Returning After a Wildfire 2023	Customize to each incident	FVRD Emergency Management
Flood Recovery Information Package 2021	Customize to each incident	FVRD Emergency Management
Compensation and Disaster Financial Assistance Regulation 1995	Update anticipated late 2024	Province of British Columbia
Interim Disaster Recovery Framework 2019	In accordance with provincial work plans	Province of British Columbia
Recovery Guide for Local Authorities and First Nations, 4th Edition, Province of British Columbia, 2022	In accordance with provincial work plans	Province of British Columbia

Note: All anticipated reviews are based on operational nuances. Documents may be reviewed before anticipated when triggered by legislative, policy, or procedural updates. Additionally, select reviews may occur as a result of post-disaster event reviews.

PART 4

DECISION-MAKING TOOLS: DEVELOPING OBJECTIVES ACROSS THE FOUR PHASES OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

Decision-Making Tools

These decision-making tools can be used by FVRD personnel internally or with other agencies, groups, and community residents at any stage in the continuum. It is most effective when used to leverage the information in the community profiles section in Part 1 of this document to:

1. **Facilitate:** Guiding strategic conversations with FVRD staff, with community members, with responsible agencies, and with stakeholders through this simple format
2. **Orient:** Developing situational awareness
3. **Formulate:** Setting goals and develop objectives with action items, timelines, and lead roles
4. **Coordinate:** Identifying related infrastructure and entities that need to be coordinated with in order to achieve goals and objectives

HOW TO USE THIS TOOL

1. Complete the following:
 - › Place name
 - › Date
 - › Circle which phase of emergency management you are in.
2. Choose the circle graph variables that you will use for inputs, ensuring the variables are the same for both circle graphs:
 - › Use the circle graph variables and scoring methodology from the vulnerability assessments in Part 1 of this document, **or**
 - › Create your own variables and scoring methodology and fill in the spaces provided

3. Fill in both circle graphs:
 - › Fill in your “Where we’re at” circle with your baseline scoring, and provide pertinent details in the spaces provided that demonstrate the current community situation. For the Response and Recovery phases, this will be a post-event scoring. For Mitigation and Preparation phases, this will be pre-event scoring.
 - › Determine the goal state scoring levels you want to achieve in the “Where we want to be” circle, and provide pertinent details in the spaces provided. For the Response and Recovery phases, this could mean getting back to pre-event circle graph scores. For Mitigation and Preparedness phases, this could be about focusing on tangible ways to improve pre-event scores to reduce community vulnerabilities.
4. Based on your “Where we want to be” circle graph, develop a list of five initial objectives that will help you achieve your goals. For each objective, include:
 - › The specific objective you will undertake and what steps are involved
 - › How you will take action, and what resources you will need to be allocated, mobilized, and/or demobilized
 - › The timeline you anticipate to start and complete the objective, or each step in the objective
 - › Everyone in your group who will be involved, and, in particular, who in your group will have lead responsibility and what their role will be, depending on the group’s jurisdiction (implementation, coordination, advocacy, and/or providing intelligence and updates back to the group)
5. Identify and list any infrastructure, people, groups, agencies, and entities that are associated with or have jurisdictional impact on your objectives, which will need to be included or coordinated with.
6. Reassess and update this worksheet as you complete objectives or if your circle graph scoring changes significantly as a result of new information or situational changes in the community.

GUIDING QUESTIONS TO DEVELOP OBJECTIVES ACROSS THE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT CONTINUUM

MITIGATION OBJECTIVES

- › What hazards does this community face?
- › Is there adequate mitigation infrastructure? Is it in good condition?
- › What agencies have jurisdiction?
- › Are there land use planning or hazard mitigation strategies that might improve the circle graph?
- › Is there anything residents can do to mitigate hazards on their own properties?

PREPARATION OBJECTIVES

- › Are there community resiliency initiatives, inter-agency training and coordination activities, or pre-organized resources that may improve the community’s circle graph?
- › Are there ways to increase operational readiness and capacity in terms of critical infrastructure, personnel, and services?
- › What steps can residents take to be prepared at home and as a community?
- › Are there any language or cultural considerations to take into account that would increase community resilience?

Objectives can lead to actions such as community resiliency initiatives or service continuity plans, for example.

RESPONSE OBJECTIVES

- › How did the event affect the community’s circle graph scoring?
- › How many people might be affected?
- › Are there any language or cultural considerations for the affected population?
- › What tangible steps do we need to take to get back to pre-event scores?
- › What do we have control over?
- › Who else has jurisdiction or responsibilities?
- › What level of coordination is required to protect life and property and maintain critical infrastructure and services?
- › What resources need to be allocated, mobilized, or demobilized?
- › What complexities must be considered?
- › How will we all communicate?

For EOC teams, objectives can be directly inputted into an incident action plan, for example.

RECOVERY OBJECTIVES

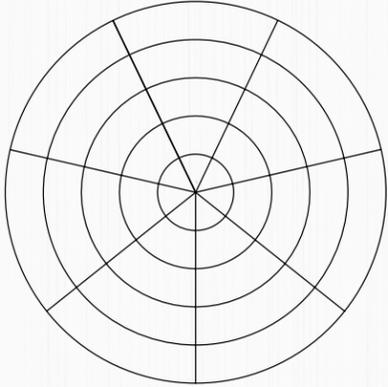
- › What can be undertaken to attain pre-event community scores?
- › How will we achieve full re-entry? What can be done to achieve pre-event infrastructure and service levels?
- › What do we have control over?
- › Who do we need to coordinate with?
- › What support and communication will be required for residents?
- › What kind of recovery resources may be available for the FVRD and for residents and businesses?

For EOC teams, objectives can be inputted directly into re-entry and recovery plans, for example.

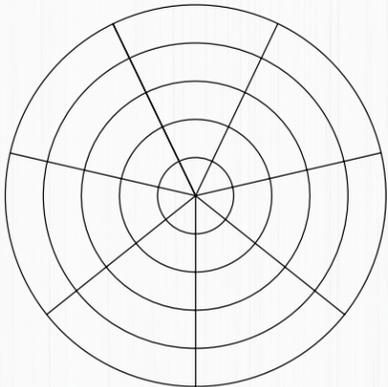
PLACE NAME:

DATE:

WHERE WE'RE AT



WHERE WE WANT TO BE



Circle one: Preparation | Mitigation | Response | Recovery

OBJECTIVES

1 | What: _____

How: _____

When: _____

Who: _____

2 | What: _____

How: _____

When: _____

Who: _____

3 | What: _____

How: _____

When: _____

Who: _____

4 | What: _____

How: _____

When: _____

Who: _____

5 | What: _____

How: _____

When: _____

Who: _____

RELATED INFRASTRUCTURE AND ENTITIES

FVRD EOC Situation-Specific Plan

BCEMS PRIORITIES

1. **Safety of responders**
2. **Save lives**
3. **Reduce suffering**
4. **Protect public health**
5. **Protect infrastructure**
6. **Protect property**
7. **Protect the environment**
8. **Protect against social and economic loss**

SITUATION

Provide a brief description to summarize which of the BCEMS priorities is at threat and what the resultant problem is.

OBJECTIVE

The primary objective of this plan is to reduce the threat to the BCEMS priority to an acceptable level.

STRATEGY

Describe the strategy necessary to meet the objective identified. Elaborate under the headers of relevance.

Tools:

Process:

Coordination:

Oversight:

Documentation:

ADMINISTRATION

Identify the person responsible or accountable to ensure the objective is met and that the strategy and tactics are reviewed/considered/updated. Will there be a follow-up plan? Connection to recovery? Linkage to the Information Officer?

TACTICAL PLAN

Describe the tactics as understood by the primary or lead organization having authority/jurisdiction/oversight and all contributing agencies/parties.

APPROVALS

Position	Name	Signature	Date
Operations Section Chief			
Planning Section Chief			
Logistics Section Chief			
Finance Section Chief			
EOC Director			

Prepared by: Planning Section, FVRD Emergency Operation Centre

KEY AGENCIES

List key agencies (asset holders, authorities, parties to be informed, etc.)



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