



VILLAGE OF LIONS BAY

COMMUNITY EVACUATION PLAN - EXTERNAL VERSION

JUNE 2026



DISCLAIMER AND LIMITATION OF RELIANCE

This Evacuation Plan has been prepared to provide general information regarding potential evacuation procedures, routes, responsibilities, and considerations that may be applicable during emergency situations affecting the Village of Lions Bay. The Plan is intended as a planning and guidance document only and should not be interpreted as a guarantee, commitment, or representation that any specific actions, procedures, timelines, routes, resources, or outcomes will occur during an actual emergency.

Emergency incidents are inherently dynamic and unpredictable. Actual response, evacuation, shelter-in-place, re-entry, and recovery actions will be determined based on the specific circumstances of the event, prevailing conditions, available resources, evolving hazards, operational requirements, and the professional judgment of emergency management personnel, first responders, technical specialists, and other authorities having jurisdiction at the time of the incident.

The information contained in this Plan may be revised, amended, supplemented, or replaced without notice as conditions, policies, legislation, infrastructure, risk assessments, or operational requirements change. Users of this document should not rely exclusively on the information contained herein when making decisions during an emergency and should instead follow the directions, orders, alerts, and instructions issued by authorized emergency officials through official communication channels.

While reasonable efforts have been made to ensure the accuracy and completeness of the information contained in this Plan at the time of publication, the Village of Lions Bay, its elected officials, employees, contractors, consultants, partner agencies, and emergency management personnel make no representation or warranty, express or implied, regarding the accuracy, completeness, currency, suitability, or applicability of the information for any particular purpose.

To the fullest extent permitted by law, the Village of Lions Bay and all parties involved in the preparation of this Plan shall not be liable for any loss, damage, injury, expense, claim, or other consequence arising directly or indirectly from the use of, reliance upon, interpretation of, or inability to use the information contained in this document. Reliance on this Plan is at the sole discretion and risk of the user.

In the event of any conflict between the information contained in this document and directions provided by emergency responders, emergency management officials, law enforcement, fire services, provincial authorities, or other authorized agencies, the directions of those authorities shall prevail.



Public Version Notice

Certain appendices, maps, technical data, operational procedures, contact information, and other supporting materials contained in the full Evacuation Plan have been removed from this public version. This information has been withheld to protect personal privacy, operational security, critical infrastructure information, and the effectiveness of emergency response operations.

The omission of these materials does not affect the overall intent or purpose of this document as a public information resource. Emergency response personnel and authorized agencies maintain access to the complete plan and supporting information necessary to support emergency preparedness, response, and recovery activities.



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SECTION 1.0 ADMINISTRATION

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1.1 Table of Acronyms

Acronym	Full Term
BCEHS	British Columbia Emergency Health Service
BC SPCA	BC Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals
BCWS	BC Wildfire Service
CDART	Canadian Disaster Animal Response Team
DFA	Disaster Financial Assistance
EAS	Emergency Alert Submission
EMCR	Emergency Management and Climate Readiness
EOC	Emergency Operations Centre
EPC	Emergency Program Coordinator
ERA	Evacuee Registration and Assistance
ESS	Emergency Support Services
ICS	Incident Command System
NSEM	North Shore Emergency Management
PREOC	Provincial Regional Emergency Operations Centre
RC	Reception Centre
RCMP	Royal Canadian Mounted Police
RCMSR	Royal Canadian Marine Search and Rescue
SAR	Search and Rescue
SLRD	Squamish-Lillooet Regional District
SOLE	State of Local Emergency
WUI	Wildland Urban Interface



1.2 Distribution List

The Emergency Program Co-ordinator or designate will determine and maintain the distribution list of this Community Evacuation Plan. Some information contained within the plan may be deemed confidential and not for distribution outside of authorized plan holders. 'Non-Confidential' copies of the plan may have sensitive information redacted.

All plan recipients are responsible for the maintenance and care of their copy of the Community Evacuation Plan.

Agency/ Community	Recipient	Contact Email	Manual Format
EPC	Mary Brown	mbrown@lionsbay.ca	electronic
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DoO	Eric Villeneuve	evilleneuve@lionsbay.ca	electronic
LBFR	Lorenzo Del Arcangelic	firechief@lionsbay.ca	electronic
SAR	Ed Langford	edward@jdgconstruction.ca	electronic



1.3 Amendment Protocol

This plan will be reviewed at minimum on an annual basis with revisions and updates made at the discretion of the Emergency Program Co-ordinator.

Amendments may be initiated due to:

- **Lessons Learned:** Findings from emergency exercises, incidents, or post-event debriefs.
- **Risk Assessment Updates:** New or revised risk profiles and or hazards.
- **Resource Changes:** Updates to personnel, equipment, or infrastructure.
- **Geographic or Community Changes:** Population growth, development, or environmental changes.
- **Legislation Changes:** Updates to applicable Acts and Regulations.

For questions or concerns regarding this plan, or to request an update or revision to this plan, contact:

Community Emergency Co-ordinator: Mary Brown

Email: EPC@lionsbay.ca



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2.1 Purpose

The purpose of this Evacuation Plan is to provide a comprehensive, operationally focused framework to support the safe, timely, and coordinated evacuation of the Village of Lions Bay during emergency events.

This plan establishes:

- A clear concept of operations for evacuation decision-making and execution
- Defined roles and responsibilities aligned with the Incident Command System (ICS)
- Hazard-specific evacuation strategies reflecting the unique risk profile of Lions Bay
- A multimodal evacuation approach, incorporating road, marine, and air transport

The plan is designed to support Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) decision-making, field operations, and interagency coordination during incidents requiring:

- Evacuation Alerts
- Evacuation Orders
- Shelter-in-place directives

Given the Village's geographic and infrastructural constraints, this plan emphasizes:

- Early, phased evacuation
- Life safety as the primary objective

2.2 Scope

This plan applies to all emergency situations that may require partial or full evacuation of Lions Bay, including but not limited to:

- Wildland-urban interface (WUI) wildfire
- Landslides, debris flows, and rockfall
- Flooding and creek hazards
- Coastal storm surge and erosion
- Hazardous materials incidents along Highway 99
- Earthquakes and cascading hazards, including infrastructure failure and community isolation

The plan addresses:

- Evacuation of residents, visitors, and transient populations (including trail users)
- Management of daytime population increases due to tourism and recreation
- Evacuation from both accessible and isolated areas of the community

This plan is scalable and supports:

- Localized evacuations (e.g., neighbourhood-level landslide events)
- Phased evacuations across multiple zones
- Full community evacuation, where required



2.3 Objectives

The objectives of this Evacuation Plan are to:

1. Protect life and ensure public safety
2. Enable timely and orderly evacuation of at-risk populations
3. Provide clear decision-making tools for EOC and incident command
4. Support multimodal evacuation operations (road, marine, air)
5. Address the extraordinary needs of:
 - Vulnerable populations
 - Visitors and tourists
 - Isolated or access-constrained areas

2.4 Assumptions

This plan is based on the following key assumptions:

- Emergencies may occur with limited warning time, particularly for landslides and earthquakes
- Highway 99 may be partially or fully unavailable, significantly impacting evacuation capacity
- Multiple hazards may occur simultaneously (e.g., earthquake-triggered landslides)
- The community may become fragmented into isolated areas requiring independent response strategies
- Search and Rescue (SAR) will play a critical role in evacuation, particularly for:
 - Trail users
 - Isolated neighbourhoods
 - Injured or trapped individuals
- Marine evacuation is a critical contingency for large-scale or access-constrained events
- Helicopter evacuation will be limited to targeted use, not mass evacuation
- Some areas may require shelter-in-place when evacuation is unsafe or not feasible

2.5 Related Plans

This Community Evacuation Plan works in conjunction with

- Village of Lions Bay Emergency Plan 2019
- Lions Bay ESS Plan 2024



2.6 Authority and Compliance

2.6.1 Legislative Authority

This Evacuation Plan is established pursuant to the authority granted under the *Emergency and Disaster Management Act*, the *Local Government Act*, and the *Community Charter* of the Province of British Columbia.

Under these authorities, the Village of Lions Bay is empowered to:

- Declare a State of Local Emergency (SOLE)
- Issue Evacuation Alerts and Evacuation Orders
- Undertake such actions as are necessary to protect life, property, and the environment

2.6.2 Authority to Issue Evacuation Orders

The authority to issue Evacuation Alerts and Evacuation Orders rests with the Head of Council or their designate and may be exercised through the EOC.

2.6.3 Compliance and Enforcement

Evacuation Orders issued under a declared State of Local Emergency are mandatory and enforceable.

All persons within an area subject to an Evacuation Order shall comply with the direction to evacuate.

Enforcement of Evacuation Orders shall be carried out by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP), as the police of jurisdiction, or other authorized agencies, which may:

- Restrict access to evacuated areas
- Direct movement of persons and vehicles
- Take such actions as are necessary to support public safety



SECTION 3.0 COMMUNITY HAZARD PROFILE

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3.1 Primary Hazards

The table below represents the primary hazards for consideration that may prompt a partial or full evacuation of Lions Bay.

Hazard Type	Description	Key Characteristics	Evacuation Implications
Wildfire (Wildland-Urban Interface)	Interface fires occurring within or adjacent to the community due to dense forest fuels and dry conditions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High fuel loading - Steep terrain accelerates spread - Increasing frequency due to climate change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Requires early, phased evacuation - Rapid escalation possible - High likelihood of Highway 99 impacts - Potential for simultaneous multi-zone evacuation
Landslides, Rockfall, and Slope Instability	Movement of soil, rock, or debris down steep slopes, potentially impacting homes and infrastructure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Triggered by rainfall, seismic activity, or erosion - Can occur with little warning - May impact multiple locations simultaneously 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High risk of localized or widespread isolation- - Potential blockage of Highway 99 - Requires tactical evacuations - May necessitate marine or air evacuation
Debris Flow and Creek Hazards	Fast-moving flows of water, sediment, and debris within creek systems and drainage channels.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Triggered by intense rainfall - Highly destructive and rapid onset - Difficult to predict precisely 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited warning time - Requires rapid, localized evacuation - May impact multiple access routes simultaneously
Large Fallen Trees	Large trees falling due to wind, wildfire, saturated soils, erosion, or seismic activity, impacting homes, utilities, and transportation routes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dense mature forest adjacent to residential areas - Steep slopes increase treefall risk - Can occur during storms, wildfire, or seismic events - May trigger secondary hazards such as power outages or blocked roads 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - May block Highway 99 and local roads - Potential isolation of neighbourhoods - Can delay evacuation and emergency response - May damage homes, vehicles, and critical infrastructure - Increased risk during concurrent storm or wildfire events



Hazard Type	Description	Key Characteristics	Evacuation Implications
Coastal Hazards	Flooding, erosion, and wave action associated with storm surge and sea level rise.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Affects shoreline and low-lying areas - May be influenced by extreme weather events 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - May impact marine evacuation access points - Typically localized evacuation required- - May require vertical refuge strategies
Hazardous Materials (Highway 99)	Incidents involving spills, releases, or explosions from hazardous materials transported along Highway 99.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High-risk transportation corridor - Potential for fire, explosion, or toxic exposure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - May require shelter-in-place instead of evacuation - Potential for localized evacuation zones - May restrict or delay evacuation routes
Train Derailment	Rail incidents involving derailment, collision, or cargo release along the CN rail corridor adjacent to the community and shoreline.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rail corridor located along the waterfront - Potential for hazardous or non-hazardous cargo involvement - May impact marine access areas and transportation corridors - Potential for fire, explosion, or environmental contamination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - May require localized evacuation or shelter-in-place - Potential closure of Highway 99 or waterfront access areas - May restrict marine evacuation operations - Requires coordination with RCMP, rail operators, and hazardous materials agencies
Earthquake and Cascading Hazards	Seismic events causing ground shaking, infrastructure damage, and secondary hazards such as landslides.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Impacts are unpredictable - High potential for multiple simultaneous failures - May disrupt utilities and communications 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Evacuation may not be immediately feasible - High likelihood of community fragmentation - Requires SAR-led response - Increased reliance on marine and air evacuation - May require extended shelter-in-place



3.2 Demographic Profile

The table below represents an overview of the demographics of Lions Bay for consideration during an evacuation.

Population Group/Factor	Description	Key Characteristics	Evacuation Implications
Resident Population	Permanent population distributed across hillside residential neighbourhoods.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Small population size - Single-family homes - 2 condominium blocks/10 units each - Steep terrain and cul-de-sacs - Variable access conditions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased evacuation time in some areas - Need for phased evacuation - Risk of delayed evacuation from upper slopes
Vulnerable Populations	Individuals requiring additional support during evacuation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Seniors - Mobility limitations - Medical dependencies - Limited access to vehicles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Requires assisted evacuation - Prioritized evacuation support - Need for pre-identification and tracking - Coordination with health services
Daytime / Transient Population	Visitors and non-residents present during peak daytime periods.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hikers and trail users - Beach visitors - Highway 99 travelers - Unfamiliar with area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased evacuation demand- - Requires SAR trail sweeps - Risk of confusion and congestion - Need for simple, clear messaging
Trail Users (SAR Focus)	Individuals on trails or in remote recreation areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Located outside road network - Limited communication access - May be unaware of hazards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SAR-led evacuation required - Trailhead control necessary - Potential delayed evacuation
Isolated / Access-Constrained Areas	Neighbourhoods with limited or single access routes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dead-end roads - Steep access routes - Susceptible to landslides and debris flows 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High risk of isolation - May require marine or air evacuation - Shelter-in-place may be required
Transportation Dependency	Reliance on private vehicles for evacuation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited public transit - Visitor unfamiliarity with roads - Single primary route (Highway 99) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High congestion risk - Requires phased evacuation - Need for traffic control - Support for those without vehicles



Population Group/Factor	Description	Key Characteristics	Evacuation Implications
Tourism and Recreation Pressure	Seasonal and weekend population increases.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Peak summer and weekend use- High trail and beach activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Increased evacuation complexity- Requires proactive visitor management- Increased SAR demand
Pets and Animals	Household pets influencing evacuation behavior.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Common in residential households- Require transport and care	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- May delay evacuation compliance- Need for pet-inclusive messaging- Additional time required for evacuation



SECTION 4.0 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

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4.1 Functional Roles and Responsibilities

The Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) will be activated at a level appropriate to the scale and complexity of the incident. For smaller incidents, multiple functions may be performed by a limited number of personnel. For larger or complex incidents, all Command Staff and General Staff positions should be activated where possible.

4.1.1 Policy Group (Mayor and Council)

The Policy Group, consisting of the Mayor and Council, provides strategic direction and legal authority during emergency events.

Responsibilities include:

- Declaring a State of Local Emergency (SOLE)
- Authorizing and signing Evacuation Alerts, Evacuation Orders, and Rescind Notices
- Establishing policy direction, priorities, and spending authorities
- Supporting the EOC Director in strategic decision-making

4.1.2 EOC Director

The EOC Director is responsible for overall coordination of the EOC and provides strategic support to field operations.

Responsibilities include:

- Activating the EOC and implementing the Emergency Evacuation Plan
- Establishing EOC structure and staffing appropriate to the incident
- Providing coordination and resource support to the Incident Commander
- Ensuring integration of evacuation operations across all functional areas
- Maintaining situational awareness and supporting decision-making

4.1.3 EOC Information Officer

The Information Officer is responsible for the development and dissemination of accurate and timely information to the public, media, and stakeholders.

Responsibilities include:

- Coordinating public information related to evacuation alerts, orders, and protective actions – posting on website and social media.
- Monitoring community input and feedback on social media sites etc.
- Ensuring messaging is clear, consistent, and aligned with operational objectives
- Supporting communication with residents, visitors, and transient populations
- Coordinating with partner agencies to ensure unified messaging



4.1.4 EOC Risk Management Officer

The Risk Management Officer is responsible for monitoring and advising on responder safety and risk management within EOC-supported operations.

Responsibilities include:

- Identifying and communicating safety risks to responders and the public
- Advising the EOC Director on operational risks and liability considerations
- Supporting safe execution of evacuation operations, particularly in hazardous environments
- Monitoring working conditions within the EOC

4.1.5 EOC Liaison Officer

The Liaison Officer is responsible for coordination with external agencies and organizations.

Responsibilities include:

- Coordinating communication with provincial agencies, neighbouring municipalities, First Nations, and federal partners
- Facilitating integration of external resources into evacuation operations
- Supporting interagency coordination for marine, SAR, and transportation resources

4.1.6 EOC Operations Section Chief

The Operations Section Chief is responsible for the coordination and execution of all tactical operations with direction from the IC.

Responsibilities include:

- Directing evacuation operations in accordance with the Concept of Operations
- Managing evacuation implementation, including traffic control, area clearance, and access control
- Supporting the Incident Commander with resource coordination and operational priorities

4.1.7 EOC Planning Section Chief

The Planning Section Chief is responsible for collecting, analyzing, and disseminating information to support decision-making.

Responsibilities include:

- Maintaining situational awareness, including hazard conditions and infrastructure status
- Developing and updating incident action plans and evacuation strategies
- Tracking evacuation progress and identifying emerging risks
- Supporting transition from initial response to sustained operations



4.1.8 EOC Logistics Section Chief

The Logistics Section Chief is responsible for providing resources and services required to support the response.

Responsibilities include:

- Procuring and deploying personnel, equipment, and supplies
- Supporting evacuation operations with transportation resources, facilities, and communications
- Coordinating support for marine and air evacuation assets where required
- Ensuring EOC operational needs are met

4.1.9 EOC Finance/Admin Section Chief

The Finance and Administration Section Chief is responsible for financial tracking and administrative support during the incident.

Responsibilities include:

- Tracking costs associated with evacuation and response operations
- Managing procurement, contracts, and vendor agreements
- Supporting documentation for reimbursement and recovery
- Maintaining financial records in accordance with provincial requirements



4.2 External Partners

The Village of Lions Bay will coordinate closely with external agencies during emergency events. Due to the Village's limited internal capacity, constrained access, and exposure to multiple hazards, external partners play a critical role in supporting evacuation operations.

The roles outlined below represent typical responsibilities; actual roles may vary depending on the nature and scope of the incident.

Partner Agency	Primary Responsibilities	Evacuation Support Role
Lions Bay Fire Rescue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Structural fire suppression - Initial incident response - Local rescue operations - Support to Incident Command 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Initial evacuation support - Hazard assessment - Support to area clearance and life safety operations
Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Police of jurisdiction - Public safety and law enforcement - Traffic control and road closures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enforcement of Evacuation Orders - Access control to evacuated areas - Traffic management on Highway 99
BC Emergency Management and Climate Readiness (EMCR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provincial coordination and support - Resource allocation beyond local capacity - Task numbers for cost tracking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Emergency Support Services (ESS) - Evacuation coordination support - Reception centres and evacuee services
Squamish-Lillooet Regional District (SLRD) / Metro Vancouver (as applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regional coordination - Emergency planning support - Mutual aid coordination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support for reception centres - Resource sharing and regional evacuation coordination
North Shore Emergency Management (NSEM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regional coordination - Emergency planning support - Mutual aid coordination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support for reception centres - Resource sharing and regional evacuation coordination



Partner Agency	Primary Responsibilities	Evacuation Support Role
Metro Vancouver	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regional coordination - Emergency planning support - Mutual aid coordination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Support for EOC - Support for reception centres - Resource sharing and regional evacuation coordination
Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure (MoTI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Management of Highway 99 - Road condition assessment- Debris clearance and infrastructure repair 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessment of evacuation route viability - Traffic control support - Restoration of access routes
BC Wildfire Service (BCWS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wildfire response and suppression - Fire behaviour analysis - Interface fire coordination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Evacuation recommendations based on fire behaviour - Support to evacuation timing and phasing
Canadian Coast Guard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Marine search and rescue - Coordination of marine incidents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support to marine evacuation operations - Coordination of vessels and maritime safety
Royal Canadian Marine Search and Rescue (RCMSR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Marine search and rescue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support to marine evacuation operations
Marine Operators (Private / Charter)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vessel availability and transport capacity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Movement of evacuees via marine routes - Support to shoreline evacuation operations
Search and Rescue (North Shore Rescue / Squamish SAR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ground and technical rescue- Backcountry and remote response 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trail sweeps for hikers and visitors - Extraction from isolated or inaccessible areas - Support to evacuation in complex terrain
BC Emergency Health Services (BCEHS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pre-hospital emergency care - Patient transport 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Medical evacuation support - Triage and transport of injured or vulnerable individuals



Partner Agency	Primary Responsibilities	Evacuation Support Role
Vancouver Coastal Health (VCH)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Public health guidance - Environmental health (air, water, sanitation) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Health advisories for evacuees - Support to reception centres and shelter conditions
Neighbouring Municipalities (West Vancouver, Squamish)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mutual aid support - Emergency coordination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reception centres - Evacuee accommodation - Resource sharing
First Nations (Squamish Nation, Tsleil-Waututh Nation, Musqueam Nation)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regional coordination - Cultural and community support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support for evacuees where applicable - Coordination on regional impacts and shared territories
Utility Providers (BC Hydro, Telecommunications)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Infrastructure management - Service restoration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support to situational awareness (outages) - Restoration of critical services affecting evacuation
Volunteer Organizations / NGOs (e.g., Red Cross)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Emergency support services - Humanitarian assistance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support to evacuee care and sheltering - Distribution of supplies and services



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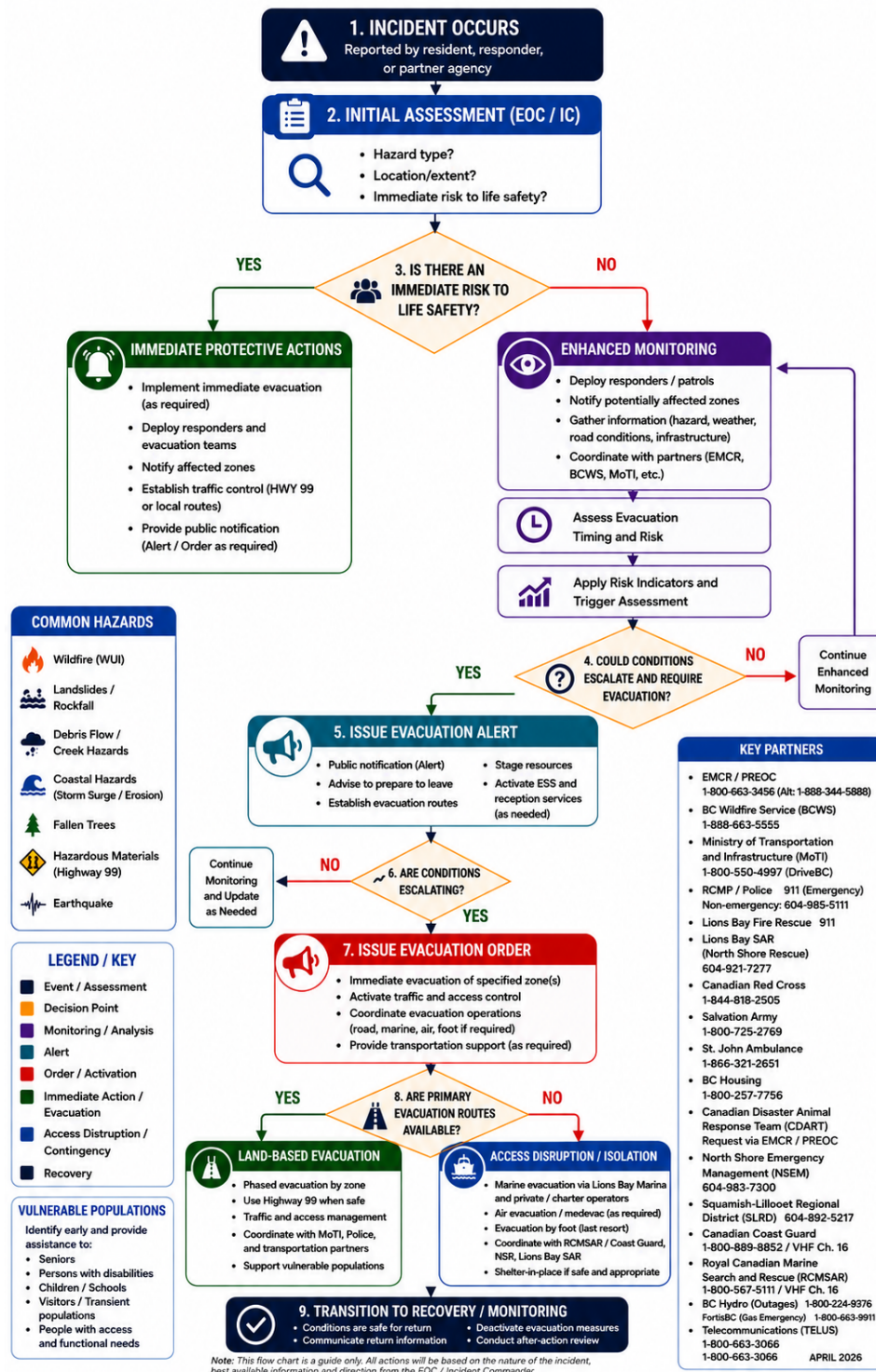


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5.1 Evacuation Response Flow Chart

Evacuation operations in the Village of Lions Bay follow a structured, condition-based process that supports timely decision-making and coordinated response. The following flow chart illustrates the general sequence of actions from incident identification through evacuation and recovery.





5.2 Overview

This section outlines the operational framework for planning, initiating, and executing evacuations within the Village of Lions Bay.

Due to the Village's geographic constraints, hazard exposure, and reliance on a single primary evacuation route (Highway 99), evacuation operations must be:

- Adaptive to changing conditions
- Phased to manage limited capacity and reduce congestion
- Capable of transitioning between road, marine, and air evacuation methods as required

This section provides guidance to support timely decision-making and coordinated evacuation operations under a range of emergency scenarios.

5.3 Evacuation Types and Protective Actions

5.3.1 Evacuation Alert

Description	Typical Application
Advance notification of a potential or imminent threat. Residents are advised to prepare to leave on short notice.	Used where hazards are developing or expected to escalate (e.g., wildfire, severe weather, unstable slopes).

5.3.2 Evacuation Order

Description	Typical Application
Direction to leave the area immediately due to an imminent threat to life safety.	Used when conditions are unsafe or expected to deteriorate rapidly.

5.3.3 Tactical Evacuation

Description	Typical Application
Immediate evacuation of a specific area or small population, often with little or no warning.	Landslides, debris flows, localized hazards, isolated incidents.

5.3.4 Shelter-in-Place

Description	Typical Application
Protective action where occupants remain in place due to unsafe evacuation conditions.	Hazardous materials, earthquake, blocked routes, or unsafe travel conditions.



5.4 General Method for Calculating Evacuation Trigger Points

Evacuation trigger points in the Village of Lions Bay are based on a comparison between the time required to safely evacuate the population and the time available before hazard impact.

Determining an appropriate evacuation time can be done using the following equation:

$$\text{Evacuation time} = \text{Decision Time} + \text{Notification Time} + \text{Mobilization Time} + \text{Travel Time}$$

Where:

Decision Time	Time required to assess conditions and make an evacuation decision
Notification Time	Time required to notify the public (alerts, door-to-door, media)
Mobilization Time	Time required for residents to prepare and begin evacuation
Travel Time	Time required to physically evacuate via available routes

5.5 Evacuation Decision Making

5.5.1 Decision-Making Authority

The authority to issue Evacuation Alerts and Evacuation Orders rests with the Head of Council or their designate and is exercised through the EOC. The decision to evacuate should be informed by the Incident Commander and/or Subject Matter Experts (SMEs) such as BC Wildfire Services, Fire, Police etc.

5.5.2 Declaring a State of Local Emergency (SOLE)

The authority to declare a State of Local Emergency (SOLE) rests with the Head of Council (Mayor) or their designate, in accordance with applicable provincial legislation.

A SOLE may be declared where an emergency exists or is imminent and extraordinary powers are required to protect life, property, or the environment.

5.5.3 Distribution of SOLE

As soon as reasonably practicable following the declaration of a SOLE, the Village will:

- Complete the official Declaration of a State of Local Emergency documentation
- Submit the signed declaration to the appropriate Provincial Regional Emergency Operations Centre (PREOC)
- Confirm receipt with the PREOC

The declaration will be communicated to the public through:

- The Village website



- Social media platforms
- Emergency alerting systems, where appropriate
- Door-to-door notification, *if required*

Where possible, maps identifying the affected area will be included in public communications.

5.5.4 Powers Under State of Local Emergency (SOLE)

Under a declared SOLE, the Village is authorized to exercise the emergency powers set out in provincial legislation to respond effectively to the emergency.

These powers may include, but are not limited to:

- Regulating or prohibiting travel to or from an area
- Evacuating persons and removing livestock, animals, and personal property
- Acquiring or using land, buildings, or equipment
- Authorizing entry into buildings or onto land without warrant
- Providing for the restoration of essential services

All powers must be exercised only as necessary to address the emergency and protect life safety.

5.5.5 Extending a State of Local Emergency (SOLE)

A SOLE declaration is valid for a maximum of **14 days**, unless cancelled earlier.

If required, the Village may request an extension through the Province. Extensions:

- Must be approved by the Province
- May be granted for additional periods (typically up to 14 days at a time)
- Require justification based on ongoing emergency conditions

The PREOC will be notified as part of the extension process.

5.5.6 Updating a State of Local Emergency (SOLE)

The geographic area or nature of a SOLE may be amended as conditions change.

Amendments:

- Must be formally documented
- May occur independently or in conjunction with an extension
- Do not automatically extend the duration of the SOLE

All updates will be communicated to the Province and the public as appropriate.

5.5.7 Cancelling a State of Local Emergency (SOLE)

A SOLE will be cancelled when emergency powers are no longer required.

Cancellation is authorized by the Head of Council or designate and will be:

- Documented through formal resolution or order
- Communicated to the PREOC
- Communicated to the public using established notification methods



5.6 Evacuation Priorities

Evacuation prioritization is required to ensure the safe and efficient movement of people during emergency events, particularly given the Village of Lions Bay’s limited road capacity, potential for congestion, and risk of isolation.

Prioritization supports:

- Reduction of congestion on Highway 99
- Protection of vulnerable populations
- Early evacuation of areas at highest risk
- Efficient use of available evacuation routes and resources

Evacuation priorities will be determined based on hazard conditions, access constraints, and population needs, and may be adjusted as conditions evolve.

Priority Level	Population / Area	Rationale	Operational Considerations
Priority 1	Immediate hazard areas	Areas directly threatened by active hazard (e.g., wildfire interface, active landslide zone).	May require rapid or tactical evacuation with limited warning.
Priority 2	Vulnerable populations	Individuals requiring additional time or assistance (e.g., seniors, mobility limitations, medical needs).	May require assisted evacuation, transportation support, and early notification.
Priority 3	Isolated or access-constrained areas	Neighbourhoods at high risk of being cut off due to terrain or infrastructure failure.	Evacuated early to prevent isolation; may require marine or air contingency planning.
Priority 4	Upper slope and interface areas	Areas with higher exposure to wildfire and limited access routes.	Evacuated early to reduce risk of entrapment and congestion.
Priority 5	General residential population	Remaining residential areas not immediately at risk.	Evacuated in phases to maintain traffic flow and route capacity.



5.7 Evacuation Zones

Evacuation zones have been established within the Village of Lions Bay to support phased evacuation, operational coordination, and risk-based decision-making.

Zones are based on:

- Terrain and topography
- Access and transportation constraints (including Highway 99)
- Hazard exposure (wildfire, landslide, flooding, coastal risks)
- Population distribution and isolation potential

These zones provide a framework to:

- Prioritize evacuation
- Manage traffic flow
- Support coordinated response and public communication

Evacuation zones are operational guides, not fixed boundaries. During an incident, zones may be adjusted, combined, or bypassed based on real-time conditions and direction from the Emergency Operations Centre (EOC).

5.7.1 Zone 1 – Kelvin Grove/Waterfront Interface

Category	Description
Area Description	Kelvin Grove Beach, waterfront residential areas, and Wastewater Treatment Plant
Key Characteristics	Coastal interface; low elevation; critical infrastructure; proximity to Highway 99
Primary Risks	Coastal flooding; storm surge; tsunami; upslope landslide/rockfall
Evacuation Considerations	Strong marine evacuation potential; generally good Hwy 99 access but congestion likely; early evacuation recommended for coastal hazards
Operational Notes	Suitable for early marine staging if required; monitor coastal conditions closely



5.7.2 Zone 2 – Upper Kelvin Grove Residential Area

Category	Description
Area Description	Central residential area including Kelvin Grove Way
Key Characteristics	Moderate density; proximity to Highway 99
Primary Risks	Upslope landslide /rockfall; traffic congestion
Evacuation Considerations	Highway 99 access, congestion likely
Operational Notes	Traffic control required to prevent bottleneck: monitor slope stability

5.7.3 Zone 3 – Central Lions Bay South/Oceanview Road Residential Area (East)

Category	Description
Area Description	Mid-slope residential areas south, of Harvey Creek, north of Rundle Creek
Key Characteristics	Winding roads; moderate density; creek proximity
Primary Risks	Landslides; debris flow; flooding; road access disruption
Evacuation Considerations	Limited access routes; high isolation risk; prioritize early evacuation in landslide scenarios
Operational Notes	Traffic control required to prevent bottlenecks; monitor slope stability



5.7.4 Zone 4 – Lower Coastal Strip (Central Waterfront)

Category	Description
Area Description	Linear coastal development along Lions Bay Avenue
Key Characteristics	Narrow strip between slope and shoreline; linear development
Primary Risks	Tsunami; storm surge; hazardous materials; limited vertical refuge
Evacuation Considerations	High exposure, low redundancy; rapid evacuation required; constrained access to Highway 99
Operational Notes	Monitor both marine and corridor hazards; early alert critical

5.7.5 Zone 5 – Isleview Residential Area/Interface Zone

Category	Description
Area Description	Central lower residential areas near highway and rail corridor
Key Characteristics	Mixed elevation; transportation corridor interface
Primary Risks	Highway incidents; wildfire interface; partial isolation
Evacuation Considerations	May require directional evacuation; potential early isolation; limited alternate routes
Operational Notes	Monitor Hwy 99 status closely; consider early evacuation if corridor risk increases



5.7.6 Zone 6 – Upper Bayview Road Residential Area/WUI Interface

Category	Description
Area Description	Upper residential areas along Bayview Road
Key Characteristics	Elevated terrain; dense housing; wildland-urban interface, critical emergency infrastructure
Primary Risks	Wildfire; landslides; limited road access
Evacuation Considerations	High priority for early evacuation (wildfire); longer clearance times; risk of entrapment; maintain access as long as possible to support response operations
Operational Notes	Early alert critical; traffic flow management required due to elevation and road design

5.7.7 Zone 7 – Upper West /Backcountry Interface

Category	Description
Area Description	Upper northern area including trails and watershed lands, elementary school
Key Characteristics	Extensive trail network; low-density residential; backcountry interface
Primary Risks	Wildfire; SAR incidents; isolation
Evacuation Considerations	Complex evacuation (residents + trail users); SAR required; potential helicopter support
Operational Notes	Early evacuation strongly recommended; trail sweeps required during incidents



5.7.8 Zone 8 – Brunswick Beach/ Crystal Falls

Category	Description
Area Description	Brunswick Beach and Crystal Falls residential area
Key Characteristics	Physically separated from core community; linear coastal development, very steep terrain above Highway 99
Primary Risks	Isolation; coastal hazards; corridor disruption; debris torrents; landslides, Magnesia and Battani Creeks
Evacuation Considerations	High isolation risk; independent evacuation strategy; strong marine evacuation candidate
Operational Notes	May require shelter-in-place if cut off; early decision-making critical



5.8 Evacuation Routes and Methods

5.8.1 Road Evacuation (HWY 99)

Highway 99 (Sea-to-Sky Highway) is the primary road evacuation route for the Village of Lions Bay and represents a critical dependency for all evacuation operations.

Evacuation by road will be the default method, with traffic directed north or south based on hazard conditions and route safety.

Due to its role as a single primary corridor, Highway 99 presents several challenges, including:

- Limited capacity and potential congestion
- Exposure to hazards such as landslides, wildfire, and hazardous materials incidents
- Increased traffic from visitors and trail users

Traffic management measures, including phased evacuation, controlled access, and RCMP coordination, will be required to maintain flow.

Highway 99 may become partially or fully unavailable, resulting in delayed evacuation or community isolation. In such cases, marine or air evacuation methods may be required.

Evacuation planning emphasizes early decision-making and continuous monitoring of highway conditions to maintain safe evacuation operations.

5.8.1.1 Critical Pinch Points

Road evacuation in Lions Bay is constrained by several critical pinch points that may significantly reduce evacuation capacity or result in full route failure.

Location / Type	Risk	Operational Implication
Highway bridges (north/south access)	Structural failure (earthquake, landslide)	Complete community isolation
On/off ramps (Kelvin Grove, Lions Bay Ave, Brunswick Beach)	Traffic merging and bottlenecks	Congestion and delayed evacuation
Narrow highway segments	Limited passing capacity	Reduced throughput during peak evacuation
Areas adjacent to steep slopes	Landslides, rockfall	Sudden road closure with little warning
Rail/highway interface	Hazardous materials incidents	Immediate evacuation or shelter-in-place

5.8.1.2 Traffic Control Measures

Traffic control measures may include:

- Controlled release of evacuation zones onto Highway 99
- Temporary road closures to prevent:
 - Congestion at merge points
 - Movement into unsafe areas
- Directional control (northbound vs southbound only)
- RCMP-managed access control to prevent re-entry



5.8.2 Marine Evacuation

Marine evacuation is a critical contingency and supplementary evacuation method for the Village of Lions Bay when Highway 99 is compromised or unavailable.

Due to the Village's reliance on a single road corridor and bridge crossings, marine evacuation provides redundancy and scalable evacuation capacity using multiple shoreline access points.

Evacuees are transported from designated landing zones to a regional reception hub (e.g., Horseshoe Bay) for onward transport and Emergency Support Services (ESS).

5.8.2.1 Evacuation System

Component	Description
Water Taxis	~12-person capacity vessels used for shuttle operations
Barges	Used as offshore loading platforms / floating pontoons
Landing Zones	Brunswick Beach, Lions Bay Beach Park, Kelvin Grove Beach
Destination	Regional port (e.g., Horseshoe Bay)

5.8.2.2 Operational Approaches

Scenario	Conditions	Approach
Best Case	Partial road access (one bridge functional)	Evacuation via Lions Bay Beach Park; water taxi transport directly to port or staging barges
Worst Case	Full road isolation (both bridges unserviceable)	Multi-site evacuation from beaches; foot access; barges used as offshore platforms; shuttle operations to port

5.8.2.3 Capacity and Timelines

Parameter	Estimate
Water taxi capacity	~12 persons per trip
Evacuation rate	~70–90 persons/hour
Total population (~1,500)	8–12 hrs (best case) / 18–24 hrs (worst case)



5.8.2.4 Operational Considerations

Factor	Implication
Multiple landing zones	Enables parallel evacuation and reduces congestion
Tidal variation (~5 m)	Requires adaptable loading (ramps, barges)
Weather / sea conditions	May limit operations
Population movement	Requires coordination to shoreline access points
Vulnerable populations	Prioritized through marina-based evacuation
Communications	Required at all landing zones and EOC

5.8.2.5 Support Requirements

- Pre-arranged agreements with marine operators
- Shoreline coordination (staff, crowd control)
- Lighting, signage, and access control
- Communications (radio, satellite)
- Integration with SAR for access and extraction support

5.8.2.6 Limitations

Marine evacuation is constrained by:

- Vessel availability
- Weather and sea state
- Slower throughput than road evacuation
- Multi-agency coordination requirements

5.8.2.7 Operational Use

Marine evacuation will be:

- Activated when road access is degraded or lost
- Used to supplement road evacuation where capacity is limited
- Integrated with evacuation zones, priorities, and SAR operations



5.8.3 Air Evacuation

Air evacuation is a targeted evacuation method for Lions Bay and is not intended for mass population movement. It may be used when road and marine evacuation are unavailable, delayed, or unsafe, particularly for injured, medically vulnerable, or isolated individuals.

Air evacuation may be required during earthquakes, landslides, wildfire entrapment, or events that fragment the community into inaccessible areas.

5.8.3.1 Air Evacuation Role

Use	Application
Medical evacuation	Injured, medically fragile, or urgent care patients
Isolated individuals	Residents cut off by landslide, road failure, or structural damage
SAR-supported extraction	Trail users, backcountry users, or persons in steep terrain
Supply delivery	Delivery of critical supplies where shelter-in-place is required

5.8.3.2 Potential Landing Zone Considerations

Landing Zone Type	Considerations
School field / open municipal spaces	Preferred where clear approach, visibility, and access can be maintained
Roadway / cleared hardstand areas	May be used if traffic is controlled and hazards are absent
Beach or shoreline areas	May be considered where tide, debris, and rotor wash risks are manageable
Improvised landing areas	Require assessment by helicopter operator / pilot before use

Landing zones must be assessed for debris, slope, overhead wires, tree hazards, smoke, visibility, and public access control.

5.8.3.3 Operational Considerations

Factor	Implication
Limited capacity	Air evacuation must be prioritized for highest-need individuals
Weather / smoke	May delay or prevent operations
Terrain	Steep slopes and tree cover limit landing options
Rotor wash	Requires secure control of loose debris and people nearby
Night operations	May be restricted unless aircraft and landing zone are equipped
Coordination	Requires close coordination with SAR, BC Emergency Health Services, RCMP, and EOC Operations



5.8.3.4 Priority for Air Evacuation

Air evacuation should be prioritized as follows:

1. Life-threatening injuries requiring urgent medical care
2. Medically vulnerable individuals unable to shelter safely
3. Persons trapped or isolated in hazardous areas
4. SAR-supported evacuation of trail users or backcountry users
5. Critical responder movement or delivery of life-safety supplies

5.8.3.5 Limitations

Air evacuation is constrained by aircraft availability, weather, smoke, visibility, landing zone safety, and limited passenger capacity. It should be considered a specialized evacuation tool, not a substitute for road or marine evacuation.

Where air evacuation is not immediately available, affected individuals may need to shelter-in-place until extraction is safe and feasible.



5.8.5 SAR Assisted Evacuation

Search and Rescue (SAR) is a critical operational component of evacuation in the Village of Lions Bay due to the presence of steep terrain, extensive trail networks, and the potential for community isolation during emergency events.

SAR resources support evacuation operations by locating, assisting, and extracting individuals who are outside the road network, unable to self-evacuate, or located in hazardous or inaccessible areas.

5.8.5.1 Role in Evacuation Operations

Function	Application
Trail sweeps	Locating and directing hikers and recreational users during evacuation events
Remote area extraction	Assisting individuals in areas inaccessible by road
Support to isolated zones	Accessing neighbourhoods cut off by landslides or infrastructure failure
Medical evacuation support	Assisting BC Emergency Health Services in patient access and transfer
Situational awareness	Providing real-time field intelligence to the EOC

5.8.5.2 Limitations

SAR operations are resource-intensive and may be constrained by:

- Availability of trained personnel
- Environmental conditions
- Competing regional incidents



5.8.6 Evacuation by Foot (last resort)

Evacuation by foot is a last resort option in Lions Bay and should only be used when road and marine evacuation are unavailable or unsafe.

The Village contains a network of formal and informal trails, many of which are unregulated and unmaintained. These routes present significant safety risks and should not be used for evacuation unless directed and supported by Search and Rescue (SAR).

Note: The Municipality of Lions Bay is not responsible for the maintenance and conditions of the trails, as most trails are not on municipal property.

A MoTI-controlled gated access route to Highway 99 (see evacuation map) represents the only viable pedestrian connection to the highway system and must be managed and coordinated during use.

Foot evacuation may be considered in situations involving:

- Route failure or community isolation
- Delays in marine evacuation
- Movement to shoreline evacuation points

Due to steep terrain, environmental conditions, and risk of injury or disorientation, foot evacuation:

- Is not suitable for vulnerable populations without assistance
- Requires SAR support for route identification, escort, and safety
- May be used in combination with marine or air evacuation

Foot evacuation should only be undertaken where no safer alternative exists.



5.8.7 Evacuation Teams and Community Volunteers

Evacuation operations in the Village of Lions Bay may be supported by municipal staff and community-based volunteers, particularly during large-scale or resource-constrained incidents.

Evacuation teams can support field-level activities, including public notification, area clearance, and assistance to vulnerable populations.

5.8.7.1 Evacuation Team Functions

Function	Description
Public Notification	Door-to-door notification where required
Area Clearance	Verifying that residents have evacuated
Vulnerable Population Support	Assisting individuals requiring additional help
Situational Awareness	Reporting field conditions to the EOC
Movement Support	Assisting with local coordination under direction

5.8.7.2 Community-Based Volunteers

The Village recognizes the potential role of community-based volunteers, including the “*In It Together*” block team initiative, which is informally under development.

These volunteers may:

- Support neighbourhood-level communication and awareness
- Assist with early preparedness and evacuation readiness
- Provide local knowledge and situational awareness during incidents

Where utilized, community volunteers will:

- Operate under the direction of the EOC or designated field leads
- Be assigned to low-risk, non-technical tasks
- Not be deployed into hazardous environments



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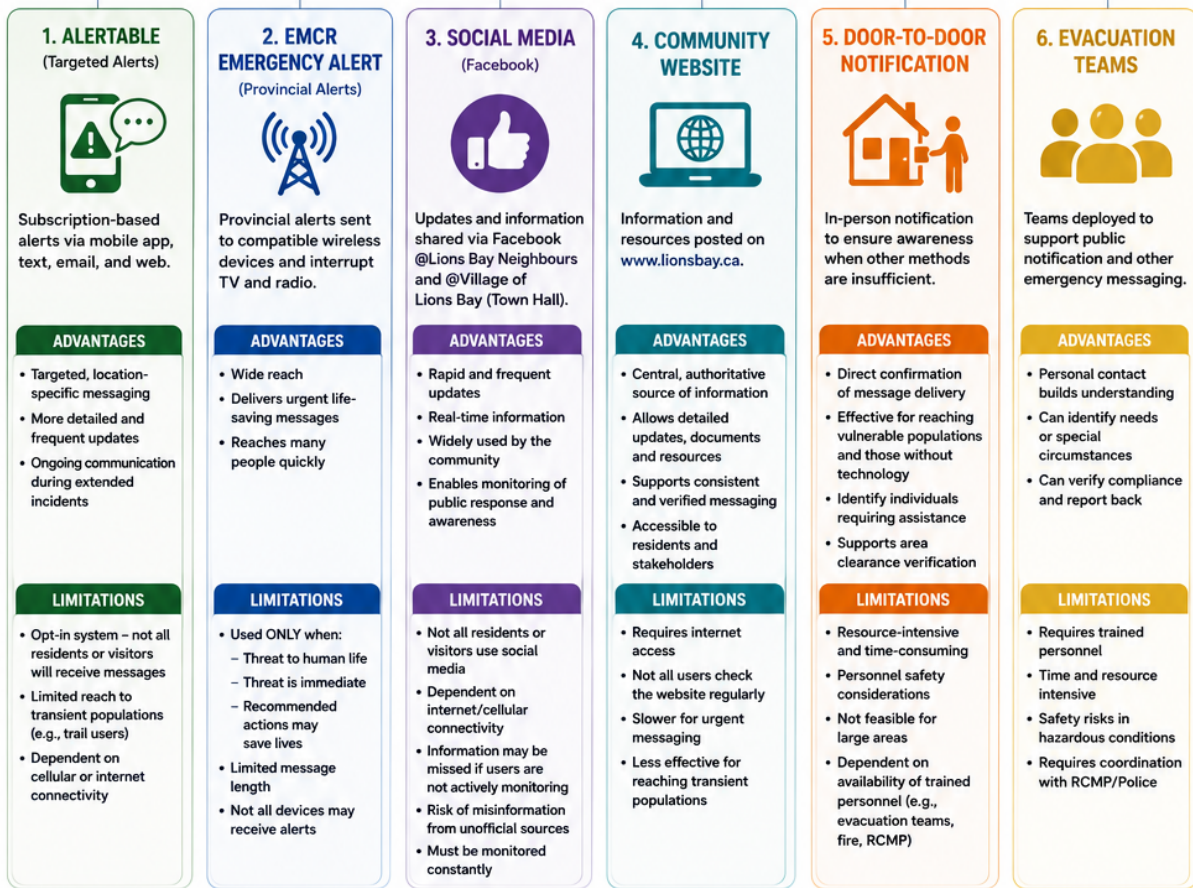
6.1 Public Notification Summary

PURPOSE Timely, accurate, and coordinated public notification ensures residents and visitors receive clear direction during an emergency.

- ✓ Issue Evacuation Alerts and Orders
- ✓ Communicate protective actions
- ✓ Provide ongoing situational updates

WHEN A HAZARD OCCURS (EOC / IC CONFIRMS THREAT) Information is coordinated through the EOC Information Officer to ensure consistent, accurate messaging.

MULTIPLE METHODS ARE USED TO REACH THE COMMUNITY
Using multiple methods ensures the widest possible reach.



COORDINATION & OVERSIGHT

- All messaging is coordinated through the EOC Information Officer to ensure accuracy and consistency.
- Evacuation Teams coordinate with RCMP/Police for safety, traffic control, and enforcement support.
- All teams report back to the EOC with results and any issues or community needs identified.

KEY REMINDERS

- ✓ Use multiple methods for the widest reach.
- ✓ Tailor the message to the audience and hazard.
- ✓ Keep information clear, concise and actionable.
- ✓ Provide regular updates as the situation evolves.
- ✓ Confirm message receipt when possible.
- ✓ Ensure accessibility and inclusivity.



6.2 Overview

Timely, accurate, and coordinated public notification is critical to the success of evacuation operations in the Village of Lions Bay. Due to the potential for rapid hazard escalation, limited evacuation routes, and a fluctuating population, multiple communication methods must be used to ensure residents and visitors receive clear direction.

Public notification supports:

- Issuance of Evacuation Alerts and Orders
- Communication of protective actions (evacuate or shelter-in-place)
- Ongoing situational updates

All public messaging will be coordinated through the EOC Information Officer to ensure consistency and accuracy.

6.3 Emergency Alerting Systems

6.3.1 Alertable

Alertable is a subscription-based public notification system used to deliver targeted emergency alerts and updates to residents and businesses via mobile devices, email, and web platforms. In Lions Bay, it supports localized communication by reinforcing Evacuation Alerts, Orders, and ongoing updates, but must be used alongside other methods to ensure full coverage.

Advantages:

- Provides targeted, location-specific messaging
- Allows more detailed and frequent updates than national alerts
- Supports ongoing communication during extended incidents

Limitations:

- Opt-in system—not all residents or visitors will receive messages
- Limited reach to transient populations (e.g., trail users)
- Dependent on cellular or internet connectivity

6.3.2 Emergency Management and Climate Readiness (EMCR) Emergency Alert

An emergency alert can be issued through EMCR that can reach the public through compatible wireless devices and/or by interrupting regular TV and radio programs.

An Emergency Alert can be issued ONLY when ALL of the following criteria are met:

1. There is a threat to human life
2. The threat is immediate
3. There are recommended actions that may save lives



The following actions should be taken to issue an emergency alert:

4. Contact the BC Emergency Alert Priority Line
5. Complete the Emergency Alert Submission (EAS) Form and submit online
6. If there is not time to complete an EAS form the Provincial Duty Manager can assist. They will ask:
 - a. The area of your community that is in danger
 - b. Instructions for the public to keep them safe
7. Confirm the alert message details and geographic areas of the emergency (this may include the entire community)

6.4 Social Media

The Village of Lions Bay uses Facebook **@Lions Bay Neighbours and @Village of Lions Bay (Town Hall)** as its primary social media platform to provide timely updates during emergency events. It is used to reinforce Evacuation Alerts and Orders, share real-time information, and communicate evolving conditions to residents and the public. ff

Advantages:

- Enables rapid and frequent updates
- Provides detailed and real-time information
- Widely used and familiar to the community
- Supports monitoring of public response and awareness

Limitations:

- Not all residents or visitors use social media
- Dependent on internet and cellular connectivity
- Information may be missed if users are not actively monitoring
- Risk of misinformation from unofficial sources
- Must be monitored constantly

6.5 Community Website

The Village of Lions Bay community website **www.lionsbay.ca** serves as a centralized and authoritative source for emergency information, providing verified updates, notices, and resources during incidents. It supports public notification by offering more detailed and structured information than other communication platforms.

Advantages:

- Provides a central, authoritative source of information
- Allows for detailed updates, documents, and resources
- Supports consistent and verified messaging
- Accessible to residents and external stakeholders



Limitations:

- Requires internet access
- Not all users will check the website regularly
- Slower for urgent messaging compared to alert systems
- Less effective for reaching transient populations

6.6 Door-to-Door

Door-to-door notification is a direct, in-person communication method used to ensure residents are aware of evacuation orders and required actions when other communication methods are insufficient or require reinforcement. It is typically used for urgent, high-priority situations or to reach individuals who may not receive electronic alerts.

Advantages:

- Provides direct confirmation of message delivery
- Effective for reaching vulnerable populations and those without access to technology
- Allows responders to identify individuals requiring assistance
- Supports area clearance verification

Limitations:

- Resource-intensive and time-consuming
- May expose personnel to hazardous conditions
- Not feasible for large areas within short timeframes
- Dependent on availability of trained personnel (e.g., evacuation teams, fire, RCMP)



6.7 Evacuation Teams

Evacuation Teams can be used to deliver emergency public notifications other than evacuation notices. The figure below is an overview of team assembly, deployment and operations.

6.7.1 Team Assembly and Structure

Teams will be deployed in pairs (buddy system) for safety and accountability.

Each team should include:

- 2 personnel (staff or trained volunteers)
- 1 vehicle (if applicable)
- Assign:
 - Primary communicator (resident interaction)
 - Recorder/navigator (tracking, documentation)

All teams must:

- Attend a deployment briefing
- Receive:
 - Assigned zone/map
 - Evacuation messaging
 - Safety instructions
 - Communication protocol

6.7.2 Coordination with RCMP/Police

- Coordinate with RCMP or local police prior to deployment, especially for:
 - Large-scale evacuations
 - High-risk or resistant populations
- Clarify:
 - Roles (notification vs enforcement)
 - Escalation procedures
 - Areas requiring police presence

Evacuation teams do not enforce evacuation orders—this is a law enforcement function.

6.7.3 Deployment Procedures

- Work systematically through predefined geographic zones (use zone maps)
- Use a consistent route pattern (e.g., one side of street, then return opposite side)
- Do not skip properties
- Attempt contact at:
 - Front door
 - Secondary entrances (if safe)



6.7.4 Resident Interaction Guideline

When contact is made:

- Identify yourself
- Clearly state:
 - Evacuation Alert or Order
 - Nature of hazard
 - Expected timeline
- Provide:
 - Basic instructions (leave area, routes, reception centre if applicable) See Evacuation Templates.

6.7.5 Difficult or Resistant Resident

- Remain calm, respectful, and non-confrontational
- Do not argue or force compliance
- Clearly restate:
 - Risks to safety
 - That evacuation is strongly recommended/ordered
- Document refusal and:
 - Report to EOC immediately
 - Request RCMP follow-up if required

6.7.6 House Tracking & Marking System

Each team must track:

- Address visited
- Contact made (yes/no)
- Occupancy status (occupied/vacant/unknown)
- Evacuation status (complied/refused/not home)
- Notes (vulnerable persons, pets, hazards)

Use:

- Paper tracking sheets or
- Mobile iPad system (if available)



6.7.7 Visual Markings

Use coloured ribbon or tape placed in a visible location (e.g., mailbox, front gate):

- **Blue** → Not Home
- **Pink** → Notified
- **Yellow** → Has Evacuated
- **Orange** → Refused
- **Red** → Needs Assistance

Ensure:

- Marking system is approved and consistent across all teams
- Public communication explains markings (if visible concern)

6.7.8 Safety Considerations

- Always operate in buddy teams
- Maintain situational awareness (fire, flood, hazards, animals)
- Do not enter:
 - Unsafe structures
 - Properties with aggressive animals (report instead)
- Withdraw and report if conditions deteriorate

6.7.9 Communicating with EOC

Teams must maintain regular contact with the EOC via EPC:

Routine Reporting

- Progress updates (zone completion %)
- Resource needs
- General observations

Immediate Reporting (Priority)

- Residents refusing evacuation
- Vulnerable persons requiring assistance
- Medical emergencies
- Access issues (blocked roads, hazards)
- Security concerns

6.7.10 Demobilization

- Confirm assigned zone is complete
- Submit all tracking documentation
- Participate in debrief if required



SECTION 7.0 EMERGENCY SUPPORT SERVICES (ESS)

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7.1 Overview

Emergency Support Services (ESS) is a provincial program delivered locally to support individuals and families affected by emergencies with short-term needs.

In Lions Bay, ESS is coordinated through the Emergency Program Coordinator (EPC), in collaboration with the EOC Director and EMCR. Due to limited local capacity, Reception Centres and Group Lodging can be accommodated within the Village or for large scale events will typically be located outside the community (e.g., West Vancouver or Squamish) and communicated to the public as part of evacuation messaging.

ESS provides short-term support (typically up to 72 hours), during which evacuees are expected to make longer-term arrangements. Extensions may be approved by EMCR in exceptional circumstances. If an evacuee has household insurance and access to funds, they will not be eligible for provincial DFA.

7.2 ESS Activation Levels of Response

ESS activation is initiated by the EPC or EOC, with operational leadership provided by the ESS Director. Responses may be local or require partnership with outside agencies depending on the level and complexity of the evacuation.

Level	Description	Typical Response
Level 1	Small localized incident >10 structures involved	Direct support to individuals/families; no Reception Centre
Level 2	Moderate incident affecting multiple households < 10 structures involved	Reception Centre established (short duration)
Level 3	Large-scale emergency or evacuation, multiple jurisdictions	EOC activated; multiple or sustained ESS operations

7.3 Reception Centres and Group Lodging

Reception Centres (RCs) are established to support evacuees by providing registration, information, and access to basic services during an emergency. Locations are selected by the EPC at the time of the event and communicated to the public and responding agencies as early as possible.

Reception Centres may provide:

- Referrals for temporary accommodations, food, clothing and personal supplies
- Assistance with family reunification
- Information and referral to additional support agencies

Evacuees should be prepared to bring essential items, including:

- Identification and proof of address
- Medications and personal hygiene items
- Insurance and other important documents



- Clothing for up to 72 hours
- Supplies for pets

Reception Centres serve as an initial point of contact where evacuees are registered and assessed, and may be co-located with Group Lodging facilities depending on the scale of the emergency.

The primary reception centres identified in the Village are listed below. These are typically used for small to moderate events and serve as an intake and registration hub. They are not equipped for Group Lodging.

Reception Centre	Location
Broughton Hall	400 Centre Rd.
Lions Bay Elementary School	250 Bayview Rd.

For more complex and large-scale evacuations, RCs and Group Lodging may be established outside the communities of North and West Vancouver or Squamish (depending on nature and extent of evacuation and impact on these regions must also be considered).

7.4 ESS Support Organizations

ESS operations in Lions Bay may be supported by provincial and non-government organizations, coordinated through EMCR, including:

- Canadian Red Cross (family reunification)
- Salvation Army (feeding, emotional support)
- St. John Ambulance (first aid)
- BC Housing (lodging supplies)
- Canadian Disaster Child Care (CDCC)
- Disaster Psychosocial Services (DPS)
- Canadian Disaster Animal Response Team (CDART)

Where local capacity is exceeded, support will be requested through:

- Neighbouring ESS teams (e.g., North Shore, Squamish)
- EMCR via the PREOC



7.5 Registration of Evacuees

Evacuee registration supports tracking of evacuee locations, family reunification, and communication, including notification of re-entry and access to services such as Disaster Financial Assistance (DFA). In Lions Bay, registration is coordinated through ESS using paper forms or the Evacuee Registration and Assistance (ERA) tool, available at:

<https://ess.gov.bc.ca/>

Registration is voluntary and may not capture all evacuees, as some individuals may self-evacuate and not attend Reception Centres. Despite this, evacuees are encouraged to register to ensure access to services and timely information.

7.6 Evacuee Authorization

Emergency Support Services (ESS) are intended for authorized evacuees who have been directed to leave their homes due to an Evacuation Alert or Order and who do not have access to insurance and/or funds for the initial 72 hour period following an evacuation.

In Lions Bay, individuals accessing Reception Centres may be required to confirm their status as evacuees. Unauthorized individuals may experience delays or be ineligible for services, as priority is given to those displaced by official evacuation.

In some cases, vulnerable populations may be authorized to evacuate early and supported through ESS prior to a formal Alert or Order. Coordination with EMCR is recommended in these situations to confirm eligibility for support and reimbursement.

7.7 Domestic Animal Care and Relocation

Planning for domestic animals is an important part of evacuation, as the ability to care for pets can influence whether residents comply with evacuation orders. In Lions Bay, ESS may coordinate animal support services with regional partners and organizations where available, including:

- BC SPCA (British Columbia Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals)
- Canadian Disaster Animal Response Team (CDART)
- Local veterinary clinics and animal care providers

However, primary responsibility for pet care remains with the owner, and evacuees are encouraged to include pets in their personal evacuation plans. Service animals are not considered pets and must be accommodated with their owners in all public facilities, including Reception Centres.

Where animal services are provided, considerations include:

- Coordination with animal care organizations
- Separation of animals from group lodging areas
- Provision of food, supplies, and basic care
- Clear guidance to owners on what to bring (e.g., food, carriers, medications)

Care of individuals will always take priority, and animal support services may be limited depending on available resources.



SECTION 8.0

EVACUATION ZONE SECURITY AND TEMPORARY ACCESS

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8.1 Evacuation Area Security and Checkpoints

The RCMP will be responsible for managing evacuation area security and checkpoints in Lions Bay, including access control and enforcement of Evacuation Orders.

During large-scale or prolonged events, RCMP resources may be limited due to competing operational demands such as public safety, evacuation support, and incident response. In these situations, non-police personnel (e.g., municipal staff or contracted security) may be used to support checkpoint operations where appropriate, under RCMP direction.

Checkpoints will be established at strategic access points to control entry into evacuated areas. Activity is typically highest during the initial stages of evacuation and decreases over time.

Operational considerations include:

- Coordination with RCMP to determine staffing requirements
- Use of controlled access points to concentrate resources
- Potential use of non-police personnel for static checkpoint roles
- RCMP oversight of security operations and issue management

The Village, through the EOC, is responsible for sourcing additional resources if required, with support from EMCR where necessary.

Effective coordination with RCMP is essential to ensure consistent enforcement, public safety, and efficient use of limited resources.

8.2 Temporary Access to Evacuated Areas

The EOC Director is responsible for approving or denying requests for temporary access to areas under an Evacuation Order, in coordination with the RCMP and relevant agencies.

Temporary access may be permitted where risks are manageable and the purpose is justified. Access decisions will be based on life safety, hazard conditions, and operational priorities, and criteria may be adjusted as conditions change.

Local authority orders do not apply to BC Wildfire Service (BCWS) personnel or other authorized responders performing official duties.

8.2.1 General Conditions

- Access is temporary and purpose-specific
- Individuals must provide valid identification
- Access may require escort or PPE, depending on conditions
- Individuals must proceed directly to and from the approved location
- Access may be revoked at any time if conditions deteriorate



8.2.2 Common Reasons for Access

- Retrieval of essential items (e.g., medications, documents, pets)
- Damage assessment (residents, insurers)
- Business continuity (retrieval of critical assets)
- Animal care or property checks
- Emergency repairs and restoration of essential services

8.2.3 Operational Considerations

- Decisions should be informed by subject matter experts where required
- Checkpoints will control and track access into evacuated areas
- A single point of contact should be established for coordination with the EOC
- Use of waivers may be required to acknowledge personal risk and limit liability



SECTION 9.0 EVACUATION RESCIND AND RE-ENTRY

9.1 Re-Entry Following Evacuation 2



9.1 Re-Entry Following Evacuation

Re-entry may occur once it is determined that conditions no longer pose a risk to life safety. The EOC Director, based on recommendations from the Incident Commander and supporting agencies, will authorize the rescinding of an Evacuation Order and the return of residents.

Re-entry may be:

- Full or partial, depending on hazard conditions
- Phased, to manage traffic and infrastructure capacity
- Preceded by controlled access for essential personnel to prepare the area

Key Considerations

Re-entry decisions will be based on a coordinated assessment of:

- **Transportation access**, including the safety and reliability of Highway 99 and local roads
- **Critical infrastructure**, including water, sewer, power, and communications
- **Environmental conditions**, such as air quality, slope stability, and potential contamination
- **Emergency and health services capacity**, including ability to respond to new incidents
- **Hazard stability**, including the potential for reactivation (e.g., landslides, wildfire flare-ups)

In Lions Bay, particular attention must be given to:

- Ongoing slope and geotechnical risks
- Reliability of single-route access (Highway 99)
- Potential for partial community isolation

Re-entry will be coordinated through the EOC and may include:

- Early access for critical agencies, including utilities, inspectors, and health authorities, to assess and restore services
- Damage assessments, including rapid (“windshield”) and detailed inspections to identify unsafe structures or areas
- Establishment of controlled access points to manage entry into the community
- Phased return of residents, typically by zone, to reduce congestion and support service restoration

Residents may be advised of:

- Areas that remain restricted
- Reduced or disrupted services
- Safety precautions required upon return



Public Communication

Clear, consistent, and frequent communication is essential to a successful re-entry.

Information provided to evacuees will include:

- When and where re-entry is permitted
- Required routes and access procedures
- Status of utilities and essential services
- Ongoing hazards or restrictions
- Available supports and resources

Messaging will be coordinated through the EOC Information Officer and delivered using multiple communication methods.

Additional Considerations

- Vulnerable populations may require delayed or supported re-entry based on health, mobility, or environmental conditions
- A Resilience or information centre may be established in a host community to support returning residents
- Re-entry operations must be coordinated with RCMP and transportation authorities to manage access and traffic flow
- Re-entry may be paused or adjusted if conditions deteriorate

Re-entry operations will be carefully managed to ensure a safe, controlled, and coordinated return, recognizing the Village's infrastructure constraints and hazard environment.



SECTION 10.0 APPENDICES

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APPENDIX A CONTACT INFORMATION

This appendix has been removed from the public version of this Plan to protect sensitive information, personal privacy, and the effectiveness of emergency response operations.



APPENDIX B EVACUATION TEMPLATES

This appendix has been removed from the public version of this Plan to protect sensitive information, personal privacy, and the effectiveness of emergency response operations.



APPENDIX C EVACUATION MAPS

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ANNEX A LIONS BAY EMERGENCY EVACUATION BY SEA

This section has been removed from the public version of this Plan to protect sensitive information, personal privacy, and the effectiveness of emergency response operations.



ANNEX B LIONS BAY TRAIL INFORMATION

This section has been removed from the public version of this Plan to protect sensitive information, personal privacy, and the effectiveness of emergency response operations.