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New Maryland, NB
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MUNICIPAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

November 2017

NEW MARYLAND MUNICIPAL RESPONSE PLAN

FOREWORD

This plan was prepared in conjunction with the Depart of Justice and Public Safety New Brunswick Emergency Measures Organization. In order for it to be effective, it is essential that all concerned, elected, and appointed municipal officers and employees be made aware of and be prepared to carry out their responsibilities and duties in a peacetime emergency.

It is no less important that the Federal, Provincial, and Volunteer Agencies having made commitments, be similarly prepared and be kept aware of any changes or amendments.

This plan will be exercised annually, in full or in part for everybody's benefit. As with any insurance policy, we sincerely hope that we may never have to use it. Being prepared is half the battle, if this plan is ever implemented. I am sure it will save lives and minimize unnecessary suffering and damage.

// Original Signed by//

Mayor

TABLE OF CONTENTS/TABLE DES MATIERES

Part 1 - General Information

1.1 Background
1.2 Areas of Influence and Interest
1.3 Phases of an Emergency Operation
1.4 Graduated Response
1.5 Levels of Responsibility
1.6 Levels of Response
1.7 Authority – Minister of Justice and Public Safety
1.8 States of Emergency / Link to Emergency Measures Act
1.9 The Municipal Emergency Action Committee (MEAC)
1.10 Municipal Emergency Operations Centre (MEOC)
1.11 Activation Timeline
1.12 Local Service Districts (LSDs)
1.13 Emergency Communications
1.14 Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Volunteer Agencies
1.15 Mutual Aid and Request for Assistance (RFA)
1.16 Termination of Operations / Recovery
1.17 Plan Audits
1.18 Training and Exercises
1.19 Budget
1.20 Maps
1.21 Definitions

Part 2 - Hazard, History, Vulnerability and Maximum Threat with Response Actions

2.1 Hazard
2.2 History (H)
2.3 Vulnerability (V)
2.4 Maximum Threat (MT)
2.5 Probability of Occurrence (P)
2.6 **Hazard Summary with Applicable Action(s)**
2.6.1.1 Avalanche/Landslide
2.6.1.2 Aviation Incident
2.6.1.3 Blizzard/Ice Storm
2.6.1.4 Biological

2.6.1.5 Bridge
2.6.1.6 Civil Disorder
2.6.1.7 CBRN
2.6.1.8 Communication Failure
2.6.1.9 Dam Breach
2.6.1.10 Earthquake
2.6.1.11 Electromagnetic Pulse
2.6.1.12 Engineering
2.6.1.13 Erosion
2.6.1.14 Explosion
2.6.1.15 Flash Flood
2.6.1.16 Flood
2.6.1.17 Forest Fire
2.6.1.18 Fuel Shortage
2.6.1.19 Hazardous Materials
2.6.1.20 Heat Wave
2.6.1.21 Hurricane/Post-Tropical Storm/Tornado
2.6.1.22 Mass Gathering
2.6.1.23 Potable Water
2.6.1.24 Power Outage
2.6.1.25 Rail
2.6.1.26 Rural Fire
2.6.1.27 Thunderstorm
2.6.1.28 Tidal Surge
2.6.1.29 Transportation
2.6.1.30 Urban Fire
2.6.1.31 Waste Disposal

Part 3 - Activation Levels, REAC/REOC and Municipal Roles and Responsibilities

3.1 **Activation Levels**

3.1 Level 1 – Enhanced Monitoring
3.2 Level 2 – Partial Activation
3.3 Level 3 – Full Activation
3.4 Activation Timeline

3.2 **REAC/REOC Roles and Responsibilities**

3.2.1 Tasks Common to All
3.2.2 Department of Justice and Public Safety (JPS) – REMC

3.2.3 NB Emergency Public Information (PIO)
3.2.4 Emergency Management Communications Group (EMCG)
3.2.5 Fire Marshall Office (FMO)
3.2.6 Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP)
3.2.7 Department of Transportation and Infrastructure (DTI)
3.2.8 Department of Energy and Resource Development (DERD)
3.2.9 Ambulance New Brunswick (Amb NB)
3.2.10 Department of Health
3.2.11 Social Development
3.2.12 Education
3.2.13 Red Cross
3.2.14 Department of Agriculture, Aquaculture and Fisheries (DAFF)
3.2.15 New Brunswick Power (NB Power)
3.2.16 Department of Environment and Local Government (DELG)
3.3 **Municipal Roles and Responsibilities**
3.3.1 Mayor
3.3.2 EOC Coordinator
3.3.3 Police
3.3.4 Coordinator Human Resources
3.3.5 Director of Parks and Recreation
3.3.6 Director of Public Works and Utilities
3.3.7 Fire
3.3.8 Manager of Telecommunications
3.3.9 Public Information Officer
3.3.10 Community and Social Services
3.3.11 Operations Officer
3.3.12 Duty Officer

INTRODUCTION

1. The Village of New Maryland recognizes its responsibilities for planning to meet emergency situations, which may endanger life, property or the environment in this municipality and has concluded mutual aid agreements with the Capital District Fire service.

2. The aim of the plan is to provide a prompt, coordinated and effective response to emergencies by designating responsibilities and to know what immediate action are to be taken by individuals, municipal services and/or voluntary agencies in the event of an emergency.

3. This plan is issued by the Mayor of the Village of New Maryland, under the authority of the Emergency Measures Act.

4. The Regional Emergency Response Plan may be cited as the Regional Emergency Response Plan and describes a level of preparation, planning and response situated between the New Maryland Municipal Emergency Response Plan and the Capital Regional Emergency Response Plan.

5. Chapter E-7.1 Emergency Measures Act assented to on May 13, 2011 is the key piece of legislation upon which the Emergency Measures Plan is based. It provides definitions, makes the Minister of Justice Public Safety responsible for the administration of the Act, establishes the New Brunswick Emergency Measures Organization (EMO), provides guidelines and responsibility for emergency planning, and outlines States of Emergency, Disaster Relief Fund and Liability for Damages.

6. Regulation 84-7 under the Emergency Measures Act (O.C. 84-29) filed on January 23, 1984 details responsibilities for regional government departments and agencies. Regulation 83-71 under the Emergency Measures Act (O.C. 83-377) filed on April 29, 1983, as amended by Regulation 90-166 filed on December 14, 1990 outlines the disaster assistance available to municipalities. This act and these regulations should be read as background to this plan.

7. The plan is designed to provide direction and guidance for dealing with emergencies ranging from a single municipal departmental response to a fully coordinated, collective response by all municipal departments, supported by the provincial government. It may be implemented in whole or in part, depending on the situation.

LIST OF AMENDMENTS:

AMENDMENT NO.	DATE	BY WHOM AMENDED	DATE AMENDED

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1. General Information	
1.1	**Background**
1.1.1	Emergency situations, at times, generate confusion with respect to roles and responsibilities and jurisdictions. By means of the following Municipal Emergency Response Plan, needless duplication of effort or waste of resources will be eliminated. The plan was developed using the Incident Command System, and was refined with the CSA Z1600-14 Emergency and Continuity Management Program. The plan is divided into three colour coded parts. a. Part 1 (**Green**): General Information; b. Part 2 (**Yellow**): Municipal Response/Actions; and c. Part 3 (**Red**): Roles and Responsibilities during an activation.
1.2	**Areas of Influence and Interest**
1.2.1	In the event of an emergency, delineating areas of influence and interest is critical to managing and coordinating, to limit disruption, and to ensure that only the resources required during the emergency are used. As defined: a. The **Area of Influence** is tied to jurisdictions and the requisite authorities to commit the necessary resources in order to influence the outcome of an emergency. As such, the Area of Interest is defined by geography, connectivity and time. b. The **Area of Interest** is defined by actual or potential events, normally situated outside the area of influence, which may impact the region.
1.3	**Phases of an Emergency Operation**
1.3.1	An emergency will normally graduate through four distinct phases. They are: a. The ***Warning Phase*** consists of actions taken to counter and curtail the effects of the incident. These include alerting the public, local and regional authorities, and preparing resources. b. The ***Impact Phase*** refers to the event itself. c. The ***Response Phase***, which may overlap the Impact Phase, covers the period during which the emergency is brought under control. d. The ***Recovery Phase*** is the clean-up period, used to return the affected communities to normal.

1.4	**Graduated Response**
1.4.1	A graduated response allows for the control and coordination of resources assigned to deal with an emergency. It allows for the use of only those resources, human and material, necessary to meet the requirements of that incident, and speaks to attempting to deal with an emergency at the lowest level practicable. In keeping with this concept, the response at the municipal level will be tailored to meet the circumstances of a given emergency.
1.5	**Levels of Responsibility**
1.5.1	The municipal level of emergency management falls into a graduating system of increased responsibility, areas of influence and interest that are based on the different levels of government authority in the Province of New Brunswick. They are as follows: a. **Individual** – Individuals are responsible for themselves and their immediate family and includes household and neighbourhood preparations such as the **72 Hour Emergency Preparedness** b. **Municipal/Local Authority Response** – Municipal level resources managed by local Mayors and Councils, and Local Service Managers. c. **Regional** – Regional level resources coordinated by the NB EMO Regional Emergency Management Coordinators (REMC) and Regional Emergency Action Committees (REAC). This includes: (1) Developing and implementing regional plans and procedures for an integrated regional response to emergencies. (2) Assuming direction and control as authorized by the Director of NB EMO: (a) Only when municipal or local authority does not exist; (b) Only when municipal or local authority requests and the Minister of Justice and Public Safety authorizes direct action; (c) Only when the event is of such magnitude that it is clearly beyond the capability of local authorities; and (d) Only when the action required in dealing with the emergency rests with the province or a department, e.g. large scale health or environmental emergency. d. **Provincial** – Government of New Brunswick resources managed by the Department of Justice and Public Safety (JPS) and NB EMO. e. **National** – Government of Canada resources managed by Public Safety Canada.
1.6	**Levels of Response**
1.6.1	A graduated response will focus efforts to ensure the lives and welfare and property of citizens and the environment are at the forefront of response actions. As such, the following levels of response will be used: a. **Individual Response** – Assist municipal and local authorities in identifying the emergency; b. **Municipal or Local Authority Response** – Municipal authorities are responsible for dealing with the emergency. Local Service Managers will monitor, and if required, seek support from the REMC.

	c. **Regional Response** - When the capacity of the local authority is exceeded, or is likely to be exceeded, a regional response is activated and involves support provided from the neighbouring municipalities through formal or informal mutual aid arrangements and from regional resources through the REMC. d. **Provincial Response** - When a regional response is insufficient, the REMC will request assistance from the Provincial Emergency Action Committee (PEAC). e. **National Response** - If additional response is required, federal support and assistance will be arranged by the PEAC.
1.7	**Authority – Minister of Justice and Public Safety**
1.7.1	In accordance with the Emergency Measures Act, the Minister of Justice and Public Safety is responsible for emergency declarations, executive coordination and the exercising of assigned executive powers. The Minister advises the Premier and Executive Council on emergency management and security matters, and coordinates the assistance provided by: a. Department of Justice and Public Safety, Deputy Minister; b. Police, Fire and Emergency Services Division, Assistant Deputy Minister; c. Executive Director Emergency Services; d. Director Office of the Provincial Security Advisor; and e. Director Emergency Measures Organization. The Minister shall coordinate emergency measures plans within the Province and may delegate powers vested in him by or under the Emergency Measures Act. Subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, the Minister may: a. Enter into agreements with the Government of Canada (GoC), the government of a province or territory of Canada or the government of a state of the United States of America, or an agent of any of them, with respect to emergency measures plans; b. Enter into agreements with the GoC and the Workplace Health, Safety and Compensation Commission for the administration and payment of compensation benefits to persons engaged in training or carrying out duties related to a state of emergency or a state of local emergency: and c. Acquire by purchase or lease real and personal property for the purposes of administering the NB EMO. The Minister may: **Emergency Measures Act** a. Divide the Province into districts and sub-districts for the purposes of the Emergency Measures Act; b. After consultation with a municipality, designate the boundaries of the municipality to include areas adjacent thereto; c. Require municipalities to prepare emergency measures plans, including mutual assistance programs, and to submit them to the Emergency Measures Organization for review for adequacy and integration with the Regional Emergency Response Plans;

	d. Establish procedures for the prompt and efficient implementation of emergency measures plans; and e. Require any person to develop emergency measures plans in conjunction with the Emergency Measures Organization or the municipalities to remedy or alleviate any hazard to persons, property or the environment that is or that may be created: 1. By a condition that exists or may exist on that person's property; 2. By that person's use of property; 3. An operation in which that person is or may be engaged; or 4. By a process that that person is or may be utilizing.
1.8	**States of Emergency / Link to the Emergency Measures Act:**
1.8.1	The Minister of Justice and Public Safety may at any time, when satisfied that an emergency exists or may exist, declare a *state of emergency* in respect to all or any area of the Province for a maximum of ***14 days***. The mayor of a municipality may, under similar circumstances, declare a State Of Local Emergency (**SOLE**) in respect of that municipality or part of that community for a maximum of ***7 days***. When a state of emergency or a state of local emergency has been declared under this Act, the Minister or the municipality, as the case may be, shall immediately cause the details of the declaration to be communicated or published by those means that the Minister or municipality considers the most likely to make the contents of the declaration known to the civil population of the area affected. On a state of emergency being declared in respect to the Province or an area of the Province, or on a state of local emergency being declared in respect to a municipality or an area of a municipality, the Minister may, during the state of emergency, in respect of the Province or an area of the Province, or the municipality may, during the state of local emergency, in respect of the municipality or an area of the municipality, as the case may be, do everything necessary for the protection of property, the environment and the health or safety of persons therein, including: a. To cause an emergency measures plan to be implemented; b. To acquire or utilize or cause the acquisition or utilization of any personal property by confiscation or by any means considered necessary; c. To authorize or require any person to render the aid that the person is competent to provide; d. To control or prohibit travel to or from any area or on any road, street or highway; e. To provide for the maintenance and restoration of essential facilities, the distribution of essential supplies and the maintenance and coordination of emergency medical, social and other essential services; f. To cause the evacuation of persons and the removal of livestock and personal property threatened by a disaster or emergency, and make arrangements for the adequate care and protection of them; g. To authorize any person properly identified as authorized by the Minister, by the Emergency Measures Organization or by the municipal emergency measures organization to enter into any building or on any land without warrant; h. To cause the demolition or removal of any building, structure, tree or crop if the demolition or

	removal is necessary or advisable for the purposes of reaching the scene of a disaster, of attempting to forestall its occurrence or of combatting its progress; i. To procure or fix prices for food, clothing, fuel, equipment, medical or other essential supplies and the use of property, services, resources or equipment; and j. To order the assistance, with or without remuneration, of persons needed to carry out the provisions mentioned in this section; And in addition, the Minister may authorize or require a municipality to cause an emergency measures plan for the municipality, or any part of the municipality, to be implemented.
1.9	**The Municipal Emergency Action Committee (MEAC)**
1.9.1	When credible information supports the need for a coordinated municipal response, the MEAC may be assembled by the EOC Coordinator or his/her designate at any time before or during an emergency. The MEAC will use the following activation levels: a. Level 1 (**Green**): Active Monitoring: Continuous monitoring by all MEAC members of an emergency situation that may require immediate municipal assistance. b. Level 2 (**Yellow**): Partial Activation: Once notified, selected MEAC members may be called in to assist in supporting ongoing efforts towards an emergency. c. Level 3 (**Red**): Full Activation: All MEAC members are to report into the MEOC. The MEAC will be managed by the EOC Coordinator or his/her designate. The precise municipal representation in the MEAC will depend on the nature and scope of the emergency. It may also include provincial, federal or other agency representatives as necessary. The MEAC will: a. Assess the emergency situation, with specific focus towards: 1. Aviation Incident; 2. Rail Incident; 3. Industrial Incident (includes Pipeline); 4. Transportation Incident (includes Marine); 5. Engineering Failures (Bridges, Structural or Building Collapses); 6. Rural Fire; 7. Flash Flood; 8. Civil Disorder (includes Explosion or Active Shooter); 9. All Weather Events: and 10. Power Outages b. Prepare or review contingency plans and procedures; c. Consider the deployment of resources and Incident Commanders to the emergency; d. Monitor ongoing operations, provide direction to departments or Incident Commanders; e. Providing situation updates with appropriate recommendations to Mayor and Council; and

	f. If the emergency escalates to the point where further powers are required, the Municipal EM Coordinator may recommend to mayor and council that a SOLE be declared in accordance with the Emergency Measures Act (R.S.N.B. 2011, c. 147), and municipal by-law.
1.10	**Municipal Emergency Operations Centre (MEOC)**
1.10.1	The MEOC will contain the necessary working accommodation and communications to enable proper coordination of an emergency. The St. George MEOC is located at the Town office : 1 School Street St. George **T**
1.11	**Activation Timeline**
1.11.1	Irrespective of the emergency, when activated the MEOC will use the attached timeline to ensure interoperability within the municipality and those attending in a mutual aid capacity. In addition, NB EMO is available **24** hours a day, **365** days a year. As part of their normal duties, the NB EMO staff will monitor events that may impact New Brunswick.
1.12	**Local Service Districts (LSDs)**
1.12.1	The Department of Environment and Local Government (DELG) Local Service Managers (LSMs) are members of the REAC. They will monitor, and if necessary coordinate with the REMC for all emergency planning and operations for LSDs. On occasions, municipalities may be requested to support operations in neighbouring LSDs. As such, the town of St. George will be prepared to assist; cost capture will be initiated upon receipt of any request.
1.13	**Emergency Communications**
1.13.1	The town of St. George will use the following communications platforms: a. **Operational Communications**: Many routine communications will be done using the most efficient means available, with due regard to maintaining records of decisions and actions taken. Often this will consist of e-mails which can be filed for later retrieval. Depending on the nature of the emergency or immediacy of the communication, other means may be required: 1. Amateur Radio Emergency Service (ARES), also known as “ham” radio. When all other forms of communication are unavailable, EOCs may call upon this service for short or long distance message transmission. Ham operators are trained to record transmission logs and message content. 2. Software such as SENTINEL, EVERBRIDGE, CRYSIS, MASAS, LINK and others may be used to connect a MEOC to a REOC to simultaneously exchange information such as event logs, imagery and detailed maps. When available, these should be linked to ensure maximum awareness between various agencies contributing to the response. Data must be captured and recorded at scheduled intervals and during significant events. 3. Telephone; traditional land lines and cellular communications remain the most popular method of rapidly connecting two individuals. When used for teleconferencing, large groups can be briefed simultaneously. Vulnerabilities include downed lines or cell towers, loss of voice quality, restriction of information sharing and poor record keeping. b. **Public Information**: Communicating information to the general public in a clear and timely manner is a crucial element of managing an incident. Consideration should be given during the warning phase, if possible. Informing the public of registration and warming centers, evacuation plans and recovery operations will greatly assist in reducing anxiety. Many methods may be utilized.

1. ALERT READY is the national system to be used by a provincial authority in cases of serious threat to life and safety. It employs interruptions to the public broadcasting systems on radio and television.

2. Public messaging via social media is the most widespread and effective means of distributing information as it increases coverage as recipients share with friends. Various media such as e-mail, Twitter, Facebook and others should be used. In order to achieve maximum efficiency, a single source of verified information should be utilized to avoid conflicts. Frequent and timely updates must be maintained in order to prevent disinformation.
3. Media conferences by persons in authority. Care in avoiding impromptu statements and the selection of a known and credible person of authority in the affected community is recommended.

4. Self-registry by citizens on municipal warning systems such as SENTINEL and others allows for targeted messages over a wide spectrum of events.

5. Posting written directives at warming shelters, municipal and public offices in addition to pre-advising citizens of where and how to seek information during emergencies will go a long way to ensuring smooth communications during an incident.

1.14 **Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) / Volunteer Agencies**

1.14.1

An effective emergency response will depend to a large degree on the full use of all resources in the community. The province and most municipalities have a number of social services agencies, clubs, organizations and other civic minded groups who can provide a wide range of skills, people and equipment. Many volunteer agencies are prepared to offer their services in an emergency. These volunteers should be encouraged. Where appropriate a memorandum of understanding or a letter of intent should be prepared and signed by municipal authorities and the volunteer agency.

These memoranda or letters should specify the forms of assistance to be provided and the arrangements, including financial, for its provision. These formal arrangements are useful to ensure coordination of volunteer activity. Procedures for obtaining and rendering assistance are to be set out in municipal emergency plans. Volunteer agencies will, depending on their assigned task, be allotted to the appropriate emergency response departments who will control and coordinate the volunteer agency response.

The following is an example list of possible NGOs and Volunteer Agencies:

AGENCY	FORMS OF ASSISTANCE	DEPARTMENT
EMCG	Communications	NB EMO
CASARA	Air Searches & Air Support	DND and NB EMO
NB Ground Search & Rescue	Ground Searches	RCMP & NB EMO
Canadian Red Cross	Welfare, Registration & Inquiry	Social Development
Salvation Army	Social Services & Food Services	Social Development
St. John Ambulance	Medical	Social Development
RCMP Auxiliary Police	Law & Order	RCMP & NB EMO
Point LePreau Wardens Service	Notification and Traffic Control	NB EMO

1.15 **Mutual Aid and Request for Assistance (RFA)**

1.15.1

A municipality or region may become overwhelmed at any time during an emergency. As a consequence, additional resources from neighbouring jurisdictions may be required. Municipalities/LSDs are encouraged to establish these mutual aid arrangements with other jurisdictions and to institute an arrangement with local volunteer agencies.

However, when it is anticipated that quick access to additional resources are required, then a RFA will be

	submitted to the REMC. The RFA will come from an authorized municipal/LSD representative. Requests for assistance from other Government of Canada departments, such as the Canadian Armed Forces (CAF) will be coordinated by NB EMO who will determine if the request is required.
1.16	**Termination of Operations / Recovery**
1.16.1	The municipal response will continue until assistance, direction and coordination are no longer required and the operation is terminated. The gradual reduction of MEOC staff and the withdrawal of resources may begin before termination, but it must be done on a planned and coordinated basis.
1.16.2	The effects of an emergency depend directly on the type, severity, and duration of the event. Some common effects of an emergency include: a. Physical Effects: (1) Damage to buildings, commercial structures, and community facilities; (2) Alteration of the landscape, such as in landslide or major flood; and (3) Environmental contamination by chemical or pollutants. b. Social Effects: (1) Stress and psychological trauma; (2) Focus on the short term, foregoing long-term goals and opportunities; (3) Delay of programs that serve on long-standing social needs; and (4) Gaps in community economic classes tend to widen. c. Economic Effects: (1) Loss of business; (2) Loss of jobs; and (3) Reduced cash flow within the community.
1.16.3	The following are possible participant during the recovery of the emergency:

Potential Participant	Services they may be able to provide...
Animal Care Groups	• Provide advice on animal care • Possibly provide temporary shelter for animals
Banks and Credit Union	• May provide loans and other financial support to residents and businesses.
NB Housing	• May be able to provide temporary shelter during reconstruction.
Canada Post	• Temporary Mail delivery services
NB Social Services	• May be able to provide ongoing financial assistance for homeless in the long term • May be able to provide additional assistance for persons already on assistance.
NB Health Authorities	• Provide advice on disease prevention during clean-up • Provide advice on drinking water and septic system safety

	• Arrange for inspections • Provide advice on medical and mental health issues
Human Resources Development Canada	• Employment Insurance
Insurance Corporations	• Vehicle and Property Damage Claims • Provide immediate cash advance for people who have had damage to their homes and vehicles.
Local Government	• Public Information • Debris removal • Inspection Services • Building Permits
School Boards	• Identifying needs to change school season or school location, etc...
Utility Companies	• Electrical power, gas, telephone, cable, internet services. • Information for safe re-entry • Site inspection and reconnections.
Volunteer Services Agencies	• Distribution of support • Rebuilding homes • Debris removal • Clean-up • Temporary Shelter • Rent or Income financial assistance.

1.16.4 An After Action Review (AAR) to evaluate the effectiveness of the emergency response should be completed using the following format:

Sustain	Remarks	Points to improve	Remarks
Business cycles were completed.	This should continue for further activations.	No phones during the business cycle.	Remind everyone that phones are to be turned off.

1.17 **Plan Audits**

1.17.1 An annual review of the plan will be conducted to ensure contact information remains valid within the attached annexes. In addition, the plan will undergo a rewrite if the standard operating procedures are deemed to have significantly changed.

1.18 **Training and Exercises**

1.18.1 **Training**: Ideally, the MEAC will conduct a minimum of one exercise a year. The exercise should vary in scope and duration, although the main focus should always be centered on supporting the Town of St. George.

Recall Exercise: Using the MEAC fan-out, the EMO Coordinator will initiate a recall twice a year. Alternatively, during MEAC meetings, the fan-out list can be confirmed by individuals, departments or NGOs.

Tabletop Exercise: Tabletop exercises are inexpensive and are easy to conduct. Every effort should be made to conduct a quick tabletop exercise at the end of every REAC meeting. Furthermore, neighbouring LSDs should be encouraged to participate in the tabletop exercises on a regular basis.

1.19 **Budget**

1.19.1 The town of St. George has a limited budget towards emergency management and planning.

1.20 **Maps**

1.20.1 The following town maps can be used during an emergency.

1.21	**Definitions**	
1.21.1	All-Hazards Emergency Management Planning	An approach that recognizes that the actions required to mitigate the effects of emergencies are essentially the same, irrespective of the nature of the event, thereby permitting an optimization of scarce planning, response and support resources. The intention of all-hazards generic emergency planning is to employ generic methodologies, modified as necessary by particular circumstances. All-hazards incorporates natural and man-made hazards threats including traditional emergency management events such as flooding and industrial accidents; as well as national security events such as acts of terrorism; and cyber events.
1.21.2	Asset	Assets include but are not limited to information in all forms and media, networks, systems, materiel, real property, financial resources, employee trust, public confidence and international reputation.
1.21.3	Business Continuity Planning	An all-encompassing term that includes the development and timely execution of plans, measures, procedures, and arrangements to ensure minimal or no interruption to the availability of critical services and assets.
1.21.4	CANUTEC	Canadian Transport Emergency Centre operated by the Transportation of Dangerous Goods (TDG) Directorate of Transport Canada. The Directorate's overall mandate is to promote public safety in the transportation of dangerous goods by all modes.
1.21.5	CASARA	Canadian Air Search and Rescue Association.
1.21.6	CMRA	Canadian Marine Rescue Auxiliary.
1.21.7	Critical Service	Service whose compromise in terms of availability or integrity would result in a high degree of injury to the health, safety, security or economic well-being of New Brunswickers, or to the effective functioning of the Provincial or Municipal Government and must be continuously delivered (has no or very limited downtime).
1.21.8	Concept of Operations	Concept of operations provides a framework to operationalize horizontal management and an effective governance structure and delineates clear roles and responsibilities of the principal committees and individuals central to each phase of the incident management process.
1.21.9	Critical Infrastructure	Critical infrastructure refers to processes, systems, facilities, technologies, networks, assets and services essential to the health, safety, security or economic well-being of Canadians and the effective functioning of government. Critical infrastructure can be stand-alone or interconnected and interdependent within and across provinces, territories and national borders. Disruptions of critical infrastructure could result in catastrophic loss of life, adverse economic effects, and significant harm to public confidence.
1.21.10	Department	Department of the Government of New Brunswick and includes a crown agency, corporation, board or commission established by the Government of New Brunswick.
1.21.11	DAAF	Department of Agriculture, Aquaculture and Fisheries;
1.21.12	DH	Department of Health
1.21.13	DHR	Department of Human Resources;
1.21.14	DTI	Department of Transportation and Infrastructure;
1.21.15	DEECD	Department of Education and Early Childhood Development;
1.21.16	DELG	Department of Environment and Local Government;
1.21.17	DERD	Department of Energy and Resource Development
1.21.18	Director	Director of New Brunswick Emergency Measures Organization.
1.21.19	EMCG	Emergency Measures Communication Group
1.21.20	Emergency	A present or imminent event which the Minister or municipality believes prompt co-

		ordination of action or regulation of persons or property must be undertaken to protect the environment or the health, safety or welfare of the civil population.
1.21.21	Emergency Response Plan	A plan, program or procedure prepared by the Province or a municipality that is intended to mitigate the effects of an emergency and to provide for safety, health or welfare of the civil population and the protection of property and the environment in the event of such an occurrence.
1.21.22	ESM	Emergency Site Manager, a person designated to provide the required direction and coordination of the on-site emergency response by participating agencies.
1.21.23	ICS	The Incident Command System (ICS) is a standardized on-site management system designed to enable effective, efficient incident management by integrating a combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating within a common organizational structure.
1.21.24	Incident	An incident is an abnormal situation that demands a response for which regular municipal standard operating procedures and resources are sufficient.
1.21.25	IRCS	Integrated Radio Communications System
1.21.26	JPS	Department of Justice and Public Safety
1.21.27	Liaison Officer	Representative from another agency who serves as a point of contact on-site.
1.21.28	Minister	Minister of Justice and Public Safety
1.21.29	NB EMO	Emergency Measures Organization as established by the Emergency Measures Act.
1.21.30	NB GSAR	New Brunswick Ground Search and Rescue.
1.21.31	NEA	National Emergency Agencies.
1.21.32	PEOC	Provincial Emergency Operations Centre (Fredericton)
1.21.33	PELT	Department of Post-Secondary Education, Training and Labour
1.21.34	PLGS OEC	Point LePreau Generating Station Off-Site Emergency Centre.
1.21.35	REAC Committee	Regional Emergency Action Committee
1.21.36	REOC	Regional Emergency Operation Centre.
1.21.37	Risk	The combination of the likelihood and the consequence of a specified hazard being realized; refers to the vulnerability, proximity or exposure to hazards, which affects the likelihood of adverse impact.
1.21.38	Risk Assessment	The concept of risk is defined as a product or process which collects information and assigns values to risks for the purpose of informing priorities, developing or comparing courses of action, and informing decision making.
1.21.39	Risk Management	The use of policies, practices and resources to analyze, assess and control risks to health, safety, environment and the economy.
1.21.40	PSEPC	Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Canada.
1.21.41	Situational Awareness	Situational awareness is having insight into one's environment and circumstances to understand how events and actions will affect objectives, both now and in the near future.
1.21.42	SNB	Service New Brunswick
1.21.43	State of Emergency	State of emergency declared by the Minister in accordance with the Emergency Measures Act.
1.21.44	State of Local Emergency	State of emergency declared by a municipality in accordance with the Emergency Measures Act.
1.21.45	Standard Operating	Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) are a set of instructions constituting a directive, covering those features of operations which lend themselves to a definite, step-by-step

	Procedures	process of accomplishment.
1.21.46	Threat	The presence of a hazard and an exposure pathway; threats may be natural or human-induced, either accidental or intentional.
1.21.47	Threat Assessment	The process of identifying or evaluating entities, actions, or occurrences, whether natural or man-made, which has or indicate the potential to harm life, information, operations and/or property.
1.21.48	Trunked Mobile Radio (TMR)	A trunked radio system is a complex type of computer-controlled two-way radio system that allows sharing of relatively few radio frequency channels among a large group of users. Instead of assigning, for example, a radio channel to one particular organization at a time, users are instead assigned to a logical grouping, a "talkgroup" for mutual aid purposes.
1.21.49	Vulnerability	The conditions determined by physical, social, economic and environmental factors or processes, which increase the susceptibility of an organization or community to the impact of hazards.
1.21.50	Vulnerability assessment	A process for identifying physical features or operational attributes that renders an entity, asset, system, network, or geographic area susceptible or exposed to hazards.

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Part 2. Hazard, History, Vulnerability and Maximum Threat with Response Actions	
2.1	**Hazard**
2.1.1	Hazards often lack the absence of predictability. As such, those hazards that may pose a threat within the Province of New Brunswick are analyzed, and rated according to: 1. History; 2. Vulnerability; 3. Maximum Threat; and 4. Probability. The following ratings provide a basis upon which recommended actions are derived.
2.2	**History - H**
2.2.1	Based on the number of occurrences within the Province/Region over the last 50 years, hazards will receive the following rating: 1. **Low**: Less than 0-1 occurrence; 2. **Medium**: 2-3 occurrences; and 3. **High**: Greater than 3 or more occurrences.
2.3	**Vulnerability - V**
2.3.1	Based on the number of people who might be affected, hazards will receive the following rating: 1. **Low**: Less than 1 %; 2. **Medium**: 1% - 10%; and 3. **High**: Greater than 10%.
2.4	**Maximum Threat - MT**
2.4.1	Based on impacts to human life and/or property, hazards will receive the following rating: 1. **Low**: Less than 5%; 2. **Medium**: 5% - 25%; and 3. **High**: Greater than 25%.
2.5	**Probability of Occurrence - P**
2.5.1	Based on the likelihood that the emergency will repeat, hazards will receive the following rating: 1. **Low**: Less than 1 in 100 years; 2. **Medium**: 1 in 50 years; and

	3. **High**: Greater than 1 in 10 years.					
2.6	**Hazard Summary with Applicable Action(s)**					
2.6.1	**Hazards**	**Brief Description**	**H**	**V**	**MT**	**P**
2.6.1.1	**Avalanche/ Landslide**	An avalanche/landslide occurs when large snow/mud mass slides down a mountain/hillside.	L	M	L	L
2.6.1.2	**Aviation Incident**	An accident associated with the operation of an aircraft.	H	L	L	H
Hazards		**Brief Description**	**H**	**V**	**MT**	**P**
2.6.1.3	**Blizzard/ Ice Storm**	Severe winter storm with low temperatures, strong winds and heavy snow.	H	H	H	H
2.6.1.4	**Biological**	Diseases that impact humans or animals.	M	H	H	M
2.6.1.5	**Bridge**	Structural or safety related issues that could force a bridge to be temporarily closed.	M	L	M	M
2.6.1.6	**Civil Disorder**	Civil disorder is when many people are involved and are set upon a common aim.	M	L	L	M
2.6.1.7	**CBRN**	Protective measures taken in situations in which chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear hazards may be present.	L	L	L	L
2.6.1.8	**Communication Failure**	Widespread breakdown of normal communication capabilities.	M	M	L	M
2.6.1.9	**Dam Breach**	The spontaneous release of water from a barrier built to hold back the flow of water.	L	M	L	L
2.6.1.10	**Earthquake**	An earthquake results from a sudden release of stored energy that radiates seismic waves.	M	L	L	L
2.6.1.11	**Electromagnetic Pulse**	An electromagnetic pulse (EMP) is an intense burst of electromagnetic (EM) energy.	L	L	L	L
2.6.1.12	**Engineering**	Engineering hazards occur when structures used by people fail.	L	L	L	L
2.6.1.13	**Erosion**	Erosion is a physical process by which shorelines and/or roads are altered	M	M	M	M
2.6.1.14	**Explosion**	A violent and destructive shattering or blowing a part of something, as is caused by a bomb.	M	L	L	M
2.6.1.15	**Flash Flood**	A sudden and destructive rush of water caused by heavy rainfall.	M	L	L	L
2.6.1.16	**Flood**	The accumulation of water beyond its normal confines such as a lake, or over land areas.	H	M	H	M
2.6.1.17	**Forest Fire**	An uncontrolled fire occurring in nature.	H	H	H	H
2.6.1.18	**Fuel Shortage**	A lack of combustible materials such as wood, coal, gas, oil and propane.	L	M	M	L
2.6.1.19	**Hazardous Materials**	Any substance or material that could adversely affect the safety of the public, handlers or carriers.	M	H	H	H
2.6.1.20	**Heat Wave**	Heat which is considered extreme and unusual in the area in which it occurs.	M	M	M	M
2.6.1.21	**Hurricane/Post-Tropical Storm /**	Cyclonic/Extreme high wind storms systems with speeds between 80 km/h and 480 km/h or higher.	M	H	M	H

	Tornado					
2.6.1.22	**Mass Gathering**	A public event which gathers more than 500 persons indoors or outdoors.	L	L	L	L
2.6.1.23	**Potable Water**	Water system that serves a major residential development becomes compromised.	M	H	M	M
2.6.1.24	**Power Outage**	An interruption of normal sources of electrical power.	H	H	M	M
2.6.1.25	**Rail**	A derailment can result in substantial loss of life or pose a risk to the environment.	H	H	H	H
2.6.1.26	**Rural Fire**	Fire outside a municipality but inside a Local Services District.	H	H	H	H
Hazards		**Brief Description**	**H**	**V**	**MT**	**P**
2.6.1.27	**Thunderstorm**	A system which produces violent hail, lightning, high winds, flash floods and floods.	H	H	H	H
2.6.1.28	**Tidal Surge**	An abnormal rise of water generated by a storm, over and above the predicted astronomical tides	H	L	L	H
2.6.1.29	**Transportation**	Anything which prevents materials and users from reaching their intended destination.	M	M	M	M
2.6.1.30	**Urban Fire**	A fire involving buildings or structures within a municipality.	H	H	H	H
2.6.1.31	**Waste Disposal**	Removing and destroying or storing damaged, unwanted domestic, agricultural /industrial products and substances.	M	L	L	L

2.6.1.1 AVALANCHE / LANDSLIDE			
Hazard Description	An avalanche/landslide occurs when a large snow / mud / rock mass slides down a mountain or hillside.		
Possible Effects	Casualties / Danger to public health / Deaths / Evacuation		
H.V.MT.P	Low-Medium		
Immediate Actions (IA)			
LSD/LSM Actions	LSD Fire Chiefs report CI impacts to LSM in turn LSM reports to REMC.		
Municipal Actions	Municipal first responders report on CI impacts. Municipality may consider EOC activation. Info REMC.		
REMC Actions	A3 of Activation Timeline (Annex C to Part 1).		
The following actions may/may not occur, lead agencies procedures take precedence.			
Incident Command Structure	**Suggested Agencies**	**Possible Actions**	**Remarks**
Command: Incident Commander is responsible for all incidents or event activities. Although other functions may be left unfilled, there will always be an Incident Commander.	• Fire • Police • NB Ambulance • Red Cross • Social Development • DTI • Public Works • Fire Marshall • Technical Inspections Services	Depends on severity however consider the following: • Possible Evacuation • Road Closures • Structure Stability • Engineering advice will likely be required • Long term stabilization	• Identify resources at hand • Identify resources lacking • Identify resources required • Mutual Aid request • Assess Regional Assistance • Assess Provincial Assistance • Assess National Assistance
Operations: Responsible for directing the tactical actions to meet incident objectives.			
Plans: Responsible for the collection, evaluation, and display of incident information, maintaining status of resources, and preparing the Incident Action Plan and incident-related documentation.			
Logistics: Responsible for providing adequate services and support to meet all incident or event needs.			
Finance: Responsible for keeping track of incident-related costs, personnel and equipment records, and administering procurement contracts associated with the incident or event.			

Additional Instructions:

All ICS Forms

2.6.1.2 AVIATION INCIDENT	
Hazard Description	An incident or accident associated with the operation of an aircraft.
Possible Effects	Casualties / Danger to public health / Deaths / Evacuation
H.V.MT.P	Low-High
Immediate Actions (IA)	
LSD/LSM Actions	LSD Fire Chiefs report CI impacts to LSM in turn LSM reports to REMC.
Municipal Actions	Municipal first responders report on CI impacts. Municipality may consider EOC activation. Info REMC.
REMC Actions	A3 of Activation Timeline (Annex C to Part 1). **Note: Airport fire/rescue has lead if an incident/accident occurs onsite. Offsite municipal/LSD Fire has lead.**

The following actions may/may not occur, lead agencies procedures take precedence.

Incident Command Structure	Suggested Agencies	Possible Actions	Remarks
Command: Incident Commander is responsible for all incidents or event activities. Although other functions may be left unfilled, there will always be an Incident Commander.	• Fire • Police • NB Ambulance • Transport Canada • Coroner • Fire Marshall • Health • Red Cross • Airline Carrier • Airport Authority • Canadian Border Security Agency	Depends on severity however consider the following: • Assist with casualties • Possible Evacuation • Road Closures • Structure Stability • Establish Temporary Shelters • Joint Rescue Coordination Centre • Possible sequestering of international passengers	• Identify resources at hand • Identify resources lacking • Identify resources required • Mutual Aid request • Assess Regional Assistance • Assess Provincial Assistance • Assess National Assistance
Operations: Responsible for directing the tactical actions to meet incident objectives.			
Plans: Responsible for the collection, evaluation, and display of incident information, maintaining status of resources, and preparing the Incident Action Plan and incident-related documentation.			
Logistics: Responsible for providing adequate services and support to meet all incident or event needs.			
Finance: Responsible for keeping track of incident-related costs, personnel and equipment records, and administering procurement contracts associated with the incident or event.			

Additional Instructions:

All ICS Forms

2.6.1.3 BLIZZARD / ICE STORM	
Hazard Description	Severe winter storm with low temperatures, strong winds and heavy snow.
Possible Effects	Casualties / Danger to public health / Deaths / Evacuation
H.V.MT.P	High
Immediate Actions (IA)	
LSD/LSM Actions	LSD Fire Chiefs report CI impacts to LSM in turn LSM reports to REMC.
Municipal Actions	Municipal first responders report on CI impacts. Municipality may consider EOC activation. Info REMC.
REMC Actions	A3 of Activation Timeline (Annex C to Part 1).

The following actions may/may not occur, lead agencies procedures take precedence.

Incident Command Structure	Suggested Agencies	Possible Actions	Remarks
Command: Incident Commander is responsible for all incidents or event activities. Although other functions may be left unfilled, there will always be an Incident Commander. **Operations:** Responsible for directing the tactical actions to meet incident objectives. **Plans:** Responsible for the collection, evaluation, and display of incident information, maintaining status of resources, and preparing the Incident Action Plan and incident-related documentation. **Logistics:** Responsible for providing adequate services and support to meet all incident or event needs. **Finance:** Responsible for keeping track of incident-related costs, personnel and equipment records, and administering procurement contracts associated with the incident or event.	• Fire • Police • NB Ambulance • Fire Marshall • DTI • Education • Health • Red Cross • NB Power • JPS Communications • Off-Road Vehicle Enforcement	• Issue weather warnings • Use of Sentinel/Alert Ready (if applicable) • Rescue stranded motorist • Monitor power outages • Be prepared to open warming or reception centres • Assist DTI for prioritizing route clearing or closures	• Identify resources at hand • Identify resources lacking • Identify resources required • Mutual Aid request • Assess Regional Assistance • Assess Provincial Assistance • Assess National Assistance

Additional Instructions:

All ICS Forms

www.Spotwx.com

2.6.1.4 BIOLOGICAL	
Hazard Description	Diseases that impact humans and animals.
Possible Effects	Casualties / Danger to public health / Deaths / Evacuation
H.V.MT.P	Medium-High
Immediate Actions (IA)	
LSD/LSM Actions	LSD Fire Chiefs report CI impacts to LSM in turn LSM reports to REMC.
Municipal Actions	Municipal first responders report on CI impacts. Municipality may consider EOC activation. Info REMC.
REMC Actions	A3 of Activation Timeline (Annex C to Part 1). **Note: Health (DAFF for animals) will be lead agencies as applicable. Specific tasks/direction will be issued as required.**

The following actions may/may not occur, lead agencies procedures take precedence.

Incident Command Structure	Suggested Agencies	Possible Actions	Remarks
Command: Incident Commander is responsible for all incidents or event activities. Although other functions may be left unfilled, there will always be an Incident Commander.	• Fire • Police • NB Ambulance • Education • Regional Health Authority • Coroner • Red Cross • NB Power • Social Development • Off-Road Vehicle Enforcement • DAFF • Health	• Issue public warnings • Use of Sentinel/Alert Ready (if applicable) • Monitor	• Identify resources at hand • Identify resources lacking • Identify resources required • Mutual Aid request • Assess Regional Assistance • Assess Provincial Assistance • Assess National Assistance
Operations: Responsible for directing the tactical actions to meet incident objectives.			
Plans: Responsible for the collection, evaluation, and display of incident information, maintaining status of resources, and preparing the Incident Action Plan and incident-related documentation.			
Logistics: Responsible for providing adequate services and support to meet all incident or event needs.			
Finance: Responsible for keeping track of incident-related costs, personnel and equipment records, and administering procurement contracts associated with the incident or event.			

Additional Instructions:

All ICS Forms

2.6.1.5 BRIDGE	
Hazard Description	Structural or safety related issues that could force a bridge to be temporarily closed.
Possible Effects	Casualties / Danger to public health / Deaths / Evacuation
H.V.MT.P	Low-Medium
Immediate Actions (IA)	
LSD/LSM Actions	LSD Fire Chiefs report CI impacts to LSM in turn LSM reports to REMC.
Municipal Actions	Municipal first responders report on CI impacts. Municipality may consider EOC activation. Info REMC.
REMC Actions	A1 of Activation Timeline (Annex C to Part 1).

The following actions may/may not occur, lead agencies procedures take precedence.

Incident Command Structure	Suggested Agencies	Possible Actions	Remarks
Command: Incident Commander is responsible for all incidents or event activities. Although other functions may be left unfilled, there will always be an Incident Commander.	• Fire • Police • NB Ambulance • DTI • Education • Red Cross • Social Development • Environment • Fire Marshall	• Issue public warnings • Use of Sentinel/Alert Ready (if applicable) • Be prepared to assist isolated communities	• Identify resources at hand • Identify resources lacking • Identify resources required • Mutual Aid request • Assess Regional Assistance • Assess Provincial Assistance • Assess National Assistance
Operations: Responsible for directing the tactical actions to meet incident objectives.			
Plans: Responsible for the collection, evaluation, and display of incident information, maintaining status of resources, and preparing the Incident Action Plan and incident-related documentation.			
Logistics: Responsible for providing adequate services and support to meet all incident or event needs.			
Finance: Responsible for keeping track of incident-related costs, personnel and equipment records, and administering procurement contracts associated with the incident or event.			

Additional Instructions:

All ICS Forms

2.6.1.6 CIVIL DISORDER	
Hazard Description	Civil disorder is when many people are involved and are set upon a common aim.
Possible Effects	Casualties / Danger to public health / Deaths / Evacuation
H.V.MT.P	Low-Medium
Immediate Actions (IA)	
LSD/LSM Actions	LSD Fire Chiefs report CI impacts to LSM in turn LSM reports to REMC.
Municipal Actions	Municipal first responders report on CI impacts. Municipality may consider EOC activation. Info REMC.
REMC Actions	A3 of Activation Timeline (Annex C to Part 1).

The following actions may/may not occur, lead agencies procedures take precedence.

Incident Command Structure	Suggested Agencies	Possible Actions	Remarks
Command: Incident Commander is responsible for all incidents or event activities. Although other functions may be left unfilled, there will always be an Incident Commander. **Operations:** Responsible for directing the tactical actions to meet incident objectives. **Plans:** Responsible for the collection, evaluation, and display of incident information, maintaining status of resources, and preparing the Incident Action Plan and incident-related documentation. **Logistics:** Responsible for providing adequate services and support to meet all incident or event needs. **Finance:** Responsible for keeping track of incident-related costs, personnel and equipment records, and administering procurement contracts associated with the incident or event.	• Fire • Police • NB Ambulance • DTI • Environment • Fire Marshall • JPS Enforcement Unit	• Issue public warnings • Use of Sentinel/Alert Ready (if applicable) • Be prepared to assist isolated communities that are denied emergency services	• Identify resources at hand • Identify resources lacking • Identify resources required • Mutual Aid request • Assess Regional Assistance • Assess Provincial Assistance • Assess National Assistance

Additional Instructions:

All ICS Forms

2.6.1.7 CHEMICAL, BIOLOGICAL, RADIOLOGICAL and NUCLEAR (CBRN)	
Hazard Description	Protective measures taken in situations in which chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear hazards may be present.
Possible Effects	Casualties / Danger to public health / Deaths / Evacuation
H.V.MT.P	Low-Medium
Immediate Actions (IA)	
LSD/LSM Actions	LSD Fire Chiefs report CI impacts to LSM in turn LSM reports to REMC.
Municipal Actions	Municipal first responders report on CI impacts. Municipality may consider EOC activation. Info REMC.
REMC Actions	A3 of Activation Timeline (Annex C to Part 1).

The following actions may/may not occur, lead agencies procedures take precedence.

Incident Command Structure	Suggested Agencies	Possible Actions	Remarks
Command: Incident Commander is responsible for all incidents or event activities. Although other functions may be left unfilled, there will always be an Incident Commander. **Operations:** Responsible for directing the tactical actions to meet incident objectives. **Plans:** Responsible for the collection, evaluation, and display of incident information, maintaining status of resources, and preparing the Incident Action Plan and incident-related documentation. **Logistics:** Responsible for providing adequate services and support to meet all incident or event needs. **Finance:** Responsible for keeping track of incident-related costs, personnel and equipment records, and administering procurement contracts associated with the incident or event.	• Fire • Police • NB Ambulance • Health • DAFF • Education • NB Power • DTI • Environment • Fire Marshall • CANUTEC • Carrier / ERAC	• Issue public warnings • Use of Sentinel/Alert Ready (if applicable) • Heavy HAZMAT deployment • Containment • Evacuation or sheltering in place	• Identify resources at hand • Identify resources lacking • Identify resources required • Mutual Aid request • Assess Regional Assistance • Assess Provincial Assistance • Assess National Assistance

Additional Instructions:

All ICS Forms

2.6.1.8 COMMUNICATION FAILURE			
Hazard Description	Widespread breakdown of normal communication infrastructure/capabilities.		
Possible Effects	Casualties / Danger to public health / Deaths / Evacuation		
H.V.MT.P	Low-Medium		
Immediate Actions (IA)			
LSD/LSM Actions	LSD Fire Chiefs report CI impacts to LSM in turn LSM reports to REMC.		
Municipal Actions	Municipal first responders report on CI impacts. Municipality may consider EOC activation. Info REMC.		
REMC Actions	A3 of Activation Timeline (Annex C to Part 1).		
The following actions may/may not occur, lead agencies procedures take precedence.			
Incident Command Structure	**Suggested Agencies**	**Possible Actions**	**Remarks**
Command: Incident Commander is responsible for all incidents or event activities. Although other functions may be left unfilled, there will always be an Incident Commander. **Operations:** Responsible for directing the tactical actions to meet incident objectives. **Plans:** Responsible for the collection, evaluation, and display of incident information, maintaining status of resources, and preparing the Incident Action Plan and incident-related documentation. **Logistics:** Responsible for providing adequate services and support to meet all incident or event needs. **Finance:** Responsible for keeping track of incident-related costs, personnel and equipment records, and administering procurement contracts associated with the incident or event.	• Fire • Police • NB Ambulance • NB Power • Red Cross • Public Safety Access Points (PSAP) • PMCC • DTI • Fire Marshall • EMCG • Communications Stakeholders (Bell, Aliant, Rogers) • Provincial Emergency Information Services	• Issue public warnings with pre-determined messages • Use of Sentinel/Alert Ready (if applicable) • Activate EMCG messaging • Dispatch liaison representatives to municipal EOCs • Use of SIMPLEX radio • Activate all provincial fire halls	• Identify resources at hand • Identify resources lacking • Identify resources required • Mutual Aid request • Assess Regional Assistance • Assess Provincial Assistance • Assess National Assistance
Additional Instructions: **All ICS Forms**			

2.6.1.9 DAM BREACH	
Hazard Description	The spontaneous release of water from a barrier built to hold back the flow of water.
Possible Effects	Casualties / Danger to public health / Deaths / Evacuation
H.V.MT.P	Low-Medium
Immediate Actions (IA)	
LSD/LSM Actions	LSD Fire Chiefs report CI impacts to LSM in turn LSM reports to REMC.
Municipal Actions	Municipal first responders report on CI impacts. Municipality may consider EOC activation. Info REMC.
REMC Actions	D1 of Activation Timeline (Annex C to Part 1).

The following actions may/may not occur, lead agencies procedures take precedence.

Incident Command Structure	Suggested Agencies	Possible Actions	Remarks
Command: Incident Commander is responsible for all incidents or event activities. Although other functions may be left unfilled, there will always be an Incident Commander. **Operations:** Responsible for directing the tactical actions to meet incident objectives. **Plans:** Responsible for the collection, evaluation, and display of incident information, maintaining status of resources, and preparing the Incident Action Plan and incident-related documentation. **Logistics:** Responsible for providing adequate services and support to meet all incident or event needs. **Finance:** Responsible for keeping track of incident-related costs, personnel and equipment records, and administering procurement contracts associated with the incident or event.	• Fire • Police • NB Ambulance • NB Power • Red Cross • DTI • Fire Marshall • Education • Social Development	• Issue public warnings with pre-determined messages • Use of Sentinel/Alert Ready (if applicable) • Consider evacuations • Close roads or reroute • Coordinate with neighbouring jurisdictions • Shut down vulnerable power grid • Relocate hazardous materials	• Identify resources at hand • Identify resources lacking • Identify resources required • Mutual Aid request • Assess Regional Assistance • Assess Provincial Assistance • Assess National Assistance

Additional Instructions: Dam break

- Check cumulative precipitation using surface observation networks including CoCoRaHs.
- Check model predictions for precipitation accumulation and intensity over the next 72 hours

http://www.cocorahs.org/Canada.aspx
All ICS Forms

2.6.1.10 EARTHQUAKE	
Hazard Description	An earthquake results from a sudden release of stored energy that radiates seismic waves.
Possible Effects	Casualties / Danger to public health / Deaths / Evacuation / Water / Civil Disorder
H.V.MT.P	Low
Immediate Actions (IA)	
LSD/LSM Actions	LSD Fire Chiefs report CI impacts to LSM in turn LSM reports to REMC.
Municipal Actions	Municipal first responders report on CI impacts. Municipality may consider EOC activation. Info REMC.
REMC Actions	D1 of Activation Timeline (Annex C to Part 1).

The following actions may/may not occur, lead agencies procedures take precedence.

Incident Command Structure	Suggested Agencies	Possible Actions	Remarks
Command: Incident Commander is responsible for all incidents or event activities. Although other functions may be left unfilled, there will always be an Incident Commander. **Operations:** Responsible for directing the tactical actions to meet incident objectives. **Plans:** Responsible for the collection, evaluation, and display of incident information, maintaining status of resources, and preparing the Incident Action Plan and incident-related documentation. **Logistics:** Responsible for providing adequate services and support to meet all incident or event needs. **Finance:** Responsible for keeping track of incident-related costs, personnel and equipment records, and administering procurement contracts associated with the incident or event.	• Fire • Police • NB Ambulance • NB Power • Red Cross • DTI • Fire Marshall • Education • Technical Inspection Services • Social Development	• Issue public warnings with pre-determined messages • Use of Sentinel/Alert Ready (if applicable) • Consider evacuations • Close roads or reroute • Coordinate with neighbouring jurisdictions • Shut down vulnerable power grid • Relocate hazardous materials	• Identify resources at hand • Identify resources lacking • Identify resources required • Mutual Aid request • Assess Regional Assistance • Assess Provincial Assistance • Assess National Assistance

Additional Instructions:

All ICS Forms

2.6.1.11 ELECTROMAGNETIC PULSE	
Hazard Description	An electromagnetic pulse (EMP) is an intense burst of electromagnetic energy that affects communications.
Possible Effects	Limited access by first responders / Danger to Public Safety / Public Messaging
H.V.MT.P	Low
Immediate Actions (IA)	
LSD/LSM Actions	LSD Fire Chiefs report CI impacts to LSM in turn LSM reports to REMC.
Municipal Actions	Municipal first responders report on CI impacts. Municipality may consider EOC activation. Info REMC.
REMC Actions	B1 of Activation Timeline (Annex C to Part 1). **See 2.6.1.8 Communication Failure for additional guidelines.**

The following actions may/may not occur, lead agencies procedures take precedence.

Incident Command Structure	Suggested Agencies	Possible Actions	Remarks
Command: Incident Commander is responsible for all incidents or event activities. Although other functions may be left unfilled, there will always be an Incident Commander. **Operations:** Responsible for directing the tactical actions to meet incident objectives. **Plans:** Responsible for the collection, evaluation, and display of incident information, maintaining status of resources, and preparing the Incident Action Plan and incident-related documentation. **Logistics:** Responsible for providing adequate services and support to meet all incident or event needs. **Finance:** Responsible for keeping track of incident-related costs, personnel and equipment records, and administering procurement contracts associated with the incident or event.	• Fire • Police • NB Ambulance • NB Power • DTI • Fire Marshall • EMCG	• Issue public warnings with pre-determined messages • Use of Sentinel/Alert Ready (if applicable) • Liaison	• Identify resources at hand • Identify resources lacking • Identify resources required • Mutual Aid request • Assess Regional Assistance • Assess Provincial Assistance • Assess National Assistance

Additional Instructions:

All ICS Forms

2.6.1.12 ENGINEERING			
Hazard Description	Engineering hazards occur when structures used by people fail.		
Possible Effects	Limited access by first responders / Danger to Public Safety / Public Messaging		
H.V.MT.P	Low		
Immediate Actions (IA)			
LSD/LSM Actions	LSD Fire Chiefs report CI impacts to LSM in turn LSM reports to REMC.		
Municipal Actions	Municipal first responders report on CI impacts. Municipality may consider EOC activation. Info REMC.		
REMC Actions	B1 of Activation Timeline (Annex C to Part 1).		
The following actions may/may not occur, lead agencies procedures take precedence.			
Incident Command Structure	**Suggested Agencies**	**Possible Actions**	**Remarks**
Command: Incident Commander is responsible for all incidents or event activities. Although other functions may be left unfilled, there will always be an Incident Commander.	• Fire • Police • NB Ambulance • NB Power • DTI • Fire Marshall • Technical Inspection Services	• Issue public warnings with pre-determined messages • Use of Sentinel/Alert Ready (if applicable) • Liaison	• Identify resources at hand • Identify resources lacking • Identify resources required • Mutual Aid request • Assess Regional Assistance • Assess Provincial Assistance • Assess National Assistance
Operations: Responsible for directing the tactical actions to meet incident objectives.			
Plans: Responsible for the collection, evaluation, and display of incident information, maintaining status of resources, and preparing the Incident Action Plan and incident-related documentation.			
Logistics: Responsible for providing adequate services and support to meet all incident or event needs.			
Finance: Responsible for keeping track of incident-related costs, personnel and equipment records, and administering procurement contracts associated with the incident or event.			
Additional Instructions: **All ICS Forms**			

2.6.1.13 EROSION	
Hazard Description	Erosion is the physical process by which shorelines and/or roads are altered.
Possible Effects	Evacuations / Jurisdictional Issues / losses to local economy / Limited access by First Responders
H.V.MT.P	Medium
Immediate Actions (IA)	
LSD/LSM Actions	LSD Fire Chiefs report CI impacts to LSM in turn LSM reports to REMC.
Municipal Actions	Municipal first responders report on CI impacts. Municipality may consider EOC activation. Info REMC.
REMC Actions	B1 of Activation Timeline (Annex C to Part 1).

The following actions may/may not occur, lead agencies procedures take precedence.

Incident Command Structure	Suggested Agencies	Possible Actions	Remarks
Command: Incident Commander is responsible for all incidents or event activities. Although other functions may be left unfilled, there will always be an Incident Commander. **Operations:** Responsible for directing the tactical actions to meet incident objectives. **Plans:** Responsible for the collection, evaluation, and display of incident information, maintaining status of resources, and preparing the Incident Action Plan and incident-related documentation. **Logistics:** Responsible for providing adequate services and support to meet all incident or event needs. **Finance:** Responsible for keeping track of incident-related costs, personnel and equipment records, and administering procurement contracts associated with the incident or event.	• Fire • Police • NB Ambulance • NB Power • Red Cross • DTI • Fire Marshall • Environment • Social Development	• Issue public warnings with pre-determined messages • Use of Sentinel/Alert Ready (if applicable) • Possible Evacuations • Be prepared to open warming centres or reception centres	• Identify resources at hand • Identify resources lacking • Identify resources required • Mutual Aid request • Assess Regional Assistance • Assess Provincial Assistance • Assess National Assistance

Additional Instructions:

All ICS Forms

2.6.1.14 EXPLOSION	
Hazard Description	A violent and destructive shattering or blowing a part of something as is caused by a detonation.
Possible Effects	Danger to Public Safety
H.V.MT.P	Low-Medium
Immediate Actions (IA)	
LSD/LSM Actions	LSD Fire Chiefs report CI impacts to LSM in turn LSM reports to REMC.
Municipal Actions	Municipal first responders report on CI impacts. Municipality may consider EOC activation. Info REMC.
REMC Actions	B1 of Activation Timeline (Annex C to Part 1).

The following actions may/may not occur, lead agencies procedures take precedence.

Incident Command Structure	Suggested Agencies	Possible Actions	Remarks
Command: Incident Commander is responsible for all incidents or event activities. Although other functions may be left unfilled, there will always be an Incident Commander. **Operations:** Responsible for directing the tactical actions to meet incident objectives. **Plans:** Responsible for the collection, evaluation, and display of incident information, maintaining status of resources, and preparing the Incident Action Plan and incident-related documentation. **Logistics:** Responsible for providing adequate services and support to meet all incident or event needs. **Finance:** Responsible for keeping track of incident-related costs, personnel and equipment records, and administering procurement contracts associated with the incident or event.	• Fire • Police • NB Ambulance • Fire Marshall • CANUTEC • Red Cross • Social Development	• Issue public warnings with pre-determined messages (if applicable) • Use of Sentinel/Alert Ready (if applicable) • Possible Evacuations • Be prepared to open warming centres or reception centres	• Identify resources at hand • Identify resources lacking • Identify resources required • Mutual Aid request • Assess Regional Assistance • Assess Provincial Assistance • Assess National Assistance

Additional Instructions:

All ICS Forms

2.6.1.15 FLASH FLOOD	
Hazard Description	A sudden and destructive rush of water caused by heavy rainfall.
Possible Effects	Losses to local economy / Limited access by First Responders / Jurisdictional Issues / International Implications / Danger to Public Safety / Casualties
H.V.MT.P	Medium
Immediate Actions (IA)	
LSD/LSM Actions	LSD Fire Chiefs report CI impacts to LSM in turn LSM reports to REMC.
Municipal Actions	Municipal first responders report on CI impacts. Municipality may consider EOC activation. Info REMC.
REMC Actions	B1 of Activation Timeline (Annex C to Part 1).

The following actions may/may not occur, lead agencies procedures take precedence.

Incident Command Structure	Suggested Agencies	Possible Actions	Remarks
Command: Incident Commander is responsible for all incidents or event activities. Although other functions may be left unfilled, there will always be an Incident Commander. **Operations:** Responsible for directing the tactical actions to meet incident objectives. **Plans:** Responsible for the collection, evaluation, and display of incident information, maintaining status of resources, and preparing the Incident Action Plan and incident-related documentation. **Logistics:** Responsible for providing adequate services and support to meet all incident or event needs. **Finance:** Responsible for keeping track of incident-related costs, personnel and equipment records, and administering procurement contracts associated with the incident or event.	• Fire • Police • NB Ambulance • NB Power • DTI • JPS Enforcement • Fire Marshall • Education • DERD • DAFF • Health • Social Development • Red Cross	• Issue public warnings with pre-determined messages (if applicable) • Use of Sentinel/Alert Ready (if applicable) • Possible Evacuations • Be prepared to open warming centres or reception centres	• Identify resources at hand • Identify resources lacking • Identify resources required • Mutual Aid request • Assess Regional Assistance • Assess Provincial Assistance • Assess National Assistance

Additional Instructions:

All ICS Forms

2.6.1.16 FLOOD	
Hazard Description	The accumulation of water beyond its normal confines such as a lake, or over land areas.
Possible Effects	Losses to local economy / Limited access by First Responders / Jurisdictional Issues / International Implications / Danger to Public Safety / Casualties
H.V.MT.P	High
Immediate Actions (IA)	
LSD/LSM Actions	LSD Fire Chiefs report CI impacts to LSM in turn LSM reports to REMC.
Municipal Actions	Municipal first responders report on CI impacts. Municipality may consider EOC activation. Info REMC.
REMC Actions	A1 of Activation Timeline (Annex C to Part 1).

The following actions may/may not occur, lead agencies procedures take precedence.

Incident Command Structure	Suggested Agencies	Possible Actions	Remarks
Command: Incident Commander is responsible for all incidents or event activities. Although other functions may be left unfilled, there will always be an Incident Commander. **Operations:** Responsible for directing the tactical actions to meet incident objectives. **Plans:** Responsible for the collection, evaluation, and display of incident information, maintaining status of resources, and preparing the Incident Action Plan and incident-related documentation. **Logistics:** Responsible for providing adequate services and support to meet all incident or event needs. **Finance:** Responsible for keeping track of incident-related costs, personnel and equipment records, and administering procurement contracts associated with the incident or event.	• Fire • Police • NB Ambulance • NB Power • DTI • CVE • Fire Marshall • Education • DERD • DAFF • Health • Social Development • Red Cross	• Issue public warnings with pre-determined messages (if applicable) • Use of Sentinel/Alert Ready (if applicable) • Possible Evacuations • Be prepared to open warming centres or reception centres	• Identify resources at hand • Identify resources lacking • Identify resources required • Mutual Aid request • Assess Regional Assistance • Assess Provincial Assistance • Assess National Assistance

Additional Instructions: River Flood

- Check cumulative precipitation using surface observation networks including CoCoRaHs **http://www.cocorahs.org/Canada.aspx**
- Check model predictions for precipitation accumulation and intensity over the next 72 hours
- If that particular river has a hydrometric station on it, monitor the water levels in real-time **http://wateroffice.ec.gc.ca/google_map/google_map_e.html?searchBy=p&province=NB&doSearch=Go**

All ICS Forms

2.6.1.17 FOREST FIRE	
Hazard Description	An uncontrolled fire occurring in nature.
Possible Effects	Losses to local economy / Limited access by First Responders / Jurisdictional Issues / International Implications / Danger to Public Safety / Casualties
H.V.MT.P	High
Immediate Actions (IA)	
LSD/LSM Actions	LSD Fire Chiefs report CI impacts to LSM in turn LSM reports to REMC.
Municipal Actions	Municipal first responders report on CI impacts. Municipality may consider EOC activation. Info REMC.
REMC Actions	A3 of Activation Timeline (Annex C to Part 1). Note: Forest Fires are managed by DERD. Recommend visiting the following site for updates: **ttp://www2.gnb.ca/content/gnb/en/news/public_alerts/forest_fire_watch.html**

The following actions may/may not occur, lead agencies procedures take precedence.

Incident Command Structure	Suggested Agencies	Possible Actions	Remarks
Command: Incident Commander is responsible for all incidents or event activities. Although other functions may be left unfilled, there will always be an Incident Commander.	• Fire • Police • NB Ambulance • NB Power • DTI • CVE • Fire Marshall • Education • DERD • DAFF • Health	• Issue public warnings with pre-determined messages (if applicable) • Use of Sentinel/Alert Ready (if applicable) • Possible Evacuations • Be prepared to open warming centres or reception centres	• Identify resources at hand • Identify resources lacking • Identify resources required • Mutual Aid request • Assess Regional Assistance • Assess Provincial Assistance • Assess National Assistance
Operations: Responsible for directing the tactical actions to meet incident objectives.			
Plans: Responsible for the collection, evaluation, and display of incident information, maintaining status of resources, and preparing the Incident Action Plan and incident-related documentation.			
Logistics: Responsible for providing adequate services and support to meet all incident or event needs.			
Finance: Responsible for keeping track of incident-related costs, personnel and equipment records, and administering procurement contracts associated with the incident or event.			

Additional Instructions:

Forest Fire

- When conditions are dry, check the probabilistic forecasts to determine the probability of various precipitation amounts over a certain period up to 14 days

- **http://weather.gc.ca/ensemble/naefs/produits_e.html**
- If an actual fire has broken out, is short-term forecasting tools like **www.spotwx.com** to get a detailed view of various weather parameters over time
- If dealing with smoke from a nearby fire, the HYSPLT model can be used to give a first guess of where the smoke will go
- **http://ready.arl.noaa.gov/hypub-bin/trajtype.pl**

1) Select one starting location
2) Select Ensemble for type of trajectory
3) For meteorology select NAM CONUS
4) Enter coordinates of the fire
5) Select the latest model run
6) Under display option select Google Earth (kmz)
7) Click Request Trajectory

- This should only be used as a first guess and further dispersion modeling can be run by Environment Canada for larger fires
- If dealing with smoke from distant fire, the following link is also useful in determining where the smoke will go
- Public Site: **http://weather.gc.ca/firework/index_e.html**

All ICS Forms

2.6.1.18 FUEL SHORTAGE	
Hazard Description	A lack of combustible materials such as wood, coal, gas, oil and propane.
Possible Effects	Losses to local economy / Limited access by First Responders / Jurisdictional Issues / International Implications / Danger to Public Safety / Casualties
H.V.MT.P	Low-Medium
Immediate Actions (IA)	
LSD/LSM Actions	LSD Fire Chiefs report CI impacts to LSM in turn LSM reports to REMC.
Municipal Actions	Municipal first responders report on CI impacts. Municipality may consider EOC activation. Info REMC.
REMC Actions	A1 of Activation Timeline (Annex C to Part 1).

The following actions may/may not occur, lead agencies procedures take precedence.

Incident Command Structure	Suggested Agencies	Possible Actions	Remarks
Command: Incident Commander is responsible for all incidents or event activities. Although other functions may be left unfilled, there will always be an Incident Commander. **Operations:** Responsible for directing the tactical actions to meet incident objectives. **Plans:** Responsible for the collection, evaluation, and display of incident information, maintaining status of resources, and preparing the Incident Action Plan and incident-related documentation. **Logistics:** Responsible for providing adequate services and support to meet all incident or event needs. **Finance:** Responsible for keeping track of incident-related costs, personnel and equipment records, and administering procurement contracts associated with the incident or event.	• DTI • Carrier • Red Cross • CVE • Social Development	• Issue public warnings with pre-determined messages (if applicable) • Use of Sentinel/Alert Ready (if applicable) • Possible Evacuations • Be prepared to open warming centres or reception centres	• Identify resources at hand • Identify resources lacking • Identify resources required • Mutual Aid request • Assess Regional Assistance • Assess Provincial Assistance • Assess National Assistance

Additional Instructions:

All ICS Forms

2.6.1.19 HAZARDOUS MATERIALS	
Hazard Description	Any substance or material that could adversely affect the safety of the public, handlers or carriers.
Possible Effects	Losses to local economy / Limited access by First Responders / Jurisdictional Issues / International Implications / Danger to Public Safety / Casualties
H.V.MT.P	High
Immediate Actions (IA)	
LSD/LSM Actions	LSD Fire Chiefs report CI impacts to LSM in turn LSM reports to REMC.
Municipal Actions	Municipal first responders report on CI impacts. Municipality may consider EOC activation. Info REMC.
REMC Actions	A1 of Activation Timeline (Annex C to Part 1).

The following actions may/may not occur, lead agencies procedures take precedence.

Incident Command Structure	Suggested Agencies	Possible Actions	Remarks
Command: Incident Commander is responsible for all incidents or event activities. Although other functions may be left unfilled, there will always be an Incident Commander. **Operations:** Responsible for directing the tactical actions to meet incident objectives. **Plans:** Responsible for the collection, evaluation, and display of incident information, maintaining status of resources, and preparing the Incident Action Plan and incident-related documentation. **Logistics:** Responsible for providing adequate services and support to meet all incident or event needs. **Finance:** Responsible for keeping track of incident-related costs, personnel and equipment records, and administering procurement contracts associated with the incident or event.	• Police • Fire • NB Amb • DTI • Carrier • JPS Enforcement	• Issue public warnings with pre-determined messages (if applicable) • Use of Sentinel/Alert Ready (if applicable) • Possible Evacuations • Be prepared to open warming centres or reception centres • Liaison with carrier	• Identify resources at hand • Identify resources lacking • Identify resources required • Mutual Aid request • Assess Regional Assistance • Assess Provincial Assistance • Assess National Assistance

Additional Instructions

Chemical spill (water or land)

- Check radar for precipitation
- Check current temperature
- Check current short-term predictions for sudden changes in temperature or wind

www.Spotwx.com

Hazardous Material Release (airborne)

- Check radar for precipitation
- Check current temperature
- Check current short-term predictions for sudden changes in temperature or wind **www.Spotwx.com**

The HYSPLT model can be used to give a first guess of where the material will go **http://ready.arl.noaa.gov/hypub-bin/trajtype.pl**

1) Select one starting location
2) Select Ensemble for type of trajectory
3) For meteorology select NAM CONUS
4) Enter coordinates of the release
5) Select the latest model run
6) Under display option select Google Earth (kmz)
7) Click Request Trajectory

All ICS Forms

2.6.1.20 HEAT WAVE			
Hazard Description	Heat which is considered extreme and unusual in the area of which it occurs.		
Possible Effects	Losses to local economy / Limited access by First Responders / Jurisdictional Issues / International Implications / Danger to Public Safety / Casualties		
H.V.MT.P	High		
Immediate Actions (IA)			
LSD/LSM Actions	LSD Fire Chiefs report CI impacts to LSM in turn LSM reports to REMC.		
Municipal Actions	Municipal first responders report on CI impacts. Municipality may consider EOC activation. Info REMC.		
REMC Actions	A1 of Activation Timeline (Annex C to Part 1).		
The following actions may/may not occur, lead agencies procedures take precedence.			
Incident Command Structure	**Suggested Agencies**	**Possible Actions**	**Remarks**
Command: Incident Commander is responsible for all incidents or event activities. Although other functions may be left unfilled, there will always be an Incident Commander. **Operations:** Responsible for directing the tactical actions to meet incident objectives. **Plans:** Responsible for the collection, evaluation, and display of incident information, maintaining status of resources, and preparing the Incident Action Plan and incident-related documentation. **Logistics:** Responsible for providing adequate services and support to meet all incident or event needs. **Finance:** Responsible for keeping track of incident-related costs, personnel and equipment records, and administering procurement contracts associated with the incident or event.	• Police • DTI • Fire • NB Amb • DTI • Carrier • Red Cross • CVE • DELG • DERD • DAFF • Health • Social Development	• Issue public warnings with pre-determined messages (if applicable) • Use of Sentinel/Alert Ready (if applicable) • Possible Evacuations • Be prepared to open warming centres or reception centres	• Identify resources at hand • Identify resources lacking • Identify resources required • Mutual Aid request • Assess Regional Assistance • Assess Provincial Assistance • Assess National Assistance
Additional Instructions: **All ICS Forms**			

2.6.1.21 HURRICANE / POST-TROPICAL STORM / TORNADO	
Hazard Description	Cyclonic/Extreme high wind storm systems with speeds between 80 km/h and 480 km/h.
Possible Effects	Losses to local economy / Limited access by First Responders / Jurisdictional Issues / International Implications / Danger to Public Safety / Casualties
H.V.MT.P	Medium-High
Immediate Actions (IA)	
LSD/LSM Actions	LSD Fire Chiefs report CI impacts to LSM in turn LSM reports to REMC.
Municipal Actions	Municipal first responders report on CI impacts. Municipality may consider EOC activation. Info REMC.
REMC Actions	A1 of Activation Timeline (Annex C to Part 1).

The following actions may/may not occur, lead agencies procedures take precedence.

Incident Command Structure	Suggested Agencies	Possible Actions	Remarks
Command: Incident Commander is responsible for all incidents or event activities. Although other functions may be left unfilled, there will always be an Incident Commander. **Operations:** Responsible for directing the tactical actions to meet incident objectives. **Plans:** Responsible for the collection, evaluation, and display of incident information, maintaining status of resources, and preparing the Incident Action Plan and incident-related documentation. **Logistics:** Responsible for providing adequate services and support to meet all incident or event needs. **Finance:** Responsible for keeping track of incident-related costs, personnel and equipment records, and administering procurement contracts associated with the incident or event.	• Police • Fire • Fire Marshall • NB Power • NB Amb • DTI • Red Cross • JPS Enforcement • DELG • DERD • DAFF • Health • Social Development	• Issue public warnings with pre-determined messages (if applicable) • Use of Sentinel/Alert Ready (if applicable) • Possible Evacuations • Be prepared to open warming centres or reception centres	• Identify resources at hand • Identify resources lacking • Identify resources required • Mutual Aid request • Assess Regional Assistance • Assess Provincial Assistance • Assess National Assistance

Additional Instructions

- The Canadian Hurricane Center (CHC) will provide the best information on how an approaching tropical cyclone may affect Canada **www.hurricanes.ca**
- Latest hurricane bulletins if CHC website has not been updated **http://kamala.cod.edu/offs/CWHX/wocn31.chunk.html**
- The National Hurricane Center in Miami also has lots if information on tropical cyclones including forecasts,

probability maps and reference information. **http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/**

- Sea Surface Temperature (SST) anomaly map shows difference in water temperature compared to average in the Atlantic **http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/tafb/atl_anom.gif**

- Website showing the range of possible tracks of **http://derecho.math.uwm.edu/models/**

All ICS Forms

2.6.1.22 MASS GATHERING	
Hazard Description	A public event which gathers more than 500 persons indoors or outdoors.
Possible Effects	Losses to local economy / Limited access by First Responders / Jurisdictional Issues / International Implications / Danger to Public Safety / Casualties
H.V.MT.P	Medium-High
Immediate Actions (IA)	
LSD/LSM Actions	LSD Fire Chiefs report CI impacts to LSM in turn LSM reports to REMC.
Municipal Actions	Municipal first responders report on CI impacts. Municipality may consider EOC activation. Info REMC.
REMC Actions	A1 of Activation Timeline (Annex C to Part 1).

The following actions may/may not occur, lead agencies procedures take precedence.

Incident Command Structure	Suggested Agencies	Possible Actions	Remarks
Command: Incident Commander is responsible for all incidents or event activities. Although other functions may be left unfilled, there will always be an Incident Commander.	• Police • Fire • NB Amb • Red Cross • Health	• Issue public warnings with pre-determined messages (if applicable) • Use of Sentinel/Alert Ready (if applicable) • Possible Evacuations • Be prepared to open warming centres or reception centres	• Identify resources at hand • Identify resources lacking • Identify resources required • Mutual Aid request • Assess Regional Assistance • Assess Provincial Assistance • Assess National Assistance
Operations: Responsible for directing the tactical actions to meet incident objectives.			
Plans: Responsible for the collection, evaluation, and display of incident information, maintaining status of resources, and preparing the Incident Action Plan and incident-related documentation.			
Logistics: Responsible for providing adequate services and support to meet all incident or event needs.			
Finance: Responsible for keeping track of incident-related costs, personnel and equipment records, and administering procurement contracts associated with the incident or event.			

Additional Instructions

All ICS Forms

Mass Casualty Incident - http://www.who.int/hac/techguidance/MCM_guidelines_inside_final.pdf

2.6.1.23 POTABLE WATER	
Hazard Description	Water system that serves a major residential development becomes compromised.
Possible Effects	Limited access by First Responders / Danger to Public Safety / Casualties
H.V.MT.P	Medium
Immediate Actions (IA)	
LSD/LSM Actions	Unlikely to affect rural communities. However, LSD Fire Chiefs will need to monitor and report CI impacts to LSM. In turn LSM reports to REMC.
Municipal Actions	Municipal first responders report on CI impacts. Municipality may consider EOC activation. Info REMC.
REMC Actions	A3 of Activation Timeline (Annex C to Part 1).

The following actions may/may not occur, lead agencies procedures take precedence.

Incident Command Structure	Suggested Agencies	Possible Actions	Remarks
Command: Incident Commander is responsible for all incidents or event activities. Although other functions may be left unfilled, there will always be an Incident Commander. **Operations:** Responsible for directing the tactical actions to meet incident objectives. **Plans:** Responsible for the collection, evaluation, and display of incident information, maintaining status of resources, and preparing the Incident Action Plan and incident-related documentation. **Logistics:** Responsible for providing adequate services and support to meet all incident or event needs. **Finance:** Responsible for keeping track of incident-related costs, personnel and equipment records, and administering procurement contracts associated with the incident or event.	• Fire • NB Amb • Red Cross • Social Development • DELG • DERD • Health	• Issue public warnings with pre-determined messages (if applicable) • Use of Sentinel/Alert Ready (if applicable) • Possible Evacuations • Be prepared to open warming centres or reception centres	• Identify resources at hand • Identify resources lacking • Identify resources required • Mutual Aid request • Assess Regional Assistance • Assess Provincial Assistance • Assess National Assistance

Additional Instructions:

All ICS Forms

2.6.1.24 POWER OUTAGE	
Hazard Description	An interruption of normal sources of electrical power.
Possible Effects	Limited access by First Responders / Danger to Public Safety / Casualties
H.V.MT.P	Medium
Immediate Actions (IA)	
LSD/LSM Actions	Unlikely to affect rural communities. However, LSD Fire Chiefs will need to monitor and report CI impacts to LSM. In turn LSM reports to REMC.
Municipal Actions	Municipal first responders report on CI impacts. Municipality may consider EOC activation. Info REMC.
REMC Actions	A3 of Activation Timeline (Annex C to Part 1).

The following actions may/may not occur, lead agencies procedures take precedence.

Incident Command Structure	Suggested Agencies	Possible Actions	Remarks
Command: Incident Commander is responsible for all incidents or event activities. Although other functions may be left unfilled, there will always be an Incident Commander. **Operations:** Responsible for directing the tactical actions to meet incident objectives. **Plans:** Responsible for the collection, evaluation, and display of incident information, maintaining status of resources, and preparing the Incident Action Plan and incident-related documentation. **Logistics:** Responsible for providing adequate services and support to meet all incident or event needs. **Finance:** Responsible for keeping track of incident-related costs, personnel and equipment records, and administering procurement contracts associated with the incident or event.	• Police • Fire • Fire Marshall • NB Amb • NB Power • Red Cross • Social Development • DAFF • DELG • DERD • Health	• Issue public warnings with pre-determined messages (if applicable) • Use of Sentinel/Alert Ready (if applicable) • Possible Evacuations • Be prepared to open warming centres or reception centres	• Identify resources at hand • Identify resources lacking • Identify resources required • Mutual Aid request • Assess Regional Assistance • Assess Provincial Assistance • Assess National Assistance

Additional Instructions

All ICS Forms

2.6.1.25 RAIL	
Hazard Description	A derailment can result in substantial loss of life or pose a risk to the environment. **Note: Derailments are very complex. It is highly recommended that the attached links be visited regularly and reviewed for current best Safety Practices.**
Possible Effects	Losses to local economy / limited access by First Responders / Jurisdictional Issues / International Implications / Danger to Public Safety / Casualties
H.V.MT.P	High
Immediate Actions (IA)	
LSD/LSM Actions	LSD Fire Chiefs will need to monitor and report CI impacts to LSM. In turn LSM reports to REMC.
Municipal Actions	Municipal first responders report on CI impacts. Municipality may consider EOC activation. Info REMC.
REMC Actions	A1 of Activation Timeline (Annex C to Part 1).

The following actions may/may not occur, lead agencies procedures take precedence.

Incident Command Structure	Suggested Agencies	Possible Actions	Remarks
Command: Incident Commander is responsible for all incidents or event activities. Although other functions may be left unfilled, there will always be an Incident Commander. **Operations:** Responsible for directing the tactical actions to meet incident objectives. **Plans:** Responsible for the collection, evaluation, and display of incident information, maintaining status of resources, and preparing the Incident Action Plan and incident-related documentation. **Logistics:** Responsible for providing adequate services and support to meet all incident or event needs. **Finance:** Responsible for keeping track of incident-related costs, personnel and equipment records, and administering procurement contracts associated with the incident or event.	• Police • Fire • NB Amb • NB Power or Local Power Co • DTI • Fire Marshall • Social Development • Red Cross • DPS Enforcement • DELG • DAFF • DERD • Health • Carrier • Carrier Security	• Issue public warnings with pre-determined messages (if applicable) • Use of Sentinel/Alert Ready (if applicable) • Possible Evacuations • Be prepared to open warming centres or reception centres • Coordinate with carrier/security provider	• Identify resources at hand • Identify resources lacking • Identify resources required • Mutual Aid request • Assess Regional Assistance • Assess Provincial Assistance • Assess National Assistance

Additional Instructions:

NB Southern Railway Safety: http://www.nbsouthern.com/NBM-railways-safety.aspx

New Brunswick & Maine Railways (NBM) are part of the J.D. Irving, Limited group of companies, a family-owned, New Brunswick-based business with a 130-year history. NBM Railways is made up of the following three companies: New Brunswick Southern Railway (NBSR), Eastern Maine Railway (EMR) and Maine Northern Railway (MNR). We're committed to our people and the communities in which we do business, and travel through via our railways. The safe operation of our business is a priority. We comply with - and in many cases exceed - the many safety regulations that guide our industry, through Transport Canada and the Federal Railroad Administration (FRA) in the United States. It's a commitment we take seriously each and every day.

We're committed to the safe operations of our business and strive to be the best in class in everything we do.

•All of our trains operate with a two-person train crew who complete a detailed inspection before every departure.

•All locomotives that are unattended and safely parked on rail sidings and rail yards will be completely secured and rendered inoperable.

•Hand brake policies provide train crews with more specific guidance on their application to include the size of the train and the terrain where the train is parked.

•On our high density railway lines, we undertake visual rail inspections three to five times per week, while industry regulations require a weekly inspection.

•We use X-Ray and Ultrasonic technology to help identify any rail flaws not visible to the human eye, while industry regulations require that we conduct this assessment yearly we often exceed these requirements.

•As we are part of the J.D. Irving, Limited group of companies, we have timely access to one of the best emergency response teams in North America and top emergency response equipment.

CN Rail Safety: **https://www.cn.ca/en/delivering-responsibly/safety**

All ICS Forms

2.6.1.26 RURAL FIRE	
Hazard Description	Fire outside a municipality but inside a Local Services District. **Note: LSD voluntary fire departments have lead.**
Possible Effects	Losses to local economy / limited access by First Responders / Jurisdictional Issues / International Implications / Danger to Public Safety / Casualties
H.V.MT.P	High
Immediate Actions (IA)	
LSD/LSM Actions	LSD Fire Chiefs will need to monitor and report CI impacts to LSM. In turn LSM reports to REMC.
Municipal Actions	Municipal first responders report on CI impacts. Municipality may consider EOC activation. Info REMC.
REMC Actions	A1 of Activation Timeline (Annex C to Part 1).

The following actions may/may not occur, lead agencies procedures take precedence.

Incident Command Structure	Suggested Agencies	Possible Actions	Remarks
Command: Incident Commander is responsible for all incidents or event activities. Although other functions may be left unfilled, there will always be an Incident Commander. **Operations:** Responsible for directing the tactical actions to meet incident objectives. **Plans:** Responsible for the collection, evaluation, and display of incident information, maintaining status of resources, and preparing the Incident Action Plan and incident-related documentation. **Logistics:** Responsible for providing adequate services and support to meet all incident or event needs. **Finance:** Responsible for keeping track of incident-related costs, personnel and equipment records, and administering procurement contracts associated with the incident or event.	• Police • Fire • NB Amb • NB Power • DTI • Fire Marshall • Social Development • Red Cross • DPS Enforcement • DELG • DAFF • DERD • Health	• Issue public warnings with pre-determined messages (if applicable) • Use of Sentinel/Alert Ready (if applicable) • Possible Evacuations • Be prepared to open warming centres or reception centres	• Identify resources at hand • Identify resources lacking • Identify resources required • Mutual Aid request • Assess Regional Assistance • Assess Provincial Assistance • Assess National Assistance

Additional Instructions:

All ICS Forms

2.6.1.27 THUNDERSTORM	
Hazard Description	A system which produces violent hail, lighting, high winds, flash floods and/or floods.
Possible Effects	Losses to local economy / limited access by First Responders / Jurisdictional Issues / International Implications / Danger to Public Safety / Casualties
H.V.MT.P	High
Immediate Actions (IA)	
LSD/LSM Actions	LSD Fire Chiefs will need to monitor and report CI impacts to LSM. In turn LSM reports to REMC.
Municipal Actions	Municipal first responders report on CI impacts. Municipality may consider EOC activation. Info REMC.
REMC Actions	A1 of Activation Timeline (Annex C to Part 1).

The following actions may/may not occur, lead agencies procedures take precedence.

Incident Command Structure	Suggested Agencies	Possible Actions	Remarks
Command: Incident Commander is responsible for all incidents or event activities. Although other functions may be left unfilled, there will always be an Incident Commander. **Operations:** Responsible for directing the tactical actions to meet incident objectives. **Plans:** Responsible for the collection, evaluation, and display of incident information, maintaining status of resources, and preparing the Incident Action Plan and incident-related documentation. **Logistics:** Responsible for providing adequate services and support to meet all incident or event needs. **Finance:** Responsible for keeping track of incident-related costs, personnel and equipment records, and administering procurement contracts associated with the incident or event.	• Police • Fire • NB Amb • NB Power or Local Power Co • DTI • Fire Marshall • Social Development • Red Cross • DELG • DERD • Health	• Issue public warnings with pre-determined messages (if applicable) • Use of Sentinel/Alert Ready (if applicable) • Possible Evacuations • Be prepared to open warming centres or reception centres	• Identify resources at hand • Identify resources lacking • Identify resources required • Mutual Aid request • Assess Regional Assistance • Assess Provincial Assistance • Assess National Assistance

Additional Instructions:

All ICS Forms

2.6.1.28 TIDAL SURGE	
Hazard Description	An abnormal rise of water generated by a storm, over and above the predicted astronomical tides
Possible Effects	Losses to local economy / limited access by First Responders / Jurisdictional Issues / International Implications / Danger to Public Safety / Casualties
H.V.MT.P	High
Immediate Actions (IA)	
LSD/LSM Actions	LSD Fire Chiefs will need to monitor and report CI impacts to LSM. In turn LSM reports to REMC.
Municipal Actions	Municipal first responders report on CI impacts. Municipality may consider EOC activation. Info REMC.
REMC Actions	A1 of Activation Timeline (Annex C to Part 1).

The following actions may/may not occur, lead agencies procedures take precedence.

Incident Command Structure	Suggested Agencies	Possible Actions	Remarks
Command: Incident Commander is responsible for all incidents or event activities. Although other functions may be left unfilled, there will always be an Incident Commander. **Operations:** Responsible for directing the tactical actions to meet incident objectives. **Plans:** Responsible for the collection, evaluation, and display of incident information, maintaining status of resources, and preparing the Incident Action Plan and incident-related documentation. **Logistics:** Responsible for providing adequate services and support to meet all incident or event needs. **Finance:** Responsible for keeping track of incident-related costs, personnel and equipment records, and administering procurement contracts associated with the incident or event.	• Police • Fire • NB Amb • NB Power • DTI • Fire Marshall • Social Development • Red Cross • DPS Enforcement • DELG • DAFF • DERD • Health	• Issue public warnings with pre-determined messages (if applicable) • Use of Sentinel/Alert Ready (if applicable) • Possible Evacuations • Be prepared to open warming centres or reception centres	• Identify resources at hand • Identify resources lacking • Identify resources required • Mutual Aid request • Assess Regional Assistance • Assess Provincial Assistance • Assess National Assistance

Additional Instructions:

Storm Surge

- To assess the risk of storm surge you will need tide information (times and magnitudes), storm surge

modeling and possibly wave modeling

- Tides can be obtained at the Canadian Hydrographic Service website: **http://www.waterlevels.gc.ca/eng**
- Storm surge estimate will be obtained through Environment Canada warnings or more detailed modelling provided is special briefing packages
- Check the Environment Canada Wave Model to see if there are any large waves approaching the time of peak water level.
- Use the tide times and the storm surge model to find the predicted peak water level (consider possible wave setup) – this will be the water level from chart datum

Total Water Level (CD) = (Tide) + (Predicted Storm Surge) + (Wave Setup)

- Optional: In some cases you may want to convert the predicted water level relative to chart datum to the water level relative to CGVD28 which is the reference level for heights in Canada.

All ICS Forms

2.6.1.29 TRANSPORTATION	
Hazard Description	Anything which prevents materials and users from reaching their intended destination.
Possible Effects	Losses to local economy / limited access by First Responders / Jurisdictional Issues / International Implications / Danger to Public Safety / Casualties
H.V.MT.P	Medium
Immediate Actions (IA)	
LSD/LSM Actions	LSD Fire Chiefs will need to monitor and report CI impacts to LSM. In turn LSM reports to REMC.
Municipal Actions	Municipal first responders report on CI impacts. Municipality may consider EOC activation. Info REMC.
REMC Actions	A1 of Activation Timeline (Annex C to Part 1).

The following actions may/may not occur, lead agencies procedures take precedence.

Incident Command Structure	Suggested Agencies	Possible Actions	Remarks
Command: Incident Commander is responsible for all incidents or event activities. Although other functions may be left unfilled, there will always be an Incident Commander.	• Police • Fire • NB Amb • NB Power or Local Power Co • DTI • JPS Enforcement • Carrier	• Issue public warnings with pre-determined messages (if applicable) • Use of Sentinel/Alert Ready (if applicable) • Possible Evacuations • Be prepared to open warming centres or reception centres • Liaison with carrier	• Identify resources at hand • Identify resources lacking • Identify resources required • Mutual Aid request • Assess Regional Assistance • Assess Provincial Assistance • Assess National Assistance
Operations: Responsible for directing the tactical actions to meet incident objectives.			
Plans: Responsible for the collection, evaluation, and display of incident information, maintaining status of resources, and preparing the Incident Action Plan and incident-related documentation.			
Logistics: Responsible for providing adequate services and support to meet all incident or event needs.			
Finance: Responsible for keeping track of incident-related costs, personnel and equipment records, and administering procurement contracts associated with the incident or event.			

Additional Instructions:

All ICS Forms

2.6.1.30 URBAN FIRE	
Hazard Description	A fire involving buildings or structures within a municipality.
Possible Effects	Losses to local economy / limited access by First Responders / Jurisdictional Issues / International Implications / Danger to Public Safety / Casualties
H.V.MT.P	High
Immediate Actions (IA)	
LSD/LSM Actions	LSD Fire Chiefs will need to monitor and report CI impacts to LSM. In turn LSM reports to REMC.
Municipal Actions	Municipal first responders report on CI impacts. Municipality may consider EOC activation. Info REMC.
REMC Actions	A1 of Activation Timeline (Annex C to Part 1).

The following actions may/may not occur, lead agencies procedures take precedence.

Incident Command Structure	Suggested Agencies	Possible Actions	Remarks
Command: Incident Commander is responsible for all incidents or event activities. Although other functions may be left unfilled, there will always be an Incident Commander. **Operations:** Responsible for directing the tactical actions to meet incident objectives. **Plans:** Responsible for the collection, evaluation, and display of incident information, maintaining status of resources, and preparing the Incident Action Plan and incident-related documentation. **Logistics:** Responsible for providing adequate services and support to meet all incident or event needs. **Finance:** Responsible for keeping track of incident-related costs, personnel and equipment records, and administering procurement contracts associated with the incident or event.	• Police • Fire • NB Amb • NB Power • DTI • Health • DERD • DAFF • DELG • Red Cross • Social Development	• Issue public warnings with pre-determined messages (if applicable) • Use of Sentinel/Alert Ready (if applicable) • Possible Evacuations • Be prepared to open warming centres or reception centres	• Identify resources at hand • Identify resources lacking • Identify resources required • Mutual Aid request • Assess Regional Assistance • Assess Provincial Assistance • Assess National Assistance

Additional Instructions:

All ICS Forms

2.6.1.31 WASTE DISPOSAL	
Hazard Description	Removing and destroying or storing damaged, unwanted domestic, agricultural/industrial products and substances.
Possible Effects	Losses to local economy / limited access by First Responders / Jurisdictional Issues / International Implications / Danger to Public Safety / Casualties
H.V.MT.P	Low
Immediate Actions (IA)	
LSD/LSM Actions	LSD Fire Chiefs will need to monitor and report CI impacts to LSM. In turn LSM reports to REMC.
Municipal Actions	Municipal first responders report on CI impacts. Municipality may consider EOC activation. Info REMC.
REMC Actions	A1 of Activation Timeline (Annex C to Part 1).

The following actions may/may not occur, lead agencies procedures take precedence.

Incident Command Structure	Suggested Agencies	Possible Actions	Remarks
Command: Incident Commander is responsible for all incidents or event activities. Although other functions may be left unfilled, there will always be an Incident Commander.	• Police • Fire • NB Amb • DTI • Health • DELG	• Issue public warnings with pre-determined messages (if applicable) • Use of Sentinel/Alert Ready (if applicable) • Coordinate with local disposal businesses.	• Identify resources at hand • Identify resources lacking • Identify resources required • Mutual Aid request • Assess Regional Assistance • Assess Provincial Assistance • Assess National Assistance
Operations: Responsible for directing the tactical actions to meet incident objectives.			
Plans: Responsible for the collection, evaluation, and display of incident information, maintaining status of resources, and preparing the Incident Action Plan and incident-related documentation.			
Logistics: Responsible for providing adequate services and support to meet all incident or event needs.			
Finance: Responsible for keeping track of incident-related costs, personnel and equipment records, and administering procurement contracts associated with the incident or event.			

Additional Instructions:

All ICS Forms

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Part 3. Activation Levels, REAC/REOC and Municipal Roles and Responsibilities	
3.1	**Activation -** Nominal Role / Fan Out Attached as Annex A to Part 1.
3.1.1	**Level 1 – Enhanced Monitoring:** Continuous monitoring by all REAC members of an emergency situation that may require immediate regional assistance.
3.1.2	**Level 2 – Partial Activation:** Once notified, selected members of the REAC may be called in to assist with in supporting ongoing efforts towards an emergency. Depending on the location of the emergency, the use of a virtual EOC may be a viable option.
3.1.3	**Level 3 – Full Activation:** Once notified, all REAC members will report to the REOC. This will depend on the location of REAC members at the time of notification. The option of staffing one complete REOC between multiple locations will be considered.
3.2	**REAC/REOC Roles and Responsibilities**
3.2.1	**Tasks Common to All:** a. On arrival open and maintain your departmental log (you may use an e-log); b. Contact your departmental representative at the Provincial Emergency Operations Centre (PEOC) – maintain contact; c. Determine the capability of your department to respond to this emergency; and d. Review your departmental emergency response plan, or business contingency plan.
3.2.2	**Department of Justice Public Safety (JPS) – Regional EM Coordinator:** a. Provide regular updates to the PEOC; b. Lead the business cycles relating to REOC activities; c. Ensure situation reports are available, circulated, discussed and displayed within the REOCs; d. Coordinate response activities with external agencies; e. Request assistance from the province or federal government (as appropriate), through the PEOC; f. Assess emergency needs and establish a strategic direction; and g. Commence long-term operational planning as soon as possible. h. Monitor Municipal actions within Regions. i. Assume EM coordinator role for unincorporated areas & LSD's
3.2.3	**NB Emergency Public Information (PIO):** a. When required, the Director may appoint a PIO to a REOC.
3.2.4	**Emergency Management Communication Group (EMCG):** a. Verify that the telecommunications mobilization is complete; b. Report to the REOC on all matters related to telecommunications; c. Ensure all members of the REOC are briefed on a regular basis; d. Commence long-term telecommunications planning in response to this emergency; e. Provide relief radio operators for stations operating under the control of the EMCG (as required); and

	f. Establish a telecommunications link with NB EMO/ PLGS Off-Site EOC (if required).
3.2.5	**Fire Marshall Office (FMO):** a. Report to the REOC on matters relating to rescue, firefighting and fire prevention within the emergency area; b. Activate Mutual Aid Agreement(s) – Fire – when required; c. Ensure that dangerous goods support services are contacted when required; d. Provide discretionary assistance to the ambulance and police services; e. Obtain updates from Fire Dispatch and the Fire Control Officer (FCO); and f. Assess the need for additional resources and request these through Fire Dispatch.
3.2.6	**Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP):** a. Respond to immediate police needs arising from the emergency; b. Report to the REOC on matters relating to crowd control, traffic control, protection of life and property, and law enforcement; c. Ensure the protection of public and private property within the emergency area; d. Assist in ground search and rescue (GSAR) operations (if required); e. Liaise with other polices services (as required); and f. Arrange for additional police assistance when required.
3.2.7	**Department of Transportation and Infrastructure (DTI):** a. Be responsible for the construction, repair and maintenance of all roads, bridges, highways and regional wharves and ferries as may be required during the emergency; b. Assist with the implementation of emergency highway traffic control measures in conjunction with Police services; c. Conduct damage assessment to the regional transportation system, facilities and infrastructure; d. Inform the REOC immediately upon the closing of any regional roadways or municipal roads that are necessary for emergency response operations, such as evacuation routes, and suggest alternative routes; e. Give priority to maintaining and keeping open regionally controlled roads, and assist in keeping municipal roads open that are necessary to support emergency operations; f. Coordinate the mobilization of contractor equipment/personnel and engineering expertise to keep regional roadways open, g. Expedite the issuing of permits to transportation companies that will engage in common or contract carrier operations related to the emergency; and h. Provide engineering, architectural contract, and administrative support to emergency construction projects.

3.2.8	**Department of Energy and Resource Development (DERD):** a. Responsible for the provision of emergency rescue services (rural) and emergency firefighting assistance (rural); b. Assist in the evacuation and closure of regional Parks as required; c. Be prepared to provide facilities to be used as assembly, relocation, and dispatch areas for emergency response operations, and temporary emergency care and accommodation; d. Implement water control measures as required or if requested; and e. Provide departmental equipment and personnel resources if requested.
3.2.9	**Ambulance New Brunswick (Amb NB):** a. Be prepared to provide comprehensive, region-wide ambulance services; b. Coordinate the communication and dispatch systems necessary to meet the requirements during an emergency; and c. Provide regular updates to your PEOC representative.
3.2.10	**Department of Health (DOH):** a. Activate the Provincial Health Plan (if required); b. Coordinate resources across the province to meet the requirements of the emergency, in coordination with the PEOC, other government departments, public and private health practitioners where/when required; c. Be prepared to arrange for the delivery of counselling services and critical stress debriefings to emergency workers; d. Ensure records management protocols are in place for those patients hospitalized for casualties or diseases related to the emergency; e. Arrange for the testing of agricultural and marine products identified as possibly being contaminated; f. Inspect buildings in order to identify radiological hazards resulting from the emergency; g. Provide and coordinate comprehensive assessments of the health impact, and the ability to continue providing essential health services; and h. Act as the primary department for the liaison with Health Canada, Public Health Agency of Canada Center for Infectious Disease Prevention and Control, other regional health authorities and IEMG Health Officials for consultation and assistance.
3.2.11	**Social Development:** a. Liaise with private social service organizations, including the Canadian Red Cross, during the emergency and act as the link between them and the REOC; b. Be prepared to provide assessments of the impacts of the emergency on the delivery of essential social services, including an evaluation of the need for special assistance to meet unique human service demands; c. Be prepared to provide psychological support during and immediately after the emergency; and

	d. Maintain a resource list of housing and accommodations available for displaced persons.
3.2.12	**Education:** a. Responsible for coordinating with administrators of New Brunswick Schools/Community Colleges for the protection of their students during an emergency; and b. Support the establishment of reception centres and shelters for evacuees by allowing the use of buildings under your control for this purpose (only when officially requested).
3.2.13	**Red Cross:** a. When requested, establish a reception centre for Registration & Inquiry; b. Assists in reuniting families, and answer inquiries regarding the condition and whereabouts of missing persons (if applicable); c. Provide Emergency Lodging for homeless, and evacuated persons; d. Provide food and meals to those persons without food or the ability to properly prepare food; e. Provide clothing or emergency covering until regular sources of supply are available; f. Provide for the initial reception of evacuees arriving at Reception Centres; inform them of immediate emergency help; offer temporary care for unattended children and dependent elderly; assist with the temporary care of residents from special care facilities; provide or arrange for provision of financial and/or material assistance; and g. Offer immediate and long-term emotional support to people with personal problems and needs created or aggravated by the emergency.
3.2.14	**Department of Agriculture, Aquaculture and Fisheries (DAAF):** a. If required, and in collaboration with the Dept of Health, arrange for sampling of locally produced foodstuff and marine products, and the delivery of samples to Health Canada or the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (or other); b. Be prepared to provide personnel to take samples; c. Ensure for the disposal of condemned or contaminated foodstuff; d. In the event of an evacuation, help facilitate the movement and welfare of farm animals; e. In collaboration with Public Safety Canada, Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Canadian Coast Guard and others, arrange for the removal of fishing vessels in any danger area and direct them to safe harbours; f. Contact the appropriate Wharfingers to prepare them for the arrival of redirected fishing vessels; g. Be prepared to assist other agencies as required; and h. Provide regular updates to your PEOC representative.
3.2.15	**New Brunswick Power (NB Power):** a. Direct liaison with PEOC on a continual basis and ensure REOC is fully briefed; and b. Report to the REOC Coordinator on the current departmental staffing and anticipated needs.
3.2.16	**Department of Environment and Local Government (DELG):**

	a. Monitor, and if necessary coordinate emergency planning and operations for local service districts (LSDs); b. Provide recommendations regarding assistance to individuals affected by an emergency within the LSDs; c. Coordinate, and monitor extraordinary regional expenditures related to an emergency; d. Facilitate liaison with local authorities and, if required, recommend the appointment of an official administrator to act as council; e. If called upon, support the provision of shelter and accommodation for evacuated people who cannot return to their homes for some time; and f. Provide guidance to assist in the determination of appropriate options for longer-term emergency housing, when required.
3.3	**Municipal Roles and Responsibilities**
3.3.1	**Mayor** - In the event of an emergency, the mayor as head of council is responsible for the emergency within his/her jurisdiction. As such, the Mayor must be prepared to: a. Once alerted, proceed to the pre-designated EOC or the alternate EOC; b. Ensure that the Emergency Response Plan has been activated; c. Chair meetings of Council; d. Make official requests for assistance to other municipalities or the Province as required; e. Occupy the executive room located at the primary or the alternate EOC; f. Brief councilors on the emergency using reports completed by the EOC Group; g. Provide regular updates to council; h. If required, and based on the recommendation of the EOC Coordinator, and after discussing with council declare a state of local emergency; i. Inform the Provincial Minister of Public Safety when a declaration is made or is being terminated; j. Take the necessary action(s) to meet emergency response requirements; k. Approve expenditures to meet the requirements of response activities outside of the approved guidelines and policies; l. Arrange a special meeting of Council within five working days; m. Maintain a record of decisions made and actions taken in respect to his/her area of responsibility.
3.3.2	**EOC Coordinator** - In the event of an emergency the EOC Coordinator as a member of the EOC Group is responsible for the emergency response activities listed below: a. Alert the Mayor and the Regional Emergency Measures Coordinator (REMC) of an emergency, or the threat of an emergency, which may involve municipal resources; b. Ensure through the Operations Officer, that department heads and staff with designated emergency response duties have been contacted; c. Authorize the activation of the Municipal Emergency Response Plan, in whole or in part as

required, or upon a declaration of a S.O.L.E. by the Mayor and quorum of Council or Deputy Mayor and quorum of Council;

d. Notify all members of the EOC Group to assemble at the EOC or alternate EOC if the primary EOC is inaccessible/unavailable;

e. Recommend to the Mayor when a declaration of a S.O.L.E. is necessary, based on the criteria outlined under “Declaration of a State of Local Emergency”;

f. Provide regular updates as the principle advisor to the Mayor and members of Council on emergency related matters;

g. Chair business cycles relating to EOC activities;

h. Arrange for feeding and shift relief of EOC personnel;

i. Schedule regular or urgent briefings and meetings of the Executive, Operations and Services elements;

j. Coordinate and direct emergency response and/or support activities within the EOC;

k. Ensure that situation reports are available, circulated, discussed and displayed within the EOC for use by those with a “need-to-know;”

l. Ensure that the following are advised of the activation, implementation, or termination of the emergency response activities under the emergency plan:

1. Mayor and Council;
2. Employees of the municipality;
3. Heads of neighbouring municipalities;
4. REMCs; and
5. The public at large.

m. Establish and maintain a communication link with the Incident Commander so that timely and accurate operational updates are obtained and provided;

n. Provide support to the Incident Commander by responding to and facilitating requests from the emergency site;

o. Ensure a level of service to the unaffected areas of the municipality;

p. Coordinate response activities with external agencies as required;

q. Activate Mutual Aid Agreement, or any other agreement, when existing resources are inadequate to meet the demands of the emergency;

r. Request assistance from the region/province or federal government (as appropriate), through the REMC;

s. Identify priorities for the re-establishment of services that have been temporarily suspended or reduced as a result of the emergency;

t. Assess emergency needs and establish the strategic direction;

u. Ensure the EOC Group has access to appropriate members of the Special Advisory Group on

	legal, financial and administrative matters; v. Commence long-term operational planning as soon as possible; w. Publicize details of the declaration to the population of the area affected by the contents of the declaration; x. Forward a copy of the declaration to the Provincial Minister of Public Safety; y. Conduct a debriefing of the EOC Group within 48 hours after termination of the emergency to review the preliminary report on emergency response activities and make recommendations; z. Ensure through the Public Information Officer that: 1. A Media Centre Manager is appointed; 2. The Media Centre is operational; and 3. A Manager of the Public Inquiry Centre is appointed, the centre is operational and that telephone numbers are broadcast and published for use by the public; bb. Approve all news releases and Public Service Announcements (PSAs) prior to their release; cc. Approve all situation reports, prior to their release; dd. Ensure through the Coordinator of Human Resources that: 1. A Manager of the Volunteer Registration Centre is appointed; 2. A Volunteer Registration Centre is set up off-site, where appropriate; 3. Liaison occurs with Provincial Labour officials or other levels of government and organizations regarding non-routine human resource matters not contained within the (insert town/municipality) Human Resource Policy; 4. Staffs are assigned to Volunteer Registration Centre(s) to support emergency response efforts; 5. Critical Incident Stress (CIS) Debriefings for personnel are provided in collaboration with the County's Director of Community and Social Services; 6. Liaison occurs with an employee's next-of-kin in the event of injury or death; and 7. Designate a department head to coordinate EOC activities during the temporary absence of the EOC Coordinator from the EOC.
3.3.3	**Police** - In the event of an emergency, the police, as a member of the EOC group under the direction of the EOC coordinator, is responsible for the activities listed below: a. Authorize in the absence of the EOC Coordinator the activation or implementation of the Municipal Emergency Response Plan in whole or in part as necessary; b. Obtain regular briefings from dispatch; c. Verify that the departments emergency mobilization has been completed; d. Report to the EOC and advising members of the EOC Group on matters relating to crowd control, traffic control, protection of life and property, and law enforcement;

	e. Ensure that outer perimeter is established at the emergency site; f. Ensure that a traffic control system is activated to facilitate the movement of emergency vehicles to and from the outer perimeter, and that access to the emergency area is controlled; g. Ensure that a system of crowd control or crowd dispersal is initiated in order to maintain the integrity of the outer perimeter; h. Coordinate police activities relating to the evacuation of buildings or areas; i. Ensure the protection of public and private property within the emergency area; j. Brief the EOC Coordinator on emergency activities and obtaining copies of the Situation Reports (SITREP's); k. Respond to immediate police needs arising from the emergency; l. Assume a lead agency role in conducting an evacuation and the post-evacuation security; m. Contact and assist the coroner (if required); n. Assist in ground search and rescue (GSAR) operations; o. Issue emergency passes directly to individuals who have a need to be on site (excluding uniformed first responders); p. Liaise with RCMP (specific) or neighbouring policing authorities; q. Establish liaison with the Humane Society when required; r. Arrange for additional police assistance when required or recommend mutual aid or mutual assistance agreements as required; s. Brief the EOC Coordinator on current departmental staffing and anticipated needs; t. Temporary Morgue - Should the Coroner determine the need to establish a temporary morgue (in the event of multiple deaths), a location will be identified by the Police Control Officer (PCO) in consultation with the Coroner, the Staging Area Coordinator and the ESM. If a suitable facility is unavailable, a refrigeration truck will be requested by the ESM and the Public Works and Utilities Control Officer (PWUCO). The (insert town/municipality) Police are responsible for: 1. Maintain order at the temporary morgue site; 2. Provide clerical and telephone reception services at the morgue; 3. Guard and escort the bodies; and 4. Participate in the identification process.
3.3.4	**Coordinator Human Resources** - In the event of an emergency, a coordinator for Human Resources will report directly to the EOC Coordinator. In turn, he/she will be supported by volunteers within the community who have been trained with regard to their delegated responsibilities. Tasks include: a. Alert the EOC Coordinator of an emergency or the threat of an emergency which may involve local resources; b. Report to EOC and advising members on matters relating to human resources - both employees and volunteers;

	c. Identify the need for volunteer workers and respond immediately to departmental requests for volunteers; d. Coordinate departmental requests for volunteers; e. Register and maintain a record of individuals employed during the emergency and/or post-emergency phases; f. Ensure that each person employed receives an identification card for food, transportation and other purposes; g. Arrange for the transportation of volunteer workers to a job site, or from one job site to another; and h. Brief the EOC Coordinator on the status of the Human Resources and Volunteer Registration Centre operations.
3.3.5	**Director of Parks and Recreation** - In the event of an emergency the Director of Parks and Recreation, as a member of the EOC Group under the direction of the EOC Coordinator, is responsible for the emergency response activities listed below: a. Manage use of municipal parks and recreation facilities for emergency purposes; b. Ensure that the departmental mobilization is developing - based on availability - standby and duty rosters for staff; c. Brief the EOC Coordinator as required; d. Promote and coordinate community-based recreational activities; e. Liaise with the Area Supervisor of Community and Social Services for the provision of: 1. Programmed activities for all ages whenever a Reception Centre is opened; and 2. Support relating to emergency social services activities; f. Advise the members of the EOC Group on matters related to: 1. Cancelled recreational programs in progress; 2. Reassign the use of recreational facilities as emergency registration or reception centres; and 3. Develop of group activity programs for reception centres; and 4. Ensure the availability of operational maintenance equipment and staff in the event that it is required by the EOC Group.
3.3.6	**Director of Public Works and Utilities** - In the event of an emergency the Director of Public Works and Utilities (PWUC), as a member of the EOC Group under the direction of the EOC Coordinator, is responsible for the emergency response activities listed below: a. Verify that the department's mobilization has been completed; b. Brief the EOC Coordinator on the current departmental staffing and anticipated needs; c. Building Inspection: 1. Enforce regulations and codes pertaining to all types of construction; 2. Review architectural plans; 3. Issue building permits and inspecting work sites to ensure conformance to regulations

and codes;

4. Obtain expert advice on the integrity of any damaged structure;
5. Report to the EOC, advise members on the integrity of any structure damaged as a result of the emergency; and
6. Inspect damaged structures, recommend repairs or demolition;

d. Public Works:

1. Brief on matters relating to sewer systems, road conditions, safety, engineering resources, and gas network;
2. Provide personnel and material resources in support of emergency operations;
3. Assess waste management needs and arranging for delivery of temporary sanitation facilities;
4. Provide discretionary assistance in search and rescue under the direction of the Fire Chief;
5. Ensure that the towns roads are accessible to emergency response services;
6. Establish priorities for restoration of municipal roads damaged during an emergency;
7. Maintain liaison with gas suppliers on the status of service within the town;
8. Maintain liaison with DTI for information on provincial roads and highways;
9. Arrange for the demolition of unsafe structures when authorized by the

e. EOC Group;

1. Establish priorities for restoration of damaged sewer and roads;

f. Public Utilities:

1. Brief members of the EOC Group on matters relating to:
   (a) (Insert town/municipality)'s potable water supply;
   (b) Hydro-electric systems (if applicable);
   (c) Gas (if applicable);
   (d) NB Power (or municipal power); and
   (e) Telephones (including cellular);
2. Provide potable water and power for residential, commercial and industrial use;
3. Arrange for an alternate supply of electric power or an alternate source of potable water;
4. Obtain situation reports from electrical and water supply foremen and briefing the EOC Group;
5. Establish liaison with the local and provincial utilities;
6. Arrange for the discontinuance of any utility service when the utility poses a threat to response personnel or nearby residents when authorized by the EOC Group;
7. Establish priorities for restoration of utilities that were damaged or discontinued;
8. Establish a long-range utilities service plan that provides for water and electrical

	requirements in support of emergency operations; and 9. Establish a long-range utilities service plan that provides a level of service to areas of (insert town/municipality) unaffected by the emergency. g. Transportation: 1. Coordinate transportation requirements for: (a) Employees and volunteer workers – to and from one work site to another, or volunteer workers from the Volunteer Registration Centre to a job site; and (b) Evacuation of the public (if required).
3.3.7	**Fire Representative** - In the event of an emergency the Fire Chief as a member of the EOC Group under the direction of the EOC Coordinator, is responsible for the emergency response activities listed below: a. Verify that the departmental mobilization has been completed; b. Advise the members of the EOC Group on matters relating to rescue, firefighting and fire prevention within the emergency area c. Direct and coordinate all firefighting operations as well as search and rescue operations; d. Activate Mutual Aid Agreement(s) if/when required; e. Ensure dangerous goods support services are contacted if/when required; f. Obtain updates from Fire Dispatch and the Fire Control Officer (FCO); g. Assess the need for additional resources, request these through Fire Dispatch; and h. Brief the EOC Coordinator on the current departmental staffing and anticipated needs.
3.2.8	**Manager of Telecommunications** - In the event of an emergency the Manager of Telecommunications (a volunteer Amateur Radio Operator reporting directly to the EOC Coordinator), as a member of the EOC Group, is responsible for the emergency response activities listed below: a. Verify that the telecommunications mobilization has been completed; b. Advise members of the EOC Group on all matters related to telecommunications; c. Verify the operational state of readiness of the Telecommunication Centre; d. Open the telecommunications Main Event Log; e. Ensure that an amateur radio operator is immediately dispatched to the Incident Commander; f. Verify that the designated amateur radio operators from other departments are enroute or have arrived at their destination (as required): 1. Ambulance and Hospital; 2. Fire Telecommunications Officer; 3. Hospital; 4. Police Telecommunications Officer; and 5. Public Works and Utilities Telecommunications Officer; g. Verify that the volunteer Amateur Radio Operators listed below are en-route or have arrived at their destination:

	1. Reception Centre - Amateur Radio Operator(s); 2. Evacuation Centre - Amateur Radio Operator(s); 3. Volunteer Registration Centre - Amateur Radio Operator (s); and 4. Any other location, as deemed necessary by the EOC Group; h. Obtain copies of situation reports; i. Ensure the EOC Group are briefed on a regular basis on the status of the telecommunications service; j. Commence the long-term telecommunications planning in response to the emergency; k. Provide telecommunications support wherever and whenever necessary as requested by members of the EOC Group; l. Direct the operation of the (insert town/municipality) Telecommunications Centre; m. Provide relief radio operators for stations operating under the control of the Telecommunications Manager; n. Establish a telecommunications link with NB EMO; o. Direct and coordinate the activities of the (insert town/municipality) Amateur Radio Club when these organizations are operating in support of the (insert town/municipality) activities; p. Establish priorities for the repair and re-establishment of damaged telecommunications facilities; q. Provide or request mutual assistance or aid as required.
3.3.9	**Public Information Officer** - In the event of an emergency, a Public Information Officer (PIO) will report directly to the EOC Coordinator. The PIO will be supported by volunteers who have been trained with regard to their delegated responsibilities. As a member of the EOC Group, the PIO is responsible for the emergency response activities listed below: a. Alert the EOC Coordinator of an emergency or the threat of an emergency which may involve local resources; b. Report and advise members of the EOC Group on matters regarding information to and from the public and the media; c. Ensure that mobilization of volunteers identified on the Fan-Out List has been completed; d. Activate, direct and control the operations of the Inquiry and Media Centres; e. Obtain reports on the status of the Media and Inquiry Centres and briefing the EOC Coordinator on the state of readiness; f. Schedule news conferences, interviews and meetings for the media in consultation with the EOC Coordinator; g. Coordinate all news releases with the EOC Coordinator and the Mayor (or designate); h. Arrange for additional facilities or resources that may be required to support the Media and Inquiry Centres;

	i. Act as the spokesperson for the town during emergency situations; j. Prepare other news conferences; k. Be responsible for all media-related i.e. news releases, news conferences, public service announcements and interviews; l. Coordinate media arrangements by: 1. Ensure Media Centre is equipped and staffed to handle public enquiries; 2. Assist in the preparation and issue of press and public announcements; 3. Obtain situation reports from the EOC Coordinator; 4. Prepare self-help information that may be released through telephone inquiries or the media; 5. Prepare information for the approval of the EOC Coordinator prior to release to the media; 6. Ensure the necessary supplies and materials are available with respect to public inquiry activities; 7. Provide public information support services to the Emergency Site Manager (ESM); 8. Monitor the media and brief the EOC Coordinator on emerging and ongoing issues; and 9. Coordinate the release of information under the Municipal Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act.
3.3.10	**Community and Social Services** - In the event of an emergency Community and Social Services are responsible for the emergency response activities listed below which may be expanded to meet the needs of the emergency at hand: a. Ensure departmental staff with designated emergency response duties are contacted and made aware of the situation; b. Advise members on matters related to the care and maintenance of people displaced as a result of the emergency; c. Inform employees or volunteers assigned to perform the following roles at the Reception/Evacuation Centres: 1. Lodging; 2. Feeding; 3. Clothing; Personal Services; and 4. Registration and Inquiry; d. Ensure that reception centres and lodging facilities are equipped and operational; and e. Support residents evacuated from their homes at reception centres.
3.3.11	**Operations Officer** - In the event of an emergency the Operations Officer (or his/her alternate) as a member of the EOC Group under the direction of the EOC Coordinator, is responsible for the emergency response activities listed below:

	a. Activate the organization's Fan-Out List; b. Activate the EOC; c. Ensure the EOC and equipment are operational and in a state of readiness: 1. Operations Room; 2. Telecommunications Centre; 3. Public Inquiry Centre; and 4. Media Centre; d. Coordinate all security arrangements within the EOC; e. Alert volunteer services and agencies; f. Maintain a record of expenditures authorized by the EOC Group; g. Provide verbal updates to the EOC Coordinator as required; h. Prepare written situation reports as required; i. Establish liaison with NB EMO; j. Request assistance from NB EMO as required; k. Plan and schedule shift rotations for the EOC during silent hours based on input from members of the EOC Group; and l. Provide support to the EOC Coordinator as necessary.
3.3.12	**Duty Officer** - In the event of an emergency within the jurisdiction of (insert town/municipality), the Duty Officer, as a member of the EOC Group under the direction of the EOC Coordinator is responsible for the emergency response activities listed below: a. Open and maintain a Service Log relating to his/her area of responsibility; b. Open and maintain the Main Event Log for the EOC Group for the duration of the emergency; c. Ensure the EOC is in a state-of-readiness; d. Record the arrival and departure of members of the EOC Group on the Duty Roster; e. Collect significant event forms from agencies and maintain the Significant Events Board; f. Maintain map(s) of the community and affected area; and g. Assume the role of Operations Officer in the EOC in his/her absence

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Critical Infrastructure (CI)

CI is defined as those physical and information technology facilities, networks, services and assets, which, if disrupted or destroyed, would have a serious impact on the health, safety, security or economic well-being of New Brunswickers or the effective functioning of government. CI impacts that require an immediate assessment in accordance with the recommended Activation Timeline.

LOW: Potential, imminent or actual threats, vulnerabilities or incidents. Active Monitoring is mandatory.

MEDIUM: Potential, imminent or actual threats, vulnerabilities or incidents assessed as limited in scope but having possible impacts on critical infrastructure. Mandatory monitoring is required. An escalation in REAC Activation will likely be necessary.

HIGH: Potential, imminent or actual threats, vulnerabilities or incidents where precautions and actions are required immediately.

Energy and Utilities – Electrical power, Natural gas, Oil production.	**Low: A-1**	**Medium: B-1**	**High: B-7**
Transportation - Roads, Air, Rail, Marine.	**Low: B-1**	**Medium: D-1**	**High: D-7**
Information and Communication Technology – Telecommunications.	**Low: B-1**	**Medium: B-7**	**High: C-1**
Food - Food safety at production, Sales and use nodes, Distribution.	**Low: A-1**	**Medium: B-2**	**High: C-2**
Government - Services, Public facilities, Information and information networks.	**Low: A-1**	**Medium: B-1**	**High: B-7**
Finance - Banking, Securities, Investments, Integrity of electronic banking systems.	**Low: A-1**	**Medium: A-3**	**High: B-1**
Health - Hospitals, Healthcare, Blood Supply.	**Low: A-1**	**Medium: C-1**	**High: D-1**
Water - Drinking water, Waste water contamination.	**Low: B-1**	**Medium: C-1**	**High: D-1**
Safety - Hazardous substances, Explosives, Nuclear waste, Emergency services.	**Low: A-1**	**Medium: B-7**	**High: C-1**
Manufacturing - Chemical and strategic manufacturers.	**Low: A-1**	**Medium: B-1**	**High: C-1**

Activation Timeline: Used in conjunction with the graduated response concept, it provides for a common operating tempo between municipalities. With the assistance of the Red Cross, case by case request will be actioned. Note, that should an abnormal amount of requests be received from a specific geographic area then in accordance with C-7 of the activation timeline, the requirement for WCs will be assessed.

Municipal Activation Timeline

Ser	Timeline	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A	0-12hrs	Initial CI Impact Assessment	Liaise with REMC and other Municipalities/ LSDs	Maintain Situational Awareness	Municipal Departments provide updates to EOC Coordinator	MEAC Activation Level 1	Submit Report to Mayor and Council and NB EMO		
B	12-24hrs	Detailed CI Impact Assessment	Liaise with REMC and other Municipalities/ LSDs	Maintain Situational Awareness	Municipal Departments provide updates to EOC Coordinator	MEOC Activation Level 1	Minor Impacts **Case by Case**	Municipal Emergency Response Plan Activated	Submit Report to Mayor and Council and NB EMO
C	24-36hrs	Final CI Impact Assessment	Liaise with REMC and other Municipalities/ LSDs	Municipal EOC Activation	REOC Activation in support of municipal activation(s).	Municipal Departments provide updates to EOC Coordinator	Maintain Situational Awareness	Requirement for WCs/RCs Assessed	Submit Report to Mayor and Council and NB EMO
D	36-48hrs	Response Activities to Critical Infrastructure	Liaise with REMC and other Municipalities/ LSDs	Emergency Managed by Municipalities	Maintain Situational Awareness	Open WCs or RCs as required	Municipal Mutual Aid Requests (if required)	REOC Support to Municipalities/ LSDs	Submit Report to Mayor and Council and NB EMO
E	48-60hrs	Monitor Critical Infrastructure Recovery Efforts	Liaise with REMC and other Municipalities/ LSDs	EOC/WCs /RCs Monitoring	Maintain Situational Awareness	Regional Visits from REMC/NB EMO	Submit Report to Mayor and Council and NB EMO		
F	60-72hrs	Monitor Final Critical Infrastructure Recovery Efforts	Liaise with REMC and other Municipalities/ LSDs	EOC/WCs /RCs Monitoring	Recommend WCs/RCs closures if no longer required	Monitor EOC Deactivations	Submit Report to Mayor and Council and NB EMO		
G	72-+	Critical Infrastructure Restoration Efforts Ongoing or Completed	Final Liaison with Municipalities/ LSDs	Submit Final Report to NB EMO	MEOC Deactivation	Disaster Financial Assistance (if applicable)	Conduct an AAR		

Regional Activation Timeline

Ser	Timeline	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A	0-12hrs	Initial CI Impact Assessment	Liaise with Municipalities/ LSDs	Maintain Situational Awareness	LSD Fire Chiefs Report Directly to LSM	REOC Activation Level 1	Submit Report to NB EMO		
B	12-24hrs	Detailed CI Impact Assessment	Liaise with Municipalities/ LSDs	Maintain Situational Awareness	LSD Fire Chiefs Report Directly to LSM	REOC Activation Level 1	Minor Impacts **Case by Case**	Business Continuity Plans Activated	Submit Report to NB EMO
C	24-36hrs	Final CI Impact Assessment	Liaise with Municipalities/ LSDs	Monitor Municipal EOC Activation	REOC Activation (Level 2 or 3)	LSD Fire Chiefs Report Directly to FMO in REOC	Maintain Situational Awareness	Requirement for WCs/RCs Assessed	Submit Report to NB EMO
D	36-48hrs	Response Activities to Critical Infrastructure	Liaise with Municipalities/ LSDs	Emergency Managed by Municipalities	Maintain Situational Awareness	Open WCs or RCs	Municipal Mutual Aid Requests	REOC Support to Municipalities/ LSDs	Submit Report to NB EMO
E	48-60hrs	Monitor Critical Infrastructure Recovery Efforts	Liaise with Municipalities/ LSDs	EOC/WCs /RCs Monitoring	Maintain Situational Awareness	Regional Visits to EOCs/WCs (not mandatory)	Submit Report to NB EMO		
F	60-72hrs	Monitor Final Critical Infrastructure Recovery Efforts	Liaise with Municipalities/ LSDs	EOC/WCs /RCs Monitoring	Recommend WCs/RCs closures if no longer required	Monitor EOC Deactivations	Submit Report to NB EMO		
G	72-+	Critical Infrastructure Restoration Efforts Ongoing or Completed	Final Liaison with Municipalities/ LSDs	Submit Final Report to NB EMO	Termination/ Recovery	REOC Deactivation	AAR	Disaster Financial Assistance (if applicable)	

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