

MANITOBA EMERGENCY PLAN ANNEX

MANITOBA WILDLAND URBAN INTERFACE FIRE COORDINATION PLAN

Manitoba Emergency Measures Organization
1525-405 Broadway Ave.
Winnipeg, MB. R3C 3L6
emo@gov.mb.ca

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Wildland Urban Interface Fire Steering Committee Co-chairs:

Assistant Deputy Minister,
Sustainable Development

Assistant Deputy Minister,
Emergency Management and Public Safety
Manitoba Infrastructure

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ACRONYMS

The following lists acronyms.

ARES	Amateur Radio Emergency Services
CRC	Canadian Red Cross Society
CSM	Communications Services Manitoba
DFA	Disaster Financial Assistance
DND	Department of National Defense
ECCC	Environment and Climate Change Canada*
EMA	Emergency Management Advisor (Manitoba EMO)
EMO	Manitoba Emergency Measures Organization
EOC	Emergency Operations Centre
FAM	Manitoba Families
HC-FNIH	Health Canada – First Nations Inuit Health*
ISC	Indigenous Services Canada
INR	Department of Indigenous and Northern Relations
AGR	Department of Agriculture
MECC	Manitoba Emergency Coordination Centre
MEP	Manitoba Emergency Plan
MI	Manitoba Infrastructure
NGO	Non-governmental organizations
ODM	Manitoba Health Office of Disaster Management
OFC	Office of the Fire Commissioner
PHAC	Public Health Agency of Canada*
PS Canada	Public Safety Canada*
RCMP	Royal Canadian Mounted Police “D” Division
SD	Sustainable Development

* Where reference is made to a Federal Department, it generally refers to the Regional Office of that department unless otherwise stated.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 SCOPE

This is a coordination plan for a multiple-agency response to a wildland urban interface fire in Manitoba involving various provincial and federal departments and agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) as well as local authorities. **It is not a plan for fire suppression.**

This document is an Annex to the Manitoba Emergency Plan (MEP) and provides additional detail and specific guidance for consequence management coordination in a wildland fire emergency. Where there is contradiction between the MEP and the more specific provisions in the Wildland Urban Interface Fire Coordination Annex, the Annex will prevail.

This plan is either activated by the actions of the partners through protocols or deliberately by EMO.

1.2 OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the Wildland Urban Interface Fire Coordination Plan are to identify roles and responsibilities and coordinate the efforts of agencies that may become engaged in dealing with the consequences of wildland fires and to prevent or limit:

- loss of life and injury to persons including responders (including health impacts),
- damage to property or the environment, and
- significant economic loss or disruption.

1.3 THREAT

Wildland fires occur regularly throughout much of Manitoba and are primarily caused by human activity (accidental or intentional) or by lightning strikes. Wildland fires generally involve forested areas where habitation is sparse or centered around small communities or settlements.

Consequence management issues may arise at any time, but particularly when:

- There are direct fire threats to communities, resources or critical infrastructure,
- Essential supply or evacuation routes to communities are at risk of being cut off,
- Smoke conditions have created a health and safety risk.

The level of fire suppression response is determined by various considerations including the population or property at risk. Some fires, especially in remote areas, may not pose a significant risk in the immediate area, however the smoke may pose a health threat at a distant location.

When a community or the critical infrastructure necessary to maintain that community is threatened, it may be necessary to take measures to support the community, and in some

circumstances to evacuate part of all of its population to a safe location. This occurs most frequently in the north where travel in and out of a community may depend on a single road, rail line or air service.

2 COOPERATION AND COORDINATION

2.1 PRIMARY, COORDINATING AND SUPPORTING DEPARTMENTS/FUNCTIONS

2.1.1 Primary Departments

A department or agency with the legislated mandate related to a core element of an emergency. Depending on the nature of the emergency, there may be multiple primary departments.

Manitoba Sustainable Development (SD) and The Office of the Fire Commissioner (OFC) are identified as the two primary provincial departments during a wildland urban interface fire response.

Manitoba Sustainable Development Authority:

- SD has the primary responsibility for wildland fire suppression.

Office of the Fire Commissioner Authority:

- The OFC is responsible for the coordination of suppression in the urban environment and will work directly with SD and the local authority, supported by mutual aid where applicable.

Various entities may lead a component of the response and/or recovery, according to the pre-established roles and responsibilities. Other departments with primary responsibilities for specific actions within the emergency response cycle are identified in bold in Section 5 of this document.

2.1.2 Coordinating Department

A department that is responsible for engaging relevant government departments in an integrated response to an emergency.

Manitoba Emergency Measures Organization (Manitoba EMO) is the provincial coordinating department. In Manitoba, federal response and assistance to the province is coordinated through the Public Safety Canada Regional Office.

2.1.3 Supporting Departments and Agencies

A department or agency that provides assistance to the Primary Department.

Various entities may support or direct a component of the response and/or recovery, according to their pre-established roles and responsibilities. This includes, but is not limited to, the following departments and agencies: the Office of Disaster Management (ODM) on behalf of Manitoba Health, Seniors and Active Living, Manitoba Families (FAM), Indigenous and Northern Relations (INR), Manitoba Infrastructure (MI), the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP), and Indigenous Services Canada (ISC).

In some circumstances, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and private companies may

be required (based on their resources and capabilities) to augment services provided by government departments. This may include providing emergency food, clothing, shelter, telecommunications, transportation, clean up, repair, medical assistance and emergency shelter. These organizations may include, but are not limited to: Canadian Red Cross Society, Mennonite Disaster Services, St. John Ambulance, Salvation Army, ARES, Manitoba Hydro and MTS Allstream.

2.2 EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

A wildland urban interface fire emergency involves agencies from different disciplines that may have different operating structures. In order to successfully coordinate such diverse operations the province generally utilizes an incident command structure that links all involved departments and agencies.

Manitoba EMO coordinates emergency management, including provincial assistance to local authorities, situational awareness as required and extraordinary resources not otherwise available to SD.

In appropriate circumstances Manitoba EMO may open the Manitoba Emergency Coordination Centre (MECC) to facilitate these activities and provide additional support to the site(s). The MECC is activated by the Director of Operations. The Director will determine whether a department or agency is required to provide a liaison officer to the MECC, and shall advise accordingly.

Please refer to Schedule A for an overview of the MECC's daily work cycle

2.3 WILDLAND URBAN INTERFACE WORKING GROUP

The Wildland Urban Interface Working Group, consisting of departmental representatives, provides a forum for discussion, planning and communication. The committee members include SD, OFC, Manitoba EMO, CSM, MI, ODM, FAM, INR, PS Canada and ISC. More agencies may be added as required.

2.4 WILDLAND URBAN INTERFACE STEERING COMMITTEE

The Wildland Urban Interface Steering Committee, consisting of senior departmental representatives, provides a forum for escalated decision-making in a wildland urban interface fire emergency and is co-chaired by the Assistant Deputy Minister (ADM) of Emergency Management and Public Safety (EMPS) or designate, a representative from SD and a representative from the OFC. The Steering Committee communicates as required throughout an emergency fire response to make decisions across provincial departments and federal agencies **that cannot be made at the site or in the MECC.**

Other Wildland Urban Interface Steering Committee members may include MI, ODM, CSM, FAM, INR, PS Canada, and ISC. More may be added as circumstances require. The ADM of

EMPS informs the MECC Manager of the decisions made by the Steering Committee. The MECC then implements these decisions or communicates them to others as required. In addition, each Steering Committee member informs their department of the decisions made by the Steering Committee.

Refer to *Schedule 1 – Manitoba Emergency Management Systems (MEMS)* of the MEP for information on provincial escalated decision-making above the Steering Committee, to the Deputy Ministers Committee on Emergency Management and Public Safety (or a hazard-specific subcommittee thereof), and to Cabinet (or a subcommittee thereof or to specific Ministers).

3 NOTIFICATIONS

3.1 ROUTINE NOTIFICATIONS AND SITUATIONAL AWARENESS

Each spring, SD will advise Manitoba EMO of the estimated fire hazard, and thereafter will provide EMO with routine Fire Updates as they are issued. Manitoba EMO will forward these routine Fire Updates by email to additional provincial departments and agencies identified in this plan, or as otherwise required, that are not already on the SD Fire Update list. Manitoba EMO will also forward these updates to PS Canada, and potentially impacted authorities including INR and ISC. PS Canada will then forward routine Fire Updates to other federal departments and agencies as required.

SD in cooperation with CSM will provide public information and wildland fire advisories whenever there is the potential for severe fires or fire emergencies, and maintain current fire information and forecasts on the SD public access website.

In the event of a wildland urban interface fire emergency, but not in the case of a wildland fire being managed routinely by SD, Manitoba EMO shall provide written situational reports to the Minister responsible for the administration of The Emergency Measures Act, with copies to other departments and agencies as required.

3.2 EMERGENCY NOTIFICATIONS

After directly notifying the local fire department and the OFC of any fire that may impact buildings and other structures, or critical infrastructure, SD will notify the Manitoba EMO Duty Officer (DO) at **204-945-5555** of all wildland urban interface fires that escape initial attack and pose a material risk to nearby populations, critical infrastructure, or other significant property. SD will also notify the Manitoba EMO DO of fires which are likely to cause personal injury, cause significant damage to or destruction of buildings to other structures, or known critical infrastructure, or impede ingress and egress to a populated area. When possible, SD will provide Manitoba EMO with 24 hours' notice if a fire is out of control or at risk to a community.

Manitoba EMO will then notify other provincial departments and agencies identified in this plan, or as otherwise required, as well as PS Canada, and potentially impacted local authorities including INR and ISC, and the known owner(s) of any identified critical infrastructure.

PS Canada will then notify other federal departments and agencies as required.

3.3 TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Refer to Schedule 6 of the Manitoba Emergency Plan

4 EMERGENCY AUTHORITY AND POWERS

Legislated authorities exist to limit the impact of an impending or existing emergency, or assist in recovery.

Refer to Schedule C for an overview of emergency authority and powers.

5 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

SD has the primary responsibility for wildland fire suppression within the Burning Permit Areas (primarily Crown Lands). Other departments and levels of government may have statutory responsibilities that must be taken into account when managing a wildland urban interface fire and its consequences. Under the authority of *The Emergency Measures Act*, the Department of Indigenous and Service Canada (ISC) is the local authority for communities not incorporated under *The Northern Affairs Act*. ISC should always be consulted to confirm local authority status.

The local authority is responsible to provide fire suppression in its jurisdiction. This includes all types of fires. It is expected that local fire departments will respond to protect buildings and other structures in their community from an approaching wildland fire.

The OFC is responsible for the coordination of suppression at wildland fire/urban interface and will work directly with SD and the local authority, supported by mutual aid where applicable.

Irrespective of which organization orders an evacuation, or where the evacuees are moved to safer locations within the same bounds of the same community, the local authority remains responsible for the management and conduct of the evacuation.

Evacuation of hospitals and personal care homes either within the community or to a receiving community will be coordinated by Manitoba Health's Office of Disaster Management (ODM) in conjunction with the Regional Health Authorities and with the local authority.

Where vulnerable persons or the general population are being evacuated out of the community, OFC (if on site) or the local authority shall notify the EMO Duty Officer at 204-945-5555.

Where a First Nation is impacted Manitoba EMO will also notify ISC and the Canadian Red Cross (CRC). In the case of a First Nations evacuation, ODM will communicate with Health Canada – First Nations Inuit Health (HC-FNIH) to obtain any necessary medical information that may be required at the receiving facility.

For fires affecting First Nations, ISC is responsible and acts as the local authority where the First Nation community is not self-governing. ISC along with the Chief and Council, will make decisions regarding actions to be taken during a wildland fire event that affects a First Nations community. The Canadian Red Cross has been contracted as a service provider to implement the decisions and act on behalf of ISC.

Action	Responsibility
Primary departments/agencies for each action appear in bold	
Provide preliminary wildland fire forecasting, including liaison with counterpart departments in other provinces	- Sustainable Development
Coordinate fire forecast news releases and news conferences with participation from appropriate departments.	- Communication Services Mb. - Sustainable Development - Office of the Fire Commissioner - Manitoba EMO
Alert key provincial and federal departments and hold Steering Committee meetings to consider the threat and establish firefighting and evacuation benchmarks.	- Manitoba EMO - Sustainable Development - Office of the Fire Commissioner - Public Safety Canada - Steering Committee
Increase liaison with local authorities in identified fire or smoke prone areas to advise of the risk and ensure that there are plans to address this risk.	- Manitoba EMO - Office of Disaster Management - Sustainable Development - Office of the Fire Commissioner

The following roles and responsibilities are broken down by phase: Preparation and Alert, Response, and Recovery. Throughout the wildland urban interface, fire emergency specific locations may be at different phases of the emergency. This means that as some locations enter the response phase, others may still be in the alert phase. Or, as some begin recovery, others may still be in a response phase.

5.1 PREPARATION AND ALERT

A growing threat indicated in wildland fire forecasts will prompt preparedness activities at all levels. Municipalities in the threatened areas and provincial departments will prepare for the fire emergency operations. These preparations are included in the table below, along with the corresponding authority responsible.

Action	Responsibility
Primary departments/agencies for each action appear in bold	
Assessment	
Fire forecasting and weather monitoring continues.	- Sustainable Development
Coordinate wildland urban interface fire outlook news releases and news conferences with participation from appropriate departments	- Communication Services Manitoba - Sustainable Development - Office of the Fire Commissioner - Manitoba EMO
Meetings	
Contact or meet with local authorities to consider forest, grassland and interface fire and control measures and review emergency response/evacuation plans and procedures.	- Manitoba EMO - Sustainable Development - Office of the Fire Commissioner - Indigenous and Northern Relations - Manitoba Infrastructure - Office of Disaster Management - Manitoba Families - Canadian Red Cross
Provincial Evacuation Committee meet with stakeholders to review hosting capabilities, healthcare capabilities, ESS stockpiles	- Manitoba Families - Office of Disaster Management - Manitoba EMO - Public Safety Canada - Indigenous Services Canada - Health Canada-First Nations Inuit Health - Canadian Red Cross - Manitoba Infrastructure - Indigenous and Northern Relations
Meet with local authorities to advise and assist with the movement of livestock, as required.	- Manitoba Agriculture
Steering Committee continues to meet, informs Deputy Ministers' Committee about the developing fire threat, action taken and where appropriate recommendations for further action.	- Manitoba EMO - Sustainable Development - Steering Committee

Pre-Event Planning	
Update fire and evacuation plans/procedures annually, prior to the fire season (April 1 to November 15).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Departments - Local Authorities, at risk - Utilities - Public Safety Canada
Alert elements of the provincial emergency response structure and prepare information package to brief response personnel.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Manitoba EMO - Sustainable Development - Office of Disaster Management - Office of the Fire Commissioner - Communication Services Manitoba
Brief response personnel.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sustainable Development - Office of Disaster Management - Office of the Fire Commissioner - RCMP - Local Authorities
Arrange special financial appropriation and coding to track expenditures.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Departments
Preparations	
Prepare the MECC and local Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs) for possible activation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Manitoba EMO - Local Authorities
Check resources of stores and equipment and take replenishment and/or purchasing action.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Departments - Local Authorities, at risk
Evaluate staffing needs, and if necessary recruit additional staff, and undertake training.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Departments
Make preliminary contractual arrangements with commercial firms and supplemental staff for heavy equipment fire foam and other supplies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sustainable Development - Local Authorities, at risk
Pre-position provincial resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Manitoba EMO - Departments
Determine if federal assistance is necessary.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Manitoba EMO - Public Safety Canada - Steering Committee

5.2 RESPONSE

The province activates elements of its emergency response structure once it is clear that a provincial response is required to deal with wildland urban interface fire emergencies. The MECC provides the necessary coordination of departmental and provincial/municipal emergency responses. Provincial on-site response teams advise and assist local authorities in the conduct of firefighting operations and when necessary, the evacuation of individuals. The province may declare a Provincial State of Emergency, if necessary, for the affected areas. For information on evacuations, please see the Local Authority's *Municipal Emergency Plan*, and *Schedule 6 – Evacuations*, of the Manitoba Emergency Plan.

Action	Responsibility
Primary departments/agencies for each action appear in bold	
Management	
Steering Committee meets as required for briefings, decision making (e.g. allocate resources, including financial resources) and makes recommendations to Deputy Ministers' Committee, if required.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Manitoba EMO - Sustainable Development - Steering Committee
Public Information	
Coordinate and disseminate public information, including website updates.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Communication Services Manitoba - Steering Committee - Departments - Indigenous Services Canada
Public information flow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sustainable Development - CSM - Public
Municipal information flow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sustainable Development - Manitoba EMO - Municipalities
Provide warnings and public alerts, as required.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Manitoba EMO - Sustainable Development - Communications Services Manitoba - Local Authorities - Indigenous Services Canada
Disseminate wildland fire information to individuals in their jurisdiction.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sustainable Development - Local Authorities
Coordinate daily news conferences.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Communications Services Manitoba - Manitoba EMO - Sustainable Development - Departments, as required

Planning	
Plan, direct and coordinate provincial wildland fire control operations.	- Sustainable Development
Activate and implement municipal emergency plans and procedures.	- Local Authorities
Maintain and share current situational awareness, including preparing and distributing situation reports.	- Sustainable Development - Manitoba EMO - Public Safety Canada - Departments - Local Authorities
Draft and distribute Situation Reports.	- Manitoba EMO - Departments - Local Authorities
Request federal assistance, if required.	- Manitoba EMO - Public Safety Canada - Steering Committee
Health compromised individuals and care facilities	- Office of Disaster Management - Public Health Agency of Canada - Health Canada – First Nations Inuit Health - Indigenous Services Canada
Operations	
Provide wildland fire monitoring.	- Sustainable Development
Provide fire mapping, and satellite imagery	- Sustainable Development
Issue daily operational fire condition forecasts and information on fire/smoke impacted areas, including informing the EMO Duty Officer or MECC.	- Sustainable Development
Conduct local fire suppression operations.	- Local Authorities - Office of the Fire Commissioner
Activate the MECC as required and provide coordination for the provincial, provincial/municipal and provincial/federal fire response.	- Manitoba EMO - Departments (as determined by EMO) - Public Safety Canada - Office of the Fire Commissioner - Indigenous Services Canada
Activate and staff their twenty-four hour a day emergency telephones and EOC as required, and maintain communications with the MECC.	- Departments - Local Authorities - Public Safety Canada - Agencies
Departments and agencies support municipal fire operations in accordance with departmental and agency response procedures.	- Departments

Arrange federal assistance to designated localities, if required.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Manitoba EMO - Public Safety Canada
Coordinate daily conference calls regarding the daily fire forecasts, firefighting activities, municipal and provincial infrastructure damage reports, unusual weather events, firefighting planning and directives, and work cycle planning.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sustainable Development - Communications Services Manitoba - Office of the Fire Commissioner - Manitoba Infrastructure - Manitoba EMO - Local Authorities, as required
Allocate provincial resources including personnel and equipment, as required, to fire-impacted municipalities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Manitoba EMO - Steering Committee - Departments - Office of the Fire Commissioner
Direct and coordinate all highway traffic functions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Manitoba Infrastructure - RCMP - Local Authorities (in consultation with Manitoba Infrastructure)
Advise when Provincial highways/roads are impassable and when routes are closed to the general public (511).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Manitoba Infrastructure
Advise local authorities when provincial highway/roads closures threaten access to a community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Manitoba EMO - Manitoba Infrastructure - RCMP
Place barricades and signs for road closures and determine alternate routes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Manitoba Infrastructure - RCMP
Maintain regular patrols of all property in evacuated areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local Authorities - RCMP
Construct, maintain and arrange for the emergency repair of provincial roads, bridges and airports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Manitoba Infrastructure
Provide special transportation permits.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Manitoba Infrastructure
Undertake rescue operations, as required.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Office of the Fire Commissioner - Sustainable Development - RCMP - Local Authorities
Conduct public check-in/check-out process in communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local Authorities
Maintain a list of people who have yet to evacuate.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local Authorities
Arrange for the evacuation and return of individuals including confirming reception arrangements with neighboring municipalities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local Authorities
Designated reception communities register (i.e. maintain a list) and provide support to evacuees at	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Manitoba Families - Office of Disaster Management

reception centers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local Authorities - NGOs, as required - Canadian Red Cross
Evacuation of individuals and tracking evacuees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local Authorities - Manitoba EMO - Manitoba Families - RCMP
Evacuate provincial hospitals and personal care homes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Office of Disaster Management - Manitoba EMO - Manitoba Families - RCMP
Evacuate federal hospitals at Norway House and Hodgson	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Health Canada – First Nations Inuit Health - Public Health Authority of Canada - Indigenous Services Canada - MECC - Manitoba EMO - Manitoba Families - Public Safety Canada
Coordinate the provision of accommodations for evacuated pets.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Manitoba Agriculture
Arrange for the emergency evacuation and/or feeding of livestock, and the emergency of evacuation of farm stored grains, fertilizer, pesticides and other chemicals.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Manitoba Agriculture
Arrange for the provision of emergency veterinary services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Manitoba Agriculture
Coordinate air and ground ambulance operations and evacuations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Office of Disaster Management
Arrange air evacuation (non-medical) where required	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Manitoba EMO - Canadian Red Cross
Implement and coordinate arrangements for the shutting down of utilities/ services in the evacuated areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Steering Committee/ MECC - Manitoba Hydro - Local Authorities - Manitoba EMO - Sustainable Development
Coordinate the redistribution of government services (e.g. mail delivery, financial programs, etc.) for persons evacuated from fire areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Manitoba EMO - Public Safety Canada
Establish telecommunications link between the MECC and other EOCs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Manitoba EMO - Amateur Radio Emergency Services
Assist in acquiring non-firefighting helicopter/aircraft resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sustainable Development - Manitoba Infrastructure

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Manitoba EMO - Public Safety Canada (DND)
When appropriate, arrange the necessary logistical support (primarily food and lodging) for provincial, departmental, agency or other personnel who are supporting the municipal operation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local Authorities

5.3 RECOVERY

Residents may begin to return to the municipality once the fire danger recedes and other criteria in the re-entry guidelines are met as determined in conjunction with the municipality and Manitoba EMO (See Schedule B). Post-Emergency operations will involve extensive provincial assistance to municipalities in such activities as re-entry operations, clean-up, and restoration of utilities.

Action	Responsibility
Primary departments/agencies for each action appear in bold	
Preparations for Re-entry	
Develop re-entry plan, including date/time, transportation arrangements, routes, instructions and information.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local Authorities - Manitoba EMO - Utilities - Departments
Initiate preparatory arrangements for re-entry.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local Authorities - Manitoba EMO - Departments - Utilities - RCMP
Distribute re-entry information.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Manitoba EMO - Communication Services Manitoba - Local Authorities - Manitoba Families - Departments - Indigenous Services Canada - Canadian Red Cross - NGOs
Support and where necessary coordinate municipal re-entry.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Manitoba EMO - Departments
Advise when fire danger levels fall enough to permit safe re-entry to damaged or isolated communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sustainable Development - Manitoba EMO - Office of Disaster Management - Health Canada-First Nations Inuit Health - Indigenous Services Canada

Advise when smoke danger levels fall enough to permit safe re-entry to damaged or isolated communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Office of Disaster Management - Sustainable Development - Manitoba EMO - Health Canada-First Nations Inuit Health - Indigenous Services Canada
Inspect provincial institutions such as hospitals and care facilities and outline necessary action to management.	- Office of Disaster Management
Inspection federal hospitals at Norway House and Hodgson	- Health Canada-First Nations Inuit Health
Inspect provincial roads and bridges and carry out repairs as necessary.	- Manitoba Infrastructure
Determine when provincial roads become passable for emergency vehicles.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Manitoba Infrastructure - RCMP
Determine when routes are open to the general public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Manitoba Infrastructure - RCMP
Advise when provincial roads are passable and when routes are open to the general public (511).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Manitoba Infrastructure - RCMP
Arrange bus transport, as required for re-entry.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local Authorities - Manitoba EMO - Canadian Red Cross - Manitoba Families
Re-entry	
Implement re-entry operations when communities are prepared to receive returning individuals.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local Authorities - Manitoba EMO - Departments - Manitoba Hydro
Assist in arranging for the return of hospital and personal care home populations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Office of Disaster Management - Health Canada-First Nations Inuit Health
Monitor public and private water supplies and establish sampling programs for impacted municipal water supplies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sustainable Development - Local Authorities - Health Canada-First Nations Inuit Health
Identify and respond to unsanitary conditions (insects, rodents, dead animal disposal, etc.).	- Local Authorities
Assist in the arrangement for transport of livestock back to farms.	- Manitoba Agriculture

Advise on the inspection, clean-up and resumption of farming activities.	- Manitoba Agriculture
Advise on the inspection and disinfection of dairy equipment, barns, hog houses and poultry houses.	- Manitoba Agriculture
Advise schools on re-opening.	- School Division or Local Education Authority
Re-establish government services.	- Manitoba EMO - Departmental BCP - Public Safety Canada
Withdraw provincial and federal emergency resources from municipalities.	- Manitoba EMO - Departments - Steering Committee - Indigenous Services Canada
Damage/Expenses	
Determine the need for a Disaster Financial Assistance (DFA) program.	- Steering Committee - Deputy Ministers - Cabinet
Conduct inspections and assessments on First Nations lands and property	- Indigenous Services Canada - Local Authority
Assist communities and individuals to apply for DFA.	- Manitoba EMO
Document damages and impacts.	- Local Authorities - Departments - Individuals
Inspect damage to provincial works, after safety assessment is conducted.	- Manitoba Infrastructure
Inspect damage to municipal property, after safety assessment is conducted.	- Local Authorities
Inspect damage to individual homes and businesses, after safety assessment is conducted.	- Manitoba EMO
Report and account for expenditures.	- Departments - Local Authorities
Process DFA claims submitted by individuals, local authorities and departments.	- Manitoba EMO
Determine suitability and if appropriate request DFAA.	- Manitoba EMO - Public Safety Canada
Post-Emergency	
Establish Recovery Working Group and Steering Committee.	- Manitoba EMO - Departments - NGOs
Assist individuals and communities with long term	- Manitoba EMO

recovery, including psychosocial care.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Manitoba Families - Office of Disaster Management - Health Canada-First Nations Inuit Health - Departments - NGOs
Recommend mitigation strategies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Steering Committee - Deputy Ministers
Prepare and submit After Action Reports as required	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Manitoba EMO - Departments

SCHEDULE A – MECC DAILY WORK CYCLE

The following departments and agencies may be requested to provide a representative(s) to the MECC and participate in the daily work cycle.

- Manitoba EMO
- Sustainable Development
- Manitoba Agriculture
- Office of the Fire Commissioner
- Partners in Disaster
- Indigenous Services Canada
- Office of Disaster Management
- Communication Services Canada
- Manitoba Infrastructure
- Canadian Red Cross
- RCMP
- Manitoba Families
- Public Safety Canada
- ARES
- Manitoba Hydro

Draft Daily Work Schedule

This schedule is meant to act as a guideline for the MECC’s daily work cycle. The timeframes are tentative and may change depending on the situation. An actual work schedule will be distributed on the instructions of the MECC Director during actual response operations.

Time	Activity	Remarks
8:00 am	Open MECC, roundtable briefing on overnight developments	All
9:30 am	Morning Fire Operations Conference Call.	Planning, Operations, SD, ODM, OFC and others as required
9:45 am	Participants from the Operations Conference Call brief other MECC staff	
10:00 am	MECC representatives provide information for Situation Report	
10:15 am	MECC distributes morning Situation Report	Planning
10:30 am	MECC Planning undertakes forward planning meeting then briefs the other MECC representatives. Round table discussion	Planning Lead, Operations Supports
3:30 pm	PM Fire Operations Call	Planning, Operations, SD, ODM, OFC and others as required
3:45pm	MECC representatives provide information for Situation Report	
4:00 pm	MECC distributes morning Situation Report	Planning
4:15 pm	MECC Planning update and briefs the other MECC representatives. Round table discussion	Planning

SCHEDULE B – EMERGENCY AUTHORITY POWERS

The following outline the powers that exist under the three most commonly applicable provincial statutes:

The Emergency Measures Act, c. E80

- Regarding a Provincial State of Emergency/ State of Local Emergency:

12(1) Upon the declaration of, and during a state of emergency or state of local emergency, the minister may, in respect of the province of any area thereof, or the local authority may, in respect of the municipality or other area within its jurisdiction, or an area thereof, issue an order to any party to do everything necessary to prevent or limit loss of life and damage to property or the environment, including any one or more of the following things:

- (a) cause emergency plans to be implemented;
- (b) utilize any real or personal property considered necessary to prevent, combat or alleviate the effects of any emergency or disaster;
- (c) authorize or require any qualified person to render aid of such type as that person may be qualified to provide;
- (d) control, permit or prohibit travel to or from any area or on any road, street or highway;
- (e) cause the evacuation of persons and the removal of livestock and personal property and make arrangements for the adequate care and protection thereof;
- (f) control or prevent the movement of people and the removal of livestock from any designated area that may have a contaminating disease;
- (g) authorize the entry into any building, or upon any land without warrant;
- (h) cause the demolition or removal of any trees, structure or crops in order to prevent, combat or alleviate the effects of an emergency or a disaster;
- (i) authorize the procurement and distribution of essential resources and the provision of essential services;
- (i.1) regulate the distribution and availability of essential goods, services and resources;
- (j) provide for the restoration of essential facilities, the distribution of essential supplies and the maintenance and co-ordination of emergency medical, social, and other essential services;

(k) expend such sums as are necessary to pay expenses caused by the emergency or disaster.

The Fires Prevention and Emergency Response Act, c. F80

Under this Act, the Fire Commissioner may order an evacuation and call upon the local authority and police to assist in carrying out that evacuation.

Powers in emergency or disaster

5(1) In an emergency or disaster, the fire commissioner may take any action that he or she considers necessary to meet the emergency or disaster and to eliminate or reduce its effect, including, without limitation,

(a) directing that land or premises affected by the emergency or disaster be evacuated;

(b) entering without a warrant land or premises on which the emergency or disaster occurred or is occurring, or on adjacent land or premises; and

(c) pulling down or removing buildings, structures or things on or attached to the land or premises on which the emergency or disaster occurred or is occurring, or on adjacent land or premises.

Local authority must comply with directions

5(3) At the site of an emergency or disaster, a local authority must

(a) carry out an action;

(b) cease an action it is carrying out; or

(c) change the way it is carrying out an action;

if directed to do so by the fire commissioner.

Assistance of peace officers and police

5(5) When an evacuation is directed under clause (1)(a), the fire commissioner may direct a peace officer or police force having jurisdiction to assist in the evacuation, and the peace officer or police force directed to act must do everything reasonably possible to ensure that the evacuation is carried out.

The Wild Fires Act, c. W128

Section 7 of the Act provides a variety of powers for officials to conduct fire operations, including closing roads and imposing travel restrictions. There is also very specific authority under Section 22 for the Minister of Conservation to order evacuations.

Officer's power to close road

7(11) An officer may order that a highway or road be closed at any time in order to protect life or property or to facilitate wildfire protection operations.

Wildfire emergency areas and evacuations

22 Subject to *The Emergency Measures Act*, where in the opinion of the minister a wildfire emergency exists, he or she may declare an area to be a wildfire emergency area and order that persons be evacuated from the area or protected in any other way.

Evacuations Inclusive

Evacuations can be voluntary or mandatory and, wherever reasonable to do so, should include the evacuation of pets and livestock.

The Emergency Measures Act, c. E80

Apprehension – failure to comply with evacuation order

18.1(1) If a peace officer reasonably believes that a person has failed to comply with an evacuation order made under section 12, and the person continues to refuse comply with the order after being requested by the peace officer to evacuate, the peace officer may

- (a) Apprehend the person, without a warrant, for the purpose of taking the person to a place of safety; and
- (b) Take the person, or cause the person to be taken, to a place of safety.

Entry into premises – emergency evacuation order

18.1(2) For greater certainty, where a peace officer reasonably believes that a person who has failed to comply with an evacuation order made under section 12 may be found within any premises, including a dwelling, the peace officer may enter the premises, without a warrant, in order to carry out anything authorized under subsection (1).

Reasonable force

18.1(3) A peace officer may use reasonable force to carry out any action authorized under this section.

Information that must be provided

18.1(4) A peace officer who apprehend a person under subsection (1) must promptly inform the person of the reason for the apprehension, and advise the person as to the place of safety to which he or she is being taken. A peace officer is not required to inform the person of his or her right to counsel or give the person an opportunity to consult counsel during the period of apprehension provided that the person is released immediately upon being taken to a place of safety.

Minimum period of apprehension

18.1(5) A period of apprehension under this section must be no longer than is reasonably required to give effect to the evacuation order by taking the person to a place of safety. The person apprehended must be released immediately upon being taken to a place of safety.

Order to pay costs

18.2(1) The co-coordinator may, by order, require a person who was apprehended under section 18.1 to pay the costs incurred by the government of any action taken under that section in relation to the person.

Enforcement of order

18.2(2) An order to pay costs may be filed in the Court of Queen's Bench and enforced as if it were an order of the court.

Cost recovery by municipality

18.3 All costs that a municipality incurs respecting action taken under section 18.1 in relation to a person are a debt owing by that person to the municipality, and the municipality may collect the debt from the person in the same manner as taxes may be collected.

Arrest without warrant

20(1.2) A peace officer who witnesses a person apparently committing an offence under subsection (1) may arrest the person without a warrant, but only if detaining the person necessary to

- (a) Establish the person's identity;
- (b) Secure or preserve evidence relating to the offence; or
- (c) Prevent the continuation or repetition of the offence or the commission of another offence.

Refer to Schedule 6 of the MEP - Evacuations

Voluntary Evacuation

Both local and provincial authorities may recommend the voluntary evacuation of persons from fire threatened or smoke impacted areas. In a voluntary evacuation persons residing in the affected area may decide to stay, but should advise their local authority of their intention to do so to enable the local authority to keep track of those who choose to stay.

Those who choose to stay should be advised that if the situation deteriorates there is no guarantee that authorities will be able to protect or safely evacuate them.

Mandatory Evacuation

Mandatory evacuations may be required to protect the health and safety of individuals and the first responders who might otherwise have to take extraordinary measures to rescue people who remain behind.

In certain circumstances persons who refuse to evacuate during a mandatory evacuation may be compelled to comply with the order.

Mandatory evacuations should be considered when fire or smoke conditions pose a direct threat to a community or when;

- road, rail or air access may be cut off, preventing individuals from accessing or escaping from a specific location without assistance
- emergency services can no longer be safely delivered
- essential services (e.g. power, water, heat, etc.) can no longer be delivered
- rescue may become extremely difficult, hazardous, or overtax the resources available to conduct such rescue

Official stay behind parties during a mandatory evacuation should only be permitted where they are necessary for emergency services and significant value protection, and where certain guidelines have been met, including:

- Stay behind party personnel should be adults who are trained responders or under the immediate supervision of trained responders, and should receive specific instruction on emergency evacuation or rescue procedures
- Those who remain behind must be identified and their identity and whereabouts known to the Incident Commander or Safety Officer.
- There should be a means of notifying members of the stay behind party of pending danger, and an appropriate exit strategy that will allow the stay behind party to safely leave the area, or an established location where they

- may seek shelter pending a timely rescue.
- The stay behind party must have a reliable method of communicating their situation and any need for assistance.
 - There must be an exit strategy sufficient to achieve the timely exit of all members of the stay behind party.

Mandatory Evacuation under *The Emergency Measures Act* or other Legislation

If an Emergency Prevention Order or State of Local Emergency is in effect, then local authorities may order an evacuation by using the emergency powers listed in *The Emergency Measures Act*.

Alternatively, if the situation warrants the Province may order the evacuation under one of the following Acts, if the situation fits the criteria of the specific Act.

- *The Emergency Measures Act*
- *The Fires Prevention and Emergency Response Act*
- *The Wild Fires Act*
- *The Public Health Act*

Health Evacuation

The most common type of health-related evacuations in a wildland fire emergency are those individuals with underlying medical conditions, the very young, the elderly and those with mobility issues.

The evacuation of those in health care facilities such as hospitals, nursing stations and personal care homes may take place at a lower risk threshold and in advance of evacuating the general public. Refer to Schedule B “Smoke Exposure due to Wildland Fires”

Evacuations under *The Fires Prevention and Emergency Response Act*

The Fire Commissioner may take any action he considers necessary to eliminate or reduce the effects of the emergency or disaster, including directing that land or premises affected by the emergency or disaster be evacuated.

In exercising this authority, the Fire Commissioner may direct a peace officer or police forces with jurisdiction to assist in the evacuation. The peace officer or police force has the authority to do everything reasonably possible to ensure the evacuation is carried out.

First Nations Evacuation Response

The following algorithms were developed by ODM to show the response structure system of a **First Nation evacuation**.

SCHEDULE C – RE-ENTRY GUIDELINES

Re-entry operations are initiated once local and provincial authorities are satisfied that the local situation is safe and stable and that the communities have taken the appropriate action to accommodate returning residents and start the rehabilitation process. Each community determines re-entry procedures and schedules re-entry dates, which depends on the impact that the wildland fire has had on the community. Local authorities and appropriate provincial departmental staff jointly determine re-entry plans and operations, while the MECC coordinates re-entry operations if necessary.

Requirements for Public Re-entry for Rural Municipalities and Communities

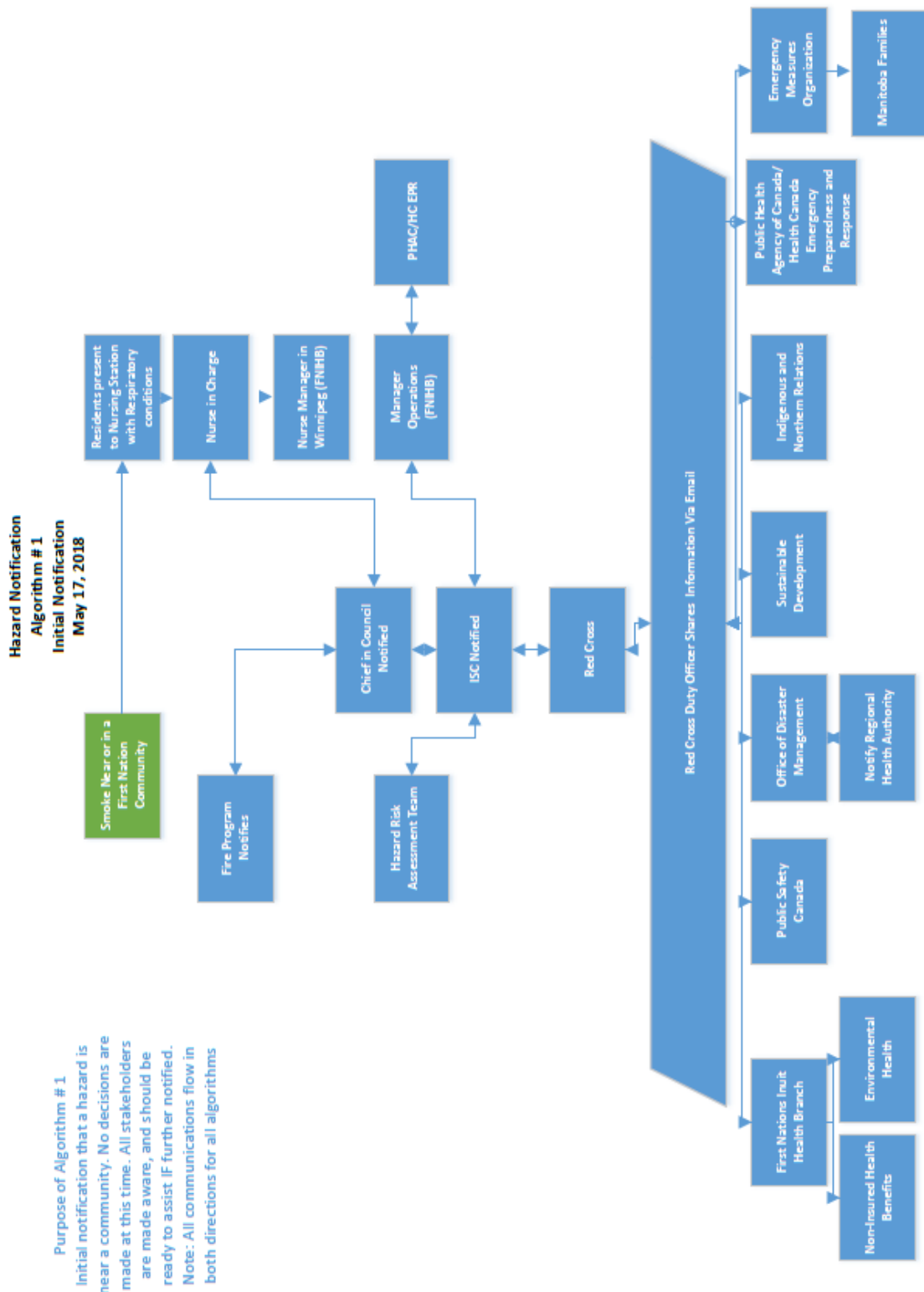
Residents should not attempt to return to any evacuated area until confirmation of the following.

- Local Authorities confirm that the fire or smoke threat has fallen far enough to be sure that the residence is safe.
- MIT and Local Authorities confirm that provincial, municipal or local road access routes are open and safe for public travel.
- Manitoba Hydro inspects and reconnects electricity and natural gas.
- OFC works with local council once fire and smoke threat has ceased.
- WSD or Health Canada samples, tests, and if necessary, decontaminates the water supply (Prior to testing, boil water before drinking).
- The sewage system is operating.
- Telephones are operating.
- Local Authorities assure adequate food supplies (by bringing in new supplies, or ensuring that the old ones are not contaminated).
- Local Authorities confirm the provision of temporary accommodations and food in town, in the event the residence is not immediately ready for occupation.

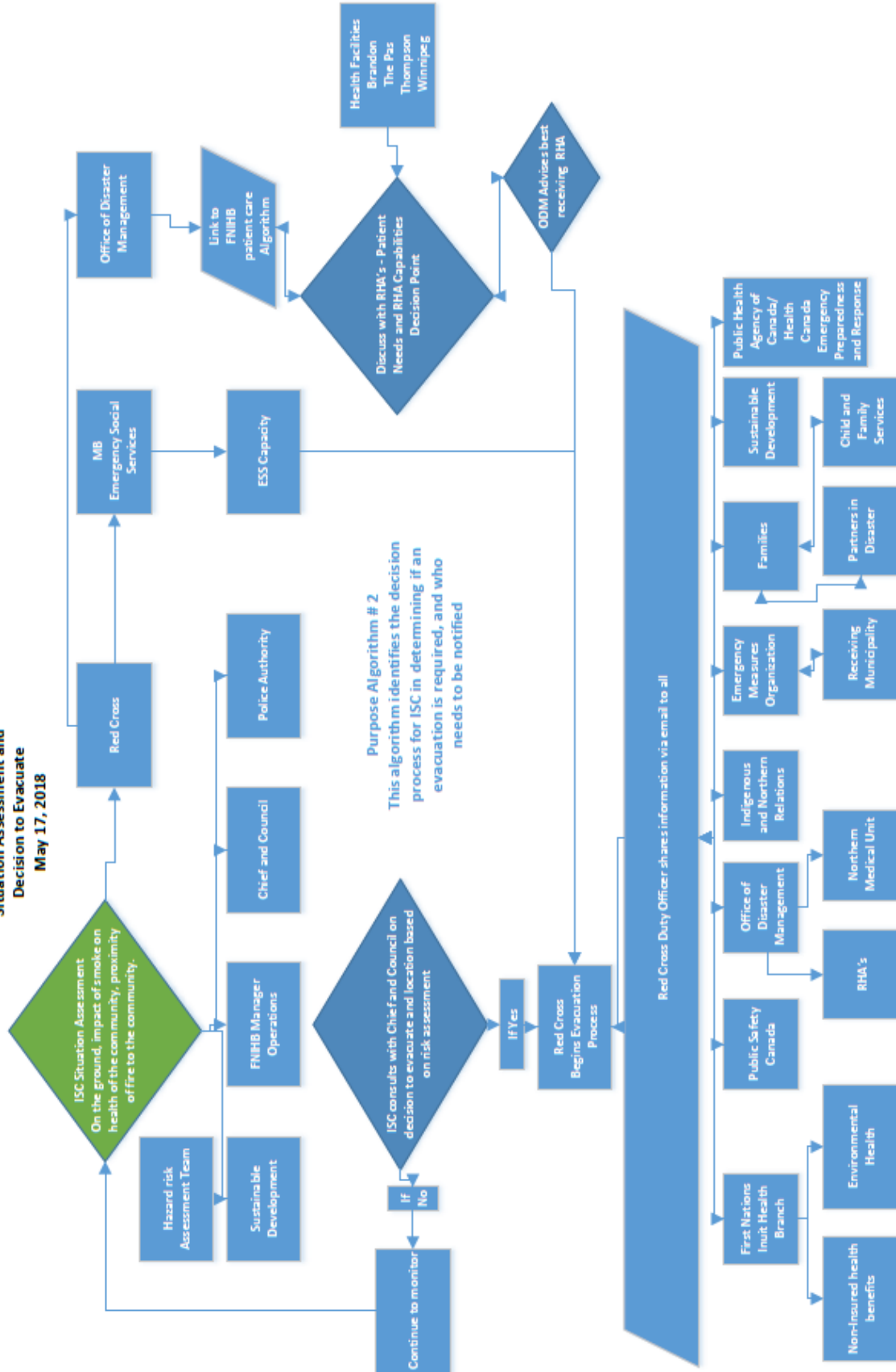
Information

News media, reception centres and municipal offices will make re-entry information, including the times, dates and procedures, available as soon as possible. The Municipal Office is the primary source of information. Residents should obtain copies of relevant publications on re-entry from one of the designated outlets before attempting to return to their residence.

SCHEDULE D – FIRST NATIONS SMOKE ALGORITHMS

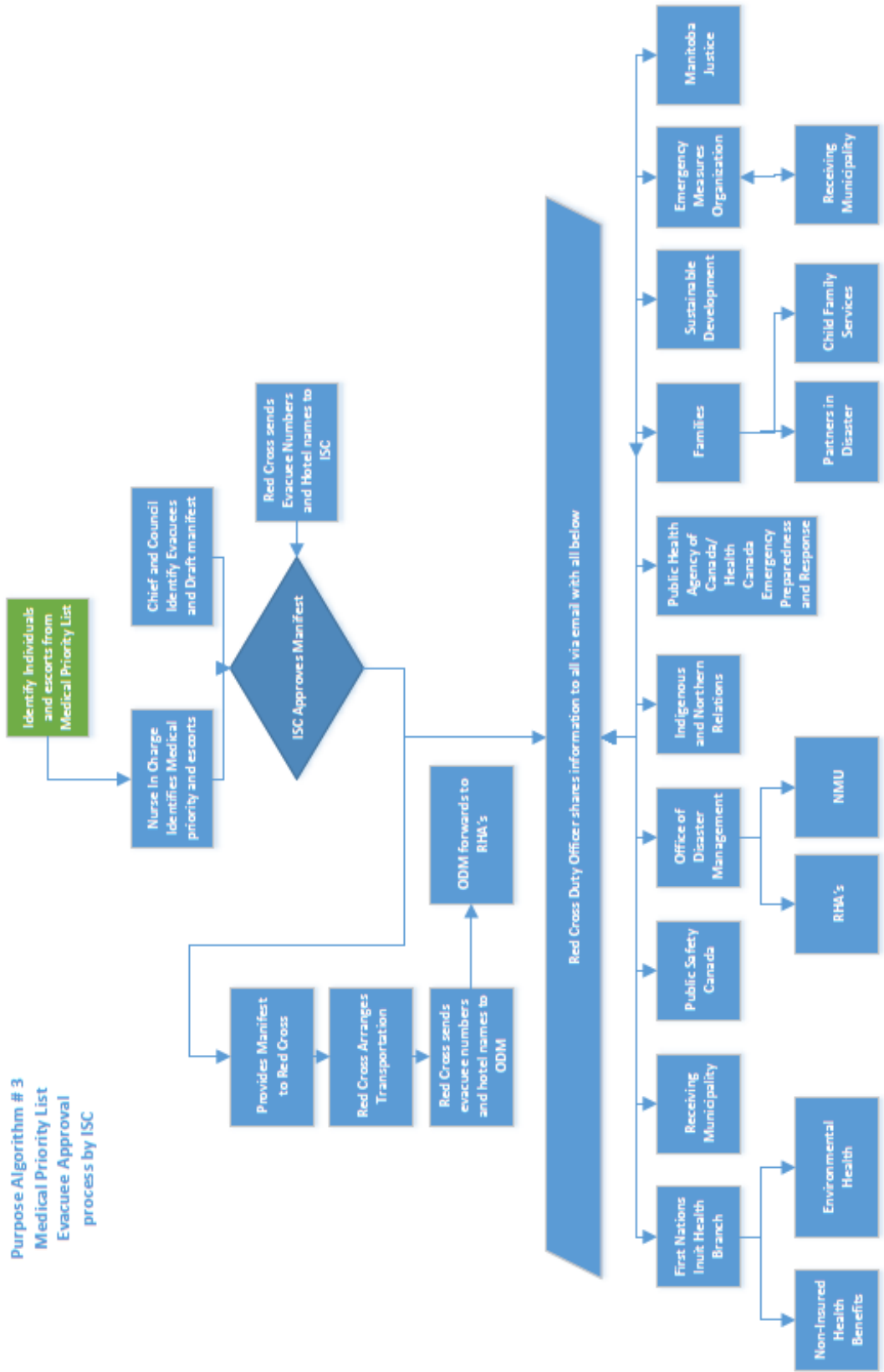


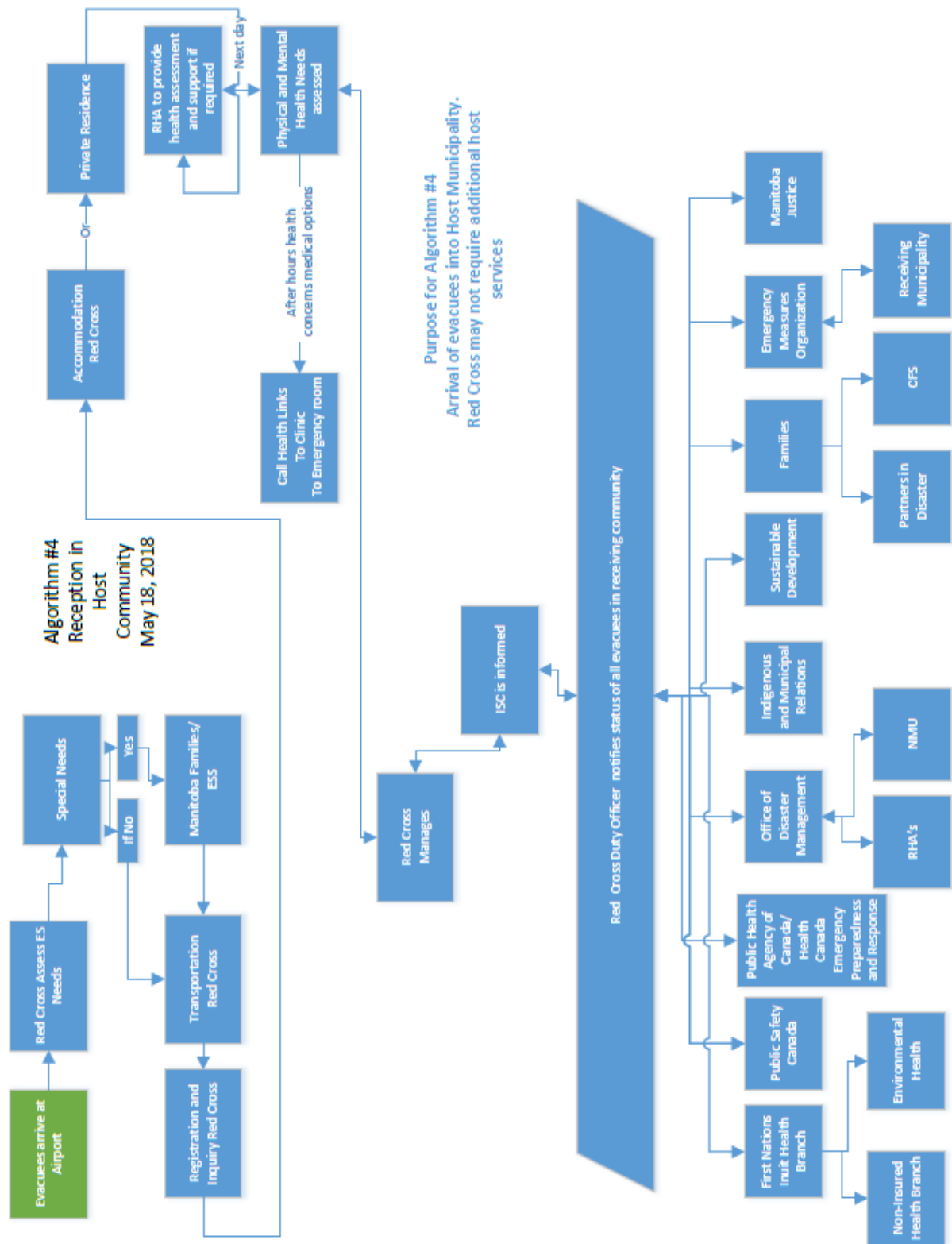
**Algorithm # 2
Situation Assessment and
Decision to Evacuate
May 17, 2018**



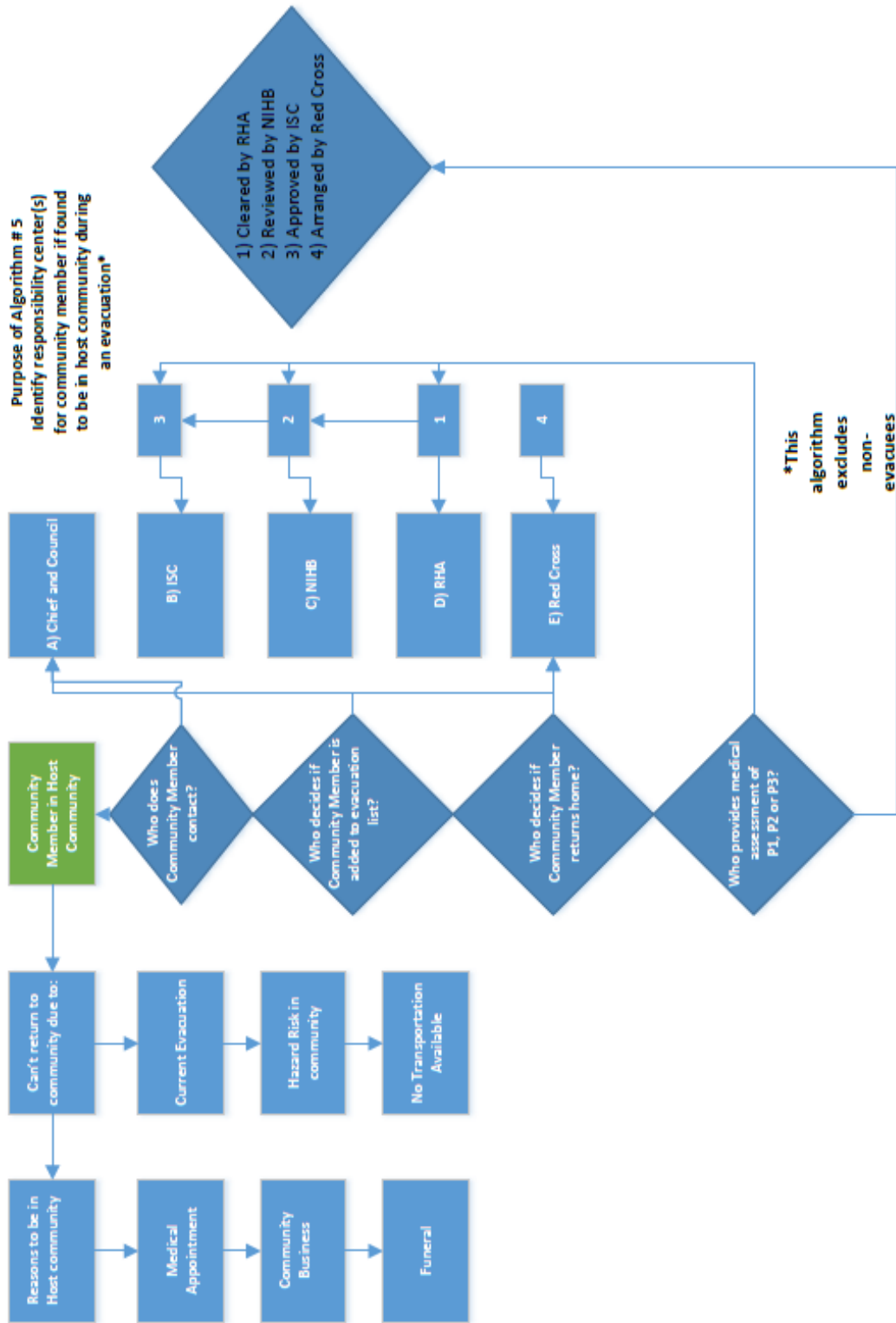
**Hazard
Algorithm # 3
Evacuation process
May 17, 2018**

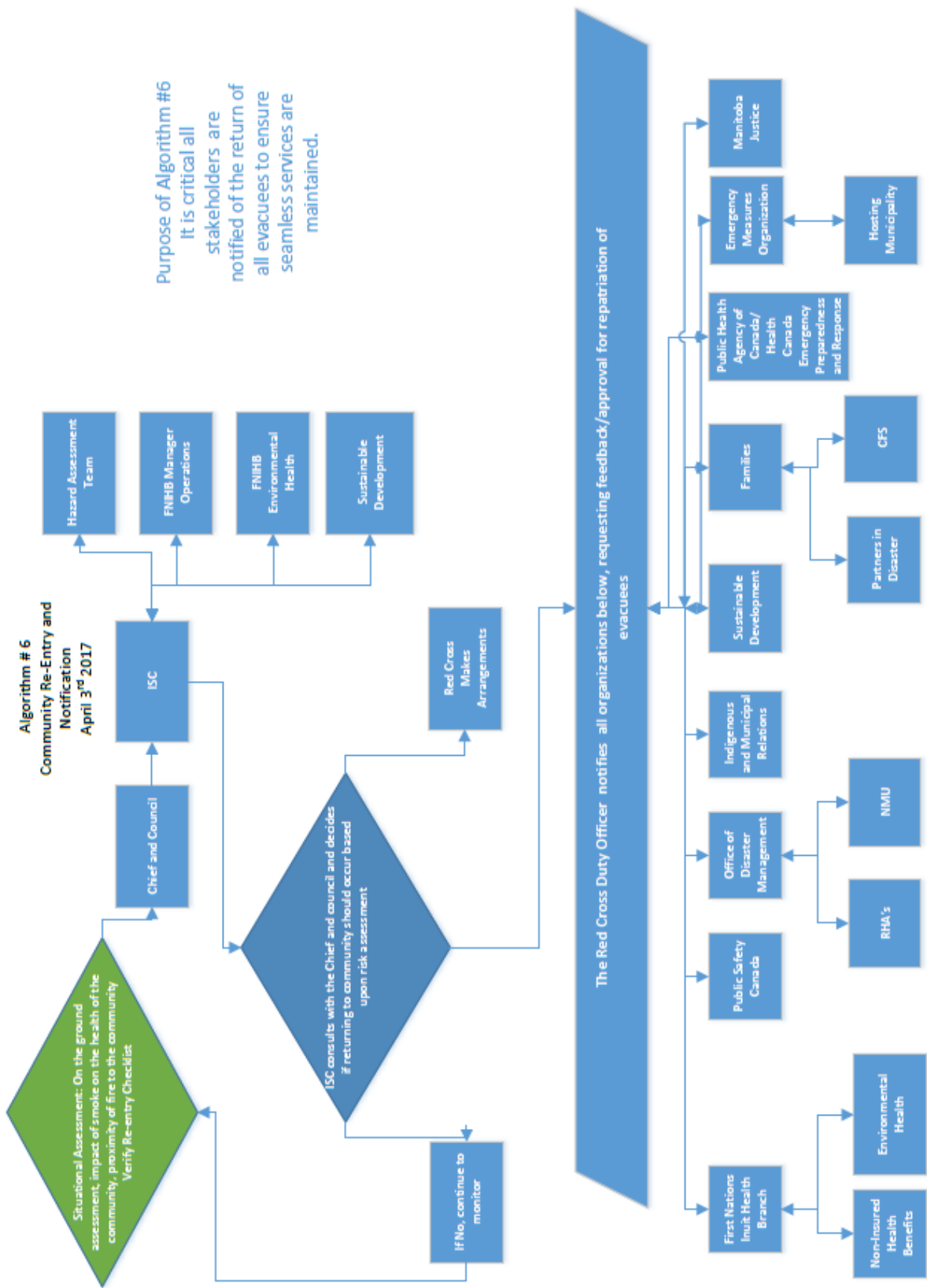
**Purpose Algorithm # 3
Medical Priority List
Evacuee Approval
process by ISC**





**Hazard Evacuation
Algorithm # 5
Community member
already in Host Community
May 17, 2018**





SCHEDULE E – FIRST NATIONS EVACUATION CONTACTS

2018 First Nation Evacuation Contact List

	PHONE	EMAIL
Initial notification of hazard near a community		
Smoke in a First Nation Community		
Concern of:		
Citizens		
Chief in Council		
Nursing Station Staff		
Notification of Fire, 24/7 numbers		
IMR (ANA)- Duty Officer	1-866-735-3111	ANAEmergencyinformat@gov.mb.ca
Canadian Red Cross Duty Officer	204-299-6584	mbdfrt@redcross.ca
Emergency Social Services	204-232-6471	essdutyofficer@gov.mb.ca
Emergency Measures Organization (EMO) Duty Officer	204-945-5555	emodutyofficer@gov.mb.ca
ISC First Nation Inuit Health Branch (FNIHB) Manager Operators on Call	204-918-5428	mb.nurse.manager.on.call@hc-sc.gc.ca
Indigenous Services Canada (ISC)-Duty Officer	1-855-850-4647	mb.dutyofficers-mb@canada.ca
MB Health Office of Disaster Management (ODM) Duty Officer	204-793-1632	eccmanager@gov.mb.ca
Public Health Agency of Canada (PHAC) Duty Officer	204-479-0895	ECC-CCU-MB_SK@phac-bsp.gc.ca
Public Safety Canada	1 - GOC 613-991-7000 2 - 204-296-7335 / 204-292-9006	1 - GOC - ps.goc-cog.sp@canada.ca 2 - Michel.muller@canada.ca / Susan.backer@canada.ca
* note most email addresses are not monitored 24/7. All phone numbers are 24/7		
First Nations Health Evacuation Committee members:	NAME	EMAIL
Canadian Red Cross (CRC)	Callin Hodder / Alison Everitt	callin.hodder@redcross.ca / Alison.Everitt@redcross.ca
Emergency Measures Organization (EMO)	Michael Gagne / Ian Boughton	Michael.Gagne@gov.mb.ca / Ian.Boughton@gov.mb.ca
ISC First Nation Inuit Health Branch (FNIHB)	Julie Bradley / Dianne Devries	julie.bradley@canada.ca / dianne.devries@canada.ca
First Nation Inuit Health Branch (FNIHB) Non-Insured Health Benefits	Paula Ewen / Jennifer MacCullivray	Paula.ewen@canada.ca / Jennifer.MacCullivray@canada.ca
First Nation Inuit Health Branch (FNIHB) Environmental Health	Cameron Barilshen	cameron.barilshen@canada.ca
Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC)	Saad Jalili/Micky Leung/ Andres Moormul	saad.jalili@canada.ca / micky.leung@canada.ca andres.moormul@canada.ca
Manitoba Health Office of Disaster Management (ODM)	Gillian (Jill) Seymour/Vern Funk	gillian.seymour@canada.ca / vern.funk@canada.ca
Public Health Agency of Canada (PHAC)	Jenna-Marie Tymko	jenna-marie.tymko@canada.ca /
Public Safety Canada (PSC)	Barbara Crumb/Robert Munro	barbara.crumb@gov.mb.ca / Robert.Munro@gov.mb.ca
Winnipeg Regional Health Authority (WRHA)	Ann Smoley/Mara Sattler	ann.smoley@canada.ca / mara.sattler2@canada.ca
ODM is to ensure the following groups are kept current:	Susan Backer/Mitch Muller	Susan.Backer@canada.ca / michel.muller@canada.ca
Regional Health Authorities	Karen-Denise Cyr	k.cyr@wrha.mb.ca
Northern Medical Unit		
ESS is to ensure the following groups are kept current:		
Receiving municipality		
Child and Family Services		
Partners in Disaster		
May 29/2018		