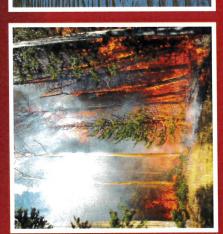
EMERGENCY MEASURES ORGANIZATION













November 2022

MUNICIPAL EMERGENCY MEASURES PLAN MUNICIPAL EMERGENCY MEASURES PLAN

AUTHORITY

This plan is issued by Council, under the authority of the New Brunswick Emergency Measures Act (See Appendix A).

Responsibility for the management of municipal emergency operations rests with the Mayor and Council. Council are the ultimate authority for decision making during an emergency while delegating operational decisions to the Director of Municipal Emergency Measures Organization (MEMO), or his or her designate.

The Director of MEMO, or his or her designate, is responsible for coordinating the efficient emergency response operations in the community on behalf of the Mayor and Council. The Director, or his or her designate, may activate the Municipal Emergency Operations Centre (MEOC) partially or fully, depending on the magnitude of the emergency.

Once the MEOC is activated, the Director, or his or her designate, may assign persons to the various roles within the MEOC organisational structure to effectively and efficiently manage the emergency.

MUNICIPAL EMERGENCY MEASURES PLAN TABLE OF CONTENTS

Part 1 - General Information

1.1	Bac	kground

- 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 State of Emergency or Local State of Emergency
- 1.9 Municipal Emergency Measures Organization (MEMO)
- 1.10 Municipal Emergency Operations Centre (MEOC)
- 1.11 Activation Timeline
- 1.12 Local Service Districts
- 1.13 Emergency Communications
- 1.14 Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)
- 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

Part 2 – Municipal 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

Hazard Sumn	<u>nary</u>
2.6.1	Active Shooter
2.6.2	Avalanche/Landslide
2.6.3	Aviation Incident
2.6.4	Blizzard/Ice Storm
2.6.5	Biological Hazard
2.6.6	Bridge Closure
2.6.7	Civil Disorder
2.6.8	CBRNE (Deliberate)
2.6.9	Communication Failure
2.6.10	Dam Breach
2.6.11	<u>Drought</u>
2.6.12	Farthquake

- 2.6.12 <u>Earthquake</u>
 2.6.13 <u>Electromagnet</u>
- 2.6.13 <u>Electromagnetic Pulse</u>2.6.14 <u>Engineering Failure</u>
- 2.6.15 <u>Erosion</u>2.6.16 <u>Explosion</u>

2.6.17	Flash Flood
2.6.18	Flood
2.6.19	Forest Fire
2.6.20	Fuel Shortage
2.6.21	Hazardous Materials
2.6.22	Heat Wave
2.6.23	Hurricane/Post-Tropical Storm/Tornado
2.6.24	Mass Gathering
2.6.25	Potable Water Shortage or Contamination
2.6.26	Power Outage
2.6.27	Train Derailment
2.6.28	<u>Thunderstorm</u>
2.6.29	<u>Tidal Surge</u>
2.6.30	Transportation/Chain Supply Disruption
2.6.31	Structure Fire
2.6.32	Waste Disposal

Part 3 - Roles and Responsibilities during Activation

3.1 <u>Activation Levels</u>

3.1.1	Level 1 – Enhanced Monitoring
3.1.2	Level 2 – Partial Activation
3 1 3	Level 3 – Full Activation

3.3 Municipal Roles and Responsibilities

3.3.1	Municipality's Roles
3.3.2	MEMO Director
3.3.2	Incident Commander
3.3.3	Information Officer
3.3.4	Liaison Officer
3.3.5	Safety Officer
3.3.6	Operations Section
3.3.7	Planning Section
3.3.8	Logistics Section
3.3.9	Finance and Admin Section

Part 4 – Definitions

Definitions

Part 5 – Appendixes

Appendix "A" – New Brunswick Emergency Measures Act

Appendix "B" – Emergency Management Act (Canada)

Appendix "C" – A By-Law Relating to the Emergency Planning & Procedures for the Town of Riverview

Appendix "D" – Emergency Mutual Aid Agreement

Appendix "E" – Declaration of state of Local Emergency Template

Appendix "F" – <u>Termination of state of Local Emergency Template</u>
Appendix "G" – <u>Evacuation Advisory Template</u>
Appendix "H" – <u>Activation Time Line</u>

Introduction

Purpose

The purpose of this Municipal Emergency Measures Plan (The Plan) is to outline the procedures, to be followed by local government in order to provide a prompt and coordinated response to an emergency, and for all activities that support emergency preparedness. The Plan addresses incidents that cause or may cause damage of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant activation of the Municipal Emergency Operations Centre (MEOC).

Scope

The scope of execution of this plan includes officials and staff of the municipality cooperating and assisting agencies within the boundaries of the municipality and within the municipality's ability to do so. It also provides for support of neighbouring jurisdictions under provincial or federal authority if called upon to do so. The Plan does not address emergencies that are normally handled at the scene by the appropriate first responding agencies.

Vision

The vision of the Municipal Emergency Measures Organization (MEMO) is to be a disaster-resilient and sustainable community in which private and corporate citizens collaborate with the MEMO to cultivate and sustain an effective community-based emergency preparedness culture.

Mission

The mission of the MEMO is to develop, implement, and maintain a highly effective emergency management program that takes an all-hazards, ICS-based approach to emergencies while promoting continuous improvement through on-going education and review.

LIST OF AMENDMENTS:

AMENDMENT NO.	DATE	BY WHOM AMENDED	DATE AMENDED

Copies of the complete Municipal Emergency Measures Plan and any amendments to be provided to the following Distribution List:			
Mayor and Council Municipal Manager/CAO Municipal Clerk Fire Chief Superintendent, CODIAC RCMP Municipal Director of EMO ANB Municipal Directors and Alternates			
Stakeholder agencies:			
NBEMO Salvation Army NB Power Red Cross Codiac Transpo Horizon Health Vitalité Health Airport Authority Other Agencies as Required			

Part 1 Ge	neral Information		
1.1	Background		
1.1.1	Emergency situations, at times, generate confusion with respect to roles and responsibilities and jurisdictions. By following the Municipal Emergency Measures Plan, needless duplication of effort or waste of resources will be eliminated. The plan was developed using the Incident Command System (ICS), 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		
1.2	c. Part 3 (Red): Roles and Responsibilities during Activation.		
1.2.1	Areas of Influence and Interest 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		
1.3.1	 An emergency will normally graduate through <u>four distinct phases</u>. They are: a. The <i>Warning Phase</i> consists of actions taken to counter and curtail the effects of the incident. These include alerting the public and Municipal authorities, and preparing resources. b. The <i>Impact Phase</i> refers to the event itself. c. The <i>Response Phase</i>, which may overlap the Impact Phase, covers the period during which the emergency is brought under control. d. The <i>Recovery Phase</i> is the clean-up period, used to return the community 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 emergency, 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 as follows: a. Individual – Individuals are responsible for themselves and their immediate family which includes household and neighbourhood preparations for 72 hours such as the 72 Hour Emergency Preparedness Kit. b. Municipal/Local Authority Response – Municipal level resources managed by local Mayors and Councils, and Local EMO. c. Regional – Regional level resources coordinated by the NB EMO Regional Emergency Management Coordinators (REMC) and Regional Emergency Action Committees (REAC). 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. c. Regional Response - When the capacity of the local authority is exceeded, or is likely to be exceeded, a Regional response is activated 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 coordinate 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 of real and personal property for the purposes of administering the NB EMO.

The Minister may:

- 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 Municipal 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 person is or may be utilizing.

1.8 States of Emergency / State of local Emergency

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 <u>Municipal Emergency Measures Organization</u> (MEMO)

When an emergency requires a substantial municipal involvement is indicated or when there is a need to coordinate a municipal response, MEMO will be activated.

When credible information supports the need for a coordinated municipal response, the MEMO may be assembled by the MEMO Director or his/her designate, at any time before or during an emergency. The MEMO will use the following activation levels:

- a. **Level 1** (Green): Enhanced Monitoring: Continuous monitoring by all MEMO members of an emergency situation that may require immediate Municipal response.
- b. **Level 2** (Yellow): Partial Activation: Once notified, selected MEMO members may be called in to assist in supporting ongoing efforts towards an emergency.
- c. **Level 3** (Red): Full activation: All MEMO members are to report into the MEOC or virtually when required.

The MEOC will be managed by the MEMO Director or his/her designate. The precise municipal representation in the MEOC will depend on the nature and scope of the emergency. It may also include provincial, federal or other agency representatives as necessary.

1.9.1

	MUNICIPAL EMERGENCY MEASURES PLAN		
	MEMO will: a. Assess a potential emergency situation within three risk areas: •natural hazards — the risks associated with natural (geological, meteorological or biological) hazards (e.g., earthquake, landslide, flood, drought, pandemic influenza, foot and mouth disease, insect infestation); •intentional human actions — the risks associated with chemical, nuclear or other hazards, resulting from deliberate actions (e.g., terrorism, sabotage); and •unintentional human actions — the risks associated with chemical, nuclear or other hazards resulting from accidents (e.g., hazardous material spill or release, explosion/fire, water control structure/dam/levee failure). b. Prepare or review contingency plans and procedures; c. Consider the deployment of resources and Incident Commanders to an emergency; d. Monitor operations, provide direction to departments, regions, Incident Commanders; e. Provide situation update and making recommendations to the Municipal Manager/CAO; and f. If the emergency escalates to the point where further powers are required, the MEMO Director 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 Center (MEOC)		
1.10.1	When a substantial Municipal emergency response is required, the MEMO will be activated and will report to the assigned MEOC. The MEOC shall contain the necessary working accommodation and communications that enable proper coordination. In addition to the MEOC, departmental operation centres, or other designated facilities may be established to control and direct departmental operations.		
1.11	Activation Timeline		
1.11.1	Irrespective of the emergency, when activated the MEOC will use the attached <u>activation</u> timeline to ensure interoperability within the municipality and with 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 occasion, municipalities may be requested to support operations in neighboring LSDs. As such, the Municipality will be prepared to assist. Cost capture will be initiated upon receipt of any request.		
1.13	Emergency Communications		
1.13.1	The Municipality will use the following communications platform: a. Operational Communications: Routine communications will be done using the most		

efficient means available with due regard to maintaining records of decisions and actions taken. Depending on the nature of the emergency or immediacy of the communication, other means may be required:

- 1. Trunked Mobile Radio (TMR) will allow all agencies to communicate verbally via a mutual aid channel designated by Provincial Mobile Communications Center (PMCC). Such a channel should be requested by the responding agency and maintained for the duration of the event, with additional channels designated as necessary. All communication on this system should be recorded by PMCC.
- 2. Software may be used to connect the 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.
- **4.** Amateur Radio and Satellite Phones may be used as alternatives in the case other means of communication are not effective.
- 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 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. It also has the capability to target specific cell towers for customized messaging. ALERT READY messaging is to be coordinated through NBEMO by contacting PMCC (Duty Officer for NB EMO).
 - 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 update must be maintained in order to prevent disinformation.
 - 3. Media PRESS RELEASES is a tool used to provide information and advice to the public directly. Press Releases should avoid impromptu statements and are best delivered by known and credible person of authority within the community. They

are effective in advising the public that something is happening and that they need to pay attention to receive additional information as well as direct the public to sources of additional information they can use to protect themselves from a potential risk. Finally, it remains one of the most common ways to announce something newsworthy.

- 4. Self-registry by citizens on MUNICIPAL WARNING SYSTEMS allow 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 be implemented to ensure smooth communication during an incident.

1.14 Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)

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 humanitarian-aid 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 (MoU) or a letter of intent should be prepared and signed by municipal authorities and the volunteer agency.

These memorandum 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. 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	
	RADCOM	Communications	NBEMO	
	Civil Air Search & Rescue	Air Searches & Air Support	DND and NBEMO	
	Association (CASARA)	All Searches & All Support	DND and NBEMO	
	NB Ground Search & Rescue	Ground Searches	RCMP & NBEMO	
1.14.1	Canadian Red Cross	Walfara Pagistration & Inquiry	Emergency Social Services	
1.14.1	Canadian Red Cross	Welfare, Registration & Inquiry	(ESS)	
	Salvation Army	Social Services & Food Services	Emergency Social Services	
			(ESS)	
	St. John Ambulance	Medical	Emergency Social Services	
			(ESS)	
	RCMP	Law & Order	RCMP & NBEMO	
	Amateur Radio Club	Communications	NGO	
	Samaritan Purse	Recovery Phase (Construction)	NGO	

1.15	Mutual Aid and Daguest for Assistance (DEA)		
1.15	Mutual Aid and Request for Assistance (RFA) A municipality or region may become overwhelmed at any time during an emergency. As a		
	consequence, additional resources for neighboring 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.		
1.15.1	However, when it is anticipated that quick access to additional resources are required, then a <i>Request for Assistance</i> (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 emergency response will continue until Municipal assistance, direction and coordination are no longer required and the operation is terminated. The gradual reduction of departmental staff and the withdrawal of resources may begin before termination, but must be done in a coordinated fashion.		
	If communities experienced significant impacts due to the emergency, there may be a need to support and/or supplement personal, family, and community structures that may have been damaged or disrupted.		
	The effects of an emergency depend directly on the type, severity, and duration of the event. Some common effects of an emergency include:		
1.16.2	 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: Stress and psychological trauma; Focus on the short term, foregoing long-term goals and opportunities; Delay of programs that serve on long-standing social needs; and 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. 		

	The following are possible	e participants 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
1.16.3	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 will be conducted within 14 days of the termination of the operation. The proceedings will be chaired by the Director of the MEMO, or his or her designate, and attended by the emergency response personnel involved in the emergency. After Action Review: At the conclusion of an emergency an After Action Review (AAR) will be completed using the following example:					
	Sustain	Remarks	Points to improve	Remarks		
	Business cycles were completed. This should continue for further activations. This should continue 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 Exerc	eises				
1.18.1	Training: MEMO will utilize methods such as tabletop exercises or full-scale exercises internally and/or in conjunction with external agencies annually to ensure interoperability and proficiency. Recall Exercise: Using the MEMO fan-out, the MEMO will initiate a recall once a year to confirm that the contact information for public contacts, emergency contacts, Municipal departments and external agencies are kept up to date.					
1.19	Budget					
1.19.1	The MEMO budget by Council annually		y's annual budget and i	is reviewed and approved		

Part 2 - M	Iunicipal Respon	se/Actions				
2.1	<u>Hazard</u>					
2.1.1	Municipality are 1. His 2. Vu 3. Ma 4. Pro	 Vulnerability; Maximum Threat; and 				
2.2	<u>History - H</u>					
2.2.1	will receive the f	mber of occurrences within the Munici following rating: w: Less than 0-1 occurrence; edium: 2-3 occurrences; and gh: Greater than 3 or more occurrences		r the last 5	0 years, ha	azards
2.3	Vulnerability -	$\underline{\mathbf{V}}$				
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 Thre	eat - MT (Risk = Frequency x Conse	quence)			
2.4.1	1. Lo 2. Me	s to human life and/or property, hazardw: Less than 5%; edium: 5% - 25%; and gh: Greater than 25%.	ds will rece	eive the fo	llowing ra	ting:
2.5	Probability of C	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 Summa	ry				
	Hazards	Brief Description	Н	V	MT	P
2.6.1	Active Shooter	An individual actively engaged in				
2.6.2	Avalanche/ Landslide	When large snow/mud mass slides down a mountain/hillside.	L	L	L	L
2.6.3	Aviation Incident	An accident associated with the operation of an aircraft.	M	L	L	M

	Hazards	Brief Description	Н	V	MT	P
2.6.4	Blizzard/ Ice Storm	Severe winter storm with low temperatures, strong winds and heavy snow.	Н	Н	Н	Н
2.6.5	Biological/ Pandemic	Diseases that impact humans or animals.	L	Н	Н	M
2.6.6	Bridge Closure	Structural or safety related issues that could force a bridge to be temporarily closed.	Н	M	M	M
2.6.7	Civil Disorder	When many people are involved and are set upon a common aim.	Ħ	M	M	M
2.6.8	CBRNE	When chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear or explosive hazards may be present.	Н	L	M	Н
2.6.9	Communication Failure	Widespread breakdown of normal communication capabilities.	H	H	Н	M
2.6.10	Dam Breach	Spontaneous release of water from a barrier built to hold back the flow of water.	L	L	L	L
2.6.11	Drought	A period of below-average precipitation in a given region, resulting in prolonged shortages in the water supply.	L	H	Н	Н
2.6.12	Earthquake	Sudden release of stored energy that radiate seismic waves.	L	Н	L	L
2.6.13	Electromagnetic Pulse	An intense burst of electromagnetic (EM) energy.	L	L	L	L
2.6.14	Engineering	When structures fail.	L	L	L	L
2.6.15	Erosion	Physical process by which shorelines and/or roads are altered	H	L	M	H
2.6.16	Explosion	A violent and destructive shattering or blowing a part of something, as is caused by a bomb.	M	L	M	M
2.6.17	Flash Flood	A sudden and destructive rush of water caused by heavy rainfall.	Н	L	M	Н
2.6.18	Flood	Accumulation of water beyond its normal confines such as a lake, or over land areas.	Н	Н	Н	H
2.6.19	Forest Fire	Uncontrolled fire occurring in nature.	Н	L	M	Н
2.6.20	Fuel Shortage	A lack of combustible materials such as wood, coal, gas, oil and propane.	L	M	M	L

	Hazards	Brief Description	Н	V	MT	P
2.6.21	Hazardous Materials	Any substance or material that could adversely affect the safety of the public, handlers or carriers.	Н	M	Н	Н
2.6.22	Heat Wave	Heat which is considered extreme and unusual in the area in which it occurs.	L	Н	L	M
2.6.23	Hurricane/Post - Tropical Storm / Tornado	Cyclonic/Extreme high wind storms systems with speeds between 80 km/h and 480 km/h or higher.	M	Н	M	Н
2.6.24	Mass Gathering	A public event which gathers more than 500 persons indoors or outdoors.	Н	L	L	L
2.6.25	Potable Water	Water system that serves a major residential development becomes compromised.	Н	H	M	Н
2.6.26	Power Outage	An interruption of normal sources of electrical power.	Н	Н	Н	Н
2.6.27	Train Derailment	A derailment that that can result in substantial loss of life or pose a risk to the environment.	Н	L	Н	Н
2.6.28	Thunderstorm	A system which produces violent hail, lightning, high winds, flash floods and floods.	Н	Н	Н	H
2.6.29	Tidal Surge	An abnormal rise of water generated by a storm, over and above the predicted astronomical tides	Н	L	L	Н
2.6.30	Transportation and Chain Supply Disruption	Anything which prevents materials and users from reaching their intended destination.	M	M	M	M
2.6.31	Structure Fire	A fire involving buildings or structures within a municipality.	Н	Н	Н	Н
2.6.32	Waste Disposal	Removing and destroying or storing damaged, unwanted domestic, agricultural /industrial products and substances.	M	L	L	L

Reference: NBEMO National Disaster Data Bank

2.6.1 ACTIVE SHOOTER						
Hazard Description Possible Effects H.V.MT.P Immediate Actions (IA) Municipal Actions	An Active Shooter is an individual actively engaged in killing or attempting to kill people in a confined and populated area. Casualties / Danger to public health / Deaths / Evacuation Medium-High Municipal first responders report on CI impacts. Municipality may consider					
The following actions may	EOC activation. Info RE	MC.				
Consider ICS Positions	Suggested Agencies	Possible Actions	Remarks			
Command	• Fire Dept.	Issue public	Identify resources at			
Operations	Codiac RCMPAmbulance NB	warnings with pre- determined	handIdentify resources			
Planning	 Red Cross 	messages (if	lacking			
Logistics	Horizon HealthVitalité health	77 011	Identify resources required			
Finance/Admin	Public Works	Ready (if	Mutual Aid request			
Information	 Public Information Officer 	 Public Information Officer applicable) Possible Assess Regional Assistance 				
Liaison		Evacuations or Shelter in Place	Assess Provincial Assistance			
Safety		Be prepared to open warming centres or reception centres	Assess National Assistance			
Additional Instructions:						

2.6.2 AVALANCHE / LANDSI	LIDE			
Hazard Description	An avalanche/landslide occurs when a large snow / mud / rock mass slides down a mountain or hillside.			
Possible Effects	Casualties / Danger t	to public health / Deaths /	Evacuation Evacuation	
H.V.MT.P	Low			
Immediate Actions (IA)				
Municipal Actions	Municipal first respo consider EOC activa	onders report on CI impac tion. Inform REMC.	ts. Municipality may	
The following actions may/may	not occur, lead ager	ncies procedures take pr	ecedence.	
Consider ICS Positions	Suggested Agencies	Possible Actions	Remarks	
Command Operations	Fire Dept.Codiac RCMPAmbulance NB	 Issue public warnings Consider opening	 Identify resources at hand Identify resources	
Planning Logistics	• Emergency Social Services (ESS)	a shelterPossibleEvacuation or	lackingIdentify resources required	
Finance/Admin	Red CrossPublic Works	Shelter in place Road Closures	Mutual Aid requestAssess Regional	
Information Liaison	UtilitiesTechnical	Structure StabilityEngineering advice will likely	Assistance Assess Provincial Assistance	
Safety Additional Instructions:	Inspections Services NB Power Enbridge Gas DTI	be required • Long term stabilization	Assess National Assistance	

Additional Instructions:

2.6.3 AVIATION INCIDENT						
Hazard Description	An incident or accident	An incident or accident associated with the operation of an aircraft.				
Possible Effects	Casualties / Danger to p	public health / Deaths /				
H.V.MT.P	Medium					
Immediate Actions (IA)						
Municipal Actions		Municipal first responders report on CI impacts. Municipality may consider EOC activation. Inform REMC.				
The following actions may/may n	ot occur, lead agencies p	procedures take precede	ence.			
Consider ICS Positions	Suggested Agencies	Possible Actions	Remarks			
Command	Fire Dept.Codiac RCMP	Issue public warnings	Identify resources at			
Operations	Ambulance NB	Assist with	hand			
Planning	NB Dept. of	casualtiesControl hazards	Identify resources			
Logistics	EnvironmentTransport Canada	Control hazardsPossible	lacking			
Finance/Admin	• Coroner	Evacuation or Shelter in place	Identify resources			
Information	Fire MarshallHealth	Road Closures	required			
Liaison	Red Cross Aiding Comion	Structure StabilityEstablish	Mutual Aid request			
Safety	 Airline Carrier Airport Authority Canadian Border Security Agency Horizon Health Vitalité Health 	Temporary Shelters Possible sequestering of international passengers Open a family reception center	 Assess Regional Assistance Assess Provincial Assistance Assess National Assistance 			
Additional Instructions:	•					

2.6.4 BLIZZARD / ICE STORM				
Hazard Description	Severe winter storm with low temperatures, strong winds and heavy snow.			
Possible Effects H.V.MT.P	Casualties / Danger t	o public health / Deaths /	Evacuation	
	підіі			
Immediate Actions (IA)				
Municipal Actions	Municipal first respo	nders report on CI impaction. Info REMC.	ts. Municipality may	
The following actions may/may no	t occur, lead agencies	procedures take preced	lence.	
Consider ICS Positions	Suggested Agencies	Possible Actions	Remarks	
Command	Fire Dept.Codiac RCMP	 Monitor weather forecast 	• Locate fuel supplies i.e.	
Operations	Ambulance NB	 Issue weather 	wood, kerosene,	
Planning	Public Works	warnings	etc	
Logistics	EducationHorizon Health	• Use of Alert Ready (if	Identify resources at hand	
Finance/Admin	• Vitalité Health	applicable)Rescue stranded	Identify resources lacking	
Information	Red CrossNB Power	motorist	Identify	
Liaison	Enbridge Gas	Monitor power outages	resources required	
Additional Instructions:	• DTI	 outages Be prepared to open warming or reception centres Assist Public Works for prioritizing route clearing or closures Possible Evacuation or Shelter in place 	 Mutual Aid request Assess Regional Assistance Assess Provincial Assistance Assess National Assistance 	

https://www.nbpower.com/Open/Outages.aspx?lang=en

2.65 RIOI OCICAI /PANDEMI	IC HAZADD		
2.6.5 BIOLOGICAL/PANDEMI Hazard Description Possible Effects H.V.MT.P Immediate Actions (IA) Municipal Actions	Diseases that impact hun Casualties / Danger to pu Medium Municipal first responder consider EOC activation	rs report on CI impacts. Info REMC.	Municipality may
The following actions may/may			
Consider ICS Positions	Suggested Agencies	Possible Actions	Remarks
Command Operations	Fire Dept.Codiac RCMPAmbulance NB	Issue public warningsUse of Alert	Identify resources at handIdentify
Planning Logistics	Public HealthEmergency Social Services (ESS)	Ready (if applicable) • Monitor Public	resources lacking • Identify resources
Finance/Admin Information Liaison	Red CrossHorizon HealthVitalité Health	Health Guidelines Consider quarantine	requiredMutual Aid requestAssess Regional
Safety	Hazmat Team	 Consider decontamination center Possible Evacuation or Shelter in place Business Continuity Plans 	Assistance Assess Provincial Assistance Assess National Assistance
Additional Instructions:			

	ICITAL LIVILINGENCT WIEASURES PLAN			
2.6.6 BRIDGE CLOSURE				
Hazard Description	Structural or safety related issues that could force a bridge to be temporarily closed.			
Possible Effects	Casualties / Danger to public health / Deaths / Eva	acuation		
H.V.MT.P	Medium			
Immediate Actions (IA)				
Municipal Actions	Municipal first responders report on CI impacts. A consider EOC activation. Info REMC.	1 , ,		
The following actions may/may r	ot occur, lead agencies procedures take precede	nce.		
Consider ICS Positions	Suggested Possible Actions Agencies	Remarks		
Command Operations Planning Logistics Finance/Admin Information Liaison Safety	 Fire Dept. Codiac RCMP Ambulance NB Public Works Emergency Social Services (ESS) Red Cross DTI Issue public warnings Use of Alert Ready (if applicable) Be prepared to assist isolated residents Advise mutual as required 	 Identify resources at hand Identify resources lacking Identify resources required Mutual Aid request Assess Regional Assistance Assess Provincial Assistance Assess National 		
Additional Instructions:		Assistance		

INION	IICIPAL EWIERGENCY WIE	ASURES PLAN			
2.6.7 CIVIL DISORDER					
Hazard Description	common aim to create un	Civil disorder is when many people are involved and are set upon a common aim to create unrest.			
Possible Effects	Casualties / Danger to pu	iblic health / Deaths / Eva	cuation		
H.V.MT.P	Medium				
Immediate Actions (IA)					
Municipal Actions	Municipal first responder consider EOC activation.		funicipality may		
The following actions may/may	not occur, lead agencies p	procedures take precede	nce.		
Consider ICS Positions	Suggested Agencies	Possible Actions	Remarks		
Command	Fire Dept.Codiac RCMP	Issue public warnings	Identify resources at		
Operations	Ambulance NB	Use of Alert	hand		
Planning	Public Works	Ready (if	Identify resources		
Logistics	Public Health	applicable)Be prepared to	lacking		
Finance/Admin		assist isolated communities that	Identify resources		
Information		are denied	required		
Liaison		emergency services	Mutual Aid request		
Safety		Consider curfew	 Assess Regional Assistance Assess Provincial Assistance Assess National Assistance 		
Additional Instructions:	Additional Instructions:				

MUNICIPAL EMERGENCY MEASURES PLAN			
2.6.8 CHEMICAL, BIOLOGICAL, RADIOLOGICAL, NUCLEAR, EXPLOSION (CBRNE)			
Hazard Description	A deliberate act that causes a situation in which chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear or explosive hazards may be harmful to the public		
Possible Effects	Casualties / Danger to p	ublic health / Deaths / Evac	uation
H.V.MT.P	High		
Immediate Actions (IA)			
Municipal Actions	Municipal first responde consider EOC activation	ers report on CI impacts. Mon. Info REMC.	unicipality may
The following actions may/may	not occur, lead agencies	procedures take preceder	nce.
Consider ICS Positions	Suggested Agencies	Possible Actions	Remarks
Command Operations	Fire Dept.Codiac RCMPAmbulance NB	 Issue public warnings Use of Alert Ready	Identify resources at hand
Planning	Public HealthHorizon Health	(if applicable)Heavy HAZMAT	Identify resources
Logistics	Vitalité Health	deployment	lacking
Finance/Admin	NB Power	ContainmentPossible Evacuation	Identify resources
Information	Public WorksDELG	or Shelter in place	required
Liaison	Fire Marshal	Consider Quarantine	Mutual Aid request
Safety	 CANUTEC Carrier / ERAC RCMP CBRNE Team PLGS 	Monitor environment	 Assess Regional Assistance Assess Provincial Assistance Assess National Assistance
Additional Instructions:			

2.6.9 COMMUNICATION FAILURE			
Hazard Description	Widespread breakdown of no infrastructure/capabilities.	ormal communication	
Possible Effects	Casualties / Danger to public	health / Deaths / Evacua	ntion
H.V.MT.P	Medium		
Immediate Actions (IA)			
Municipal Actions	Municipal first responders re consider EOC activation. Info	o REMC.	
The following actions may/may	ay not occur, lead agencies pr	ocedures take preceder	ice.
Consider ICS Positions	Suggested Agencies	Possible Actions	Remarks
Command Operations Planning Logistics Finance/Admin Information Liaison Safety	 Fire Dept. Codiac RCMP Ambulance NB NB Power Information Services Public Safety and Communication Center (PSCC) Public Works Fire Marshall Communications Stakeholders (Bell, Aliant, Rogers) PSAP Amateur Radio 	 Issue public warnings with pre-determined messages Use of Alert Ready (if applicable) Activate EMCG messaging Dispatch liaison representatives to municipal EOCs Use of SIMPLEX radio Verify 911/dispatch capabilities 	 Identify resources at hand Identify resources lacking Identify resources required Mutual Aid request Assess Regional Assistance Assess Provincial Assistance Assess National Assistance
Additional Instructions:			Assistance

2.6.10 DAM BREACH			
Hazard Description	The spontaneous release of flow of water.	water from a barrier by	uilt to hold back the
Possible Effects	Casualties / Danger to publi	ic health / Deaths / Eva	ncuation
H.V.MT.P	Low		
Immediate Actions (IA)			
Municipal Actions	Municipal first responders reconsider EOC activation. In		funicipality may
The following actions may/may	not occur, lead agencies pro	ocedures take precede	ence.
Consider ICS Positions	Suggested Agencies	Possible Actions	Remarks
Command	Fire Dept.Codiac RCMP	Issue public warnings with	Identify resources at
Operations	Ambulance NB	pre-determined	hand
Planning	NB Power	messages • Use of Alert	Identify resources
Logistics	Public WorksEmergency Social	Ready (if	lacking
Finance/Admin	Services (ESS)	applicable) • Possible	Identify resources
Information	Red CrossWater Treatment Plant	Evacuation or	required
Liaison	• DERD	Shelter in placeClose roads or	Mutual Aid request
Safety		reroute Coordinate with neighbouring jurisdictions Shut down vulnerable power grid Relocate hazardous materials	 Assess Regional Assistance Assess Provincial Assistance Assess National Assistance

Additional Instructions:

- -Check cumulative precipitation using surface observation networks including CoCoRaHs https://www.cocorahs.org/
- -Check model predictions for precipitation accumulation and intensity over the next 72 hours

2.0.11 DRUUGH1			
Hazard Description	A drought is a period of below-average precipitation in a given region, resulting in prolonged shortages in the water supply		
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)			
Municipal Actions	Municipal first responders r EOC activation. Info REMO		cipality may consider
The following actions may/m	ay not occur, lead agencies	procedures take precede	nce.
Consider ICS Positions	Suggested Agencies	Possible Actions	Remarks
Command Operations Planning Logistics Finance/Admin Information Liaison Safety	 Fire Dept. Codiac RCMP Ambulance NB Red Cross Horizon Health Vitalité health Public Works Public Information Officer 	 Issue public warnings with pre- determined messages (if applicable) Use of Alert Ready (if applicable) Possible Evacuations Be prepared to open warming centres or reception centres Set up water distribution center Restrict water usage Shut down 	 Identify resources at hand Identify resources lacking Identify resources required Mutual Aid request Assess Regional Assistance Assess Provincial Assistance Assess National Assistance
Additional Instructions: Safe		domestic water distribution systems • Possible Shelter in Place	

Additional Instructions: Safety tips and information on drought

GNB

2.6.11 DROUGHT

https://www2.gnb.ca/content/gnb/fr/ministeres/egl/environnement/content/eau/content/mesures_de_conservat_iondeleau.html

Ontario

 $\underline{https://www.ontario.ca/fr/page/secheresse}$

Canada

https://www.nrcan.gc.ca/sites/www.nrcan.gc.ca/files/earthsciences/pdf/perspective/pdf/report_f.pdf

MU	NICIPAL EMERGENCY M	EASURES PLAN		
2.6.12 EARTHQUAKE				
Hazard Description	An earthquake results from a sudden release of stored energy that radiates seismic waves.			
Possible Effects	Casualties / Danger to p	Casualties / Danger to public health / Deaths / Evacuation / Water / Civil Disorder/Catastrophic Structural Failure		
H.V.MT.P	Low			
Immediate Actions (IA)				
Municipal Actions	Municipal first responde consider EOC activation	ers report on CI impacts. M a. Info REMC.	funicipality may	
The following actions may/may	not occur, lead agencies	procedures take preceder	nce.	
Consider ICS Positions	Suggested Agencies	Possible Actions	Remarks	
Command Operations	Fire Dept.Codiac RCMP	Issue public warnings with pre- determined	Identify resources at hand	
Planning	Ambulance NBNB Power	messages	Identify resources	
Logistics	 Enbridge Gas Utilities Public Works Fire Marshal Technical 	(if applicable)	lacking	
Finance/Admin Information		 Possible Evacuation or Shelter in place Close roads or reroute 	Identify resources requiredMutual Aid	
Safety	 Inspection Services Emergency Social Services (ESS) Red Cross Gas utility Enbridge Gas USAR DTI 	 Coordinate with neighbouring jurisdictions Shut down vulnerable power grid Relocate hazardous materials Structural Inspection Monitor after shocks 	request Assess Regional Assistance Assess Provincial Assistance Assess National Assistance	
Additional Instructions:				

2.6.13 ELECTROMAGNETIC	PULSE		
Hazard Description	An electromagnetic pulse (EMP) is an intense burst of electromagnetic energy following a nuclear detonation or solar flare that affects communications.		
Possible Effects	Limited access by first re Messaging/all form of co	esponders / Danger to Pul	blic Safety / Public
H.V.MT.P	Low		
Immediate Actions (IA)			
Municipal Actions	consider EOC activation		
The following actions may/may n	ot occur, lead agencies p	rocedures take precede	nce.
Consider ICS Positions	Suggested Agencies	Possible Actions	Remarks
Command	• Fire Dept.	Issue public	Identify
Operations	Codiac RCMPAmbulance NB	warnings with pre- determined	resources at hand
Planning	NB Power	messages	Identify
Logistics	Public Works	• Use of Alert Ready (if	resources lacking
Finance/Admin	Information Services	applicable)	Identify
Information	Communications	• Liaison	resources
Liaison	Stakeholders (Bell Aliant, Rogers)	Shut down electrical	required Mutual Aid
	Amateur Radio	equipment	request
Safety		Possible Evacuation or	Assess Regional
		Shelter in place	Assistance
		•	• Assess
			Provincial Assistance
			• Assess
			National
			Assistance
Additional Instructions:			

IVIC	INICIPAL EMERGENCY ME	ASURES PLAN		
	2.6.14 ENGINEERING FAILURE			
Hazard Description	Engineering failure occurs when structures used by people fail.			
Possible Effects	Limited access by first responders / Danger to Public Safety / Public Messaging/environmental damage			
H.V.MT.P	Low			
Immediate Actions (IA)				
Municipal Actions	Municipal first responders consider EOC activation. In	nfo REMC.		
The following actions may/may	y not occur, lead agencies p	rocedures take precede	nce.	
Consider ICS Positions	Suggested Agencies	Possible Actions	Remarks	
Command	Fire Dept.Codiac RCMP	• Issue public warnings with pre-	Identify resources at	
Operations	Ambulance NB	determined	hand	
Planning	NB PowerPublic Works	messages • Use of Alert	Identify resources	
Logistics	Public WorksTechnical Inspection	Ready (if	lacking	
Finance/Admin	Services	applicable)Possible	Identify resources	
Information	• DTI	Evacuation or	required	
Liaison		Shelter in place	Mutual Aid request	
Safety			 Assess Regional Assistance Assess Provincial Assistance Assess National Assistance 	
Additional Instructions:				

France County and the county and different action of District Associates of the formation and improved the county of		AGGREGIEAN	
2.6.15 EROSION			
Hazard Description	Erosion is the physical process by which shorelines and/or roads are altered as a result of water flow.		
Possible Effects	Evacuations / Jurisdiction access by First Responde		economy / Limited
H.V.MT.P	Medium		
Immediate Actions (IA)			
Municipal Actions	Municipal first responders report on CI impacts. Municipality may consider EOC activation. Info REMC.		
The following actions may/may r	ot occur, lead agencies p	rocedures take preceder	nce.
Consider ICS Positions	Suggested Agencies	Possible Actions	Remarks
Command	Fire Dept.Codiac RCMP	Issue public warnings with pre-	Identify resources at
Operations	 Ambulance NB 	determined	hand
Planning	NB Power	messagesUse of Alert	Identify resources
Logistics	 Enbridge Gas Public Works	Ready (if	lacking
Finance/Admin	• Environment and	applicable)Possible	Identify resources
Information	Local GovernmentEmergency Social	Evacuation or	required
Liaison	Services (ESS)	Shelter in placeBe prepared to	Mutual Aid request
Safety	Red CrossCoast Guard	open warming centres or	Assess Regional
Additional Instructions:		reception centres • Secure the area	Assistance Assess Provincial Assistance Assess National Assistance

MUN	NICIPAL EMERGENCY ME	EASURES PLAN	
2.6.16 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/	Casualties	
H.V.MT.P	Low-Medium		
Immediate Actions (IA)			
Municipal Actions	Municipal first responder consider EOC activation.	rs report on CI impacts. M . Info REMC.	Iunicipality may
The following actions may/may	not occur, lead agencies p	procedures take precede	nce.
Consider ICS Positions	Suggested Agencies	Possible Actions	Remarks
Command Operations Planning Logistics Finance/Admin Information Liaison Safety Additional Instructions:	 Fire Dept. Codiac RCMP Ambulance NB CANUTEC Emergency Social Services (ESS) Red Cross NB Power Enbridge Gas RCMP Bomb Squad Horizon Health Vitalité Health Fire Marshal 	 Issue public warnings with pre- determined messages (if applicable) Use of Alert Ready (if applicable) Possible Evacuation or Shelter in place 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

2.6.17 FLASH FLOOD			
Hazard Description	A sudden and destructive	e rush of water.	
Possible Effects	Losses to local economy Jurisdictional Issues / Int	/ Limited access by First ernational Implications / I	
H.V.MT.P	Medium		
Immediate Actions (IA)			
Municipal Actions	Municipal first responder consider EOC activation.	rs report on CI impacts. M . Info REMC.	Iunicipality may
The following actions may/may	not occur, lead agencies p	procedures take precede	nce.
Consider ICS Positions	Suggested Agencies	Possible Actions	Remarks
Command	Fire Dept.Codiac RCMP	• Issue public warnings with pre-	Identify resources at
Operations	Codiac RCMP Ambulance NB	determined	hand
Planning	NB Power Public Works	messages (if applicable)	Identify resources
Logistics	Public WorksEducation	Use of Alert	lacking
Finance/Admin	Horizon HealthVitalité Health	Ready (if applicable)	Identify resources
Information	Emergency Social	Possible Evacuation or	required Mutual Aid
Liaison	Services (ESS) • Red Cross	Shelter in place	Mutual Aid request
Safety	• DTI	Be prepared to	Assess Paginal
		open warming centres or	Regional Assistance
		reception centres	• Assess Provincial
			Assistance
			Assess National
			Assistance
Additional Instructions:			

2.6.18 FLOOD			
Hazard Description	A overflowing of a large amount of water beyond its normal confines especially what is over dry land		
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)			
Municipal Actions	Municipal first responders report on CI impacts. Municipality may consider EOC activation. Info REMC.		
The following actions may/may not occur, lead agencies procedures take precedence.			

Consider ICS Positions	Suggested Agencies	Possible Actions	Remarks
Command Operations Planning Logistics Finance/Admin	 Fire Dept. Codiac RCMP Ambulance NB NB Power Public Works Education Horizon Health 	 Issue public warnings with predetermined messages (if applicable) Use of Alert Ready (if applicable) 	 Identify resources at hand Identify resources lacking Identify
Information Liaison Safety	 Vitalité Health Emergency Social Services (ESS) Red Cross 	 Possible Evacuation or Shelter in place Be prepared to open warming centres or reception centres 	resources required Mutual Aid request Assess Regional Assistance Assess Provincial Assistance Assess National Assistance

Additional Instructions:

Precipitation over the next 72 hours. https://www.cocorahs.org/

Real-time water levels from hydrometric water stations.

https://www2.gnb.ca/content/gnb/en/departments/elg/environment/content/water/content/water_quantity.html

2.6.19 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)			
Municipal Actions	Municipal first responders report on CI impacts. Municipality may consider EOC activation. Info REMC.		
The following actions may	may not occur, lead ager	ncies procedures take pr	ecedence.
Consider ICS Positions	Suggested Agencies	Possible Actions	Remarks
Command	• Fire Dept.	• Issue public	• Identify resources at
Operations	Codiac RCMPAmbulance NB	warnings with pre- determined	handIdentify resources
Planning	NB Power	messages (if	lacking
			- C
Logistics	Public WorksEducation	applicable)Use of Alert Ready	Identify resources required
Logistics Finance/Admin	Public Works	applicable)	Identify resources

Additional Instructions:

Safety

https://weather.gc.ca/ensemble/naefs/produits e.html

DELG

- If an actual fire has broken out, is short-term forecasting tools like https://spotwx.com/ to get a detailed view of various weather parameters over time
- If dealing with smoke from a nearby fire, the HYSPLIT model can be used to give a first guess of where the smoke will go https://www.ready.noaa.gov/index.php

open warming

centres and/or

reception centres

- 1) Select one starting location
- 2) Select Ensemble for type of trajectory
- 3) For meteorology select NAM CONUS
- 4) Enter coordinate of the fire
- 5) Select the latest model run
- 6) Under display option select Google Earth (kmz)
- 7) Click Request Trajectory
- Public Site: https://weather.gc.ca/firework/index e.html
- Smoke may also be confirmed using visible satellite imagery

Assess National

Assistance

2.6.20 FUEL SHORTAGE					
Hazard Description		aterials such as wood, coa	al, gas, oil and propane.		
Possible Effects		/ Limited access by First ernational Implications /			
H.V.MT.P	Low-Medium				
Immediate Actions (IA)					
Municipal Actions	EOC activation. Info RE	MC.	Iunicipality may consider		
The following actions may	may not occur, lead agen	icies procedures take pr	ecedence.		
Consider ICS Positions	Suggested Agencies	Possible Actions	Remarks		
Command	Public WorksCarrier	Issue public warnings with pre-	Identify resources at hand		
Operations	Emergency Social	determined	Identify resources		
Planning	Services (ESS) Red Cross RCMP Escort fuel trucks messages (if applicable) Use of Alert Ready (if applicable) Ready (if applicable) Assess Regional				
Logistics					
Finance/Admin Information					
Liaison		• Possible Evacuation or	Assistance Assess Provincial		
Safety		Shelter in placeBe prepared to	Assistance		
Sazety		open warming centres or reception centres	Assess National Assistance		
Additional Instructions:					

2.6.21 HAZARDOUS MA	TERIALS				
Hazard Description		Any substance or material that could adversely affect the safety of the public, handlers or carriers.			
Possible Effects H.V.MT.P	Losses to local econe	omy / Limited access by First / International Implications /			
Immediate Actions (IA)	Tilgii				
Municipal Actions	EOC activation. Info				
The following actions may	may not occur, lead	agencies procedures take pr	ecedence.		
Consider ICS Positions	Suggested Agencies	Possible Actions	Remarks		
Command	Fire Dept.Codiac RCMP	Issue public warnings with pre-determined	Identify resources at hand		
Operations	Ambulance NB	messages (if applicable)	Identify resources		
Planning	Public Works	• Use of Alert Ready (if applicable)	lacking Identify resources		
Logistics	CarrierCANUTEC	 Possible Evacuation or 	required		
Finance/Admin	• DELG	Shelter in placeBe prepared to open	Mutual Aid requestAssess Regional		
Information	Fire Marshal	warming centres or	Assistance		
Liaison		reception centres Liaison with carrier	Assess Provincial Assistance		
Safety		Monitor environment	Assess National Assistance		

Additional Instructions

Check radar for precipitation, current temperature, short-term predictions for sudden changes in temperature or wind https://spotwx.com/

The HYSPLT model can be used to give a first guess of where the material will go https://www.ready.noaa.gov/index.php

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

2.6.22 HEAT WAVE				
Hazard Description	A continuous period of extremely warm weather.			
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)				
Municipal Actions	Municipal first responders rep EOC activation. Info REMC.	oort on CI impacts. Munic	cipality may consider	
The following actions may/n	ay not occur, lead agencies p	procedures take precede	nce.	
Consider ICS Positions	Suggested Agencies	Possible Actions	Remarks	
Command Operations Planning Logistics Finance/Admin Information Liaison Safety	 Fire Dept. Codiac RCMP Ambulance NB Public Works Horizon Health Vitalité health Emergency Social Services (ESS) Red Cross NB Power 	 Issue public warnings with pre- determined messages (if applicable) Use of Alert Ready (if applicable) Possible Evacuation or Shelter in place Be prepared to open AC 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 	
		Consider cooling stationWater distribution center		

Additional Instructions:

https://www2.gnb.ca/content/gnb/en/departments/ocmoh/healthy environments/content/heat related i llnesses/ResponseSystem.html

2 (22 HUDDICANE / DO	CT TDODICAL CTODM	I / TODNA DO			
Hazard Description		ST-TROPICAL STORM / TORNADO Cyclonic/Extreme high wind storm systems with speeds between 80 km/h and 480 km/h.			
Possible Effects	Jurisdictional Issues / Int	Losses to local economy / Limited access by First Responders / Jurisdictional Issues / International Implications / Danger to Public Safety / Casualties/Catastrophic structure damage			
H.V.MT.P	Medium-High				
Immediate Actions (IA)					
Municipal Actions					
The following actions may/	may not occur, lead agen	icies procedures take pr	ecedence.		
Consider ICS Positions	Suggested Agencies	Possible Actions	Remarks		
Command	Fire Dept.Codiac RCMP	• Issue public warnings with pre-	Identify resources at hand		
Operations	NB Power	determined	Identify resources		
Planning	Ambulance NB	messages (if	lacking		
Logistics	Public WorksHorizon Health	applicable)Use of Alert Ready	Identify resources required		
Finance/Admin	• Vitalité Health (if applicable) • Mutual Aid request				
Information	 Emergency Social Services (ESS) 	Evacuation or	Assess Regional Assistance		
Liaison	Red Cross	Shelter in placeBe prepared to	Assess Provincial Assistance		
Safety		open warming centres or reception centres	Assess National Assistance		

Additional Instructions

- The Canadian Hurricane Center (CHC) will provide the best information on how an approaching tropical cyclone may affect Canada https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/hurricane-forecasts-facts.html
- Latest hurricane bulletins if CHC website has not been updated https://weather.gc.ca/forecast/public bulletins e.html?Bulletin=fpcn74.cwhx
- The National Hurricane Center in Miami also has lots if information on tropical cyclones including forecasts, probability maps and reference information. https://www.nhc.noaa.gov/
- Sea Surface Temperature (SST) anomaly map shows difference in water temperature compared to average in the Atlantic https://www.nhc.noaa.gov/tafb/atl_anom.gif
- Website showing the range of possible storm tracks https://web.uwm.edu/hurricane-models/models/

2.6.24 MASS GATHERIN	\mathbf{G}		
Hazard Description	An event attended by sufficient number of people to strain the planning and response resources of the host community, province, nation, or region where it is being held.		
Possible Effects	Losses to local economy Jurisdictional Issues / Int Casualties	/ Limited access by First ernational Implications /	
H.V.MT.P	Medium-High		
Immediate Actions (IA)			
Municipal Actions	EOC activation. Info RE	MC.	Aunicipality may consider
The following actions may	may not occur, lead agen	icies procedures take pr	ecedence.
Consider ICS Positions	Suggested Agencies	Possible Actions	Remarks
Command	• Fire Dept.	Issue public	Identify resources at hand
Operations	Codiac RCMPAmbulance NB	warnings with pre- determined	Identify resources
Planning	Red Cross	messages (if applicable)	lackingIdentify resources
Logistics	Horizon HealthVitalité health	• Use of Alert	required
Finance/Admin	Public Works	Ready (if applicable)	Mutual Aid requestAssess Regional
Information		• Possible	Assistance
Liaison		Evacuation or Shelter in place	Assess Provincial Assistance
Safety		Be prepared to open warming centres or reception centres	Assess National Assistance
Additional Instructions:			

2.6.25 POTABLE WATE	R SHORTAGE OR CON	ITAMINATION			
Hazard Description		at serves a major residenti	al development becomes		
Possible Effects	Limited access by First F	Responders / Danger to Pu	ıblic Safety / Casualties		
H.V.MT.P	Medium		·		
Immediate Actions (IA)					
Municipal Actions	Municipal first responder EOC activation. Info RE		Municipality may consider		
The following actions may	may not occur, lead ager	icies procedures take pr	ecedence.		
Consider ICS Positions	Suggested Agencies	Possible Actions	Remarks		
Command	• Utilities	• Issue public	Identify resources at		
Operations	Fire Dept.Codiac RCMP	warnings with pre- determined	handIdentify resources		
Planning	Ambulance NB	messages (if	lacking		
Logistics	Red Cross Emergency Social	TT CAI			
Finance/Admin	 Emergency Social Services (ESS) Horizon Health Vitalité Health Use of Alert Ready (if applicable) Possible Mutual Aid request Assess Regional Assistance 				
Information					
Liaison Safety	Vitalite Health Department of Health	Evacuation or Shelter in place Be prepared to open warming centres or reception centres Set up potable water distribution centers Restrict water usage Shut down not essential water Potential boil order	 Assess Provincial Assistance Assess National Assistance 		
Additional Instructions:					

Hazard Description	2.6.26 POWER OUTAGE				
Limited access by First Responders / Danger to Public Safety / Casualties		An interpolation of name	l sources of electrical and		
H.V.MT.P	Hazard Description				
Municipal Actions	Possible Effects		Responders / Danger to Pu	ıblic Safety /	
Municipal Actions Municipal first responders report on CI impacts. Municipality reconsider EOC activation. Info REMC. The following actions may/may not occur, lead agencies procedures take precedence. Consider ICS Positions Suggested Agencies Possible Actions Remarks	H.V.MT.P	High			
The following actions may/may not occur, lead agencies procedures take precedence. Consider ICS Positions Command Operations Planning Logistics Finance/Admin Information Liaison Safety Consider ICS Positions Codiac RCMP Fire Dept. Ambulance NB NB Power Red Cross Emergency Social Services Horizon Health Vitalité Health Uttilities Public Works Public Works Command Codiac RCMP Fire Dept. Ambulance NB Remarks Issue public warnings with predetermined messages (if applicable) Emergency Social Services Horizon Health Vitalité Health Vitalité Health Uttilities Public Works Public Works Fire Dept. Ambulance NB NB Power Ready (if applicable) Possible Evacuation or Shelter in place Possible Evacuation or Shelter in place Assistance	Immediate Actions (IA)				
Consider ICS PositionsSuggested AgenciesPossible ActionsRemarksCommand• Codiac RCMP • Fire Dept. • Ambulance NB • NB Power • Red Cross • Emergency Social Services • Horizon Health • Vitalité Health • Utilities • Public Works• Issue public warnings with predetermined messages (if applicable) • Use of Alert Ready (if applicable) • Possible • Possible • Possible • Possible • Evacuation or Shelter in place • Be prepared to open warming centres or reception centres • Strategic placement of generator • Request back- up• Identify resources lacking • Identify resources required • Mutual Arequest • Assess • Assess • Assess • National	Municipal Actions			funicipality may	
Command Operations Planning NB Power Red Cross Emergency Social Services Horizon Health Utilities Public Works Public Works Safety Issue public warnings with predetermined messages (if applicable) Use of Alert Ready (if applicable) Possible Evacuation or Shelter in place Public Works Public Works Issue public Warnings with predetermined messages (if applicable) Possible Ready (if applicable) Possible Evacuation or Shelter in place Possible Evacuation or Shelter in place Public Works Strategic placement of generator Request back- up Assess National	The following actions may/may not	occur, lead agencies prod	cedures take precedence		
Fire Dept. Ambulance NB NB Power Red Cross Emergency Social Services Horizon Health Vitalité Health Utilities Public Works Safety Fire Dept. Ambulance NB NB Power Red Cross Emergency Social Services Horizon Health Vitalité Health Utilities Public Works Fire Dept. Ambulance NB NB Power Red Cross Emergency Social Services Horizon Health Vitalité Health Utilities Public Works Fire Dept. Warnings with predetermined messages (if applicable) Use of Alert Ready (if applicable) Possible Evacuation or Shelter in place Be prepared to open warming centres or reception centres Strategic placement of generator Assistance Request back- up NB Power Publicable) Fire Dept. Warnings with predetermined messages (if applicable) Fire Dept. Warnings with predetermined messages (if applicable) Fire Dept. NB Power Publicable) Possible Evacuation or Shelter in place Strategic placement of generator Assistance Assess Provincia Assistance Assistance Assess Provincia Assistance Assess National	Consider ICS Positions	Suggested Agencies	Possible Actions	Remarks	
Planning Departions Ambulance NB NB Power Red Cross Emergency Social Services Horizon Health Vitalité Health Utilities Public Works Ambulance NB NB Power Red Cross Use of Alert Ready (if applicable) Possible Evacuation or Shelter in place Passess Regional Centres or reception centres Strategic placement of generator Request back- up National	Command			Identify resources at	
Red Cross Emergency Social Services Horizon Health Vitalité Health Utilities Public Works • Red Cross • Emergency Social Services • Use of Alert Ready (if applicable) • Possible • Evacuation or Shelter in place • Be prepared to open warming centres or reception centres • Strategic placement of generator • Request back- up • Use of Alert Ready (if applicable) • Possible • Evacuation or Shelter in place • Assess • Strategic placement of generator • Assess • National	Operations	1			
Finance/Admin Information Liaison Safety • Emergency Social Services • Horizon Health • Vitalité Health • Utilities • Public Works • Be prepared to open warming centres or reception centres • Strategic placement of generator • Request back- up • Use of Alert Ready (if applicable) • Possible Evacuation or Shelter in place • Assess • Strategic placement of generator • Assess • National	Planning		<u> </u>		
Finance/Admin Information Liaison Safety Services Horizon Health Vitalité Health Utilities Public Works Public Works Ready (if applicable) Possible Evacuation or Shelter in place Be prepared to open warming centres or reception centres Strategic placement of generator Ready (if applicable) Possible Evacuation or Shelter in place Services Possible Evacuation or Shelter in place Services Provinces Fraction Ready (if applicable) Possible Evacuation or Shelter in place Services Fraction Ready (if applicable) Possible Evacuation or Shelter in place Services Fraction Ready (if applicable) Fraction Ready (if applicable) Fraction Fraction Ready (if applicable) Fraction Fraction Ready (if applicable) Fraction Fractio	Logistics	CANONICA STATE OF THE STATE OF			
Information Liaison Safety Public Works Public Works Public Works Public Works Possible Evacuation or Shelter in place Be prepared to open warming centres or reception centres Strategic placement of generator Request back- up National	Finance/Admin	Services			
Safety Public Works Shelter in place Be prepared to open warming centres or reception centres Strategic placement of generator Regional Assess Provincia placement of generator Request back- up National	Information		 Possible 	required	
Safety Be prepared to open warming centres or reception centres Strategic placement of generator engagement or generator Request back- up Public works Be prepared to open warming Regional Assistance reception centres Assess Assess Assess Request back- up	Liaison		0 - 20 - 20 - 20 - 20 - 20 - 20 - 20 -	17 Ideacad File	
Monitor NB Power Site Additional Instructions:	·	• Fublic Works	 Be prepared to open warming centres or reception centres Strategic placement of generator Request back- up generator Monitor NB Power 	 Assess Regional Assistance Assess Provincial Assistance Assess 	

https://www.nbpower.com/Open/Outages.aspx?lang=en

2.6.27 TRAIN DERAILMENT					
Hazard Description	A derailment occurs when a vehicle such as a train runs off its rails. This does not necessarily mean that it leaves its track. It can result in substantial loss of life or pose a risk to the environment.				
Possible Effects		Losses to local economy / limited access by First Responders / Jurisdictional Issues / International Implications / Danger to Public			
H.V.MT.P	High				
Immediate Actions (IA)					
Municipal Actions	Municipal first responder consider EOC activation	rs report on CI impacts. M . Info REMC.	Iunicipality may		
The following actions may/may not	occur, lead agencies prod	cedures take precedence			
Consider ICS Positions	Suggested Agencies	Possible Actions	Remarks		
Command Operations Planning Logistics Finance/Admin Information Liaison Safety	 Codiac RCMP CN Police Fire Depart. Ambulance NB Public Works NB Power Enbridge Gas DTI Emergency Social Services Red Cross DPS Enforcement Horizon Health Vitalité Health Hazmat Team DERD Rail company 	 Issue public warnings with predetermined messages (if applicable) Use of Alert Ready (if applicable) Possible Evacuation or Shelter in place 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:			1 10010 00110		

CN Rail Safety: https://www.cn.ca/en/safety/

2 6 29 THINDED STODM			
2.6.28 THUNDER STORM Hazard Description	A storm of heavy rain accommetimes hail	companied by lightning, t	thunder, wind, and
Possible Effects	Losses to local economy / limited access by First Responders / Danger to Public Safety / Casualties/Power outages		
H.V.MT.P	High		
Immediate Actions (IA)			
Municipal Actions	Municipal first responder consider EOC activation.		Iunicipality may
The following actions may/may n	ot occur, lead agencies pr	ocedures take precedenc	e.
Consider ICS Positions	Suggested Agencies	Possible Actions	Remarks
Command	Fire Dept.Codiac RCMP	Issue public warnings with pre-	Identify resources at
Operations	Ambulance NB	determined	hand
Planning	NB PowerPublic Works	messages (if applicable)	• Identify resources
Logistics	Emergency Social	• Use of Alert	lacking
Finance/Admin	Services (ESS)	Ready (if applicable)	• Identify resources
Information	Red CrossHorizon Health	Possible	required
Liaison	Vitalité Health	Evacuation or	Mutual Aid
Safety	• Utilities	Shelter in place Be prepared to open warming centres or reception centres	request Assess Regional Assistance Assess Provincial Assistance Assess National Assistance
Additional Instructions:			

2.6.29 TIDAL SURGE			
Hazard Description	An abnormal rise of water predicted astronomical tide		er and above the
Possible Effects	Losses to local economy / Jurisdictional Issues / Inter / Casualties		
H.V.MT.P	High		
Immediate Actions (IA)			
Municipal Actions	Municipal first responders consider EOC activation. In		unicipality may
The following actions may/may i	ot occur, lead agencies pro	cedures take precedence.	
Consider ICS Positions	Suggested Agencies	Possible Actions	Remarks
Command Operations	Fire Dept.Codiac RCMP	Issue public warnings with pre- determined	Identify resources at hand
Planning	Ambulance NBNB PowerPublic Works	messages (if applicable)	 Identify resources lacking Identify resources
Logistics Finance/Admin	 Emergency Social Services (ESS) Red Cross Horizon Health Vitalité Health 	 Use of Alert Ready (if applicable) Possible Evacuation or Shelter in place Be prepared to 	required Mutual Aid request
Information Liaison			Assess Regional AssistanceAssess Provincial
Safety	DELGCanadian Coast Guard	open warming centres or reception centres	Assess Provincial AssistanceAssess National Assistance

Additional Instructions:

- To assess the risk of storm surge you will need tide information (times and magnitudes), storm surge modeling and possibly wave modeling https://www2.gnb.ca/content/gnb/en/departments/elg/environment/content/water_quantity. html
- o 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.

2.6.30 TRANSPORTATION/C			<u> </u>
Hazard Description	Anything which prevents intended destination.	s materials and users from	reaching their
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)			
Municipal Actions	Municipal first responde consider EOC activation	rs report on CI impacts. M . Info REMC.	Iunicipality may
The following actions may/may	not occur, lead agencies	procedures take preced	ence.
Consider ICS Positions	Suggested Agencies	Possible Actions	Remarks
Command Operations	Fire Dept.Codiac RCMPAmbulance NB	Issue public warnings with pre- determined	Identify resources at hand
Planning Logistics	NB PowerPublic WorksMRDC (Highway	messages (if applicable) • Use of Alert	Identify resources lacking
Finance/Admin Information	maintenance) • DTI	Ready (if applicable) • Possible	Identify resources required
Liaison		Evacuation or Shelter in place	Mutual Aid request
Safety		 Be prepared to open warming centres or reception centres Liaison with carrier Consider detours 	 Assess Regional Assistance Assess Provincial Assistance Assess National Assistance
Additional Instructions:			

2.6.31 STRUCTURE FIRE	1		
Hazard Description Possible Effects	A structure fire is a fire is of residential, commercial Losses to local economy	al or industrial buildings / limited access by First l	omponents of various types Responders / Jurisdictional
	Issues / International Imp	olications / Danger to Pub	olic Safety / Casualties
H.V.MT.P	High		
Immediate Actions (IA)	M :: 15 4 1	CI.	δ · · · 1· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Municipal Actions	EOC activation. Info RE		Aunicipality may consider
The following actions may/	may not occur, lead agen	cies procedures take pr	ecedence.
Consider ICS Positions	Suggested Agencies	Possible Actions	Remarks
Command	Fire Dept.Codiac RCMP	• Issue public warnings with pre-	Identify resources at hand
Operations	Ambulance NB	determined	Identify resources
Planning	NB Power Enhance Con	messages (if applicable)	lackingIdentify resources
Logistics	Enbridge GasPublic Works	Use of Alert Ready (if applicable)	 Identify resources required Mutual Aid request Assess Regional
Finance/Admin	Horizon Health Witelia (Health		
Information	Vitalité HealthEmergency Social	 Possible 	Assistance
Liaison	Services (ESS) Red Cross Fire Marshal	Evacuation or Shelter in place Be prepared to open warming centres or reception centres	 Assess Provincial Assistance
Safety			Assess National Assistance
Additional Instructions:			

2.6.32 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)		
Municipal Actions	Municipal first responders report on CI impacts. Municipality may consider EOC activation. Info REMC.	
The following actions may/may	not occur, lead agencies procedures take precedence.	
Consider ICS Positions	Suggested Agencies Possible Actions Remarks	
Command	 Fire Dept. Codiac RCMP Issue public Warnings with pre- Identify resources at 	
Operations Planning	 Ambulance NB determined hand Public Works messages (if Identify 	
Logistics	 Health Department of Environment and applicable) Use of Alert Ready (if Identify 	
Finance/Admin Information	Environment and Local Government Ready (if applicable) or Coordinate with Identify resources required	
Liaison	local disposal • Mutual Aid businesses.	
Safety	 Assess Regional Assistance Assess Provincial Assistance Assess National Assistance 	
Additional Instructions:		

Part 3	- Roles and Responsibilities during Activations
3.1	Activation levels
3.1.1	Level 1 – Enhanced Monitoring: Continuous monitoring by all MEMO members of an emergency situation that may require immediate regional assistance.
3.1.2	Level 2 – Partial Activation: Once notified, selected members of MEMO may be called in to assist with 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 MEMO members will report to the EOC. This will depend on the location of MEMO members at the time of notification.
3.3	Municipal's Roles and Responsibilities
3.3.1	 a. shall establish and maintain a municipal emergency measures organization, b. shall appoint a director of the municipal emergency measures organization and prescribe his or her duties, which shall include the preparation and coordination of emergency measures plans for the municipality, c. shall appoint a committee consisting of members of its council to advise it on the development of emergency measures plans, d. shall prepare and approve emergency measures plans, e. may pay the expenses of members of the committee appointed under paragraph (c), f. may enter into agreements with and make payments to persons and organizations for the provision of services in the development and implementation of emergency measures plans, and g. may appropriate and expend sums approved by it for the purposes of this section.
3.3.2	Reports to: CAO/Municipal Manager The MEMO Director's primary responsibility is to coordinate the efficient response in an emergency situation. The MEMO Director will coordinate and manage all resources required for the emergency. Responsibilities include: a. activating the MEOC if required; b. initiating the MEOC call out/notification list; c. ensuring key MEOC positions are staffed as required; d. ensuring an up to date contact list is maintained for fan out purposes; e. reporting major events to REMC; f. ensuring the development of an Incident Action Plan; g. ensuring MEOC members take prompt and effective action in response to problems; h. ensuring action logs are maintained by all MEOC staff; i. requesting expert assistance as required;

advise if there is a need to evacuate a specific area; k. coordinating evacuation with other MEOC staff; consulting with Health/Social Services Agency Representative on the selection and opening of shelter(s) and or reception centre(s); m. monitoring the capacity of the area resources and if overextended, requesting assistance through mutual aid and REOC; n. informing MEOC staff of major events as they arise; o. ensuring communications are established; p. ensuring a thorough situation briefing is conducted during shift changes and transfer of command: q. ensuring that a main event log is maintained and safeguarded; and other duties as required. **Command Staff Responsibilities** Incident Commander (may have a deputy if required) a. Have clear authority and know agency policy. b. Ensure incident safety. c. Establish the Incident Command Post (ICP). d. Set priorities, and determine incident objectives and strategies to be followed. e. Establish ICS organization needed to manage the incident. 3.3.1 f. Approve the IAP. g. Coordinate Command and General Staff activities. h. Approve resource requests and use of volunteers and auxiliary personnel. Order demobilization as needed. Ensure after-action reports are completed. k. Authorize information release to the media. Information Officer (may have assistants as required) a. Determine, according to direction from IC, any limits on information release. b. Develop accurate, accessible, and timely information for use in press/media briefings. c. Obtain the IC's approval of news releases. d. Conduct periodic media briefings. e. Arrange for tours and other interviews or briefings that may be required. 3.3.2 f. Monitor and forward media information that may be useful to incident planning. g. Maintain current information summaries and/or displays on the incident. h. Make information about the incident available to incident personnel. Participate in Planning Meetings. Implement methods to monitor rumour control. Liaison Officer (may have assistants as required) a. Act as a point of contact for Agency b. Representatives. 3.3.3 c. Maintain a list of assisting and cooperating agencies and agency Representatives. d. Assist in setting up and coordinating interagency contacts.

e. Monitor incident operations to identify current or potential inter-organizational problems.

	f.	Participate in Planning Meetings, providing current resource status, including limitations
		and capabilities of agency resources.
 	g.	Provide agency-specific demobilization information and requirements.
		Officer (may have assistants as required)
	a.	Identify and mitigate hazardous situations.
	1	Create a Safety Plan.
	c. d.	Ensure safety messages and briefings are made. Exercise emergency authority to stop and prevent unsafe acts.
224	e.	Review the IAP for safety implications.
3.3.4	f.	Assign assistants qualified to evaluate special hazards.
	g.	Initiate preliminary investigation of accidents within the incident area.
1	g. h.	Review and approve the Medical Plan.
	i.	Participate in Planning Meetings to address anticipated hazards associated with future
	1.	operations.
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Gener	al Staff Responsibilities
	A MICHAEL STATE OF THE STATE OF	ations Section Chief (may have deputies as required)
	a.	Ensure safety of tactical operations.
	b.	Manage tactical operations.
	c.	Develop operations portions of the IAP.
3.3.5	d.	Supervise execution of operations portions of the IAP.
	e.	Request additional resources to support tactical operations.
	f.	Approve release of resources from active operational assignments.
	g.	Make or approve expedient changes to the IAP. Maintain along contact with the IC subordinate operations personnel and other agencies
	h.	Maintain close contact with the IC, subordinate, operations personnel, and other agencies involved in the incident.
	ימ	
	riann	ing Section Chief (may have deputies as required)
	a.	Collect and manage all incident-relevant operational data.
	b.	Supervise preparation of the IAP.
1	c.	Provide input to the IC and Operations in preparing the IAP.
	d.	Incorporate Traffic, Medical, and Communications Plans and other supporting material
		into the IAP.
200	e.	Conduct/facilitate Planning Meetings.
3.3.6	f.	Reassign out-of-service personnel within the ICS organization already on scene, as
		appropriate.
	g.	Compile and display incident status information.
	h.	Establish information requirements and reporting schedules for Units (e.g., Resources
		Unit, Situation Unit).
	1. ;	Determine need for specialized resources. Assemble and disassemble Task Forces and Strike Teams not assigned to Operations.
	j. Ir	Assemble and disassemble Task Forces and Strike Teams not assigned to Operations. Establish specialized data collection systems as necessary (e.g., weather).
	k.	Establish specialized data confection systems as necessary (e.g., weather).

Assemble information on alternative strategies. m. Provide periodic predictions on incident potential. n. Report significant changes in incident status. o. Oversee preparation of the Demobilization Plan. Logistics Section Chief (may have deputies as required) a. Provide all facilities, transportation, communications, supplies, equipment maintenance and fuelling, food, and medical services for incident personnel, and all off incident resources. b. Manage all incident logistics. c. Provide logistics input to the IAP. 3.3.7 d. Brief Logistics staff as needed. e. Identify anticipated and known incident service and support requirements. f. Request additional resources as needed. g. Ensure and oversee development of Traffic, Medical, and Communications Plans as required. h. Oversee demobilization of Logistics Section and associated resources. Finance / Administration Section Chief (may have deputies as required) The Finance / Administration Section manage all financial aspects of the incident. a. Manage all financial aspects of an incident. b. Provide financial and cost analysis information as requested. c. Ensure compensation and claims functions are being addressed relative to the incident. d. Gather pertinent information from briefings with responsible agencies. e. Develop an operational plan for the Finance/Administration Section and fill Section supply and support needs. 3.3.8 f. Determine the need to set up and operate an incident commissary. g. Meet with assisting and cooperating Agency Representatives as needed. h. Maintain daily contact with agency(s) headquarters on finance matters. i. Ensure that personnel time records are completed accurately and transmitted to home agencies. Ensure that all obligation documents initiated at the incident are properly prepared and completed. k. Brief agency administrative personnel on all incident-related financial issues needing attention or follow-up. 1. Provide input to the IAP.

Part 4-Definitions

4.20	Definitions	
4.20.1	Act (The Act) New Brunswick Emergency Measures Act.	
4.20.2	After Action Review (AAR)	Process to evaluate the effectiveness of the emergency response after an emergency has occurred
4.20.3	Agency	A division of government with a specific function offering a particular kind of assistance. In the Incident Command System, agencies are defined either as jurisdictional (having statutory responsibility for incident management) or as assisting or cooperating (providing resources or other assistance). Governmental organizations are most often in charge of an incident, though in certain circumstances private-sector organizations may be included. Additionally, nongovernmental organizations may be included to provide support.
4.20.4	Agency Administrator/ Executive	The official responsible for administering policy for an agency or jurisdiction. An Agency Administrator/Executive (or other public official with jurisdictional responsibility for the incident) usually makes the decision to establish an Area Command.
4.20.5	Agency Dispatch	The agency or jurisdictional facility from which resources are sent to incidents.
4.20.6	Agency Representative	A person assigned by a primary, assisting, or cooperating Federal, State, tribal, or local government agency, or nongovernmental or private organization, that has been delegated authority to make decisions affecting that agency's or organization's participation in incident management activities following appropriate consultation with the leadership of that agency.
4.20.7	All-Hazards	Describing an incident, natural or manmade, that warrants action to protect life, property, environment, and public health or safety, and to minimize disruptions of government, social, or economic activities.
4.20.8	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. It employs generic methodologies, modified as necessary by particular circumstances.
4.20.9	Allocated Resource	Resource dispatched to an incident.
4.20.10	Area Command	An organization established to oversee the management of multiple incidents that are each being handled by a separate Incident Command System organization or to oversee the management of a very large or evolving incident that has multiple Incident Management Teams engaged. An Agency Administrator/Executive or other public official with jurisdictional responsibility for the incident usually makes the decision to establish an Area Command. An Area Command is activated only if necessary, depending on the complexity of the incident and incident management span of control considerations.

4.20.11	Assembly area	Designated area for evacuees to gather for processing and transport
4.20.12	Assessment	The process of acquiring, collecting, processing, examining, analyzing, evaluating, monitoring, and interpreting the data, information, evidence, objects, measurements, images, sound, etc., whether tangible or intangible, to provide a basis for decision making.
4.20.13	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.
4.20.14	Assigned Resource	Resource checked in and assigned work tasks on an incident.
4.20.15	Assignment	Task given to a personnel resource to perform within a given operational period that is based on operational objectives defined in the Incident Action Plan.
4.20.16	Assistant	Title for subordinates of principal Command Staff positions. The title indicates a level of technical capability, qualifications, and responsibility subordinate to the primary positions. Assistants may also be assigned to Unit Leaders.
4.20.17	Assisting Agency	An agency or organization providing personnel, services, or other resources to the agency with direct responsibility for incident management. See Supporting Agency.
4.20.18	Available Resource	Resource assigned to an incident, checked in, and available for a mission assignment, normally located in a Staging Area.
4.20.19	Branch	The organizational level having functional or geographical responsibility for major aspects of incident operations. A Branch is organizationally situated between the Section Chief and the Division or Group in the Operations Section, and between the Section and Units in the Logistics Section. Branches are identified by the use of Roman numerals or by functional area.
4.20.20	Business Continuity Plan	A plan to minimize potential losses and maintain viable recovery strategies for services, operations, or government following a disruptive event.
4.20.21	By-Law	Refers to the Municipal Emergency Measures By-Law
4.20.22	Cache	A predetermined complement of tools, equipment, and/or supplies stored in a designated location, available for incident use.
4.20.23	Camp	A geographical site within the general incident area (separate from the Incident Base) that is equipped and staffed to provide sleeping, food, water, and sanitary services to incident personnel.
4.20.24	CASARA	Canadian Air Search and Rescue Association.
4.20.25	CAF	Canadian Armed Forces
4.20.26	CMRA	Canadian Marine Rescue Auxiliary.
4.20.27	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
4.20.28	Categorizing	The process of organizing resources by category, kind, and type, including

	Resources	size, capacity, capability, skill, and other characteristics. This makes the resource ordering and dispatch process within and across organizations and agencies, and between governmental and nongovernmental entities, more efficient, and ensures that the resources received are appropriate to their needs.
4.20.29	Certifying Personnel	The process of authoritatively attesting that individuals meet professional standards for the training, experience, and performance required for key incident management functions.
4.20.30	Chain of Command	The orderly line of authority within the ranks of the incident management organization.
4.20.31	Check-In	The process through which resources first report to an incident. All responders, regardless of agency affiliation, must report in to receive an assignment in accordance with the procedures established by the Incident Commander.
4.20.32	Chief	The Incident Command System title for individuals responsible for management of functional Sections: Operations, Planning, Logistics, Finance/Administration, and Intelligence/Investigations (if established as a separate Section).
4.20.33	Command	The act of directing, ordering, or controlling by virtue of explicit statutory, regulatory, or delegated authority.
4.20.34	Command Staff	The staff who report directly to the Incident Commander, including the Information Officer, Safety Officer, Liaison Officer, and other positions as required. They may have an assistant or assistants, as needed.
4.20.35	Common Operating Picture	An overview of an incident by all relevant parties that provides incident information enabling the Incident Commander/Unified Command and any supporting agencies and organizations to make effective, consistent, and timely decisions.
4.20.36	Common Terminology	Normally used words and phrases—avoiding the use of different words/phrases for same concepts—to ensure consistency and to allow diverse incident management and support organizations to work together across a wide variety of incident management functions and hazard scenarios.
4.20.37	Communications	The process of transmission of information through verbal, written, or symbolic means.
4.20.38	Communications /Dispatch Centre	Agency or interagency dispatch centres, 911 call centres, emergency control or command dispatch centres, or any naming convention given to the facility and staff that handles emergency calls from the public and communication with emergency management/response personnel.
4.20.39	Complex	Two or more individual incidents located in the same general area and assigned to a single Incident Commander or to Unified Command.
4.20.40	Concept of Operations	Concept of operations provides a framework to operationalize horizontal management and an effective governance structure and delineate clear roles and responsibilities of the principal committees and individuals central to each phase of the incident management process.
4.20.41	Cooperating	An agency supplying assistance other than direct operational or support

	A gon ov	functions or resources to the incident management effort.
	Agency	
4.20.42	Coordinate	To advance an analysis and exchange of information systematically among principals who have or may have a need to know certain information to carry out specific incident management responsibilities.
4.20.43	Corrective Actions	The implementation of procedures that are based on lessons learned from actual incidents or from training and exercises.
4.20.44	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 the population 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.
4.20.45	Critical Service	A service which, if compromised, in terms of availability or integrity would result in a high degree of injury to health, safety, security or economic well-being of the population or effective functioning of Government and must be continuously delivered.
4.20.46	Delegation of Authority	A statement provided to the Incident Commander by the Agency Executive delegating authority and assigning responsibility. The delegation of authority can include objectives, priorities, expectations, constraints, and other considerations or guidelines, as needed. Many agencies require written delegation of authority to be given to the Incident Commander prior to assuming command on larger incidents.
4.20.47	Demobilization	The orderly, safe, and efficient return of an incident resource to its original location and status.
4.20.48	Department	Department of the municipality
4.20.49	DAAF	Department of Agriculture, Aquaculture and Fisheries
4.20.50	DEECD	Department of Education and Early Childhood Development
4.20.51	DERD	Department of Energy and Resource Development
4.20.52	DELG	Department of Environment and Local Government;
4.20.53	DH	Department of Health
4.20.54	JPS	Department of Justice and Public Safety
4.20.55	PETL	Department of Post-Secondary Education, Training and Labour
4.20.56	DTI	Department of Transportation and Infrastructure
4.20.57	Deputy	A fully qualified individual who, in the absence of a superior, can be delegated the authority to manage a functional operation or to perform a specific task. In some cases a deputy can act as relief for a superior, and therefore must be fully qualified in the position. Deputies generally can be assigned to the Incident Commander, General Staff, and Branch Directors.
4.20.58	Designated Alternate	An individual to whom responsibility and authority for a particular function, normally performed by another individual, has been officially delegated.
4.20.59	Director	The Incident Command System title for individuals responsible for supervision of a Branch.

		An emergency that overwhelms the community's normal resources and
4.20.60	Disaster	coping ability and therefore requires extraordinary measures including outside help.
4.20.61	Dispatch	The ordered movement of a resource or resources to an assigned operational mission, or an administrative move from one location to another.
4.20.62	Division	The organizational level having responsibility for operations within a defined geographic area. Divisions are established when the number of resources exceeds the manageable span of control of the Section Chief. See Group.
4.20.63	Emergency	Any incident, whether natural or manmade, that requires responsive action to protect the safety, health or welfare of people or to limit damage to property.
4.20.64	Emergency Management/ Response Personnel	Includes Federal, Provincial and municipal governments, NGOs, private sector-organizations, critical infrastructure owners and operators, and all other organizations and individuals who assume an emergency management role. (Also known as emergency responder.)
4.20.65	EMCG	Emergency Measures Communication Group
4.20.66	Emergency Operations Centre (EOC)	The physical location at which the coordination of information and resources to support incident management (on-scene operations) activities normally takes place. An EOC may be a temporary facility or may be located in a more central or permanently established facility, perhaps at a higher level of organization within a jurisdiction. EOCs may be organized by major functional disciplines (e.g., fire, law enforcement, medical services), by jurisdiction (e.g., federal, provincial, regional, municipal), or by some combination thereof.
4.20.67	Emergency Operations Plan	An ongoing plan for responding to a wide variety of potential hazards.
4.20.68	Emergency Public Information	Information that is disseminated primarily in anticipation of or during an emergency. In addition to providing situational information to the public, it frequently provides directive actions required to be taken by the general public.
4.20.69	Emergency Response Plan (ERP)	A plan, program or procedure prepared by the Province or a municipality that is intended to mitigate the effects of an emergency and protect life safety, property, the environment or the health and welfare of the population in the event of such an occurrence.
4.20.70	Emergency Shelter	A form of temporary shelter that can be accessed by all, in situations where a place to eat and sleep for the night is needed.
4.20.71	Emergency Social Services (ESS)	Emergency social services provided in an emergency either by the Canadian Red Cross, Salvation Army or Emergency Social Services (ESS): Services include registration and inquiry, Lodging, feeding, clothing and personal services.
4.20.72	Evacuation	The organized, phased, and supervised withdrawal, dispersal, or removal of civilians from dangerous or potentially dangerous areas, and their reception and care in safe areas.
4.20.73	Event	See Planned Event.

4.20.74	Federal	Of or pertaining to the Government of Canada.
4.20.75	Finance/Admin istration Section	The Incident Command System Section responsible for all administrative and financial considerations surrounding an incident.
4.20.76	Function	One of the five major activities in the Incident Command System: Command, Operations, Planning, Logistics, and Finance/Administration. A sixth function, Intelligence/Investigations, may be established, if required, to meet incident management needs. The term function is also used when describing the activity involved (e.g., the planning function).
4.20.77	General Staff	A group of incident management personnel organized according to function and reporting to the Incident Commander. The General Staff normally consists of the Operations Section Chief, Planning Section Chief, Logistics Section Chief, and Finance/Administration Section Chief. An Intelligence/Investigations Chief may be established, if required, to meet incident management needs.
4.20.78	GoC	Government of Canada
4.20.79	Group	An organizational subdivision established to divide the incident management structure into functional areas of operation. Groups are composed of resources assembled to perform a special function not necessarily within a single geographic division. See Division.
4.20.80	Hazard	Something that is potentially dangerous or harmful, often the root cause of an unwanted outcome.
4.20.81	Hazard, Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (HRVA)	An assessment of the relative risk of occurrence and the potential impact on people and property of the emergencies or disasters that could affect all or part of the jurisdictional area for which the authority has responsibility.
4.20.82	Incident	An occurrence, natural or manmade, that requires a response to protect life or property. Incidents can, for example, include major disasters, emergencies, terrorist attacks, terrorist threats, civil unrest, wildland and urban fires, floods, hazardous materials spills, nuclear accidents, aircraft accidents, earthquakes, hurricanes, tornadoes, tropical storms, tsunamis, warrelated disasters, public health and medical emergencies, and other occurrences requiring an emergency response.
4.20.83	Incident Action Plan (IAP)	An oral or written plan containing general objectives reflecting the overall strategy for managing an incident. It may include the identification of operational resources and assignments. It may also include attachments that provide direction and important information for management of the incident during one or more operational periods.
4.20.84	Incident Base	The location at which primary Logistics functions for an incident are coordinated and administered. There is only one Base per incident. (Incident name or other designator will be added to the term Base.) The Incident Command Post may be co-located with the Incident Base.
4.20.85	Incident Command	The Incident Command System organizational element responsible for overall management of the incident and consisting of the Incident

		Commander (either single or unified command structure) and any assigned supporting staff.
4.20.86	Incident Command Post (ICP)	The field location where the primary functions are performed. The ICP may be co-located with the Incident Base or other incident facilities.
4.20.87	Incident Command System (ICS)	A standardized on-scene emergency management construct specifically designed to provide an integrated organizational structure that reflects the complexity and demands of single or multiple incidents, without being hindered by jurisdictional boundaries. ICS is the combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating within a common organizational structure, designed to aid in the management of resources during incidents. It is used for all kinds of emergencies and is applicable to small as well as large and complex incidents. ICS is used by various jurisdictions and functional agencies, both public and private, to organize field-level incident management operations.
4.20.88	Incident Commander (IC)	The individual responsible for all incident activities, including the development of strategies and tactics and the ordering and release of resources. The IC has overall authority and responsibility for conducting incident operations and is responsible for the management of all incident operations at the incident site.
4.20.89	Incident Management	The broad spectrum of activities and organizations providing effective and efficient operations, coordination, and support applied at all levels of government, utilizing both governmental and nongovernmental resources to plan for, respond to, and recover from an incident, regardless of cause, size, or complexity.
1.20.90	Incident Management Team (IMT)	An Incident Commander and the appropriate Command and General Staff personnel assigned to an incident. The level of training and experience of the IMT members, coupled with the identified formal response requirements and responsibilities of the IMT, are factors in determining "type," or level, of IMT.
4.20.91	Incident Objectives	Statements of guidance and direction needed to select appropriate strategy(s) and the tactical direction of resources. Incident objectives are based on realistic expectations of what can be accomplished when all allocated resources have been effectively deployed. Incident objectives must be achievable and measurable, yet flexible enough to allow strategic and tactical alternatives.
4.20.92	Information Management	The collection, organization, and control over the structure, processing, and delivery of information from one or more sources and distribution to one or more audiences who have a stake in that information.
4.20.93	Information Officer	Information Officer, responsible for all official communication with the public and the media on behalf of the Municipality. A member of the Command Staff responsible for interfacing with the public and media and/or with other agencies with incident-related information requirements.
4.20.94	IRCS	Integrated Radio Communications System
4.20.95	Intelligence/ Investigations	An organizational subset within ICS. Intelligence gathered within the Intelligence/Investigations function is information that either leads to the

their affiliated organizations to communicate within and across agencies and jurisdictions via voice, data, or video-on demand, in real time, when needed, and when authorized. Checklist or other visual aid intended to ensure that specific steps of completing a task or assignment are accomplished. A range or sphere of authority. Public agencies have jurisdiction at an incident related to their legal responsibilities and authority. Jurisdictional authority at an incident can be political or geographical (e.g., federal, provincial, territorial, local boundary lines) or functional (e.g., law enforcement, public health). The agency having jurisdiction and responsibility for a specific geographical area, or a mandated function. Any publicly or privately controlled resource essential to the minimal operations of the economy and government. A form of communication for establishing and maintaining mutual understanding and cooperation. A member of the Command Staff responsible for coordinating with representatives from cooperating and assisting agencies or organizations. Local Service District Local Service Manager The process and procedure for providing resources and other services to support incident management. A management by Objectives Management by Objectives Management by Objectives approach includes the following: establishing overarching incident objectives; developing and assisting assignments, plans, procedures, and protocols; establishing specific, measurable tactics or tasks for various incident-management functional			
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	4.20.107	Manager	Individual within an Incident Command System organizational unit who is

		MUNICIPAL EMERGENCY MEASURES PLAN
		assigned specific managerial responsibilities (e.g., Staging Area Manager or Camp Manager).
4.20.108	Minister	Minister of Justice and Public Safety charged with the administration of the Emergency Measure Act.
4.20.109	Mitigation	Activities providing a critical foundation in the effort to reduce the loss of life and property from natural and/or manmade disasters by avoiding or lessening the impact of a disaster and providing value to the public by creating safer communities. Mitigation seeks to fix the cycle of disaster damage, reconstruction, and repeated damage. These activities or actions, in most cases, will have a long-term sustained effect.
4.20.110	Mobilization	The process and procedures used by all organizations—Federal, State, tribal, and local—for activating, assembling, and transporting all resources that have been requested to respond to or support an incident.
4.20.111	Mobilization Guide	Reference document used by organizations outlining agreements, processes, and procedures used by all participating agencies/organizations for activating, assembling, and transporting resources.
4.20.112	Multi- jurisdictional Incident	An incident requiring action from multiple agencies that each have jurisdiction to manage certain aspects of an incident. In the Incident Command System, these incidents will be managed under a Unified Command.
4.20.113	МЕМО	Municipal Emergency Measures Organization as established by the Emergency Measures Act, which governs the municipality emergency measures.
4.20.114	Municipal Emergency Measures Organization Director	The MEMO Director is responsible for coordinating the efficient emergency response operations in the community on behalf of the Mayor and Council. The Director may activate the Municipal Emergency Operations Center (MEOC) partially or fully, depending on the magnitude of the emergency.
4.20.115	Municipal Emergency Operation Center (MEOC)	A pre-designated facility staffed by an established and recognized team of people who are responsible for providing direction, coordination, communication and support during emergency operations. The EOC may be set up at any other suitable location.
4.20.116	Mutual Aid Agreement or Assistance Agreement	A pre-arranged written or oral agreement between and among agencies/organizations and/or jurisdictions that provides a mechanism to quickly obtain emergency assistance in the form of personnel, equipment, materials, and other associated services. The primary objective is to facilitate rapid, short-term deployment of emergency support prior to, during, and/or after an incident.
4.20.117	NEA	National Emergency Agencies.
4.20.118	NBEMO	New Brunswick Emergency Measures Organization as established by the Emergency Measures Act.
4.20.119	NBGSAR	New Brunswick Ground Search and Rescue.
4.20.120	NGO	An entity with an association that is based on interests of its members, individuals, or institutions. It is not created by a government, but it may

		work as a grantively with assume and C-1
		work cooperatively with government. Such organizations serve a public purpose, not a private benefit. Examples of NGOs include faith-based charity organizations and the Red Cross. NGOs, including voluntary and faith-based groups, provide relief services to sustain life, reduce physical and emotional distress, and promote the recovery of disaster victims. Often these groups provide specialized services that help individuals with disabilities. NGOs and voluntary organizations play a major role in assisting emergency managers before, during, and after an emergency.
4.20.121	Officer	The Incident Command System title for a person responsible for one of the Command Staff positions of Safety, Liaison, and Information.
4.20.122	Operational Period	The time scheduled for executing a given set of operation actions, as specified in the Incident Action Plan. Operational periods can be of various lengths, although usually they last 12 to 24 hours.
4.20.123	Operations Section	The Incident Command System (ICS) Section responsible for all tactical incident operations and implementation of the Incident Action Plan. In ICS, the Operations Section normally includes subordinate Branches, Divisions, and/or Groups.
4.20.124	Organization	Any association or group of persons with like objectives. Examples include, but are not limited to, governmental departments and agencies, nongovernmental organizations, and the private sector.
4.20.125	Planned Event	A scheduled non-emergency activity (e.g., sporting event, concert, parade, etc.).
4.20.126	Planning Meeting	A meeting held as needed before and throughout the duration of an incident to select specific strategies and tactics for incident control operations and for service and support planning. For larger incidents, the Planning Meeting is a major element in the development of the Incident Action Plan.
4.20.127	Planning Section	The Incident Command System Section responsible for the collection, evaluation, and dissemination of operational information related to the incident, and for the preparation and documentation of the Incident Action Plan. This Section also maintains information on the current and forecasted situation and on the status of resources assigned to the incident.
4.20.128	Portability	An approach that facilitates the interaction of systems that are normally distinct. Portability of radio technologies, protocols, and frequencies among emergency management/response personnel will allow for the successful and efficient integration, transport, and deployment of communications systems when necessary. Portability includes the standardized assignment of radio channels across jurisdictions, which allows responders to participate in an incident outside their jurisdiction and still use familiar equipment.
4.20.129	Preparedness	A continuous cycle of planning, organizing, training, equipping, exercising, evaluating, and taking corrective action in an effort to ensure effective coordination during incident response. Within the National Emergency Response System (https://www.publicsafety.gc.ca/cnt/rsrcs/pblctns/ntnl-rspns-sstm/index-en.aspx .), preparedness focuses on the following elements: planning; procedures and protocols; training and exercises; personnel qualification and certification; and equipment certification.
4.20.130	Preparedness	An organization that provides coordination for emergency management and

	Organization	incident response activities before a potential incident. These organizations range from groups of individuals to small committees to large standing organizations that represent a wide variety of committees, planning groups, and other organizations (e.g., citizens groups, Local Emergency Planning Committees, Critical Infrastructure Sector Coordinating Councils).
4.20.131	Pre-Positioned Resource	A resource moved to an area near the expected incident site in response to anticipated resource needs.
4.20.132	Prevention	Actions to avoid an incident or to intervene to stop an incident from occurring. Prevention involves actions to protect lives and property. It involves applying intelligence and other information to a range of activities that may include such countermeasures as deterrence operations; heightened inspections; improved surveillance and security operations; investigations to determine the full nature and source of the threat; public health and agricultural surveillance and testing processes; immunizations, isolation, or quarantine; and, as appropriate, specific law enforcement operations aimed at deterring, pre-empting, interdicting, or disrupting illegal activity and apprehending potential perpetrators and bringing them to justice.
4.20.133	Private Sector	Organizations and individuals that are not part of any governmental structure. The private sector includes for-profit and not-for-profit organizations, formal and informal structures, commerce, and industry.
4.20.134	Protocol	A set of established guidelines for actions (which may be designated by individuals, teams, functions, or capabilities) under various specified conditions.
4.20.135	PEOC	Provincial Emergency Operations Centre (Fredericton)
4.20.136	PMCC	Provincial Mobile Communication Center
4.20.137	Public Information	Processes, procedures, and systems for communicating timely, accurate, and accessible information on an incident's cause, size, and current situation; resources committed; and other matters of general interest to the public, responders, and additional stakeholders (both directly affected and indirectly affected).
4.20.138	PSEPC	Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Canada.
4.20.139	Public Works	Municipality Public Works. Includes roadway maintenance, traffic management, storm water management, solid waste collection, transit and parking.
4.20.140	Reception Center	A location where evacuees are received, documented, assessed for personal needs and referred.
4.20.141	Recovery	The development, coordination, and execution of service- and site restoration plans; the reconstitution of government operations and services; individual, private-sector, nongovernmental, and public assistance programs to provide housing and to promote restoration; long-term care and treatment of affected persons; additional measures for social, political, environmental, and economic restoration; evaluation of the incident to identify lessons learned; post incident reporting; and development of initiatives to mitigate the effects of future incidents.
4.20.142	Recovery Plan	A plan developed to restore an affected area or community.

4.20.143	REAC	Regional Emergency Action Committee
4.20.144	REMC	Regional Emergency Measures Coordinator
4.20.145	REOC	Regional Emergency Operation Centre
4.20.146	Request for Financial Assistance (RFA)	Request for Financial Assistance
4.20.147	Resource Tracking	A standardized, integrated process conducted prior to, during, and after an incident by all emergency management/response personnel and their associated organizations.
4.20.148	Resources	Personnel and major items of equipment, supplies, and facilities available or potentially available for assignment to incident operations and for which status is maintained. Resources are described by kind and type and may be used in operational support or supervisory capacities at an incident or at an Emergency Operations Centre.
4.20.149	Response	Activities that address the short-term, direct effects of an incident. Response includes immediate actions to save lives, protect property, and meet basic human needs. Response also includes the execution of emergency operations plans and of mitigation activities designed to limit the loss of life, personal injury, property damage, and other unfavourable outcomes. As indicated by the situation, response activities include applying intelligence and other information to lessen the effects or consequences of an incident; increased security operations; continuing investigations into nature and source of the threat; ongoing public health and agricultural surveillance and testing processes; immunizations, isolation, or quarantine; and specific law enforcement operations aimed at pre-empting, interdicting, or disrupting illegal activity, and apprehending actual perpetrators and bringing them to justice.
4.20.150	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.
4.20.151	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.
4.20.152	Risk Management	The use of policies, practices and resources to analyze, assess and control risks to health, safety, environment and the economy.
4.20.153	Safety Officer	A member of the Command Staff responsible for monitoring incident operations and advising the Incident Commander on all matters relating to operational safety, including the health and safety of emergency responder personnel.
4.20.154	Section	The Incident Command System organizational level having responsibility for a major functional area of incident management (e.g., Operations, Planning, Logistics, Finance/Administration, and Intelligence/Investigations (if established)). The Section is organizationally situated between the Branch

		and the Insident Command
		and the Incident Command.
4.20.155	Sector	On some large incidents, such as wildland fires, with challenging or difficult terrain and limited access, a Division Supervisor's ability to provide adequate tactical supervision may be exceeded. Divisions may be further sub-divided into Sectors. A Sector is a geographic area within a Division.
4.20.156	SNB	Service New Brunswick
4.20.157	Shelter-In- Place	Staying put and taking shelter rather than evacuating
4.20.158	Single Resource	An individual, a piece of equipment and its personnel complement, or a crew/team of individuals with an identified work supervisor that can be used on an incident.
4.20.159	Situation Report	Confirmed or verified information regarding the specific details relating to an incident.
4.20.160	Situational Awareness	Situational awareness is being aware of one's environment and circumstances to understand how events and actions will affect objectives.
4.20.161	Span of Control	The number of resources for which a supervisor is responsible, usually expressed as the ratio of supervisors to individuals. An appropriate span of control is between 1:3 and 1:7, with optimal being 1:5, or between 1:8 and 1:10 for many large-scale law enforcement operations.
4.20.162	Staging Area	Temporary location for available resources. A Staging Area can be any location in which personnel, supplies, and equipment can be temporarily housed or parked while awaiting operational assignment.
4.20.163	Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)	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 process of accomplishment.
4.20.164	State of Emergency	State of emergency declared by the Minister in accordance with the Emergency Measures Act.
4.20.165	SOLE	State of local emergency declared by a municipality pursuant to subsection 11 of the New Brunswick Emergency Measures Act, or renewed pursuant to Section 18(2) of the Act.
4.20.166	Status Report	Information specifically related to the status of resources (e.g., the availability or assignment of resources).
4.20.167	Strategy	The general plan or direction selected to accomplish incident objectives.
4.20.168	Strike Team	A set number of resources of the same kind and type that have an established minimum number of personnel, common communications, and a leader.
4.20.169	Supervisor	The Incident Command System title for an individual responsible for a Division or Group.
4.20.170	Supporting Agency	An agency that provides support and/or resource assistance to another agency. See Assisting Agency.
4.20.171	System	Any combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, processes, procedures, and communications integrated for a specific purpose.
4.20.172	Tactics	The deployment and directing of resources on an incident to accomplish the objectives designated by strategy.

4.20.173	Task Force	Any combination of resources assembled to support a specific mission or operational need. All resource elements within a Task Force must have common communications and a designated leader.
4.20.174	Technical Specialist	Person with special skills that can be used anywhere within the Incident Command System organization. No minimum qualifications are prescribed, as technical specialists normally perform the same duties during an incident that they perform in their everyday jobs, and they are typically certified in their fields or professions.
4.20.175	Technology Support	Assistance that facilitates incident operations and sustains the research and development programs that underpin the long-term investment in the Nation's future incident management capabilities.
4.20.176	Threat	Natural or manmade occurrence, individual, entity, or action that has or indicates the potential to harm life, information, operations, the environment, and/or property.
4.20.177	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.
4.20.178	Tools	Those instruments and capabilities that allow for the professional performance of tasks, such as information systems, agreements, doctrine, capabilities, and legislative authorities.
4.20.179	Trunked Mobile Radio (TMR)	A computer-controlled two-way radio system that allows sharing of relatively few radio frequency channels among a large group of users.
4.20.180	Туре	An Incident Command System resource classification that refers to capability. Type 1 is generally considered to be more capable than Types 2, 3, or 4, respectively, because of size, power, capacity, or (in the case of Incident Management Teams) experience and qualifications.
4.20.181	Unified Approach	The integration of resource management, communications and information management, and command and management in order to form an effective system.
4.20.182	Unified Area Command	Version of command established when incidents under an Area Command are multijurisdictional. See Area Command.
4.20.183	Unified Command (UC)	An Incident Command System application used when more than one agency has incident jurisdiction or when incidents cross political jurisdictions. Agencies work together through the designated members of the UC, often the senior persons from agencies and/or disciplines participating in the UC, to establish a common set of objectives and strategies and a single Incident Action Plan.
4.20.184	Unit	The organizational element with functional responsibility for a specific incident planning, logistics, or finance/administration activity.
4.20.185	Unit Leader	The individual in charge of managing Units within an Incident Command System (ICS) functional Section. The Unit can be staffed by a number of support personnel providing a wide range of services. Some of the support positions are pre-established within ICS (e.g., Base/Camp Manager), but many others will be assigned as technical specialists.

4.20.186	Unity of Command	An Incident Command System principle stating that each individual involved in incident operations will be assigned to only one supervisor.
4.20.187	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.
4.20.188	Vulnerability assessment	A process for identifying physical features or operational attribute that renders an entity, asset, system, network, or geographic area susceptible or exposed to hazards.
4.20.189	Warning Order	An official communication warning the public of the possibility of an impending evacuation.
4.20.190	Warming Center	A temporary heated facility where residents can go find safe refuge from extreme weather.