



EVACUATION GUIDE

Area H

DRAFT IN DEVELOPMENT

AMENDMENT RECORD

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DRAFT

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INTRODUCTION

Evacuation is the process of removing persons and/or domestic animals from an area that is or may pose a threat to life and limb to an area of safety. Depending on the nature and scope of the threat, an evacuation may involve a single building, a group of buildings or an entire community. This evacuation guide has been prepared with general guidance regarding processes that could be involved in conducting a safe, orderly evacuation.

This guide is intended to assist all First Responders, Fraser Valley Regional District (FVRD) Emergency Management, partnering municipalities and First Nations, and the various regional or provincial agencies in the event of an emergency evacuation. It is important to note that information within this guide is meant to provide a foundation for processes during evacuations however each scenario will require site specific logistics and planning for each disaster event.

This Guide outlines the operations, organization, responsibilities, and coordination necessary to provide for effective response in the event an evacuation is required. FVRD emergency management does not take the place of the Emergency Management B.C. (EMBC), nor does it address emergencies that are normally handled at the scene by the appropriate first responding agencies such as police, fire or ambulance.

Mapped overview, decision aids, linked agency plans, checklists and quick references are outlined in the Appendices to assist all members of the EOC team and First Responder agencies to efficiently activate and proceed with evacuations in a guided manner.

It is understood that no plan can predict the hazard that presents itself. Evacuation guidance is provided to increase general awareness and inspire personal and business preparedness.

BACKGROUND

To support the response activities of an evacuation, an Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) will be established at one of FVRD's EOC locations. The location will be chosen based on the event information available. Technical assistance and direction will also be given to participating agency members within the Regional District. FVRD's emergency program is in place to assist incident commanders & First Response agencies when emergencies exceed their response capabilities, training or available resources.

It is important to note that First Nation communities reside within the FVRD boundaries. Through a collaborative process, FVRD emergency response activities are shared with these communities to provide a coordinated response in the event of an evacuation. In addition, Indigenous Services Canada (ISC) and EMBC provides the necessary Emergency Management support in all First Nation communities.

Through a multi-agency collaboration process, evacuation options have been identified to support the efficient and safe movement of people. The work completed as part of this document may potentially provide further guidance to strategic planning for next steps in emergency management, plan updates, communications strategies, and Emergency Support Services (ESS) planning.

PURPOSE AND GOALS

This document is part of a comprehensive Emergency Management Plan. The document summarizes data to produce an effective Evacuation Guideline. It will identify route opportunities, possible traffic constraints and identify area opportunities for distribution of information and emergency supplies.

The FVRD ECC supports a prescribed set of emergency response goals of the BC Emergency Management System (BCEMS) that includes in priority order:

1. Ensuring the health and safety of responders;
2. Saving lives;

3. Reducing suffering;
4. Protecting public health;
5. Protecting government infrastructure;
6. Protecting property;
7. Protecting the environment; and
8. Reducing social and economic losses.

A collaborative and integrated approach encourages engagement and empowerment, thus enhancing the regional capacity and capabilities in managing disasters, large or small. Continuous improvement is supported by the sharing of information, effective communication, research, ongoing education, training and exercises, not only within the regional district, but also with other communities, agencies, stakeholders and the public.

GUIDE DEVELOPMENT

This is a living document and will continue to evolve as FVRD's Emergency Management Plan and Emergency Management program evolve.

This evacuation guide will be reviewed at minimum in accordance with the Emergency Management document review policy. Complete reviews may also be triggered by the implementation or testing of the plan, or legislative evolution.

Please forward comments and amendment requests to FVRD Emergency Management (emergencyinfo@fvrld.ca) branch for consideration in future amendments. All agencies involved in the plan are welcome to review and comment. FVRD welcomes participation from neighboring authorities and First Nations.

LEGISLATION AND AUTHORITY

LEGISLATION FOR STRATEGIC EVACUATIONS

The legal authority for Local Authorities to order an evacuation is mandated within the *Emergency Program Act* (EPA) (1993) Section 12(1). Under this statute, the head of the Local Authority is permitted to declare a State of Local Emergency (SOLE) giving access to the emergency power to: *"cause the evacuation of persons and the removal of livestock, animals and personal property that is or may be affected by an emergency or disaster and make arrangements for the adequate care and protection of those persons, livestock, animals and personal property"*

Local Authorities are also required under Section 2 (3) (f) of the [Local Authority Emergency Management Regulation](#) to: *"coordinate the provision of food, clothing, shelter, transportation and medical services to victims of emergencies and disasters, whether that provision is made from within or outside of the local authority."*

FVRD is the local authority to provide planning, logistical, operational and media relations to direct evacuations. The regional district will activate an Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) to the appropriate level of response. The roles and structure of the Incident Command System (ICS) and the Emergency Operations Centre is described in the FVRD Emergency Management Plan.

Depending on the event and circumstances, evacuations could be ordered by:

- » Province of BC and various ministries;
- » Fire Commissioner; and
- » Fraser Valley Regional District;
- » RCMP.

LEGISLATION FOR TACTICAL EVACUATIONS

Tactical evacuations are immediate and ordered by agencies with additional authorities outside the Emergency Program Act. Examples of tactical evacuations include: fire fighters or police directing people to leave an area that has an immediate safety threat.

The legal authority to order a tactical evacuation rests with a number of statutes depending on the type of hazard causing the evacuation. Refer to appendices for a list of statutes under which specific authorities can order a tactical evacuation.

Certain ministries have been identified as the “Lead Agency” for specific hazards (refer to Schedule 1 of the Emergency Program Management Regulation, under the Emergency Program Act).

The following are some of the more commonly known or occurring hazards and the corresponding Lead Ministries (in no particular order, extracted from the above-mentioned Regulation, note that some ministry names change over time):

Hazard Groups	Hazard	Key Ministers
Accidents	» Air crashes » Marine accidents » Motor Vehicle crashes	» EMBC - Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General
Dam Failures	» Floods » Debris flows	» Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy »
Explosions and Emissions	» Pipeline » Gas wells » Mine » Other explosions	» Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy » Ministry of Energy Mines and Petroleum Resources » Ministry of Energy Mines and Petroleum Resources » Municipal affairs
Geological Hazards (e.g. landslides and avalanches)	» Landslides » Avalanches	» Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure
Hazardous Materials	» Hazardous spills	» Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy
Atmosphere	» Snow storms » Blizzards » Ice storms » Hail storms » Lightning » Hurricanes » Heat waves	» EMBC - Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General, » Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy, » Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure
Wildfires	» Wildfire (includes interface)	» Ministry of Forests, Lands, and Natural Resources Operations and Rural Development
Disease and Epidemics	» Human » Animal » Plant » Pest	» Ministry of Health » Animal Health » Ministry of Agriculture » Ministry of Agriculture

FVRD may issue evacuation alerts and/or evacuation orders when a localized event is imminent and likely to cause immediate danger to residents.

EVACUATION GUIDELINES

In the event of an evacuation, FVRD contacts EMBC's Provincial Emergency Coordination Centre (1-800-663-3456) to notify, initiate a task number and access the support of provincial services.

In BC there are 2 types of evacuations:

EVACUATION TYPES

TACTICAL

When the threat is sudden and immediate. Generally, there is no time to generate plans or issue evacuation orders. This is led by the RCMP with assistance from other agencies such as the local Fire Department, BC Wildfire Service, Search and Rescue and officials from the region.

STRATEGIC

When an order has been issued by Fraser Valley Regional District under their legal authority. Often involves having an evacuation alert in place prior and good communications with the regional and local community members on the status of the threat and process they should follow.

The actual evacuation process consists of the following key elements:

- » Identifying the population at risk;
- » Communicating the evacuation order by way of public announcements, and where possible and time and resources allow, personal contact and delivery of handouts;
- » Identifying evacuation routes and modes of transportation available;
- » R.C.M.P. enforcing the order and conducting traffic control; and
- » Identifying assembly points and reception centres for evacuees.

EVACUATION PROCESS

Where possible, FVRD will attempt to follow the three-stage evacuation process:

1. an Evacuation Alert;
2. an Evacuation Order; and
3. an Evacuation Rescind.

An Evacuation Order may or may not be preceded by a warning or advisory notice depending on how much time is available to clear the affected area. After the event and if it is safe to return home, the order is rescinded, and a public notice issued.

To assist in planning, evacuations may be implemented in zones, as determined by this evacuation guideline or by First Responders (inclusive of Certified Traffic Control personnel and/or Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure personnel). For each zone, routing and resource planning figures and maps will be provided as general guidance. Local permanent and seasonal residents are responsible to understand which evacuation zone they live within. Commercial venues and businesses must know which evacuation zone their business is within and train their staff on any business specific or site evacuation plans built to meet their WorkSafe BC safety requirements (BC Occupational Health and Safety Sections 4.13 to 4.18 <https://www.worksafebc.com/en/law-policy/occupational-health-safety/searchable-ohs-regulation/ohs-guidelines/guidelines-part-04#C660655802174EBD9AB3995FAD1DFD67>)

ASSUMPTIONS

Planning assumptions noted include:

- » Narrow road corridors will result in traffic congestion.
 - › Communities on the southern end of Cultus Lake may be unable to use Columbia Valley Highway.
 - › Early recognition and reporting of road issues will help responders and an EOC to understand the critical need for other options.
 - › Other options may include FVRD's EOC informing the EMBC South West Provincial Regional Emergency Operations Centre (SWE PREOC) for the enactment of the Pacific Northwest Emergency Management Arrangement (PNEMA) or coordinated water travel.
- » A need for alternate access during disasters and mass evacuations will continue. Soowahlie First Nation is a gracious partner in enabling critical life safety emergency egress.
 - › This route through Soowahlie is to be used during emergencies within the boundaries agreed to between the First Response agencies and Soowahlie First Nation. It is not to be utilized for convenience during peak flow. It may only be authorized for use by Soowahlie First Nation Chief, Council and/or staff. It is not under the direction or control of any outside agency.
- » Due to recreation users (e.g., boat traffic) on the lake during peak season, Incident Commanders and First Response organizations will need to include and consider this traffic during evacuations, with a designated authority to assist.
- » Approximately 20% of evacuated populations may be unable to support themselves.
- » Some people will refuse to evacuate regardless of the threat to their own safety.
- » Roads in electoral areas are not governed, regulated, or managed by Regional Districts. The Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure (MOTI) are responsible for maintenance and governance of roads and traffic in Regional Districts.
- » Public Transportation is limited and only available in select areas of FVRD.
- » Cab service is often unavailable during evacuations.
- » Open lands are private property and thereby limit the ability to designate helipad sites. An Incident Commander will need to find suitable locations that fit the emergency at hand.

COMMUNITY PROFILE

Electoral Area H spans nearly 110 square kilometres and includes the Columbia Valley, Cultus Lake, Lindell Beach and surrounding mountains. This area is identified as densely populated and is anticipated to see further additional development growth.

The area has a permanent population of over 1,800 people, largely located in and around Cultus Lake. The area also sees 2 - 3 million visitors per year enjoying camping, recreation and area amenities. Transient and tourist populations are peak starting in April through to October.

Columbia Valley Road, serving much of the populated area around Cultus Lake, provides one way in, one way out access only. This road sees approximately 15,000 vehicles per day in peak summer months.

The area presents extreme topographic and geographic challenges that are potential risks of human and community isolation, and/or limit ability to evacuate in the event of disaster. Secondary road and route options are limited, including limited availability of back road/forest service roads for the majority of the area. Existing roads also have minimal pavement and shoulder widths available.

As explored in the traffic study, there are three possible alternative access routes that may be possible to use as emergency access routes in the event that evacuation is required at a time when Columbia Valley Highway is not passable.

It was noted in the Official Community Plan that the development of emergency access routes through land within the Agricultural Land Reserve (ALR) would require an application to the Agricultural Land Commission to approve the use of ALR lands as a transportation corridor.

Emergency response organizations in the area include: Cultus Lake Volunteer Fire Department; Columbia Valley Volunteer Fire Department; BC Ambulance; RCMP; and Search and Rescue. Often volunteer fire departments are the first responder on many emergency scenes. First Response agencies have high levels of training to respond to a variety of different types of emergencies. These range from medical, motor vehicle accidents, and training for wildfire responses. Based on some discussions with members of the fire department, they have long recognized that the distance from the City of Chilliwack and the traffic volume may hinder response times. As a result the fire department has sought to fill this gap with volunteer recruitment.

HAZARDS

Types of local hazards are broad and fast acting such as wildfires, debris slides and flash flooding due to heavy rain events. A large fast acting event could create the inability for emergency services to respond in a timely manner and prevent a safe and efficient evacuation of the area.

There are no local stationed ambulance or RCMP detachment within the immediate vicinity of Cultus Lake.

Motor vehicle incidents, downed trees, or a small slide on the road causes significant traffic congestion. In some instances, Soowahlie First Nation, via the Sleepy Hollow Road, has enabled secondary access, however this is only available if an incident occurs after this access point. Other incidents before this access, adjacent Cultus Lake, have resulted in hours of gridlock particularly in peak tourist season. Illegal parking in and around the area adjacent the travelled lane has been a long-standing challenge that adds to the congestion issue or impedes First Response agencies to access or leave the area.

A brief summary of possible hazards, vulnerabilities identified for Electoral Area H are:

NATURAL HAZARDS

- » Interface fire;
- » Flooding;
- » Weather phenomena;
- » Landslide/slope stability.

ACCIDENTS

- » Motor vehicle Incident;
- » Hazardous materials – dangerous good incident;
- » Structure fires;
- » Explosions and/or leaks.

VULNERABILITIES

- » Emergency response facilities (Fire, Police, Ambulance);

- » Utilities and Services (water (well), sewage (septic), electrical, natural gas);
- » Transportation routes;
- » Populations (particularly congestion due to summer tourist traffic);
- » Environmentally significant features (Cultus Lake Provincial Park and Liumchen Ecological Reserve)

The hazards presented here are some potential hazards but are not an inclusive list of all possible hazards. The information presented in this section may evolve from time to time as FVRD hazard data evolves.

POPULATIONS

PERMANENT RESIDENTS

Maps have been prepared in advance to note locations of residential communities, and tourist destinations such as campgrounds. Populations are derived from the available statistical resources at the time of publication. Below is a brief summary of estimated populations that are considered permanent residents of the area.

LOCATIONS	Date and Source	Population	Notes
Columbia Valley	2016 Census	266	
Cultus Lake East & Sleepy Hollow Area	2012 Traffic Study	269	
Cultus Lake South	2016 Census	305	
Cultus Lake North	2016 Census	1110	1900 in peak season
Soowahlie First Nation	2016 Census	160 on lands	*Soowahlie governs its own community public safety planning.

SEASONAL AND TOURIST POPULATIONS

Electoral Area H is a tourism destination community drawing high levels of seasonal traffic and populations. Tourist populations are derived from the most up to date FVRD statistical resources with assistance from various agencies such as BC parks and the Cultus Lake Park Board office. Here is a brief summary of some estimated populations. Campground estimates will be estimated to have 3 persons per campsite. The tourism season begins at the end of March increasing through summer and dissipates through September. Not all populations are identified in list format. Many are neighbourhoods reflected in the evacuation zone maps.

LOCATIONS	Source	Population	Notes
Sunnyside Campground (Cultus Lake Park Board)	Cultus Lake Park Board	600 campsites	Est. 2000 people on peak weekend day
Camp Linley Scout Camp	Scouts BC/Yukon	Avg. 200 max	All-seasons. Pre-booked. No communications infrastructure. No running water. Rarely are

			vehicles present for all youth/persons on site.
Cultus Lake Adventure Park		500	Per day, Avg. daily – peak season
Cultus Lake Golf Club		90 parking spaces	
Cultus Lake Tap-Ins		38 parking spaces	
Cultus Lake Water Park		1200	Per day, Avg. daily – peak season primarily in swim gear
Cultus Lake Community Hall		80 max	
Cultus Lake Park Public Parking Lot A - D		774 cars	Avg for Sat/Sun – peak season
Cultus Lake Park Public Parking Lot A - D		384 cars	Avg. Mon-Fri peak weekday
Cultus Lake Park Public Parking Lot A - D		112 cars	Avg. for Sat/Sun – low season
Cultus Lake Park Public Parking Lot A - D		42 cars	Avg. Mon – Fri – low season
Cultus Lake Provincial Park » Clear Creek Campground » Delta Grove Campground » Entrance Bay Campground » Maple Bay Campground » Honeymoon Bay Group sites » Westside Group sites	BC Parks Website	» 85 sites » 58 sites » 52 sites » 106 sites » 2 sites (45 ppl max) » 2 sites (30 ppl max)	+ 700 parking spaces for day picnic areas
Stillwood Camp and conference Centre		High Season avg. 350 ppl Low season avg. 30 ppl	High season June through October - some vehicles, some buses but not enough seats to evacuate max camp max occupancy. Low season – November through March
Sweltzer Creek Campground		» 58 Sites » 5 group sites of 100 people max total	*Within Soowahlie First Nation
Vedder Mountain Recreation Use		» no trail counters	

PLANNING STAKEHOLDERS

Emergency Management is a shared responsibility and belongs to everyone including individual citizens, non-government organizations, private businesses, commercial industries, crown corporations, social agencies and all levels of government. Citizens and seasonal residents are responsible to have personal preparedness plans, insurance to meet their emergency needs, and safe places to go if evacuated.

Agency specific representatives that support evacuations in the region include:

BC EMERGENCY HEALTH SERVICES (BCEHS)

- » Triage, treat and transport casualties from the disaster site by ground or air ambulance.
- » Liaise with the EOC to call out additional resources, as needed.

BC PARKS

- » Evacuate campsites, provides a list of campers that have checked in, ensure day use areas are clear.
- » Liaise with the EOC to call out additional resources, as needed.

BC WILDFIRE SERVICE

- » Sends a senior officer empowered to make decisions and communicate to the scene to establish a Command Post at the site specific EOC related to wildfire.
- » Liaise with the EOC to call out additional resources, as needed

COLUMBIA VALLEY FIRE DEPT

- » Respond to request for aid where fire or other emergencies exist;
- » Respond to request for aid where life or property are threatened by the existence of a hazardous condition;
- » Assist the Ministry and Wildfire management in structural fire protection;
- » May send a senior officer, empowered to make decisions and communicate, to the scene to establish a Command Post.
- » Has authority to perform tactical evacuations.
- » Advises FVRD Emergency Management Duty Officer when performing tactical evacuation and if additional powers under a State of Local Emergency may be necessary.
- » Liaise with the EOC to call out additional resources, as needed.

CULTUS LAKE FIRE DEPARTMENT

Cultus Lake Fire Department is an agency department of the Cultus Lake Park Board. Their primary mandate is fire service with the Cultus Lake Park Board which is defined and regulated under the Cultus Lake Park Act.

- » Respond to request for aid where fire or other emergencies exist;
- » Respond to request for aid where life or property are threatened by the existence of a hazardous condition;
- » Assist the Ministry and Wildfire management in structural fire protection;
- » May send a senior officer, empowered to make decisions and communicate, to the scene to establish a Command Post.
- » Has authority to perform tactical evacuations.
- » Advises FVRD Emergency Management Duty Officer when performing tactical evacuation and if additional powers under a State of Local Emergency may be necessary.
- » Liaise with the EOC to call out additional resources, as needed.

CULTUS LAKE PARK BOARD

- » Acts as an agency representative of the Cultus Lake Park and a partner in the implementation of Emergency Management initiatives in the Cultus Lake Park Board areas of governance.

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

- » Oversees the local road maintenance contractor that responds to highway emergencies.
- » Assists in the event of evacuations required within their jurisdictions as it pertains to the road authority.
- » Provides signage and road closures information via Drive BC and assists with routing traffic on highway infrastructure.
- » Sends a senior officer empowered to make decisions and communicate to the scene to establish a Command Post, where required.
- » Liaise with the EOC to call out additional resources, as needed.

RCMP

- » Notify Emergency Management British Columbia by calling the Emergency Coordination Centre in Victoria at 1-800-663-3456 if issuing tactical evacuations.
- » Set up an Incident Command Post at the scene of the event;
- » Preserve and protect life and property;
- » Control traffic/crowds;
- » Maintain law and order;
- » Provide security;
- » Carry out evacuation orders; and
- » Liaise with the EOC to ensure adequate manpower, equipment and other resources are made available as needed.

SEARCH AND RESCUE

Fraser Valley Regional District is a local government and thereby established as an official tasking agency for Search and Rescue. There are many Search and Rescue teams throughout the FVRD. This geography falls under the Chilliwack Search and Rescue Associations response area.

- » May be requested to aid in evacuations if tasked by a tasking authority such as FVRD, or RCMP.
- » Activities may include distribution of evacuation alerts/orders and evacuations by water surface.

SOOWAHLIE FIRST NATION

- » Enables emergency and disaster mass evacuation access through their gated community land during under the approval of Soowahlie Chief and or Council, or appointed staff-level approver.
- » The route is only activated at the request of RCMP, Fire, Ambulance, Ministry of Transportation or another tasking agency during critical events.
- » This arrangement is not to be used due to minor inconveniences in traffic flow.
- » The route is protected with locked gates and those authorized to activate the route have been assigned key fobs to ensure the timely access required to maintain life safety.
- » Where possible, Soowahlie may provide traffic control and safety barricades during the use of this protocol.

EVACUATION ROUTES, ASSEMBLY AREAS AND TRANSPORTATION

Various maps have been assembled as appendices to assist in planning evacuations. These maps can be utilized as handouts. If map edits are required the can be identified to FVRD Emergency Management staff.

The following are recognized as potential for evacuation routes and assembly points. There may be route limitations due to the location of a disaster or emergency. It is good practice to be kept current on road status through the Provinces Drive BC website and social media feeds. Additional information is provided on the maps in the appendices.

VEHICULAR ROUTE INFORMATION

There is a one way out evacuation route initiating from the south end of Cultus Lake for area residents residing adjacent the Canada-United States border travelling north towards Chilliwack or Abbotsford. Several campgrounds are present along the routes that will require a coordinated response with BC Parks, Ministry of Transportation, RCMP, and Fire Departments, to determine the best approach for the release of vehicular traffic dependent what hazards are presented.

Utilizing Columbia Valley Road, this route travels adjacent Cultus Lake and north through the Soowahlie First Nations Reserve #14.

Depending on congestion of traffic during an evacuation, traffic can then be split at the roundabout just south of the Vedder Bridge to reduce volume pressures and expedite the movement of queued traffic out of the area. From the roundabout, vehicles can be directed west to Vedder Mountain Road to Abbotsford, or alternatively north via Vedder Road to Chilliwack.

Following is a brief description of each of the routes and potential traffic constraints that are important to be aware of and consider during an evacuation.

The City of Chilliwack 24/7 After Hours Emergency line (604-792-2233) line must be informed of evacuation to enable their traffic flow control at the roundabout and potentially intersections with stop signs and traffic lights in both directions.

COLUMBIA VALLEY HIGHWAY

Columbia Valley Road is a two-lane roadway running north-south along the east side of Cultus Lake. No traffic signals are present along the roadway, however roundabouts are in place at Vedder Mountain Road and Sunnyside Boulevard. Daily traffic volumes are approximately 12,000 vehicles but can be higher in peak seasons. Columbia Valley Road has a pavement width of approximately 7-8m with 0.5-1.0m paved / gravel shoulders. The road also has various informal pullouts along its length. Grades on the roadway are generally 4% but have sections upwards of 10-12%. Topography adjacent to the roadway generally includes steep slopes either side of the roadway – sloping up the mountain side on the east, and sloping down on the west to Cultus Lake. It is noted some areas are also directly adjacent to the lakeside.

VEDDER MOUNTAIN ROAD

Vedder Mountain Road is a two-lane roadway, with turn lanes at select intersections. The roadway generally runs east-west intersecting at the northern extent of Columbia Valley Road. Intersection controls are a mix of traffic signals and stop signs and daily traffic volumes are approximately 7,000 vehicles per day but can be higher in peak seasons. Vedder Mountain Road has a pavement width of approximately 7-7.5m with 0.5-1.0m paved shoulders. Grades along the roadway are generally in the range of 4-5% but are steeper in some segments. The roadway edges have steep sides through much of its length between Columbia Valley Road and the Yarrow area.

EVACUATION ROUTE SIGNAGE

The Ministry of Transportation has installed permanent signage identifying the route to and through Soowahlie First Nation. The installed signs say “no thru route.” During emergency evacuations the signs can be changed to read “alternate route.” First Responders or traffic control personnel may also direct or inform public where possible. Maps of this route are in the Soowahlie Emergency Route Arrangement sub-plan which is a partnership between Soowahlie First Nation with administrative support from FVRD for document maintenance and updates.

TRAFFIC CONTROL POINTS

Traffic control personnel will be required throughout the evacuation routes to assist with the flow of traffic with the key goal to keep traffic moving. Refer to the Sleepy Hollow Protocol for information regarding routing traffic through Soowahlie First Nations. Traffic Control personnel may be provided by the Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure, or Soowahlie First Nation. Traffic guidance may consist of temporary traffic barricades where certified personnel are not available. Authority for roads and traffic rests with the Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure and is not within the scope of FVRD.

Traffic control points/locations are not meant to answer questions to drivers nor disseminate information to the public as this will create lengthy queues and back up of traffic. FVRD will publish credible emergency communications using our website and social media channels, in addition to our public alerting system when issuing evacuation alerts, orders, and rescinds.

Potential traffic control locations have been identified along the main evacuation routes and can be referred to on the maps located in the appendices for further planning purposes.

These locations have been generally identified as:

- » Traffic signals;
- » Stop control intersections; and
- » Roundabouts.

INFORMATION TRAFFIC POSTS AND CHANGEABLE MESSAGE SIGNS

There are very few locations safe for vehicles to pull over to get detailed information that does not impede traffic flow. Note that pullouts are limited throughout the area and will need to be considered specific to the event.

Affiliated volunteers may assist with distribution of maps and may include handouts that describe key emergency facilities, routes and/or instructions for registering with Emergency Support Services (ESS) immediately to ensure people are accounted for and have access to essential services (e.g., shelter, food, etc.)

Through MOTI and/or EAM, Changeable Message Signs (CMSs) may be available to communicate quick messages to evacuating traffic. Two CMSs reside in the local area of Cultus Lake that can be accessed and placed in key locations by the organization responsible for them.

The Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure has access to five or more CMSs as required and if available. These additional CMSs can be set up at regional access control points, key intersections, and roundabouts.

Barriers can be utilized and stored in key locations for ease of transport and placement during an evacuation, for example, at roundabouts to direct traffic accordingly to best utilize traffic control personnel.

ASSEMBLY POINTS

Assembly points can be used for multiple purposes:

- » To distribute information and supplies at Emergency Support Services Reception Centres;
- » To gather evacuees in a tactical evacuation to wait for further information or instruction;
- » For individuals without transportation to assemble.

Assembly points will be activated if they are not in an affected area and before heading to designated assembly points please confirm with FVRD's website EOC page, and social media pages to receive accurate information.

Assembly points may be created by the Incident Commander at the site of an emergency, or at the discretion of RCMP, Fire Department, MOTI, or another First Response organization with jurisdiction to do so, and may evolve as FVRD's Emergency Management Planning efforts continue.

- » North Cultus – many options exist such as parking lots, school parking lots, shopping centre parking lots, etc.
- » South Cultus – options are more limited and will only be activated when emergencies cause Columbia Valley Road to be unsafe to travel, and alternate evacuations are required.
- » Beyond FVRD assembly points – upon request of FVRD or EMBC neighboring jurisdictions may open ESS Reception Centres. This information would be publicized on FVRD's EOC website, social media pages, and via mass public notification systems when suitable.

HELICOPTER LANDING ZONES (HELISPOT)

A "helispot" is a natural or improved takeoff and landing area intended for temporary or occasional helicopter use. Various helicopter landing sites have been identified by the Fire Departments in Electoral Area H. Due to the nature of all being located on private properties with seasonal variations in land use the identified "helibase" locations on static maps and most commonly helispots.

In emergency situations, helicopters will land in undesignated areas that are deemed to be safe and suit the need of the emergency under the discretion of the flight crew and information provided by First Responders or a site Incident Commander. To learn more during an emergency follow the direction provided by the Incident Commander and First Responders.

BOAT LAUNCHES AND DOCKS

Various access points along the shores of Cultus Lake have been identified as opportunities if a tactical evacuation is required. To utilize these sites during an emergency, specific logistics and planning will be required at the time and be dependent on the evacuation requirements.

NOTIFICATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

FVRD Emergency communications, including evacuation alerts, orders, and rescinds will be shared via FVRD's EOC website, social media feeds, and public alerting system. The content of messaging may include areas to avoid, areas to gather, areas to receive emergency services, and areas to receive information.

Public information releases will aim to use plain language. FVRD recognizes that social media is a two way communication tool that can be critical to life safety in emergencies. We encourage residents and travelers to follow us before emergencies to increase our ability to connect with you during and after emergencies.

DECISION TO EVACUATE

The decision to evacuate may be made by an on-scene Incident Commander or Incident Commanders in a Unified Command scenario, the Emergency Management Team, Police, Fire Chief, or their designated alternates.

A decision to evacuate can be made before an event has made direct impact (severe weather phenomenon), or after an incident has occurred (explosion, earthquake, fire, etc.). The BC Emergency Management System (BCEMS) identifies the order of response priorities which can be used as a tool to guide decision making (see pages 5/6).

Ordering an evacuation too far in advance can expose evacuees to unnecessary hardship or create complacency for the current and future evacuations. Waiting too long increases risk. The time of day is also important.

FORMULA FOR DETERMINING EVACUATION TIMELINE

Time required to process the documentation (drafting, dissemination, confirmation) +
Time required to mobilize notification personnel (preparation, vulnerable populations, etc.) +
Time required to notify impacted population (phased evacuation, routes, etc.) +
Time required to physically conduct the evacuation (door-knocking and sweep) +
120 minutes contingency =

Trigger point for evacuation

Considerations to address in determining whether or not to evacuate may include but are not limited to:

- » Areas/facilities that are at risk
- » Population size and demographics
- » Where the impacted population can be evacuated to
- » Evacuation route availability and capacity
- » Availability of transportation resources
- » Time required to mobilize evacuation resources and physically conduct evacuation
- » Time of year, day of week, time of day
- » Current and forecasted weather
- » Advice from the Incident Commander (IC) and/or hazard-specific subject matter experts including Traditional Indigenous Knowledge Keepers and technical specialists.

SHELTER IN PLACE

A shelter-in-place order can be issued for any event where evacuation is not necessary and people are safest to shelter in doors. Shelter-in-place orders can be issued during widespread viral events, or for hazardous goods accidentally released into the air. Shelter in place information can be found on the Government of BC website at <https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/safety/emergency-preparedness-response-recovery/preparedbc/know-your-hazards/hazardous-material-spills/shelter-in-place>.

Communities should always consider shelter-in-place as the first/default option for protecting individuals from a threat, if it is safe to do so. Following a shelter-in-place protocol rather than having individuals evacuate helps communities to reduce costs, resource requirements, and the negative physio-social and spiritual impacts of evacuations. Shelter-in-place actions can improve response effectiveness and help promote a quick community recovery. Sample shelter-in-place instructions are provided in Appendix K.

Sheltering-in-place orders are generally issued to provide protection in response to hazards such as:

- » chemical, biological, or radiological contaminants, released accidentally or intentionally
- » volcanic eruptions
- » police incidents and public disturbances
- » severe windstorms

EVACUATION ALERT

Evacuation Alerts are issued to advise of potential risk to safety from a hazard. When your community has received an Evacuation Alert you should prepare to move to a safe area.

Things that should be done at this time are:

- » Issued to warn residents to get ready to leave their homes with a moment's notice
- » Make sure emergency kits, emergency plans, and other important documents are ready to go
- » Have plans to transport family, friends, co-workers out of the area
- » Make sure children and elderly are ready to leave the area
- » Check on neighbours that have mobility and independence limitations and consider how you can help them to be ready to leave the area.
- » Make sure to have supplies and plans for the evacuation of pets and livestock.
- » If possible, plan for accommodations outside of the area under threat of evacuation
- » Monitor reliable news sources for more information
- » A State of Local Emergency is not required to issue an evacuation alert.

ISSUING AN EVACUATION ALERT

1. The EOC/CC, in consultation with the Incident Commander and available hazard-specific subject matter experts including Traditional Indigenous Knowledge Keepers and technical specialists, makes a determination that an Evacuation Alert (Alert) is required
2. Notify the policy group (e.g. council/board/band council) and first responder agencies
3. Request assistance to perform Evacuation Alert notification (e.g. from Police and Fire)
4. Based on advice, map the geographic boundaries for the Alert. Identify the Alert area using civic addresses, street names, IR#, or any combination that works for your community.
5. Complete an Evacuation Alert template including the following information:
 - » The issuing authority (e.g. Local Authority or First Nation)
 - » The reason for the Alert with a description of the hazard
 - » The areas under Alert with as much detail as possible, including a map of the Alert area, IR#, the use of street and highway names with geographic references (e.g. all residents located south of 10th Avenue and north of 7th Avenue, between 13th and 18th Street), and/or provide a listing of all address points
 - » A general listing of important personal supplies that should be prepared for a potential evacuation (e.g. identification, medication, insurance papers, etc.)
 - » Where to get additional information
6. Notify the impacted area of the Alert (e.g. through social and traditional media, door-to-door, public notification systems, etc.)
7. Email a copy of the Alert to your EMBC PREOC
8. Once the Alert is in place, consider evacuating vulnerable populations and recommending livestock relocation

Note: Evacuation Alerts do not require a declaration of a State of Local Emergency (SOLE)

Note: Depending on the hazard, and the specifics of each individual event, an Evacuation Order may be immediately required, and no Evacuation Alert is given.

EVACUATION OF VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

FVRD may consider evacuating vulnerable populations during the Evacuation Alert stage. Experience demonstrates it takes longer to evacuate vulnerable people and, when conducted during the Evacuation Order stage, may increase risks to the individuals and the First Responders providing assistance. Moving vulnerable populations during an Alert stage may also help to reduce stress, as they are evacuated during a time that is generally less intense than when an Evacuation Order is occurring and more considerations can be made for their comfort.

Vulnerable populations include those with the following:

- » Communication challenges: limited ability to speak, see, and hear; read or understand English, limitations in learning and understanding
- » Medical challenges: assistance with bathing or feeding, managing medications, on dialysis or oxygen, operating power-dependent equipment to sustain life
- » Independence challenges: maintaining functional independence with medical equipment such as wheelchairs, walkers, or scooters
- » Supervision needs: persons with dementia or Alzheimer's, prisoners, and unaccompanied children
- » Transportation needs: persons unable to drive due to disabilities, legal restrictions, socio-economic factors
- » At-risk populations: transient or homeless, substance abuse issues, mental health challenges, and those experiencing intergenerational trauma

Evacuating vulnerable populations may require the movement of individuals and/or entire properties (e.g. a group home, prison, or transition house). Where possible, EMBC recommends First Nations and Local Authorities proactively engage vulnerable individuals and applicable property managers to provide an approved Extraordinary Evacuee Authorization Form, and confirm arrangements for the safe travel to a Reception Centre or host community, if needed.

Actions such as moving vulnerable populations before an Evacuation Order is issued should be done in consultation with EMBC so that available support and eligible expenditures for reimbursement are understood by both parties.

Regional health authorities will manage the evacuation of their medical patients during the Evacuation Alert stage, including patients being cared for at home and those assigned to care for them. It is important for First Nations to contact the First Nation Health Authority (FNHA), and Local Authorities to notify Health Emergency Management BC (HEMBC) of the Alert to confirm the authority is able to evacuate their patients quickly and to coordinate the evacuation process with all organizations needed to be involved.

LIVESTOCK

Commercial livestock producers and hobbyists are responsible to have plans for the evacuation of their own livestock and be familiar with literature on farm preparedness which can be found on the Ministry of Agriculture website (see pg. 41). Livestock relocation, if required, can be done during the Evacuation Alert stage. Many of the costs for the movement of livestock and supports provided to livestock producers are eligible response costs through EMBC, when certain conditions are met.

No SOLE is required to evacuate livestock during the Alert stage, or for Local Authorities and First Nations to be eligible for reimbursement of these costs.

A representative from the Ministry of Agriculture may be available in the PREOC to help with the coordination needed for livestock relocation. Refer to the [EMBC Policy 2.01 Provincial Support for Livestock Relocation During an Emergency](#) for more information on how to evacuate livestock and what constitutes as eligible costs for reimbursement. Also, refer to the [Ministry of Agriculture's Livestock Relocation](#) website to confirm eligible costs for reimbursement and to receive a task number.

EVACUATION ORDER

An Evacuation Order will be issued by authorities if there is imminent potential for loss of life or injury. These orders are issued in the interest of life safety. Members of the RCMP, local fire departments, search and rescue and the local authorities may let people know by going door to door, broadcasting on radio/television, and issuing mass public alerts.

- » Issued to all residents and visitors to leave their homes and the area immediately. Follow all directions given by local emergency officials. Residents cannot return home until evacuation orders are rescinded.
- » Travelers are encouraged to return home.
- » A State of Local Emergency is required to implement

ISSUING AN EVACUATION ORDER

1. The EOC, in consultation with the Incident Commander and available hazard-specific subject matter experts including Traditional Indigenous Knowledge Keepers and technical specialists, makes a determination that an Evacuation Order is required.
2. Notify the policy group (e.g. council/board/band council) and first responder agencies.
3. Request assistance to perform Evacuation notifications (e.g. from First Responders or other identified groups such as Ground Search and Rescue).
4. Map the geographic boundaries for the Order. Identify the Order area using civic addresses, street names, IR#, or any combination that works for your community (contact your EMBC PREOC if mapping support is needed)
 - » Map title matches that of evacuation
 - » Include date, time, legend
 - » Only show current Alert and Order boundaries, using only two colours (one for Alerts, one for Orders).
 - » Include minimal data in map to make certain a wide range of people can quickly understand content
 - » If possible, identify evacuation routes in map
 - » If possible, identify address points in the map
 - » For print distribution, print in colour.
5. Declare a State of Local Emergency (SOLE), [publish online](#), and [notify the public](#)
6. Complete an Evacuation Order template. The Order should provide the following information:
 - » The issuing authority (i.e. Local Authority or First Nation)

- » The reason for the Order with a description of the hazard
 - » The areas under Order with as much detail as possible, i.e. a map of the Order area, IR #, street and highway names with geographic references (e.g. All residents located south of 10th Avenue and north of 7th Avenue, between 13th and 18th Street), and/or a listing of all address points
 - » Designated evacuation routes and identification of closed routes
 - » Location of Reception Centres, including hours of operation
 - » What personal belongings to take (e.g. identification, medication, etc.)
 - » How to receive additional information regarding the emergency event
7. Notify the impacted area of the Order (e.g. through social and traditional media, door-to-door, automatic notification systems, etc.)
 8. Email a copy of the SOLE and Order to your EMBC PREOC
 9. Consider how to best support evacuees using ESS either within the affected community or in a host community.

EVACUATION RESCIND

When an emergency no longer causes threat to life safety officials will rescind (withdraw/cancel) an evacuation order and enable residents to return home.

Occasionally, partial evacuation rescinds may be issued which leave a particular address or area remaining under Evacuation Order.

SECURITY

If wide-scale evacuations occur it is natural for homeowners and residents to feel uneasy about leaving their property and belongings behind. Security is addressed in the EOC and the delivery of security provisions will be done in accordance with the demand of an emergency event. Possible ways to address security may include establishing RCMP and security checkpoints limiting entry to areas and neighbourhoods only to the First Responders who require access to aid in the evacuation process. Peoples safety is paramount and efforts will be focused firstly on saving lives.

EVACUEE/EMERGENCY SUPPORT SERVICES

Based on need and circumstances of the emergency, ESS may be offered to an evacuee for a short period of time, normally up to 72 hours after the beginning of the emergency. Services may be available for an extended period depending on the emergency and the circumstances of an evacuation order. A local authority receives authorization from the Province for all ESS services and ESS extensions.

Services provided by ESS are:

- » Temporary lodging (these are determined on a case-by-case basis, and vary depending on what is available in the community and is appropriate to the emergency)
- » Food

- » Clothing and incidentals (such as toiletries)

Specialized services that may be coordinated on a case-by-case basis:

- » Emotional support
- » First aid and other health services
- » Pet sheltering
- » Transportation

ESS is a type of public aid intended to ensure immediate critical safety in unforeseen emergencies. It is not intended to take the place of tenant and/or homeowners insurance.

Evacuation routing and shelters are determined by a combination of factors:

- » How many people are being evacuated?
- » What is the capacity of the Reception Centre for registering and processing evacuees?
- » Is the proposed evacuation routes safe for travel? (e.g., is the road maintained and ready to receive influx of traffic?)
- » Are there any current incidents on the highway to impede traffic once orders are in place?
- » How many of the evacuees require shelter and for how long?
- » What neighbouring local authorities may have capacity to host sheltering? Have they also been impacted by the same event?

RECEPTION CENTRE

A Reception Centre (RC) is a safe place where people can go to receive in-person services that vary depending on the type of emergency. They are often located in community centres, recreation centres, churches, schools, or halls. If you operate a location you wish to onboard for this purpose please reach out to FVRD's Emergency Management staff.

GROUP LODGING

People forced from their homes in an emergency may need emergency shelter. When evacuees have no friends or family to stay with they may be directed to group lodging (congregate sheltering in open areas). Group lodging is a safe and acceptable method of emergency sheltering – most areas in the FVRD do not have limited to no commercial accommodations.

Whether group lodging is opened depends on many factors including the size of the emergency, the availability of commercial lodging, and the number of volunteers. Your local ESS Director or Emergency Program Coordinator will learn what lodging options are available to suit the need of the emergency and implement what is best for the event.

PETS

Evacuation and care of domestic animals is an important issue for emergency managers and the public. Providing options for domestic animals came during emergencies is one way to prevent homeowners from remaining in evacuated areas because they refuse to leave pets behind. Where possible, FVRD will identify options for domestic companion animals. Often domestic companion animals are planned for within the context of ESS planning. The preparation and planning for pets in Reception Centres (or pet-specific facilities if required) should be done in consultation with a number of local and regional animal service community groups.

Qualified service animals are specially-trained domestic animals and not considered to be household pets. Individuals who are accompanied by qualified service animals must be enabled access to any location where the general public is allowed and consideration should be made as to how to shelter individuals and families with qualified animals. Service animals who are certified will be sheltered with the people who they provide service to, it is important to recognize that in BC therapy animals are not certified and do not receive the same consideration as licensed service animals. People wishing to shelter with their animals may make their own arrangements. Pet accommodations are not covered by the Provincial ESS program.

Despite planning for the inclusion of domestic companion animals, FVRD emergency planning is always respectful of those who own properties used as ESS sites and some may not permit pets on their premises.

Each resident should have a personal pet/livestock evacuation plan in place. Evacuation and care of domestic and livestock animals is an increasingly important challenge in emergencies. Providing options for animal care during emergencies is one way to prevent homeowners from remaining in evacuation zones because they refuse to leave animals behind.

When evacuees arrive at Reception Centres pet access is quite limited due to health regulations. Many animals are stressed from the process of evacuating and are already beyond their normal capacity to cope with the confusing situation at hand. Animals also pick up on the heightened emotional response of their owners. It is advisable to have a plan for the care of pets and livestock when displaced that includes containment, feeding, toileting, and sleeping considerations.

Where domestic animal services can be provided, a number of items must be considered:

- » Communication to owners of their ultimate responsibility to find alternative lodging for their pets, or themselves with their pets.
- » Emergency management organizations and animal care agencies should work together in order to coordinate the expertise and resources of both emergency managers and health considerations
- » Domestic animals need to be housed in a facility separate from Group Lodging facilities due to potential allergen exposure and other health regulations.
- » Pet owners should have their own pet food, medicines, and containment methods. Sometimes evacuations do not provide adequate time to prepare. The EOC may need to coordinate with partner groups who specialize in animal disaster response, such as Canadian Disaster Animal Response Team (CDART) for the coordination of pet sheltering and reunification during disaster in alignment with the standards of emergency management best practices.
- » Care of people takes precedence over care of domestic animals, however, often two are directly linked.
- » In most cases, Emergency Support Services coordinates a pet service function with assistance from local animal shelters and non-profit organizations.

HOST COMMUNITIES

When it is not possible to keep evacuees in the impacted community, it is common to ask neighbouring communities to help by providing shelter and care to the evacuees as needed. It is important for First Nations and Local Authorities to reach out to potential host communities in advance of an evacuation to pre-establish relationships and communication channels. There is no obligation for another community to act as a host community; and at times neighbouring communities may be unable to host for a number of reasons (also affected by same emergency, large tourism events, etc.)

For information on how host communities can be reimbursed for eligible costs associated with hosting another community's evacuees, refer to the [Host Community Response Costs](#) memo located on EMBC's website.

Note: do not send evacuees to another community without first confirming the host community is able, willing, and ready to receive and support your evacuees. Include EMBC in these discussions, wherever possible.

REQUESTING ASSISTANCE OF A HOST COMMUNITY

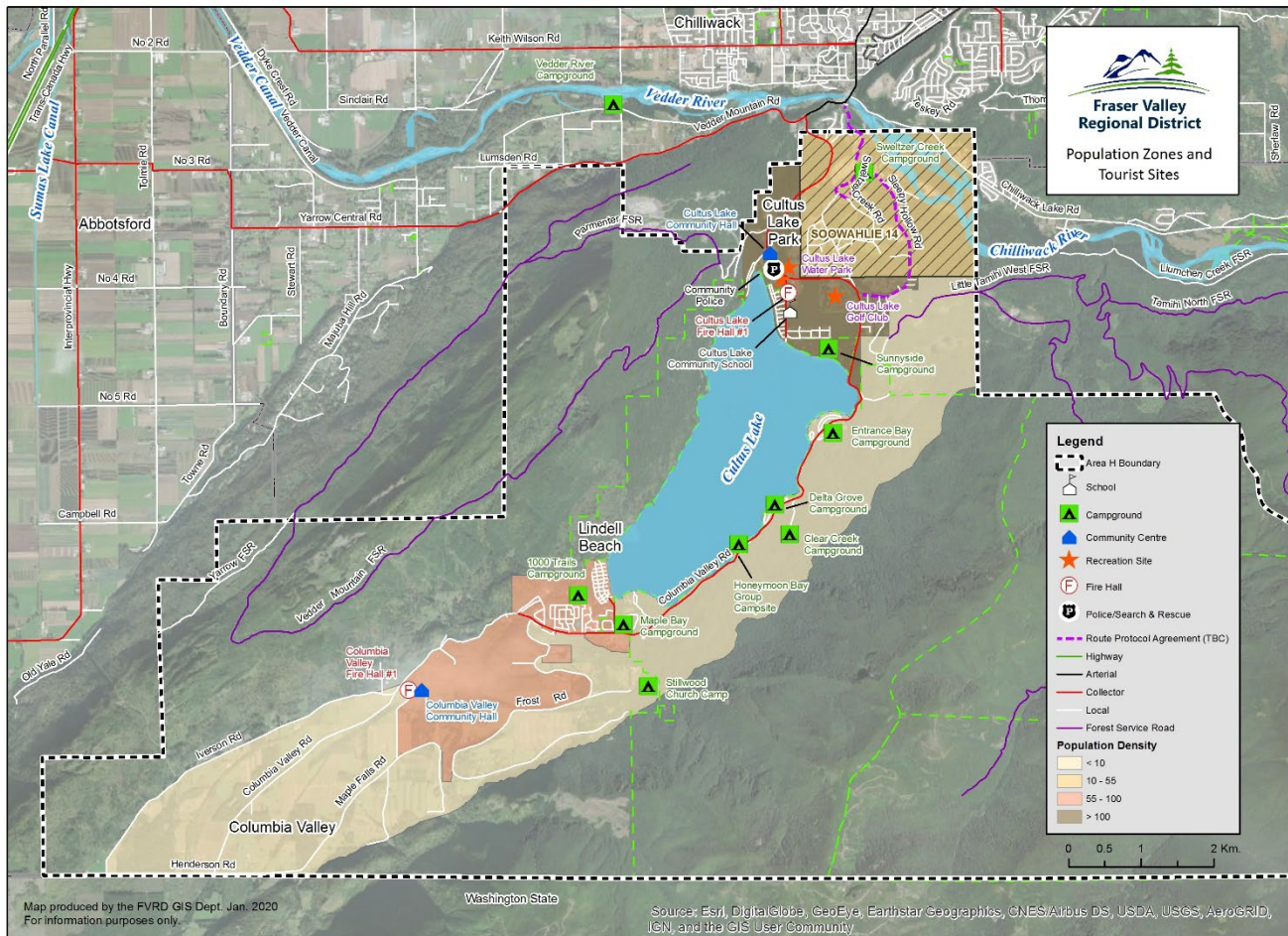
- » FVRD's EOC through EMBC would confirm with the host community that they are able to receive evacuees, and provide details on how many evacuees are being sent and any special considerations they should be aware of (e.g. number of vulnerable people, etc.)
- » Provide an approved Extraordinary Evacuee Assistance Authorization Form to any evacuee not covered under an Evacuation Order to ensure the host community's ESS team has appropriate validation to support the evacuees
- » When possible, evacuate vulnerable people with a support person (e.g. health care worker or care giver) able to assist with their safety, reducing the burden on the host community
- » Provide a regular information-briefing schedule for the host community and evacuees
- » Maintain consistent, planned contact between the evacuating community's officials and the host community's officials
- » Evacuate local community staff with their residents so they can provide support to the host community in matters concerning their residents
- » Where possible, designate a Community Navigator to act as a liaison for the evacuees and provide a point of contact for the host community emergency support structures. See "Community Navigators" info box above
- » Further support for the host community's ESS team can be provided via a request through EMBC.

REFERENCES AND RESOURCES

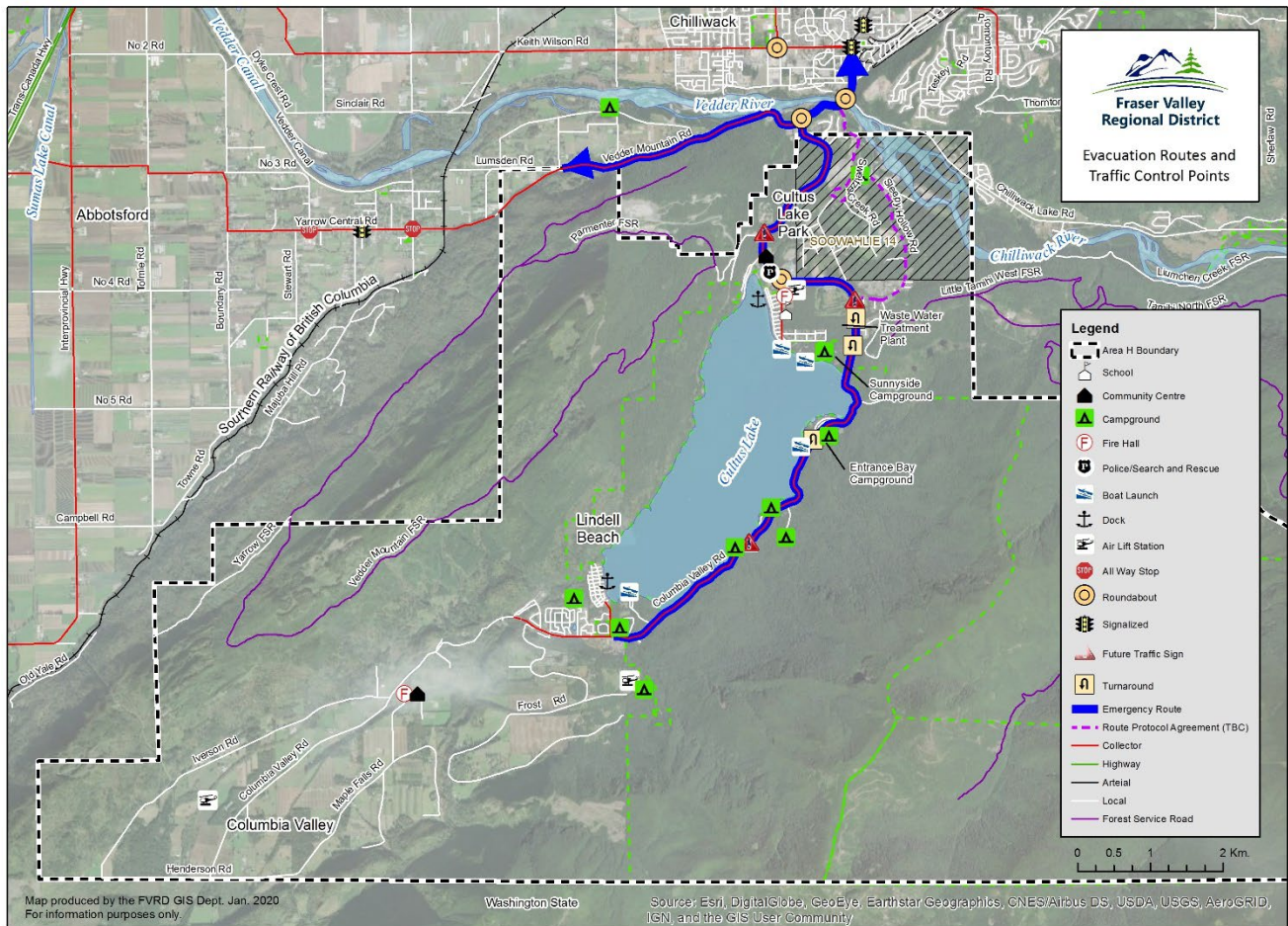
- A. *Emergency Program Act [RSBC 1996] Chapter 111*
- B. *Local Government Act [RSBC 2015] Chapter 1*
- C. *Community Charter [SBC 2003] Chapter 26*
- D. *FVRD State of Local Emergency (SOLE) Guide 2019*
- E. *EMBC Managing Access to Areas Under Evacuation Order for Local Authorities and First Nations 2019*
- F. *EMBC Evacuation Operational Guidelines 2019*
- G. *Cultus Lake Traffic Study 2011*
- H. *FVRD Official Community Plan for Electoral Areas E and H, 2011*

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A - ELECTORAL AREA H POPULATION AND TOURIST ZONES



APPENDIX B - ELECTORAL AREA H EVACUATION ROUTES AND TRAFFIC CONTROL POINTS



APPENDIX E – EVACUATION ALERT TEMPLATE

EVACUATION ALERT

Month Day, 4-digit year, 24hr time (normal text, 24hr clock)

Descriptor of area, FVRD Electoral Area “insert”

An Evacuation Alert has been issued by Fraser Valley Regional District, pursuant to the BC Emergency Program Act, at the FVRD Emergency Coordination Centre (ECC).

[Briefly describe event and potential risk.]

Because of the potential danger to life safety and health, FVRD has issued this Evacuation Alert for the following areas:

This alert applies to the properties in FVRD Area “insert” *[describe geographic location with description of boundaries and properties potentially facing impacts as best possible]* as shown in the gray on the map below:

[Add image of map]

APPENDIX E – CONTINUED

This Evacuation Alert has been issued to prepare you to evacuate your premises or property should it be found necessary. Residents will be given as much advance notice as possible prior to evacuation; however, you may receive limited notice due to changing conditions.

WHAT YOU NEED TO DO

Upon receiving a notification of an Evacuation Alert, you must preparing for an evacuation order:

- » Locate all family members and designate a meeting area outside the evacuation area, should an Evacuation Order be called while separated.
- » Pack essential items such as: government issued ID, medications, eyeglasses, valuable papers (i.e. insurance, identification licenses, credit and mortgage info, and emergency contact numbers), and immediate care needs for dependents and pets, and if space and time permits, keepsakes for quick departure.
- » Prepare to move disabled persons (with mobility aids & supports required to maintain independence), children, elderly and immobile neighbours.
- » Prepare supplies, vet records, and containment needs ready for pets.
- » Implement a plan to move livestock to safety.
- » Arranging for transport of your household members. Fill gas tanks or personal vehicles.
- » Arranging accommodation for your household members and pets.
- » Wait for an Evacuation Order to be issued before evacuating, unless you have extenuating mobility limitations that require pre-planning.
- » In the event of an evacuation order Emergency Support Services (ESS) sites may be activated for the purposes of family reunification, referrals to essential service providers, and Group Lodging.
- » Monitoring credible news sources for information on evacuation orders and locations of ESS Sites

Further information will be issued as it becomes available. Please visit the FVRD's web page www.fvrd.ca/EOC or on social media – Facebook ([MyFVRD](#)) and Twitter ([FVRD1](#)).

For more information please contact the following numbers:

Monday to Friday, or anytime after business hours: [\[insert EOC phone number that will be monitored\]](#)

Saturday and Sunday, 08:30am – 4:30pm: [\[insert EOC phone number\]](#) or [\[insert other EOC phone number\]](#)

Signature of Board Chair or designate

APPENDIX F – EVACUATION ORDER

EVACUATION ORDER

Month Day, 4-digit year, 24hr time

Descriptor of area, FVRD Electoral Area “insert ”

Pursuant to Section 12 (1) of the BC Emergency Program Act an **Evacuation Order** has been issued by Fraser Valley Regional District due to immediate life safety caused by [\[brief description of the emergency\]](#).

Members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) and other applicable agencies will be expediting this action.

This EVACUATION ORDER is in effect for the following areas:

[\[Geographic description including boundaries and properties impacted. Include map of evacuation area, and where possible an evacuation route\]](#) as shown on the map below:

[Add image of map]

APPENDIX F – CONTINUED

Including the following properties:

- » Address
- » Address
- » Address...

WHAT YOU NEED TO DO NOW

You must leave the evacuation area immediately.

- » Close all windows and doors.
- » Close gates and latch but do not lock.
- » Shut off gas and electrical appliances. Leave your refrigerators and freezers on.
- » Gather your family; assist a neighbour or someone else who needs help or transportation.
- » Take critical items if they are immediately available (medicine, ID, cash/cards, keys).
- » Take pets in kennels or on leashes, with food. (Keep tropical pets in their cages and containers).
- » Do not use more vehicles than you have to.
- » Do not use the telephone unless you need emergency service (text family and friends or post on your social media).
- » Register with Emergency Support Services (ESS) to report that you have safely left the area.
- » Monitor credible news sources for information on evacuation orders and locations of ESS Sites.

IF YOU CANNOT SELF-TRANSPORT AND ALL NEIGHBOURS HAVE LEFT THE AREA IMMEDIATELY CALL:

EOC LINE 1 [INSERT NUMBER] or EOC LINE 2 [INSERT NUMBER]

ESS Sites:

- » Reception Centre || [city] || [location name] || [address with hyperlink]
 - » arrival instructions or open hours
- » Choose an item. || [city] || [location name] || [address with hyperlink]
 - » arrival instructions or open hours

Further information will be issued as it becomes available. Please visit FVRD's EOC web page www.fvrd.ca/EOC or on social media – Facebook ([MyFVRD](#)) and Twitter ([FVRD1](#)).

Signature of Board chair or designate

APPENDIX G – EVACUATION RESCIND/CANCELLATION

EVACUATION ORDER RESCIND

Month Day, 4-digit year, 24hr time

Descriptor of area, FVRD Electoral Area “insert ”

The Evacuation ORDER, pursuant to Section 12 (1) of the *BC Emergency Program Act* issued by the Fraser Valley Regional District on [insert date/time] to the areas(s) [geographic locations] has been rescinded.

[Indicate what areas if any **REMAIN ON EVACUATION ALERT.**]

An Evacuation Order may need to be reissued; however, if that is deemed necessary, the Evacuation Order process will re-commence.

[Add image of map]

APPENDIX G – CONTINUED

What you should do:

- Determine if you need fuel in your vehicle before returning to the community;
- Consider if groceries and food providers in your community were impacted. If so, bring at least three days of food home and essential supplies home with you (e.g. medications, pet supplies) because the local grocers may not have adequate stock.
- If your animals or livestock have been relocated, call [insert number] to coordinate their safe return.

Please visit FVRD's EOC web page www.fvrd.ca/EOC or on social media – Facebook ([MyFVRD](#)) and Twitter ([FVRD1](#)). If you have no access to the internet you can contact the EOC Monday to Friday 8:30am to 4:30pm at EOC LINE 1 [INSERT NUMBER] or EOC LINE 2 [INSERT NUMBER].

Signature of Board Chair or designate

APPENDIX H – SHELTER-IN-PLACE ORDER

SHELTER-IN-PLACE ORDER

Month Day, 4-digit year, 24hr time

Descriptor of area, FVRD Electoral Area “insert”

An incident has caused hazardous material to enter the air. Emergency response professional are requesting that you immediately “Shelter-in-Place” by staying protected indoors until you receive instruction that it is safe to exit the building.

To Shelter-in-Place:

- » Go inside and close (and lock) all windows and exterior doors.
- » If there is a danger of explosion, close the window shades, blinds, and curtains;
- » Turn off all fans, heating and air condition systems. Close fireplace dampers and air exchange units.
- » Get your emergency kit and turn on the local radio.
- » Cell phones may be overwhelmed or damaged during an emergency. It is ideal to have a hard-wired telephone in the room you select. If you do not have a hard wired telephone, bring your cell phone and charger to ensure you have a communication method. Call your emergency contact and have the phone number available if you need to report a life-threatening condition.
- » Go to an interior room without windows that is above ground-level, if you can, because some chemicals are heavier than air avoid sheltering in basements for an airborne chemical incident.
- » Bring your pets with you, and be sure to bring extra food and water for them, in addition to a toileting method.
- » Use duct tape and plastic sheeting (heavier than food wrap) to seal all cracks around the door and any vents into the room. A wet towel can also be used to create a seal along doors and windows.
- » Monitor radio, television, and Emergency Info BC online until you are told by officials all is safe or you are told to evacuate.

DO NOT leave your building or home until you receive notification that the danger has passed.

The hazardous material is toxic. The signs and symptoms of overexposure are as follows:

If you have these signs or symptoms and the order to shelter-in-place is still in effect, contact medical help by telephone at: _____.

If the shelter-in-place order has been rescinded (cancelled), seek immediate medical help at the following location: _____.

If the situation is life-threatening or you are unable to move, dial 911.

Further information will be issued as it becomes available. Please visit FVRD’s EOC web page www.fvrd.ca/EOC or on social media – Facebook ([MyFVRD](#)) and Twitter ([FVRD1](#)).

Signature of Board chair or designate

APPENDIX I – EVACUATION EXTRAORDINARY AUTHORIZATION FORM

EVACUATION EXTRAORDINARY EVACUEE AUTHORIZATION FORM

Extraordinary Evacuee Authorization Form

Evacuation authorization is in effect for the individual(s)/property stated in this form, as per below:

		EMBC TASK #		
APPROVAL RESTRICTIONS				
START DATE / TIME		EXPIRY DATE / TIME		
RECEPTION CENTRE LOCATION				
REASON FOR EVACUATION				
ROUTE TO DESTINATION				
EVACUEES' INFORMATION				
FULL LEGAL NAME of INDIVIDUAL(S)/PROPERTY				
CONTACT INFORMATION				
HOME ADDRESS				
ESCORT/SUPPORT PERSON REQUIRED	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	ESCORT/SUPPORT PERSON NAME/CONTACT		
WHAT EVACUEE SHOULD DO				
INSTRUCTIONS FOR EVACUEE(S)	[e.g. add applicable content from Evacuation Order template (Appendix E)]			
TAKE CRITICAL ITEMS	<input type="checkbox"/> Medicine <input type="checkbox"/> Purse/wallet <input type="checkbox"/> Keys	<input type="checkbox"/> Important papers (e.g. insurance) <input type="checkbox"/> Pets, in pet kennel or on leash <input type="checkbox"/> [other]		
EVACUEE SIGNATURE [or signature of legal guardian]				
Name (print):			Signature:	
RECOMMENDATION FOR APPROVAL OF EVACUATION				
RECOMMENDATION	<input type="checkbox"/> Approve <input type="checkbox"/> Deny	POSITION	SIGNATURE	
ON BEHALF OF [LOCAL AUTHORITY/FIRST NATION], AUTHORIZED BY				
POSITION		POSITION (e.g. EOC Director)	SIGNATURE	

Further information will be issued at [\[date/time/location\]](#) or visit fvrd.ca/eoc for more information.

APPROVAL HOLDER(S) MUST PRESENT APPROVED FORM AT RECEPTION CENTRE TO REGISTER.

APPENDIX J – EVACUATION TOOL KIT NOTIFICATION PROCESS

EVACUATION RECORDING PROCEDURES

Those initiating evacuation procedures are to ensure all premises are recorded on the Evacuation Log.

Where possible, the evacuation team will use coloured ribbon to indicate the status of each premises.

Tie the appropriate ribbon around the door knob most visible to the street. Should a door not be visible from the street, attach the tape the side of the house that is visible. Should the house not be visible from the street, place the ribbon at the entrance to the driveway (e.g. around a mailbox or tree).

Use the following colour-coded labelled ribbons:

Colour – Meaning	Actions
Blue – not home	Needs a second visit if safe to do so. Tape the Evacuation Order to the door of the property with a note explaining the meaning of the blue tape, and instruction to call phone number on the Order for more information or instruction.
Pink - Notified	Ready to evacuate when ordered. Provide occupant with yellow ribbon to exchange with pink ribbon when leaving.
Yellow - evacuated	Explain to residents to replace pink ribbon with yellow ribbon when they leave the premises.
Orange - Refused	Advise that responders will not be put at risk to rescue them. Note address, report and record the refusal. Explain the purpose of the Orange tape: so First Responders will not visit property again for evacuation notification, or be alarmed at occupied residence during patrols. Provide Order and highlight EOC contact information.
Optional:	
Red - Needs Assistance	Try to delegate assistance to neighbours. Use situational discretion for whether or not to directly assist. Explain the meaning of the tape: it is a flag for First Responders to come back to provide assistance in evacuating. Note status and actions taken and continue with evacuation notification.

Notification is the top priority – keep moving!

APPENDIX K - EVACUATION TOOL KIT NOTIFICATION LOG

EVACUATION TOOL KIT

Evacuation Log

Incident Name:			Start Time:									
EMBC Task #:			End Time:									
Authorizing Authority / Notifying Authority:						Notification Team:						
Zone #:	Community Name:		# of Occupants Present	# of Minor Children <19	# of Pets/Livestock	Blue - Not Home	Pink - Notified	Yellow - Have	Orange - Refused	Red - Needs Assistance	Time of Notification	COMMENTS » If RED , note type of assistance » If ORANGE , note reason
Street Name	House #	Family Names										

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APPENDIX L – ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

EMERGENCY EVENT SITE
Site Level <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » The Incident Commander provides information and recommendations to the EOC/CC for when an Evacuation Alert, Order or Rescind needs to be issued » If the emergency situation shows an immediate threat to the health and safety of people, the Incident Commander, or any First Responder, can initiate a Tactical Evacuation » Agencies, organizations, and partners at the site level should have representatives in the EOC in order to provide information and coordinate communications
LOCAL AUTHORITY OR FIRST NATION
Elected Officials/Band Chief and Council <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Authorizes States of Local Emergency; Evacuation Alerts, Orders, and Rescinds » Maintains availability to the EOC/CC for support, coordination, and/or public engagement as requested by EOC Director/CC » Provides policy direction and establishes priorities during all phases of an evacuation, based on recommendations by the EOC Director, CC, or Chief Administrative Officer (CAO)
Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Activates the evacuation plan » Supports the Site Level operations with resources and information, as required » Initiates/authorizes early evacuation for vulnerable people and livestock » Manages all aspects of the evacuation cycle including providing support to evacuees through Emergency Support Services » Ensures evacuees have essential supplies such as food, water, beds, sanitation services, clothing, and medical equipment and supplies » Prepares for and coordinates Evacuation Alerts, Orders, and Rescinds including the mapping of the evacuation area, and the identification of evacuation routes and reception centre locations » Identifies and notifies potential host communities; maintains communication between identified host communities through the full evacuation cycle » Tracks and records information on evacuation details, such as areas and numbers of impacted individuals » Provides concise, consistent, transparent, and accurate information to the public and the media » Ensures elected officials have been alerted and kept informed » Tracks costs and resources
Emergency Support Services <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Works with EOC/CC to determine locations of Reception Centres (RC) and Group Lodging (GL) » Establishes and manages RC and/or GL facilities, under direction from the EOC/CC » Communicates resource needs to EOC/CC » Provides regular situational awareness to the EOC/CC and EMBC on variety of topics, such as number of registrants, approximate value of referrals distributed, additional supports required, and current status of operations
PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT
Emergency Management BC <p>Through activation of the Provincial Regional Emergency Operations Centre (PREOC), or Provincial Emergency Coordination Centre (PECC), or the Regional Duty Manager, as required:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Coordinates any national and international supports required for impacted communities » Hosts daily coordination calls for Local Authorities, First Nations, and all responding agencies » Provides connection and coordination between all responding parties » Reviews and provides feedback on evacuation plans for the impacted community » Provides assistance with evacuation route planning and re-entry planning, upon request

- » Provides assistance in executing evacuations by way of resource requests or expenditure authorization for critical resources (e.g. transportation services, security, physical blockades, Search and Rescue)
- » Provides assistance with communications to evacuees and the general public
- » Accesses provincial volunteer resources (Search and Rescue, ESS Mobile Support Team, Provincial Emergency Radio Communications Service, PEP Air, Road Rescue) as required

Agriculture, Ministry of (AGRI)

- » Provides advice to farmers, aqua-culturists and fisheries on the protection of crops, livestock, and provincially managed fish and marine plant stocks
- » Coordinates the emergency evacuation and care of poultry and livestock
- » Provides support to lead agencies, Local Authorities, First Nations, and agriculture producers, including with the planning and execution of livestock evacuation, emergency feeding, sheltering and care
- » Provides support to EOC/CCs, PREOCs, and the PECC with assessing temporary access requests by individual agriculture producers
- » During an animal health emergency, establishes quarantine or control zones that may prohibit, limit, or impose requirements in respect to the movement of persons into, from, or within the area
- » During a plant or animal disease incident, or pest outbreak, serves as the Provincial lead agency for response, coordinating with the Canadian Food Inspection Agency as required

BC Parks

- » Holds the authority to close Provincial Parks through a BC Parks Director's order. BC Parks contractors (Park Operators) and Ranger Staff may be involved in evacuations of BC Parks as required.
- » It is important to note BC Parks has few staff, with a large area of coverage, so response may be limited by resources available/location of staff in the field.
- » BC Parks staff hold good knowledge of trails/other park infrastructure that may require evacuation/sweeps.
- » The authority to evacuate/direct/control the activities of guests within the Provincial Park is provided under the Park Act.
- » Additionally, the authority to close Provincial Parks is provided to BC Parks Regional Directors under the act/regs. Additionally, I noted that BC Parks is not identified as falling under the BC Ministry of Environment in Appendix J – Roles and Responsibilities.

BC Wildfire Service (BCWS)

For wildfire hazard events:

- » Leads the response of all operations to wildfire hazard
- » Provides recommendations to First Nations and Local Authorities on Evacuation Alerts, Orders, and Rescinds
- » Assists with delineation and mapping for boundaries of recommended Evacuation Alerts and Orders
- » Provides recommendation on safety of temporary access
- » Provides public information regarding Evacuations, in support of and in close conjunction with EOC/CC
- » Maintains consistent and effective communication platforms and structures with EOC/CC and RCMP
- » Provides technical expertise where requested

For flood hazard event, as requested by PECC and/or PREOCs:

» Provides resources, communications and logistical support
Children and family Development, Ministry of (MCFD)
As required, through support and coordination with the Emergency Management Unit, MCFD:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Liaises with EMBC through regional and Provincial coordination calls » Provides support to Service Delivery Areas and Local Service Delivery offices in the continuity of services » Provides direct assistance to caregivers and contracted care providers in impacted areas » Maintains a mechanism for the tracking of displaced children and youth in care » Receives, assesses, and responds to reports of unattended children » Upon request, liaises with communities to assess need for local MCFD representation during major evacuations
Environment, Ministry of (ENV)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Monitors, augments, or takes over the response to hazmat incidents related to evacuations » Provides technical advice to EOC/CCs, PREOCS, or the PECC, First Nations or Local Authority fire departments, public works, or other agencies or parties to support a timely effective response to hazmat incidents or consequences related to evacuation » In regard to hazardous spills, identify and evaluate the immediate risks to and impact on the environment, human health or infrastructure and as necessary advise agencies or parties to take protective action in relation to the spill, which would include evacuations » Declares a State of Environmental Emergency when required » Orders response or recovery actions to protect the environment and human health
Forests, Lands, Natural Resource Operations and Rural Development, Ministry of (FLNRORD)
In response to flood hazards, and through the PREOCs and/or PECC:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Through River Forecast Centre (RFC), issues advisories and provides forecast updates to First Nations and Local Authorities » Communicates with First Nations and Local Authorities and Diking Authorities on flood mitigation works » Provides technical advice and specialist expertise, support services, and staff for PECC/PREOCs
Health Emergency Management BC (HEMBC)/Provincial Health Services Authority (PHSA)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Provides leadership and support to health sector » Responsible for providing health services and care to existing patients and clients » Evaluates the risk to affected communities and moves patients to health care facilities in other communities, as appropriate, usually during the Evacuation Alert stage » Tracks outpatients during evacuations (those receiving home care, outpatient treatments, etc.) and makes certain outpatients are continuing to receive specialized care in host communities » Provides psychosocial support to evacuees through the Disaster Psychosocial Services (DPS) program » Prior to an Evacuation Rescind being issued by the EOC/CC, health authorities work to re-establish key health services » During re-entry, health authorities utilize appropriate health programs to provide public health advice and guidance (e.g. how to address houses contaminated by moulds or freezers filled with rotten food)
Transportation and Infrastructure, Ministry of (MoTI)
In respect to provincial highways (inclusive of all roads in Regional Districts):
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Works closely with First Nations and Local Authorities, and the RCMP during the pre-planning of an evacuation with regards to the selection, capacity, and conditions of proposed evacuation routes, and ensuring that all detours are viable for all types of traffic » Provides assistance strategizing on proposed messaging to the public through DriveBC about alternate routes once an Evacuation Order is in effect » Assists RCMP with traffic control and posts signage at key decision points along the evacuation route » Local Maintenance Contractors conduct roving patrols, assisting evacuees with breakdowns along the route or fuel shortages etc. » Responsible for staffing all checkpoints on provincial highways » Prior to Evacuation Rescind, works closely with EOC/CC to establish timing of repatriation, and ensuring transportation

FEDERAL (ONLY THOSE RELEVANT TO LOCAL AUTHORITY EVACUATIONS)

Canadian Armed Forces

Through written request by the Province in the form of a Request for Federal Assistance (RFA):

- » May provide extraction services to trapped evacuees
- » May deliver emergency resources to difficult-to-reach areas
- » May provide any needed support as authorized by RFA
- » Coordinated by the Joint Rescue Coordination Centre in Victoria, leads all Marine or Aircraft Search and Rescue

Indigenous Service Canada

- » ISC enters into service agreements with the Provinces, Territories or other response agencies, who in turn support evacuation from reserves during emergencies. ISC reimburses evacuation costs and supports First Nations and partners to resolve jurisdictional questions and other issues as they arise. Additionally, under ISC's Build Back Better Strategy Guide, the Department can contribute funding for additional social and cultural supports such as traditional foods and cultural continuity services.

RCMP

Operating on behalf of the Local Authority or First Nation:

- » Supports the notification of an Evacuation Order to the community
- » Requests capacity support from Ground Search and Rescue (GSAR) for community evacuation notifications
- » Staffs security checkpoints for evacuation area to support public safety
- » Facilitates temporary access as directed by Local Authority or First Nation, and/or responding agency
- » Supports repatriation upon Evacuation Rescind

APPENDIX M - RESOURCE LINKS

BC Emergency Management Systems Guide (BCEMS)

<https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/safety/emergency-preparedness-response-recovery/emergency-management-bc/bcems>

BC Parks – Alerts, Closures and Warnings

<https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/sports-culture/recreation/camping-hiking/sites-trails/alerts>

EOC Communications Toolkit

https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/public-safety-and-emergency-services/emergency-preparedness-response-recovery/local-government/local_gov_communications_toolkit.pdf

Declaring a State of Local Emergency in British Columbia

https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/public-safety-and-emergency-services/emergency-preparedness-response-recovery/embc/policies/declaring_a_state_of_local_emergency_in_bc_jan_2019.pdf

EMBC Emergency Operations Centre Operational Guidelines

<https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/safety/emergency-preparedness-response-recovery/local-emergency-programs/guidelines>

EMBC Regional Office

<https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/safety/emergency-preparedness-response-recovery/contact-us>

Emergency Support Services (formerly Emergency Social Services) Field Guide

<https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/public-safety-and-emergency-services/emergency-preparedness-response-recovery/ess/field-guide/essfieldguide.pdf>

EOC Expenditure Authorization Form (EAF)

https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/public-safety-and-emergency-services/emergency-preparedness-response-recovery/local-government/eoc-forms/eoc_expenditure_authorization_form.pdf

Evacuee Living Assistance Guidelines

https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/public-safety-and-emergency-services/emergency-preparedness-response-recovery/embc/policies/503_evacuee_living_assistance_annex_-_guidelines_aug_2016.pdf

Financial Assistance for Emergency Response and Recovery Costs

https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/public-safety-and-emergency-services/emergency-preparedness-response-recovery/local-government/financial_assistance_guide.pdf

Host Community Response Costs

https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/public-safety-and-emergency-services/emergency-preparedness-response-recovery/local-government/emergency_management_bc_-_host_community_response_costs_memo.pdf

Introduction to the Incident Command System

<https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/environment/air-land-water/spills-and-environmental-emergencies/docs/intro-cs.pdf>

Local Authority Emergency Management Regulation

http://www.bclaws.ca/civix/document/id/lc/statreg/380_95

Managing Access to Areas Under Evacuation Order

https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/public-safety-and-emergency-services/emergency-preparedness-response-recovery/managing_access_to_areas_under_evacuation_order.pdf

Ministry of Agriculture Livestock Relocation

<https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/industry/agriculture-seafood/business-market-development/emergency-preparedness/livestock-relocation>

Provincial Support for Livestock Relocation During an Emergency, EMBC Policy 2.01

https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/public-safety-and-emergency-services/emergency-preparedness-response-recovery/embc/policies/201_provincial_support_for_livestock_relocation_policy_aug_2016.pdf

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APPENDIX N – LEGAL AUTHORITIES

Emergency Program Act, Section 12 (1) and 9(1)

http://www.bclaws.ca/Recon/document/ID/freeside/00_96111_01

Permits the head of a Local Authority to declare a state of local emergency, and that allows the local authority to order an evacuation should it be necessary.

Permits the Solicitor General to order an evacuation if a state of emergency is declared.

Fire Services Act, Section 25

http://www.bclaws.ca/civix/document/id/complete/statreg/96144_01

25 (1) If an emergency arising from a fire hazard or from a risk of explosion causes the fire commissioner to be apprehensive of imminent and serious danger to life or property, or of a panic, the fire commissioner may immediately take the steps he or she thinks advisable to remove the hazard or risk.

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1), the fire commissioner may evacuate a building or area, and may call on the police and fire prevention authorities who have jurisdiction to provide assistance.

Public Health Act, Section 28 (1), 29 (2) (a), 31 (1), 31 (2) (b) (ii)

http://www.bclaws.ca/EPLibraries/bclaws_new/document/ID/freeside/00_08028_01

28 (1) If the circumstances described in section 27 [when orders respecting infectious agents and hazardous agents may be made] apply, a medical health officer may order a person to do anything that the medical health officer reasonably believes is necessary for either or both of the following purposes:

- (a) to determine whether an infectious agent or a hazardous agent exists, or likely exists;
- (b) to prevent the transmission of an infectious agent or a hazardous agent.

29 (2a) A medical health officer may order a person to remain in a specified place, or not enter a place.

31 (1) If the circumstances described in section 30 [when orders respecting health hazards and contraventions may be made] apply, a health officer may order a person to do anything that the health officer reasonably believes is necessary for any of the following purposes:

- (a) to determine whether a health hazard exists;
- (b) to prevent or stop a health hazard, or mitigate the harm or prevent further harm from a health hazard;
- (c) to bring the person into compliance with the Act or a regulation made under it;
- (d) to bring the person into compliance with a term or condition of a licence or permit held by that person under this Act.

32 (2) (b) (ii) A health officer may issue an order under subsection a person who has custody or control of a thing, or control of a condition, that is not in compliance with the Act or a regulation made under it, or a term or condition of the person's licence or permit.

Environmental Management Act, Section 91.4, 91.2 (2)(c)

http://www.bclaws.ca/EPLibraries/bclaws_new/document/ID/freeside/03053_08#section90.2

91.4 (1) The government may carry out actions described in section

91.2 (2) [responsible persons — spill response] if an officer considers that

- (a) a spill has occurred or there is an imminent risk of a spill occurring,
- (b) action is necessary to address a spill or the risk of a spill or to resolve or mitigate long term effects of a spill, and
- (c) one or more of the following apply:

- (i) there is no responsible person in relation to the spill;
 - (ii) an officer has reasonable grounds to believe that government action is required to safeguard the environment, human health or infrastructure;
 - (ii) the responsible person in relation to the spill requests that the government assist with spill response and recovery actions.
- 2 (2) (c) identify and evaluate the immediate risks to and impacts on the environment, human health or infrastructure and, as necessary,
- (ii) advise persons to take protective action in relation to the spill,
 - (iii) protect infrastructure, and
 - (iv) protect, recover and restore the environment;

Park Act (RSBC 1996) Chapter 344

<https://bcparks.ca/about/legislation.html>

- 17 A director or any park officer acting on the director's behalf may do one or more of the following:
- (a) enter on and inspect any land, road, structure or work in a park, conservancy or recreation area;
 - (b) order the repair, alteration, improvement, evacuation or removal of or addition to a structure or work in a park, conservancy or recreation area;
 - (c) order any person in any park, conservancy or recreation area to cease or refrain from an action, an omission or conduct that the director or park officer, in his or her discretion, considers dangerous to life or property or detrimental to the public interest;
 - (d) require any person in any park, conservancy or recreation area to inform the director or officer of
 - (i) the person's name, address and occupation,
 - (ii) any fact or intention relating to the person's use of the park, conservancy or recreation area, and
 - (iii) the person's conduct and activities in the park, conservancy or recreation area.

Oil and Gas Activities Act (OGAA), Section 51

http://www.bclaws.ca/civix/document/id/complete/statreg/08036_01#section51

Access restricted or prohibited

51 (1) An official, by order, may restrict or prohibit, in a manner prescribed by regulation, access to a public area, including a highway, road, resource road, and railway, if the official is of the opinion that the restriction or prohibition is necessary because of hazardous conditions resulting from an oil and gas activity.

(2) If an official issues an order under subsection (1), the commission must confirm the order in writing within 24 hours or the order ceases to be effective.

Wildfire Act, Section 11, 13 and 14

http://www.bclaws.ca/civix/document/id/consol21/consol21/00_04031_01#section11

(11) If the minister considers it necessary or desirable to limit the risk of a fire, to address a public safety concern or to avoid interference with fire control, the minister by order may designate a specified area as a restricted area for a specified period. Requirement to leave specified area

13 (1) If the government is engaged in fire control, an official by order may require all persons in an area specified by the official to leave the area.

(2) Each of the persons that is the subject of an order under subsection (1) must comply with the order.

(3) An order under subsection (1) may be different for different categories of persons.

Notice of orders under sections 10 to 13

14 (1) Despite section 63, notice must be given in accordance with this section of an order made under any of sections 10 to 13.

(2) The notice required under subsection (1) is sufficiently given to all persons in or near the applicable specified area under sections 10 to 13 if the notice includes a copy of the order or contains particulars or a summary of the order and is

- (a) posted in or near the specified area,
- (b) published in or near the area in a manner that the official giving the notice considers will come to the attention of persons in or near the specified area, or
- (c) broadcast in a manner that the official giving the notice considers will come to the attention of persons in or near the specified area.

(3) Without limiting subsection (2), a notice under any of sections 10 to 13 is sufficiently given to any person if the notice includes a copy of the order or contains particulars or a summary of the order and is delivered to the person.

Indian Act, Section 81

<https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/i-5/page-12.html#h-332720>

81 (1) The council of a band may make by-laws not inconsistent with this Act or with any regulation made by the Governor in Council or the Minister, for any or all of the following purposes, namely,

- (a) to provide for the health of residents on the reserve and to prevent the spreading of contagious and infectious diseases;
- (b) the regulation of traffic;
- (c) the observance of law and order;