Fraser Valley Regional District

Master Evacuation Guide

Fraser Valley Regional District

CONTENT

AMENDMENT RECORD

Please forward comments and inaccuracies for consideration in future amendments to emergencyinfo@fvrd.ca.

VERSION NUMBER	RELEASE DATE	DESCRIPTION
V 1.0		Original draft document, with templates. First public release.

INTRODUCTION

Evacuation is the process of removing persons and/or domestic animals from an area that is or may pose a threat to life or 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, the Fraser Valley Regional District (FVRD), partnering municipalities, First Nations, and the various regional or provincial agencies in the event of an emergency evacuation. It outlines the operations, organization, responsibilities, and coordination necessary to provide for effective response in the event an evacuation is required. This guide summarizes information that applies to all electoral areas. The FVRD also has specific evacuation route guides for areas with high hazards,

finite responder support, and single egress routes. Addendums include mapped overviews of existing routes, identification of partners on the landscape, communication frequencies, and opportunities.

The content of this guide is designed to pair with the Hazard Report, Emergency Management Plan (EMOP), and Evacuation Route Guides (documents linked below) to assist personnel in the FVRD Emergency Operations Centre (FVRD EOC), first responders, other response agencies, and the public to efficiently activate and proceed with evacuations in a guided manner.

Information provided in this guide provides a foundation for processes during evacuations; however, each scenario will require specific logistics and planning for each disaster event. The FVRD Emergency Management Department does not take the place of the Ministry of Emergency Management and Climate Readiness (EMCR), nor does it address incidents that are normally handled at the incident scene by the appropriate first-responding agencies, such as police, fire, ambulance.

It is understood that no plan can predict the hazard that presents itself. Evacuation routes are identified to increase awareness and inspire personal and business preparedness for evacuations and shelter-in-place events.

Further information on the FVRD's emergency management program can be found on the FVRD website.
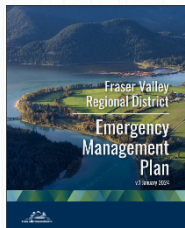
 [Click here to access the Emergency Management Plan](#)
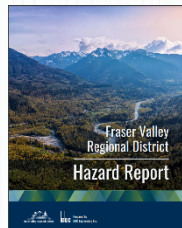
 [Click here to access the Hazard Report](#)
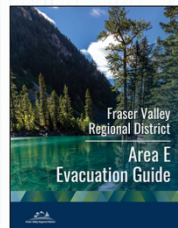
 [Click here to access the Evacuation Route Guides](#)
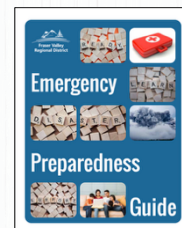
 [Click here to access the Emergency Preparedness Workbook](#)

THIS GUIDE HAS BEEN INFORMED BY THE FOLLOWING RESOURCES:

1. *Emergency and Disaster Management Act*
2. *Local Government Act*
3. *Community Charter*
4. EMCR Guide to Declaring a State of Emergency
5. EMCR Evacuation Operational Guide for Local Authorities, 2024
6. EMCR Managing Access to Areas Under Evacuation Order for Local Authorities and First Nations, 2019

BACKGROUND

When emergencies arise resulting in the activation of an Emergency Operations Centre (EOC), the EOC provides strategic response coordination to incident commanders, first response agencies, and other response agencies. To support the response activities of an evacuation, an EOC may be established.

The Fraser Valley Regional District (FVRD) will choose the location for this based on the event information available. An EOC must be established in a place outside the area of potential impact. Most commonly, the FVRD operates an EOC in its headquarters building or via hybrid/remote technology. Technical assistance and guidance will also be given to participating agency members within the regional district. The FVRD's emergency program focus is twofold: operational readiness and community resiliency. The FVRD's Emergency Management Program aims to reduce response demands by empowering residents and businesses of the hazardous nature of the rich natural assets we live among, and by providing information to increase awareness of the delay in first response services in rural areas and the complex overlapping authorities that exist in the FVRD electoral areas.

The FVRD's Emergency Management Program operates in lands that are co-located with First Nations, and Indigenous Governing Bodies have interests in their traditional areas off reserve and in independent emergency management. Through a collaborative process, the FVRD emergency response activities are communicated, shared when appropriate, and welcome Indigenous communities to provide strategic coordinated response in the event of an evacuation. In addition, Indigenous Services Canada (ISC) and the Ministry of Emergency Management and Climate Readiness (EMCR) provide the necessary emergency management support to all First Nations 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 the next steps in evacuation planning, evacuation communications strategies, and evacuee support planning.

PURPOSE AND GOALS

This document is part of a comprehensive emergency management plan. It summarizes data to produce an effective evacuation guideline, identifies route opportunities and possible traffic constraints, and identifies area opportunities for the distribution of information and emergency supplies.

The BC Emergency Management System establishes a prescribed set of emergency response goals set by the Province of British Columbia, which includes, in order of priority, the following:

» Ensuring the health and safety of responders

» Saving lives

» Reducing suffering

» Protecting public health

» Protecting government infrastructure

» Protecting property

» Protecting the environment

» Reducing social and economic losses

When the FVRD activates an EOC, we apply these response goals to decision-making. Due to a vast landscape, competing priorities, a high-hazard terrain, and finite emergency responder organizations, it is essential to understand that the EOC may maintain focus on the hazards to people in large emergencies before any ability to consider hazards to infrastructure and structures.

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, after action reviews, ongoing education, training, and exercises—not only within the FVRD but also with other communities, agencies, stakeholders, and the public.

GUIDE DEVELOPMENT

This guide is a living document and will continue to evolve as the FVRD's Emergency Management Service evolves. It will be reviewed in alignment with the emergency management work plan. Reviews may also be triggered by the implementation or testing of the guide or legislative evolution.

LEGISLATION AND AUTHORITY
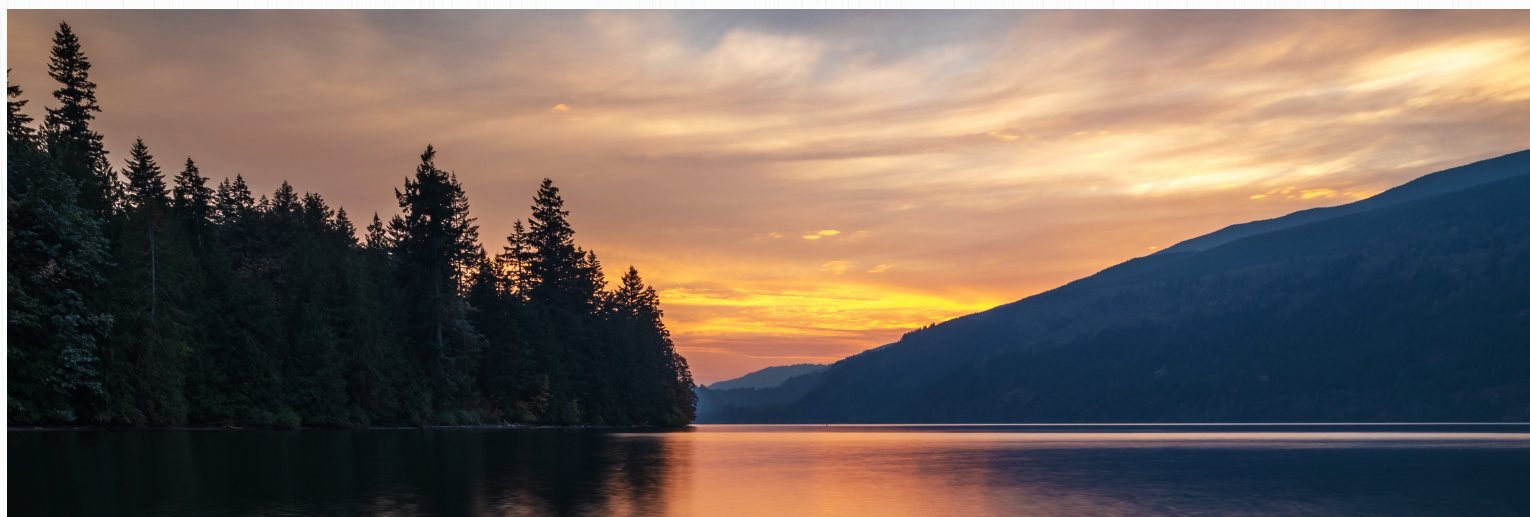
Legislation for strategic evacuations

Declaring a State of Local Emergency (SOLE) enables the FVRD to exercise emergency powers listed in the *Emergency and Disaster Management Act* (EDMA). Emergency powers are used by the FVRD to take actions such as ordering the evacuation of people and animals from an area, prohibiting travel, or entering and/or restricting access to when an emergency threatens lives, property, or objects or sites of heritage value within the local authority's jurisdiction. The FVRD is prepared to declare a SOLE in response to an emergency at a moment's notice and manage the application and use of emergency powers.

The FVRD has the legal authority to order an evacuation. When doing so, the FVRD is additionally required to support evacuees who cannot support themselves with emergency shelter and food support through the provision of Evacuee Support Services (ESS). The FVRD manages this differently in each of its communities and in each emergency based on what is impacted, the scope and scale of the event, and what community-based resources and self-support amenities exist.

The FVRD provides general program planning in addition to EOC-based situation-specific emergency planning, logistics, operations, and media relations to direct evacuations. The FVRD Emergency Management Plan sets out activation levels FVRD activation levels and identifies that the FVRD uses the BC Emergency Management System structure and tools to coordinate emergency response activities.

Strategic evacuation authorities

» FVRD

» First Nations

» Various BC Government ministries

Legislation for tactical evacuations

Tactical evacuations are immediate and implemented by agencies with additional authorities outside EDMA. Examples of tactical evacuations include firefighters or police directing people to leave an area that has an immediate safety threat.

The legal power to order a tactical evacuation comes from different laws depending on the type of hazard causing the evacuation. Refer to the appendices for a list of other laws that empower specific authorities to implement tactical evacuations beyond the scope of the Emergency & Disaster Management Act (EDMA).

Tactical evacuation authorities

» Fire departments

» Police

» BC Fire Commissioner

» Various BC Government ministries

Ministries have been identified as the lead agencies for specific hazards identified in the table below, which is pulled from the Emergency Program Management Regulation (Schedule 1) under EDMA. The table shows commonly known or occurring hazards. Each ministry responsible for the legislation in the left column has emergency and disaster management responsibilities for the hazards in the right column.

ACT	HAZARDS
Animal Health Act	Diseases and epidemics: » Animal diseases
Assistance to Shelter Act	Atmospheric: » Extreme temperature as it relates to housing
Dike Maintenance Act	Hydrologic: » Flooding, including: – Riverine flooding – Flooding caused by ice jams and debris flows – Coastal flooding (including sea level rise) Note: Does not include flooding caused by ice jams and debris flows that affect provincial public highways.
Emergency and Disaster Management Act	Atmospheric: » Extreme temperature (other than extreme temperature as it relates to housing or public health) Geologic: » Earthquakes » Tsunamis » Volcanic eruptions (including ash falls, mud flows, pyroclastic flows, and lava flows)
Energy Resource Activities Act (other than Division 2 of Part 2)	Explosions and emissions: » Gas explosions or leaks relating to gas wells, refineries, or power generation facilities » Gas explosions or leaks relating to pipelines
Environmental Management Act, Part 7	Hazardous materials: » Hazardous spills (on site or on a transport route)
Fire Safety Act	Explosions and emissions: » Explosions (other than gas explosions or leaks or mine explosions) Fires: » Fires (other than wildfires or interface fires)
Hydro and Power Authority Act	Power outages: » Electrical power outages or overloads
Land Act	Geologic: » Landslides that do not affect provincial public highways
Mines Act	Explosions and emissions: » Mine explosions
Plant Protection Act (other than provisions of that Act as they relate to the treatment of the Spongy Moth)	Diseases and epidemics: » Plant diseases » Pest infestations
Police Act (other than Part 7.1)	Civil unrest: » Riots » Public disorder Terrorism: » Terrorism (hostile acts against state, war)

Public Health Act (other than sections 3, 4, and 66 as those provisions relate to mental health and addictions)	Atmospheric: » Extreme temperature as it relates to public health Diseases and epidemics: » Human diseases Hazardous materials: » Radiation » Infectious materials or biohazards
Transportation Act	Accidents: » Motor vehicle incidents relating to provincial public highways Geologic: » Landslides, avalanches, debris avalanches, and debris flows that affect provincial public highways Hydrologic: » Ice jams that affect provincial public highways
Water Sustainability Act	Hydrologic: » Dam incidents and failure (includes foundations and abutments) » Drought and water scarcity
Wildfire Act (other than as it relates to a) the collection of public money, as defined in section 1 of the Financial Administration Act, other than a fine, or the administration of deposits and securities payable)	Fires: » Wildfires and interface fires

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

Figure 1: Othello Tunnels, Electoral Area B

EVACUATION GUIDELINES

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

EVACUATION TYPES

In BC there are two types of evacuations:

1 **Tactical evacuation**

Occurs when the threat is sudden and immediate. Generally, there is no time to generate plans or issue evacuation orders. This is commonly 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.

2 **Strategic evacuation**

Occurs when an order has been issued by the FVRD or provincial ministry with relevant authority. This may involve having an evacuation alert in place prior to an order but does not occur in all cases. Some emergencies are rapid onset and require the immediate issuance of an evacuation order.

The evacuation process consists of the following key elements:

» Identifying the population at risk

» Communicating the evacuation order by way of public announcements, and, through social media, websites, and mainstream media sources.

» Identifying evacuation routes, modes of transportation available and limitations to modes of transportation

» Identifying assembly points and reception centres for evacuees

» Enforcing the order and conducting traffic control

» Working with roads authorities for traffic management services

EVACUATION PROCESS

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

1. Evacuation alert
2. Evacuation order
3. Evacuation rescind

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

To assist in coordinated evacuations, orders may be implemented in zones to prioritize those closest to threat to leave an area first. The FVRD may commonly take this approach due to the volume of people and visitors that may need to share one rural route out of an area and the capacity of traffic management on the single route.

First responders (inclusive of Certified Traffic Control personnel and/or personnel from the ministry responsible for roads and highways, and Emil Anderson Maintenance personnel) may also make local decisions about traffic flow and direction to manage traffic during evacuations. For example, when forest service roads (FSRs) could be a potential alternate route out, vehicles with high vehicle clearance and 4x4 might be directed via FSRs.

Do not automatically follow 4x4 vehicles into FSRs based on a perception that someone else knows a better way. Follow the instructions of those directing traffic or as set out in the evacuation order. Many emergencies across North America have resulted in people being forced to abandon their vehicles due to following someone else who did not know their way out. We aim for organized evacuation procedures that are specifically planned for each incident and the most current information available at that moment.

For each zone, routing and resource planning figures and maps are provided as general guidance. Local, permanent, and seasonal residents are responsible to understand in which evacuation zone they live, work, and recreate. 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 WorkSafeBC safety requirements (BC Occupational Health and Safety Regulations sections 4.13 to 4.18).

ASSUMPTIONS

Evacuation planning assumptions help us all understand the context of situation specific evacuation planning throughout the district. These include the following:

» Evacuation orders are issued only for direct and imminent threats to life and safety—not for non-life-threatening events like road closures that isolate residents. Residents should be prepared to self-sustain for up to 14 days.

» Roads in electoral areas are governed, regulated, and managed by the provincial ministry responsible for roads and highways' contractors, including traffic management.

– Many electoral areas have narrow road corridors that will result in traffic congestion.

– Roads can be impacted by emergencies limiting emergency escape.

– Early recognition and reporting of road issues to the ministry responsible for roads and highways and/or Emil Anderson Maintenance will help responders and an EOC understand the criticality of other options.

– The FVRD's EOC can inform the EMCR South West Provincial Regional Emergency Operations Centre (SWE PREOC) for the enactment of higher levels of government support via the BC Emergency Management System and the Joint Coordination Centre.

» Need for alternate access/egress routes during disasters and mass evacuations will continue to grow. The FVRD advocates to the Province of British Columbia for alternative routes and better FSR maintenance in areas with only one road exit.

» In some areas, the FVRD has verbal good-neighbour arrangements with First Nations as partners in enabling critical life safety emergency egress.

– First Nations maintain authority over their reserve lands, including roads, not including rights-of-way held with the ministry responsible for highways and rural roads.

– Roads on reserve land are activated only during emergencies and in coordination with First Nation jurisdiction holders. They are not to be used for convenience during peak flow.

– These roads may only be authorized for use by the First Nations Chief, Council, and/or staff.

– These routes are not under the direction or control of any outside agency.

» Some areas may have a high volume of recreational water users (e.g. boat traffic, kayakers, canoers, etc.) during peak season. Incident commanders and response organizations will need to include and consider this traffic during evacuations.

» Approximately 30% of evacuated populations may be unable to support themselves and require assistance.

» Some people will refuse to evacuate regardless of the threat to their safety.

» Public transportation does not exist in most electoral areas. Where it does, it is limited and sometimes seasonal.

» Taxi service is often unavailable during evacuations.

» The use of roads through reserve lands may only be authorized for use by the First Nations. Chief, Council, and/or staff and are not under the direction or control of any outside agency, with the exception of rights-of-way held by the ministry responsible for highways and rural roads.

» Helipads are authorized by Transport Canada.

» All businesses are expected to comply with BC Occupational Health and Safety Regulations sections 4.13 to 4.18 for site-specific evacuation plans.

» Institutions, medical and health facilities, and commercial venues are responsible for the evacuation of their own properties and must have their own evacuation plans.
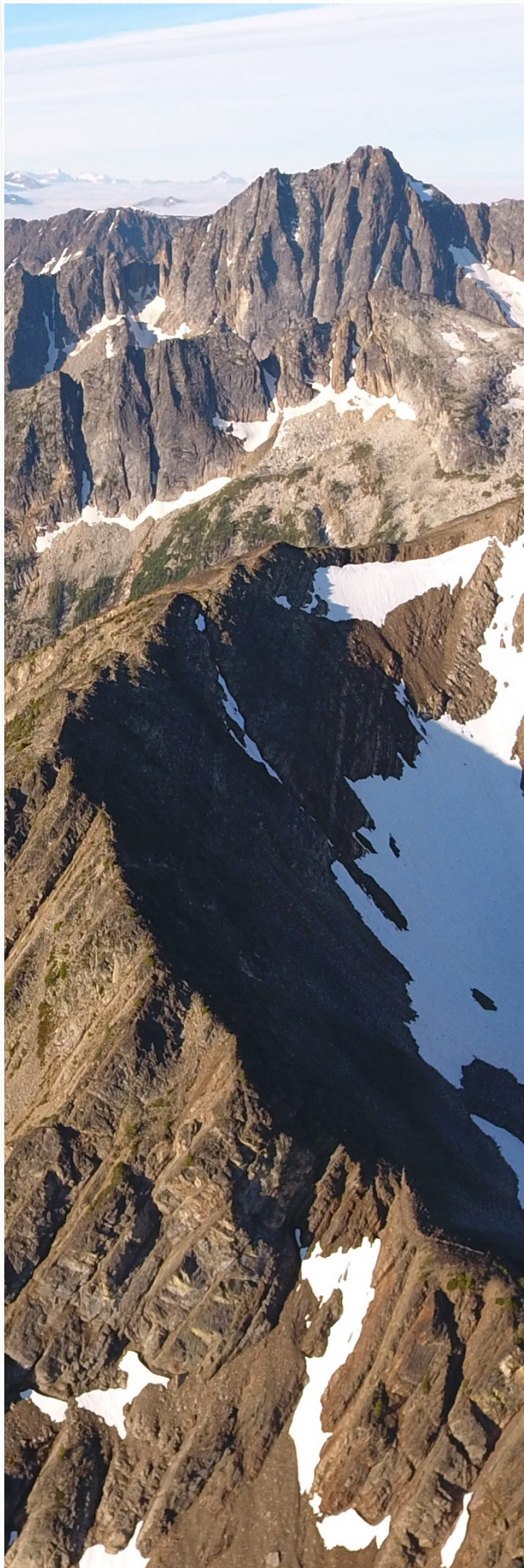
COMMUNITY PROFILE

Community profiles have been included in the Emergency Management Plan for hamlet communities with enough population for Census Canada to create specific community census reports.

Refer to the Emergency Management Plan for the FVRD community profiles.

The community profiles include information on geography, demographics, infrastructure and amenities, housing, evacuation considerations, community considerations, and a resiliency score based on a community's vulnerabilities.

HAZARDS

The FVRD electoral areas have many hazards that are expected when living among such rich natural assets.

Some 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 prevent first responder from responding promptly and prevent a safe and efficient evacuation. There are no local ambulance stations or RCMP detachments within the immediate vicinity of most electoral area communities.

Motor vehicle incidents, downed trees, or small landslides on roads cause significant traffic congestion. In some areas, some First Nations have enabled secondary access via routes that pass through their communities; however, these routes are only available for evacuation routes when direct requests from the FVRD's Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) or incident commanders have been approved by the First Nation governing body.

Many electoral areas with single routes and high volumes of seasonal tourism experience peak season gridlock and gridlock heading into and out of long weekends. This can further impact the ability to evacuate high volume areas during peak tourism season which may impede or delay first responder response times.
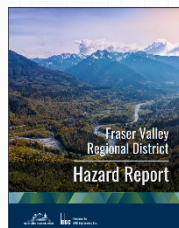
More information on hazards can be found in the FVRD Hazard Report.

EVACUATION ROUTES, ASSEMBLY AREAS, AND TRANSPORTATION

Each evacuation route guide will identify paved and unpaved routes to assist in incident specific implementation of evacuations.

All roads in the electoral areas are either provincial (TranBC or forest resource roads) and may experience impacts during emergencies. Regional districts have no authority over roads, waterways, Crown/provincial public lands, municipalities, or First Nations reserves lands.

It is good practice to be kept current on road status through the Drive BC website and social media. Additional information is found on the TranBC web map.

Duty to notify other road jurisdiction holders

The FVRD must:

1. Inform the Ministry of Emergency Management and Climate Readiness (EMCR) and the public when issuing evacuation notices.

2. Inform adjacent municipal public works and/or emergency management Duty Officers for evacuations through municipal boundaries.

3. Inform Indigenous Governing Bodies if evacuating from a hazard near their communities or traditional lands. Request support to evacuate through First Nations reserves when primary routes are at threat or insufficient.

4. Call 604-702-5700 for the Chilliwack Forest District if using forest service roads, and check for closures **online.**

5. Inform the ministry responsible for roads and highways via the Regional Transportation Management Centre by phone. First responders can use the E-Comm 9-1-1 relay or the internal agency phone line.

VEHICULAR ROUTE INFORMATION

Each community has a unique network of transportation pathways. Primarily, most communities are off a main highway, some have the option to leave in two directions; most have only one direction, but some are reached by forest service roads (FSRs).

Evacuation route guides will be developed for electoral areas and hamlet communities when the FVRD is successful in grant funding to perform these works. The priority for developing area-specific evacuation route guides is areas with only one road out.

Many communities in the electoral areas district will naturally end up in a municipality once they have reached the end of the route that leaves their area. When the FVRD issues evacuation orders for any community that resulting in a greater population arriving in a municipality, the FVRD will inform the jurisdiction. Some municipalities have 24/7 after-hours emergency lines; others can be contacted through their Duty Officer. Before issuing an evacuation order that incorporates a paved route, check DriveBC for route impacts.

» Before issuing an evacuation order that incorporates an FSR, check the Chilliwack Natural Resource District Road Safety Information web page or interactive map for hazards and closures.

» Connect with Indigenous Governing Bodies that have interest on the land in the area of the evacuation.

» The RCMP will need to be informed for traffic and checkpoints to prevent re-entry to areas under evacuation.

Narrow winding highways, dead ends, and valley bottom terrain

In many parts of our region, roads have narrow winding corridors that are only naturally lit. Most do not have sidewalks or bicycle lanes. Much of the electoral area landscape has dead end roads, and many properties and First Nations communities are direct access from provincial highways, with no alternative road routes. Roads pass through and along steep terrain and valley bottom terrain alongside high-volume waterways like the Chilliwack River.

Roads are under the jurisdiction of the Province and the ministry responsible for roads and highways. This ministry further contracts operations of roadways and traffic management throughout the electoral areas to their operations contractor Emil Anderson Maintenance for what is referred to as Service Area 7. Where roads exist on private properties, they are the responsibility of the property owner, not the ministry, Emil Anderson Maintenance, or the FVRD.

Electoral area roads have a different level of maintenance and service from comparable roads in municipalities where there are public works services. Road users need to understand that when evacuating from electoral areas they may encounter non-ideal road conditions, which is normal in rural areas and to be expected.

Road maintenance classifications and expectation management

BC highways/roads are classified A, B, C, D, E, and F, and are maintained in that order. Most roads in electoral areas are classified as Class C, D, E routes, and there are also Class F routes and developed areas that are accessed solely by FSRs. FSRs are maintained by the ministry responsible for forests rather than the ministry responsible for roads and highways. FSRs are maintained to rudimentary recreational standards, so area travellers and residents must have the appropriate vehicles to access and evacuate from these areas.

CLASS A roads are higher volume, higher speed routes. These are the main interprovincial highways and commuter routes throughout the province, and they generally have over 5,000 (or more) vehicles per day travelling on them. These routes are a first priority during storm events, and you will see provincial roads maintenance contractor resources there first. Highways 1, 3, 5, 16, and 97 are examples of Class A roads.

CLASS B roads are all other numbered highways and busier side roads. These tend to be numbered highways that are regionally important and have 1,000-5,000 vehicles per day but don't act as main interprovincial highways or busy commuter routes. Lougheed Highway is a Class B route.

CLASS C roads include school bus routes, larger volume industrial routes, and busier sideroads. These tend to be the main collector roads in subdivisions and where larger trucks and buses operate.

CLASS D roads are subdivision sideroads in residential areas. Chances are, if you live rurally in BC and are not on a school bus route, you live on a Class D road.

CLASS E roads are very low volume and have infrequent maintenance.

CLASS F roads are infrequently maintained. Roads classified as F might be maintained for summer traffic but have no need for winter access, or these may just be roads that aren't maintained at all (outside of periodic inspections).

You can find your road classification for both summer and winter maintenance to inform your evacuation readiness. To do so, the Province of British Columbia has created a web app called iMapBC, which allows you to search the summer or winter classification of their routes, among many other tidbits of important provincial information. Here's how:

1. Navigate to iMapBC at https://maps.gov.bc.ca/ess/hm/imap4m/.

2. Select the "Data Sources" tab.

3. Choose the "Add Provincial Layers" button. A pop-up screen will appear asking you to add or remove information. Scroll down to and select "Transportation".

4. Scroll to "Ministry of Transportation – Linear Inventory" and choose/select.

5. Scroll to "Road Maintenance Class Winter – MoT" and choose/select.

6. Click "Okay" to close the pop-up screen.

7. Underneath the Data Sources tab, you will see a "My Layers" button. Select this tab.

8. "Road Maintenance Class Winter – MoT" should appear with a check mark in the box beside it.

9. To the right of this check mark is a tiny bullet list icon. Click/select this icon and the legend of Winter Classification letters, corresponding colours, and details should appear underneath the layer title.

10. Zoom into the area you are looking for on the map to the right to view the colour for your desired roadway (you might have to scroll down to a very high level to see the corresponding colour).

11. If you do not see a colour revealed on a roadway, that road does not fall under the jurisdiction of the ministry responsible for roads and highways, and you should follow up with the local municipality for more information.

As an example, you can see what this looks like on the map image below showing roads in the area south of Cultus Lake.
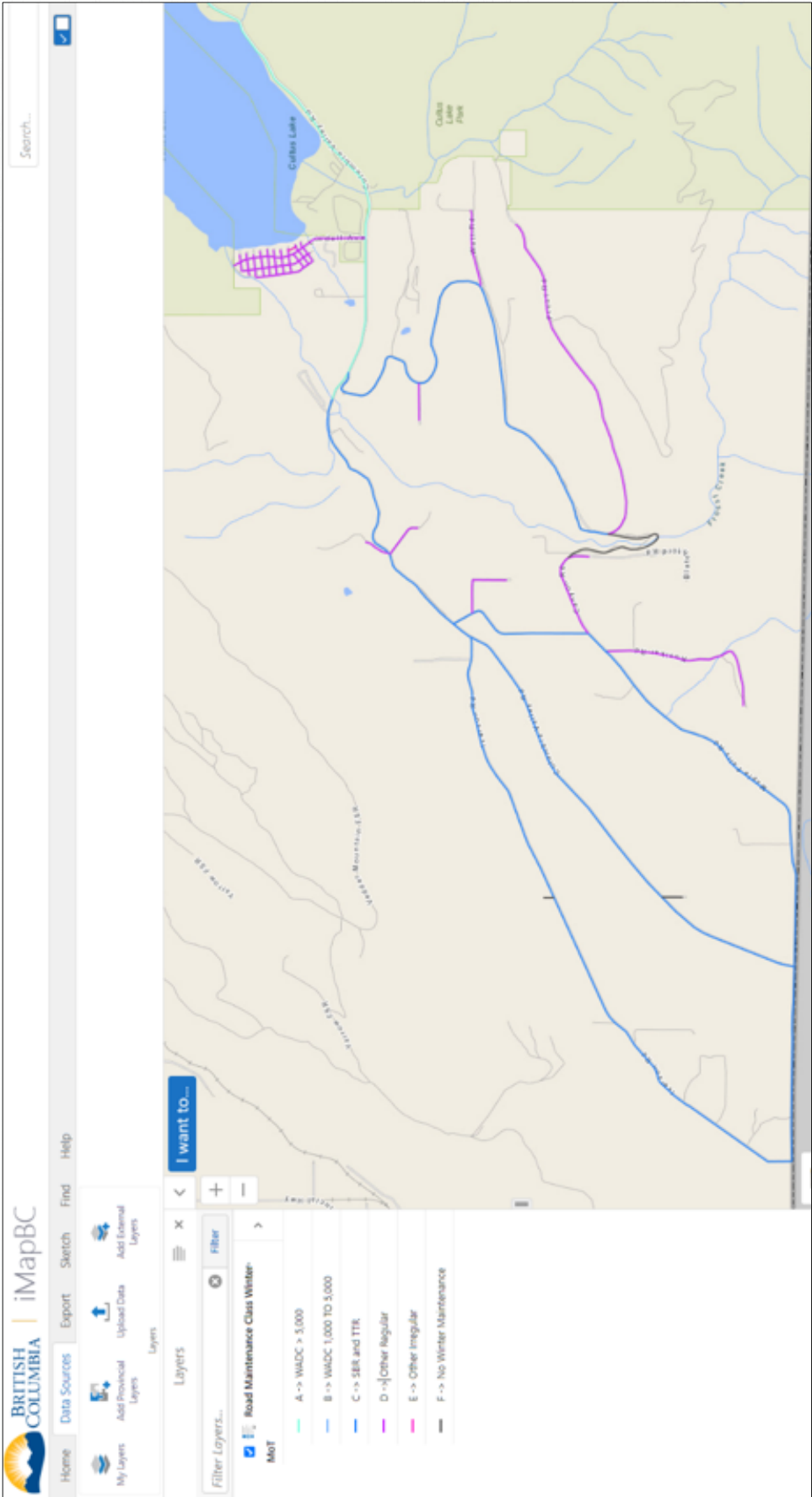
Forest service roads

Forest service roads (FSRs) are one- or two-lane gravel roads built on Crown land to access timber for forestry operations. Once built, they are often used for other industrial and commercial purposes, such as mining, trapping, and guide outfitting. FSRs also often provide primary access to communities, private residences, and recreation and wilderness areas, even when they are no longer needed for industrial use.

The Sts'ailes West FSR provides the primary road access to First Nations communities at the north end of Harrison Lake.

Wayfinding signage is often not present on FSRs, and routes are not always accurately reflected on Google Maps or vehicle navigation systems. Directing evacuees to use FSRs as evacuation routes may require additional traffic management for wayfinding.

During high-rainfall events, FSRs may be vulnerable to debris flows, landslides, rockfalls, surface and bank erosion, downed trees, and more.

Most FSRs throughout the FVRD electoral areas are within the Province's Chilliwack Forest District.

> FSRs are often maintained by licensees only when there are active resource operations underway, and can be de-activated when resource operations are completed. There is no guarantee that an FSR is open and passable.
>
> The FVRD must call 604-702-5700 for the Chilliwack Forest District if using FSRs as evacuation routes, and check for closures online here.

Traffic management and control points

Traffic control personnel may be required throughout the evacuation routes to assist with the flow of traffic with the key goal to keep traffic moving. Traffic control personnel may be provided by the ministry responsible for roads and highways, or, where permitted, the FVRD may contract traffic control services. FVRD will seek support for this through the Ministry of Emergency Management and Climate Readiness (EMCR) via an expense authorization form. Traffic guidance may consist of temporary traffic barricades where certified personnel are not available. Authority for roads and traffic rests with the ministry responsible for roads and highways and is not within the scope of the FVRD's authority.

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 backup of traffic. The FVRD will publish credible emergency communications using its website and social media channels, in addition to its public alerting system when issuing evacuation alerts, orders, and rescinds.

Potential traffic control locations along main routes used for evacuations generally include:

» Traffic signals

» Stop control intersections

» Roundabouts

» Entry access points to one-road communities

» Nearby points in adjacent municipalities that traffic must flow through

> To initiate traffic control, the FVRD must contact the BC Traffic Management Centre and/or the Chilliwack Forest District Office to identify the need for traffic management in support of an evacuation order.

Information traffic posts and changeable message signs

Some areas may have locations safe for vehicles to pull over to get detailed information that does not impede traffic flow, but most do not. Where pullouts are limited, they may be prioritized for placement of information. Flow through the area being evacuated will need to be considered specific to each emergency event.

Changeable message signs (CMSs) may be available to communicate quick messages to evacuating traffic through the ministry responsible for roads and highways, which has access to an average of seven or more CMSs as required and if available. CMSs can be set up at regional access control points, key intersections, and roundabouts.

Temporary barriers can be used, where available, in places such as roundabouts to direct traffic accordingly and to best utilize traffic control personnel.

Assembly points

Assembly points can be used for multiple purposes:

» To distribute information and supplies at evacuation support sites

» To gather evacuees in a tactical evacuation to wait for further information or instruction

» For individuals without transportation to assemble and self-organize transportation out

» To gather and await extraordinary rescue from 911 service providers

Assembly points may be created by an incident commander (RCMP, fire, the ministry responsible for roads and highways, or another first response organization) with jurisdiction to do so, and may evolve as the FVRD's emergency coordination efforts continue. Assembly points initiated by first responder agencies need to be communicated to the FVRD's EOC to increase awareness via the EOC Public Information Officer.

» Some assembly points may be established within the electoral areas and areas being evacuated.

» Additional assembly points may be considered in adjacent jurisdictions when evacuating the area is an imminent priority. The FVRD may request support of this with adjacent municipalities, First Nations, and via the EMCR.

» Affiliated volunteers may be requested to assist at assembly points.

Culverts

The FVRD does not own or operate culverts. Culverts are the responsibility of either the ministry responsible for roads and highways and their contractors, or private land owners. Culverts that are not maintained can result in negative impacts to access/egress routes during emergencies. Public roadways culverts requiring maintenance should be reported to Emil Anderson Maintenance and/or the ministry responsible for roads and highways. Private driveway access culverts need to be maintained by private landowners or their own hired contractors.
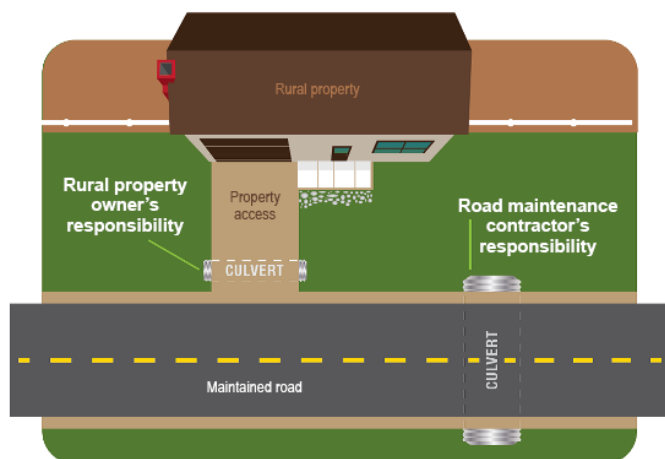
When vehicular evacuation is not possible:

Boat launches and docks

Various access points along the shores of waterways have been identified as points of access if a tactical evacuation is required. To utilize these sites during an emergency, specific logistics and planning will be required at the time and their use is dependent on the evacuation requirements. Many areas in the FVRD are boat access only. These areas will require additional support from the RCMP and Ground Search and Rescue to notify of evacuation orders and to effectively evacuate. Additionally, many of these areas will result in challenges to secure during evacuation orders.

Air evacuation

When vehicular routes are obstructed but there is no immediate threat to life, people are expected to be prepared to shelter in place. The FVRD may provide isolation support if the emergency is prolonged.

If large-scale air evacuations are needed to protect life, multiple agencies must coordinate. An on-site incident commander (e.g. BC Wildfire Service (BCWS), the RCMP, fire department) can order a tactical evacuation and escalate to the FVRD Emergency Management Duty Officer to activate the Emergency Operations Centre (EOC), issue a State of Local Emergency (SOLE), and coordinate evacuations and support services.

If no incident commander is present on site, the public should call 9-1-1. Relevant agencies, including the BCWS and the FVRD, will be alerted to initiate evacuations, the FVRD will activate its EOC, and the agency having jurisdiction will coordinate air operations.

> Airspace within a minimum 5 km of a wildfire is restricted and controlled by BC Wildfire Service (BCWS) via federal Notice to Airmen (NOTAM) procedures. All aircraft, including drones and private charters, must be coordinated through BCWS.
>
> Depending on the emergency, mass air evacuations may require coordination with the Provincial Emergency Coordination Centre, the Provincial Regional Emergency Operations Centre, BCWS, RCMP, Ground Search and Rescue, the FVRD Emergency Operations Centre, and other partners on the landscape.
>
> It may be necessary for the agency having jurisdiction to coordinate group transportation from landing area to reception centres.
>
> It will be necessary for the agency having jurisdiction to arrange for evacuees to return to collect abandoned vehicles as soon as practicable.

Ⓗ Emergency helicopter operations

Helicopters are essential in many emergencies; however, not all landing areas are created equally, and their use depends on regulatory status, terrain, safety, aircraft size, and the type of assistance they are providing.

Various designated and undesignated helicopter landing sites have been identified in the electoral areas. Many sites are located on private properties with seasonal variations in land use and are not reflected on maps.

In emergencies, 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.

> » Some potential emergency sites for designated helispots, unimproved landing areas, assembly areas, and/or information stop/traffic control sites, assembly areas, staging areas, and evacuee support sites have been identified in area-specific evacuation guides.
>
> » Some of the potential emergency sites identified have emergency use agreements in place with the FVRD.

NOTIFICATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

The FVRD emergency communications, including evacuation alerts, orders, and rescinds, will be shared via the FVRD's Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) website, social media feeds, FVRD emergency status map, and Alertable, the public alerting system in use by the FVRD.

The content of messaging must align with the Common Alerting Protocol – Canadian Profile (CAP-CP). CAP-CP is the national standard used to send out emergency alerts in Canada. It makes sure that important information—like evacuation notices, Amber Alerts, or severe weather warnings—is shared quickly, clearly, and consistently across all alerting systems. When the FVRD issues messaging on Alertable, it follows CAP-CP to ensure that e-readers and digital rebroadcasters can pick up and rebroadcast alert content.

Content includes:

» Who issued the alert

» What is happening

» Where it is happening

» When it is happening

» Alert level/urgency

In general, notifications inform readers about the hazard area to leave, places to register for assistance, and credible sources for additional information such as the FVRD website and social media, and @emergencyinfoBC.

Public information releases will aim to use plain language. The FVRD recognizes that social media is a two-way communication tool that can be critical to life safety in emergencies. Be cautious about unofficial sources of information and social media comments. When in doubt, contact the FVRD Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) for clarification.

For information on Alertable, go to FVRD.ca/alerts. Automatic language translation is built into Alertable. Communities where languages other than English are spoken primarily at home by more than 10% of population are noted in the Community Profiles section of the Emergency Management Plan. Anyone can subscribe to follow areas of interest (home, work, recreation, travel, friends/family areas, etc.) and to be notified of emergency evacuation alerts and orders via email, text message, phone call, the app, or any combination of methods. FVRD Emergency Management staff can help new users to navigate the system and to adjust user settings to avoid nuisance alerts (such as fog alerts in the middle of the night).

See Appendix F – Evacuation Tool Kit Notification Process

See Appendix G – Evacuation Toolkit Notification Log
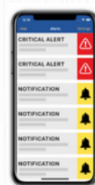
DECISION TO EVACUATE

The decision to tactically evacuate may be made by an on-scene incident commander or unified commanders in a unified command incident, FVRD Emergency Management staff, the RCMP, fire chiefs, BC Wildfire Officers, or their designated alternates. The FVRD emergency management Duty Officer must be made aware of any decision to tactically evacuate so that the FVRD may implement a State of Local Emergency (SOLE) and evacuation order if the situation requires. Only the FVRD can declare a SOLE and implement a strategic evacuation order.

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

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 and logistical complexity. The time of day is also important. It is ideal to evacuate people in daylight hours. This might be challenging in wildfire situations because wildfire behaviour can experience pattern changes as the atmospheric pressure changes toward nightfall.

Formula for determining evacuation timeline

The formula provided by the EMCR for planning strategic evacuations is as follows:

Identification of evacuation area	+	Verifying access/egress routes and ensuring they are unobstructed	+	Factoring evacuation complexities that may cause delays/require	+	Time required to declare SOLE and process the documentation	+	Time to notify impacted population	+	120 minutes contingency

= The trigger point for evacuation
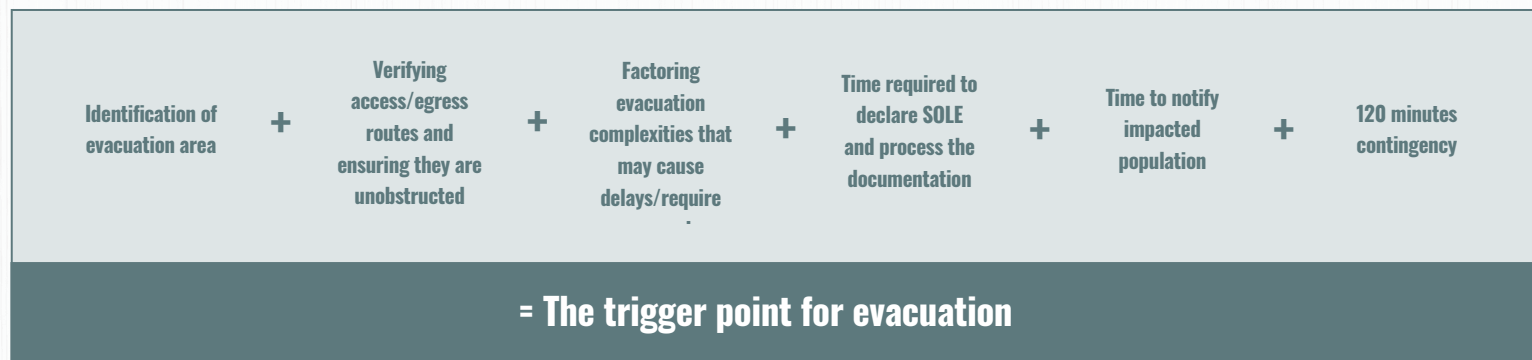
Considerations to address in determining whether or not to evacuate may include but are not limited to:

» 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 the week, time of day

» Current and forecasted weather

» Advice from the incident commander and/or hazard-specific subject matter experts, including traditional Indigenous Knowledge Keepers and technical specialists

SHELTER-IN-PLACE PROTOCOL

A shelter-in-place protocol can be issued for any event where evacuation is not necessary or not possible, and people are safest to shelter indoors. Shelter-in-place protocols can be issued during widespread viral events, or for hazardous goods accidentally released into the air, or when a community has lost access/egress and must self-sustain. An airborne toxin will result in additional instructions to seal off windows, doors, air intakes, etc. These events will also involve sheltering-in-place securely and awaiting an 'all clear' from authorities.

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 the risks and the negative physio-social 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 D.

Sheltering-in-place protocols are generally issued to protect from hazards such as:

» Chemical, biological, or radiological contaminants, released accidentally or intentionally

» Volcanic eruptions

» Police incidents and public disturbances

» Severe weather events

EVACUATION ALERT

Evacuation alerts are issued to advise of the potential risk to safety from a hazard, and to provide residents time to prepare to evacuate. When an alert is in place residents should be ready to go with supplies needed to self-support and without delay. Evacuation alerts do not require a State of Local Emergency (SOLE) declaration. Depending on the hazard, and the specifics of each event, an evacuation order may be immediately required, and no evacuation alert is given. When your community has received an evacuation alert you should prepare to move to a safe area.

What you should do immediately:

» Get ready to leave your home within only a moment's notice.

» Make sure emergency kits, emergency plans, and other important documents are ready to go.

» Have plans to transport family, friends, and co-workers out of the area.

» Make sure children and elderly are ready to leave the area and have anything necessary to support their stability of life and health.

» Check on neighbours that have mobility limitations, lack transportation, or work alternate shifts and may sleep through the day. Consider how you can help them to be ready to leave the area.

» Have supplies and plans for the evacuation of people, pets and livestock.

» Plan for your own place to stay (friends and family, camping, commercial accommodations) outside of the area under threat of evacuation.

» Aim to maintain independent support, and if you have a camper/trailer take it with you so you may use it.

» Monitor reliable news sources (BC Wildfire Service, EmergencyInfoBC, the FVRD, DriveBC, FVRD EOC, Alertable, etc.) for more information.

» Set up your BCeID app identification to enable e-transfer support for ESS, where eligible.

» If you cannot self-evacuate, connect with neighbours to pre-arrange a ride if the alert is upgraded to an evacuation order.

⚠ Issuing an evacuation alert

1. The FVRD EOC, in consultation with the incident commander and available hazard-specific subject matter experts where possible including traditional Indigenous Knowledge Keepers and technical specialists, decide that an evacuation alert is required.

2. The FVRD Emergency Management staff or the EOC will inform the Chief Administrative Officer and Board Chair (or their designates), and first responder/response agencies.

3. Based on advice, the EOC maps the geographic boundaries for the alert, and identifies the alert area using civic addresses, street names, property IDs, What3Words location, or any other identifiers that make sense to the area being alerted.

4. The EOC will complete an evacuation alert template on the FVRD evacuation alert template. It must include the following information:

» The issuing legal 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, the use of street and highway names with geographic references (e.g. all properties located south of 10th Avenue and north of 7th Avenue, between 13th and 18th Street), and/or provide a listing of all address points whenever possible

» 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

5. The FVRD will notify of the evacuation alert using Alertable, social media and traditional media and, where appropriate, may request tactical assistance to perform evacuation alert notification (e.g. from police, fire, Ground Search and Rescue, and affiliated requested agencies).

6. The EOC will email a copy of the alert to the EMCR Provincial Regional Emergency Operations Centre (PREOC).

7. Once the alert is in place, the FVRD may consider evacuating vulnerable populations and recommending livestock relocation.

> 🚨 The FVRD can support the evacuation of vulnerable populations and livestock during an Evacuation Alert and **before** an evacuation order, **if** they have obtained a task number from Ministry of Emergency Management and Climate Readiness (EMCR) to do so.

See Appendix A – Evacuation Alert Template

♿ Evacuation of vulnerable populations

The 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 assisting. 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 the following:

» Those with communication challenges, such as a limited ability to speak, see, and hear; limited ability to read or understand English; limitations in learning and understanding

» Those with medical challenges, such as requiring assistance with bathing or feeding, managing medications, requiring dialysis or oxygen, or operating power-dependent equipment to sustain life

» Those with independence challenges, such as maintaining functional independence with medical equipment such as wheelchairs, walkers, or scooters

» Persons with dementia or Alzheimer's disease, prisoners, and unaccompanied children including groups of minors not accompanied by their legal guardians (e.g. camps)

» Persons unable to drive due to disabilities, legal restrictions, and/or socio-economic factors

» Institutions that require additional time and resources to evacuate their resident populations (e.g. correctional institutes, hospitals, camps, etc.)

» At-risk populations, such as those who are transient or homeless, have substance abuse issues and/or mental health challenges, and/or are experiencing intergenerational trauma

> 🚨 In most cases, the FVRD is not aware of the location of vulnerable populations. It will be essential to self-identify if you are vulnerable and require extraordinary assistance. Ensure you have a household preparedness plan and a couple of neighbours that know how best to assist you.

Evacuating vulnerable populations may require the movement of individuals and/or entire properties (e.g. a group home, prison, or transition house). Where possible, the Ministry of Emergency Management and Climate Readiness (EMCR) recommends First Nations and local authorities proactively engage vulnerable individuals and applicable property managers to support Extraordinary Evacuee Authorization, and confirm arrangements for the safe travel to a reception centre or host community, if needed.

Extraordinary Evacuee Authorization is not provided for people who voluntarily evacuate due to wildfire smoke. 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. The FVRD's EOC should notify Health Emergency Management BC (HEMBC) and First Nations Health Authority (FNHA) of the alert to confirm the authority can evacuate their patients quickly and to coordinate the evacuation process with all organizations needed to be involved.

> 🚨 Actions such as moving vulnerable populations before an evacuation order is issued should be done in consultation with the EMCR so that available support and eligible expenditures for reimbursement are understood by both parties.

See Appendix E – Evacuation Extraordinary Evacuee Authorization Form

🐄 Livestock

Commercial livestock producers and hobbyists are responsible to have plans for the evacuation of their livestock and be familiar with the literature on farm preparedness, which can be found on the ministry responsible for agriculture's website. 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 commercial livestock producers are eligible response costs through the EMCR 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.

FVRD may wish to have a trained EOC agricultural coordinator in the EOC to support commercial agricultural support processes. Refer to the EMCR Policy 2.01 Provincial Support for Livestock Relocation During an Emergency for more information on how to evacuate livestock and what constitutes eligible costs for reimbursement. Also, refer to the ministry responsible for agriculture's Livestock Relocation website to confirm eligible costs for reimbursement.

> 🚨 Do not require a SOLE to support the evacuation of livestock during the Alert stage, as long as FVRD has obtained a task number from EMCR.
>
> The FVRD may wish to activate an EOC agricultural coordinator to support agricultural producers.

EVACUATION ORDER

An evacuation order will be issued by the FVRD if there is imminent potential for loss of life or injury. These orders are issued in the interest of life safety. The FVRD informs of evacuation orders using Alertable, its public notification system. Additionally, affiliated members of the RCMP, local fire departments, Ground Search and Rescue, and local authorities may let people know an evacuation order has been issued by going door to door and/or broadcasting on radio/television.

Residents and visitors in the evacuation area must leave the area immediately and follow all directions given by officials. Travellers are encouraged to return home. Residents cannot return home until evacuation orders are rescinded.

> 🚨 A SOLE is required to issue an evacuation order.

🔔 Issuing an evacuation order

1. The FVRD EOC, in consultation with the incident commander and available hazard-specific subject matter experts including traditional Indigenous Knowledge Keepers and technical specialists, decides that an evacuation order is required.

2. The FVRD Emergency Management staff or the EOC will inform the Chief Administrative Officer and Board Chair (or their designates), and first responder/response agencies, declare a SOLE, publish it online, and notify the public in tandem with the evacuation order, if one has not already been declared.

3. The FVRD EOC must map the geographic boundaries for the order, identifying the order area using civic addresses, street names, property ID's, What3Words identifiers, or any combination that works for the area of impact. FVRD must ensure the following happens on order maps:

» Match map title to the area of evacuation.

» Include the date, time, and legend.

» Only show current alert and order boundaries using only two colours.

» include minimal data in the map to make certain a wide range of people can quickly understand the content.

» If possible, identify evacuation routes on the map.

» If possible, identify address points in the map.

» For print distribution, print in colour.

4. Complete an evacuation order template. The order should provide the following information:

» The issuing legal 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, 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

5. The FVRD will notify of the evacuation order using Alertable, social and traditional media, and, where appropriate, may request tactical assistance to perform evacuation order notification (e.g. from police, fire, and Ground Search and Rescue, and affiliated requested agencies).

6. Email a copy of the SOLE and order to the EMCR PREOC.

7. Consider how to best support evacuees using Evacuee Support Services (ESS) either within the affected community or in a host community.

See Appendix B – Evacuation Order Template

EVACUATION RESCIND

When the imminent threat of the emergency has sufficiently subsided, 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 an evacuation order. Evacuation rescind may also be paired with re-entry instructions and there may continue to be risk to the area. Additionally, re-entry may be phased by zones, population groups, or other tailored approaches. The FVRD will balance the remaining risk with the benefits of enabling a return to home. Examples of balanced risk may include enabling a return to home before power has been restored, or when new and permanent risks remain that cannot be mitigated and where a sustained evacuation order is not appropriate.

See Appendix C – Evacuation Order Rescind

SECURITY

If wide-scale evacuations occur it is natural for homeowners and residents to feel uneasy about leaving their property and belongings behind. The FVRD EOC, as well as other jurisdiction holders and emergency managers, may provide security and restrict access to evacuated areas. Security and access restrictions will reflect the demand(s) 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 and/or response efforts. People's safety is paramount, and efforts will be focused firstly on saving lives.

EVACUEE SUPPORT SERVICES (ESS)

Based on the need and circumstances of the emergency, ESS may be offered to an evacuee for a short period, 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 ESS and ESS extensions. 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.

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 are:

» Psychosocial support

» First aid and other health services

» Pet and livestock sheltering

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

» How many people are being evacuated

» The capacity of the reception centre for registering and processing evacuees

» The proposed evacuation routes (e.g. is the road maintained and ready to receive an influx of traffic)

» Any current incidents on the routes that could impede traffic once orders are in place

» How many of the evacuees require shelter and for how long

» What neighbouring local authorities may have the capacity to host sheltering

Setting up a BC ESS profile

Setting up your BC ESS profile before an emergency will speed up the registration process and enable you to receive assistance via e-transfer so you can support yourself in the best way possible. To do so, complete the following steps:

1. Download the BC Services Card app and set up your BC Services Card.

2. Head to ess.gov.bc.ca/ and create your User Profile.

3. Create your ESS File.

4. For additional support pre-registering, call the BC ESS Support Line 1-844-537-7377.

Those who have insurance to meet their needs or have received assistance via e-transfer are expected not to attend reception centres.

RECEPTION CENTRE

A reception centre 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. Communities with over 10% Indigenous or non-English-speaking populations are listed in the Emergency Management Plan's Community Profiles section to help assess the need for cultural and language supports at reception centres.

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 electoral areas 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. The FVRD Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) will make decisions about lodging options suitable to the need of the emergency and implement what is best for the event.

> Generally, only those persons with a primary residence located in the evacuated area are eligible for ESS.
>
> Visitors are ineligible for ESS unless the emergency prevents their evacuation **and** if they are designated as extraordinary evacuees.
>
> Unhoused individuals are generally ineligible for ESS but can be referred to non-governmental organizations for shelter. In extraordinary cases (e.g., COVID) they may be designated as extraordinary evacuees and qualify for ESS where authorized by the EMCR.

PETS

Providing options for domestic animals during emergencies is one way to prevent residents from remaining in evacuated areas because they refuse to leave pets behind. Where possible, the FVRD will identify options for domestic animals. Often domestic 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) is done in consultation with the FVRD, animal service groups, and emergency site owners.

Qualified service animals are specially trained domestic animals and are not considered to be household pets. Individuals who are accompanied by qualified service animals are welcomed at 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 to whom they provide service. 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 arrangements on their own. Pet accommodations are not covered by the provincial ESS program.

Despite planning for the inclusion of domestic companion animals, the FVRD emergency planning is always respectful of those who own properties used as emergency sites, and some may not permit pets on their premises without extraordinary planning and support.

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. 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, several items must be considered:

» Communication should be made with owners, indicating 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 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 need to provide 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 the Canadian Disaster Animal Response Team for the coordination of pet sheltering and reunification during a disaster, in alignment with the standards of emergency management best practices.

» Care of people takes precedence over care of domestic animals; however, the two are often directly linked.

» In most cases, ESS coordinates a pet service function with assistance from local animal shelters and nonprofit organizations.

EMERGENCY SITES

During a state of local emergency (SOLE), the FVRD has emergency powers to activate temporary emergency sites across the electoral areas. These can be public or private properties and includes community buildings, recreation centres, churches, schools, camps, institutional properties, tourist sites, gravel pits, fields, and provincial public lands.

The FVRD has agreements and processes in place with some partners and allies across the landscape that own facilities which could be utilized during emergencies. These temporary emergency sites may be activated by the EOC as incident command posts, evacuee support and lodging sites, pet/livestock centres, supply distribution sites, staging areas, assembly areas, information stops, traffic control sites, and unimproved landing areas.

> Listings of potential emergency sites are in each area-specific evacuation guide.
>
> Listings indicate location, owner, potential use, complexities, and whether a use agreement exists.

For emergency site owners

Although the FVRD has emergency powers to order an organization or a service provider to provide a service (such as open and operate a private facility) during an emergency, the FVRD prefers to have agreements in place with land and infrastructure owners **before** an emergency occurs, and to request site activations without exercising extraordinary powers. This makes emergency response smoother for the EOC and for site owners.

Emergency site owners may also benefit from greater FireSmart opportunities, grant support letters, regional district Grant-in-Aid programs, and access to the FVRD's Emergency Management and EOC training and exercises.

If you own or operate a facility or business and wish to explore this further, please reach out to the FVRD Emergency Management team. We would be happy to meet at your location, perform a site assessment, and discuss the documentation, operational considerations, and financial reimbursement processes.

HOST COMMUNITIES

When it is not possible to keep evacuees in an impacted community, it is common to ask neighbouring communities to help by providing shelter and care to the evacuees as needed. The FVRD has relationships with neighbouring communities and, through provincial process, may request support from other communities to host evacuees. There is no obligation for another community to act as a host community, and at times neighbouring communities may be unable to host for many reasons (e.g. also being affected by the same emergency, large tourism events, etc.).

If needing to evacuate people into a neighbouring jurisdiction, the FVRD must first confirm if that community is able, willing, and ready to receive and support evacuees. We will include the Ministry of Emergency Management and Climate Readiness (EMCR) in these discussions, wherever possible.

❓ Requesting assistance from a host community

» The FVRD's EOC, in coordination with the EMCR, will confirm with the host community that they can receive evacuees, and provide details on how many evacuees are being sent and any special considerations they should be aware of (e.g. the number of vulnerable people, etc.).

» The EOC may provide an approved Extraordinary Evacuee Authorization Form to eligible evacuees not covered under an evacuation order to ensure the host community's ESS team has appropriate validation to support the evacuees.

» When possible, the EOC will enable vulnerable persons to be evacuated by their support person (e.g. health care worker or caregiver) able to assist with their safety, reducing the burden on the host community.

» The EOC will provide a regular information-briefing schedule for the host community and evacuees.

» It aims to maintain consistent contact between the evacuating community's officials and the host community's officials.

» It strives to evacuate local community staff with their residents so they can provide support to the host community in matters concerning their residents.

» Where possible, the EOC may support the use of a "community navigator" when co-sheltering First Nations residents and communities.

Further support for the host community's ESS team can be provided via a request through the EMCR.

LEGAL AUTHORITIES

LOCAL AUTHORITY OR FIRST NATION	DESCRIPTION
Regional District Chairs, Municipal Mayors, and First Nations Chiefs	» Authorizes states of local emergency, evacuation alerts, orders, and rescinds » Maintains availability to the EOC for support, coordination, and/or public engagement as requested by the EOC Director » Provides policy support and supports the organizations needs during all phases of an evacuation, based on recommendations by the EOC Director or Chief Administrative Officer
Emergency Operations Centre (EOC)	» Issues an evacuation order » 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 ESS » Creates access for evacuees to 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 evacuation details, such as areas and numbers of impacted individuals » Provides concise, consistent, transparent, and accurate information to public and media » Provides routine briefings to the Chief Administrative Officer and/or elected officials » Tracks costs and resources
Evacuee Support Services (ESS)	» Works with EOC to determine locations of reception centres and group lodging » Establishes and manages emergency sites for evacuee support under direction from the EOC » Provides registration and referral services to eligible evacuees » Communicates resource needs and statistics to EOC » Provides regular situational awareness to the EOC on a variety of topics, such as the number of registrants, approximate value of referrals distributed, additional supports required, and current status of operations

GOVERNMENT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA	DESCRIPTION

Emergency and Disaster Management Act, **Section 95(1), 107(1)**	95 (1) A declaration of a state of local emergency relating to all or part of the area within a local authority's jurisdiction may be made, by emergency instrument, by the following:
	  a) the local authority, if the local authority is satisfied that an emergency is present;
	  b) the head of the local authority, if the head
	    i) is satisfied that an emergency is present, and
	    ii) has used reasonable efforts to obtain the consent, to the declaration, of the other governing members of the local authority.
	
	107 (1) For the purposes of this Division, a local authority may, by emergency instrument, do all the things that the minister may do as described under the following provisions:
	  a) section 75 [essential matters], other than section 75 (1) (b) (iv);
	  b) section 76 (1) [land and other property];
	  c) section 77 (1) or (2) [evacuations and removals];
	  d) section 78 [general restrictions].

Fire Safety Act, **Section 13**	13 (1) If a fire chief, or a person authorized by a fire chief, believes that there is an immediate threat to life due to a fire hazard or explosion, the fire chief or person authorized by the fire chief may evacuate a geographic area or premises. (2) For the purposes of an evacuation under this section, the fire chief or person authorized by the fire chief may call on the assistance of a police officer. (3) Persons evacuated under this section must not return to the geographic area or premises until notified by the fire chief or person authorized by the fire chief that it is safe to do so.

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

GOVERNMENT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA	DESCRIPTION
	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 license or permit held by that person under this Act.
	31 (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 license or permit.
Environmental Management Act, **Section 91.4 (1), 91.2 (2)(c)**	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 the 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;
	iii) the responsible person in relation to the spill requests that the government assist with spill response and recovery actions.
	91.2 (2) (c) identify and evaluate the immediate risks to and impacts on the environment, human health, or infrastructure and, as necessary,
	i) advise persons to take protective action in relation to the spill,
	ii) protect infrastructure, and
	iii) protect, recover, and restore the environment
Energy Resource Activities Act, **Section 51**	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, or railway, if the official thinks that the restriction or prohibition is necessary because of hazardous conditions resulting from an energy resource activity.
	(2) If an official issues an order under subsection (1), the regulator must confirm the order in writing within 24 hours or the order ceases to be effective.
Wildfire Act, **Sections 11, 13 and 14**	11 (1) 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.
	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.
	14 (1) Despite section 63, notice must be given by 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 posted in or near the specified area, 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 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.

FEDERAL	DESCRIPTION
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 » Reimburses evacuation costs and supports First Nations and partners to resolve jurisdictional questions and other issues as they arise » Under its Building Back Better Strategy Guide, 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 for community evacuation notifications » Staffs security checkpoints for evacuation areas to support public safety » Facilitates temporary access as directed by the local authority or First Nation, and/or responding agency » Supports repatriation upon evacuation rescind

APPENDIX A – EVACUATION ALERT TEMPLATE

Fraser Valley Regional District

www.fvrd.ca/EOC

EVACUATION ALERT

[Month day, year time am/pm]

Electoral Area [EA letter] – [Description of area]

An **Evacuation Alert** has been issued by the Fraser Valley Regional District at the Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) because of the potential danger to life and safety due to a [hazard/threat] [briefly describe event and potential risks].

The Fraser Valley Regional District has issued an **Evacuation Alert** for the following areas:

[Geographic description including boundaries and properties impacted]

- Insert address/geographic description/property or area identifiers
- Insert address/geographic description/property or area identifiers
- Insert address/geographic description /property or area identifiers

To insert a map, right click the map below and click change picture

EOC Public Information Line: 778-704-0400

APPENDIX A – EVACUATION ALERT TEMPLATE CONTINUED

Fraser Valley Regional District

www.fvrd.ca/EOC

WHAT YOU SHOULD DO:

1. Locate all family members and choose a meeting place outside the evacuation alert area in case you're separated when an Evacuation Order is issued.

2. Pack essential items, including:
   - Government-issued ID,
   - Medications and prescriptions, eyeglasses & hearing aids
   - Important documents (insurance, credit, mortgage/tenancy)
   - Care needs for children, pets, and dependents
   - If space and time allow: keepsakes and comfort items

3. Make plans for those needing help:
   - Prepare to evacuate persons with disabilities (bring mobility aids/supports)
   - Account for seniors, children, and neighbours needing assistance
   - Understand your insurance coverage & review your home or tenant insurance for evacuation-related expenses

4. Plan for animals:
   - Take pets with you: have carriers, leashes, food, and vet records ready
   - Move livestock to a safe location if possible

5. Arrange transportation for everyone in your household:
   - Fill the gas tanks of vehicles
   - If you need evacuation transportation, pre-arrange with neighbours, friends and family.

6. Plan where you will stay:
   - Make arrangements with family or friends
   - Accommodations may be limited to cots in comingled shelters during emergencies.

7. If you'll need public aide assistance with lodging, food, or essentials after evacuation:
   - Ensure you have a BCeID digital app ID set up
   - Then set up or update your BC Emergency Support Services (ESS) profile now at ess.gov.bc.ca to receive the independent sheltering support funds from the province

8. Follow instructions from emergency officials and be prepared to leave immediately if an Evacuation Order is issued.

IF YOU NEED MORE INFORMATION:

Call the EOC Public Information Line at 778-704-0400. Further information will be issued as it becomes available. Please visit follow FVRD on Alertable, check for updates on fvrd.ca/EOC and on Facebook (@FraserValleyRD).

_____

Name, EOC Director

EOC Public Information Line: 778-704-0400

APPENDIX B – EVACUATION ORDER TEMPLATE

Fraser Valley Regional District

www.fvrd.ca/EOC

EVACUATION ORDER

[Month day, year time am/pm]

Electoral Area [EA letter] - Description of area

Whereas a state of local emergency was declared on [date] by the Fraser Valley Regional District pursuant to Section 95 of the *Emergency and Disaster Management Act* due to [describe emergency event] within the jurisdiction of the Fraser Valley Regional District;

And pursuant to Section 107 (1)(c) of the *Emergency and Disaster Management Act*;

This **Evacuation Order** has been issued by the Fraser Valley Regional District due to immediate danger to life safety caused by: [briefly describe event].

This Evacuation Order is effective as of [date and time] and is in effect for the following areas:

[Geographic description including boundaries and properties impacted].

- Insert address/geographic description
- Insert address/geographic description
- Insert address/geographic description

To insert a map, right click the map below and click change picture

EOC Public Information Line: 778-704-0400

APPENDIX B – EVACUATION ORDER TEMPLATE CONTINUED

Fraser Valley Regional District

www.fvrd.ca/EOC

YOU MUST LEAVE THE AREA IMMEDIATELY

Members of the [list/remove agencies: local police department and other agencies and other applicable agencies] will be expediting this action.

A person must not enter the areas identified above and in the attached map for purposes of residing, occupying or visiting.

[Despite the above, the following [persons or class of persons] may enter and temporarily occupy the area described in this order for the purposes of [identify purposes, e.g. response to the emergency, preparation for general return, etc]: [identify persons or class of persons].]

The EOC Director with FVRD may, in writing, authorize a person or class of persons to enter and temporarily occupy the area described in this order for the purposes of *[identify purposes, e.g. response to the emergency, preparation for general return, etc].]*

WHAT YOU SHOULD DO:

- Follow the evacuation route provided.
- If you have homeowners' or tenants' insurance, contact your insurance provider to arrange for living expenses such as accommodation and food.
- Do not turn off your natural gas. FortisBC will turn off natural gas service as needed.
- Close all windows and doors.
- Close gates (latch) but do not lock.
- Gather your family and, if you have room, take a neighbor or someone needing transportation. Do not use more vehicles than you must to help reduce traffic congestion. Do take travel trailers if they can be used to shelter your household members.
- Take critical items (e.g., medicine, wallet, insurance policy number/contact) only if they are immediately available. Take pets in pet kennels or on leash.
- If possible, do not make calls on your phone unless you need emergency service to help reduce network congestion.
- Follow the guidance of [public officers, officials, or agencies, e.g., Public Health Officer].
- [Include local Health Authority specific guidance if applicable/available].

EMERGENCY SUPPORT SERVICES: (UPDATE OR DELETE AS NEEDED)

If you are self-sufficient and don't need assistance to meet your basic needs, you are NOT required to attend an evacuee reception centre.

If you need assistance from government to meet your basic needs:

- Create a profile at ess.gov.bc.ca. If you have already created a profile, login at ess.gov.bc.ca. You will receive instructions on how to receive supports.
- If you do not have access to the internet, go directly to an evacuee reception centre located at: [insert locations and/or phone numbers].
- *[If the BC Evacuee Helpline is active (confirm with Regional Office/PREOC), include: Some supports are also available through the Service BC – BC Evacuee Helpline by phone at 1-800-387-4258, including support for registering online at ESS.gov.bc.ca and authentication with the BC Services Card App.]*

EOC Public Information Line: 778-704-0400

APPENDIX B – EVACUATION ORDER TEMPLATE CONTINUED

Fraser Valley Regional District

www.fvrd.ca/EOC

- People evacuated from their homes must have their identity verified using the BC Services Card App to receive ESS support through Interac e-Transfer. The BC Evacuee Helpline can assist with this process.

- Emergency Support Services will be made available on a case-by-case basis for emergency shelter and food for residents who do not have a primary residence to return to. If this applies to you, please advise the FVRD EOC that you have self-registered as an evacuee. A needs assessment will be performed to connect you with appropriate critically needed evacuee supports.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

Please call the EOC Public Information Line at 778-704-0400

Further information will be issued as it becomes available. Please visit fvrd.ca/EOC or Facebook and X (@FraserValleyRD) for updates.

If you need assistance to evacuate, contact neighbours leaving the area or 9-1-1.

_____

Name, EOC Director

[Name / Title of the Head of the Local Authority or

of a person designated under Section 19 of the Act to act on behalf of the Local Authority]

EOC Public Information Line: 778-704-0400

APPENDIX C – EVACUATION ORDER RESCIND

![Fraser Valley Regional District logo]

www.fvrd.ca/EOC

EVACUATION ORDER RESCIND

[Month day, year time am/pm]

Electoral Area [insert EA letter] - Description of area

Pursuant to *Section 12 (1) of the BC Emergency Program Act*, the **Evacuation Order** issued by the Fraser Valley Regional District Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) on [insert date time] for [insert geographic description of areas(s)] has been **rescinded**.

[Insert areas (if any)] REMAIN ON EVACUATION ALERT.

	2022 Fraser River Freshet
⌁ Dykes	
▨ Properties Under Evacuation Alert	**Evacuation Alert - North Nicomen**
▨ Floodplains	Scale 1:20,000
▨ First Nations	0 200 400 600 800 1,000 Meters
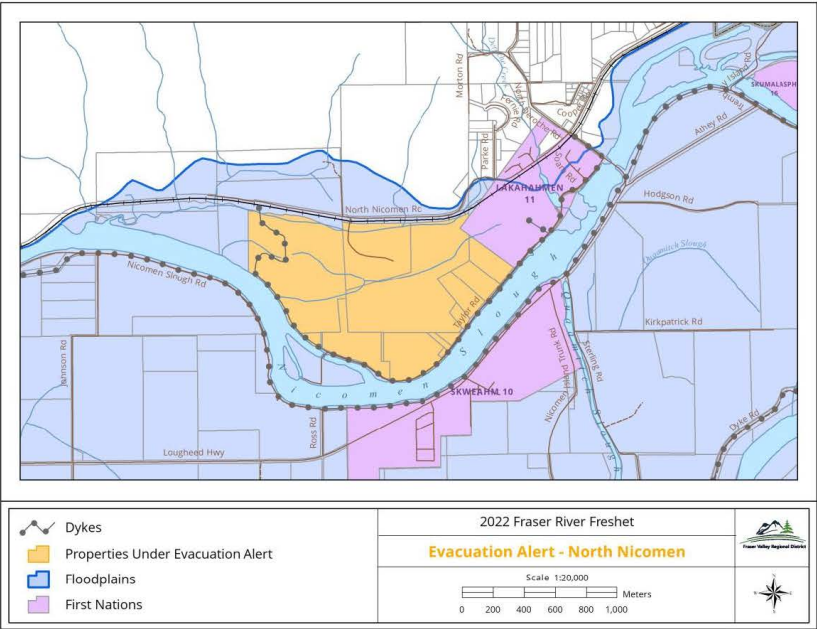
An Evacuation Order may need to be reissued; however, if that is deemed necessary, the Evacuation Order process will re-commence.

EOC Public Information Line: 778-704-0400

APPENDIX C – EVACUATION ORDER RESCIND CONTINUED

Fraser Valley Regional District

www.fvrd.ca/EOC

WHAT YOU NEED TO 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, coordinate their safe return
- Add additional instructions as needed

IF YOU NEED ASSISTANCE:

Please call the EOC Public Information Line at 778-704-0400.

Further information will be issued as it becomes available. Please visit fvrd.ca/EOC or Facebook and Twitter (@FraserValleyRD) for updates.

_____

Name, EOC Director

EOC Public Information Line: 778-704-0400

APPENDIX D – SHELTER-IN-PLACE ORDER

Fraser Valley Regional District

www.fvrd.ca/EOC

SHELTER-IN-PLACE ORDER

[Month day, year time am/pm]

Electoral Area [insert EA letter] - Description of area

[Briefly describe event and potential risk. *Example: An incident has caused hazardous material to enter the air. Emergency response professionals are requesting that you immediately shelter-in-place by staying protected indoors until you receive instruction that it is safe to exit the building.*]

This **Shelter-in-Place Order** is in effect for the [Geographic description including boundaries and properties impacted] as listed and shown on the map below:

- [Insert address/geographic description]
- [Insert address/geographic description]
- [Insert address/geographic description]

To insert a map, right click the map below and click change picture

	2022 Fraser River Freshet
Dykes	**Evacuation Alert - North Nicomen**
Properties Under Evacuation Alert	Scale 1:20,000
Floodplains	0 200 400 600 800 1,000 Meters
First Nations	
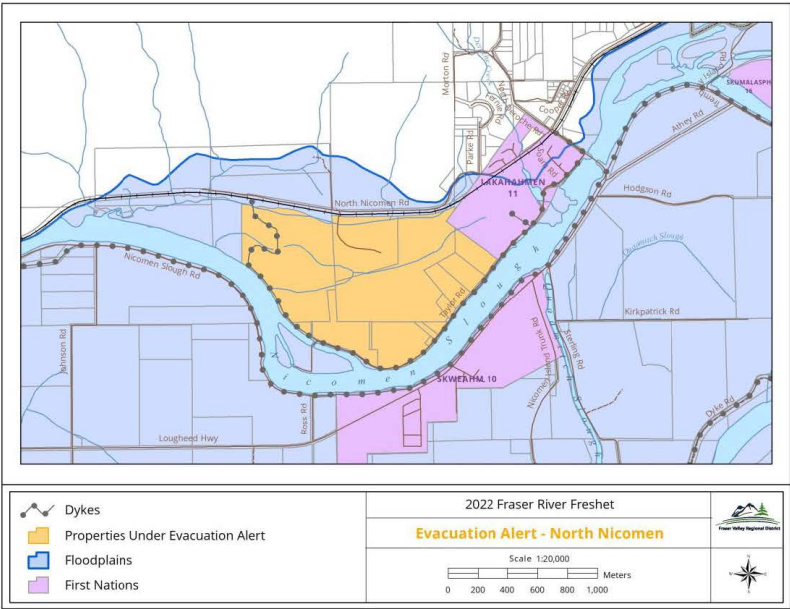
EOC Public Information Line: 778-704-0400

APPENDIX D – SHELTER-IN-PLACE ORDER CONTINUED

Fraser Valley Regional District

www.fvrd.ca/EOC

WHAT YOU NEED TO DO:

- Go inside and close and lock all windows and exterior doors
- If there is a danger of an explosion, close the window shades, blinds, and curtains
- Turn off all fans, heating and air conditioning systems
- Close fireplace dampers and air exchange units
- Get your emergency kit and turn on the local radio
- Cell phones may be overwhelmed or unable to function 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 phone, 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.
- If you can, go to an interior room without windows that is above ground level. Avoid sheltering in basements for an airborne chemical incident as some chemicals are heavier than air.
- Bring your pets with you, along with extra food and water for them, in addition to a toileting method.
- Use duct tape and plastic sheeting 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 local news sources, such as radio and social media for emergency updates
- 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:

- [insert signs and symptoms]
- [insert signs and symptoms]

If you have these signs or symptoms and the Shelter-in-Place Order is still in effect, contact medical help by calling [insert phone number].

If the shelter-in-place order has been rescinded, seek immediate medical help at [insert location].

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

IF YOU NEED ASSISTANCE:

Please call the EOC Public Information Line at 778-704-0400

Further information will be issued as it becomes available. Please visit fvrd.ca/EOC or Facebook and Twitter (@FraserValleyRD) for updates.

_____

Name, EOC Director

EOC Public Information Line: 778-704-0400

APPENDIX E – EVACUATION EXTRAORDINARY EVACUEE AUTHORIZATION FORM

Fraser Valley Regional District

www.fvrd.ca | info@fvrd.ca

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	☐ Yes ☐ 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	☐ Medicine ☐ Important papers (e.g. insurance) ☐ Purse/wallet ☐ Pets, in pet kennel or on leash ☐ Keys ☐ [other]

EVACUEE SIGNATURE [or signature of legal guardian]	
Name (print):	Signature:

RECOMMENDATION FOR APPROVAL OF EVACUATION				
RECOMMENDATION	☐ Approve ☐ 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.

45950 Cheam Avenue | Chilliwack | V2P 1N6   Phone: 604-702-5000 | Toll Free: 1-800-528-0061 | Fax: 604-792-9684

APPENDIX F – 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 ribbons to indicate the status of each premise.

Tie the appropriate ribbon around the door knob most visible to the street. Should a door not be visible from the street, attach the ribbon to 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 the phone number on the order for more information or instruction.
Pink	» Notified	Ready to evacuate when ordered. Provide the occupant with a yellow ribbon to exchange with a pink ribbon when leaving.
Yellow	» Evacuated	Explain to residents to replace the pink ribbon with the yellow ribbon when they leave the premises.
Orange	» Refused	Advise that responders will not be put at risk to rescue them. Note the address and report and record the refusal. Explain the purpose of the orange tape so first responders will not visit the property again for evacuation notification or be alarmed at the occupied residence during patrols. Provide the evacuation order and highlight Emergency Operations Centre contact information.
Optional		
Red	» Needs assistance	Try to delegate assistance to neighbours. Use the situation discretion for whether or not to directly assist. Explain the meaning of the tape so that First Responders who come back can assist in evacuating. Note the status and actions taken and continue with evacuation notification.

Notification is the top priority—keep moving!

APPENDIX G – EVACUATION TOOLKIT NOTIFICATION LOG

Fraser Valley Regional District

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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
Street Name	House #	Family Names										» If **RED**, note type of assistance » If **ORANGE**, note reason

Page _____ of _____