

**TRANSIT
SLIP**

**FICHE
DE SERVICE**

Security Classification/Designation
Classification/designation sécuritaire

Our file – Notre dossier

A-2013-04343/04350

PIB - FRP
CMP
GRC

Your file – Votre dossier

To – À
Mr. Dennis Young

From – De
Al Hough

Date
June 25, 2014

Subject - Sujet
Access to Information requests (x2)

Diary date – Date d'agenda

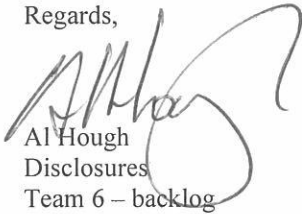
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Remarks - Remarques

In addition to the material on the enclosed CD, please also find attached the most current document relating to your request(s). It is marked as being a “draft” document but we have been advised that this will be the current Alberta divisional policy in the very near future.

Regards,



Al Hough
Disclosures
Team 6 – backlog

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(613) 843-6855

Continued - Suite	Page 1 of/de 1	P.A. A.C.	Date	Init./No
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Chapter 13.100. Evacuations

- 1. [General](#)
- 2. [First Nations Reserves](#)
- 3. [Declaration of a State of Local Emergency](#)
- 4. [Evacuations](#)
- 4.8. [Tactical Evacuations](#)
- 5. [Member](#)
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- 7. [District Commander](#)
- 13-100-1 [Entry Document](#)

Related Links

[Provincial Emergency Management Act](#)

[Public Safety Canada](#)

[Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada\(AANDC\)](#)

[Canadian Red Cross Society](#)

[St. John Ambulance](#)

[US Federal Emergency Management Agency](#)

Comment [c1]: Add the following to the related links - *Emergency Management Act.*
http://www.qp.alberta.ca/570.cfm?frm_isbn=9780779757947&search_by=link

Deputy Criminal Operations Officer (Contract), "K" Division

1. General

- 1. 1. For CBRN events see [HQ OM 14.1. CBRN First Responder Protocol and Reporting.](#)
- 1. 2. For this policy:
 - 1. 2. 1. "emergency" means an event that requires prompt co-ordination of action or special regulation of persons or property to protect the safety, health or welfare of people or to limit damage to property:
 - 1. 2. 2. "disaster" means an event that results in serious harm to the safety, health or welfare of people or in widespread damage to property;
 - 1. 2. 3. "local authority" means:
 - 1. 2. 3. 1. where a municipality has a council within the meaning of the *Municipal Government Act*, that council,
 - 1. 2. 3. 2. in the case of an improvement district, the Minister responsible for the *Municipal Government Act*,
 - 1. 2. 3. 3. in the case of a special area, the Minister responsible for the *Special Areas Act*,
 - 1. 2. 3. 4. the settlement council of a settlement under the *Metis Settlements Act*,
 - 1. 2. 3. 5. the park superintendent of a national park or the superintendent's delegate where an agreement is entered into with the Government of Canada under section 9(b) in which it is agreed that the park superintendent is a local authority for the purposes of this Act, or

1. 2. 3. 6. the band council of an Indian band where an agreement is entered into with the Government of Canada under section 9(b) in which it is agreed that the band council is a local authority for the purposes of this Act;

1. 2. 4. "Emergency Operations Centre (EOC)" is the operations centre established by a local authority or First Nation Band Council to manage an emergency plan or program for their jurisdiction.

1. 2. 5. "tactical evacuation" means an evacuation resulting from a hazard impact that forces immediate action, thereby allowing little or no warning and limited preparation time.

1. 2. 6. "Incident Commander" means the individual responsible for the management of all incident operations at the incident site.

1. 2. 7. "Provincial Operations Centre (POC)" is an operational level (provincial level) command and control facility shared by all Government of Alberta (GoA) public safety stakeholders.

1. 3. Federal legislation with respect to emergencies and disasters is found in:

1. 3. 1. the Emergency Act (1985, c. 22 [4th Supp.]), which is intended for use in response to a national emergency that is of such a scope (e.g. war, terrorism, major nature disasters, etc.) that all other laws cannot effectively deal with the situation; and,

1. 3. 2. the Emergency Management Act (2007, c. 15), which clarifies federal and provincial roles, and sets out a standard approach to emergency management.

1. 4. Alberta provincial legislation that deals with emergencies and disasters is found in:

1. 4. 1. The Emergency Management Act (RSA 2000) which defines Provincial Emergency Program (known as Alberta Emergency Management Agency [AEMA]) and its ministry responsibilities; and

1. 4. 2. The Government Emergency Management Regulations 248/2007, which outlines the emergency planning requirements for a number of the provincial ministries; and

1. 4. 3. The Municipal Government Act (RSA 2000), which further defines the roles and responsibilities of local authorities.

1. 5. There are significant emergency powers in sections 19(1) (b) to (k) that can be accessed through section 21(1) (Declaration of state of Local emergency) of the Emergency Management Act which may be used to prevent, respond to or alleviate the effects of an emergency/disaster within a local authority's jurisdiction.

1. 5. 1. **These powers cannot be utilized unless a declaration of a state of local emergency is formally made and, as such, it is important the RCMP be involved in the development of a declaration of a state of local emergency and any subsequent operational/evacuation plans.**

1. 5. 2. The powers include:

1. 5. 2. 1. **acquire land or personal property:** acquire or utilize any real or personal property considered necessary to prevent, combat or alleviate the effects of an emergency or disaster,

1. 5. 2. 2. **authorize or require any person to render assistance:** authorize or require any qualified person to render aid of a type the person is qualified to provide;

1. 5. 2. 3. **control or prohibit travel:** control or prohibit travel to or from any area of Alberta;

1. 5. 2. 4. **restore essential facilities and the distribution of essential supplies and supply emergency medical, welfare and other essential services:** provide for the restoration of essential facilities and the distribution of essential supplies and provide, maintain and coordinate emergency medical, welfare and other essential services in any part of Alberta;

1. 5. 2. 5. **cause the evacuation of persons and the removal of livestock, animals and personal property and arrange for their care/protection:** cause the evacuation of persons and the removal of livestock and personal Property from any area of Alberta that is or may be affected by a disaster and make arrangements for the adequate care and protection of those persons or livestock and of the personal property;

1. 5. 2. 6. **authorize the entry into any building or land by any person in the course of implementing an emergency plan or program:** authorize the entry into any building or on any land, without warrant, by any person in the course of implementing an emergency plan or program;

1. 5. 2. 7. **cause the demolition or removal of trees, structures or crops:** cause the demolition or removal of any trees, structures or crops if the demolition or removal is necessary or appropriate in order to reach the scene of a disaster, or to attempt to forestall its occurrence or to combat its progress;

1. 5. 2. 8. **procure, fix prices for food, clothing, fuel, equipment, medical supplies or other essential supplies and the use of any property, service, resource or equipment:** procure or fix prices for food, clothing, fuel, equipment, medical supplies or other essential supplies and the use of any property, services, resources or equipment within any part of Alberta for the duration of the state of emergency, and

1. 5. 2. 9. **Authorize conscription of persons:** authorize the conscription of persons needed to meet an emergency.

2. On reserve First Nations

2. 1. The authorities found in the provincial *Emergency Management Act* do apply to First Nations reserve communities.

2. 2. Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada (AANDC) contracts the provincial professional emergency management experts, the Alberta Emergency Management Agency (AEMA) to support on reserve Alberta First Nations in emergency management. An all hazards, risk based approach is used and the AEMA First Nations Emergency Operations Plan template is used to assist in emergency planning.

2. 3. Evacuations by First Nations are typically undertaken in consultation with the AEMA First Nation Field Officer or alternate designated AEMA personnel. AANDC is notified and provides authorization.

2. 4. **Tactical evacuation** due to imminent threat of life when there is no time to undertake a BCR or a joint declaration with a local authority.

2. 5. AANDC emergency management personnel train as provincial Consequence Management Officers, exercise with the POC and report to the Provincial Operations Center (POC) during real events affecting First Nations..

2. 6. Alberta First Nations Directors of Emergency Management (DEM) are the primary contact for emergency management.

Comment [CF2]: Hyperlink to AEMA (it is currently an EXCEL spreadsheet and will not open unless you save the document.

2. 7. AANDC and AEMA work closely to ensure First Nations reserve communities:

2. 7. 1. are kept safe and secure during an emergency or disaster; and

2. 7. 2. obtain the same services and protections provided to local authorities under provincial emergency legislation.

2. 7. 2. 1. **Note:** where the RCMP has the resources and ability to contribute to this mandate, it must do so.

2. 8. Historical and recent issues (e.g. political/civil unrest, stand offs, etc.) in First Nations reserve communities must be considered in relation to police presence during an evacuation.

2. 8. 1. Residents of a First Nation reserve community may not perceive an increase in police presence during an evacuation as being for their assistance and this may reactivate, or contribute to future, unrest.

2. 8. 2. Detachment Commanders must be aware of these issues and, where possible, ensure they are accommodated in consultation with the Band Council.

2. 8. 3. Where additional police resources (e.g. STO) will be used, the Band Council must be:

2. 8. 3. 1. advised of their necessity and their roles (e.g. assistance, non-confrontational, safety/protection of residents, etc.) in the evacuation process; and

2. 8. 3. 2. requested to relay to their community, on behalf of the RCMP, the necessity for, and the role of, the additional police personnel.

3. Declaration of a State of Local Emergency

3. 1. A local authority will declare a "*state of local emergency*."

3. 2. The provincial government may declare a state of emergency.

3. 3. During a declaration of a *state of local emergency*, the RCMP will work within an EOC structure (typically as the Police Branch in the Operations Section), however the primary reporting relationship is to the local authority.

4. Evacuations

4. 1. Where possible, local authorities will attempt to follow the three stage evacuation process, which involves (1) an evacuation alert, (2) an evacuation order and (3) lifting of an evacuation order.

4. 2. The local authority is responsible for issuing an evacuation order to their residents; the RCMP is an assistance agency and functions to provide public security and protection of property.

4. 3. The RCMP will coordinate with the EOC and other agencies (e.g. SAR, MOT, etc.) to maintain the emergency response route.

4. 4. Traffic Control / Site Security

4. 4. 1. Only the Minister responsible for Alberta Transportation has authority to officially close a highway.

4. 4. 1. 1. Official closure of a highway is a rare event and is distinct from police authority to reroute traffic to deal with a situation.

4. 4. 1. 2. The Alberta Traffic Safety Act gives police authority to reroute traffic around an incident.

4. 4. 1. 3. Where there is need to recommend that a highway be officially closed, contact the appropriate Alberta Transportation Office for the respective area.

4. 4. 1. 4. Where the detour is long term and/or high volumes of traffic will be affected and the safety of the public may be at risk, consider the need to request an Official road closure.
4. 4. 2. The purpose of the traffic control is to ensure that the traffic movement is executed as ordered and ensures safe continuous or temporary control of pedestrian and/or vehicular traffic over roadways or other terrain.
4. 4. 3. Maintaining emergency response routes and road closures not only secures the evacuation area parameters, but it also facilitates the movement of equipment and personnel into the disaster/emergency area.
4. 4. 4. A police presence (roving or static) for emergency response routes or closed roads is required to:
4. 4. 4. 1. manage compliance issues that often surface at road blocks and closures; and
4. 4. 4. 2. monitor MOT contractors utilized by EOCs, as they are not security cleared and may permit the integrity of the evacuation area to be compromised.
4. 4. 5. If there are issues with maintaining emergency routes or closed roads, the EMO can physically block the roads so vehicle passage is not possible.
4. 4. 6. Everyone within the area of an evacuation order must comply with the order.
4. 4. 7. All members should have a copy of the documentation that gives them the authority for the roadblocks and traffic control subject to [subsection 1. 5. 2. 3.](#)
4. 4. 8. Member visibility and effective traffic control is key to the safety of members and others at the roadblock. The member shall wear a high- visibility vest or similar clothing or be protected by a barricade that is ready visible under all conditions of use.

Comment [LT3]: Create hyperlink

4. 5. Tactical Evacuations

4. 5. 1. Certain government agencies (e.g. Office of the Fire Commissioner, Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Resources, etc.) have to conduct tactical evacuations, and members may assist those agencies as necessary.
4. 5. 2. Members have common law authority to conduct tactical evacuations in exigent circumstances where there is imminent danger to life.
4. 5. 2. 1. **Note:** a member's common law authority to conduct a tactical evacuation provides no authority to detain/arrest in order to remove a person from their private property.
4. 5. 3. When an accelerated emergency/disaster does not permit an alert or evacuation order, a tactical evacuation may be ordered at the site level by an Incident Commander.
4. 5. 4. Where the assessment and evacuation order of an Incident Commander is not possible, a member may initiate a tactical evacuation in exigent circumstances where there is imminent danger to life.
4. 5. 4. 1. Members must use considerable discretion when contemplating a tactical evacuation.
4. 5. 5. When a tactical evacuation is undertaken, the Municipal Council/Regional Board/Band Council and the POC must be notified, as the evacuees will have to be supported by the local Emergency Social Services teams.

4.6. Door to Door Search

4.6.1. A member's authority to conduct door to door search as per the Province of Alberta, Emergency Management Act is Section 19(1)(h),

4.6.1.1. There may be many reasons for a door to door search after a declaration of the local state of emergency.

4.6.1.1.1. Public Safety. Check property for persons that were unable to leave on their own accord.

4.6.1.1.2. Protection of property. Assist with other agencies as necessary when hazardous situations such as gas or electrical issues that may be present.

4.6.1.2. Record the details of the incident using member's notebook or the Entry document. See App. 13-100-1 |

4.6.1.2.1. This documentation must be completed every time a property is entered.

Comment [CF4]: Create appendix for Entry Document. Hyperlink to appendix.

4.6.1.2.1.1. When documenting, consider the following information: address and physical description of building, date, time and method of entry, persons present including assisting agencies, photographs of before and after entry, description/ photographs of actions taken within.

4.6.1.3. Method of entry; consider the following depending on risk assessment for urgency of entry: try the door or windows, use of a locksmith, forced entry.

4.6.1.4. If damage is caused to premises being searched, under no circumstance will members make any commitment, either directly or indirectly, that the RCMP will make restitution.

4.6.1.4.1. Inform the person of his/her right to submit a claim and that an independent investigation may be conducted. See AM VIII.2. |

Comment [CF5]: Hyperlink to policy, ?

4.6.1.5. Plainview Doctrine. See OM 21.1.3 | You may seize any item in plain view that may provide evidence of the commission of an offence if:

Comment [CF6]: Hyperlink to policy

4.6.1.5.1. there is a pre-existing lawful reason for intrusion upon the person or premises,

4.6.1.5.2. the discovery of the item is inadvertent, and

4.6.1.5.3. the item is immediately apparent as incriminating evidence.

4.6.1.6. If it is determined by the member that an item(s), in the public interest, must be secured for safekeeping, member will create a PROS file and document item(s) as per OM 22. |

Comment [LT7]: Check reference and hyperlink ?

5. Member

5.1. Do not compel or arrest an adult person for failing to leave their private property when they are subject to an evacuation order.

5.2. Advise an adult person who has refused to evacuate his or her property that should he or she:

5.2.1. leave the area specified in the evacuation order, he or she will not be permitted to return to his or her property;

5.2.2. later become imperiled by the emergency/disaster and request assistance to leave, Search and Rescue (SAR) or RCMP will only attend when there is no danger to the SAR/RCMP members' lives; and

5. 2. 3. be found wandering other properties, he or she may be removed from the area.

5. 3. Where an adult refuses to leave their property, determine the number, ages and any physical/mental/age related challenges of their dependents.

5. 3. 1. When a person is suffering from mental illness and refuses to leave his or her property during an evacuation order or a tactical evacuation, you may apprehend and remove him or her from the property under section 12(1) of the Mental Health Act RSA in accordance with "K" Div. OM 19.7. Mentally Ill Persons/Prisoners - Emergency Police Intervention.

5. 3. 2. Where an adult has children and refuses to comply with an order to leave his or her property during an evacuation order or a tactical evacuation, you must ensure the children leave the property or are apprehended pursuant to the Child, Youth and Family and Enhancement Act RSA.

5. 4. Where an adult refuses to leave their property, determine their full legal name(s), proper address, Next of Kin, name and location of dentist, whether they have an existing Will and its location.

5. 5. Subject to subsection 5. 1. above, you may arrest, pursuant to sec.17 Emergency Management Act, a person who is found in an evacuation area and fails, without good reason, to leave.

5. 6. When requested by an agency/department to conduct any evacuation, obtain the authority from the agency/department by which the evacuation is being initiated and assist as required.

5. 7. Conduct tactical evacuations per subsection 4. 5. 4. above only in exigent circumstances where there is imminent danger to life.

5. 7. 1. When you have initiated a tactical evacuation and an adult person refuses to leave their private property:

5. 7. 1. 1. **do not**, against their will, compel or remove the person from their property; and

5. 7. 1. 2. advise him or her that Search and Rescue (SAR) or RCMP will re-attend only when there is no danger to the SAR/RCMP members' lives; and

5. 7. 1. 3. follow subsections 5. 3. through to 5. 4. above.

5. 7. 2. When your tactical evacuation is completed, as soon as practical, notify your Detachment Commander and ensure subsection 4. 5. 5. above is undertaken.

6. Detachment Commander/delegate

6. 1. Read and be familiar with the KDIV EOP Part III Annex G Evacuations.

6. 2. When an emergency or disaster occurs or is eminent in your jurisdiction you must:

6. 2. 1. Assign a member to liaise with local EOC, fire control/services and other emergency services agencies to obtain a proper assessment of the disaster/emergency.

6. 2. 2. Depending on the scope of the disaster/emergency, consider appointing a trained media relations officer (MRO) to work with the EOC Public Information Officer to answer inquiries from the media.

6. 2. 2. 1. If you and your detachment personnel become fully engaged in the evacuation efforts, consider having a member of an adjacent detachment perform the MRO duties.

6. 2. 3. Where more than one EOC is at work in your jurisdiction consider:

6. 2. 3. 1. liaising with the non-central EOC(s) by phone/teleconference call; or

6. 2. 3. 2. requesting an adjacent detachment supply a member to be assigned to represent your detachment at the EOC(s).

6. 2. 4. Where necessary, assist the EOC or other emergency service agencies in advising residents of the emergency and the potential need to evacuate should it become too dangerous to stay.

6. 2. 4. 1. Ensure residents are not directed to leave their homes or property unless they are the subject of an order made pursuant to a declaration of a *state of local emergency* or other authority that can mandate an evacuation.

6. 2. 4. 1. 1. **Exception:** a tactical evacuation may not involve, and does not require, a declaration of a *state of local emergency* (see subsection 4. 5. above).

6. 2. 5. During the evacuation alert stage you must:

6. 2. 5. 1. develop, or re-evaluate preexisting, operational plans with respect to:

6. 2. 5. 1. 1. available resources within your detachment and community, as well as neighboring resources and the division (e.g. assistance by "K" Div. STO, etc.);

6. 2. 5. 1. 1. 1. **Note:** where STO may be deployed see subsections 2.8. through to 2.8.3.2. above.

6. 2. 5. 1. 2. the threat level for the detachment building and potential relocation of personnel, equipment and personnel;

6. 2. 5. 1. 3. the potential impact of an evacuation on your member/staff personal homes and family situations.

6. 2. 5. 2. work with the EOC in the planning of the evacuation order.

6. 2. 5. 2. 1. Issues to consider are:

6. 2. 5. 2. 1. 1. member safety (e.g. radio contact, dead spots, avoid [where possible] night time evacuations, etc.);

6. 2. 5. 2. 1. 2. public safety/security;

6. 2. 5. 2. 1. 3. most effective movement of displaced people and incoming resources;

6. 2. 5. 2. 1. 4. ensuring the necessary authorities, per subsection 1.5. above, are listed in the evacuation in order to address your safety/security concerns.

6. 3. If an evacuation order is issued:

6. 3. 1. ensure the residents subject to the order are advised that they must evacuate the area;

6. 3. 1. 1. Ensure members have copies of the evacuation order to leave in a prominent place at a residence or business if they are unable to make contact with someone there.

6. 3. 1. 2. In high density residential areas where door to door notifications are not possible, have members use loud hailers.

6. 3. 1. 3. Where possible, ensure local media are engaged in the notification of residents affected by an evacuation order.

6. 3. 2. assign members to assist with traffic control until such time as the Ministry of Transportation (MOT) control contractors arrive to conduct traffic;

6. 3. 3. provide assistance to local government, emergency services and fire control/service agencies as required; and

6. 3. 4. if additional RCMP resources are required to assist with the evacuation, consult with your District Advisory NCO to obtain the necessary personnel.

6. 4. When an evacuation requires significant additional RCMP resources, consider:

6. 4. 1. obtaining a division collator code and/or an Internal Order (IO) number for the evacuation (evacuation expenses are recoverable from the province); and

6. 4. 2. delegate a member to track/sign-off on expense and overtime claims; or

6. 4. 3. consult with your Advisory NCO to see if this support role can be offered at the district level.

6. 5. Work with your First Nations Band Council(s):

6. 5. 1. to be properly prepared for emergency/disaster situations;

6. 5. 2. when an emergency/disaster situation strikes, to ensure the appropriate emergency measures are taken and coordinated with other Band Councils and local authorities who may be impacted.

6. 6. Ensure your detachment directives have operational plans established for evacuation procedures.

7. District Officer

7. 1. Where a disaster or emergency is affecting a community within a detachment under your command, consider assigning a member to a police position in the POC.

7. 1. 1. Where possible, the member should have previous experience in this area.

References

Emergency Act (1985, c. 22 [4th Supp.]

Emergency Management Act (2007, c. 15),

Emergency Management Act (RSA 2000)

Alberta Emergency Management Agency [AEMA]Government Emergency Management Regulations 248/2007,

Municipal Government Act (RSA 2000).

The Child, Youth and Family and Enhancement Act RSA.

Mental Health Act RSA

Administration Manual

Operational Manual

K OM



 Created: 2011-06-23
Important Notices