Council Emergency Plan

**Community**

**[Type the company address]**

**[Type the phone number]**

**[Type the fax number]**

**[Pick the date]**

Your Community Name Here

This document describes the methodology and general process that the municipality will use to respond to emergency events.

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City/Town/Rural Municipality of “Your Community name here” Emergency Plan

The City/Town/Rural Municipality of “Your Community name here”has an emergency plan that coordinate the community’s response to any major event or emergency. The plan, which is constantly evolving, goes hand in hand with the Saskatchewan Emergency Management and Fire Safety (EMFS) Provincial Emergency Management Plan.

There are six main components to the plan.  These are:

* The Public Emergency Management Plan – It describes the methodology and general process that the municipality will uses to respond to emergency events as well as the bylaw that established the planning process, but contains no confidential information. This section also contains information that individuals can use to create a personal/family/business plan to assist in emergency situations.
* **Council Emergency Plan – This plan is specific for Municipal Mayors/Reeves and Councilors. It describes their roles and responsibilities, how to declare a local emergency and provides background information on emergency management in general.**
* Emergency Response Plan – This plan is for the Emergency Management Organization Coordinator and the Emergency Operations Center Team members. It describes roles and responsibilities of the Emergency Operations Center Team members as well as outlining how to establish and operate the Emergency Operation Centre.
* Emergency Information Plan – This is the crisis communications plan.  It outlines the how information will be shared, including public notification and media releases.
* Evacuation Plan – This plan is for emergency services staff who are in tactical command of an incident site(s). Their tactical operations achieve the goals and priorities of the Emergency Operations Centre and Council. This plan provides direction for escalating events from day-to-day emergencies to fully supported major disasters.
* Plan reference section – containing contact list information for people and resources as well as forms and other emergency operations center documentation.

## INTRODUCTION & APPROVAL

The contents, of this Emergency Response Plan, provide guidance for *“your community name here”* to respond effectively to an incident or major emergency.

This document will not prevent nor reduce the possibility of an incident or emergency occurring. It will aid in providing a prompt and coordinated multi-agency response, thereby reducing human suffering and loss or damage to property or the environment.

For this plan to be effective, it is important that all concerned are made aware of its provisions and that every official, agency and department be prepared to carry out their assigned functions and responsibilities in an emergency.

The public must be informed about the Emergency Plan and educated as to certain elements (i.e., Warning and Evacuation Procedures).

The Emergency Response Plan is a living document that will be amended as necessary.

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Date

Joe Smith – Mayor/Reeve – Community name

###  COMMUNITY PROFILE

“your community’s information here including your map/maps”

#

### AIM

The aim of this plan is to provide a mechanism to handle any major emergency that threatens the health, safety and welfare of the citizens, or the environment, or property within the “your community name here”.

#

### EXCEPTION

This Emergency Response Plan does not apply to those day-to-day situations which can be handled by the responsible municipal service(s) on its (their) own.

### AUTHORITY

This Emergency Response Plan is authorized in accordance with:

* Bylaw No XX-XXX
* *The Emergency Planning Act* - Chapter 8 E-8.1 of the Statutes of Saskatchewan

### EMERGENCY DEFINITION

An emergency is defined as any abnormal or unique event which occurs with some degree of surprise to demand unusual, extensive and demanding response effort, however caused, which has resulted in or may result in:

* the loss of life; or
* serious harm or damage to the safety, health or welfare of people; or
* widespread damage to property or the environment.

A major emergency is a further escalation with the potential to exceed the community’s emergency response capabilities. A major emergency will require resources from other communities and the province.

The most likely major emergencies that could occur within the *“your community name here”* are:

* Fire (Structural/Forest/Grass)
* Dangerous Goods or Hazardous Materials release
* Epidemic/Pandemic or Health (Contaminated Water or Air Quality)
* Extended Utility Outage (Power, Natural Gas, water)
* Public Infrastructure Failure (transportation routes, sanitary septic, etc)
* Severe Weather (Blizzard, Wind Storm, Tornado, Hail)
* Mass Transit Incident (Road, Rail)
* Major Aircraft Crash
* Flood
* Pipeline Leak/ Explosion
* Terrorism (Bomb, Shooting)
* Lost Person (Search and Rescue)

#

### BYLAW

“*Insert your communities Emergency Management By-law here”*



### Emergency Information Flow Chart

### Local Authority Roles and Responsibilities

* Provides overall policy direction
* Authorizes “declaration” of local emergency as well as policy directives
* Provides direction on public information activities
* May act as official spokesperson
* Notify Council, the population affected and Saskatchewan Government Relations Branch of the declaration.
* On the recommendation of the EOC Control Group declare that the emergency has terminated.
	+ Note: Council may also terminate the emergency
* Approve announcements and media releases prepared by the Public Information Officer, in consultation with the EOC Team.
* Maintain a record of all action taken.
* **See checklist for position in appendix**

### Municipal Administrator/Manager Roles and Responsibilities

* Act as the administrative head of the municipality.
* Keep Council informed of the operations and affairs of the municipality as well as ensuring that the decisions and the policy direction set out by Council are implemented.
* Authorize activation of The *“your community name here”* Emergency Plan in whole or in part.
* Activate the emergency notification process
* Advise the Mayor/Reeve and Council on legislation and procedures.
* Call out additional community staff to provide assistance, as required.
* Ensure the continuity of day-to-day services to the unaffected portion of the community.
* Maintain a record of all action taken

### Emergency Management Organization (EMO) Coordinator Responsibilities

* Ensuring that the Emergency Operation Center (EOC) is ready for use on short notice
* Prepare and maintain annually – EOC Kits.
* Co-ordinate all EOC activities, including the scheduling of regular meetings training and training exercises.
* Ensure the Emergency Management/Response Plan is current and reviewed annually.
* Activate the emergency notification system through the fan-out list.
* Open the master event record and ensure that it is maintained for the duration of the emergency.
* Provide technical assistance about the Emergency Management/Response Plan, its procedures and resources.
* Ensure all directions from the Mayor/Reeve and Council are carried out.
* Maintain a record of all action taken.

For checklist for elected officials see appendix

### Emergency Operation Centre

An Emergency Operation Centre (EOC) is a designated site that provides emergency site support such as additional resources to the site(s), coordination of responding agencies, policy direction, communications and public information. When an EOC is activated, local authorities may establish a policy group comprised of the head of the local authority (e.g., Mayor/Reeve/Chief) and other elected officials and senior executive officers in order to provide the EOC Director with policy direction. An example of this level of policy direction is the declaration of a local emergency.

The EOC contains information display materials, telecommunications and any additional supporting equipment, documents, and supplies required to ensure efficient operations and effective emergency management.

### EOC Activation Levels

There are three levels of potential activation. The term “Event” is used to describe an occurrence based on the jurisdictions pre-identified hazards. An “incident” describes one or more occurrences that happen as the direct result of an event.

Examples include:

* + A flood is an event; any resulting dike breaches or water contamination are incidents within the flood event.

The level of EOC activation is determined by the magnitude, scope and stage of the event. **Only those EOC functions and positions that are required to meet current response objectives need to be activated. Non-activated functions and positions will be the responsibility of the next highest level in the EOC organization.** Each EOC function must have a person in charge.

The EOC Organizational structure should be flexible enough to expand and contract as needed. EOC staff may be required to take on more than one position (role), as determined by the nature of the emergency event, availability of resources and / or as assigned by a Supervisor.





### EOC Functions (core positions)

* Director
	+ Responsible for overall emergency policy and coordination; public information and media relations; agency liaison; and proper risk management procedures, through the joint efforts of local government agencies and private organizations.
* Operations
	+ Responsible for coordinating all jurisdictional operations in support of the emergency response
* Planning
	+ Responsible for collecting, evaluating, and disseminating information; developing the jurisdiction’s Action Plan and Situational Status in coordination with other functions; maintaining all EOC documentation.
* Logistics
	+ Responsible for providing facilities, services, personnel, equipment and materials.
* Finance / Administration
	+ Responsible for financial activities and other administrative aspects.

### Declaring a Local Emergency

### Declaration Not Needed For…

A Local Authority or the province NEED NOT declare a local emergency for the following:

* To implement part or all of their Emergency Plan
* To qualify for disaster financial assistance from the Provincial Disaster Assistance Program (PDAP).

### Steps in Declaring a Local Emergency

Section 20 (1) of the Emergency Planning Act allows Local Authority, or head of a Local Authority (Municipal Council or Mayor; or Reeve) to declare a Local Emergency if extraordinary powers are required to deal with the effects of an emergency or disaster. Steps to consider:

* The Local Authority must be satisfied that an emergency exists or is imminent.

**Declarations can be made in two ways:**

* By bylaw or resolution if made by a Local Authority (e.g., Municipal Council that has powers granted under the Act)
* By order, if made by the head of the Local Authority (e.g., Mayor or Reeve or designate).

Before issuing a Declaration by order, the Mayor or Reeve must use their best efforts to obtain the consent of the other members of Council to the Declaration.

The Declaration of Local Emergency form must identify the nature of the emergency and the area where it exists or is imminent. The Mayor or Reeve, immediately after making a Declaration of Local Emergency, must forward a copy of the Declaration to Emergency Management and Fire Safety, and publish the contents of the Declaration to the population of the affected area. A coordinated public information communications plan should be available for immediate implementation, following the declaration.

A Declaration of Local Emergency automatically exists for seven (7) days unless cancelled earlier or extended.

Cancelling a Declaration of Local Emergency

A Declaration of Local Emergency is cancelled when:

* It expires after 7 days or any 7-day extension
* The Lieutenant Governor in Council cancels it
* It is superseded by Provincial State of Emergency; or
* It is cancelled by bylaw, resolution or order.

Once it is apparent to the head of the response organization that extraordinary powers are no longer required and that the Declaration of Local Emergency may be cancelled, they should advise the Mayor or Reeve as soon as possible. If the Declaration is cancelled by resolution or order, the Minister must be promptly notified.

The Mayor or Reeve must cause the details of the termination to be published by a means of communication most likely to make the contents of the termination known to the population of the affected area.

|  |
| --- |
| DECLARATION OF LOCAL EMERGENCY Legislative authority for Declaration of Local Emergency is contained in the Saskatchewan Emergency Planning Act. This guide directs readers to the most commonly used sections of the Act. Authority..................................................................................... Section 9Declaration of Authority............................................................. Section 20(1)Protection of Elected Officials.................................................... Section 15Declaration - Procedures............................................................. Section 20 (3) (4) (5)Cancellation of Declaration........................................................ Section 22Termination of Declaration.......................................................... Section 23 |
| CHECKLIST for a Local Emergency Declaration | **Check off each box when done** |  |
| Step 1 | Have the appropriate member of the Administration / EOC brief Council on the appropriate EOC situation summary form. |  |
| Step 2 | Review the emergency powers outlined in Section 21 of the *Act* for usefulness in the current situation.  |  |
| *Option 2A* | If none of the powers are, or will be useful, a declaration is not required.  |  |
| *Option 2B* | If one or more powers may be useful, proceed to Step 3. |  |
| Step 3 or | If Quorum of Council available – Pass a resolution declaring a local emergency outlining the affected area and nature of the emergency. Complete and sign the emergency declaration 400A form.  |  |
| *Step 3A* | If Quorum is not available – Have available member of Council complete and sign the emergency declaration form outlining the affected area and nature of the emergency. Complete and sign the emergency declaration 400B form.  |  |
| *Step 3B* | Inform the public of the local emergency declaration using any (or all): €SaskAlert €Social Media €Radio €TV €Door to Door  |  |
| Step 4 | Call, fax, or email the Province and inform them of the declaration. The Province will notify the appropriate Minister.**Email:** ProvEOC@gov.sk.ca**Phone:** 1-306-787-9563**Fax:** 1-306-787-7107 |  |
| Step 5 | The Administration / EOC will ensure the effected citizens are aware of the declaration as required by section 20(4) of the Emergency Planning *Act.* |  |

### Declaring for Evacuation

Once it is apparent to the heads of the local emergency response organization that, in their best judgment, emergency conditions warrant an evacuation, they should advise the heads of the Local Authority. The briefing to the heads of the Local Authority should include a recommendation that they issue a declaration, as well as the nature, extent, probability of loss, resources at risk, and geographic area.

Time permitting; consultation should occur between the local government authorities and the Emergency Management and Fire Safety ESO.

The prior consultation process should include the DOC, if established, and any neighboring local governments that could be impacted.

### Evacuation Orders

#### Evacuation Authority

There are a number of ways to order an evacuation in Saskatchewan and these vary from hazard to hazard. It is very important to understand the various methods and legal authorities. The decision to Evacuate or Shelter in Place is the responsibility of the community leadership and should be based on: 1) The safety of community membership, 2) current situational information from the subject professionals, 3) with the understanding that the timing of the supply deliveries are subject to the conditions of the emergency and 4) that if the situation changes then the Shelter in Place may not be an option. The Province will support the decision of the community leadership and provide the required resources to support that decision.

### Legal Authority “Acts”

* + Emergency Planning Act (Local Authority and Provincial Government, declarations),
* Sections 18(1) i, 21(1) vii
	+ Fire Safety Act
* Section 7 (2) c
	+ Wildfire Act
* Section 43 (2)
	+ The Public Health Act, 1994

Other legislations also exist for some specific hazards / risks.

In all emergencies, regardless of the threat, the community or jurisdiction is the first line of defence. The Saskatchewan government supports community / jurisdiction response in all areas of the province.

### Local Authority Evacuation Orders

To order an evacuation, a Local Authority must declare a Local Emergency,” as enabled under Section 21 of the *Saskatchewan Emergency Planning Act.*

When it is determined that an evacuation is required, the warning must be timely and accurate. While the main concern is the preservation of life, those displaced from their homes or businesses may be experiencing inconvenience, anxiety and fear.

Removing people from their homes and livelihoods must not be taken lightly. People will already be under duress during an emergency; however, public safety must be first. It is a delicate balancing act.

### Evacuation Process

#### Stage 1 - Evacuation Alert

Authorities will alert the population at risk of the potential for evacuation because of the danger of possible loss of life and they should be prepared to evacuate the area. This warning will be transmitted by:

* Door-to-door campaign with pamphlets/letter delivered
	+ Radio and/or television broadcast
	+ Sirens and mobile public address announcements
	+ Telephone calls
	+ Electronic media (internet/social media)

Note: even at this stage, plans will be in place to move handicapped persons, vacationers, and voluntary evacuees. You should also consider readying extra supplies (clothes, shoes, sleeping bags or blankets, personal items (toiletries), playing cards and games for children) to supplement your emergency kit.

#### Stage 2 - Evacuation Order

The population at risk is ordered to evacuate the area specified in a formal written order. This is an order and as such does not allow for any discretionary decision on the part of the population at risk. They must leave the area immediately. The police will enforce the Evacuation Order. This order will be transmitted by:

* + Door-to-door campaign with pamphlets/letter delivered
	+ Radio and/or television broadcast
	+ Sirens and mobile public address announcements
	+ Telephone calls
	+ Electronic media (internet/social media)

The area in question will have controlled access and that a pass may be required to regain access to the area.

#### Stage 3 - Rescind

An evacuation order or alert is rescinded when it is determined to be safe for residents to return home. An evacuation order may be reinstated if a threat returns. These reentry criteria will be communicated to evacuees by:

* + Radio and/or television broadcast
	+ Telephone calls
	+ Electronic media (internet/social media)
	+ Pamphlets, letter or signage at reception centers

### Reception Centers

Reception centers are sites where evacuees may be received during an emergency/evacuation. They may be a facility such as a recreation center, community center, church hall or school - it depends on what is available in the community or what is needed.

Reception centers should be flexible for multipurpose use. Space may be required for use as a gathering and information center, a staging site for volunteer disaster relief workers, a site where insurance adjusters can operate, an emergency daycare center, etc.

Reception Centres are set up in order to provide for essential needs of people affected by an emergency/evacuation.

Emergency Reception Centers are located at:

“your community’s locations here as well as a contact number”

### Shelter-In-Place

In some circumstances - for example, where evacuees would have to travel through a plume of hazardous gases - it may be safer for people to take shelter in their homes, schools or places of work.

If you are advising the residents to shelter in place, some or all of these instructions must be communicated to them depending on the incident:

* Get inside as quickly as possible
* Turn off all heating, ventilation and air conditioning systems. Close vents.
* Close all doors, windows, fireplace flues, vents and other openings. If there are any gaps in the weather stripping, use duct tape, plastic wrap and/or aluminum foil to seal the leaks.
* Close drapes, curtains and shades. Stay away from external windows.
* Use stairwells instead of elevators wherever possible.
* Turn on the radio or television for information. You will be advised what the hazardous material is and what the signs and symptoms of overexposure are.
* Use telephones only if you need immediate emergency assistance. You will be directed how to seek medical help outside the evacuation area.

## RE-ENTRY GUIDELINES

It is important for the safety of evacuees that the re-entry process be conducted in an organized manner. The EOC Team must ensure that satisfactory conditions exist and normal day-to-day community needs are functioning properly. An essential service checklist should include but not be limited to:

* Health facilities
* Seniors facilities
* Alternate accommodations available if homes are damaged
* Ambulance service
* Firefighting services
* Mail service
* Water and sewer
* Power/gas and telephone
* Food and personal supplies available in stores
* Medical supplies
* Adequate vehicle fuel and service

Citizens must be informed of dangers in the community
if there is still a threat to life and health

### SaskPower Reentry Guidelines

### <http://www.saskpower.com/wp-content/uploads/floodguidelines_gascontractors.pdf>

### Saskatchewan Building Standards Flood Recovery Guide

### <http://arborfieldsk.ca/arborfield-dwimages/tri-unity/Flood%20Recovery%20Action%20Guide%202014.pdf>

### Provincial Disaster Assistance Program (PDAP)

### <https://www.saskatchewan.ca/residents/environment-public-health-and-safety/access-funding-through-the-provincial-disaster-assistance-program>

The Provincial Disaster Assistance Program (PDAP) helps residents, small businesses, agricultural operations, First Nations, non-profit organizations and communities recover from natural disasters, including flooding, tornadoes, plow winds and other disasters caused by severe weather. PDAP may help cover the cost of uninsurable essential losses, cleanup, repairs and temporary relocation.

### Communicating with the Media

When making media statement, EXPRESS:

1. **Concern** – About health & well-being of those involved

2. **Action** – Steps/processes being taken to help people

3. **Commitment** – The goal is to support those impacted

• Avoid blocking cameras or saying “no comment”

• Stick to the facts – no opinions/ speculation

• If you don’t know, offer to find answer

• Don’t comment on investigations of others

• Only disclose personal/confidential info if authorized

• Don’t forget the local media – they will be with you for the long haul!

• Remember, you have the right to end the interview

**Helpful Phrases**

“The most important point is…”

“That is a matter for…”

“Before we wrap up, I’d like to emphasize…”

“That depends. One thing for certain is…”

“That would be speculation. What I can tell you is…”

“That is true; however, it’s important to remember…”

## QUORUM OF COUNCIL AVAILABLE

## DECLARATION OF A LOCAL EMERGENCY

**RESOLUTION NO. \_\_­­­­­\_\_\_\_ Dated \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

 **Time: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**For the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

 (Municipal title: e.g. City, Town, Village, RM) (Community name)

Moved by Councillor \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Seconded by Councillor \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**WHEREAS** the (Municipal title) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is encountering (state problem) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,

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that requires prompt action to prevent harm or damage to the safety, health or welfare of persons located within the boundaries, of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and to prevent damage to property within those boundaries.

**THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT** pursuant to Section 20 (1) of *The Emergency Planning Act,* Chapter. E-8.1 of the Statues of Saskatchewan, the Council of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ declares that a local emergency exists, from this \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_ to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_.

**IN WITNESS WHEREOF** of the Council of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ has by resolution carried, declared this local emergency this \_\_\_\_\_ day of\_\_\_\_\_­­­\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_.

 Per: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 (Signature)

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 (Printed Name and Title)

Fax to: Emergency Management and Fire Safety 1-306-787-1694 **EOC 400**

## QUORUM OF COUNCIL NOT AVAILABLE

## DECLARATION OF A LOCAL EMERGENCY

 **Dated \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

 **Time: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**WHEREAS** the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is

(Municipal title) (Community name)

encountering (state problem) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,

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that requires prompt action to prevent harm or damage to the safety, health or welfare of persons located within the boundaries, of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and to prevent damage to property within those boundaries.

**THEREFORE,** pursuant to Section 20 (2) of *The Emergency Planning Act,* Chapter. E-8.1 of the Statues of Saskatchewan, the Local Authority of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ declares that a local emergency exists, from this \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_ to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_.

Local Authority \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 (Signature)

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 (Printed Name and Title)

Fax to Emergency Management and Fire Safety 1-306-787-1694 **EOC 400B**

## TERMINATION OF LOCAL EMERGENCY

**PURSUANT** to Section 23 of *The Emergency Planning Act, 1989,* The Council of the

The\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ declares that

(Municipal title: e.g. City, Town, Village, RM) (Community name)

the Local Emergency is terminated in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Dated this \_\_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_.

Moved by Councillor \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Seconded by Councillor \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 Per: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 (Signature)

 \_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 (Printed name and title)

Fax to Emergency Management and Fire Safety 1-306-787-1694

**EOC 400C**

## For Immediate Release Event:

**Date and Time:**

**URGENT EVACUATION PROCEDURES**

The (*Local Authority*) Emergency Program and / or Emergency Operations Centre is urging residents affected by the recent (*disaster – whatever it is*) to be prepared to evacuate if ordered to do so by emergency officials in your area.

If you have to evacuate:

* Take an emergency survival kit with you (e.g., battery-operated radio, flashlight, water, food, warm clothing, etc.).
* Make sure you take prescription medicine and identification for the entire family.
* Listen to the radio and follow instructions from local emergency officials.
* Shut off water, gas and electricity, but ONLY if instructed to do so.
* Make arrangements for pets. Local emergency officials will advise you.
* Wear clothes and shoes appropriate to conditions.
* Lock up your home.
* Follow the routes specified by emergency officials. Don’t take shortcuts. A shortcut could take you to a blocked or dangerous area.
* If you have time, leave a note telling others when you left and where you went.
* If you are evacuated, register with the local emergency reception center (as advised by emergency officials) so you can be contacted or reunited with your family and loved ones.

**Media Contact:**

*Name Phone No.*

(*Local Authority)* EOC

**EOC Website:**

**EOC 421**

## Urgent Evacuation Procedures

## After the Disaster

## Spokesperson Media statement