

City of Nanaimo Emergency Management

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Overview

- Emergency Management Program
- Legislative Requirements
- Hazards in our Community
- Mayor and Council Role

Christchurch - Perspective

- Over 6000 homes cannot be built where they were (loss of tax base) – At one point over 40% of the population had moved away
- Response – 31,000 chemical toilets had to come from China – you were lucky if one was within 300 m of your home.
- 525 Disposal Tanks, 300 km of street sewers damaged – estimated 6 months to several years to get back to original state.
- Immediate evacuation of 6 wards of hospital. 133 patients arrived within 1st hour in first 24 hours – 321 people. Had to set up triages at malls and parking lots
- No water
- 181 dead – had to establish temporary morgue

Comparison

Metro Christchurch
Population 380,000
181 Deaths
1200 Buildings Demolished
500,000 Tonnes Silt
8MTonnes Rubble

Metro Vancouver
Population 2,200,000
1,050 Deaths
6960 Buildings Demolished
2,900,000 Tonnes Silt
46.4M Tonnes rubble

Emergency Management

Mission

To create and maintain a cooperative organization to manage risks from major emergencies and disasters that may affect the City of Nanaimo

The term Emergency Management reflects the intent to continuously examine actions that might help reduce the likelihood and impact of major emergency and disasters.



Functions of Emergency Management

The vision for the Emergency Management Section is to have the City of Nanaimo be “disaster resilient”. The Emergency Management Office supports resiliency through:

Delivering emergency response training to staff and Public Safety Lifeline volunteers

Maintaining the Emergency Coordination Centre

Developing and facilitating municipal emergency exercises to increase City Staff skills and promoting collaboration between municipal and external resources

Updating and developing plans and working to test these plans.

Fostering and developing relationships with internal and external stakeholders.

Continually evaluating and improving the program.

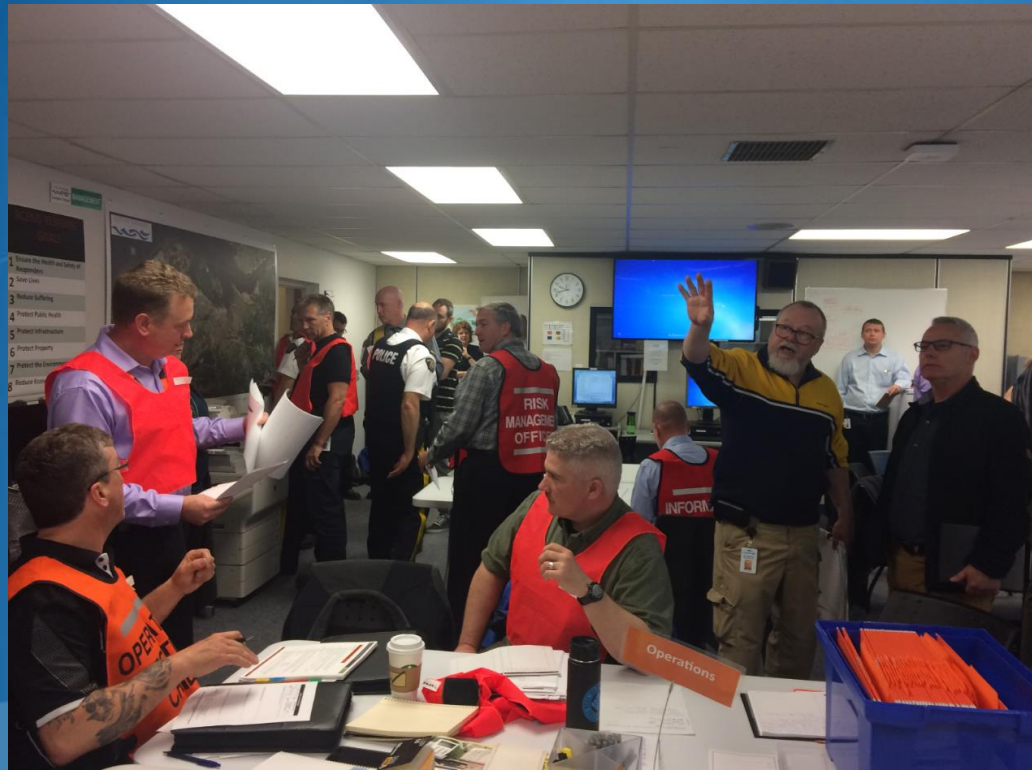
Delivering public education on emergency preparedness in the city of Nanaimo.

Identifying and understanding the risks in our community.

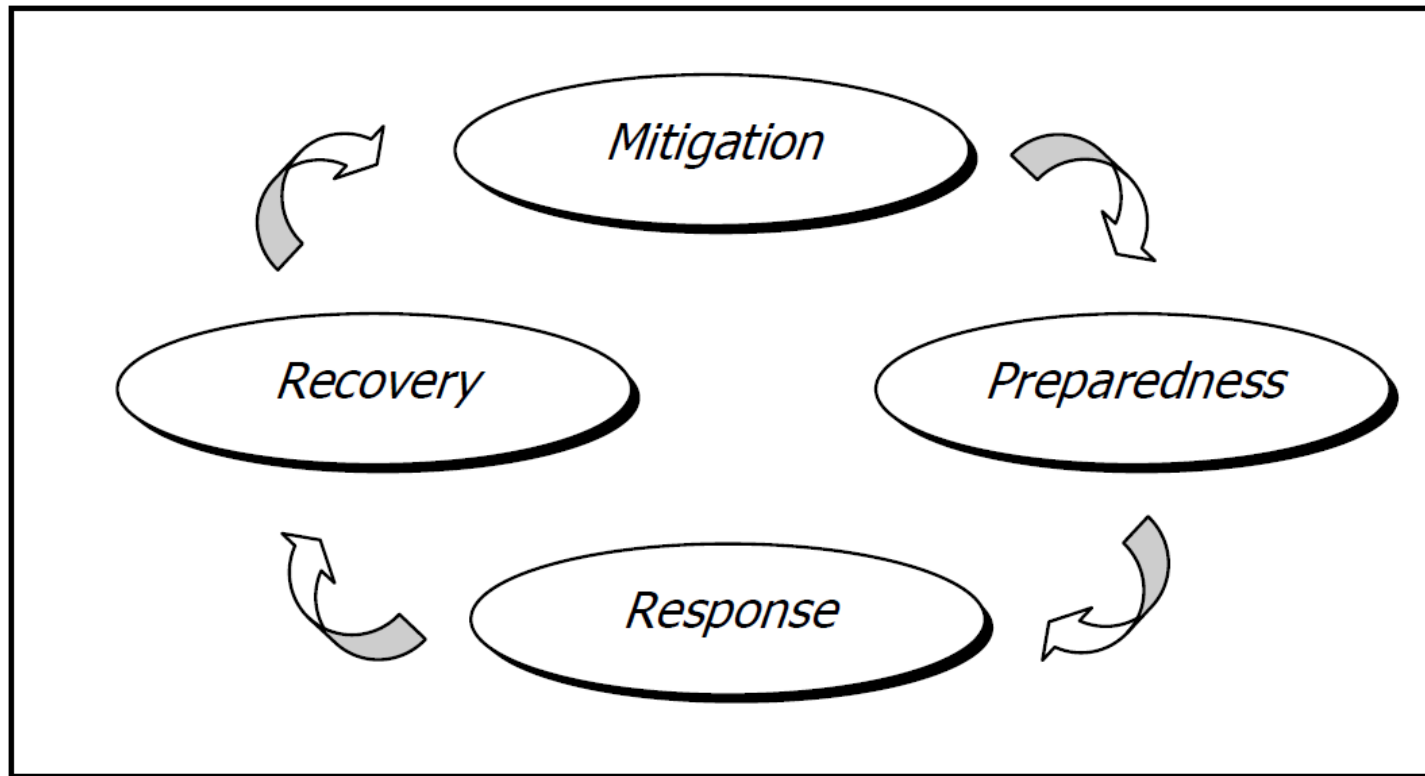
Planning for both response and recovery.

Emergency Management

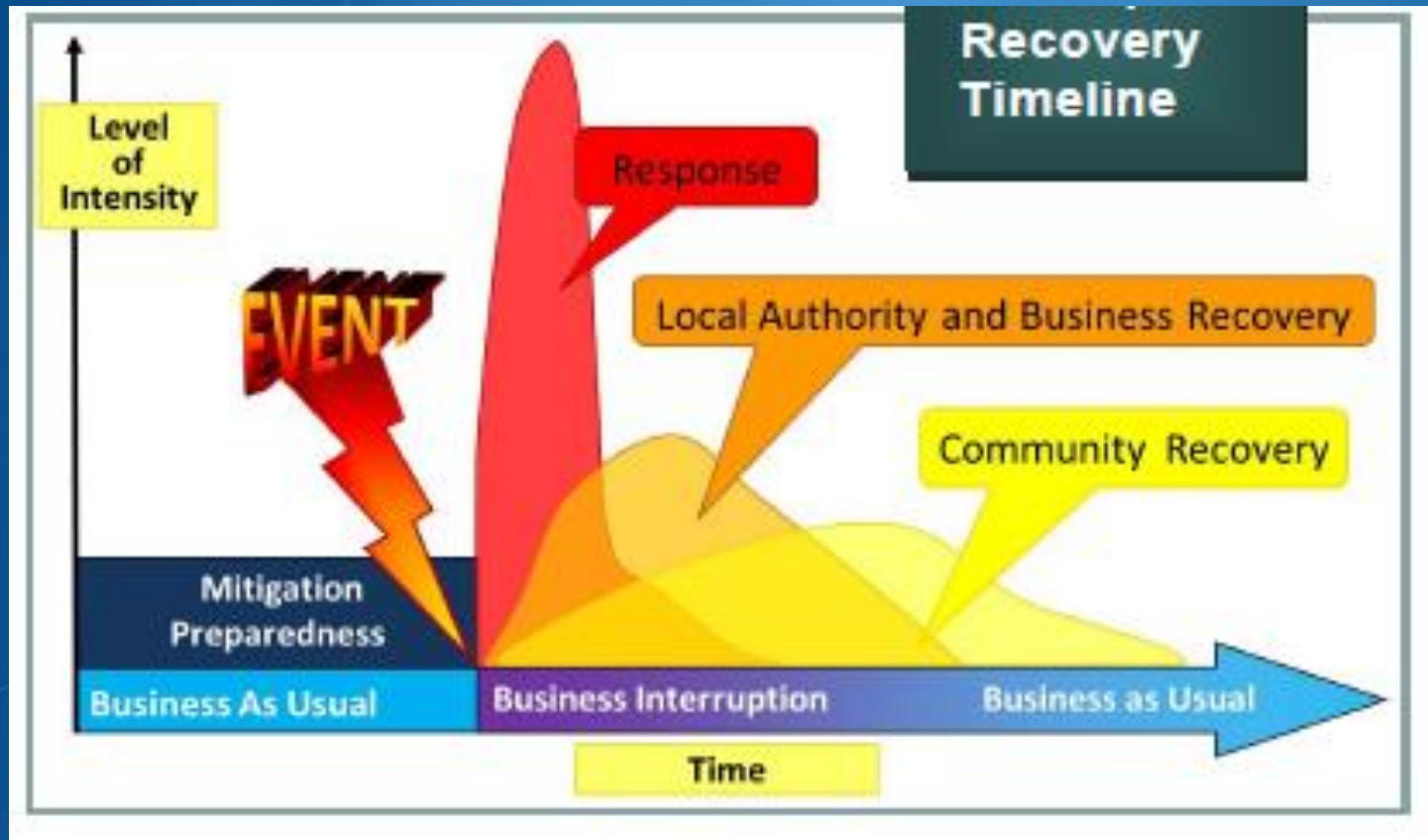
- 1 F/T Emergency Program Manager
 - 25 Active Volunteers/25 non active
 - 1 contractor – ESS Coordinator (on call for ESS)
 - Annual Budget – 203K (Salary/Benefits 1 staff, Operational Costs for ECC, ESS Contractor/Program, Training)
 - Corporate program resides in Fire Department



Emergency Management Cycle



The Recovery Timeline



Statutory Requirement

BC Emergency Program Act/Local Authority Emergency Management Regulation

- *...a local authority is at all times responsible for the direction and control of the local authority's emergency response.*
- *...a local authority must prepare or cause to be prepared local emergency plans respecting preparation for, response to and recovery from emergencies and disasters*

Summary of Legislation

Legislation and Regulations

The Emergency Program Act (EPA) and the associated regulations provide the legislative framework for the management of disasters and emergencies in B.C.

- [Emergency Program Act 1996](#)
- [Emergency Program Management Regulation 1994](#)
- [Compensation and Disaster Financial Assistance Regulation 1995](#)
- [Local Authority Emergency Management Regulation 1995](#)

Summary of Requirements

<p>Local authority (municipality, regional district, or Treaty First Nation)</p>	<p>Local Authority Emergency Management Regulation (This regulation is part of the <i>Emergency Program Act</i>.)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Tasks each local authority with establishing and maintaining an emergency management organization• Empowers the local authority to appoint committees and a coordinator for the emergency management organization• Authorizes the local authority to delegate its powers and duties under the Act as may be required• Requires the local authority to prepare local emergency plans
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Emergency Social Services

The responsibility for planning and coordination of the local ESS response lies with the local authority.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NOX7x1_whSg



COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE & DA-ESS STATICS 1999 - 2018

YEAR	CALLS	OUT OF	MISC	TOTAL
		BOUNDRY		EVACUEES
1999	10	1Cedar	Flood	
2000	7	Cassidy	Flood	
2001	11	E Wellington	infestation	
2002	4	0		
2003	7	0		
2004	6	0		
2005	8	0		59
2006	11	0		60
2007	6	Cedar/SFN	Flood	69
2008	8	0	Boatsinking	16
2009	10		Flood SA	71
2010	20	0		124
2011	15	0	Car Fire	54
2012	11	Assist RCMP	BC Ferries	539
2014	3			18
2015	10			17
2016	7			37
2017	22	Interior	Wildfire Evacuees from interior in addition to local response	109
2018	12	RDN/North Island	Provide service to RDN and Zaballos	40
Total				1203

Did you Know?

In 2018 Volunteers contributed 678 hours of time to the City of Nanaimo ESS program.

Stats do not include pets. – Assisted with over 200 pets. Calls also do not include major events to business/other in community that were assisted through Emergency Program - For example – 2016 Commercial Street Fire, 13 Businesses displaced.

Bylaw 7202



HRVA – Listing of Hazards

Hazard	Probability	Consequence	Total Score
Natural			
Seismic	3	4	7
Severe Weather	3	3	6
Epidemic	2	4	6
Fire – Municipality/Rural (Structural)	4	3	7
Flooding	3	2	5
Landslide / Debris Flows	3	2	5
Drought	3	2	5
Wildfire	3	2	5
Man Made - Technological			
Prolonged Power Outage	3	3	6
Structural Collapse	2	3	5
Dam Failures	2	4	6
Mine Shaft Failure	3	2	5
Tele-Communications Failure	3	3	6
Man Made – Human Interface			
Rail	3	4	7
Marine	4	3	7
MVA	4	3	7
Aircraft	3	3	6
Security - Terrorism	3	3	6
Explosions	3	3	6

Hazard	Probability	Consequence	Total Score
Social Disturbances	3	2	5
Man Made - HAZMAT			
Hazardous Material (Loss of Containment)	3	4	7
Man Made – (Of Local Interest)			
Mental Health	4	2	6

HRVA Matrix

Legend	Low	Medium	High
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(n) – Natural Hazard	(m) – Man Made Hazard
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PROBABILITY	4		(m) – Mental Health Issues	(m) – Marine (m) – MVA (n) – Fire	
	3		(n) – Drought (n) – Flooding (n) – Landslide/Debris Flow (n) – Wildfire (m) – Social Disturbances (m) – Mine Shaft Failures	(n) – Severe Weather (m) – Power Outage (m) – Aircraft (m) – Security – Terrorism (m) – Explosions (m) – Telecommunications Failure	(m) – Rail (n) – Seismic (m) – Hazmat
	2			(m) – Structural Collapse	(n) – Epidemic (m) – Dam Failures
	1				
	-	1	2	3	4
CONSEQUENCE					

BCEMS (British Columbia Emergency Management System)

Provincial Central
(PECC)

Provincial Regional (PREOC)

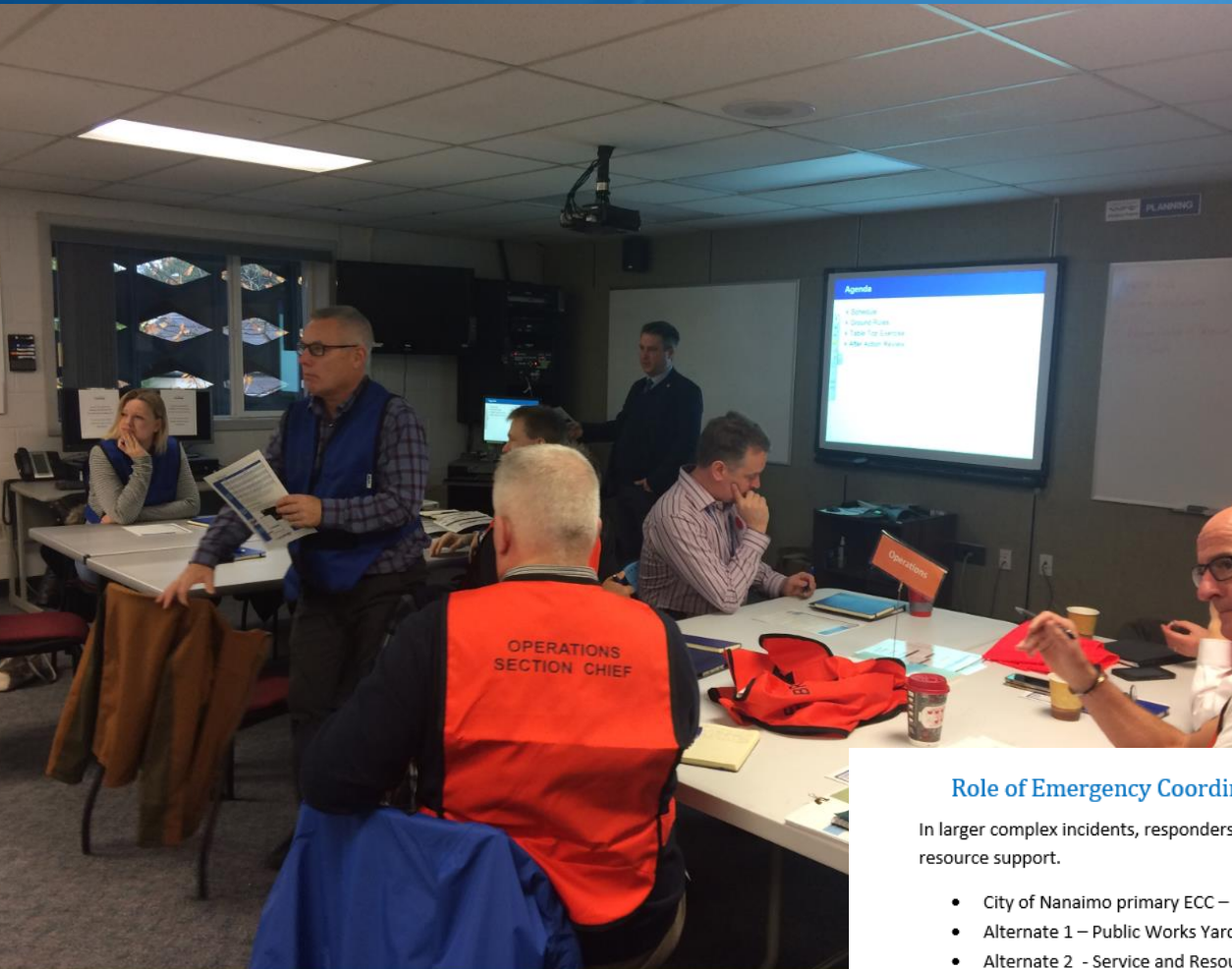
Site Support (ECC) ← Policy Group

Site (Incident Command Post)

Response Goals

1. Ensure the Health and Safety of Responders
2. Save Lives
3. Reduce Suffering
4. Protect Public Health
5. Protect Infrastructure
6. Protect Property
7. Protect the Environment
8. Reduce Economic and Social Losses

What is an ECC?



An Emergency Coordination Centre (ECC) is a designated facility established by an agency or jurisdiction to coordinate the overall agency or jurisdictional response and support to an emergency response

Role of Emergency Coordination Centre

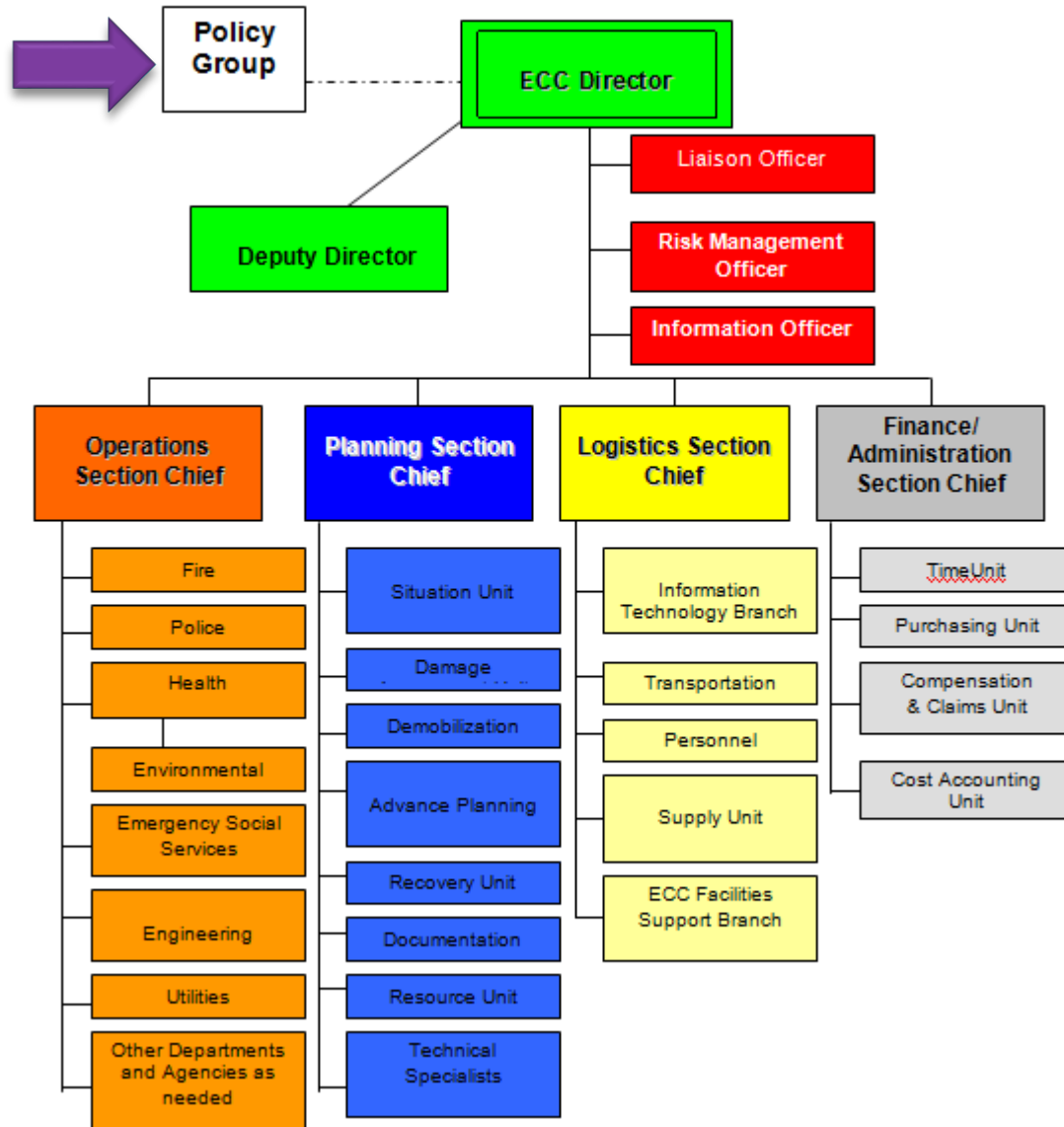
In larger complex incidents, responders at the site of the emergency may require policy, coordination and resource support.

- City of Nanaimo primary ECC – 666 Fitzwilliam Street
- Alternate 1 – Public Works Yard 2020 Labieux Rd.
- Alternate 2 - Service and Resource Centre 411 Dunsmuir Street

The City of Nanaimo also has an Emergency Management Agreement with the Regional District of Nanaimo.

The ECC provides policy direction and site support to the Incident Commander who is at, or near the site of the emergency. The ECC also coordinates resource requests from the site and manages all offsite activities. The ECC may be activated at the request of the Incident Commander, Fire Chief, Mayor, Police Chief, BCAS Superintendent, and Emergency Program Manager.

EMERGENCY COORDINATION CENTER (ECC) ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

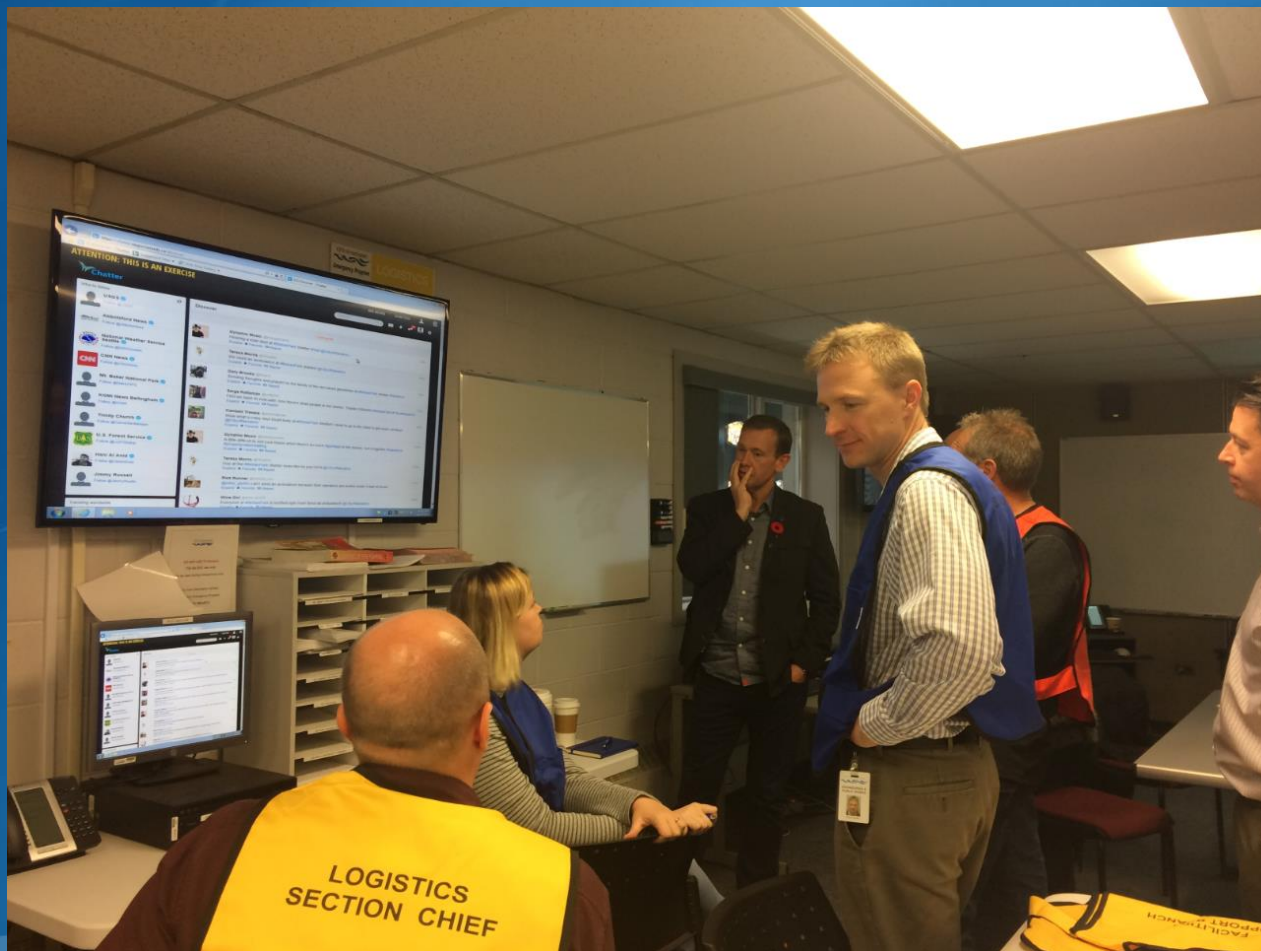


Types of ECC Activations

Level 1 – Small scale – Minor Support

Level 2 – Mid scale – Some support and coordination required

Level 3 - Full Scale – Full support and coordination required



Role of Council

What are the responsibilities of Policy Group?

- Declaration of State of Emergency
- Evacuation
- Extraordinary Financial Decisions
- Providing Emergency Policy Direction
- Media - Under advice of ECC Director
- Emergency Kit at home (7 days) . Mass Notification sign up

Where do you go?

- Policy Group is not located in actual ECC
- Would assemble at City Hall Training Room

A black rectangular graphic with yellow text and icons. The text reads "EMERGENCIES HAPPEN. ARE YOU READY?". Above "HAPPEN." are icons of a tornado, a lightning cloud, and a flame. To the left of "ARE YOU READY?" are icons of a fork, a clipboard, and a water bottle.

**EMERGENCIES
HAPPEN. ARE YOU
READY?**

State of Emergency



Evacuation



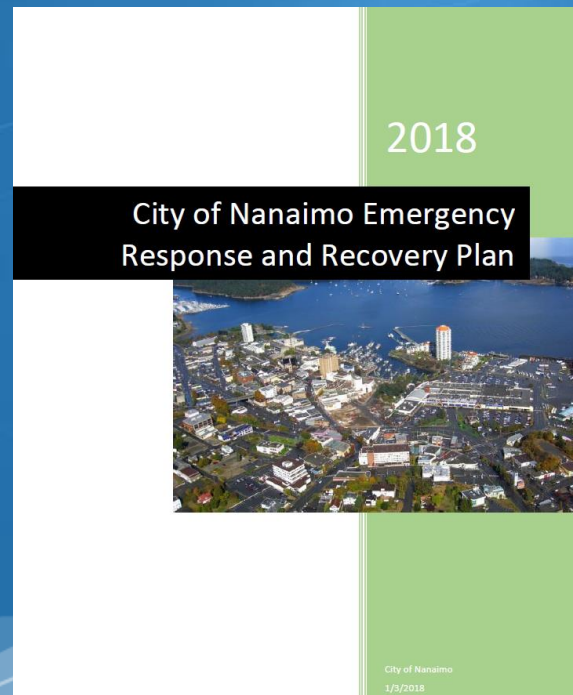
Fort McMurray BC



Toronto Star, Osoyoos Floods

City of Nanaimo Emergency Response and Recovery Plan

- Provides plans by hazard from HRVA
- Functional Needs
- Plan is on www.nanaimo.ca ,
 - Emergency Management Section



Windstorm 2018/2019



Some initiatives

- TransCAER Event
- Coastal Response Provincial Exercise
- Climate Resiliency Study
- Deployments (Wildfire PREOC and Local Gov't)
- Shake Zone (VIU, Woodgrove, City)
- After Action Reports/ECC Activations
- Business Continuity
- Mission to Task Analysis
- HRVA- National Conference
- Training and Exercise (80+ staff)
- MERCC and Interagency Work
- Regional Agreement (RDN, Parksville, Qualicum, Indigenous peoples)
- Provincial Projects and Mid Island Group



Nanaimo Emergency Program

Thank You!