

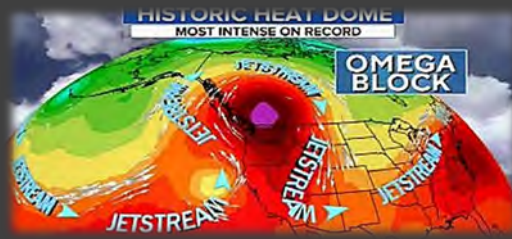
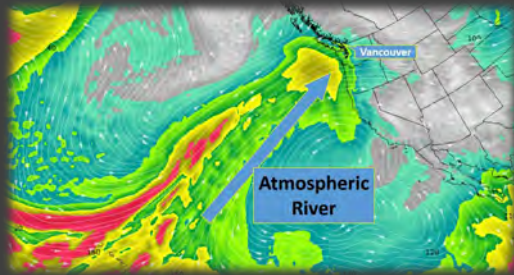
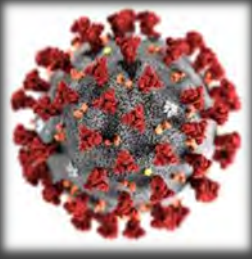
Emergency Management

Elected Official Training
2024



Why are we
here?





Disasters keep happening

Local Governments have a role to play

What keeps you up at night?
(related to emergencies)





Agenda



Context about emergency and disaster management



How we structure emergency management in British Columbia



Legislation



Roles and expectations of Policy Group



Context



Natural Disasters

How many Natural Disasters were there in 2021, in BC?

- a) **None**
- b) **1-5**
- c) **6-10**
- d) **10+**

What is Disaster Risk

The potential loss of life, injury, or destroyed or damaged assets which could occur to a system, society or a community in a specific period of time, determined probabilistically as a function of hazard, exposure, vulnerability and capacity.

UNDRR

$$\text{Hazard} * \left(\frac{\text{Vulnerability} * \text{Exposure}}{\text{Capacity}} \right)$$

Compounding Risks

Combination of one or more hazards to be more extreme

Example
Increase Heat waves, Droughts, & Dry lightning
=
Increased quantity and intensity of Wildfires

Cascading Risks

Toppling dominoes

Example

COVID-19 →
Decrease in Workforce →
Supply Chain Issues →
Increased Demand →
Inflation →
Increase Interest Rates →

Systemic Risks

The background of the slide is a dark blue gradient filled with numerous out-of-focus light spots, creating a bokeh effect. A horizontal stream of bright blue particles or light trails flows from the left side towards the right, adding a sense of motion and depth to the composition.

Uncertainty



Disaster Risk Reduction

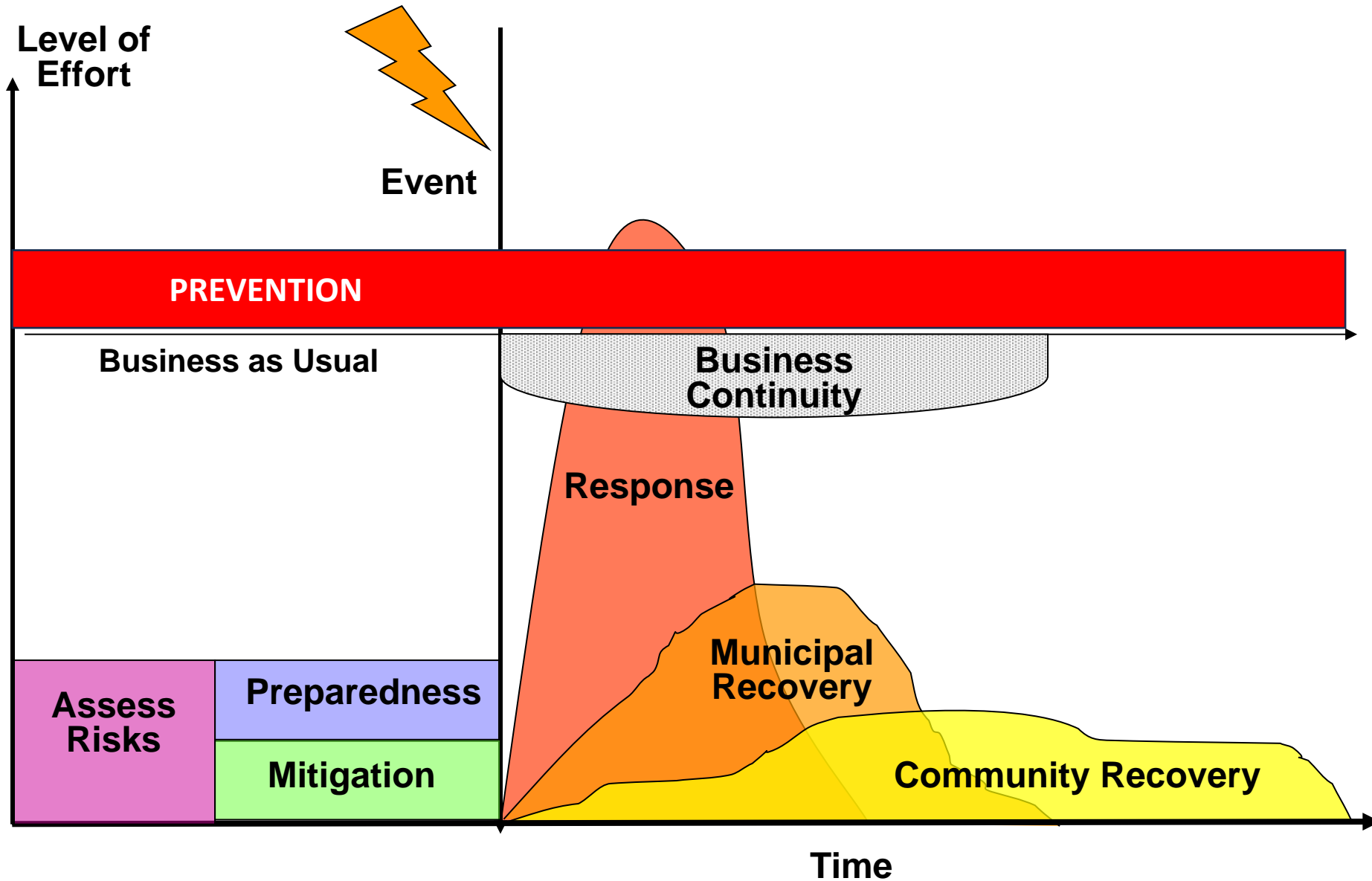
1. Avoid Creating New Risk
2. Reduce Existing Risk
3. Manage Residual Risk

Doing more of the same will not be enough.



Emergency Management in BC

Comprehensive Emergency Management



What is missing?



The Incident Command System (ICS)

- Where did it come from?
- Why do we use it?
- What makes an effective system?
- What is the structure?

BCEMS Response Goals

Safety & Health of Responders

Save Lives

Reduce Suffering

Protect Public Health

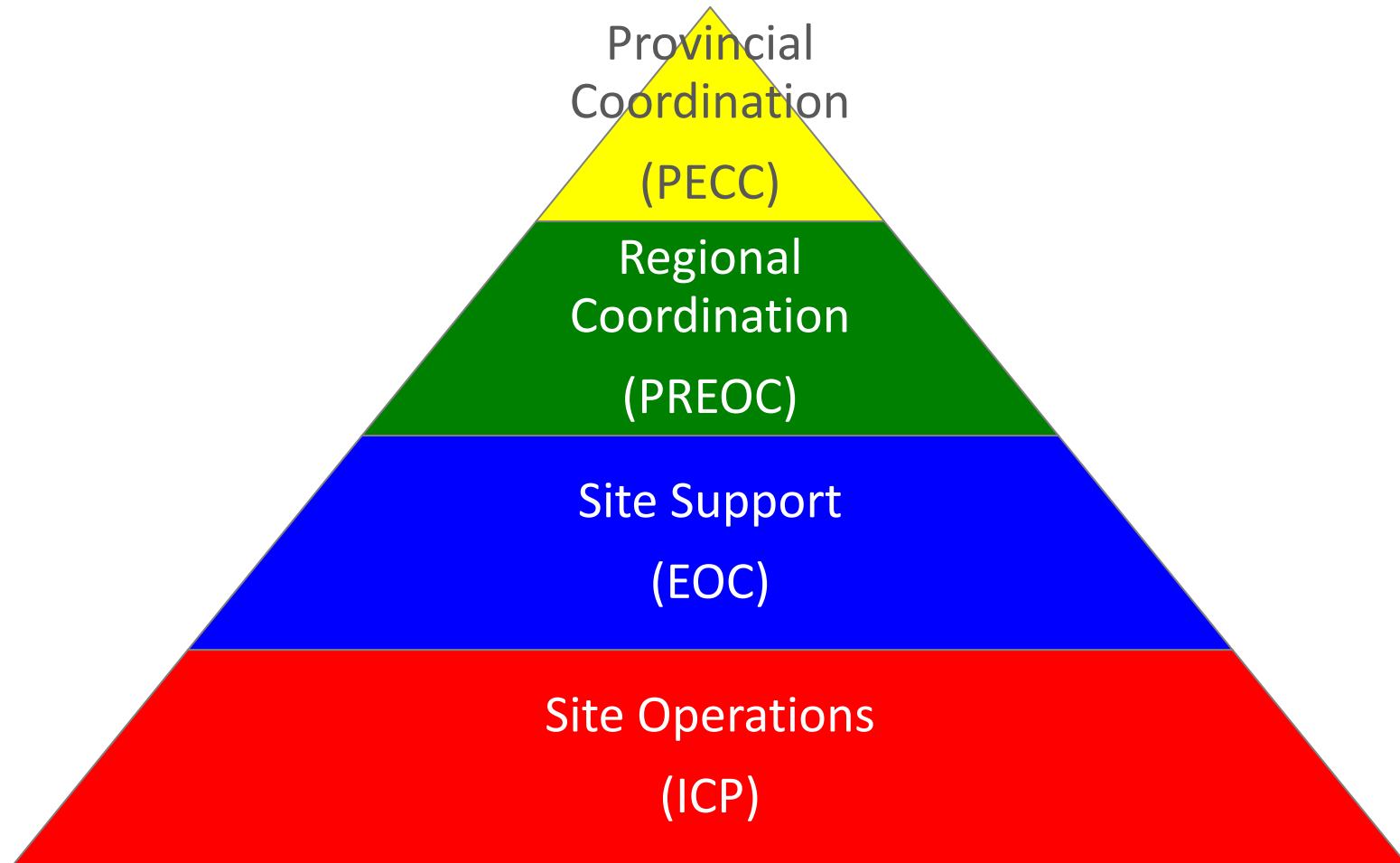
Protect Critical Infrastructure

Protect Property

Protect the Environment

Reduce Economic and Social Losses

Levels of Response



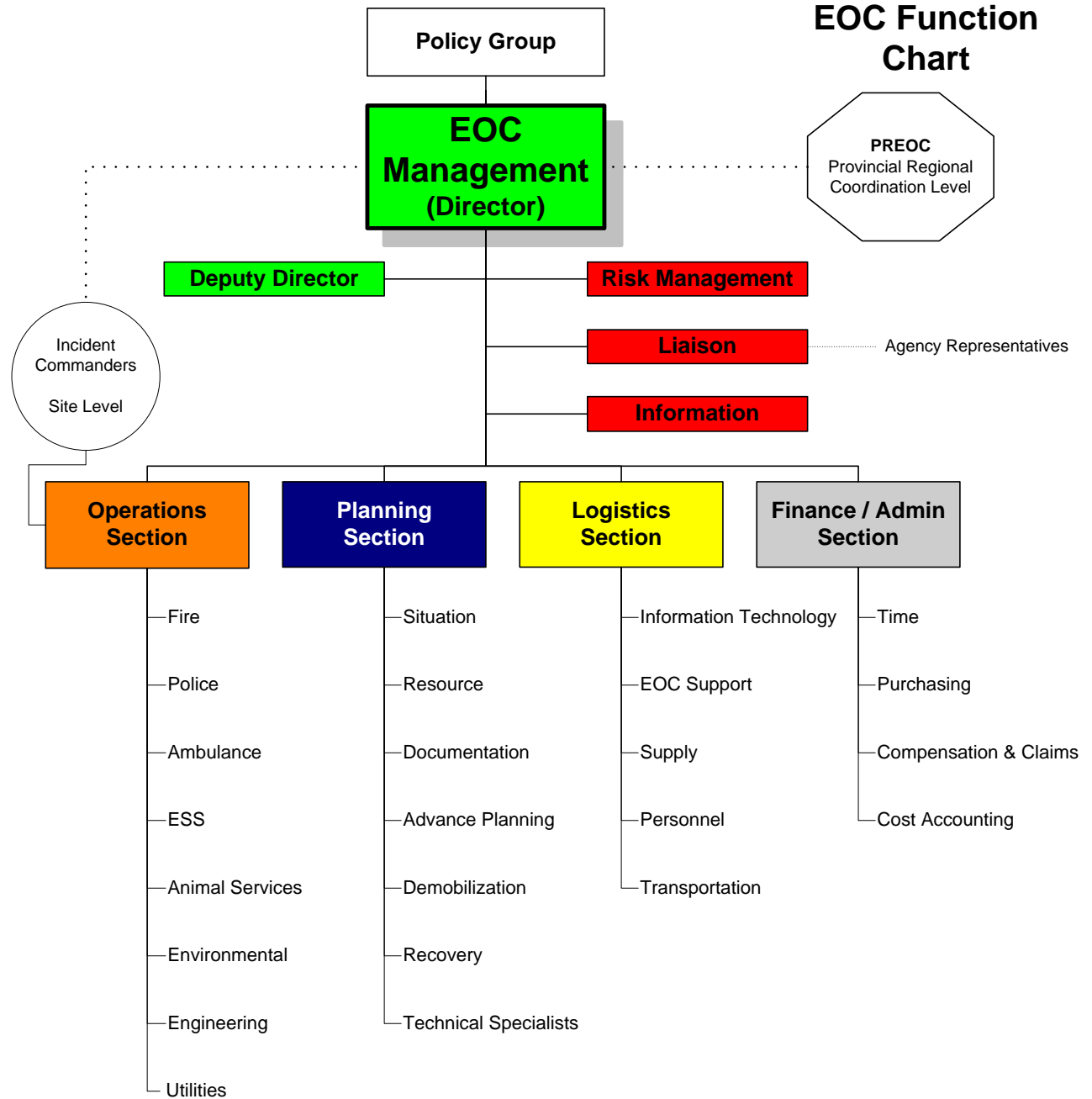
Levels of Response



Organization



Organization



Role of Elected Officials

1. Maintain your situational awareness
2. Amend, create, and interpret policies
3. Declare “State of Local Emergency”
(when it is recommended)
4. Public / media spokespersons
5. Acknowledge contributions



Questions



Legislation

Legislation

- ❑ Emergency & Disaster Management Act
 - ❑ Regulations
- ❑ Other associated legislation
 - ❑ Fire Services Act
 - ❑ Police Act
 - ❑ Environmental Management Act
 - ❑ Water Sustainability Act
 - ❑ Dike Maintenance Act
- ❑ Local Authority bylaws

Provincial
Legislation

Legislation

Emergency & Disaster Management Act (2023)

- Regulations are coming soon



Local Authorities must Complete & Maintain:

- Risk Assessment
- Emergency Plan(s)
- Business Continuity Plan

Risk Assessment

- Must identify all reasonably foreseeable hazards.
 - likelihood, scope, and scale
- Potential consequences
 - People, property, objects, sites of heritage value
 - Consider vulnerable individuals, animals, places and things.
 - Consider intersectional disadvantages

Emergency Plan

- Necessary measures
- Responsibilities
- Resources required
- Procedures
- Training and Exercise program
- Mitigative actions
- Promote cultural safety

Emergency Plan

- Provide for care of evacuated individuals and animals
- Indigenous Governing Bodies (IGBs) in relation to each area

Business Continuity Plan

- Measures to ensure continuity of services

Consultation, Coordination and Cooperation (C3)

- Local Authority must C3 with First Nations

Agreements

Multi-Jurisdiction Emergency Management Organization (MJEMO)

- For all or specified requirements and tasks.
- E.g. two or more of the Peninsula's
 - 3 Local Authorities
 - 4 First Nations

Legislation - New

Speaks directly to the various phases of emergency management

Clarifies roles and responsibilities

Requirements to work with First Nations and recognize inherent rights

Provides for different types of shared programs and agreements

Adds responsibilities for Critical Infrastructure operators

Adds an enforcement and compliance section

State of Local Emergency



WHAT IS
IT?

WHY DO
WE USE IT?

State Of Local Emergency

Mechanism

- Order
- Bylaw

Who can Declare?

- Mayor (or designate)
- Mayor and Council

Include

- Nature of the emergency
- Geographic boundaries
- Map
- Signature
- Date
- Expiry date

State Of Local Emergency

Identify supplies, equipment, services, property, etc. as **Essential**:

- ❑ Control prices/rents
- ❑ Ration or provide for distribution
- ❑ Provide for restoration

- ❑ Authorize or require a person to provide a service or give assistance (if qualified)
 - ❑ Applies despite any contract or collective agreement.

State Of Local Emergency

Land and Property:

- ❑ Appropriate, use or control any private property or land
- ❑ Authorize entry without warrant
- ❑ Prohibit entry
- ❑ Authorize alteration, removal, or demolition of trees, crops, structures, or landscapes
- ❑ Authorize/require construction, alteration, removal, or demolition of works
- ❑ Require owner to complete damage assessment
 - ❑ Share results

State Of Local Emergency

Evacuation & Removals

- ❑ Require a person to evacuate
- ❑ Authorize evacuation of individuals, animals
- ❑ Authorize removal of personal property

- ❑ Arrange for adequate care and protection of evacuated individuals, animals, and property removed from and area

State Of Local Emergency

Control or Prohibit

- ❑ Travel to or from an area
- ❑ Carrying on of a business or type of business
- ❑ Event or type of event
- ❑ Put limits on activities

(Even if licensed, permitted, or otherwise authorized)

ARE YOU READY?

- Personal and Family Emergency Plan
- Ability to provide for yourself and family for a minimum of 7 days*



The image features a dense field of light-colored wooden question marks. The marks are scattered and vary in focus, with some in sharp detail in the foreground and others blurred in the background. The lighting is soft and even, highlighting the natural wood grain and texture of the pieces. The overall composition is a textured, monochromatic study of the question mark symbol.

Questions

A dramatic sky with dark, heavy clouds over a field of tall grass. The clouds are dark and ominous, with some lighter patches where the sun is breaking through. The grass in the foreground is golden-brown and appears to be blowing in the wind. The overall mood is one of a storm brewing, but with a glimmer of hope as the sun starts to shine through the clouds.

It is not all bad...

3 components of Disaster Risk Management

Disasters as an opportunity to reset the table.

There are already case studies, research, and tools that you can use to reduce risk.

There is funding available to make positive change!

You already have great resources in the people that work for the District!

A scenic view of a rural farmstead. In the foreground, there's a pond with a small dock. The middle ground features a large white house with a red roof, several smaller outbuildings, and a tall wooden silo with a white top. The background shows rolling green hills under a clear blue sky.

Capacity

- District (Local Government)
- Regional
- Partners
- Business & Associations
- Individuals & Families

All of Society

Thoughts for Consideration

- We should expect disasters to be more frequent in the future.
- Our goals in everything that we do should be:
 1. Avoid creating new risks
 2. Reduce existing risks
 3. Manage residual risks
- All of society approach.
- Changes are coming... and we need to change too.



Thoughts for Consideration

1. How can you contribute to managing disaster risks?
2. What can the District do to manage disaster risk?
3. What resources, information, or training would help you prepare for a disaster?

