

Emergency Management BCERMS Orientation

May 2008

Orientation Objectives

The top of the slide features a banner with the British Columbia flag on the left and a scenic landscape of mountains and a bay at sunset on the right.

- ✓ Describe the primary responsibilities of emergency management programs for all levels of government in BC
- ✓ Explain BCERMS – British Columbia Emergency Response Management System
- ✓ Highlight ICS – Incident Command System
- ✓ Identify the response organizational structure for:
 - ✓ Site
 - ✓ Site Support, EOC
 - ✓ Regional Support, PREOC
 - ✓ Provincial Support, PECC
 - ✓ Federal Support
- ✓ Describe the primary role and responsibilities of each response level and how the levels interface with one another

Emergency Management

Main goal is to save lives, preserve the environment and protect property and the economy

Four Pillars:

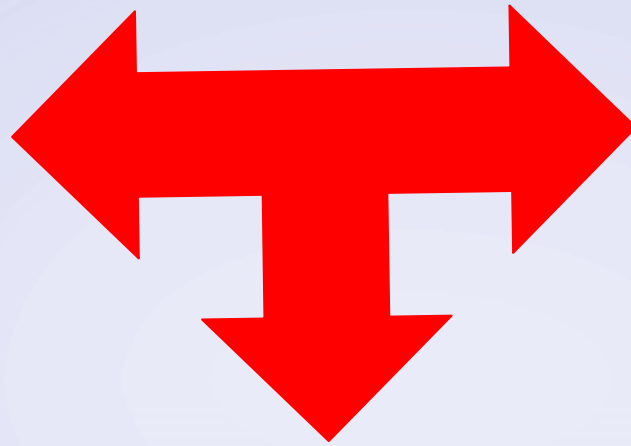
1. Prevention and Mitigation
2. Preparedness
3. Response
4. Recovery

Disasters in BC



Natural

- Earthquake
- Flood
- Forest Fire
- Landslide
- Severe Weather
- Tsunami



Industrial

- Urban Fire
- Hazardous Materials
- Explosion
- Structural Collapse
- Transportation

Social / Political

- Bomb Threat
- Civil Unrest
- Terrorism
- Health/Pandemic

Integrated Response Model



**Fed Gov't
PSC**

**Prov Gov't
PEP**

**Local Authority
Regional District**

**Private
Sector**

**Sharing the
Responsibility**

Private Sector:

Business, Industry, Health & Schools



- Conduct hazard, risk & vulnerability analysis
- Develop emergency plans & procedures
- Link plans to Local, Provincial & Federal plans & programs
- Organize staff awareness & preparedness
- Arrange for emergency supplies & provisions
- Maintain and protect vital information
- Develop business continuity & recovery plans

Local Authority Emergency Program



- Establish an emergency management structure
- Conduct HRVA & develop appropriate emergency plan(s)
- Identify emergency resources (both internal & external)
- Organize volunteer support programs (e.g., ESS, SAR, Emergency Radio)
- Develop & conduct public education materials & programs
- Provide training for staff & volunteers
- Develop & conduct training exercises
- Coordinate emergency response & recovery operations

First Nations Emergency Management in BC

- Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC) responsible for providing emergency management
- First Nations Emergency Services Society (FNESS) often acts on behalf of INAC in supporting emergency management
- Through agreement with INAC, PEP will assist/support First Nation Communities with measures to preserve life/property

Provincial Government PEP - Roles & Responsibilities

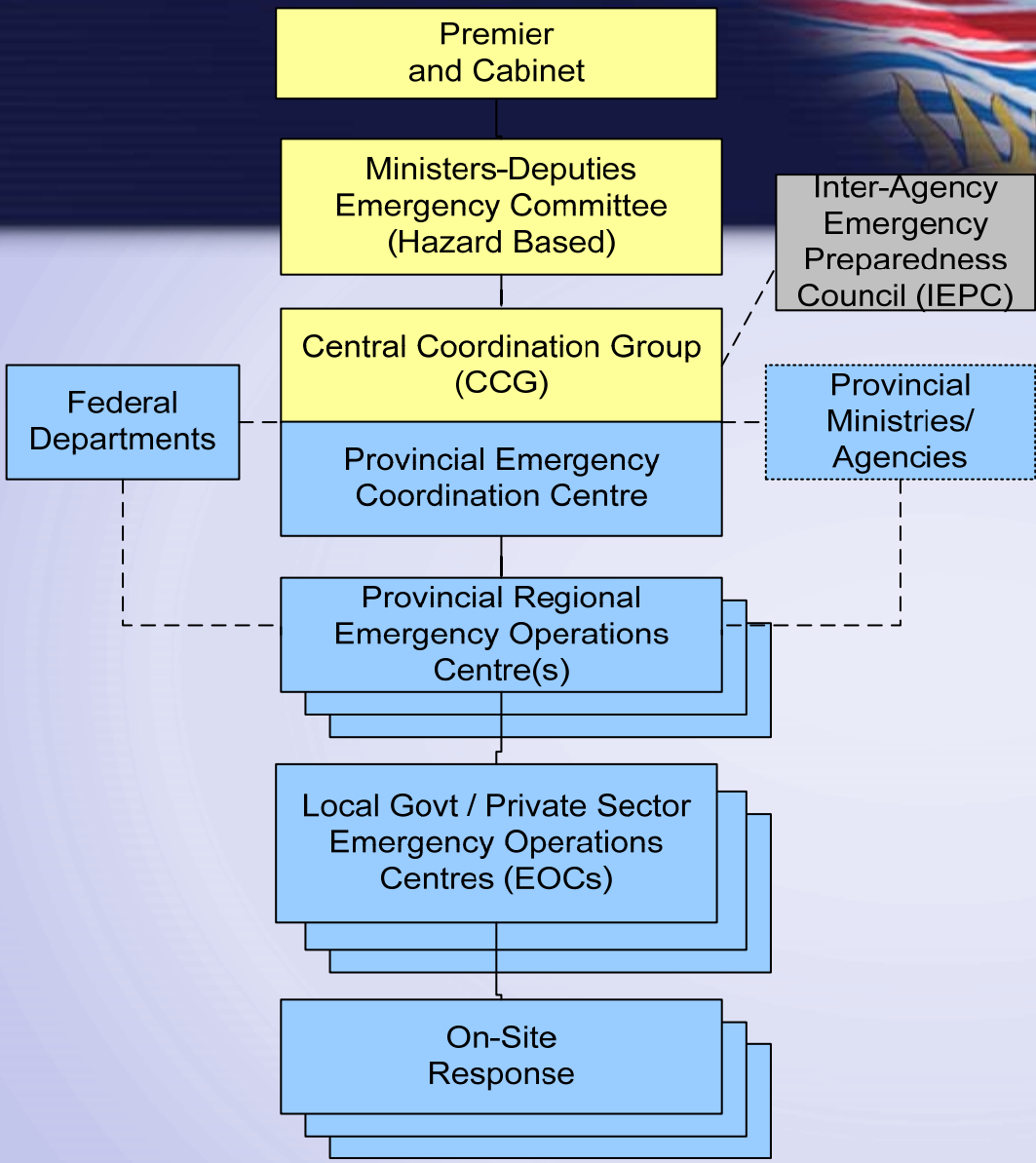
- Public Awareness
 - Brochures & posters
 - EP Week
- Provincial Mitigation Initiatives
- Preparedness
 - Hazard analysis
 - Develop plans
 - Training & exercises
- Response
 - 24 hour ECC
 - Task No.
 - PREOC & PECC
- Recovery
 - Disaster Financial Assistance
- Coordinate JEPP
- Volunteer Support / Recognition

PEP's Public Safety Lifeline Volunteer Programs

- PEP Air Operations
- Search & Rescue
- Road Rescue
- Emergency Social Services
- Emergency Radio Communications



Provincial Emergency Program Regions



Provincial Emergency Management Structure

Provincial Emergency Management Structure



When Activated:

- Local authorities activate their all-hazards emergency plan for public safety, economic &/or key infrastructure concerns (eg: evacuations, loss of essential services)
- PREOC and PECC will activate to the appropriate level of support when an EOC is activated

Provincial Emergency Management Structure



When Activated:

- Provincial and federal authorities monitor & support local authorities
- Support is provided to local authorities, regional districts and First Nations communities

BCERMS

What is it?

- Comprehensive management system
- Facilitates coordination & integration
- Clarifies roles & responsibilities of agencies and levels of response
- Standardizes processes for multi-jurisdictional/multi-agency response
- Guides emergency plan development

BCERMS Benefits

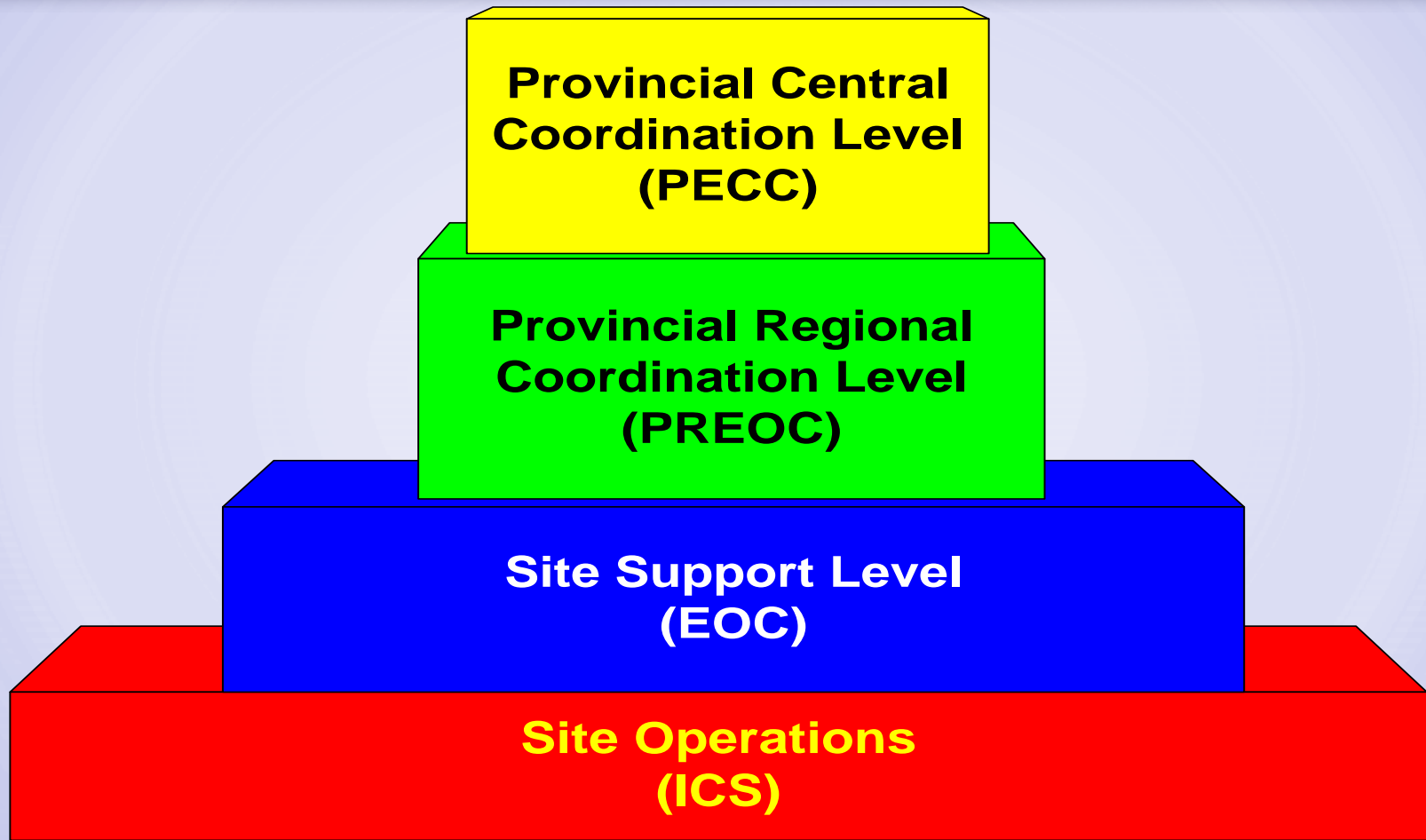
- Consistency
- Coordination
- Enhanced communication
- Common Terminology
- Only one “system” to learn
- Eliminates duplication, yet ensures all gaps filled
- Based on function not agency

BCERMS Goals

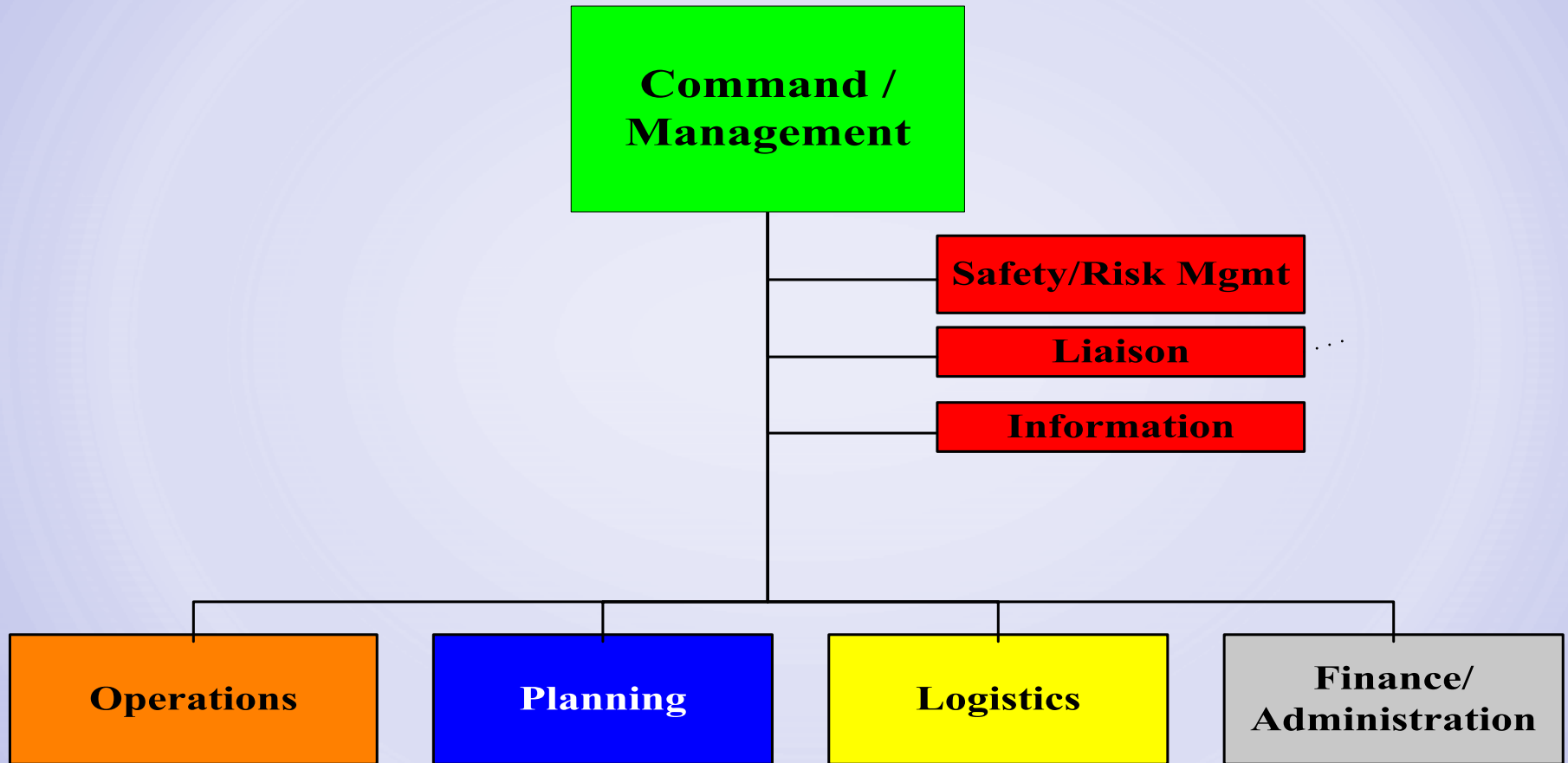
The top of the slide features a banner with the British Columbia flag on the left and a scenic landscape of mountains and a bay at sunset on the right.

- 1) Provide for Safety & Health of all Responders
- 2) Save Lives
- 3) Reduce Suffering
- 4) Protect Public Health
- 5) Protect Government Infrastructure
- 6) Protect Property
- 7) Protect the Environment
- 8) Reduce Economic & Social Losses

BCERMS Response Levels



BCERMS - Response Organization Structure



Span of Control

The top of the slide features a decorative banner. On the left, the flag of British Columbia is shown waving. To the right of the flag is a scenic landscape of a coastline with mountains in the background under a sunset sky.

Span of control is the number of resources that one supervisory level can effectively manage.

In ICS span of control ranges from 3 to 7

Management

- **Command/Mgmt** – overall responsibility for that response level, supervises all activity and approves priorities, resource requests, media info, situation reports
- **Risk Management** – monitors and advises on various types of risks and safety issues
- **Liaison** – primary contact with external agencies & other jurisdictions
- **Information** – develops and implements strategies to communicate with media, general public, and ensure info is shared internally

Operations

- Represents responding agencies at that level
- Establishes divisions, groups and branches, as needed to address response needs and maintain span of control
- Communicates with Operations -- level below and above
- Focuses on current status, operational activities and resource needs
- Implements response priorities

Planning

- Collects, processes, evaluates & displays information
- Develops Action Plan, Situation Reports & other specialized reports/plans
- Anticipates what-if scenarios
- Conducts long range planning (thinks ahead)
- Maintains all important documentation, logs, information boards & maps for that level

Logistics



- Acquires/tracks requested equipment and supplies for that level
- Arranges for required personnel
- Arranges, supports and coordinates set-up of required facilities
- Provides technical communication & data system support/service

Finance/Admin

- Estimates and tracks costs
- Prepares contracts & agreements
- Oversees purchasing process
- Compiles personnel time records
- Conducts financial analysis & reporting

Management by Objectives

ACHIEVE GOAL

Perform Tactical Direction

Select Strategy

Establish Incident/Event Objectives

Know Relevant Policy and Procedures

Site Level

- First level of response activities (e.g., fire, police)
- Usually consists of local authority first responders; however, there may be provincial &/or federal representation at site (e.g., Environment, Forestry)
- 90 - 95% of incidents are adequately handled at this level
- Command of incidents occurs at this level (single or unified)

Site Response



Site Organization Structure



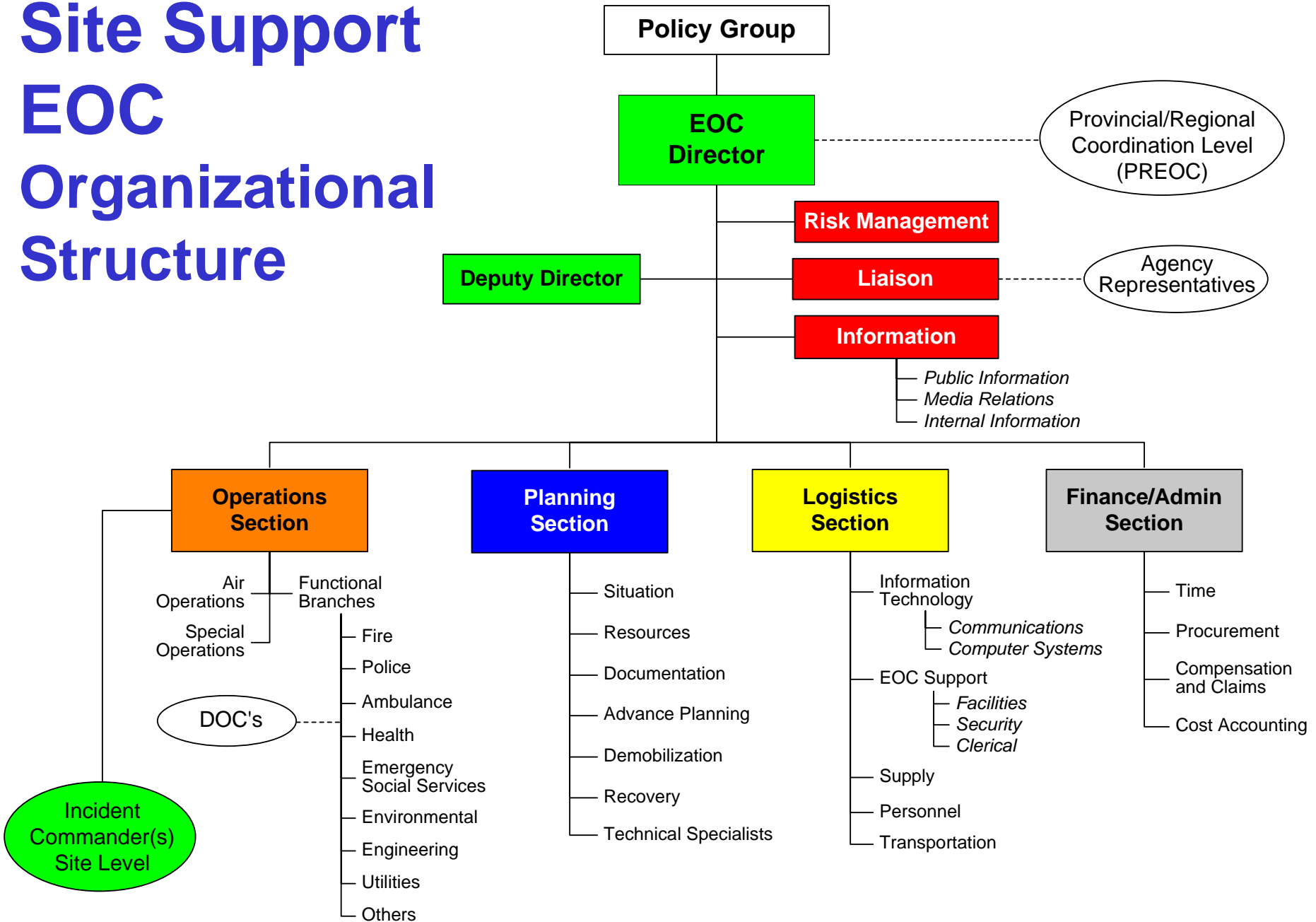
Site Support Level Local Authority EOC

- Larger and more complex incidents may require:
 - Policy direction
 - Additional authority (e.g., for evacuation)
 - Agency coordination
 - Resource support
 - Information management (e.g., public info, media)
- Local Authority &/or Regional District EOC's are activated to coordinate these additional requirements

Site Support (EOC)

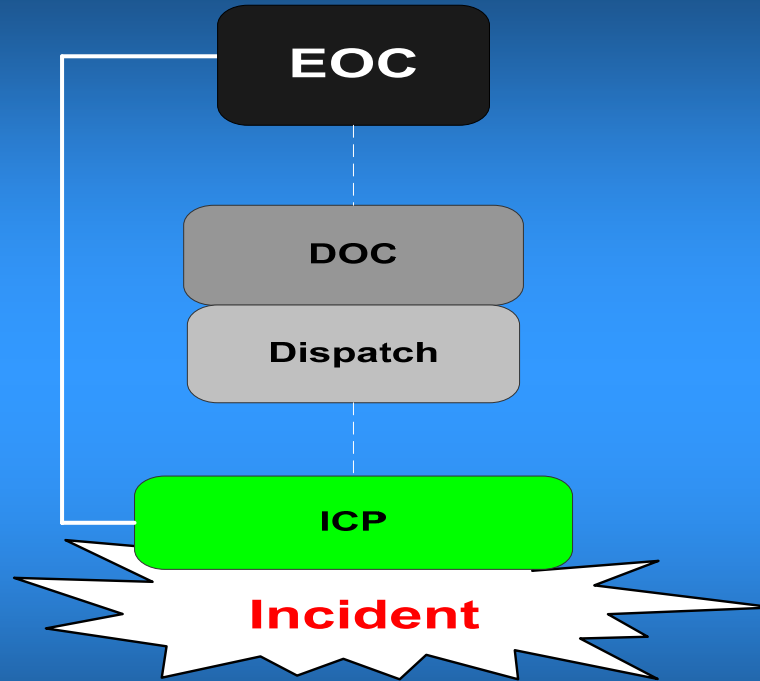


Site Support EOC Organizational Structure



Site & EOC Interface

Single Jurisdiction



Regional Level

Provincial Regional Emergency Operations Centre (PREOC)

- Supports local authority and agency EOCs
- Coordinates information exchange between Ministries/Agencies and Local Authorities EOCs (e.g., Health, Transportation, Utilities, etc.)
- Coordinates provincial response activity in the region
- Coordinates regional information and resource support

Regional Level

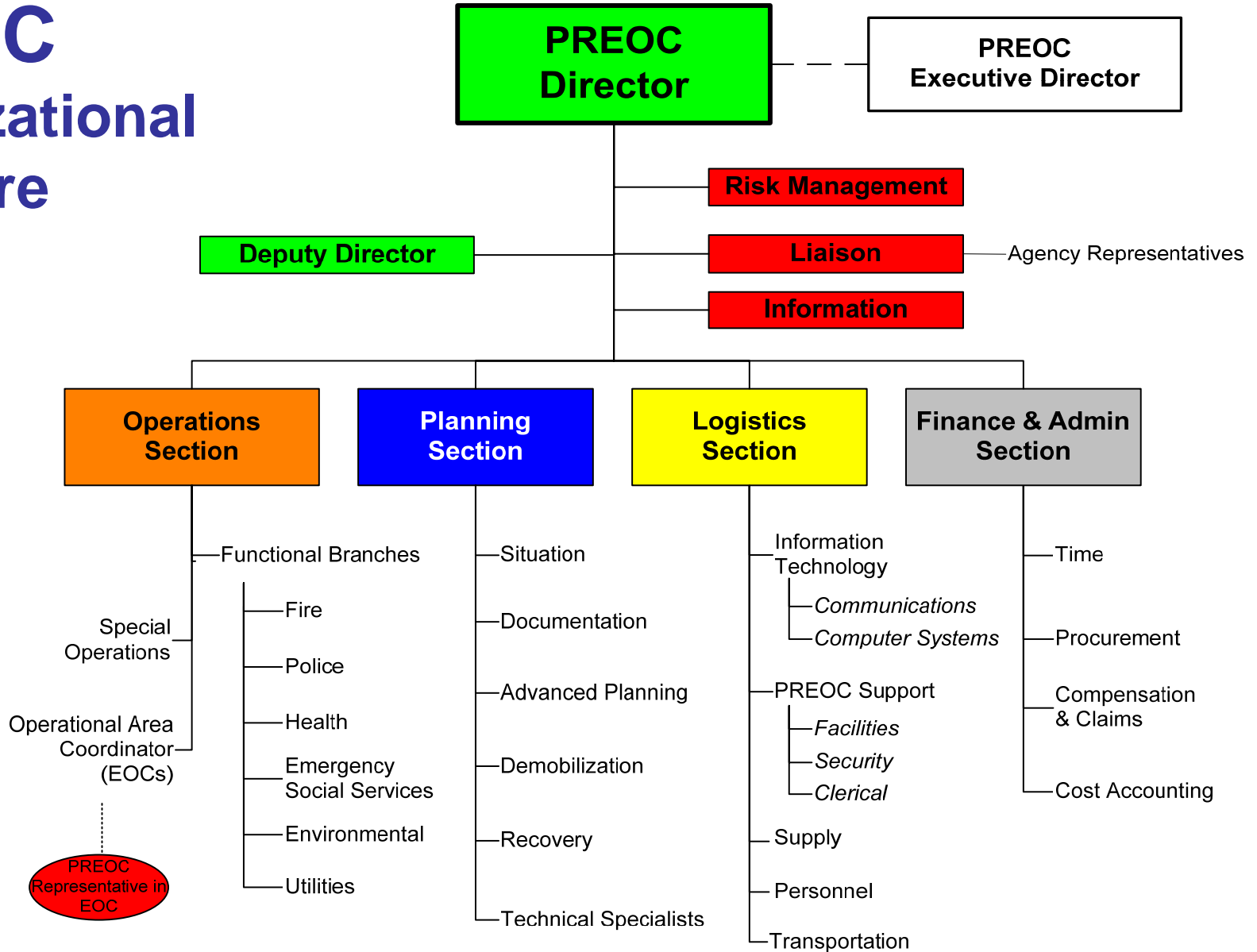
Provincial Regional Emergency Operations Centre (PREOC)

- Requests resources from PECC, as needed and prioritizes deployment of provincial regional resources
- Reports to PECC and receives policy direction from PECC
- Six PREOCs are located: Vancouver Island (Victoria), Southwest (Surrey), Central (Kamloops), Southeast (Nelson), Northeast (Prince George) and Northwest (Terrace)

Provincial Regional Emergency Operations Centre (PREOC)



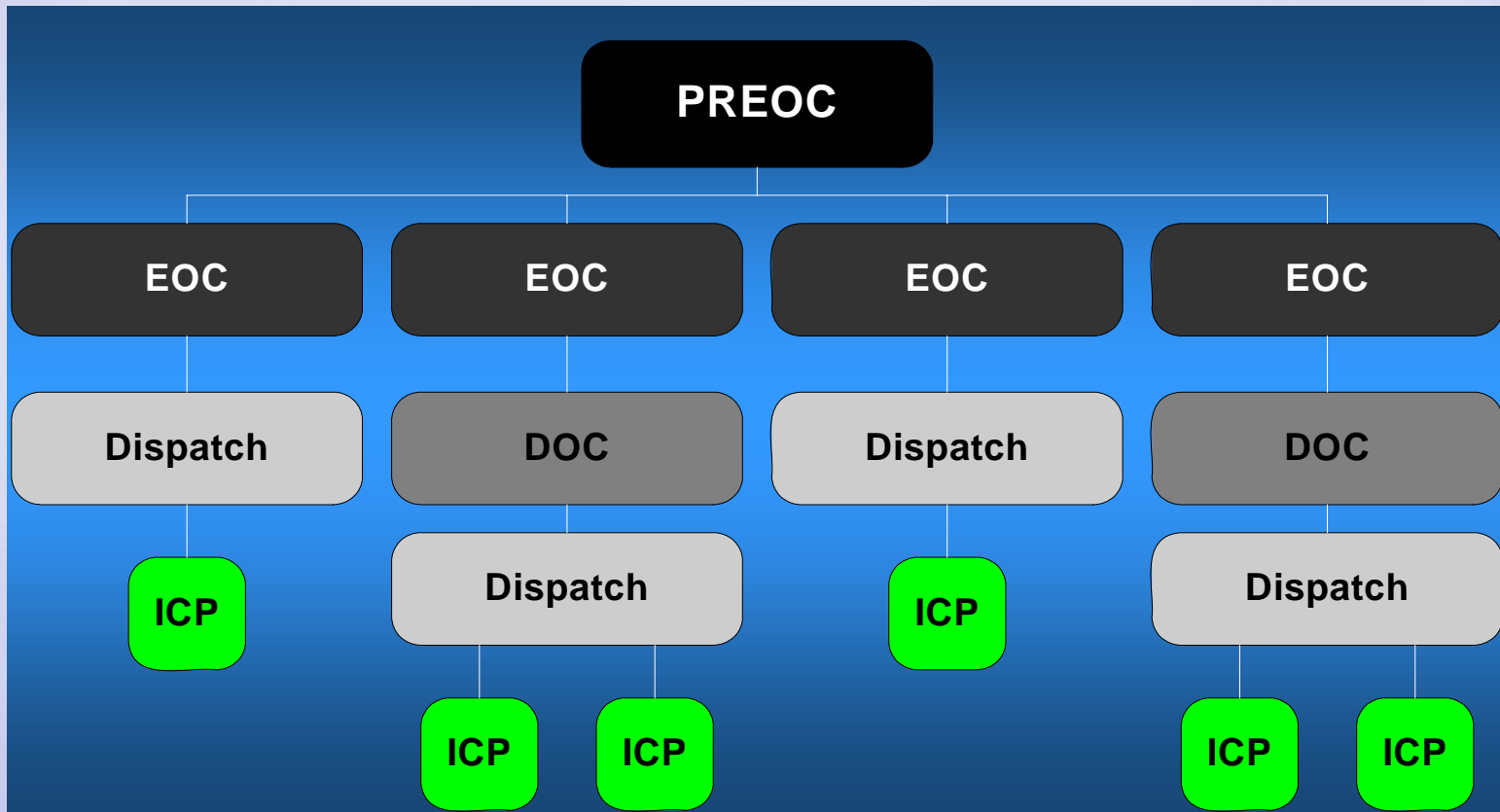
PREOC Organizational Structure



Local & Regional Interface



Regional Emergency Event



Provincial Level Provincial Emergency Coordination Centre (PECC)

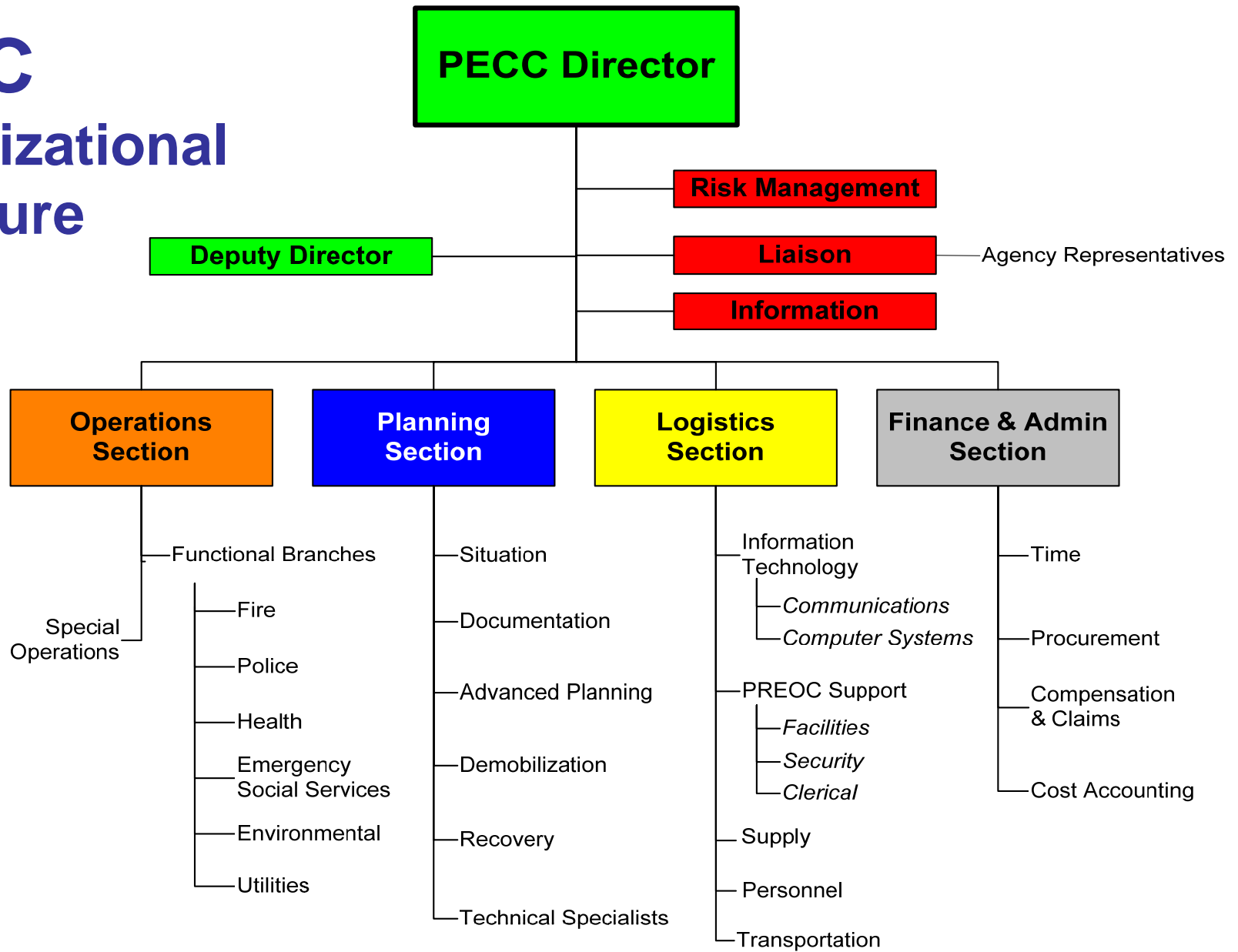
- Policy direction given through the Central Coordination Group
- Provides broad direction, coordinates the overall provincial response and resources
- Establishes provincial government priorities
- Coordinates & communicates with federal and international assistance agencies
- Co-located with the Emergency Coordination Centre in Victoria (24/7 incident reporting 1-800 line)

Provincial Emergency Coordination Centre (PECC)



PECC

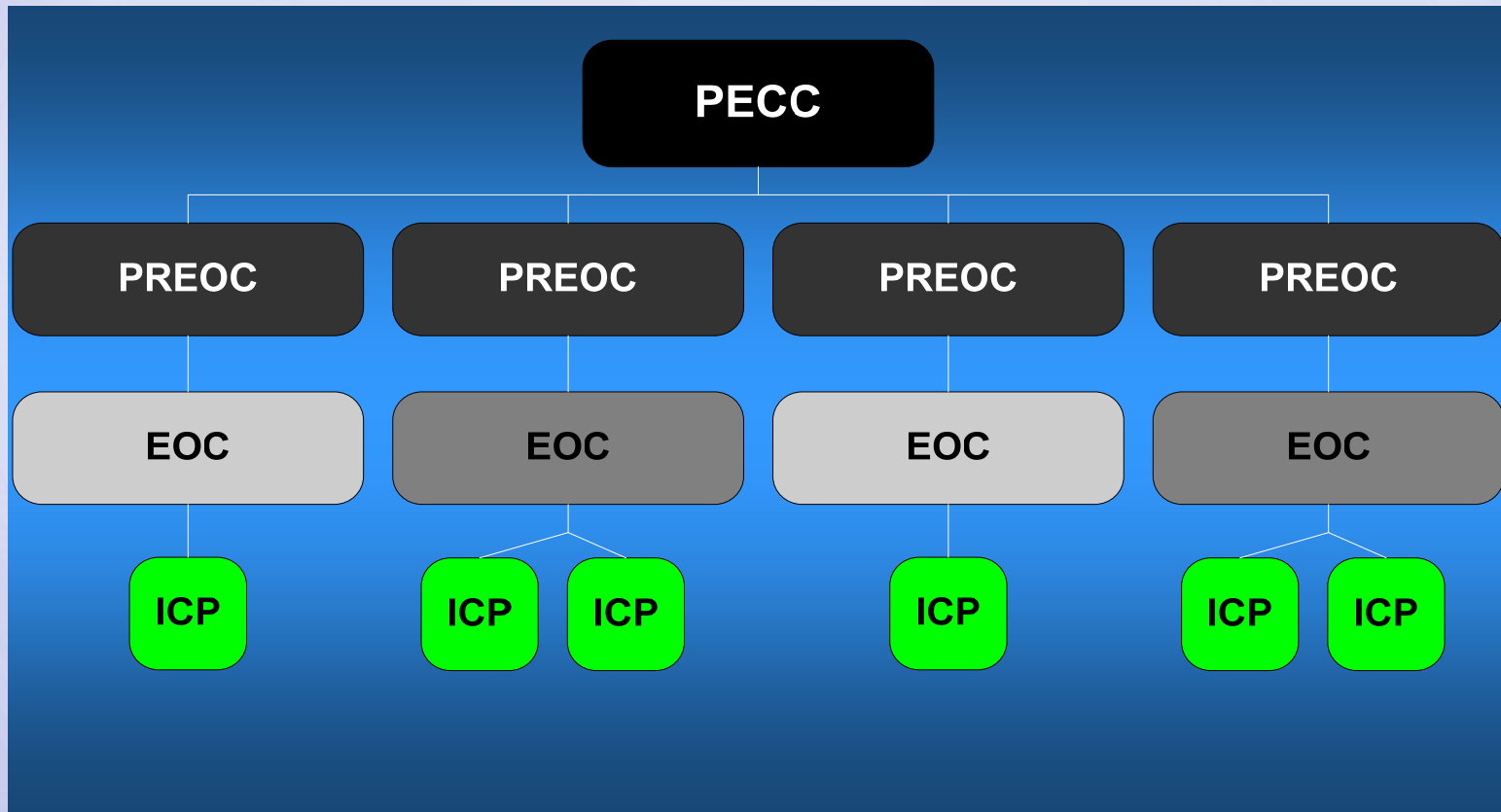
Organizational Structure



Regional & Provincial Interface



Provincial Emergency Event



TEAMS

(Temporary Emergency
Assignment Management System)



- Staffing resource to PREOC's & PECC
- Consists of a pool of trained/skilled staff from various provincial Ministries
- May be called upon to assist local authority response &/or EOC activity



Are There Any Questions?

Closing

- Emergency Management Training Opportunities
 - Review EM Training schedule on PEP website
<http://www.pep.gov.bc.ca/training/training.html>
- Contact PEP – see website for telephone and email information for Regional Offices and Headquarters
- Final Comments

Thanks!