

City of Terrace Emergency Plan





Is Your Family Prepared?

Why 72 hours?

Experience has shown that it can take 72 hours or more to mobilize relief efforts during an emergency. The 72 hour preparedness message is commonly used across North America by first responders (fire, police, paramedics), local governments and relief organizations.

Residents of the northwest are encouraged to be prepared to cope on their own for at least the first 72 hours – that's 3 days – of an emergency. This lets emergency workers focus on people in urgent need. To support their efforts, the rest of us need to be prepared to look after ourselves.

Why prepare your family?

While governments at all levels are working hard to keep us safe, residents of the Northwest also have an important role to play in emergency preparedness. By being prepared to take care of yourself, you allow community resources to be used more effectively during an emergency – and you help keep your own family safe too. Simply put, emergency preparedness begins at home.

Start today. Prepare your emergency kit. Prepare your family – so in the case of a major emergency like a flood fire, earthquake or blackout – you are ready to take care of yourself and your loved ones for at least 72 hours.

- 1) **KNOW THE RISKS**
- 2) **MAKE A PLAN**
- 3) **PREPARE A HOME EMERGENCY KIT**

www.getprepared.ca

2007 Flood, Skeena Street



2007 Land Slide



2007 Flood, Graham Street



2006 Copper Mountain Fire



1999 Flood, Skeena Street



IS YOUR FAMILY PREPARED?
GetPrepared.ca



B.C. Reg. 380/95
O.C. 1075/95

Deposited September 8, 1995

This consolidation is current to October 30, 2018.

Emergency Program Act

LOCAL AUTHORITY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT REGULATION

Contents

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- 4 Duties of a local authority

Interpretation

- 1 In this regulation "**Act**" means the *Emergency Program Act*.

Local emergency plans

- 2 (1) A local authority must reflect in the local emergency plan prepared by it under section 6 (2) of the Act
- (a) the potential emergencies and disasters that could affect all or any part of the jurisdictional area for which the local authority has responsibility, and
 - (b) the local authority's assessment of the relative risk of occurrence and the potential impact on people and property of the emergencies or disasters referred to under paragraph (a).
- (2) Each municipal council and each board of a regional district that qualifies as a local authority under section 1 (1) of the Act must reflect in its local emergency plan, unless it is documented elsewhere,
- (a) the commitment of the local authority to provide policy guidance and direction to the emergency management organization established by that local authority under section 6 (3) of the Act, and

Hazard Groups	Hazard
Accidents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air crashes • Marine accidents • Motor vehicle crashes
Atmosphere	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Snow storms • Blizzards • Ice storms and fog • Hailstorms • Lightning • Hurricanes • Tornadoes • Heat waves
Dam failure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dam failure (includes foundations and abutments)
Disease and epidemics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human diseases • Animal diseases • Plant diseases • Pest infestations
Explosions and emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gas and gas leaks (pipeline) • Gas and gas leaks (gas wells) • Mine • Other explosions
Fire - urban and rural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fire (urban and rural - excludes interface fire)
Fire - wildfire and interface	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wildfire (includes interface fire)
Geological	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avalanches: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - highways - other • Debris avalanches and debris flows • Landslides:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - highways - other • Submarine slides • Land subsidence
Hazardous materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hazardous spills <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - general (on site or transport routes) - radiation - infectious materials
Hydrologic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drought • Erosion and accretion • Flooding • Ice jams • Storm surges
Power outage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electrical power outage
Riots	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Riots/public disorder
Seismic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ground motion effects • Tsunamis
Space object	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Space object crash
Structural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Structural collapse
Terrorism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Terrorism (hostile act against state)
Volcanic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ash falls • Pyroclastic flows • Lava flows • Mudflows

BCEMS Response Levels

During response BCEMS uses a comprehensive response management system based on Incident Command System (ICS) that ensures a coordinated and organized response to emergencies and disasters. This framework comprises four levels:



Site Level – An incident command post is established to direct all site response activities by single or unified command, i.e. police, fire, ambulance.

Site Support Level – When the site level requires additional support, an Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) may be activated to source additional resources, provide policy guidance, coordination, etc.

Provincial Regional Coordination Level – When response requirements exceed the site support level, the Provincial Regional Emergency Operation Centre (PREOC) is activated to provide access to and coordination of provincial assets, specialists and information.

Provincial Central Coordination Level – The Provincial Emergency Coordination Centre (PECC) leads the overall provincial government response and provides policy guidance and coordination support for the regional levels, manages the acquisition and deployment of provincial, federal and inter-provincial resources, and provides support to other provincial ministries.

BCEMS 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

Recovering from Disaster

Recovery measures are initiated as quickly as possible, generally right after life safety issues have been addressed and include:

- Temporary housing
- Monitoring of health care needs, including psychosocial needs, and continued provision of health services
- Environmental impact assessment
- Economic recovery
- Planning and reconstruction



When disaster strikes, day to day activities associated with planning, mitigation, and preparedness, including residual recovery activities from past events, come to a sudden halt. Life as we know it stops and response starts. Usually response is of short duration and high intensity, with initial focus on imminent life safety issues. Recovery however, needs to begin almost simultaneously with response as the longer it is delayed, the longer it will take the community to recover and resume a new normal. In a large event, recovery can take years.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
please see the full BCEMS guide at:
www.gov.bc.ca/emergencymanagementsystem

BRITISH COLUMBIA EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM



Emergency
ManagementBC

The **British Columbia Emergency Management System (BCEMS)** is a comprehensive framework for a coordinated and organized approach to mitigating, preparing, responding and recovering from the effects of emergencies and disasters. Developed under the authority set out in the *BC Emergency Program Act* and the *Emergency Program Management Regulation*, BCEMS is standard practice for all provincial government ministries and Crown corporations, and is recommended as best practice for local government and other emergency management stakeholders in B.C.

Guiding principles

The guiding principles reflect the fundamental values that influence the practice of emergency management in B.C.:

- Health and Safety
- Shared Responsibility
- All-Hazards Approach
- Collaboration and Engagement
- Common Approach
- Clear Communication
- Continuous Improvement



Building the Foundation

Implementing the BCEMS framework begins with the following steps:

- Developing an Emergency Management Program provides focus and a centre of responsibility
- Identifying and engaging stakeholders at the start leads to effective collaboration during a crisis
- Conducting a hazard, risk and vulnerability analysis (HRVA) provides the basis for setting priorities

Emergency Management Cycle

Emergency Management is a continuous process consisting of four interconnected phases. These may occur sequentially or, in some cases, concurrently, but they are not independent of each other.



Mitigation & Prevention

Identify, prevent, or reduce the risk and impact of a hazard to protect lives, property, and the environment, and to reduce economic and social disruption (e.g., earthquake retrofitting, building codes, land-use planning).

Preparedness

Develop plans to support emergency response, business continuity and recovery. Establish networks, mutual aid agreements and resource inventories. Conduct education, training, exercises and evaluations.

Response

Activate plans to limit loss of life, minimize suffering, and reduce personal injury and property damage (e.g. emergency public/stakeholder information, fire-fighting, search and rescue, emergency medical assistance, evacuation, site support, and agency coordination).

Recovery

Repair the community and restore conditions to an acceptable level or, when feasible, improve them. e.g. return of evacuees, provision of psychosocial support, resumption of impacted businesses and services, provision of financial assistance, conduct of economic impact studies, and reconstruction.

Hazard, Risk and Vulnerability Analysis

An HRVA provides critical, community specific information and is an assessment of:

- Hazards - source of potential harm
- Risk - likelihood of occurrence and severity of impact
- Vulnerability - the people, property, environments, etc. that would be exposed

Stakeholder collaboration is the key to an effective planning process.

Planning Process

- Based on the HRVA, develop an emergency plan in collaboration with key stakeholders
- Gain approval, and provide orientation and training of the plan
- Exercise the plan and evaluate its effectiveness
- Review, revise, and maintain the plan

Continuous Improvement

Learning about what works and what does not work helps everyone better prepare for future emergencies. Regular evaluation of the emergency plan keeps it updated, workable and relevant to changing needs and conditions. After action reviews, documentation and feedback from those involved in emergency events and exercises provides valuable information to enhance preparedness and build resiliency within the community.



"It does not do to leave a live dragon out of your calculations, if you live near him."

— J.R.R. Tolkien, *The Hobbit*

Interface Fires

- Barrier
- Kelowna
- Slave Lake
- Pemberton
- Pr George
- Fort McMurry
- Fort St John
- Kitimat
- Port Edward

Forestry Training for Structures Fire Fighters



Fire Operations in the Wildland/Urban Interface

S-215 Training Objectives

- ***Upon completion of the course, a trainee given a typical wildland/urban interface fire incident will:***



- ***size up and evaluate the potential situation;***
- ***order and deploy the necessary resources and;***
- ***apply safe, effective strategy and tactics to minimize property damage.***

3.2 Five Factors That Affect Your Triage Decision

- Firefighter Safety
- Structure Characteristics
- Surrounding Fuels
- Fire Behaviour
- Available Resources

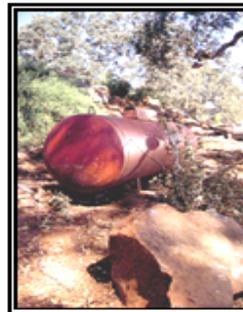


1. **Firefighter Safety** - Safe work procedures must be followed at all times. Firefighter safety must never be compromised to save a structure – houses can be rebuilt.

Remember: Responder safety is incident priority #1.

Consider the following:

- **Access** – poor ingress/egress, bridge restrictions, turn-arounds.
- **Fire Entrapment** - poor escape routes and safety zones.
- **Overhead hazard** – burnt trees, snags, widowmakers.
- **Powerlines** - intact or broken.
- **Slope hazard** - rockfall from above.
- **Steep or soft ground** - steep shoulders and drop-offs, septic tanks and leach fields can all trap fire engines.
- **Hazardous materials** - LPG or fuel tanks, pesticides, explosives, solvents and farm chemicals.
- **Animals** - agitated or protective.

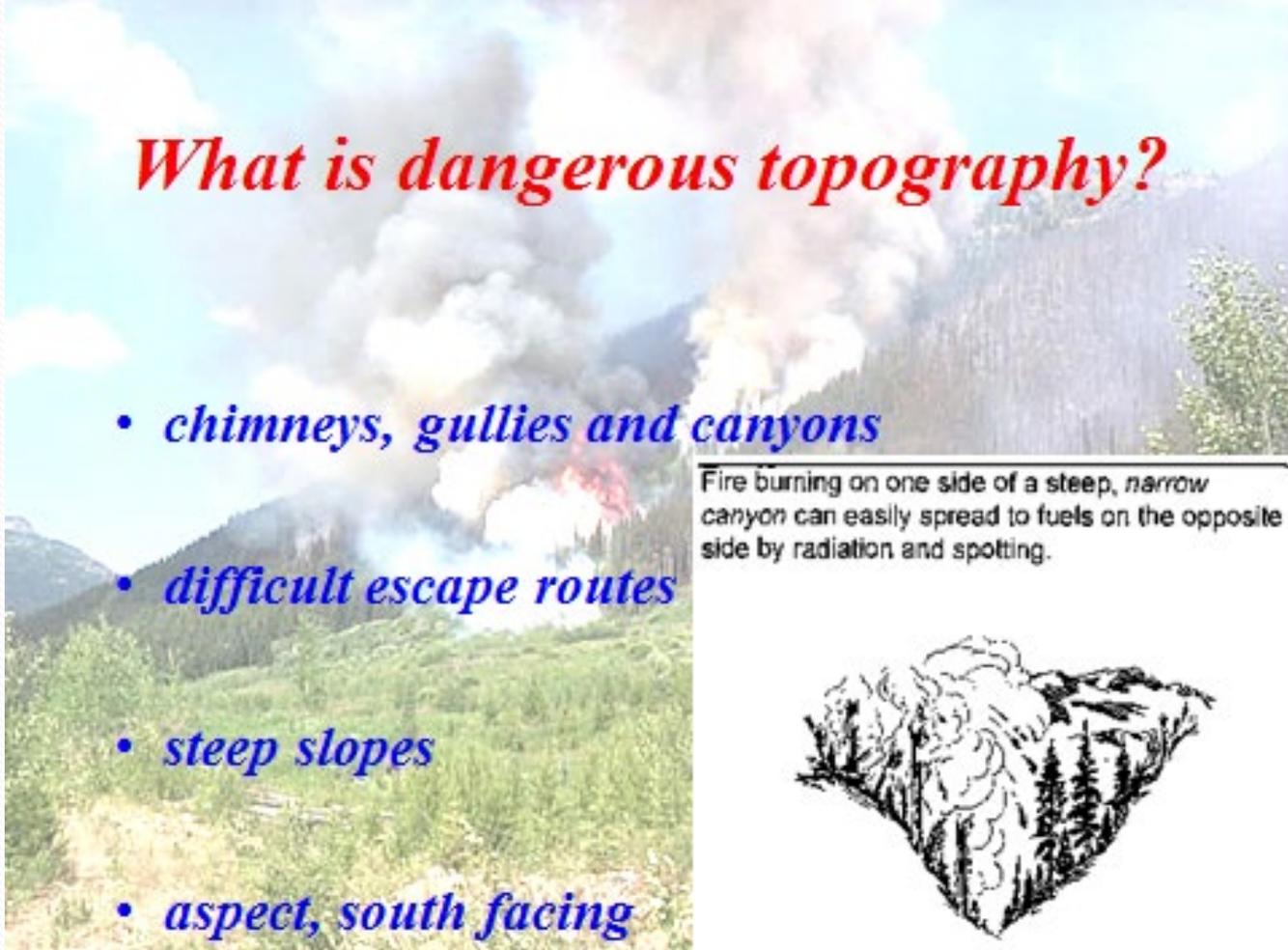


How can we attack fire

What is dangerous topography?

- *chimneys, gullies and canyons*
- *difficult escape routes*
- *steep slopes*
- *aspect, south facing*

Fire burning on one side of a steep, narrow canyon can easily spread to fuels on the opposite side by radiation and spotting.







What can be done



Fire Operations in the Wildland/Urban Interface

3. Structure Triage



- ***The Decision Process***
- ***5 Factors That Affect Your Triage Decision***
- ***When is it hopeless?***

Terrace Concerns







What can you do



Fire Operations in the Wildland/Urban Interface

4. Structure & Site Prep - 'Take Action'



- **Structure Preparation**
- **Site Preparation & Line Construction**

Whistler BC





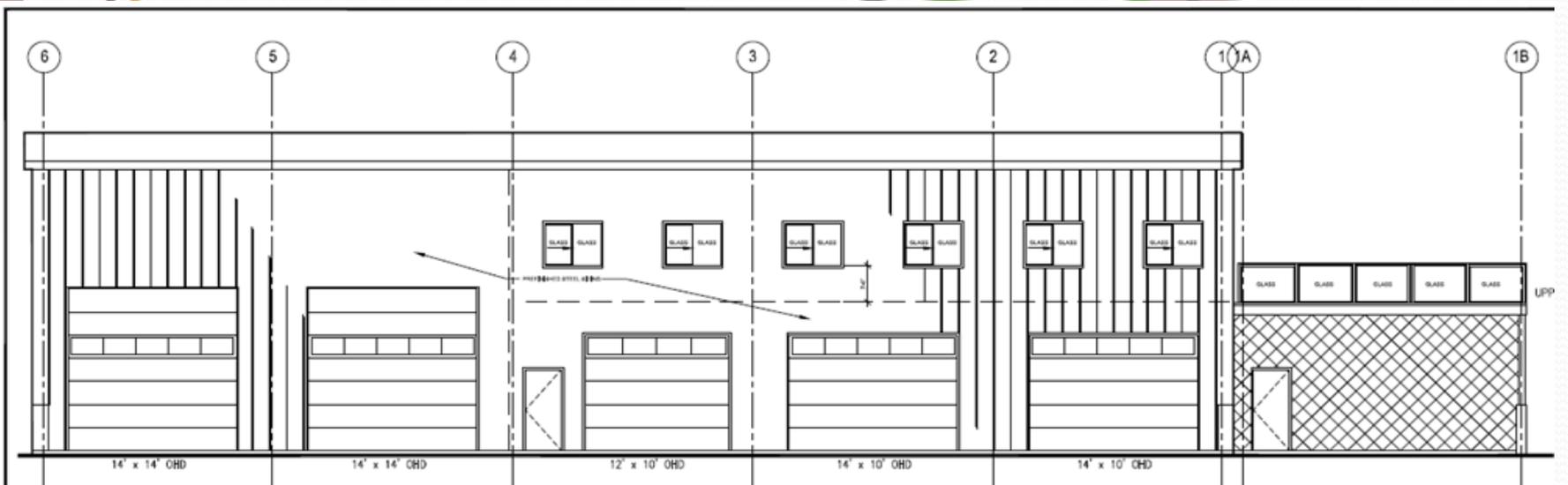




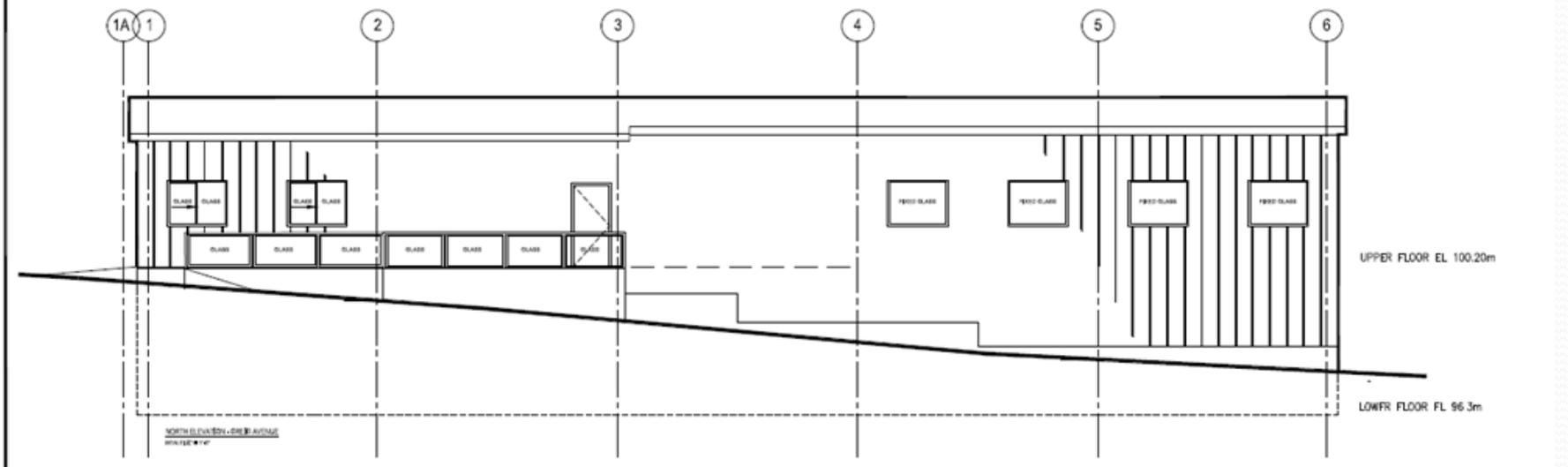








SOUTH ELEVATION - ONE BAY UNIT



NORTH ELEVATION - ONE BAY UNIT

UPPER FLOOR EL. 100.20m

LOWER FLOOR FL. 96.3m

Terrace Mountain



Evacuation Alert Template

EVACUATION ALERT (DATE AND TIME)

An Evacuation Alert has been issued by (local authority) at the Emergency Operations Centre (EOC).

 (Briefly describe event and potential risk) Because of the potential danger to life and health, the (local authority) has issued an Evacuation Alert for the following areas:

 Geographic description including boundaries and properties potentially impacted.

An Evacuation Alert has been issued to prepare you to evacuate your premises or property should it be found necessary.

Residents will be given as much advance notice as possible prior to evacuation; however you may receive limited notice due to changing conditions.

 Provide map or description of potential evacuation route and map of evacuation alert area.

WHAT YOU SHOULD DO WHEN AN ALERT IS IN EFFECT

Upon notification of an ALERT, you should be prepared for the evacuation order by:

- Locating all family members or co-workers and designate a Reception Centre outside the evacuation area, should an evacuation be called while separated.
- Gathering essential items such as medications, eyeglasses, valuable papers (i.e. insurance), immediate care needs for dependants and, if you choose, keepsakes (photographs, etc). Have these items readily available for quick departure.
- Preparing to move any disabled persons and/or children.
- Moving pets and livestock to a safe area.
- Arranging to transport your household members or co-workers in the event of an evacuation order. If you need transportation assistance from the area please call (contact number)
- Arranging accommodation for your family if possible. In the event of an evacuation, Reception Centres will be opened if required.
- Monitoring news sources for information on evacuation orders and locations of Reception Centres.

Further information will be issued at (insert time or meeting location) or should the situation change (or visit local authority website at) .

For more information contact: (Local Authority Contact- Potentially Call Centre)

 (Signature of Board/Chair or Designate, Mayor or Designate)

 (Name of Local Authority)

Evacuation Order Template

EVACUATION ORDER ISSUED (DATE AND TIME)

Pursuant to (cite legal authority) an Evacuation Order has been issued by (local authority) due to immediate danger to life safety due to (briefly describe event). Members of the (local police department and other applicable agencies) will be expediting this action.

The Evacuation Order is in effect for the following areas:

Geographic description including boundaries and properties impacted.

Include map of evacuation area and evacuation route.

WHAT YOU SHOULD DO:

You must leave the area immediately

Follow the travel route provided and register at (ESS Reception Centre address and name of facility).

If you need transportation assistance from the area please advise the individual providing this notice or call (contact number).

Close all windows and doors

Shut off all gas and electrical appliances, other than refrigerators and freezers

Close gates (latch) but do not lock

Gather your family: take a neighbour or someone who needs help

Take critical items (medicine, purse, wallet, and Keys) only if they are immediately available. Take pets in pet kennels or on leash.

Do not use more vehicles than you have to.

Do not use the telephone unless you need emergency service.

YOU MUST LEAVE THE AREA IMMEDIATELY

For more information contact: (Local Authority Contact- Potentially Call Centre)

(Signature of Board/Chair or Designate, Mayor or Designate)

(Name of Local Authority)



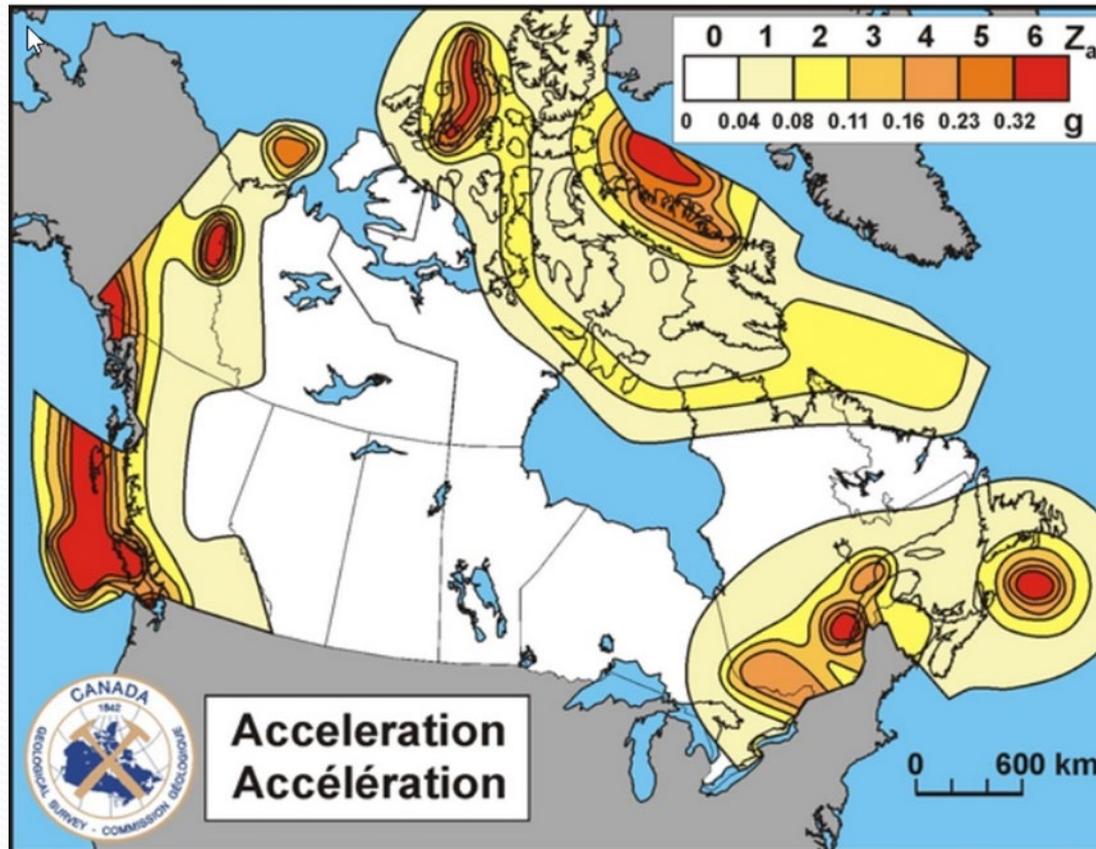








Earthquakes



Emergency Social Services



BRITISH
COLUMBIA

Emergency
ManagementBC

GROUP LODGING OPERATIONAL GUIDELINES



Provincial Emergency Program
Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General

January, 2010

Where do you go



What where you expecting

