



# Don't Get Caught With Your Plans Down!

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# Objectives

- Emergency and Disaster
- Manitoba Response System and Structure
- Incident Command System
- Disaster Financial Assistance
- Joint Emergency Preparedness Program and...
- Provincial Emergency Preparedness Training

# Emergency and Disaster

## Topics:

- Emergency
- Disaster
- Consequences
- The Emergency Measures Act
- Emergency Prevention Order or State of Local Emergency



# Disaster (definition)

- Means a calamity, however caused, which has resulted in or may result in
  - (a) the loss of life; or
  - (b) serious harm or damage to the safety, health or welfare of people; or
  - (c) wide-spread damage to property or the environment

*(section 1, The Emergency Measures Act E80)*

*Note: (A Disaster is an Emergency that cannot be brought under control by the use of all the regular municipal government services and resources.)*

# WHAT CHANGED THE EMERGENCY ENVIRONMENT?

- Climate change
- Urbanization
- Mobility of people
- Critical infrastructure
- Terrorism

## Natural Disasters in Manitoba

- Seasonal or flash floods
- Storms, tornadoes, blizzards, heavy rain or hail
- Mud, rock or snow slides
- Forest fires
- Epidemics
- Crop failures



## Human caused disasters

- Transportation accidents
- Large explosions
- Large fires
- Industrial accidents
- Mine disasters
- Nuclear accidents or spills
- Utility failures
- Riots and disturbances



## Consequences:

- Injury or loss of life
- Property damage
- Environmental damage
- Economic impacts
- Psychosocial impact on people and communities

# You can make a difference...

- Get involved in emergency planning
- Develop emergency plans and programs in accordance with the Act and test them
- Have a functional Business Continuity Plan
- Be aware of the hazards and risks your community may face
- Have a comprehensive Mitigation Plan

# The Emergency Measures Act

## section 8.1(summary)

Every local authority shall establish a committee of members of the community to advise the authority on the development of *emergency preparedness plans and programs*. Shall establish and maintain a local emergency response control group (*LERCG*) and shall appoint a person from the *LERCG* and prescribe the duties of that person including the preparation and coordination emergency preparedness plans and programs for the local authority.

## Emergency Plan

Means a plan for preparing for, responding to and recovering from emergencies and disasters  
*(section 1, The Emergency Measures Act)*

## Emergency Preparedness Program

Means a program designed to achieve a state of readiness for emergencies and disasters  
*(section 1, The Emergency Measures Act)*

# Emergency Prevention Order

- Introduced by government in October 2005, became law in June 2006
- Provides separate powers for the pre-disaster period
- Intended for use when an emergency is possible, but not yet probable
- Administrative requirements mirror those of a local state of emergency.
- May be up to 30 days, with 14 days extensions
- Municipalities must provide information on the event when requested by Manitoba EMO
- Power available:
  - limit access or close roads
  - Evacuate people and/or livestock
  - Access private property without warrant

# State of Local Emergency (1)

- A declaration of a state of local emergency is made because special powers are needed, it is ***not*** necessary to declare in order to receive Disaster Financial Assistance...

# State of Local Emergency

- **Duration**

- Up to 14 days from date of declaration

- **Extension**

- 14 Days
- Approval of Minister

- **Authority**

- Quorum of Council
- Mayor / Reeve
- Minister

# Emergency Powers

- Utilize any real or personal property
- Authorize or require persons to render aid
- Control, permit, or prohibit travel in an area
- Cause the evacuation of persons, livestock, and personal property and arrange care for the same
- Control or prevent movement of people and removal of livestock
- Authorize entry into building or upon land without warrant

## Emergency Powers (cont'd)

- Cause demolition/removal of trees, structures, or crops
- Authorize procurement and distribution of essential resources and provision of essential services
- Provide for the restoration of essential facilities, distribution of essential supplies and maintenance and coordination of emergency medical, social and other essential services
- Expend municipal funds

# Are you ready?

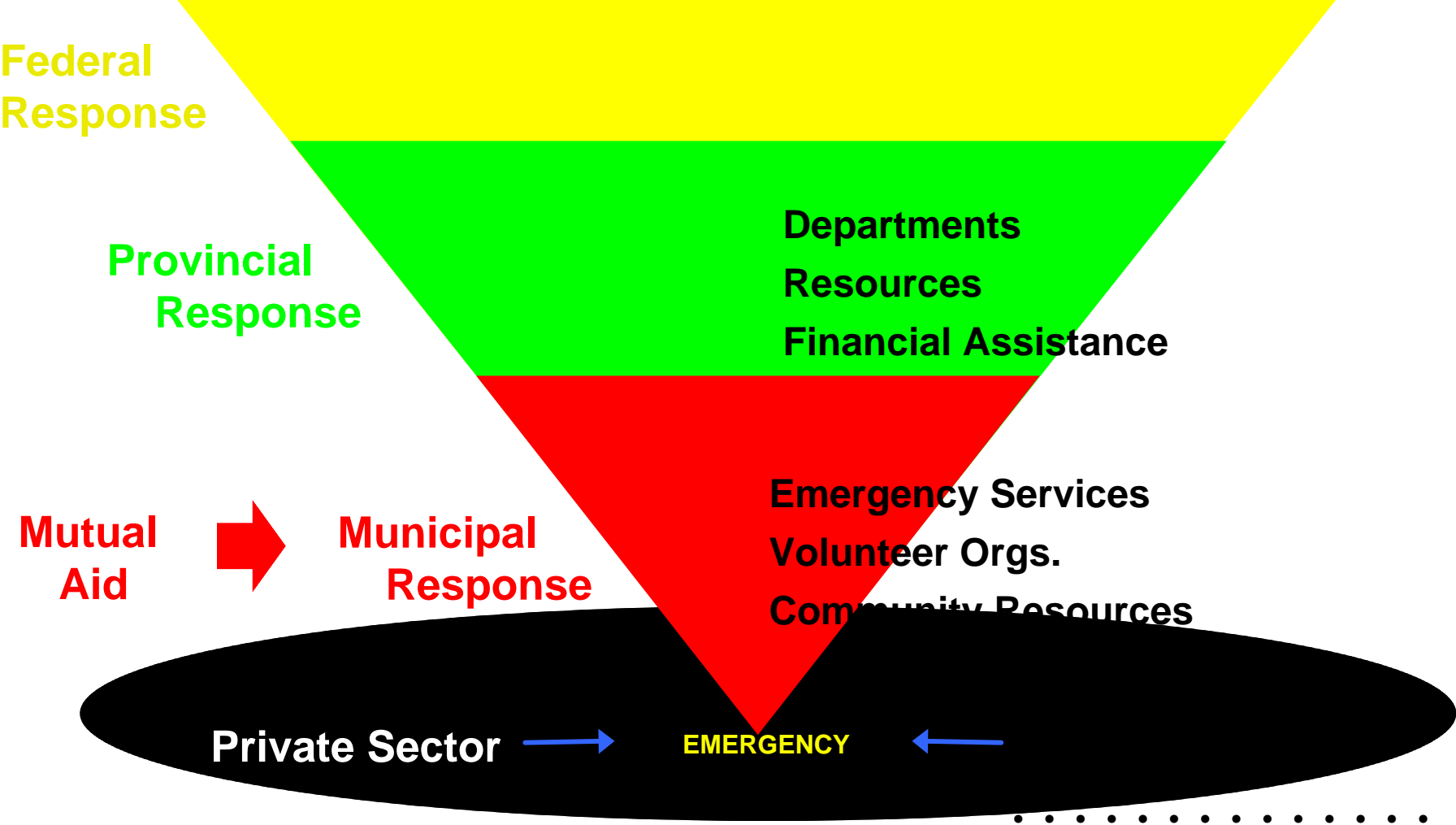
- Is your Emergency Plan up to date?
- Do you have proper contingency plans: e.g. mitigation, response, evacuation/re-entry, communication, public awareness and business continuity plans?
- Have they been tested?
- Can you be a hosting community?
- What is your mitigation plan?

# Manitoba's Response System and Structure

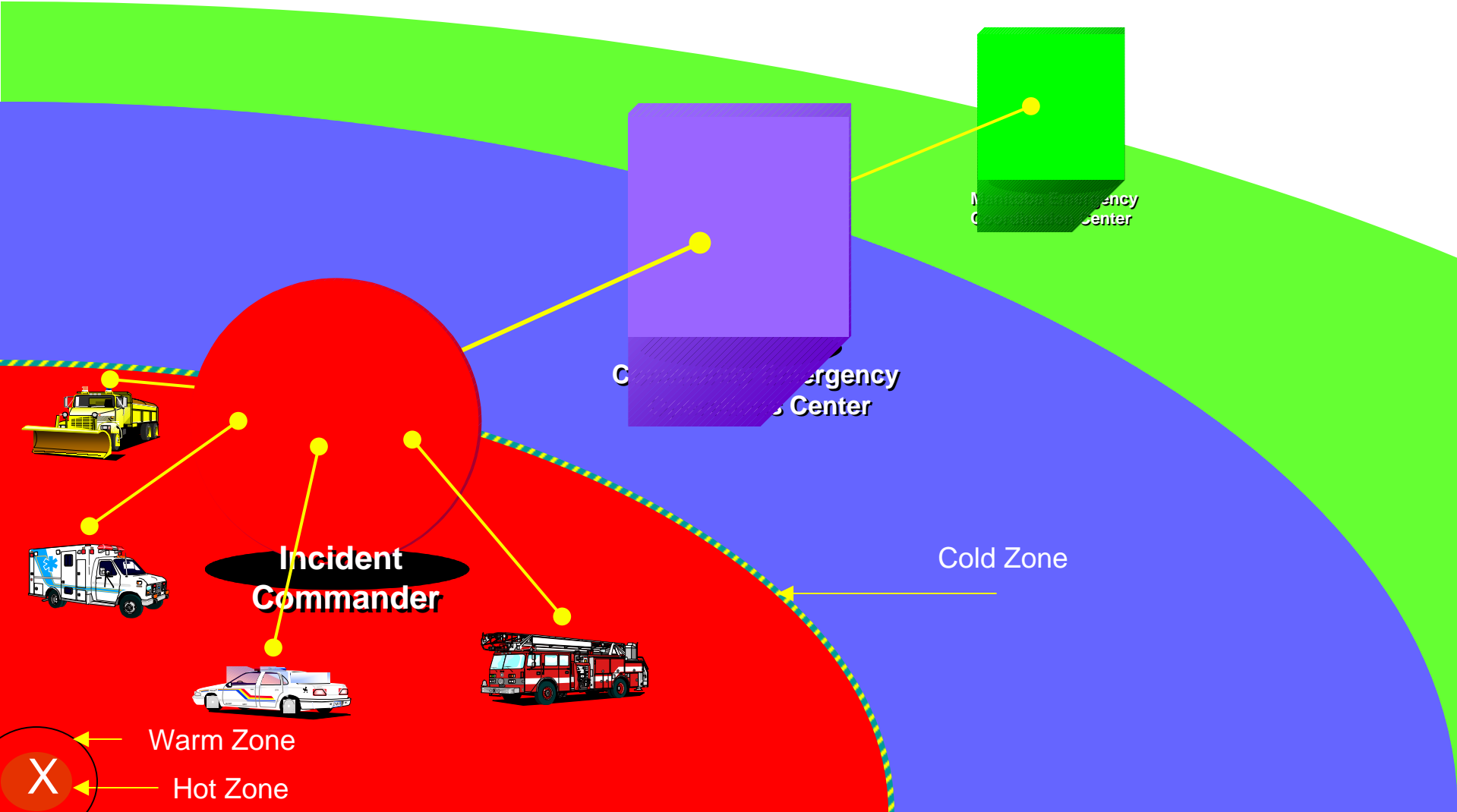
# Response Concept

- Responsibility to respond is at all levels starting with those closest to the emergency
- As the magnitude of the event surpasses the capabilities of a particular individual, organization or level of government to respond, responsibility moves to the next logical level
- Involvement of the next level does not remove the responsibility or authority of those levels closer to the emergency

# Response System

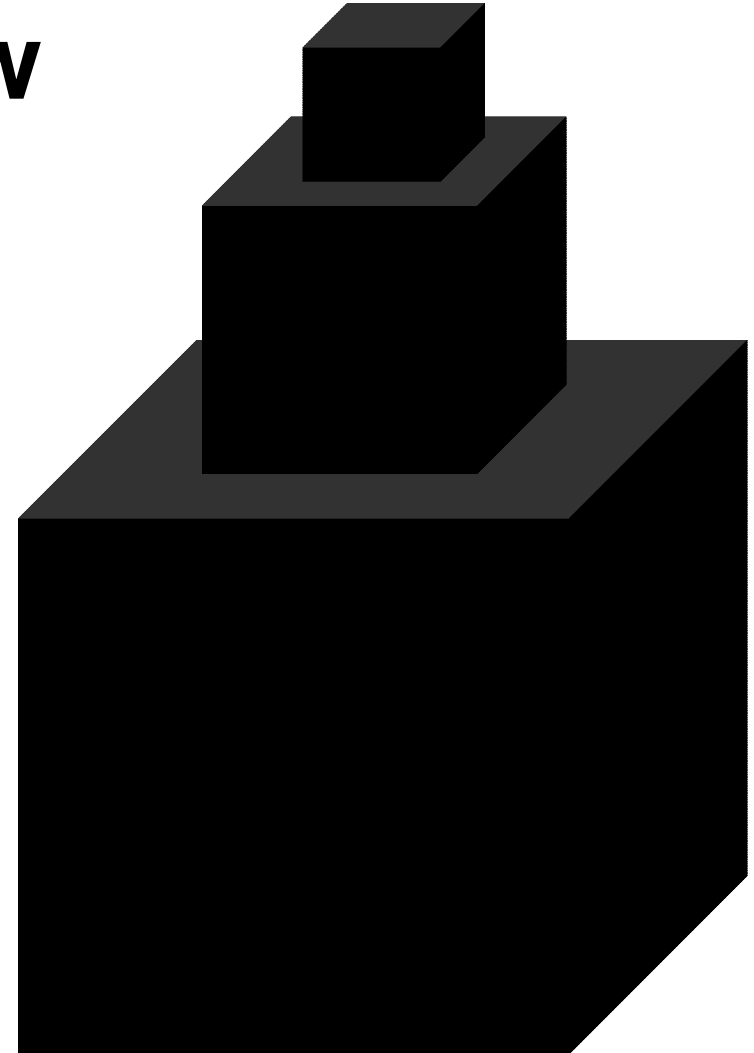


# Coordination Points



# Review

- The response system in Manitoba is based on a tiered system with all tiers having a responsibility
- The responsibility to respond moves up the system as a tier is unable to cope
- Though the level of response may have escalated, the responsibility of any tier remains

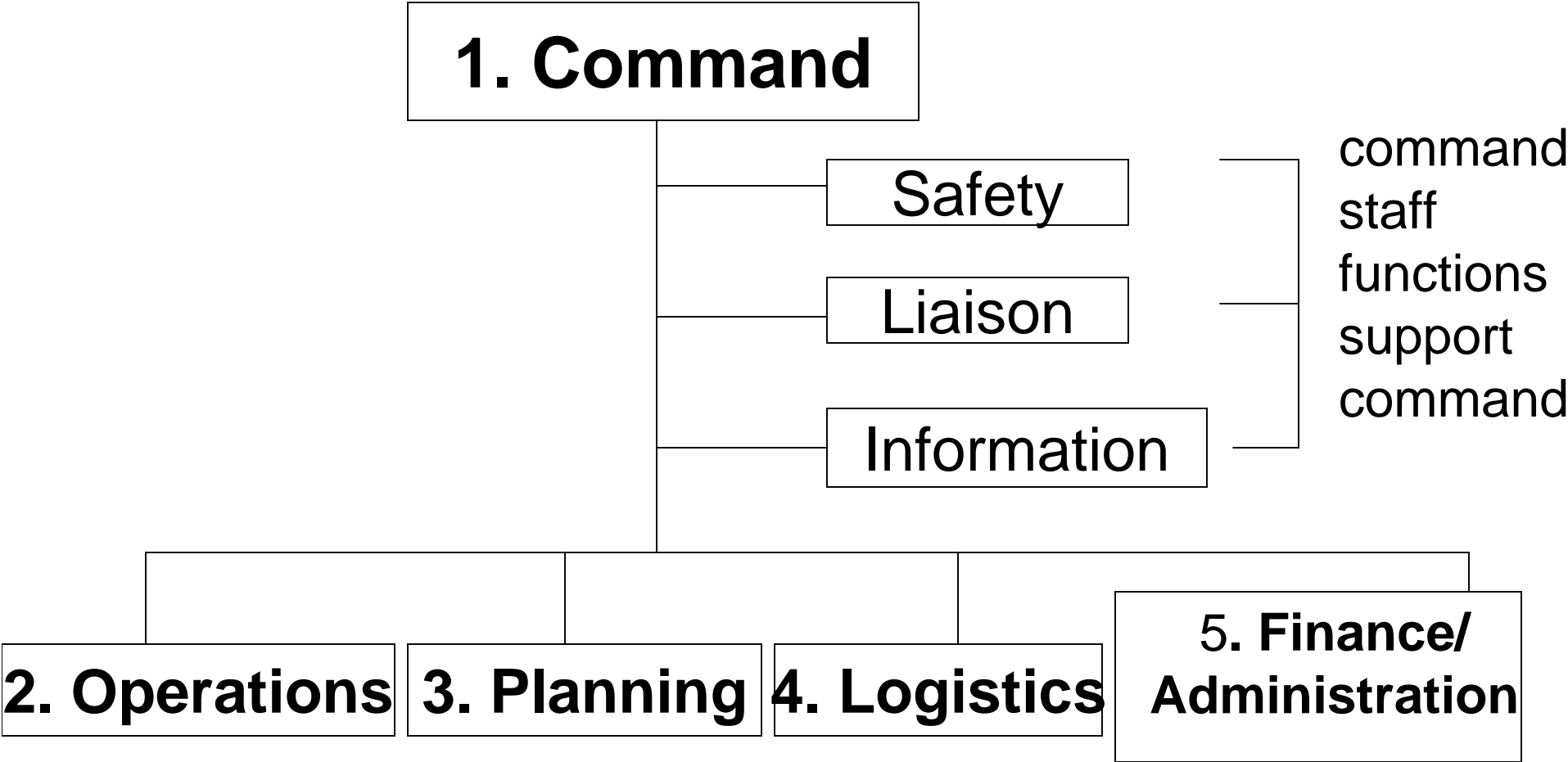


# Incident Command System

# Incident Command

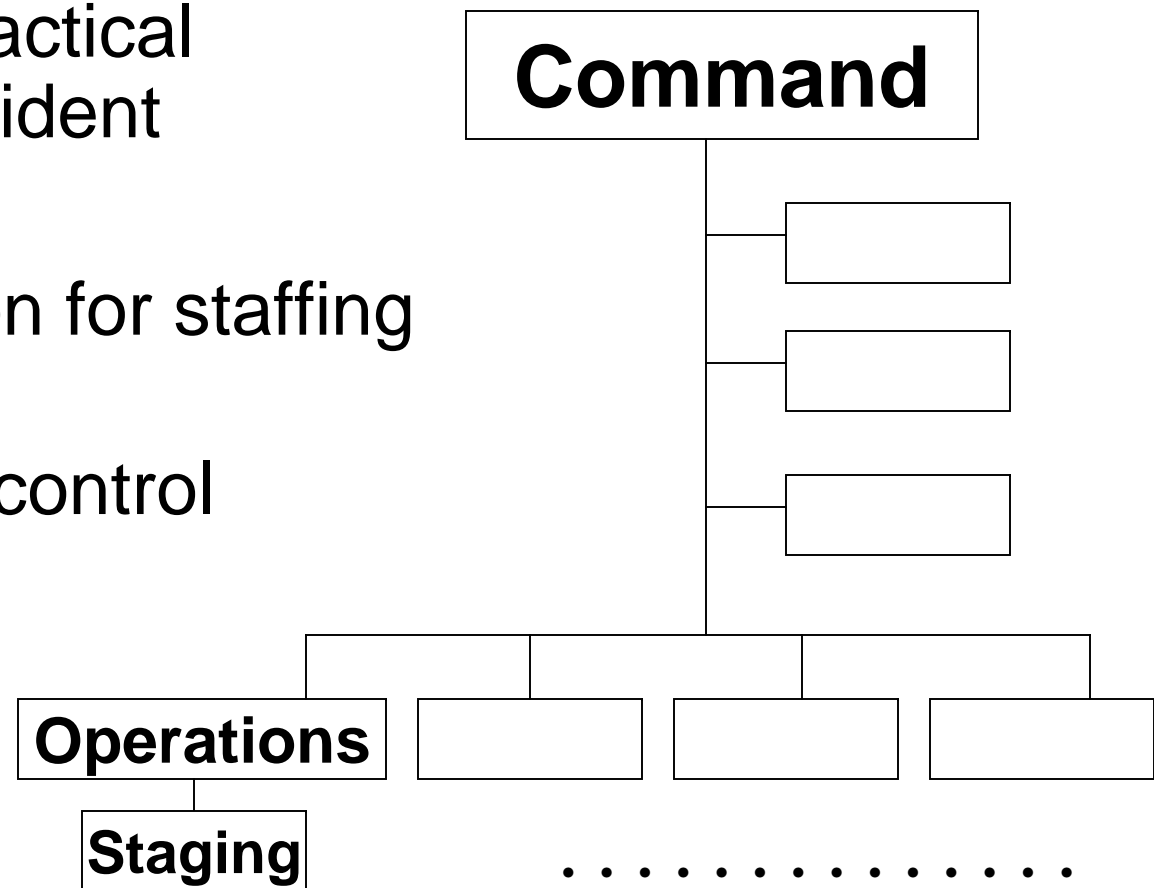
- What is Incident Command?
  - An incident management system that defines the roles and responsibilities to be assumed by personnel, and the operating procedures to be used in the management and direction of emergency incidents.

# Incident Command Structure



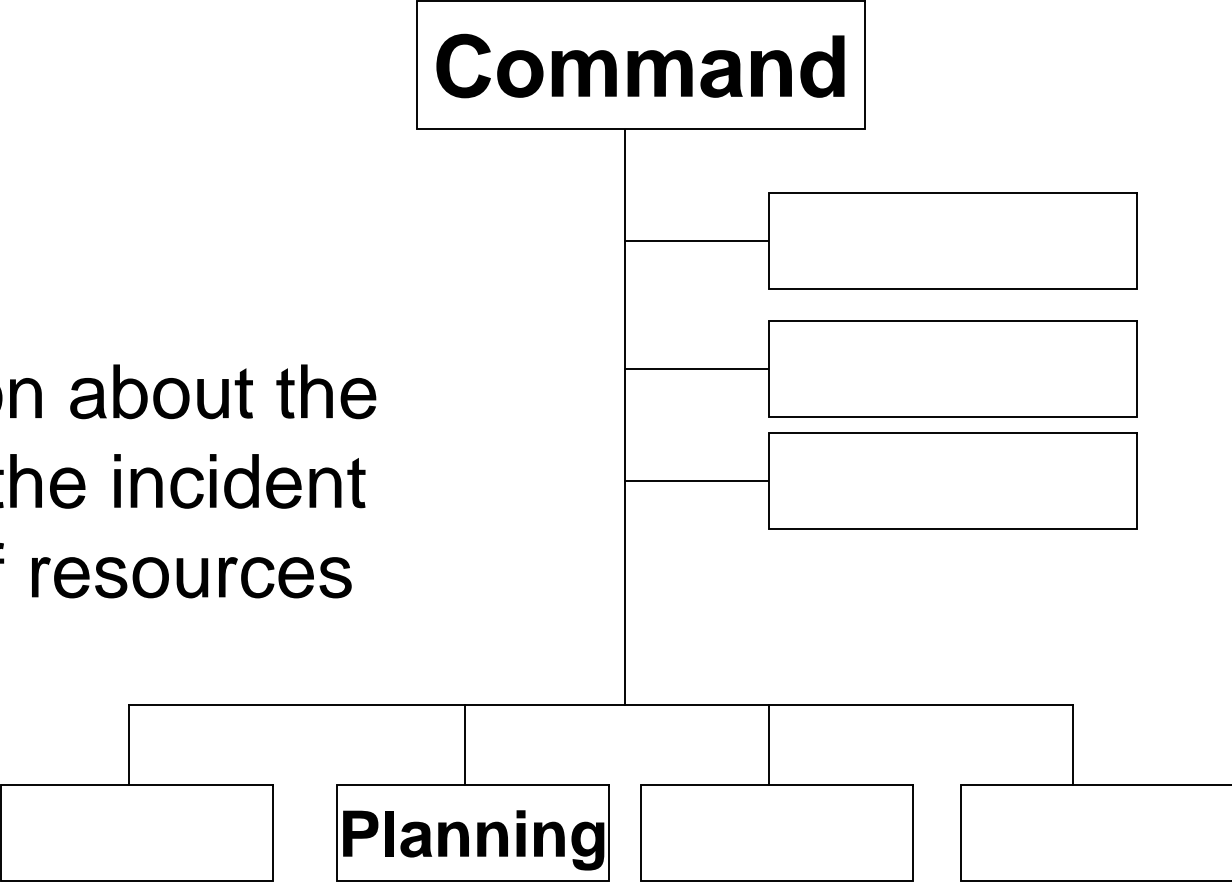
# Operations Section

- Operations is responsible for:
- management of all tactical operations of the incident
- Most common reason for staffing operations:
- is to relieve span of control problems for IC



# Planning Section

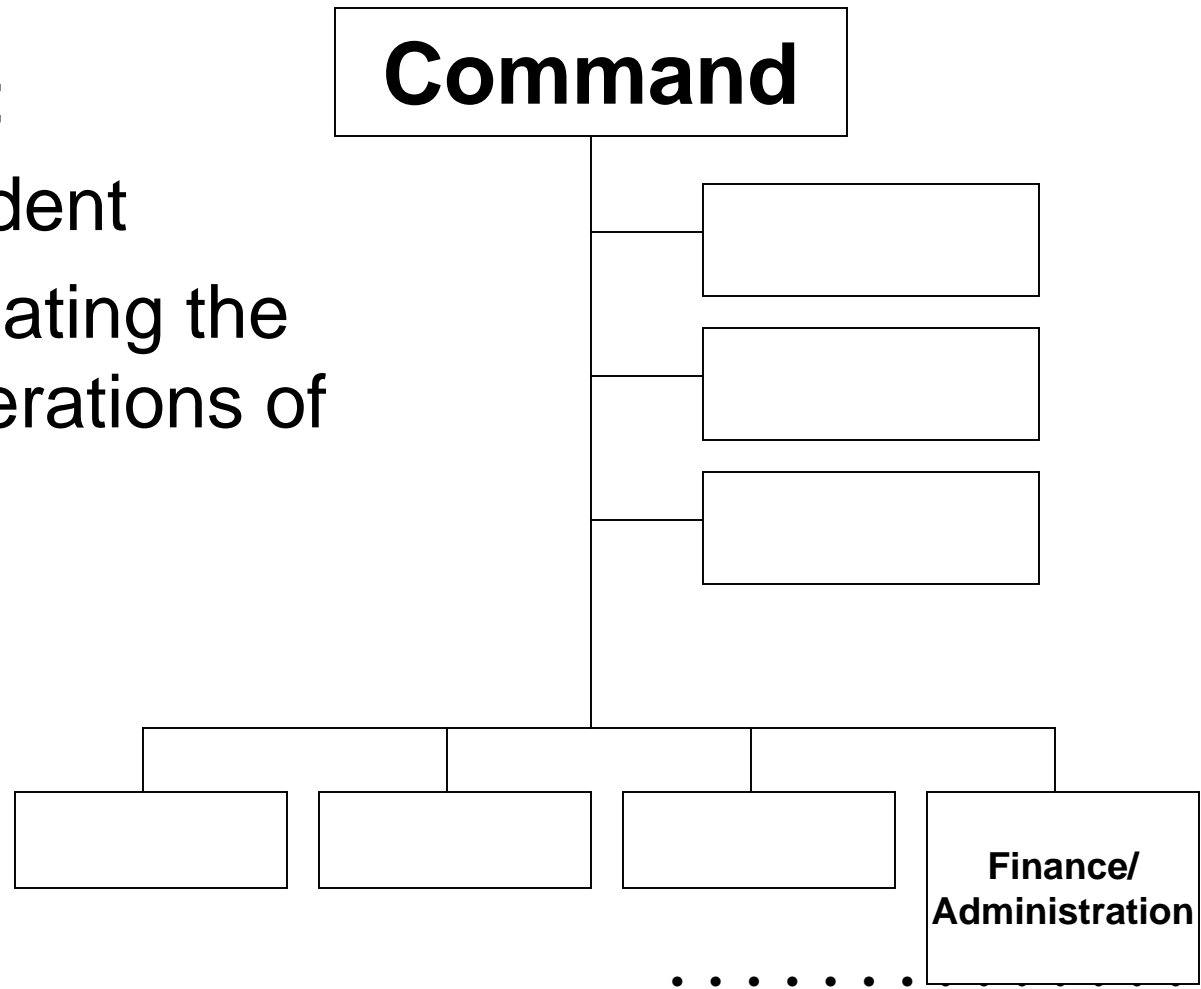
- Planning is responsible for:
- the collection
- evaluation
- dissemination
- use of information about the development of the incident and the status of resources





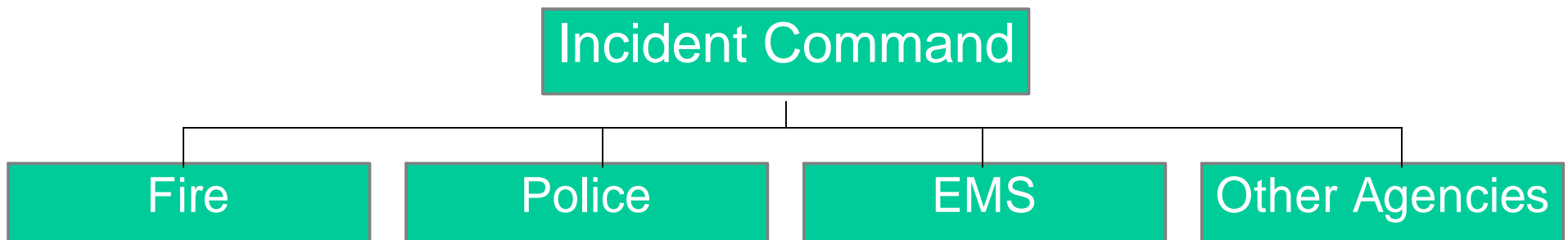
# Finance/Administration Section

- Responsible for:
- Tracking all incident
- Costs and evaluating the financial considerations of the incident
- Administration





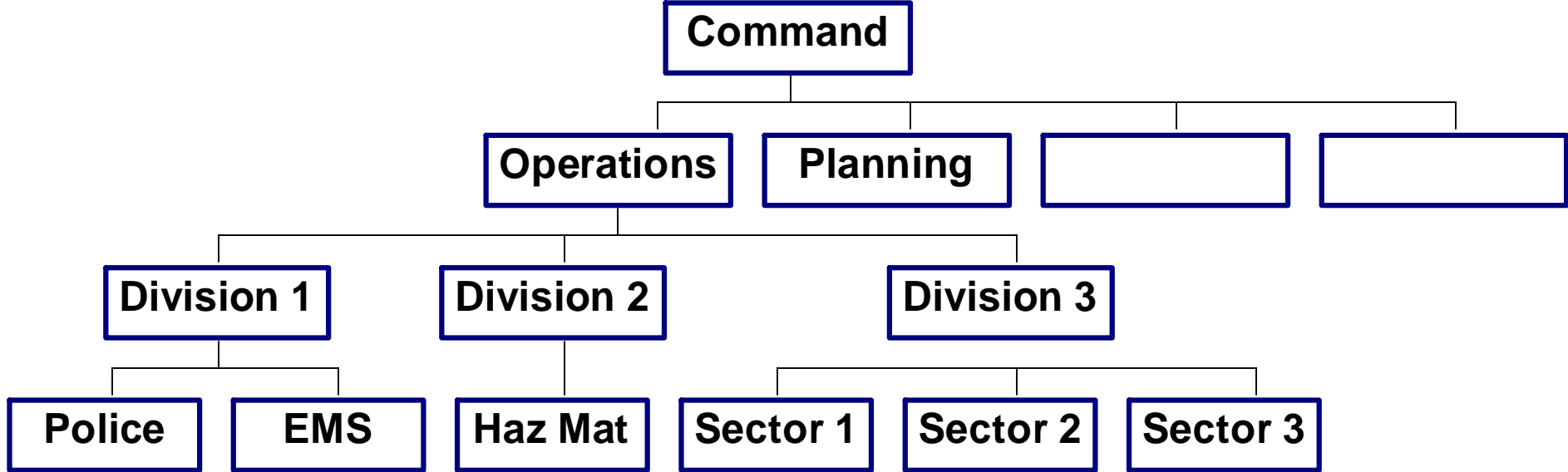
# Simple Incident Command Structure

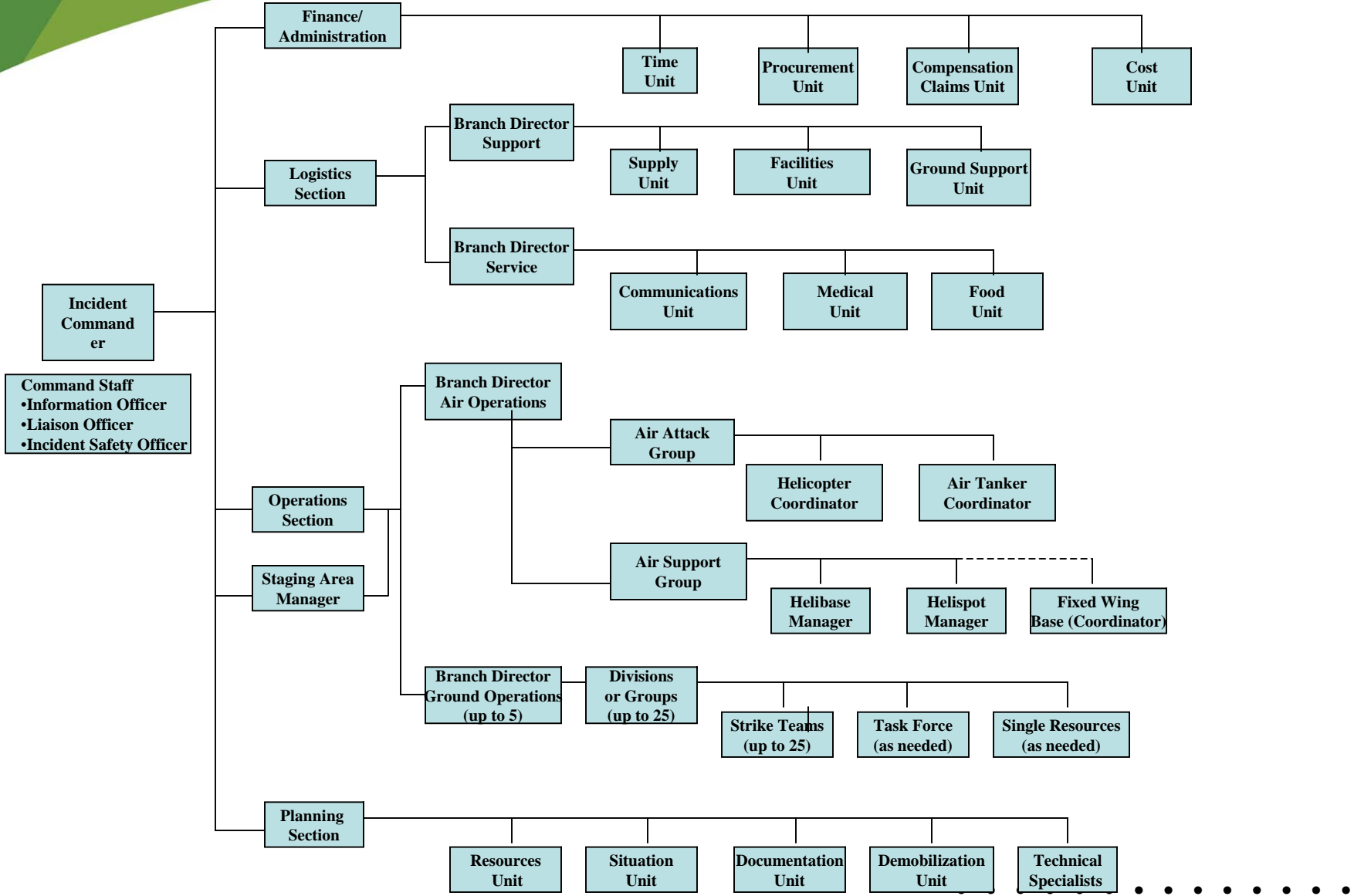


Starts with first responding agency.

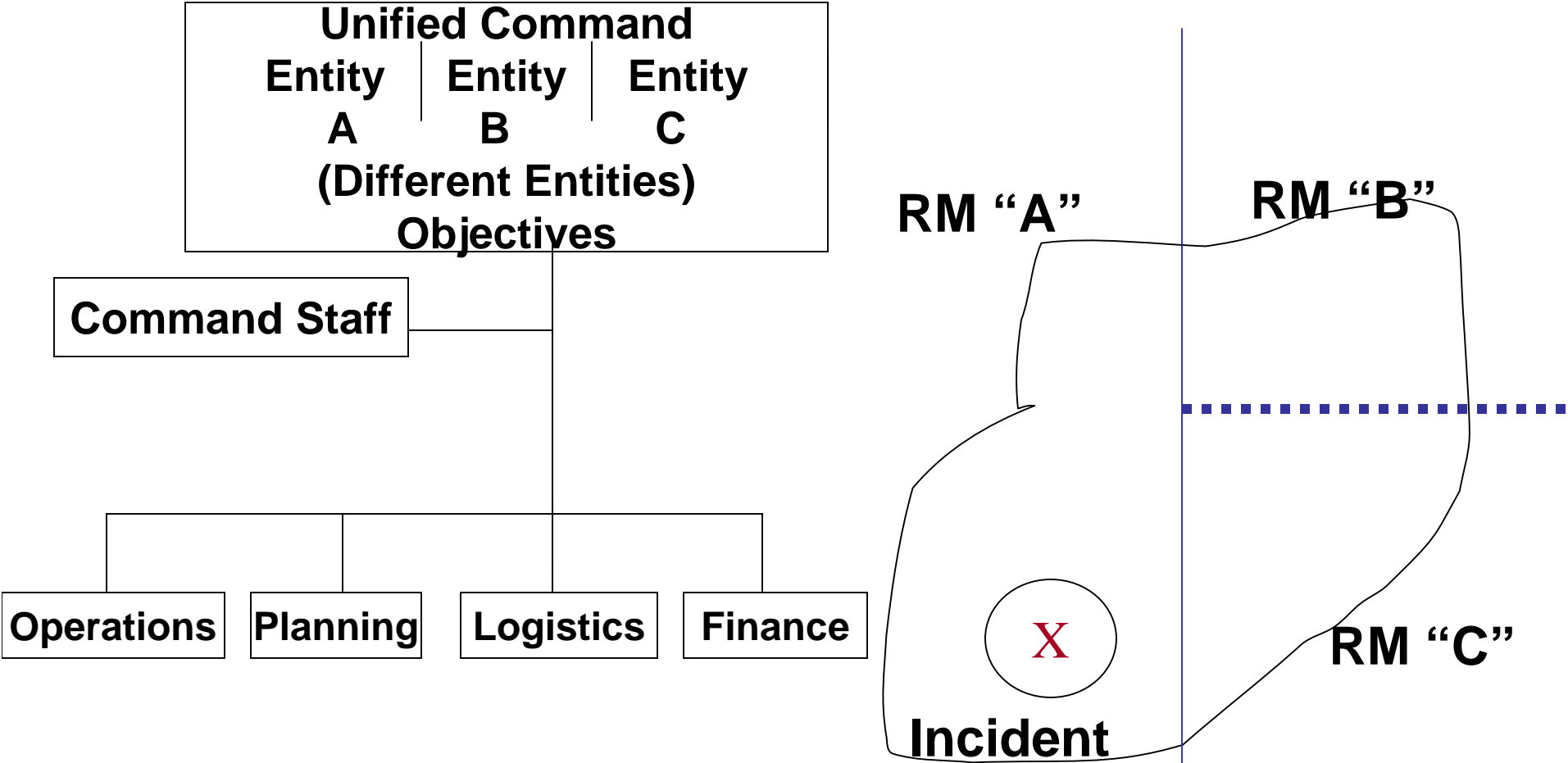
# Expanding the Incident Command System

- Normally ICS starts small and grows, but can also start large based on incident
- Incident Commander delegates responsibilities to functional areas
- Span of Control consideration
  - 3 to 7 with optimum of 5 personnel supervised by one individual

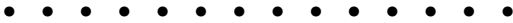
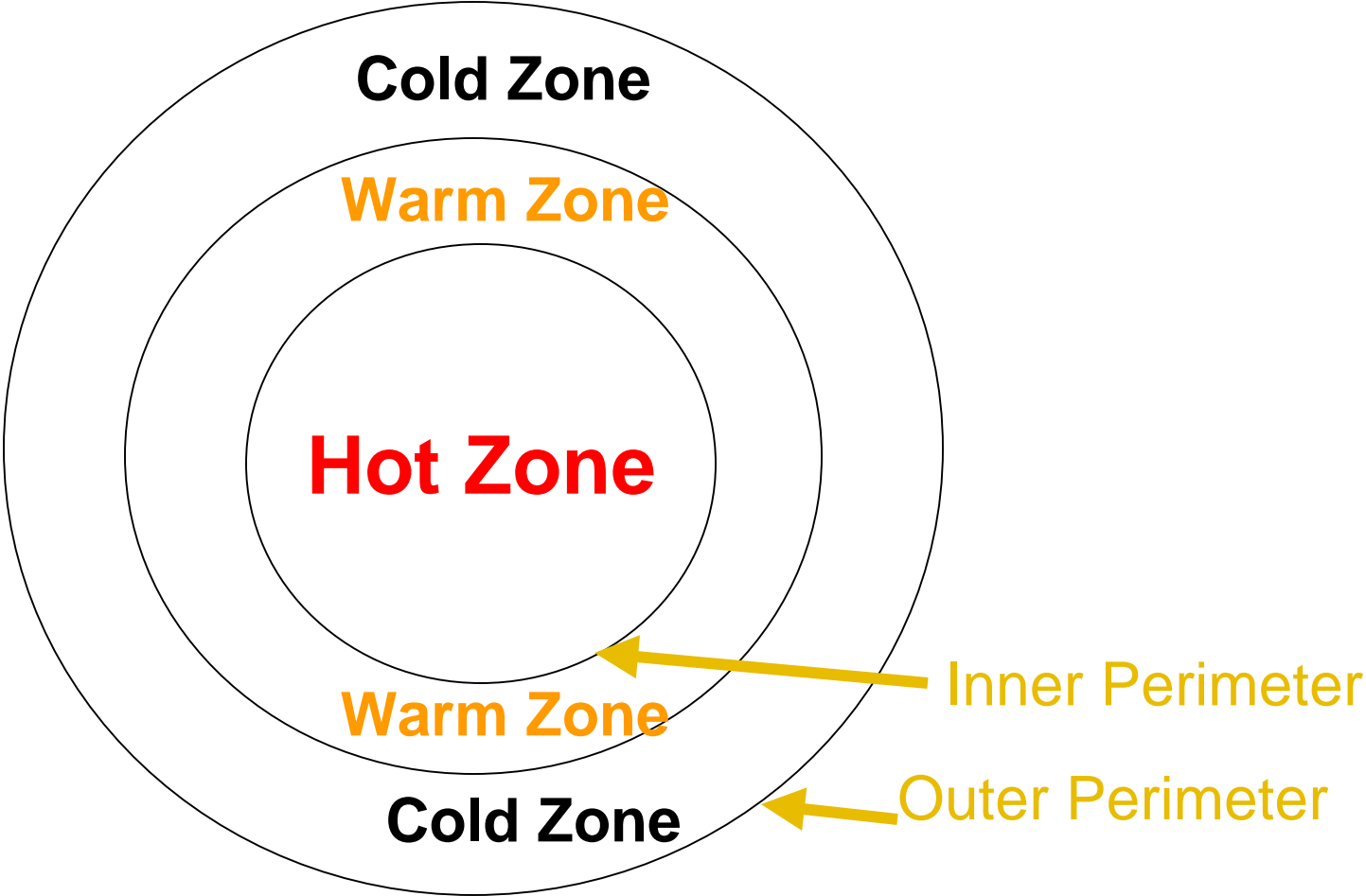




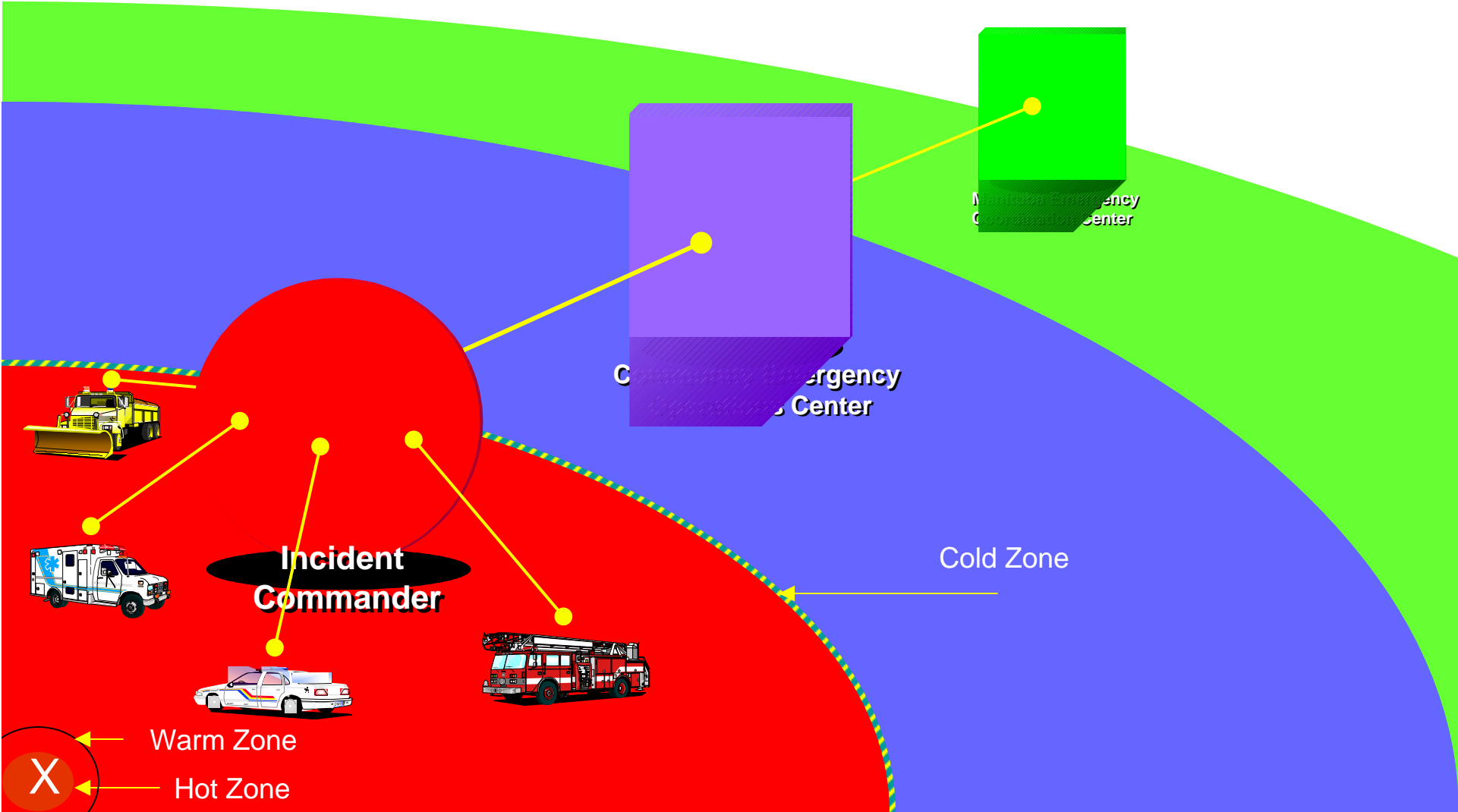
# Multi-Jurisdictional or Multi-Agency Unified Command Structure



# Perimeter Control



# Coordination Points



# Responder Accountability

- How many people are on scene and where are they?
  - Cold zone control and access (outer perimeter)
  - Warm zone control and access (inner perimeter)
  - Hot zone control and access

# Manitoba Accountability Tags



(outer perimeter)  
Cold Zone



Hot Zone



(inner perimeter)  
Warm Zone

## 5 Questions OFC asks to determine if an Incident Commander is in place

- What agency is in charge and who is the IC?
- Is a Personnel Accountability System in place and are all responders accounted for?
- Do you have a plan for the 1st operational period and what is it?
- Has there been an evacuation? How many and where have they been evacuated to?
- Do you need any assistance from our Office or any other agency?

# Command Post

- Provides central, stationary location to assist the IC in command and control
- Field office for management functions such as gathering, analyzing, disseminating information
- Size dependant on complexity of incident
- Location must be announced ASAP

# Command Posts



# DFA JEPP & TRAINING

# Disaster Financial Assistance (DFA)

Disaster Financial Assistance programs are authorized under *The Emergency Measures Act* and are administered at the provincial level.

# Who is eligible

Assistance is generally provided to help...



- governments
- home owners
- full time farmers
- small business owners
- non-profit organizations

# Eligible Costs



- Pre-emptive costs
  - emergency operations centers
  - temporary dyke construction

# Eligible Costs



- Evacuation Costs
  - transportation
  - housing
  - food
  - reception centers
  - security
  - livestock

# Eligible Costs



- Restoration of public infrastructure
  - clean up and debris removal
  - roads and bridges
  - culverts
  - drainage systems
  - permanent dykes

## Assistance is NOT Available for:

- Insurable losses
- Losses covered by other Government Programs
- Lost income or opportunity
- Part-time farms and business
- Landscaping, gardens and trees
- Recreational property and equipment
- Losses that are a normal risk of doing business
- Upgrades and improvements

# Cost Sharing

*Based on a population of 1,000 and a \$25,000 claim*

Expenditures	Municipal Share	Prov Share
\$1,000	\$1,000	\$0
\$2,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
\$2,000	\$500	\$1,500
\$20,000	\$2,000	\$18,000
<b>\$25,000</b>	<b>\$4,500</b>	<b>\$20,500</b>

# Appeal Process

The *Emergency Measure Act* provides a two-stage appeal process for claimants who have not received all the assistance to which they feel they are entitled from the Disaster Financial Assistance program

# Joint Emergency Preparedness Program (JEPP)

- To achieve and appropriate, reasonable and national emergency preparedness standards
- encourage and support provincial and community emergency preparedness
- provide education and training related emergency preparedness
- enhance public awareness and understanding of the matters related to emergency preparedness

# Funding

## Earmarked Funds:

- \$150,000.00 plus .10 cents per capita.
- These funds are administered by the provincial EMO's and may be used according to the application submitted to Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Canada.

## JEPP Priorities:

- Training & education
- Telecommunications
- Prototypical initiatives
- Urban search and rescue

# Training

- Manitoba Emergency Measures Organization provides the following courses locally:
  - Manitoba Emergency Management
  - Emergency Operations Centre
  - Elected Officials Seminar
  - Exercise Design
  - Emergency Media Relations
  - Emergency Telecommunications

# *QUESTIONS?*