

Katikati Solid waste Ongare Point Community building Education  
 Wastewater Omokoroa Reduction Pongakawa Safety Aongatete  
 Awareness Stormwater Paengaroa Transportation Little Waihi  
 Tuapiro Point Western Bay Moana Rural Fire Authority Regulatory  
 Readiness Representation Safe community  
 Te Puna West Water supply Athenree

CIVIL DEFENCE AND EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

Libraries and service centres Recovery  
 Recreation & leisure Kaimai Response

Island View Economic Te Puke Natural environment Rogers Road  
 Planning for the future Plummers Point Volunteers Tanners Point  
 Waihi Beach Support services Pukehina Beach Planning and Action  
 Te Kauri Village Community facilities Little Waihi Volunteers Maketu



# CIVIL DEFENCE AND EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

## Overview

Recent global natural disasters, combined with the increased frequency of extreme weather events have heightened awareness among Bay of Plenty communities to the risk of tsunami, earthquakes and floods in particular.

These have highlighted how vital it is that the community and Council are prepared to respond to and effectively manage and recover in emergency situations. While it is a legal requirement for us to provide Civil Defence and Emergency Management it is also a community expectation that these services will be provided across our District.

Civil defence and emergency management cover all aspects of the '4R' approach:

- ▶ **Reduction** – identifying the hazards and taking appropriate steps to reduce and manage the risks associated with those hazards
- ▶ **Readiness** – the community, businesses and the Council being prepared to respond to an emergency event which could occur at any time
- ▶ **Response** – responding at short notice to an emergency
- ▶ **Recovery** – the efforts of the Council, the community and central government are co-ordinated to address the immediate, medium and long term recovery of a community following disaster

We are part of the Bay of Plenty Civil Defence Emergency Management Group Plan which provides a framework for all agencies involved in Civil Defence Emergency Management in the Bay of Plenty region. The plan:

- ▶ Strengthens relationships between agencies involved in Civil Defence Emergency Management
- ▶ Undertakes co-operative planning and action between the various emergency management agencies and the community
- ▶ Is a commitment to deliver more effective Civil Defence Emergency Management through risk reduction, readiness, response and recovery

The Emergency Management Manager and Emergency Management Office for Tauranga City and the Western Bay of Plenty District are located at the Western Bay of Plenty District Council offices at Barkes Corner, Tauranga.

The Manager administers and delivers Civil Defence Emergency Management in the Western Operating Area.

This includes:

- ▶ Providing staff and volunteer training
- ▶ Developing and implementing Civil Defence Emergency Management plans, procedures and guidelines
- ▶ Ensuring operational readiness to respond to and recover from civil defence emergencies
- ▶ Promoting emergency preparedness through education programmes and raising public awareness

Western Bay of Plenty District Council is also a major partner in the Western Bay Moana Rural Fire Authority, which is responsible for rural fire management of over 140,000 hectares of mainland and island territory. Other partners in the Rural Fire Authority include Tauranga City Council, the Department of Internal Affairs and the Department of Conservation. The Principal Rural Fire Officer is located at Western Bay of Plenty District Council offices at Barkes Corner, Tauranga.

The New Zealand Fire Service Commission, through the National Rural Fire Authority, is leading a move towards the establishment of an enlarged rural fire district covering the central North Island. In essence this may see the formation of a single rural fire district extending from East Cape and Ruapehu in the South, up to but not including the southern boundary of Western Bay of Plenty District Council. The proposal included the establishment of a level of central administration which potentially could see additional expenditure being required. As a result of submissions concerning cost and performance, Western Bay Moana Rural Fire Authority (an existing enlarged rural fire authority, of which Western Bay of Plenty District Council is a member) was excluded from the proposal and will continue as an independent rural fire authority, at least in the foreseeable future.

# What we provide



- Bay of Plenty Civil Defence and Emergency Management Group and Plan
- Emergency operations centre
- Emergency Management manager
- Rural fire response including for Matakana Island
- Civil defence welfare co-ordinator
- Council staff trained to respond
- Rescue team
- Welfare staff
- 2 vehicles

## Why we provide it

### Our community outcome

Social infrastructure (community facilities, services and networks that help individuals, families, groups and communities) meets the diverse needs of communities; communities are strong and can influence their futures.

### Our goal

- 1 Communities are healthy and safe

## What we are planning to do

All information from 2014 – 2022 includes an adjustment for inflation.

This is not a complete list of the projects/programmes we have planned for this group of activities. The full list is available on our website, [www.westernbay.govt.nz](http://www.westernbay.govt.nz)

Project number	Project name	\$'000									
		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
323101	Tsunami warning project	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
279311	Tsunami system education programme	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
156302	Lifelines facility study	10	10	11	11	11	12	12	13	13	13
316401	Annual contribution to the Bay of Plenty Regional Council for Emergency Management Group operations	59	62	64	66	67	69	71	73	76	79
323301	Western Bay Moana Rural Fire Authority Council grant	92	95	98	101	105	108	112	116	120	124

## How our plans have changed

The timing and costs of some of our projects have been updated since we adopted our 2009 - 2019 Long Term Council Community Plan (LTCCP). The differences are shown below.

This is not a complete list of the projects/programmes that have been revised.

Project number	Project name		\$							
			2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
323101	Tsunami warning project	Previous Plan	123,105	200,863	80,724	-	-	-	-	
		Timing updated - capital works programme, increased mix of external funding	This Plan	250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Difference	126,895	-200,863	-80,724	-	-	-	-	

## Major projects planned for 2012 - 2022

- ▶ Tsunami warning project for coastal communities to install audible public alerts/alarms using existing infrastructure where possible, e.g. power poles (\$250,000 in 2013)

## How we will track progress - levels of service

What we provide	We'll know we're meeting the service if	Actual	Target				
		2011	2013	2014	2015	2016 - 18	2019 - 22
Emergency Management services will be provided	Percentage of Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) staff trained to operate the emergency operations centre	New	75%	80%	85%	100%	100%
	Number of community initiatives to promote emergency readiness and response (i.e. emergency plans and actions identified)	5	5	5	5	5	5

## Key assumptions

Assumption	Description	Risk
<b>Emergency management legislative requirements</b>	The requirements of the Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002 remain unchanged	If the legislative requirements for emergency management changed significantly the combined local Civil Defence Emergency Management Plan would need to be revised
<b>Emergency management regional partnerships</b>	The combined local Tauranga City/Western Bay of Plenty District/Civil Defence Emergency Management group continues to work within the Bay of Plenty Civil Defence Emergency Management group, according to the Bay of Plenty Civil Defence Emergency Management Group Plan 2005	If the Tauranga City and Western Bay of Plenty District Civil Defence jurisdictions were no longer combined the cost of providing the service would increase as each local authority would have to maintain its own response
<b>Climate change</b>	Climate change is expected to increase the likelihood of extreme weather events and therefore increase the frequency of emergency response call outs. This increase is not quantifiable	Increased costs as a result of more frequent weather events



## Significant effects of providing this activity

Well-being	Positive	Negative	How we are addressing these effects
<b>Social</b>	😊 Enhanced community resilience through civil defence support of volunteer groups	😞 Unable to prevent natural disasters causing human suffering and trauma on a large scale	➡ Our approach to Civil Defence and Emergency Management aims to maximise community readiness, response and recovery
<b>Environmental</b>	😊 Identification of hazards and appropriate steps taken to reduce and manage the risks associated with those hazards	😞 Disasters can cause varying levels of damage to the environment 😞 Damage to lifelines (e.g. electricity, water supplies) causing wide-spread health and safety issues	➡ One of the key approaches to Civil Defence and Emergency Management is to reduce the risks of hazards as much as possible to protect the environment
<b>Economic</b>	😊 Lifeline infrastructure is managed to ensure continuous supply, i.e. water, wastewater, electricity	😞 Prioritisation of essential services in a disaster may have negative consequences to those communities not receiving emergency care	➡ Recovery aims to rebuild and rehabilitate the District damaged as a result of the disaster
<b>Cultural</b>	😊 Use of marae to support civil defence	😞 Management of the effects of a natural disaster may significantly impact on tangata whenua relationships in relation to the land, sea and rivers	➡ Work with hapu and iwi to build their readiness to reduce hazards, respond and recover from disaster

## Where the money comes from

### Who benefits from this activity

The community as a whole benefits from the District’s readiness, plans and policies for dealing with a civil emergency. Extensive public education advises the community how to cope with civil emergencies and how to reduce the likelihood of loss in emergency situations.

The community benefits from the existence of the rural fire service and people enjoy the benefit even if they do not have to use the service.

### Funding sources

General rate funds civil defence emergency management.

The cost of attending to a rural fire is recovered, wherever possible from the perpetrator, but where costs cannot be recovered or where there is a shortfall, general rates will be used.