

CIVIL DEFENCE AND EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT



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OVERVIEW

Global natural disasters such as the Christchurch earthquakes and tsunami in Japan, 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.

It is vital that the community and Council are prepared to respond to, 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.

Our approach to 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.

We provide funding and staff support to the Emergency Management Office for Tauranga City and the Western Bay of Plenty District which is located at Tauranga City Council offices.

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.

The Western Bay of Plenty District Council is currently a 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 Barks Corner, Tauranga.

From 1 July 2015 the Western Bay Moana Rural Fire Authority will amalgamate into an enlarged rural fire district known as the Pumicelands Rural Fire Authority. This will cover the central North Island, including Tauranga, Kawerau, Whakatane, Opotiki, Rotorua, Taupo and South Waikato. The amalgamation is intended to improve the effectiveness of the rural fire sector through better resource management. The Western Bay Moana area will be managed by a Deputy Principal Rural Fire Officer located at Western Bay of Plenty District Council offices.

WHAT WE PROVIDE



RURAL FIRE RESPONSE

including for Matakana Island



COUNCIL STAFF

trained to respond

WELFARE STAFF



RESCUE TEAM



2 VEHICLES



SUPPORT

TO THE EMERGENCY
OPERATIONS CENTRE



CIVIL DEFENCE

WELFARE
CO-ORDINATOR

BAY OF
PLENTY CIVIL
DEFENCE AND
EMERGENCY
MANAGEMENT
GROUP *and Plan*



WHY WE PROVIDE IT

OUR COMMUNITY OUTCOME

Social infrastructure (the 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

- Communities are healthy and safe.

HOW WE WILL ACHIEVE OUR COMMUNITY OUTCOME

GOAL	OUR APPROACH	OUR ROLE
Communities are healthy and safe	Emergency management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that threats to life and property in emergency situations are effectively managed, in accordance with legislative requirements. 	Partner
	Emergency first response <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support volunteer groups in their emergency first response work through the provision of grants, service delivery contracts and advocacy as appropriate. This will include securing professional lifeguard services for the main ocean beaches over the peak summer holiday period. 	Partner/Advocate

WHAT WE ARE PLANNING TO DO

All information from 2017 - 2025 includes an adjustment for inflation.

PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT NAME	\$'000									
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
156302	Lifeline Facilities study	10	10	11	11	11	11	12	12	13	13
323103	Tsunami system education programme	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
316401	Annual Contribution to Bay of Plenty Regional Council for the Emergency Management Group Operation	60	62	63	65	67	69	71	73	76	78
323301	Western Bay Moana Rural Fire Authority - Grant	140	144	147	151	156	160	165	171	177	183

HOW OUR PLANS HAVE CHANGED

The timing and costs of some of our projects have been updated since we adopted our 2012 - 2022 Long Term Plan (LTP).

To see how our plans have changed click here for the complete list of the projects/programmes that have been revised or alternatively visit our website www.westernbay.govt.nz.

HOW WE WILL TRACK PROGRESS - LEVELS OF SERVICE

WHAT WE PROVIDE	WE'LL KNOW WE'RE MEETING THE SERVICE IF	ACTUAL	TARGET				
		2014	2016	2017	2018	2019 - 21	2022 - 25
Emergency Management services will be provided.	Percentage of Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) staff trained to operate the emergency operations centre.	80%	≥75%	≥75%	≥75%	≥75%	≥75%
	Percentage of roles in the Emergency Operation Centre that are filled.	NEW	≥75%	≥75%	≥75%	≥75%	≥75%
	Number of community initiatives to promote emergency readiness and response (i.e. emergency plans and actions identified).	8	8	8	8	8	8

KEY ASSUMPTIONS

ASSUMPTION	DESCRIPTION	RISK
Emergency management legislative requirements	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.
Emergency management regional partnerships	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 2012-2017.	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.
Climate change	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.	Council may be subject to 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
Social	+ 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.
Environmental	+ 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.
Economic	+ Lifeline infrastructure, such as water, wastewater and electricity, is managed to ensure continuous supply.	- 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.
Cultural	+ Use of marae to support civil defence.	- Management of the effects of a natural disaster may significantly impact on Tangata Whenua relationships 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

CIVIL DEFENCE AND EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

COMMUNITY OUTCOME

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GOAL

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DISCUSSION / RATIONALE

Civil defence

The community as a whole benefits from the District's readiness and policies for dealing with a civil emergency. Individuals who directly benefit from this service cannot be separately identified.

Public education advises the community how to cope with civil defence emergencies and how to reduce the likelihood of loss in emergency situations.

Actions that result in increased expenditure on this activity include the careless use, transport and storage of large quantities of hazardous substances resulting in a civil defence emergency.

Rural fire

The community benefits from the existence of the rural fire service. It values the opportunity to call on the rural fire service if necessary. People benefit even if they do not ever have to use the service.

Actions that result in increased expenditure on this activity include vandalism, careless lighting and poor control of fires in rural areas can lead to out of control fires.

FUNDING APPROACH

Civil defence

Civil defence levy funded from the General Rate.

External funding sources can include:

- Central government cost sharing scheme, whereby a percentage of expenditure incurred in an emergency is refunded, based on the nature of the emergency
- Central government recovery assistance, applicable only if an emergency is declared.

Rural fire

Cost recovery charges from those responsible for causing the fire - wherever possible.

General Rates for the balance of all operational and capital expenditure.