



TOWN OF
berwick

Kentville
A BREATH OF FRESH AIR

wolfville

Kings County, NS Regional Emergency Management Plan (REMP)

March 2024



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MAP OF KINGS COUNTY



FOREWORD

The Kings County Regional Emergency Management Plan (REMP) was prepared in consultation with County and Municipal stakeholders responsible for everyday management throughout Kings County. It serves as the Kings County emergency response plan to direct an integrated approach to emergency management.

This plan serves to protect all residents within Kings County, their property and the environment by taking an “all-hazard” approach to emergency management.

The all-hazard philosophy recognizes that the same comprehensive framework of Mitigation, Preparedness, Response and Recovery can be used to address the impact of all types of disasters. This gives the Kings County Regional Emergency Management Organization (REMO) a consistent approach to emergency management activities and promotes efficient use of all resources within the County.

The Kings County Regional Emergency Management Plan (REMP) is augmented by the Emergency Coordination Centre (ECC) Operational Guidelines and Evacuation Guidelines in order to provide the level of detail required for a comprehensive emergency response.

Kings REMO strives for strong leadership within the emergency management community and is dedicated to continuous improvements and enhancements to this plan, training and exercising throughout the Kings County region. Therefore, this plan is a living document that will be amended as necessary through a planning process that is managed by the Regional Emergency Management Coordinator (REMC) in consultation with emergency management partners throughout the County.

Cate Savage

Chair

Kings REMO Regional EM Advisory Committee

Deputy Mayor, Town of Kentville

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Preface

Kings County comprises a land area of 2,126.71 km², with a total population of 62,914 and a population density of 28.5/km² (as of the 2021 Census of Population conducted by [Statistics Canada](#)).

Kings County is a dynamic industrial, agricultural, commercial, residential community that has the potential to be affected by a number of both natural and manmade disasters or emergencies.

Disasters and major emergencies can present difficult challenges for Kings County. The effective exchange of emergency information with the community, and more importantly, those impacted directly by the event is critical to the success of the response. Planning for this exchange of emergency information between internal and external stakeholders, the community (both residents and businesses) and the media greatly increases the County's chances of an effective response and organized recovery from the emergency incident.

This Regional Emergency Management Plan (REMP) was designed and developed for Kings County, Nova Scotia to include the Municipality of the County of Kings, the Town of Berwick, the Town of Kentville, and the Town of Wolfville.

The REMP is not designed to replace existing procedures for managing normal day-to-day incidents in the municipalities of Kings County. Normal day-to-day incidents are common occurrences that are managed effectively on a routine basis by Emergency Services and/or Municipal Departments. The REMP assigns specific duties and responsibilities and directs the actions of key officials in the event of an emergency.

For this plan to be effective, it is imperative that all municipal employees and supporting organizations take responsibility for familiarizing themselves with the plan, procedure and protocol and that every official be prepared to perform all assigned duties and responsibilities in the event of an emergency.

Regular information and training sessions will occur to ensure the roles and responsibilities developed in this plan are kept current and familiar. Department Heads should similarly review and keep up to date their own roles and responsibilities to ensure effective response in an emergency.

1.2 Relevant Legislation

1.2.1 Federal

The federal government, through [Public Safety Canada](#) (PSC), is responsible for the national emergency response system. In the event of a nationally declared emergency event, the federal government can/will implement its [Federal Emergency Response Plan](#) (FERP) and will consult with provinces and territories through their regional offices.

1.2.2 Provincial

The Province of Nova Scotia assumes an emergency management leadership role, to ensure the safety and security of Nova Scotians, their property and the environment by providing a prompt and coordinated response to an emergency. The following section outlines the legislative and regulatory framework associated with this responsibility:

1.2.2.1 Emergency Management Act - Provincial

The Minister of Emergency Management has authority over all matters respecting emergency planning, preparedness, response, mitigation, recovery and emergencies in the Province. The Emergency Management Office (EMO) has and shall exercise and perform such powers and duties as are vested in it by or under this Act and those assigned to it by the Minister. The Emergency Management Office may, subject to the approval of the Minister:

- (a) Review and approve, or require modification to Provincial and Municipal emergency management plans;
- (b) Make surveys and studies to identify and record actual and potential hazards that may cause an emergency;
- (c) Make surveys and studies of resources and facilities to provide information for the effective preparation of emergency management plans;
- (d) Conduct public information programs related to the prevention and mitigation of damage during an emergency;
- (e) Conduct training and training exercises for the effective implementation of emergency management plans;
- (f) Procure food, clothing, medicines, equipment and goods of any nature or kind for the purposes of emergencies;
- (g) Authorize or require the implementation of any emergency management plan; and
- (h) Enter into agreements with any persons, organizations or associations in respect to emergency management plans.

Additionally, the Minister may:

- (a) Divide the Province into districts and sub-districts for the purpose of this Act;

- (b) After consultation with the municipalities concerned, designate a combination of municipalities or parts thereof as a municipality for the purpose of this Act and determine the respective responsibilities of municipalities in the designated area;
- (c) Require municipalities to prepare emergency management plans, including mutual aid programs, and to submit such plans to the Emergency Management Office for review for adequacy and integration with the Provincial emergency management plans;
- (d) Establish procedures for the prompt and efficient implementation of emergency management plans; and
- (e) Require any person to develop emergency management plans in conjunction with the Emergency Management Office or the municipalities to remedy or alleviate any hazard to persons or property.

The Minister may declare a state of emergency in respect to all or any district, subdistrict or area of the province, if satisfied that an emergency exists or may exist, and after consulting, if it is practical to do so, with a majority of the members of a committee established pursuant to Section 5 or a quorum of the Executive Council.

1.2.3 Municipal

The Minister of Justice has delegated legislative obligations and responsibilities to municipalities within the province.

1.2.3.1 Emergency Management Act - Provincial

Within one year of the coming into force of this Act, each municipality shall:

- (a) Subject to the approval of the Minister, establish and maintain a municipal emergency Bylaw;

Municipality of the County of Kings [By-law 110, April 7, 2022](#)

Town of Berwick [April 13, 2022](#)

Town of Kentville [CH 105 Regional Emergency Management Organization](#)

Town of Wolfville [By-law 103, April 7, 2022](#)

- (b) Establish and maintain a municipal emergency management organization;
- (c) Appoint a coordinator of the municipal emergency management organization and prescribe the duties of the coordinator, which shall include the preparation and coordination of emergency management plans for the municipality;

- (d) Appoint a committee consisting of members of the municipal council to provide advice on the development of emergency management Bylaws; and
- (e) Prepare and approve emergency management plans.

The municipality may:

- (a) Pay the reasonable expenses of members of the organization or members of the committee appointed;
- (b) Enter into agreements with and make payments to persons and organizations for the provision of services in the development and implementation of emergency management plans;
- (c) Enter into an arrangement or agreement with any other municipality respecting a common organization, plan or program;
- (d) Appropriate and expend sums approved by it for the purpose of this section; and
- (e) Every municipality shall, immediately upon becoming aware of it, inform the Emergency Management Office of any real or anticipated event or emergency that could impact the health, safety or welfare of Nova Scotians, their property or the environment.

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2.0 OBJECTIVES OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

In establishing and maintaining an Emergency Response Plan, the Emergency Management Committee addresses the following six objectives of emergency management.



Figure 2.0 – Kings County Regional EM Plan Objectives

2.1 Objective 1 – Assess Risks

The objective of assessing risks through the Hazard Identification and Risk Analysis (HIRA) process helps set priorities, suggests protective measures, and ensures the greatest effort is devoted to the greatest need. A central task is to carry-out a vulnerability analysis to identify the vulnerable population that may require priority actions.

In order to determine what Municipal resources are critical to the provision of essential Municipality services, it is necessary to conduct a basic Business Impact Analysis (BIA). In the event a piece of infrastructure required for delivery of critical Municipality services is lost due to an emergency the BIA will provide assistance in determining Municipality response.

2.2 Objective 2 – Mitigate Risks

Mitigation measures are designed to prevent or reduce the consequences of emergencies. Measures include:

- building codes;
- land use management;
- public education; and
- insurance incentives.

These fall generally under responsibilities of various legislative bodies and public safety agencies. The Emergency Response Plan plays an important role in drawing attention to potential hazards and lobbying for needed change. Disastrous events like floods and weather extremes that cannot be prevented demand efforts at mitigation, response, and recovery.

2.3 Objective 3 – Plan for Response

In addition to developing the emergency plans there are several other planning tasks. These are:

- Identification of vulnerable populations; and
- Identifying and designating emergency support facilities.

Planning for response includes:

- establishing emergency coordination centres;
- identifying resources;
- preparing to issue warnings; and
- planning for evacuation.

Primary measures are the development of emergency plans and resource inventories.

2.4 Objective 4 – Plan for Recovery

Recovery includes the physical restoration and reconstruction following a disaster. Actions may include:

- the re-introduction of displaced persons;
- economic impact estimates;
- counselling;
- financial assistance programs;
- temporary housing; and
- health and safety information.

2.5 Objective 5 – Ensure Preparedness

Preparedness actions ensure that individuals and both public and private agencies will be ready to react effectively in an emergency. Primary measures include:

- gathering equipment required to provide site support;
- individual and collective training; and
- exercising members of the Emergency Management Committee. Actions are wide-ranging with emphasis on coordination and training.

2.6 Objective 6 – Evaluate and Renew the Program

This calls for the Emergency Management Committee to periodically evaluate the entire Emergency Management Program, by measuring the performance of selected actions and the achievement of desired results.

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3.0 EMERGENCY PLAN FRAMEWORK

3.1 Scope

The aim of the Kings County Regional Emergency Management Plan (REMP) is to provide the framework within which extraordinary measures can be taken to protect the health, safety, and welfare of the residents, prevent or minimize property damage or loss, protect the environment and minimize economic disruption when faced with an emergency.

For this Plan to be effective, it is necessary for staff to take advantage of emergency management training courses to understand the [Incident Command System](#) (ICS) and the roles and responsibilities of staff working in the Emergency Coordination Center. ICS training throughout Kings County will be coordinated by the Regional Emergency Management Coordinator (REMC).

3.2 Purpose

The Kings County Regional Emergency Plan unifies the efforts of Kings County resources for a comprehensive approach in responding to and reducing the impacts of an emergency. It is intended to increase the emergency response capacity across all of Kings County by establishing a plan of action to efficiently and effectively deploy required resources.

The purpose of this REMP is to provide for the needs of our citizens whenever they are threatened or experience a catastrophic severe weather event or an incident resulting from a mass explosion, fire, spill, flood, or other emergency that places our citizens in harm's way.

3.3 Authority

The Kings County Regional Emergency Management Plan (REMP) was designed and developed in accordance with best practice provided by EMO Nova Scotia and the 2018 Kings REMO Inter-Municipal Services Agreement between the Municipality of the County of Kings, and the Towns' of Wolfville, Kentville, and Berwick.

Any incident that necessitates an evacuation of as little as 25 people or 10 building units may activate a response to the scene by Kings County Regional Emergency Management Coordinator (REMC) to meet with the incident commander to determine the appropriate level of activation required by this Plan. The decision to activate the Emergency Coordination Center (ECC) to support the Incident Commander on scene for support staff will be at the discretion of the Municipal CAOs. The declaration of a State of Local Emergency is at the discretion of Municipal Council.

It is the responsibility of the Regional Emergency Management Coordinator (REMC) for Kings County to maintain and update this Plan on an annual basis. The [Regional Emergency Management Advisory Committee](#) (REMAC), composed of two elected officials from each municipality are responsible to review and approve this Plan upon any changes being made by the REMC and REMPC.

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4.0 CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS (CONOPS)

- As the complexity of an emergency increases, so will the need for multi-agency support from across Kings County. Kings County may call upon the [Provincial Emergency Management Office](#) (EMO NS), 902-424-5620, to provide or acquire additional resources necessary. Each agency is responsible for the overall operation of their emergency response.
- Normal communications and reporting channels will be used to the fullest extent possible.
- Day-to-day functions that do not contribute directly to the operations may be suspended for the duration of the emergency. Efforts that would normally be required of those functions will be redirected to assist in accomplishing the objectives set in the Incident Action Plan (IAP) either at the site or the ECC.
- Onsite response will be managed by the onsite Incident Commander. The Regional Emergency Management Coordinator (REMC) will collect information from Incident Commanders and responding agencies, analyze and disseminate it to all members of the [Regional Emergency Management Planning Committee](#) (REMPC) after consultation with the ECC Manager (ECCM) - (Municipal CAO).
- The Kings County Municipal CAOs, or designate, have the authority to activate the ECC and when the ECC is activated, its primary function is to coordinate and support operations while continuing essential services to unaffected areas of the municipality.
- Once immediate response missions and lifesaving activities conclude, emergency response teams are demobilized, and the emphasis shifts from response to recovery operations which is an ECC responsibility.

4.1 Assumptions

Assumptions are simply that – what, in development of the Regional Emergency Management Plan (REMP), has been treated as true for the Plan’s execution.

4.1.1 Incident Assumptions

- (a) An incident that affects a Municipality within Kings County is likely to also affect the surrounding communities and region.
- (b) An emergency incident or disaster may occur at any time of the day or night, weekend, or holiday, with little or no warning;
- (c) Some community members who are directly threatened by a hazard may ignore, not hear, or not understand warnings issued by the Kings County Regional Emergency Management Organization (REMO);

(d) The succession of events in an emergency incident or disaster is unpredictable; therefore, this plan should be utilized as a guidance document, and adapted accordingly for the specific needs of the emergency incident or event;

(e) The fundamental priorities for Kings REMO during an emergency incident or disaster are:

1. Ensure the health and safety of responders;

The well-being of responders must be effectively addressed, or they may be unable to respond to the needs of those at risk.

2. Save lives;

The importance of human life is paramount over all other considerations. When lives are at risk, all reasonable efforts must be made to eliminate the risk.

3. Reduce Suffering;

Physical and psychological injury can cause significant short- and long-term impact on individuals, families and communities. Response measures should take into consideration all reasonable measures to reduce or eliminate human suffering.

4. Protect Public Health;

Public health measures are essential to the well-being of communities and should be maintained or implemented. Enhancing surveillance and detection, eliminating health hazards, minimizing exposure and implementing programs such as widespread immunization may need to be considered.

5. Protect Infrastructure;

When necessary to sustain response efforts, maintain basic human needs and support effective recovery, infrastructure that is critical to the livelihood of the community should be protected ahead of other property.

6. Protect Property;

Property can be essential to the livelihood of communities. When determining priorities, response personnel should evaluate the importance of protecting private and community property.

7. Protect the Environment; and

The environment is essential to communities. When determining priorities, response personnel should evaluate the importance of protecting the environment and implement protective strategies that are in the best interest of the broader community.

8. Reduce Economic & Social Losses

The loss of economic generators can have short- and long-term impacts on communities, including social losses related to the loss of community support networks and reduced

**Kings REMO
Priorities**

1. Ensure the Health & 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 & Social Losses

employment, investment, and development. Response measures may be necessary to reduce these losses and psychosocial interventions may be required for those impacted by the disaster.

- (f) During an emergency incident or disaster, all operations will be coordinated through the Emergency Coordination Centre (ECC);
- (g) The greater the complexity, impact and geographic scope of an emergency, the more likely a multi-agency response will be required; and
- (h) Extended incidents that require 24-hour operations will most likely be divided into two operational periods of shifts of 12 hours each. Staffing should be planned accordingly.

4.1.2 Plan Assumptions

- (a) The Kings County Municipal Departments will be familiar with the Regional Emergency Management Plan, and their specific responsibilities within the plan;
- (b) The Kings Regional Emergency Management Plan will be reviewed and updated at least annually by the Regional Emergency Management Coordinator (REMC) and the Regional Emergency Management Planning Committee (REMPC). A record of changes will be maintained; and
- (c) The Plan will be exercised at least once annually.

4.2 Plan Activation

Accidents that happen on a day-to-day occurrence in the Kings County region are usually handled by the police, fire, ambulance and local hospitals. These accidents may seem to be major emergencies to the individual(s) involved, but may not affect the safety, property and environment of the surrounding community.

Should an incident occur where the size, potential hazard, or seriousness of the emergency appears beyond the capability of the responsibility of the first response agencies, then the senior officer (Incident Commander) may request the activation of the Regional Emergency Management Plan.

This Plan may be activated in full or in part by the Regional Emergency Management Advisory Committee (REMAC) or in part by the Regional Emergency Management Coordinator (REMC) through consultation with the Municipal CAO(s), when required to combat a regional or local emergency or to provide coordinated assistance to mitigate a potential emergency.

There are no firm criteria for the implementation of the Plan but it could generally be considered when the situation meets one or more of the following criteria:

- (a) There is an abnormal threat of significance to human health, property and/or the environment within the Kings County region;
- (b) Evacuation of all or part of the region is/may be required;
- (c) The region has abnormal requirements for volunteers, provincial or federal resources/services for emergency response;
- (d) There is need to activate any agreement(s) negotiated by the Regional Emergency Management Advisory Committee;
- (e) Additional resources are needed to answer public/media inquiries;
- (f) Any Provincial or Federal emergency response plan(s) affecting the region have been activated.

The Incident Commander involved with the emergency shall contact one of the following and inform them of the situation and request the activation of the Regional Emergency Management Plan:

- (a) Regional Emergency Management Coordinator (REMC)
- (b) Municipal Chief Administrative Officer(s)
- (c) Chair, Regional Emergency Management Advisory Committee
- (d) Any member of the Regional Emergency Management Advisory Committee
- (e) Western Zone Emergency Management Planning Officer – EMO Nova Scotia

The Regional Emergency Management Coordinator will assess the need to activate the plan by consulting with the Municipal CAOs and members of the Regional Emergency Management Planning Committee. If activation of the plan is required, the Regional Emergency Management Coordinator will so advise the Chair of the Advisory Committee. The Public Information Officer(s) for Kings County will assist in alerting the following:

- (a) Regional Emergency Management Advisory Committee (REMAC)
- (b) Regional Emergency Management Planning Committee (REMPC)
- (c) Emergency Coordination Centre (ECC) Support Staff

If the magnitude of the emergency or disaster requires actions beyond normal procedures, then the Regional Emergency Management Coordinator may advise the Regional Emergency Management Advisory Committee that a State of Local Emergency be declared in accordance with the authority given to the Committee by the Regional Emergency Management Bylaw.

Declaration Not Required

The ECC may be activated with or without a Declaration of a State of Local Emergency; however, it is recommended that it be activated in the event that a Declaration has been made.

4.2.1 ECC Activation Levels

The level of ECC activation is determined by the magnitude and scope of the event. Only those ECC functions and positions that are required to meet current response objectives are activated. If staff are not assigned to a function or role, the next available staff position in the ECC organization will assume responsibility for the tasks assigned. If an individual is unsure of which level to activate, the ECC is activated to the higher level since it is easier to scale back staffing than it is to ramp up.

[Annex C](#) outlines the 'Activation Flowchart' for the Kings Regional Emergency Coordination Centre (ECC).

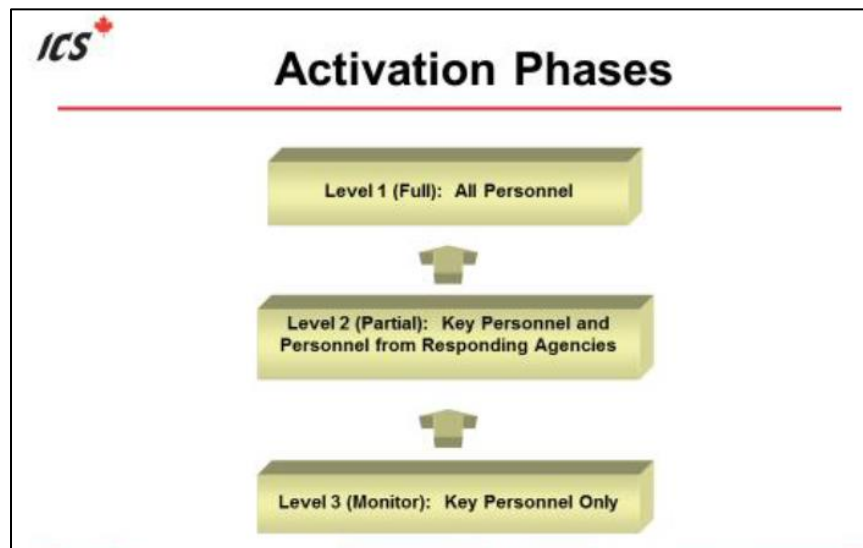


Figure 4.2.1 – ICS Canada Activation Phases

4.2.1.1 Level 1 – Full Activation (All Personnel)

- Major incident
- Multiple sites
- Regional disaster
- Multiple agencies involved
- Extensive evacuations
- Resources/support required
- ECC set-up
- Regional Emergency Management Advisory Committee notified
- EMO NS notified by Regional Emergency Management Coordinator (REMC)

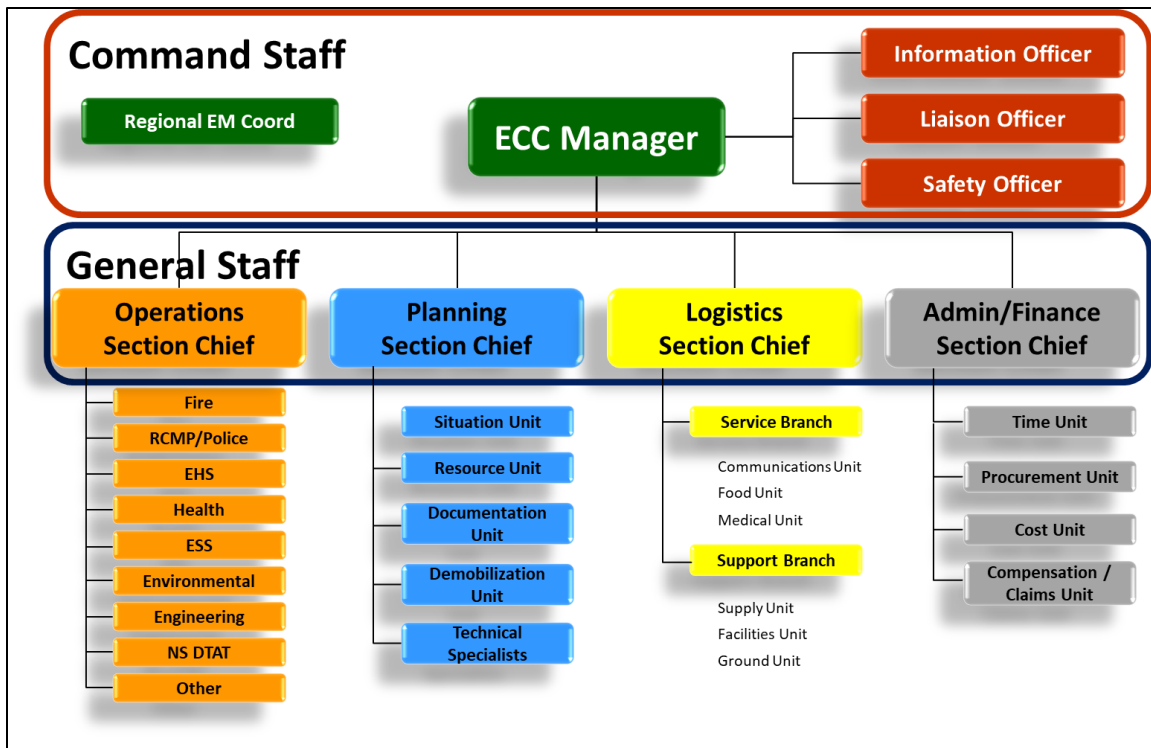


Figure 4.2.1.1 – ECC Level 1 – Full Activation

(A Declaration of a State of Local Emergency requiring the complete implementation of the Incident Command System: Operations, Planning, Logistics and Finance to fully mitigate and recover from an emergency)

4.2.1.2 Level 2 – Partial Activation (Key Personnel and Personnel from Responding Agencies)

- Moderate incident
- Two or more sites
- Several agencies involved
- Major scheduled event (e.g. conference or sporting event)
- Limited evacuations
- Some Resources/support required
- ECC set-up
- EMO NS notified by Regional Emergency Management Coordinator (REMC)

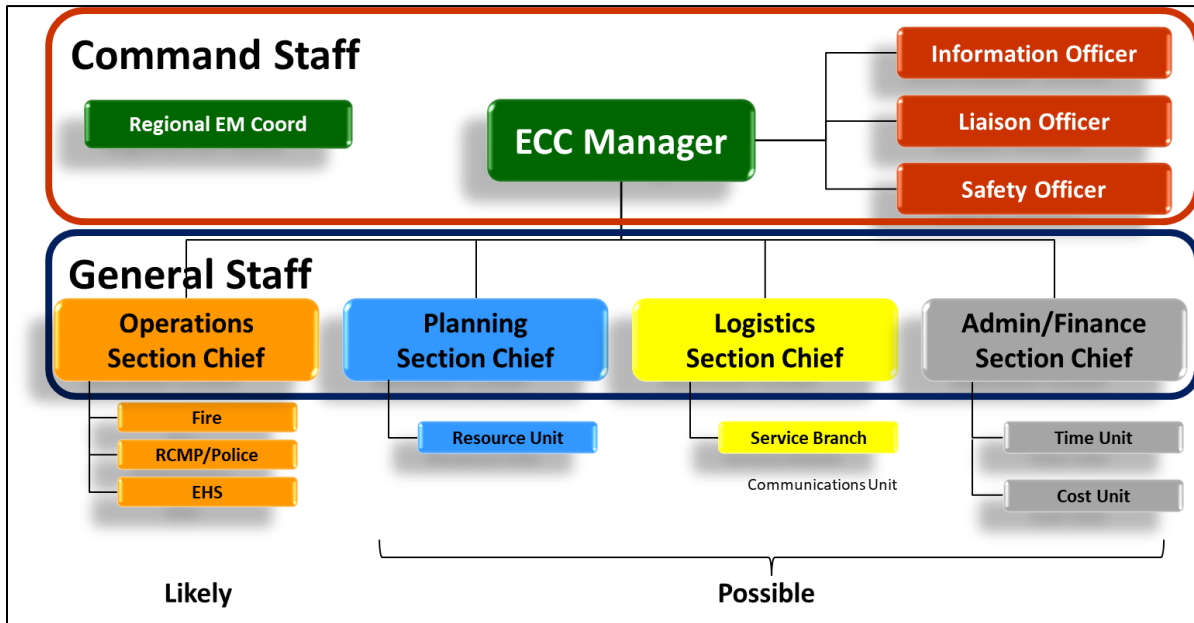


Figure 4.2.1.2 – ECC Level 2 – Partial Activation

(An escalating or worsening incident that requires a Declaration of a State of Local Emergency or is of sufficient size to warrant ECC support. Section Chiefs may be called to the ECC to support on-scene Incident Commanders with acquiring and distributing resources, preparing action logs, and support of on-scene operations of emergency responders to suit the size and complexity of the emergency)

4.2.1.3 Level 3 – Monitoring (Key Personnel only)

- Small incident
- One site
- Several agencies involved
- Potential threat (e.g., flood or severe storm impending)
- Some agency or coordination and/or support required
- ECC set-up optional
- EMO NS notified by Regional Emergency Management Coordinator (REMC)

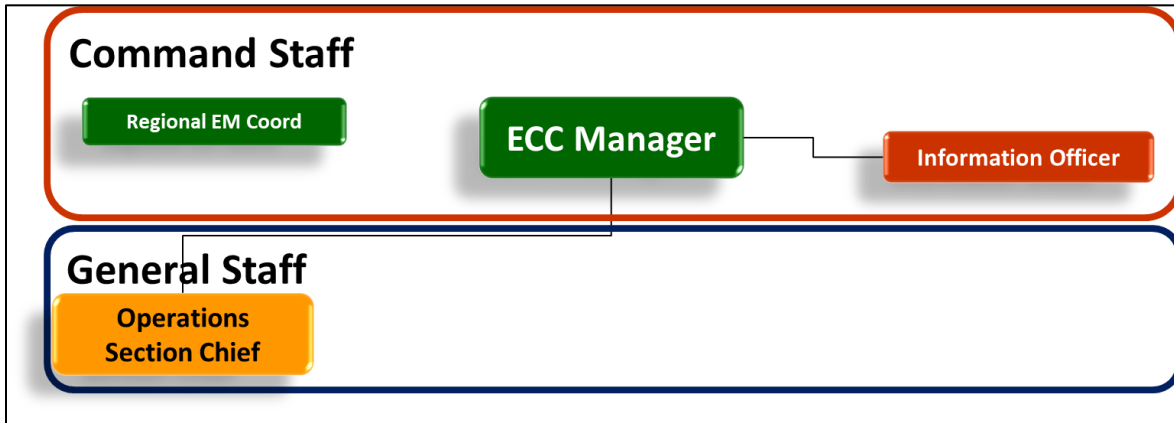


Figure 4.2.1.3 – ECC Level 3 – Monitoring

(Pre-emergency activity to receive and analyze early data for a weather incident to determine the probability of an escalation or worsening of conditions. During a man-made emergency the Regional Emergency Management Coordinator (REMC) visits the site to receive information from the Incident Commander on stand-by to assist)

4.2.2 Deactivation

The ECC Manager (CAO) is responsible for ECC deactivation. The Manager considers the requirements of termination from the outset of the incident. Criteria for terminating ECC operations may include:

- Individual ECC functions are no longer required;
- State of Local Emergency is lifted;
- Coordination of response activities and/or resources is no longer required; and
- Incident has been contained and emergency personnel have returned to regular duties.

The Planning Sections' Demobilization Unit Coordinator in the ECC supervises and coordinates the demobilization process, under the direction of the ECC Manager.

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5.0 HAZARD RISK VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT (HRVA)

In emergency planning, hazard analysis is the first step in identifying the known and potential impacts a hazard may create. Once the impacts have been assessed, priorities for planning are identified. Effective emergency plans offer mitigation and response solutions to the impacts identified during hazard assessment.

Hazard analysis determines:

- What might occur;
- How often it is likely to occur; and
- How vulnerable the Municipality is to the hazard.

Conducting the HRVA process will identify those hazards that are specific to Kings County and may require a specific action plan (i.e., Flooding).

Some possible changes within or near Kings County that could cause hazard analysis information to change over time include:

- New mitigation measures (e.g., stronger building codes, addition of roof or foundation braces);
- The opening or closing of facilities or structures that pose potential hazards (e.g., hazardous materials facilities and transport routes);
- Local development activities;
- Climatic changes;
- Mass Gatherings; and
- Civil threats.

There may be other long-term changes to investigate as well. These changes, such as climatic changes in average temperature or rainfall/snowfall amounts, are harder to track but could be very important to the hazard analysis.

A Hazard Identification and Risk Analysis within Kings County was conducted April-June 2018 by the Regional Emergency Management Planning Committee. The hazards identified as having the greatest potential for disrupting Kings County are outlined in Section 5.1.

5.1 Regional Hazard Analysis

A Risk & Hazards Matrix is presented in [Section 5.2](#), and a complete overview of each hazard is presented at [Annex D](#), which details possible major effects, potential actions at the scene and equipment required.

5.1.1 Hurricane/Windstorm/Snow

During the winter months, severe weather conditions often occur in this area including heavy snowfalls, ice storms, and severe winds. Long-term power outages resulting from these conditions can cause severe hardship. Winds generally blow off the Minas Basin in a southwesterly direction. During the hurricane

season, Nova Scotia often receives the tail end of these furies. The procession of hurricanes up the Atlantic coast in the summer of 1995 demonstrates how helpless we are against the whims of nature.

5.1.2 Power Failures

There are many situations that might result in the loss of power, including an act of terrorism. However severe winds or a winter ice storm are a more likely cause. Power outages can last from several hours to several days. In cold weather this would cause considerable hardship to the community and significant property damage caused by freezing pipes, spoiled food, and damage to interior building materials that need heat during the fall, winter, and early spring to prevent mold and mildew.

5.1.3 Wildland Fires

Wildland fires are a serious concern in themselves as large fires can devastate forested areas in mere days. Nova Scotia saw its most devastating wildland fire season on record in 2023, with blazes in Upper Tantallon (HRM) and Barrington Lake (Shelburne County) burning through a record 25,000 hectares of land and destroying approximately 200 homes. Wildland fires that migrate from the forest into communities are referenced as wildland urban interface (WUI) fires and these types of fires impact the lives of people and structures and can lead to mass evacuations. Nova Scotia will likely see larger and challenging fires within the coming years.

5.1.4 Flood

Damage by wind and snow can be complicated by the action of our local tides and storm surges. There have been several instances of flooding in the Kings Region's history. Low lying coastal areas of this region had major flooding which required evacuation of residents for long periods of time. This flooding is often the consequence of high tides, heavy rainstorm and strong north-easterly winds. Flooding is infrequent, however, seasonal high tides during January and February of any year, plus abnormally high tides at these times, approximately a 20-year cycle, can combine with heavy snow melt or late summer, early fall hurricanes creating localized a flooding.

5.1.5 Explosion

The restaurants of Wolfville all use propane gas as their principal means of food preparation. Through the use of propane under normal circumstances is safe, accidents can rupture storage tanks, valves, or feed lines. An out-of-control vehicle in the back lanes of downtown Wolfville could cause an explosion. An accident involving a propane delivery truck could prove catastrophic. A propane leak on a delivery truck at McDonalds Restaurant in New Minas (April 1995) demonstrates how easily this could happen. The pipe bomb explosion at the Wolfville Liquor Commission (September 1995) reinforces the possibility of criminal activity.

5.1.6 Transportation Accidents involving Hazardous Materials / Road

Highway 101 runs through the middle of the Kings County, very near its most populated areas. Today we depend on the use of a multitude of materials that are classified as dangerous by Transport Canada. These agents are everywhere in varying amounts. Under normal transport and storage conditions, these chemicals and substances pose no threat to life.

However, fire or transportation accidents may rupture containers and release these hazardous substances into the air or water systems. Located along the 101 Highway are several towns and small communities, which would be most vulnerable to such an accident.

The Kings County fire department formed a Haz Mat Team. It is well established, trained, and equipped to confine and control a leak, spill, or fire involving dangerous goods.

5.1.7 Transportation (Air)

Kings County lies under the flight path of many aircraft landing at [Halifax International Airport](#) and [Canadian Forces Base 14 Wing Greenwood](#). Many hundreds more fly over the Kings region on their way to Europe or the United States. Although aircraft disasters are infrequent, the crash of the DND jet trainer near Falmouth, NS (1994), and the September 1998 crash of Swissair Flight 111 near Peggy's Cove, both demonstrate the potential for this type of local emergency. However, the probability is low.

The nearest air base is the Department of National Defense, 14 Wing Greenwood. It is a Royal Canadian Air Force base with a mission to provide aircraft patrols for arctic sovereignty and routine surveillance missions over the Atlantic. It has large storage bunkers of aviation fuel; its aircraft carry weapons typically used in providing an underwater strike at sea. Ordnance is dangerous, the fuels carried within self propelled weapons is also toxic. The danger is loss of an aircraft while on approach or take-off, crashing outside the fence where local emergency responders will be involved. The potential for large fires over a wide area involving many homes and people on the ground is significant.

5.1.8 Construction Accident

Heavy snowfalls, frequency changes in occupancy, and buildings fatigue might place undue stress on buildings and contribute to their collapse. Other disastrous occurrences, such as flood, fire, or explosion, might jeopardize the stability of any structure.

5.1.9 Epidemic / Pandemic

With the weakening effects of antibiotics on bacteria, and the ease with which disease can be carried throughout the world by air travel, the potential for an epidemic increase daily. The near release of BOLA-Zaire into the environment at Reston, Virginia, in 1989 shows how vulnerable we really are; this virus was transmitted as an airborne agent, similar to the influenza epidemic of 1918-19 (20 million deaths), or Asian Flu of 1968-69. Fortunately, the Reston strain only affected monkeys. In the summer of 1995, the Ebola virus in Zaire caused public health concern worldwide, and more recent 2014 Ebola outbreak in Western Africa has raised serious pandemic concerns.

The SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19) pandemic was declared by the World Health Organization on March 11, 2019 and the first cases of the virus appeared in Nova Scotia on March 15, 2019.

5.2 Risk Analysis Matrix

Risks & Hazards – Kings County



		Severity				
		What is the Severity of Injuries / Potential Damages / Financial Impacts				
		1 – Insignificant	2 – Minor	3 – Moderate	4 - Significant	5 - Catastrophic
Likelihood How likely is the event to occur in the future	5 Highly Probable Every 5 years or less		• Major Frost and Freeze	• Power Blackout • Freezing Rain	• Blizzards • Hurricane Winds • River Flood	
	4 Likely to Occur: Once every 10 years		• Major Infrastructure Failure • Major Water Main Break • Small Boat accident	• Major Structure Fire • Major Rd Accident	• Extreme Heat Event • Major Forest Fire • Long-Term closure of Hwy 101	
	3 Might Occur: Once every 20-30 years		• Bomb Threats • Severe Fog	• Water Shortage • Fuel Shortage	• Pandemic/Epidemic • Chemical Spill or Contamination • Major Industrial Accident	• Cyber Attack
	2 Not Expected: Could Occur every 50 years		• Major Gas Main break • Hostage Incident	• Plane Crash • Tornado	• Drought • Flash Flood • Earthquake	• Dam Rupture • Major Hailstorm • Water Pollution • Mass Shooting • Major Solar Flare
	1 Rare: Once every 100+ years			• Civil Disobedience • Pipeline-CNG Explosion	• Actual Bombing • Mud or Landslide • Radiological Accident	• Terrorist Attack

Effective 2024-01-15

Very High Risk
 High Risk
 Medium Risk
 Low Risk

Ref: Kings REMO Emergency Management Plan

Risk Analysis Matrix – Definitions of Risk Ratings



Very High (VH) Risk – These risks are classed as primary or critical risks requiring immediate attention. They may have a high or probable likelihood of occurrence and their potential consequences are such that they must be treated as a high priority. This may mean that strategies should be developed to reduce or eliminate the risks and that mitigation in the form of (multi-agency) planning, exercising and training for these hazards should be put in place and monitored on a regular basis. Consideration should be given to specific planning to the risk rather than generic.



High (H) Risk – These risks are classed as significant. They may have high or low likelihood of occurrence, however their potential consequences are sufficiently serious to warrant appropriate consideration, after those risks classed as ‘very high’ are addressed. Consideration should be given to the development of strategies to reduce or eliminate the risks, and that mitigation in the form of (multi-agency) generic planning, exercising and training should be put in place and monitored on a regular basis.



Medium (M) Risk – These risks are less significant, however may cause upset and inconvenience in the short-term. These risks should be monitored to ensure that they are being appropriately managed, and consideration given to their management under generic emergency planning arrangements.



Low (L) Risk – These risks are both unlikely to occur and not significant in their impact. They should be managed using normal or generic planning arrangements and require minimal monitoring and control unless subsequent risk assessments show a substantial change, prompting a move to another risk category.

5.2.1 Kings County Critical Hazards – Monthly Impact



Kings County Critical Hazards by Month

Less Likely More Likely

Critical Hazards	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Winter Storm	Red	Red	Yellow								Yellow	Orange
Extreme Cold	Red	Red	Yellow									Orange
Extreme Heat						Yellow	Red	Red	Yellow			
Heavy Rain		Yellow	Orange	Red	Red	Orange	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	
Flooding	Yellow	Yellow	Orange	Red	Red	Orange	Orange	Orange	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
Hurricane Jun 1 – Nov 30						Yellow	Yellow	Orange	Red	Red	Yellow	
Wildfire Mar 15 – Oct 15			Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Orange	Red	Red	Orange	Yellow		

5.3 Hazard & Risk Mitigation

5.3.1 Blizzards and Heavy Snowfalls

Living in Atlantic Canada means winter storms and occasional blizzards. We expect them and for the most part consider them to be a nuisance, with expected short-term road closures and power interruptions. This plan is most concerned with those events that are more intense, delivering large amounts of snow. An example would be the blizzard of 2003 known as “White Juan” dumping 930 mm of snow within 24 hours. That storm and others like it anticipated in the future are the concern of this plan. Environment Canada defines a blizzard as follows:

Table 1. Environment Canada Alerting Parameters for a Blizzard Warning

Alert Type	Location	Threshold Criteria
Warning	National, except North of the <u>20'</u>	When <u>winds</u> of 40 km/hr or greater are expected to cause widespread reductions in <u>visibility</u> to 400 meters or less, due to <u>blowing snow</u> , or blowing snow in combination with falling <u>snow</u> , for at least 4 hrs

Table 2. Environment Canada Alerting Parameters for a Snowfall Warning

Alert Type	Location	Threshold Criteria
Warning	Newfoundland and Labrador, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia , Prince Edward Island, Magdalene Islands, Quebec	When 15 cm or more of <u>snow</u> falls within 12 hours or less.

5.3.2 Hurricanes

The [Canadian Hurricane Centre](#) expects more hurricanes to reach Nova Scotia with more regularity as our coastal waters continue to warm.

Table 3. Environment Canada Alerting Parameters for a [Tropical Storm Watch/Warning](#)

Alert Type	Location	Threshold Criteria
Tropical Storm Watch	National, including all coastal and inland regions	When, within the following 36 hours, a tropical storm or a developing tropical storm is expected to pose a possible threat, with the risk of tropical-storm force winds (average sustained winds of 63-117 km/h) threatening the area. This watch could be issued for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A tropical storm; or • A hurricane that might approach an area but be far enough away that it is expected to bring gales that are less than hurricane force (118 km/h or higher).
Tropical Storm Warning	National, including all coastal and inland regions	When coastal and/or coastal winds of 63 to 117 km/h caused by a tropical cyclone are expected to occur.

Table 4. Environment Canada Alerting Parameters for a [Hurricane Watch/Warning](#)

Alert Type	Location	Threshold Criteria
Hurricane Watch	National, including all coastal and inland regions	When, within the following 36 hours, a hurricane or a developing hurricane is expected to pose a possible threat, with the risk of hurricane force winds (average sustained winds of 118 km/h or higher) threatening the area.
Hurricane Warning	National, including all coastal and inland regions	When hurricane-force gales (average sustained winds of 118 km/h or higher) caused by a hurricane, or a strong tropical storm that may strengthen to hurricane force before making landfall, are expected to occur in 24 hours or less. It may also include areas where storm surge or exceptionally high waves are expected, even though winds may be less than hurricane force.

5.3.3 Floods

During the spring, it is common for heavy rainfalls along with temperatures well above freezing over several days in February, March, and April. At these times, they combine with melting snows to add to the water volume carried by the six minor rivers located within the region. The most significant impacts are usually associated with the Cornwallis River. The Cornwallis has produced flooding in the areas of Brooklyn Street, the community of Meadowview, within the downtown of Kentville, the lower parts of New Minas, and lower parts of Wolfville owing to their low elevations and proximity to the Cornwallis River.

Flooding of the Cornwallis is serious enough to cause concerns with property damage and a need to activate Public Works crews and local fire departments and police to evacuate citizens and pump basements. This event appears to occur on a regular 10 to 15-year cycle. While Kentville has constructed a dyke to protect the downtown, other areas described remain flood risks.

The south mountain area has a significant lake reservoir system created by [NS Power](#) consisting of canals and dams constructed to impound water for transmission to Lumsden Dam south of Wolfville. NS Power maintains control of the water through its management plan. Water levels are adjusted to maintain levels while preventing floods.

5.3.4 Catastrophic Fires and Explosions

Kings County is well prepared to contain structure fires and fires related to vehicles and/or fixed facilities. This Plan is concerned with those catastrophic events associated with Dangerous Goods; the mobile transport or fixed storage and distribution facilities containing liquefied petroleum gases such as propane and natural gas, or ammonium nitrate fertilizers transported and stored for use by local agricultural interests.

5.3.5 Risk Reduction Measures

These measures are intended to either reduce the likelihood of a hazard event, reduce the severity of impact of the hazard, or both.

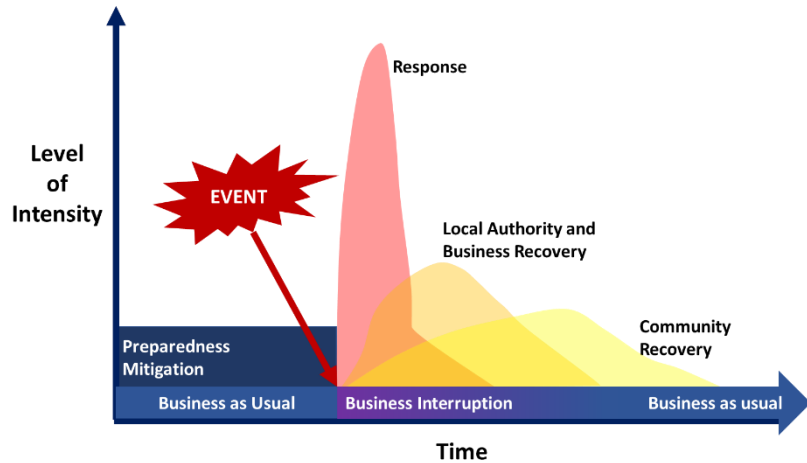
Strategy	Risk Reduction Measure
Mitigation	Construction
Mitigation	Emergency Program Guide
Mitigation	Forecasts
Mitigation	Hazard, Risk and Vulnerability Analysis
Mitigation	Hazard, Vulnerability and response capability mapping
Mitigation	Standards – building, engineering
Mitigation	Update HRVA and emergency program guide
Mitigation	Zoning and regulations to avoid hazard
Mitigation & Preparedness	Public Education – Community
Mitigation & Preparedness	Public Education – Schools
Mitigation & Preparedness	Public Information
Mitigation & Response	Technical Information sources
Preparedness	Exercises & Drills
Preparedness	Training – Government
Preparedness	Training – local emergency program

Strategy	Risk Reduction Measure
Preparedness	Training – Volunteers
Response	Alert and notification plan
Response	Communications & Warning Systems
Response	Damage Assessment Documentation
Response	Emergency Coordination Centre (ECC)
Response	Emergency operations staff
Response	Evacuation Plan and routes
Response	Hazard Specific Contingency Plan
Response	HazMat response capability
Response	Incident Command System (ICS)
Response	Liaison with external agencies
Response	Mutual Aid Agreements
Response	Public Communication Plan
Response	Rapid Damage Assessment Capability
Response	Reception Centres
Response	Resource List
Response	Response Information Management
Response	Search and Rescue Volunteers
Response	State of Local Emergency Declaration
Response	Urban search and rescue plan
Response & Recovery	Emergency Social Services Organization
Response & Recovery	Financial Organization
Response & Recovery	Psychological Trauma Capability
Recovery	Business Continuity Plan
Recovery	Debris Removal, Mortality Plan
Recovery	Financial and Humanitarian Assistance
Recovery	Insurance
Recovery	Reconstruction Assistance

5.4 Business Impact Analysis (BIA)

Within Kings County, the Municipality of the County of Kings has the largest population at risk, 47,625 residents. The combined population of the Towns of Wolfville, Kentville, and Berwick is approximately 12,975 (2016 Census). Together significant infrastructure is subject to impacts by severe weather or catastrophic events. Our ability to recover from an event is subject to the amount of damage to infrastructure and the resources available to repair the damage and resume normal operations.

Critical infrastructure that will impact a recovery and return to business as usual are discussed in this section.



5.4.1 Preparedness Level

The Kings County Regional Emergency Management Organization (Kings REMO) maintains a full time Regional Emergency Management Coordinator (REMC) by Agreement. The REMC is assisted by municipal EMO Liaisons from the Town's of Wolfville, Kentville, and Berwick.

5.4.2 Severe Weather Notifications and Alerting

The CAO's for the Town's and County, and the Regional Emergency Management Coordinator for the County of Kings receives weather statements, watches and warnings from EMO Nova Scotia as prepared by Environment Canada. Severe weather advisories and statements are issued 5 days before the anticipated event with Watches and Warnings posted 48 hours before a significant weather event is expected to impact the region. The REMC responds by sending out severe weather bulletins describing expected severe weather forecasts to the CAO's for the County and the Town's of Wolfville, Kentville, and Berwick, all Public Works and Engineering staff, local RCMP commanders and municipal police, local fire chiefs' local Paramedic supervisors, Valley Search and Rescue.

Depending on the forecasted severity, the Kings Regional EMO (REMO) will maintain a storm watch seeing the Kings Regional EMC in contact with EMO Nova Scotia by teleconferences for critical updates. Critical weather forecasts and updates are sent to each CAO for the County and the Town's of Wolfville, Kentville, and Berwick, all Public Works and Engineering supervisors, local RCMP commanders and municipal police, local fire chiefs', local Paramedic supervisors, and Valley Search and Rescue.

Early storm preparation starts with situational awareness, followed by more intentional active monitoring usually conducted by the REMC. As the weather appears to become threatening, the ECC is prepared to staff according to a Level 1 through 3 mobilization of the ECC. Members of the Planning Committee are requested to attend the ECC according to the need for filling key positions critical to maintaining a

functional staffing level to ICS Canada standards for those times when the size and complexity surpass the capability of the REMC to resolve the issues.

Kings REMO sends notices to local radio stations, and tweets (@REMO_KingsCty) pending severe weather.

Any citizens can and should seek assistance through the 911 system requesting police, ambulance, or fire as their needs dictate. Attendance by one agency will result in mutual aid requests, and attendance by other agencies such as [NS Power](#), and the [NS Department of Public Works](#) (NS DPW).

5.4.3 Communications – Radio, Telephone, Cell and Satellite Phone

All emergency responders are connected by both VHF and TM Radios (TMR), cell phones, and land lines for voice or text messaging, The dispatch of emergency services can originate from EHS Dispatch for ambulances out of Bedford, NS, RCMP officers from RCMP Telecom, Halifax, NS, and Valley Communications for Fire and all 911 calls within the Town's. Emergency responders would be alerted by radio dispatching. The local Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP) is equipped with an emergency generator and several radio and paging redundancies. Its fall back is the Kentville Volunteer Fire Department site and equipment.

A failure of any one or all of radio, telephone, and mobile phone services could see the staffing of the ECC by amateur radio operators through their facilities within the ECC

5.4.4 Communications – Kings County Amateur Radio Club

Kings Region's dedicated volunteer Amateur Radio Club can provide communications as a fall back or fail-safe position. This club has a fully functioning radio room in the current Emergency Coordination Center. Each member regularly practices remote and offsite amateur radio broadcasts annually at operation Field Day. They provide a set-up in a location off site providing their own power generation to operate remotely. This gives the Kings Region a communications link in addition to other means and when other systems fail.

5.4.5 Capacity to Respond to Casualties and Damage

Within the Kings Region, there are 4 paramedic bases with 12 on duty paramedics, 13 fire stations with 520 active volunteers plus an additional 200 retired veterans, 4 police detachment offices with 75 constables and supervisors, and Valley Search and Rescue with 80 members, the Canadian Red Cross, the Salvation Army, and Department of Community Services. Each has the capacity to mobilize once notified. Each emergency response group is in process of taking ICS courses to form a unified command with one incident commander for command and control at the scene of an emergency.

Damaged property and buildings become the responsibility of the Owner following the attendance by emergency services, public works, and private contractors to clear building debris for the purposes of restoring roadways, stabilize access to properties for access by owners and their insurers to begin the process of more permanent relocation, demolition, and reconstruction which is the responsibility of property and building owners.

The Municipality along with the Province would establish claim centers where civilians can go to file insurance claims and seek provincial financial assistance.

In addition, the use of trained civilians in basic first aid would be mustered from temporary shelters, transported to incident scenes to assist homeowners with clean-up of property and buildings. As in the Calgary floods, they would be registered, issued donated safety equipment, coveralls, and given basic instructions in clean-up do's and don'ts.

5.4.6 Water Distribution

All of the population relies on their water supply from either Municipal wells with a municipal distribution system, or private homes on private wells. With combined population of 60,600 people, approximately 30,000 are on a municipally owned and operated water system in predominately urban and suburban areas of the Kings Region that includes:

- Town of Wolfville
- Village of Canning including Kingsport
- Village of Port Williams
- Village of New Minas
- Town of Kentville and North Kentville
- Village of Aylesford (Sandy Court only)
- County of Kings / Village of Greenwood

All these water utilities are managed by either a Village, Town, or the County of Kings, each responsible for the operation and delivery of potable drinking water. Professional staff expert in specific trades operate the system and are available 24/7 to maintain and repair the system as needed. They are on call and available for emergency operations to pump water from wells to high level reservoirs. This is the most common water system in the more densely populated urban and suburban areas of the County.

In the event of a power outage, full time municipal staff from municipal units are on call to monitor operation and repair problems to ensure continuous operation. When required, portable generators maintain pumping capacity to the reservoirs for distribution by gravity in the event of a power outage.

In the less densely populated rural and remote areas, the primary source of potable water for domestic use is by private onsite wells owned, maintained, and tested by the homeowner. These account for the remaining population, approximately 30,000 people.

On average, homeowners on private wells who lose power are without water for drinking, cooking, cleaning, flushing toilets, bathing, laundry; those simple things we are accustomed to having. This population becomes totally dependent on bottled water for consumption. To assist with their needs, public service announcements that filling a bathtub before the loss of power is important for toilet flushing and laundry cleaning. Water becomes a priority seeing the supply of bottled water for drinking and cooking increasingly purchased in advance of a severe weather event. These supplies are usually

exhausted at local markets and stores before the storm arrives. Bottled water distribution for human consumption will become a critical factor for life safety in the event of an outage for more than 3 days as supplies begin to dwindle due to consumption. The rule of 2 liters per person per day is the benchmark; that includes the same amount for a dog, less for a cat.

5.4.7 Water Distribution and Consumption - Livestock

Individual farms along with farm animal rescue groups are responsible for farm and domestic animals. Kings REMO may make contact for assistance, but generally the rescue and care of farm animals is not the responsibility of Kings REMO. Owners and rescue groups will be required to manage their Livestock water needs. Supply is managed by water hauling companies established to haul bulk raw water by tanker. To give a sense of the amount of water needed, the following applies;

Dairy Cows, non-lactating	40 liters per day
Dairy Cows, lactating	110 liters per day.
Horses	35 to 45 liters per day
Swine	9 liters per day
Sheep, lactating	10 liters per day
Chickens	300 to 450 liters per 1000 birds

Source: Ontario Agriculture and Rural Affairs

5.4.8 Sewage Collection and Treatment

The Municipality of the County of Kings with its partners in a regional sanitary sewer system, the Towns of Wolfville, Kentville, and Berwick, own, operate, and maintain a sanitary collection system that flows into 3 separate sewage treatment plants. Each plant is operated by municipal staff and repaired and maintained by professional trades workers skilled as mill-rights, electricians, pipe fitters, and plumbers.

They are available 24/7 to repair and operate any parts of the system. The sewage treatment plants each have built in emergency generators to maintain operations. Of the 73 pumping stations throughout the region, a small number have built-in power generators to maintain continuous flow to each of the sewage treatment plants. These are typically the larger lift stations closest to the sewage treatment plants. The remainder are serviced according to an emergency plan that sees municipal crews transporting portable generators from station to station pumping their contents to the sewage treatment plants. In the event of a power outage, full time municipal staff from all 4 municipal units are on call to monitor operation and repair problems to ensure continuous operation.

5.4.9 Public Works Staff

Municipal units have full time professional staff and skilled trades that form their public works capabilities. Staff maintains the continuous operation of roads, storm sewers, flood control measures, snow removal, and general repairs to critical infrastructure. Each has its own yard for materials and equipment storage. Each has significant inventories of heavy and light equipment with qualified operators. The exception is the County of Kings which does not have any heavy equipment, utilizing light trucks to transport staff and

skilled trades. The County operates under a standing agreement for large equipment from local contractors. As such, they have access to significant inventories of heavy equipment resources from private interests.

Public Works and NS DPW staff are the first line of defense to keep roads open and infrastructure operating for distribution of aid, emergency workers, and emergency management officials during a crisis.

5.4.10 Nova Scotia Department of Public Works (NS DPW)

They are responsible for maintenance of existing roadway infrastructure. There are two yards operated out of New Minas and Berwick that maintain a fleet of plows and heavy equipment suited for large road work projects with capacity to rebuild and repair damage to their infrastructure. In the event they become overwhelmed, they have access to a large network of heavy equipment owners who can remove snow, repair roads and small bridges, and fix culvert washouts, to name a few activities.

For a major event, they have agreements in place that can summon help from anywhere in the Maritimes, Quebec, Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont.

5.4.11 Nova Scotia Power / Berwick Electric

Nova Scotia Power and Berwick Electric are responsible for electrical infrastructure in Kings County. In the event of a storm, they monitor forecasts looking for the type of weather than typically causes power outages. They maintain crews across the province for repairs, post online power outage locations on their web site, and provide estimates of the time to repair to full restoration.

They have their own Emergency Coordination Center which they staff during all outages to assess the damage, direct repair crews, and establish contact with critical customers to ensure restoration times.

For a major event, they have agreements in place that can summon help from anywhere in the Maritimes, from Quebec, Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont

5.4.12 Other Critical Infrastructure

While Kings REMO is not responsible for the distribution of these essential products, the following information should be helpful.

5.4.12.1 Furnace Oil Heating Fuel Distribution

With a cold weather heating season, the Imperial Oil terminal in Dartmouth has storage tanks to maintain a strategic reserve of home heating oil. Local Bulk Tank Farms still exist on the Valley floor. The Ultramar Bulk Plant in Kentville, and the Blue Wave Energy Tank Farm in Berwick maintain onsite supplies of furnace oil. Distribution by these local suppliers is based upon delivery to regular customers, many of which are Emergency Service providers.

5.4.12.2 Gasoline and Diesel Fuel Distribution

There are no strategic reserves. Those that rely on gasoline are vulnerable to loss of these products within several days of the last delivery by ship from the Gulf of Mexico and European refineries. There are no refineries in Nova Scotia, only the Dartmouth terminals for Imperial Oil and Irving Oil which receives ships containing market ready fuel products that are immediately distributed to gas station retailers. As a result, supplies are vulnerable when ships are not able to deliver fuels to the Dartmouth terminal.

With no strategic reserve of gasoline, it is entirely probable that many gas retailers will be drained of all gasoline within two to three days without product for a significant period of time if anything shuts down the US or European refineries or prevents marine shipments from maintaining their on-time delivery schedule to Nova Scotia.

Nova Scotia is only partially dependent on the Irving Refinery in St. John, New Brunswick. Assuming it has supplies on hand and production can meet the demand it could be a source during an emergency as Irving currently ships product across the Bay of Fundy to the Dartmouth terminal. The problem for the refinery is all raw oil is shipped by marine tankers to St. John. They are also vulnerable to supply chain shortages of raw oil if a severe weather prevents ships from docking or leaving the refinery.

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6.0 EVACUATION

Reference: Kings County Evacuation Operational Guidelines, May 2018

The evacuation function describes how the public would be evacuated out of areas affected by an emergency situation that are deemed to be too hazardous for people to stay in place. Evacuation methods will be dependent on the incident and is the responsibility of the Incident Commander on site. A key component of the evacuation process is to look after the evacuees once they are evacuated and this is the responsibility of the municipality. This function shall be performed by the REMC unless the ECC is activated, at which time it will be organized and managed by the Logistics section Chief within the ECC. Evacuation considerations are outlined at [Annex E](#), and potential Evacuation Routes for Flood Risk areas are outlined at [Annex F](#).

During an emergency the ECC operational support functions may include:

- Damage Assessment
- Debris Management
- Livestock and Pet Coordination

6.1 Evacuee Alerting & Sheltering

The decision to evacuate any specific area has two levels:

- **Immediate Evacuation:** An immediate and sudden leak, spill, or fire at a fixed facility or mobile transport vehicle that requires identification of impacted areas to be evacuated followed by an immediate evacuation. This is the responsibility of the IC with support from the REMC to coordinate the moving of people and the opening of shelters to receive and house evacuees.
 - **Alerting:** Evacuees shall be notified to evacuate within the areas identified by the IC. Alerting shall be a door-to-door campaign by police with assistance from other agencies as required and available
- **Time Critical Evacuation:** An event that unfolds over a number of days, such as hurricanes that require an evacuation. In these cases, the evacuation will be managed by the ECC prior to the arrival of the severe weather event. The ECC will provide notifications and alerting, transport, and sheltering.
 - **Alerting:** Evacuees shall be notified to evacuate within the areas identified by the ECC Manager. Alerting shall be a police door to door campaign notifying citizens to evacuate as well as providing each family so advised of the location of their nearest shelter either within Kings County or neighbouring Counties. Police may accept assistance from other agencies as required and available. Additional alerting shall be through local media (radio) and social media. Evacuations will be supported by the ECC opening shelters to house displaced people and provide them with the necessities of life.

6.2 Evacuation Process

Evacuation takes place within a process that begins with preparing for the possible need to evacuate populations at high risk from imminent or actual disaster. It involves ongoing risk monitoring and management as the situation and needs of evacuees evolve over time, and only ends with their safe, voluntary and sustainable reintegration back home or in alternative locations.

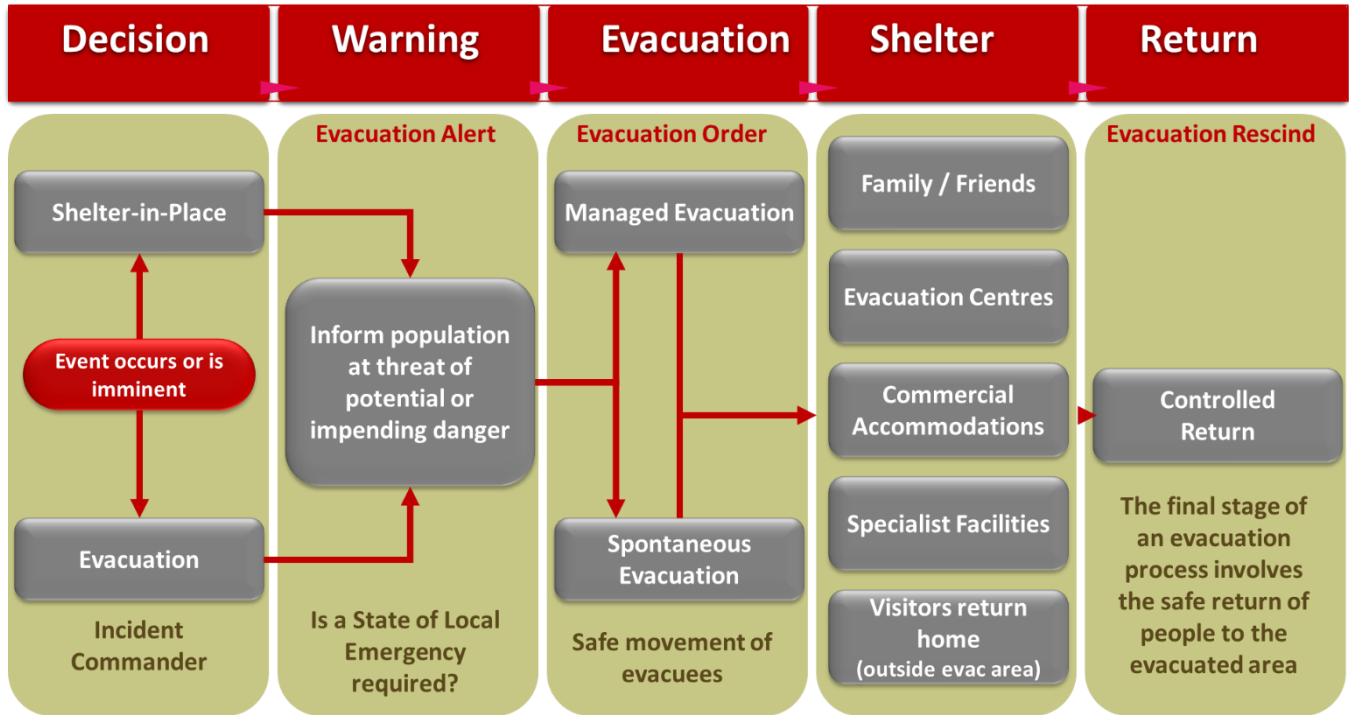


Figure 6.2 – Evacuation Process

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7.0 REGIONAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ORGANIZATION (REMO)

The Emergency Management organization consists of two branches known as:

- (a) The Regional Emergency Management Advisory Committee; and
- (b) The Regional Emergency Management Planning Committee.

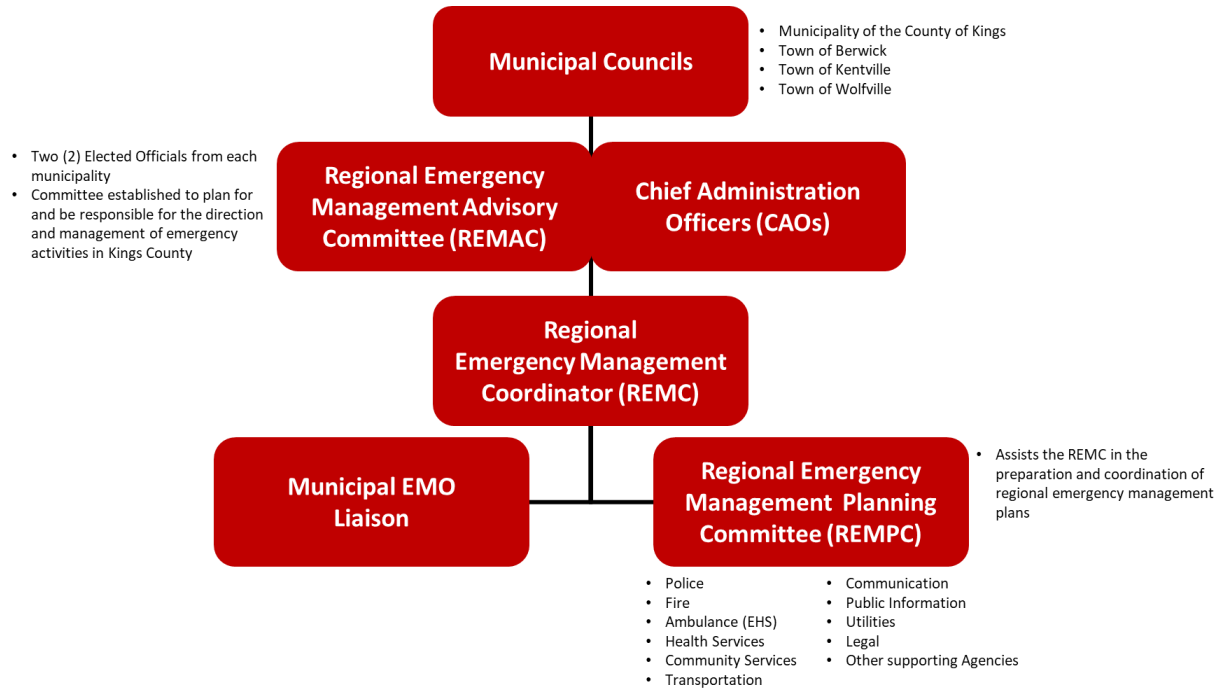


Figure 7.0 – Kings REMO Structure

7.1 Regional Emergency Management Advisory Committee (REMAC)

Reference: [REMAC Terms of Reference, 2024-01-15](#)

The REMAC consists of:

- (a) Two (2) members of Council from each Kings County Municipality;
- (b) Chief Administrative Officer from each Kings County Municipality; and
- (c) Regional Emergency Management Coordinator (REMC).

The Advisory Committee has the following duties, powers, and responsibilities:

- (a) Responsible for the executive direction and management of emergency activities during a State of Local Emergency;
- (b) If required, renew the State of Local Emergency declaration every seven (7) days;
- (c) Exercise all powers necessary as conferred by the Provincial Emergency Management Act once a declaration has been made;
- (d) Authorize the expenditure of municipal funds;
- (e) Advise and continually update Municipal Councils on the current emergency situation;
- (f) When safe and appropriate, visit the emergency site(s);
- (g) When and if required, and in conjunction with the Public Information Officer, brief the media;
- (h) When and if necessary, through the Public Information Officer, inform the public of significant developments occurring;
- (i) Ensure that appropriate information is passed to provincial authorities;
- (j) Provide oversight of the Regional Emergency Management Work Plan.

7.2 Regional Emergency Management Planning Committee (REMPC)

Reference: [REMPC Terms of Reference, 2024-03-21](#)

The Kings County Regional Emergency Management Coordinator (REMC) is the Chair of the Planning Committee and is responsible for:

- **Planning and Accountability (Self and Others):** Is the leader for planning that engages the entire team, as well as, internal and external stakeholders. Successful planning and accountability will support superior levels of customer service and stakeholder engagement.
 - Facilitates, designs and conducts emergency exercises and ensures the Emergency Coordination Centres (ECCs) are prepared for use.
 - Prepares, reviews and evaluates Regional Emergency Management Plan submissions to forward to EMO Nova Scotia and participates in the planning process for emergency plans with EMO Nova Scotia as well as liaises with EMO Nova Scotia as required.
 - Conducts hazard assessments and risk analysis as well as develops an inventory list of resources available for a response.
 - Promotes and maintains Memorandums of Understanding with other jurisdictions for a collaborative response to disasters.

- **People Leadership, Communication and Management.** Creates a strong team that collaborates with others and supports municipal directions and strategy.
 - Engages stakeholder municipalities and groups to maintain a high level of organization and preparedness in the event of emergency or disaster.
 - Brings groups and resources together to facilitate the development and enhancement of new and existing REMO programs and projects.
 - Supervises and/or executes work in a safe manner in accordance with organizational and other legislated policies, procedures, regulations, guidelines and/or standards.
 - Uses HR tools and systems such as policies and procedures, Coaching and Position Descriptions to engage staff and stakeholders

- **Health and Safety.** Acts with others inside and outside the team to create effective health and safety plans.
 - The protection of life and property is the foundation of this role and drives the generation and maintenance of all regional emergency measures planning and activities. This position will ensure that public safety as well as occupational health and safety is reflected throughout all REMO plans and strategies.

- **Reporting and Data.** Keeps, applies and records data that support team and corporate effective decision-making.
 - Prepares and maintains all information, data and forms as well as reports necessary to maintain all department and organizational functions as required.
 - Maintains the REMO emergency contact database.
 - Prepares reports and data to inform and engage management, Council, and stakeholders in projects and initiatives undertaken.
 - Coordinates budgets, procures resources and equipment, and organizes invoices and expense allocations to ensure projects and programs are delivered within budget and schedule constraints.

The Planning Committee should consist of:

- (a) Regional EM Coordinator (REMC) - Chair;
- (b) Municipal EMO Liaison Officer (one from each Municipal unit);
- (c) Community Services;
- (d) Health Services;
- (e) Emergency Social Services;
- (f) Police/RCMP Services;
- (g) Fire Services;
- (h) Communication Services;
- (i) Transportation Services;
- (j) Engineering Services;
- (k) Information Services;

- (l) University Liaison;
- (m) Utilities Services; and
- (n) Financial Services.

The Planning Committee has the following duties, powers, and responsibilities:

- (a) Contribute to the identification of risks arising from emergencies in Kings County;
- (b) Provide information and expertise relating to the occurrence and mitigation of potential emergencies and the impact of emergencies in Kings County;
- (c) Contribute to the continuous improvement of the Regional Emergency Management Plan (REMP) through monitoring, review and development. (Coordinated by the County of Kings Regional Emergency Management Coordinator);
- (d) As required, participate in functional sub-Committees and Working Groups to plan for specific emergencies, address issues, and develop and implement projects;
- (e) Support the development of Plans to address emergencies based on existing, and new and emerging hazards;
- (f) Contribute to testing components of the REMPC through the development and participation in emergency exercises; and
- (g) Advise the Regional Emergency Management Advisory Committee (REMAC) on development of Regional Emergency Management Plans

Specific Roles & Responsibilities for each organization of the REMPC are outlined at [Annex G](#).

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8.0 LOGISTICAL SUPPORT AND RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

8.1 Declaration of a State of Local Emergency (SOLE)

Reference: [EMO NS – States of Local Emergency](#)

A [State of Local Emergency](#) (SOLE) is enacted by municipal government either through a resolution of Council, or by the direct request of the Municipal Mayor. The Minister of Emergency Management also has the authority to issue a State of Local Emergency.

A State of Local Emergency may be called to:

- Confiscate property;
- Command assistance;
- Control/Prohibit travel;
- Enter without warrant; or
- Order or Cause Evacuation.

States of Local Emergency are valid for a maximum of seven (7) days at which time a municipality of Kings County may apply to the province for a renewal.

8.1.1 Declaring a State of Local Emergency

- [Form 4](#) – Council of Municipality
- [Form 5](#) – Mayor of Municipality

Decision Flowchart for declaring a State of Local Emergency is provided at [Annex H](#)

8.1.2 Renewing a State of Local Emergency

- [Form 6](#) – Council of Municipality / Mayor

8.1.3 Terminating a State of Local Emergency

- [Form 7](#) – Council of Municipality

8.2 Communications

8.2.1 Emergency Telecommunications Plan

Upon implementation of the Emergency Management Plan, it will be important to ensure that communications are established between the emergency site and the Kings County Emergency Coordination Centre (ECC). At all times open lines of communication are to be established with internal and external agencies. The type and severity of the crisis will determine which stakeholder audiences are involved.

The ECC will be equipped with telephones ([See ECC Layout for Telephone Numbers](#)), portable hand radios, and satellite phone with the necessary channels to communicate with police, fire, EHS and the Nova Scotia Emergency Measures Office (NS EMO).

Communications between the ECC and the other responding agencies can be supported through the use of a runner if radio communications become overwhelmed. The ECC Duty Officer is responsible for liaising with and coordinating additional emergency communications efforts.

All communications are to be recorded on the applicable ICS Form as outlined in the Kings County Emergency Coordination Centre Operational Guidelines.

8.2.2 Emergency Public Information Plan

Emergency Situations can quickly become the centre of local, national and international attention, and often receive significant media scrutiny. It is important that Kings County speak with one voice during an emergency that impacts the entire region.

Upon implementation of this Emergency Management Plan, it will be important to coordinate the release of accurate information to the news media, issue authoritative instructions to the public, and respond to or redirect individual requests, for, or reports on, information concerning any aspect of the emergency.

In order to fulfill these functions during an emergency, the following position will be established within the Emergency Coordination Centre:

- Information Officer (ICS Command Staff position)

The Information Officer reports to the ECC Manager (ECCM) and Mayor and is responsible for:

- Establishing a communications link with the Community Spokesperson, and any other media coordinator (i.e., provincial, federal, private industry, etc.) involved in the incident, ensuring that all information released to the media and public is timely, full and accurate;
- Ensuring liaison with the ECCM to obtain up-to-date information for media releases, coordinate individual interviews and organize press conferences as required;
- Ensuring that any media releases are approved by the ECCM prior to dissemination;
- Monitoring news coverage, and correcting erroneous information; and
- Maintaining copies of media releases and newspaper articles pertaining to the emergency.

Information Mediums

The Public Information Officer will consider contacting the following media sources to coordinate timely information being communicated to the public:

- [Annapolis Valley Radio](#) (AVR 97.7) 1-800-565-5113 / 902-678-2111 (Kentville Office)
- [K-Rock Valley Radio](#) (89.3) 902-365-6397 / news@893krock.com
- [CBC Nova Scotia](#) 1-902-420-4100
- [Kings County Advertiser](#) 1-902-681-2121 / events@kentvilleadvertiser.ca

The Public Information Plan is outlined at [Annex I](#).

8.3 Emergency Coordination Centre (ECC)

Reference: Kings County Emergency Coordination Centre Operational Guidelines, May 2018

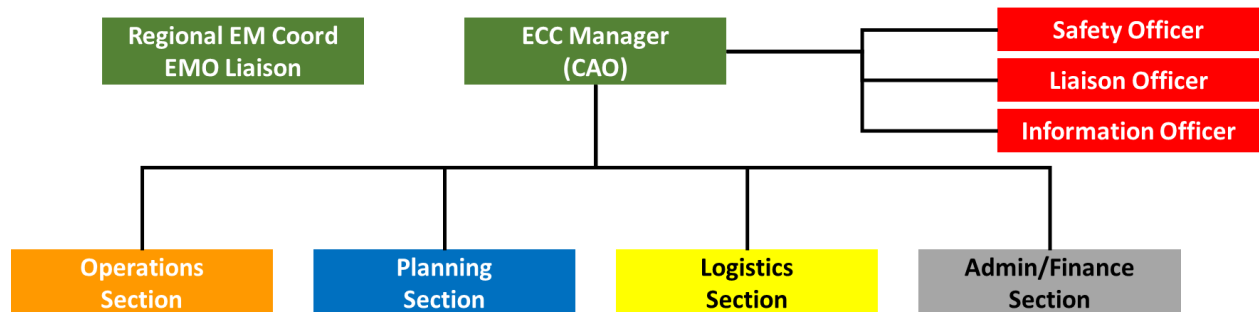
Should the requirement arise to activate the Kings County Emergency Coordination Centre (ECC), the location of the ECC is as follows:

Primary ECC location: Municipality of the County Kings
 (Layout – [Annex J](#)) 181 Coldbrook Village Park Dr
 Coldbrook, NS
 Council Chambers

Alternate ECC locations for the County of Kings	Town of Kentville	Town of Berwick
	354 Main Street Kentville, NS	236 Commercial Street Berwick, NS
	Town of Wolfville	Alternate to Town of Wolfville Town Hall
	359 Main Street Wolfville, NS	Acadia University – Fountain Commons

The Incident Command System (ICS) assists the ECC Manager in determining the best staffing levels for the incident. Every incident has certain major management activities or actions that must be performed. Even if the incident is very small, and only one or two people are involved, these activities will still always apply to some degree. The following five primary management functions are the foundation upon which the ECC’s organizational structure is based:

- Command
- Operations
- Planning
- Logistics
- Finance/Admin



Understanding that the ECC is based on the Incident Command System and that it is a modular organization and uses a manageable span of control, the ECC Manager can activate as many positions as they require.

The term “Go Big Early” describes the initial activation of the emergency response organization to a level that may be more than you eventually need. Get everyone in the room and if you don’t require certain staff after the first few hours, release them. This is done for two reasons: to provide the work force that will enable the ECC Manager to ‘get ahead’ of the situation, and secondly, as new information comes into focus, the staff may be required, and they are already there and ready to act.

8.3.1 ECC Principal Tasks

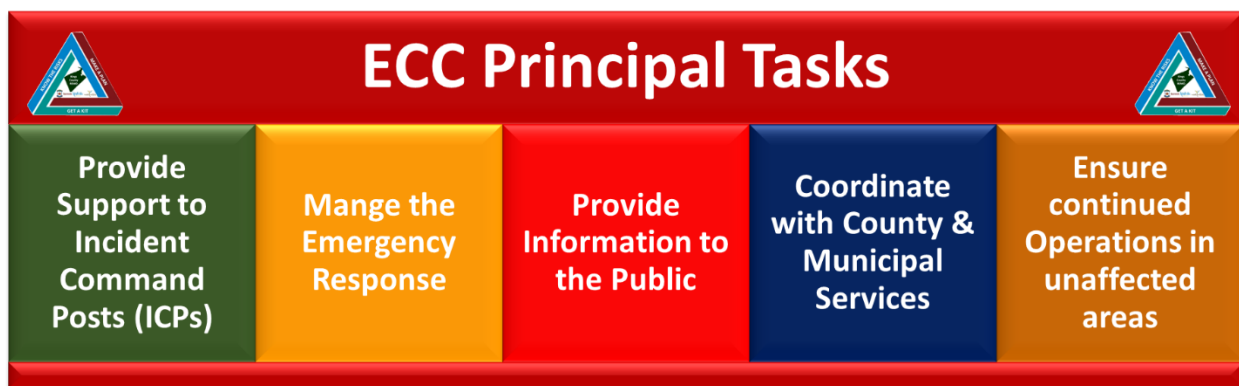


Figure 8.3.1 – ECC Principle Tasks

- **Provide support to the Incident Command Post(s).** The ECC receives instructions from the Incident Command Post (ICP) concerning what support is required (such as equipment, information, media relations, coordination with external agencies) and how to provide it (such as access/exit routes, schedules, etc.) The ECC obtains the necessary support and coordinates its provision to the ICP’s staging area. These resources may originate from:
 - municipal resources;
 - the community level;
 - mutual aid sources; or
 - provincial or federal government resources.
- **Manage the emergency response for Kings County.** Some emergency response operations may be required across the entire municipality to mitigate threats from an emergency. For example, reception and/or evacuation centres may be needed, or public safety instructions provided for persons outside the incident site. Traffic flow control may be required to and from the incident site.

- **Provide information to the public on the emergency and the County response.** The public needs timely information so it can protect itself, and, in some cases, play a part in emergency operations, and in order to minimize fear and anxiety. For these reasons, the emergency operations centre prepares and disseminates information.
- **Coordinate with County and municipal services.** In general, the Emergency Coordination Centre needs to coordinate its activities with municipal services and other organizations affected by the emergency. It does so by establishing links to the following locations:
 - municipal offices;
 - service dispatch centres (police, fire, public works, etc.);
 - emergency operations centres (those at hospitals, school boards, universities, provincial establishments; and
 - emergency operating locations (comfort, reception centres).
- **Ensure continued operations in unaffected areas of the County.** The ECC must ensure that there is no interruption in the provision of emergency services (such as fire protection) and essential services (i.e. hospital, water, sewer, electricity, waste management, telephone, etc.) in unaffected areas outside the incident site. In cases where the municipality is not responsible for these services, the ECC works with the appropriate alternative organization(s).

8.4 Volunteers

It is evident that there is a desire and capacity of people from our communities to engage in volunteer activities. That is a resource that we must tap into during a time of crisis when we will need “all hands”. The other aspect is the realization that in times of crisis, volunteers will “just appear” looking to help. The willingness of volunteers was evident during Hurricane Katrina, the Calgary floods, and here at home during the major winter storms of 2015.

The lessons learned are local volunteers will show up and they will help whoever needs assistance. The best results are when they are included, managed, and provided the tools they will need to make a difference. The Calgary floods saw thousands providing assistance to those impacted by the disaster. Calgary’s response was to embrace them, direct their efforts, and with businesses like Home Depot, provide all of the protective equipment, cleaning materials and methods to remove damaged goods safely. That made the disaster a very successful community event.

Emergency Management Officials are aware of the benefits and have adopted the concept that the Municipality should be prepared to accept assistance by the public as a matter of formal agreement, making volunteers an important part of the Emergency Plan.

Finding volunteers can be accomplished several ways;

- A staff person can be appointed as a Volunteer Coordinator by the CAO to harvest interested community members on a central registry for future contact; or

- The Logistics Section Chief, through the ECC Manager and their Information Officer, place a media wide call for volunteers to provide assistance describing the assistance needed and the locations. Each person wishing to volunteer contacts a dedicated staff person who will then direct them to a central receiving area for transport to the scene where they can receive personal protective equipment, basic instructions on the work needed, and given appropriate safety training in the work they about to undertake.

The volunteers are then assigned to competent supervisors who escort them directly to the work areas.

A Template form for Volunteer registration is provided at [Annex K](#). It is important that this form is used whenever there are volunteers during emergency situations as it aids in keeping track of where volunteers are needed and for liability purposes. The information will be collected by the Logistics Section Chief who will ensure that the Incident Commander is aware of these volunteer resources. The Logistics Section Chief will be responsible to schedule the number of volunteers needed by the IC. Logistics will log their time on scene, provide food and drinks, rest areas, and transportation to and from the scene. Each day that volunteers are on scene, the list of volunteers will be provided to the IC for Command and Control.

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9.0 PLAN TESTING, REVIEW & MAINTENANCE

9.1 Plan Testing Schedule & Responsibility

The Kings County Regional Emergency Management Coordinator (REMC) is responsible for coordinating the annual testing of the Regional Emergency Management Plan (REMP).

9.2 Plan Maintenance & Responsibility

The Kings County REMP will be maintained by the Regional Emergency Management Planning Committee (REMPC) and the Regional Emergency Management Coordinator (REMC).

The REMP will be reviewed annually and, where necessary, revised by a meeting(s) of the [Regional Emergency Management Planning Committee](#) (REMPC) and the [Regional Emergency Management Advisory Committee](#) (REMAC). The REMP shall be revised subject to the approval of Municipal Councils.

REVIEWS

MONTH	DAY	YEAR	BY
September	27	2019	REMC 
September	30	2020	REMC 
September	30	2021	REMC 
September	29	2022	REMC 
September	29	2023	REMC 

PLAN REVISIONS

MONTH	DAY	YEAR	CHANGE	APPROVED
March	18	2021	1	2021-06-08
March	16	2023	2	2023-04-17
March	21	2024	3	2024-04-15

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10.0 PLAN DISTRIBUTION

Distributed electronically:

Municipal Units:

- Municipality of the County of Kings
- Town of Berwick
- Town of Kentville
- Town of Wolfville

- Village of Aylesford
- Village of Canning
- Village of Cornwallis Square
- Village of Greenwood
- Village of Kingston
- Village of New Minas
- Village of Port Williams

Fire Departments

- Kings County Fire Departments

Regional Emergency Management Planning Committee (REMPC)

- EMO NS – Western Zone Planning Officer
- Acadia University
- Annapolis Valley Amateur Radio Club
- Annapolis Valley First Nations
- Annapolis Valley Regional Centre for Education (AVRCE)
- Brigadoon Village
- Community Services – Kings County
- Department of Natural Resources and Renewables (DNRR)
- Department of Public Works (DPW)
- Emergency Health Services
- Fire Services
- Glooscap First Nations EMO
- Kentville Police / Kings County RCMP
- Kings Transit Authority (KTA)
- NS Agriculture
- NS Health
- Canadian Red Cross (CRC)
- Valley Communications
- Valley Search and Rescue (SAR)

Annexes

- A** [List of Acronyms](#)
- B** [Definitions](#)
- C** [ECC Activation Flowchart](#)
- D** [Disasters by Type](#)
- E** [Evacuation Considerations](#)
- F** [Potential Evacuation Routes – Flood Risk Areas](#)
- G** [ECC Roles & Responsibilities](#)
- H** [State of Local Emergency \(SOLE\) – Decision Flowchart](#)
- I** [Public Information Plan](#)
- J** [Primary ECC Layout](#)
- K** [Volunteer Registration Tracking Sheet](#)
- L** [Province of NS – Important Numbers](#)
- M** [Reference Documents](#)

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Annex A – List of Acronyms

AVRCE	Annapolis Valley Regional Centre for Education
CAO	Chief Administrative Officer
CRC	Canadian Red Cross
DFAA	Disaster Financial Assistance Arrangement
DLF	Department of Lands and Forestry
DMA	Department of Municipal Affairs
DNRR	Department of Natural Resources and Renewables
DPW	Department of Public Works
ECC	Emergency Coordination Centre
ECCM	Emergency Coordination Centre Manager
ECCMT	Emergency Coordination Centre Management Team
ECRG	Emergency Control Response Group
EHS	Emergency Health Services
EMONS	Emergency Management Office Nova Scotia
ESM	Emergency Site Management
FERP	Federal Emergency Response Plan
HAZMAT	Hazardous Material
HRVA	Hazard Risk Vulnerability Assessment
IAP	Incident Action Plan
IC	Incident Commander
ICP	Incident Command Post
ICS	Incident Command System
IO	Information Officer
KTA	Kings Transit Authority
LO	Liaison Officer
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
PCC	Provincial Coordination Centre
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PS	Public Safety Canada
REMAC	Regional Emergency Management Advisory Committee
REMC	Regional Emergency Management Coordinator

REMO	Regional Emergency Management Organization
REMPC	Regional Emergency Management Planning Committee
SA	Situational Awareness
SAR	Search and Rescue
SO	Safety Officer
TMR	Trunked Mobile Radio
TTX	Tabletop Exercise

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Annex B - Definitions

Reference: [Government of Canada Emergency Management Vocabulary, 2012](#)

Accident

An unintended, unplanned and unexpected event that interrupts an activity and sometimes causes injury or damage.

After Action Report (AAR)

A detailed, formal report of an incident or exercise that summarizes planning activities, outcomes, actions taken and recommendations for improvements.

All Hazards

Emergency management adopts an all-hazards approach in every jurisdiction in Canada by addressing vulnerabilities exposed by both natural and human-induced hazards and disasters. The all-hazards approach increases efficiency by recognizing and integrating common emergency management elements across all hazard types, and then supplementing these common elements with hazard specific sub-components to fill gaps only as required. As such, “All-Hazards” does not literally mean preparing to address any and all potential hazards in existence. Rather, it emphasizes the leveraging of synergies common across hazards and maintaining a streamlined and robust emergency management system. The “All-Hazards” approach also improves the ability of emergency management activities to address unknown hazards or risks.

Business Continuity; Continuity of Operations

The programs, arrangements and/or measures that provide for the continuity of critical services in the event of disruptions or emergencies

Critical Infrastructure

Refers to processes, systems, facilities, technologies, networks, assets and services essential to the health, safety, security or economic well-being of Canadians and the effective functioning of government. Critical infrastructure can be stand-alone or interconnected and interdependent within and across provinces, territories and national borders. Disruptions of critical infrastructure could result in catastrophic loss of life, adverse economic effects, and significant harm to public confidence.

Demobilization

The orderly, safe and efficient transition of personnel from response activities to their original location and status, and the return, disposal or redeployment of assets as appropriate following an incident.

Disaster

Essentially a social phenomenon that results when a hazard intersects with a vulnerable community in a way that exceeds or overwhelms the community's ability to cope and may cause serious harm to the safety, health, welfare, property or environment of people; may be triggered by a naturally occurring

phenomenon which has its origins within the geophysical or biological environment or by human action or error, whether malicious or unintentional, including technological failures, accidents and terrorist acts.

Emergency

A present or imminent event in respect of which a Municipality within Kings County believes prompt coordination of action or regulation of persons or property must be undertaken to protect property or the health, safety or welfare of the people of Kings County.

Emergency Management

The management of emergencies concerning all-hazards, including all activities and risk management measures related to prevention and mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery.

Emergency Management Plan

Any plan, program of procedure prepared by Kings County which aims (1) to mitigate the effects of an emergency or disaster, and (2) to safeguard the health or welfare of the population and to protect property and the environment, in the event of an emergency or disaster.

Evacuation

The planned and supervised movement of people, animals and/or materials from dangerous or potentially dangerous areas to a safe place

Hazard

A potentially damaging physical event, phenomenon or human activity that may cause the loss of life or injury, property damage, social and economic disruption or environmental degradation.

Impact

The results or ultimate outcomes of an event or a series of events. When an event occurs, the impact can be measured by examining the event consequences. By continuously asking the questions “so what”, event consequences can be determined.

Incident Command System (ICS)

A standardized on-scene emergency management system specifically designed to provide for the adoption of an integrated organizational structure that reflects the complexity and demands of single or multiple incidents, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications in operating within a common organizational structure, designed to aid in the management of resources during incidents. ICS is used by various jurisdictions and function agencies, both public and private, to organize field-level incident operations.

Incident Types - ICS Definitions Based on complexity, Type 5 least complex, Type 1 the most complex

Type 5 Incident

- **Resources:** One of two single resources with up to six personnel. Command and General Staff positions (other than Incident Commander) are not activated.

- **Time Span:** Incident is contained within the first operational period and often within a few hours after resources arrive on scene. A verbal Incident Action Plan (IAP) is required. No written IAP other than Form 201.

Type 4 Incident

- **Resources:** Command Staff and General Staff functions are activated (only if needed). Several resources are required to mitigate the incident, possibly including a Task Force or Strike Team. The agency administrator may have briefings, and ensure the complexity analysis and delegation authority is updated.

Time Span: Limited to one operational period in the control phase. No written Incident Action Plan (IAP) is required, but a documented operational briefing (ICS Form 201) will be completed for all incoming resources.

Type 3 Incident

- **Resources:** When capabilities exceed initial attack, the appropriate ICS positions should be added to match the complexity of the incident. Some or all of the Command and General Staff positions may be activated, as well as Division or Group Supervisor and/or Unit Leader positions. An Incident Management Team (IMT) or incident command organization manages the initial action incidents with a significant number of resources, and an extended attack until containment/control is achieved.
- **Time Span:** The incident may extend into multiple operational periods and a written Incident Action Plan may be required for each operational period.

Type 2 Incident

- **Resources:** Regional and/or national resources are required to safely and effectively manage the operations. Most or all Command and General Staff positions are filled. Operations personnel typically do not exceed 200 per operational period and the total does not exceed 500. The agency administrator official is responsible for the incident complexity analysis, agency administrator briefings, and written delegation of authority.
- **Time Span:** The incident is expected to go into multiple operational periods. A written Incident Action Plan is required for each operational period.

Type 1 Incident

- **Resources:** This type of incident is the most complex to safely and effectively manage and operate. All Command and General Staff positions are activated. Operations personnel often exceed 500 per operational period and total personnel will usually exceed 1,000. Branches need to be established. The agency administrator official will have briefings and ensure that the complexity analysis and delegation of authority are updated. There is a high impact on the local jurisdiction, requiring additional staff for office administrative and support functions. There may be provincial or national resource support. A Declaration of a State of Emergency may be made by the appropriate jurisdiction.

- **Time Span:** The incident is expected to go to multiple operational periods. A written Incident Action Plan is required for each operation period.

Mitigation

Actions taken to reduce the impact of disasters in order to protect lives, property and the environment, and to reduce economic disruption.

Mobilization

The activation, assembly and transport of personnel and/or assets that are required and may be requested to respond to or support an incident.

Preparedness

Actions taken prior to a disaster to be ready to respond to it and manage its consequences.

Prevention

Actions taken to avoid the occurrence of negative consequences associated with a given threat; prevention activities may be included as part of mitigation.

Prevention/Mitigation

Actions taken to eliminate or reduce the impact of disasters in order to protect lives, property, the environment, and reduce economic disruption. Prevention/mitigation includes structural mitigative measures (e.g. construction of floodways and dykes) and non-structural mitigative measures (e.g. building codes, land-use planning, and insurance incentives). Prevention and mitigation may be considered independently or one may include the other.

Probability

The frequency or likelihood that an event will happen. This can be measured by historical data and predicted models.

Recovery

Actions taken to repair or restore conditions to an acceptable level after a disaster.

Resilience

Resilience is the capacity of a system, community or society exposed to hazards to adapt to disturbances resulting from hazards by persevering, recuperating or changing to reach and maintain an acceptable level of functioning. Resilient capacity is built through a process of empowering citizens, responders, organizations, communities, governments, systems and society to share the responsibility to keep hazards from becoming disasters.

Risk

The combination of the likelihood and the consequence of a specified hazard being realized; refers to the vulnerability, proximity or exposure to hazards, which affects the likelihood of adverse impact.

Risk-Based

The concept that sound emergency management decision-making will be based on an understanding and evaluation of hazards, risks and vulnerabilities.

Risk Management

The use of policies, practices and resources to analyze, assess and control risks to health, safety, environment and the economy.

Risk Tolerance

The degree to which the population or segments of the population are able to tolerate the chance of a hazard or threat occurring. It is a subjective measure of perception often influenced by past experience, media exposure and political agendas.

Situational Awareness (SA)

The continual process of collecting, analyzing and disseminating intelligence, information and knowledge to allow organizations and individuals to anticipate requirements and to prepare appropriately.

Sustainable

A sustainable approach is one that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

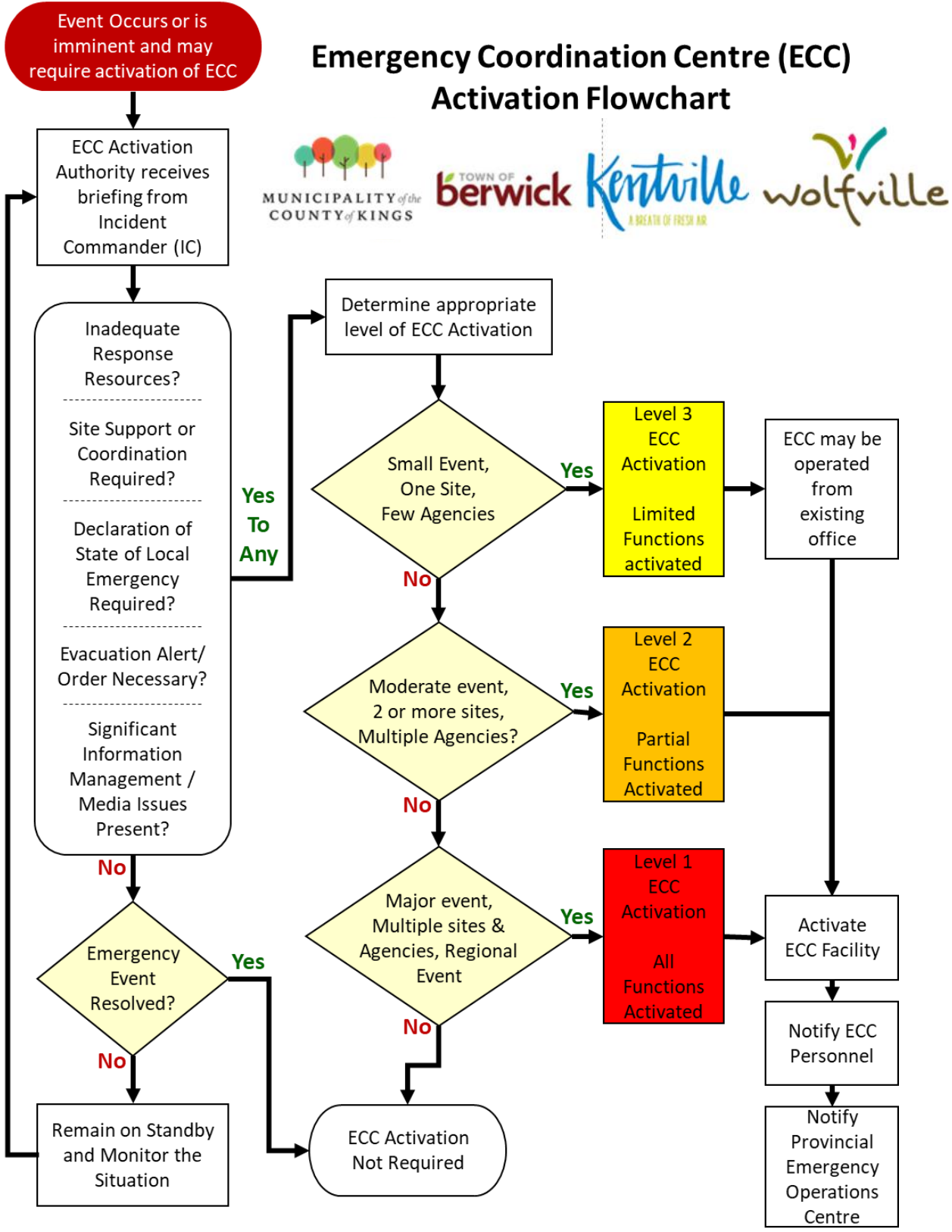
Threat

The presence of a hazard and an exposure pathway; threats may be natural or human-induced, either accidental or intentional.

Vulnerability

A degree of susceptibility or increased likelihood of being adversely impacted due to the nature of the particular hazard, time of day of occurrence, or seasonal factors associated with the event.

Annex C – ECC Activation Flowchart



Annex D – Disaster by Type

Construction Accident

A. Possible Major Effects	Probability
1. Casualties / Deaths	Low
2. Entrapment	Moderate
3. Disruption of utilities	Low
4. Disruption of traffic	Low to Moderate

B. Potential Actions at the Scene	Agency Responsible
1. Provide emergency lighting if required	Police/Engineering/Fire Services/EMO
2. Establish emergency headquarters	Town Council Chambers – ECC
3. Establish adequate communications	Communication Coordinator
4. Establish a control perimeter	Police
5. Establish routes for emergency vehicles	Police
6. Notify hospitals of casualties including number and type	Medical/Police
7. Rescue and Firefighting	Fire/Police/Rescue Services
8. Establish a temporary morgue	Medical Coordinator
9. Establish a news release system	Information Officer (Command Staff)
10. Establish emergency welfare services	Welfare/Social Services/Volunteer Agencies
11. Establish an inquiry service	Welfare/Social Services
12. Eliminate hazards from damaged utilities	Engineering/Utilities

C. Equipment	Sources
1. Rescue equipment	Police/EMO/Fire Department
2. Communication equipment	Police/EMO/Communication Coordinator
3. Ambulances	Medical/Transportation
4. Auxiliary lighting	Engineering/Utilities
5. Barricades	Engineering
6. Powerful cranes	Contractors
7. Mobile public-address equipment	Police/EMO/Radio Stations/Fire Department
8. Welfare equipment	Welfare/Social Services

Dangerous Gases

A. Possible Major Effects	Probability
1. Casualties / Deaths	Low to Moderate
2. Tendency of people to disperse	Moderate
3. Explosions and fire	Moderate to High
4. Health hazard to humans and livestock	Moderate
5. Disruption of traffic	Low to Moderate
6. Disruption of business and industrial activities	Low to Moderate
7. Evacuation	Moderate to High (Localized evacuation)

B. Potential Actions at the Scene	Agency Responsible
1. Determine nature and effects of the gas	Police/Medical/Industry/Fire Service/Canutec
2. Establish an emergency headquarters	Town Council Chambers – ECC
3. Establish adequate communications	Communication Coordinator
4. Establish a control perimeter	Police
5. Establish routes for emergency vehicles	Police
6. Notify hospitals of casualties including number and type	Medical/Police
7. Rescue and Firefighting	Fire/Police/Rescue Services
8. Establish a temporary morgue	Medical Coordinator
9. Establish a news release system	Information Officer (Command Staff)
10. Establish emergency welfare services	Welfare/Social Services/Volunteer Agencies
11. Establish an inquiry service	Welfare/Social Services
12. Eliminate further escape of gases	Engineering/Industry
13. Warn adjacent areas and define area of risk	Police
14. Evacuate area	Police/Fire Department/Zone Commanders
15. Establish evacuation routes	Police/EMO

C. Equipment	Sources
1. Firefighting and rescue equipment including respirators and resuscitators	Fire Department/Police/Rescue Services
2. Communication equipment	Police/EMO/Communication Coordinator
3. Ambulances	Medical/Transportation Coordinator
4. Decontaminating equipment	Industry/Fire/EMO
5. Barricades	Engineering
6. Mobile public address equipment	Fire Department/Police/EMO
7. Anti-gas clothing if necessary	Rescue Services/Police/Fire
8. Emergency feeding facilities	Welfare/Social Services
9. Hazardous materials equipment	Fire Department/Industry

Epidemic

A. Possible Major Effects	
1. Casualties / Deaths	Moderate
2. Deaths	Moderate
3. Disruption of community (i.e. key people victims)	Moderate
4. Contamination of normal water supplies	Moderate
5. Sudden hospital and medical requirements (i.e. immunization)	Moderate to High
6. Panic	Moderate to High
7. Disruption of business and industrial activities	Moderate
8. Hazards to livestock	Moderate
9. Need for childcare	Moderate
10. Complications due to restricted interaction with Rescue Staff	Moderate

B. Potential Actions at the Scene	Agency Responsible
1. Temporary immunization clinic	Medical Coordinator
2. Establish a temporary morgue	Medical Coordinator
3. Establish a news release system	Public Information Coordinator
4. Establish emergency welfare services	Welfare/Social Services/Volunteer Agencies
5. Establish an inquiry service	Welfare/Social Services
6. Establish jurisdiction	EMO/Department of Health
7. Request medical staff	Medical Coordinator
8. Contact Tracking/Tracing	Department of Health
9. Establish quarantine facility	Department of Health
10. Ensure proper disposal/isolation of contaminated waste	Medical Coordinator

C. Equipment	Sources
1. Ambulances	Medical/Transportation Coordinator
2. Medical and health supplies	Province/EMO
3. Field Hospital	Military/EMO

Explosion

A. Possible Major Effects	Probability
1. Casualties / Deaths	Moderate to High
2. Panic	Moderate
3. Disruption of utilities	Low to Moderate
4. Damage to property	Moderate to High (Localized)
5. Disruption of traffic	Moderate
6. Fires	High
7. Release of dangerous gases, chemicals, etc.	Moderate to High

B. Potential Actions at the Scene	Agency Responsible
1. Eliminate hazards from public utilities	Engineering/Utilities
2. Establish an emergency HQ	Town Council Chambers – ECC
3. Establish adequate communications	Communication Coordinator
4. Establish a control perimeter	Police
5. Establish routes emergency vehicles	Police
6. Notify hospitals of casualties including number and type	Medical/Police
7. Rescue and Firefighting	Fire/Police/Rescue Services
8. Establish a temporary morgue	Medical Coordinator
9. Establish a news release system	Information Officer (Command Staff)
10. Establish emergency welfare services	Welfare/Social Services/Volunteer Agencies
11. Establish an inquiry service	Welfare/Social Services
12. Establish traffic control	Police
13. Establish crowd control	Police
14. Protection of property	Police
15. Arrange for specialists to deal with hazardous substances	Police/EMO/Industry
16. Estimate possible future hazards	Specialists/Industry

C. Equipment	Sources
1. Fire fighting and rescue equipment	Fire Department/Police/EMO
2. Communication equipment	Police/Fire/EMO/Communication Coordinator
3. Ambulances	Medical/Transportation
4. Equipment to repair public utilities	Engineering/Utilities
5. Barricades	Engineering
6. Auxiliary lighting	Police/Fire/EMO
7. Special equipment associated with type of hazard	Supplier
8. Food and lodging	Welfare/Social Services

Fire (Major)

A. Possible Major Effects	Probability
1. Casualties / Deaths	Probable
2. Release of toxic gases and other products of combustion	Low to Moderate
3. Sudden hospital requirements	Moderate
4. Damage to property	Moderate to High
5. Disruption of traffic	High
6. Disruption of communications	Low
7. Evacuation	High in localized area
8. Collapse of buildings	Low to Moderate
9. Disruption of Business and Industrial Activities	High
10. Disruption of utilities	Moderate

B. Potential Actions at the Scene	Agency Responsible
1. Secure disaster scene for subsequent investigation	Police
2. Establish emergency headquarters	Town Council Chambers - ECC
3. Establish adequate communications	Communication Coordinator
4. Establish a control perimeter	Police
5. Establish routes for emergency vehicles	Police
6. Notify hospitals of casualties including number and type	Medical/Police
7. Rescue and firefighting	Fire/Police/Rescue Services
8. Establish a temporary morgue	Medical Coordinator
9. Establish a news release system	Information Officer (Command Staff)
10. Establish emergency welfare services	Welfare/Social Services/Volunteer agencies
11. Establish an inquiry service	Welfare/Social Services
12. Eliminate hazards from damaged utilities	Engineering/Utilities
13. Establish crowd control	Police
14. Establish traffic control	Police
15. Warning of spread of fire	Police/News Media

C. Equipment	Sources
1. Fire fighting and rescue equipment	Fire Department
2. Ambulances	Medical/Transportation
3. Water Tankers, i.e. street cleaners	Engineering/Fire Department
4. Relay pumps	Engineering/Fire Department
5. Communication equipment	Fire Department/ Police/ EMO/ Communication Coordinator
6. Auxiliary lighting	Engineering/Utilities/Fire Department
7. Mobile public-address equipment	Police/EMO/Ration stations/Fire Dept.
8. Food and lodging	Welfare/Social Services

Flood

A. Possible Major Effects	Probability
1. Casualties / Deaths	Low
2. Disruption of community	High and Localized
3. Disruption of utilities	Low to Moderate
4. Damage to property	High in localized areas
5. Disruption of traffic	High
6. Disruption of communications	Low to Moderate
7. Evacuation	Moderate to High
8. Contamination of normal water supplies	Moderate to High
9. Loss of economic activities	Low to Moderate

B. Potential Actions at the Scene	Agency Responsible
1. Warning of imminence	Provincial flood authority
a. Long term	Meteorological services/Canadian Tide & Current Tables (Environment Canada)
b. Short term	Police
2. Establish an emergency headquarters	Town Council Chambers – ECC
3. Establish adequate communications	Communication Coordinator
4. Establish a control perimeter	Police
5. Establish routes for emergency vehicles	Police
6. Notify hospitals of casualties including number and type	Medical/Police
7. Rescue	Fire/Police/Rescue services
8. Establish a temporary morgue	Medical Coordinator
9. Establish a news release system	Information Officer (Command Staff)
10. Establish emergency welfare services	Welfare/Social Services/Volunteer agencies
11. Establish an inquiry service	Welfare/Social Services
12. Eliminate hazards from damaged utilities	Engineering/Utilities
13. Protection of property and relocate resources where necessary	Police
14. Provide auxiliary power	Engineering
15. Clear debris	Engineering
16. Mobilize necessary manpower & equipment	EMO/Canada Manpower Centres
17. Establish jurisdiction	Government
18. Establish traffic control	Police
19. Establish dyking as required	Engineering
20. Check stocks of sand and sandbags	Engineering
21. Evacuation of personnel, livestock, etc.	Welfare/Social Services/Volunteer agencies/Agriculture
22. Storage of furnishings and equipment	EMO
23. Establish emergency health facilities	Health service

C. Equipment	Sources
1. Rescue equipment	Police/EMO
2. Pumps	Engineering/Fire Department
3. Medical and health supplies	Health Services
4. Transportation/Boats	EMO/Various sources/Transportation Coordinator
5. Communication equipment	Province/Police/EMO/Communication Coordinator
6. Auxiliary generators	Various sources
7. Mobile public-address equipment	Police/EMO/Radio Stations/Fire Department
8. Food and lodging	Welfare/Social Services
9. Diving equipment	Engineering/Industry
10. Heavy equipment (bulldozers, etc.)	Engineering/Industry
11. Auxiliary lighting equipment	Engineering/Utilities/Fire Department
12. Storage facilities for equipment, furnishings, livestock	Province

Hurricane/Windstorm/Snowstorm

A. Possible Major Effects	Probability
1. Casualties / Death	High (Numbers increase by Hurricane Category)
2. Disruption of community	High
3. Disruption of utilities	High
4. Damage to property	Light & isolated to extreme
5. Disruption of traffic	High
6. Disruption of communications	Moderate to High
7. Disruption to Hospitals & Social Services	Low to Moderate
8. Disruption to Emergency Providers	Moderate to High
9. Evacuation	Moderate to High

B. Potential Actions at the Scene	Agency Responsible
1. Warning of imminence	Meteorological service/CBC/Other news media
2. Establish an emergency headquarters	Town Council Chambers - ECC
3. Establish adequate communications	Communication Coordinator
4. Establish a control perimeter	Police
5. Establish routes for emergency vehicles	Police
6. Notify hospitals of casualties including number and type	Medical/Police
7. Rescue	Fire/Police/Rescue Services
8. Establish a temporary morgue	Medical Coordinator
9. Establish a news release system	Information Officer (Command Staff)
10. Establish emergency welfare services	Welfare/Social Services/Volunteer Agencies
11. Establish an inquiry service	Welfare/Social Services
12. Eliminate hazards from damaged utilities	Engineering/Utilities
13. Protection of property	Police
14. Provide auxiliary power	Engineering
15. Clear debris	Engineering

C. Equipment	Sources
1. Rescue equipment	Police/EMO
2. Fire equipment	Fire Department
3. Ambulances	Medical/Transportation
4. Road clearing equipment	Engineering
5. Barricades	Engineering
6. Auxiliary generators	Various sources
7. Mobile public-address equipment	Police/EMO/Radio stations/Fire Department
8. Food and lodging	Welfare/Social Services

Power Failure

A. Possible Major Effects	Probability
1. Casualties – indirectly caused by lack of power	Low
2. Deaths – as above	Low
3. Panic – real danger in crowded areas	Moderate
4. Disruption of utilities	Moderate to High
5. Trapped persons	Low to Moderate
6. Energized lines down	Moderate to High

B. Potential Actions at the Scene	Agency Responsible
1. Establish headquarters for restoration of power	Power authorities
2. Establish emergency headquarters	Town Council Chambers – ECC
3. Establish adequate communications	Communication Coordinator
4. Restore power	Power Authorities
5. Establish a priority for essential requirements	Local Government/EMO
6. Control the allocation of aux power	Municipalities/EMO
7. Rescue and release of trapped persons in electronically operated devices	Fire/Police/Rescue Services
8. Assess danger to public health and provide emergency services	Medical Coordinator
9. Establish a news release system	Information Officer (Command Staff)
10. Establish emergency welfare services	Welfare/Social Services/Volunteer Agencies
11. Establish an inquiry service	Welfare/Social Services
12. Ascertain the status of water and food	Health/Welfare/Social Services/ EMO
13. Organize an emergency transportation pool	Engineering/EMO
14. Establish special assistance to aged, inform, and home patients	Health & Welfare/Social Services
15. Establish traffic control	Police
16. Protection of property	Police

C. Equipment	Sources
1. Auxiliary power	Engineering/Any other source of supply
2. Auxiliary heaters	Engineering/Any other source of supply
3. Mobile public-address equipment	Police/EMO/Radio Stations/Fire Department
4. Auxiliary lighting	Engineering/Police/Fire Department/Stores, etc.
5. Food and lodging	Welfare/Social Services

Transportation – Air

A. Possible Major Effects	
1. Casualties / Deaths	Moderate to High
2. Fire	High
3. Disruption of utilities	Moderate to High
4. Damage to property	Moderate to High
5. Disruption of traffic and communications	Moderate
6. Nuclear or hazardous cargo problems	Low
7. Explosion	Moderate
8. Special cargo problems	Moderate
9. Sudden hospital requirements	Moderate to High
10. International implications	Low to Moderate

B. Potential Actions at the Scene		Agency Responsible
1. Secure disaster scene for investigation		Police
2. Establish emergency headquarters		Town Council Chambers – ECC
3. Establish adequate communications		Communications Coordinator
4. Establish a control perimeter		Police
5. Establish routes for emergency vehicles		Police
6. Notify hospitals of casualties including number and type		Medical/Police
7. Rescue and Firefighting		Fire/Police/ Rescue Services
8. Establish a temporary morgue		Medical Coordinator
9. Establish a news release system		Information Officer (Command Staff)
10. Establish emergency welfare services		Welfare/Social Services/Volunteer Agencies
11. Establish an inquiry service		Welfare/Social Services
12. Disposition of nuclear or special cargos		Police/Industry
13. Eliminate hazards from damaged utilities		Engineering/Utilities
14. Establish traffic control		Police
15. Establish crowd control		Police
16. Protection of property and valuables		Police

C. Equipment		Sources
1. Firefighting and rescue equipment		Police/EMO/Fire Department
2. Ambulances		Medical/Transportation Coordinator
3. Communication equipment		Police/EMO/Communication Coordinator
4. Auxiliary lighting		Engineering/Utilities/Fire Department
5. Barricades		Engineering
6. Mobile public-address equipment		Police/EMO/Radio Stations/Fire Department

Transportation – Road

A. Possible Major Effects	Probability
1. Casualties / Deaths	Moderate
2. Fires and explosions	Moderate
3. Entrapment	Moderate to High
4. Toxic spill – liquid or gas	Moderate
5. Disruption of traffic	High
6. Contamination	Moderate

B. Potential Actions at the Scene	Agency Responsible
1. Request additional police assistance	Police
2. Establish emergency headquarters	Town Council Chambers – ECC
3. Establish adequate communications	Communications Coordinator
4. Establish a control perimeter	Police
5. Establish routes for emergency vehicles	Police
6. Notify hospitals of casualties including number and type	Medical/Police
7. Rescue and firefighting	Fire/Police/ Rescue Services
8. Establish a temporary morgue	Medical Coordinator
9. Establish a news release system	Information Officer (Command Staff)
10. Request doctors, ambulances, wreckers, fire trucks, and heavy equipment as required	Police/Fire Department
11. Special precautions needed when radioactive container or dangerous gases, chemicals, etc. are involved	Police/Industry/Fire Service

C. Equipment	Sources
1. Fire fighting and rescue equipment	Police/EMO/Fire Department
2. Wrecker/tower equipped with cutting torches	Police/Garage
3. Ambulances	Medical/Transportation
4. Road clearing equipment	Engineering
5. Barricades to control traffic	Engineering
6. Radioactive test equipment if accident involves radioactive material	Industry/EMO
7. Test equipment for dangerous gases where applicable	Industry/Fire/EMO
8. Hazardous materials equipment	Fire Department/Industry

Transportation – Water (Out at sea or close to land)

A. Possible Major Effects	Probability
1. Casualties / Deaths	Moderate
2. Fires and explosions	Low to Moderate
3. Hazardous cargo	Low
4. Pollution of environment	Moderate to High

B. Potential Actions at the Scene	Agency Responsible
1. Organize and direct search and rescue	Coast Guard/Police/EMO
2. Establish emergency headquarters	Town Council Chambers – ECC – Coast Guard
3. Establish adequate communications	Communications Coordinator
4. Establish a control perimeter	Police
5. Establish routes for emergency vehicles	Police
6. Notify hospitals of casualties including number and type	Medical/Police
7. Rescue and Firefighting	Fire/Police/ Rescue Services
8. Establish a temporary morgue	Medical Coordinator
9. Establish a news release system	Information Officer (Command Staff)
10. Establish emergency welfare services	Welfare/Social Services/Volunteer Agencies
11. Establish an inquiry service	Welfare/Social Services
12. Determine cargo	Port Authority/Police
13. Determine responsibilities of National Harbours Board, DOT, Coast Guard, RCAF Search & Rescue, Provinces, etc.	Agencies involved/EMO
14. Establish traffic control	Police

C. Equipment	Sources
1. Fire fighting equipment	Fire Department
2. Air/Sea rescue equipment provided by Coast Guard, DOT, RCMP, Police, RCAF	All agencies involved
3. Special Equipment may be required if radioactive material or other hazardous cargo is involved	Supplier/EMO
4. Limited medical supplies at reception centre	Medical Coordinator
5. Barricades	Engineering
6. Communication equipment	Agency involved/EMO
7. Mobile public-address system	Police/Fire/EMO
8. Boats	Transportation Officer

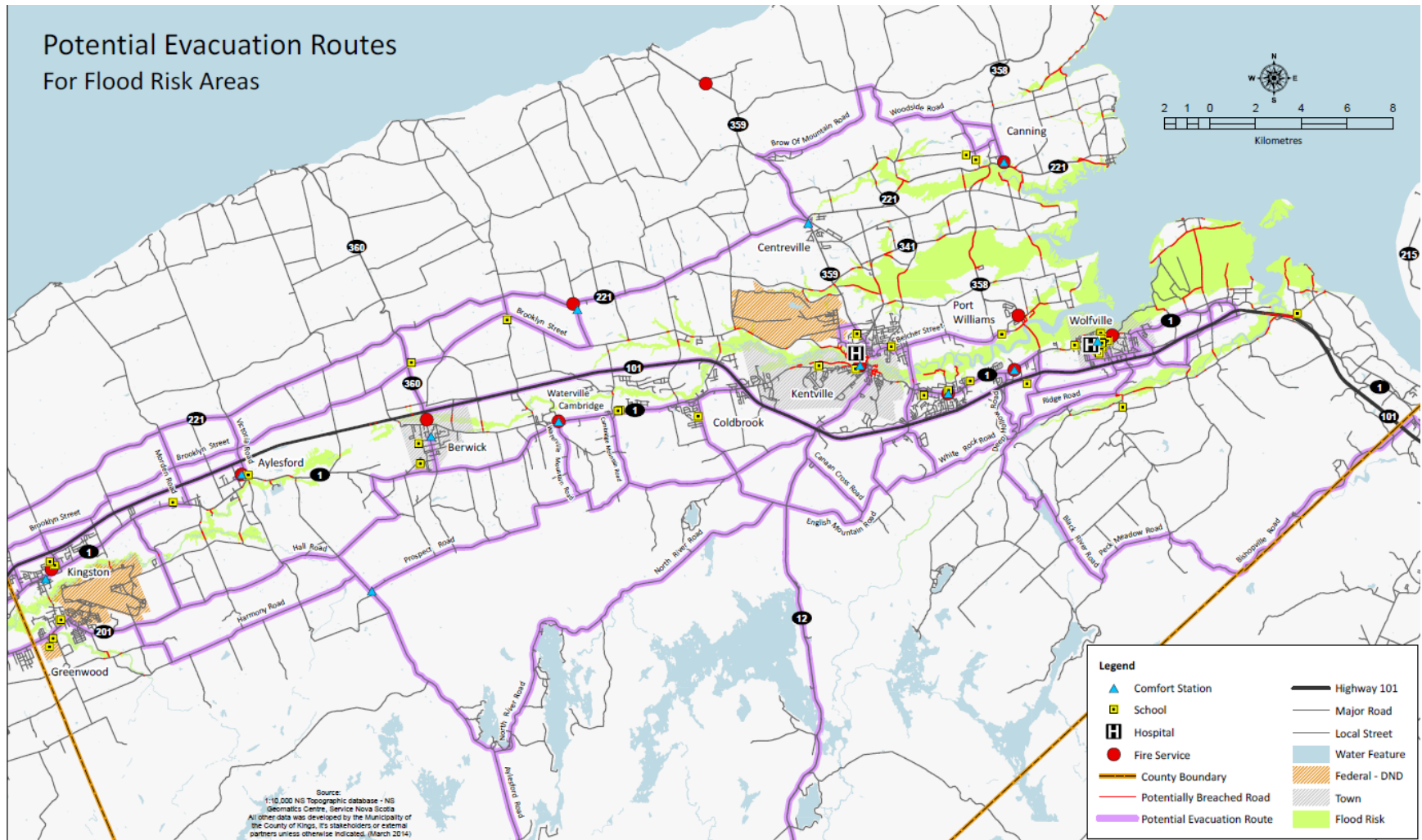
Annex E – Evacuation Considerations
Decision / Warning / Evacuation Phases

	Situational Awareness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scale of threat • Current and predictive information • Accuracy and validity of information
	Consequences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Level of impact • Degree of injury/damage • Political/media interest • Effect of/on actions or inactions
	Timing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Predicted time of onset or impact • Estimated time to undertake warning • Estimated time to undertake Evacuation • Duration of evacuation
	Human Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Door-to-door teams • Evacuation Centre management teams • Assembly area personnel • Disaster Victim registration teams
	Physical Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transportation points • Traffic management • Signage/Barriers • Assembly areas • Animal shelters
	Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency Plan • Local Evacuation Plan • Hazard Specific sub-plan • SOPs
	Specific Populations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerable groups • Transient groups • Cultural • Level of resilience/preparation
	Health & Safety Risks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To evacuees • To responders • Medical issues
	Consultation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support Agencies • Affected community • Receiving community • Other experts
	Public Messaging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early advice • Timings • Areas identified
	Options	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No evacuation • Staged movement • Shelter-in-place • Evacuation • Self-managed • Prepare to evacuate • Mass movement

Re-Entry Phases

	Hazards & Damage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence or possible return of Hazard • New/Secondary Hazards • Impact Assessment • Structural Integrity & Major Infrastructure
	Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Health Risks • Safety of returning evacuees and responders • Provision of Mental & Physical Health Services
	Business & Other Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Essential Services (Power, Water, Sewage, Telecomms) • Commercial Services (food supply, fuel) • Local Government services • Transportation infrastructure
	Human Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Escorting Personnel • Traffic Management Points / Exclusion areas • Outreach teams and other support services • Recovery Centre Personnel
	Physical Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transportation • Signage/Barriers • Crime Scene Preservation • Recovery Centre
	Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency Management Plan • Impact Assessment • Demobilization of resources/services • Recovery Plan • SOPs & Guidelines
	Vulnerable Groups & Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Level of readiness to return • Hospitals and Aged Care facilities • Education facilities ability to function
	Timings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commencement of re-entry • Estimated time to undertake re-entry • Removal of services/personnel providing re-entry assistance • Exit Strategy
	Consultation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support agencies • Affected community • Functional areas • Local Government • Police Services
	Public Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Return Arrangements • Recovery & Support services • Safety Advice • Timings
	Options	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restricted Re-entry • Unrestricted Re-entry • Staged Re-Entry

Annex F – Potential Evacuation Routes – Flood Risk Areas



Annex G – ECC Roles & Responsibilities

Reference: Kings County ECC Operational Guidelines, May 2018

Emergency Coordination Centre Management Team (ECCMT)

The primary responsibility of the ECCMT is to provide for the overall management and coordination of site support activities and consequence and recovery management issues. It is the responsibility of the ECCMT to ensure that response priorities are established, and that planning and response activities are coordinated, both within the ECC (i.e. between sections) and between sites and other ECCs.

The ECCMT consists of the following positions:

- Policy Director (Chair of REMAC)
- ECC Manager
- Information Officer
- Safety Officer
- Liaison Officer
- Operations Section Chief
- Planning Section Chief
- Logistics Section Chief
- Finance and Administration Section Chief

Policy Director

The Policy Director is the Chair, or designate, of the Regional Emergency Management Advisory Committee (REMAC). Responsibilities of the Policy Director include:

- Acting as liaison between the Emergency Coordination Centre Manager (ECCM) and Municipal Councils
- Declaration/termination of an emergency
- Bringing recommendations for changing/amending Emergency Management Plans, bylaws or policies to the REMAC with the assistance of Kings REMO staff.
- Official spokesperson, if required.
- Ensuring Members of Municipal Councils are notified of the emergency.
- Notifying the Mayors of the affected and/or adjoining municipalities of the emergency, if required and providing any status reports.

ECC Manager (CAO)

This position is filled by a Municipal CAO, or designate, and has overall authority and responsibility for the activities of the ECC which include:

- **Assess the Situation** – Gather information about the emergency. Assess the magnitude and severity of the situation to determine the appropriate level of ECC activation.
- **Support Site(s)** – Provide support to Incident Commanders and Support Agencies, and ensure that all actions are coordinated within the established priorities.
- **Develop / Approve Action Plans** – Prepare ECC action plans with the ECCMT based on an assessment of the situation and available resources. Set priorities and response objectives for affected areas.
- **Inform Others** – In consultation with the Information Officer, assist emergency information actions using the best methods of dissemination. Approve press releases and other public information materials. Keep the Policy Group informed.
- **Manage the ECC** – Establish the appropriate ECC staffing level and continuously monitor organizational effectiveness.
- **Liaise with the Incident Commander** - Confirm the geographical boundaries of the emergency area
- Confirming the adequacy of the expenditure limits

Safety Officer

- Ensures good risk management practices are applied throughout the response and recovery and that every function within the ECC considers the management of risk.
- Identifies liability and loss exposures to personnel and property.
- Provides informed opinion on probabilities and potential consequences of future events and matters related to legal obligations and how they may be applicable to the actions of Kings County during the emergency.
- Provides advice on health and safety issues and if required

Liaison Officer

- Invites required or requested Support Agencies and stakeholders to the ECC, as identified by the ECC Manager and ECC Management Team (ECCMT) and maintains contact when required.
- Provides input on the strategic direction and advice to the ECCMT regarding emergency management issues.
- Liaises with the neighbouring Municipal and Regional CEMCs, OFMEM and other provincial and federal representatives, as required.
- In conjunction with the ECC Manager, facilitates a debriefing with the ECC personnel and other appropriate Support Agencies and prepares an after-action report on the emergency

Information Officer

- Establishes and maintains media contacts.
- Prepares news/social media releases; coordinating interviews, news conferences, and/or media briefings.
- Develops public information materials; providing messaging for use by 211 and ECC staff.
- Establishes communications strategies for internal and external purposes.
- Monitors media and information sources including 211.
- Liaises and coordinates messages with other internal and external Information Officers.
- Ensures public safety information is provided in accessible formats as required by provincial legislation.

Operations Section Chief

The ECC Operations Section Chief coordinates resource requests, resource allocations, and response operations in support of Incident Commanders at one or more sites.

- **Maintain Communications** – Establish communication links with incident command posts and Niagara Region department operation centres if activated.
- **Participate in ECCMT Meetings** – Prepare section objectives for presentation at ECCMT meetings, at least once in each operational period.
- **Coordinate Response** – Direct the coordination of operations in cooperation with other Support Agencies.
- **Coordinate Resource Requests** – Collect and coordinate resource requests from site(s), working with the ECC Logistics Section.
- **Share Operational Information** – Collect and distribute operational information to the planning section, the ECC Information Officer, and other ECC Sections.
- **Manage the Operations Section** – Establish the appropriate Operations Section or divisions and continuously monitor organizational effectiveness.

Branch Coordinators

Branch Coordinators oversee the operations of a particular department, division, section or agency. A Branch Coordinator will be responsible for coordinating the activities of their department/Support Agency site personnel and dispatch centre (if one exists). Additional branch staff may be needed, dependent on the size of the emergency event and the support required. Branch Coordinators may include, but are not limited to:

- Fire Branch Coordinator
- Police Branch Coordinator
- EHS Branch Coordinator
- Emergency Social Services Branch Coordinator
- Public Works Branch Coordinator
- Public Health Branch Coordinator

Planning Section Chief

The Planning Section is responsible to:

- **Assess the Situation** – Gather information about the emergency. Collect, analyze, and display situation information. Prepare periodic situation reports.
- **Manage the Planning Section** – Establish the appropriate Planning Section Unit and continuously monitor organizational effectiveness.
- **Participate in ECCMT Meetings** – Prepare section objectives for presentation at ECCMT meetings, at least once in each operational period.
- **Managing Display Boards** - Ensure that the situation unit is maintaining current information for the ECC situation report.
- **Anticipate Future Events** – Conduct advance planning activities to forecast possible events and requirements beyond the current operational period. Report recommendations to the ECCMT.
- **Track Resources** – Track resources assigned to the ECC and to the Incident Commanders through the ECC and mutual aid.
- **Keep Records** – Document and maintain paper and electronic files on all ECC activities.
- **Plan for ECC Demobilization** – Set out a schedule for demobilization and assist Section Chiefs in debriefing ECC personnel as they leave.
- **Plan for Recovery** – Initiate recovery efforts at the earliest time, and develop plans for short-term and long-term recovery appropriate to the needs.
- **Coordinate Technical Specialists** – Provide technical support services to ECC sections and branches, as required.
- **Prepare After Action Report** – Coordinate the assembly of ECC lessons learned from contributions from ECC staff and from Support Agency representatives.

Logistics Section Chief

- **Manage the Logistics Section** – Establish the appropriate Logistics Section Units and continuously monitor organizational effectiveness.
- **Provide Telecommunication and Information Technology Services** – Support use of telecommunication and information technology in ECC.
- **Support ECC** – Provide and maintain ECC facilities, including all utilities, food, water, and office supplies.
- **Supply Equipment and Material Resources to Sites** – Coordinate all requests for resources from initiation to delivery to support operations section.
- **Participate in ECCMT Meetings** – Prepare section objectives for presentation at ECCMT meetings, at least once in each operational period.
- **Coordinate Personnel** – Acquire and assign personnel with the appropriate qualifications to support site requests. Develop systems to manage convergent volunteers.
- **Arrange Transportation** – Coordinate transportation requests in support of response operations.

Finance and Administration Section Chief

- **Record Personnel Time** – Collect and process on-duty time for all ECC personnel, including volunteers and Support Agency representatives. Ensure uninterrupted payroll for all employees.
- **Coordinate Purchasing** – Control acquisitions associated with emergency response or recovery, including purchase orders and contracts in consultation with the Risk Management Officer
- **Coordinate Compensation and Claims** – Process workers' compensation claims within a reasonable time.
- **Participate in ECCMT Meetings** – Prepare section objectives for presentation at ECCMT meetings, at least once in each operational period.
- **Record Costs** – Maintain financial records for response and recovery throughout the event. Keep the ECC Manager, ECCMT, and elected officials aware of the current fiscal situation.
- **Maintain Records** – Ensure that all financial records are maintained throughout the event or disaster.

Fire Service

ROLE: In addition to the normal role of firefighting, the fire service is also expected to perform the task of rescuing trapped or injured people in a non-fire emergency.

RESPONSIBILITIES: During an emergency the fire service is responsible for:

- (a) The co-ordination of firefighting and rescue operations;
- (b) The activation of the mutual aid agreement, if necessary;
- (c) The activation of all necessary fire brigade department emergency response systems;
- (d) The establishment of an on-site command post;
- (e) The establishment of adequate communications;
- (f) The protection of life, property and the environment;
- (g) Determining the need and arranging for supplementary water supplies;
- (h) The providing of assistance in rescue operations from buildings and wreckage;
- (i) Requesting ambulance service and providing assistance as required;
- (j) Contacting the Special Hazards Response Unit should oil, or chemicals be involved and taking appropriate action until they arrive;
- (k) Initial crowd and traffic control if the fire service is first on the scene;
- (l) The establishment of a control perimeter at the immediate emergency scene.

Fire Service Representative

RESPONSIBILITIES: The Fire Service representative or alternate are responsible to:

- (a) Maintain an up-to-date listing of all available fire brigade/ department resources with a copy to be filed with the REMC
- (b) Be well versed on fire brigade/ departmental resources which include equipment and fire hall facilities;
- (c) Maintain current copies of any or all fire Mutual Aid Agreements in effect in the Kings County Region with a copy to be filed with the REMC
- (d) Be knowledgeable in the latest of firefighting equipment, procedures and operations;
- (e) Advise members of the ECC on the fire service and be prepared to make recommendations as required;
- (f) Communicate to the on-site fire command any special objectives of the ECC.
- (g) Maintain a log with time and date of all actions taken

Police Service

ROLE: The police will perform their normal police duties at an emergency as well as coordinate activities of Ground Search and Rescue and Animal Control.

RESPONSIBILITIES: During an emergency the police service is responsible for:

- (a) The protection of life and property;
- (b) The control of people and traffic;
- (c) The requesting of ambulance and fire service as required;
- (d) The establishment of an on-site command post if required;
- (e) The establishment of adequate communications;
- (f) Activating the Police Emergency Plan;
- (g) The establishment of a control perimeter at the immediate emergency scene, and if necessary, disperse and control crowds, and secure area;
- (h) The overall control of evacuations of areas authorized by the Emergency Control Centre;
- (i) The establishment of control routes for evacuation and emergency vehicles;
- (j) The provision of security, guard against unauthorized re-entry and looting of the evacuated areas;
- (k) The provision of police personnel at assembly areas or relocation centers as required;
- (l) The notification of the coroner of fatalities and the establishing of temporary morgue if necessary;
- (m) Assisting in search and rescue operations and coordination of Ground Search and Rescue Teams;
- (n) The coordination with Animal Control for the movement, relocation or destruction of animals in the evacuation area.

Police Service Representative

RESPONSIBILITIES: The police service representative or alternate is responsible to:

- (a) Maintain an up to date listing and be knowledgeable of available police resources;
- (b) Liaison with municipal, provincial and federal police resources;
- (c) Provide communications between the ECC and the police service;
- (d) Advise members of the ECC on the police matters and be prepared to make recommendations as required;
- (e) Communicate to on-site police command any special objectives of the ECC;
- (f) Maintain a log of all actions taken

Ground Search and Rescue Organization

When an evacuation order is in effect, the Ground Search and Rescue Organization under the direction of the Police Service will be responsible for the following:

- (a) To provide trained search and rescue personnel to assist the police in search and rescue activities;
- (b) To provide trained personnel to assist the police service in evacuation activities e.g. door to door to alert residents of the need to evacuate, provide first aid, help in assembly area(s) and oversee the loading buses;
- (c) Place at the disposal of the police service; personnel, rescue and communications equipment;
- (d) Provide trained search and rescue personnel and equipment at the request of and under the direction of the fire brigade/department.

Transportation Service

ROLE: The role of the transportation service is to provide and control the emergency transportation of people.

RESPONSIBILITIES: During an emergency the transportation service is responsible for:

- (a) The direction and coordinated control over all public transportation;
- (b) The immediate and ongoing transportation needs to move people from evacuation area to relocation centres;
- (c) To act as a liaison with bus companies, taxis and any other mode of transportation;
- (d) The provision of specialized buses to aid in the evacuation of hospitals or life institutions;
- (e) To maintain service in non-affected areas.

Transportation Service Representative

RESPONSIBILITIES: The transportation service representative or alternate is responsible for:

- (a) Maintain an up-to-date listing of resources for emergency public transportation, with a copy to be filed with the EMC;
- (b) The coordination with emergency officials if the movement of emergency personnel should be required;
- (c) Advise the members of the ECC on matters relative to emergency public transportation and be prepared to make recommendations as required;
- (d) Maintain a log with time and date of all actions taken.

Public Works Departments

ROLE: The Public Works Departments will support emergency operations by providing engineering services, equipment and manpower.

RESPONSIBILITIES: During an emergency the Public Works Departments will be responsible to:

- (a) Activate their respective emergency services plan;
- (b) Provide municipal equipment, supplies and personnel as required;
- (c) Provide and up-to-date list with phone numbers of equipment, supplies, suppliers of materials, construction companies, private contractors and engineering resources, etc.;
- (d) Act as liaison with Water Utilities, Nova Scotia Power, Telephone Companies, Cable Companies and Gas Companies for the disconnect of services that represent a hazard and for the restoration of service when it is safe to do so;
- (e) Arrange for the necessary tests to determine the degree of any potential explosive, flammable, or toxic agents and arrange for the elimination of same with municipal infrastructure;
- (f) Provide assistance in clean-up operations and repair damage where there is a municipal responsibility to do so;
- (g) Provide barricades and flashers on request;
- (h) Provide and post directional and/or information signage as requested;
- (i) Provide auxiliary and/or emergency lighting as requested;
- (j) Provide alternate sanitation facilities if required;
- (k) Provide assistance in search and rescue operations if required;
- (l) Protect life, property and the environment.

Public Works Representative

RESPONSIBILITIES: The public works department's representatives or alternates are responsible to:

- (a) Maintain an up-to-date listing with phone numbers of special equipment such as backhoes, bulldozers, generators, trucking equipment, pumps, excavators, air- compressors, cranes, construction materials, portable toilets, etc., with a copy to be filed with the EMC;
- (b) Maintain an up-to-date list of emergency contact names and phone numbers for Water Utilities, Nova Scotia Power, Phone Companies, Cable Companies and Gas Companies with a copy to be filed with the EMC;
- (c) Advise members of the Emergency Management Planning Committee on municipal service matter and be prepared to make recommendations as required;
- (d) Advise members of the ECC on municipal service during an emergency and prepared to make recommendations if required;
- (e) Coordinate municipal services during an emergency and communicate objectives of the ECC to municipal staff;
- (f) Maintain a log with time and date of all actions taken

Department of Community Services / Canadian Red Cross

PREAMBLE:

Through the agreement initially signed April 2000 Department of Community Services (DCS) and Canadian Red Cross (CRC) work together in the prior planning, training & preparedness for an emergency or disaster for the provision of Emergency Social Services in an emergency or disaster. The six emergency social services are Food, Clothing, Shelter, Reception and Information, Registration and Inquiry and Personal Services.

PREPLANNING:

CRC prepares and provides ongoing orientation and training in the six Emergency Social Services to all appropriate Red Cross personnel involved in emergency preparedness in Nova Scotia. CRC negotiates and provides ongoing orientation and training to community Emergency Social Service partners, enabling those groups to integrate into the overall Red Cross emergency plan. These would include such groups as the Salvation Army, St John Ambulance, Association of Food Banks, grocery and hotel chains, etc.

In consultation with DCS Regional Coordinators, meets with each Municipal Emergency Management Coordinator in their region on a regular basis to ensure Emergency Social Service is a part each Municipality's emergency plan and to provide clarification on DCS/CRC roles and responsibilities in pre-response, response and post-response situations. This includes being involved with the Municipalities' emergency exercise, etc.

RESPONSE (Red Cross):

Call out of Canadian Red Cross under Department of Community Services normally occurs when there has been an evacuation of a minimum of 10 units or 25 people. When called by Municipal EMO personnel, the Canadian Red Cross responds immediately to the emergency site, designated reception centre(s) and/or the locally designated emergency operations centre whichever is most appropriate for the emergency situation. In most situations where CRC is called first EMO, the CRC and/or the EMC will call DCS to inform them of the emergency to ensure availability of resources and consistent communication.

The CRC will manage designated reception centres/shelters and provide sufficient personnel resources to cover all six Emergency Social Services throughout the duration of the emergency. The CRC is the agency responsible for the domestic Disaster Animal Response Team (DART).

CONTACT DETAILS:

Situations requiring immediate access to the Canadian Red Cross can be received, on a 24 hour/7day per week basis, at the Canadian Red Cross' emergency number (1-800-222-9597). This is not a number for the distribution to the general public. It is for municipalities' emergency staff to use in times of emergency

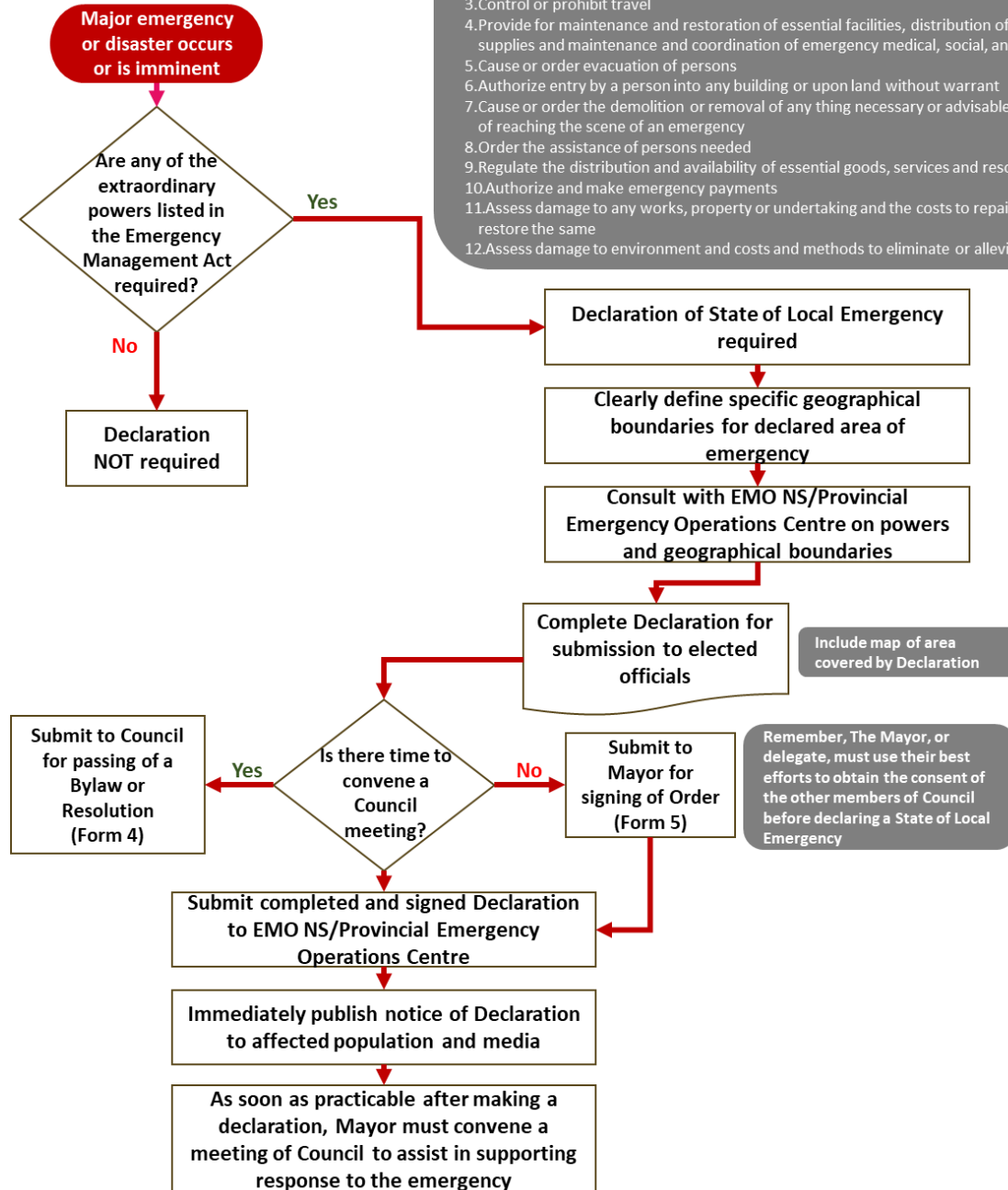
Annex H – Declaring a State of Local Emergency (SOLE) – Decision Flowchart

Declaring a State of Local Emergency

Reference: [Nova Scotia Emergency Management Act](#)
(Section 12 / Section 14 / Section 18)

Emergency Powers in Brief:

1. Acquire or utilize personal property by confiscation or any means considered necessary
2. Authorize or require a qualified person to render aid
3. Control or prohibit travel
4. Provide for maintenance and restoration of essential facilities, distribution of essential supplies and maintenance and coordination of emergency medical, social, and other services
5. Cause or order evacuation of persons
6. Authorize entry by a person into any building or upon land without warrant
7. Cause or order the demolition or removal of any thing necessary or advisable for the purpose of reaching the scene of an emergency
8. Order the assistance of persons needed
9. Regulate the distribution and availability of essential goods, services and resources
10. Authorize and make emergency payments
11. Assess damage to any works, property or undertaking and the costs to repair, replace or restore the same
12. Assess damage to environment and costs and methods to eliminate or alleviate the damage



Annex I – Public Information Plan

What the Media may ask in an Emergency?

During emergencies, the Public Information Officer should be prepared to respond to questions about the following:

Casualties:

- Number injured
- Number who escaped
- Nature of the injuries received
- Care given to the injured
- How escape was hindered or cut off

Property Damage:

- Estimated value of loss
- Description (kind of building, etc.)
- Importance of property (historic value, wildlife area, etc.)
- Other property threatened
- Previous emergencies in the area.

Causes:

- Testimony of witnesses
- Testimony of those involved
- Testimony of key first responders (fire, police, medical, etc.)
- How emergency was discovered
- Who sounded the alarm
- Who summoned aid
- Previous indications of dangers

Rescue and Relief:

- The number engaged in rescue and relief operations
- Any prominent persons in the relief crew
- Equipment used
- Anything that hindered rescue operations
- Care of destitute and homeless
- How the emergency was prevented from spreading
- How property was saved
- Acts of heroism

Description of the Crisis or Disaster:

- Spread of the emergency
- Blasts or explosions
- Crimes or violence
- Attempts at escape or rescue
- Duration
- Collapse of structures
- Extent of any spills

Accompanying incidents:

- Number of spectators
- Spectator attitudes and crowd control
- Unusual happenings
- Anxiety, stress of families, survivors, etc.

Legal Actions:

- Police follow-up
- Insurance company actions
- Professional negligence or inaction
- Law suits stemming from the incident

How the Media can Help

- Assist in pre-emergency education
- Warn the public of the emergency
- Reinforce the warning to the public
- Get your requests out to the public
- Get information out to the public
- Get your point of view to the public
- Reassure the public
- Secure needed help for the response
- Be a source of information for the Town
- Generate needed outside help

How to Format a News Release

- Always double space between each line of text and print on only one side of the paper;
- Put “FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE” or indicate release time at the top of the first page;
- Drop two lines and write a brief descriptive headline;
- Drop two lines and begin the news release text with a dateline, giving the location where the news is originating and the date;
- End all but the last page with the word “more” centred below the last line of text;
- Never end a page in the middle of a paragraph;
- Centre “-30-” below the last line of text;
- Put the name and phone numbers of one or more contact people at the bottom of the last page.

Some Do’s and Don’ts of Emergency Public Information

Do’s

Before an emergency, a basic list of appropriate actions and inappropriate actions should be spelled out for all to know and understand. Some of these include:

- Release only verified information
- Promptly alert the media of relief and recovery
- Have a designated spokesperson
- Try to find out and meet media deadlines
- Provide equal opportunities and facilities for print and electronic media
- Have a clear idea of what can and cannot be released
- Keep accurate records and logs of all inquiries and news coverage
- When conditions will allow – escort the media to the emergency site
- Carefully coordinate planning and implementation of public information activities with other aspects of the emergency plan

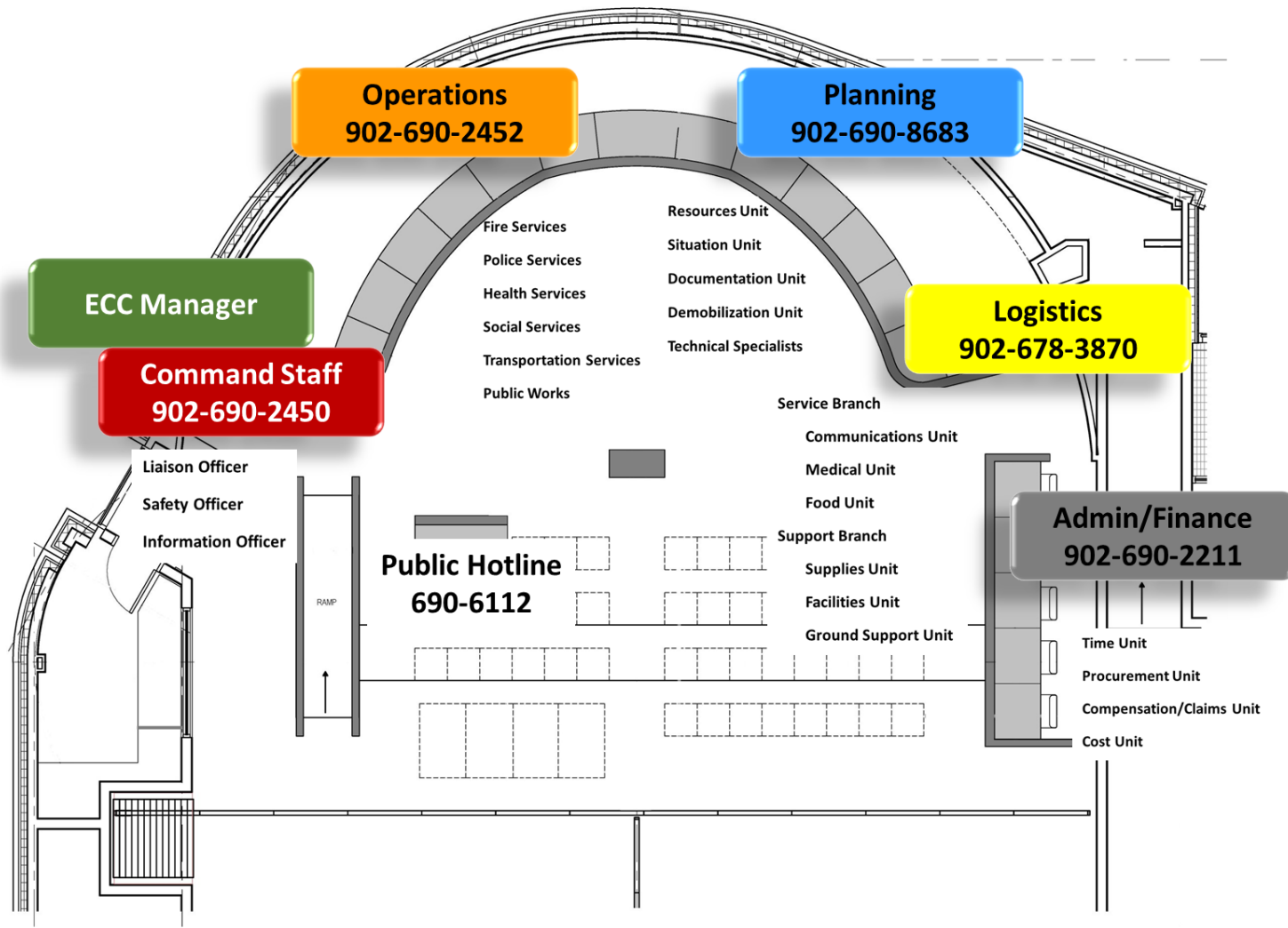
Don’ts

- Idly speculate on the cause of the emergency.
- Speculate on the resumption of normal operations.
- Speculate on the outside effects of the emergency.
- Speculate on the dollar value of losses.
- Interfere with the legitimate duties of the media.
- Permit unauthorized spokespersons to comment to the media.
- Attempt to cover up, or purposely mislead the media.
- Attempt to place blame for the emergency.

Special situations may require additional directions and prohibitions for the effective conduct of public information activities.

Annex J – Primary ECC Layout

**Council Chambers – Municipality of the County of Kings
181 Coldbrook Village Park Drive**



Annex K – Volunteer Registration Tracking Sheet

Name	Contact Information	Assigned Duties*	Signature

* Assigned Duties – identify the duties that the individual will perform throughout the emergency incident (For example – they may be assigned to perform reception duties, or they may have participated in a search)

Annex L – Province of NS – Important Numbers

Power Outage
1-877-428-6004

Forest Fires
1-800-565-2224

Bell Aliant Outage
611 or 1-800-663-2600

Poaching
1-800-565-2224

Eastlink Outage
1-888-345-1111

Wildlife - Emergency Situations
1-800-565-2224

Drinking Water Safety
1-877-936-8476

Environmental Emergencies
(such as oil spills and gas leaks):
1-800-565-1633

Food Safety
1-877-252-FOOD (3663)

Emergency Management Office
1-866-424-5620

24 hr/seven day standby: 1-902-424-5620

NS EMO Region 3 Preparedness Officer		
Region 3 (West Hants, Kings, Annapolis, Digby, Yarmouth, Shelburne, Queens, and Lunenburg)		902-499-6685 (c)

Department of Environment

Kentville
136 Exhibition St
Office: 1-902-679-6086

Department of Natural Resources and Renewables, Wildlife Division

Kentville
136 Exhibition St
Office: 1-902-679-6091
Emergency Line for reporting forest fires: 911 or 1-800-565-2224

Annex M – Reference Documents

National Documents:

- [Canada's Emergencies Act](#)
- [Incident Command System \(ICS\) Canada - Forms](#)

Emergency Preparedness

- [Your Emergency Preparedness Guide](#)
- [Emergency Preparedness Guide for People with Disabilities/Special Needs](#)
- [Floods – What to Do?](#)
- [Severe Storms – What to Do?](#)
- [Power Outages – What to Do?](#)
- [Emergency Preparedness for Farm Animals](#)

Provincial Documents:

- [Nova Scotia Emergency Management Act](#)
- [Community Event Emergency Response Planning 2014-01](#)
- [Joint Emergency Operations Centre](#) (Fact Sheet)
- [NS EMO's Role in Emergencies](#) (Fact Sheet)
- [Disaster Financial Assistance](#) (Fact Sheet)
- [Emergency Preparedness](#) (Fact Sheet)
- [NS Trunk Mobile Radio-2 \(TMR-2\) Users Guide](#)

Other Information Sources:

- [Canadian Red Cross](#)
- [St John Ambulance](#)
- [Environment Canada](#)
- [The Canadian Hurricane Centre](#)

