

Emergency Management Panel

2019 October 9

Emergency Management Committee of Council

EM2019-1310



Agenda

- I. Introduction
- II. A changed landscape
- III. A Focus on Risk Panel Discussion
 - I. Major Hostage Incident
 - II. Major mass casualty attack
 - III. Major active shooter incident
 - IV. Major Civil Disobedience
- IV. Collaboration & Coordination
- V. Conclusion

Tom Sampson

Calgary Emergency Management Agency

lan Shardlow

RCMP

Douglas Morgan

Justice & Solicitor General

Sheldon Scott

Calgary Police Service

Randy Bryksa

Alberta Health Services, EMS

Tom Watts

Alberta Health Services

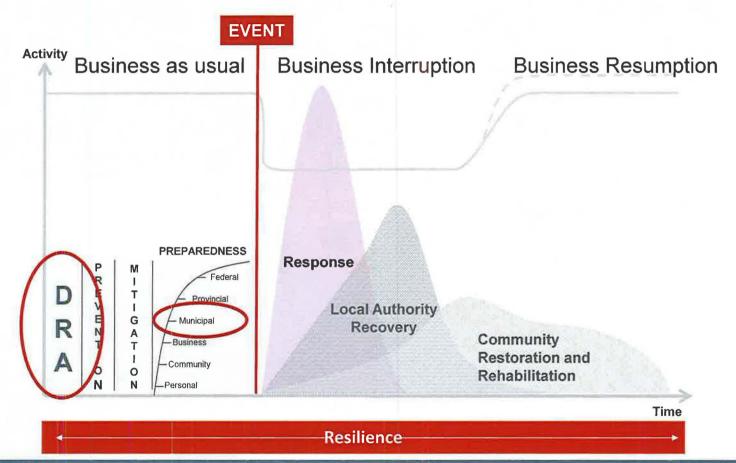


Disaster Risk Assessment



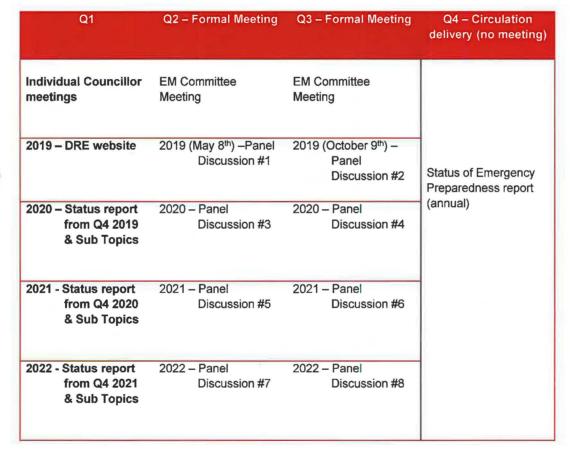


Comprehensive Emergency Management Model





Proposed EM Committee Schedule







Our best work goes unseen



Photo credit: Calgary Herald Calgary Stampede parade



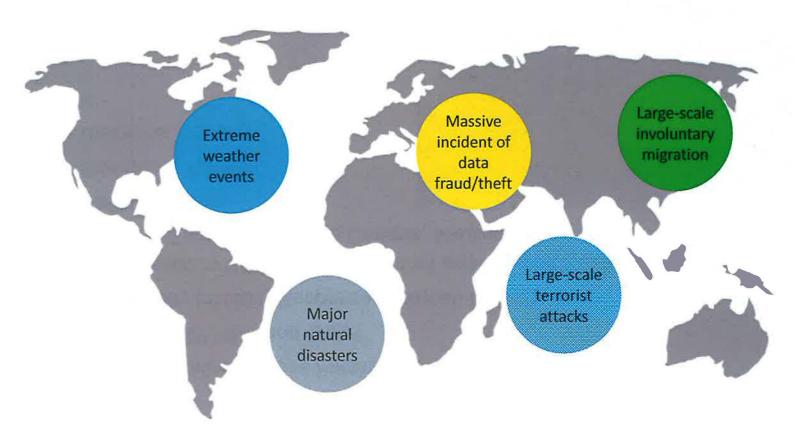
Introduction to Risks







A Changing Landscape





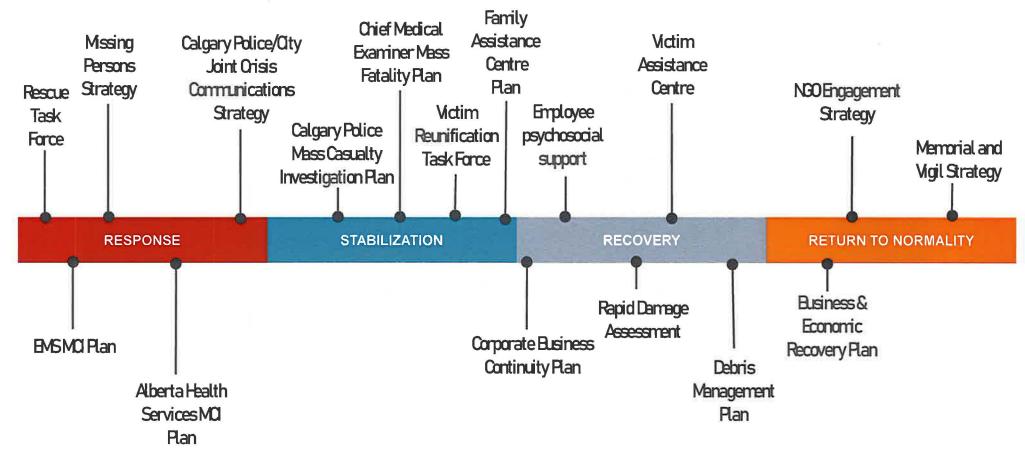
Unified Planning and Training

- MEP Annex
- Alignment to the Provincial Mass Fatality Plan (JSG)
- Alignment with RCMP TAIP and TARP
- CPS Mass Casualty Incident Response Protocol- all hazards
- Joint planning between CEMA, CPS and other agencies on Public Communications, Family Assistance Centers, Missing
- Interoperability Program
- Incident Command Training
- Rescue Taskforce Training
- Exercises





A Changing Landscape





Panel Discussion





Mass Fatality Incidents

Justice and Solicitor General

Presentation to City of Calgary October 9, 2019





Presenter:

Douglas Morgan - Director, Emergency Management Services

Albertan

Mass Fatality Incidents

- In Alberta, a mass fatality incident is when the loss of human life is likely to overwhelm available response resources, and requires significant coordination between emergency management, law enforcement, healthcare responders, and the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner.
- Mass casualty vs mass fatality incident
 - Casualties are persons who receive medical treatment by Alberta's health care system.
 - Fatalities do not require medical treatment and normally fall under the Fatalities Inquiries Act (RSA 2000).
 - A mass casualty incident may, or may not result in a concurrent mass fatality incident.

Mass Fatality Incidents - Canadian Context

- Humboldt bus crash (April 6, 2018)
- Toronto van attack (April 23, 2018)
- Quebec City Mosque shooting (January 29, 2017)
- Pine Lake tornado (June 14, 2000)
- Swissair Flight 111 (September 2, 1998)
- Edmonton tornado (July 31, 1987)
- Hinton Train Collision (February 8, 1986)







The Office of the Chief Medical Examiner is part of the Ministry of Justice & Solicitor General and is mandated under section 19(1) of the *Fatality Inquiries Act (RSA 2000)* to establish where possible the:

- Identity of a decedent;
- Date, time, and place of death;
- Circumstances under which the death occurred;
- Cause of death;
- Manner of death; and
- With the approval of the Chief Medical Examiner, obtain services or retain expert assistance for any part of the medical examiner's or investigator's investigation.





Mass Fatality Incident - Key Partners



Office of the Chief Medical Examiner

Police of Jurisdiction

Healthcare System

Funeral Services Industry Municipal Emergency Management Provincial Emergency Management



A Focus on Preparedness



- Mass fatality incidents as part of emergency management exercises
 - City of Edmonton (July 13, 2017)
 - City of Calgary (January 23, 2018)
 - City of Airdrie / Rockyview County (November 14, 2018)
 - City of Leduc (May 8, 2019)
 - Government of Alberta Emergency Management Exercise 2020
- Update provincial mass fatality plans and protocols
- Build relationships with key partners





Calgary Police Service Local Context

Police & Security Threats: "The threats developed for the DRA are realistic, worst-case scenarios with city-wide impact. They are hypothetical and are not based on any specific intelligence."

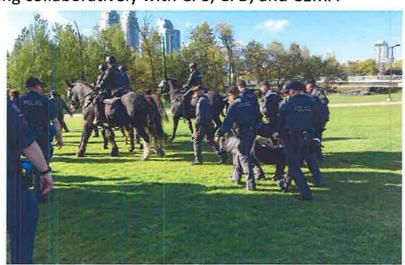
- The primary roles of CPS in these incidents are tactical response to the human threats and all aspects of the subsequent investigation.
- Complexity of these incidents would require significant integration & coordination with our emergency service partners and support from the City business units, as coordinated by CEMA.
- Acts of Terror are under the jurisdiction of the RCMP, CPS would support.
- Most aspects of police response are all-hazards, with some hazard specific tactics:
 - Rescue Taskforce and Incident Command Training
 - Interoperability program & event exercises with human threat based focus
 - Specialized resources: Tactical Unit, Public Safety Unit, Intelligence Unit, Diversity Resource
 Team, broad community and youth based programs, specialized equipment

AHS EMS & The City of Calgary



Capacity - Specialty Teams: PSU, TEMS, IRP

Working collaboratively with CPS, CFD, and CEMA









Pre-Planning: Special Events, Rescue Task Force, CEMA/EOC







Preplanning through Interdepartmental Event Team, inter-agency collaboration, and preparedness exercises coordinated by CEMA



Challenges:

- Cost of special events
- Cost recovery for our preparation and presence
- Planned vs. unplanned responses to special events





Alberta Health Services The Hospital Perspective

CITY OF CALGARY
RECEIVED
IN COUNCIL CHAMBER

OCT 0 9 2019

ITEM: 71 E12019 - 1310

Distribation
CITY CLERK'S DEPARTMENT

Capacity – Site normal operating occupancies

Site Occupancy	ACH	FMC	PLC	RGH	SHC	Avg
Sept 28	99%	101%	105%	106%	116%	105%
Sept 29	105%	101%	113%	106%	115%	108%
Sept 30	105%	109%	117%	112%	124%	114%
Oct 1	106%	109%	112%	112%	126%	113%
Oct 2	112%	108%	115%	112%	128%	115%
Oct 3	108%	108%	114%	109%	126%	113%
Oct 4	103%	106%	111%	111%	125%	111%

Preplanning - Working collaboratively with CEMA, Emergency Social Services, CPS, water services – Code Purple, Code Orange, Active Assailant

New organizational wide emergency notification system and business continuity

Challenges - Upcoming exercise to test proposed process of victim reconciliation during MCI



Calgary Emergency Management Agency Collaboration & Coordination

