Date: 28 August 2019  
Time: 10.00am  
Meeting Room: Room 1, Level 26  
Venue: 135 Albert Street  
Auckland

Komiti Ārai Tūmatanui me Te Toko Raru Ohorere/  
Civil Defence and Emergency Management  
Group Committee  
OPEN MINUTE ITEM ATTACHMENTS

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<td>A. 28 August 2019 Civil Defence and Emergency Management Group Committee: Item 16 - Feedback on Coordinated Incident Management System 3rd Edition Consultation, Presentation</td>
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</tbody>
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Note: The attachments contained within this document are for consideration and should not be construed as Council policy unless and until adopted. Should Councillors require further information relating to any reports, please contact the relevant manager, Chairperson or Deputy Chairperson.
17  Bledisloe House Seismic Risk Report

A.  28 August 2019 Civil Defence and Emergency Management Group Committee: Item 17 - Bledisloe House Seismic Report, Presentation 51
CDEM Committee Meeting
28 August
Auckland Emergency Management
GM Briefing
Responses

• Otahuhu Fire
• Severe weather
• 4 July – Nelson Street/Victoria Street
• 4 August – Strong wind watch

• 10-13 August – Thunderstorms and severe wind
• 22 August – Thunderstorm watch
• Tsunami statements 29 June, 6 July
National Updates

- Kermadec tsunami feedback
- NZFiT
- National agency
- CIMS3
- Directors Risk Guideline
- Recovery Guideline
Relationships

• MBIE
• Taiwanese fire fighters
• Dr Osterholme USA
• City of Los Angeles
Auckland Emergency Management

- Away day
- Strategy planning
- CEG workshop
- IMT workshops
- Foundation course run
- Evacuation
Local Boards

- Resilience pilots
- Pathways to Preparedness: Planning for Recovery
- Tsunami Alerting
New Joiners

- Dr Viv Heslop – Head of Resilience
- Alice Pas – Capability & Public Awareness Manager
- Brigitte Theuma – Business Continuity Advisor
Exercise Flux: Numbers at a glance

1. 269 Planned Injects
2. 200+ Simulated Phone Calls
3. 30+ Spontaneous Injects
4. 17 Injects from MetService
5. 7 Days/28 Hours of Exercise Time
6. 180 Participants
7. 25 External Agencies
8. 8 Teleconferences with Partner Agencies
9. 150+ Needs Assessments with Affected Residents
10. 2 Mid-way Debrief Sessions
11. 4 Sit Reps
Questions?
Natural Hazards
Risk
Management
Action Plan
Hazard considerations

Flooding - Waipuke
Flooding occurs during or after heavy rain, when our natural or designed drainage systems cannot cope. It becomes dangerous if the water is very deep, travelling very fast, the flood waters have risen suddenly or if the floodwater contains large amounts of debris.

Severe winds - Pūkerikeri
Severe winds are generally associated with tropical cyclones, ex-tropical cyclones and other storm events. Tropical cyclones are described by categories ranging from 1 to 5 in relation to the maximum strength of winds. Category 5 storms can generate winds of more than 250 km/hr.

Volcanic activity - Puia o Ruahoumo
Auckland is partially built on the Auckland Volcanic Field (AVF). Although the volcanoes are small and eruptions infrequent, risk associated with future activity is very high due to the severe consequences they may produce. Auckland is also at risk from ash fall from eruptions from active volcanoes in the central North Island and Taranaki.

Tsunami - Parawhenua o te Moana
A tsunami is a series of waves, typically created by sudden intense movement of the ocean floor resulting from earthquakes, underwater landslides and underwater volcanic eruptions. They can reach heights of 10 m when making landfall.

Coastal inundation - Waipuke ki Tai
Coastal inundation occurs when low lying areas are flooded by the sea. Causes include astronomical tides and atmospheric pressure (determines sea level), and wind direction and strength (wave height), or by a combination of these events.

Coastal erosion - Horowhenua ki Tai
Coastal erosion is complex and can be caused by a number of processes including high wave energy, high tides and changes to sediment availability and land-use.

Land instability - Horowhenua
Land instability includes landslides, subsidence and stream and river bank erosion. Landslides can be triggered by heavy rainfall, earthquakes and human activity such as removal of trees and vegetation, steep roadside cuttings, leaking water pipes or a combination of these.

Tornado - Āwhiohio
A tornado is a violently rotating column of air which is in contact with the ground. The origin of tornadoes is associated with well-developed cumulonimbus clouds or thunderstorm cells on cold fronts. Tornadoes can occur anywhere in New Zealand and will typically last for only a few minutes.

Wildfire - Mahuika
A wildfire is an uncontrolled fire. Strong winds, high temperatures, low humidity and seasonal drought can combine with fuels and topography to produce dangerous fire weather situations.

Earthquake - Ruahoumo
Earthquake hazards may include strong ground shaking (dependent on size, depth and near surface materials), fault rupture, permanent ground till, subsidence or lateral spreading. Liquefaction (where certain soils lose strength and behave like a liquid) can also occur.

Wildfire - Mahuika
A wildfire is an uncontrolled fire. Strong winds, high temperatures, low humidity and seasonal drought can combine with fuels and topography to produce dangerous fire weather situations.
Auckland’s Natural Hazard Risk Profile

Auckland is at risk from a range of natural hazards. This Action Plan considers 10 of these hazards, which are categorised as having ‘very high’, ‘high’, ‘moderate’ and ‘low’ risk based on risk assessments. Each risk profile shows the ‘Present Day Risk’ and ‘Future Risk’. It includes an assessment of the potential future risk and the impact that climate change could have on changing the risk profile. The risk assessments are summarised here, but described in deeper detail in the NHRMAP and associated technical documentation.

Risk = Likelihood x Consequence

- Catastrophic Hazards (require specific disaster management)
- Managed by Auckland Council BAU*
- Managed by External Partners

* generally, although larger scale events may require specific management.
## Auckland’s Natural Hazard Risk Profile: Consequences

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Consequences (1-6)</th>
<th>1 (Incidental)</th>
<th>2 (Minor)</th>
<th>3 (Moderate)</th>
<th>4 (Major)</th>
<th>5 (Severe)</th>
<th>6 (Catastrophic)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>People</td>
<td>No fatalities or major injuries, near misses or minor injuries only</td>
<td>A fatality and isolated cases of moderate injuries.</td>
<td>Isolated fatalities (&lt;10), multiple cases of serious injuries.</td>
<td>Multiple fatalities (&lt;100), numerous major injuries.</td>
<td>Numerous fatalities (&lt;1,000), widespread major injuries.</td>
<td>Widespread fatalities (&gt;1,000) and major injuries (&gt;10,000).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infrastructure</td>
<td>Critical infrastructure out of service for up to an hour.</td>
<td>Critical infrastructure out of service for up to a day.</td>
<td>Isolated cases of critical infrastructure out of service for up to a week affecting some areas of Auckland.</td>
<td>Several critical infrastructure out of service for up to a month affecting large parts of Auckland.</td>
<td>Multiple critical infrastructure out of service for up to a month affecting all parts of Auckland.</td>
<td>Widespread critical infrastructure out of service for more than a month affecting all parts of Auckland.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cultural Mana Whenua Way of Life</td>
<td>Minor damage to objects, places and/or resources of cultural importance</td>
<td>Damage to objects, places and/or resources of cultural importance</td>
<td>High level damage to objects, places and/or resources of cultural importance</td>
<td>Significant damage to place, way of life and identity</td>
<td>Severe and possibly irreparable damage to place, way of life and identity</td>
<td>Loss of place, way of life and identity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic</td>
<td>&lt; $1 million of direct and indirect damages.</td>
<td>&lt; $10 million of direct and indirect damages.</td>
<td>&lt; $1 billion of direct and indirect damages.</td>
<td>&lt; $10 billion of direct and indirect damages.</td>
<td>&gt; $10 billion of direct and indirect damages.</td>
<td>&gt; $10 billion of direct and indirect damages.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Environmental degradation</td>
<td>&lt; 1 km² area damaged</td>
<td>&lt; 10 km² area damaged</td>
<td>&lt; 100 km² area damaged</td>
<td>&lt; 1,000 km² area damaged</td>
<td>&lt; 10,000 km² area damaged</td>
<td>&gt; 10,000 km² area damaged</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Perceived BAU
Interpreting our profile
Attachment A

Item 10

Developing an action plan

1. Objectives / Ideal state
2. Current actions
3. Gap analysis
4. Proposed actions

Developing an action plan
All of Council delivery framework Goals

**Governance and leadership**
Elected representatives and other community leaders are committed to building and strengthening resilience in communities as well as built and natural environments and are supported by adaptable and effective governance arrangements, clear guidance and specific training on natural hazard risk.

Council leaders have a cross-Council goal to minimise and mitigate natural hazard risk, including exacerbation of those risks by climate change or population vulnerability changes and maintain vigilance over monitoring and reporting of an ongoing reduction in risk.

**Strategy, policy and planning**
Natural hazards and the risk they present are recognised throughout Auckland’s planning framework and resilience building is given weight in policies and supported through rules and guidance.

**Regulations and consents**
The natural hazard risk associated with land development or infrastructure failure is managed through appropriate regulations and a consistent approach to risk management in the consenting process.

**Asset management**
Public infrastructure (built and natural) is resilient, well maintained and performs effectively during and after natural hazard events, so that the risks from natural hazards are reduced and managed.

**Emergency management and preparedness**
The Auckland Civil Defence and Emergency Management Group, Auckland Council and all Aucklanders understand and are prepared for natural hazard events, can respond fast and effectively to an emergency and recover quickly after an event.

**Knowledge and research**
Auckland Council has accurate, up-to-date and region-wide data and information on natural hazards to support informed decision-making, risk reduction and resilience building, and decision making is aligned with national and international good practice and innovations.

**Communication, education and community resilience building**
Aucklanders are well informed about natural hazards and risks and have the tools, support and information needed to participate in managing their risks and building resilient communities.

**Partnerships**
Auckland Council works in partnership with mana whenua, other councils and public bodies (including Local Government New Zealand), central government, infrastructure and service providers (through the Auckland Lifelines Group), the private sector and non-governmental organisations (NGOs), including education and research organisations to build and maintain resilience to natural hazard events.
Action plans: Governance and leadership

1. Develop a portfolio approach to governance of natural hazard risk, mitigation and adaptation
2. Improve reporting on natural hazard risk, mitigation and adaptation at governance level
3. Increase engagement of elected members in natural hazard risk management
4. Develop a framework for local board roles in community resilience building
5. Work with the CDEM Coordinating Executive Group in contributing to natural hazard risk reduction
Attachment A

Action plans: Strategy, policy and planning

6. Prioritise embedding the risk-based natural hazards management approach into the Auckland Planning Framework including developing a common language of risk as it relates to natural hazards adaptation, mitigation and resilience across council.

7. Strengthen the management of natural hazards in land development and growth activities as a key part of the Auckland Unitary Plan Strategy.

8. Continue to integrate planning for climate change, resilience building and natural hazard risk management into the Auckland Development Strategy.

9. Work with government agencies to resolve contradictions in legislative outcomes.
Action plans: Regulations and consents

10. Standardise Council's approach to the provision of natural hazard-related information in property documents (PIMs and LIMs) across all hazards

11. Develop specific Auckland Council requirements and guidance for developments with a known natural hazard risk component

12. Ensure that Auckland Unitary Plan rules addressing natural hazard risk are supported by accurate and accessible information for developers and regulatory staff

13. Develop a natural hazard management toolbox for regulatory staff managing consent applications

14. Investigate mechanisms to facilitate consenting for projects aimed at reducing and managing natural hazards

15. Build an information loop between resource consenting and natural hazard risk and vulnerability data, including reporting on new developments in risk zones
Action plans: Asset management

16. Specifically address natural hazard risk including climate change effects, risk reduction measures and resilience in the next iteration of asset management plans (AMPS)

17. Improve our understanding of the economic impact of natural hazards on Auckland Council assets

18. Formalise Council’s approach to the consenting and vesting of assets that are likely to be affected by natural hazard events

19. Explore our risk-based approach to asset management service-level agreements

20. Develop natural hazard risk assessment criteria for asset renewal strategies and plans

21. Promote resilience and adaptation measures for Council assets
Action plans: Emergency management, readiness, response and recovery

22. Continue to develop and improve Auckland Emergency Management capability and capacity through a structured training programme and exercising across the Coordinating Executive Group

23. Work with mana whenua to ensure planning, response and recovery to natural hazard events appropriately includes te ao Māori and mana whenua representation and leadership

24. Continue active participation in the Auckland Coordination Groups (i.e. The Auckland Lifelines Group and the Auckland Welfare Coordination Group) to continually improve and develop planning for natural hazard response

25. Continue to develop and improve standard operating procedures, early warning and emergency alert systems across the region to reduce the exposure of people and key response networks to the impacts of natural hazards

26. Utilise our increased understanding of natural hazard risk envelopes to develop more specific data for response planning and recovery, and work to enhance data sharing across the sector

27. Continue to develop and integrate Recovery networks, processes and planning into emergency management
Action plans: Knowledge and research

28. Continue to progress an agile 10-year Natural Hazards Research Plan that reflects Council risk priorities

29. Prioritise the collating and aggregating of natural hazard data in a visual (Geospatial) format to facilitate sharing

30. Develop a Natural Hazards Data Management Manual

31. Formalise the Auckland Council Natural Hazards Specialist Group that works across data researchers and end users, to build collaboration and information networks

32. Ensure Auckland is represented and involved at the national-level in research and innovation sharing for the management of natural hazard risk

33. Improve our understanding of the economic impact of natural hazards on Auckland, to help inform decision-making
Action plans: Communication, education and community resilience building

34. Maximise opportunities provided by website and social media platforms to provide and enhance public knowledge and preparedness before, during and after emergency events in Auckland

35. Continue to support existing, and develop new and innovative, emergency management hazard, consequence and response, information and engagement tools

36. Build greater community resilience through engaging strategically about resilience when undertaking infrastructure or community empowerment projects or activities

37. Develop community resilience through creating understanding of hazard consequences and impacts for all communities, to improve planning and readiness

38. Develop and implement a comprehensive volunteer programme to resource emergency events, including natural hazard events

39. Recognise the opportunities of Auckland’s cultural diversity for building community resilience

40. Facilitate organisational resilience
Action plans: Partnerships

41. Establish a natural hazard-specific emergency management programme with mana whenua

42. Develop relationships with Auckland Council CCOs to create a shared understanding of natural hazard risk and coordinated management response to natural hazards
Next steps

**Refinement and consolidation of actions**

The consultation draft will be used to confirm actions and develop a prioritised work programme with iwi and across Auckland Council functions and departments.

**Final Natural Hazard Risk Management Action Plan**

Will include any other feedback on risk understanding and current actions, as well as incorporating the revised action plan.

**Development of a work programme**

Will need the cooperation of many different departments, which requires management and reporting at a programme level to ensure coordination, scheduling and resourcing.

**Governance arrangements**

A steering group will be established to guide the programme development and implementation.
Extending the Action Plan

**Drought**
Some natural assets such as aquifers, which provide a useful resource, need to be managed as assets in order to be able to manage drought risk.

**Biosecurity and pandemic**
Recent events (e.g. Kauri dieback, Queensland fruit fly) have required a response from Auckland Emergency Management in addition to that provided by MPI.

**Fire**
Uncontrolled wildfires can happen in Auckland. We need to develop a broader view of fire risk and mitigation actions.

**Other hazards**
Infrastructure failure can be the result of a natural hazard (e.g. dam failure) and should be considered within the emergency management context.
Measles Outbreak

28/08/2019

Briefing for Civil Defence Emergency Management Committee
What is Measles

Measles is a virus that can make adults and children very sick. It is highly infectious and can spread quickly and easily through breathing, sneezing and coughing. If not immune to measles, a person can catch the disease just by being in the same room as someone who has it. Measles symptoms include a high fever, runny nose, cough and sore red eyes. A few days later a rash starts on the face and neck, and then spreads to the rest of the body. Measles can spread measles to others before they feel sick or show any symptoms.

How measles is spread
The measles virus is contained in the millions of tiny droplets that come out of the nose and mouth when an infected person coughs or sneezes.

You can easily catch measles by:
• breathing in these droplets
• touching a surface the droplets have settled on and then placing your hands near your nose or mouth [the virus can survive on surfaces for a few hours]

Contagious 5 days before to 5 days after rash onset, counting the day of rash onset as day 1.
Why are we concerned about Measles

Measles can be unpleasant and can usually pass in about 7 to 10 days without causing any further problems. Measles is a highly infectious and potentially life-threatening viral illness.

Measles can be life threatening: about 1 in 10 people with measles will need hospital treatment. Up to 30% of people with measles will develop complications – usually children under 5 and adults over the age of 20.

Measles can also lead to other complications, including:
- ear infections (which can cause permanent hearing loss)
- diarrhoea
- pneumonia. As many as 1 out of every 20 children with measles gets pneumonia, the most common cause of death from measles in young children.
- seizures
- swelling of the brain – this is rare, but can cause permanent brain damage or death.

Measles during pregnancy increases the risk of miscarriage, premature labour and low birth-weight babies.
Measles outbreaks in New Zealand 2009–19

Current numbers 773 nationally so far

Figure 3. Number of measles notifications by month reported, January 2009 to July 2019
### Number of Cases for 2019 by District Health Board

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District health board</th>
<th>Surveillance Week 33</th>
<th>Surveillance Week 34</th>
<th>Cumulative total 2019</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Northland</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waitemata</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auckland</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Counties Manukau</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>432</td>
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<tr>
<td>Waikato</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lakes</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bay of Plenty</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>27</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tairawhiti</td>
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<tr>
<td>Taranaki</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hawke's Bay</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Whanganui</td>
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<td>MidCentral</td>
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<td>Hutt Valley</td>
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<td>Capital and Coast</td>
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<td>Waitakere</td>
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<td>Canterbury</td>
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<td>South Canterbury</td>
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<tr>
<td>Southern</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>108</strong></td>
<td><strong>132</strong></td>
<td><strong>773</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Northern DHBs have highest number of people with confirmed measles 652**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age group</th>
<th>Surveillance Week 34</th>
<th>Cumulative total 2019</th>
<th>Number of hospitalisations 2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;15 months</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 months–3 years</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4–9 years</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10–19 years</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20–29 years</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30–49 years</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50+ years</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>773</td>
<td>282</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Number of Cases and Hospitalisations for 2019 by Age Group

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age group</th>
<th>Not vaccinated¹</th>
<th>Partially vaccinated²</th>
<th>Fully vaccinated³</th>
<th>Unknown</th>
<th>Total number of cases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;15 months</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 months–3 years</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4–9 years</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10–19 years</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>161</td>
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<tr>
<td>20–29 years</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30–49 years</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50+ years</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>418</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>291</td>
<td>773</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Not vaccinated: A person who was reported not to have received any doses of vaccine, or a person who was reported to have received one dose of vaccine within 14 days of the onset of disease. (Includes 18 cases in the < 3 years age group who received one dose of vaccine in the 14 days prior to onset.)

² Partially vaccinated: A person aged over 4 years who was reported to have received one dose of vaccine.
Auckland measles outbreak: MMR vaccination age brought forward

Hannah Martin  •  10:59, Jun 12 2019

Measles outbreak largest in a decade, 51 new cases in Auckland at the weekend

Hannah Martin  •  14:53, Aug 19 2019

Measles outbreak: Hospitals seeing 'complex' admissions as national number rises to 349

Hannah Martin  •  15:40, Jul 23 2019

Auckland measles outbreak: Ministry of Health 'extremely concerned' as case numbers spike

Hannah Martin  •  17:27, Aug 26 2019
Public Health Response

Auckland Regional Public Health Service Phase 3

- ongoing surveillance and reporting activities
- public communication and media response
- working with institutions at high risk of outbreaks, particularly Early Learning Services, schools, health care institutions and facilities like Mt Eden prison to reduce the likelihood of transmission through their populations.
Advice to prevent spread:

- Call before visiting GP to avoid spreading the virus in the waiting room
- If sick, stay away from work, school or public places, to help prevent putting other people at risk
- By isolating help protect vulnerable people including babies, pregnant women, cancer patients and others who are unable to be immunised and for whom the impact of the disease can be devastating.

The best protection against measles is to be vaccinated with two doses of the measles, mumps, rubella (MMR) vaccine. One dose of MMR will protect around 95% of people, while two doses protect around 99% of people.

In New Zealand, the MMR vaccine is routinely given to children at 15 months and four years old, but this timing may change during an outbreak. The vaccine is free for everyone born from 1 January 1969.
Attachment A

Prevent the spread of Measles!

Do you think you have measles? Have you been in contact with someone who has measles? Do you have a fever and any of the following symptoms:

- Rash
- Sore red eyes
- Runny nose
- Cough

If so, please stay outside and call us on: 

Thank you for helping us to prevent the spread of this serious disease.
Situational Awareness Viewer (SAV)

Background/Objective

Project Scope

Demo

Questions
Background

Auckland Council's Emergency Management and Geospatial Team work closely together collaborating toward continual improvement in the tools available for emergency management activities.

New technology = opportunity to improve
OBJECTIVE

Goal

‘New Zealand Emergency Management Geospatial Decision Support Tools: Initial Operating Capability’
SCOPE

Phase One

Created a Situational Awareness Viewer (SAV) that can be used in the ECC in an activation.

- Map interface with several spatial datasets.
- Provides ability to allow quick analysis and create incident data.
- Allows quick viewing of buildings, hazard, and demographics data.
- Allows external data to be added and viewed quickly.
Categories of data

13 Hazards
Flooding, coastal inundation

18 Buildings
Schools, police stations, CDC

6 Demographics
Age, language, population

Includes both live data such as road closures and static data and static data like park boundaries or political boundaries

Includes data from internal sources within the Council, and data provided by external sources
Thank you.

Questions?
CDEM Committee Meeting
28 August

Auckland Emergency Management

CIMS 3rd Edition Structure
CDEM Committee Meeting
28 August

Auckland Emergency Management
Level of importance

Clause A.3 of the Building Code defines the significance of a building by its importance level (IL), which is related to the consequences of failure. There are five levels of importance, considered by the importance of the building to society:

- **Level 1**: Structures presenting a low degree of hazard to life or property, such as walkways, outbuildings, fences and walls.
- **Level 2**: Normal structures and structures not covered by other categories, such as timber-framed houses, car parking buildings or office buildings.
- **Level 3**: Structures that may contain crowds, have contents of high value to the community or pose a risk to large numbers of people in close proximity, such as conference centres, stadiums and airport terminals.
- **Level 4**: Buildings that must be operational immediately after an earthquake or other disastrous event, such as emergency shelters and hospital operating theatres, triage centres and other critical post-disaster infrastructure.
- **Level 5**: Structures whose failure poses a catastrophic risk to a large area or a large number of people, such as dams, nuclear facilities or biological containment centres.

The required level of seismic performance increases with each level of importance. In general, important structures, such as hospitals, communications centres and those that provide occupation for many people, are designed for a greater level of earthquake shaking than ordinary commercial structures.
Investigation

- Scope defined
- Detailed assessment and modelling
- Findings
- Scope includes second stage of advice on how to improve
Maintaining an ECC

- Minor improvement works to structure
- Improvement works to fittings
- Consideration of other resilience measures
Maintaining an ECC

- ECC remains in Bledisloe Level 1
- Business case for Investment in technology for data sharing and coordination
- Performance considerations can be factored into building upgrades and refurbishments