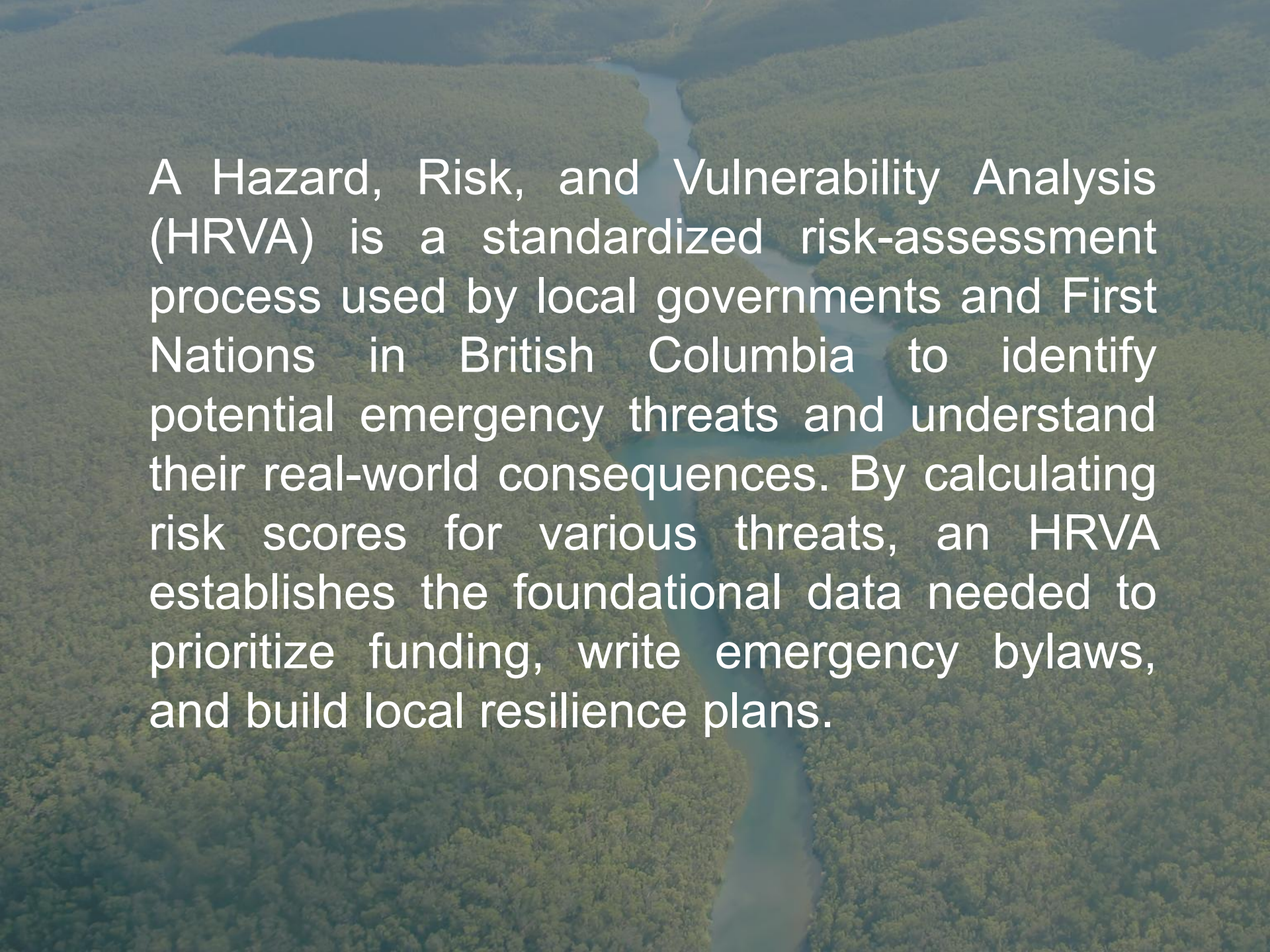
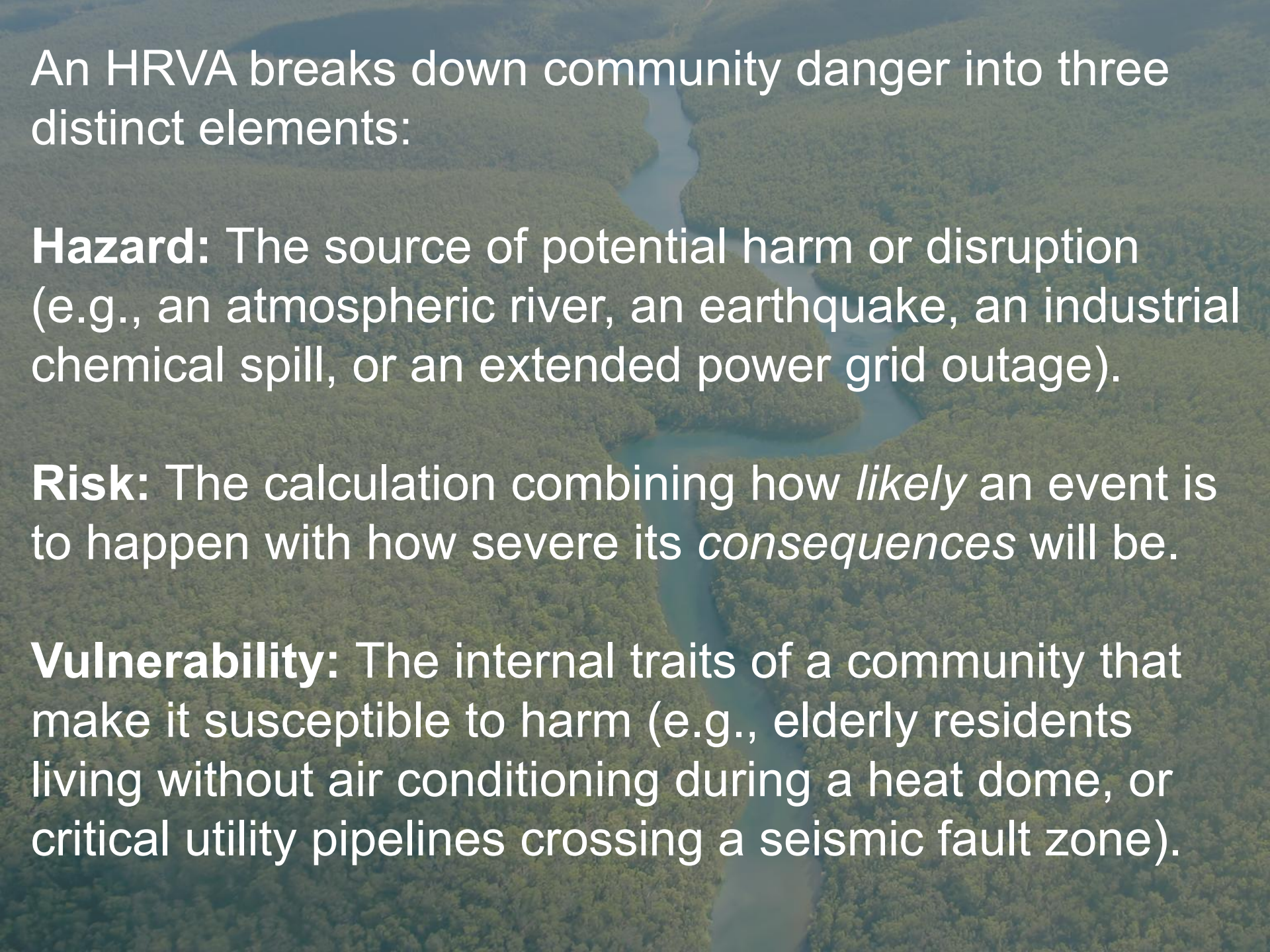


An aerial photograph of a river winding through a dense, green forest. The river is a light blue-grey color, contrasting with the vibrant green of the trees. The forest appears to be a temperate rainforest, with a thick canopy. The river starts from the top center and flows downwards, branching slightly in the middle.

A Hazard, Risk, and Vulnerability Analysis (HRVA) is a standardized risk-assessment process used by local governments and First Nations in British Columbia to identify potential emergency threats and understand their real-world consequences. By calculating risk scores for various threats, an HRVA establishes the foundational data needed to prioritize funding, write emergency bylaws, and build local resilience plans.

An aerial photograph of a river winding through a dense, green forest. The river is a light blue-grey color, contrasting with the vibrant green of the trees. The forest appears to be a mangrove or a similar wetland environment, with the river creating a complex network of channels and islands.

An HRVA breaks down community danger into three distinct elements:

Hazard: The source of potential harm or disruption (e.g., an atmospheric river, an earthquake, an industrial chemical spill, or an extended power grid outage).

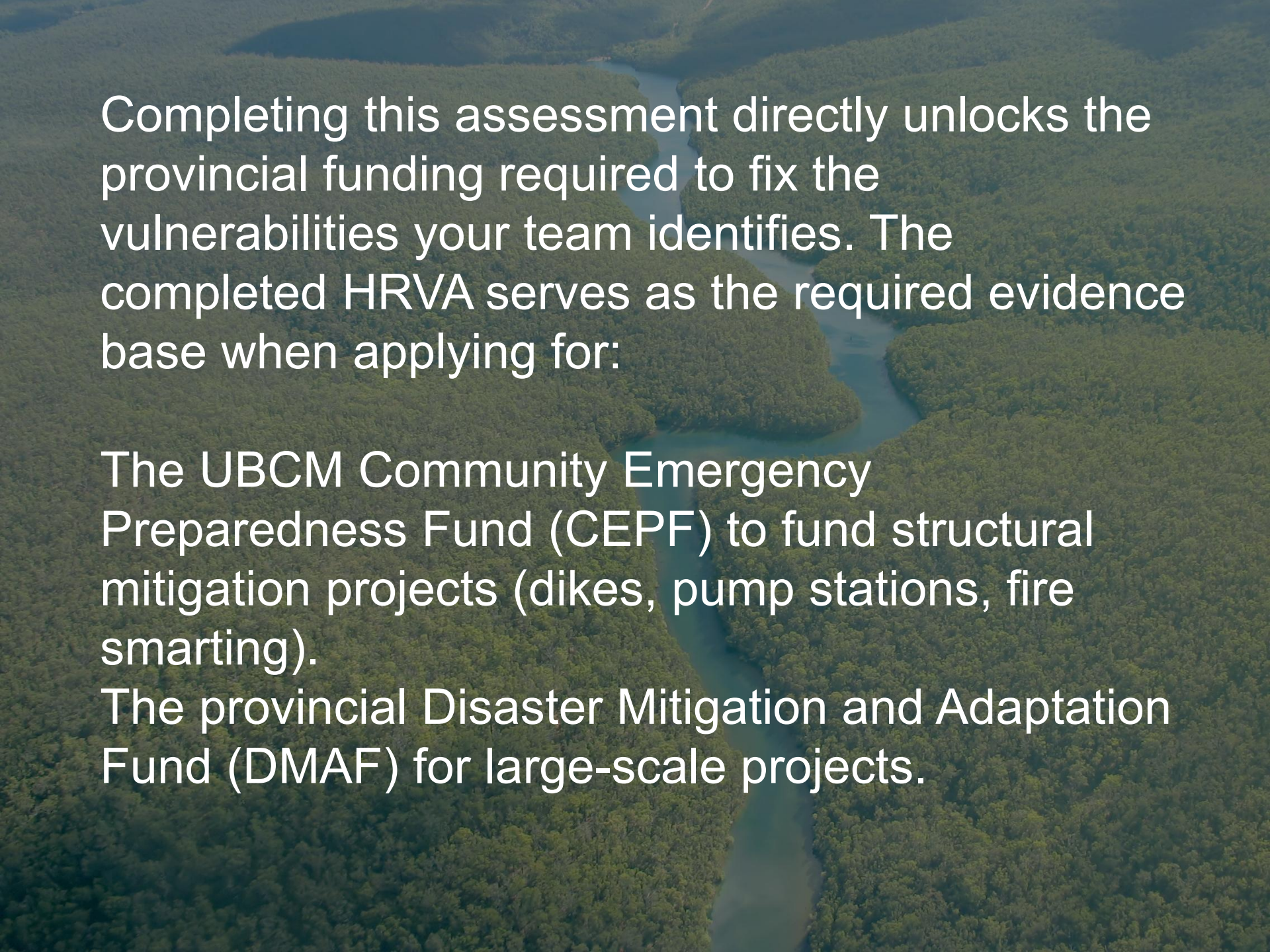
Risk: The calculation combining how *likely* an event is to happen with how severe its *consequences* will be.

Vulnerability: The internal traits of a community that make it susceptible to harm (e.g., elderly residents living without air conditioning during a heat dome, or critical utility pipelines crossing a seismic fault zone).

Implementation and Timelines

Phased Rollout: While parts of the EDMA are in effect, supporting local government regulations and specific compliance deadlines are rolling out through January 2027.

Under British Columbia's modern emergency framework, managing disaster risk is a legally binding mandate for local authorities rather than an optional administrative best practice. Following the provincial update enacted via Order in Council 186, comprehensive local authority emergency management regulations take full effect on **January 1, 2027**

An aerial photograph of a river meandering through a vast, dense green forest. The river is a light blue-grey color, contrasting with the deep green of the trees. The forest appears to be a mature deciduous forest with a thick canopy.

Completing this assessment directly unlocks the provincial funding required to fix the vulnerabilities your team identifies. The completed HRVA serves as the required evidence base when applying for:

The UBCM Community Emergency Preparedness Fund (CEPF) to fund structural mitigation projects (dikes, pump stations, fire smarting).

The provincial Disaster Mitigation and Adaptation Fund (DMAF) for large-scale projects.

Why Communities Need an HRVA

Directs Local Policy: Dictates where the community builds infrastructure, guides land-use zoning rules, and shapes official community plans (OCPs).

Informs Emergency Operations:

Directly shapes local evacuation routes, backup power deployment, and emergency communication systems.

Secures Provincial Funding: Serves as the foundational data required to successfully unlock and apply for provincial disaster mitigation and climate adaptation grants.

Turning Data Into Local Action:

Guides where we invest in infrastructure
(dikes, cooling spaces, fire guards)

Directs local zoning laws to keep homes out
of high-risk zones

Attracts provincial grant funding for major
safety upgrades