

PEACE RIVER REGIONAL DISTRICT
Emergency Executive Committee Meeting
A G E N D A

for the meeting to be held on January 7, 2020
in the Regional District offices, Dawson Creek, BC
commencing at 1:00 pm

1. **CALL TO ORDER:**
2. **ELECTION OF CHAIR and VICE-CHAIR:**
3. **NOTICE OF NEW BUSINESS:**
4. **ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA:**
5. **ADOPTION OF THE MINUTES:**
 - M-1 Emergency Executive Committee Meeting Minutes of February 2019
 - M-2 Search and Rescue Grant Allocation Meeting Minutes of July 2019
6. **BUSINESS ARISING FROM THE MINUTES:**
7. **DELEGATION:**
8. **CORRESPONDENCE:**
9. **REPORTS:**
 - R-1 December 17, 2019 - 2020 Budget Review – Function 300 Emergency Planning
 - R-2 December 17, 2019 - Modernizing the *Emergency Program Act*
10. **NEW BUSINESS:**
11. **ITEMS FOR INFORMATION:**
 - I-1 **For Reference only** - “PRRD Emergency & Disaster Service Establishment Bylaw No. 1598, 2005” and “PRRD Emergency & Disaster Operations Bylaw No. 1599, 2005”
 - I-3 2019 Peace River Regional District Emergency Incident Register
12. **ADJOURNMENT:**



PEACE RIVER REGIONAL DISTRICT EMERGENCY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING MINUTES

M - 1

DATE: February 7, 2019

PLACE: Regional District Offices, Dawson Creek, BC

PRESENT: Director Sperling, Electoral Area 'C'
Director Goodings, Electoral Area 'B'
Director Hiebert, Electoral Area 'D'
Director Rose, Electoral Area 'E'
Director Tony Zabinsky, City of Fort St. John
Director Bumstead, City of Dawson Creek

Staff

Trish Morgan, General Manager of Community Services
Deborah Jones-Middleton, Protective Services Manager
Jill Rickert, Community Services Coordinator
Suzanne Garrett, Corporate Services Coordinator

- 1) Call to Order The meeting was called to order at 1:10 pm
- 2) Election of Chair The General Manager of Community Services called for nominations for the office of Committee Chair for 2019.
- Director Goodings nominated Director Sperling for the office of Committee Chair for 2019. Director Hiebert seconded the nomination.
- Director Sperling accepted the nomination.
- The General Manager of Community Services called a second time for nominations for the office of Committee Chair for 2019.
- The General Manager of Community Services called a third time for nominations for the office of Committee Chair for 2019.
- Hearing none, the General Manager of Community Services declared Director Sperling Chair of the Emergency Executive Committee for 2019.
- 3) Election of Vice-Chair The General Manager of Community Services called for nominations for the office of Committee Vice-Chair for 2019.
- Director Sperling nominated Director Hiebert for the office of Committee Vice-Chair for 2019. Director Bumstead seconded the nomination.
- Director Hiebert accepted the nomination.
- The General Manager of Community Services called a second time for nominations for the office of Committee Vice-Chair for 2019.
- The General Manager of Community Services called a third time for nominations for the office of Committee Vice-Chair for 2019.
- Hearing none, the General Manager of Community Services declared Director Hiebert Vice-Chair of the Emergency Executive Committee for 2019.

DIRECTORS NOTICE OF NEW BUSINESS:

Director Rose Emergency Operation Centre (EOC)

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA:

4) Adoption of the
Agenda

MOVED by Director Hiebert, SECONDED by Director Rose,
that the Emergency Executive Committee agenda for the February 7, 2019 including
Director's new business and additional items for the agenda, be adopted as amended:

1. **Call to Order**
2. **Election of Chair and Vice-Chair**
3. **Notice of New Business**
4. **Adoption of the Agenda**
5. **Adoption of the Minutes**
M-1 Emergency Executive Committee Meeting Minutes of January 12, 2018
6. **Business Arising from the Minutes**
C-1 May 16, 2018 News Release – Cariboo Regional District – Wildfire Report
released following public consultation.
7. **Correspondence**
8. **Reports**
R-1 2019 Draft Emergency Services budget
R-2 Old Fort Landslide update
R-3 Community Emergency Preparedness Fund Application – Flood Plain Mapping
9. **New Business**
NB-1 Emergency Operation Centre
10. **Items for Information:**
I-1 January 2019 Snow Survey and Water Supply Bulletin
I-2 For reference: PRRD Emergency and Disaster Service Establishment
Bylaw No. 1598, 2005 and PRRD Emergency and Disaster Operations
Bylaw No. 1599, 2005.
I-3 Incident Register
11. **Adjournment:**

CARRIED.

MINUTES:

5) M-1 EEC Mtg.
Minutes of
Jan 12, 2018

MOVED by Director Bumstead, SECONDED by Director Hiebert,
that the Emergency Executive Committee Meeting Minutes of January 12, 2018
be adopted.

CARRIED.

CORRESPONDENCE:

6) C-1 re: Wildfire
Report

MOVED by Director Rose, SECONDED by Director Hiebert,
That the May 16, 2018 News Release from the Cariboo Regional District entitled "CRD
wildfire report released following public consultation" be received.

CARRIED

REPORTS:

7) R-1 re:
Budget

MOVED by Director Bumstead, SECONDED by Director Hiebert,
That the Emergency Executive Committee recommends to the Regional Board that the
2019 Emergency Services budget, as presented, be included in the 2019 Annual Financial
Plan.

CARRIED.

MOVED by Director Hiebert, SECONDED by Director Zabinsky,
That the Emergency Executive Committee recommends to the Regional Board that the
2019 Flood Risk Assessment Report, dated January 23, 2019, prepared by DWB
Consulting Services, be forwarded to the Electoral Area Directors' Committee for
consideration of the report recommendations..

CARRIED.

- 7) R-1 cont'd MOVED by Director Goodings, SECONDED by Director Hiebert,
That the Emergency Executive Committee recommends to the Regional Board that staff
be authorized to submit an application for a funding grant of up to \$150,000 to the UBCM
Community Emergency Preparedness Fund – Flood Mapping in the Peace River Regional
District, prior to the February 22, 2019 submission deadline.

CARRIED.

- 8) R-2 re:
Old Fort Landslide MOVED by Director Hiebert, SECONDED by Director Goodings,
That the Emergency Executive Committee receive the report from the Protective Services
Manager dated February 2, 2019 and titled "Old Fort Landslide", for information.

CARRIED.

MOVED by Director Rose, SECONDED by Director Goodings,
That the Emergency Executive Committee recommends to the Regional Board that letters
of appreciation, be sent to all external staff that supported the Emergency Operations
Centre between September 30 and December 2, 2018 during the Old Fort Landslide
event..

CARRIED.

NEW BUSINESS:

- 9) NB-1 re: EOC Discussion ensued regarding Emergency Operations Centre (EOC). It was felt that
during an emergency event when the EOC is in full operation the impact to the
organization is unsustainable. For small local governments, the system does not work. It
was noted that other Regional District have faced the same issue, Bulkley Nechako, CVRD
and Thompson-Nicola.

MOVED by Director Rose, SECONDED by Director Zabinsky,
That the Emergency Executive Committee recommends to the Regional Board that, on
behalf of the Regional District, a delegation consisting of the Chair, Chief Administrative
Officer and General Manager of Community Services or designate, be authorized to meet
with the Honourable Mike Farnsworth, Minister of Public Safety and Solicitor General,
Deputy Minister Becky Denlinger, Emergency Management, Ministry of Public Safety
and Solicitor General, and the Honourable Selina Robinson, Minister of Municipal Affairs
and Housing, to discuss the detrimental impacts during emergency events on small local
governments, including the diminished capacity to manage regular operations, inability to
make decisions hindered by other agencies, and the increased liability.

CARRIED.

It was suggested that Bulkley-Nechako, CVRD and Thompson-Nicola be contacted and
inquire if they would be interested in taking part in the conversation.

ITEMS FOR INFORMATION:

- 10) I-1 MOVED by Director Rose, SECONDED by Director Zabinsky,
That the following items be received for information:
- January 2019 Snow Survey and Water Supply Bulletin
- Incident Register

CARRIED.

- 11) Committee MOVED by Director Goodings, SECONDED by Director Hiebert,
That the recommendations from the Emergency Executive Committee meeting of
February 7, 2018 be recommended to the Regional Board for approval.

CARRIED.

- 12) Adjournment: The meeting adjourned at 11:20 am

Brad Sperling,
Chair

Suzanne Garrett,
Corporate Services Coordinator



**PEACE RIVER REGIONAL DISTRICT
EMERGENCY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE (SAR) MEETING MINUTES**

DATE: July 25, 2019

PLACE: Regional District Offices, Dawson Creek, BC

PRESENT: Director Sperling, Committee Chair
Director Goodings
Director Hiebert
Director Rose
Director Bumstead

Shawn Dahlen, Chief Administrative Officer
Trish Morgan, General Manager of Community Services
Jill Rickert, Community Services Coordinator
Kyla Trachevich, Community Services Clerk
Lyle Smith, Chief Financial Officer
Suzanne Garrett, Corporate Services Coordinator

CALL TO ORDER: The meeting was called to order at 9:30 am

ADOPTION OF AGENDA:

MOVED by Director Bumstead, SECONDED by Director Hiebert,
That the Special Emergency Executive Committee (SAR) agenda for the July 25,
2019 meeting, be adopted as amended:

1. Call To Order:
2. Adoption of the Agenda:
3. Adoption of the Minutes:
4. Business Arising from the Minutes:
5. Reports:
 - R-1 June 25, 2019 – Search and Rescue Grant Application Review
 - R-2 June 24, 2019 – Unclaimed 2017 Search and Rescue grant applications
6. Adjournment:

CARRIED.

MINUTES:

M-1 EEC (SAR)
Meeting Minutes of
July 5, 2018

MOVED by Director Bumstead, SECONDED by Director Goodings,
That the Emergency Executive Committee (SAR) Meeting Minutes of July 5,
2018 be adopted.

CARRIED.

BUSINESS ARISING FROM THE MINUTES:

BA-1 SAR Regional Model SAR groups have been working towards the feasibility of a “regional model” with respect to funding. Committee members felt that SAR groups should be encouraged to implement a regional funding model for economies of scale would benefit all groups – equipment purchase/replacement, operations, training. It was suggested that this topic be placed on the SAR allocation meeting agenda requesting a status update from the groups.

REPORTS:

R-1 SAR Grant Application Review MOVED by Director Rose, SECONDED by Director Bumstead, That the Emergency Executive Committee review the 2019 Search and Rescue Grant applications and determine which groups are eligible to receive funding. CARRIED.

MOVED by Director Bumstead, SECONDED by Director Hiebert, That all Search and Rescue Grant applicants be invited to attend the 2019 Search and Rescue Grant Allocation meeting, date to be determined; and that applicants who submitted incomplete applications be advised that they must meet eligibility criteria, failure to provide adequate documentation during the application process and/or comply with the eligibility requirements for funding assistance may jeopardize future funding applications. CARRIED.

R-2 Unclaimed 2017 SAR grant allocations MOVED by Director Bumstead, SECONDED by Director Goodings, That the Emergency Executive Committee recommends to the Regional Board that the unclaimed 2017 Search and Rescue grant allocations, in the amount of \$2,664, be returned to the Grants to Community Organizations function. CARRIED.

ADJOURNMENT: The Chair adjourned the meeting at 9:50 am

Director Sperling,
Committee Chair

Suzanne Garrett
Corporate Services Coordinator



REPORT

To: Chair and Directors

Date: December 17, 2019

From: Trish Morgan, General Manager of Community Services

Subject: **2020 Budget Review – Function 300 Emergency Planning**

RECOMMENDATION #1:

That the Emergency Executive Committee accept the 2020 Emergency Planning operational budget as presented and forward it to the Regional Board for consideration in the 2020 Annual Financial Plan.

RECOMMENDATION #2:

That the supplementary request to conduct flood plain mapping west of Chetwynd, around Moberly Lake, south of Pouce Coupe and in the Tomslake and Tupper areas be approved subject to the Regional District obtaining a Community Emergency Preparedness Grant for up to \$150,000.

RECOMMENDATION #3:

That the supplementary request to conduct extensive FireSmart® Education sessions and assessments within the rural areas of the Regional District be approved subject to the Regional District obtaining a Community Resiliency Investment Grant for up to \$150,000.

RECOMMENDATION #4:

That the supplementary request to complete a Disaster Debris Management Plan be approved.

BACKGROUND/RATIONALE:

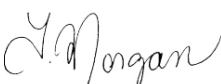
The 2020 Budget Process and 2020 Budget Calendar were approved at the October 10, 2019 Board meeting. One new change to the process was the preparation of the 2020 budget based exclusively on core expenses and presenting any proposed non-core expenses as supplemental items.

In keeping with this process, a draft budget was prepared for Emergency Services (Budget Function 300) based on core expenses and existing service levels. Supplemental requests were prepared by staff for review by the Emergency Executive Committee. A comparative analysis worksheet was prepared to contrast the 2020 draft budget to the 2019 approved budget with an explanation of significant changes.

Core Budget

Overall, the total budget for the function (exclusive of the supplemental requests) decreased from \$431,247 to \$290,126. The surplus of \$47,615 from 2018 was carried forward to 2019. The surplus to the function at the end of 2019 has not yet been calculated and as such the tax requisition has increased \$70,980 for a total of \$265,244 – this may be adjusted closer to the first reading of the annual financial plan bylaw once the actuals for 2019 have been calculated.

Staff Initials:

Dept. Head: 

CAO:



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January 7, 2020

- General expenditures increased \$30,099 in part due to a reallocation of Community Services staff wages and benefits to the function, increases in advertising and promotion to conduct public education, and legal fees.
- Allocations have increased by \$35,616 as “Administration Fees” are based on actuals from 2018; it is anticipated that this fee will be significantly less in 2021 as ‘actuals’ for 2019 are also significantly less.
- Training and Development and Conferences & Seminars:
 - For Community Services Staff:
 - Training & Development for Community Services has decreased from \$7,500 to \$1,000
 - Conferences & Workshops has increased from \$0 to \$6,500
 - For all PRRD Staff:
 - Training & Development under “Emergency Operations Centre” (1275) has increased from \$2,000 to \$18,000, however, no funds were budgeted in 2020 for training and development under “Emergency Planning” (2510) (previously \$8,500)
 - Includes costs for two EOC courses and a facilitated tabletop exercise
 - Some of the costs for the courses may be recovered if surplus seats can be sold to members municipalities and partner agencies
 - The cost for one workshop for the Board, related to Emergency Management, has been budgeted in Administration in 2020
- \$24,352 will be carried forward to the complete the Collaborative Emergency Management Model Study in 2020

Prior Year, One-Time Items

- 1) Rural Weather Stations – one station has now been installed at the Kelly Lake Transfer Station, with one more station being scheduled for installation in the spring of 2020 on the communications tower at the Hudson’s Hope Fire Department. Total amount invoiced in 2019 budget year was \$5,900.03. A third weather station has been budgeted for purchase in 2020. The Regional District is partnering with the Peace Forage Seed Association who already has an extensive weather station system in the region. These additional weather stations will help to fill gaps in service and will support emergency response efforts.
- 2) Flood Response Supplies – Two more sandbag bins were purchased in 2019 totaling \$3,699.10. The purchase of two more bins in 2020 has been included in the budget and will bring the total number of bins to 10. These bins are placed in the spring in high-risk, flood prone areas to support communities. Sand bags and provided by the province for free and sand is purchased by the Regional District.
- 3) Old Fort Debriefing Report – This report was completed in 2019 and funded by Emergency Management BC. Work has begun to interpret and assign tasks to various departments from the report to address the 146 recommendations.

2020 Workplan Highlights

Old Fort Debriefing Report

At the October 24, 2019 Board meeting the following resolutions were approved:

- 1) **That Regional District staff be authorized to meet with Emergency Management BC (EMBC) staff to discuss the Old Fort Landslide - Debriefing Report recommendations that relate to EMBC: further, that the Emergency Executive Committee be provided with a report on the outcome of the meeting.**
 - Staff made the request to EMBC on November 1, 2019 and received a written response on December 9, 2019 suggesting that we set an appointment with Tony Fiala, Sr. Regional Manager. Staff are currently working with EMBC to secure possible dates.
- 2) **That the Emergency Executive Committee (EEC) be provided with a report from the Emergency Program Coordinator on recommendations contained in the Old Fort Landslide – Debriefing Report that require advocacy to higher levels of government, and that the Regional Board be provided with a report containing recommendations on same from the EEC.**
 - A report will be brought forward to the EEC in quarter 1 of 2020 for consideration. Some of the recommendations may be included in the response to EMBC on the Modernization of the *Emergency Program Act*.
- 3) **That all recommendations contained in the Old Fort Landslide – Debriefing Report relating to emergency communications be considered by staff and incorporated into the Peace River Regional District (PRRD) Emergency Communications Plan, and that the updated PRRD Emergency Communications Plan be presented to the Emergency Executive Committee for feedback.**
 - Staff will be commencing work on this in the New Year
- 4) **That all recommendations contained in the Old Fort Landslide – Debriefing Report relating to operational plan updates be considered by staff and incorporated into the Peace River Regional District (PRRD) Rural Emergency Response Plan, and that the updated Rural Emergency Response Plan be presented to the Emergency Executive Committee for feedback.**
 - Staff will be commencing work on this in the New Year
- 5) **That the Committee of the Whole be provided with recommendations from the Emergency Executive Committee regarding the updated PRRD Emergency Communications and Rural Emergency Response Plans.**
 - Upon completion of these plans, they will be brought forward to EEC and the Committee of the Whole.

5-Year Training Plan

In 2020, staff will be developing a comprehensive five year staff and Board training plan to address the recommendations in the Old Fort Debriefing report. The training plan will incorporate the courses sponsored by EMBC as well as additional opportunities skills and knowledge, either through facilitated courses, or in-house training.

In 2020 the following courses have been included the Emergency Services 2020 budget.

- EOC Essentials (for new staff)
- Psychosocial Resiliency (for all staff)

o Notes:

- EMBC is considering offering Psychosocial Resiliency in the region in 2020 and should the course go forward, staff will look at whether there is a need to offer it twice in the region or reallocate the funds to another course. This course is a high priority for all staff to complete in 2020.
- any surplus seats will be offered to member municipalities and partner agencies for a fee

EMBC Sponsored Courses for 2020 (tentative) (no fee):

- EOC Operations
- EOC Planning
- EOC Logistics
- Psychosocial Resiliency

In-house training will be provided to staff on the following topics:

- o PRRD web map
- o EMBC's Common Operating Picture
- o Local Government Staff Deployment in Emergencies (new guide from EMBC)
- o Evacuation & Re-Entry guidelines (new guide from EMBC)

In the fall of 2020 a facilitated tabletop exercise will be planned and may include partner agencies. In the past the tabletop exercise has occurred over 2 days in order to allow almost all staff to take part on either the first or second day.

5-Year Protective Services Public Engagement Plan

In addition to the pre-planned public awareness campaigns (Fire Prevention Week, Emergency Preparedness Week, etc.), staff have begun developing a more robust and targeted public education and engagement plan for Protective Services which would follow the core principals of PreparedBC: 'Know The Risks. Make a Plan. Build a Kit'. Below is a draft outline of this 5 year plan:

Year 1 2020	FireSmart/Fire Prevention	Directed by possible grant funding through UBCM (CRI), to hire a contractor to lead public education and activate 'Community Champions'
Year 2 2021	Know the Risks	Identify and highlight local risks in our area, and mitigation plans for each (Fire, Flood, Ag, Landslide, etc)
Year 3 2022	Make a Plan	Household and neighbourhood Emergency Planning with additional sessions on signing up for and using NEBC Alerts

Year 4 2023	Build a Kit	Sessions focused on how to build household kits and how to maintain them
Year 5 2024	Recovery & Building Resilient Communities	In following the cyclical nature of a resilient community, focus should lie in the recovery & rebuilding strategy of each community

Staff are continuing to develop the strategies and tactics to support these public education topics. Note that although staff recommend application for a Community Resiliency Investment (CRI) grant to hire a contractor to provide widespread FireSmart public education and assessments, staff plan to deliver 4-5 introductory workshops over 2020.

Collaborative Emergency Management Model

The Regional District approved the completion of a feasibility study, with the assistance of member municipalities, to examine options for regional partnerships for emergency planning, response and recovery. Following the Old Fort Landslide the project was delayed, however, the project will move forward in 2020. \$24,351 remains to complete the study.

Supplemental Items

Flood Plain Mapping

In 2019 the Regional District applied to the Community Emergency Preparedness Fund grant program to conduct flood plain mapping west of Chetwynd, around Moberly Lake, south of Pouce Coupe and the Tomslake and Tupper areas. The application was not approved by UBCM. Staff are recommending that the Regional Board apply for the grant again in 2020. Due to the timing of the deadline for the grant application, Board and EEC meeting dates, a report has been prepared to go directly to the Regional Board for approval to submit the grant application.

Cost: up to \$150,000 and will only move forward if the PRRD is successful in obtaining the grant

FireSmart Education & Assessments

Through UBCM, the Community Resiliency Investment Fund supports communities with grants to conduct community wildfire planning, fuel management and FireSmart® education initiatives. The non-profit, Partners in Protection Association, leads the development of FireSmart® resources and management of the FireSmart® Canada program, which is designed to empower the public and increase community resilience to wildfire across Canada. The goal of the FireSmart® Canada program is to reduce the wildfire risk to property, infrastructure and public safety in the Canadian wildland/urban interface by helping communities become fire adapted.

Staff recommend applying for funds in 2020 to hire a contractor to conduct extensive FireSmart® public education and property assessments should the program receive applications in 2020. Total grant funding available is up to \$150,000 for high-risk areas of the province. More information will be brought forward when the next application window becomes available.

Cost: up to \$150,000 and will only move forward if the PRRD is successful in obtaining the grant; staff will conduct 4-5 introductory sessions in 2020

Disaster Debris Management Plan

Disaster debris is debris produced by emergency events that generate excessive amounts of mixed materials exceeding the capacity of local government's day-to-day recycling and waste removal services. Following flooding in 2011 and 2016 and the landslide in 2018, a large amount of debris was generated. Because of the lack of policy and procedures in place to manage that debris, there was delay in recovery efforts. Going forward a Disaster Debris Management Plan would assist in:

- Identifying the types of waste that may be generated.
- Determining options and policies that could be implemented to assist in speedy recovery through the management of disaster waste.

Cost - \$50,000 to hire a consultant to work with staff on development of a plan and draft policies

ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS:

1. That the Emergency Executive Committee provide further direction.

STRATEGIC PLAN RELEVANCE:

- ☒ Partnerships
 - ☒ Collaboration with Local and First Nations governments
- ☒ Responsive Service Delivery
 - ☒ Enhance Emergency Planning and Response Capacity
- ☒ Advocacy
 - ☒ Emergency Response Capacity for Local Governments

FINANCIAL CONSIDERATION(S):

1. Requisition for the Core budget is proposed to increase to \$265,244 from \$194,264 (a 37% increase). This increase may be offset once the final 2019 year end surplus to the function has been calculated. Alternatively, in lieu of increasing the requisition, funds could be allocated from the operating reserve, which has an estimated balance of \$259,490.
2. \$24,351 will be carried forward as surplus to complete the Collaborative Emergency Management Model project.
3. \$44,924 was recovered from EMBC for expenses related to the Old Fort Landslide. There is currently \$36,271 remaining in outstanding claims that is hoped to be received in 2020. \$9,519 has been determined as unrecoverable costs, which are largely due to legal expenses for the Old Fort Landslide and Sukunka Landslides.
4. Surplus funds from 2018 carried forward to 2019 have not yet been accounted for in the actuals for 2019.
5. Operating reserve funds utilized as revenue for the function have not yet been transferred to the function for 2019.

COMMUNICATIONS CONSIDERATION(S):

N/A

OTHER CONSIDERATION(S):

None.

ATTACHMENTS:

1. Vadim Budget
2. Year over Year Comparative Analysis
3. Supplementary Requests

PEACE RIVER REGIONAL DISTRICT
Budget Report by Cost Center



GL5260 Page : 1
 Date : Dec 20, 2019 Time : 11:51am

Account Code : - - - To : - - -

Function Type : Selective

		General Operating Fund 300 - Emergency Planning						
		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024		
		PROVISIONAL	PROVISIONAL	PROVISIONAL	PROVISIONAL	PROVISIONAL		
REVENUES								
0010 Requisition								
01-1-0010-0010	Electoral	-265,245.00	-289,675.00	-373,419.00	-302,687.00	-291,021.00		
	Total Requisition	-265,245.00	-289,675.00	-373,419.00	-302,687.00	-291,021.00	0.00	0.00
0020 Surplus/Deficit								
01-1-0020-0020	Surplus/Deficit	-24,351.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	Total Surplus/Deficit	-24,351.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0030 Grants								
01-1-0030-0037	Provincial Conditional	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
0080 Miscellaneous								
01-1-0080-0081	FSJ Boundary Expansion Compe	-531.00	-541.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	Total Miscellaneous	-531.00	-541.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0120 Administration								
01-1-0120-0040	Administration Fees	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
0140 Transfer from Reserves								
01-1-0140-0140	Operating Reserve	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	Total REVENUES	-290,127.00	-290,216.00	-373,419.00	-302,687.00	-291,021.00		
EXPENDITURES								
1000 General Expenditures								
01-2-1000-1010	Wages - Full Time	102,210.00	104,254.00	106,339.00	108,466.00	110,635.00		
01-2-1000-1030	Benefits	29,964.00	30,563.00	31,174.00	31,797.00	32,433.00		
01-2-1000-1040	WCB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
01-2-1000-2030	Phone/Internet	1,632.00	1,665.00	1,698.00	1,732.00	1,767.00		
01-2-1000-2055	Contingency	3,564.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
01-2-1000-2065	Insurance - Property	46.00	46.00	47.00	48.00	49.00		
01-2-1000-2070	Insurance - Liability	2,204.00	2,248.00	2,293.00	2,339.00	2,386.00		
01-2-1000-3010	Travel	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00		
01-2-1000-3016	Mileage	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
01-2-1000-3020	Meals	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
01-2-1000-3030	Training & Development	1,000.00	1,020.00	1,040.00	1,061.00	1,082.00		
01-2-1000-3040	Conferences & Seminars	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00		
01-2-1000-3050	Memberships	1,000.00	1,020.00	1,040.00	1,061.00	1,082.00		
01-2-1000-3060	Meetings	1,500.00	1,530.00	1,561.00	1,592.00	1,624.00		

January 7, 2020

PEACE RIVER REGIONAL DISTRICT
Budget Report by Cost Center



Account Code : - - - To : - - -

Function Type : Selective

		General Operating Fund						
		300 - Emergency Planning						
		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024		
		PROVISIONAL	PROVISIONAL	PROVISIONAL	PROVISIONAL	PROVISIONAL		
01-2-1000-5010	Advertising Services	12,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00		
01-2-1000-5030	Legal Services	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00		
01-2-1000-5120	Supplies - Office	3,000.00	3,060.00	3,121.00	3,183.00	3,247.00		
01-2-1000-6010	Operations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Total General Expenditures		176,120.00	175,406.00	178,313.00	181,279.00	184,305.00	0.00	0.00
1150 Allocations								
01-2-1150-1160	Administration	50,722.00	10,782.00	10,998.00	11,218.00	11,442.00		
01-2-1150-1190	PRRD Vehicles	800.00	816.00	832.00	849.00	866.00		
Total Allocations		51,522.00	11,598.00	11,830.00	12,067.00	12,308.00	0.00	0.00
1275 Emergency Operations Centre								
01-2-1275-2030	Phone/Internet	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
01-2-1275-3030	Training & Development	18,000.00	18,000.00	18,000.00	18,000.00	18,000.00		
01-2-1275-3100	Contract for Services - EOC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
01-2-1275-5120	Supplies - Office	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00		
Total Emergency Operations Cen		20,500.00	20,500.00	20,500.00	20,500.00	20,500.00	0.00	0.00
2308 Unit#13 - Big Tex Flatdeck Trailer								
01-2-2308-6220	Tires-Unit 13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
01-2-2308-6230	Insurance-Unit 13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
01-2-2308-6240	Repairs (Major)-Unit 13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
01-2-2308-6250	Maintenance-Unit 13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
2510 Emergency Planning								
01-2-2510-2512	Flood Response Supplies	5,500.00	5,500.00	5,500.00	5,500.00	5,500.00		
01-2-2510-3030	Training & Dev - EMERG PL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
01-2-2510-3100	Contract for Services EMERG PL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
01-2-2510-5060	Studies, Plans and Assessments	24,352.00	65,000.00	150,000.00	80,000.00	65,000.00		
01-2-2510-5140	Minor Capital	9,000.00	9,000.00	4,000.00	0.00	0.00		
Total Emergency Planning		38,852.00	79,500.00	159,500.00	85,500.00	70,500.00	0.00	0.00
2515 Weather Stations								
01-2-2515-2030	Phone/Internet	822.00	855.00	872.00	889.00	907.00		
01-2-2515-4435	Website Maintenance	761.00	776.00	792.00	808.00	824.00		
01-2-2515-6240	Repairs	500.00	510.00	520.00	530.00	541.00		
01-2-2515-6250	Maintenance	1,050.00	1,071.00	1,092.00	1,114.00	1,136.00		
Total Weather Stations		3,133.00	3,212.00	3,276.00	3,341.00	3,408.00	0.00	0.00

January 7, 2020

2801 EOC Task #170348 Unrecoverable

PEACE RIVER REGIONAL DISTRICT
Budget Report by Cost Center



GL5260

Page : 3

Date : Dec 20, 2019

Time : 11:51am

Account Code : - - -

To : - - -

Function Type : Selective

		General Operating Fund				
		300 - Emergency Planning				
		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
		PROVISIONAL	PROVISIONAL	PROVISIONAL	PROVISIONAL	PROVISIONAL
01-2-2801-2050	Miscellaneous	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2821 EOC Task #193467						
01-2-2821-1040	WCB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2822 EOC Task #193467 Unrecoverable						
01-2-2822-2030	Phone/Internet-Unrecoverable T	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
01-2-2822-2050	Miscellaneous - Unrecoverable T	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total EXPENDITURES		290,127.00	290,216.00	373,419.00	302,687.00	291,021.00
Surplus/Deficit		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

PEACE RIVER REGIONAL DISTRICT
Budget Report by Cost Center



GL5260

Page : 4

Date : Dec 20, 2019

Time : 11:51am

Account Code : - - -

To : - - -

Function Type : Selective

	2020 PROVISIONAL	2021 PROVISIONAL	2022 PROVISIONAL	2023 PROVISIONAL	2024 PROVISIONAL
Summary Total Revenues	-290,127.00	-290,216.00	-373,419.00	-302,687.00	-291,021.00
Summary Total Expenses	290,127.00	290,216.00	373,419.00	302,687.00	291,021.00
Summary Surplus/Deficit	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

300 - Emergency Planning

2019 <u>Requisition</u>	Proposed 2020 <u>Requisition</u>	Requisition \$ Increase <u>(Decrease)</u>	Requisition % Increase <u>(Decrease)</u>
\$194,264	\$265,244	\$70,980	36.54%

Subtotal section A	\$70,980	36.54%
---------------------------	-----------------	---------------

1)			
2)			
3)			
4)			
5)			
			0.00%
	Subtotal section B	\$0	0.00%

Subtotal sections A + B	\$70,980	36.54%
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C) Supplemental Items		<u>2020</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Requisition</u>	<u>Requisition</u> <u>% Increase</u>
1)	Fire Smart public education program (funded through UBCM CRI grant)	operations	150,000		0.00%
2)	Flood plain mapping (funded through UBCM grant0	operations	150,000		0.00%
3)	Disaster Debris Management Plan	operations	50,000	50,000	25.74%
					0.00%
		Subtotal section C	\$350,000	\$50,000	25.74%

Subtotal sections A + B + C	\$120,980	62.28%
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1) The Operating Reserve balance for this function as at December 31, 2019 is estimated to be \$259,490

2020 Budget - Supplemental Item						
Title	Contract for Services				Department	COMMUNITY SERVICES
Division	COMMUNITY SERVICES				Function	300 - Emergency Planning
Type	Operating - On-going				Priority	2
Description						
The Community Emergency Preparedness Fund (CEPF) is intended to enhance the resiliency of local governments. The CEPF provides a funding stream specifically for flood risk mitigation. In 2018 the PRRD completed a hazard assessment and the next step is to complete flood plain mapping. If successful, in a future year the PRRD could apply for flood mitigation planning funding and structural flood mitigation works - this is the 2nd phase of potentially a 4 phase project. The project will specifically consider areas of the highest risk based on the 2016 & 2011 floods - West of Chetwynd, Moberly Lake, South of Pouce Coupe, Tupper & Tomslake.						
Benefits						
Flooding is a significant natural hazard in BC that can damage important infrastructure, cause serious economic losses, and create social disruption. This project will assist the PRRD with understand flood risks better and could set the ground work for mitigation planning and structural works in the future. If successful the grant could cover up to 100% of the cost of the project.						
Risks						
The PRRD has been victim to two major floods in the last 8 years alone, causing millions in damages to homes, businesses and public infrastructure.						
Financial Information						
Operating						
Funding Sources	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	5 Year Total
Community Emergency Preparedness Fund	150,000		-	-	-	150,000
		-				-
		-				-
GRANTS	150,000	-	-	-	-	150,000
Expenses						
Expenses	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	5 Year Total
Flood Plain Mapping	150,000	-	-	-	-	150,000
	-	-	-	-	-	-
						-
						-
						-
						-
	150,000	-	-	-	-	150,000
Administration						
Author	Trish Morgan/Tiffany Traverse				Date Prepared	December 17, 2019
Approval Date						

2020 Budget - Supplemental Item

Title	Contract for Services	Department	COMMUNITY SERVICES
Division	COMMUNITY SERVICES	Function	300 - Emergency Planning
Type	Operating - On-going	Priority	1

Description

The Community Resiliency Investment (CRI) program is intended to reduce the risk and impact of wildfire to communities in BC through community funding, supports and priority fuel management activities. One of the first steps to managing fuel loads is to provide FireSmart education to residential land owners and businesses in the rural communities. Identified during the Board's emergency management training as a possible priority - FireSmart is something Protective Services will be focusing on in 2020 of our 5 year public education plan.

Benefits

If successful in obtaining this grant, a contractor would be secured, a FireSmart Educator, to conduct public education throughout the rural areas through a series of workshops, conducting fire risk assessments, attending public events, etc. Elevating community members to adapt to changing climate and fire risks, will create robust and resilient rural communities.

Risks

To ensure a program such as FireSmart will work, we need to build capacity to engage with local communities, and identify 'Community Champions' (volunteers) to continue on with the work involved with FireSmarting communities. Securing this grant funding would allow us to hire a contractor to fill the role as FireSmart Educator.

Financial Information

Operating						
Funding Sources	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	5 Year Total
UBCM CRI Grant	150,000		-	-	-	150,000
		-				-
		-				-
GRANTS	150,000	-	-	-	-	150,000
Expenses						
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	5 Year Total
Fire Smart Public Education Program	150,000	-	-	-	-	150,000
	-	-	-	-	-	-
						-
						-
						-
	150,000	-	-	-	-	150,000

Administration

Author	Trish Morgan/Tiffany Traverse	Date Prepared	December 17, 2019
Approval Date			

2020 Budget - Supplemental Item						
Title	Disaster Debris Management				Department	COMMUNITY SERVICES
Division	COMMUNITY SERVICES				Function	300 - Emergency Planning
Type	Operating - On-going				Priority	3
Description						
Disaster debris is debris produced by emergency events that generate excessive amounts of mixed materials exceeding the capacity of local government's day-to-day recycling and waste removal services. Following flooding in 2011 and 2016 and the landslide in 2018, a large amount of debris was generated and as a result of the lack of policy and procedures in place to manage that debris, there was delay in recovery efforts.						
Benefits						
A Disaster Debris Management Plan would assist in identifying the types of waste that may be generated and determining options and policies that could be implemented to assist in speedy recovery through the management of disaster waste						
Risks						
The PRRD could experience another emergency event where large amounts of debris are generated and recovery could be slowed due to not having a plan on how to manage this waste.						
Financial Information						
Operating						
Funding Sources	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	5 Year Total
Requisition	50,000		-	-	-	50,000
		-				-
		-				-
GRANTS	50,000	-	-	-	-	50,000
Expenses						
Expenses	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	5 Year Total
Study	50,000	-	-	-	-	50,000
	-	-	-	-	-	-
						-
						-
						-
						-
	50,000	-	-	-	-	50,000
Administration						
Author	Trish Morgan/Tiffany Traverse				Date Prepared	December 17, 2019
Approval Date						



REPORT

To: Emergency Executive Committee

Date: December 17, 2019

From: Trish Morgan, General Manager of Community Services

Subject: **Modernizing the *Emergency Program Act***

RECOMMENDATION:

That the Emergency Executive Committee recommend to the Regional Board to approve the draft response to the Province of BC regarding the discussion paper "Modernizing the *Emergency Program Act*."

BACKGROUND/RATIONALE:

Emergency Management B.C. (EMBC) is modernizing the *Emergency Program Act* (EPA) to support more effective management of emergencies in B.C. by incorporating international best practices. In October 2018, B.C. became the first Canadian province to adopt the Sendai Framework. One of its key tenets is an "all of society" approach to emergency management to help build resilience at the individual and community levels. In May 2019, BC adopted an Interim Disaster Recovery Framework to provide a governance and operational structure for recovery prior to development of the new legislation. According to EMBC the proposals outlined in the discussion paper will provide the legislative framework to build on these measures.

According to EMBC, the new Act will reflect the lessons learned from the unprecedented flood and wildfire seasons in 2017 and 2018, address all four pillars of emergency management (mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery), and place more emphasis on up-front disaster risk reduction in order to prevent events from happening and to lessen the impact when they do occur.

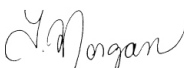
On October 28, 2019 EMBC released a discussion paper explaining the need for new legislation and outlining the proposed policy direction for modernized emergency management legislation. With the discussion paper the Provincial Government is seeking comment and feedback from emergency management partners and the public.

Comments are being received until January 31, 2020 at 4:00 pm PST. A draft letter providing feedback to the Province is attached for the Committee's consideration and recommendation to the Regional Board for the January 23, 2020 agenda.

ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS:

1. That the Emergency Executive Committee receive the report "Modernizing the *Emergency Program Act*" for discussion.
2. That the Emergency Executive Committee provide further direction.

Staff Initials:

Dept. Head: 

CAO: 

Page 1 of 2

January 7, 2020

STRATEGIC PLAN RELEVANCE:

- ☒ Advocacy
- ☒ Emergency Response Capacity for Local Governments

FINANCIAL CONSIDERATION(S):

None at this time, however given the proposed wide spread changes to the current legislation additional staff capacity may be required in the future in order to meet the proposed requirements. For this reason the draft response to the Province of BC recommends long-term funding support to increase human resource capacity for local governments and First Nations.

COMMUNICATIONS CONSIDERATION(S):

none

OTHER CONSIDERATION(S):

Attachments:

1. Draft response to the Province of BC regarding Modernizing the *Emergency Program Act*
2. EMBC Presentation: Modernizing BC's Emergency Management Legislation
3. Modernizing BC's Emergency Management Legislation (discussion paper)



PEACE RIVER REGIONAL DISTRICT

DRAFT

January 24, 2020

Emergency Management BC
Attn: Citizen Engagement
PO BOX 9484 Stn Prov Govt
Victoria, B.C. V8W 9W6

EmergencyProgramAct@gov.bc.ca

RE: Emergency Program Act Modernization

To Whom It May Concern,

The Peace River Regional District (PRRD) respectfully submits the following feedback in response to the Discussion Paper: British Columbia – Modernizing BC’s Emergency Management Legislation.

The discussion paper outlines a number of principles and strategies, however, the PRRD has concerns regarding staffing capacity, costs and expertise required to fully implement some of the changes suggested.

1) Funding to conduct mitigation works

As noted in the discussion paper, the current legislation focuses largely on response and recovery. It is proposed that the modernized legislation take a four pillars approach to emergency management which will include mitigation and preparedness and will “[specify] the obligations of emergency management partners in each area.”

While the PRRD supports the idea of a taking a balanced approach to the four pillars, the PRRD is concerned with the cost to construct structural mitigation works and whether there will be long term and reliable provincial funding opportunities for these projects as well as long term funding for maintenance (e.g., flood mitigation works). Further, in the absence of provincial funding, will regional districts be required to create service areas and a service function to requisition for the construction and maintenance of structural mitigation works and if these service areas will be required to be established through an elector approval process? If service areas are required to be established by elector approval, what will be the result if the electorate does not approve them (i.e., they are unwilling to pay for the project and maintenance)? Will local governments be held liable for failing to prevent an emergency or disaster?

Recommendations:

- 1) That if the Province of BC increases the obligations of local governments to conduct structural mitigation works, that the Province create a trust that would ensure long-term sustainable funding support for local governments for the construction and long-term maintenance of structural mitigation projects.

diverse. vast. abundant.

PLEASE REPLY TO:

☒ Box 810, 1981 Alaska Ave, Dawson Creek, BC V1G 4H8 Tel: (250) 784-3200 or (800) 670-7773 Fax: (250) 784-3201 Email: prrd.dc@prrd.bc.ca
☐ 9505 100 St, Fort St. John, BC V1J 4N4 Tel: (250) 785-8084 Fax: (250) 785-8025 Email: prrd.fsj@prrd.bc.ca

- 2) That if the Province of BC requires local governments to contribute funding for the construction and maintenance of structural mitigation works, that consideration be given to whether an elector approval process would be required to establish service areas.

2) Definition of “Emergency”

The discussion paper proposes that the definition of an “emergency” be expanded to include damage to “Indigenous cultural sites or the environment” or “any other situation prescribed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council.”

Proposed additions in red:

- (a) Is caused by accident, fire, explosion, technical failure or a force of nature; and
- (b) Requires prompt coordination of action or special regulation of persons or property to protect the health safety or well-being of a person or community or to limit the damage to property, **significant Indigenous cultural sites or the environment; or**
- (c) **Any other situation prescribed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council.**

The PRRD is concerned with the expectations of the Province with respect to the role local governments will play in protecting significant Indigenous cultural sites or the environment. Further, will the Lieutenant Governor be able to order a local government to respond to an emergency that is not outlined in the current definition, such as one that has impacts on human health (such as foreign animal disease or pandemic) or economic crises? Many local governments in BC, particularly in the north, are limited in staffing capacity and do not have the knowledge or expertise in these areas to support emergencies of this type.

Recommendations:

- 1) That the Province of BC provide further information on what they propose the role of local government be in relation to protecting significant Indigenous cultural sites or the environment.
- 2) That the Province of BC provide further information on whether the Lieutenant Governor could order a local government to take action in relation to an emergency that is outside the scope described by the definition under the current and proposed Act.

3) Local Authority

The discussion paper proposes that the Minister would be able to prescribe by regulation new “local authorities” for the purposes of undertaking some or all emergency management functions.

While the PRRD supports the idea of collaboration and coordination between regional districts, municipalities and First Nations, the PRRD is concerned whether the Province will consider creating local authorities that include unincorporated communities with no defined boundaries, governance structure or funding mechanisms.

Recommendations:

- 1) That the Province of BC clearly define the criteria and process under which they will consider creating a new local authorities.
- 2) That unincorporated communities with no defined boundaries, governance structure or funding mechanisms not be considered by the Province when prescribing new local authorities.

4) Definition of Recovery

The discussion paper proposes “to give local authorities and ministries the tools and powers required to build back stronger, faster and inclusively.” The PRRD supports this concept and recommends that the Province amend the Disaster Financial Assistance (DFA) legislation to allow for this. Currently the requirements under DFA do not allow recipients to build to a higher standard or make modifications to what was pre-existing prior to an emergency event, even if it contributed to impacts associated with the event. In order to mitigate future events, recipients of DFA needs to have the flexibility to be able to make changes to alterations to their homes, businesses, and infrastructure so that they are prepared to withstand future events.

Recommendation:

- 1) That the Province of BC amend the Disaster Financial Assistance regulation to provide greater flexibility to recipients so that they can build back stronger and faster.

5) Changes to States of Local Emergencies

The PRRD supports the concept proposed in the discussion paper whereby the duration of states of local emergencies (SOLE's) would increase from 7 days to 14 days and provincial state of emergencies from 14 days to 28 days. Additionally, introducing a provision that would allow local authorities to utilize one or more of the extraordinary powers when transitioning to recovery and without the use of a SOLE, would reduce the administrative burden associated with response and recovery.

6) Quality Assurance & Standardized Programs & Plans

The discussion paper proposes to provide EMBC with the ability to audit emergency management plans and the results would be made public. As voiced by many other local governments, the PRRD is concerned how this information may be used if made public and whether it could open a local government to possible liability and litigation following an emergency response.

Further in the discussion paper it is proposed that emergency program and plan content requirements be prescribed through regulation. Given the uniqueness of each local government and First Nation in BC, the PRRD is concerned that a regulated “one-size fits all” approach would not provide the flexibility needed to approach emergency programming and planning in such a way as to recognize the diversity that exists throughout BC.

Recommendations:

- 1) That the Province of BC develop a “best practices guide” for local authority emergency management plans and programs to assist local governments and First Nations; and

further, that there is recognition from the Province that every local government and First Nation is unique which may be reflected in their plans and approach to emergency response and recovery.

- 2) That the Province of BC provide funding support to local governments to revise and update emergency management plans to meet best practices set forth by the Province.
- 3) That should the Province of BC wish to audit local government emergency management plans, that they do not make the results public and instead work as partners with the local government to make changes to their plans.

7) Responsibilities of Provincial Ministries, Crown Corporations & Agencies

The PRRD supports the proposal that provincial ministries, Crown corporations and agencies be required to develop emergency plans and participate in the development of plans where they are not the lead.

The PRRD further supports establishing a provincial obligation to provide hazard data and coordinate with local authorities and First Nations, however, is concerned with whether there will be support provided to interpret and analyze this data. Most local governments do not have the capacity or in-house expertise to be able to utilize data that may be provided regarding hazards, risks and potential impacts in their regions. Support from provincial experts will be required in order to fully understand and address hazards through planning and mitigation and preparations for response and recovery.

Recommendation:

- 1) That the Province of BC provide support (funding or expertise) and guidance to local governments and First Nations to assist in understanding and interpreting hazard and risk data in order to develop plans to address impacts and vulnerabilities within our regions.

8) Building & Development

The discussion paper proposes that local authorities and the Province (through subdivision approval) give greater consideration for current and future risk for new development approvals in hazardous areas. It is important for the Province to understand that while development approval may be provided once a property is subdivided, there may be tens of years between the time that a subdivision is approved and an owner builds on the property. And while it is the responsibility of the property owner to educate themselves of any notices or covenants on title, many are often not aware of covenants requiring to address known hazards.

Additionally, many regional districts in BC do not require building permits in portions of their electoral areas and therefore may only become aware of new construction when a property owner is seeking a civic address. In these cases property owners are able to build however they like and wherever they like without regard for mitigating known hazards on their properties. Building permits are a tool for local governments to require property owners to not only follow the BC Building Code, but to also build in such a way as to reduce their risk from a known hazard. Due to the lack of building inspection in many rural areas, regional districts often don't become aware of issues such as building too close to water bodies, or in or near

steep slopes, etc. until there is an emergency and properties have become impacted and require assistance.

Recommendations:

- 1) That if the Province of BC wants to encourage hazard mitigation at the individual property owner level, then the Province should mandate building inspection in rural areas across all of BC.

9) Collaborative Planning & Partnerships

The discussion paper proposes that local governments be required to consult with First Nations on their emergency plans. While the PRRD supports the idea of working with our First Nations neighbors whenever possible and where there is capacity to do so, there is concern over prescribing through legislation or regulation the standard to which consultation must take place. Many small local governments and First Nations do not currently have the human resource capacity that may be required to conduct consultation or engagement.

Recommendations:

- 1) That the Province of BC create “best practice” guidelines for reciprocal consultation between local governments and First Nations, rather than regulating consultation requirements.
- 2) That the Province of BC provide sustainable funding for both local governments and First Nations to increase capacity to conduct consultation and engagement.

10) Critical Infrastructure Operators

The discussion paper proposes that critical infrastructure (CI) operators be required to develop specific emergency management plans and to be inclusive of hazards created by CI. While this is a first step, it is also important for CI operators to education the public and local authorities on the hazards that may be created through their infrastructure. Local authorities do not have the expertise to educate those that may be impacted as a result of a CI failure.

For instance, BC Hydro has constructed hydroelectric dams across BC and while they currently have emergency plans in place to respond to a failure, they do not educate the residents and businesses located within their inundation zones on the hazard and risks. Local governments do not have dam engineers that can speak to the possible causes of a dam failure, what might happen, the rate of release, etc. This information is best communicated by BC Hydro engineers to those who could be impacted. This approach is taken throughout northern BC with respect to oil and gas operators who are required by legislation to meet with anyone who could be potentially impacted by a failure in their infrastructure.

Recommendation:

- 1) That the Province of BC require critical infrastructure operators to educate the public on the hazards, risks and impacts that could occur should there be an infrastructure failure.

11) Volunteers & Non-Governmental

The discussion paper proposes providing more support to volunteers through creating more equitable treatment between those ordered to provide support in an emergency and those who willingly do so. Since 2016 the Province has experienced a number of emergencies that have required, not only long-term deployment of volunteers, but also a greater number of volunteers. Many have volunteered to assist with response and recovery efforts and have done so without pay and have put their jobs in jeopardy to assist others.

While the PRRD supports the concept of providing volunteers with “time limited employment protection,” the Province should also consider criteria paying those who volunteer during an emergency. Standards and criteria would have to be developed to determine when, how and who should be paid for their time similar to volunteer fire fighters who are deployed by the Office of the Fire Commissioner.

Further, the Province should also consider de-categorizing public safety lifeline volunteers. For instance, there is no reason why a search and rescue volunteer, if trained, could not assist with ESS or rapid damage assessment. Under the current system there is no liability or WCB protection for search and rescue (SAR) volunteers to assist with these response tasks as part of their SAR organizations.

Recommendations:

- 1) That the Province of BC develop a system and criteria to pay volunteers who have been deployed for long-term durations similar to volunteer fire fighters.
- 2) That the Province of BC consider providing greater flexibility with respect to Work Safe BC and liability coverage so that public safety lifeline volunteers, particularly search and rescue volunteers, can assist with a greater variety of tasks during a response.

12) Financial Considerations

The discussion paper notes that the “Province continues to work to improve its policies, procedures and administrative processes to ensure Local Authorities “are reimbursed for response and recovery costs.” While the PRRD supports this concept, the Province should also examine the expense authorization process that is utilized during response and recovery. Many local governments have voiced frustration with the process that requires emergency operations centres to receive pre-approval for expenses associated with response and recovery costs. Often approvals are delayed because they require multiple levels of approval from EMBC and can slow the ability of incident command and the EOC to respond.

Recommendation:

- 1) That the Province of BC examine the “expense authorization form” system utilized during emergency response and recovery to approve expenses, with particular attention being targeted at finding ways to speed up approval processes in order to keep pace with the emergency.

13) Compliance & Enforcement

The current legislation (and presumably the proposed legislation) provides local authorities with the ability to initiate an evacuation when there is an imminent risk to public safety. Although adults currently have the option to decide whether to stay and defend their properties while under evacuation order, once they leave the order area, they are not allowed to re-enter without authorization. The challenge that is faced by many local governments is that there is limited enforcement of evacuation order areas by the RCMP and there is no penalty for those who violate evacuation orders and lead others into evacuated areas.

Recommendation:

- 1) That the Province of BC include in the modernized *Emergency Program Act* legislation, provisions to enforce evacuation orders and apply penalties for those who chose to willingly violate them.

14) Phased Approach to Implementation & Sustainable Funding

Given the number of proposals that the Province is currently considering, including in the new legislation, it will take time and resources for local governments and First Nations to fully implement changes in their emergency programs and plans. Therefore if any changes are brought forward it would be important to do so in a phased approach over a number of years and with funding support to help increase long-term human resource capacity.

Recommendations:

- 1) That the Province of BC implement any changes to the Act utilizing a phased approach in order to provide local governments and First Nations time to make suitable changes and increase capacity.
- 2) That the Province of BC provide long-term sustainable funding to local governments and First Nations to increase human resource capacity to address any changes brought forward through legislation.

Should you have any questions regarding our feedback please feel free to contact Trish Morgan, General Manager of Community Services, at 250 784-3200 or trish.morgan@prrd.bc.ca.

Yours truly

Brad Sperling, Chair



Modernizing BC's Emergency Management Legislation

EPA Modernization: Regional Engagement Webinar

December 2019

January 7, 2020



BRITISH
COLUMBIA



Current Emergency Program Act

- Dates from 1993
- Focuses on: preparing and implementing plans; states of emergency; the role of the Province and Local Authorities
- Supported by three regulations

2017 & 2018 Wildfires

3,415
wildfires

71,000
evacuees

2.5 M
hectares burned

660
structures damaged or
destroyed

2 Provincial states of emergency
(71 days & 24 days)

\$1.6 B spent in response and recovery





2018 Floods

400+ homes

severely damaged

100 businesses

severely damaged

\$70 M+

in recovery funding to date

Driving Modernization: Addressing Challenges

- Increasing complexity, frequency and severity of disasters (floods, wildfires)
- Impacts of disasters (economic, psycho-social, fiscal)
- Implement Sendai Framework
- Indigenous communities disproportionately impacted
- Needs of vulnerable people not always sufficiently considered
- Address gaps surfaced by events in 2017 and 2018

Key Gaps in Current Emergency Management Legislation (1/2)

- No explicit requirements to assess and mitigate disaster risk (UN Sendai Framework)
- Lack of recovery planning and tools prolongs recovery and does not support resilience
- Integration between plans
- No requirements to provide event-related information





Key Gaps in Current Legislation (2/2)

- First Nations are not yet adequately recognized as partners
- No assurance that cohesive plans and strategies are in place for critical infrastructure
- Current system does not represent an all-of-society approach



DESIGN PRINCIPLES FOR MODERNIZATION

Seven design principles are guiding development of BC's modernized emergency management legislation. The design principles reflect the key strategic shifts that underpin a more modern approach to emergency management in BC.



A Four-Pillar Approach

The Act will encompass all stages of emergency management: mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery.



Shifting How We Think

The Act will reflect a shift from disaster response to managing and reducing disaster risk.



An All-of-Society Approach

Emergency management is a shared responsibility: individuals, governments, communities, private and non-profit sectors.



Putting Safety First

Protection of life, health, and safety is paramount.



Transparent Decisions

Decisions made under the Act and regulations will be transparent.



A Funding Mechanism that Works

Responsive, flexible and disciplined funding mechanism.



Focus on Inclusion

The Act will be inclusive and will consider the needs of vulnerable citizens.

January 7, 2020

Proposed Changes: Key Definitions

- Full list in discussion paper
- Expanded definition of “emergency”
- Prescribe new Local Authorities through regulation
- New definitions for four pillars:
 - Mitigation
 - Preparedness
 - Response
 - Recovery



Proposed Shift: Ministries, Crowns and Agencies

- Increased emergency and business continuity planning
- Exercises
- Information sharing
- Continuity of government





Proposed Shift: Local Authority Planning and Powers

- Emergency and business continuity planning
- Exercises
- Hazard and risk identification
- Land development and building decisions
- Recovery powers
- Coordination and regional approaches

Proposed Shift: First Nations as Partners

- Expanded definition of emergency
- Clear authority to form partnerships and enter into agreements
- Consideration of Indigenous and traditional knowledge, cultural safety and inclusiveness
- Requirement for Local Authorities and CI operators to consult with First Nations



Proposed Shift:

Critical Infrastructure

- Emergency and business continuity planning
- Exercises
- Registry
- Coordination and regional approaches
- CI sectors likely phased in

In Canada and British Columbia, critical infrastructure (CI) refers to the 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.

Proposed Shift:

Volunteers and NGOs

- Clearer definitions of types of volunteers
- Registered volunteers:
 - Civil liability protection
 - Job-protected leaves
- Define service providers and provide clear ability for the Minister to enter into agreements with them

Other Proposed Shifts (1/2)

- Quality Assurance:
 - Requirement to provide plans to EMBC
 - Establish ability for EMBC to audit plans





Other Proposed Shifts: (2/2)

- Citizens /small business – incentives and education (non-legislative)
- Duration of states of emergency
- Potential standards for public notification and warning
- Compliance and enforcement

Next Steps

- ✓ **Oct. 28, 2019**
Discussion paper released October 28, 2019
- ✓ Engage with all levels of government, Indigenous Nations, industry and the public
- ✓ **January 31, 2020**
Comment period ends
- ✓ **Spring 2020**
“What We Heard” report released
- ✓ **Fall 2020**
Legislation introduced
- ✓ **Spring 2021**
Regulations, policy, guidelines, templates, tools and education
- ✓ **Spring 2021**
Act in force. Phased implementation

What We Heard Report

- What We Heard Report released in spring 2020
- This report will summarize all of the feedback received
- The report will be publicly posted on the GovTogether website
- Regular project updates on the EMBC website under 'Legislation and Regulation' here:
<https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/safety/emergency-preparedness-response-recovery/emergency-management-bc/legislation-and-regulations>

Submitting Feedback

- GovTogetherBC hosting the engagement process:
- <https://engage.gov.bc.ca/govtogetherbc/consultation/emergency-program-act-modernization>
- Includes the discussion paper, engagement dates and a link to submit feedback.
- All feedback will be considered by EMBC in drafting new legislation and regulations.
- Email EmergencyProgramAct@gov.bc.ca if you have questions about content or process.





MODERNIZING BC'S **EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT LEGISLATION**



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Minister's Message

When our government came into office, the province was in a provincial state of emergency. That time is still very vivid for me because of how widespread the impacts were. 2017 and 2018 were two of the worst flood and wildfire seasons this province has ever seen. Tens of thousands of people were evacuated from their homes. Cities, towns and villages were affected in every corner of the province. Transportation routes were shut down, and some communities were cut off completely, with remote and First Nations communities disproportionately affected by these events.

Business as usual just isn't enough anymore. We need to do more than just learn from these experiences – we must use them to drive real change in the way we manage emergencies. We're taking the lessons learned from the Abbott-Chapman Report, the report by the Tsilhqot'in National Government on the 2017 wildfires, and numerous after-action reports and bringing them into the way we do business.

The Government of Canada has embraced the United Nations' Sendai framework, which is an internationally-acknowledged approach to emergency management disaster risk reduction. British Columbia is the first province to officially adopt the Framework, and our way forward will

reflect these international best practices. We're developing new relationships with indigenous communities as emergency management partners, and we're finding ways to better support and provide protections to the thousands of volunteers BC's emergency system relies on every year for things like ground search and rescue, emergency support services, and evacuation centres. Many community partners – such as Prince George, Kamloops and Tk'emlúps First Nation – have worked hard to support evacuees from around the province during times of crisis.

All these critical shifts are reflected as we work to bring the Emergency Program Act in line with today's changing needs and realities. As BC's primary piece of legislation for emergency management, this act is the backbone of what we do, and it needs to be updated to reflect what we know, what we've learned, and how we must work together going forward.

Through this discussion paper, we hope to hear diverse views and get insights from all levels of government, Indigenous communities, partners and stakeholders. We want to know your views on how to modernize our emergency management approach to help mitigate risk, ensure we are better prepared, and strengthen our response efforts to

more effectively recover from the psycho-social, financial and economic impacts of disasters.

The feedback will help government move forward with a clear legislative direction – one that reflects the challenges, needs and thoughts of communities, partners and stakeholders – when a modernized act is introduced in the fall 2020 legislative session.

Our government recognizes that the environment is changing in ways that will challenge all of us, and we're working towards a goal of a more resilient province. While many changes have already been made we also need the best legislative foundation to build on. I hope you take the time to provide your thoughts, input and suggestions into this legislative change, so we can move forward together to protect our communities.



Honourable Mike Farnworth

Minister of Public Safety and Solicitor General



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Introduction

British Columbia's **Emergency Program Act (EPA)**, which was passed in 1993, has its roots in Canada's **War Measures Act**, particularly the declaration of states of emergency and the powers available to the provincial government and Local Authorities through those declarations. The EPA has guided the province through events such as the Kelowna interface fires in 2003, the Johnson's Landing landslide in 2012, and the Grand Forks flooding in 2018.

However, several factors are driving the need to modernize our approach to emergency management:

- ➔ BC's geography, geology and climate present diverse and complex hazards such as earthquakes, wildfires, flooding, and severe weather events (e.g., ice, snow and windstorms);
- ➔ Driven by climate change, natural disasters are increasing in frequency and severity, making it imperative for governments, businesses, non-profit organizations, citizens and visitors to be prepared and ready;
- ➔ Emergencies have devastating impacts – often long-lasting – on citizens, visitors, communities, businesses, and critical infrastructure. During the 2017 wildfires, over 65,000 people were evacuated and over 200 homes were lost;
- ➔ Responding to and recovering from these events takes a financial toll on governments, businesses, and individuals. From 2009 to 2018, the BC provincial government spent over \$3.3 billion under the EPA and the **Wildfire Act**. \$1.6 billion of this was spent on flood and wildfire response and recovery in 2017 and 2018 alone;
- ➔ Indigenous communities are often disproportionately impacted by emergencies, due to their relatively remote locations, lack of access to services, and reliance on natural ecosystems;
- ➔ The needs of our most vulnerable citizens are not always sufficiently considered; and
- ➔ The recent unprecedented flood and wildfire seasons surfaced a number of gaps in the current legislation; applying the lessons learned from those events will ensure that BC continues to be resilient in the face of disasters and remains a recognized leader in emergency management.



2003: The Okanagan Mountain Park wildfire in Kelowna burned over 25,900 hectares and over 33,000 people were forced to evacuate.



2012: A landslide severely impacted the community of Johnsons Landing, causing four deaths and completely destroying four homes.



2018: Severe flooding occurred in and around the city of Grand Forks, damaging more than 400 homes and 100 businesses.



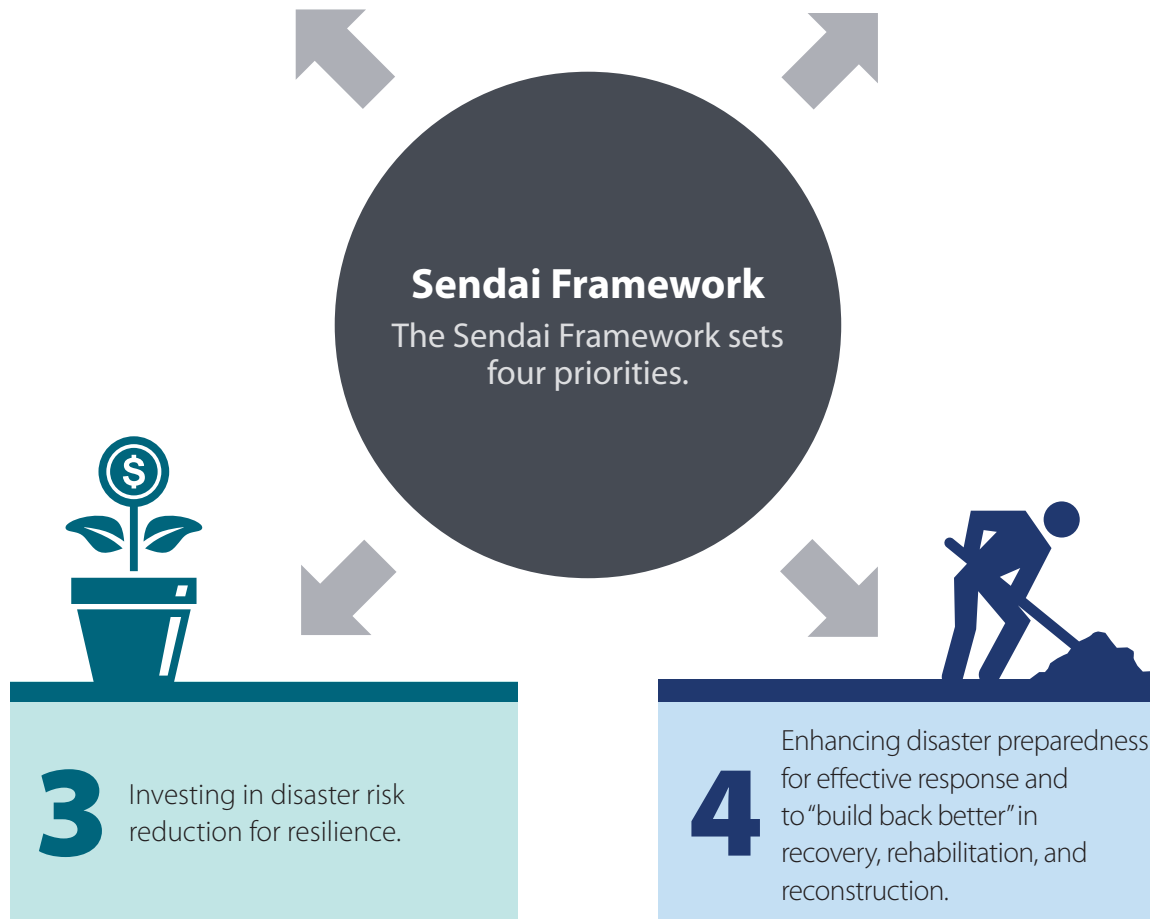
Adopting the Sendai Framework

While the EPA itself hasn't changed significantly since 1993, BC's approach to emergency management has evolved. Practices, policies and processes have been strengthened in response to after-action reviews and more substantial reviews such as the 2014 Renteria Report on Earthquake Preparedness, the Auditor General's 2018 report on Managing Climate Change Risks, the Abbott-Chapman report on the 2017 wildfire and flood season, the Tsilhqot'in National Government report *The Fires Awakened Us*, and the Nadleh Whut'en report *Trial by Fire*. Local Authorities and First Nations have entered into a number of innovative and collaborative arrangements to plan, prepare for, and respond to emergencies. Provincial agencies such as Emergency Management BC (EMBC) and the BC Wildfire Service have improved their communications protocols and adopted a more inclusive approach, including respect for Indigenous knowledge and culture.

In Canada, provincial and territorial governments have primary responsibility for emergency management. In an emergency, the first response is almost always by the Local Authority or at the provincial or territorial level because most emergencies occur at a local or regional scale. If a provincial or territorial government requires resources beyond its capacity, the federal government will provide assistance. Canada is responsible for reserve lands, and this responsibility is delegated to the Minister of Indigenous Services. Indigenous Services Canada supports emergency mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery on-reserve, and has a service agreement with Emergency Management BC to ensure that First Nations have access to the provincial emergency management system.

But with increasing pressure on emergency management organizations, businesses and individual citizens, it is time to take a serious

look at our approach. In 2015, in response to the challenges faced by jurisdictions around the world, the United Nations developed the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (Sendai Framework). The Sendai Framework has been adopted by 187 countries, including Canada. In October 2018, BC became the first province to adopt it. The Sendai Framework marks a shift from focusing on emergency preparedness and response to recognizing that risk identification and mitigation are key to managing hazards and reducing the impact of events. It aims for substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries and calls for **all of society** to share responsibility for reducing disaster risk. Modernizing our legislation is one of the first key steps to implement the Sendai Framework.



The Sendai Framework’s All-of-Society Approach

- The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 is a voluntary agreement that recognizes the responsibility for reducing disaster risk is shared between the State and other emergency management partners.
- The ‘All of Society’ approach is a key element of the United Nations’ Sendai Framework that acknowledges the contribution of and important role played by all relevant partners in the four pillars of emergency management: Preparedness, Mitigation, Response and Recovery.
- Relevant emergency management partners include individuals, families, communities, private businesses, Local Authorities, First Nations, and the federal and provincial governments.
- Emergency management partners are encouraged to communicate, collaborate and coordinate in the design and implementation of emergency management legislation, regulations and policies.
- Strengthening overall society disaster resilience includes leveraging existing knowledge, experience and capabilities through accessible, inclusive and empowering engagement processes.

The Four Recovery Sectors:



People & Communities

- Physical, mental, and social wellbeing
- Health and safety
- Mental health
- Community psycho-social, emotional, cultural, and spiritual wellbeing
- Interim housing



Infrastructure

- Private and public physical infrastructure
- Critical infrastructure such as utilities, communication networks, roads and bridges, and transportation
- Residential and commercial buildings
- Infrastructure planning



Environment

- Land degradation and contamination
- Biodiversity and ecosystem impacts
- Natural resource damage and loss



Economy

- Small, medium, and large enterprise
- Tourism
- Cultural livelihood
- Agriculture
- Broader economy

Interim Disaster Recovery Framework

Given the recovery challenges in 2017 and 2018, it was recognized that a new approach was needed in advance of developing new emergency management legislation. In May 2019, BC developed an Interim Disaster Recovery Framework for the 2019 and 2020 flood and wildfire seasons, establishing a strategic approach and clear roles and responsibilities, ensuring accountability, and providing overall guidance to recovery operations.

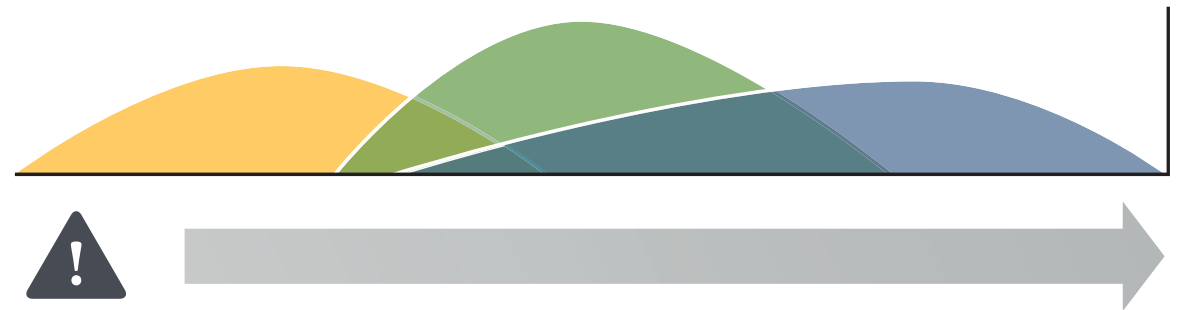
The interim framework organizes recovery by four sectors: People and Communities, Environment, Economy, and Infrastructure, each of which has an Assistant Deputy Minister responsible for overseeing the sector's recovery strategies and ensuring inclusivity and coordination with partners. It leverages existing operational and governance structures at the local, regional, and provincial levels. Similar to response operations, the Ministers' and Deputies' Emergency Council can be convened to ensure a coordinated provincial approach for significant recovery events such as the Telegraph Creek wildfires and Grand Forks flooding. The interim framework will need to be reassessed and finalized once the emergency management legislation is revised.

The Three Stages of Recovery:

Recovery consists of three stages – short-medium- and long-term – and works towards minimizing future damage to communities and the environment.

The interim framework recognizes that there isn't a clear dividing line between response and recovery and that the earlier recovery efforts are initiated during response, the more effective those efforts will be. Recovery can take months or even years, particularly if additional events produce cumulative impacts.

BC's emergency management system is a true partnership, including federal, provincial, local and First Nations governments; critical infrastructure operators; thousands of volunteers; businesses; and people. This discussion paper outlines the key proposed attributes of a new emergency management Act, focusing on what would be new or different. Some of the proposed provisions will be supported by regulations to spell out requirements in more detail. We invite all British Columbians, stakeholders and emergency management partners, to tell us what they think about the proposals outlined in this paper to help us shape the new legislation and supporting regulations.



Short-Term (DAYS - WEEKS)	Medium-Term (WEEKS - MONTHS)	Long-Term (MONTHS - YEARS)
- Recovery Unit, Emergency Operations Centre(s) - Reception Centre(s) - Emergency Shelter - Rapid Damage Assessment - Public Information/Information posts - Initial Debris Clearance - Critical Infrastructure Restoration - Business Continuity - Disaster Psycho-social Support - Initial Post-Disaster Needs Assessment	- Recovery Operations Centre(s) - Resilience Centre(s) - Temporary Lodging - Inspection/Damage Assessments - Demolition/Disaster Debris Management - Critical Infrastructure Repair - Business Resumption - Emotional/Psycho-social Support - Post-Disaster Needs Assessment	- Recovery Steering Committee - Long-Term Recovery Structure - Permanent Housing - Engineering Assessment/Land Use Planning - Media and Community Services - Final Debris Disposal/Recycling - Critical Infrastructure Rebuild - Business Recovery - Counseling and Support Programs - Demobilization



A Four Pillars Approach to Emergency Management

Emergency management is a universal term for the systems and processes used for preventing or reducing the impacts of emergencies on communities. Emergency management is conceptualized in four phases:

- mitigation;
- preparedness;
- response; and
- recovery.

This approach is an internationally recognized system for defining and understanding different aspects of emergency management and is integral to the systems and processes used in BC to minimize exposure and vulnerability to hazards, prepare for and manage emergencies, and rebuild afterwards.

While the EPA is strong on the preparedness and response pillars, there are significant gaps when it comes to mitigation (pre-emergency activities) and recovery (post-event activities). The new Act will encompass all four pillars of emergency management, specifying the obligations of emergency management partners in each area.

Reconciliation

The Province of British Columbia has committed to full implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (the Declaration), the Truth and Reconciliation Commission's (TRC) Calls to Action and the principles articulated in the Supreme Court of Canada's Tsilhqot'in decision, and to reviewing its policies, programs and laws to bring these commitments into action.

Modernizing BC's emergency management legislation presents an opportunity to re-examine how the provincial government, Canada, Local Authorities and critical infrastructure operators work with First Nations on wildfire, flooding and other emergencies, and improve recognition of First Nations as partners in emergency management.

Long-standing, traditional knowledge about the land and natural forces has been handed down through generations since time immemorial—these stories and oral traditions are a rich and valuable source of knowledge that can complement scientific data and modern approaches to emergency management. For example, Indigenous prescribed burning practices

were done in the past to reduce fuel loads, remove disease, and cleanse the land. Reduction in these practices over time has increased fire risk, but acknowledgement of the value of these traditions, and a renewed focus on practice, is being revitalized in BC.

Indigenous Nations and peoples have their own laws, governments, political structures, social orders, territories and rights inherited from their ancestors. Recognition of Indigenous peoples as emergency management decision-makers based on their inherent rights of self-government and self-determination will advance government's reconciliation efforts, facilitate a coordinated response to emergencies, and help create more predictability for other users of the land.

On October 24, 2019, BC introduced legislation that creates a framework for reconciliation in BC. The legislation will mandate government to bring provincial laws into alignment with the Declaration over time. This reconciliation legislation will also seek to create more flexibility for the legal status of Indigenous governments in BC, and to create opportunities for decision-making for Indigenous governments.

What Have We Done? What's Next?

In January 2016, EMBC issued a discussion paper outlining potential changes to the EPA. EMBC hosted a 15-week online consultation forum to allow an opportunity for the public, partners and stakeholders to submit input. EMBC received over 70 submissions from stakeholders, as well as comments from forum participants. With the 2017 provincial election and the scale of emergency events in both 2017 and 2018, work on the EPA was paused. The Province is now proceeding with a more comprehensive approach to prepare an entirely new Act that will replace the EPA. The feedback that was provided

in 2016 has been considered in developing the proposals outlined in this discussion paper.

Keeping in mind that emergency management is a shared responsibility, EMBC had extensive discussions to inform the development of the proposals in this discussion paper. EMBC staff met with every provincial ministry, consulted with staff from Public Safety Canada and Indigenous Services Canada, briefed numerous groups, engaged with key partners such as the Union of BC Municipalities (UBCM), the First Nations Leadership Council, the

First Nations Health Authority (FNHA), and the First Nations Emergency Services Society (FNESS), and conducted an all-day session with Indigenous emergency management champions.

The proposals in this discussion paper have been informed by experience, research into other leading jurisdictions, and the voices of emergency management partners. Over the next three months, engagement will broaden, welcoming input and dialogue from partners, stakeholders, and the public.

The Path to Modernization:





DESIGN PRINCIPLES FOR MODERNIZATION

Seven design principles are guiding development of BC's modernized emergency management legislation. The design principles reflect the key strategic shifts that underpin a more modern approach to emergency management in BC.



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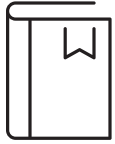
A Funding Mechanism that Works

Responsive, flexible and disciplined funding mechanisms.



Focus on Inclusion

The Act will be inclusive and will consider the needs of vulnerable citizens.



KEY DEFINITIONS

The starting point for discussion about modernizing BC's emergency management legislation is the key definitions that will underpin the new Act. The following definitions are proposed.



Emergency

The definition of emergency is essential to emergency management legislation. In the current EPA, the term gives meaning to other important concepts such as emergency plans and measures, and states of emergency.

It is proposed to define “emergency” as:

A present or imminent event or circumstance that:

- (a) Is caused by accident, fire, explosion, technical failure or a force of nature; and
- (b) Requires prompt coordination of action or special regulation of persons or property to protect the health safety or well-being of a person or community or to limit the damage to property, significant Indigenous cultural sites or the environment; or
- (c) Any other situation prescribed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

The proposed definition adds damage to “significant Indigenous cultural sites or the environment”. The former has been raised in a number of after-action reviews, while the latter has been adopted by a number of other provinces. The proposed definition also adds a new provision that would allow the provincial government to declare through an order-in-council that an event constitutes an emergency. Examples could include events with significant impacts on human health (such as foreign animal disease outbreaks or pandemics) or economic crises. This would give Cabinet the ability to direct EMBC into action if deemed necessary.



Local Authority

Local Authorities are defined in the EPA as:

- (a) For a municipality, the municipal council;
- (b) For an electoral area in a regional district, the board of the regional district; or
- (c) For a national park, the park superintendent.

There are additional circumstances under which it may be appropriate to designate an entity as a Local Authority:

- Under the terms of modern treaties, Treaty First Nations are considered Local Authorities under the EPA; however, there is no reference in the legislation itself to Treaty First Nations;
- The Stikine region is the only area of BC where there is no Local Authority; and,
- Many regions of the province have initiated collaborative emergency management partnerships across multiple municipalities or within an entire regional district (for example, through the Integrated Partnership for Regional Emergency Management in Metro Vancouver and the Regional Emergency Management Partnership in the Capital Regional District).

It is therefore proposed to:

Add the ability for the Minister to prescribe by regulation a new “Local Authority”. This could include a Treaty First Nation whose Final Agreement defines it as a Local Authority, an appropriate body within the Stikine, or a group of willing First Nations, municipalities and/or electoral areas that wish to form a unified Local Authority for the purposes of undertaking some or all emergency management functions.



KEY DEFINITIONS: *The Four Pillars of Emergency Management*



1. Mitigation

In keeping with the Sendai Framework, and with a view to future risk associated with climate change, mitigation will be built into the new Act in order to:

- Enhance information about hazards, risks and vulnerabilities;
- Improve integration and hazard and risk information flow between communities, ministries, Crown corporations, and critical infrastructure operators;
- Mandate greater consideration of current and future risk when considering development in hazardous areas; and,
- Build resiliency and social cohesion of communities.

It is proposed to define “mitigation” as:

The phase of emergency management in which proactive steps are taken to prevent a hazardous event from occurring by eliminating the hazard, or to reduce the severity or potential impact of such an event before it occurs. Mitigation protects lives, property, cultural sites, and the environment, and reduces vulnerabilities to emergencies and economic and social disruption.



2. Preparedness

Building on the strong preparedness and planning requirements in the EPA, modernized emergency management legislation will:

- Establish clear and expanded emergency management responsibilities for key partners;
- Improve integration and information flow between ministries, Crown corporations, Local Authorities, First Nations, and critical infrastructure operators; and,
- Enhance emergency plan quality including more rigour on risk assessment, mitigation and recovery.

It is proposed to define “preparedness” as:

The phase of emergency management during which action is taken to ensure readiness to undertake emergency response and recovery. It includes, but is not limited to, hazard, risk, and vulnerability assessment, planning, resource planning, volunteer management, training, exercises, public/stakeholder education, and continuous improvement.



3. Response

Building on the response provisions in the EPA, modernized emergency management legislation will:

- Allow for setting standards for emergency public notifications and warnings to ensure clear responsibilities, timeliness, and accuracy;
- Enable the Province to enter into aid agreements with other jurisdictions (for example, to provide emergency management and other accredited professionals to assist during a catastrophic event); and,
- Clarify distinct powers for both the Province and Local Authorities during states of emergency, and the duration of states of emergency.

It is proposed to define “response” as:

The phase of emergency management during which actions are taken in direct response to an imminent or occurring emergency in order to prevent, limit and manage impacts. Response includes the initiation of plans and actions to support recovery and may include deployment of registered volunteer resources.



4. Recovery

The Sendai Framework includes the concept of “building back better” during recovery from events to reduce future risk and enhance resilience. A 2018 report prepared under the auspices of the World Bank expands this concept:

- Building back **stronger** refers to reconstructing buildings and infrastructure to ensure the built environment is better able to withstand future emergencies;
- Building back **faster** reduces disaster impacts by accelerating reconstruction through measures such as contingent reconstruction plans, pre-approved contracts, and financial arrangements; and,
- Building back **more inclusively** ensures that the most disproportionately impacted can access the support they need to rebuild. In the absence of such support, they are the most likely to experience the long-term consequences caused by health issues and disability, loss of schooling and education, or simply the inability to save or borrow to rebuild or replace lost assets.

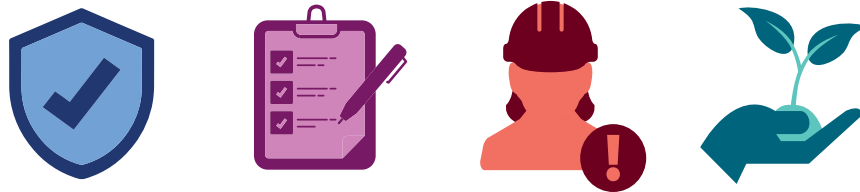
With this in mind, modernized emergency management legislation will:

- Ensure Local Authorities, ministries, Crown corporations, First Nations, and critical infrastructure operators are prepared to recover from emergency events; and,
- Give Local Authorities and ministries the tools and powers required to build back stronger, faster, and inclusively.

It is proposed to define “recovery” as:

The phase of emergency management during which action is taken to re-establish social, cultural, physical, economic, personal and community well-being through inclusive measures that reduce vulnerability to emergencies, while enhancing sustainability and resilience. It includes taking steps to repair a community impacted by an emergency and restore conditions to a level that could withstand a potential future event or, when feasible, improve them to increase resilience in individuals, families, organizations, and communities.





Stepping Up & Sharing Responsibility

A Blueprint for 21st Century Emergency Management

While the provincial government has a leadership role in emergency management, fully committing to the Sendai Framework means that responsibility is shared with other partners including Local Authorities, First Nations, critical infrastructure operators, the private sector, industry, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), citizens and volunteers. We recognize that many of these proposals would impose additional obligations on emergency management partners, which will raise issues of capacity and resources and will require time to develop and implement new approaches. The Province is committed to work with emergency management partners to ensure the necessary supports are in place so that the proposed new framework can be delivered.

This section outlines the key proposed changes for BC's emergency management partners that would be incorporated in a modernized Act.

Minister Responsible for Emergency Management

Under the EPA, the Minister has a number of duties and powers, including preparing emergency plans, entering into agreements, conducting public information, training and exercising programs, and reviewing and recommending modifications to Local Authorities' plans. The Minister may declare a provincial state of emergency (PSOE) and must approve extensions to states of local emergency (SOEs).

→ States of Emergency



The provisions in the EPA dealing with states of emergency have their roots in Canada's War Measures Act. A **state of emergency** is an extraordinary measure that provides powerful tools to provincial and/or local governments that curtail rights and freedoms.

SOLE Durations

Currently, SOEs are initially established at seven days and may be extended for further seven-day periods; the Minister's approval is required for extensions. Experience has shown that SOEs are frequently renewed, often repeatedly, to deal with high-impact events.



It is proposed that:

- The duration of a SOE be set at 14 days, with extensions of 14 days at a time approved by the Minister or designate. Extensions may include changes to the geographical scope of the SOE.

PSOE Durations

Currently, PSOs are initially established at 14 days and may be extended for further 14-day periods, with approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council (LGIC).



It is proposed that:

- The duration of a PSOE be set at a maximum of 28 days, with extensions of 28 days at a time approved by the LGIC. Extensions may include changes to the geographical scope of the PSOE.



Powers Available During PSOEs & SOLEs

The EPA sets out the powers available to the Minister during a provincial state of emergency (s. 10(1)) and to a Local Authority for a local state of emergency (s. 13(1)). ***In order to ensure an appropriate suite of powers is in place during states of emergency, the following is proposed.***



It is proposed to:

- Clearly set out the powers available to the Minister and to Local Authorities, respectively, by listing these powers;
- Clarify that the Minister and Local Authorities may do all acts and implement all procedures necessary to mitigate, prepare for, respond to or recover from the effects of an emergency.

Continued use of a SOLE

Experience in 2017 and 2018 showed that continued use of a SOLE is not an appropriate tool as communities transition from response to recovery. ***To support Local Authorities to transition from reliance on SOLEs to their regular decision-making processes, the following is proposed.***



It is proposed to:

- Introduce a new provision to allow the Minister to grant a Local Authority the use of specific powers for a “transition period” between response and recovery of up to 90 days. A Local Authority would make an application to the Minister, citing what powers are required and demonstrating that they are in the public interest; necessary or desirable to ensure a timely and effective recovery; and proportionate in the circumstances. The Minister could approve multiple extensions, for up to 90 days each. Local Authorities would be required to report publicly on their use of the transition powers.

Powers During Catastrophic Events

Careful consideration was given to whether an additional suite of powers should be available to the Minister for a catastrophic event such as a subduction earthquake. The existing powers under the EPA, specifically section 10(1) and section 26, are extremely powerful. ***Minor amendments are proposed to clarify how these powers apply during a catastrophic event.***



It is proposed that:

- **S. 10(1)** would clarify that for the duration of a provincial state of emergency, the Minister may do all acts and implement all procedures considered necessary to mitigate, prepare for, respond to or recover from the effects of an emergency; and,
- **S. 26** would clarify that unless otherwise provided for in a declaration of a state of emergency, if there is a conflict between the emergency management Act, the regulations, orders, or authorized actions made under the Act, and the regulations, orders, or authorized actions under other Acts, the emergency management Act and its regulations, orders, or authorized actions prevail.



Entering Into Agreements



Accessing Support

The Minister currently has the authority to “enter into agreements with the government of Canada or any other province, or with any agency of such a government, dealing with emergency plans and programs.” ***In order to ensure that BC can quickly and effectively access support from other jurisdictions as and when needed, the following is proposed.***



It is proposed to:

- Clarify that the Minister can enter into agreements with international jurisdictions. Agreements could include arrangements with one or more other jurisdictions to share resources in relation to emergency management.

Partnerships with First Nations

A number of First Nations have entered into emergency management agreements with the Province and/or local governments. For example, in 2018 the Central Coast Regional Emergency Management Partnership Memorandum of Understanding was signed between the Nuxalk Nation, Central Coast Regional District, and EMBC. In April 2019, a tripartite agreement was signed by Canada, BC and the First Nations Leadership Council to establish a formal relationship to hold collaborative, constructive and regular dialogue on emergency management issues. ***In order to facilitate partnerships with First Nations, the following is proposed.***

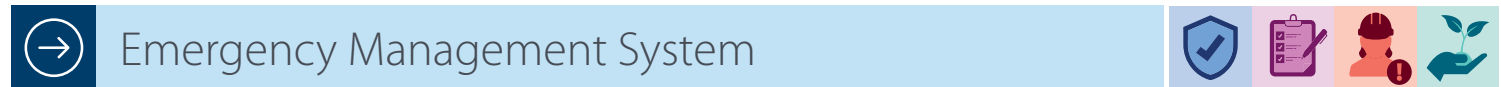


It is proposed to:

- Provide clear authority for the Minister and for Local Authorities to enter into emergency management agreements with First Nations. Agreements could address issues such as collaborative hazard and risk assessment and/or planning; delivery of emergency management services or programs; and/or joint recovery activities.

Enhancing Confidence in the Emergency Management System

BC is already a recognized leader in emergency management. Modernizing our legislative framework underscores our commitment to continuous improvement and will enshrine in legislation many of the best practices that are already commonplace in our province. That said, it is also important for the public to have confidence in our emergency management regime. To that end, we are proposing measures to enhance transparency and quality assurance.



Transparency

To increase transparency around risk, and coordination and consolidation of risk assessments and hazards across the province, the following is proposed.



It is proposed to:

- Establish a legislative requirement for the Province to centrally house and provide transparent data on hazard, risk and vulnerability assessments, or mitigation planning documents which are conducted or prepared by other bodies (provincial ministries, Crown corporations and agencies; Local Authorities; and critical infrastructure operators).

Quality Assurance

To provide quality assurance of emergency management plans prepared by other bodies, the following is proposed.



It is proposed to:

- Require provincial ministries, Crown corporations and agencies, Local Authorities, and critical infrastructure owners/operators to register their emergency management plans with EMBC; and
- Enable EMBC to audit emergency management plans. In the spirit of continuous improvement, audit results would be shared with the planning body and made public.

Provincial Ministries, Crown Corporations & Agencies

Provincial government bodies must lead by example to adopt a four-pillar approach to emergency management and increase confidence in the quality of emergency plans. This includes expanding the public sector entities required by law to do emergency planning. Under the EPA, all ministries and certain Crown corporations are required to prepare emergency plans to be followed in the event of an emergency or disaster. These plans can be divided into two categories: business continuity plans, which focus on the continuity of services, and emergency management plans. Content requirements for business continuity plans are identified in policy, not in regulation. The Emergency Management Program Regulation delegates responsibilities for some hazard-specific planning to some ministries but there is otherwise little direction on what content should be included in ministry emergency management plans. Currently, ministries are not obligated to include risk mitigation or recovery within their plans. The following table shows key hazards and the primary provincial ministries responsible for provincial level activities to provide expertise and direct support to Local Authorities in managing an incident.

Ministry Hazard Responsibilities (1/3)

HAZARD GROUP	HAZARD	MINISTRY
Accidents	Air crashes	Public Safety & Solicitor General
	Marine accidents	
	Motor vehicle crashes	
Atmosphere	Snowstorms	Emergency Management BC
	Blizzards	
	Ice storms	
	Fog	
	Hailstorms	
	Lightning	
	Hurricanes	
	Tornadoes	
	Heat waves	
Dam Failure	Dam failure (includes foundations and abutments)	Forests, Lands, Natural Resource Operations & Rural Development
Disease & Epidemics	Human diseases	Health
	Animal diseases	Agriculture
	Plant diseases	
	Pest infestations	

Ministry Hazard Responsibilities (2/3)

HAZARD GROUP	HAZARD	MINISTRY
Explosions & Emissions	Gas and gas leaks (pipeline)	Environment
	Gas and gas leaks (gas wells)	Energy, Mines & Petroleum Resources
	Mine	
	Other explosions	Municipal Affairs & Housing
Fire (Urban & Rural)	Fire (urban and rural — excludes interface fire)	Emergency Management BC; Forests, Lands, Natural Resources & Rural Development
Geological	Avalanches: highways/other	Transportation & Infrastructure; Emergency Management BC
	Debris avalanches and debris flows	Forests, Lands, Natural Resources & Rural Development
	Submarine slides	
	Landslides: highways/other	Transportation & Infrastructure; Emergency Management BC
	Land subsidence	Energy, Mines & Petroleum Resources
Hazardous Materials	Hazardous spills (on site or transport routes)	Environment
	Radiation	Health
	Infectious materials	
Hydrologic	Drought	Forests, Lands, Natural Resources & Rural Development
	Flooding	
	Erosion and accretion	Environment
	Ice jams	Transportation & Infrastructure

Ministry Hazard Responsibilities (3/3)

HAZARD GROUP	HAZARD	MINISTRY
Power Outage	Electrical power outage	Emergency Management BC
Riots	Riots & public disorder	Public Safety & Solicitor General
Seismic	Ground motion effects	Emergency Management BC
	Tsunamis	
Space Object	Space object crash	Emergency Management BC
Structural	Structural collapse	Emergency Management BC
Terrorism	Terrorism (hostile act against state)	Public Safety & Solicitor General
Volcanic	Ash falls	Emergency Management BC
	Pyroclastic flows	
	Lava flows	
	Mudflows	
Wildfire	Wildfire (includes interface fire)	Forests, Lands, Natural Resource Operations & Rural Development



Preparedness for Provincial Ministries, Crown Corporations & Agencies

Business Continuity Plans

To ensure transparency, consistency, quality, and oversight and to enhance information sharing of business continuity plans, the following is proposed.



It is proposed to:

- Require all ministries, Crown corporations, and agencies to have programs and plans to deal with the continuity of services. This could include school districts, universities, colleges, health authorities, and others;
- Enable the prescription (in regulation) of standards for plan content, process, training, exercising and review; and
- Establish a mechanism to enable EMBC to collect, review, and audit business continuity plans.

Emergency Management Plans

To ensure transparency, consistency, quality, and oversight and enhance information sharing of emergency management plans, the following is proposed.



It is proposed to:

- Require ministries, Crown Corporations, agencies and other public sector entities to develop emergency plans, participate in the development of integrated plans for which they are not the lead, and perform hazard, risk and vulnerability assessment, mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery duties as assigned by the Minister. This could include school districts, universities, colleges, health authorities, and others;
- Enable the prescription (in regulation) of specific roles and responsibilities for mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery, plan content, process, training, exercising and review; and
- Establish a provincial obligation to provide hazard data and coordinate with Local Authorities and First Nations as available and requested.

Continuity After Catastrophe

To ensure continuity of government operations following a catastrophic event such as a damaging earthquake, the following is proposed.



It is proposed to:

- Require the Province to develop continuity of government plans that ensure the continued operation of the executive, judicial, and legislative arms of government.

Local Authorities

Under the EPA, Local Authorities include municipal councils and regional district boards. Successful emergency management must be driven by, and responsive to, local communities. Local Authorities therefore have a vital role in emergency management at the community and regional level, as they are responsible for preparing and implementing emergency plans. However, events in 2017 and 2018 highlighted the importance of strengthening both up-front risk mitigation and post-event recovery. A modernized approach to emergency management can increase community resiliency by:

- Increasing the specificity of emergency planning requirements, including obligations to identify hazards, vulnerabilities, and risk and implement risk reduction measures;
- Enhancing community consultation and coordination;
- Empowering new and existing partnerships; and
- Providing a new “transition period” to enable a more seamless transition from response to recovery by allowing specific powers to continue for a longer period of time while providing public accountability on the use of the powers.



Mitigation for Local Authorities

Building & Development

Risk reduction starts with making sound decisions about where and how to build. To facilitate risk-based decision-making about building and development in hazardous areas, the following is proposed.



It is proposed to:

- Require Local Authorities, and the Province (through the Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure’s subdivision approval authority in unincorporated areas) to give greater consideration of current and future risk for new development approvals in hazardous areas; and,
- Require sustainable long-term mitigation measures when building and development is approved in hazardous areas.

Hazard & Risk Identification

To enhance the capacity to prevent and mitigate emergencies, and close gaps that exist in hazard and risk identification, the following is proposed.



It is proposed to:

- Include legislative and regulatory requirements for Local Authorities to identify, understand and assess hazards, risks, and vulnerabilities, and establish associated mitigation plans for risks and consequences.

Collaboration & Coordination

To increase transparency around risk, and enhance coordination and consolidation of risk assessments and hazards across the province, the following is proposed.



It is proposed to:

- Enable the Minister or designate to direct Local Authorities to collaborate and coordinate at a regional scale for risk assessment, mitigation planning and mitigative works; and
- Enable the establishment of non-regulatory or regulatory incentives to enhance regional collaboration and coordination for risk assessment, mitigation planning and mitigative works.



Preparedness for Local Authorities

Standardized Programs & Plans

To increase standardization and alignment of Local Authority emergency management programs and plans, the following is proposed.



It is proposed to:

- Establish a comprehensive list of requirements including: hazard, risk, and vulnerability assessment; mitigation plans; response; recovery; business continuity plans; training; exercising; and a review cycle; and
- Through regulation, provide detailed program and plan content requirements.

Collaborative Planning & Partnerships

To increase collaboration, enable community-driven planning and partnerships, provide transparency and accountability among partners and stakeholders, and enable the Province to understand local capacities and needs, the following is proposed.



It is proposed to:

- Require Local Authorities to provide plans to neighbouring jurisdictions (Local Authorities and First Nations), to the Province, and stakeholders such as critical infrastructure operators, school districts, and health authorities and consider any feedback;
- Enable Local Authorities and First Nations to enter into agreements with one another for the purposes of integrated or multi-jurisdictional plans; and
- Introduce a requirement for Local Authorities preparing emergency management plans to consult with First Nations. Consultation standards for Local Authorities could be specified in regulation or guidelines.



Response for Local Authorities

Response Provisions

Proposed changes to response provisions for Local Authorities are outlined in the section on the Minister's powers.



See Page 19



Recovery for Local Authorities

Recovery Plan Incentives

To provide incentives to develop strong recovery plans, the following is proposed.



It is proposed to:

- Enable regulations that would require post-disaster needs assessments and post-disaster recovery plans as a condition of receiving provincial recovery funds and the renewal of recovery powers.

Transitioning out of a SOLE

As described in the section on the Minister's powers, to create a mechanism for the use of emergency powers over an extended period of time and recognize the transition between response and recovery, the following is proposed.



It is proposed to:

- Introduce a 90-day "transition period" where Local Authorities can request the use of specific SOLE powers for up to 90 days at a time. Powers would be selected and justified for the circumstance, based on the whether the transition powers are in the public interest, necessary and desirable, and proportionate to the circumstances.

Tools to Support Recovery

To provide Local Authorities with additional tools to support recovery, particularly during the transition from response to recovery, the following is proposed.



It is proposed to:

- Enable Local Authorities, in consultation with the Minister responsible for the Community Charter, Vancouver Charter and Local Government Act and the Minister responsible for emergency management, to make emergency amendments to an Official Community Plan, Regional Growth Strategy, zoning, or bylaws.

Advancing Reconciliation with Indigenous Peoples

First Nations representatives have demonstrated a strong interest in all aspects of BC's emergency management regime. First Nations know their communities best, including making decisions on how and when to respond to events that impact their values and people.

Modernizing the legislation provides an opportunity to advance reconciliation with Indigenous peoples and address many of the challenges that were identified in 2017 and 2018, including investing in community planning, preparedness and mitigation, and respecting Indigenous knowledge and practices. Taking steps to recognize First Nations as partners in emergency management will demonstrate progress towards implementing the recommendations in First Nations community reports, the Abbott-Chapman Report, the Tsilhqot'in National Government report *The Fires Awakened Us*, and the Nadleah Whut'en report *Trial by Fire*.

Canada is responsible for reserve lands, and this responsibility is delegated to the Minister of Indigenous Services. Under the Emergency Management Act (2007), each federal minister is required to identify risks within their areas of responsibility and maintain emergency management plans to mitigate those risks. Indigenous Services Canada supports the four pillars of emergency management (mitigation,

preparedness, response and recovery) on-reserve and has a service agreement with EMBC to ensure that First Nations have access to the provincial emergency management platform.

BC will continue to work with First Nations and Canada to provide clarity on jurisdictional roles and responsibilities for reserve lands and community members who live off-reserve.

First Nations, along with the federal, provincial and local governments, have already embarked on the path to partnerships. In addition to the tripartite agreement between Canada, BC and the First Nations Leadership Council that was mentioned earlier in this discussion paper, a number of First Nations have entered into collaborative arrangements, including:

- The ***Collaborative Emergency Management Agreement*** between the Tsilhqot'in National Government, Canada and BC;
- The ***Central Okanagan Regional Emergency Plan***, which supports local governments, the Regional District of Central Okanagan, and the Westbank First Nation; and,
- The ***Tofino-Ahousaht Protocol Agreement*** on areas of mutual interest, including infrastructure, health and emergency planning.

Under the Final Agreements of modern treaties, Treaty First Nations have the same powers, duties and responsibilities under the EPA as Local Authorities. Westbank First Nation and Shíshálh Nation are self-governing, with the power to regulate public order, safety and emergency preparedness. Shíshálh Nation is a member of the Sunshine Coast Regional District Emergency Program and Westbank First Nation is a member of the Regional District of Central Okanagan Emergency Program.

The First Nations Health Authority (FNHA) coordinates activities in response to emergencies that may impact the health of BC First Nations community members. Since 2017, FNHA has strengthened its capacity to support First Nations communities to prepare for, respond to and recover from emergencies by establishing emergency management policies and procedures, developing an Emergency Operations Centre response mechanism, and creating additional staff positions focused on leading and supporting emergency management within its organization.

The First Nations Emergency Services Society (FNESS) works closely with First Nations communities, EMBC, Indigenous Services Canada (ISC) and other partners to support emergency management for First Nations communities in BC.



First Nations as Partners



It is recognized that First Nations will have interests in all the legislative changes under consideration. In order to further strengthen First Nations as partners in the governance and operations of emergency management and improve communications before, during and after an emergency, the following changes are proposed.

It is proposed to:

- Expand the definition of “emergency” to include actions to protect community well-being, significant Indigenous cultural sites and the environment;
- Provide clear authority for the Minister responsible for emergency management and for Local Authorities to enter into emergency management agreements with First Nations or First Nations groups, including Treaty First Nations. Agreements could address issues such as collaborative hazard and risk assessment and/or planning; delivery of emergency management services or programs; mutual aid; and/or joint recovery activities;
- Introduce a requirement for Local Authorities preparing emergency management plans to consult with First Nations;
- Introduce a requirement for critical infrastructure owners/operators to provide non-sensitive information to First Nations upon request. (Note: information would also be provided to Local Authorities and/or the public upon request.);
- Require consideration of Indigenous and traditional knowledge in the development of hazard risk and vulnerability assessments by provincial entities and Local Authorities. The entity conducting the assessments could be encouraged to communicate the results to affected First Nations; and,
- Establish that provincial entities and Local Authorities must consider cultural safety and inclusiveness when developing and implementing emergency management plans. Specific requirements could be established in regulation and supported by policies and guidance material.

Critical Infrastructure Operators

Federal, provincial and territorial governments in Canada define critical infrastructure as the processes, systems, facilities, technologies, networks, assets and services essential to the health, safety, security or economic well-being of people and the effective functioning of government. There are ten recognized critical infrastructure sectors:

Critical Infrastructure Sectors

SECTOR	SUB-SECTOR
Energy & Utilities	Electricity; Petroleum and Crude Oil; Natural Gas; Other
Communications	Telecommunications; Radio; Broadcasting; Satellite
Transportation	Rail; Road; Marine; Air
Water	Potable Water; Wastewater; Dams
Health	Critical Care; Extended Care; Blood/Organ Facilities; Pharmaceutical Facilities
Safety	Police/Law Enforcement; Fire; Ambulance; Emergency Management
Government	Federal; Provincial; First Nations; Local Authority
Food	Farming/Production; Processing/Packaging; Storage/Distribution
Finance	Banking/Financial Institutions; Securities/Investments; Point of Sale/ATM Machines
Manufacturing	Defense Industrial Base Manufacturing*; Critical Manufacturing**

* Defense industrial base manufacturing consists of businesses and government organizations involved in research, development, production and service of military equipment and facilities.

** Critical manufacturing varies across five key areas: primary metals, machinery, electrical equipment, transportation and heavy equipment, and chemical manufacturing.

The EPA does not reference critical infrastructure; it is regulated at both the provincial and federal levels within legislation that is typically specific to a single sector or sub-sector. This means that the requirements for emergency management activities are not consistent across sectors and may not be integrated with provincial or Local Authorities' emergency management plans.



In BC, many critical infrastructure operators already demonstrate exceptional emergency management practices, often going beyond existing regulatory requirements, as observed during the 2017 and 2018 flood and wildfire events as well as in many other instances. The proposals outlined below would serve to strengthen certain practices and close any gaps. It is recognized that the Province must respect federal jurisdiction over certain critical infrastructure sectors.

These recommendations are centered on adopting a cross-sector approach that defines expectations with respect to the development of four-pillar emergency management planning documentation that is registered provincially, exercised, subject to audit, and integrated with government emergency plans. The intention of these activities is to enhance the resilience of critical infrastructure in British Columbia, as well as those that rely on its services. The resilience of critical infrastructure assets and systems is essential to the functionality of critical supply chains such as food, water, fuel, shelter, and medical supplies, and is also a vital component of efficient and effective response and recovery efforts. Furthermore, awareness of downstream risks (i.e., scenarios that may result in critical service losses)

and interdependencies (where one critical infrastructure asset relies on another, or there is a mutual dependency) may also help the Province, Local Authorities, First Nations, and other critical infrastructure operators develop and update their emergency management planning documentation appropriately.

In addition, consistent emergency management planning documentation can help ensure effective and efficient resource-sharing, as critical infrastructure operators are often the source of specialized resources and personnel. Understanding the needs of critical infrastructure operators in greater depth may also allow the Province to explore additional opportunities to provide support in return before, during, and after emergency events.

A modernized approach to emergency management would:

- Improve information sharing and coordination between critical infrastructure operators, the Province, Local Authorities, and First Nations; and,
- Establish minimum standards for emergency management and business continuity plans for critical infrastructure operators.



Preparedness for Critical Infrastructure

A Cross-Sector Approach

To build a foundation for a cross-sector approach that outlines expectations around emergency management planning, business continuity planning, information sharing, and exercising, the following is proposed.



It is proposed to:

- Establish a power to allow for creation of a registry that captures specific critical infrastructure assets and their respective emergency management planning documentation, which may include information on risks, contacts, operating procedures, resource requirements, and resource availability. This registry would also serve to clarify which critical infrastructure operators and respective assets are subject to the regulatory requirements, as it may include “tiers” to ensure appropriate attention is paid to the assets and systems with greater risk and/or consequence; and
- Establish cross-sector regulation for critical infrastructure emergency management activities to ensure consistency. This would include activities required for critical infrastructure sectors as defined by EMBC and include supplementary aspects to existing statutes and regulations with respect to their requirements related to emergency management activities. Attention will be paid to ensuring that existing requirements and efforts are not duplicated.

Risk and Resource Needs

To increase understanding of risk and resource needs of critical infrastructure operators, and increase coordination with other emergency partners, the following is proposed.



It is proposed to:

- Require critical infrastructure operators to develop specific emergency management planning documentation, which would be inclusive of planning for hazards created by the critical infrastructure, business continuity planning for service disruptions, and considerations for downstream impacts of service disruptions.

Information Sharing and Security

To improve coordination and information sharing while respecting critical infrastructure operators' proprietary information and minimize information security issues, the following is proposed.



It is proposed to:

Require that emergency management planning documentation be developed into two parts:

1. Information such as risks to critical infrastructure, risks caused by the critical infrastructure, general operating procedures, consequence of loss, estimated restoration timelines, anticipated resource requirements, and primary contact information; and,
2. Sensitive information that exposes vulnerabilities and any additional details within the plan such as additional staff contact information, internal procedures, etc.

Require that Part 1 be provided to the Province, and/or made available upon request to Local Authorities, First Nations, and/or the public.

Quality Assurance

To increase quality assurance of emergency management planning documentation, the following is proposed.



It is proposed to:

- Require certain critical infrastructure operators to provide a "Statement of Assurance" that would advise of measures they have taken to ensure that their emergency management documentation is of adequate quality. The Province would have authority to engage an accredited subject matter expert to validate the "Statement of Assurance"; and,
- Conduct prioritized audits of emergency management planning documentation. These audits would be done by either EMBC alone, or with the assistance of ministries with leadership/ regulatory roles for a particular sector.

Testing and Integration of Plans

To ensure that critical infrastructure emergency management and business continuity plans are tested consistently and to provide opportunities to integrate plans with other emergency plans, the following is proposed.



It is proposed to:

- Require critical infrastructure operators to conduct mandatory exercises for specific assets as designated by the Province through regulation or policy at a defined frequency and level (tabletop, full-scale, etc.); and,
- Require critical infrastructure operators to invite provincial regulators and emergency management authorities, as well as local participants such as Local Authorities, First Nations, and local organizations, to the mandatory exercises.

Improving Information Sharing

To increase information sharing both during and outside of emergency events, and to enhance planning related to catastrophic events, the following is proposed.



It is proposed to:

- Require critical infrastructure operators to provide emergency management information beyond that identified in Part 1 (see above) as requested by EMBC (or another provincial agency at the request of EMBC) including sensitive event-specific information, additional contact information, or internal procedures.



Supporting Volunteers & Non-Governmental Organizations

People who offer their services without expectation of compensation are a critical component of the emergency management process and contribute to an all-of-society approach, along with the many non-profit organizations involved in all four pillars of emergency management.

Currently, Public Safety Lifeline Volunteers provide services in five distinct functions:

- Search and Rescue services to locate and retrieve injured, lost, or missing individuals;
- Road Rescue services to extricate motorists trapped by an accident;
- Emergency Support Services to meet the temporary accommodation, meals and incidental needs of individuals and families evacuated during an emergency;
- Provincial Emergency Radio Communications services to provide additional or alternate radio connections in support of managing an emergency; and,
- Provincial Emergency Program Air to enable searches from the air, conduct reconnaissance (i.e., damage assessment), communications relay or transport personnel and supplies.

The Province also provides a means for a Local Authority or First Nation to organize convergent volunteers for general service tasks such as filling sandbags.

The skills and experiences of volunteers often go beyond their core functions, such as ensuring that in an emergency, residents are notified and advised of actions to take, or as a member of an Emergency Operations Centre. The Province supports these volunteers by providing training, reimbursing operational costs and providing WorkSafe and liability coverage.

Beyond formal provincially organized lines, volunteers make invaluable contributions to emergency management through non-government organizations (NGOs), community service organizations and other mechanisms.



Strengthening Supports for Volunteers & NGOs



Helping Volunteers Help BC

To strengthen support for the thousands of volunteers essential to emergency management, the following is proposed.



It is proposed to:

- Increase support and formal oversight of volunteers;
- Increase access to broader resources, including volunteers affiliated with third parties such as NGOs, and continue the ability of NGOs, philanthropic organizations, societies, and other organizations to enter into agreements with BC;
- Create more equitable treatment between a person ordered to provide support in an emergency and one who willingly provides support; and,
- Recognize that service provider organizations can be impacted by emergencies and may need support during response and recovery.



Preparedness for Volunteers & NGOs

New Definitions

To ensure consistent interpretation of new and existing laws and regulations related to volunteers and enable the Province to enter into agreements with third-party service providers, the following is proposed.



It is proposed to:

Have new definitions that would clearly distinguish the difference between a registered volunteer, convergent volunteer, and service provider:

Registered volunteers would be specialized disciplines prescribed by regulation and:

- Receive no remuneration for their service;
- Be provided with civil liability protection under the Act, workers' compensation and liability insurance;
- Obtain and retain registered status with the Province or other entities according to the regulation;
- Operate under Local Authority or direction of the requesting agency;
- May provide direction to convergent volunteers;
- Operate in all phases of emergency management; and,
- May receive time limited employment protection according to the Act.

Convergent volunteers would not be registered and would:

- Receive no remuneration for their service;
- Arrive on scene offering support and assistance;
- Be supervised by the Local Authority, the Province, or a registered volunteer to be able to receive workers' compensation and other benefits; and,
- Receive civil liability protection under the Act.

Service Providers may be a registered charity, philanthropic organization, society or other organization. The new legislation will include an explicit authority for the Minister (or designate) and Local Authorities to enter into agreements with Service Providers. Such agreements could:

- Authorize the Service Provider to deliver emergency response or recovery services or arrange for the deployment of staff or affiliated volunteer personnel. For clarity, personnel deployed on behalf of a Service Provider will be protected under workers' compensation and insurance policies secured by the Service Provider.

Legal Certainty

To provide greater legal certainty around the process to access workers compensation for injured volunteers and clarify provincial support and governance related to volunteers, the following is proposed.



It is proposed to:

- Ensure that the new legislation contains an authority to prescribe classes of registered volunteers, rules around supports for volunteers, and develop and implement a supporting regulation. Having the ability to prescribe classes of registered volunteers in a regulation allows for flexibility over time to accommodate new areas of specialized volunteer disciplines. Policy instruments would continue to be used for discipline-specific program rules and guidelines such as reimbursement rates and safety conditions.

Job-Protected Leaves

To provide job-protected leaves for persons ordered to provide assistance and for those registered volunteers specifically requested to provide support, the following is proposed.



It is proposed to:

Carry forward the existing section 25 of the EPA that provides that persons ordered to assist during a declared Provincial State of Emergency or a State of Local Emergency cannot have their employment terminated for complying with that order.

- Establish job-protected leave without pay for “registered volunteers.” This provision would be restricted to those registered volunteers specifically requested by a Local Authority or a BC agency to support emergency response. Job-protected leaves would not be conditional on a State of Local Emergency or Provincial State of Emergency being declared.

Ensuring Fairness to Employers

To ensure fairness to affected employers, the following is proposed.



It is proposed to:

- Require Local Authorities or a BC agency requesting the registered volunteer to:
 - Document their initial request for the volunteer;
 - Confirm the duration of the deployment;
 - Confirm that the volunteer was in fact present for the emergency response; and,
 - Make this documentation available on request of the employer.
- Provide a process by which an employer could dispute the ongoing deployment of the employee in a volunteer capacity with the responsible Local Authority or BC agency because the employee is critical to business continuity or other hardship.

Protection from Civil Liability

To protect volunteers and others from civil liability, the following is proposed.



It is proposed to:

- Include a civil liability protection provision for registered and convergent volunteers, boards of search and rescue societies, authorized persons offering support from another jurisdiction, persons authorized or ordered to provide assistance under a State of Local Emergency or Provincial State of Emergency, provincial government employees and officials, Local Authority employees and officials, the Minister and the Provincial government as a whole, similar to what is set out in the Wildfire Act;
- A new civil liability clause will clarify that no legal proceedings can be commenced or maintained against a protected person or entity because of anything done or omitted in the course of undertaking a power, duty or obligation resulting from the legislation or associated regulations. Including the BC government and Local Authorities as protected entities is intended to acknowledge that unavoidable property damage or losses can result from governments' response to a given hazard, and that climate change is increasing the overall frequency of events; and,
- Bad faith or grossly negligent actions or omissions will be exempt from civil liability protection, as is the case under the current EPA.

Supporting & Empowering Citizens, Visitors & Businesses

Citizens can be encouraged to participate in an all-of-society approach to emergency management through information, education, building codes, access to information about hazards, risk, preparedness and response (e.g., evacuation routes), purchasing adequate personal insurance, and taking active roles during recovery. It's also important to provide citizens and visitors with accurate and timely information before, during and after emergencies, and to ensure that public notifications and warnings are widespread and well-understood.

The Province is not contemplating legislative changes that would specifically address the role of citizens and businesses in emergency management. We will build on existing programs and actions by enhancing the promotion of citizen and business involvement across all four emergency management pillars — mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery. This would build on current education and promotional initiatives at the provincial and local levels, such as:

- Strengthening provincial education and preparedness and mitigation initiatives such as Partners in Preparedness, Master of Disaster, High Ground Hikes, and FireSmart;

- Making materials available in additional languages;
- Developing initiatives to better reach vulnerable people;
- Strengthening and expanding the role of business partnerships (e.g., with the real estate community and tourism sector);
- Expanding social media such as Twitter, Facebook and webpages;
- Encouraging local governments to undertake more education and promotion and to encourage citizen participation in emergency management planning; and,
- Increasing citizens' awareness and participation in emergency planning, at an individual and community level, through transparent access to hazard information.

Citizen Preparedness

There are no identified jurisdictions that legislate citizens to be prepared or to undertake mitigation measures. Even Japan — often characterized as the “most prepared country in the world” for disasters — does not appear to mandate citizen preparedness, favouring instead robust public awareness programs, including regular drills (some of which involve hundreds of thousands of citizens), guides and brochures, and access to hazard and response planning information.



Financial Considerations

The Province recognizes that not all of the financial elements required to support the modernization of the emergency management system will be enabled through changes to legislation.

Signalling a commitment to a modernized emergency management system will require new investment with the objective of ensuring all four pillars are supported by stable, responsive and transparent funding mechanisms while meeting the Province's fiscal mandate and maintaining the flexibility to invest year-end funds when available.

The resourcing implications for provincial government bodies, local governments, First Nations, other emergency management partners and stakeholders required to deliver on any new emergency management obligations will be considered as legislation is developed, recognizing the importance of supporting their capacity to deliver. The capacity of partners to deliver will also inform the phasing-in of any new obligations.

The Province will continue to work to maximize opportunities to partner with the federal

government to fund or co-fund emergency management activities as their support is essential in modernizing the emergency management system. The Province will also continue to advocate at the federal level for increased funding supports to meet the needs of British Columbians.

The Province continues work to improve its policies, procedures and administrative processes to ensure Local Authorities, First Nations, and service providers are transparently and efficiently reimbursed for response and recovery costs.

The Province recognizes that investments in mitigation and preparedness can reduce risk and reduce or avoid expenditures associated with emergency events.

In addition to traditional financial approaches currently being utilized, the Province will be guided in this consultation process with input on any new or emerging funding approaches, such as incentives to shift behaviour, as well as public and private partnerships that encourage disaster mitigation efforts.

Compliance & Enforcement

Many of the proposed changes to BC's emergency management legislation involve obligations for emergency management partners to reduce risk and enhance resilience. The Province will work with partners on voluntary measures to enhance compliance with these requirements (e.g. training, guidance documents, phased implementation, planning assistance, etc.). Voluntary compliance is the preferred mechanism for reducing risk and improving resilience. At the same time, mechanisms are required to ensure that obligations under the Act are met where voluntary compliance is not achieved.

The current EPA does not have an extensive compliance and enforcement regime. It includes a provision that creates an offence for any contravention of the Act or its regulations or for interference with the exercise of powers or performance of duties under the Act. The penalty for committing an offence is imprisonment for not more than one year or a fine of not more than \$10,000, or both. As part of modernizing the Act, consideration will be given to what additional compliance and enforcement provisions (e.g., fines or other penalties) may be appropriate.

Tell us more:

- What tools should be available (in legislation or otherwise) to ensure compliance with the new Act?
- What incentives may be useful or appropriate?
- What penalties or enforcement mechanisms may be appropriate for non-compliance with the new Act?

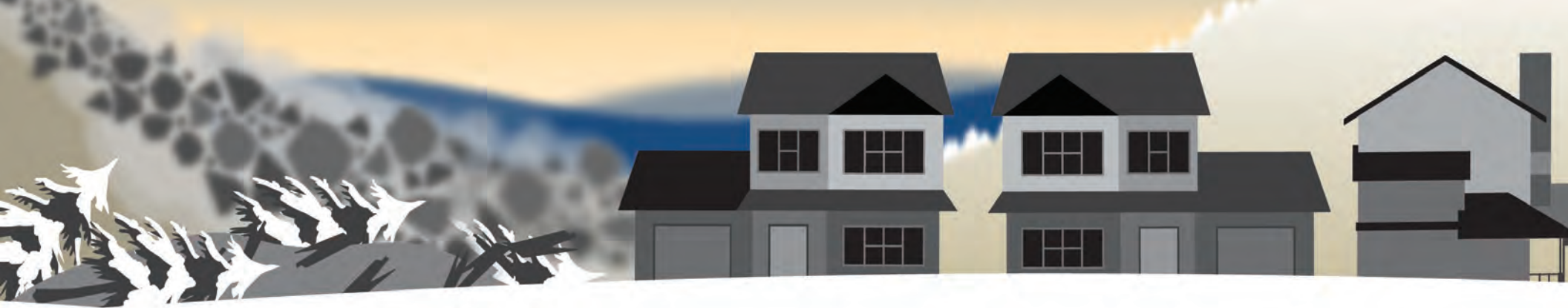
Next Steps & How to Participate

Comments on the proposals outlined in this discussion paper can be submitted online at engage.gov.bc.ca/govtogetherbc/consultation/emergency-program-act-modernization, or by email at EmergencyProgramAct@gov.bc.ca, until January 31, 2020.

Questions to consider include:

- Will the proposed legislative changes promote a shift to a focus on disaster risk reduction?
- Will the proposals encourage an all-of-society approach to emergency management?
- Are there other measures that could be considered to improve our approach to emergency response?
- Are the proposed new recovery tools useful and appropriate?
- Are there other ways to advance reconciliation and recognize First Nations as emergency management partners?
- What issues are important to consider with regard to critical infrastructure?
- What support would be needed to implement these proposals? Examples include training on the new requirements, templates for emergency management plans, and additional expertise and capacity.

Feedback will inform next steps regarding the proposed changes to ensure they successfully deliver a modernized emergency management framework. In the spring of 2020, we will release a What We Heard report that summarizes the feedback received. The feedback will be used to inform and shape the final legislative changes, culminating in a new emergency management Act planned to be introduced in the Legislative Assembly in the fall of 2020.



What Will Change with Emergency Management Modernization? A Hypothetical Scenario

Scenario:

In December, a massive landslide occurs in BC's interior. Road access is cut off to a small municipality and a First Nations reserve. Several homes in a new subdivision within the municipality suffer major damage. A natural gas pipeline is damaged. Supply is interrupted, and service may need to be shut off to communities in the Lower Mainland. With a forecasted long-term cold spell, there are significant concerns about homes, businesses and critical infrastructure, such as schools and health care facilities, having heat during the winter.

The reason for the landslide is still being investigated, but slope instability due to a wildfire five years ago and associated deforestation are main contributors.



See the next page for an illustration of how this event could unfold under the current EPA, compared to under a modernized emergency management act.

How this hypothetical event could unfold under the current Emergency Program Act (EPA):

- As is the case with many emergencies, the landslide catches the impacted municipality and First Nation by surprise.
 - The risk of such a landslide was not assessed by the municipality, in part because its plan was not updated for post-wildfire risks.
 - Provincially-held post-wildfire risk data for previous years was not readily available to the municipality through a central location.
 - As a result, planning for alternate supply and egress routes for the municipality and the First Nation did not occur, resulting in significant challenges (e.g. transport of acute care patients to hospital, and delivery of food and fuel to the community).
- Landslide risk was not accounted for when the new subdivision was approved. Without a full risk assessment or mitigation strategies, some houses were constructed in a landslide hazard area.
- The municipality's emergency plan was not exercised, leading to confusion and delays in the early stages of response for both the municipality and the neighbouring First Nation.
- Response efforts by the Province are hampered by a lack of information regarding the gas line operator's emergency plan. While the gas line owner has plans in place, these plans have not been shared with EMBC, the municipality, or the First Nation.
- The Lower Mainland municipalities that may have their gas supply cut off are unaware that a shutoff strategy is included in the gas line operator's plan regarding pipeline breaches and are unaware that service may take up to three months to restore if it is shut off.
- The municipality's emergency plan does not address the recovery phase, hampering community recovery efforts in the coming weeks and months.

How this hypothetical event could unfold under a modernized emergency management act:

- The event creates challenges, but the impacted partners are not caught by surprise and are able to mount a quick and cohesive response effort.
- The risk of a landslide is identified in the municipality's mandated emergency plan. Risk identification and assessment are aided by simplified access to provincially-held risk data.
- The placement of several lots in the new subdivision was altered to account for the landslide risk, and no homes are significantly damaged in the landslide.
- Based on the identified landslide risk, the community has established access to an adjacent Forest Service Road to act as an alternate supply and egress route.
- The municipality and the First Nation recently held a small joint exercise of their mutually-shared emergency plans, which greatly improves response operations following the landslide.
- The Province, impacted municipality and First Nation, and Lower Mainland municipalities have access to key information about the gas line operator's emergency plan, allowing them to plan for gas line risks and interruptions. Lower Mainland municipalities work with the gas line operator to suggest customer prioritization (e.g. critical facilities and vulnerable populations) and shutdown procedures that will safeguard public safety. Emergency Management BC and the Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources have already worked with the gas line operator to complete provincial energy disruption planning.
- The municipality has a basic plan in place for the recovery phase, which speeds recovery in the weeks and months ahead.
- Overall, the partners can respond to and recover from this event, having previously identified the risks, engaged in mitigation where practical and cost effective, and shared and exercised plans together.

Modernizing BC's Emergency Management Legislation: Key Policy Shifts at a Glance

All four emergency management pillars (mitigation, preparedness, response, recovery) are recognized in legislation:

- Require provincial ministries, Crown corporations and agencies to:
 - Have programs and plans to deal with continuity of services;
 - Develop emergency management plans;
 - Exercise and review their plans; and
 - Carry out duties related to mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery as assigned by the Minister responsible for emergency management.
- Require Local Authorities to:
 - Meet clear requirements for the content and exercising of plans, and their review cycle;
 - Identify, understand and assess hazards, risks and vulnerabilities, and establish associated mitigation plans for high-risk hazards; and,
 - Develop post-disaster needs assessments and post-disaster recovery plans.
- Require Local Authorities and provincial subdivision approving officers to give greater consideration to current and future risk for development and building approvals, and require mitigation measures when development and building are approved in hazardous areas.

First Nations are recognized as emergency management partners:

- Expand the definition of “emergency” to include actions to protect community well-being, significant Indigenous cultural sites, and the environment;
- Provide clear authority for the Minister and Local Authorities to enter agreements with individual First Nations or First Nations groups;
- Require Local Authorities preparing emergency management plans to consult with First Nations;
- Require critical infrastructure operators to provide emergency management information to First Nations upon request;
- Require consideration of Indigenous and traditional knowledge in the development of hazard risk and vulnerability assessments by provincial entities and Local Authorities; and,
- Establish that provincial entities and Local Authorities must consider cultural safety and inclusiveness when developing and implementing emergency management plans.

Greater recognition of critical infrastructure as an integral part of emergency management:

- Enable creation of a registry of critical infrastructure to better understand both risk and the assets available during response and recovery and inform development of supply chain management strategies;
- Require critical infrastructure emergency plans to address all four pillars; and,
- Require specific emergency management planning documentation, which could include a “statement of assurance” for certain operators, to ensure information is readily available before, during and after events.

Better tools for response and recovery:

- Set the initial duration and renewal period for a provincial state of emergency at a maximum of 28 days (currently 14) and for a local state of emergency at 14 days (currently 7);
- Create a new provision to allow the Minister to grant a Local Authority the use of specific powers for a “transition period” between response and the end of the recovery phase of up to 90 days;
- Enable Local Authorities to make emergency amendments to Official Community Plans, Regional Growth Strategies, zoning, or bylaws;
- Enable, by regulation, standards for emergency public notifications and warnings; and,
- Clarify how existing provincial powers would apply during a catastrophic event.

Greater recognition and protection for volunteers:

- Define service providers and provide clear authority for the Minister to enter into agreements with them;
- Clearly define different types of volunteers;
- Modernize civil liability protection to better deter nuisance lawsuits; and,
- Establish job-protected leaves for volunteers with specialized skill sets.

Stronger coordination, collaboration and provision of information between emergency management partners:

- Require ministries, Crown corporations, agencies and other public sector entities (such as school districts, universities, colleges, and health authorities) to participate in the development of integrated plans for which they are not the lead;
- Enable Local Authorities and First Nations to enter into agreements to do integrated or joint planning and to voluntarily form unified Local Authorities to do some or all emergency management functions;
- Enable the Minister to direct Local Authorities to collaborate and coordinate at a regional scale for risk assessment, mitigation planning and mitigative works, and enable establishment of regulatory or non-regulatory incentives for collaboration and coordination;
- Require Local Authorities to provide plans to neighbouring jurisdictions (including First Nations), to the Province, and stakeholders such as critical infrastructure operators and consider any feedback; and,
- Require Local Authorities preparing emergency plans to consult with First Nations.

Greater confidence in the emergency management system:

- Establish a requirement for the Province to centrally house and provide transparent data on hazard, risk and vulnerability assessments or mitigation planning documents conducted or prepared by provincial ministries, Crown corporations and agencies, Local Authorities, and critical infrastructure operators;
- Require provincial ministries, Crown corporations and agencies and Local Authorities to register their emergency management plans with EMBC; and,
- Enable EMBC to audit emergency management plans and make the results public.

PEACE RIVER REGIONAL DISTRICT
By-law No. 1598, 2005

A by-law for the establishment of an Emergency and Disaster Service
for Electoral Areas 'B', 'C', 'D' and 'E'.

WHEREAS, the *Emergency Program Act*, R.S.B.C. 1996, c. 111 authorizes the Board of the Peace River Regional District to undertake measures to prepare for, respond to, and recover from emergencies and disasters;

NOW THEREFORE the Regional Board of the Peace River Regional District, in open meeting assembled, enacts as follows:

1. The Board hereby establishes a service to prepare, respond and recover from emergencies and disasters.
2. The boundaries of the service are the boundaries of the Peace River Regional District excluding the District of Chetwynd, City of Dawson Creek, City of Fort St John, District of Hudson's Hope, Village of Pouce Coupe, District of Taylor and the District of Tumbler Ridge.
3. The participating areas for the service are the Peace River Regional District Electoral Areas 'B', 'C', 'D' and 'E'.
4. All costs related to this service shall be recovered by one or more of the following:
 - a) property value taxes imposed on land and improvements in accordance with Part 23, Division 4.3 of the Local Government Act, R.S.B.C. 1996, c.323;
 - b) revenue raised by other means authorized by the Local Government Act, R.S.B.C. 1996, c.275 or another Act;
 - c) revenue raised by way of agreement, enterprise, gift, grant or otherwise.
5. The maximum that may be requisitioned under Section 4 for the service shall be the greater of:
 - a) \$250,000; or
 - b) the product of a property value tax of \$0.03 for each \$1,000 of net taxable value of land and improvements included in the service area.

6. This By-law may be cited as "Peace River Regional District Emergency and Disaster Service Establishment By-law No. 1598, 2005."

READ A FIRST TIME this 13th day of OCTOBER, 2005.
READ A SECOND TIME this 13th day of OCTOBER, 2005.
READ A THIRD TIME this 13th day of OCTOBER, 2005.
APPROVED by the Minister of Community Services this 16th day of NOVEMBER, 2005.
ADOPTED this 24th day of NOVEMBER, 2005.

CERTIFIED a TRUE and CORRECT
COPY of "Peace River Regional District
Emergency and Disaster Service
Establishment By-law No. 1598, 2005."

Harald Hansen
Harald Hansen, Administrator

THE CORPORATE SEAL of the Peace
River Regional District was hereto
affixed in the presence of:

Karen Goodings
Karen Goodings, Chair

Harald Hansen
Harald Hansen, Administrator

I HEREBY CERTIFY the foregoing to be a true and correct copy of "Peace River
Regional District Emergency and Disaster Service Establishment By-law No. 1598,
2005" as read a third time by the Regional Board of the Peace River Regional District
on the 13th day of OCTOBER, 2005.

Harald Hansen
Harald Hansen, Administrator

**PEACE RIVER REGIONAL DISTRICT
By-law No. 1599, 2005**

A by-law for the administration and operation of the
Emergency and Disaster Service

WHEREAS the Board of the Peace River Regional District has, by "Peace River Regional District Emergency and Disaster Service Establishment By-law No. 1598, 2005", established an Emergency and Disaster Service;

AND WHEREAS, pursuant to the provisions of the *Emergency Program Act, R.S.B.C. 1996, c. 111*, the Board must prepare or cause to be prepared local emergency plans respecting preparation for, response to and recovery from emergencies and disasters and establish and maintain an emergency management organization to develop, maintain and implement emergency plans and other preparedness, response and recovery measures for emergencies and disasters for the Electoral Areas within the Regional District;

NOW THEREFORE, the Board of the Peace River Regional District in open meeting assembled enacts as follows:

1. Citation

- 1.1 This By-law shall be cited as the "Peace River Regional District Emergency and Disaster Operations By-law No. 1599, 2005".

2. Interpretation

2.1 In this bylaw:

- a) **"Act"** means the *"Emergency Program Act", R.S.B.C., c.111*, and any regulations made thereunder;
- b) **"Board"** means the Board of Directors of the Peace River Regional District;
- c) **"Chair"** means that person elected by the Board as chair;
- d) **"Declaration of a state of local emergency"** means a declaration of the Board or the Chair that an emergency exists or is imminent in the Regional District;
- e) **"Disaster"** means a calamity that:
 - (i) is caused by accident, fire, explosion or technical failure or by the forces of nature, and
 - (ii) has resulted in serious harm to the health, safety or welfare of people, or in widespread damage to property;

PEACE RIVER REGIONAL DISTRICT
By-law No. 1599, 2005

2. Interpretation (continued)

- f) **"emergency"**, means a present or imminent event or circumstance that:
 - (i) is caused by accident, fire, explosion or technical failure or by the forces of nature, and
 - (ii) requires prompt co-ordination of action or special regulation of persons or property, to protect the health, safety, or welfare of people or to limit damage to property;
- g) **"Emergency Co-ordinator"** means that person appointed under Section 5.1 of this by-law;
- h) **"Emergency Executive Committee"** means that Committee appointed under Section 4.1 of this by-law;
- i) **"Emergency Management Organization"** means that organization established under Section 3.1 of this by-law;
- j) **"Emergency Program"** means the emergency plans and other preparedness, response and recovery measures for emergencies and disasters developed and implemented from time to time by the Emergency Management Organization;
- k) **"Service Area"** means the service area established under "Peace River Regional District Emergency and Disaster Service Establishment By-law No. 1598, 2005."

3. EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ORGANIZATION

- 3.1 An "Emergency Management organization" is established comprised of:
- a) the Emergency Executive Committee;
 - b) the Emergency Co-ordinator;
 - c) such other persons appointed and sub-committees and working groups established and which are charged with emergency preparedness, response and recovery measures.

4. EMERGENCY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES:

- 4.1 An "Emergency Executive Committee" is established comprised of:
- a) the Directors of the Board representing Electoral Areas 'B', 'C', 'D' and 'E';
 - b) the Chief Administrative Officer for the Regional District or designate; and
 - c) such other persons as may be appointed to the Committee by the Board from time to time.
- 4.2 The Emergency Executive Committee shall elect a Chair and Vice-Chair.
- 4.3 The Emergency Executive Committee may establish such Sub-Committees and Working Groups as deemed necessary to facilitate emergency preparedness, response and recovery programs.

4. EMERGENCY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES:

4.4 The Emergency Executive Committee will be responsible for the following duties and responsibilities:

- a) providing policy guidance and direction to the Emergency Co-ordinator and such other persons appointed and Sub-Committees and Working Groups established under this by-law for developing and implementing the emergency program;
- b) reviewing and approving the Emergency Program prepared by the Emergency Coordinator;
- c) preparing and submitting to the Board for approval an annual budget for the development and implementation of the Emergency Program;
- d) negotiating and recommending to the Board agreements with other governments, for the purpose of emergency assistance or the formulation of coordinated emergency preparedness, response or recovery;
- e) negotiating and recommending to the Board agreements with individuals, bodies, corporations or other non-government agencies for the provisions of goods and services in delivering the Emergency Program; and
- f) meeting not less than two times a year with the Emergency Co-ordinator to stay informed of the status of the Emergency Program related initiatives and activities.

5. EMERGENCY CO-ORDINATOR

5.1 The Board shall appoint an Emergency Co-ordinator that will report directly to the Emergency Executive Committee.

5.2 The Emergency Coordinator will be responsible for the following duties and responsibilities:

- a) preparing and presenting to the Emergency Executive Committee for annual review and approval an Emergency Program which includes:
 - i) a periodic review and updating of plans and procedures for that review;
 - ii) an emergency response exercise program and training program;
 - iii) procedures by which emergency resources may be obtained;
 - iv) procedures by which emergency plans are to be implemented;
 - v) warning procedures to those persons who may be harmed or who may suffer loss in an Emergency of impending Disaster;
 - vi) procedures to coordinate the provision of food, clothing, shelter, transportation and medical services to victims of Emergencies and Disasters;

5. EMERGENCY CO-ORDINATOR

- vii) procedures to establish priorities for restoring essential services provided by the Regional District that are interrupted during an Emergency or Disaster;
 - viii) procedures to recommend priorities for restoring essential services not provided by the Regional District that are interrupted during an Emergency or Disaster; and
 - ix) roles and responsibilities for all persons appointed pursuant to this By-law whose roles and responsibilities are not otherwise defined in this Bylaw.
- b) Making such amendments to the Emergency Program as are necessary to ensure that the information contained in the Emergency Program remains current at all times;
- c) Advising the Emergency Executive Committee on all matters relating to the Emergency Program;
- d) Providing day to day administration of the Emergency Program, including the co-ordination of staff involvement in emergency management, encouraging community preparedness and liaising with external organizations for emergency management purposes;
- e) identifying and maintaining information on potential or real hazards and the impact that such hazards could have on the Service Area;
- f) ensuring municipal departments in the Service Area keep updated emergency plans that are consistent with and support the Emergency Program;
- g) being the liaison with other external support organizations and function as the point of contact with the Provincial Emergency Program and other government agencies with regards to emergencies;
- h) selecting and processing candidates for federal or provincial emergency program training courses;
- i) co-ordinating the delivery or conduct studies, training and exercises within the Service Area to ensure the Emergency Program is understood, effective and in a state of readiness; and
- j) performing such other duties as may be assigned by the Emergency Executive Committee.

PEACE RIVER REGIONAL DISTRICT
By-law No. 1599, 2005

6. POWER ASSOCIATED WITH THE DECLARATION OF A STATE OF LOCAL
EMERGENCY

- 6.1 Once a Declaration of a state of local emergency is made by the Board or the Chair pursuant to the Act in respect of all or part of the Service Area, the Emergency Executive Committee may, subject to the limitations in the Act, exercise all of the powers given to the Board or the Chair in a Declared state of local emergency under the Act.

READ A FIRST TIME this 13th day of OCTOBER, 2005.

READ A SECOND TIME this 13th day of OCTOBER, 2005.

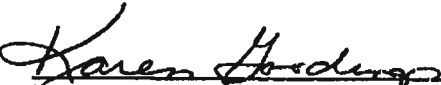
READ A THIRD TIME this 13th day of OCTOBER, 2005.

ADOPTED this 24th day of NOVEMBER, 2005.

CERTIFIED a TRUE and CORRECT
COPY of "Peace River Regional
District Emergency and Disaster
Operations By-law No. 1599, 2005."


Harald Hansen, Administrator

THE CORPORATE SEAL of the
Peace River Regional District was
hereto affixed in the presence of:


Karen Goodings, Chair


Harald Hansen, Administrator

Emergency Incident Register

#	Date of Incident	Task #	PRRD Action	Incident	Type	Operations
150	7-Dec	204492	ES Level 1	Fire in Kelly Lake destroyed home and vehicles - Provided owner & family with Ess	house fire	TM/TT/KT
149	14-Oct-19	203458	ES Level 1	fire in Tomslake destroyed home - provided owner with ESS	house fire	TM/TT
148	1-Jan-19	193467	EOC Level 1	Old Fort Landslide - Ongoing	Landslide	DJM
147	1-Jan-19		Monitor	Landslide - 7823 Hwy 29S Sukunka River - Ongoing	Landslide	DJM, TM
137	27-Apr-19		Monitor	Crude Oil Spill	Hazardous Spill	DJM
138	20-Dec-18		Monitor	Gas leak at the CNRL site north of Fort St. John	Oil & Gas	DJM
139	26-Oct-18		Monitor	Anthrax outbreak - Cattle	Livestock	DJM
140	30-Sep-18	193467	EOC Level 3	Old Fort Landslide - Level 3 49 Days Level 2 14 days Level 1 30 a total of 93 days in 2018	Landslide	PRRD Staff & other LG Staff
136	19-Jul-18		Monitor	Landslide - 7823 Hwy 29S Sukunka River - Ongoing - EMBC is working with resident to determine next steps - this may end up opening up a Task # to initiate works to protect the house that is at risk	Landslide	TM, DJM
141	26-May-18	191053	EOC Level 2	Tommy Lake Wild Fire - Evacuated Nig Area for 5 days	Wildfire	DJM, AJ, TO
142	4-May-18		Monitor	CN Rail derailment -SW of Chetwynd	Rail	DJM
143	30-Apr-18	190591	EOC Level 1	Monitoring low level flooding	Flooding	DJM
144	3-Apr-18		Monitor	Diesel Spill near mailboxes at Mile 54	Hazardous Spill	DJM
145	23-Mar-18		Monitor	Hydrochloric Acid Spill	Hazardous Spill	DJM
146	18-Mar-18		EOC Level 1	Fire at Encana site, 14-19-077-14	Oil & Gas	DJM
135	12-Jun-17		Monitoring Only	Flooding west and north of Williston Lake resulted in a crossings and roads being washed out and access to Kwadacha and Tsay Keh Dene limited. FLNRO is assessing bridges and roads.	Flooding	TM
134	10-Jun	180785	EOC Level 1	Monitoring flooding on Pine River	Flooding	TM, FH, PE
133	7-Jun-17		Monitoring Only	Progress Energy fire near Wonowon, contained to site, 2 worker injuries, no risk to public, OGC monitoring	Oil & Gas	TM
132	31-May-17		Monitoring Only	private crossing on Chowadi River washed out, residents isolated, offered helicopter out, residents declined	Flooding	TM, DJM
131	29-May-17		Referred	Pouce resident advised that adjacent private land may be sliding, referred to Village and BC Assessment to determine owners and conduct engineering assessment	landslide	TM, DJM
130	16-May-17		Monitoring Only	North of Hudson's Hope, Canbrium Energy release of condensate and sweet gas, plant evacuated no risk to public DGR 170596	Oil & Gas	TM
129	10-May-17	180785	EOC Level 1	Monitoring flooding in West Peace, Tomslake/Tupper, Halfway	Flooding	TM, DJM, JR, FH
128	5-May-17		Monitoring Only	landslide on Pine River near 40km S Chetwynd close to Willow Creek Mine	landslide	TM, DJM
127	23-Jan-17		Monitoring Only	Well head failure, sweet gas, company continuing to frac. OGC monitoring.	Oil & Gas	TM
126	17-Dec-16		Monitoring Only	Crew Energy C-ring tank explosion, contained to site	Oil & Gas	TM
125	9-Sep-16		Monitoring Only	EnCana Water Hub site explosion of storage tank	Oil & Gas	TM
124	15-Jun-16	171251	EOC Level 3	south and west Peace flooding with 400+ properties affected	Flooding	ALL PRRD Staff
123	April 18, 2016 to May 20, 2016	MANY	EOC Level 3	wildfires across Peace Region causing 4 SOL's, 8 evacuation orders, 12 evacuation alerts, 3218 properties on evacuation alert, 567 properties evacuated	wildfire	ALL PRRD Staff
122	19-Oct-15	163503	EOC Level 1	land slide across Beaton River	water	DR
121	16-Sep-15		Monitoring Only	produced water spill	oil & gas	DR

Peace River Regional District
Emergency Incident Register

120	21-May-15	160855	ESS Level 1	House fire 4973 225 Road, issued hotel and clothing voucher	structure fire	JR
119	31-Dec-14	154659	EOC Level 1	power outage in Buick & Prespatou area	cold weather	JR/FH
118	11-Dec-14		Monitoring Only	sour gas release at the end of Old Hope Road	Oil & Gas	TM/JR
117	10-Sep-14		Monitoring Only	Potential water contamination into Lynx Creek	water	SA/TM
116	7-Sep-14		Monitoring Only	industrial spill near Dokkie School and in District of Chetwynd. MOE and trucking company remediated issue		
115	13-Aug-14	151495	Evacuation Alert	Tommy Lakes Fire 60 NE of Pink Mountain	wildfire	TM/FH/JR
114	13-Jul-14	151495	Evacuation Order & Evacuation Alert	Mt. McAllister Fire 56 km west of Chetwynd, threatened Moberly Lake and Hudson's Hope.	wildfire	ALL
113	8-Jul-14	151495	Monitoring Only	Tenakhi-Mesilinka Fire 50 km W of Williston Lake	wildfire	TM/FH/JR/SA
112	6-Jul-14	151495	Evacuation Order	Red Deer Creek fire 61 km SE of Tumbler Ridge, order to evacuate camps and facilities in the area	wildfire	TM/JR/FH/SA
111	2-Jun-14	151495	Evacuation Alert	Forres Mountain Fire 50 km NW of Williston Lake near Tsay Keh Dene	wildfire	ALL
110	13-May-14		notification	Wrangler Road cut off by beaver dam break. 2 houses cut off, all residents notified. MOT will have access open in 1-2 days	Flooding	TM
109	12-May-14		notification	Two 400 barrel tanks caught fire at plant site, no residents displaced or affected	Oil & Gas	TM
108	7-Apr-14	150182	ESS Level 1	House fire in Rolla, clothing voucher provided	Structure Fire	JR
107	7-Apr-14	150189	EOC Level 1	flooding in North Peace due to Spring run-off. Sandbags and sand provided at Charlie Lake Fire Hall for residents to pick-up	Flooding	FB/SA
106	18-Feb-14		notification	PNG Gas leak on Parkland Road, ~500 residents impacted without natural gas, no imminent danger and no evacuation required. PNG on-site monitoring situation.	Oil & Gas	TM
105	5-Feb-14	145092	ESS Level 1	House fire at 13311 215 Rd, clothing voucher provided	Structure Fire	TM/JR
104	3-Jan-14		notification	house fire in Christopher Lee Estates, ESS offered but declined by residents	Structure Fire	JR/FB
103	12-Dec-13		notification	MOE lead and are working with company to remediate. Concern for 1 property owner's water well. MOE will monitor.	TDG	TM
102	8-Dec-13		notification	Truck roll over at Wonowon carrying over 60,000L of gasoline. 300m area evacuated by RCMP which included 200 worker camp, gas station and a few residences - sent to school. PRRD NOT notified of evacuation. MOE lead on remediation.	TDG	TM
101	9-Nov-13	143 757	ESS Level 1	1 home lost to fire outside of DC Fire Protection Area in Farmington. Provided support for clothing for family.	Structure Fire	TM/JR
100	28-Oct-13		notification	EnCana wellsite kicked back. Site is flaring as a result. No public safety issues, contained to the site.	Oil & Gas	TM
99	30-Sep-13		notification	Landslide occurred on Pine River west of Chetwynd near Grizzly Valley view point. No public impacted. MFLNRO to do assessment.	Landslide	TM/FB
98	10-Sep-13		notification	Fire at Tervita site in Buick.	Oil & Gas	FB/JR
97	22-Aug-13		notification	Landslide into Pouce River near AB border. No impact to public	Landslide	TM
96	16-Jul-13		notification	Progress Energy well kicked back. No impact to public.	Oil & Gas	TM
95	20-Jun-13		notification	Oil spill near Boundary Lake. WCSS and Imperial Oil had incident contained within 24 hours. No public impacted.	Oil & Gas	TM

Peace River Regional District
Emergency Incident Register

94	28-Jun-13		notification	Advised of a potential security and public safety threat on wellsite south of Wonowon. No evacuation required. RCMP now has incident under investigation.	Oil & Gas, Terrorism	TM, FB
93	26-Jun-13	141 388	EOC Level 1	Environment Canada and River Forecast centre advised that the South Peace could receive approximately 100+ mm of rain in 48 hours. Advised to prepare for potential flood conditions. Sand and sandbags sent to five locations in the South Peace. In the end the north Peace near Pink Mountain received 98+ mm and the South Peace received between 50 and 70 mm in areas.	Weather Event	TM, FH, KM, JR
92	18-May-13		notification	1 home and outbuildings lost outside of DC Fire Protection Area near Farmington. Forestry attended as the structure fire also caused a grass fire. No ESS required.	Structure Fire	TM
91	15-May-13		notification	1/2 section fire in Charlie Lake. CLFD contained fire to site. No losses.	Grass Fire	TM
90	12-May-13		notification	1 ha fire at 4805 Bissett Drive, lost 2 utility trailers, 1 car hauler, 1 unserviceable vehicle, 1 storage shed with damage to garage fire in Pouce Coupe rural fire protection area near an EnCana facility. EnCana evacuated site. Forestry also attended with PCFD, but was not needed as PCFD got situation under control. No losses.	Structure Fire & Grass Fire	TM
89	6-May-13		notification	Fire north of Dawson Creek between 8th & 17th Streets. Grass fire threatened up to 6 properties. DCFD, PCFD and Forestry on site. Only structures lost were outbuildings.	Grass Fire	TM
88	5-May-13		notification	Fire north of Dawson Creek on Loepp property. One building lost. No ESS required	Structure Fire & Grass Fire	TM
87	23-Apr-13		notification		Structure Fire	TM
86	16-May-13		no action	CN Rail derailment, train heading south towards Prince George was derailed at approximately 4:30 p.m. at the south Hasler Bridge approach about 35 kilometers west of Chetwynd. Twelve cars carrying palletized sulphur were derailed. Sulphur did spill into the right of way beside the track, but NO sulphur spilled into the Pine River.	Rail	TM
85	8-Mar-13	none available	see notes	Sinkhole developed on property east of Chetwynd as a result of a private drilling company who was drilling for domestic water and hit an artesian well. See file for more information	Sinkhole	TM, FB, SA
84	5-Mar-13		no action	Odour complaint from residents 29 km of Doig FN	Oil & Gas	FB
83	11-Dec-12		no action	House fire north of Wonowon, Fort St John Hospital requested ESS for owners but was after the 72 hours. Referred to Red Cross for further assistance.	Structure Fire	FH
82	28-Nov-12	133743	Level 1 ESS	House fire in Buick, family provided with clothing and incidentals	Structure Fire	TM/FH
81	17-Sep-12		notification	Tomslake Sudeteen Park fire, no ESS required, media reported 2 homes evacuated	Grass Fire	
80	14-Sep-12		notification	Tomslake Blockline fire, no ESS required	Grass Fire	

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79	14-Sep-12		notification	Chetwynd West Fraser Mill fire - cone fire managed by Chetwynd FD	Structure Fire	
78	14-Sep-12	132704	level 1 ESS	Notified by EMBC that there was a fire at the Alaska Hotel in Dawson Creek. Provided shelter for 4 people and clothing for 5 people. notified by Chetwynd Fire Chief that CN Rail sulphur car caught on fire at Azouetta Lake, CN wanted to bring car while on fire to Chetwynd. Fire Chief convinced CN to leave in place and contract industrial crew to extinguish.	Structure Fire	FH, FB, TM
77	1-Aug-12		notification		Rail	
76	9-Jul-12		No Action	Camberra sweet gas release 26 km north of Hudson's Hope. Level 2 incident but no residents for 12 km. Gas burned off and under control before notification even made to PRRD. No action required by PRRD.	Oil & Gas	
75	29-Jun-12		Monitoring Only	minor leak in Spectra line 20 km north of FSJ. No action required	Oil & Gas	
74	29-Jun-12		Monitoring Only	residents in area	Oil & Gas	TM, FB
73	8-Jun-12	131095	Level 1 ESS	house fire at 1687 Feist Ave, Rose Prairie. Provided clothing and incidentals for 5 family members.	Structure Fire	FH
72	5-Jun-12	131049	EOC Level 1	minor flooding in west Peace, provided sand and sandbags at 3 locations	Flooding	FB, TM, FH, CW
71	11-May-12		Monitoring Only	wildfire at South Taylor hill approximately 147 acres, Taylor FD and MOF actioned	Grass Fire	
70	10-Mar-12		Monitoring Only	Suncor rig fire, no evacuations required, OGC responding with Suncor	Oil & Gas	TM, FB
69	9-Mar-12		No Action	evacuated, OGC determined that when power went off, compressor	Oil & Gas	TM
68	24-Feb-12		Monitoring Only	Well site across from WAC Bennett Dam kicked back during drilling, minor explosion, no action required and no residents in area	Oil & Gas	FB, FH
67	30-Nov-11		No action	Cecil Lake fixed wing plane crash - search and rescue deployed	Plane Crash	
66	6-Nov-11		Monitoring Only	Bonavista well site, well casing leak near Hwy 97 & Doig First Nation, no residents affected - well shut in	Oil & Gas	FB, TM
66	29-Oct-11		Monitoring Only	Shell wellsite near Gundy Creek Road required to be shut in and killed	Oil & Gas	TM
65	15-Aug-11		No Action	house fire in Charlie Lake, ESS not required	Structure Fire	TM
64	12-Aug-11		No Action	noise complaint by resident referred to OGC	Oil & Gas	FB
63	8-Jul-11	121305	EOC Level 2	Second rain event continues flooding in Peace, mainly in west and south of Dawson Creek	Flooding - Rain Event	All
62	26-Jun-11		Monitoring Only	CNRL Pipeline leak near Cypress Creek, Level 2 incident, pipeline bled off	Oil & Gas	TM, FB
61	24-Jun-11	121305	EOC Level 2	Peace Region flooding mainly in the west Peace	Flooding - Rain Event	all
60	27-May-11		Monitoring Only	Murray FSR gas release due to mine exploration, OGC reported and monitored	Oil & Gas	TM
59	23-May-11		Monitoring Only	Boundary wildfire contained to <10 ha	Wildfire	TM, FB
58	16-May-11	120 864	EOC Level 1	Moberly Lake flooding, provided sand and sand bags for residents	Flooding - Rain Event	TM, FB, FH, SA, CW, BS
57	31-Mar-11		Monitoring Only	Progress gas release between Mile 95 Rd & Wonowon: well shut in, no evacuation required	Oil & Gas	TM
56	20-Jan-11		No Action	Horner house fire (mile 64), left message for home owner to provide ESS, did not hear back	Structure Fire	TM

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55	18-Jan-11	Monitoring Only	Trident Exploration - Arras well gas leak, Level 2 incident, sweet gas, no evacuation required	Oil & Gas	TM, FB
54	16-Jan-11	Monitoring Only	Pine pass avalanche, highway closed over 24 hours	Avalanche	FB, TM
53	28-Dec-10	Monitoring Only	One Island Lake gas leak at Apache wellsite	Oil & Gas	TM, SA
52	12-Nov-10	No Action	Brown house fire, ESS provide by Chetwynd ESS Team	Structure Fire	FH, FB
51	28-Oct-10	No Action	Spectra pipeline odour	Oil & Gas	TM, FB
50	13-Aug-10	Monitoring Only	CN derailment near Lemoray in the Pine Pass, 1 car contained toxic substance.	Rail	TM, FB
49	22-Jul-10	Monitoring Only	wildfire north of Williston Lake		TM
48	29-Jun-10	111 444 level 1 ESS	house fire in Cecil Lake, provided 48 hrs of services	Structure Fire	TM
47	20-Jun-10	267 Incident 100: Evacuation Alert	Fire in Beatton, potential to affect Petrobakken gas plant - issued evacuation Alert	Wildfire	TM, FB
46	16-Jun-10	267 Incident 100: Evacuation Alert	fire in Pink Mountain close to subdivision - issued evacuation Alert	Wildfire	TM, FB
45	22-May-10	No Action	BC Hydro Mass power outage due to snow, 7,000 customers without power	Power Outage	TM
44	14-Apr-10	No Action	Encana threat letter to Dawson Creek Daily News	Oil - Threat	TM
43	March 8, 2010	Monitoring Only	Truck rollover north of Wonowon, handled by MOE and FSJ FD	Oil & Gas	TM
42	Sun Dec. 12, 2009	104 012 Level 1 ESS	Tomslake house fire	Oil & Gas	RM
41	Fri, Dec 3, 2009	103 900 Level 1 ESS	Briar Ridge house fire	structure fire	RM
40	Sun, Nov 22, 2009	No Action	Gas Leak, 15-20 people self-evacuated and back in home -possible court action occuring	Oil & Gas	RS
39	Fri Oct 29, 2009	No Action	Notified by MOE of small pipeline break and release of product into Alces Creek	Oil & Gas	RM
38	Wed. Oct 13, 2009	103 085 Level 1 ESS	Farmington house fire, ESS called out by Dawson Creek Hospital	structure fire	RM
37	Fri, July 10, 2009	No Action	Notified by MOFR of stranded campers on Johnson Creek FSR, campers refused help and left on own		RS, TM
36	Thurs, July 9, 2009	No Action	Notified by Shell of berm break leak of water off lease into Brassey Creek	Oil & Gas	RS
35	Sat, July 4, 2009	Press Release	Notified by EnCana & RCMP about 6th explosion, Board issued press release	Oil & Gas	RS, FB
34	Wed, July 1, 2009	No Action	Notified by EnCana & RCMP about 5th explosion	Oil & Gas	RS, FB
33	Fri, Jun 12, 2009	No Action	Plane crash near Chetwynd, liase with Chetwynd FD for more information	Plane Crash	RS, TC
32	Fri, Jun 12, 2009	No Action	Bomb blast (reststop) South of Pouce Coupe vandalism suspected not by Encana bomber	Bomb Blast	RS
31	Fri, Jun 5, 2009	Staff Assistance Temporary Shut Down	Smith River Fire - RS & TM travelled to Fort Nelson to assist in the response at PEP's request	Wildfire	RS, TM
30	Wed, Jun 3, 2009	No Action	Blackfoot Water Well E Coli counted too high, well temporarily shut down until new sample and cleared by Northern Health	water	RS, GK, TM
29	Mon, May 25, 2009	No Action	Wonowon Pine Hills Restaurant fire, ESS not required	structure fire	RS
28	Tues, May 5, 2009	No Action	Charlie Lake Store Fire, ESS not required	structure fire	RS
27	Mon, May 4, 2009	No Action	Cecil Lake Grass Fire, MOF notified EEC but no action required	Grass Fire	RS
26	Mon, Apr 27, 2009	No Action	H1N1 Advisory by Northern Health (information only)	Health Emergency	RS, TM
25	Fri, Feb 20, 2009	No Action	Spectra Piggig Explosion	Oil & Gas	RS
24	Sun, Jan 3, 2009	No Action	Notified by Encana about 4th explosion	Oil & Gas	RS
23	Thu, Dec 18, 2008	No Action	Iteration Gas Site Vandalism, not notified about incident until several days after incident	Oil & Gas	RS

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22	Fri, Dec 09, 2008		No Action	Moberly Lake housefire, no response from homeowners for assistance	Structure Housefire	RS, RM
21	Sun, Nov 23, 2008		No Action	Notified by MOE, Peace Pork structure fire killing mass livestock	Peace	RS
20	Tue, Nov 11, 2008		No Action	Conoco Phillips Rig Fire No Rural Residents Impacted, PRRD was notified		RS
19	Sat, Oct 25, 2008		No Action	Jackfish housefire, information came to us 2 days after the fire	Jackfish Housefire	RS
18	Fri, Oct 17, 2008		No Action	Braisey housefire, resident declined ESS assistance	tlcttre resident	RS
17	Sun, Oct 12, 2008		No Action	TDG on Beaton Airport Road, RD notified	atrtire airport road	RS
16	Sun, Aug 17, 2008		No Action	Sulpher Fire, EPC Chetwynd notified Director Caton	tiCctCre chetwynd	RS
15	Wed, Aug 13, 2008	092 260	Level I ESS	Administer ESS Level I to Rolla Housefire Victim	ess	RS, TM, RM
14	Tue, July 5, 2008	092 138	No Action	Housefire at secondary residence Szoo Rd, N of Watson Spring, thanked us, but delined assistance	Housefire At	RS
13	Thu, May 15, 2008	090 824	Level I ESS	Progress Housefire Victim	Oil & Gas	RS TM
12	Wed, May 8, 2008	090 737	Level I ESS	Rural Upper Halfway Reserve Fire Victim	upper	RS TM
11	Wed, Apr 16, 2008	N/A	Obtain Resources	Bunkhouse fire then subsequent Propane fire at Sasquatch Crossing (Pink Mtn)	Bunkhouse Fire	RS
10	Feb, ??, 2008	N/A	No Action	Taylor Rural Housefire Decline ESS		RS
9	Mon Feb 11, 2008	085158	Level I ESS	Arras housefire	Oil & Gas	RM
8	Dec 2008	N/A	Liase with OGC	Conoco Phillips Rig Fire No Rural Residents Impacted	Oil & Fire	RS
7	Fri. Jun 1 2007	080 790	Level I ESS	Charlie Lake Fire Burnout Victim	lake	RS
6	Mon. Jun 4 2007	various	Activate EOC	Possible flooding impacting low lying areas, Moberly Lk, Hasler Flats, Upper Halfway		RS
5	Mon. May 7 2007	N/A	Liase with OGC	Pipeline sour gas leak in Montney, liase with OGC for additional information	sour	RS
4	Fri. May 25 2007	080 948	Activate EOC	Evacuation Order implemented in Wonowon re: commercial fire in hotel with fuel component	Evacuation Order	RS DK GK SS CW
3	Wed. Jan. 10 2007	074 764	Activate EOC	Broker information on behalf of a multi-agency response in the South Peace (Braden Rd)	Broker Information	RS
2	Sat. Aug. 5 2006	N/A	Liase with OGC	Encana well fire close to Tomslake, liase with OGC for additional information	well	SA FB
1	Tue. Jul. 4 2006	070 600	Activate EOC	Interface fire Evacuation Alert implemented on behalf of Wonowon residents	Interface Fire	RS and office