



REPORT TO THE BOARD

To: Board of Directors, CCRD
CC: Courtney Kirk, CAO
From: Ken McIlwain, Operations Manager
Meeting Date: December 12, 2019
Subject: December Operations Report

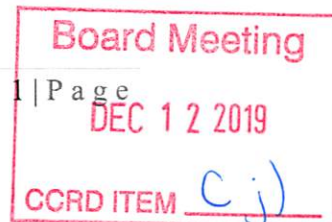
Recommendation:

THAT the Board of Directors receive the December Operations Report.

DECEMBER OPERATIONS HIGHLIGHTS

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

1. The Monday openings of Thorsen Creek Waste and Recycling Centre were well received through November. It took a couple openings before customers began to catch on and take advantage of the openings. CCRD is currently waiting to hear from the Nuxalk Nation if any more additional openings are desired.
2. No further work has taken place on looking at solutions to improve share shed operations at TCWRC. Staff will endeavor to further investigate options discussed at the November CCRD Board Meeting and present further ideas and options at the CCRD February board meeting.
3. Budgeting work for 2020 has been underway. Highlights included discussions around the rapidly growing recycling programs and how to address the critical need for more storage space. Warehouse shelving and a small electric picker/forklift are being explored as a solution. Other capital items that are a



priority are a septic system and new green bins for household garbage. There is also the need to re-configure the fencing at the north-east side of the landfill.

Other critical work that has to be undertaken in accordance with the Solid Waste Management Plan and Ministry of Environment directives include completion of a Development Operation and Closure Plan and a Landfill Conformance Review. The construction of groundwater monitoring wells is also overdue.

RECREATION FACILITIES

Centennial Pool: Please see Pool Commission minutes.

Skating Rink: Repairs are underway to fix access gates at either end of the ice rink, repair toe boards and repair the wooden walkway between the rink and the warming hut. Repairs to the warming hut foundation and floor system have already been completed.

Walker Island Park: Nothing to report.

Snootli Creek Park: Nothing to report.

Nusatsum Park: Nothing to Report.

BELLA COOLA TOWNSITE WATER SYSTEM

1. Nothing to report.

FIRE PROTECTION

1. A grant application was submitted to UBCM to seek funding for fire fighting equipment for the BCVFD.
2. A fill station for the compressor unit was purchased to in accordance with WorkSafe BC requirements for filling of SCBA tanks.

STRATEGIC INITIATIVES

CENTENNIAL POOL UPGRADE

The geotechnical assessment work and associated report are complete and the RFP package will be finished as soon as possible.

A percolation report has also been completed to inform septic system design.

DENNY ISLAND WATER SYSTEM

Please see technical report provided by Urban Systems.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Ken McIlwain", with a large, sweeping flourish at the end.

Ken McIlwain, RPF,
CCRD Operations Manager

Reviewed by: _____
Courtney Kirk, Chief Administrative Officer

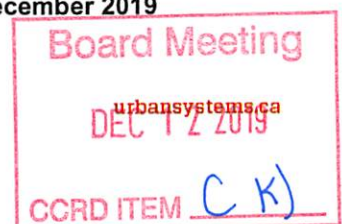
PROJECT UPDATE



Date: December 6, 2019
 To: Ken McIlwain, CCRD
 cc: Steve Dishkin, SD #49
 From: Jacob Scissons
 Subject: **DENNY ISLAND COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEM
 PROJECT UPDATE – DECEMBER 2019**

The following is a summary of key project activities pertaining to next steps of the Denny Island Community Water System project. Milestone dates are provided for each action item.

Item	Discussion	Timeline
1.0	Permits and Approvals	
1.1	Vancouver Coastal Health has reviewed the <i>Water Supply System Construction Permit</i> application and supporting documents. Comments are being addressed with specific discussion to follow regarding treatment requirements.	December 2019
1.2	The Ministry of Forests, Lands, Natural Resource Operations, and Rural Development <i>Conditional Water Licence</i> application for the Central Coast Regional District's proposed groundwater diversion has been submitted. Initial review comments have been addressed.	ongoing
1.3	The Phase 1 Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure <i>Permit to Construct, Use, and Maintain Works Within the Right-of-Way of a Provincial Public Highway</i> has been issued, which reflects the revised pipe cover of 0.9 metres. The Phase 2 permit application will now be prepared.	January 2020
1.3	The Fisheries and Oceans Canada <i>Request for Review</i> and Ministry of Forests, Lands, Natural Resource Operations, and Rural Development <i>Water Sustainability Act Section 11 Notification</i> applications are pending.	February 2020
1.5	The Central Coast Regional District and School District #49 are drafting an agreement in support of the Vancouver Coastal Health <i>Operating Permit</i> .	February 2020
1.6	The design team is navigating complications between BC Hydro and Boralex regarding the regional transmission lines and local distribution lines to determine the preferred means of supplying power to the proposed water treatment plant.	ongoing
2.0	Legal Survey	
2.1	The statutory right-of-way for the reservoir has been posted and the right-of-way plan has been submitted to the Land Title Office. The right-of-way agreement is currently being finalized.	December 2019



PROJECT UPDATE

Date: December 6, 2019
 File: 3383.0005.02
 Subject: DENNY ISLAND COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEM
 Page: 2 of 2

Item	Discussion	Timeline
3.0	Construction Status	
3.1	The reservoir assembly is complete and the record drawings, O&M manual, and warranty certificate have been provided. The tank will be commissioned once potable water is available to the site.	ongoing
3.2	Requests for Proposals / Quotations are being prepared for the next phases of work, consisting of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Supply and installation of a pre-engineered treatment plant to include treatment / disinfection equipment, system controls, HVAC, and safety equipment; and - Supply and installation of the piping between the water treatment plant and reservoir. 	January 2020

Sincerely,
URBAN SYSTEMS LTD.



Jacob Scissons, P.Eng.
 Project Manager

U:\Projects_KAM\3383\0005\02\IC-Correspondence\IC1-Client\2019-12-06 Denny Island Water System Update.docx



REPORT TO THE BOARD

To: Board of Directors, CCRD
CC: Courtney Kirk, CAO
From: Ken McIlwain, Operations Manager
Meeting Date: December 12, 2019
Subject: December Transportation Report

Recommendation:

THAT the Board of Directors receive the December Transportation Report.

DECEMBER TRANSPORTATION HIGHLIGHTS

BELLA COOLA AIRPORT

1. Gutters and downspouts have all been replaced on the terminal building. Snow breaks have been installed in areas of concern.
2. Significant water was seen leaking around the eastern window in the public waiting area of the terminal during the last heavy rainstorm. There is evidence of long-term water damage and an investigation of the matter indicates that a lack of flashing above the window is the likely culprit. Although it is protected to some degree by the roof overhang, wind driven rain can still migrate between the siding and window frame, penetrating the building envelope.
3. Budgeting work for 2020 has been underway. Highlights include addressing anticipated drop in revenues from 2019. In 2019 there was a one-time revenue boost of \$54,000 from sale of timber harvested during the obstacle removal process. Capital expenditures are recommended in 2020 in order to undertake



some basic renovations to the terminal building public areas. This will address electrical and building code deficiencies as well as improve some of the more dilapidated areas with fresh paint and trim. Some fencing should be replaced west of the Forest Service buildings to help prevent runway incursions. Runway maintenance items include crack sealing.

DENNY ISLAND AIRPORT

Please see minutes from November 21, 2019 meeting of the Denny Island Airport Commission.

Crack sealing work is estimated to be 90% complete, however weather conditions may delay the completion of the project until the spring.

Respectfully submitted,



Ken McIlwain, RPF,
CCRD Operations Manager

Reviewed by: _____
Courtney Kirk, Chief Administrative Officer

DENNY ISLAND AIRPORT COMMISSION
MEETING OF NOVEMBER 21, 2019 – MINUTES

Call to order: At 19:03

In attendance: Doug Sharkey, John Gerry, Rusty Snow, Mark Schlichting, Jean Wood, Steve Emery

Absent: Ingmar Lee, Dan Bertrand (CCRD)

Guests: Tony Gellard, Arron Battiste, Victoria Graham, Kathy Sereda, Bill Jackson, Les White, Lon Sheehan, Josh Carpenter (BB Airport Manager)

Agenda and Additions: M/S John Gerry/Jean Wood, Passed

Minutes of the last meeting: M/S Mark Schlichting/John Gerry, Passed as presented

Correspondence: No pertinent correspondence

Budget: No motion to accept. Of the 12 people present, not 1 could understand the financial statement from the CCRD.

Old Business:

Outhouse solar light: Worked perfectly and Mark S has been reimbursed by CCRD.

Rock removal from paved services: Motion to pay D Sharkey \$25/hour for 8 hours for 2018 and 10 hours for 2019 sweeping of paved areas. M/S Jean Wood/John Gerry, Passed

Contract for sealing cracks: Contract awarded to lowest bid by Steve Emery Contracting. Job not completed as yet. Steve gave progress report: 90% completed and waiting for weather to finish.

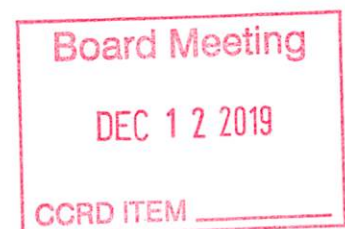
Solar trail camera: Trail camera in our possession; forwarding invoice to CCRD.

New Business:

Airport brushing contract for 2020: Minimum 2020 requirement would be to brush runway, taxiway and apron. Approx. cost \$5,000. M/S Mark Schlichting/John Gerry, Passed

Names for 2020 Executive to be sent to CCRD: Steve Emery, Rusty Snow, John Gerry, Les White, Tony Gellard, Victoria Graham, Doug Sharkey

Adjournment: 19:55 M/S Jean Wood/Rusty Snow, Passed





Central Coast
REGIONAL DISTRICT

MOU Steering Committee Update – Verbal

Board Meeting

DEC 12 2019

CCRD ITEM C n)



Modernizing BC's Emergency Management Legislation

EPA Modernization: Regional Engagement Webinar

December 2019



BRITISH
COLUMBIA

Board Meeting

DEC 12 2019

CCRD ITEM _____



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



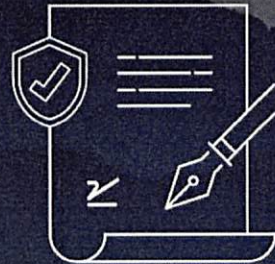
Key Gaps in Current Emergency Management Legislation (1/2)

- 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.

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

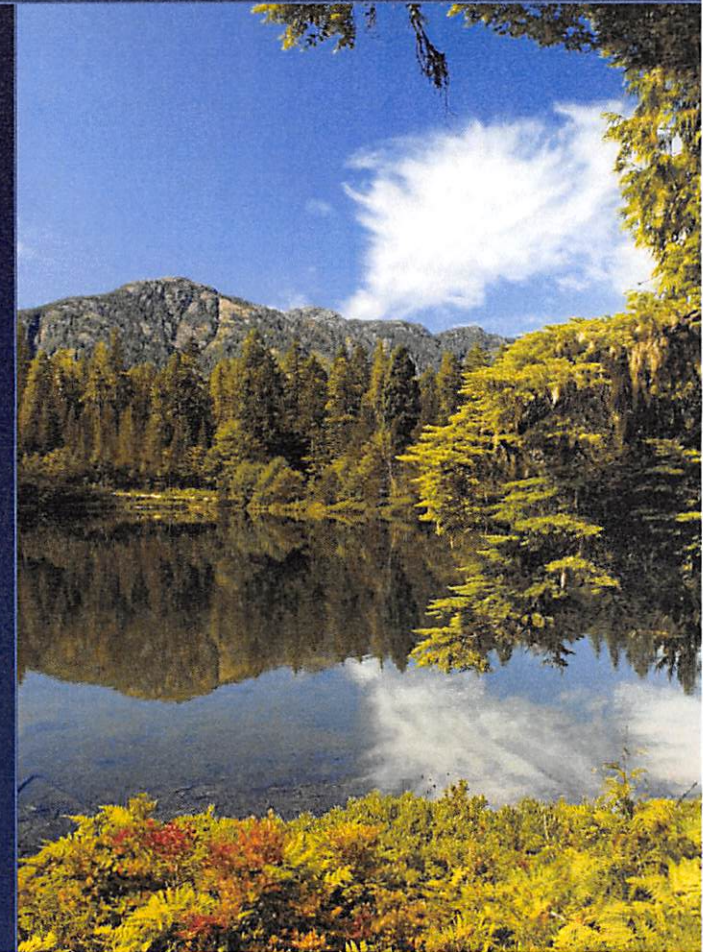
- Emergency and business continuity planning
- Exercises
- Hazard and risk identification
- Land development and building decisions
- Recovery powers
- Coordination and regional approaches



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:

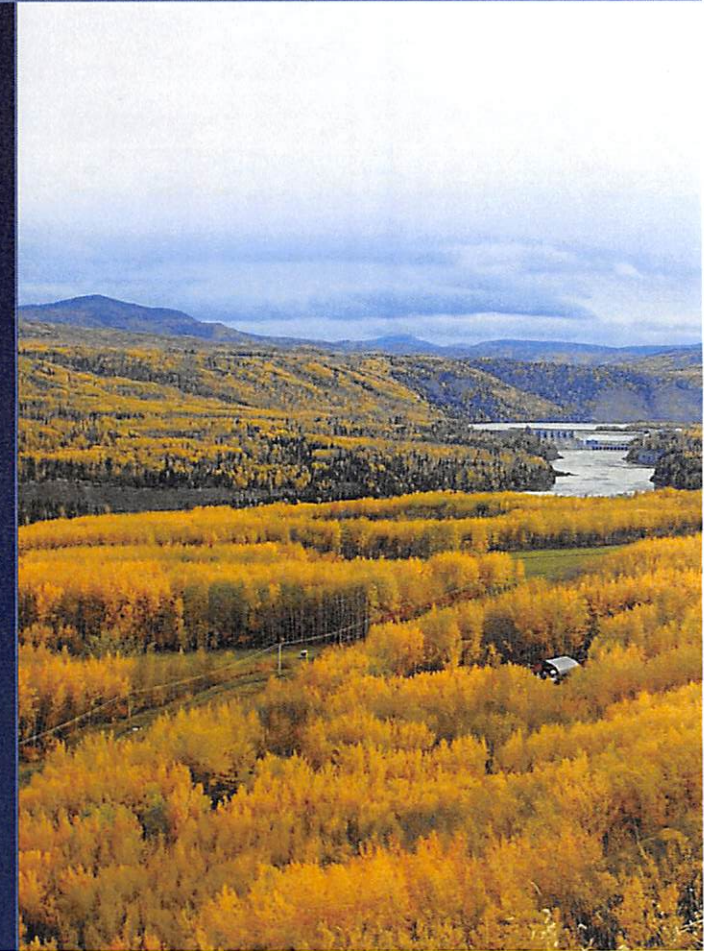
Volunteers and NGOs

- 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>

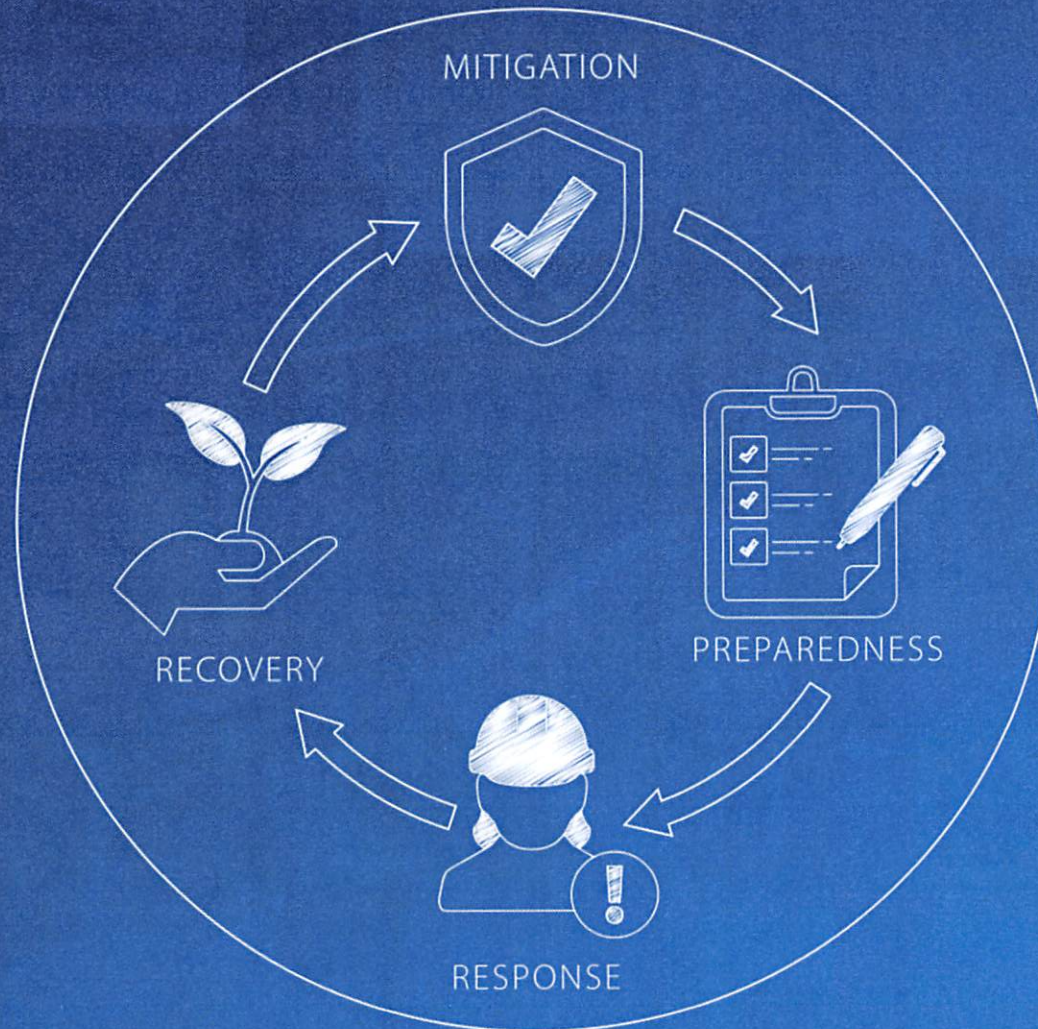


Submitting Feedback

- 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**



Board Meeting
DEC 12 2019
COORD ITEM _____

This page intentionally left blank.

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.

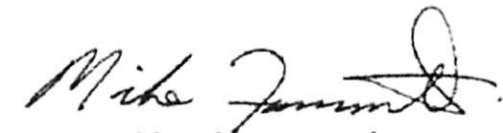
All these critical shifts are reflected as we work to bring the Emergency Program Act in line with today's changing needs and realities. As BC's primary piece of legislation for emergency management, this act is the backbone of what we do, and it needs to be updated to reflect what we know, what we've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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Background

Introduction	5
Adopting the Sendai Framework	6
Interim Disaster Recovery Framework	8
A Four Pillars Approach to Emergency Management	10
Reconciliation	11
What Have We Done? What's Next?	12
Design Principles for Modernization	13

Key Definitions

Emergency	14
Local Authority	15
Mitigation	16
Preparedness	16
Response	16
Mitigation	17

Stepping Up: An All-of-Society Approach for 21st Century Emergency Management

Minister Responsible for Emergency Management	19
Enhancing Confidence in the Emergency Management System	22
Provincial Ministries, Crown Corporations & Agencies	23
Local Authorities	27
Advancing Reconciliation with Indigenous Peoples	31
Critical Infrastructure Operators	33
Supporting Volunteers & Non-Governmental Organizations	38
Supporting and Empowering Citizens, Visitors & Businesses	43
Financial Considerations	44
Compliance and Enforcement	45
Next Steps & How to Participate	46

At a Glance: What will Change with Emergency Management Modernization?

What Will Change with Emergency Management Modernization?	A1
---	----

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.

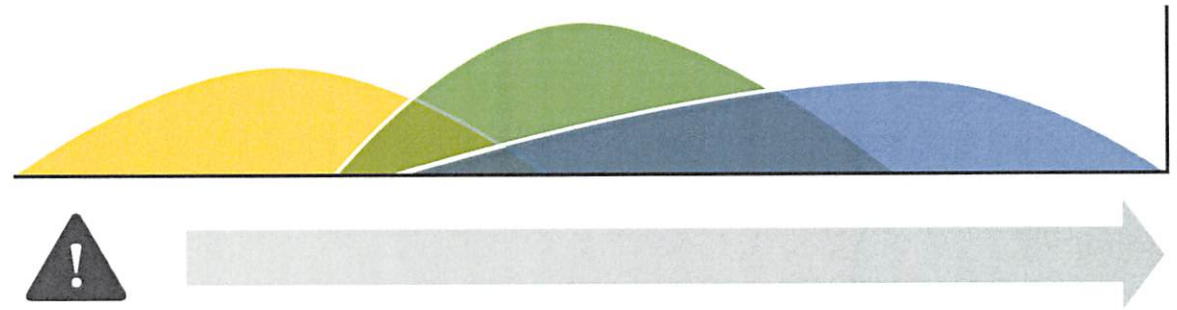
The interim framework organizes recovery by four sectors: People and Communities, Environment, Economy, and Infrastructure, each of which has an Assistant Deputy Minister responsible for overseeing the sector's recovery strategies and ensuring inclusivity and coordination with partners. It leverages 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)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 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:

