Future ready: emergency response and recovery

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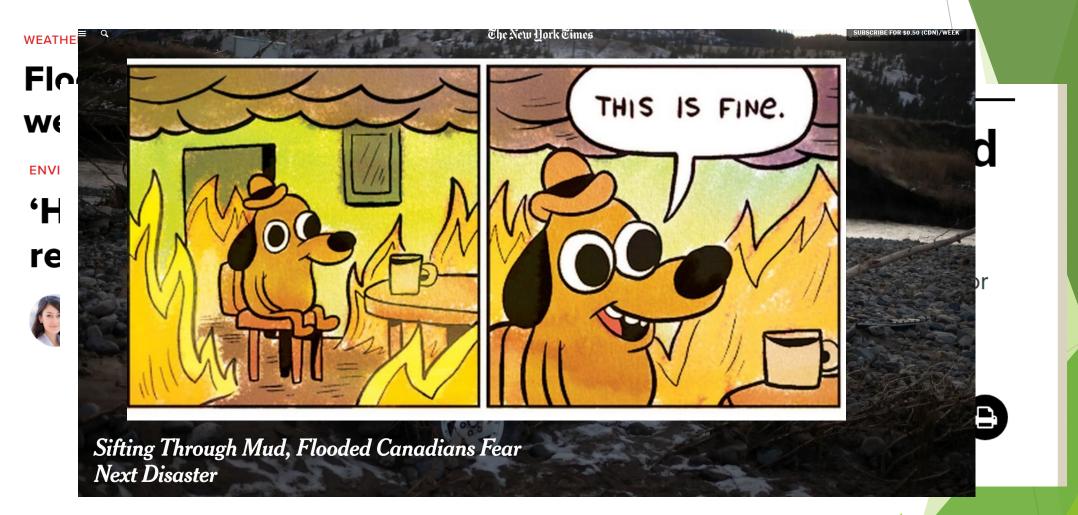
Alison is a municipal lawyer licenced in Alberta and British Columbia. She advises and advocates for clients on a wide range of municipal law issues, including land use planning and development, real estate, expropriation, governance and enforcement. Alison's interest in municipal issues began when she worked in the aldermanic office at the City of Calgary.

She has appeared as an advocate before many different bodies in Alberta. She has experience with administrative tribunals such as subdivision and development appeal boards, assessment review boards, the Land Compensation Board, the Alberta Utilities Commission and the Environmental

Experience

- Flooding in Southern Alberta in 2013
- ► Slave Lake Wildfire
- Fort McMurray Flooding and Fires
- Industrial incidents
- Covid-19 Pandemic

Overview - Importance



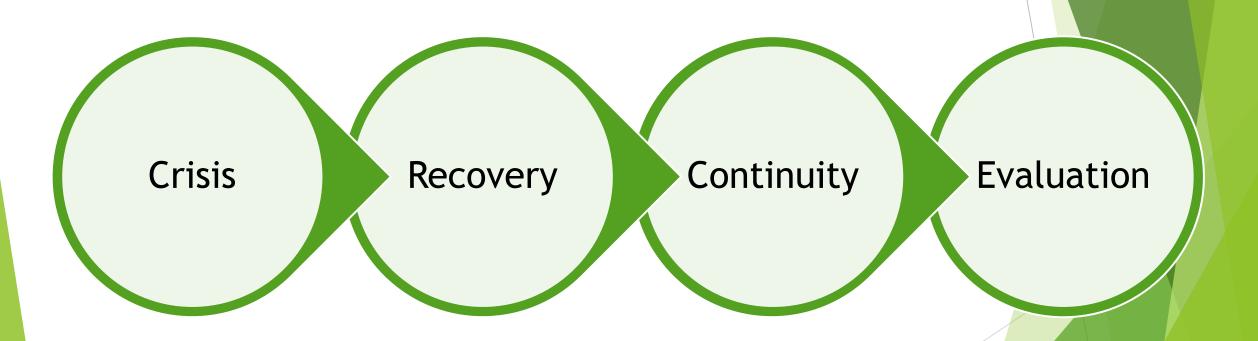
Overview - What are we talking about?

Emergency Management (before)

Future Disasters

Emergency Response (after)

Overview - Chronology



Emergency powers of local governments are found in

- ► Community Charter s. 20
- Local Government Act s. 295
- ► Emergency Program Act (EPA)

Municipalities and regional districts are "local authorities" under the EPA

Local authorities must establish and maintain an emergency management organization to develop and implement emergency plans and other preparedness, response and recovery measures for emergencies and disasters

► EPA, s. 6

CC

20 (1) If an emergency within the meaning of the <u>Emergency</u> <u>Program Act</u> arises in a municipality, the council has the powers provided under that Act. (2) If another form of emergency arises in a municipality, the council may declare that the emergency exists and provide for the necessary powers to deal with the emergency.

LGA

295 If the powers conferred on a board are inadequate to deal with an emergency that is not an emergency within the meaning of the <u>Emergency Program Act</u>, the board may, by bylaw adopted by at least 2/3 of the votes cast, declare that an emergency exists and exercise powers necessary to deal effectively with the emergency

EPA

"emergency" means a present or imminent event or circumstance that (a) is caused by accident, fire, explosion, technical failure or the forces of nature, and (b) requires prompt coordination of action or special regulation of persons or property to protect the health, safety or welfare of a person or to limit damage to property;

Emergency powers under *Community Charter* and *Local Government Act* include the authority to declare an emergency in circumstances where an "emergency" under the EPA does not exist, and to exercise additional powers necessary to deal with the emergency:

- E. & J. Murphy Ltd. v. Victoria (City), 1976 CarswellBC143
- ► Kuypers v. Langley (Township), 1992 CarswellBC9

"EPA contemplates an emergency as a condition of a temporary nature, as opposed to a usual and enduring state of affairs."

Rosewall v. Sechelt (District), 2022 BCSC 20

State of local emergency



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Enter onto property: s. 16

General: s. 20

Spending: s. 173(3)

Taxation: s. 220(1)(p)

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Entry onto property: s. 284

General: s. 295

Establishing Bylaw: s. 339(2)(f) - emergency communication systems

Spending: s. 401(3)

Heritage Inspection: s. 601(4)(b) - warrant



General: s. 13(1) - "all acts and implement all procedures that it considers necessary to prevent, respond to or alleviate the effects of an emergency or a disaster"

13(6): Borrow money without electoral assent

Best practices

Response

Stabilization

Long Term Recovery

Intermediate Recovery

Crisis

- Emergency Over
- Transition

Recovery

- May 2019, BC developed an Interim Disaster Recovery Framework (Evolving)
- Local needs



- •Health & Safety
- EOC
- Define Rs&Rs

Recovery (Short Term)

- Days/Weeks
- EOC & ROC
- Shelter
- Needs Assessment

Recovery (Short Term)

- Keep records
- Transparency
- Communication

Recovery (Medium Term)

- ROC
- Decide benchmarks early
- Set policies (Marchi v Nelson, 2021 SCC 41)

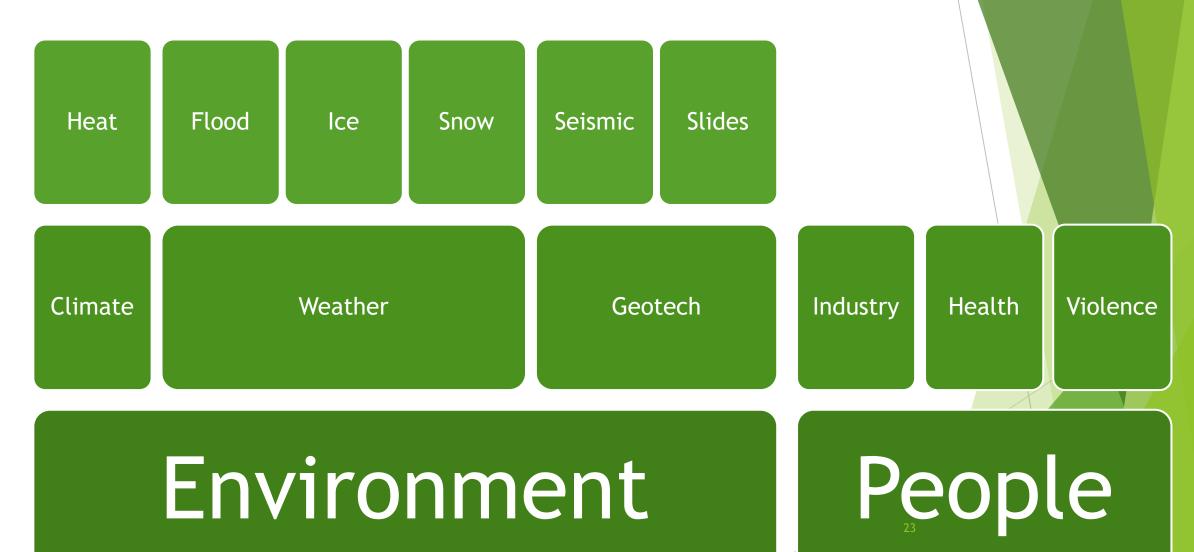


- Rehabilitation & Repair
- Resumption of normal operations
- Health & Wellness

Recovery (Long Term)

- Steering Committee
- Collaboration
- Mitigation
- Evaluation

Future Emergencies



Going Forward

- ▶ Incorporate the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 -2030
- ▶ Be based on the "four pillars" of emergency management: preparedness, mitigation, response and recovery
- Recognize climate change as a key driver and consideration
- Extend PSOE to 28 days, SOLE to 14 days
- Provide for a "transition period" of up to 90 days
- ➤ 2019 EPA Discussion Paper included a proposal to mandate greater consideration of current and future risk when considering development in hazardous areas
- This will likely be implemented through planning and building legislation, and not a new EPA

Resources

- Emergency Management BC
 - ► Guidelines to Declaring a State of Local Emergency
 - ► Evacuation Operational Guide for First Nations and Local Authorities in British Columbia (2nd edition, 17 March 2022)
- Recovery Guide for Local Authorities and First Nations -Emergency Management BC (Online)
- Disaster Recovery Toolkit for Local Government -Emergency Management Victoria (Online)
- Discussion Paper 2019 Modernizing BC'S Emergency Management Legislation

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