



AGENDA

**Regular Meeting of the Village of Tahsis Council
to be held on August 1, 2023 at 7 p.m. in the Council Chambers
Municipal Hall, 977 South Maquinna Drive and by electronic means**

Remote access: **To attend this meeting remotely via Microsoft Teams/ phone**
Join the Village of Tahsis Microsoft Teams Meeting
[Click here to join the meeting](#)
Or call in (audio only)
Toronto, Canada
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Phone Conference ID: 693 613 527#

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- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| A. Call to Order | Mayor Davis will call the meeting to order. |
| Land Acknowledgement | Mayor Davis will acknowledge and respect that we are meeting upon Mowachaht/Muchalaht territory. |
| B. Introduction of Late Items | None. |
| C. Approval of the Agenda | |
| D. Petitions and Delegations | None. |
| E. Public Input # 1 | |
| F. Adoption of the Minutes | <ol style="list-style-type: none">1 Minutes of the Committee of the Whole Meeting held on June 30, 2023.2 Minutes of the Regular Council Meeting held on July 4, 2023.3 Minutes of the Committee of the Whole Meeting held on July 6, 2023. |

G. Rise and Report

- H. Business Arising**
- 1 Tender 2221-49140-26D Flood Protection Phase 2 Award Recommendation**
 - 2 Report to Council Re: Village of Tahsis Q2 Operating Results**

- J. Council Reports**
- 1 Mayor Davis**
 - 2 Councillor Joseph**
 - 3 Councillor Fowler**
 - 4 Councillor Northcott**
 - 5 Councillor Elliott**

- K. Bylaws**
- 1 Report to Council Re: Alternate Public Notice Bylaw**

Village of Tahsis Public Notice Bylaw No. 659, 2023
1st, 2nd and 3 readings

- L. Correspondence**
- 1 July 21, 2023 email from Rita Aedan, President of the Tahsis Tax Payers Association to Mayor and Council Re: Questions Concerning the Tahsis Tax Payers Association.**
 - 2 July 24, 2023 email from Councillor Sarah Fowler, Small Community Representative to Mayor and Council - Re: Small Talk Forum 2023.**
 - 3 Province of BC- Re: B.C. Modernized Emergency Management Legislation.**
 - 4 City of Prince George - Resolution Submitted to the 2023 UBCM Convention- Re: Reimbursing local governments for medical services provided by local governments fire and rescue service.**
 - 5 July 5, 2023 email from Mayor Brenda Locke, City of Surrey Re: The Impact of Policing Models on Local Governments**
 - 6 July 11, 2023 Email from Madeline Leaf on behalf of the International Wrongful Conviction Committee Re: Proclaiming or October 2, 2023, as “Wrongful Conviction Day”.**
 - 7 July 7, 2023 News Release from Strathcona Regional District Re: SRD Launches Northwest Vancouver Island Tsunami Storymap.**
 - 8 June 27th, 2023 Letter from Jay Chalke, Ombudsperson, Province of BC to Mayor Davis Re: Office of the Ombudsperson Quarterly Reports for July 1, 2022 to March 31, 2023.**
 - 9 Email to Mayor and Council Re: Invitation to the 10th Annual Resource Breakfast Series- September 19, 21, 22, 2023.**

M. New Business 1 Report to Council Re: Regional Grant Opportunity- Disaster Risk Reduction/ Climate Adaption

N. Public Input #2

O. Adjournment



Minutes

Village of Tahsis

Meeting	Committee of the Whole Meeting
Date	June 30, 2023
Time	11.00 a.m.
Place	Municipal Hall - Council Chambers and by electronic means

Present	Mayor Martin Davis Councillor Sarah Fowler Councillor Cheryl Northcott Councillor Meggan Joseph	
Absent	Councillor Douglas Elliott	
Staff	Mark Tatchell, Chief Administrative Officer Adia Mavrikos, CPA, CA, Director of Finance Janet StDenis, Finance and Corporate Services Manager	by video by video
Public	5 members of the public	

Call to Order

Mayor Davis called the meeting to order at 11 a.m.

Land Acknowledgement

Mayor Davis acknowledged and respected that Council is meeting upon Mowachaht/ Muchalaht territory

Introduction of Late Items

None.

Approval of the Agenda

Fowler: COW 056/2023

THAT the Agenda for the June 30, 2023 Committee of the Whole meeting be adopted as presented.

CARRIED

M. New Business 1 Village of Tahsis - 2022 Annual Report

Fowler: COW 057/2023

THAT the Village of Tahsis 2022 Annual Report be received.

CARRIED

The 2022 Annual Report comprises of the Financial Statements as well as a message from the Mayor which included a graph depicting spending by department and all of the other information requirements as per the Community Charter.

The Director of Finance spoke to the Statement of Financial Position (Balance Sheet) highlighting the cash balance, investments and liabilities. Next an overview of the Statement of Operations (Income Statement) was provided comparing revenue and expenditure actual numbers to budget.

Fowler: COW 058/2023

THAT the Village of Tahsis 2022 Annual Report be approved and posted to the Village's website.

CARRIED

Adjournment

Fowler: COW 059/2023

THAT the meeting adjourn at 11:12 a.m.

CARRIED

Certified correct this
1st day of August, 2023

Corporate Officer



Minutes

<u>Meeting</u>	Regular Council Meeting
<u>Date</u>	July 4, 2023
<u>Time</u>	7:00 PM
<u>Place</u>	Municipal Hall - Council Chambers and by electronic means

<u>Present</u>	Mayor Martin Davis	
	Councillor Meggan Joseph	(by video)
	Councillor Sarah Fowler	
	Councillor Cheryl Northcott	
	Councillor Douglas Elliott	

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<u>Staff</u>	Mark Tatchell, Chief Administrative Officer	
	Adia Mavrikos, CPA, CA, Director of Finance	(by video)
	Janet StDenis, Finance and Corporate Services Manager	(by video)
	Paige Sawyer, Rural Business Advisor	(by video)

<u>Guests</u>	Bridget Horel, Regional Manager North Vancouver Island/ Sunshine Coast, Ministry of Jobs, Economic Development & Innovation
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<u>Public</u>	16 Members of the public.	(8 by video)
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A. Call to Order

Mayor Davis called the meeting to order at 7:01 p.m.

Land Acknowledgement

Mayor Davis acknowledged and respected that Council is meeting upon Mowachaht/ Muchalaht territory.

B. Introduction of Late Items

"M1" to be moved up in the agenda (before "H1")

C. Approval of the Agenda

Fowler/Northcott: VOT 0258/2023

THAT the Agenda for the July 4, 2023 Regular meeting of Council be adopted as amended.

CARRIED

D. Petitions and Delegations

None.

E. Public Input # 1

A member of the public had concerns regarding the level of garbage service over the holidays to which the Mayor and CAO responded.

A member of the public spoke to the current fire conditions and requested that the Village put out a notice to warn people to use caution when storing gas.

A request was made to have the Village of Tahsis 'Bylaw Enforcement Officer's phone number put on the Village's website.

A member of the public spoke to her concerns regarding the letter from the Tahsis Taxpayers Association (Correspondence item "L4")

F. Adoption of the Minutes**1 Minutes of the Regular Council Meeting held on June 6, 2023.****Fowler/Northcott: VOT 0259/2023**

THAT the Regular Council Meeting minutes of June 6, 2023 be adopted as presented.

CARRIED

**1 registered 'no' to
Councillor Elliott.**

2 Minutes of the Committee of the Whole Meeting held on June 20, 2023.**Fowler/Northcott: VOT 0260/2023**

THAT the Committee of the Whole Meeting minutes of June 20, 2023 be adopted as presented.

CARRIED

**1 registered 'no' to
Councillor Elliott.**

G. Rise and Report

None.

M. New Business

- 1 Presentation by Bridget Horel, Regional Manager North Vancouver Island/
Sunshine Coast, Ministry of Jobs, Economic Development & Innovation Re:
Overview of the Regional and Rural Development Unit & the programs
administered by this unit.**

Fowler/Northcott: VOT 0261/2023

THAT this presentation be received.

CARRIED

Bridget Horel provided Council with an overview of her role with the BC government in supporting the Stronger BC Economic Plan. A discussion followed.

Presentation attached (attachment #3)

H. Business Arising

1 Report to Council Re: 2023 Capital Commitments and available funding sources.

Fowler/Northcott: VOT 0262/2023

THAT this Report to Council be received.

CARRIED

The Director of Finance provided Council with an update on the Village's current capital commitments, newly identified capital projects, scope changes to existing projects and the funding sources available for these capital projects.

Staff responded to questions from Council.

Elliott/Northcott: VOT 0263/2023

THAT that the 2023 Capital Commitments Review and funding decisions be brought to a Committee of the Whole meeting for further discussion.

CARRIED

2 Report to Council Re: Code of Conduct- Development of Enforcement Provisions.

Fowler/Northcott: VOT 0264/2023

THAT this Report to Council be received.

CARRIED

Joseph/Northcott: VOT 0265/2023

THAT a combination of option #1 (that Council strike a Standing Committee pursuant to Council Procedure Bylaw No. 495, 2004 s. 50(1) to consider, inquire into, report and make recommendations on enforcement provisions for inclusion in Councils Code of Conduct) and option #2 (to review other local governments' codes of conduct and then reconvene a 2-3 hour Committee of the Whole Meeting with staff and legal council to discuss and develop the outline of code of conduct enforcement provisions) be approved.

CARRIED

J. Council Reports

Mayor Davis

We have scheduled another Committee of the Whole meeting to allow the public to make submissions and ask questions about the Annual Report but not the Statement of Financial Information. Based on the submissions and questions, Council can consider a resolution to amend the Annual Report. This achieves the substantive purpose of Section 99 of the Charter. This meeting will be held this Thursday July 6 at 4 p.m.

I was sorry to see the plane crash that occurred on June 20th at The Cut, by Mozino Point. Many citizens noticed it after hearing the explosion and smoke rising. Response was immediate due to its proximity to Tahsis. The ambulance service, the Coast Guard, and ultimately Comox Air Force Base responded, along with the BC Wildfire Service due to the blaze that started in the forest. There were two survivors but there were also two fatalities. Our hearts go out to the friends and family of those involved. The floatplane was enroute from Masset to Tofino.

We have received grant funding for sewer infrastructure upgrades. For years, the north treatment plant has been in poor condition and in the past has failed, resulting in dumping of raw sewage. To fix this, we will be decommissioning the north plant, cross-connecting the two sewer mains, reversing and adding to the pumping system, and upgrading the south plant to meet the enhanced requirements that will be coming. For this, we will be receiving \$714,000 from the federal government, \$594,941 from the provincial government, with the village contribution being \$476,059. This will prevent future failures of the system and bring us into compliance.

After a brief hiatus during Covid-19, the Strathcona Regional District has hired a new Strathcona Community Health Network Coordinator, tasked to bring in new Table of Partners members and reinvigorate the organization. This Network is actively recruiting folks from rural & remote regions to have their voice heard about the needs of their communities. This network addresses issues such as mental health and substance abuse as well as finding ways to assist our communities in dealing with these and other health problems. You do not need to be in a particular career or role to apply and it is important for representatives to be present from all across the Strathcona Regional District. To apply, contact Strathcona Regional District at <https://srd.ca/strathcona-community-health-network/>

The RCMP have reported on incident numbers from the first quarter, April to June. In Tahsis, there have been 60 calls for service. Currently, the Nootka Sound detachment is almost fully staffed with the recent arrivals of Sgt. Young and Cst. Waslien which brings us to 5 of 6 operational members. For questions or comments, contact Sgt. Young.

Councillor Joseph (verbal report)

I as well just wanted to offer my sincere condolences to the members who were lost in the plane crash and I'd like to welcome Councillor Elliott back.

Councillor Fowler (verbal report)

This is the Conuma Hatchery report of how many fish they've released in ponded that add to that the 300,000 that we've done locally here in the Tahsis volunteer hatchery.

Attachment # 1 Conuma Hatchery Report

Attachment # 2 BC Coastal and Marine Strategy Intention Paper

Councillor Northcott (verbal report)

I would also like to extend my condolences to the families that were involved in the plane crash and the Finnie family.

Councillor Elliott (written report)

Ladies and gentlemen,

July 4, 2023

I have a brief statement I wish to make. This by no means is criticizing any member of the administration of the village.

I initially ran for council to ensure lower taxes, the proper maintenance of our infrastructure and assets, to avoid deficit spending that would promote future investors.

I believe an elected official should always be prepared to answer questions from the public. To ignore the public's questions indicates that you are in the wrong occupation.

I swore an oath to abide by the laws of this country. When I exposed the questionable activities of my fellow elected officials, they adopted an illegal bylaw at a closed meeting where they would have the village finance their legal attack upon me and I would have to finance my own defence. If my retirement plans included a budget for legal expenses, it would have been game on. Unfortunately the provincial government does not enforce the Community Charter and I have been unsuccessful in obtaining assistance from the Ministry of Municipal Affairs concerning those matters.

I have been a victim of slanderous verbal attacks from the mayor in council meetings and at a local business. I have been censured for the same violation that the mayor committed when he released details of the Strategic Economic Plan. A plan that cost the taxpayers a considerable amount that came from the ATV trail fund. What is very confusing is how the council expected to hide the fact that they were spending your tax dollars on a legal attack against me. This is completely undemocratic.

After reading some of the deviant comments made by a member of this council at closed meetings, I do not feel safe being in their company. Therefore, after numerous conversations with members of our community, I have not changed my mind concerning my previous announcement to resign on September 19. I wish to convey my appreciation to those of you who have shown an overwhelming amount of support.

This council was elected by this village. If we the citizens are unhappy with their conduct, we the citizens have but three options.

1 - Members of this community can take an elected official to the Supreme Court and have them disqualified from office.

2 - The village can organize a referendum to have the status of the village dissolved and be put under the control of the regional district. This would greatly reduce taxes and ensure that we are all treated equally when receiving services concerning our infrastructure.

Or we can wait until the next election. This is why I urge all of you to join Tahsis Taxpayers Association. They need your support to tabulate the actions of this council and to ask questions that this council needs to answer. After all, politicians are like diapers. Eventually they need to be changed.

Thank you for coming out tonight.

Councillor Doug Elliott

Village of Tahsis

Fowler/Northcott: VOT 0266/2023
THAT the Council Reports be received.

CARRIED
1 registered "no" to
Mayor Davis

Bylaws

None.

L. Correspondence

- 1 June 12, 2023 letter from Mervyn Brown to Mayor and Council Re: Correspondence with Mr. Josh Krusell, Lawyer for Stewart, McDannold, Stuart.**
- 2 June 16, 2023 letter from Mervyn Brown to Mayor and Council Re: Property tax invoice for 1021 Cook Street, Tahsis.**
- 3 June 17, 2023 letter from Mervyn Brown to Mayor and Council Re: Submission Pursuant to the Community Charter Rule 99(1)(b).**
- 4 Letter from Derrick Kasper, President of the Tahsis Tax Payers Association to Mayor and Council Re: Formal introduction of the Tahsis Taxpayers Association (TTA).**
- 5 June 10, 2023 letter from Darlene Hedrick to Mayor and Council Re: Scotch Broom Bush Infestation.**
- 6 June 27, 2023 email from Brenda Lenahan Re: Flood wall stairs and accessibility.**
- 7 Vancouver Island- Sunshine Coast Community Relations 2022 Annual Report**
- 8 Letter from Kent O'Neill, President, Nootka Sound Watershed Society Re: Nootka Sound Watershed Benefit Fund 2023.**

Fowler/Northcott: VOT 0267/2023
THAT these correspondence items be received.

CARRIED

Fowler/Northcott: VOT 0268/2023
THAT correspondence items # 4, 5 and 6 be pulled for discussion.

CARRIED

Correspondence Items Discussed

- 4 Letter from Derrick Kasper, President of the Tahsis Tax Payers Association to Mayor and Council Re: Formal introduction of the Tahsis Taxpayers Association (TTA).**

Councillor Elliott spoke to this correspondence item. Councillor Elliott noted that there had been a change in the executive membership.

- 5 **June 10, 2023 letter from Darlene Hedrick to Mayor and Council Re: Scotch Broom Bush Infestation.**

Fowler/Northcott: VOT 0269/2023

THAT Darlene Hedrick be permitted to speak to her letter to Council regarding the Scotch Broom infestation.

CARRIED

The author of the letter spoke to her concerns regarding the Scotch Broom infestation in Tahsis. A discussion followed.

The CAO spoke to the Bylaw complaint process to deal with Scotch Broom infestation.

- 6 **June 27, 2023 email from Brenda Lenahan Re: Flood wall stairs and accessibility.**

Fowler/Northcott: VOT 0270/2023

THAT Brenda Lenahan be permitted to speak to her email to Council regarding the flood wall and accessibility.

CARRIED

The author of the email spoke to the "accessibility issues" with stairs.

A discussion followed which included the following topics: ramps versus stairs, funding sources for accessibility and the formation of an accessibility committee.

N. Public Input #2

A member of the public spoke about accessibility and the flood wall.

There was a question regarding conduct of a Village of Tahsis volunteer to which the CAO responded with an update.

A member of the public had a question regarding a property maintenance complaint to which the Mayor responded.

Adjournment

Fowler/Northcott: VOT 0271/2023

THAT the meeting be adjourned 9:10 p.m.

CARRIED

Certified Correct this

the 1st day of August 2023.

Chief Administrative Officer

Conuma Hatchery Report - June 28, 2023

Stock	Species	Inventory	100% Adipose Clipped	Comments
Conuma R.	Chinook	1,188,679	Yes	Early Group Released May 1
Conuma R.	Chinook	1,345,987	Yes	Late Group Released May 18
Conuma R.	Chinook	529,294	Yes	River Released May 31
Burman R.	Chinook	269,934	Yes	Released May 9
Gold R.	Chinook	334,781		Muchalaht Lake Pen Released May 17
Gold R.	Chinook	83,955		Muchalaht River Pen Released May 17
Conuma R.	Chum	1,571,674		Sea pen Released April 24
Conuma R.	Chum	552,064		Side Channel Released May 2
Conuma R.	Chum	474,907		Sucwoa Released May 2
Canton R.	Chum	307,790		Released May 2
Tlupana R.	Chum	726,506		Released May 9
Conuma R.	Coho	159,992	Yes	BY2021 Smolts Released May 15
Conuma R.	Coho	231,459	*	BY 2022 Coho have all been ponded and doing well

***Coho Clipping - BY2022**

To be clipped week of Aug 21, 0223

Fowler report
July 4th

Coastal Marine Strategy Intentions Paper

Outcomes and Intentions

A - A HEALTHY AND PRODUCTIVE COAST

A healthy and productive coast that sustains ecosystems with abundant fisheries and marine wildlife is the foundation from which all our other aspirations for the coast evolve. We intend to:

- A-1 Boost efforts to recover wild salmon
- A-2 Monitor coastal ecosystem health
- A-3 Prevent and clean up marine pollution
- A-4 Protect and restore nearshore habitat
- A-5 Help recover southern resident killer whales and other marine species at risk

B - RESILIENCE TO CLIMATE CHANGE

Sea-level rise, coastal erosion, ocean acidification, warming seas, changing ocean currents, extreme weather events and shifting species distributions are impacting ecosystems and communities. We must work together to build resiliency to climate change. We intend to:

- B-1 Keep communities safe from harmful climate risks
- B-2 Support seafood harvesters, producers, and innovators
- B-3 Shift to nature-based solutions for coastal protection
- B-4 Develop an ocean acidification & hypoxia action plan
- B-5 Protect and restore kelp beds, eelgrass meadows, and other blue carbon sinks

C - TRUSTING, RESPECTFUL RELATIONSHIPS

Responsible governance starts with respect: for the natural environment, for the connections between people and place, and for the management and stewardship responsibilities of all parties who share a role in taking care of the ocean. We intend to:

- C-1 Respect and uphold First Nations rights
- C-2 Engage British Columbians in coastal marine management
- C-3 Advance collaborative stewardship
- C-4 Evaluate the need for comprehensive coastal zone legislation

D - HOLISTIC LEARNING AND KNOWLEDGE SHARING

We all share goals for stewardship of coastal marine values. These goals can only be achieved when we co-create and share all forms of knowledge in a respectful way to make decisions. We intend to work in partnership with others to:

- D-1 Weave traditional knowledge with western science
- D-2 Assess the value of the ocean
- D-3 Enhance marine spatial data
- D-4 Improve availability of marine and coastal information

E - COMMUNITY WELL-BEING

The ocean underpins the cultural, social and economic fabric of coastal communities up and down the coast of B.C. These communities are undergoing continuous change, and how well they thrive will depend in part on employment opportunities, adequate coastal infrastructure, access to resources, and good planning. We intend to:

- E-1 Create jobs and support steady, rewarding employment
- E-2 Build a diverse coastal workforce
- E-3 Support First Nations' cultural revitalization and resilience
- E-4 Improve capacity of communities to respond to change
- E-5 Develop and implement marine use plans
- E-6 Improve access to nature, in a respectful way

F - A SUSTAINABLE, THRIVING OCEAN ECONOMY

B.C.'s ocean economy represents about 8% of provincial GDP, with the transportation, tourism and recreation, coastal forestry, and seafood sectors contributing more than \$17B. Emerging sectors, like the conservation-based economy, hold great promise. Realizing the full potential of the ocean demands responsible, sustainable approaches. We intend to:

- F-1 Invest in a diverse coastal and marine economy
- F-2 Co-develop enduring fiscal relations with First Nations governments
- F-3 Support the marine fisheries economy
- F-4 Advance sustainable aquaculture
- F-5 Support regenerative marine tourism
- F-6 Manage cumulative effects

MINISTRY OF JOBS ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND INNOVATION

Regional and Rural Development Unit



Ministry of
Jobs, Economic Development
and Innovation

Village of Tahsis
July 4, 2023

Stronger BC Economic Plan

The StrongerBC Economic Plan sets two big goals for B.C - inclusive and clean growth

Inclusive Growth



Supporting People & Families



Building Resilient Communities



Advancing true, lasting & meaningful reconciliation with Indigenous Peoples

Clean Growth



Meeting B.C.'s Climate Commitments



Leading on Environmental & Social Responsibility



Fostering Innovation across our Economy

Regional and Rural Development Unit Overview

Who we are:

- A team of 39 staff, working throughout the province.
- 5 Directors and an Executive Director
- Part of the Small Business and Economic Development Division (SBED) of the Ministry of Jobs, Economic Development and Innovation (JEDI)

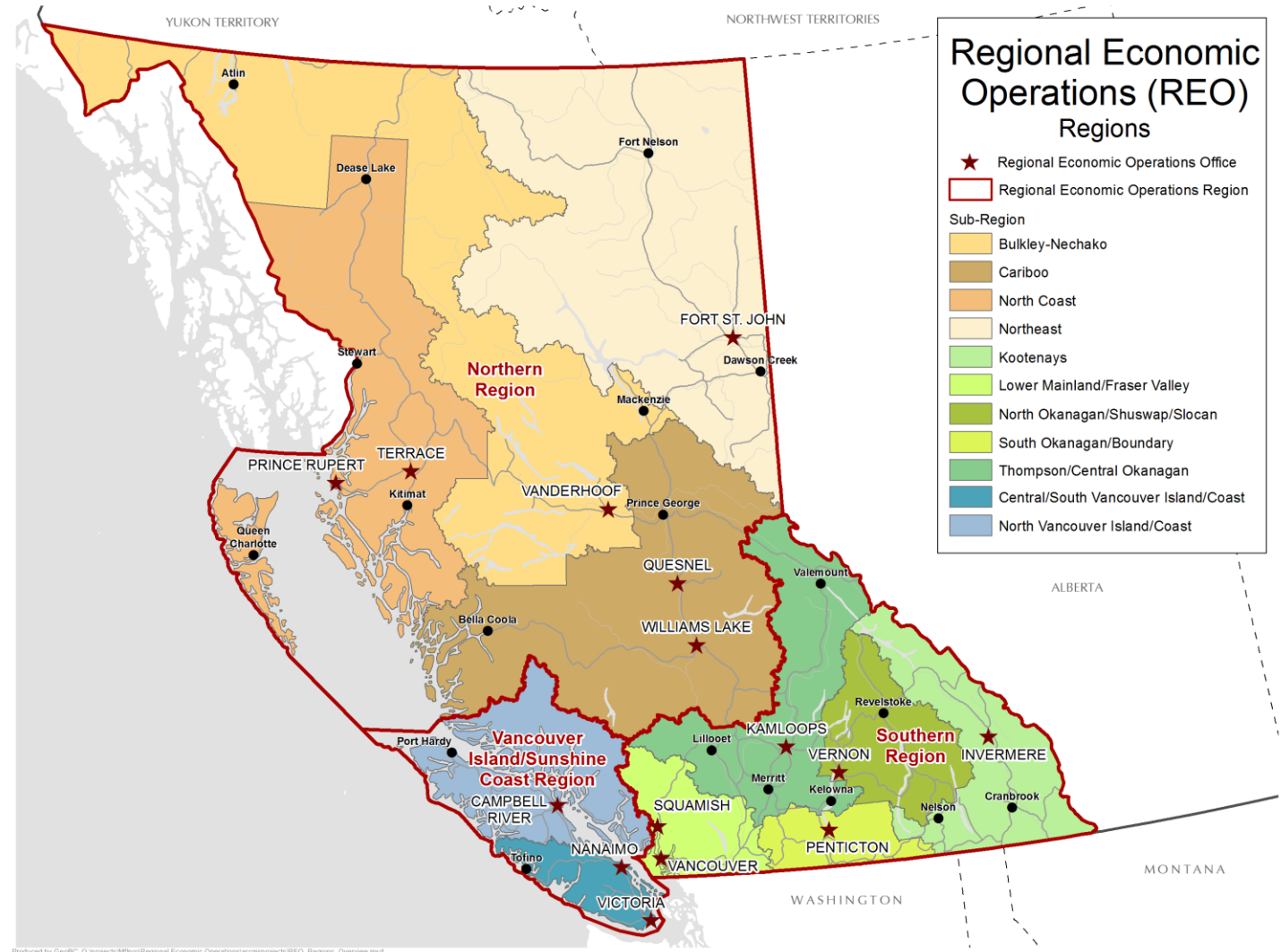
JEDI Leadership:

- Honourable Minister Brenda Bailey
- Fazil Mihar, Deputy Minister
- Chris Rathbone, Assistant Deputy Minister of Small Business & Economic Development Division
- Kimberley Reid, Executive Director

Regional Economic Operations (REO) Regions

- REO has three regional teams
- Vancouver Island/Sunshine Coast
 - Northern
 - Southern

Sub-regions within each team are identified on the map



REO Branch Priorities

- **Economic Development Capacity** – Engaging stakeholders and partners to provide strategic support to build economic development capacity across the province.
- **Business Development** – Supporting business development through Business Retention & Expansion (B, R & E), Investment Readiness, and Sector Development in response to regional needs and opportunities, and in alignment with Ministry strategic objectives.
- **Community Transition & Resiliency** – Providing rapid response and pro-active engagement with at-risk communities to mitigate economic shock and foster economic diversification.
- **Indigenous Economic Development** – Engaging with Indigenous governments and businesses to advance community-led economic development priorities.

REO Branch Priorities in Action

Supporting Local & Regional Economic Development Capacity

Deliver

Deliver on-the-ground support to communities and businesses for investment readiness and business expansion

Assist

Assist First Nations communities with customized workshops and online resources

Develop

Develop tools and resources to increase capacity and strengthen regional economies

Share

Share best practices and raising awareness of available resources



REO Branch Priorities in Action

Providing Support for Business Development and Investment Attraction



Working with communities to support familiarization tours with foreign investor tours



International Trade and Investment Branch investor tours and buyers' missions (virtual and in-person)



Participating in ADM, Parliamentary Secretary, Deputy, and Minister tours



REO Branch Priorities in Action

Supporting Economic Resiliency



Facilitate community economic development strategic planning



Work with communities and regional partners to define and pursue economic development priorities



Identify resources and support communities in accessing support programs



REO Branch Priorities in Action

Coordinating Community Transition Services



Local Government Supports



Worker Transition



Community Services



Economic Development



Worker and Community Supports Programs

Supports to offset economic impacts and build resilient communities

Workers

Skills Training for Employment (PSFS)

Supports training and wrap around services for sustainable employment

WorkBC Employment Services (SDPR)

Supports job-seekers with occupational training, coaching, and job-search assistance

Forest Employment Program (JEDI)

Offers short-term employment opportunities

Bridging to Retirement (LBR)

Supports transition to retirement

Community

Rural Economic Diversification & Infrastructure Program (JEDI)

Supports communities and non-profits with economic development projects

Community Transition Services (JEDI)

Offers in-community support after job loss

Community Workforce Response Grant (PSFS)

Supports community-driven training initiatives

Business & Industry

BC Manufacturing Jobs Fund (JEDI)

Supports businesses with high-value manufacturing and industrial projects

Rural Business & Community Recovery Initiative (JEDI)

Funds business advisors delivered through the B.C. Economic Trusts

Employer Training Grant (PSFS)

Supports employer-driven training initiatives for current employees and new hires

BC Manufacturing Jobs Fund

Quick and direct benefits to communities and workers.

The BC Manufacturing Jobs Fund (MJF) will help manufacturing companies modernize, innovate and grow by funding capital projects in all regions of B.C., particularly where affected by economic impacts or downturns.

Program Priorities

- New business lines to make innovative and sustainable use of available fibre and biomaterial
- Are located in rural, remote and forestry-dependent communities
- Have a high degree of readiness, need and direct impact
- Are Indigenous-led or benefit Indigenous Peoples

All manufacturing sectors are eligible, including:

- Forestry
- Aerospace
- Agritech, agrifood and food and beverage processing
- Metals and machinery
- Biomanufacturing
- Industrial

Investment of up to \$180 million

The program intake is OPEN and will remain open for approx. two years, or until all funds are allocated.

Rural Economic Diversification and Infrastructure Program

Supports economic development through infrastructure and capacity building.

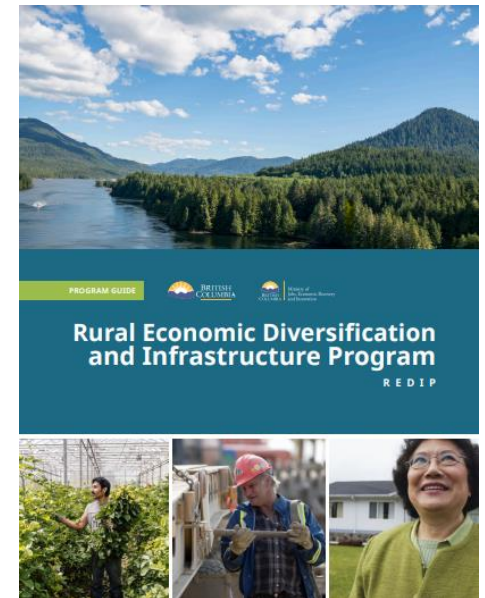
- Includes support for areas experiencing or anticipating impacts by changes in the forest sector, including old growth deferrals.
- \$33M/year over 3 years for rural communities, not-for-profits, and Indigenous governments and organizations
- Grants of up to \$1M for infrastructure and program delivery, and up to \$100,000 for planning and capacity building



Program Intake

1st Intake closed in January 2023

Funding is confirmed for two more fiscal years (through 2023/24, and 2024/25).



REDIP Funding Categories

Economic Capacity (REDIP-EC)

Helps communities build internal capacity for economic development.

Economic Diversification (REDIP-ED)

Funds projects that promote economic diversification and development in rural communities.

REDIP-ED Sub-streams:

- Development
- Implementation

Forest Impact Transition (REDIP-FIT)

Supports economic recovery and transition in communities impacted by changes in the forest sector.

Applications & Prioritization

REDIP-EC	REDIP-ED	REDIP-FIT
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Application based, set intake• Communities with highest need are prioritized.• Up to 100% of eligible costs up to \$100,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Application based, set intake• Projects with highest economic development potential.• Up to 80% of project costs up to \$1,000,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Application based, continual intake• Communities most impacted by forest sector downturn are prioritized.• Up to 100% of project costs up to \$500,000

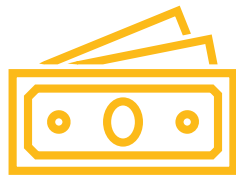
2022-23 First Intake Highlights

Program Uptake



347

Applications
Received



\$125M

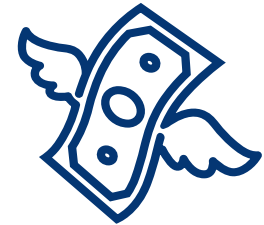
Funding Requested

Outcomes



210

Projects Funded



\$66M

Total Funding
Delivered

2022-23 First Intake Project Examples

REDIP-EC	REDIP-ED	REDIP-FIT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Village of Zeballos Staff Capacity and Retention Program Village of Port Alice Economic Development Officer Director of Economic Development & Community Capacity Building on Cortes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Island North Film Commission (INFLIM) Attracting and Growing BC's Motion Picture Industries in Rural Communities Gwa'sala-'Nakwaxda'xw Nationk'awat'si Economic Development Indigenous Tourism and Business Center Project Klahoose First Nation Gorge Harbour RV and Recreational Amenities Upgrades 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> City of Port McNeill Downtown Waterfront and Community Revitalization Plan Tahsis Tourist Centre Upgrade City of Campbell River Installation of a micro-unit marketplace: an incubator ecosystem for small and medium based businesses

See funded projects here: gov.bc.ca/REDIP

Looking Forward



Summer 2023 Intake 2

- Longer intake window



Subscribe: gov.bc.ca/REDIP

- Intake dates
- Updated application materials
- Workshops and learning opportunities



Contact

- ruraldevelopment@gov.bc.ca
- 250-356-7950



Looking for Other Economic Development Tools?

Data

BC Economic Atlas

Community Information Tool

Community Investment
Opportunities Tool

Major Project Inventory

Toolkits

Business Attraction

Strategic Planning

Land Development

Performance Measurement

Funding

Economic Development
Funding and Grant Search

CleanBC Funding Finder Tool

Regional Economic Trusts

gov.bc.ca/economicdevelopment

Looking for Other Funding?

- BC Community Climate Funding Guide for Indigenous communities & local governments - <https://communityclimatefunding.gov.bc.ca/>
- Rural Economic Diversification and Infrastructure Program - <https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/employment-business/economic-development/support-organizations-community-partners/rural-economic-development/redip>
- Manufacturing Job Fund - <https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/employment-business/economic-development/support-organizations-community-partners/rural-economic-development/manufacturing-jobs-fund>
- AgriService Newsletter - https://agriservicebc.campayn.com/contact_list_form/signup/88410
- BC Employer Training Grant - <https://www.workbc.ca/find-loans-and-grants/industry-and-employers/bc-employer-training-grant>
- Community Workforce Response Grant - <https://www.workbc.ca/find-loans-and-grants/community/community-workforce-response-grant>
- Community and Employer Partnerships Program- <https://www.workbc.ca/discover-employment-services/community-and-employer-partnerships>
- Island Coast Economic Trust – <https://islandcoastaltrust.ca/>
- Pacific Economic Development Canada - <https://www.canada.ca/en/pacific-economic-development/services/funding.html>
- BC Arts Council - <https://www.bcartscouncil.ca/program/arts-based-community-development/>
- First Peoples Cultural Council - <https://fpcc.ca/>

Contact

Bridget Horel, Regional Manager, North Vancouver Island and Sunshine Coast
(Bridget.Horel@gov.bc.ca)





Minutes

Village of Tahsis

Meeting	Committee of the Whole Meeting
Date	July 6, 2023
Time	4:00 p.m.
Place	Municipal Hall - Council Chambers and by electronic means

Present	Mayor Martin Davis Councillor Sarah Fowler Councillor Cheryl Northcott	
Absent	Councillor Douglas Elliott Councillor Meggan Joseph	
Staff	Mark Tatchell, Chief Administrative Officer Adia Mavrikos, CPA, CA, Director of Finance John Manson, P.Eng., Municipal Engineer Amanda Knibbs, IT Coordinator	by video by video by video
Public	None.	

Call to Order

Mayor Davis called the meeting to order at 4:10 p.m.

Land Acknowledgement

Mayor Davis acknowledged and respected that Council is meeting upon Mowachaht/ Muchalaht territory

Introduction of Late Items

None.

Approval of the Agenda

Fowler: COW 060/2023

THAT the Agenda for the July 6, 2023 Committee of the Whole meeting be adopted as presented.

CARRIED

M. New Business 1 Village of Tahsis - 2022 Annual Report

Fowler: COW 061/2023

THAT the Village of Tahsis 2022 Annual Report be received in order to receive comments and submissions from the public.

CARRIED

Fowler: COW 062/2023

THAT the public be permitted to make comments and submissions on the 2022 Annual Report.

CARRIED

- 2 School District # 84 - Village of Tahsis potential interest in the east wing of Captain Meares School.**

CARRIED

Fowler: COW 063/2023

THAT this topic be received for discussion.

CARRIED

Topics discussed included: physical attributes of the building, potential uses for the building, geotechnical requirements and where School District 84 is currently in the demolition process.

Fowler: COW 064/2023

Staff to contact SD #84 regarding the status of the district's capital plan and the timeframe to submit a proposal on the use of the east/senior wing.

CARRIED

Adjournment

Northcott: COW 065/2023

THAT the meeting adjourn at 5:18 p.m.

CARRIED

Certified correct this
1st day of August, 2023

Corporate Officer



July 12, 2023

Village of Tahsis
977 South Maquinna Dr.
Tahsis, BC, V0P 1X0

Attention: Mark Tatchell,
Chief Administrative officer

TENDER 2221-49140-26D: FLOOD PROTECTION IMPROVEMENT PHASE 2 AWARD RECOMMENDATION

Preceding the closing of Tender 2221-49140-26D, three bids were received for the Tahsis Flood Protection Improvement Phase 2 Project. The summary of the received submissions is attached.

We have reviewed the bids and found that all the bids were generally compliant with the requirements of the Tender request including signatures, bid bonds, and completed appendixes.

Table 1, summarizes the total quotation prices, before GST:

Table 1: Bid Summary

Bidders	Quotation Total (Excluding GST)
Upland Contracting Ltd.	\$1,189,600.00
Drake Excavating Ltd.	\$1,262,764.00
IWC Excavation Ltd.	\$1,378,549.15

As shown above, Upland Contracting Ltd. has the lowest bid of \$1,189,600.00 + GST.

Based on the lowest bid price, we recommend that Tender 2221-49140-26B be awarded to Upland Contracting Ltd. We trust the recommendation meets with your approval, but should you have any questions or concerns please contact the undersigned.

Yours truly,
McElhanney Ltd.

Dwayne Cybak, P.Eng. – Contract Administrator

Phone: 250-287-7799
Enclosure:



TENDER COMPARISON AND SUBMISSION SUMMARY



CLOSING DATE: Tuesday July 11th, 2023 2:00 pm

[illegible]

TENDER 2221-49140-26D
Tahsis Flood Protection Improvements Phase 2 - 2023
Results/Submission Summary

Optional Items

Quantity Increase Since Date of Draft McElhanney Cost Estimate

Item	MMCD Ref.	Description	Unit	Quantity	Upland Contracting Ltd		Drake Excavating Ltd.		IWC Excavation Ltd.		McEhanney Unit Price Estimate	
					Unit Price	Amount	Unit Price	Amount	Unit Price	Amount	Unit Price	Amount
1	01 01 01S	Mobilization & Demobilization	LS	1	\$ 69,337.50	\$ 69,337.50	\$ 105,000.00	\$ 105,000.00	\$ 71,200.00	\$ 71,200.00	\$ 73,500.00	\$ 73,500.00
2	01 55 00S	Traffic Control	LS	1	\$ 4,800.00	\$ 4,800.00	\$ 57,000.00	\$ 57,000.00	\$ 66,300.00	\$ 66,300.00	\$ 21,000.00	\$ 21,000.00
3	01 57 01	Temporary Erosion and Sediment Control	LS	1	\$ 16,600.00	\$ 16,600.00	\$ 18,900.00	\$ 18,900.00	\$ 11,500.00	\$ 11,500.00	\$ 21,000.00	\$ 21,000.00
4	03 30 53S	Reinforced Concrete Wall and Slab for Stairs	LS	1	\$ 65,200.00	\$ 65,200.00	\$ 96,000.00	\$ 96,000.00	\$ 59,200.00	\$ 59,200.00	\$ 63,000.00	\$ 63,000.00
5	03 40 01S	Lock Block Installation and grouting Type 1	LM	336	\$ 406.00	\$ 136,416.00	\$ 575.00	\$ 193,200.00	\$ 374.00	\$ 125,664.00	\$ 630.00	\$ 211,680.00
6	03 40 01S	Lock Block installation and grouting Type 2 incl. concrete mud slab below wall	LM	76	\$ 1,170.00	\$ 88,920.00	\$ 945.00	\$ 71,820.00	\$ 1,470.00	\$ 111,720.00	\$ 1,365.00	\$ 103,740.00
7	05 51 29S	Supply and install of steel access road gates	EA	2	\$ 31,050.00	\$ 62,100.00	\$ 13,900.00	\$ 27,800.00	\$ 38,200.00	\$ 76,400.00	\$ 17,325.00	\$ 34,650.00
8	05 51 29S	Metal stairs over floodwall	LS	1	\$ 64,200.00	\$ 64,200.00	\$ 89,000.00	\$ 89,000.00	\$ 91,900.00	\$ 91,900.00	\$ 50,400.00	\$ 50,400.00
9	31 11 01	Removal & Disposal of all Vegetation	SM	807	\$ 66.00	\$ 53,262.00	\$ 15.00	\$ 12,105.00	\$ 15.90	\$ 12,831.30	\$ 68.25	\$ 55,077.75
10	31 23 17	Boulders and Rock Fragments - Blasting not Permitted (Optional)	CM	100	\$ 365.00	\$ 36,500.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 220.00	\$ 22,000.00	\$ 315.00	\$ 31,500.00
11	31 24 13S	Replacement of Unsuitable Subgrade (Optional)	CM	7	\$ 390.00	\$ 2,730.00	\$ 159.00	\$ 1,113.00	\$ 200.00	\$ 1,400.00	\$ 367.50	\$ 2,572.50
12	31 24 13S	Common Excavation from Riverbank and Boston Pond ditch to be stockpiled on Village supplied dump sites within 5km of site.	CM	1188	\$ 61.00	\$ 72,468.00	\$ 55.00	\$ 65,340.00	\$ 26.00	\$ 30,888.00	\$ 84.00	\$ 99,792.00
13	31 32 19	Supply and Installation of Non-Woven Geotextile Fabric	SM	807	\$ 12.00	\$ 9,684.00	\$ 13.00	\$ 10,491.00	\$ 9.55	\$ 7,706.85	\$ 10.50	\$ 8,473.50
14	31 37 10S	Riprap - MOTI Class 50 kg	CM	20	\$ 325.00	\$ 6,500.00	\$ 350.00	\$ 7,000.00	\$ 435.00	\$ 8,700.00	\$ 420.00	\$ 8,400.00
15	31 37 10S	Riprap - MOTI Class 100 kg	CM	1168	\$ 325.00	\$ 379,600.00	\$ 340.00	\$ 397,120.00	\$ 423.00	\$ 494,064.00	\$ 315.00	\$ 367,920.00
16	32 11 16.1	Road Subbase - 230mm Thick (Optional)	SM	75	\$ 75.00	\$ 5,625.00	\$ 60.00	\$ 4,500.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 3,750.00	\$ 78.75	\$ 5,906.25
17	32 11 23	Road Granular Base - 75mm Thick	SM	75	\$ 44.00	\$ 3,300.00	\$ 70.00	\$ 5,250.00	\$ 40.00	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 52.50	\$ 3,937.50
18	32 12 16S	Asphalt paving in roadway - 75mm Thick	SM	75	\$ 182.00	\$ 13,650.00	\$ 165.00	\$ 12,375.00	\$ 140.00	\$ 10,500.00	\$ 210.00	\$ 15,750.00
19	32 12 16S	Pavement saw cutting	LM	35	\$ 18.50	\$ 647.50	\$ 10.00	\$ 350.00	\$ 20.00	\$ 700.00	\$ 31.50	\$ 1,102.50
20	32 92 20S	Hand Seeding Work Area (Optional)	SM	50	\$ 12.50	\$ 625.00	\$ 10.00	\$ 500.00	\$ 19.00	\$ 950.00	\$ 10.50	\$ 525.00
21	33 40 01S	Aluminum Fish Screen	LS	1	\$ 26,600.00	\$ 26,600.00	\$ 28,800.00	\$ 28,800.00	\$ 33,000.00	\$ 33,000.00	\$ 21,000.00	\$ 21,000.00
22	33 42 13	300mm Ø Boss 2000 Culvert	LS	1	\$ 5,975.00	\$ 5,975.00	\$ 9,700.00	\$ 9,700.00	\$ 10,200.00	\$ 10,200.00	\$ 21,000.00	\$ 21,000.00
23	33 42 13	150mm Ø Tideflex TF-1 Check Valve including Riprap Apron	EA	4	\$ 6,300.00	\$ 25,200.00	\$ 4,100.00	\$ 16,400.00	\$ 3,270.00	\$ 13,080.00	\$ 5,250.00	\$ 21,000.00
24	33 42 13	200mm Ø Tideflex TF-1 Check Valve including Riprap Apron	EA	1	\$ 5,050.00	\$ 5,050.00	\$ 4,900.00	\$ 4,900.00	\$ 5,130.00	\$ 5,130.00	\$ 6,300.00	\$ 6,300.00
25	33 42 13	250mm Ø Tideflex TF-1 Check Valve including Riprap Apron	EA	1	\$ 9,600.00	\$ 9,600.00	\$ 5,700.00	\$ 5,700.00	\$ 6,260.00	\$ 6,260.00	\$ 7,875.00	\$ 7,875.00
26	33 44 01	Top Inlet Catchbasins incl. Surface Restoration	EA	1	\$ 3,130.00	\$ 3,130.00	\$ 950.00	\$ 950.00	\$ 7,620.00	\$ 7,620.00	\$ 21,000.00	\$ 21,000.00
27	33 44 01	Remove Ex. Top Inlet Catchbasins	EA	1	\$ 880.00	\$ 880.00	\$ 2,800.00	\$ 2,800.00	\$ 1,580.00	\$ 1,580.00	\$ 5,250.00	\$ 5,250.00
28	31 24 13S	Placement and compaction of stockpiled material on Alpine View lots (Optional)	CM	1050	\$ 20.00	\$ 21,000.00	\$ 13.00	\$ 13,650.00	\$ 24.10	\$ 25,305.00	\$ -	\$ -
Total					\$ 1,189,600.00		\$ 1,262,764.00		\$ 1,312,549.15		\$ 1,283,352.00	
Sum of Optional Items					\$ 66,480.00		\$ 24,763.00		\$ 53,405.00		\$ 40,503.75	
Total without Optional Items					\$ 1,123,120.00		\$ 1,238,001.00		\$ 1,259,144.15		\$ 1,242,848.25	

VILLAGE OF TAHSIS

Report to Council

To: Mayor and Council

From: Adia Mavrikos, Director of Finance

Date: July 26th, 2023

Re: **Q2 Operating Results to June 30, 2023**

PURPOSE OF REPORT

To provide Council with information regarding the operating financial results to June 30, 2023.

BACKGROUND

The attached reports break down the following information to June 30, 2023:

Budget	Budgeted amounts to June 30 for expenses and revenue
Actual to Date	Actual amounts paid for salaries, labour, goods and services for Village programs
Budget Variance Fav (Unfavourable)	A budget variance is the difference between the budgeted amount of expense or revenue, and the actual amount. The budget variance is favorable when the actual revenue is higher than the budget or when the actual expense is less than the budget. A budget variance is unfavourable when the actual revenue is less than budget or when the actual expense is greater than budget.
2023 Approved Budget	Per Schedule A of Bylaw No. 656, 2023-2027 Financial Plan
Projected Actuals	Anticipated revenues and expenses to December 31 based on trends to date, assumptions and best judgement by the Director of Finance.
High Level Variance Explanation	Explanation of the <u>major</u> reason(s) for the budget variance

POLICY/LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS

1. Community Charter (sec. 167)

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

Based on the financial operating results for the 6 months ending June 30th and initial projections to December 31st, the overall outlook is promising, with revenues mostly ahead of budget, except for grants affected by timing (Gas tax payment and rural business advisor grant received in July) and our federal grant application for the Canada Summer jobs program that was declined. The positive trend is primarily attributed to increased investment income, and lower staffing and associated benefit costs in Public Works department. Public works staffing has been intermittently short one full time equivalent due to illness and retirements.

Moreover, water and sewer repair costs have been minimal, with the exception of a fully covered hydrant repair by ICBC, and the hope is that this trend will continue throughout the remainder of the year.

2023 Operating Results - Year-to-Date June 30, 2023

Overall, the operating results to June 30, 2023, report total revenues of \$2,623,313 and operating expenses of \$1,769,119, resulting in a net operating surplus of \$854,000. It's worth noting that during the same 6-month period last year, we reported an operational surplus of \$300,000. Operating expenditures for all programs/projects total \$1,769,119, which is \$65,000 lower than the adjusted budget, representing a favorable variance of 3.6%. This favorable variance can be attributed to the combination of higher revenues received to date due to timing (VOT has earned 100% Tax and most User fees revenue) and slightly lower expenses than anticipated. (See accompanying Appendix A).

Major Adjusted Budget Variance Explanation:

Revenues

- Grants in lieu of taxes are \$8,300 under budget due to the reclassification of the Coast Guard building and land to 50% residential. It was classified as 100% Business in 2022.
- User fees revenues exceed budget due some business tenants paying in advance. The Recreation Centre fees remain low (other than concession) and Daycare Revenues are higher than anticipated due to the \$10/day program and ECE wage enhancement agreement.
- Environmental Health revenues (Landfill fees recovered from the Comox Valley Regional District) are under budget (unfavourable) by \$16,000 due to a lower recovery in January & February and the timing of the June invoice (not billed until July once payroll is processed).
- Interest and penalties are on target.
- Grants are under budget partly due to the timing of grant payments (Gas Tax and Rural Business advisor payment were in July) but also due being declined for the Canada summer job program. It is worth mentioning that the Village of Tahsis received a significant one time grant from the Growing Communities fund of \$650,000.
- Investment income is currently \$50,000 ahead of budget due to high investment returns earned to-date and a conservative budget being set in 2023 due to very low returns on our bond holdings in 2022.

Expenditures

- General Government – Council expenses are \$1,800 over budget (unfavourable) due to increased conference and travel expenses.
- General Government – Admin expenses are \$24,000 more than budget or unfavourable by 6.4%. Legal expenses have exceeded the allocated budget (by \$16,000) due to unforeseen litigation and increased legal service demands.
- General Government – Projects are \$44,000 budget (favourable) primarily due to some late starts to projects or vendors being behind on billing.

- Public works is \$26,000 under budget (favourable) (16.8%) due to reduced salaries and benefits due to staffing shortages.
- Recreation, Cultural & Development is on target for this period, however there have been higher propane and utility costs.
- Water & Sewer Services are under budget (favourable) due to lower staffing costs, lower R&M and the timing of the insurance expense.
- The Growing Communities funds has been transferred to reserves.

2023 Operating Results - Projections to December 31 Year End

Management is conservatively projecting a net operating surplus of \$53,000 at yearend, exceeding the budgeted surplus of \$4,000, before standard year-end adjustments. This favorable variance is attributed to lower than budgeted expenses, stemming from intermittent staff shortages, and higher investment revenues. Projected revenues are anticipated to reach \$2,963,000, surpassing the budget by \$11,000. Moreover, projected expenditures are expected to be \$2,910,000, which is \$38,000 (1.6%) lower than budgeted.

Major Budget Variance Explanation – Favorable (Unfavorable)

Revenues

- Grants in lieu of taxes under budget by \$8,300 due to less than anticipated taxation from the CG facility. (There was a change in classification from Business Class 6 to Class 1 Residential).
- User fees revenue are expected to surpass budget by \$7,900 (favourable) (4.5%) due to some slightly higher rent revenue but most as a result of the Daycare revenue outpacing budget due to the new \$10/day Program funding.
- Water is \$17,000 ahead of budget due to ICBC claim that was 100% recovered and Sewer revenues are on target.
- Interest and penalties are projected to outpace (favourable) budget by \$3,000 due to higher late penalties on taxes.
- Grants re other governments are anticipated to be less than budget by \$41,000 (4%) – a result of being declined for our Canada Summer program grant, likely deferring half of the business advisor revenue into next year.
- Investment income is projected to be \$66,000 over budget due to the increasing interest rate environment and a conservative budget being set due to poor investment returns in 2022.

Expenditures

- General Government – Council expenses are projected at \$3,600 over budget (5%) due to increased travel expenses.
- General Government – Admin expenses are anticipated to be 18,000 over budget due to high legal expense in the first half of the year. The expense is demand driven and the budget result for the department will be highly dependent on this variable expense. It is noted that VOT legal expenses were under budget for 2022.
- General Government – Projects are anticipated to be \$45,000 under budget (favourable) (20.5%) due to the Rural business advisor starting part way through the year and the Canada summer Jobs application being declined.

- Protective Services are \$4,000 under budget (favourable) (2.5%) due to lower than budgeted salary expense.
- Public works is expected to be \$18,000 under budget (favourable) (2%) due to lower staffing and vehicle usage.
- Recreation, Cultural & Development is predicted to be \$6,400 over budget (unfavourable) (2.0%) due increased inflationary pressure on propane and utilities expenses related to operations of the facility.
- Water Services is anticipated to \$13,000 overbudget (unfavourable) (8.0%) due to repairs related to the ICBC hydrant claim.
- Sewer Services is projected to be on target at yearend.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Adia Mavrikos', is positioned above a horizontal line.

Adia Mavrikos, CPA, CA
Director of Finance

Village of Tahsis
2023 Operating Results- Appendix A
For the 6 months ending -June 30, 2023

		Year to date			Projections to Year end				High Level Variance Explanation
		<u>Adjusted</u>	<u>Actuals to</u> <u>June 30</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Projected</u>	<u>Change in</u>	<u>% Change</u>		
		<u>Budget to</u>		<u>Actuals to</u>	<u>Budget Fav</u>				
		<u>June 30</u>		<u>June 30</u>	<u>(Unfav)</u>	<u>December 31</u>		<u>(Unfav)</u>	
<u>Operating Revenues</u>									
Taxation	Property taxes	854,641	855,001	360	854,641	855,001	360	0%	
	Grants in lieu of taxes	80,000	71,746	(8,255)	80,000	71,746	(8,255)	-10%	Reclassification of the Coast Guard Building and land to 50% residential
Fees	User fees and charges	114,344	130,544	16,199	162,689	170,544	7,855	5%	Ahead of budget for Daycare, concession and rental income due to timing
	Water	210,000	226,669	16,669	210,000	226,669	16,669	8%	Ahead of budget due to insurance proceeds for damaged hydrant
	Sewer	197,000	198,514	1,514	197,000	198,514	1,514	1%	On target
									Under budget for landfill operations, lower recovery than anticipated in early 2023.
	Environmental Health	102,875	87,002	(15,873)	163,250	140,002	(23,248)	-14%	Timing of Mucha Bay Fire Recovery
	Protective Services	2,000	100	(1,900)	4,000	500	(3,500)	-88%	Higher interest recovery on overdue taxes
Other	Interest and penalties on taxes	4,000	4,493	493	24,750	27,886	3,136	13%	No Canada summer jobs grant & deferral half the rural business advisor grant
	Grants and other governments	949,420	989,784	40,363	1,248,840	1,193,000	(55,840)	-4%	Interest revenue was very conservative due to poor returns in 2022 and increased interest rates in 2023
	Investment income	3,500	53,381	49,881	7,000	73,381	66,381	948%	Donations
	Other	-	6,080	6,080		6,080	6,080		
	Transfer from reserves			-			-		
Total Operating Revenue		2,517,781	2,623,313	105,533	2,952,170	2,963,323	11,152	0%	
<u>Operating Expenditures</u>									
	General Government - Council	36,966	38,763	(1,797)	73,931	77,525	(3,594)	5%	Over budget due to Travel expenses
	General Government - Admin	375,846	400,004	(24,157)	751,693	769,007	(17,314)	2%	Legal expenses have exceeded the allocated budget due to unforeseen litigation and increased legal service demands.
	Protective Services	81,904	57,354	24,549	163,808	159,709	4,099	-3%	Under budget due to timing of courses and protective clothing purchases
	Environmental Health	57,882	76,708	(18,826)	115,764	105,416	10,348	-9%	Under budget due to temporary staff vacancies in PW, resulting in reduced expenditure.
	Public Works Services	156,917	130,584	26,333	313,834	296,167	17,666	-6%	Savings due to intermittent staff vacancies and lower vehicle costs
	Recreation, Cultural & Dev.	134,484	137,672	(3,188)	268,969	275,344	(6,375)	2%	Slightly over budget due to higher cost associated with propane and utilities budget
	Projects	110,000	66,167	43,833	220,000	175,000	45,000	-20%	Under budget as Rural Business advisor started part way through the year, other projects still yet to start or vendors behind on billings
	Water Services	84,369	78,022	6,347	168,739	181,500	(12,761)	8%	Overbudget due to repairs and maintenance related to ICBC claim (100% recovered)
	Sewer Services	76,229	64,846	11,383	152,457	151,750	707	0%	On Target
	Transfer to reserve funds	719,000	719,000	-	719,000	719,000	-		
			-				-		
Total Operating Expenditures		1,833,597	1,769,119	64,478	2,948,194	2,910,419	37,775	1%	
Net Operating Surplus (Deficit)		684,184	854,195		3,977	52,904			

VILLAGE OF TAHSIS

Report to Council

To: Mayor and Council
From: Director of Finance
Date: August 1st, 2023
Re: Alternate Public Notice Bylaw

PURPOSE OF REPORT:

It is being proposed that the Village adopt a bylaw to provide an alternate means of publishing a notice that does not require advertising in a newspaper. This specifically applies to the Tax Sale notice requirements.

OPTIONS/ALTERNATIVES

1. Give First, Second and Third reading of the attached Public Notice Bylaw 659 (draft).
2. Any other option that Council deems appropriate.

BACKGROUND:

On November 25, 2021, Bill 26, being the provincial Municipal Affairs Statutes Amendment Act (No. 2), 2021, received Royal Assent and came into effect. Amongst other things, this Bill amended the Local Government Act and the Community Charter to allow local governments the ability, by bylaw, to provide for alternative means of publishing a notice instead of using a local newspaper.

A bylaw adopted under Section 94.2 of the Community Charter must specify at least two (2) means of publication by which a notice is to be published, and this may include internet or other electronic means.

Without a public notice bylaw, Section 94.1 (Default publication requirements) of the Community Charter requires that a notice must be published as follows:

- (a) in a newspaper that is distributed at least weekly
- (i) in the area affected by the subject matter of the notice, and
- (ii) if the area affected is not in the municipality, also in the municipality, and
- (b) unless this or another Act provides otherwise, once each week for 2 consecutive weeks.

Staff considers the cost associated with advertising in local newspapers to exceed the benefit (i.e. limited number of people being reached) and considers there to be merit in implementing electronic methods of notification that will have a larger reach. In addition, there are few local publications in the

Village and it has proven difficult to meet the requirements of notice set out in the community charter. Staff will continue to post the public notice at the Post office and the recreation center.

POLICY/LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS:

1. Section 94.2 of the Community Charter Specifies means of publication.
2. Bill 26, being the provincial Municipal Affairs Statutes Amendment Act (No. 2), 2021

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

Electronic notice will have little to no cost implications and will save the cost of advertising.

STRATEGIC PRIORITY:

Not applicable

RECOMMENDATION:

Option #1

Respectfully submitted:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Adia Mavrikos', is written over a light blue rectangular stamp.

Adia Mavrikos, CPA, CA
Director of Finance

Attached: Public Notice Bylaw No. 659, 2022 (draft)



VILLAGE OF TAHSIS
Bylaw No. 659, 2023

A Bylaw to provide for an alternative means of publishing a notice.

WHEREAS pursuant to section 94.2 of the Community Charter, the Village of Tahsis may adopt a Bylaw to provide an alternative means of publishing a public notice;

AND WHEREAS, pursuant to section 94.2(3) of the Community Charter and section 2 of the Public Notice Regulation, B.C. Reg. 52/2022, the Village of Tahsis considers the means of publication set by this Bylaw to be reliable, suitable for providing notices, and accessible;

NOW THEREFORE, the Mayor and Council of the Village of Tahsis in open meeting assembled, enacts as follows:

1. This Bylaw may be cited for all purposes as the “Village of Tahsis Public Notice Bylaw No. 659, 2023.”

2. That the means of publication for public notice requirements under the Community Charter, Local Government Act, or any other enactment may be given by the following methods:

(i) electronically by posting the notice on the Village of Tahsis website; and

(ii) electronically by posting the notice through the Village of Tahsis Facebook Page

(iii) by posting the notice in the public posting places, the Village of Tahsis Post office and the Recreation Center.

READ A FIRST TIME this day day of August, 2023.

READ A SECOND TIME this day day of August, 2023.

READ A THIRD TIME this day day of August, 2023.

ADOPTED this day day of month, year.

Mayor

Corporate Administrator

Tahsis Taxpayers Association,
P. O. Box 66,
Tahsis, B. C. V0P 1X0

July 21st, 2023.

Mayor and Council,
Village of Tahsis,
977 South Maquinna Drive,
Tahsis, B. C. V0P 1X0

Dear Mayor and Council,

As the President of the Tahsis Taxpayers Association I am writing you concerning questions received from the public about the TTA during the Village of Tahsis Regular Council meeting of Tuesday, July 4th, 2023 and request that this letter, containing information about the TTA, be included within the August 1st Council meeting agenda and minutes.

By way of introducing the Tahsis Taxpayers Association to Mayor and Council the membership of the TTA, during the June 21st, 2023 Membership Meeting, duly and unanimously elected in a new executive body as follows:

Rita Aedan, President,
Mervyn Brown, Vice-President
Erin Hubert, Secretary
Amit Sharma, Treasurer
Lynn Mohr, Director

The Tahsis Taxpayers Association is a duly registered, not-for-profit association registered within the Society Act of BC (SBC 2015) Chapter 18 wherein you may find all the details concerning, and in particular to, membership listed under Part 6 – Members and General Meetings, Division 1 – membership, 67 membership, 68 Classes of membership, 69 Termination of membership and 70 Discipline an expulsion of member at the following link:

[https://www.bclaws.gov.bc.ca/civix/document/id/complete/statreg/"15018"01](https://www.bclaws.gov.bc.ca/civix/document/id/complete/statreg/)

As a duly registered association, operating within the governance of the Society Act, the TTA also functions under its own Bylaws and Constitution and, within both, membership rules apply. Currently, no one has been denied membership.

For information purposes the TTA had a booth at the Spring Bazaar and welcomed everyone to have any and all questions answered. Also, our secretary has, for additional information purposes, put a link to the TTA website on the Tahsis Now Facebook page a number of times welcoming all to visit the website.

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The TTA is associated with and recognized by the Canadian Taxpayers Federation <https://www.taxpayer.com> a citizens advocacy group dedicated to lower taxes, less waste and accountable government. The CTF maintains a federal office in Ottawa and regional offices in British Columbia, Alberta, Prairie (SK and MB), Ontario, Quebec and Atlantic. Regional offices conduct research and advocacy activities specific to their provinces, in addition to acting as regional organizers of Canada-wide initiatives. Also of note is the fact the CTF is strictly non-partisan (as is the TTA) and our contact person in BC is Carson Binda who has been in touch with the TTA, meeting two of our executive online, etc.

As you are aware, municipalities, including the Village of Tahsis, operate on grants that are received through three government sources; Federal, Provincial and Regional...all funded by taxpayers. Thusly, we have a responsibility to ensure the monies received are spent with that fact in mind.

In closing, the Tahsis Taxpayers Association presents an opportunity for all resident taxpayers to participate in democracy and, as a group, will have more influence than a single voice.

We look forward to working with Mayor and Council in harmony of purpose and, should you have any additional questions, please feel free to contact me via email or by phone: ritaaedan@gmail.com Phone: 250-934-6491.

Best Regards,

Rita Aedan

President, Tahsis Taxpayers Association

Cc: Executive Body TTA

Janet St. Denis J.St.Denis@villageoftahsis.com

Village of Tahsis Mayor & Council
mayor@villageoftahsis.com
delliott@villageoftahsis.com
sfowler@villageoftahsis.com
mjoseph@villageoftahsis.com
cnorthcott@villageoftahsis.com

UBCM 2023 BALANCING ACT

July 24, 2023

TO: Chief & Council; Mayor & Council
FROM: Councillor Sarah Fowler, Village of Tahsis
Small Community Representative
RE: Small Talk Forum 2023

As your Small Community Representative, I wish to advise you of the upcoming UBCM Convention, specifically the Small Talk Forum.

Date: Tues Sept 19, 2023
Time: 9:00 am – 12:00 pm
Location: Ballroom A/B (Level 1), Vancouver Convention Centre East

The Small Talk Forum, for Indigenous and local governments with a population under 5,000, continues to be one of the most popular sessions at Convention. Your direct involvement has made the Forum a repeat success, and in 2023 we encourage you to contribute your ideas. Then, come prepared to engage in discussion of these ideas, as well as issues raised by other communities.

What are one or two challenges of greatest concern facing your community? How is your community grappling with these challenges?

If you have a best practice or success story to share, please tell us about it as well. This is an opportunity for small communities to share tips and information and help one another with day-to-day challenges. For instance, has your community completed (or is undertaking) a project or initiative that you think would be informative for other small communities?

Please submit challenges, success stories, or other discussion topics to Bhar Sihota, Senior Policy Analyst at bsihota@ubcm.ca by Fri Aug 4, 2023. *We will distribute the list of issues at the Forum and will endeavour to address some of these issues ahead of time.* We will also have a facilitator, and resource persons on hand to provide technical information.

We hope that you will be able to take part, and encourage you to submit your ideas. I look forward to welcoming you to the 2023 Small Talk Forum!

Please distribute this memo to Chief & Council or Mayor & Council
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B.C.'s Modernized Emergency Management Legislation:

A New Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, Response, and Recovery

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Minister's Message

Climate-related emergencies are impacting our province at an unprecedented rate. In recent years, people in British Columbia have endured some of the most challenging emergency conditions in our lifetimes. In addition to a global COVID-19 pandemic, we faced a catastrophic wildfire season, including a disastrous fire in Lytton and other severe wildfires, a devastating heat dome, and widespread catastrophic flooding due to an atmospheric river event in 2021 alone.

During this time, our government also began working to modernize B.C.'s emergency management legislation with an aim to incorporate key components of emergency management that are absent from the existing Emergency Program Act, such as an acknowledgement of the linkage between climate change and increasing emergencies, all four phases of emergency management, and recognition of the inherent rights of Indigenous Peoples. The work formally started in October 2019 with the release of a public discussion paper.

In December 2022, Emergency Management BC, the provincial agency responsible for coordinating the provincial government's approach to emergencies, was transformed to become a new standalone ministry: the Ministry of Emergency Management and Climate Readiness. This new ministry emphasizes our government's commitment to enhance disaster preparedness and mitigation for effective response. The modernization of B.C.'s emergency management legislation mirrors this commitment.

On behalf of our government, I am pleased to share that our work to design and draft a modernized statute to replace the Emergency Program Act is now complete. This legislation was co-developed with First Nations, making this the first major land-based statute to be co-developed to ensure strong alignment with the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act.

Our government plans to introduce this legislation in fall 2023. Prior to that, my ministry will work closely with Indigenous partners, local authorities, and

other vital actors in emergency management to ensure communities across the province are well prepared to operate under this new legislative framework.

B.C. adopted the United Nations Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction in 2018 and has been taking deliberate steps to learn from and align with this global strategy so that our province can be more prepared and resilient. While the completion of this statute will be a major milestone in our work, there is still considerable work ahead. We will continue co-development and engagement on associated regulations pertaining to planning responsibilities for the provincial and local governments, critical infrastructure, compliance and enforcement, and compensation and financial assistance programs. We also recognize that with the increasing frequency and severity of emergencies in B.C., we'll need to evaluate and revisit this new framework to ensure the statute and regulations meet the needs of all British Columbians. That's why the legislation includes a requirement for a five-year review.

I would like to express deep gratitude to all who have participated in the process of modernizing our emergency management legislation. Whether it was sharing your input in response to the 2019 discussion paper, attending in-person or online engagement sessions, or sharing your time, expertise, and perspective as an Indigenous partner during the co-development of the statute, you have helped build a framework for a more prepared, resilient, and compassionate British Columbia.



The Honourable Bowinn Ma

Minister of Emergency Management and
Climate Readiness B.C.

About This Document

Please note: this document, including its appendices, describes proposed legislation. The government plans to introduce the modernized emergency management legislation described in this document in fall 2023. The legislation requires the support of the legislature and royal assent before it becomes law.

While this document is intended to raise awareness of the proposed legislation, it is not a substitute for the legislation.



Consultation and Co-Development

In 2018, B.C. took a significant step towards modernizing emergency management in the province by adopting the United Nations [Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction](#). This framework was developed in 2015 and outlines international best practices for managing emergencies. In 2019, the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act became law, providing another foundation for the new legislation.

In 2019, the Province committed to a broad public engagement process over multiple phases to ensure partner feedback was considered in drafting new legislation. Throughout 2019, Emergency Management BC (EMBC) held meetings with First Nations, Indigenous organizations, local governments, Crown corporations and agencies, provincial and federal ministries, non-profit groups, and other groups with a role to play in emergency management.

Engagement centered on how best to deliver new legislation that would work well for B.C., and a discussion paper entitled [Modernizing B.C.'s Emergency Management Legislation](#) articulated an early vision for that. This included reflecting lessons learned from the unprecedented flood and wildfire seasons in 2017 and 2018 and addressing all four phases of emergency management (mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery). It also sets out how we aim to move to disaster risk reduction – by understanding risks, preventing disasters where we can and lessening the impacts where we can't.

The discussion paper invited comments and feedback from key partners and any other interested agencies, organizations, and individuals. EMBC conducted some 172 meetings, webinars, and teleconferences with partners and stakeholders, and received 239 written submissions from the public, other ministries and levels of government, communities, First Nations, Indigenous organizations,

businesses and industries, as well as from non-profit and volunteer organizations and emergency management practitioners.

Feedback on the discussion paper informed the [What We Heard Report](#), which was released on Aug. 31, 2020. This report summarized feedback received from our partners and outlined plans for the legislative path forward. To incorporate some additional learnings from the initial phase of the COVID-19 pandemic, partners were invited to respond to the What We Heard Report during a final feedback period which ran to Sept. 30, 2020.

Work to turn these intentions into draft legislation continued during 2021 and, throughout 2022 and 2023, the focus shifted to co-developing the new legislation with First Nations partners. This included frequent discussions with technical teams representing the First Nations Leadership Council and member Nations of the Alliance of BC Modern Treaty Nations, policy consultations with First Nations, Indigenous leadership organizations and service providers, and sharing the draft legislation. Legislative co-development goes beyond traditional consultation. Work to co-develop the modernized emergency management legislation followed the [Interim Approach](#) to Implement the Requirements of Section 3 of the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act developed by B.C.'s [Declaration Act Secretariat](#).

During this time, we remained engaged with local authorities and other partners.

In anticipation of the new statute being introduced in the fall 2023 legislative session, the Ministry of Emergency Management and Climate Readiness will be reconnecting with partners to discuss plans for regulations to be made under the statute. All regulations will be co-developed using the same distinctions-based approach that guided the design and drafting of the statute.

Legislative Design: Highlights

B.C.'s new emergency management legislation will:

- include provisions that address all **four phases** of emergency management: mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery;
- promote **co-management**, where the provincial government, local governments, and Indigenous governing bodies are all decision-makers;
- include roles for **critical infrastructure owners** and **volunteers**;
- outline **guiding principles** for emergency management;
- require assessment of the risks created by **climate change**;
- update the concept of what constitutes an **emergency**;
- provide improved **tools for response and recovery**;
- recognize the **authority of Indigenous governing bodies** in relation to emergency management;
- include options for **agreements** between Indigenous governing bodies and other decision-makers;
- require the Province, local governments, and critical infrastructure owners to **consult and cooperate** with Indigenous governing bodies;
- include **Indigenous knowledge** in emergency management plans;
- improve **cultural safety** and ensure that planning is attentive to the **disproportionate impacts** of emergencies across our population; and,
- include reporting requirements to enhance **accountability and transparency**.

More information on these highlights is provided in the sections that follow.

What is an Indigenous governing body?

The emergency management legislation will adopt the definition used under the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act. **Indigenous governing body** means an entity that is authorized to act on behalf of Indigenous Peoples that hold rights recognized and affirmed by section 35 of the Constitution Act, 1982.



Guiding Principles

Emergency management is most successful when the various decision-makers and actors involved in each phase can form effective relationships and common understandings.

With that in mind, B.C.'s modernized legislation will include a series of principles. These include:

- practicing disaster risk reduction;
- acknowledging and respecting the authority of all decision-makers;
- working towards harmonization and coordination;
- collaborating on matters of mutual interest;
- recognizing the importance of investing in measures to reduce risk and promote resiliency;
- recognizing the relationship between climate change and increasing hazards and emergencies;
- promoting cultural safety;
- recognizing that the inherent right of self-government of Indigenous Peoples includes law-making authority in the emergency management sphere; and,
- recognizing the importance of Indigenous advice, input, and stewardship.

Holistic Framework

Four Phases of Emergency Management

While B.C.'s current Emergency Program Act is heavily focused on our response to emergencies, emergency management is generally understood to consist of four phases:

- **Mitigation**, which focuses on the identification, removal, or reduction of hazards, to either reduce the likelihood of emergencies or to reduce their potential impacts;
- **Preparation**, which focuses on building knowledge and capacity in anticipation of emergencies;
- **Response**, which focuses on taking measures to respond to an emergency, including to prevent or reduce the impacts of the emergency; and,
- **Recovery**, which focuses on taking measures to restore health, safety, and well-being after an emergency.

The new legislation will include provisions that address each of these phases. For instance:

- the minister will be authorized to order mitigation and preparation measures;
- lead provincial government ministers, local governments, and critical infrastructure owners will be required to:
 - prepare risk assessments for all foreseeable hazards; and,
 - prepare emergency management plans informed by those risk assessments;
- the provincial government and local authorities will have access to response and recovery powers outlined in the legislation;
- for Indigenous governing bodies taking actions to respond to or recover from emergencies, the inherent right of self-government is acknowledged to include law-making authority in relation to emergency management; and,
- a renewable 90-day “recovery period” will be introduced, which will allow for certain powers used during the response phase to be used in aid of recovery after a declared state of emergency ends.

Co-Management

B.C.'s modernized legislation will recognize the concurrent and overlapping roles of decision-makers within the provincial government, local authorities, and Indigenous governing bodies. With the new legislative framework in mind, [Appendix 1](#) outlines the obligations, powers, and roles of various actors in relation to emergency management. The legislation focuses on the government-to-government relationship between the Province and Indigenous governing bodies and does not regulate emergency measures taken by Indigenous governing bodies. For example, while the minister is empowered to cancel states of emergency or recovery periods declared by local governments, the proposed legislation will not authorize the minister to take similar measures in relation to Indigenous governing bodies.

Critical Infrastructure

While the Emergency Program Act does not address critical infrastructure, B.C.'s modernized legislation will require critical infrastructure owners to prepare and maintain risk assessments, emergency management plans, and business continuity plans. Critical infrastructure will be defined in regulations made under the new statute.

Volunteers

Volunteers play important roles in all phases of emergency management. They are also integral to the health, safety, and well-being of British Columbians when it comes to critical incidents involving search and rescue or similar operations.

The modernized legislation will provide liability protection for volunteers following official guidance. For instance, this includes guidance or direction provided by the provincial government or a local authority in relation to mitigating, preparing for, responding to, or recovering from emergencies or critical incidents.

The legislation will also authorize the provincial government to establish standards, protocols, and procedures for volunteers.

Compliance and Enforcement

Similar to most provincial legislation, including the existing Emergency Program Act, the new legislation will include offence provisions. Another concept carried forward from the Emergency Program Act is the authority to recover costs from persons who, through their acts or omissions, cause, or threaten to cause, an emergency.

A new feature of the modernized legislation will be the inclusion of a framework for administrative monetary penalties. These will be authorized by the new statute but will be given shape in future regulations.



Climate Change

In addition to acknowledging the connection between climate change and emergency management, given increasing hazards and emergencies, B.C.'s modernized legislation will require risk assessments to consider how climate change may affect any given hazard.

In turn, as the emergency management plans of the provincial government, local authorities, and critical infrastructure owners will be informed by risk assessments, this focus on climate risk will be a feature of mitigation and preparation work in B.C.

What Constitutes an Emergency

Like under the Emergency Program Act, the definition of "emergency" will refer to conditions that may be imminent, ongoing, or that have occurred, and that require the prompt coordination of action or special regulation of persons or property. The definition will continue to include events attributable to accidents, fire, explosions, technical failures, or forces of nature.

Additionally, the definition used in the modernized legislation will expressly speak to transmissible diseases and environmental toxins, and be expanded to also include rioting, security threats, and terrorist activity. The definition will also be updated to include impacts to objects or sites of heritage value when those objects or sites require protection from the types of hazardous events described above.

Improved Tools for Response and Recovery

Response and Recovery Powers

Most emergency response powers from the Emergency Program Act are carried forward, and the new legislation includes some common-sense tools that reflect lessons learned from recent emergencies. These include:

- an authority for the minister to order assistance (e.g., to require a municipality to host evacuees from another municipality);
- powers for the minister, Lieutenant Governor in Council, and local authorities to control or prohibit events and business activities; and,
- clear authority for the minister to acquire, hold stocks of, and distribute emergency resources.

Response and Recovery Powers (continued)

Certain powers will not be carried forward in the modernized legislation: for example, the power to do “all acts” necessary in the event of an emergency will not be continued for municipalities and regional districts.

A detailed review of the response and recovery powers included in the new legislation—including information on who can exercise them and on when they can be exercised—can be found in [Appendix 2](#).

States of Emergency

Under the current legislation, a state of provincial emergency (declared by the minister or by the Lieutenant Governor in Council) lasts for 14 days before it must be extended. A state of local emergency (declared by a local authority) lasts for seven days before it must be extended.

Under the new legislation, states of emergency can still be extended but there are changes to the default durations. While there is no change to a state of provincial emergency declared by the minister (this remains 14 days), a state of provincial emergency declared by the Lieutenant Governor in Council will last for 28 days. Extensions to states of provincial emergency must be made by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. A state of local emergency lasts for 14 days before it must be extended with the approval of the minister. As under the Emergency Program Act, states of emergency can be cancelled before they automatically expire. Under the new legislation, the Lieutenant Governor in Council will be authorized to cancel a state of provincial emergency, and a state of local emergency declared by a municipality or regional district may be cancelled by either the minister or the local authority that made the declaration. If a Modern Treaty Nation declares a state of local emergency, only the Modern Treaty Nation may cancel the state of emergency.

Recovery Periods

The concept of a “recovery period” will be introduced in the new legislation as a way of recognizing that some of the powers provided under the legislation are still necessary after the response phase of an emergency ends. For example, to facilitate the safe removal of debris that results from an emergency, it may be necessary to prevent people from entering the area where debris-removal operations are underway.

With this change, a renewable 90-day recovery period can be declared at which point a related state of provincial emergency or a state of local emergency will be cancelled. A declaration of a provincial recovery period can be made by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. When a local authority makes a declaration of a local recovery period (or requests an extension of an existing local recovery period), the written approval of the minister will be required.

Financial Assistance

Like the Emergency Program Act, the new legislation will authorize financial assistance in relation to losses from emergency events. The Ministry of Emergency Management and Climate Readiness will be working through 2023 and 2024 to consult broadly on design considerations for a modernized financial assistance program. Until regulations are made to give shape to a modernized program, the existing program parameters that apply for the purposes of the Emergency Program Act will be continued.

Indigenous Governing Bodies and B.C.'s Legislation

Recognition of Authority

The new legislation will recognize that the inherent right of self-government of Indigenous Peoples includes law-making authority in relation to emergency management.

The legislation will include a framework—centered around agreements, consultation and cooperation, and valuing Indigenous knowledges—to promote respect, relationships that work well, and coordination in the approaches that decision-makers, including Indigenous governing bodies, take to emergency management.

Indigenous governing bodies

The new legislation will use the concept of Indigenous governing bodies. This aligns with the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act and reflects that Indigenous Peoples have the right of self-determination. Provincial or local governments do not designate, appoint, or have tests to recognize Indigenous governing bodies; rather, the determination as to which entities are Indigenous governing bodies is wholly made by the Indigenous Peoples who authorize them to act on their behalf. For the purposes of this legislation, Indigenous Peoples might authorize existing governmental entities (such as a tribal council, chief and council of an Indian Act Band, the governing entity of a self-governing Nation, or another existing entity) or Indigenous Peoples may choose to authorize new entities for the specific purpose of emergency management.

Modern Treaty Nations

The legislation is also designed to recognize the unique relationship between the provincial government and the Modern Treaty Nations, which are the Nations that have entered into modern final agreements (treaties) with the Province and Canada. Currently these are the Nisga'a Nation, Tsawwassen Nation, Tla'amin Nation and the Maa-nulth Nations (the Huu-ay-aht, Ka:'yu:'k't'h'/Che:k'tles7et'h', Toquaht, Uchucklesaht and Yuułu'ı̨ł'ı̨'ath First Nations). Treaties identify treaty lands owned and governed by each Modern Treaty Nation. Modern Treaty Nations have the rights, powers, duties and obligations of local authorities for the purposes of emergency management in respect of their treaty lands.

The new legislation will define Modern Treaty Nations as local authorities in relation to their treaty lands. However, given the unique government-to-government relationship Modern Treaty Nations have with the Province, sections of the legislation that give the Minister the ability to order a local authority to take certain actions, approve extensions of local states of emergency or cancel local emergency orders will not apply. Similarly, the legislation will not require Modern Treaty Nations to complete risk assessments or emergency management plans, but will allow the minister to request that these best practices for emergency management be followed.

Beyond their treaty lands, Modern Treaty Nations will have the same rights as other Indigenous governing bodies. This means that throughout their broader treaty areas (broader areas not limited to their treaty lands) these Nations can approach the Province to enter into agreements and must be consulted on any other agreements being considered.

Traditional territories and treaty areas

The Province understands traditional territory to refer to the geographic area identified by an First Nation as the land they and their ancestors traditionally occupied and used. Geographic descriptions of treaty areas (referenced above) will be included in a regulation made under the new statute.

Traditional territories and treaty areas will be important concepts in the legislation. The consultation and cooperation obligations of government ministers, municipalities, regional districts, critical infrastructure owners, and public sector agencies will be determined according to traditional territories and treaty areas. Agreements with Indigenous governing bodies will also be made on the basis of the traditional territory or treaty area of the First Nations Peoples represented by an Indigenous governing body.

The legislation was designed to accommodate the reality that the traditional territories identified by different First Nations Peoples may overlap, and overlap will not create impediments to the proper functioning of the legislation.

Agreements

The new legislation will enable different types of agreements with Indigenous governing bodies.

Collaborative emergency management agreements

Currently, B.C. is a party to one tripartite collaborative emergency management agreement (CEMA) with the T̓silhqot'in Nation and the Government of Canada. This agreement will continue, and the modernized legislation will authorize CEMAs for other interested Indigenous governing bodies. While not named specifically in the legislation, CEMAs can be used to create structures for collaboration and to accomplish other objectives, such as promoting cultural safety or formalizing plans to work together to achieve shared goals and objectives.

Coordination agreements

The legislation will authorize coordination agreements to be made between the minister and an Indigenous governing body. Other entities, such as local governments, can also be parties to coordination agreements.

Coordination agreements can be made for the purpose of coordinating the exercise of statutory response and recovery powers held by the Province or by local authorities with the exercise of an Indigenous governing body's rights-based authority. For example, through agreement, the Province may exercise a power differently to make space for the exercise of inherent rights within traditional territories.

An agreement could also be made to promote the harmonization and coordination of plans, policies, and programs related to the response and recovery phases of emergency management.

Provisions of a coordination agreement could affect the statutory response and recovery powers held by the Province or by a local authority by:

- requiring that a power be exercised or a duty performed;
- requiring the Province or a local authority to refrain from exercising a power or performing a duty;
- setting limits or conditions on the exercise of a power or the performance of a duty;
- imposing requirements for the exercise of a power or the performance of a duty; or,
- requiring consultation and cooperation to occur in relation to the exercise of a power or the performance of a duty.

For example, a coordination agreement might provide that if a state of emergency has been declared provincially or locally, the Province or the local authority (as applicable) will make orders to prohibit entry by the public onto certain land so that measures can be taken to protect a site of heritage value. Or an Indigenous governing body may intend to take full conduct of emergency management matters for

a group of homes occupied by members of a First Nations community, so an agreement might provide that the Province or the local authority will not make orders that affect those homes or their occupants.

Joint and consent-based decision-making agreements

The Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act includes agreements for joint and/or consent-based decision making. The new emergency management legislation will authorize these agreements for the purposes of the new emergency management legislation. This means that the minister will, with the approval of Cabinet, be authorized to negotiate and enter into agreements that provide for statutory powers and statutory powers of decision under the emergency management legislation to be exercised either jointly (between the decision-maker named in the legislation and an Indigenous governing body) or on a consent basis (where the consent of an Indigenous governing body is required).

Consultation and Cooperation

Under the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act, the government must take all measures necessary to ensure the laws of B.C. are consistent with the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP). In recognition of the rights outlined in UNDRIP, the new emergency management legislation will provide that consultation and cooperation is required in all phases of emergency management.

Consultation and cooperation requirements begin in the early stages of emergency management. Government ministers, municipalities, regional districts, critical infrastructure owners, and public sector agencies will be required to consult and cooperate with Indigenous governing bodies when developing or reviewing risk assessments and emergency management plans. For municipalities and regional districts this includes Indigenous governing bodies authorized to act on behalf of First Nations Peoples whose traditional territory or treaty area includes an area within the jurisdiction of a municipality or regional district. As part of consulting, regulated entities will need to consider both any comments received from an Indigenous governing body and the rights of the First Nations Peoples on whose behalf the Indigenous governing body is authorized to act. The Ministry of Emergency Management and Climate Readiness is developing additional supporting guidance on consultation and cooperation.

When the legislation receives royal assent, municipalities and regional districts will be required to contact Indigenous governing bodies and make reasonable efforts to reach agreement on the areas to be described in local authority emergency management plans for the purposes of consultation and cooperation. Through this process, the entities authorized by First Nations Peoples to act on their behalf for the purposes of emergency management can be identified. While the relevant areas and Indigenous governing bodies must be described in local authority emergency management plans, how agreement on these matters is resolved will not be prescribed, but best practice is to confirm agreement in writing.

Municipalities and regional districts may wish to begin these discussions before the legislation is introduced, as early identification of Indigenous governing bodies and agreement concerning areas for consultation and cooperation will position all decision-makers—including Indigenous governing bodies, local authorities, and the Province—in a good position for collaborative and effective emergency management. Local authorities are welcome to [contact the Ministry of Emergency Management and Climate Readiness](#) with questions or requests for assistance with this process. Whenever a local authority reaches agreement with an Indigenous governing body concerning areas for consultation and cooperation, the details of that agreement must be shared with the Ministry of Emergency Management and Climate Readiness.

There will also be a requirement for the Ministry of Emergency Management and Climate Readiness to make reasonable efforts to reach agreements with Indigenous governing bodies regarding areas for consultation and cooperation. However, if agreements have already been reached between local authorities and Indigenous governing bodies, the parameters in those agreements will apply to consultation and cooperation required of the Province and no further agreements will be necessary. The requirement for the Ministry of Emergency Management and Climate Readiness to seek agreements will be phased in to avoid overlap with efforts to reach agreements at the local level.

For the response and recovery phases, consultation and cooperation will be required when either the Province or a local authority plans to use certain response or recovery powers. Table 2.2 in Appendix 2 includes a list of the response and recovery powers that require consultation and cooperation prior to issuing an order or emergency instrument.

It is expected that there will be areas with overlapping traditional territory, where multiple Indigenous governing bodies will identify an interest in consultation and cooperation. These requirements are not exclusive, and one geographic area can be the subject of agreements with multiple Indigenous governing bodies.

Further guidance and support from the Ministry of Emergency Management and Climate Readiness will assist with the implementation of consultation and cooperation requirements.

Indigenous Knowledge

Indigenous Peoples have stewarded the lands now called British Columbia since time immemorial, including through all types of hazardous events, such as flooding and wildfires. Indigenous knowledge based on these millennia of accumulated experience can provide wisdom and insight into how we manage emergencies now. The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction has recognized that Indigenous knowledge is a valuable contributor to planning and decision-making in emergency management. B.C.'s new legislation will recognize the value and importance of Indigenous knowledge.

Government ministers, municipalities, regional districts, critical infrastructure owners, and public sector agencies will be required to include any available Indigenous knowledge in risk assessments and emergency management plans. The legislation will include protections for Indigenous knowledge. This means that if Indigenous knowledge is provided in confidence, it must only be disclosed if certain conditions are met.

Assessing Risks and Planning for Emergencies

Risk Assessments

Understanding the risks we face is a key part of being prepared, and it's the first priority of the United Nations Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. Under the new legislation, lead ministers, municipalities, regional districts, critical infrastructure owners, and public sector agencies will be required to prepare and maintain risk assessments. This requirement will be phased in as regulations for each of these types of regulated entities are completed, and regulated entities will be given time to complete this work. Timelines for each will be announced as the regulations are made.

Risk assessments will gauge the degree of risk posed by a hazard, including the likelihood the hazard may lead to an emergency and the potential scope and scale of that emergency. Risk assessments will include a focus on people who may be disproportionately impacted by emergencies. See [Cultural Safety and Consideration of Disproportionate Impacts](#), below, for more information on this. There will also be special attention paid to animals and places that may be more vulnerable.

To ensure that emergency management is done with a future focus, risk assessments will incorporate expected climate change or extreme weather events.

Risk assessments will also be based on science, available Indigenous and local knowledges, and the results of actions taken to consult with local authorities (see [Local Authorities](#), below) and Indigenous governing bodies (see [Consultation and Cooperation](#), above).

Emergency Management Plans

Lead ministers, municipalities, regional districts, critical infrastructure owners, and public sector agencies will be required to have emergency management plans that address all four phases of emergency management. This requirement will be phased in as regulations for each of these types of regulated entities are completed, and regulated entities will be given time to complete this work. Timelines for each will be announced as the regulations are made.

For each phase, plans will describe appropriate measures that may be taken. Plans will also include descriptions of the roles, powers, and duties of key persons, requirements for emergency resources, procedures for engaging emergency systems, and plans for training and exercise programs. As with risk assessments, plans will need to reflect measures to mitigate the effects of emergencies on people, animals, places, and things that are vulnerable or on people who may be disproportionately impacted by emergencies. Measures to promote cultural safety must also be described. See [Cultural Safety and Consideration of Disproportionate Impacts](#), below, for more information on this.

The plans of municipalities and regional districts will need to include plans for evacuating and caring for people and animals (e.g., pets, livestock, or animals in zoos or rehabilitation facilities). As agreements are reached with Indigenous governing bodies on areas for consultation and cooperation, these details will need to be reflected in municipal and regional district plans; for more information, see [Consultation and Cooperation](#), above.

Plans will be based on completed risk assessments and on the results of actions taken to consult with local authorities (see [Local Authorities](#), below) and Indigenous governing bodies (see [Consultation and Cooperation](#), above).

Cultural Safety and Consideration of Disproportionate Impacts

In developing the legislation, the Ministry of Emergency Management and Climate Readiness heard about the importance of recognizing the disproportionate impacts of emergencies on different people, places, or things within the province. We also heard the need for emergency management to help combat discrimination, including racism, and to ensure that services are culturally safe.

To respond to this feedback, risk assessments and emergency management plans will need to consider factors such as the physical proximity of people, animals, places, or things to hazards. They will also need to be sensitive to environmental factors such as the types of structures in which people

reside or work, and other considerations like age, disability, socioeconomic status, or susceptibility to discrimination in relation to factors like racialized status, gender identity, or sexual orientation. Emergency management plans will include actions to reduce those disproportionate impacts and promote cultural safety. To do this effectively, local governments will likely want to engage with members of their community.

Cultural safety is an outcome based on respectful engagement that recognizes and strives to address power imbalances inherent in the emergency response system. It results in an environment free of racism and discrimination, where people feel safe when receiving services.

Local Authorities

Municipalities and regional districts will be required to ensure that risk assessments are prepared for all reasonably foreseeable hazards within their jurisdictions. They will also need to ensure that there is at least one emergency management plan for each area within their jurisdiction. Generally, this means that municipalities will need to have a plan that covers municipal boundaries, and regional district plans can exclude areas for which municipal plans exist.

The government intends to make regulations that will limit the minimum required scope of regional district plans to geographic areas for which the making of plans is most critical. The Ministry of Emergency Management and Climate Readiness will

be consulting with regional districts on the design of this regulation before local authority planning requirements come into effect.

Municipal authority under the legislation will apply within municipal boundaries. Regional district authority will apply within the boundaries of any electoral areas within a regional district. Modern Treaty Nations may exercise powers within the boundaries of their own treaty lands. If Crown land falls within municipal or regional district boundaries, a municipality or regional district will be authorized to use powers and will be required to perform their duties under the legislation within these Crown lands.

When a lead government minister, municipality, regional district, critical infrastructure owner, or public sector agency is required to prepare or revise a risk assessment or emergency management plan, they will be required to consult and coordinate with municipalities and regional districts according to rules that will be made in future regulations or, in the case of a municipality or regional district, with each municipality or regional district that has jurisdiction over an area adjacent to the municipality or regional district that is preparing or revising their risk assessment or plan.

While the legislation will not impose legal requirements for the Modern Treaty Nations to have risk assessments or emergency management plans, the legislation will authorize the minister to request that they take these steps.

Multijurisdictional Emergency Management Organizations

Hazards and emergencies do not align with jurisdictional boundaries and collaboration can greatly enhance effective planning, response, and recovery. Across the province there are many instances of successful ongoing collaborations between local governments and First Nations. Under the new legislation, requirements such as risk assessments and emergency management planning can be met collaboratively. The creation of a multijurisdictional emergency management organization (MJEMO) will allow for requirements (such as preparing risk assessments and emergency management plans) to be fulfilled as a collective. MJEMOs will also be able to undertake response or recovery actions as a single body. MJEMOs can consist of any combination of local authorities, Indigenous governing bodies, and the provincial government. Further details on the implementation of MJEMOs will be included in the upcoming local authority regulation.

Business Continuity Plans

The legislation will require government ministers, municipalities, regional districts, critical infrastructure owners, and public sector agencies to have business continuity plans. These plans will need to describe ways of ensuring the continued delivery of services during an emergency. Similar plans will be required for the Legislative Assembly, Cabinet, the office of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, and the courts. This requirement will be phased in as regulations for each of these types of regulated entities are completed, and regulated entities will be given time to complete this work. Timelines for each will be announced as the regulations are made.

Accountability and Transparency

L3

This legislation is important: It helps shape our collective efforts to promote safety and well-being through the four phases of emergency management, it includes a range of powers that can temporarily suspend our normal way of life in times of crisis, and it repositions the relationships of the Province, local governments, and critical infrastructure owners with Indigenous governing bodies. When legislation is capable of doing these things, it makes sense that it should include features to ensure accountability and transparency.

Reporting Requirements

The legislation will include a variety of new reporting requirements:

- Annually, the **minister** must provide the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly with a report on expenditures made using the statutory appropriation. This report will outline any spending that occurs outside of the base budget allocated to the Ministry of Emergency Management and Climate Readiness.
- As and when required by the minister, **local governments** must prepare a report on any matter and provide that report to the provincial administrator.¹
- Within five business days of the Province exercising a response or recovery power under the legislation, the **minister** must provide a report to the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly. Further, if consultation and cooperation was required in relation to the power exercised, but due to an imminent risk of loss of life or risk of injury to individuals or animals, or risk of significant loss or damage to property, the Province exercised the power without consulting relevant Indigenous governing bodies, the report must provide reasons for that decision.
- Within 120 days of the expiry or cancellation of a state of provincial emergency or provincial recovery period, the **provincial administrator** must prepare a report describing the nature of the emergency and the response or recovery powers exercised. Within five business days of receiving the report, the **minister** must provide a copy to the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.
- Within 120 days of the expiry or cancellation of a state of local emergency or local recovery period, a **local government** must prepare a report describing the nature of the emergency and the response or recovery powers exercised, and provide that report to the provincial administrator. Further, if consultation and cooperation was required in relation to the power exercised, but due to an imminent risk of loss of life or risk of injury to individuals or animals, or risk of significant loss or damage to property, the local government exercised the power without consulting relevant Indigenous governing bodies, the report must provide reasons for that decision. The minister may request a report on a state of local emergency or local recovery period, comparable to the reports required from local governments, from a Modern Treaty Nation.

¹ The provincial administrator will be a person within the Ministry of Emergency Management and Climate Readiness designated by the minister to administer B.C.'s emergency management legislation.

Preparing for B.C.'s New Emergency Management Legislation

Phasing-In

Implementation of the new emergency management legislation will take place over time. Different requirements will be effective at different times, with some becoming effective when new regulations are made. Most of the legislation will become effective when it receives royal assent. This phasing is designed to make new tools available early in the transition while providing more time before new requirements must be met.

The legislation will also include transitional provisions to help ensure the move from the Emergency Program Act to the new legislation is smooth. For example, there will be transitional provisions to provide certainty around any states of local or provincial emergency that may be in place when the new legislation becomes effective.

Key things that will become effective when the legislation receives royal assent include:

- Definitions and guiding principles
- The role of the provincial emergency management organization (i.e., the Ministry of Emergency Management and Climate Readiness)
- Authority to enter into agreements with Indigenous governing bodies
- Requirements for local authorities to begin work to reach agreement with Indigenous governing bodies for the purposes of consultation and cooperation during the response and recovery phases, and to consult and cooperate accordingly
- Increased timelines for states of emergency
- Authority to declare recovery periods
- All response and recovery powers that are available during a declared state of emergency or recovery period
- Annual and post-emergency reporting requirements

Annual Meetings Regarding Agreements

The provincial administrator will be required to invite Indigenous governing bodies that are parties to agreements made under the legislation to meet with the Ministry of Emergency Management and Climate Readiness at least once per calendar year to discuss the effectiveness of the agreements.

These meetings will also provide opportunities to build and maintain relationships and to discuss how other features of the legislation, such as consultation and cooperation, have been working.

Five-Year Review

This legislation will introduce some significant changes to the way emergency management is practiced in B.C. It has been built on the strength of several years of engagement with partners and stakeholders and reflects some intensive co-development work to ensure that it aligns with the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and is responsive to the valuable input we received from Indigenous organizations and First Nations.

With the degree of change introduced by this legislation, it will be important to take stock of what worked well and what may need improvement in the future. For this reason, the legislation will include a requirement for the minister to initiate a review of the Act and regulations within five years of the Act receiving royal assent. The review must involve local governments and be done in consultation and cooperation with Indigenous governing bodies, including the Modern Treaty Nations. It must also consider the rights of Indigenous Peoples.

When the review is completed, the minister must issue a public report.



The government intends to focus on six core subject areas for regulations over the next two years, with new regulations targeted for fall 2023 and mid-2024. The Ministry of Emergency Management and Climate Readiness will be conducting further engagement and co-development to draft the new regulations.

These subject areas include:

1. **General:** A collection of smaller concepts required to supplement the legislation (e.g., establishing definitions or rules for parts of the legislation that contemplate regulations for this purpose).
2. **Provincial government ministries:** Regulations will include the assignment of hazards to provincial ministries. Requirements for lead ministers to complete risk assessments and emergency management plans will become effective through this regulation. Once these requirements are in force, additional time will be provided to meet the new requirements.
3. **Local authorities:** Regulations will supplement and complete rules from the statute as they pertain to the roles and responsibilities of local authorities. The regulation will also finalize the framework for multijurisdictional emergency management organizations. Requirements for local authorities to complete risk assessments and emergency management plans will become effective through this regulation. Once these requirements are in force, additional time will be provided to meet the new requirements.
4. **Critical infrastructure:** Regulations will define critical infrastructure and will supplement and complete rules from the statute as they pertain to the roles and responsibilities of critical infrastructure owners. Requirements for critical infrastructure owners to complete risk assessments and emergency management plans will become effective through this regulation. Once these requirements are in force, additional time will be provided to meet the new requirements.
5. **Compensation and financial assistance:** Regulations will set out parameters for the payment of compensation and financial assistance. Until new compensation and financial assistance regulations become effective, disaster financial assistance will continue to be administered under the Compensation and Disaster Financial Assistance Regulation made under the Emergency Program Act.
6. **Compliance and enforcement:** Regulations will supplement and complete compliance and enforcement rules from the statute, such as those pertaining to cost recovery and administrative monetary penalties.

Supports

The release of this technical paper is just one of many actions planned by the Ministry of Emergency Management and Climate Readiness to help prepare B.C.'s emergency management community for the modernized legislation.

Additional support will be made available over the summer and early fall. Watch our website for up-to-date information on supports and upcoming engagement and co-development activities:

<https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/safety/emergency-management/emergency-management/legislation-and-regulations/modernizing-epa>

You can subscribe to the page to be notified of updates.

If you have questions about the legislation, you can email ModernizeEM@gov.bc.ca.

B.C.'s Modernized Emergency Management Legislation:

A New Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, Response, and Recovery

Appendix 1: Roles in Emergency Management

Ministry of Emergency Management and Climate Readiness

- Provide oversight, leadership, and coordination of activities
- Prepare, maintain, and implement the comprehensive emergency management plan (CEMP)
- Make information public on potential emergencies
- Can exercise statutory response and recovery powers, and must report accordingly

Provincial Ministries

- Prepare risk assessments for hazards
- Prepare and maintain emergency management plans
- Take measures outlined in the CEMP
- Prepare a business continuity plan

Municipalities and Regional Districts

- Prepare risk assessments for hazards within their jurisdiction
- Prepare, maintain, and implement emergency management plans
- Prepare a business continuity plan
- Can exercise statutory response and recovery powers, and must report accordingly

First Nations Peoples

- Have inherent authority to make laws relating to emergency management
- Take actions, in reliance on this inherent authority, in their traditional territories
- Authority is respected by other partners
- Through Indigenous governing bodies, may enter into agreements

Nisga'a Nation / Modern Treaty Nations

- May choose to prepare risk assessments and emergency management plans
- Can exercise statutory response and recovery powers
- As Indigenous governing bodies, may enter into agreements

Critical Infrastructure Owners

- Prepare risk assessments for the hazards that may affect critical infrastructure
- Prepare, maintain, and implement emergency management plans
- Prepare a business continuity plan

Volunteer Organizations

- May apply to be authorized as public safety providers
- Volunteers may then be deployed by the Province

B.C.'s Modernized Emergency Management Legislation:

A New Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, Response, and Recovery

Appendix 2: Response and Recovery Powers



The following tables:

- summarize the powers that will be available under the modernized legislation for emergency response and recovery;
- describe who will be authorized to exercise the powers;
- describe when the powers can be exercised; and,
- indicate when consultation and cooperation is required.

Unless otherwise indicated in **Table 2.2**, powers held by a provincial decision-maker (the minister, the provincial administrator, or the Lieutenant Governor in Council) require a provincially-declared state of emergency or recovery period, as applicable, to be in place. Powers held by a non-provincial decision-maker (a municipality, regional district, or Modern Treaty Nation) require a locally-declared state of emergency or recovery period, as applicable, to be in place.

Note that the term “local authority,” used under the Emergency Program Act, will also be used in B.C.’s modernized emergency management legislation. One difference is that the Modern Treaty Nations will be distinct forms of local authorities for the purposes of the new legislation. Under the new legislation, while municipalities, regional districts, and Modern Treaty Nations are all local authorities, the powers available to each differ in some cases. For simplicity, the tables below refer to each of these entities separately, rather than using the collective term “local authority.”

Table 2.1: Powers Available at Any Time

	Description of Power	Power Available To	Power Available at Any Time ²
1	Require a public sector agency, municipality, regional district, or critical infrastructure owner to take one or more of the following actions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ provide information ■ consult and coordinate ■ take one or more emergency measures ■ provide resources or the use of land ■ comply with directions 	Minister	
2	In circumstances where a person who is authorized to exercise response or recovery powers is unable to adequately respond or recover, require a municipality or regional district to take one of the following actions either within its own jurisdiction or within another jurisdiction: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ take one or more emergency measures ■ provide resources or the use of land ■ comply with directions 	Minister	

² Not Restricted to Declared State of Emergency or Declared Recovery Period.

Table 2.2: Powers Available During Declared State of Emergency or Declared Recovery Period (1/8)

Table 2.2: Powers Available During Declared State of Emergency or Declared Recovery Period (1/8)					L3 Consultation and Cooperation Required Before Making Order or Emergency Instrument
Description of Power		Power Available To	Power Available During:		
			Declared State of Emergency	Declared Recovery Period	
3	Do all acts and implement all procedures necessary to respond to an emergency	Minister	✓		
		Modern Treaty Nations	✓		
4	Require a person to provide information	Minister	✓		
5	Identify essential goods, services, property, or facilities and, in relation to those things, do any of the following: <div><div></div> establish price controls</div> <div><div></div> ration or provide for their distribution or use</div> <div><div></div> provide for their restoration</div>	Minister	✓		
		Lieutenant Governor in Council		✓	
		Municipalities and Regional Districts	✓	✓	
		Modern Treaty Nations	✓	✓	
6	Identify essential goods, services, property, or facilities and, in relation to those things, prohibit or limit seizures or evictions	Minister	✓		
		Lieutenant Governor in Council		✓	
		Modern Treaty Nations	✓		
7	Authorize a qualified person to provide a service or give assistance	Minister	✓		
		Lieutenant Governor in Council		✓	
		Municipalities and Regional Districts	✓	✓	
		Modern Treaty Nations	✓	✓	

Table 2.2: Powers Available During Declared State of Emergency or Declared Recovery Period (2/8)

Description of Power		Power Available To	Power Available During:		Consultation and Cooperation Required Before Making Order or Emergency Instrument
			Declared State of Emergency	Declared Recovery Period	
8	Require a qualified person to provide a service or give assistance	Minister	✓		
		Municipalities and Regional Districts	✓		
		Modern Treaty Nations	✓		
9	Provide for the provision and maintenance of necessities	Minister	✓		
		Lieutenant Governor in Council		✓	
		Municipalities and Regional Districts	✓	✓	
		Modern Treaty Nations	✓	✓	
10	Appropriate, use, or control the use of goods	Minister	✓		✓
		Lieutenant Governor in Council		✓	✓
		Municipalities and Regional Districts	✓	✓	✓
		Modern Treaty Nations	✓	✓	
11	Use or control the use of land	Minister	✓		✓
		Lieutenant Governor in Council		✓	✓
		Municipalities and Regional Districts	✓	✓	✓
		Modern Treaty Nations	✓	✓	

Table 2.2: Powers Available During Declared State of Emergency or Declared Recovery Period (3/8)

	Description of Power	Power Available To	Power Available During:		Consultation and Cooperation Required Before Making Order or Emergency Instrument
			Declared State of Emergency	Declared Recovery Period	
12	Authorize entry into structures or onto land to take emergency measures	Minister	✓		✓
		Lieutenant Governor in Council		✓	✓
		Municipalities and Regional Districts	✓	✓	✓
		Modern Treaty Nations	✓	✓	
13	Prohibit entry into structures or onto land so that emergency measures can be taken	Minister	✓		✓
		Lieutenant Governor in Council		✓	✓
		Municipalities and Regional Districts	✓	✓	✓
		Modern Treaty Nations	✓	✓	
14	Authorize or require alterations, removal, or demolition of trees, crops, structures, or landscapes	Minister	✓		✓
		Lieutenant Governor in Council		✓	✓
		Municipalities and Regional Districts	✓	✓	✓
		Modern Treaty Nations	✓	✓	

Table 2.2: Powers Available During Declared State of Emergency or Declared Recovery Period (4/8)

	Description of Power	Power Available To	Power Available During:		Consultation and Cooperation Required Before Making Order or Emergency Instrument
			Declared State of Emergency	Declared Recovery Period	
15	Authorize or require the construction, alteration, removal, or demolition of works	Minister	✓		✓
		Lieutenant Governor in Council		✓	✓
		Municipalities and Regional Districts	✓	✓	✓
		Modern Treaty Nations	✓	✓	
16	Require structures to be assessed for damage	Minister	✓		
		Lieutenant Governor in Council		✓	
		Municipalities and Regional Districts	✓	✓	
		Modern Treaty Nations	✓	✓	
17	Require the evacuation of persons or authorize the evacuation of persons or animals	Minister ³	✓		✓
		Provincial administrator (with respect to areas not in the jurisdiction of a local authority)	✓		✓
		Municipalities and Regional Districts	✓		✓
		Modern Treaty Nations	✓		

³ Unless the minister directs otherwise, powers 17 and 18 can also be exercised by the provincial administrator for areas not within the jurisdiction of a local authority.

Table 2.2: Powers Available During Declared State of Emergency or Declared Recovery Period (5/8)

	Description of Power	Power Available To	Power Available During:		Consultation and Cooperation Required Before Making Order or Emergency Instrument
			Declared State of Emergency	Declared Recovery Period	
18	Authorize the removal of goods	Minister ³	✓		✓
		Provincial administrator (with respect to areas not in the jurisdiction of a local authority)	✓		✓
		Municipalities and Regional Districts	✓		✓
		Modern Treaty Nations	✓		
19	Control or prohibit travel	Minister	✓		✓
		Lieutenant Governor in Council		✓	✓
		Municipalities and Regional Districts	✓	✓	✓
		Modern Treaty Nations	✓	✓	
20	Control or prohibit business activities	Minister	✓		
		Lieutenant Governor in Council		✓	
		Municipalities and Regional Districts	✓	✓	
		Modern Treaty Nations	✓	✓	

³ Unless the minister directs otherwise, powers 17 and 18 can also be exercised by the provincial administrator for areas not within the jurisdiction of a local authority.

Table 2.2: Powers Available During Declared State of Emergency or Declared Recovery Period (6/8)

Description of Power		Power Available To	Power Available During:		Consultation and Cooperation Required Before Making Order or Emergency Instrument
			Declared State of Emergency	Declared Recovery Period	
21	Control or prohibit events	Minister	✓		
		Lieutenant Governor in Council		✓	
		Municipalities and Regional Districts	✓	✓	
		Modern Treaty Nations	✓	✓	
22	Require a person to stop doing an activity, or put limits or conditions on doing an activity	Minister	✓		
		Lieutenant Governor in Council		✓	
		Municipalities and Regional Districts	✓	✓	
		Modern Treaty Nations	✓	✓	
23	Assume control over one or more fire services and designate the fire commissioner to exercise authority over those services	Minister responsible for the Fire Services Act	✓		
24	Modify requirements under enactments ⁴	Lieutenant Governor in Council (during state of provincial emergency)	✓	✓	
		Lieutenant Governor in Council (during state of local emergency)	✓	✓	
25	Establish limits on how enactments apply ⁴	Lieutenant Governor in Council (during state of provincial emergency)	✓	✓	
		Lieutenant Governor in Council (during state of local emergency)	✓	✓	

⁴ A regulation made by the Lieutenant Governor in Council during a state of provincial or local emergency may continue to have effect into a recovery period. However, regulations authorized by powers 24 through 31 must be made during a state of emergency: they cannot be made during a recovery period.

Table 2.2: Powers Available During Declared State of Emergency or Declared Recovery Period (7/8)

			Power Available During:		13 Consultation and Cooperation Required Before Making Order or Emergency Instrument
	Description of Power	Power Available To	Declared State of Emergency	Declared Recovery Period	
26	Establish limits on how enactments apply ⁴	Lieutenant Governor in Council (during state of provincial emergency)	✓	✓	
		Lieutenant Governor in Council (during state of local emergency)	✓	✓	
27	Establish powers or duties that replace or add to those in an enactment ⁴	Lieutenant Governor in Council (during state of provincial emergency)	✓	✓	
		Lieutenant Governor in Council (during state of local emergency)	✓	✓	
28	Establish terms and conditions in relation to things done using powers 24 through 27 ⁴	Lieutenant Governor in Council (during state of provincial emergency)	✓	✓	
		Lieutenant Governor in Council (during state of local emergency)	✓	✓	
29	Authorize issuers of licences, permits, or other authorizations made under enactments to modify, add, or remove limits or conditions, or the term, of the licences, permits, or other authorizations ⁴	Lieutenant Governor in Council (during state of provincial emergency)	✓	✓	
		Lieutenant Governor in Council (during state of local emergency)	✓	✓	
30	Suspend or change (without shortening) time periods under enactments ⁴	Lieutenant Governor in Council (during state of provincial emergency)	✓	✓	
		Lieutenant Governor in Council (during state of local emergency)	✓	✓	

⁴ A regulation made by the Lieutenant Governor in Council during a state of provincial or local emergency may continue to have effect into a recovery period. However, regulations authorized by powers 24 through 31 must be made during a state of emergency: they cannot be made during a recovery period.

Table 2.2: Powers Available During Declared State of Emergency or Declared Recovery Period (8/8)

		Power Available During:		L3 Consultation and Cooperation Required Before Making Order or Emergency Instrument
	Description of Power	Power Available To	Declared State of Emergency	Declared Recovery Period
31	Provide that a failure to comply with a regulation made using powers 24 through 30 is to be treated as a failure to comply with the enactment modified using those powers ⁴	Lieutenant Governor in Council (during state of provincial emergency)	✓	✓
		Lieutenant Governor in Council (during state of local emergency)	✓	✓
32	Prohibit entry into structures or onto land so that emergency measures for recovery can be taken, or to protect persons or objects or sites of heritage value	Lieutenant Governor in Council		✓
		Municipalities and Regional Districts		✓
		Modern Treaty Nations		✓
33	Adopt a bylaw to borrow money to pay response or recovery expenses	Municipalities and Regional Districts	✓	✓

⁴ A regulation made by the Lieutenant Governor in Council during a state of provincial or local emergency may continue to have effect into a recovery period. However, regulations authorized by powers 24 through 31 must be made during a state of emergency: they cannot be made during a recovery period.

Resolution Submitted to the 2023 UBCM Convention

Reimbursing Local Governments for Medical Services Provided by Local Government Fire and Rescue Service

WHEREAS communities across British Columbia are facing a significant increase in calls to respond to emergency medical incidents;

AND WHEREAS local governments provide for their fire departments to support prehospital patient care in their community by providing emergency medical services that assist the Provincial Government's BC Ambulance Service;

AND WHEREAS the costs associated with supporting prehospital care by local government fire departments has increased significantly in relation to response hours and increased use of first aid and other medical supplies and that such costs are funded solely through local government property taxation;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Provincial Government develop a funding model to compensate local governments who provide emergency medical services through their fire and rescue services fulfilling the responsibility of the provincial government with consideration given to community population and the fire department's authorized level of emergency medical response.

CITY OF SURREY

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

July 5, 2023

Mayor and Council
Tahsis (Village)
977 South Maquinna Drive
Tahsis, BC V0P 1X0

By email: reception@villageoftahsis.com



BRENDA LOCKE
MAYOR

MAYOR@SURREY.CA

604.591.4126

Dear Mayor and Council,

It is important for local governments to know the impact of the Surrey Police Transition on your city, town or regional district, should it go ahead.

As you may know, Surrey Council voted to keep the RCMP as the police of jurisdiction (POJ). We communicated our decision to the Solicitor General (SG) who, continued to “recommend” that the city stay with the transition to the Surrey Police Service (SPS), but asked that the City choose between two options,

- 1) To continue the transition to the SPS with no evaluation of the SPS model.
- 2) To stay with the RCMP as the POJ with conditions.

The Premier, the SG and the Ministry’s report recognize that it is the role of municipalities to choose their policing model. The SGs’ authority under the Act is a safety net if the “adequate and effective” policing standard is not met. It does not grant the SG the authority to impose hundreds of millions of dollars’ worth of costs into the municipal budget on a political whim.

I am writing to you today for two reasons.

Firstly, is to express my deep concern for the statements made by the provincial government and the Solicitor General suggesting that should Surrey remain with the RCMP would create a public safety crisis; this is not truthful.

In fact, the ministry’s own report states *“It is not based on a failure by police to deliver adequate and effective policing nor a failure in public safety. Quite the opposite is true, front-line officers in the SPS and the RCMP are working hard to serve those who reside in and visit Surrey”*. It went on to say *“This Director’s Report is not a comparative assessment of the two police models. It is also not intended to provide a comprehensive assessment of the impacts of continuing with the current police transition to the SPS.”*



This interference should have significant concern to local government if the SG establishes a precedent of indiscriminately imposing massive costs onto

municipal government with no rationale other than vaguely referencing public safety concerns. Adequate and effective policing is in place in our city and our province, and for the Premier and the Solicitor General to infer there is a public safety crisis is not supported by data.

The central fear articulated by the premier and SG is the sudden dissolution of the SPS may lead to a walk out. The SPS Board has provided assurances that the SPS officers will remain on duty. Because the SPS Board reports to the province (not the city), they will take its instructions from the Ministry of the Solicitor General and Public Safety. One simple mandate letter from the province would remove the only concern for this public safety threat.

On the other hand, approving the SPS would create massive pressure on policing in the province, which would not exist if we remained with the RCMP. The only police training facility in the province, the JIBC, was past its capacity to meet the needs of municipal policing in BC even before the SPS was established. It is also important to recognize that police officer training at the JIBC has been under scrutiny. In order to properly address the police training needs in British Columbia would require expanding the JIBC. To date, the provincial budget has not addressed this expensive and time-consuming need. Waiting years for the JIBC training to fill the SPS cadet requirement will not only cost Surrey millions in time delays, but it will also impact other municipal police forces who cannot get seats at the JIBC.

Therefore, the only other route to full capacity for the SPS is hiring experienced police officers from your communities as they have done to date.

If the SG were to impose the SPS on Surrey, I would strongly recommend you communicate directly to the SG that you expect him to impose the same "public safety" restrictions on the SPS hiring from LMD communities as he has placed on the RCMP.

Secondly, and perhaps more important to local governments, is the financial and human resource impact that continuing with the Surrey Police Transition will have on every city, town, transit police and regional district in the province.

The SG's plan to move forward with the SPS will cost you financially if you are currently an RCMP jurisdiction. As RCMP divisional administrative costs are shared costs among all RCMP jurisdictions, so far it is estimated that because of the size of the Surrey detachment, your policing costs will increase by up to 7%.

If you are served by a municipal police force, it is important to know that the provincially appointed Surrey Police Board signed the richest collective agreement in Canada. This agreement will likely impact all future municipal police board negotiations.

The Surrey RCMP requires approx. 170 officers to return to full complement. Over 80 SPS officers have expressed interest in making this move according to the Officer in Charge. Further, the RCMP has stated that they can and will accommodate the human resource needs, not only to Surrey, but throughout the region, with the new recruiting and experienced officer programs.

In contrast, the Surrey Police Service (SPS) requires over 400 additional officers beyond those hired to date, to get to full strength. Although the province recognized the scope of the Surrey police transition from the beginning, they did not increase the funding to the Justice Institute of British Columbia (JIBC) in order to accommodate the officer training needed. The reality is that, just as the SPS has done to date, the vast majority of the SPS hires will come by recruiting from the RCMP, TransLink and other municipal forces throughout the province.



In closing,

My concern is the duplicity of the provincial government on this matter. The Ministry report and SG explicitly stated that we had two choices - to remain with the RCMP or the SPS - and conditions to meet with either option.

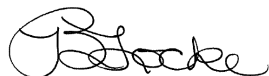
Based on the facts we examined, we chose the RCMP - with a more significant majority of council than we had originally - and we have committed to meeting the binding conditions.

The SGs' response is to move the goalposts and claim the need to review the plan and potentially overturn the council decision. I have offered to work with the province to ensure the requirements are met, and the province refuses to acknowledge the offer.

As local government leaders, we need to stand up for our authority under the Police Act. Like with your municipality, Surrey Council knows our community best. We cannot allow a "manufactured crisis" to drive a significant and costly public safety decision that will impact generations to come.

Please do not hesitate to contact me if you have any questions, I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,



Brenda Locke
Mayor



From:
Sent:
To:
Subject:

----- Forwarded message -----

From: **Madeline Leaf** <madeline_leaf@sfu.ca>
Date: Tue, Jul 11, 2023, 10:47 a.m.
Subject: City of Tahsis Wrongful Conviction Day Proclamation
To: mayor@villageoftahsis.com <mayor@villageoftahsis.com>

Mayor Davis,

On behalf of the International Wrongful Conviction Committee, I am writing to request that the City of Tahsis proclaim October 2, 2023, as “Wrongful Conviction Day”.

Wrongful Conviction Day is designated as an annual International Day to recognize the tremendous personal, social and legal costs associated with wrongful criminal convictions. This day recognizes those persons who have been forced to endure the tremendous consequences brought by a wrongful criminal conviction. The purpose of this day is to inform and educate the broader international community on the causes, consequences and complications associated with wrongful criminal convictions. More information on the day can be found at: <http://wrongfulconvictionday.com>.

It is important to raise awareness in order to work toward the prevention of further wrongful convictions. Proclaiming October 2nd as Wrongful Conviction Day can direct the public’s attention to this issue and generate support and understanding.

Wrongful Conviction Day was spearheaded by the International Wrongful Conviction Day Committee and now many organizations are leading events in its honor. The committee is committed to raising awareness of and advocacy against wrongful convictions globally.

I will attach a copy of the proclamation to this email.

Respectfully,

Madeline Leaf
Volunteer, Proclamations & Illuminations
International Wrongful Conviction Day Committee
Innocence Canada
madeline_leaf@sfu.ca
iwcdcommittee@gmail.com

PROCLAMATION

Wrongful Conviction Day

October 2, 2023

Whereas the loss of one's freedom due to a wrongful conviction has far-reaching and devastating consequences which not only affects the innocent individual's life but also affects the quality of life of their families and has a harmful effect on society as a whole; and

Whereas wrongful convictions question the integrity and fairness of the criminal justice system and unless corrected undermines society's trust in their criminal justice system; and

Whereas Wrongful Conviction Day is a global movement dedicated to advocating for innocent individuals who have been wrongly convicted of a crime they did not commit. The implementation and recognition of this day is the start to reaching a broader audience regarding the importance surrounding miscarriages of justice. A proclamation will assist to advocate, educate, and create awareness around those miscarriages of justice in hope for reform to minimize the effect it could have on another individual.

Therefore I, _____ Mayor of _____ do hereby proclaim
October 2, 2023, as:

“WRONGFUL CONVICTION DAY”
in the City of _____

Mayor
Date

From:
Sent:
To:
Subject:

From: Shaun Koopman <SKoopman@srd.ca>
Sent: July 7, 2023 3:58 PM
To: Mark Tatchell <MTatchell@villageoftahsis.com>; Lauren Roth <LRoth@villageoftahsis.com>; Janet St. Denis <J.St.Denis@villageoftahsis.com>; Amanda Knibbs <AKnibbs@villageoftahsis.com>; Fire Department <FireDepartment@villageoftahsis.com>
Subject: NEWS | SRD Launches Northwest Vancouver Island Tsunami Storymap

SRD NEWS

July 7, 2023 - SRD Launches Northwest Vancouver Island Tsunami Storymap

Campbell River, BC – The Strathcona Regional District (SRD) is thrilled to announce the launch of the Northwest Vancouver Island Tsunami Storymap, empowering residents and visitors to make informed emergency preparedness plans and keep people safe during a tsunami.

“A story map is a web map that has been thoughtfully created, given context, and provided with supporting information so it becomes a stand-alone resource. It integrates maps, legends, text, photos, and video and provides functionality that helps users explore the content” said SRD Chair Mark Baker “As users move through the story map, locations related to the story either appear or can be navigated to using underlined links in the text. At any time through this experience, the users can jump onto the map and move around on their own with the navigation tools.”

This story map is available at www.srd.ca/westcoast-tsunami-storymap

It was created to communicate findings of the Northwest Vancouver Island Tsunami Risk Assessment Project, a joint effort by Ocean Networks Canada, Northwest Hydraulic Consultants, Strathcona Regional District, local governments and First Nations living in the study area.

“The story map demonstrates findings from the tsunami risk assessment through maps, figures, photos, and video while reflecting on stories about similar events which have been passed down through oral tradition within the indigenous population” said SRD Protective Services Coordinator, Shaun Koopman. “Two scenarios were modelled, one originating from a Cascadia earthquake and the other from an Alaska earthquake. In some cases, modelled results correspond with prehistoric accounts of similar phenomenon. Reflecting on the past is one way we can validate the results of our tsunami models. Enjoy navigating through the story map to discover our findings and ways you can prepare for the risk associated with tsunamis on Northwest Vancouver.”

To prepare for a tsunami risk, people living and working in tsunami hazard zones are encouraged to practice their evacuation routes on foot or bike with family, friends or colleagues. Find out more at www.srd.ca/evacuation-plans-maps

Additionally, people are encouraged to prepare by making a home emergency plan and gathering supplies to build a home emergency kit and grab-and-go bags. For more information visit www.srd.ca/household-community-preparedness

-##-

Media contact: Shaun Koopman, Protective Services Coordinator 250-830-6702 | skoopman@srd.ca

NEWS RELEASE

990 Cedar St. Campbell River, BC V9W 7Z8
250-830-6700 • 1-877-830-2990
info@srd.ca • www.srd.ca

July 7, 2023

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-##-

Media contact: Shaun Koopman, Protective Services Coordinator 250-830-6702 | skoopman@srd.ca

The Strathcona Regional District respectfully acknowledges that our corporate office and the Strathcona Gardens Recreation Complex are located on the traditional unceded territory of the Ligwítidaḥḥ people.

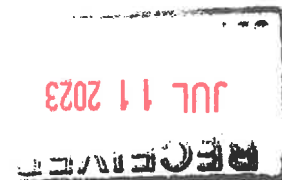
We also recognize that we operate within the traditional, treaty and unceded territories of the Ehattesaht, Homalco, Ka:'yu:'k't'h' / Che:k'tles7et'h', Klahoose, K'omoks, Mowachaht / Muchalaht, Nuchatlaht, Tlowitsis, We Wai Kai and Wei Wai Kum First Nations.



OMBUDSPERSON
BRITISH COLUMBIA

June 27, 2023

Mayor Martin Davis
Village of Tahsis
PO Box 219
TAHSIS BC V0P 1X0



Dear Mayor Martin Davis,

RE: Office of the Ombudsperson Quarterly Reports: July 1, 2022 - March 31, 2023

This package of documents details the complaint files the Office of the Ombudsperson closed for Village of Tahsis for the last three reporting quarters of the 2023 fiscal year between July 1, 2022 and March 31, 2023. No action is required on your part; however, we hope that you will find this information useful and share it within your organization.

Our office has recently migrated to a new software platform for our investigation file management, which has caused a delay in producing quarterly reports on their normal schedule. As we implemented the new software, we have updated the process by which these reports are generated. I apologize for the delay in sending these reports to you and expect that, going forward, the reports will be generated on a quarterly basis as they were in the past.

These reports provide information about the complaint files we closed regarding your organization within the last three quarters, including both files we investigated and files we closed without investigation. Files currently open with the office are not included in these reports.

Enclosed you will find detailed reports containing the following:

- A one-page report listing the number of files closed and the category under which they were closed. The categories we use to close files are based on the sections of the *Ombudsperson Act*, which gives the Ombudsperson the authority to investigate complaints from the public regarding authorities under our jurisdiction. A more detailed description of our closing categories is available on our website at: <https://bcombudsperson.ca/assets/media/QR-Glossary.pdf>.
- If applicable: Copies of closing summaries for complaint files that were investigated. These summaries provide an overview of the complaint received, our investigation and the outcome. Our office produces closing summaries for investigated files only, and not for enquiries or those complaints that were not investigated.



OMBUDSPERSON
BRITISH COLUMBIA

- If applicable: A summary of the topics identified in the complaint files closed during the quarter. We track general complaint topics for all complaints we receive, and when applicable, also include information about authority-specific and/or sector-specific topics in those complaints for your organization and/or sector. Because complaints to our office are confidential, we do not share complaint topic information if we received too few complaints to preserve the complainants' anonymity.

If your organization received too few complaints to produce a summary of complaint topics but you would like further information about the complaints our office received about your organization, our Public Authority Consultation and Training (PACT) Team can provide further details upon request,

If you have questions about our quarterly reports or notice any inaccuracies in the data provided, or if you would like to sign up for our mailing list to be notified of educational opportunities provided by our PACT Team, please contact us at 250-508-2950 or consult@bcombudsperson.ca.

Yours sincerely,

Jay Chalke
Ombudsperson
Province of British Columbia

Enclosures



Type of complaint closure for Authority: Village of Tahsis	# closed
Enquiries – Many people who contact us are not calling to make a complaint, but are seeking information or advice. These contacts are classified as <i>Enquiries</i> to distinguish them from <i>Complaints</i> , which are requests that our office conduct an investigation.	0
Complaints with No Investigation – Our office does not investigate every complaint it receives. First, we determine whether we have authority to investigate the complaint under the <i>Ombudsperson Act</i> . We also have discretion to decline to investigate for other reasons specified in the <i>Ombudsperson Act</i> .	4
Early Resolution Investigations – Early Resolution investigations provide an expedited process for dealing with complaints when it appears that an opportunity exists for the authority to take immediate action to resolve the issue. Typical issues that are addressed through Early Resolution include timeliness, communication, and opportunities for internal review.	0
Complaint Investigations – When we investigate a complaint we may conclude with a determination that a complaint is not substantiated, or with a negotiated settlement of the complaint, or with public findings and recommendations. We may also exercise discretion to cease investigation for a number of other reasons specified in the <i>Ombudsperson Act</i> .	0
Reason for closing an Investigation	
Pre-empted by existing statutory right of appeal, objection or review.	0
Investigation ceased with no formal findings under the <i>Ombudsperson Act</i> .	
More than one year between event and complaint	0
Insufficient personal interest	0
Available remedy	0
Frivolous/vexatious/trivial matter	0
Can consider without further investigation	0
No benefit to complainant or person aggrieved	0
Complaint abandoned	0
Complaint withdrawn	0
Complaint settled in consultation with the authority – When an	0



OMBUDSPERSON
BRITISH COLUMBIA

investigation leads us to conclude that action is required to resolve the complaint, we try to achieve that resolution by obtaining the voluntary agreement of the authority to settle the complaint. This allows matters to be resolved fairly for the complainant and authority without requiring a formal finding of maladministration.

Complaint substantiated with formal findings under the *Ombudsperson Act*.

0

Complaint not substantiated under the *Ombudsperson Act*.

0

Ombudsperson Initiated Investigations – The Ombudsperson has the authority to initiate investigations independently from our process for responding to complaints from the public. These investigations may be ceased at the discretion of the Ombudsperson or concluded with formal findings and recommendations.

0

Complaints Closed from 1 July - 31 March, 2023
 Village of Tahsis

The tables below summarize the complaint topics we are tracking for your sector and/or authority and the number of times this topic was identified in the files (investigated and non-investigated complaints) that were closed in the most recent quarter.

If you would like more information on the types of complaints we receive, please contact our Public Authority Consultation and Training Team: email us at consult@bcombudsperson.ca or call us at 250-508-2950.

Sector-Specific Complaint Topics – All Local Government

Business Licensing	11	2%
Bylaw Enforcement	159	29%
Council Member Conduct (incl. Conflict of Interest)	42	8%
Fees/Charges (incl. Taxes)	55	10%
Official Community Plan/Zoning/Development	100	18%
Open Meetings	18	3%
Other	95	17%
Procurement	5	1%
Response to Damages Claim	10	2%
Services (incl. Garbage, Sewer, Water)	48	9%

General Complaint Topics – All Local Government

Accessibility	25	3%
Administrative Error	20	3%
Communication	105	14%
COVID-19	4	1%
Delay	46	6%
Disagreement with Decision or Outcome	221	29%
Discrimination	3	0%
Employment or Labour Relations	10	1%
Other	54	7%



Process or Procedure	186	24%
Review or Appeal Process	16	2%
Treatment by Staff	77	10%



Mayor and Council
977 South Maquinna Drive, P.O. Box 219
Tahsis, BC, V0P 1X0

Dear Mayor and Council,

Re: Invitation to the 10th Annual Resource Breakfast Series – September 19, 21, 22, 2023

It is my pleasure to invite you to attend the 10th Annual Resource Breakfast Series scheduled for September 19, 21 and 22, 2023 at the Terminal City Club in Vancouver, BC. Over the past decade, the Resource Breakfast Series has become a staple event bringing together Mayors, Councillors, the Resource Sector and Provincial Government for meaningful conversations that help drive progress amongst the communities in British Columbia.

Event Details:

Date:	September 19, 21, 22, 2023	Location:	Terminal City Club, Vancouver
Time:	7:00 – 8:30 am	Dress Code:	Business Casual
Style:	Plated Breakfast	Price:	\$31.00 + tax per breakfast

Registration: <https://www.eventbrite.ca/e/10th-annual-resource-breakfast-series-tickets-664748339177>

The 10th iteration of the event will provide a platform for Resource Ministers to engage and share the latest initiatives and developments from their Ministries. We are pleased to announce the following Ministers have confirmed to speak over the span of three mornings: **Honourable Josie Osborne**, *Minister of Energy, Mines and Low Carbon Innovation*, **Honourable Bruce Ralston**, *Minister of Forests* and **Honourable Nathan Cullen**, *Minister of Water, Land and Resource Stewardship*.

The Resource Breakfast Series is not affiliated with the Union of BC Municipalities but is conveniently hosted during the Annual Convention and offers a friendly and relaxed environment to discuss BC's natural resource sector and its importance to the communities and economy of the province. This is an invite only event to local area government leaders, Provincial Ministers, MLAs, and MPs.

We look forward to seeing you at the 10th Annual Resource Breakfast Series. Please reach out if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Sarah Weber, P.Geo., MBA
President & CEO, C3 Alliance Corp.



580 – 688 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6B 1P1, Canada

(604) 343-4847
info@c3alliancecorp.ca
www.c3alliancecorp.ca

VILLAGE OF TAHSIS

Report to Council

To: Mayor and Council

From: M. Tatchell, Chief Administrative Officer
L. Illes, Fire Chief
S. Koopman, Protective Services Coordinator

Date: July 10, 2023

Re: **Regional Grant Opportunity – Disaster Risk Reduction/Climate Adaptation**

PURPOSE OF REPORT:

To consider a regional grant application to the Community Emergency Preparedness Fund (CEPF) October 2023 Disaster Risk Reduction / Climate Adaptation grant in order to fund a public art wave sculpture by the outdoor tsunami evacuation map sign. The Strathcona Regional District would be the primary applicant, with the Village of Tahsis as a partner applicant.

OPTIONS/ALTERNATIVES

1. *Provide a resolution as drafted*
2. *Decline to provide a resolution*
3. *Introduce an alternative resolution*

Staff recommends **Option 1**.

BACKGROUND:

The intent of the DRR-CA funding stream is to support eligible applicants to reduce risks from future disasters due to natural hazards and climate-related risks through the development and implementation of an accurate foundational knowledge of the natural hazards they face, and the risks associated with BC's changing climate; well as effective strategies to prepare for, mitigate, and adapt to those risks.

Phase 2 of the Northwest Vancouver Island Tsunami Mapping project has provided funding for each community to receive an outdoor metal sign in order to communicate the extent of tsunami inundation and provide community-specific tsunami evacuation information (see below). This sign has been installed adjacent to the Forest Fire Danger sign on Head Bay Road. It is proposed that this grant application seek funding to install a public art sculpture of an ocean wave so to draw attention to the tsunami evacuation information, thus increasing public safety awareness.



In order to be considered as a partner, the Village of Tahsis is required to submit a Council Resolution that clearly states that the Village of Tahsis authorizes the Strathcona Regional District to provide overall grant management. Protective Services, through the SRD, would provide overall supervision and coordination of the project. If successful the SRD would dedicate \$12,000 from this project to erecting a public art ocean wave sculpture by the outdoor tsunami evacuation map sign.

POLICY/LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS:

None

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

There is no cost to the Village of Tahsis.

RECOMMENDATION:

THAT as part of the Village of Tahsis' ongoing work in relation to tsunami preparedness, that an application for financial assistance under the Category 2 portion of the Community Emergency Preparedness Fund October 2023 Disaster Risk Reduction / Climate Adaption grant be authorized for submission to the UBCM, in collaboration with the Strathcona Regional District (SRD); and

THAT the Village of Tahsis agrees to the SRD managing the grant and being the recipient of all funding.

Respectfully submitted:



Mark Tatchell
Chief Administrative Officer



PLAN YOUR ROUTE

Tahsis Tsunami Evacuation Information

The Village of Tahsis is at a high risk for both local and distant tsunamis with an estimated wave height of 6 meters.

If you experience **ANY ONE** of these tsunami warning signs please quickly gather your household emergency supplies and proceed to one of Tahsis' tsunami muster sites, preferably the site with the seacans at Discovery Crescent.

Natural Signs



Strong earthquake



See an unexpected rise or fall of the ocean



Hear a loud roar from the ocean

Official Signs



Tsunami warning sirens



Radio and television warning broadcasts



Emergency alert phone calls and text messages

There are 2 tones you may hear from the Tahsis tsunami siren:

1. A pulsing tone signifies a tsunami warning and that people should go to the muster areas.
2. A steady tone signifies an all clear.

Be prepared to shelter in place at these sites for a long period of time until help arrives.