

Annex A – BC Emergency Program Act

EMERGENCY PROGRAM ACT [RSBC 1996] CHAPTER 111

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Part 1 — Definitions and Application

Definitions

1 (1) In this Act:

"declaration of a state of emergency" means a declaration of the minister or the Lieutenant Governor in Council under section 9 (1);

"declaration of a state of local emergency" means a declaration of a local authority or the head of a local authority under section 12 (1);

"director" means the person appointed under section 2 (3) as the director of the Provincial Emergency Program;

"disaster" means a calamity that

(a) is caused by accident, fire, explosion or technical failure or by the forces of nature, and

(b) has resulted in serious harm to the health, safety or welfare of people, or in widespread damage to property;

"electoral area" means an electoral area as defined in the Local Government Act;

"emergency" means a present or imminent event that

(a) is caused by accident, fire, explosion or technical failure or by the forces of nature, and

(b) requires prompt coordination of action or special regulation of persons or property to protect the health, safety or welfare of people or to limit damage to property;

"government corporation" has the same meaning as in the Financial Administration Act, and includes the Greater Vancouver Transportation Authority established under the Greater Vancouver Transportation Authority Act and any of its subsidiaries;

"head of a local authority" means

- (a) for a municipality, the mayor or a person designated by the municipal council to act in the capacity of mayor in the mayor's absence, and
- (b) for an electoral area in a regional district, the chair of the board of the regional district, or, in the chair's absence, a vice chair;

"jurisdictional area" means any of the following for which there is a local authority:

- (a) a municipality;
- (b) an electoral area;
- (c) a national park;

"local authority" means

- (a) for a municipality, the municipal council,
- (b) for an electoral area in a regional district, the board of the regional district if the regional district has been granted the powers of a municipality under the Emergency Program Act by a regulation under section 799 (1) (a) of the Local Government Act, or
- (c) for a national park, the park superintendent or the park superintendent's delegate if an agreement has been entered into with the government of Canada under section 4 (2) (e) in which it is agreed that the park superintendent is a local authority for the purposes of this Act;

"local emergency plan" means an emergency plan prepared under section 6 (2);

"municipality" means the corporation into which the residents of an area have been incorporated as a municipality under any Act and includes the City of Vancouver, but does not include an improvement district or a regional district;

"Provincial Emergency Program" means the Provincial Emergency Program continued under section 2 (1);

"Provincial emergency plans" means the emergency plans prepared under section 4 (1);

"volunteer" means a volunteer registered by a local authority or the Provincial Emergency Program.

(2) A local authority has responsibility under this Act for the jurisdictional area for which it is the local authority.

Part 2 — Administration

Provincial Emergency Program

2 (1) The Provincial Emergency Program is continued.

(2) The Provincial Emergency Program is responsible for carrying out the powers and duties vested in it by this Act, the regulations and the minister.

(3) A director and any officers and employees required to enable the Provincial Emergency Program to perform its duties and exercise its powers may be appointed in accordance with the Public Service Act.

Committees

3 (1) The minister may appoint the committees the minister considers necessary or desirable to advise or assist the Lieutenant Governor in Council, the minister or the director.

(2) The members of committees appointed under subsection (1) who are not officers or employees of the government, or officers or employees of an agency of the government,

(a) are to be reimbursed for reasonable travelling and out of pocket expenses necessarily incurred in the discharge of their duties under this Act, and

(b) may be paid remuneration for their services as the Lieutenant Governor in Council may order.

Powers and duties of minister

4 (1) The minister must prepare emergency plans respecting preparation for, response to and recovery from emergencies and disasters.

(2) The minister may do one or more of the following:

(a) conduct public information programs relating to emergency preparedness and recommend preventive measures to alleviate the effects of emergencies or disasters;

(b) make surveys and studies to identify and record actual and potential hazards that may cause emergencies or disasters;

(c) make payments and grants, subject to any terms or conditions that the minister may impose, to local authorities for the purposes of assisting in emergency prevention, preparedness and response;

- (d) enter into agreements with and make payments or grants, or both, to persons or organizations for the provision of services in the development or implementation of emergency plans or programs;
- (e) enter into agreements with the government of Canada or of any other province, or with any agency of such a government, dealing with emergency plans and programs;
- (f) review and recommend modification of local emergency plans of local authorities;
- (g) establish training and training exercise programs;
- (h) provide support to volunteers as prescribed in the regulations;
- (i) delegate in writing to the director any of the powers or duties vested in the minister by this Act, except a power
 - (i) to make a declaration of a state of emergency,
 - (ii) to cancel a declaration of a state of emergency,
 - (iii) to cancel a declaration of a state of local emergency, or
 - (iv) to make an order under section 13 (2).

Ministerial orders

5 The minister may, by order, do one or more of the following:

- (a) divide British Columbia into various subdivisions for the purpose of organizing integrated plans and programs in relation to emergency preparedness, response and recovery;
- (b) require local authorities of the municipalities or electoral areas located within a subdivision referred to in paragraph (a) to prepare, in cooperation with designated ministries, integrated plans and programs, satisfactory to the minister, to deal with emergencies;
- (c) establish procedures required for the prompt and efficient implementation of plans and programs to meet emergencies and disasters;
- (d) require a person to develop plans and programs in cooperation with one or more local authorities, designated ministries and government corporations and agencies to remedy, alleviate or meet any emergency that might arise from any hazard to persons or property and that is or may be created by
 - (i) the person engaging in any operation,
 - (ii) the person utilizing any process,

- (iii) the person using property in any manner, or
- (iv) any condition that exists or may exist on the person's land.

Local authority emergency organization

6 (1) Subject to sections 8 (2), 13 (2) and 14 (3), a local authority is at all times responsible for the direction and control of the local authority's emergency response.

(2) A local authority must prepare or cause to be prepared local emergency plans respecting preparation for, response to and recovery from emergencies and disasters.

(3) A local authority for a municipality or an electoral area must, for the municipality or electoral area for which it has responsibility, establish and maintain an emergency management organization to develop and implement emergency plans and other preparedness, response and recovery measures for emergencies and disasters and may

(a) appoint committees the local authority considers necessary or desirable to advise and assist the local authority, and

(b) appoint a coordinator for the emergency management organization.

(4) A local authority may, in writing, delegate any of its powers and duties under this Act to the committee, emergency management organization or coordinator referred to in subsection (3), except the power to make a declaration of a state of local emergency.

Part 3 — Emergencies, Disasters and Declared Emergencies

Division 1 — Emergencies and Disasters

Implementation of Provincial emergency plans

7 The minister or a person designated in a Provincial emergency plan may, whether or not a state of emergency has been declared under section 9 (1), cause a Provincial emergency plan to be implemented if, in the opinion of the minister or the designated person, an emergency exists or appears imminent or a disaster has occurred or threatens.

Implementation of local emergency plans

8 (1) A local authority or a person designated in the local authority's local emergency plan may, whether or not a state of local emergency has been declared under section 12 (1), cause the plan to be implemented if, in the opinion of the local authority or the designated person, an emergency exists or appears imminent or a disaster has occurred or threatens in

(a) the jurisdictional area for which the local authority has responsibility, or

(b) any other municipality or electoral area if the local authority having responsibility for that other jurisdictional area has requested assistance.

(2) If a Provincial emergency plan has been implemented under section 7, a local emergency plan may be implemented or its implementation may be continued under subsection (1) of this section if and to the extent that the local emergency plan is not in conflict with the Provincial emergency plan.

Division 2 — Declaration of State of Emergency

Declaration of state of emergency

9 (1) If satisfied that an emergency exists or is imminent, the minister or the Lieutenant Governor in Council may, by order, declare a state of emergency relating to all or any part of British Columbia.

(2) A declaration of a state of emergency under subsection (1) must identify the nature of the emergency and the area of British Columbia in which the emergency exists or is imminent.

(3) Immediately after a declaration of a state of emergency is made, the minister must cause the details of the declaration to be published by a means of communication that the minister considers most likely to make the contents of the declaration known to the majority of the population of the affected area.

(4) A declaration under subsection (1) expires 14 days from the date it is made, but the Lieutenant Governor in Council may extend the duration of the declaration for further periods of not more than 14 days each.

(5) Subsections (2) and (3) apply to each extension under subsection (4) of the duration of a declaration of a state of emergency.

Powers of minister in declared state of emergency

10 (1) After a declaration of a state of emergency is made under section 9 (1) and for the duration of the state of emergency, the minister may do all acts and implement all procedures that the minister considers necessary to prevent, respond to or alleviate the effects of an emergency or a disaster, including any or all of the following:

- (a) implement a Provincial emergency plan or any Provincial emergency measures;
- (b) authorize a local authority to implement a local emergency plan or emergency measures for all or any part of the jurisdictional area for which the local authority has responsibility;
- (c) require a local authority for a municipality or an electoral area to implement a local emergency plan or emergency measures for all or any part of the municipality or electoral area for which the local authority has responsibility;
- (d) acquire or use any land or personal property considered necessary to prevent, respond to or alleviate the effects of an emergency or disaster;

- (e) authorize or require any person to render assistance of a type that the person is qualified to provide or that otherwise is or may be required to prevent, respond to or alleviate the effects of an emergency or disaster;
- (f) control or prohibit travel to or from any area of British Columbia;
- (g) provide for the restoration of essential facilities and the distribution of essential supplies and provide, maintain and coordinate emergency medical, welfare and other essential services in any part of British Columbia;
- (h) cause the evacuation of persons and the removal of livestock, animals and personal property from any area of British Columbia that is or may be affected by an emergency or a disaster and make arrangements for the adequate care and protection of those persons, livestock, animals and personal property;
- (i) authorize the entry into any building or on any land, without warrant, by any person in the course of implementing an emergency plan or program or if otherwise considered by the minister to be necessary to prevent, respond to or alleviate the effects of an emergency or disaster;
- (j) cause the demolition or removal of any trees, structures or crops if the demolition or removal is considered by the minister to be necessary or appropriate in order to prevent, respond to or alleviate the effects of an emergency or disaster;
- (k) construct works considered by the minister to be necessary or appropriate to prevent, respond to or alleviate the effects of an emergency or disaster;
- (l) procure, fix prices for or ration food, clothing, fuel, equipment, medical supplies or other essential supplies and the use of any property, services, resources or equipment within any part of British Columbia for the duration of the state of emergency.

(2) After a declaration of a state of emergency is made under section 9 (1),

- (a) the director or such other person as the minister may appoint is responsible for the coordination and implementation of necessary plans or programs prepared under this Act, and
- (b) all persons and agencies involved in the coordination and implementation are subject to the control and direction of the director or the other person appointed by the minister.

Cancellation of declaration of state of emergency

11 (1) When, in the opinion of the minister or the Lieutenant Governor in Council, an emergency no longer exists in an area in relation to which a declaration of a state of emergency was made under section 9 (1), the minister or the Lieutenant Governor in Council must make an order cancelling the declaration of a state of emergency in respect of that area.

(2) Immediately after an order is made under subsection (1) or a declaration of a state of emergency expires under section 9 (4), the minister must cause the details of the cancellation or expiry of the declaration of a state of emergency to be published by a means of communication that the minister considers most likely to make the contents of the cancellation order or the fact of the cancellation or expiry known to the majority of the population of the affected area.

Division 3 — Declaration of Local Emergency

Declaration of state of local emergency

12 (1) A local authority or, if a local authority consists of more than one person, the head of the local authority, may, at any time that the local authority or the head of the local authority, as the case may be, is satisfied that an emergency exists or is imminent in the jurisdictional area for which the local authority has responsibility, declare a state of local emergency relating to all or any part of the jurisdictional area.

(2) A declaration of a state of local emergency under subsection (1) must identify the nature of the emergency and the part of the jurisdictional area in which it exists or is imminent, and the declaration must be made

(a) by bylaw or resolution if made by a local authority, or

(b) by order, if made by the head of a local authority.

(3) The head of a local authority must, before making a declaration under subsection (1), use best efforts to obtain the consent of the other members of the local authority to the declaration and must, as soon as practicable after making a declaration under subsection (1), convene a meeting of the local authority to assist in directing the response to the emergency.

(4) Immediately after making a declaration of a state of local emergency, the local authority or the head of the local authority, as the case may be, must

(a) forward a copy of the declaration to the minister, and

(b) cause the details of the declaration to be published by a means of communication that the local authority or the head of the local authority, as the case may be, considers most likely to make the contents of the declaration known to the population of the affected area.

(5) Subject to section 14 (3), a declaration of a state of local emergency expires 7 days from the date it is made unless it is earlier cancelled by the minister, the Lieutenant Governor in Council, the local authority or the head of the local authority.

(6) Despite subsection (5), the local authority may, with the approval of the minister or the Lieutenant Governor in Council, extend the duration of a declaration of a state of local emergency for periods of not more than 7 days each.

(7) Subsections (2) and (4) apply to each extension under subsection (6) of the duration of a declaration of a state of local emergency.

Powers of local authority in declared state of local emergency

13 (1) After a declaration of a state of local emergency is made under section 12 (1) in respect of all or any part of the jurisdictional area for which a local authority has responsibility and for the duration of the state of local emergency, the local authority may do all acts and implement all procedures that it considers necessary to prevent, respond to or alleviate the effects of an emergency or a disaster, including any or all of the following:

- (a) implement its local emergency plan or any local emergency measures;
- (b) subject to this section, exercise, in relation to the part of the jurisdictional area affected by the declaration, any power available to the minister under section 10 (1) (d) to (l);
- (c) subject to this section, authorize, in writing, any persons involved in the operation of a local emergency plan or program to exercise, in relation to any part of the jurisdictional area affected by a declaration, any power available to the minister under section 10 (1) (d) to (l).

(2) If a state of local emergency has been declared under section 12 (1), the minister may order a local authority to refrain or desist, either generally or in respect of any matter, from exercising any one or more of the powers referred to in subsection (1) (b) or (c).

(3) Immediately after making an order under subsection (2), the minister must cause the details of the order to be communicated to the local authority affected by the order and to any other persons the minister considers appropriate.

(4) Immediately after the details of an order are communicated to a local authority under subsection (3), the local authority referred to in the order must comply with the order and must direct every person under its direction or control to refrain or desist from doing any act that the local authority is ordered to refrain or desist from doing.

(5) For the purposes of subsections (3) and (4), the details of an order are communicated to a local authority when those details are communicated to any one of the members of the local authority.

(6) The local authority of a municipality or electoral area may, during or within 60 days after declaring a state of local emergency, by bylaw ratified by the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing, but without obtaining the assent of the electors, borrow any money necessary to pay expenses caused by the emergency.

Cancellation of declaration of state of local emergency

14 (1) The minister or the Lieutenant Governor in Council may cancel a declaration of a state of local emergency at any time the minister or the Lieutenant Governor in Council considers appropriate in the circumstances.

(2) The local authority or the head of the local authority must, when of the opinion that an emergency no longer exists in the part of the jurisdictional area in relation to which a declaration of a state of local emergency was made,

(a) cancel the declaration of a state of local emergency in relation to that part

(i) by bylaw or resolution, if the cancellation is effected by the local authority, or

(ii) by order, if the cancellation is effected by the head of the local authority, and

(b) promptly notify the minister of the cancellation of the declaration of a state of local emergency.

(3) A declaration of a state of local emergency made in respect of a part of a jurisdictional area ceases have of any force or effect on the making of a declaration of a state of emergency by the minister or the Lieutenant Governor in Council relating to that part of the jurisdictional area.

Notification of termination of declaration of state of local emergency

15 (1) Immediately after the termination of a declaration of state of local emergency, the local authority having responsibility for the area in respect of which the declaration was made must cause the details of the termination to be published by a means of a communication that the local authority considers most likely to make the contents of the termination or the fact of the termination known to the majority of the population of the affected area.

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1), a declaration of a state of local emergency is terminated when

(a) it expires under section 12 (5) or (6),

(b) it is cancelled by the minister or the Lieutenant Governor in Council under section 14 (1),

(c) it is cancelled by bylaw, resolution or order under section 14 (2), or

(d) it ceases to have any force or effect under section 14 (3) as a result of the making of a declaration of a state of emergency under section 9 (1).

Part 4 — General

Expenditures

16 (1) Any expenditures under this Act considered necessary by the minister to implement a Provincial emergency plan or Provincial emergency measures, under section 7 or 10 (1) (a), may be paid out of the consolidated revenue fund without an appropriation other than this section.

(2) Nothing in subsection (1) authorizes the minister to make a payment for disaster financial assistance out of the consolidated revenue fund.

Recovery of costs

17 (1) If an emergency or a disaster is threatened or caused in whole or in part by the acts or omissions of a person and expenditures are made by the government to prevent, respond to or alleviate the effects of the emergency or disaster, the person must, on the request of the minister, pay to the Minister of Finance and Corporate Relations the lesser of

(a) the portion of the expenditures that is equal to the portion of the liability for the occurrence of the emergency or disaster that is attributable to the person, and

(b) the amount demanded by the minister.

(2) Nothing in subsection (1) relieves a person from any other liability.

Exemption from civil liability

18 No person, including, without limitation, the minister, the other members of the Executive Council, the director, a local authority, the head of a local authority, a member of a local authority, a volunteer and any other person appointed, authorized or required to carry out measures relating to emergencies or disasters, is liable for any loss, cost, expense, damage or injury to person or property that results from

(a) the person in good faith doing or omitting to do any act that the person is appointed, authorized or required to do under this Act or the regulations, unless, in doing or omitting to do the act, the person was grossly negligent, or

(b) any acts done or omitted to be done by one or more of the persons who were, under this Act or the regulations, appointed, authorized or required by the person to do the acts, unless in appointing, authorizing or requiring those persons to do the acts, the person was not acting in good faith.

Compensation for loss

19 (1) Despite section 18, if as a result of the acquisition or use of a person's land or personal property under section 10 (1) (d) or 13 (1) (b) or (c), the person suffers a loss of or to that property, the government or the local authority that acquired or used or directed or authorized the acquisition or use of the property must compensate the person for the loss in accordance with the regulations.

(2) Despite section 18, if a person suffers any loss of or to any land or personal property as a result of any other action taken under section 7, 8 (1), 10 (1) or 13 (1), the government or the local authority, as the case may be, that took or authorized or directed the taking of the action may compensate the person for the loss in accordance with the regulations.

(3) If any dispute arises concerning the amount of compensation payable under this section, the matter must be submitted for determination by one arbitrator or 3 arbitrators appointed under the Commercial Arbitration Act and

(a) the person who is to be compensated must, in a notice served on the minister, elect whether one or 3 arbitrators are to be appointed, and

(b) the Commercial Arbitration Act applies to the dispute.

Disaster financial assistance

20 (1) The Lieutenant Governor in Council may, by regulation, establish criteria by which the eligibility of a person to receive disaster financial assistance is to be determined.

(2) The Lieutenant Governor in Council or the minister may provide disaster financial assistance in accordance with the regulations to persons who suffer loss as a result of a disaster.

Appeals to director on eligibility for disaster financial assistance

21 (1) A person may, by delivering to the director a written notice of appeal within 60 days after receipt of notice that the person was determined not to meet the eligibility criteria set under section 20 (1), appeal that determination.

(2) If a written notice of appeal is not received by the director within the time limited for an appeal under subsection (1), the person in respect of whom the determination was made may not appeal the determination.

(3) If a written notice of appeal is received by the director within the time limited for an appeal under subsection (1), the director must review the appellant's eligibility for disaster financial assistance in accordance with the information contained in the notice of appeal and may, but need not, do one or both of the following in conducting that review:

(a) request additional information from the appellant;

(b) convene a hearing.

(4) After conducting a review under subsection (3), the director may

(a) confirm the determination, or

(b) overturn the determination and direct that the person be considered to be eligible to receive disaster financial assistance.

(5) The director must inform the appellant of the decision reached under subsection (4).

Appeals to director on amounts of disaster financial assistance

22 (1) A person may, by delivering to the director a written notice of appeal within 60 days after receipt of disaster financial assistance provided under section 20, appeal the amount of that disaster financial assistance.

(2) If a written notice of appeal is not received by the director within the time limited for an appeal under subsection (1), the person is deemed to have accepted the sum paid by way of disaster financial assistance in full settlement of the person's loss, and no proceedings to determine or seek an increase in the amount of the disaster financial assistance provided for that loss may be brought by that person.

(3) If a written notice of appeal is received by the director within the time limited for an appeal under subsection (1), the director must review the amount of disaster financial assistance in accordance with the information contained in the notice of appeal and may, but need not, do one or both of the following in conducting that review:

- (a) request additional information from the appellant;
- (b) convene a hearing.

(4) After conducting a review under subsection (3), the director may confirm, increase or decrease the amount of the disaster financial assistance and must inform the appellant of the decision.

Appeal board

23 (1) A person may, by delivering to the minister a written notice of appeal within 60 days after receipt of the decision of the director under section 21 (4) or 22 (4), appeal all or part of the director's decision.

(2) If a written notice of appeal is not received by the minister within the time limited for an appeal under subsection (1), the person is deemed to have accepted the decision of the director and no proceedings to review or appeal that decision may be brought by that person.

(3) If a written notice of appeal is received by the minister within the time limited for an appeal under subsection (1), the minister must establish an appeal board comprising

- (a) one person who holds a position that is senior to the director in the ministry of the minister,
- (b) one person appointed by the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing out of that minister's ministry, and
- (c) one person appointed by the Minister of Finance and Corporate Relations out of that minister's ministry.

(4) On an appeal under this section, the appeal board must review the director's decision and any records on which it was based and may, but need not, do one or both of the following in conducting the review:

- (a) request additional information from the appellant;
- (b) convene a hearing.

(5) After conducting a review under subsection (4), the appeal board may, by order,

- (a) in respect of a decision made under section 21 (4) (a),
 - (i) confirm the determination, or
 - (ii) overturn the determination and direct that the person be considered to be eligible to receive disaster financial assistance, or
- (b) in respect of a decision made under section 22 (4), confirm, increase or decrease the amount of the disaster financial assistance.

(6) The appeal board must inform the appellant of the decision reached under subsection (5).

(7) A decision or order of an appeal board under this section is final and conclusive and is not open to question or review in a court on any grounds.

Variation of disaster financial assistance

24 (1) If a person is, under section 22 or 23, determined to be entitled to disaster financial assistance in an amount that is greater than the disaster financial assistance, if any, provided to the person under section 20, the government must promptly provide to the person the additional amount of disaster financial assistance decided by the director or ordered by the appeal board, as the case may be.

(2) If a person is, under section 22 or 23, determined to be entitled to an amount of disaster financial assistance that is smaller than the amount of disaster financial assistance provided to the person under section 20, the person must repay to the government the amount of the disaster financial assistance that was an overpayment,

- (a) if the decision to decrease the amount of the disaster financial assistance was made by the director and no appeal is brought in respect of the director's decision within the time limited for bringing that appeal under section 23 (1), promptly after the expiry of that appeal period, or
- (b) in any other case, promptly after the appeal to the appeal board is decided or abandoned.

Mandatory assistance

25 (1) If a person who is authorized to do so under section 10 (1) (e) or 13 (1) makes an order requiring a person to provide assistance, the person named in the order must provide the assistance required by the order.

(2) A person's employment must not be terminated by reason only that the person is required to provide assistance under this section.

Conflict

26 Unless otherwise provided for in a declaration of a state of emergency made under section 9 (1) or in an extension of the duration of a declaration under section 9 (4), if there is a conflict between this Act or the regulations made under this Act and any other Act or regulations, this Act and the regulations made under this Act prevail during the time that the declaration of a state of emergency made under section 9 (1) and any extension of the duration of that declaration is in effect.

Offence

27 (1) A person commits an offence who

(a) contravenes this Act or the regulations, or

(b) interferes with or obstructs any person in the exercise of any power or the performance of any duty conferred or imposed by this Act or the regulations.

(2) A person who commits an offence under subsection (1) is liable to imprisonment for a term of not more than one year or to a fine of not more than \$10 000 or to both imprisonment and fine.

Power to make regulations

28 (1) The Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations referred to in section 41 of the Interpretation Act.

(2) Without limiting subsection (1), the Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations as follows:

(a) assigning responsibility to ministries, boards, commissions or government corporations or agencies for the preparation or implementation of all or any part of plans or arrangements to deal with emergencies or disasters;

(b) delegating to any person or committee appointed under this Act or to any one or more members of the Executive Council any of the powers vested by this Act in the minister or the Lieutenant Governor in Council, except the power to make an order for a declaration of a state of emergency or to make regulations;

(c) respecting the assessment of damage or loss caused by an emergency or disaster, the processing of claims for compensation for the damage or loss and the payment of compensation for the damage or loss;

(d) respecting eligibility for, the processing of claims for and the payment of disaster financial assistance;

(e) governing the sharing of costs incurred by the government or by a local authority in conducting emergency operations;

(f) respecting the registration, responsibilities and training of and training exercises for volunteers and volunteer agencies;

(g) requiring persons to develop plans and programs in cooperation with one or more local authorities, designated ministries and government corporations and agencies to remedy, alleviate or meet any emergency that might arise from any hazard to persons or property and that is or may be created by

(i) the person engaging in any operation,

(ii) the person utilizing any process,

(iii) the person using property in any manner, or

(iv) any condition that exists or may exist on the person's land;

(h) respecting the form and content of emergency plans;

(i) in respect of any power available to a local authority under section 13 (1);

(j) respecting the form and content of any notice of appeal delivered to the director under section 21 (1) or 22 (1) or to the minister under section 23 (1).

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Local Authority Emergency Management Regulation

Interpretation

1. In this regulation “Act” means the Emergency Program Act.

Local emergency plans

2. (1) A local authority must reflect in the local emergency plan prepared by it under section 6(2) of the Act

(a) the potential emergencies and disasters that could affect all or any part of the jurisdictional area for which the local authority has responsibility, and

(b) the local authority’s assessment of the relative risk of occurrence and the potential impact on people and property of the emergencies or disasters referred to under paragraph (a).

(2) Each municipal council and each board of a regional district that qualifies as a local authority under section 1(1) of the Act must reflect in its local emergency plan, unless it is documented elsewhere.

(a) the commitment of the local authority to provide policy guidance and direction to the emergency management organization established by that local authority under section 6(3) of the Act, and

(b) the procedures by which that guidance and direction is to be provided

(3) A local authority must, as part of the local emergency plan prepared by it under section 6(2) of the Act,

(a) require a periodic review and updating of the local emergency plan and establish a procedure for that review and revision,

(b) establish and maintain for all emergency response staff to whom responsibilities are assigned in the plan,

(i) a program of emergency response exercises, and

(ii) a training program,

(c) identify the procedure by which emergency resources, including, without limitation, personnel, equipment, facilities and financial resources, may be obtained from sources within or outside of the jurisdictional area for which the local authority has responsibility,

(d) establish the procedures by which the plan is to be implemented,

(e) establish procedures by which those persons who may be harmed or who may suffer loss are notified of an emergency or impending disaster,

(f) coordinate the provision of food, clothing, shelter, transportation and medical services to victims of emergencies and disasters, whether that provision is made from within or outside the local authority,

(g) establish the priorities for restoring essential services provided by the local authority that are interrupted during an emergency or disaster, and

(h) recommend to service providers the priorities for restoring essential services not provided by the local authority that are interrupted during an emergency or disaster.

(4) A local authority may incorporate into its local emergency plan any confirmed, potential or anticipated assistance and resources of other levels of government or other non-governmental bodies.

Powers of a local authority

3. Nothing in the regulation or the Act prevents a local authority from

(a) entering into mutual aid agreements with one or more local authorities for emergency resources of all types and subsequent cost recovery.

(b) entering into agreements with non-government organizations for emergency resources of all types and subsequent cost recovery, and

(c) providing emergency training to and conducting emergency exercises with persons residing or carrying on business in the jurisdictional area for which the local authority has jurisdiction.

Duties of a local authority

4. Each municipal council and each board of a regional district that qualifies as a local authority under section 1(1) of the Act must, on the request of and within the time required by the minister, submit to the minister

(a) the local emergency plan as prepared under section 6(2) of the Act and updated under section 2(3)(a) of this regulation,

(b) the schedule and content of any emergency training or exercise program, and

(c) any other emergency prevention, preparedness, response or recovery information that the minister considers necessary to assist the minister in preparing or establishing procedures required for the prompt and efficient implementation of plans and programs to meet emergencies and disasters.