



LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
of BRITISH COLUMBIA

OVERVIEW

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Bills in BC that Violate Our Freedom and Rights

Bills 36, 31, 44, and 47



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BILL 36 – 2022: HEALTH PROFESSIONS AND OCCUPATIONS ACT

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Bill 36 Health Professions and Occupation Act (HPOA)

Bill 36 is now the HPOA act (Health Professions and Occupations Act) enabling BC government, and it's agents, to:

- Conduct **warrantless search** and **seizure of property** of health offices
- **Dictate** healthcare services with **unprecedented power**
- **Demand** access to your **private clinical records**
- **Mandate** vaccination with **no informed consent**
- **Issue fines up to \$200,000** and/or **imprisonment up to 6 months** for 'misleading information' not in agreement with government
- **Forced** mental health assessments
- *ER Closures*
- *Doctors leaving BC, closing clinics*
- *Lack of doctors*
- *Censorship & Fines*

Info & educational materials at Canadian Society for Science & Ethics in Medicine: [CSSEM.org](https://www.cssem.org)



Canadian Society
for Science & Ethics in Medicine



BILL 36 – 2022: HEALTH PROFESSIONS AND OCCUPATIONS ACT

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49 (1) A board must make bylaws respecting the following:

- (a) licence applications and the issuance, variation, expiry, renewal, revocation and reinstatement of licences;
- (b) eligibility standards, including standards respecting all of the following:
 - (v) mandatory vaccinations, required under an enactment other than the bylaws, against transmissible illnesses;

200 (1) The minister may, in a designation regulation, make regulations respecting eligibility standards and determinations of eligibility.

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1), the minister may make regulations requiring applicants and regulated health service providers to do one or more of the following:

- (c) be vaccinated against specified transmissible illnesses;



BILL 36 – 2022: HEALTH PROFESSIONS AND OCCUPATIONS ACT

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Section 335 (1) The provincial health officer may do one or more of the following in a scope of practice order:

(a) set prohibitions, requirements, limits or conditions on an authorization, modification or waiver (2) For the purposes of subsection (1),

(a) the provincial health officer may adopt by reference, in whole or in part and with any changes that, in the opinion of the provincial health officer, are appropriate, a regulation, code, standard or rule

(i) enacted as or under a law of British Columbia or another jurisdiction, including a foreign jurisdiction,

(ii) set by a provincial, national or international body or any other body that may make codes, standards or rules, or

(iii) published by a laboratory within the meaning of the *Public Health Act*, and

(b) a regulation, code, standard or rule referred to in paragraph (a) may be adopted in whole or in part, with any changes that, in the opinion of the provincial health officer, are appropriate, and as amended from time to time.



BILL 36 – 2022: HEALTH PROFESSIONS AND OCCUPATIONS ACT

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Power to Enact Laws from Foreign Jurisdictions

533 (1) A regulation of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, designation regulation, bylaw or rule made under this Act may adopt by reference, in whole or in part and with any changes the maker of the regulation, bylaw or rule considers appropriate, a regulation, code, standard or rule

- (a) enacted as or under a law of another jurisdiction, including a foreign jurisdiction, or
- (b) set by a provincial, national or international body or any other body that may make codes, standards or rules.



BILL 36 – 2022: HEALTH PROFESSIONS AND OCCUPATIONS ACT

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Penalties

518 (1) An individual who commits an offence listed in

(a) section 514 (1) [*offences*] is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$25 000 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than 6 months, or to both,

(b) section 514 (2) is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$200 000 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than 6 months, or to both, or

(c) section 514 (3) is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$200 000 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than 2 years, or to both.

BILL 36 – 2022: HEALTH PROFESSIONS AND OCCUPATIONS ACT

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511 (1) A person who may make an application for a search and seizure order may, without first obtaining the order, do a thing described in subsection (2) if the person has reasonable grounds to believe that

(a) there are grounds for a search and seizure order, and

(b) the delay necessary to obtain the order would result in the loss or destruction of evidence.

(2) The things that may be done by a person described in subsection (1) are the following:

(a) secure a premises, including preventing the lawful owner of the premises from entering the premises with or without accompaniment, until a search and seizure order may be obtained;

(b) enter a premises, other than premises occupied as a residence;

(c) search the premises and things found on the premises;

(d) seize things found on the premises that the person has reasonable grounds to believe are grounds for a search and seizure order.

BILL 31 – 2023: EMERGENCY AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT ACT

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Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

Source: United Nations - Headquarters, United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction



The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 outlines seven clear targets and four priorities for action to prevent new and reduce existing disaster risks: (i) Understanding disaster risk; (ii) Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk; (iii) Investing in disaster reduction for resilience and; (iv) Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response, and to "Build Back Better" in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction.

It aims to achieve the substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries over the next 15 years.

Publication Year
2015

The Framework was adopted at the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in Sendai, Japan, on March 18, 2015.



BILL 31 – 2023: EMERGENCY AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT ACT

Bill 31

General Power To Do All Things Necessary

- **73** (1) The minister may, by order, do all acts and implement all procedures that the minister is satisfied are necessary to respond to an emergency.
- (2) For certainty, nothing in this Division is intended to limit the power conferred under subsection (1) of this section

BILL 31 – 2023: EMERGENCY AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT ACT

Land and Property can be Altered and Destroyed

- 76 (1) The minister may, by order, do one or more of the following:
 - (a) appropriate, use or control the use of any personal property;
 - (b) use or control the use of any land;
 - (c) authorize the entry without warrant into any structure or onto any land by any person for the purpose of taking emergency measures;
 - (d) prohibit the entry into any structure or onto any land by any person;
 - (e) authorize or require the alteration, removal or demolition of any trees, crops, structures or landscapes;
 - (f) authorize or require the construction, alteration, removal or demolition of works;
 - (g) require the owner of a structure to
 - (i) have any damage to the structure assessed, and
 - (ii) give the results of the assessment to the minister or a person in a class of persons specified by the minister.
- (2) The power under subsection (1) (b) to use or control the use of land does not apply to specified land.

Local Government can Declare an Emergency

- **95** (1) A declaration of a state of local emergency relating to all or part of the area within a local authority's jurisdiction may be made, by emergency instrument, by the following:
 - (a) the local authority, if the local authority is satisfied that an emergency is present;
 - (b) the head of the local authority, if the head
 - (i) is satisfied that an emergency is present, and
 - (ii) has used **reasonable** efforts to obtain the consent, to the declaration, of the other governing members of the local authority.



BILL 31 – 2023: EMERGENCY AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT ACT

General Restrictions

- 78 (1) The minister may, by ***order, control or prohibit*** one or more of the following:
 - (a) ***travel to or from any area;***
 - (b) ***the carrying on of a business or a type of business;***
 - (c) ***an event or a type of event.***
- (2) The minister may, by order, do one or more of the following:
 - (a) require a person to stop doing an activity, including an activity that a person is licensed, permitted or otherwise authorized to do under an enactment;
 - (b) put limits or conditions on doing an activity, including limits or conditions that have the effect of modifying a licence, permit or other authorization issued under an enactment.

Bills 44, 46 and 47: Housing Statutes



**BILL 46 – 2023: HOUSING STATUTES
(DEVELOPMENT FINANCING) AMENDMENT ACT,
2023**

**BILL 47 – 2023: HOUSING STATUTES (TRANSIT-
ORIENTED AREAS) AMENDMENT ACT, 2023**

Bill 44: Provincial control of Municipal Planning, Public community input made illegal.

Bill 46: Development Financing and changes to ‘In Kind’ Funding.

Bill 47: High Rise Towers in Transit Hubs with no parking



Key Concerns

- 1. Public participation made illegal.** All Municipal Official Community Plans must comply with the Housing Needs Report (densification) by June 30, 2024 or be legislated to do so. Community Visions have been made obsolete due to Government Overreach.
- 2. Influence of Development Interests:** Urban Development Institute (UDI), a registered Lobbyist group helped government with the Housing Needs Report and appears to have substantial influence, leading to potential conflicts of interest and biased decision-making.
- 3. Densification Mandate:** The legislation requires densification of single-family areas to multi-family dwellings throughout the Province. This will impact neighbourhoods throughout the Province and will change the visions of communities. The public no longer has a say in what development happens in their communities.
- 4. Unconstitutional Legislation:** Several bills violate our Rights and Freedom. Bill 31, the Disaster and Emergency Management Act is an example where the government can take your property in an emergency without warrant. Bill 36, Health Professions and Occupations Act (HPOA) requires the Forced Vaccination of all BC Health Care workers and Professionals is among the many egregious clauses. There are other Bills of Concern. Check the website for more details.
- 5. High Rise Development in all approved Transit Hubs:** This is Wild West for Developers and profit making.



**BILL 44 – 2023: HOUSING STATUTES
(RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT) AMENDMENT
ACT, 2023**

Government Must Not Hold a Public Hearing

Section 464

(3) A local government must not hold a public hearing on a proposed zoning bylaw if

- **(a) an official community plan is in effect for the area that is the subject of the zoning bylaw,**
- **(b) the bylaw is consistent with the official community plan,**
- **(c) the sole purpose of the bylaw is to permit a development that is, in whole or in part, a residential development, and**



**BILL 44 – 2023: HOUSING STATUTES
(RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT) AMENDMENT
ACT, 2023**

Bill 44

Zoning Bylaws and Housing Needs Report

481.7 (1) A council of a municipality that is subject to section 473.1 (3) **[official community plan and housing needs report]** must exercise the powers under section 479 *[zoning bylaws]* to permit the use and density of use necessary to accommodate at least the 20-year total number of housing units required to meet anticipated housing needs, which total number is included in the most recent housing needs report received under section 585.31 *[when and how housing needs report must be received]* by the council.



**BILL 44 – 2023: HOUSING STATUTES
(RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT) AMENDMENT
ACT, 2023**

Density Requirements and Housing Needs Report

- **565.09** (1) In this section, "**conditional density rule**" means a density regulation established under section 565.1 [*zoning for amenities and affordable housing*] to apply for a district or zone only on applicable conditions being met.
 - (2) Despite section 565.1 (1), a zoning by-law must not establish conditional density rules for the purpose of achieving the minimum number of housing units required to be permitted under section 565.08 (1).
 - (3) This section does not prohibit a zoning by-law from establishing, under section 565.1, conditional density rules in relation to any number of housing units in excess of the minimum number of housing units required to be permitted under section 565.08 (1).



LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
of BRITISH COLUMBIA



Bills in BC that Violate our Freedoms and Rights
Bills 36, 31, 44, and 47

Thank you!
Questions?

Please be advised that this slide show is not legal advice. You are encouraged to do your own research.