

Guide for Transitioning to a Local Recovery Period



Ministry of
Emergency Management
and Climate Readiness

More information

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Introduction

The purpose of this document is to provide guidance for local authorities when considering implementing a local recovery period under the Emergency and Disaster Management Act (the Act).

This document provides answers to some of the most frequently asked questions about local recovery periods.

This document is subject to revision and will be updated.

Terminology

'Act' refers to the Emergency and Disaster Management Act.

'Emergency' means a state that

- is the result of any of the following:
 - an event that
 - has occurred, is ongoing, or appears imminent, and
 - is caused by one or more incidents, whether or not those incidents occur in the same location or at the same time, of accident, fire, explosion, technical failure, rioting, security threat, terrorist activity within the meaning of section 83.01 of the Criminal Code, force of nature or a prescribed type of incident;
 - the presence, suspected presence, or imminent spread of a transmissible disease or an environmental toxin; and
- requires the prompt coordination of action, or the special regulation of persons or property, to protect;
 - the health, safety, or well-being of persons, or
 - the safety of property or objects or sites of heritage value

'Emergency instrument' refers to:

- an instrument, such as a bylaw or resolution if made by a local authority, or
- an order if made by an individual, such as the head of a local authority or a person designated to act on behalf of a local authority.

An emergency instrument may be used to declare a state of local emergency, to declare a local recovery period, or to exercise emergency powers.

'Local authority' means the following:

- (a) a municipality;
- (b) a regional district;

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- (c) the Nisga'a Nation;
- (d) a treaty first nation.

'Minister' means the Minister of Emergency Management and Climate Readiness

'Modern Treaty Nation' refers to any of the following First Nations:

- a) Tsawwassen First Nation;
- b) Tla'amin Nation;
- c) Huu-ay-aht First Nations, Ka:'yu:'k't'h'/Che:k'tles7et'h' First Nations, Toquaht Nation, Uchucklesaht Tribe and the Yuułuꞵiꞵath Government, collectively the Maa-nulth First Nations;
- d) Nisga'a Nation.

'PREOC' means provincial regional emergency operations center.

'Local recovery period' means the period during which a local recovery period has been declared under the Act and during which a local authority may, by emergency instrument, use certain powers that are set out in the Act.

'Recovery phase' means the period in which measures are taken for the purpose of recovering from an emergency, including measures to:

- restore the health, safety and well-being of affected persons,
- restore the safety of property or of objects or sites of heritage value, and
- improve, to the extent reasonably practicable, assets, services and processes so as to reduce the risk of and increase resilience to emergencies.

A recovery phase may involve declaring a local recovery period if the use of powers under the Act is required, or it may occur without the need to declare a local recovery period.

'SOLE' refers to a state of local emergency.

What is the recovery phase?

There are four phases of emergency management: mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery. The recovery phase aims to restore the health, safety, and well-being of affected persons, restore the safety of property or of objects or sites of heritage value, and improve, to the extent reasonably practicable, assets, services, and processes to reduce the risk of and increase resilience to emergencies.

The work of recovery is not dependent on whether a local recovery period is declared. A local authority can request recovery support via the PREOC without a local recovery

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period being declared and work can begin. The recovery phase may continue for months or years, depending on the magnitude of the impacts of an event on a community and the complexity of the work that needs to be done.

Where recovery powers under the Act are needed to carry out necessary work in the recovery phase and where response powers are no longer required, declaring a local recovery period may be considered.

What is a local recovery period?

If a local authority is ready to transition out of a SOLE, a local recovery period can provide continued access to certain emergency powers to support recovery from the emergency. With approval from the minister, a local authority may declare a local recovery period for up to 90 days (subject to extension). If a local authority chooses to declare a local recovery period, the minister's approval must be requested while the SOLE is in place. If approval is given, the declaration of the local recovery period must coincide with the cancellation or expiry of the SOLE.

It may not always be necessary to declare a local recovery period. A local authority should determine if a declaration of a local recovery period would be necessary.

When is a recovery period NOT required?

Local authorities are not required to transition from a SOLE to a local recovery period. If the threat for which the SOLE was declared has sufficiently passed and the use of recovery powers is not required, local authorities are encouraged to cancel their SOLE, rather than declaring a local recovery period. This document can assist local authorities with deciding whether to declare a local recovery period.

A Provincial recovery period may exist at the same time as a local recovery period.

General considerations

Before declaring a local recovery period, it should be determined that the danger presented by the situation for which the SOLE was declared is no longer an ongoing threat to life or property.

For a comparison of the powers that can be exercised under a SOLE and a local recovery period, please refer to the [Response and Recovery Powers](#) guide.

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When should the SOLE end?

The following questions are designed to assist local authorities in determining whether to remain in a SOLE. If the answer to most of the following questions and considerations is "yes" then it may be appropriate to remain in a SOLE. If the answer to most of the following questions and considerations is "no" then it may be appropriate to transition into the recovery phase, or if necessary, declare a local recovery period.

1. Is there still a need to cause evacuations or remove property?
 - The power to cause evacuations and to provide for the care and protection of evacuated persons and animals, as well as removed property, is exclusive to the response period.
 - It may be appropriate to consider transitioning to a local recovery period if:
 - the danger is no longer ongoing,
 - evacuated persons can be allowed to return to their homes, and
 - the need to implement additional evacuation orders seems unlikely.
2. Is there a risk of increased severity after the initial emergency event?
 - Some emergencies, such as floods and wildfires, may escalate in severity again after the initial danger has passed. If there is a risk of the situation becoming more dangerous in the immediate future (3-7 days), consider maintaining the SOLE.
 - While a recovery period can be escalated back to a SOLE, it may save valuable time to maintain response powers until there is more certainty that there is no immediate danger.
3. Could the need arise to require a person to provide a service or give assistance?
 - During a SOLE, a local authority may require a person to provide a service or give assistance of a type that the person is qualified to provide or give to prevent, respond to, or alleviate the effects of an emergency.
 - This power is not available during a local recovery period, so if it is likely that this power will be exercised, the local authority may prefer to remain in a SOLE.
4. Is further damage to supply chains still possible?
 - Critical supply chains may still be disrupted during a period of local recovery but should no longer be at immediate risk of further damage.

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- If the danger has passed sufficiently that they could be restored, a local recovery period could be considered.
5. Is further damage to critical infrastructure possible?
- Critical infrastructure may include utilities such as electricity or gas, telecommunications, highways, rail, airports, or marine/ports.
 - Critical infrastructure may still be disrupted during a local recovery period but should no longer be at immediate risk of further damage.
 - If the danger has passed sufficiently that work could begin to restore critical infrastructure, a local recovery period could be considered.

Should a local recovery period be declared?

A local recovery period may be an option if the exercise of one or more recovery powers is necessary for the area to recover from the emergency. Declaring a local recovery period doesn't necessarily provide access to additional resources and recovery powers may not be needed if alternatives are available, such as the use of existing local authority tools in accordance with legislation such as the Community Charter or the *Local Government Act*.

The decision to implement a local recovery period should consider the magnitude of the recovery work needed and whether the work can occur using existing tools. For example, the removal of hazard trees and fireguard debris may be handled via the BC Wildfire Service and insured private property may not require local authority involvement.

Many of the same powers available during the SOLE are available during the local recovery period, such as the power to control or prohibit travel, the power to control or prohibit events, the power to require a person to stop doing an activity, and the power to require structures to be assessed for damage. Examples of powers not available during a local recovery period include the power to require evacuation, the power to authorize the removal of abandoned vehicles from a highway (to allow emergency vehicle access), and the power to require qualified persons to provide a service or give assistance, such as requiring construction crews to remove debris after an earthquake.

For a comparison of the powers that can be exercised under a SOLE and a local recovery period, please refer to the [Response and Recovery Powers](#) guide.

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How does a local authority declare a local recovery period?

If a local authority chooses to declare a local recovery period, the minister's approval must be requested while the SOLE is in place. If approval is given, the declaration of the local recovery period must coincide with the cancellation or expiry of the SOLE.

A Modern Treaty Nation does not require the minister's approval before declaring a local recovery period.

Requests to declare a local recovery period should be submitted to the minister through the appropriate PREOC using the "Request to Declare a Local Recovery Period" form (LRP-1).

Approval may be given for:

- The area to which the declaration applies.
- Any emergency instruments made during the response period that the local authority proposes to continue to have effect during all or part of the local recovery period.

When requesting ministerial approval, local authorities must also provide the minister with the following:

- a description of the types of recovery powers the local authority proposes to exercise during the local recovery period;
- the emergency instruments made during the SOLE that the local authority proposes would continue to have effect during all or part of the local recovery period (please note that the following emergency instruments made during a SOLE cannot continue into the local recovery period: those pertaining to the evacuation of persons and animals, removal of personal property, and requiring persons to provide a service or render assistance); and
- a summary of any consultation or engagement undertaken with Indigenous governing bodies in relation to the exercise of any response powers for which consultation or engagement is required, including any comments received from Indigenous governing bodies. To identify response powers for which consultation or engagement is required, please refer to the [Response and Recovery Powers](#) guide.

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If applicable, local authorities may also wish to indicate in their request for ministerial approval if there are any emergency regulations made by the Province during the SOLE that the local authority proposes to continue to have effect during all or part of the local recovery period.

Before granting approval, the minister must be satisfied that:

- the nature or scope of the emergency that is the subject of the declaration of a SOLE has subsided sufficiently in an area that it is appropriate to transition the taking of emergency measures in that area from the response phase to the recovery phase; and
- the exercise in that area of one or more recovery powers is necessary for the area to recover from the emergency.

Following the minister's written approval, which may include prohibitions, requirements, limits, or conditions, a local authority may make a declaration of a local recovery period.

A declaration of a local recovery period must include all the information below:

- the instrument number and date of the original declaration of a SOLE and each amendment and extension, if any;
- the period for which the declaration of a local recovery period applies if that period is under 90 days;
- the area to which the declaration of a local recovery period applies;
- the emergency instruments made by the local authority (or emergency regulations made by the Province, if applicable), that continue to have an effect, if any are intended to continue to have an effect, during all or part of the local recovery period (not required for Modern Treaty Nations); and
- any prohibitions, requirements, limits, or conditions imposed by the minister in relation to the approval, if applicable (not required for Modern Treaty Nations).

The "Local Recovery Period – Declaration Order" form (LRP-3) can be used as the emergency instrument after the minister's approval is obtained.

Recovery powers

Please note that during a recovery period, certain powers available under a SOLE cannot be exercised, including those related to the evacuation of people or animals, the removal of personal property, and requiring persons to provide a service or render

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assistance. For a comprehensive list of powers available during the response and recovery phases, please refer to the [Response and Recovery Powers](#) guide.

In any situation where there may be an imminent need to issue or modify an evacuation order, local authorities should not submit a request to declare a local recovery period.

When does a local recovery period expire?

A declaration of a local recovery period expires 90 days after the date it is made or at the end of the period specified in the declaration unless the period is extended. The 90-day period starts on the day after the declaration.

For example: When a local authority declares a recovery period, at any time on a given day, the recovery period remains in place for 90 days *after* the day it is declared. So, a recovery period declared on September 1 would expire on November 30.

If, however, an emergency occurs during a local recovery period that is related to the original emergency for which the local recovery period was declared, then the local recovery period must be cancelled before a new SOLE can be declared. For example, a situation may arise where a previously flooded area under a local recovery period is flooded again, and a new SOLE is declared.

Except for recovery borrowing measures, an emergency instrument made under the Act during a local recovery period ceases to have effect on the earliest of the following dates:

- the date provided in the emergency instrument;
- the date on which the emergency instrument is repealed or rescinded; or
- the date on which the local recovery period expires or is cancelled.

How does a local authority extend or amend a local recovery period?

With written approval from the minister, a local authority may, by emergency instrument, extend the term of the local recovery period by up to 90 days at a time. A local authority may also request ministerial approval to amend the geographic scope of the area to which the declaration of local recovery period applies, or the types of powers that may be exercised during the recovery period.

A Modern Treaty Nation does not require the minister's approval for extensions or amendments.

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To receive approval to extend or amend the recovery period, a local authority must give the minister all the following:

- the proposed extension or amendment to the original declaration; and
- a summary of any consultation or engagement undertaken with Indigenous governing bodies in relation to the exercise of any recovery powers for which consultation or engagement is required, including any comments received from Indigenous governing bodies. To identify recovery powers for which consultation or engagement is required, please refer to the [Response and Recovery Powers](#) guide.

The “Extension/Amendment Request for Local Recovery Period” form (LRP-4) can be used for this purpose.

The emergency instrument amending or extending a local recovery period must specify the following:

- the extension or amendment to the original declaration;
- the date of the original declaration of a local recovery period and each previous amendment or extension, if any;
- the area to which the declaration of a local recovery period applies;
- the emergency instruments made by the local authority (or emergency regulations made by the Province, if applicable), that continue to have an effect, if any are intended to continue to have an effect, during all or part of the local recovery period (not required for Modern Treaty Nations); and
- any prohibitions, requirements, limits, or conditions imposed by the minister.

The “Extension/Amendment Order for Local Recovery Period” form (LRP-6) can be used as the emergency instrument after the minister’s approval is obtained.

As soon as reasonably practicable after an emergency instrument is made to extend or amend a local recovery period, the local authority must notify the minister through the appropriate PREOC and publish the extension or amendment.

Can a local authority amend and extend a declaration of a local recovery period at the same time?

Yes. Both the recovery powers that may be exercised and the area to which the declaration of local recovery period relates can be amended at the same time as the local recovery period is extended, subject to ministerial approval.

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However, a request for ministerial approval to amend the geographic scope or recovery powers that may be exercised alone does not automatically extend the local recovery period expiry date. Ministerial approval is also required for an extension.

What happens when recovery powers are no longer required?

A local recovery period must be cancelled as soon as a local authority has the opinion that recovery powers are no longer required, and the PREOC notified.

What happens if there is a new SOLE?

A local recovery period must be cancelled by an emergency instrument if there is a new SOLE declaration in response to an emergency that is related to the original emergency. For example, a situation may arise where a previously flooded area under a local recovery period is flooded again, and a new SOLE is declared.

If a recovery period is cancelled because of a new, related SOLE, then any emergency instruments made under that recovery period (except those for recovery borrowing) cease to have effect. If these emergency instruments are still necessary, then they must be made again under the new SOLE.

While a local authority cannot simultaneously have a SOLE and local recovery period active in the same area in relation to the same emergency event, a SOLE and a local recovery period may coexist for unrelated emergencies. For example, a local recovery period following a wildfire may still be in place during the winter when a flood occurs that leads to a new SOLE.

How does a local authority cancel a declaration of a local recovery period?

The local recovery period can be cancelled through:

- an order, if the cancellation is done by the head of the local authority or an individual designated by the local authority to act on behalf of the local authority; or
- a bylaw, resolution, or other type of legal instrument if the cancellation is done by the local authority (for example, by the municipal council).

The method of cancelling a local recovery period is not dependent upon how it was initially declared. This means that a local recovery period declared via bylaw or resolution by a local authority can be cancelled by the head of that local authority or the designated individual via an order. Should the head of a local authority or the

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designated individual declare a local recovery period by order, the declaration can be cancelled by the local authority through a bylaw or resolution.

Notification of cancellation of the declaration should be submitted to the minister through the appropriate PREOC, which will ensure that the minister is informed. The local authority must then publish the details of the cancellation. This should be in a way that is most likely to make the contents of the cancellation known to the population of the affected area, such as public broadcasts, posting to webpages with emergency-related information, or social media.

The “Local Recovery Period Cancellation Order” form (LRP-7) can be used as the emergency instrument to cancel a local recovery period.

What must be done when a local recovery period ends?

A local authority that has declared a local recovery period is required to prepare and submit a report to the provincial administrator within 120 days from the end of the expiry or cancellation of that declaration. This requirement does not apply to Modern Treaty Nations. The local authority should prepare the report using the [Local Authority Post-Event Report Template](#) and submit the report to the local PREOC, which will then direct the report to the provincial administrator.

The report must include:

- a description of the nature of the emergency event;
- a summary of all response and recovery powers exercised by the local authority during the state of local emergency or local recovery period; and,
- if the head of the local authority was of the opinion that it was not feasible to meet Indigenous engagement requirements prior to exercising a response power for which those requirements apply, the reasons for that opinion.

In some circumstances, the minister may also issue directions for the report to address other matters.

Please refer to [Post-Event Reporting for Local Authorities](#) for additional information.

What happens to a local recovery period when a recovery period is declared by the Province?

In cases where a declaration of a provincial recovery period and a declaration of a local recovery period overlap with respect to the same emergency, the two may coexist. A

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declaration of a state of provincial emergency or a declaration of a provincial recovery period does not automatically cancel or suspend a local recovery period. This allows local authorities to manage the recovery process in their jurisdiction in line with their needs, and to move out of a local recovery period as needed.

Additionally, a state of provincial emergency does not affect a local authority's powers to declare, continue, or extend a SOLE or a local recovery period.

It should also be noted that while the declaration of a state of provincial emergency or provincial recovery period does not automatically cancel a local recovery period, the minister may, by order, cancel a local recovery period at any time. However, the minister cannot cancel a local recovery period that was declared by a Modern Treaty Nation.

Can a local authority have a SOLE in place at the same time as a local recovery period?

A local authority cannot simultaneously have a SOLE and local recovery period active in the same area in relation to the same emergency event.

However, sometimes recovery periods can exist for prolonged periods, and a different emergency may occur which would lead to a declaration of a SOLE for the new emergency. A SOLE and a local recovery period may coexist for different emergencies. For example, a local recovery period following a wildfire may still be in place during the fall or winter when a flood could occur and lead to a new SOLE.

Additional resources

Forms for local recovery periods can be found online at the [Disaster Recovery for Communities](#) web page and in the appendix to this document.



Appendix: Forms for local recovery periods

Below are templates to assist with requesting, declaring, amending, and canceling a local recovery period. These forms are also available on EMCR's [Disaster Recovery for Communities webpage](#).

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Request to Declare a Local Recovery Period

Date: *[date – mm/dd/yyyy]*

WHEREAS a state of local emergency was declared in relation to *[short description of emergency event]* within the jurisdiction of *[name of Local Authority]* on *[date – mm/dd/yyyy]*

AND WHEREAS this *[short description of emergency]* emergency has subsided sufficiently, and it is appropriate to transition out of a state of local emergency;

AND WHEREAS the *[name of Local Authority]* is satisfied that the use of the following recovery powers under Section 118 of the *Emergency and Disaster Management Act* is necessary in order to recover from the emergency:

- *[summarize the proposed types of recovery powers to be used under section 118]*

[Select from the following paragraphs with respect to consultation and cooperation under Section 120(3) or (5)]

AND WHEREAS the following consultation or engagement was done under Section 120(3) in relation to the exercise of the powers under Section 107:

- *[summarize any activities taken in relation to consultation and cooperation, if required]*
- *[summarize comments received from the Nisga'a Nation, a treaty first nation or an Indigenous governing body, as applicable];*

[OR]

AND WHEREAS consultation and coordination were not done under Section 120(3) in relation to the exercise of *[identify power]* as the *[local authority or designate]* was of the opinion that it was not practicable due to the imminent risk of *[explain applicable risk from Section 120(5)];*

AND WHEREAS the following actions were taken under Section 120(5)(b):

- *[explain what was done post-action as required under Section 120(5)]*

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Local authority to replace items in blue; Minister to indicate decision

Insert

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Form: LRP-1

The *[name of the local authority]* proposes that the following emergency instruments continue to have effect during the recovery period:

- *[identify the emergency instruments made during the declared state of local emergency that the local authority wants to continue to have effect during the recovery period and the reasons, including emergency regulations made by the Province, if applicable.]*

The *[name of the local authority]* requests approval for:

1. The declaration of a local recovery period within the area of *[specific geographic boundaries of designated area]* for a period of *[90 days or less]*; and
2. The above-listed emergency instruments to continue to have effect during the local recovery period.

[Name and Title of the Head of the Local Authority or of a person designated under Section 19 of the Act to act on behalf of the Local Authority]

[Name of Local Authority]

Date Signed

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Declaration of Local Recovery Period

ORDER

[Before completing this template, approval to declare a Local Recovery Period is required from the Minister of Emergency Management and Climate Readiness]

Date: *[date – mm/dd/yyyy]*

Instrument Number: *[RP-###]*

WHEREAS a state of local emergency was declared in relation to *[describe nature of emergency]* within the jurisdiction of *[name of Local Authority]* on *[date – mm/dd/yyyy]* through:

- *[list all emergency instruments, including the instrument numbers and dates, for the original declaration of a state of local emergency and each amendment and extension, if any].*

AND WHEREAS this *[short description of emergency]* emergency has subsided sufficiently, and it is appropriate to transition out of a state of local emergency;

AND WHEREAS the *[name of Local Authority]* is satisfied that the use of recovery powers under Section 118 of the *Emergency and Disaster Management Act* are required in order to recover from the emergency;

NOW THEREFORE:

I DECLARE, pursuant to Section 98 (1) of the *Emergency and Disaster Management Act*, that a local recovery period exists in the area of *[specific geographic boundaries of designated area]*;

[The following emergency instruments remain in effect during the local recovery period, with the following prohibitions, requirements, limits, or conditions, if any:

- *[list emergency instruments that will remain in effect during this local recovery period here, including regulations made by the Province, with any prohibitions, requirements, limits, or conditions imposed by the minister];]*

Per Section 100(1) of the *Emergency and Disaster Management Act*, the local recovery period will remain in force for *[specify the number of days]*, until the end of the day on *[date]*

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Form: LRP-3

– *mm/dd/yyyy*, unless amended or cancelled by *[name of Local Authority]* or the Minister of Emergency Management and Climate Readiness.

[Name / Title of the Head of the Local Authority or of a person designated under Section 19 of the Act to act on behalf of the Local Authority]
[Name of Local Authority]

[Date]

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***[Extension/Amendment]* Request
For
Local Recovery Period**

Date: *[date – mm/dd/yyyy]*

WHEREAS continued recovery efforts are required due to *[short description of emergency event]* within *[name of the local authority]* in *[describe the area where the recovery period was declared – must match what was in the original declaration]* for which a local recovery period was declared on *[date – mm/dd/yyyy]*;

AND WHEREAS the continued use of the following recovery powers under Section 118 are necessary in order to recover from the emergency:

- *[if requesting an amendment to the types of proposed recovery powers, summarize the proposed types of recovery powers to be used under Section 118]*

[Select from the following paragraphs with respect to consultation and cooperation under Section 120(3) or (5)]

AND WHEREAS the following consultation or engagement was done under Section 120(3) in relation to the exercise of the powers under Section 118:

- *[summarize any activities taken in relation to consultation and cooperation, if required]*
- *[summarize comments received from the Nisga'a Nation, a treaty first nation or an Indigenous governing body, as applicable]*

[OR]

AND WHEREAS consultation and coordination were not done under Section 120(3) in relation to the exercise of *[identify power]* as the *[local authority or designate]* was of the opinion that it was not practicable due to the imminent risk of *[explain applicable risk from Section 120(5)]*;

AND WHEREAS the following actions were taken under Section 120(5)(b):

- *[explain what was done post-action as required under Section 120(5)]*

[OR]

AND WHEREAS consultation or engagement was not required under Section 120 (3) or (5) in relation to the exercise of response powers under Section 118 during the local recovery period declared *[date - mm/dd/yyyy]*,

[Select one or both of the following paragraphs for extension AND/OR amendment]

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Insert

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Form: LRP-4

The *[name of the local authority]* requests approval to extend the duration of the local recovery period in the area of *[specific geographic boundaries of designated area]* due to expire on *[date – mm/dd/yyyy]* at the end of the day for a further 90 days *[or specify number of days if less than 90]* to *[date – mm/dd/yyyy]* at the end of the day.

[AND/OR]

The *[name of the local authority]* requests approval to amend the declaration of local recovery period as follows:

- *[describe requested changes to geographic scope or amendments to the recovery powers that may be exercised]*

*[Name and Title of the Head of
the Local Authority or of a person designated under Section 19 of the Act to act on
behalf of the Local Authority]*

[Name of Local Authority]

Date Signed

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Insert
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***[Extension/Amendment]* Order For Local Recovery Period**

[Before completing this template, approval to amend or extend a Local Recovery Period is required from the Minister of Emergency Management and Climate Readiness]

Date: *[date – mm/dd/yyyy]*

Instrument Number: *[RP-###]*

WHEREAS continued recovery efforts are required due to *[short description of emergency event]* in *[the area in which the declaration of a local recovery period applies]* within the jurisdiction of *[name of the local authority]* for which a local recovery period was declared on *[date – mm/dd/yyyy with the date any previous amendments or extensions made, if any]* through:

- *[list all emergency instruments, including the instrument numbers and dates, for the original declaration of a local recovery period and each amendment and extension, if any].*

[AND WHEREAS the following emergency instruments remain in effect during the local recovery period, with the following prohibitions, requirements, limits, or conditions, if any:

- *[list emergency instruments that will remain in effect during the local recovery period here, including regulations made by the Province, if any, with any prohibitions, requirements, limits, or conditions imposed by the minister];]*

AND WHEREAS the continued use of recovery powers under Section 118 is necessary in order to recover from the emergency;

NOW THEREFORE:

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that pursuant to Section 99 of the *Emergency and Disaster Management Act*, that the declaration of a local recovery period made by *[name of local authority]*:

[Select one or both of the following options for extension and/or amendment]

Is extended for a further period of *[90 days OR specify the number of days if less than 90]* days to *[date – mm/dd/yyyy]* at the end of the day.

[AND/OR]

Is amended by *[geographic scope of impacted area or proposed recovery powers]*.

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Form: LRP-6

[Name and Title of the
Head of the Local Authority or of a person designated under Section 19 of the Act to act
on behalf of the Local Authority]

[Name of Local Authority]

Date Signed

Jun 2024

Local authority to replace items in [blue](#)



Local Recovery Period Cancellation Order

Date: *[date – mm/dd/yyyy]*
Instrument Number: *[RP-###]*

[Select one of the following paragraphs]

WHEREAS continued use of recovery powers under Section 118 of the *Emergency and Disaster Management Act* is no longer necessary in order for the area to recover from the *[short description of the emergency]* to which the declaration relates within the jurisdiction of *[name of the Local Authority]*;

OR

WHEREAS a new declaration of a state of local emergency has been made in response to an emergency that is related to the original emergency to which the declaration of local recovery period was related;

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED pursuant to Section 100 of the *Emergency and Disaster Management Act* that a local recovery period is no longer required in *[specific geographic boundaries of designated area]* and is therefore cancelled effective the date above at *[time- 12hr clock]*.

Printed Name
[Name and Title of the Head of the Local Authority or of a person designated under Section 19 of the Act to act on behalf of the Local Authority]
[Name of Local Authority]

Signature

Jun 2024

Local authority to replace items in blue