



ARCHIVED - Archiving Content

Archived Content

Information identified as archived is provided for reference, research or recordkeeping purposes. It is not subject to the Government of Canada Web Standards and has not been altered or updated since it was archived. Please contact us to request a format other than those available.

ARCHIVÉE - Contenu archivé

Contenu archivé

L'information dont il est indiqué qu'elle est archivée est fournie à des fins de référence, de recherche ou de tenue de documents. Elle n'est pas assujettie aux normes Web du gouvernement du Canada et elle n'a pas été modifiée ou mise à jour depuis son archivage. Pour obtenir cette information dans un autre format, veuillez communiquer avec nous.

This document is archival in nature and is intended for those who wish to consult archival documents made available from the collection of Public Safety Canada.

Some of these documents are available in only one official language. Translation, to be provided by Public Safety Canada, is available upon request.

Le présent document a une valeur archivistique et fait partie des documents d'archives rendus disponibles par Sécurité publique Canada à ceux qui souhaitent consulter ces documents issus de sa collection.

Certains de ces documents ne sont disponibles que dans une langue officielle. Sécurité publique Canada fournira une traduction sur demande.



Emergency Preparedness
Canada

Protection civile
Canada

Report to Parliament

on the operation of
the *Emergency
Preparedness Act*

October 1, 1988 –
March 31, 1989

HV
551.5
.C2
E48a
Oct 1988-
Mar 1989
c.2

Canada



Report to Parliament

**on the operation of
the *Emergency
Preparedness Act***

**October 1, 1988 –
March 31, 1989**

Minister Responsible
for Emergency Preparedness



Ministre responsable
pour la Protection civile

2 June 1989

To Her Excellency the Right Honourable Jeanne Sauvé,
C.P., C.C., C.M.M., C.D., Governor General of Canada

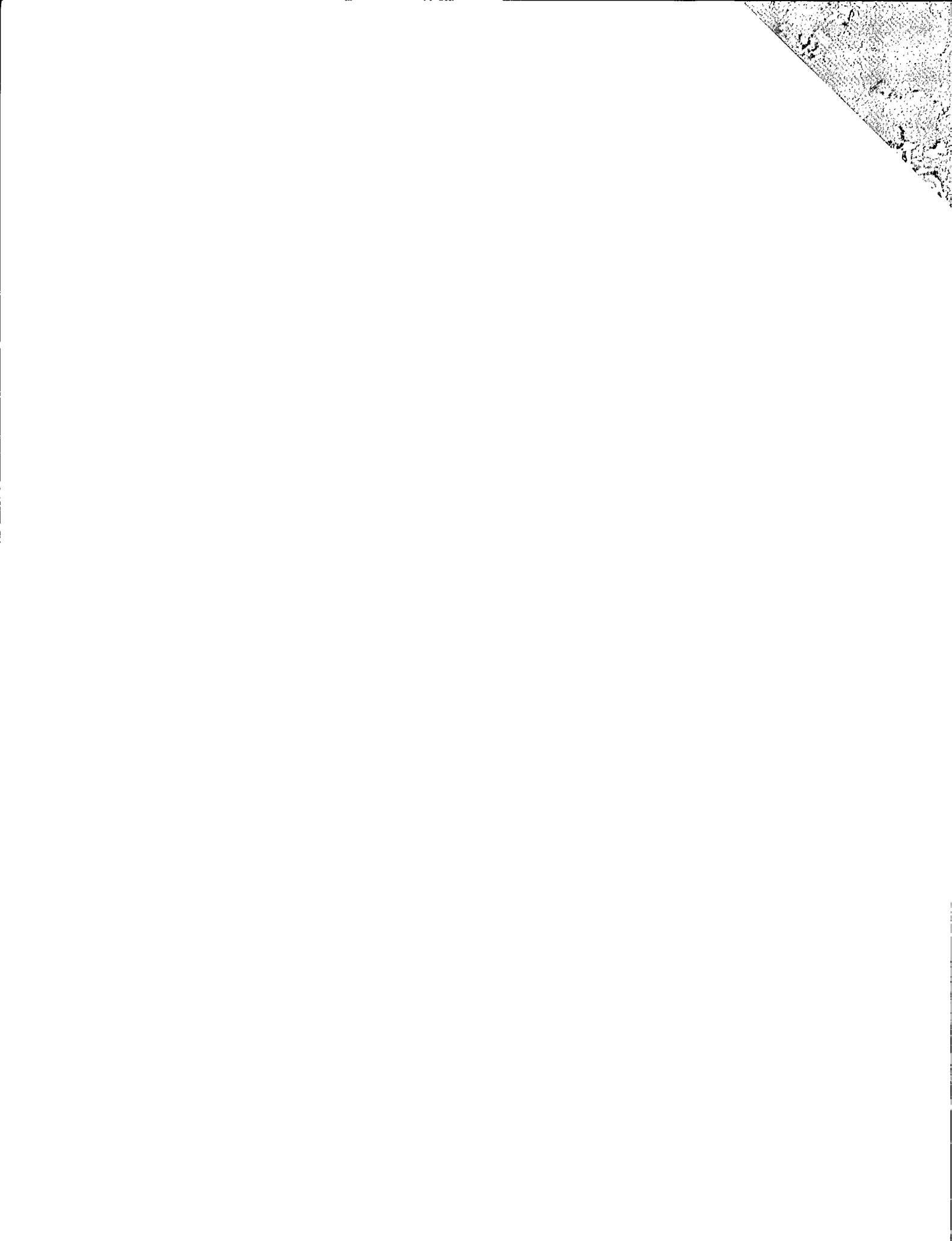
MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

I have the honour to present, for the information of
Your Excellency and the Parliament of Canada, the Report
on the operation of the Emergency Preparedness Act for
the period October 1, 1988 to March 31, 1989.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Bill McKnight".

Bill McKnight



Contents

Foreword	2
PART I — Mandate	2
PART II — Civil Emergency Preparedness — A National System	3
PART III — Highlights	4
PART IV — Program Activities and Issues	5
Federal Planning	5
Federal-Provincial Co-operation	6
International Co-operation	9
Involving the Private Sector	9
Education and Training	10
Exercises	11
Public Awareness	11
Research	12

APPENDIX A — Emergency Preparedness Canada	13
APPENDIX B — Joint Emergency Preparedness Program	16
APPENDIX C — Disaster Financial Assistance Arrangements	23

Foreword

Under the terms of the *Emergency Preparedness Act*, the Minister Responsible for Emergency Preparedness is required to table before Parliament an annual report on the operation of the Act.

The Act was proclaimed on September 30, 1988 and became effective on October 1 that year. This report, therefore, covers the period from October 1, 1988 until March 31, 1989.

As it is the first, the report seeks mainly to inform Parliament of the major elements and underlying principles governing emergency preparedness within the federal government. Further, the report introduces what are seen as dominant themes and issues that will influence the direction in future years of the government's efforts in this area.

A notable trend observed over the reporting period is a heightened awareness by governments, and Canadians at large, of our society's vulnerability to natural and technological disasters. This, in turn, has led to an emphasis on the need for a comprehensive and well-practised national system of plans and arrangements to ensure a continuing and appropriate emergency response capability throughout Canada.

PART I Mandate

The *Emergency Preparedness Act*, coupled with the *Emergencies Act*, provide a comprehensive framework of legislation governing the development and implementation by the federal government of plans and arrangements for responding to emergencies of all kinds affecting Canada. Specifically, the *Emergency Preparedness Act*:

- established Emergency Preparedness Canada as a branch of the Public Service of Canada and established its mandate and specific responsibilities
- authorized the designation of a Minister responsible and the appointment of an Executive Director by Governor-in-Council
- established the general responsibility of federal Ministers for the development and implementation of emergency plans and for the conduct of training and exercises in respect of such plans
- explicitly recognized the interests of the provinces and territories in relation to federal assistance during an emergency
- provided for efficient internal management by authorizing the Governor-in-Council to make orders and regulations relating to federal civil emergency preparedness
- required the Minister responsible to submit an annual report to Parliament.

PART II

Civil Emergency Preparedness — A National System

The Government of Canada regards as an important objective the achievement of a national state of preparedness enabling a swift and appropriate response to all forms of emergency which threaten the safety, security and well-being of Canada and Canadians.

To this end, the federal government is working with provincial and territorial governments and the private sector to develop a comprehensive and well-practised national system of emergency plans and arrangements ensuring:

- a coherent and appropriate response to emergencies in respect of all matters within federal jurisdiction, including national emergencies as defined in the *Emergencies Act* and other emergencies exceeding provincial capabilities or authority; and
- timely and appropriate federal assistance to provincial and territorial authorities for the resolution of emergencies within their responsibility.

That system is based upon certain principles, including those outlined below, which are important to the purpose of this report:

- emergency preparedness encompasses all forms of emergency, from natural and technological disasters in peacetime, to armed conflict and other emergencies which threaten the security and integrity of Canada

- the major elements of emergency planning and response are common to all emergencies, regardless of their cause
- responsibility for preparing to deal with emergencies is shared by all Canadians, beginning with the individual and extending progressively through all orders of government
- emergency preparedness within the federal government is the responsibility of every Minister and, by extension, every official at all levels within government institutions
- a satisfactory state of emergency preparedness is the product of several related elements:
 - awareness of current and emerging hazards and the relative risks confronting Canadians
 - the development, exercise and review of plans and arrangements appropriate to the various hazards
 - the maintenance of appropriate organizations, facilities and skilled resources for the implementation of plans and arrangements
 - awareness among parliamentarians, government officials, representatives of industry and the public at large of their responsibilities and requirements for dealing with emergencies.

PART III

Highlights

The current state of emergency planning is uneven throughout the federal government. Some institutions have reached a high state of preparedness through the establishment of appropriate organizations, facilities and resources supported by comprehensive and well-practised plans and arrangements. Many others, however, are less advanced.

Progress is most evident in planning aimed at enhancing the federal capability to support provincial and territorial authorities in responding to natural disasters such as floods, tornadoes and earthquakes, and industrial accidents involving the emission of health-threatening materials.

Greater effort is required, however, in completing an appropriate system of plans and arrangements enabling the government to respond effectively to national emergencies as defined in the *Emergencies Act*, or those which otherwise exceed provincial authority and capabilities. Although limited progress is noted — mainly in relation to emergencies affecting public welfare and public order — planning remains incomplete.

Greater effort is also required in the review and enhancement of the federal structure for planning and co-ordinating emergency preparedness, particularly in regard to measures for the identification and review of policy and program requirements with broad impact on the state of national preparedness, the setting of priorities, and the evaluation of progress in relation to those requirements and priorities.

A favourable trend was observed over the reporting period in the pace of consultation and co-operation between federal, provincial and territorial authorities in the development of regional and national emergency arrangements. Continued emphasis is required on the completion of agreements with all provinces and territories which clarify roles and responsibilities between the two orders of government in relation to civil emergency preparedness. Of particular concern is the requirement, further to the *Emergency Preparedness Act*, to establish consultative arrangements in relation to the declaration of emergencies under any Act of Parliament.

Initiatives to enhance co-operation in emergency preparedness between governments and the private sector were noted. Continued efforts in this direction are encouraged as a means of ensuring a truly comprehensive national emergency preparedness system in Canada.

A significant increase was observed in the past year in the demand from all orders of government for emergency preparedness training. This is a positive sign of growing interest in the field, but presents a major challenge to federal training establishments, and calls for innovative management solutions to ensure an appropriate level of service within existing and limited resources.

A need is seen to review current arrangements for planning and co-ordination among government institutions in conducting emergency preparedness research, to ensure that the collective effort is, and remains, appropriate to national requirements and priorities.

PART IV

Program Activities and Issues

Federal Planning

Program Co-ordination

To ensure an effective and efficient emergency preparedness program to meet the full range of hazards facing Canadians, the many government institutions involved must be guided and co-ordinated by well-defined national requirements and institutional relationships. Two important steps were taken in this direction in the past year.

First, a new interdepartmental committee of senior officials was formed to provide the Minister Responsible for Emergency Preparedness with continuing advice on major policy and program issues affecting federal preparedness as a whole. The Minister's Advisory Committee on Emergency Preparedness is chaired by Emergency Preparedness Canada and brings together Assistant Deputy Ministers from the principal departments and agencies with policy and program responsibilities in emergencies. In contributing to the development of a national perspective on preparedness issues and requirements, the Committee will also enhance co-operation among government institutions and reinforce the importance of this function among senior officials.

Secondly, departments and agencies have begun the process of developing orders and regulations pursuant to the *Emergency Preparedness Act* that will clarify and elaborate ministerial roles and responsibilities as provided in Section 7 of that Act. This important initiative will contribute to an

improved understanding of roles and relationships among Ministers and government institutions with major emergency preparedness responsibilities, and is accorded a high priority.

To ensure a coherent federal approach to emergency preparedness, greater effort is required in the review and enhancement of the federal structure for planning and co-ordination in this area, with particular regard to measures for the identification and review of major policy and program requirements, the setting of priorities and the evaluation of preparedness throughout the government in relation to those requirements and priorities.

Crisis Management

Work continued over the reporting period to enhance the structure and procedures within the federal government for co-ordinating the management of national emergencies and other crises which engage a number of departments and agencies, or which otherwise have broad impact on the government. Progress was noted, mainly in arrangements for the response to emergencies affecting public order, such as acts of terrorism. Continued attention is required to ensure a comprehensive and sound crisis management capability for the full range of hazards.

A significant increase was observed in interest throughout government in requirements associated with the management of crises, whether they originated in life-threatening emergencies or in other events having impact mainly on government policy. This encouraging trend was accompanied by initiatives aimed at increasing awareness among government officials in crisis management concepts and methods. Continued efforts in this direction are required to maintain momentum in the enhancement of crisis management arrangements.

Emergency Preparedness Canada

Emergency Preparedness Canada is charged by the *Emergency Preparedness Act* to “advance civil preparedness in Canada for emergencies of all types — by facilitating and co-ordinating, among government institutions and in co-operation with provincial governments, foreign governments and international organizations, the development and implementation of civil emergency plans.” The specific functions associated with this mandate are described at Appendix A.

Emergency Preparedness Canada was fully occupied throughout the reporting period with significant organizational and administrative requirements associated with transition to departmental status. Major developments included: consolidation of the headquarters component in new accommodation; bringing to full operational readiness a new situation monitoring and response centre; introduction of an integrated information management system; reorganization to enhance the corporate

planning and services capability; and refinement of management planning and accountability systems. These measures will establish the organization on a firm footing to implement the diverse requirements arising from the legislation.

Federal-Provincial Co-operation

Planning in co-operation with the provinces and territories is an essential part of the federal government’s emergency preparedness policy and is conducted on several fronts.

Co-ordination

Emergency Preparedness Canada Regional Directors are the focal point within provinces and territories for co-ordinating planning between the federal and provincial or territorial emergency preparedness organizations. Regional Directors co-ordinate federal support to the provinces and territories during emergencies, whether it is specialized equipment to handle a local emergency, or co-ordinating the response of a number of federal departments in the absence of a designated lead Minister. In addition, they handle requests by the provinces for training at the Canadian Emergency Preparedness College in Arnprior, Ontario, co-ordinate the submission of proposals to the federal government for jointly funded initiatives to enhance preparedness, and assess and process claims for post-disaster financial assistance.

Memoranda of Understanding

To establish a structured basis for inter-governmental co-operation in emergency planning the federal government has been negotiating Memoranda of Understanding on Emergency Preparedness with the provinces and territories. The aim is to set out in writing the principles of joint planning and the duties and functions to be undertaken by each order of government. Memoranda of Understanding have been signed with all provinces and territories, except Alberta and Quebec. Emphasis is required on the completion of remaining agreements to provide a comprehensive national framework of co-ordinating arrangements.

Negotiations continue with the provinces and territories on the completion of Memoranda of Understanding on Workers' Compensation for people killed or injured in responding to emergencies. Agreements have been signed with seven of the 12 provinces and territories to replace those that have been in effect since the 1960s. The agreements are intended to encourage the role of volunteers in emergency response activities, and provide for sharing the cost of compensation paid to registered volunteer emergency service workers who are injured, or to the heirs of those who are killed while training for or performing emergency response duties. The federal government reimburses 75 per cent of payments made by the provincial workers' compensation boards for injury or death sustained by registered volunteer emergency service workers.

Consultative Arrangements

The *Emergency Preparedness Act* requires that Emergency Preparedness Canada establish consultative arrangements with the provinces in relation to the declaration of emergencies under any Act of Parliament. Further attention is required in this area with particular emphasis on requirements for response to major public welfare-related emergencies.

Joint Emergency Preparedness Program

Funded at approximately \$6.5 million annually, the Joint Emergency Preparedness Program allows the federal government, in consultation and co-operation with provincial and territorial governments, to contribute financially to provincial and municipal projects that enhance the national capability to respond to emergencies.

The program is administered by Emergency Preparedness Canada. Projects submitted by the provincial and territorial emergency preparedness organizations are evaluated according to established criteria. The federal contribution is negotiated separately for each project approved and the funds are made available once the agreed conditions are met. About \$35 million has been spent on the program since its inception in 1981, resulting in a total of \$65 million of federal and provincial expenditures for various emergency preparedness projects and programs.

Activities within the Joint Emergency Preparedness Program since October 1, 1988, emphasized the development and evaluation of emergency plans and training programs and the purchase of communications and emergency response equipment (see Appendix B).

Disaster Financial Assistance Arrangements

The *Emergency Preparedness Act* explicitly recognizes the interests of the provinces and territories in relation to federal participation in emergencies. Where the provinces and territories call upon the federal government for help, their needs will continue to be met, in most cases using existing authorities and resources without having to declare a national emergency under the *Emergencies Act*. In addition, Section 9 of the *Emergency Preparedness Act* provides the means for giving this assistance a statutory basis by declaring a provincial emergency to be of concern to the federal government, and authorizing the provision of assistance (including financial) to a province.

Emergency Preparedness Canada administers, on behalf of the Government of Canada, the Disaster Financial Assistance arrangements. These arrangements are intended to assist the provincial and territorial governments where the cost of dealing with a disaster would be greater than they could reasonably be expected to bear on their own.

Under the arrangements, the federal government, at the request of a province or territory, provides financial assistance in accordance with a formula based on provincial population. Generally, payments are made to restore public works to their pre-disaster condition and to facilitate the restoration of basic, essential, personal property of private citizens, farmsteads and small businesses.

Under the formula, cost-sharing begins when provincial expenditures in relation to a particular disaster exceed an amount equal to \$1 per capita of the provincial population. When a province's expenditures exceed this level, the amount of federal financial assistance payable to a province rises progressively.


Since October 1, 1988 the federal government paid out approximately \$10,935,000 for recovery from disasters that had occurred in previous years (see Appendix C).

Earthquake Planning

Emergency Preparedness Canada and representatives of federal departments met with provincial officials in March 1989 to continue their joint efforts to develop plans and arrangements to meet the effects of a major earthquake in B.C. Requirements for a national earthquake plan and associated support functions were clarified. Completion of this plan is regarded as a matter of high priority for federal emergency planners, and will continue to receive special attention.

Federal-Provincial Conferences

Inter-governmental consultation on emergency preparedness matters is also encouraged by holding occasional conferences of Ministers responsible for emergency preparedness, and annual conferences of senior officials. Meetings of officials are organized by Emergency Preparedness Canada and chaired by its Executive Director. They provide a high-level forum for discussion of policy and planning and operational matters of mutual concern.



International Co-operation

Canada is active, through a number of multi-lateral and bilateral forums, in enhancing international co-operation on civil emergency preparedness matters.

Canada continues to support civil emergency planning sponsored by NATO's Senior Civil Emergency Planning Committee and its eight functional planning boards and committees. Appropriate federal government and private sector officials participate on the planning boards and committees.

Of particular interest in 1988 were the findings of a NATO Industrial Planning Committee study on ammunition and explosives production in the Alliance, and the continued decline in appropriate merchant shipping available to the Alliance for the reinforcement of Europe. Canadian planners continue to participate in activities aimed at correcting weaknesses identified in these studies, and other civil preparedness deficiencies.

Under the umbrella of the 1986 Agreement between Canada and the United States on Co-operation in Comprehensive Civil Emergency Planning and Management, progress was made through the work of joint groups established to enhance co-operation in trans-border transportation, communications and health services emergencies, and in the development and execution of joint exercises to test the arrangements developed.

A number of civil departments are involved in the work of the North American Defence Industrial Base Organization, designed to provide an integrated defence industrial base in time of emergency. This initiative complements Canada's domestic industrial preparedness planning.

Canada also participated in meetings of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development and the United Nations Environmental Program, in relation to emergency planning and response to accidents involving hazardous materials. Work in this area is expected to increase in view of the growing importance of international co-operation on environmental issues.

Involving the Private Sector

As efforts continue to enhance co-operation among all orders of government, federal planners have also recognized the need to improve the lines of communication and arrangements for co-operation between governments and the private sector. Of particular interest are non-governmental organizations with important roles in emergency response, such as the Canadian Red Cross, the St. John Ambulance Society, the Salvation Army and components of private industry.

In the aftermath of the Bhopal tragedy, the Major Industrial Accident Co-ordination Committee was formed to examine the potential for major industrial accidents in Canada and to improve the collective ability to prevent and respond to

such incidents. The Committee includes representatives from government and industry. Principal federal departments involved include Environment Canada, Transport Canada and Emergency Preparedness Canada. The first annual meeting was held in Ottawa, in November, 1988, attracting 150 government and private sector delegates from across Canada. Discussions are being translated into action plans for minimizing the chance of a major industrial accident and ensuring a rapid and effective response. The President of the Canadian Chemical Producers Association agreed to assume the Chair of the Major Industrial Accidents Co-ordinating Committee for 1989. This represents an encouraging sign of increased co-operation between governments and the private sector.

Education and Training

Making training equally accessible to officials from all parts of Canada is one of the ways in which the federal government works toward a reasonably uniform standard of national preparedness.


The Canadian Emergency Preparedness College in Arnprior, Ontario, offers more than 100 courses annually, ranging from Emergency Site Management to School Board Emergency Planning, to approximately 3,000 participants from across Canada and representing every order of government. In addition, a number of special seminars and conferences are conducted to address topics of particular interest. All are offered free of charge to participants.

To meet the growing demand for training in emergency planning and management, the College continued in 1988 to develop a national approach to training in concert with provincial emergency organizations. This approach would permit more general training to be given in the regions and enable the College to provide more specialized and advanced training courses.

In 1988 the Treasury Board approved plans to replace existing living accommodation at the College with a \$5-million, 120-unit residence. The two-storey building will replace 85 sub-standard rooms in aging World War II temporary buildings. The building should be completed by December 1990.

Since October 1, 1988, 1700 persons received training in 66 courses at the College; a national symposium was held on "Crisis Management in a Changing Environment"; a workshop was held for federal and provincial planners to assess and plan to ameliorate the effects of a major earthquake in B.C.; and a workshop arranged by Agriculture Canada was held on foreign animal and plant diseases.

In addition to the courses offered at the College, federal departments and agencies maintain training and awareness programs directed specifically toward their planning and operational requirements. These programs often involve other departments and their provincial counterparts, and contribute significantly to the general enhancement of preparedness across Canada.



A significant increase was observed in the past year in the demand from all orders of government for emergency preparedness training. This is a positive sign of growing interest in the field, but presents a challenge to federal training establishments and calls for the development of innovative management solutions to ensure an appropriate level of service within existing and limited resources.

Exercises

There is growing recognition throughout the federal government of the value of conducting regular exercises to test and evaluate emergency plans. Many of these require participation at a most senior level, as it is essential that the government's top administrators fully understand their role and responsibilities in major crises.

An exercise was held in December 1988 at the Central Emergency Government Headquarters in Carp, Ontario, to familiarize departments with requirements in the event of a defence crisis.

Designated federal departments participated in the NATO WINTEX-CIMEX 89 exercise designed to test arrangements within the Alliance for intergovernmental consultation and civil support for the military in response to an international crisis.

In addition, a number of departments and agencies conducted exercises to test their specific emergency response arrangements. Some of these were extensive, involving national and international arrangements for response to peacetime and wartime hazards.

Continued emphasis is required on the development of exercises to test federal arrangements for response to local and national peacetime disasters. In this regard, planning continued over the reporting period for a major national exercise to occur in late 1990. Involving some 20 federal departments and agencies as well as regional participation, this exercise seeks to test, for the first time in many years, the full range of plans and arrangements emphasizing civil requirements for national emergencies.

Public Awareness

One of the major elements of the government's emergency preparedness program is promoting awareness among Canadians of arrangements within Canada for emergency planning and response, and their individual responsibilities within the national effort.

Two important trends in public awareness were observed over the reporting period. First, a cross-country poll suggests that the majority of Canadians are informed about what they should do and have on hand in an emergency. Secondly, and perhaps related to the first observation, Emergency Preparedness Canada reports that the number of enquiries from the public about emergency preparedness has tripled over the reporting period, to an average of 200 weekly. Further, requests for the quarterly *Emergency Preparedness Digest* (a tool for informing and bringing together the Canadian emergency preparedness community) rose to 16,000 per issue, an increase of 40 percent over the previous year.

As the focal point for the government's public awareness program related to emergency preparedness, Emergency Preparedness Canada continued to respond to the increasing demand for information through several strategies by:

- disseminating printed materials to the public offering guidance on steps to be taken in various kinds of emergencies
- airing public service announcements on emergency preparedness in cooperation with radio and television networks
- introducing information related to emergency preparedness within the curriculum of the public schools to inculcate awareness at an early age. (Since October 1, materials were introduced to selected schools in Ontario, in cooperation with provincial authorities, and will be tested in both official languages.)

Research

Emergency Preparedness Canada supports research into aspects of disasters and emergency management by encouraging and funding applied research, particularly in Canadian universities; sponsoring an annual symposium on topical subjects for those working in emergency preparedness and related fields; and encouraging the development of Canadian researchers in the area of emergency preparedness by funding the Stuart Nesbitt White Fellowship Program which is administered by the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada.

Work progressed over the reporting period on a variety of projects, including:

- development of risk and damage assessment models
- simulation techniques for use in civil emergency planning, training and exercises
- analysis and design of computer-assisted learning and training techniques
- development of methods for evaluating the effectiveness of emergency preparedness measures.

In addition, departments and agencies were active in research on hazards and response requirements related more specifically to potential emergencies within their areas of responsibility.

Research is regarded as indispensable to the development of emergency plans and arrangements appropriate to meeting current and emerging hazards facing Canadians. A need is seen to review current arrangements for planning and coordination on research matters between Emergency Preparedness Canada and the many departments and agencies involved, to ensure that the collective research effort is efficiently planned and directed in a manner consistent with national emergency preparedness priorities.

APPENDIX A

Emergency Preparedness Canada

Emergency Preparedness Canada was established as a branch of the Public Service of Canada by proclamation of the *Emergency Preparedness Act*, and is designated as a department within Schedule B of the *Financial Administration Act*. The Executive Director reports to The Honourable Bill McKnight, Minister Responsible for Emergency Preparedness.

Mandate

Emergency Preparedness Canada is charged by the *Emergency Preparedness Act* with responsibility to “advance civil preparedness in Canada for emergencies of all types . . . by facilitating and co-ordinating, among government institutions and in co-operation with provincial governments, foreign governments and international organizations, the development and implementation of civil emergency plans.”

Specific functions assigned to the agency are as follows:

Development of Plans

- develop policies and programs for achieving an appropriate state of national civil preparedness for emergencies
- encourage and support provincial civil preparedness for emergencies
- provide education and training related to civil emergency preparedness

- enhance public awareness and understanding of civil emergency preparedness matters
- analyze and evaluate civil emergency preparedness and conduct related research
- establish arrangements ensuring the continuity of constitutional government during emergencies
- establish arrangements ensuring effective consultation between the federal and provincial governments in relation to the declaration of an emergency under any Act of Parliament
- co-ordinate and support: the development and testing of civil emergency plans by government institutions; civil emergency preparedness activities by those institutions with like activities of the provinces; and, in accordance with external relations policies, Canada’s participation in activities related to international civil emergency preparedness.

Implementation of Plans

- monitor potential, imminent or actual civil emergencies and report as required to the Minister and government institutions on the emergency and on necessary response measures

- co-ordinate and support, as required, the implementation of civil emergency plans by government institutions, and the provision of non-financial assistance to a province during or after an emergency
- provide financial assistance to a province when authorized pursuant to Section 9 of the Emergency Preparedness Act.
- maintaining an Emergency Co-ordination Centre to monitor and report on emergencies and to provide an operations centre to Ministers if needed in an emergency
- administering the Joint Emergency Preparedness Program
- administering the Disaster Financial Assistance arrangements

Organization

The agency has a staff complement of 102. Of these, 63 are based in Ottawa; 18 are at the Canadian Emergency Preparedness College at Arnprior, Ontario; one is attached to the Canadian NATO delegation in Brussels; and a Regional Director and an Assistant are based in each provincial capital. There are three Branches whose responsibilities are described below.

Operations Branch is responsible for:

- providing liaison with provincial emergency measures organizations through regional offices located in each provincial capital
- providing a comprehensive program of public information related to a wide range of emergency preparedness activities
- establishing arrangements for ensuring the continuity of government during an emergency

- administering the Emergency Services Workers' Compensation agreements
- administering the Vital Points Program
- administering a program for the protection of essential records in the event of an attack on North America.

Plans Branch is responsible for:

- co-ordinating and facilitating the development of federal emergency preparedness policies and programs
- monitoring and assessing the federal government's level of emergency preparedness
- sponsoring research relating to emergency preparedness
- exercising and evaluating crisis management plans and arrangements
- co-ordinating the emergency preparedness activities of federal departments, agencies and Crown Corporations in the international forum and with provincial and territorial governments

- developing and delivering training programs
- developing and conducting national conferences and symposia.

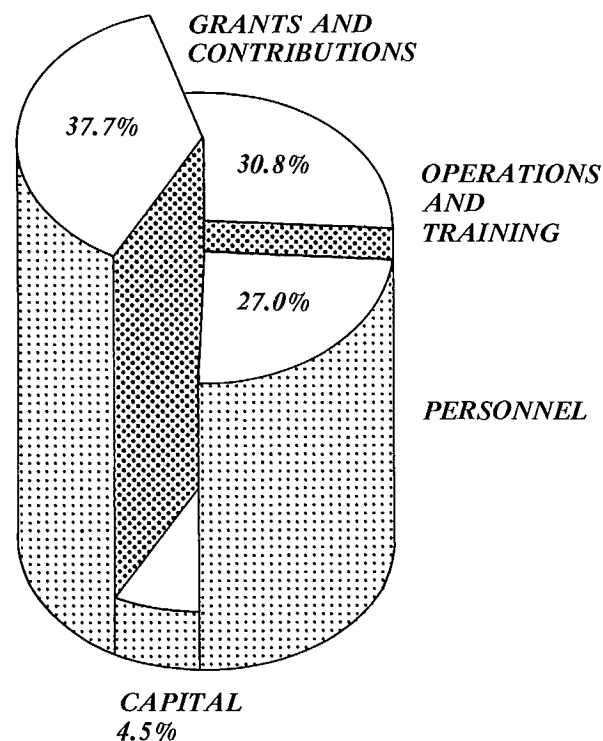
Corporate Programs Branch is responsible for:

- providing long-range corporate planning, corporate policy analysis, support in the areas of legislation, secretariat services, audit and evaluation, parliamentary liaison, and monitoring of regulatory affairs
- providing administrative support in administration, personnel, finance, records management, information, accommodation and security
- administering human resources management in the areas of staff relations, staffing, classification, compensation, training and development, career planning, official languages and employment equity
- providing financial management in budgeting, estimates, multi-year operational plans, accounting services
- providing informatics systems management, including development of new applications, systems definition and analysis, monitoring systems effectiveness, systems technology and contract administration.

Resources

Emergency Preparedness Canada's budget for 1988-89 was \$17.4 million, allocated as illustrated below.

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS CANADA 1988-89 BUDGET



APPENDIX B
Joint Emergency Preparedness Program
(JEPP)

Committed Funds
Fiscal Year 1988-89

Province/ Territory	Description of Project	Financial Split	
British Columbia	Public information — telephone directory inserts	Fed.	5,000
		Prov.	10,000
Alberta	Public protection, continuity of government and resource management plans for wartime arrangements	Fed.	36,000
		Prov.	12,000
	Disaster Services Division — computer	Fed.	17,500
		Prov.	27,500
	APSS library research development	Fed.	11,952
		Prov.	11,952
	Emergency response improvements for dangerous goods incidents	Fed.	126,000
		Prov.	189,000
	City of Leduc — multi-purpose response vehicle	Fed.	48,375
		Prov.	48,375
	County of Strathcona — dangerous goods control unit	Fed.	83,601
		Prov.	83,601
	Disaster health displays for the emergency hospital demonstration	Fed.	2,100
		Prov.	700
	Emergency hospital exercise	Fed.	4,080
Prov.		2,720	
Regional communications system — Improvement District #17 West	Fed.	25,075	
	Prov.	25,075	
City of Grande Prairie hazardous materials and mutual aid equipment	Fed.	11,720	
	Prov.	11,720	
Regional communications system — Municipal District of Provost #52	Fed.	42,300	
	Prov.	42,300	

Province/ Territory	Description of Project	Financial Split	
	APSS sub-program/validation and model development	Fed.	15,500
		Prov.	15,500
	Village of Cayley — generator and rescue vehicle	Fed.	4,317
		Prov.	4,317
	Village of Strome — communications equipment	Fed.	2,580
		Prov.	2,580
	Town of Fox Creek — rescue equipment	Fed.	7,850
		Prov.	7,850
	County of Athabasca — rescue vehicle and communications equipment	Fed.	17,070
		Prov.	17,070
	Town of Didsbury — communications equipment	Fed.	7,502
		Prov.	7,502
	Town of Turner Valley — rescue and communications equipment	Fed.	13,379
		Prov.	13,379
	Village of Warner — communications equipment	Fed.	2,975
		Prov.	2,975
	Village of Clyde — communications equipment	Fed.	6,226
		Prov.	6,226
	Town of Drayton Valley — communications equipment	Fed.	3,461
		Prov.	3,461
	County of Forty Mile — rescue vehicle	Fed.	11,250
		Prov.	11,250
	Town of Rimbey — communications equipment	Fed.	18,115
		Prov.	18,115
	Town of Sunde — communications equipment	Fed.	7,721
		Prov.	7,721
	County of Camrose — generator and communications equipment	Fed.	17,224
		Prov.	17,224
Northwest Territories	Five-Year Plan to develop the emergency measures capability in N.W.T.	Fed.	113,400
		Terr.	75,000
	Petroleum contingency plan	Fed.	10,500
		Terr.	19,500

Province/ Territory	Description of Project	Financial Split	
	Emergency communications system — Rankin Inlet	Fed.	21,833
		Terr.	14,555
	Communications system — Fort Smith	Fed.	23,618
		Terr.	15,745
	Yellowknife — emergency communications system	Fed.	11,990
		Terr.	11,990
	Baffin Regional Emergency Response Committee — rescue equipment	Fed.	45,585
		Terr.	30,390
	Alternate emergency communications system	Fed.	8,922
		Terr.	5,948
	Facsimile machine — EMO	Fed.	5,543
		Terr.	1,848
Yukon	Five-Year Plan for the maintenance of Yukon's emergency measures capability	Fed.	62,920
		Terr.	33,880
Saskatchewan	Five-year Readiness Plan	Fed.	201,513
		Prov.	220,516
	Prince Albert — chemical suits	Fed.	4,000
		Prov.	4,000
	Shaunavon and District — response vehicle	Fed.	6,000
		Prov.	6,000
	Parkland Mutual Aid Area — communications system	Fed.	4,708
		Prov.	4,708
	Moose Jaw Mutual Aid Area — rescue equipment	Fed.	19,372
		Prov.	19,372
	Tisdale and District — mobile command post/rescue vehicle	Fed.	6,767
		Prov.	6,767
	Last Mountain Mutual Aid Area — communications system	Fed.	28,819
		Prov.	28,819
	Gardiner Dam Mutual Aid Area — communications system	Fed.	41,446
		Prov.	41,446
	Trill Plains Mutual Aid Area — rescue equipment	Fed.	9,296
		Prov.	9,296

Province/ Territory	Description of Project	Financial Split	
	Prince Albert — communications equipment	Fed.	2,568
		Prov.	2,568
	Humboldt and District Mutual Aid Area — communications project	Fed.	1,045
		Prov.	1,045
	Meadow Lake Mutual Aid Area — rescue equipment	Fed.	4,574
		Prov.	4,574
	Pilot Butte Mutual Aid Area — communications and rescue equipment	Fed.	6,558
		Prov.	6,558
	South Central Mutual Aid Area — communications system	Fed.	42,818
		Prov.	42,818
	Gardiner Dam — emergency response equipment	Fed.	8,670
		Prov.	8,670
	Hanley Mutual Aid Area — communications project	Fed.	23,503
		Prov.	23,503
	North Saskatoon Mutual Aid Area — rescue equipment	Fed.	7,365
		Prov.	7,365
	Maple Creek Mutual Aid Area — communications system	Fed.	24,605
		Prov.	24,605
	Esterhazy Mutual Aid Area — extrication equipment	Fed.	10,831
		Prov.	10,831
	Foam Lake Mutual Aid Area — communications system	Fed.	26,345
		Prov.	26,345
Manitoba	Five-year Plan to increase emergency preparedness	Fed.	264,300
		Prov.	492,000
	Town of Erikson/RM of Clanwilliam — communications equipment	Fed.	3,801
		Prov.	3,801
	Hazardous materials response vehicle — Town of Selkirk	Fed.	30,310
		Prov.	90,931
	Lynn Lake — emergency response equipment	Fed.	1,269
		Prov.	1,269
	Harrison — communications equipment	Fed.	5,629
		Prov.	5,629

Province/ Territory	Description of Project	Financial Split	
	Sherridon — emergency communications equipment	Fed.	4,900
		Prov.	4,900
	Portage la Prairie — communications equipment and mobile generator	Fed.	6,198
		Prov.	6,198
	Town of Birtle — communications equipment	Fed.	6,945
		Prov.	6,945
	Hanover — chemical suit and breathing apparatus	Fed.	2,814
		Prov.	2,814
	Town of The Pas — communications, rescue and hazardous waste equipment	Fed.	34,421
		Prov.	34,421
	City of Brandon — emergency command/rescue vehicle	Fed.	8,670
		Prov.	8,670
	Archie — emergency rescue/communications equipment	Fed.	2,800
		Prov.	2,800
	Town of Neepawa — communications equipment	Fed.	3,505
		Prov.	3,505
	Village of Hamiota — rescue equipment	Fed.	9,038
		Prov.	9,038
	Village of Riverton — rescue equipment	Fed.	3,264
		Prov.	3,264
	City of Brandon — emergency communications centre	Fed.	46,714
		Prov.	46,714
	Manitoba EMO — emergency information system	Fed.	5,858
		Prov.	5,858
Ontario	Five-year Readiness Plan	Fed.	1,900,000
		Prov.	1,900,000
Quebec	Integrated communications network	Fed.	1,500,000
		Prov.	1,833,333
	Ice-cutting machines	Fed.	86,400
		Prov.	105,400
New Brunswick	Wartime Emergency Planning Officer	Fed.	34,500
		Prov.	11,500

Province/ Territory	Description of Project	Financial Split	
	Emergency rescue vehicle for Southeastern N.B.	Fed.	90,000
		Prov.	90,000
	EMO video production and study guide	Fed.	47,000
		Prov.	31,330
Nova Scotia	Command/control and communications facilities	Fed.	400,000
		Prov.	400,000
	Wartime Emergency Planning and Training Officer	Fed.	12,500
		Prov.	4,500
Prince Edward Island	Five-year EMO Emergency Preparedness Program	Fed.	102,636
		Prov.	70,350
	Emergency training for volunteer firefighters	Fed.	36,682
		Prov.	14,062
	Wartime Planning Officer	Fed.	32,250
		Prov.	10,750
	Integrated mobile radio trunking system	Fed.	700,000
		Prov.	700,000
	Crapaud Mutual Aid Area — emergency response vehicle	Fed.	33,485
		Prov.	33,485
	Emergency generator — EOC Souris Hospital	Fed.	22,500
		Prov.	52,500
	Upgrading the Provincial Shelter Plan	Fed.	62,862
		Prov.	15,716
	Charlottetown Mutual Aid Area — response vehicle	Fed.	31,204
		Prov.	31,204
Newfoundland	Emergency Wartime Planning Officer	Fed.	30,000
		Prov.	10,000
	Town of Burin — emergency rescue equipment	Fed.	10,429
		Prov.	5,615
	Town of Deer Lake — communications system	Fed.	16,633
		Prov.	11,089
	Town of Grand Bank — emergency diesel generator	Fed.	19,250
		Prov.	15,750

Province/ Territory	Description of Project	Financial Split	
	Labrador City — emergency response command vehicle	Fed.	41,700
		Prov.	27,800
	Marystown — emergency response package	Fed.	37,532
		Prov.	25,022
	Port-aux-Basques — rescue equipment	Fed.	12,786
		Prov.	8,524
	Town of Wedgewood Park — emergency generator and pump	Fed.	5,346
		Prov.	3,564
	Town of Windsor — communications project	Fed.	8,840
		Prov.	5,893
	Stephenville civil defence team project	Fed.	10,458
		Prov.	6,972
	Grand Falls — rescue equipment	Fed.	13,478
		Prov.	8,985

APPENDIX C

*Disaster Financial Assistance Arrangements
(DFA)*

Contributions Paid in Fiscal Year 1988-89

Province	Event	Contributions Paid in FY 88-89
Alberta	1987 Tornado	\$22,000,000 (advance)
Newfoundland*	1983 Flood	526,000 (final)
Manitoba*	1986 Flood	408,395 (final)
Quebec*	1983 Storm	10,000,000 (advance)

*Paid during period October 1, 1988 - March 31, 1989