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FEDERAL
EMERGENCY PEACETIME PROCEDURES
QUEBEC REGION
1987

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QUEBEC REGION
1987

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS CANADA

FEDERAL

EMERGENCY PEACETIME PROCEDURES

QUEBEC REGION

1987

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FOREWORD

The Federal Peacetime Emergency Procedures for Quebec have been developed to comply with the co-ordinating responsibilities assigned to Emergency Preparedness Canada.

These procedures are based on existing federal departmental responsibilities in emergencies as approved by the Interdepartmental Committee on Emergency Preparedness (ICEP), Procedures for the Co-ordination of Crisis Management Operations (EPC 21/81) (see Annex A), Emergency Planning Order (P.C. 1981-1305) (see Annex B), and in conjunction with existing arrangements with the Provincial organization, namely the Bureau de la Protection civile du Québec (Quebec Civil Protection Bureau).

This document identifies the procedures for interdepartmental and intergovernmental co-ordination of federal emergency activities in the Province of Quebec.

Regional Director (Quebec)
Emergency Preparedness Canada
Suite 701
250 West, Grande-Allée
Québec (Qué.)
G1R 2H4

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RECORD OF AMENDMENTS

AMENDMENT	DATE	ENTERED BY	DATE

FEDERAL PEACETIME EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

QUEBEC REGION

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CHAPTER I

GENERAL

Background

1. The principle upon which the federal government's crisis management is based on is that necessary measures must be undertaken to protect the population against all kinds of potential disasters, from a fire to a nuclear war.

Considering the fact that to be efficient, countermeasures must be coordinated, the Government instructed all departments under its jurisdiction, to prepare emergency plans to be implemented:

- . when federal assistance is required by the provincial government
- . for potential emergencies occurring on federal territory
- . when the extent of the disaster is such that emergency measures must be taken to maintain peace and order and ensure the good functioning of the government.

The Order in Council also states that a department may be designated the lead department when the emergency measures fall under its normal responsibility, or when decreed by the Prime Minister. Other departments must be prepared to assist the lead department if so required.

Primary objective

2. The primary objective of this procedure is to ensure the co-ordination of an effective federal response to emergencies or disasters in the Province of Quebec.

Secondary objectives

3. Regular meetings and constant liaison will ensure:

- 1) Complementary actions by federal departments during emergencies
- 2) that all federal departments involved in emergency situations in the Province of Quebec are provided with information and warning
- 3) that federal resources are used in a coordinated manner during disasters
- 4) that federal departmental employees involved know exactly how to respond to emergencies, having learned through attendance at joint or separate training courses and exercises with provincial, municipal and industrial organizations.

Definitions

4. For the purpose of this procedure, the following terms are defined:

- . emergency means an abnormal situation requiring prompt action beyond normal procedures to prevent or limit injury to persons, and damage to property or environment
- . disaster means a grievous event, real or imminent, caused by fire or by an accident, explosion, natural phenomenon or technical failure, whether or not as the result of human intervention, on such a scale that it causes or is likely to cause the loss of human life, unsafe conditions, personal injury or extensive damage to property
- . department means regional departmental offices including federal boards, corporations, commissions and agencies represented in the Province of Quebec
- . lead department is the primary federal department having the authority to act and co-ordinate federal activities due to legislated obligations or by appointment or delegation by the Minister responsible for Emergency Preparedness.

Methods of application

5. This procedure may be applied by a lead department in the following cases:

- 1) to support the Province of Quebec when assistance is required by a lead department
- 2) to comply with Order 1981-1305, and more specifically with items 3 and 4 concerning statutory responsibilities of federal departments
- 3) when a federal department requires the support of the province.

Implementation

6. This procedure is implemented by the Regional Director of Emergency Preparedness Canada for the following reasons:

- 1) to support the province's formal request formulated by the Quebec Civil Protection Bureau
- 2) when a department in need of assistance can justify its request
- 3) when the Quebec Regional Emergency Planning Committee decides that it is necessary to hold exercises.

CHAPTER II

OPERATION

Concepts of operation

1. In order to meet the objectives of the procedure it will be necessary for all federal government departments, or agencies, to be located in one Joint Emergency Operations Control Centre, at a relatively close distance away from the potential disaster site. Having all interested parties on site and working together will promote effective management and quick decisions.

Considering the distance between various locations of federal regional offices, it will be necessary to maintain the following Federal Emergency Operations Centres (EOC's);

- 1) For small disasters involving five departments or less, two emergency operations centres will be maintained, one in Montreal and one in Quebec.
 - a. The Montreal EOC should be located in the Guy-Favreau Complex or in immediate vicinity
 - b. The Quebec EOC should be located in the Emergency Preparedness Canada (EPC) regional office
 - c. These two EOC's, equipped with the most modern communication devices would be available 24 hours per day.
- 2) For larger disasters the Regional Emergency Government Headquarters (REGHQ), located at Valcartier, would be used as Emergency Operations Centre.

The Centres will be operated by the lead department designated in a Prime Minister's decree or by Emergency Preparedness Canada in other cases.

Normally, these Centres will be occupied by the owner department but could be converted into an Emergency Operations Control Centre within an hour if required.

Such Centres will provide working space for:

- . the Lead Department (2 or 3 persons)
- . the Supporting Departments (1 person each)
- . A Provincial/Municipal Liaison Officer
- . a Media Liaison Officer
- . a Logistic Support Officer.

The day-to-day communications equipment will be installed and maintained by the owner department. Emergency Preparedness Canada will install and maintain the additional equipment such as telephones, facsimile machines, telex, VHF and UHF equipment, required to guarantee adequate additional communication systems to Emergency Officers working during emergencies.

A department desiring to install its own equipment (e.g. computer terminals) may do so at its expense as long as it does not interfere with other systems already in place.

When only one federal department is involved in a specific disaster, it will either use its own operations centre or the Joint Control Centre at its expense.

Alerting

2. Departments required to apply this procedure, for any reason stated in the methods of application, should proceed as follows:

- 1) The Departmental Emergency Officer will contact directly with other departmental emergency officers liable to assist him in coping with the disaster. Persons involved will go to the nearest EOC and make it operational. Upon arrival at EOC, the Emergency Officer will immediately contact the Regional Director of EPC or his assistant to report on the situation. According to the information received, the EPC representative will decide whether or not to proceed to the Operations Control Centre to offer assistance.

- 2) If the Regional Emergency Government Headquarters is to be used for a large disaster, the EPC representative will acknowledge the alert and will, in turn, inform the members of the Regional Emergency Planning Committee (REPC). He will also inform the Provincial Warning Centre (PWC) personnel and will travel to the REGHQ to co-ordinate the beginning of the operations. If a department is assigned the leading role, EPC will then act as supporting department to the lead department.
- 3) If the alert cannot be officially transmitted because of communications interruption, the departmental alert officers will go to the nearest Operations Control Centre and decide jointly on the action required. The equipment installed in the control centres should ensure easy communications with other centres in order to enable the report of a clear picture concerning the size of the disaster.
- 4) In order that prompt action may be taken towards an emergency, EPC will maintain a contract with a telephone answering service company to transmit the alert to the participating departments to the REPC. It will then be the responsibility of the emergency officer of each participating department to relay the alert message within his own department, should this action be deemed necessary.

Response

3. Each federal department is responsible to respond to emergencies in the most efficient way according to its own departmental instructions. Nevertheless, it is recommended that departmental emergency plans be compatible with this procedure as well as a complement to emergency plans of other departments.

Information

4. Any department involved in an emergency operation is responsible for the preparation of a summary of actions taken and to relay this information to EPC by the quickest means of communications available. EPC will then collate the various résumés to prepare an operations report. A daily or weekly report will be sent to participating departments, to the REPC, and by order of importance to other departments which might be interested in the event.

Federal assistance to the province

5. When an agreement exists, the provincial department involved in an emergency may contact the responsible federal department directly and request federal assistance, as stipulated in the agreement.

The federal emergency officer will analyse the situation and, if deemed necessary, will apply these procedures. In each case, he will prepare a summary of information for distribution.

In all other cases, the provincial department will proceed through Quebec Civil Protection Bureau (QCPB) to contact the Regional Director of EPC or, his representative, to obtain federal assistance. The EPC Regional Director will then evaluate the situation and will apply the emergency procedure or will transmit the provincial request to the federal department responsible for that specific area. A summary report will also be prepared for distribution.

Provincial assistance to the Federal

6. When an agreement exists, the federal department involved in an emergency can contact the responsible provincial department and request provincial assistance, as stipulated in the agreement.

In other cases, the federal department will ask the Regional Director of EPC to contact QCPB. The latter organization will proceed or will designate a provincial department to take charge of the emergency. In each case a summary report will be prepared for distribution by the departments involved.

Financing

7. As prescribed in Treasury Board Directive (T.B.778820) of September 24, 1981 (See Annex C), departments will be responsible for the payment of costs incurred by an emergency through their departmental operations appropriations and keep records of the funds spent for emergency operations. On the other hand, if the costs exceed the financial resources of the department, a special request may be submitted to Treasury Board.

CHAPTER III

PLANNING

Preparation and updating of the procedure

1. This procedure has been prepared by the Regional Director of Emergency Preparedness Canada. The latter is also responsible for keeping it up-to-date. For that purpose, the RD, EPC, will contact twice a year with federal departmental emergency officers to obtain their recommendations towards the updating of the procedure. The RD, EPC, will also consult with the Director General of QCPB to ensure that both, federal and provincial procedures are compatible and complementary.

This procedure, including amendments, will be presented to the semi-annual conference of the Regional Emergency Planning Committee to be officially accepted by the participating departments.

Regional Emergency Planning Committee

2. This committee will allow the Regional Directors to consult with each other concerning policies and actions required to ensure that all federal departments, represented in the Province of Quebec, comply effectively with the directives of the Emergency Planning Order.

The committee will meet twice a year: once in Montreal in the Springtime and once in Quebec in the Fall.

The participating departments are those mentioned on the distribution list of this procedure. The Director General of QCPB will also be invited as provincial liaison officer.

The EPC Regional Director will act as Chairman of the committee and will supply secretarial services.

Committee meetings

3. Date and place of meetings are at the discretion of the Chairman. Information and agenda will be transmitted to the members approximately two months ahead of each meeting.

In addition to items suggested by the members, the agenda will include general items suggested by the Chairman and results of the sub-committees work. Members will also have the possibility to add other items of general interest.

Meetings will be scheduled to last one day only unless the agenda includes too many subjects and requires more time. In such cases, it will have to be accepted previously by the majority of the members.

Minutes of meetings will be addressed to the members not later than two months following a meeting.

Members will organize standing sub-committees and ad hoc committees to discuss important subjects. Reports produced by these committees will be presented to the Chairman in advance of a meeting in order to be printed and distributed to members prior to a regular meeting.

To facilitate decisions, it will be possible for the members to be accompanied at the meetings by their technical advisors.

Expenses incurred by members to attend the meetings will be charged to their departmental operations budget.

Training

4. Committee members must ensure that their respective personnel is fully aware of emergency procedures and of methods of operation.

A variety of courses, conferences and symposiums are presented by many departments in their respective fields. Courses catalogues will automatically be distributed by the secretarial services as soon as they are received.

Besides, if the committee feels it is in the interest of members, instructors may be invited to present interesting subjects to delegates in designated regional locations.

Exercises

5. The only way to test the efficiency of a method or a procedure is to practice it regularly in order to identify malfunctions and to bring in improvements in the procedure.

The REPC will determine a certain time during the year to test the actual procedure and to decide of a scenario. A sub-committee will take charge of the preparation of the exercise and of the exercise itself. Afterwards, the sub-committee will draft an evaluation report including pertaining recommendations.

CHAPTER IV

FEDERAL DEPARTMENTS RESPONSIBILITIES

1. Emergency functions of the federal departments and agencies listed in the following pages have been approved by the Interdepartmental Committee on Emergency Preparedness (ICEP). Whenever revised, the present chapter will be amended accordingly.

AGRICULTURE CANADA

- 1) Forecast and warning of events which may have an impact on agriculture, primarily concerning animal and introduced plant diseases and insect infestation, and; secondarily, the impact of meteorological events.
- 2) Preventing, controlling and eliminating animal and plant diseases and insect infestation.
- 3) Movement and relocation of threatened animal herds, emergency animal feeding and veterinarian services.
- 4) Provision of auxiliary departmental role in distribution systems for essential agricultural produce; professional and technical advice and assistance in damage assessment related to crops, farm land, livestock and agricultural structures.
- 5) Recommend special agricultural financial assistance programs to assist in recovery from or countermeasures for agricultural emergencies.
- 6) Provision of agricultural facilities and equipment in countermeasure operations.
- 7) Information and advice on food and water supplies for communities, farms and livestock.
- 8) Authorization of emergency use of pasture lands.
- 9) Provision of laboratory facilities, bacteriological services, etc.
- 10) Scientific and technical advice regarding municipal installations security, i.e. dams, etc.
- 11) Coordination of activities of Agriculture Canada, Canadian Wheat Board and Canadian Transport Commission on emergency transport and storage of feed and grains.
- 12) Assessment of flood potential and advice on preventive measures.

BANK OF CANADA

- 1) Issue emergency instructions relating to financial institutions and monetary policies concerning emergency situations, which might affect the monetary and financial systems.
- 2) Warn of potential economical emergencies.
- 3) Control the use of financial assistance in emergency situations.
- 4) Issue directives, recommendations and control methods on the federal financial assistance in case of disasters.

CANADA MORTGAGE AND HOUSING CORPORATION

- 1) Provide technical advice and assistance relating to:
 - . damage assessment and assessment of need
 - . provision of temporary accommodation in vacant corporation controlled units.
- 2) Assistance in respect of emergency housing construction including provision of associated water, sewage and other utility services.

CANADA POST CORPORATION

- 1) Inform and advise concerning postal matters following emergency situations.
- 2) Issue warning of disruptions in postal services.

CANADIAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION

- 1) Program interruptions for emergency broadcasts by federal, provincial or local authorities.
- 2) Advice and assistance in preparation of emergency messages.
- 3) Extend radio and television hour coverage when required by emergency conditions.
- 4) Coordinate dissemination of emergency messages to the population through other networks, if necessary.
- 5) Assistance in maintaining low power relay transmitters (LPRT) emergency power arrangements.

CANADIAN SECURITY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE

COMMUNICATIONS CANADA

- 1) Technical and professional assistance in assessment of damage to telecommunications systems.
- 2) Identification of emergency communications resources or systems.
- 3) Line Load Control Program.
- 4) Arrange for federal emergency communications systems.
- 5) Approval of federal and provincial applications for use of emergency frequencies in accordance with procedures established with EPC and QCPB.

CORRECTIONAL SERVICE CANADA

- 1) Provide advice and warning, when required, about penitentiary matters in all aspects of federal legislation.

DEFENCE RESEARCH ESTABLISHMENT (VALCARTIER)

- 1) Act as scientific advisor to federal departments.
- 2) Analyse and make scientific tests which fall under DREV jurisdiction.

EMPLOYMENT AND IMMIGRATION CANADA

- 1) Assistance in obtaining and allocation of required manpower to support federal, provincial or municipal emergency operations including recruitment, reception registration and allocation of manpower.
- 2) Use of EIC facilities as emergency centres for municipal, provincial or federal authorities.
- 3) Staff assistance to form reception centres.
- 4) Assistance in damage assessment and industrial losses as it relates to the work force.
- 5) Administer custodial arrangements concerning immigration in the province of Quebec.

ENERGY, MINES AND RESOURCES CANADA

- 1) Warning in the area of mineral and energetic technology, explosives, magnetic storms and earth physics.
- 2) Technical and scientific assistance related to energy, mining, explosives and earth physics fields, e.g., earthquakes, landslides, etc.

ENVIRONMENT CANADA

Conservation and Protection

- 1) Assistance, advice and guidance in forecasting and warning of floods, water quality and wild life.
- 2) Dissemination of warnings on environmental emergencies.
- 3) Advice and assistance in limitation of environmental impact.
- 4) Professional, technical and operational assistance in:
 - . Assessment of environmental impact and damage in emergencies
 - . rehabilitation of the environment.
- 5) Scientific and technical advice and assistance in assessing damage to and recovery for, wildlife, improvement of quality of water, air and soil.
- 6) Wildlife emergency feeding, movement and relocation.
- 7) Advise on transport, storage and disposal of hazardous materials.
- 8) Arrange emergency laboratory services for chemical, biological and physical analysis.
- 9) Assistance and advice on oil spill behaviour in lakes and rivers.
- 10) Coordination of environmental advice and assistance from functional groups not located in the province of Quebec.
- 11) The responsibilities herewith listed apply primarily to federal territory and properties thereon which are under management of Conservation and Protection, i.e., National Wildlife Reserves.

Atmospheric Environment Service

- 1) Initiation and dissemination of weather warnings and advice as required by the magnitude and duration of hazardous meteorological phenomena.
- 2) Advice on meteorological conditions affecting emergency operations.

ENVIRONMENT CANADA

Atmospheric Environment Service (cont'd)

- 3) Provision of special local area weather observations, forecasts and briefings.
- 4) Advice and assistance in forecasting water supply.
- 5) Forecasts of pollutant dispersions in the atmosphere.

FISHERIES AND OCEANS CANADA

- 1) Use of laboratory facilities for analysis of contaminants, etc.
- 2) Underwater diving capabilities.

HEALTH AND WELFARE CANADA

Medical Services - Health

- 1) Advice and assistance on occupational health.
- 2) Warning and assistance regarding quarantinable and communicable diseases.
- 3) Provision of health resource material for emergencies.

Note:

HWC emergency medical resources are pre-positioned in various areas in the province of Quebec for use in wartime. Authority for their use in peacetime is vested with the Director, Emergency Services, HWC.

Income Security Programs - Welfare

- 1) Advise and assist in provision of welfare arrangements.

INDIAN AND NORTHERN AFFAIRS CANADA

- 1) Ensure that emergency plans are in place to meet emergencies and minimize their effects on areas under INA jurisdiction; i.e., Indian Reserves.
- 2) Use of district offices, equipment and staff to assist in coordination and support of federal emergency operations.
- 3) Warning and information from field offices on local conditions which may affect emergency operations.

LABOUR CANADA

- 1) Advice and information on employee safety and labour standards under emergency conditions.
- 2) Advice and assistance on occupational health in emergency conditions.

NATIONAL DEFENCE

- 1) Provide assistance required in civil disasters.
- 2) Provide emergency communications to federal task forces.
- 3) Assistance in transportation required by task forces engaged in emergency operations and damage analysis.
- 4) Provide logistic support to federal personnel on emergency operations in remote areas.
- 5) Provide services of DND liaison officers to other federal response departments.
- 6) Provide communications support to H&WC for inquiry services in major disasters by use of the Defence Data Network (DDN) through Canadian Forces Communications Centre (CFCC).

PORT CORPORATION

PUBLIC ARCHIVES

- 1) Store, secure and preserve essential records for all Federal Government departments and agencies.
- 2) Advise Federal Government departments and agencies on all matters related to archives and essential records.

PUBLIC WORKS CANADA

- 1) Damage assessment.
- 2) Construction, remedial repairs and building maintenance.
- 3) Earth, snow and debris removal.
- 4) Provision of temporary water supply, sanitary facilities and other temporary public utilities.
- 5) Coordination of engineering and construction resources.
- 6) Monitoring federal funds allocated to provinces for construction of public works.
- 7) Providing for the use of PWC marine vessels.
- 8) Provision of any other emergency response within the department's capabilities.

REGIONAL INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION (DRIE)

- 1) Advice and assistance on recovery programs for manufacturing and processing industry.
- 2) Assessment of the effect of an emergency on manufacturing and processing industry.
- 3) Assistance in finding foreign suppliers of commodities required to assist in countermeasure operations.
- 4) Assist EPC in analysing the economic and social effects of an impending or actual emergency.

REVENUE CANADA

Customs and Excise

- 1) Facilitate importation of goods required in emergencies by exercising special procedures such as: "Goods for Emergency Use Remission Order", and others.
- 2) With the aid of EIC officers, coordinate port of entry for goods imported into Canada.

Taxation

- 1) Advice and assistance for post emergency realty damage assessment.

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

- 1) Within limits of Federal jurisdiction, provide advice, assistance and response in all areas of emergency planning and related procedures.
- 2) Carry out security inspection on designated vital points and provide input for the Vital Points Ledger.
- 3) Coordination of emergency operations when RCMP is designated "the lead department".
- 4) Act as advisor in material and personal security matters.
- 5) Allow for utilization of RCMP's private network when required.
- 6) The primary duties of the RCMP in an emergency would consist of the following:
 - a) exercise responsibility for:
 - . the international security of Canada in all matters of subversion and espionage
 - . the protection of specified Vital Points
 - . Port and Travel Security control
 - b) exercise responsibility in accordance with the police jurisdiction of the RCMP and in cooperation with other police forces, for the internal security of Canada in all matters of sabotage and police assistance in the enforcement of federal statutes and emergency legislation; and
 - c) assist provincial and municipal governments and their police forces, as requested, in all matters pertaining to the coordination of emergency police planning and operations.

ST LAWRENCE SEAWAY

- 1) Advise and provide required assistance in all areas concerning transportation in the St Lawrence Seaway.
- 2) Organise countermeasures related to accidents in the seaway.

**SECRETARY OF STATE
TRANSLATION**

- 1) Provide translators, English and/or French as required.

SUPPLY AND SERVICES CANADA

Supply and Services

- 1) Ensure payments in the name of the Receiver General in case of major disruption of postal services.
- 2) Advise on ways and means of issuing cheques in case of emergencies.
- 3) In conjunction with DRIE, assist in locating national and foreign suppliers.

Audit

- 1) Advise on records and accounting procedures for disaster assistance cost sharing programs.
- 2) Audit financial assistance claims.

TRANSPORT CANADA

Air transportation

- 1) Use of mobile or fixed facilities for control of emergency operations and provision of public protection; i.e., heavy equipment, vehicles and fixed base communications, provided such services do not interfere with the safe operation of Transport Canada facilities.

Canadian Coast Guard

- 1) Advice and assistance in all areas of ships safety, navigational aids and weather forecasts.
- 2) Assume responsibility of naval research and water pollution control.

Transportation of dangerous goods

- 1) Advice concerning dangerous goods regulations, handling and training related to transportation of dangerous goods, and response to accidents involving dangerous goods.

Rail transportation - (C.P. Rail)

- 1) Issue warning and give information about cargo transportation and major railway accidents involving dangerous goods.

Procedures for the Coordination of Crisis Management Operations

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Canada

FOREWORD

This document is issued under the authority of the President of the Privy Council, the Minister Responsible for Emergency Planning, and establishes a system and procedures whereby the response of federal departments and agencies to an actual or imminent emergency may be effectively coordinated.



W.B. Snarr
Assistant Secretary to the Cabinet
(Emergency Planning)

Emergency Planning Canada
Ottawa, January 1981

PROCEDURES FOR THE COORDINATION
OF CRISIS MANAGEMENT OPERATIONS

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PROCEDURES FOR THE COORDINATION
OF CRISIS MANAGEMENT OPERATIONS

INTRODUCTION

1. The Interdepartmental Committee on Emergency Planning (ICEP) has agreed on a delineation of department responsibilities in emergencies ("Federal Departmental Responsibilities in Emergencies", published by Emergency Planning Canada). These have been recorded as the responsibility to perform specified functions when required, and the ICEP has urged departments and agencies to aim their contingency planning at developing a capability to perform these functions.

2. The general principle upon which the federal government's crisis management is based is that, when a particular department's emergency functions are seen to be dominant with respect to the federal role in meeting an emergency, that department should be the lead department for federal involvement. This dominance may be established in legislation, as for example the responsibility of the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority for emergencies occurring on the Seaway; or it may be specifically assigned, as for example, to the Solicitor General in relation to hostage-taking and related crisis situations in Canada. Thus in many cases, it has been possible to pre-designate lead departments. As possible emergency situations are examined further, it will likely be possible to expand the pre-designation of those departments who will be responsible for taking the lead in coordinating both the federal response and the related planning for particular emergency contingencies.

3. There are, however, potential emergencies in which the specific functions necessary to meet them cannot be predicted, much less the dominance of one department's functions in relation to those of others. Thus there remains a requirement for formally recognized procedures by which:

- a department, when one has not been pre-identified as a lead department, may be nominated when necessary;
 - other departments whose support will be necessary may be notified;
 - all the federal aspects of an emergency may be coordinated and managed.
-

AIM

4. This paper establishes a system and procedures whereby the response of federal departments and agencies to an actual or imminent emergency may be effectively coordinated.

THE BASIC SYSTEM

5. The responsibility of a department in emergencies flows from and is an extension of its normal sphere of responsibilities and, where the resources of two or more departments are necessary, the lead department coordinates the application of federal resources to an emergency. Thus in any emergency it is envisaged that there will be a lead department and supporting departments. In addition the system requires:

- a. recognition of provincial interests and responsibilities, and facilitation of federal/provincial cooperation;
- b. an initiating mechanism;
- c. the appropriate organization and procedures to aid decision-making; and
- d. coordinated public information and public relations procedures.

All these aspects of the basic system are further amplified in the following sections.

Lead Department

6. A lead department is one which coordinates the activities of other supporting federal departments and agencies in relation to a specific emergency. When a lead Minister and department has been pre-designated either by statute, or by Prime Ministerial decision, it will, in addition, have responsibility for coordinating the development of plans to meet the type of emergency for which it has been identified.

7. It is essential to have a lead Minister and department so that there shall be:

- a. coordinated direction and control of all federal resources being used in the emergency;
-

- b. a Minister who will be in a position to:
 - (1) guide the federal response;
 - (2) consult his colleagues concerning the emergency;
 - (3) report to parliament on it, as necessary;
- c. coordinated direction of public affairs aspects on behalf of the federal government.

8. The functions of a lead Minister and department for an emergency should be to:

- a. nominate a person to be the federal coordinator for the emergency;
- b. initiate appropriate emergency measures to counter the state of emergency and restore matters to normal, requesting assistance from other departments and agencies as necessary;
- c. establish a centre in Ottawa from which emergency activities may be coordinated and at which up-to-date information relative to the emergency will be maintained and disseminated to appropriate departments and agencies;
- d. if necessary, establish a similar centre at the scene of the emergency;
- e. confirm to Emergency Planning Canada (EPC) that it is initiating all the appropriate lead department functions;
- f. coordinate public affairs aspects of the emergency; and
- g. ensure effective liaison and consultative arrangements are made with provincial authorities.

Relationship between Lead and Supporting Departments

9. As indicated in "Federal Departmental Responsibilities in Emergencies", within the federal government structure, the responsibility for emergency response rests with the departments, agencies and Crown corporations whose functional roles most closely conform to the needs dictated by a particular emergency. Thus each department should envisage and plan for emergencies that may call for capabilities and resources which fall within its functional role.

10. Where the lead department has been designated in advance of an emergency and has been responsible for coordinating the related contingency planning, it is expected that the arrangements for cooperation between lead and support departments would be worked out during the planning phase, and that, as a result, the total, coordinated response will be both swift and effective.

Public Affairs Aspects

11. Relations with the public are a key aspect of contingency planning and emergency coordination. If the good will of the public is to be sustained, and a counter-productive reaction from the public avoided, it is crucial that both planning and the conduct of emergency operations take account of the need to maintain public confidence in government preparedness and in the effectiveness of its response. Thus public affairs aspects need to be fully integrated into plans and operations, and not be treated as an afterthought.

Federal/Provincial Cooperation

12. In a great majority of cases, prime responsibility for crisis management rests with the provincial governments. Federal involvement will come either as a result of jointly planned cooperation or, where joint emergency planning has not taken place, in response to a direct request for assistance from a province or territory. Whether the federal government is in complete charge of the emergency or whether the federal machinery is acting to assist a province (or provinces), or territories, the procedures discussed in this paper are equally applicable.

The Initiation of a Federal Response

13. Federal involvement in an emergency can be triggered in a number of ways:

- a. the lead department has learned of the situation through its own monitoring system;
- b. a warning has been issued by a department that an emergency is imminent or has occurred;
- c. a request for federal assistance has been received from a provincial government; and

- d. the question of federal involvement has been raised at the political level, for example by a Member of Parliament, a Minister, or a member of a Minister's staff.

14. In each case, EPC should be informed as soon as possible so that the Minister Responsible for Emergency Planning can be briefed and any necessary coordination and decision processes can get underway without delay. If necessary, EPC will inform the lead department and provincial governments likely to be affected, and will initiate central monitoring of and reporting on the developing situation.

15. In general there are two phases to the federal response: first, an immediate response involving measures taken by federal operational units, in automatic and in direct response to the situation, based on existing contingency plans or on judgements and decisions taken by officials on the spot; and subsequently, a more deliberate and comprehensive federal response involving decisions taken at the headquarters executive level.

16. A decision to proceed with a comprehensive federal response can be taken in four fundamentally different ways, each requiring different procedures:

- a. if the response required comes within the approved emergency policies and procedures of a pre-designated lead Minister and department, they decide on the scope of the response and proceed to manage its execution, including coordination with other departments as necessary. In this case, the lead Minister should consult with the Minister Responsible for Emergency Planning and the lead department should keep EPC routinely informed of developments. The EPC Regional Director will continue to interface with the provincial government and in particular with provincial emergency measures officials. In addition, EPC will provide the lead department with whatever assistance might be needed. Also, EPC will ensure that the Minister Responsible for Emergency Planning and the Prime Minister are adequately informed of the developing situation, and will advise the Minister Responsible for Emergency Planning regarding the possible need for Cabinet decision-making should the emergency escalate. EPC will also assist the lead department in resolving any problems of interdepartmental coordination which may arise.

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- b. if there is no pre-designated lead Minister and department, EPC will arrange for the matter to be considered by the Minister Responsible for Emergency Planning, who will recommend to the Prime Minister or Cabinet the approach to be adopted for the federal response and its management. In general, this will lead to the designation of a lead Minister and department, who will immediately take over the management and coordination of the response, assisted as required by EPC;
- c. when an emergency under provincial jurisdiction is mainly of local concern, and a province requesting aid has relatively uncomplicated requirements or already has, on previous similar occasions, developed direct and satisfactory working relations with the federal departments providing support, the lead Minister and department approach may be unnecessary and departments will respond on an individual basis. Under these circumstances, the regional director of Emergency Planning Canada, while having no executive authority, may be regarded as the local coordinator of federal support and as the point of contact between the province and the federal government. EPC will monitor the situation with regard to action which may be required if the emergency escalates, and will keep the Minister Responsible for Emergency Planning informed. To preclude any duplication of effort in such a case, EPC will also keep informed any Minister and department which might otherwise have lead responsibility;
- d. when an emergency under provincial jurisdiction is of national concern because of its magnitude or severity, but the need for federal assistance is minimal, then the Minister Responsible for Emergency Planning would provide a focus for the expression of national concern at the federal level, and give visible evidence of a readiness for larger scale federal involvement if the emergency were to escalate. Whatever assistance was required from federal resources would be provided as in c. above, but under the general direction of the Minister Responsible for Emergency Planning.
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DECISION-MAKING ORGANIZATION AND PROCEDURES

17. It is almost impossible to imagine an emergency situation in Canada in which some aspect of provincial jurisdiction is not involved, even if the primary responsibility is federal. It is therefore essential to ensure that the organizational and procedural provisions for decision-making include consultation between the lead department and the appropriate provincial authorities. The EPC RD maintains constant contact with provincial EMO authorities, and he will assist lead department officials by continuing this role during an emergency.

18. The basic decision-making machinery in an emergency requires:

- a. at the scene of the emergency, if localized, or in each region if wide-spread, an official to coordinate the use of federal resources and to be responsible for liaison and consultation with the appropriate federal and provincial authorities;
- b. in Ottawa, a federal coordinator from the lead department (or EPC, if no lead department is designated) to coordinate the provision of all federal resources made available for the emergency, and to give direction as necessary to the official in charge at the scene or in each region;
- c. arrangements to provide ministerial direction as and when necessary; and
- d. the necessary communication links to ensure the rapid flow of information and decisions; under certain emergency situations; this may require ministers and key officials to communicate by secure means.

19. To meet these four requirements some or all of the following arrangements may be necessary to support the lead Minister and department:

- a. a lead departmental operations centre in Ottawa from which the designated federal coordinator, assisted by an additional planning and/or coordinating staff, if necessary, can direct the application of federal resources to the emergency situation, and coordinate public relations aspects;
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- b. at the scene, or in each region, an emergency operations centre from which the federal official in charge can direct federal resources; where he may be assisted by an additional planning and/or coordinating staff comprising the representatives of other departments and where he will be in communication with his department and the lead department in Ottawa; (accommodation could be shared with the provincial operations centre);
- c. a steering committee of senior officials to prepare options and recommendations for Ministers and to supervise the implementation of their decisions;
- d. an ad hoc committee of Cabinet to direct and supervise management of the emergency;
- e. an EPC situation centre in the PCO to support Prime Ministerial and Cabinet involvement if required.

Procedures

20. With regard to the related procedures there are two general cases:

- a. when the lead Minister is in sole charge of the situation;
- b. when the situation necessitates broader management by Cabinet or an ad hoc committee thereof.

21. In both the above cases, it is envisaged that the information required for decision-making will flow from the scene and from supporting departments and agencies into the lead department's operations centre and that it will be the lead department's responsibility to see that the information is correlated and presented so as to facilitate decision-making by the designated coordinator and his Minister.

22. In situations where a committee of ministers has been established to manage the emergency situation, the lead department assisted by EPC would be responsible for preparing reports and analyses for the Minister Responsible for Emergency Planning, the ministerial committee, or the steering committee as necessary.

23. If, however, an emergency is of such magnitude and concern or is so fast moving that frequent intervention by the Prime Minister and Cabinet is required it may become necessary to shift the scene of support activity for top-level decision-making to the PCO, with information being coordinated and recommendations for Ministers being prepared in the PCO Situation Centre under the direction of the Minister Responsible for Emergency Planning, by officials assembled for the purpose from the lead department and elsewhere.

PRINCIPLES

24. In summary, the successful coordination of crisis management operations depends on:

- a. procedures for streamlining and facilitating the decision-making process including the processing of information, development of options and the involvement of Ministers as necessary, and including consultation with provincial authorities as appropriate;
 - b. the "lead" and "support" department concept, in a system in which the inter-relationships between such departments, the PCO and Ministers have been clearly prescribed;
 - c. procedures by which notification of an impending or actual emergency will be passed, as a first priority to the lead department when known, to EPC, to interested departments and as appropriate, to the provinces;
 - d. procedures by which a lead department will, if not already designated, be nominated and the nomination notified to all other interested departments and agencies;
 - e. general understanding of the role and functions of a lead department, especially with regard to its relations with support departments, the appointment of an emergency coordinator, and to the opening of operations centres at the site of the emergency and in Ottawa, and including liaison with the appropriate provincial authorities.
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RECAPITULATION OF CRISIS MANAGEMENT
OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES

25. To give effect to the above principles and in particular to develop the system of lead and support departments having clearly prescribed relations with each other and with the PCO and Ministers, the following procedures will apply:

- a. departments or agencies will report immediately to the lead department, to EPC, and if appropriate to the provincial governments concerned, the nature of any emergencies or imminent emergencies of which they become aware;
 - b. EPC will inform and advise the Minister Responsible for Emergency Planning concerning the emergency;
 - c. the lead department should immediately initiate the appropriate phase of its contingency plan;
 - d. on receipt of warning, or upon being nominated, the lead department will:
 - (1) designate a person to be the federal coordinator for the emergency;
 - (2) initiate immediately appropriate emergency measures, calling upon identified or designated supporting departments for such assistance as may be necessary;
 - (3) establish a communications centre in Ottawa and if necessary on site to coordinate and direct emergency actions;
 - (4) confirm to EPC that it has initiated all the stipulated functions of a lead department and keep EPC informed of the progress of the emergency and of the actions being taken to counter it;
 - (5) be prepared to present an initial briefing to members of Cabinet, if required, and to follow this up by subsequent briefings as necessary;
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- (6) in consultation with the Assistant Secretary to the Cabinet (Communications), establish methods and procedures for coordinating the public affairs aspects of the emergency and ensure that all participating departments and agencies are apprised of these;
 - (7) in consultation with the FPRO and EPC ensure that effective liaison and consultative arrangements with provincial authorities, are established;
- e. if at the time warning is received a lead department has not been nominated, EPC will consult with the Minister Responsible for Emergency Planning and will initiate immediately such consultation between departments and the PCO as will lead to the rapid nomination of a lead department;
- f. on receipt of notification EPC will:
- (1) notify the Minister Responsible for Emergency Planning, senior PCO officials and, if appropriate, the Prime Minister;
 - (2) verify that the lead department is aware and is taking appropriate action including requesting assistance from support departments;
 - (3) ensure that the relevant provincial governments are aware of the emergency;
- g. for an emergency which is mainly of local concern, an exception to the requirement for designation of a lead department can be permitted when the request from a province is for aid of a simple nature or when there already exists, as a result of previous similar situations, well tried arrangements between the federal and provincial governments, in which case the Emergency Planning Canada regional director may be regarded as the focal point for the coordination of emergency arrangements on behalf of the federal government. If the emergency would otherwise be coordinated by a pre-designated lead department, that department will be kept informed, in order to preclude duplication of effort;
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- h. concurrently with the action in c. and e. above, EPC in consultation with senior PCO officials and those of the interested departments, will advise the Minister Responsible for Emergency Planning on recommendations relating to the need for, composition and functions of, any "ad hoc" committee of Ministers or steering committee of officials which may be desirable to manage the federal aspects of the emergency;
 - i. if the magnitude, severity or general nature of the emergency make it desirable to involve Ministers and senior PCO officials, facilities would be made available for departmental representatives to be brought together to develop options and recommendations to members of Cabinet;
 - j. departments and agencies which have been identified or designated as support departments, whether in the contingency planning phase or subsequently, will establish, at the request of the lead department, mutually satisfactory liaison arrangements with the lead department to ensure prompt and effective cooperation including the provision of the anticipated support;
 - k. DOC, in conjunction with PCO, EPC and with departments having major emergency functions; taking into cognizance existing secure communication equipments, will report on the communication facilities necessary for, and implicit in, the above procedures. DOC should coordinate this with any other communications studies it was undertaking.
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(Extract from the Canada Gazette Part II, dated
June 10, 1981)

(Extrait de la Gazette du Canada Partie II, en date du
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SI/81-76 10 June, 1981

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TR/81-76 10 juin 1981

PUBLIC SERVICE REARRANGEMENT AND
TRANSFER OF DUTIES ACT

LOI SUR LES REMANIEMENTS ET TRANSFERTS
DANS LA FONCTION PUBLIQUE

Emergency Planning Order

Décret sur la planification d'urgence

P.C. 1981-1305 21 May, 1981

C.P. 1981-1305 21 mai 1981

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Prime Minister, is pleased hereby,

Sur avis conforme du Premier ministre, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil

(a) pursuant to section 2 of the Public Service Rearrangement and Transfer of Duties Act, to revoke the Civil Emergency Measures Planning Order, C.R.C., c. 1334; and

a) en vertu de l'article 2 de la Loi sur les remaniements et transferts dans la Fonction publique, d'abroger le Décret sur la planification des mesures d'urgence civiles, C.R.C., c. 1334; et

(b) to issue the annexed Order respecting emergency planning.

b) de prendre le Décret concernant la planification d'urgence, ci-après.

ORDER RESPECTING EMERGENCY PLANNING

DÉCRET CONCERNANT LA PLANIFICATION
D'URGENCE

Short Title

Titre abrégé

1. This Order may be cited as the *Emergency Planning Order*.

1. Le présent décret peut être cité sous le titre: *Décret sur la planification d'urgence*.

Interpretation

Interprétation

2. In this Order, "emergency" means an abnormal situation that requires prompt action beyond normal procedures to prevent or limit injury to persons or damage to property or the environment; "emergency planning" includes the preparation of plans and arrangements of those exceptional measures to be put into effect that have as their purpose the mitigation of the adverse effects of an imminent or actual emergency.

2. Dans le présent décret, «planification d'urgence» inclut l'élaboration de plans et la mise au point de mesures exceptionnelles qui seront appliqués en vue de limiter les effets néfastes d'une urgence imminente ou réelle; «urgence» désigne une situation anormale qui exige des mesures extraordinaires et prompts afin de prévenir ou limiter les blessures aux personnes ou les dommages aux biens ou à l'environnement.

General Emergency Planning

Planification générale d'urgence

3. Every Minister appointed to preside over a Department or responsible for the administration of an agency of the Crown or a Crown Corporation shall

3. Chaque ministre qui est nommé pour diriger un ministère ou qui est responsable de l'administration d'un organisme ou d'une société de la Couronne

(a) be responsible for the identification of possible types of emergencies within or directly related to his area of respon-

a) est responsable du répertoire de tous les types d'urgence susceptibles de survenir dans sa sphère de responsabilité ou

sibility and for the preparation, evaluation, testing and implementation, when required, of appropriate related emergency plans and arrangements;

(b) where he is assigned lead responsibility for an emergency, coordinate federal government planning in respect of that emergency and be prepared to secure and control, to the extent required, the utilization of any assistance provided by any other Minister; and

(c) at all times be prepared to provide, from the resources of the Department over which he presides or the agency of the Crown or Crown Corporation for which he is responsible, such assistance to any Minister who has been assigned responsibility for an emergency as that Minister may require.

4. The emergency plans and arrangements referred to in paragraph 3(a) shall include plans and arrangements for

(a) the provision of emergency planning assistance and advice to the governments of the provinces and, through such governments, the provision of emergency planning assistance and advice to the governments of the municipalities of those provinces;

(b) the provision of assistance in any joint federal-provincial development of regional emergency plans and arrangements;

(c) the safety and welfare, during an emergency, of the employees of the Department over which the Minister presides and the employees of any agency of the Crown or Crown Corporation for which he is responsible;

(d) the development and maintenance of plans and arrangements for war that, when implemented,

(i) provide the necessary and appropriate support for the defence of Canada,

(ii) meet Canada's collective defence obligations,

(iii) provide appropriate and timely support to the Canadian Forces and to the armed forces of Canada's allies in the conduct of military operations within Canada, at sea and abroad,

(iv) enable Canada to meet its military and civilian wartime obligations to its Allies under the North Atlantic Treaty and other applicable agreements and arrangements, including those with the United States for the Joint Defence of North America, and

(v) mitigate the effects of any military attack on persons in Canada and on the essential industries and services of Canada; and

(e) the provision of such assistance as may be necessary

(i) to those Ministers set out in column I of an item in Part I of the schedule in their planning for the National Emergency Agency set out in column II of that item,

(ii) to those Ministers set out in column I of an item in Part II of the schedule who have the additional emergency powers, duties and functions set out in column II of that item, and

(iii) to the Minister of Fisheries and Oceans in that Minister's planning to carry out the powers, duties and functions set out in Part III of the schedule.

qui la concerne directement, et de l'élaboration, de l'évaluation, de la vérification et de la mise en œuvre, s'il y a lieu, des plans et mesures d'urgence appropriés;

b) doit coordonner, lorsqu'il a la première responsabilité en cas d'urgence, la planification des mesures du gouvernement fédéral dans une telle situation et être prêt à s'assurer et à contrôler, suivant les besoins, toute l'aide que lui fourniront d'autres ministres; et

c) doit être toujours prêt à puiser dans les ressources du ministère, de l'agence ou société de la Couronne dont il est responsable, l'aide dont pourrait avoir besoin tout ministre qui est responsable dans une situation d'urgence donnée.

4. Les plans et mesures d'urgence visés à l'alinéa 3a) doivent inclure des plans et des mesures destinés

a) à aider et à conseiller les gouvernements provinciaux en matière de planification de mesures d'urgence et, par l'intermédiaire de ceux-ci, à aider et à conseiller les autorités municipales de ces provinces dans ce domaine;

b) à apporter l'aide nécessaire à la mise au point, par le fédéral et les provinces, de plans et de mesures d'urgence régionale;

c) à assurer, au cours d'une urgence, la sécurité et le bien-être des employés du ministère que le Ministre dirige et ceux de l'agence ou société de la Couronne dont le Ministre est responsable;

d) à élaborer et à garder à jour des plans et mesures d'urgence qui, lorsqu'ils seraient mis en œuvre en temps de guerre,

(i) fourniraient l'aide nécessaire et appropriée à la défense du Canada,

(ii) respecteraient les obligations du Canada pour la défense collective,

(iii) fourniraient une aide appropriée et opportune aux Forces canadiennes et aux forces armées des alliés du Canada, dans la conduite des opérations militaires au Canada, en mer, et à l'extérieur du pays,

(iv) permettraient au Canada de rencontrer ses obligations militaires et civiles de temps de guerre envers ses alliés du traité de l'Atlantique Nord et autres ententes et mesures appropriées, y compris celles avec les États-Unis pour la défense commune de l'Amérique du Nord, et

(v) atténueraient les effets des attaques militaires sur les personnes se trouvant au Canada et sur les industries et services essentiels du Canada; et

e) à aider, s'il y a lieu:

(i) les ministres visés dans la colonne I d'un article de la partie I de l'annexe à planifier les mesures d'urgence que peut mettre en œuvre la Régie nationale d'urgence visée dans la colonne II de cet article,

(ii) les ministres visés dans la colonne I d'un article de la partie II de l'annexe, auxquels ont été délégués des pouvoirs, fonctions et attributions supplémentaires, énumérés dans la colonne II de cet article, et

(iii) le ministre des Pêches et Océans à prendre les dispositions nécessaires à l'exercice de ses pouvoirs, fonctions et attributions énumérés à la partie III de l'annexe.

Responsibilities of a Minister

5. Each Minister set out in column I of an item of Part I of the schedule shall, in addition to those responsibilities referred to in section 3,

(a) develop and maintain plans for the establishment and operation of the National Emergency Agency set out in column II of that item and take such measures as are necessary to prepare for

- (i) the establishment of the Agency,
- (ii) the effective operation of the Agency in any region of Canada in time of national emergency, and
- (iii) the exercise of the powers, duties, and functions of the Agency set out in column III of that item; and

(b) to the extent possible and desirable, secure the cooperation and active support of the private sector and the governments of the provinces and through such governments, secure the cooperation and active support of the governments of the municipalities of those provinces for such joint studies, plans, and preparations as may be necessary to discharge the responsibilities set out in paragraph (a).

6. The Minister of Labour shall collaborate with the Minister of Employment and Immigration in the development and maintenance of plans and measures necessary to prepare for the exercise of the powers, duties and functions of the National Emergency Agency for Manpower set out in section 3 of column III of item 3 of Part I of the schedule.

7. The Minister of Supply and Services, in exercising or performing the powers, duties and functions under the *Defence Production Act*, shall collaborate with the Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce in the development and maintenance of plans and measures necessary to prepare for the exercise of the powers, duties and functions of the National Emergency Agency for Industrial Production set out in section 1 of column III of item 7 of Part I of the schedule.

8. Notwithstanding section 5 and item 1 of Part I of the schedule, the Minister of Fisheries and Oceans shall develop and maintain plans and take such measures as are necessary to prepare for the exercise of the powers, duties and functions set out in Part III of the schedule.

9. Each Minister set out in an item in column I of Part II of the schedule shall, in addition to those responsibilities referred to in sections 3 and 5, plan and prepare for the implementation of the emergency powers, duties and functions set out in column II of that item.

Responsabilités d'un ministre

5. Chaque ministre visé à la colonne I d'un article de la partie I de l'annexe doit, en plus des responsabilités dont il a été question à l'article 3,

a) élaborer et garder à jour des plans de mise sur pied et d'administration de la Régie nationale d'urgence visée à la colonne II de cet article, et prendre toutes les mesures nécessaires pour

- (i) mettre la régie sur pied,
- (ii) faire en sorte qu'elle soit efficace partout au Canada, en temps d'urgence nationale, et
- (iii) exercer les pouvoirs, fonctions et attributions de la régie visés à la colonne III de cet article; et

b) s'assurer, dans la mesure du possible et suivant les besoins, la coopération et le soutien du secteur privé et des gouvernements provinciaux et, par leur intermédiaire, la collaboration et le soutien des autorités municipales dans lesdites provinces, en vue de procéder conjointement à des études, de mettre des plans au point et d'envisager, s'il y a lieu, l'exercice des responsabilités visés à l'alinéa a).

6. Le ministre du Travail doit collaborer avec le ministre de l'Emploi et de l'Immigration, pour mettre au point et garder à jour les plans et les mesures nécessaires à l'exercice des pouvoirs, fonctions et attributions de la Régie nationale d'urgence pour la main-d'œuvre visés au poste 3 de la colonne III de l'article 3 de la partie I de l'annexe.

7. Le ministre des Approvisionnements et Services doit, dans l'exercice des pouvoirs, devoirs et fonctions que lui confère la *Loi sur la production de défense*, collaborer avec le ministre de l'Industrie et du Commerce, pour mettre au point et garder à jour les plans et les mesures nécessaires à l'exercice des pouvoirs, fonctions et attributions de la Régie nationale d'urgence pour la production industrielle, visés au poste 1 de la colonne III de l'article 7 de la partie I de l'annexe.

8. Nonobstant l'article 5 du présent décret et l'article 1 de la partie I de l'annexe, le ministre des Pêches et Océans doit mettre au point et garder à jour les plans et prendre toutes les mesures nécessaires à l'exercice des fonctions, pouvoirs et attributions visés à la partie III de l'annexe.

9. Chaque ministre visé par un article de la colonne I de la partie II de l'annexe doit, outre les responsabilités dont il est fait mention aux articles 3 et 5, planifier et prendre les mesures nécessaires à l'exercice des pouvoirs, fonctions et attributions d'urgence visés à la colonne II de cet article.

SCHEDULE

PART I

Establishment and Responsibilities of National Emergency Agencies

Item	Column I Minister	Column II National Emergency Agency	Column III Powers, Duties and Functions
1	Minister of Agriculture	National Emergency Agency for Food	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Control and regulate <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) farm production, including the provision of advice and guidance to farmers in respect of the protection of farms, crops and livestock; (b) the processing of foodstuffs, other than fishery products, and the quality and wholesomeness thereof; (c) the suppression of animal and plant diseases and infestations; (d) the bulk storage, allocation and distribution of foodstuffs including fishery products; (e) the development of an overall food distribution plan; (f) food rationing; and (g) the provision, processing and distribution of animal feed, including fishery by-products. 2. Assess national and regional food supply requirements including estimates submitted by any other department or any National Emergency Agency, and by commercial processors and distributors; compare requirements with availabilities, and make reconciliation of competing claims and establish priorities, as required. 3. Regulate internal and external trade in respect of food and food resources and for this purpose maintain effective liaison with comparable supply agencies established by the United States or by the members of NATO under the NATO Agreement. 4. Determine the nature and extent of any damage to or contamination of farms, crops, livestock, food processing facilities, other than fish processing facilities, stored foodstocks and any element of the distribution system, and establish priorities to mitigate any such damage or contamination.
2	Minister of Communications	National Emergency Agency for Telecommunications	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Control, regulate and maintain all essential telecommunications resources, facilities and services in Canada, other than <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) those resources, facilities and services operated by or on behalf of the Canadian Forces or by any forces cooperating therewith, and (b) those telecommunication facilities operated by <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the Department of External Affairs, and (ii) the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, in accordance with the national communications requirements to support departments and National Emergency Agencies. 2. Ensure the provision, maintenance and coordination of an emergency broadcasting service by using the facilities of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and privately-owned stations for emergency broadcasting. 3. Conduct effective liaison to maximize the compatibility and coordination of telecommunications networks and systems with those of the United States and by the members of NATO under the NATO Agreement. 4. Determine the nature and extent of any damage to any telecommunications system and establish the priority for its repair, replacement or reactivation.
3	Minister of Employment and Immigration	National Emergency Agency for Manpower	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Control and regulate the registration, mobilization, allocation and movement of civilian manpower, excluding medical manpower, taking into consideration the requirements of other National Emergency Agencies and Ministers, reconcile competing claims and establish such priorities as may be required. 2. Assess the need for and determine the availability of manpower resources and initiate programs to overcome deficiencies in the availability of skilled personnel. 3. In collaboration with the Minister of Labour, regulate and control conditions of work, rates of remuneration, occupational safety and relations between labour and management. 4. Provide for the administration and payment of unemployment insurance and related compensation benefits. 5. Provide for port of entry control and inland control of immigration and for the processing of refugees. 6. Establish a population register for the effective management of manpower in consultation with other Ministers and National Emergency Agencies. 7. Arrange any required international manpower transactions.

SCHEDULE—Con.

PART I—Con.

Establishment and Responsibilities of National Emergency Agencies—Con.

Item	Column I Minister	Column II National Emergency Agency	Column III Powers, Duties and Functions
4	Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources	National Emergency Agency for Energy	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Control and regulate <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the production of fuels, including petroleum, natural gas, coal, nuclear and synthetic fuels; (b) the bulk transport and storage of fuels and processing and distribution of fuel products; (c) any allocation and rationing of gasoline, diesel fuel, or other fuel products; (d) performance, modification or conversion of alternative space heating and industrial energy-consuming systems; and (e) the development and implementation of practical solar, wind, bio-mass or other energy supply systems. 2. Control and regulate the production and distribution of electricity. 3. Assess the national and each regional fuel and energy requirement taking into account the requirements submitted by departments and National Emergency Agencies and by industrial refiners and distributors, compare those requirements with the available fuel and energy resources, reconcile competing requirements and establish such priorities as may be required. 4. Regulate internal and external trade in respect of fuels and energy and for this purpose maintain effective liaison with comparable energy agencies established by the United States, by the members of NATO under the NATO Agreement and by other international energy agencies. 5. Determine the nature and extent of any damage to fuel and energy production, transmission, storage and processing systems and facilities and establish such priorities as may be required for their repair, replacement or reactivation.
5	Minister of Finance	National Emergency Agency for Financial Control	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Forecast and recommend the appropriate means of financing the costs of proposed emergency measures, including the imposition of emergency taxes, financial moratoria and other fiscal measures. 2. In collaboration with the President of the Treasury Board recommend to the Governor in Council the priorities for allocating economic and financial resources among competing demands. 3. Advise the Governor in Council on price and wage control policies. 4. Assess the availability of banking facilities and restore and direct the operation of banking and related facilities and services. 5. Control the Canadian rate of exchange as required. 6. Provide advice and policy guidance to departments and to the National Emergency Agencies in respect of the financial and foreign exchange implications of transactions with other countries. 7. Provide for the continuous payment of pensions, annuities, bond interests and all other personnel transfer payments not assigned to other National Emergency Agencies. 8. Develop and implement policies, programs and regulations in respect of damage claims and insurance and reparations payments. 9. Assess the national economic situation and propose such further financial emergency controls and operations as appear to be required.
6	Minister of Health and Welfare	National Emergency Agency for Health and Welfare Services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide assistance and advice to provincial and municipal governments and to any agency in respect of the operation of emergency health and welfare services. 2. Coordinate and ensure the provision of emergency medical, nursing, hospital and public health services. 3. Coordinate and ensure the provision of those emergency welfare services consisting of emergency feeding, clothing, lodging, registration and inquiry and personal services. 4. Establish and advise the National Emergency Agencies and departments in respect of health standards for food, water, drugs and pharmaceuticals and exposure to hazardous environments (radiological, chemical or toxic). 5. Maintain and allocate medical and health supplies and welfare kits from national stockpiles, and requisition and procure additional supplies as required. 6. Control and allocate medical professional manpower, other than members of the Canadian Forces, and welfare personnel resources.

SCHEDULE—Con.

PART I—Con.

Establishment and Responsibilities of National Emergency Agencies—Con.

Item	Column I Minister	Column II National Emergency Agency	Column III Powers, Duties and Functions
7	Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce	National Emergency Agency for Industrial Production	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Ensure the delivery of essential social security and welfare payments and benefits. 8. Determine or estimate the extent of traumatic or radiation injuries and establish priorities for treatment. 9. Determine the extent of damage to medical installations and the health and welfare services infrastructure, and determine priorities for repair or replacement. 10. Direct or coordinate the implementation of mutual transborder arrangements for medical and welfare assistance between Canada and the United States. 1. In collaboration with the Minister of Supply and Services, control and coordinate industrial production, other than the production of food, fishery products, fuel and energy, from the extraction of raw materials to the allocation and distribution of finished products to consumers. 2. Assess the national and regional supply requirements based on claims submitted by departments and National Emergency Agencies, compare the requirements with the availability of raw materials and with industrial production capacities and reconcile competing claims and establish priorities as required. 3. Order and enforce increases, reductions and shifts in industrial production in accordance with national priorities. 4. Control and regulate prices, other than the prices of foodstuffs and energy supplies, and institute rationing of survival materials and other essential commodities. 5. Control and regulate internal and external trade in relation to raw materials and manufactured goods, other than food and energy products, and for this purpose maintain effective liaison with comparable supply agencies established by the United States and by the members of NATO under the NATO Agreement. 6. Determine the nature and extent of any damage to basic resource extraction and industrial production systems and facilities, excluding those related to food and fuels, and establish priorities for their repair, replacement or reactivation.
8	Prime Minister	National Emergency Agency for Public Information	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Manage and coordinate the national information services. 2. Provide general guidance and direction to the public, including the coordination and transmission of any technical advice and recommendations developed by any National Emergency Agency or department.
9	Minister of Public Works	National Emergency Agency for Construction	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Direct, control and regulate engineering and construction resources including the equipment, material and assigned manpower of engineering and construction contractors, subtrade, consultant and other engineering services. 2. Coordinate demands for engineering and construction resources and associated equipment and supplies. 3. Establish priorities for construction and the allocation of engineering and construction resources. 4. Determine the nature and extent of any damage to any essential public works, including roads, bridges, canals, harbours and major utilities including any structural damage reported by any department or National Emergency Agency, and establish the priority for their repair, replacement, demolition or reconstruction.
10	Minister responsible for Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation	National Emergency Agency for Housing and Accommodation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Control and regulate the use of existing accommodation in times of emergency, including the requisitioning, appropriation and procurement of real property, dwellings, commercial and institutional accommodation. 2. Control and regulate the rent, lease or sale of real property. 3. Coordinate and implement programs to construct and allocate new or rehabilitated housing and related facilities, including the provision of associated water, sewage and other utility services. 4. Assist, as required, the Minister of National Health and Welfare by the provision of technical services to identify and put in place or repair and adapt temporary emergency shelter and accommodation facilities.

SCHEDULE—Conc.

PART I—Conc.

Establishment and Responsibilities of National Emergency Agencies—Conc.

Item	Column I Minister	Column II National Emergency Agency	Column III Powers, Duties and Functions
11	Minister of Transport	National Emergency Agency for Transportation	<p data-bbox="765 433 1428 493">5. Determine the nature and extent of any damage to housing and other forms of accommodations not specifically assigned to other Ministers and establish priorities for their repair, replacement or rehabilitation.</p> <p data-bbox="765 508 1428 608">1. Control, regulate and direct the operation of all modes or systems of transportation, including air, sea, rail and road, other than those systems operated by or on behalf of the Canadian Forces, or any forces cooperating therewith, or the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and other than those vessels, facilities and services under the control of the Minister of Fisheries and Oceans.</p> <p data-bbox="765 616 1428 691">2. Coordinate, manage and direct (a) the allocation of transportation equipment; and (b) the use of transportation facilities, including the use of airports, ports, harbours, terminals and inland waterways.</p> <p data-bbox="765 699 1428 779">3. Assess national and regional transportation requirements, based on demands submitted by Ministers, National Emergency Agencies and by commercial carriers, compare those requirements with available resources and establish priorities.</p> <p data-bbox="765 787 1428 827">4. Maintain effective liaison with transportation agencies established by the United States and by the members of NATO under the NATO Agreement.</p> <p data-bbox="765 834 1428 890">5. Determine the nature and extent of any damages to any transportation network, corridor, terminal, equipment, fleet or transportation resource and identify priorities for its repair, replacement, reactivation and augmentation.</p>

ANNEXE

PARTIE I

Mise sur pied et responsabilité des régies nationales d'urgence

Article	Colonne I Ministre	Colonne II Régie nationale d'urgence	Colonne III Pouvoirs, fonctions et attributions
1	Ministre de l'Agriculture	Régie nationale d'urgence pour l'alimentation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Contrôler et réglementer <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) la production agricole, notamment conseiller et guider les agriculteurs en matière de protection des fermes, des récoltes et du bétail; b) la transformation des aliments autres que les produits de la pêche, de même que leur qualité, leur comestibilité et leur innocuité; c) l'élimination des maladies animales et végétales et des infestations; d) le stockage, la répartition et la distribution de grandes quantités d'aliments, y compris les produits de la pêche; e) l'élaboration d'un plan général de distribution des aliments; f) le rationnement alimentaire; et g) l'approvisionnement en fourrage, y compris les sous-produits de la pêche, leur transformation et leur distribution. 2. Déterminer les besoins en matière alimentaire à l'échelle nationale et régionale et étudier les prévisions soumises par tout autre ministère ou régie nationale d'urgence, de même que par les fabricants et distributeurs commerciaux; comparer les besoins avec les denrées disponibles, concilier les demandes concurrentes et fixer des priorités, suivant les besoins. 3. Réglementer le commerce intérieur et extérieur des aliments et des ressources alimentaires et, à cette fin, maintenir de bons rapports avec les organismes d'approvisionnement analogues créés par les États-Unis ou par les pays membres de l'OTAN, en vertu de ce Traité. 4. Déterminer la nature et l'étendue des dommages ou de la contamination dont souffrent les fermes, les récoltes, le bétail, les installations de transformation des aliments autres que les installations de transformation des produits de la pêche, les réserves alimentaires et tout élément du système de distribution et fixer des priorités afin de limiter les effets des dommages ou de la contamination.
2	Ministre des Communications	Régie nationale d'urgence pour les télécommunications	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Contrôler, réglementer et maintenir les ressources, installations et services de télécommunication essentiels au Canada, sauf <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) les ressources, installations et services qui sont exploités par les Forces canadiennes ou pour leur compte ou exploités par d'autres forces armées coopérant avec celles-ci, b) les installations de télécommunication exploitées par <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) le ministère des Affaires extérieures, et (ii) la Gendarmerie royale du Canada, conformément aux exigences nationales en matière de communications, pour aider les ministères et régies nationales d'urgence. 2. Assurer la prestation, le maintien et la coordination d'un service de radiodiffusion d'urgence, par l'intermédiaire des installations de la Société Radio-Canada et des stations privées. 3. Maintenir de bonnes liaisons afin de tirer le maximum de la compatibilité et de la coordination des réseaux et systèmes de télécommunication avec ceux des États-Unis et des pays membres de l'OTAN, en vertu de ce Traité. 4. Déterminer la nature et l'étendue des dommages causés aux systèmes de télécommunication et fixer des priorités concernant leur réparation, leur remplacement ou leur remise en service.
3	Ministre de l'Emploi et de l'Immigration	Régie nationale d'urgence pour la main-d'œuvre	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Contrôler et réglementer l'inscription, la mobilisation, la répartition et le déplacement de la main-d'œuvre civile, sauf la main-d'œuvre médicale, en fonction des autres régies nationales d'urgence et des autres ministres, concilier les demandes concurrentes et établir des priorités, s'il y a lieu. 2. Évaluer les besoins et déterminer la disponibilité des ressources de main-d'œuvre et initier des programmes afin de combler les manques de personnel compétent. 3. En collaboration avec le ministre du Travail, réglementer et contrôler les conditions de travail et les taux de salaire, la sécurité des employés et les relations entre les employés et le patronat. 4. Assurer la gestion et le versement des prestations d'assurance-chômage et d'autres indemnités connexes. 5. Assurer le contrôle de l'immigration aux points d'entrée et à l'intérieur et l'administration des réfugiés. 6. Établir un registre de la population à des fins de gestion efficace de la main-d'œuvre en consultation avec d'autres ministres et régies nationales d'urgence. 7. Organiser toute transaction internationale de main-d'œuvre.

ANNEXE—Suite

PARTIE I—Suite

Mise sur pied et responsabilité des régies nationales d'urgence—Suite

Article	Colonne I Ministre	Colonne II Régie nationale d'urgence	Colonne III Pouvoirs, fonctions et attributions
4	Ministre de l'Énergie, des Mines et des Ressources	Régie nationale d'urgence pour l'énergie	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Contrôler et régler <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) la production de carburants, notamment le pétrole, le gaz naturel, le charbon et les pétroles nucléaires et synthétiques; b) le transport et le stockage des carburants en grandes quantités, le raffinage et la distribution des produits pétroliers; c) tout rationnement et répartition de l'essence, du gas-oil ou de tout autre produit pétrolier; d) le rendement, la modification ou la conversion de systèmes de chauffage et du type d'énergie qu'utilisent les industries; et e) la mise au point et la mise en œuvre de systèmes d'approvisionnement en énergie axés sur le soleil, le vent, la biomasse ou d'autres éléments. 2. Contrôler et régler la production et la distribution de l'électricité. 3. Déterminer les besoins nationaux et régionaux en matière de carburants et d'énergie, en fonction des exigences soumises par les ministères et régies nationales d'urgence, de même que par les raffineurs et distributeurs industriels, les comparer avec les ressources disponibles, concilier les demandes concurrentes et établir des priorités, s'il y a lieu. 4. Régler le commerce intérieur et extérieur en matière de carburants et d'énergie et, à cette fin, maintenir de bons rapports avec des organismes analogues créés par les États-Unis et par les pays membres de l'OTAN en vertu de ce Traité, et avec d'autres organismes internationaux chargés des questions énergétiques. 5. Déterminer la nature et l'étendue des dommages causés aux systèmes de production, de transport, de stockage et de traitement de carburants et de l'énergie et fixer des priorités, s'il y a lieu, concernant leur réparation, leur remplacement ou leur remise en service.
5	Ministre des Finances	Régie nationale d'urgence pour le contrôle des finances	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Faire des prévisions et des recommandations sur les meilleurs moyens d'assumer le coût des mesures d'urgence proposées, notamment l'imposition de taxes d'urgence, de moratoires financiers et d'autres mesures fiscales. 2. Recommander au Gouverneur en conseil, après consultation du Président du conseil du Trésor, les priorités en matière de partage des ressources économiques et financières entre les demandes concurrentes. 3. Conseiller le Gouverneur en conseil en matière de politiques de contrôle des prix et des salaires. 4. Déterminer la disponibilité des institutions bancaires et rétablir et diriger l'exploitation des banques ainsi que des installations et des services connexes. 5. Contrôler le taux de change canadien, s'il y a lieu. 6. Conseiller et guider, en matière de politique générale, les ministères et régies nationales d'urgence sur les répercussions financières et sur les devises étrangères des transactions avec d'autres pays. 7. Assurer le versement de façon continue des pensions, des rentes, des intérêts sur les obligations et tous les autres versements de transfert personnel non confiés à d'autres régies nationales d'urgence. 8. Élaborer et mettre en œuvre des politiques, programmes et règlements en matière de réclamations en dommages-intérêts et de versements de l'assurance et des indemnités. 9. Analyser la situation économique nationale et proposer tout autre contrôle ou mesure d'urgence en matière financière, suivant les besoins.
6	Ministre de la Santé nationale et du Bien-être social	Régie nationale d'urgence pour la santé et le bien-être social	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Aider et conseiller les autorités provinciales et municipales et tout autre organisme en matière de services d'urgence de santé et de bien-être social. 2. Coordonner et assurer la prestation de services d'urgence médicaux, infirmiers, hospitaliers et sanitaires publics. 3. Coordonner et assurer la prestation des services d'urgence en matière de bien-être social soit: distribuer des aliments et des vêtements, assurer le logement et l'inscription, de même que les services de renseignements et des services personnels.

ANNEXE—Suite

PARTIE I—Suite

Mise sur pied et responsabilité des régies nationales d'urgence—Suite

Article	Colonne I Ministre	Colonne II Régie nationale d'urgence	Colonne III Pouvoirs, fonctions et attributions
			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Créer les normes de santé ayant trait à la nourriture, à l'eau, aux drogues et aux produits pharmaceutiques, de même qu'à l'exposition dans des zones contaminées (produits radioactifs, chimiques ou toxiques) et conseiller les régies nationales d'urgence et les ministères sur ces normes. 5. Stocker et répartir du matériel médical et sanitaire, de même que des trousseaux de bien-être prélevés sur les réserves nationales, et réquisitionner et distribuer des ressources supplémentaires, s'il y a lieu. 6. Contrôler et répartir la main-d'œuvre médicale professionnelle, autre que les membres des Forces armées canadiennes et les travailleurs sociaux. 7. Veiller à la distribution des prestations de sécurité et d'aide sociales essentielles. 8. Déterminer ou évaluer l'étendue des blessures traumatiques ou dues aux radiations et en établir l'ordre de priorité des traitements. 9. Déterminer l'étendue des dommages causés aux établissements hospitaliers et aux services de santé et bien-être et fixer les priorités concernant leur réparation ou leur remplacement. 10. Diriger ou coordonner la mise en œuvre d'ententes d'aide médicale et sociale mutuelle entre le Canada et les États-Unis.
7	Ministre de l'Industrie et du Commerce	Régie nationale d'urgence pour la production industrielle	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Contrôler et coordonner, avec la collaboration du ministre des Approvisionnements et Services, la production industrielle autre qu'alimentaire, des produits de la pêche, des carburants, de l'énergie, de l'extraction des matières premières jusqu'à la répartition et à la distribution des produits finis aux consommateurs. 2. Déterminer les exigences nationales et régionales en matière d'approvisionnement en fonction des demandes soumises par les ministères et régies nationales d'urgence, les comparer avec la disponibilité de matières premières et les capacités de production industrielle, concilier les demandes concurrentes et établir des priorités, s'il y a lieu. 3. Ordonner et mettre en œuvre des augmentations, des réductions et des modifications de la production industrielle suivant les priorités nationales. 4. Contrôler et réglementer les prix, autres que ceux des aliments et des ressources énergétiques, et rationner les matières vitales et autres biens essentiels. 5. Contrôler et réglementer le commerce intérieur et extérieur des matières premières et des biens fabriqués autres que les produits alimentaires et énergétiques et, à cette fin, maintenir de bons rapports avec des organismes d'approvisionnement analogues créés par les États-Unis et les pays membres de l'OTAN, en vertu de ce Traité. 6. Déterminer la nature et l'étendue des dommages causés aux systèmes et installations d'extraction des ressources naturelles et de production industrielle, à l'exception de ceux liés à la production alimentaire et aux carburants, et fixer des priorités concernant leur réparation, leur remplacement ou leur remise en service.
8	Premier ministre	Régie nationale d'urgence pour l'information du public	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Administrer et coordonner les services nationaux d'information. 2. Donner des indications et des instructions générales au public, et notamment coordonner et transmettre tout avis ou recommandation de nature technique émanant de toute régie nationale d'urgence ou d'un ministère.
9	Ministre des Travaux publics	Régie nationale d'urgence pour la construction	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Diriger, contrôler et réglementer les ressources en génie et en construction, y compris l'équipement, le matériel et la main-d'œuvre assignés des entrepreneurs de travaux techniques et de construction, y compris les diverses spécialisations et les services d'ingénieurs-conseils et autres. 2. Coordonner des demandes portant sur les ressources en génie et en construction, de même que sur l'équipement et l'approvisionnement. 3. Établir des priorités en matière de construction et répartir les ressources en matière de génie et de construction. 4. Déterminer la nature et l'étendue des dommages causés aux ouvrages publics essentiels, notamment les routes, les ponts, les canaux, les ports et les principaux services publics et de tout dommage aux édifices rapporté par tout ministère ou régie nationale d'urgence et établir des priorités concernant leur réparation, leur remplacement, leur démolition ou leur reconstruction.

ANNEXE—Fin

PARTIE I—Fin

Mise sur pied et responsabilité des régies nationales d'urgence—Fin

Article	Colonne I Ministre	Colonne II Régie nationale d'urgence	Colonne III Pouvoirs, fonctions et attributions
10	Ministre responsable de la Société canadienne d'hypothèques et de logement	Régie nationale d'urgence pour l'habitation et le logement	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Contrôler et réglementer l'utilisation des logements existants en temps d'urgence, notamment la réquisition, l'acquisition et l'achat de biens immeubles, d'habitations et de logements publics et commerciaux. 2. Contrôler et réglementer les loyers, la location ou la vente de biens immeubles. 3. Coordonner et mettre en œuvre des programmes pour construire et répartir des logements neufs ou rénovés ainsi que leurs dépendances et les services publics requis tels, l'eau, les égouts et autres. 4. Aider, suivant les besoins, le ministre de la Santé nationale et du Bien-être social en fournissant les services techniques pour identifier, mettre en place, réparer ou adapter des logements ou abris d'urgence temporaires. 5. Déterminer la nature et l'étendue des dommages causés aux habitations et autres formes de logement qui ne sont pas précisément assignés aux autres ministres et établir des priorités concernant leur réparation, leur remplacement ou leur remise à neuf.
11	Ministre des Transports	Régie nationale d'urgence pour le transport	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Contrôler, réglementer et diriger l'exploitation de tout mode ou réseau de transport, notamment les transports aériens, maritimes, ferroviaires et routiers, autres que les réseaux exploités par ou pour les Forces canadiennes ou pour d'autres forces armées coopérant avec celles-ci ou la Gendarmerie royale du Canada et autres que les navires, installations et services qui relèvent du ministre des Pêches et Océans. 2. Coordonner, réglementer et diriger: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) la répartition du matériel de transport; et b) l'utilisation des installations de transport, notamment les aéroports, les ports, les havres, les terminus et les voies d'eaux intérieures. 3. Déterminer les exigences nationales et régionales en matière de transport, en fonction des demandes soumises par les ministres, les régies nationales d'urgence et les transporteurs commerciaux, les comparer aux ressources disponibles et fixer des priorités. 4. Maintenir de bons rapports avec les régies de transport créées par les États-Unis et d'autres pays membres de l'OTAN, en vertu de ce Traité. 5. Déterminer la nature et l'étendue des dommages causés à tout réseau de transport, corridor, terminus, équipement, flotte ou ressources de transport et établir des priorités concernant leur réparation, leur remplacement, leur remise en service ou leur accroissement.

SCHEDULE

PART II

Additional Departmental Responsibilities in Case of War

Item	Column I Minister	Column II Powers, Duties and Functions
1	Minister of Communications	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Operate a national warning system, and coordinate the system with the operation of the emergency broadcasting service. 2. In accordance with the established policy, exercise censorship controls over telecommunications.
2	Minister responsible for Emergency Planning	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Direct the implementation of arrangements to provide for the protection and continuity of the Government of Canada during an emergency.
3	Secretary of State for External Affairs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implement arrangements to provide to the Government of Canada information and analytical assessment pertaining to the international situation during an international crisis to facilitate rational and timely decision-making. 2. Implement arrangements for the protection of Canadians and Canadian interests in other countries.
4	Minister of National Defence	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implement arrangements to detect nuclear detonations, estimate casualties and physical damage and monitor and evaluate war-related radiological, biological or chemical hazards for transmission as guidance to the public by the National Emergency Agency for Public Information. 2. Maintain and equip those emergency government facilities for which the Minister is responsible. 3. Provide, maintain and operate a communications system to support the operations of emergency government facilities including Zone Emergency Government Headquarters. 4. Subject to the Canadian Forces prior commitment to the direct defence of Canada, support survival operations if nuclear attack on North America appears probable or imminent. 5. Coordinate and support the civilian Radiological Defence (RADEF) System.
5	Minister of Public Works	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop and maintain plans and arrangements, in collaboration with appropriate Ministers of provincial governments, for the protection of the population from the wartime effects of radioactive fallout and other weapon effects and assist, when required, in their implementation. 2. Provide and maintain all emergency government facilities other than those facilities located in an area under the control of the Minister of National Defence.
6	Solicitor General of Canada	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prepare and maintain draft orders, regulations and such other enactments as are required to ensure the internal security of Canada in collaboration with the Minister of Justice. 2. Arrange and be responsible for the internal security of Canada in all matters of subversion, espionage, sabotage and terrorism. 3. Maintain records of surveyed characteristics of resources and facilities identified as Vital Points. 4. Arrange protection for resources and facilities identified as Category I, Vital Points. 5. Control of port and travel security. 6. Establish, administer and operate civilian internment camps. 7. Facilitate the selective reduction and transfer of prison populations to provide for the establishment of civilian internment camps.
7	Prime Minister of Canada	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establish an organization to coordinate and implement the application of censorship controls.
8	Postmaster General	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Distribute essential documents required by the public under any Emergency Order or Regulations.
9	Minister of Health and Welfare Canada	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Receive and treat Canadian Forces battle casualties that exceed the capacity of the Canadian Forces medical facilities.
10	Minister of Justice	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Control and regulate the preparation of required draft orders, regulations and other enactments following the coming into force of sections 3, 4 and 5 of the <i>War Measures Act</i> or the coming into force of any other similar emergency legislation.
11	Minister of Supply and Services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide the necessary rations, supplies and equipment for the emergency government facilities, other than those under the control of the Minister of National Defence, including Zone Emergency Government Headquarters.

ANNEXE

PARTIE II

Autres responsabilités ministérielles en temps de guerre

Article	COLONNE I Ministre	COLONNE II Pouvoirs, fonctions et attributions
1	Ministre des Communications	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Exploiter un système d'alarme national et le coordonner avec l'exploitation du service de radiodiffusion d'urgence. 2. Censurer, conformément à la politique établie, les télécommunications.
2	Ministre responsable pour la planification d'urgence	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Diriger la mise en œuvre des mesures destinées à protéger et à assurer la continuité du gouvernement du Canada au cours d'une urgence.
3	Secrétaire d'état aux Affaires extérieures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mettre en œuvre les mesures destinées à renseigner le gouvernement du Canada sur la situation internationale au cours d'une crise et lui fournir les évaluations analytiques qui lui permettront de prendre des décisions rationnelles et à-propos. 2. Mettre en œuvre des mesures destinées à protéger les Canadiens et les intérêts canadiens dans d'autres pays.
4	Ministre de la Défense nationale	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mettre en œuvre les mesures destinées à détecter les explosions nucléaires, à estimer les pertes humaines et les dommages physiques et contrôler et évaluer les dangers de radiation ou de contamination biologique ou chimique en temps de guerre, afin de renseigner le public par l'intermédiaire de la Régie nationale d'urgence pour l'information du public. 2. Fournir, maintenir et équiper les installations gouvernementales d'urgence dont le Ministre est responsable. 3. Fournir, maintenir et exploiter un système de communication pour faciliter les opérations des installations gouvernementales d'urgence incluant le quartier général du gouvernement d'urgence de zone. 4. Appuyer, sous réserve de l'engagement préalable des Forces armées canadiennes à la défense directe du Canada, les opérations de survie si une attaque nucléaire contre l'Amérique du Nord semble probable ou imminente. 5. Coordonner et soutenir le système civil de défense radiologique (RADEF).
5	Ministre des Travaux publics	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Développer et garder à jour les plans et autres mesures en collaboration avec les ministres provinciaux concernés afin de protéger la population contre les effets des armes nucléaires en temps de guerre incluant les retombées radioactives et les effets d'autres armes et aider à leur mise en œuvre au besoin. 2. Fournir et assurer le maintien de toutes installations gouvernementales d'urgence, autres que celles situées dans des zones dont le contrôle incombe au ministre de la Défense nationale.
6	Solliciteur général du Canada	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Préparer et garder à jour des projets de décrets, d'ordonnances, de règlements et d'autres textes législatifs qui pourraient être requis pour assurer la sécurité interne du Canada en collaboration avec le ministre de la Justice. 2. Organiser et être responsable pour la sécurité interne du Canada face à la subversion, à l'espionnage, au sabotage et au terrorisme. 3. Consigner dans des registres les caractéristiques générales des ressources et endroits stratégiques. 4. Organiser la protection des ressources et des installations classée dans la catégorie I, endroits stratégiques. 5. Contrôler la sécurité des ports et des déplacements. 6. Établir, gérer et exploiter des camps d'internement civils. 7. Faciliter la réduction et le transfert sélectifs des prisonniers afin de prévoir la création de camps d'internement civils.
7	Premier ministre du Canada	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Créer un organisme chargé de coordonner et d'appliquer la censure.
8	Ministre des Postes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Distribuer les documents essentiels dont a besoin le public en vertu de tout décret, ordonnance ou règlement d'urgence.
9	Ministre de la Santé nationale et du Bien-être social	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recevoir et traiter les blessés des Forces armées canadiennes que ne peuvent absorber les installations médicales de celles-ci.
10	Ministre de la Justice	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Contrôler et réglementer la rédaction de projets de décrets, d'ordonnances, de règlements et d'autres textes législatifs suite à l'entrée en vigueur des articles 3, 4 et 5 de la <i>Loi des mesures de guerre</i> ou tout autre législation d'urgence semblable.
11	Ministre de l'Approvisionnement et Services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fournir au besoin les rations, matériels et équipement requis par les installations gouvernementales d'urgence, incluant le quartier général du gouvernement d'urgence de zone sauf celles sous le contrôle du ministre de la Défense nationale.

SCHEDULE

PART III

*Powers, Duties and Functions of the Minister of Fisheries and Oceans**(s. 8)*

1. Control and regulate
 - (a) catching fish, fish landing facilities and fish processing operations; and
 - (b) the delivery to storage or distribution points of fishery products and by-products distributed by the National Emergency Agency for Food in conformity with that Agency's food and feed distribution plans.
2. Inspect and determine the suitability of fisheries products for human and animal consumption.
3. Control and direct the movement of fishing vessels in collaboration with the Ministers of National Defence and Transport and the Solicitor General of Canada.
4. Requisition, procure or appropriate such vessels, gear, facilities and resources as are necessary to sustain catching fish and the operation of the fish processing industries.
5. Determine the nature and extent of any damage to the fishing fleet, any landing facilities or any processing plants and establish the priority for any repair, replacement or reactivation of any such fleet, facility or plant.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This note is not part of the Order, but is intended only for information purposes.)

This order sets out the responsibilities of ministers in respect of emergency planning.

ANNEXE

PARTIE III

*Pouvoirs, fonctions et attributions du ministre des Pêches et Océans**(art. 8)*

1. Contrôler et réglementer:
 - a) la prise du poisson, les installations de mise à terre et de traitement du poisson; et
 - b) la livraison, aux points de stockage ou de distribution, des produits et sous-produits de la pêche distribués par la Régie nationale d'urgence pour l'alimentation, conformément aux plans de distribution de cette régie pour les aliments et le fourrage.
2. Inspecter et déterminer la comestibilité et l'innocuité des produits de la pêche destinés à la consommation humaine et animale.
3. Contrôler et diriger les mouvements des navires de pêche, avec la collaboration des ministres de la Défense nationale et des Transports et du Solliciteur général du Canada.
4. Réquisitionner, acheter ou acquérir les navires, engins de pêche, installations et ressources nécessaires au maintien de la prise du poisson et de l'exploitation des industries de traitement du poisson.
5. Déterminer la nature et l'étendue des dommages causés à la flotte de pêche, aux installations de mise à terre ou aux usines de traitement et établir des priorités concernant leur réparation, leur remplacement ou leur remise en service.

NOTE EXPLICATIVE

(La présente note ne fait pas partie du décret et n'est publiée qu'à titre d'information.)

Ce décret établit les responsabilités des ministres à l'égard de la planification d'urgence.

Guidelines Concerning Expenditures in Emergency Situations

1. To the extent possible, the following steps should be taken by financial officers and managers of programs related to emergencies before an emergency occurs. The steps should be completed at the onset of a declared emergency.

The steps are:

- a. Identify and document the statutory, regulatory or other authorities under which emergency action is likely to be necessary.
- b. Set up the expenditure control system to be used in an emergency, if different from that normally in use, including delegation of authority, signing powers, financial codings and accounts; and
- c. Set up an operational log or other form of record of events and actions, including expenditures of resources (dollars and person-years), suitable for use as evidence if needed in a court of law (in case all financial expenditures might be recoverable through legal action).

2. In the event that an emergency creates extraordinary expenditures, the department or agency should prepare a submission to the Treasury Board seeking authority to include an item in the next Supplementary Estimates, or in Main Estimates. The submission should identify the expenditures made in the course of the emergency and related directly to it, under such categories as the following:

- a. Salaries, wages and related costs for personnel (including members of the Canadian Forces Primary Reserve) engaged specifically and exclusively to deal with the emergency.
- b. Other operating expenditures (including material, supplies, services, rentals, transportation and legal costs) that would not have been incurred except for the emergency; and
- c. Contracts for construction, repair and demolition of temporary facilities and for repair of damages to regular facilities incurred as a direct result of the emergency.

3. The submission should also provide information on the effect of the emergency on ongoing programs, in terms of temporary reallocation of funds and person-years. Assessment should be provided of the effects of the reallocation for normal program activities.

4. Information and instructions on how to make a submission to the Treasury Board for supplementary resources are contained in the Treasury Board Submissions Manual. Instructions are provided for cases in which a temporary advance might be required from the Treasury Board's Vote 5 (Contingencies), pending parliamentary approval of Supplementary Estimates.

Approved by Treasury Board, September 24, 1981
Authority Number: T.B. 778820

Annex D

EXPLANATION OF ACRONYMS

EOC	Emergency Operations Centre
EPC	Emergency Preparedness Canada
ICEP	Interdepartmental Committee on Emergency Preparedness
QCPB	Quebec Civil Protection Bureau
REGHQ	Regional Emergency Government Headquarters
REPC	Regional Emergency Planning Committee

