

Province of New Brunswick
Emergency Measures Plan
(Provincial All-Hazards Plan)

Department of Justice and Public Safety

Revised – June 2017

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PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK EMERGENCY MEASURES PLAN

FOREWORD

The New Brunswick Emergency Measures Plan is issued in accordance with Chapter E-7.1 *Emergency Measures Act* assented to June 28, 1978.

It is effective upon receipt.

This document replaces the New Brunswick Emergency Action Plan (revised April 2010). This plan will provide the basis for the provincial response to any emergency in New Brunswick. The members of the Provincial Emergency Action Committee and any interested agency involved in emergency planning are invited to comment on the plan or to provide suggestions for amendment to the NB EMO Manager of Planning and Preparedness.

INTRODUCTION

AIM

The aim of the New Brunswick Emergency Measures Plan (Provincial All-Hazards plan) is to provide a prompt and coordinated response to emergencies by the Government of New Brunswick. This plan is issued by the Minister of Justice and Public Safety, under the authority of the *Emergency Measures Act*. The act and the two corresponding regulations should be read as background to this plan.

Emergency Measures Act assented to on June 28, 1978, Chapter E-7.1, is the key piece of legislation upon which the Emergency Measures Plan is based. It provides definitions, identifies the Minister of Justice and Public Safety as responsible for the administration of the Act, establishes the New Brunswick Emergency Measures Organization (EMO), provides guidelines and responsibility for emergency planning and outlines the procedures for declaring States of Emergency, establishing a Disaster Relief Fund and Liability for Damages.

Regulation 84-7 under the *Emergency Measures Act* (O.C. 84-29) filed on January 23, 1984 details planning responsibilities for provincial government departments and agencies. Current regulation incorporates amendments consolidated to 23 May 2017.

Regulation 83-71 under the *Emergency Measures Act* (O.C. 83-377) filed on April 29, 1983 outlines the disaster assistance available to municipalities. Current regulation incorporates amendments consolidated to 23 May 2017.

Provincial All Hazards Plan

The New Brunswick Emergency Measures Plan may be referred to as the Emergency Measures Plan or the All Hazards Plan.

The Emergency Measures Plan is designed to provide direction and guidance for dealing with emergencies ranging from a single provincial departmental response up to a fully coordinated, collective response by all provincial departments and partner agencies, supported by the federal government. It may be implemented in whole or in part, depending on the situation. The plan is divided into two parts:

Part I – Concept of Operations. Outlines the concept of operations, describes the response structure and outlines the basic emergency actions.

Part II – Contingency Plans. Outlines the contingency plans for specific emergencies which, through risk analysis, are of primary concern to New Brunswick.

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DISTRIBUTION LIST

Deputy Minister of Department of Justice and Public Safety	1
Members of the Provincial Emergency Action Committee	27
Regional Emergency Management Coordinators	6
Point Lepreau Generating Station	2
Mactaquac Generating Station	1
River Forecast Centre	1
Provincial Forest Fire Centre	1
Nova Scotia Emergency Measures	1
PEI Emergency Measures	1
Newfoundland Fire and Emergency Services	1
Protection civil du Québec	1
Maine Emergency Management Agency	1
Washington County EMA Maine	1
Regional Operations, Atlantic Region HQ, JTF-A HQ	1
Health Canada	1
Emergency Control Centre, Canadian Coast Guard	1
Saint John Operations Centre, Canadian Coast Guard	1
Government Operations Centre, Public Safety Canada	1
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LIST OF AMENDMENTS

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PART ONE - CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

GENERAL

The time-tested formula for handling emergency situations is to have the right people, knowing what to do, at the right time and having the resources to do it. Achieving this is the goal of all emergency planning.

Emergency situations, by their very nature, generate confusion with respect to responsibilities and jurisdiction. This adds to an already stressful situation and frequently results in needless duplication of effort and waste of limited resources. The potential for chaos can be reduced by clearly establishing responsibilities and by the use of an accepted concept of operations. This can best be achieved by using the principle of clearly delineated areas of influence and interest.

This principle ensures that the response to an emergency is managed and coordinated at the appropriate level and that the disruption is limited in scope, area and resources to only those that are required to fix it.

1. AREAS OF INFLUENCE AND INTEREST

Introduction

It is necessary to define the provincial areas of influence and interest, within the New Brunswick security and emergency management spectrum.

General Concept

The Area of Influence is tied to jurisdiction and the commitment of resources to influence outcomes.

The Area of Interest is defined by geography, connectivity and time. The Area of Interest is further defined by actual or potential events, which may impact on the province.

Area of Influence

The Province of New Brunswick's **Area of Influence** is the physical area, within the Government of New Brunswick's legislative and constitutional jurisdiction, where it can directly influence activities or events through security or consequence management, commitment or coordination of resources, and information operations. It can be visualized as a three-dimensional condition that evolves with the nature of events or activities, including those occurring within its Area of Interest. It is possible that the Area of Influence may coincide with, and therefore overlap amongst, various jurisdictions. This is assessed by the Government of New Brunswick through constant awareness and coordination and therefore, unity of effort is essential. Within the Area of Influence, ownership of assets or operational/local jurisdiction is acknowledged and respected but ultimately remains subordinate to their application towards a common purpose.

Area of Interest

The Province of New Brunswick's **Area of Interest** is the three-dimensional space, defined in geographic terms, e.g., land, air and water, within which the government identifies and monitors factors, including potential security and safety threats, which may adversely affect the safety of its citizens. The Government of New Brunswick must decide how broad a view it should have, in both time and space, to determine whether other events or activities may have an impact on its current and future security and safety environment. The Area of Interest will overlap those of other jurisdictions. Therefore, coordination is required to ensure unity of effort. The scope of this wider view is not limited by the reach of Government of New Brunswick's existing security, intelligence, law enforcement or other resources, and depends upon the location, events and activities that may affect its interests. Where the Province of New Brunswick's Area of Interest extends beyond its collection and/or monitoring ability, it must integrate intelligence and information sharing mechanisms with other government jurisdictions and agencies; law enforcement and intelligence agencies; and public and private sector critical infrastructure owners/operators.

With regard to defining the Area of Interest, there is the added dynamic of time. While an emerging threat might still be outside the Provincial Area of Influence (i.e. storms, interdicted aircraft threats, ships at sea, etc), the potential that they may impact New Brunswick denotes that they have entered our Area of Interest. The attendant actions would usually constitute the Warning Phase of an emergency, and serve as a trigger for mitigation, response and recovery strategies.

Thus, the Province of New Brunswick must determine how far beyond those limits to look, in time and space, for information, intelligence and warning.

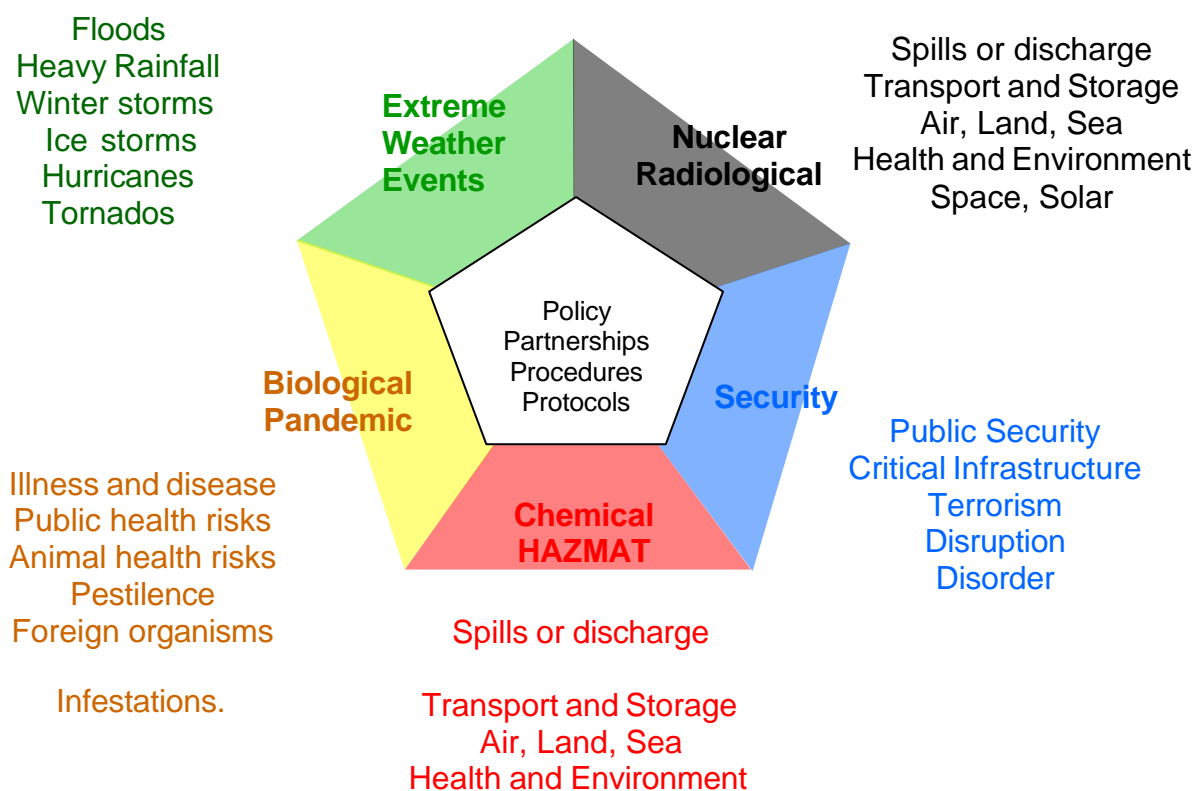
Implications

The New Brunswick Emergency Measures Organization and the New Brunswick Office of the Provincial Security Advisor will maintain general situational awareness of actual or potential events that may impact on the province. This requires:

- Constant awareness and monitoring of security threats to the Province, in partnership with federal, provincial, municipal and private-sector stakeholders. This will normally be done by the Office of The Provincial Security Advisor;
- Ongoing awareness and monitoring of actual or potential natural and human initiated events, which may impact on the Province or the Government of New Brunswick. This will normally be done by the Emergency Measures Organization, in partnership with emergency management partners; and
- Coordinate efforts to respond to such events in accordance with the Provincial Emergency Measures Plan. This will be accomplished by the Office of Provincial Security Advisor, the Public Security Division and the Emergency Measures Organization.

Types of Threats and Emergencies

The New Brunswick Emergency Measures Organization and the New Brunswick Office of The Provincial Security Advisor maintain an awareness of the possible types of emergencies that can affect the province. In general, these threats fall into five categories, as illustrated below. The Provincial All Hazards Plan describes the response and actions necessary to deal with the emergency and the policies, partnerships, procedures and protocols required to initiate and coordinate those actions.



2. PROVINCIAL RESPONSIBILITIES

Provincial authorities are responsible for:

- A. Developing and implementing plans and procedures for an integrated provincial response to emergencies;
- B. Facilitating prompt and coordinated assistance to threatened areas through the Regional Emergency Management Coordinators (REMCs);
- C. Assuming direction and control when:

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- (1) a local authority does not exist;

- (2) a local authority requests, and the Minister authorizes, direct action by the provincial government;
 - (3) the event is of such magnitude that it is clearly beyond the capability of local authorities; or
 - (4) the action required to deal with the emergency rests with the province or one of its departments, e.g. large scale health or environmental emergency;
- D. Coordinating with the Government of Canada with respect to all federal assistance programmes and any operations on federal property, e.g. First Nations, National Parks; and
- E. The Department of Justice and Public Safety will, if directed by Government, co-ordinate disaster financial assistance activities to help the affected communities and individuals. Annex B outlines the authorities of the Minister of Justice and Public Safety.

3. DEPARTMENTAL RESPONSIBILITIES

Specific responsibilities for selected provincial government departments are found in Regulation 84-7 under the *Emergency Measures Act*. Annex C outlines these responsibilities both in terms of given tasks (assigned in legislation), and implied tasks (tasks done by convention and practice).

4. EMERGENCY MEASURES ORGANIZATION RESPONSIBILITIES

The Emergency Measures Organization (EMO) is responsible for stimulating and coordinating emergency preparedness planning for emergencies and disasters during peacetime and war. The specific responsibilities of EMO are outlined at Annex D.

5. PHASES OF AN EMERGENCY OPERATION

An emergency operation will normally consist of the following four phases:

The **Warning Phase** consists of actions taken to counter and curtail the effects of the incident. These include alerting the public, local and provincial authorities, and preparing resources.

The **Impact Phase** refers to the event itself.

The **Response Phase**, which may overlap the Impact Phase, covers the period during which the emergency is brought under control.

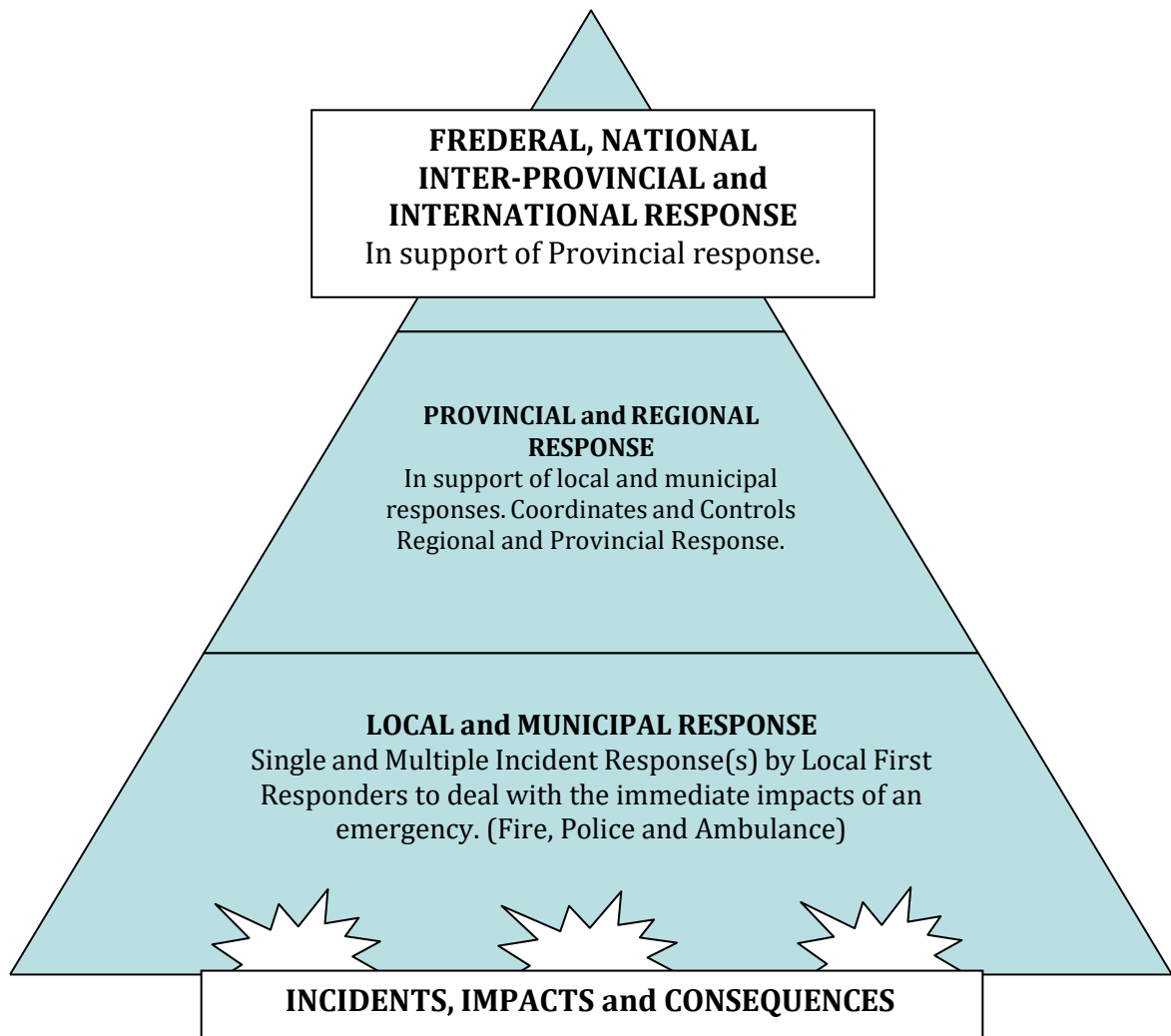
The **Recovery Phase** is the clean-up period, used to return the affected communities to normal.

These phases are used to help establish priorities and focus activities. Under ideal circumstances, adequate warning will be received so that the Warning Phase will be complete before the Impact Phase commences. However, an overlap of phases should be anticipated. For example, planning for the Recovery Phase will start before the Response Phase ends.

6. LEVELS OF RESPONSE

In an emergency which affects the lives, welfare or property of citizens or the environment, the ultimate responsibility for preventive or ameliorative action rests with government. The public responsibility for dealing with emergencies lies with local governments.

In the first instance, the local authority affected is responsible for dealing with an emergency. When the capacity of the local authority is exceeded, or is likely to be exceeded, a second level of response is activated and involves support provided from the neighbouring municipalities through formal or informal mutual aid arrangements and from provincial resources through the Regional Emergency Management Coordinators (REMCs). When this combined response is exceeded, or in danger of being exceeded, the local authority through the REMC will request a third level of response from the Provincial Emergency Action Committee (PEAC) with its provincial departments and agencies. If additional response is required, federal support and assistance will be arranged by the PEAC. The decisions on whether capacities have been or are about to be exceeded are matters of judgement and can only be decided by the responsible authority at that time and place. This concept of emergency operations is outlined below.



Regardless of the level of response, responsibility for the control and conduct of the municipal emergency operation rests with the local authority. Such local authority may receive advice and assistance from representatives of the provincial departments and agencies through the REMCs.

There will be those emergencies which occur where local government does not exist, or is rendered inoperative by the emergency, or where the magnitude of the emergency overwhelms the resources of the municipality. It is then that the REMCs will be required to assume responsibility and provide the necessary coordination for the emergency operation.

7. GRADUATED RESPONSE

A graduated response allows for the tailored control and coordination of resources assigned to deal with an emergency. It allows for the use of only those resources, human and material, necessary to meet the requirements of that incident, and speaks to attempting to deal with an emergency at the lowest level practicable.

In keeping with this concept, the response by the provincial government will be tailored to meet the circumstances of a given emergency. In addition to coping with the emergency, it is essential that the normal functions of government continue. In practical terms this could mean, for example, that only a portion of the PEAC or a Regional Emergency Action Committee (REAC) will be alerted and other government resources and departments would continue normal business until required to contribute.

When limited provincial involvement is indicated in an emergency, the day-to-day response structure of government could be adequate. This approach will be employed if it will effectively meet the requirement, as there is minimum interference with normal government operations.

Where substantial or sustained provincial involvement is required, all of the provincial response structure may be activated. When the situation warrants, the Minister of Justice and Public Safety can declare a State of Emergency in respect to all or any area of the Province. It is emphasized that the structure is flexible and that the elements of the structure may be combined or merged to meet the defined objectives of a particular emergency.

In a local emergency, the response structure will be based on first responder protocols and the Municipal emergency response plan, backed by mutual aid from other municipalities and supported by the REMC. The provincial government participation in this circumstance could be limited to monitoring by NB EMO.

8. INITIATION OF PROVINCIAL RESPONSE

NB EMO is available 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. As part of their normal duties, the NB EMO staff will monitor events, local and worldwide. The Warning Phase will start when the Provincial EOC is partially manned by NB EMO staff (Level 1 - Enhanced Monitoring) and situation reports are disseminated to the PEAC and other interested parties. Ideally an emergency will be anticipated, providing a period of warning.

Notification of an emergency, or potential emergency, can be received from several sources. Local authorities can alert the REMCs, who will in turn alert the NB EMO provincial duty officer. A provincial department can receive the initial notification from its field staff and should promptly inform NB EMO. First responders may contact the NB EMO directly through its 24 hour emergency number (Phone 1-800-561-4034). NB EMO may receive an alert from a federal government agency or direct from international sources. In all circumstances, the NB EMO staff can provide advice or, if appropriate, initiate the provincial notification system.

Once alerted, PEAC members will be placed on call, plans will be reviewed and resources checked. If an emergency occurs without warning, departments must be prepared to react effectively without this preparation.

9. STATE OF EMERGENCY

The Minister of Justice and Public Safety may at anytime, when satisfied that an emergency exists or may exist, declare a state of emergency in respect to all or any area of the Province. The mayor of a municipality may, under similar circumstances, declare a state of local emergency in respect to all or part of their municipality.

A declaration of a state of emergency by either authority grants additional powers. It permits any necessary action to be taken to protect property, the environment, and the health and safety of citizens. Qualified people can be authorized or obligated to render aid. Personal property can be used or acquired by confiscation or any means considered necessary. Travel can be controlled or prohibited, property can be removed or demolished, people and livestock can be ordered evacuated, and prices can be fixed for food and essential supplies.

If public safety or property is threatened, the Emergency Measures Plan will be activated in whole or in part, with or without the declaration of a state of emergency. When a state of emergency has been declared, its extraordinary powers will be used only when no reasonable alternative exists.

10. THE PROVINCIAL EMERGENCY ACTION COMMITTEE (PEAC)

When a substantial provincial involvement is indicated or when there is a need to coordinate the provincial response, the PEAC will be activated.

The PEAC, chaired by the Director of NB EMO or his/her representative, is comprised of representatives of those provincial departments detailed in Regulation 84-7 under the *Emergency Measures Act*. The precise departmental representation in the PEAC will depend on the nature and scope of the event. It may also include federal or other agency representatives as necessary.

The PEAC departmental representatives staff the departmental desks in the Provincial Emergency Operations Centre (Provincial EOC). They will provide their department's input to the Committee and will keep their department informed. Those provincial departments which normally do not provide representatives on the PEAC may be called upon for advice or resources.

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The PEAC may be assembled by the Director of NB EMO, or designate, at any time before or during an emergency for the purpose of:

- A. Assessing a potential emergency situation;
- B. Preparing or reviewing contingency plans and procedures;
- C. Considering the activation of the Provincial Information Centre;
- D. Considering the deployment of resources and Incident Commanders or Incident Management Teams to an emergency;
- E. Monitoring operations and providing direction to departments, regions, districts, and Incident Commanders or Incident Management Teams;
- F. Providing situation reports and making recommendations to the Director;
- G. Referring major problems, with recommended solutions, for resolution to the Deputy Minister Committee and implementing the direction received.

The PEAC is composed of representatives from the following Departments and Agencies:

- Department of Justice and Public Safety - Emergency Measures Organization, Fire Marshal's Office, Policing Services, Inspection and Enforcement Branch, Communications and Justice Services
- "J" Division RCMP
- Ambulance New Brunswick
- Department of Agriculture, Aquaculture and Fisheries
- Attorney General
- Department of Education and Early Childhood Development
- Department of Energy and Resource Development
- Department of the Environment and Local Government
- Executive Council Office
- Department of Finance
- Department of Health - Office of the Chief Medical Officer of Health and Office of Mental Health Services

- Department of Human Resources
- Department of Post-Secondary Education, Training and Labour
- Department of Social Development – Families and Children & Seniors and Long-Term Care
- Service New Brunswick
- Department of Tourism, Heritage and Culture
- Department of Transportation and Infrastructure
- Environment and Climate Change Canada
- Regional Director, Public Safety Canada
- Provincial Liaison Officer, Canadian Forces (Joint Task Force - Atlantic)
- NB Power
- Non-Governmental Organizations – Red Cross, etc
- Representatives of other agencies and industry as necessary.

11. PROVINCIAL EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTRE (Provincial EOC)

The Provincial EOC is located in the basement of the Victoria Health Centre at 65 Brunswick Street, Fredericton. It consists of an operations room, a communications room, radio room, situation room and an administration area. It contains the necessary staff, working accommodation and communications for the coordination and control of the provincial emergency response. In addition to the Provincial EOC, departmental operation centres or other designated facilities may be established to control and direct departmental operations. The Manager of Operations from NB EMO will supervise the activity of the Provincial EOC.

The operational components of the Provincial EOC are:

- A. The Director of NB EMO, who is **Chairperson** of the PEAC;
- B. A **communications** staff under the direction of a Communications Director. The Communications Director is provided by Department of Justice and Public Safety and coordinates with the Executive Council Office.
- C. The **Manager of the Provincial EOC**, who is the NB EMO Manager of Operations;

- D. The **members of the Committee**, as adjusted to meet a given emergency;
- E. An **administrative staff (P1)** that provides administrative and clerical support to the Provincial EOC and the PEAC. The support staff will normally be found from within NB EMO and the Department of Justice and Public Safety;
- F. An **assessment staff (P2)** that provides analysis of the situation, conduct risk and threat assessments, and to advise on the security implications of an emergency. This function is performed by the staff of the Office of The Provincial Security Advisor;
- G. An **operations staff (P3)** maintains situational awareness, conducts risk assessments, and executes approved plans;
- H. A **logistics staff (P4)** that advises on resource issues and coordinates supply and transportation issues; and
- I. A **planning staff (P5)** that conducts contingency planning.

The Provincial EOC staff is supervised by the NB EMO Manager of Operations and is prepared to operate on a 24 hour basis for extended periods as required. If 24 hour operations are anticipated, the staff will be organized in shifts.

PEAC members will:

- A. In conjunction with the Manager of Operations and other departmental staff, coordinate the provincial response;
- B. Be the primary link between their departments and the PEAC;
- C. Keep the Manager of Operations and the other PEAC members informed about their departments' activities; and
- D. Inform and advise the Manager of Operations of any significant developments reported by field staff.

The operations staff in the Provincial EOC will:

- A. Coordinate staff activity;
- B. Manage telecommunications;
- C. Bring important developments to the attention of the Manager of Operations;
- D. Ensure that initial and follow-up action is taken on all requests for information and assistance;

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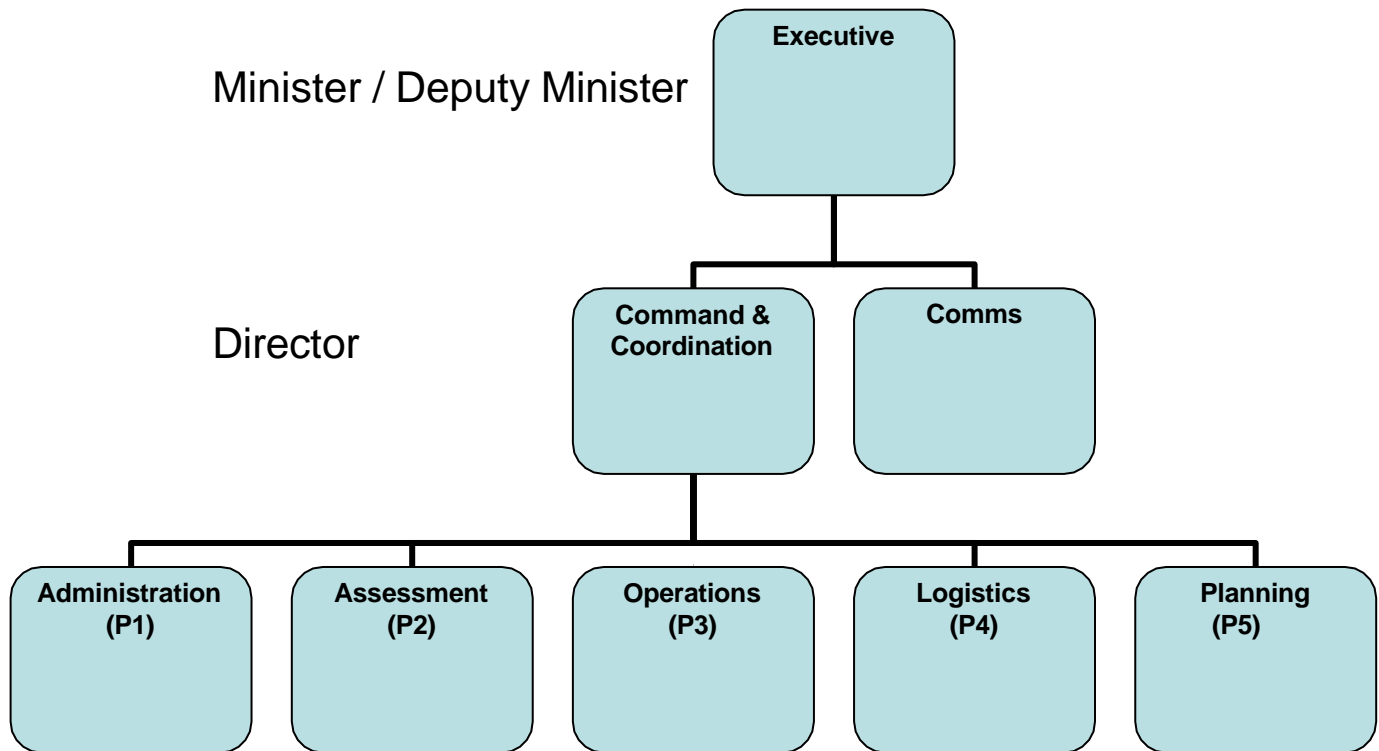
- E. Maintain the operations log, maps and situation boards;
- F. Compile daily or periodic situation reports; and
- G. Assist with the supervision of the activities of the support staff.

The administrative staff for the Provincial EOC will:

- A. Arrange for the provision of clerical support;
- B. Arrange for the provision of stationery items and office equipment, including photocopiers and facsimile machines;
- C. Arrange for the feeding of the Provincial EOC staff;
- D. Arrange for the cleaning of the Provincial EOC and adjoining offices;
- E. Maintain situational awareness and answer telephone inquiries from the public in both official languages; and
- F. Provide incident recording support to the operations staff.

Incident Management System / Incident Command System

Within the Provincial EOC, staff activity is organized along functional lines, in accordance with the Incident Management System doctrine. In joint or combined operations, this standard construct facilitates staff coordination with other agencies or headquarters. In 2016 NB EMO officially became the Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ) for the Incident Command System (ICS). ICS is widely used by the First Responder community throughout the province. As such, it is the management system of choice for most on site emergencies. ICS recognises that most Emergency Operations Centres in NB operate under a slightly different but compatible management system.



12. EMERGENCY OPERATIONS

If circumstances permit, the NB EMO staff will assemble first for the purpose of preparing the Provincial EOC, checking communications, establishing security and reviewing procedures before the arrival of the PEAC. The NB EMO staff will be alerted in off-duty hours by the established NB EMO notification procedure, or by other means as necessary.

When the situation demands, the Director of NB EMO, or designate, will assemble the PEAC at the Provincial EOC. Members of the PEAC will be notified by the established NB EMO notification procedure or the Provincial Mobile Communications Centre (PMCC) using a fan-out list. Committee members will ensure that NB EMO has their current work and home phone numbers, along with that of their alternates.

When alerted, PEAC members will notify their departments of the assembly of the Committee and depart promptly for the Provincial EOC. PEAC members will be provided with identification passes to permit access to the Provincial EOC. On arrival at the Provincial EOC, they will inform the operations staff of their departments' status, ensure pertinent information is displayed, and review the Provincial EOC start up drill. Once assembled, the senior NB EMO officer present will brief the Committee on the emergency situation, outline any action already under way, and review tasks. After this briefing, Committee members will update their departments and take any necessary action.

An effective provincial emergency response demands prompt coordinated action. The PEAC operating from the Provincial EOC is designed to achieve this. Based on their tasks in an emergency, departments will respond with advice or assistance in accordance with their departmental emergency plans and procedures. When more than one department is involved, the necessary coordination will typically occur in the Provincial EOC.

13. EMERGENCY INFORMATION SERVICES

During an emergency, a steady flow of accurate, reliable information is vital. Executive Council Office is responsible for coordinating all public information initiatives relating to an emergency. A member of the Executive Council Office communications staff will be appointed as the Director of Emergency Information Services for the duration of the crisis. This staff member is responsible to advise the Provincial EOC on public information, to provide media relations services and to ensure the direction of emergency information services.

Larger facilities in Fredericton, such as Chancery Place, can be converted into a Provincial Media Centre if it is deemed to be necessary, for example during an incident with international media interest. The emergency information services staff can be augmented by a translation unit, public inquiries unit, audio-visual specialists, government employee information services, media monitoring services and an administrative support. In the case of an emergency happening outside Fredericton, the communication staff also has the capacity to establish a Remote Media Centre on site to help coordinate the communications and the media presence.

In a limited response, it may be possible to handle the communications function from within the Operations Room. There will be occasions, when the PEAC is not activated, that the Provincial Emergency Information Service will be established to deal with a large number of inquiries from the general public or the media. In all circumstances, the emergency information staff will comprise experienced representatives from the Executive Council Office, including staff from the Department of Justice and Public Safety, with a capability to cover twenty-four hour operations. The precise composition of information services and hours of operation will depend on the nature and scope of the operation.

The Minister of Justice and Public Safety will usually be the principal spokesperson in a provincial emergency and shall approve public information programs related to the prevention and mitigation of damage by a disaster. The Director of NB EMO, as chairperson of the PEAC, may be designated as the principal spokesperson. The Director of Emergency Information Services has the executive responsibility for the emergency information services which may range in size from a single information officer to the composite staff of Executive Council Office, the NB Translation Bureau and departmental information officers.

14. REGIONAL EMERGENCY OPERATIONS

The Regional Emergency Management construct is designed to provide a more robust and responsive Emergency Management capability across the province. This capability complements the regionalization of government services allowing municipalities, rural communities and Local Service Districts to plan, coordinate and pool resources on a regional basis in order to enable more effective responses to emergency situations.

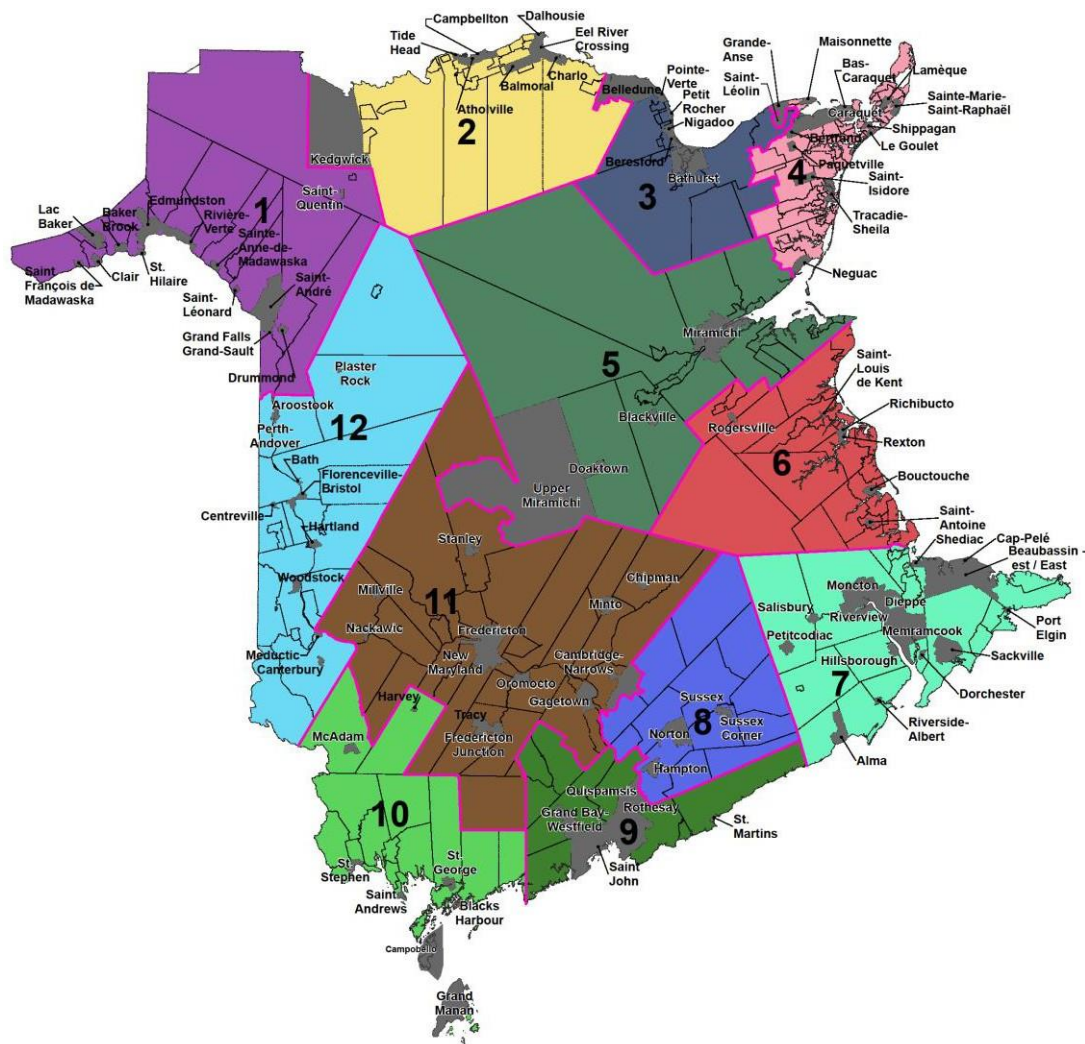
The regional emergency management capability is situated between the provincial and municipal levels of emergency management. It allows for the development of regional emergency protocols which may specify mutual assistance agreements between communities, provide assistance in developing and maintaining local emergency measures plans, and facilitate training initiatives for regional and inter-regional emergency responses. It also facilitates a better coordinated provincial response in emergencies affecting more than one region.

NB EMO has adopted the twelve Regional Service Commission regions of the Department of Environment and Local Government as NB EMO Regions. These regions have been assigned to the six Regional Emergency Management Coordinators (REMCs) who are located in major centres throughout the province.

The REMCs are responsible to work collaboratively with local and municipal governments, non-government agencies and the private sector to encourage and enhance emergency readiness. This includes the conduct of regional threat and risk assessments, the formulation of regional emergency response plans and contingency plans, the establishment of reporting arrangements, amendment of policies and procedures and the coordination of regional plans with the Provincial Emergency Measures Plan.

They maintain a high level of situational awareness regarding issues that may affect their regions and have four primary functions: Lead and coordinate regional emergency responses; Regional emergency planning and preparedness activities; assist in coordinating regional emergency management training; and assist in provincial emergency recovery actions.

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The REMCs are responsible to the Director of NB EMO for emergency planning and operations. Their principal responsibilities are as follows:

- A. Develop and maintain Regional Emergency Response Plans;
- B. Establish Regional Emergency Operations Centres (Regional EOCs) for the control and coordination of emergency operations;
- C. Establish and maintain contact with their respective Regional Service Commissions, Local Service Managers, local municipal officials and all responding agencies;
- D. Maintain contact with NB EMO and the PEAC, if activated;
- E. Refer unresolved matters to NB EMO and the PEAC, if activated, for resolution and direction;

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- F. Advise and assist municipal authorities in the implementation of their emergency response plans;
- G. Coordinate the regional emergency response;
- H. Recommend the provision of specific assistance, including military assistance where appropriate; and
- I. Recommend the assumption of provincial control of an emergency operation, when it is exceeding the capacity of the region.

REMCs fulfil their responsibilities through a Regional Emergency Action Committee (REAC) similar to the way that coordination is conducted at the provincial level. The REMCs act as the chairperson of their REAC and are subordinate to the Provincial EOC.

REAC membership may include representatives from the Regional Service Commission, all provincial departments and agencies, Local Service Managers and all municipalities within the region who have emergency responsibilities. Representatives from any other agency that may play a role in the response to an emergency could be consulted.

The REACs are flexible organizations that are designed to bring together those individuals who are required to coordinate the response to an emergency within the region. It also enables members to gain an understanding of each other's responsibilities and capabilities. Once assembled, the primary task of the REAC is to develop a plan of action. When this has been accomplished, members of the REAC will ensure that the appropriate instructions are passed to their respective agencies, departments and municipalities.

The REAC may be assembled by the REMC or designated alternate when:

- A. Directed by the Director of NB EMO;
- B. An emergency occurs in a local service district or multiple municipalities within the region;
- C. A request for support is received from a municipality or local service district; or
- D. In advance for monitoring a threat, such as a forecast significant weather event.

When deciding to activate the REAC the REMC may not necessarily assemble the entire committee. The committee members called will be those who can offer advice concerning the specific emergency, can influence the situation, or can assist in the operation.

15. MUNICIPAL AND INCORPORATED AREA EMERGENCY OPERATIONS

In the first instance, preparing for and dealing with emergencies is the responsibility of the individual citizen – every individual and family needs to be prepared to take care of themselves for a minimum of 72 hours. The responsibility then falls upon the municipality.

The *Emergency Measures Act* requires each municipality to maintain a municipal Emergency Measures Organization (EMO), to appoint a director of the municipal EMO organization, to establish an EMO committee and to have emergency measures plans.

In a local emergency, the response structure will be based on the Municipal EMO, supported by mutual aid arrangements with neighbouring municipalities and the local REMC. In municipal emergency operations, the Municipal EMO will receive executive direction from their mayor and council.

Municipal authorities are responsible for:

- A. Implementing local emergency plans and conducting emergency operations using the resources available to the municipality;
- B. Informing the REMC promptly about a local emergency;
- C. Requesting assistance from other municipalities in accordance with mutual aid agreements; and
- D. Requesting assistance from the provincial government through the REMC in accordance with established emergency procedures.

It is essential that Municipal EMOs notify their REMC as soon as possible of an emergency or potential emergency. The REMC will, in turn, notify NB EMO so as to enable a prompt and effective provincial response, if required. The Municipal EMO will receive support from the REAC, which in turn will call on the PEAC for additional provincial and federal resources. Municipal requests for assistance will be directed to the REAC by an authorized municipal representative.

Although municipal officials may sit on the REAC during planning sessions, they will not normally be present in the Regional EOC during operations. The exception is when the Municipal EMO Coordinator feels the need for direct liaison to enhance coordination.

If an emergency within a municipality escalates to the point where further powers are required, it may be recommended to the mayor that a State of Local Emergency be declared in accordance with the *Emergency Measures Act*.

16. LOCAL SERVICE DISTRICTS

Local Service Managers, established by the Department of Environment and Local Government, have the responsibility to provide local government services for all Local Service Districts within the province. They remain District Emergency Managers for the Local Service Districts, are members of the REAC, maintain a role in assisting in providing emergency services and the coordination of disaster assistance to these districts. Their roles and responsibilities are incorporated into the Regional Emergency Response Plans.

17. LIAISON OFFICER / INCIDENT MANAGEMENT TEAM

The Director of NB EMO, or designate, may dispatch a Liaison Officer (LO) to the Incident Command Post at an emergency. The LO will be deployed when there is a need to assess the situation on location, to provide direct advice or to improve the flow of information from the incident. The LO will normally be provided by NB EMO from available REMCs or NB EMO staff.

The on-site operations may be facilitated by the deployment of the mobile command post vehicle with an Incident Management Team (IMT). When additional on-site provincial advice or assistance is required, NB EMO will form a provincial IMT under the direction of the Incident Commander, reporting to the Director of NB EMO.

The principal responsibilities of the LO / IMT are to:

- A. Establish and maintain contact with all responding agencies;
- B. Coordinate the on-site provincial response and, when appropriate, the overall emergency response of participating agencies;
- C. Establish a provincial communications centre for emergency on-site operations;
- D. Maintain contact with NB EMO, the PEAC and the REAC;
- F. Referring unresolved matters to NB EMO, the PEAC or REAC, as appropriate, for resolution and direction;
- G. Remain on site until the termination of the emergency; and
- H. Maintain an operations log.

18. MOBILE COMMAND POST

NB EMO maintains and operates a mobile operations vehicle – the Mobile Command Post. This vehicle is designed to facilitate the control and coordination of the provincial emergency response by providing temporary working space, communications and accommodation at the incident or in areas where such facilities are not available.

The Director of NB EMO, or the Manager of Operations, will authorize the deployment of the Mobile Command Post.

19. EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS

Good communications are of paramount importance to the effective conduct of emergency operations. It is essential to have dedicated and reliable communications which permit the controlling and coordinating authorities at each level of government to effectively perform their functions. Telecommunication equipment will assist in the rapid passage of essential information, maps or diagrams.

In the first instance, reliance will be placed on the existing telephone services and what can be obtained on short notice. Service New Brunswick (SNB) is responsible for the provision of emergency telephone communications and telecommunications equipment in all provincial emergency operations centres. It is also responsible, when circumstances permit, for arranging for additional telephones to meet the emergency requirements of departments and agencies.

The primary back-up to the telephone service will be radio. It will be based on the New Brunswick Trunked Mobile Radio (NBTMR) system. The Department of Transportation and Infrastructure (DTI) manages and maintains this provincial radio system. NB EMO operates a number of radios and has a number of hand-held radios and radio equipped vehicles. DTI has a cache of NBTMRs that can be deployed during emergency events.

The Emergency Measures Communication Group (EMCG) supplements normal radio communications. This group is sponsored by EMO and consists of volunteer amateur radio operators, organized on an EMO Regional basis. The EMCG should be part of the REAC and regional plans.

Provincial departments and municipalities are responsible for the provision of the emergency telephone, radio and facsimile equipment required for their emergency operations. They should designate a communications officer to coordinate their communications requirements and tasks. New Brunswick telephone companies (Bell/Rogers) can advise and assist with the planning and the provision of emergency telephone communications.

Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada (ISED), Spectrum Management Operations Branch, can provide additional emergency communications facilities capacity during an emergency. This support will be accessed through the DTI Communications representative at the Provincial EOC.

20. VOLUNTEER AGENCIES

An effective emergency response will depend to a large degree on the full use of all resources in the community. The province and most municipalities have a number of social services agencies, clubs, organizations and other civic-minded groups who can provide a wide range of skills, people and equipment.

Many volunteer agencies are prepared to offer their services in an emergency. These agencies are valuable assets and the use of their services during emergencies is encouraged. Where appropriate a memorandum of understanding or a letter of intent should be prepared and signed by the provincial or municipal authority and the volunteer agency. These documents should specify the forms of assistance to be provided and the arrangements, including financial, for its provision. These formal arrangements are beneficial in coordinating volunteer support.

Procedures for obtaining and rendering assistance are to be set out in the Regional and Municipal emergency plans. Volunteer agencies will, depending on their assigned task, be allotted to the appropriate emergency response departments who will control and coordinate the volunteer agency response.

List of Volunteer Agencies

SERIAL	AGENCY	FORMS OF ASSISTANCE	DEPARTMENT
1.	Emergency Measures Communication Group	Communications	EMO
2.	Civilian Air Search and Rescue (CASARA)	Air Searches & Air Support	DND & EMO
3.	New Brunswick Ground Search & Rescue	Ground Searches	RCMP & EMO
4.	Canadian Red Cross	Medical, Welfare, Registration & Inquiry	Social Development
5.	Salvation Army	Social Services & Food Services	Social Development
6.	St. John Ambulance	Medical	Social Development
7.	RCMP Auxiliary Police	Law & Order	RCMP & EMO
8.	Point Lepreau Wardens Service	Notification and Traffic Control	EMO

21. REQUESTS FOR ASSISTANCE

Municipal requests for assistance will be directed to the REMC or REAC. Requests will only be accepted from an authorized municipal representative.

When it is anticipated that prompt access to resources of other jurisdictions may be required, mutual aid agreements should be established and included in the municipal emergency measures plan. These can include cross border arrangements with adjacent provinces and the State of Maine.

Special arrangements have been made with the federal Department of Employment and Social Development Canada for access to additional or specialist human resources. These types of requests should normally be forwarded through the Department of Post Secondary Education, Training and Labour.

Requests for Canadian Forces assistance will be directed to NB EMO who will deal through the Regional Director, Public Safety Canada (PS-C) to Joint Task Force Atlantic through the Chief of Defence Staff and the Canadian Joint Operations Command (See Annex F). Requests for assistance from other Government of Canada departments will be directed to NB EMO for coordination and submission to the Regional Director PS-C.

Volunteer assistance is recognized as part of the emergency resources of the municipality and arrangements for their use will be set out in the municipal emergency plan. Where such assistance is not available locally, municipalities may submit requests directly to volunteer agencies or through EMO. At the provincial level, volunteer agency support will be coordinated by the department responsible for the provision of such assistance.

22. ADMINISTRATION

Prior to an emergency, or in an emergency in which the Provincial EOC is not activated, the purchase of materials and supplies will be made by departments in accordance with their normal procedures. In an emergency in which the Provincial EOC is activated, material and services will continue to be provided by departments through their own supply system, unless they are not available. The department will then use the special emergency purchasing arrangements established by the PEAC.

Arrangements for damage inspection and estimates will be made by the Department of Justice and Public Safety and the involved departments. Claims for assistance will be submitted in accordance with the Department of Justice and Public Safety financial assistance policy.

Departments shall maintain written logs to record information, decisions and action taken during the emergency operations. The maintenance of accurate logs will greatly facilitate the post emergency After Action Review and the preparation of post-operation reports.

23. TERMINATION OF OPERATIONS

The provincial emergency response will continue until provincial assistance, direction and coordination are no longer required and the operation is terminated by the Minister or his/her delegated representative. The gradual reduction of departmental staff and the withdrawal of resources may begin before the termination of an event or emergency, but it must be done on a planned and coordinated basis under the direction of the PEAC.

An After Action Review (AAR) to evaluate the effectiveness of the emergency response will be conducted within 14 days of the termination of the emergency. The proceedings will be chaired by the Director of NB EMO and attended by the emergency response personnel involved in the emergency.

Departments involved in an emergency will submit a written post-operation report to NB EMO within 30 days of termination of the emergency. The preparation of a provincial report will be coordinated by NB EMO with the involved departments and submitted to the Minister/Deputy Minister within 60 days of the termination of the emergency.

PART TWO

CONTINGENCY PLANS and HAZARD SPECIFIC EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

AIM

The aim of Part Two of the New Brunswick Emergency Measures Plan is to build on the organization and procedures detailed in Part One and identify specific contingencies where additional planning has occurred.

Parts One and Two are considered compatible. The Contingency Plans outlined in Part Two have been written (or are being written) for major recurring, seasonal and the most likely emergency events. These Contingency Plans are separate documents but are to be read as complementary to the Provincial All Hazards Plan.

The existing Provincial Contingency Plans are:

1. Provincial Contingency Plan for a Major Flooding Event
2. Provincial Contingency Plan for a Hurricane Event
3. Provincial Contingency Plan for a Pandemic Event
4. Point Lepreau Nuclear Off-Site Emergency Plan
5. Provincial Security Event Management Plan
6. Provincial Contingency Plan for a Major Forest Fire Event
7. Provincial Contingency Plan for a Marine Pollution Event
8. Provincial Contingency Plan for a Radiation Emergency
9. Mactaquac Generating Station Emergency Plan

The following Provincial Contingency Plans are currently under development:

10. Provincial Contingency Plan for a Major Power–Outage Event
11. Provincial Contingency Plan for a Major Evacuation
12. Provincial Contingency Plan for a Major Earthquake Event

More contingency plans and procedures may be added as necessary.

1. Provincial Contingency Plan for a Major Flooding Event

The Provincial Contingency Plan for a Major Flooding Event was issued in March 2014.

Purpose

The purpose of the Provincial Contingency Plan for a Major Flooding Event is to provide hazard specific planning guidance for the coordination of a provincial emergency response to a major flooding event in the Province of New Brunswick. The plan attempts to anticipate societal impacts and potential consequences that may result from major flooding.

Background

The waterways and coastal areas of New Brunswick, and in particular the Saint John River valley, are at risk to serious flooding. Flooding can be either a gradual and predictable event such as an annual spring freshet and snow melt, or it can be sudden and unpredictable such as an un-forecasted severe rain event and excessive rainfall.

There is a long history of annual flood events in the Saint John River valley and its' tributaries. Recent experiences have shown that heavy precipitation which coincides with the spring freshet can often result in both ice-jam and overland flooding. As well, there are several sections of the river system which are vulnerable to flash flooding at any time of the year.

Incidents of major flooding can also occur in multiple locations across the province at the same time which necessitates a coordinated and managed response by provincial authorities.

Responsibilities / Levels of Response

For every emergency, response rests initially with the individual. To that end, considerable effort has been made to inform and educate the citizens of New Brunswick on their personal preparedness for a major flooding event emergency. The Government of Canada pamphlet "Floods - What To Do" at www.GetPrepared.ca and the annual "River Watch" program, which provides daily public information on the status of the Saint John River during the spring freshet, are part of these efforts.

As mandated in the NB *Emergency Measures Act*, communities and municipalities are to ensure they have emergency plans for their respective jurisdictions and are encouraged to prepare specific flood contingency plans to complement their all hazard plans.

At the regional level, the Regional Emergency Measures Coordinators (REMCs) have created regional emergency response plans and operating guidelines to coordinate a regional response when the capacity of the local authority is exceeded, or is likely to be exceeded.

The Provincial Contingency Plan provides for a whole-of-government response to a

major flooding event, coordinated by NB EMO, which aims to minimize the risk to persons, property and the environment. Government Departments are required to prepare specific plans to ensure continuity of government operations, and to coordinate such plans with other departments and agencies as appropriate and necessary.

Concept of Operations

The provincial action plan for a major flooding event will be managed in four phases:

- Phase 1 – Warning
- Phase 2 - Impact
- Phase 3 - Response
- Phase 4 - Recovery

The Contingency Plan details the activities and actions in each phase and identifies the tasks of NB EMO and all Government Departments throughout the event.

Coordinating Instructions

Emergency Operations Centre (EOC). EOCs at the Municipal, Regional, Provincial and Departmental levels will activate as required or as directed by NB EMO, based on how the situation develops and impacts or related consequences emerge.

Notwithstanding the level of EOC, all will be prepared to sustain operations throughout the entire response period, and then to transition into a period of managed recovery actions. The phases of operations for a Regional or Municipal EOC will not necessarily correspond with the phases of operations conducted by the Provincial EOC.

2. Provincial Contingency Plan for a Hurricane Event

The Provincial Contingency Plan for a Hurricane Event was issued in September 2013.

Purpose

The purpose of the Provincial Contingency Plan for a Hurricane Event is to provide hazard-specific planning guidance for the coordination of a provincial emergency response to a severe weather hurricane event. The plan attempts to anticipate societal impacts and potential consequences that may result from a Hurricane severe weather event that would impact multiple jurisdictions across a wide geographic area of the province.

Background

There is a long history of hurricane events that have impacted the Atlantic region and New Brunswick is not immune. With the impacts of climate change and the potential for increasingly warmer waters occurring further north that feed hurricane events, the likelihood of a hurricane event making landfall in the region has increased so that they may become more frequent and more severe than in the past. Consequently New Brunswick, in particular the Bay of Fundy and the Gulf Coasts, is at risk to experience another hurricane event in the future and it becomes a question of when – not if.

Hurricanes are extreme weather events that include severe winds and rains and can last for several days. The more violent hurricanes almost always pose a risk to life and property. Hurricane season officially runs from June through November when the waters of the Atlantic Ocean are warm enough to produce a tropical cyclone, a category of weather systems that includes tropical depressions, tropical storms and hurricanes.

Responsibilities / Levels of Response

For every emergency, response rests initially with the individual. To that end, considerable effort has been made to inform and educate the citizens of New Brunswick on their personal preparedness for a severe weather event emergency.

As mandated in the NB *Emergency Measures Act*, communities and municipalities are to ensure they have emergency plans for their respective jurisdictions and those that are at most risk are encouraged to prepare specific hurricane contingency plans.

At the regional level, the Regional Emergency Measures Coordinators (REMCs) have created regional emergency response plans and operating guidelines to coordinate a regional response when the capacity of the local authority is exceeded, or is likely to be exceeded.

The Provincial Contingency Plan provides for a whole-of-government response to a hurricane event, coordinated by NB EMO, which aims to minimize the risk to persons,

property and the environment. Government Departments are required to prepare specific plans to ensure continuity of government operations, and to coordinate such plans with other departments and agencies as appropriate and necessary.

Concept of Operations

A hurricane event in the Province of New Brunswick will impact several communities at once and a whole-of-government response is anticipated as local resources are strained to deal with the impacts.

The provincial action plan will be managed in four phases:

- Phase 1 – Warning
- Phase 2 - Impact
- Phase 3 - Response
- Phase 4 - Recovery

The Contingency Plan details the activities and actions in each phase and identifies the tasks of NB EMO and all Government Departments throughout the event.

Coordinating Instructions

Emergency Operations Centre (EOC). EOCs at the Municipal, Regional, Provincial and Departmental levels will activate as required or as directed by NB EMO, based on how the situation develops and impacts or related consequences emerge.

Notwithstanding the level of EOC, all will be prepared to sustain operations throughout the entire response period, and then to transition into a period of managed recovery actions. The phases of operations for a Regional or Municipal EOC will not necessarily correspond with the phases of operations conducted by the Provincial EOC.

3. Provincial Contingency Plan for a Pandemic Event

Provincial Contingency Plan for a Pandemic Event was developed in 2009 for the H1N1 Influenza and is under revision in collaboration with the Department of Health.

Purpose

The purpose of the Provincial Contingency Plan for a Pandemic Event is to provide hazard-specific planning guidance for the coordination of a provincial emergency response to a pandemic event. The plan attempts to anticipate societal impacts, continuity of government services and potential consequences that may result from a pandemic illness that effects the population of New Brunswick and would impact multiple jurisdictions across a wide geographic area of the province.

Background

Human influenza is a viral respiratory infection that spreads easily from one person to another. Most people will recover from influenza after 10 days or so. However, others, particularly the elderly or those with certain underlying medical conditions, may develop severe medical consequences such as pneumonia or bronchitis. It is important to understand that influenza can be a serious illness.

Influenza viruses are very adaptable and change their genetic makeup slightly every year. This is one reason why influenza vaccination is needed every year to ensure protection against the current circulating virus strains.

Historic evidence suggests that three to four times each century, a radical change takes place in the influenza A virus, causing a new strain to emerge. This can result in a pandemic influenza, which is a worldwide outbreak characterized by the rapid spread of a new type of influenza virus to which most, if not all, people will have no immunity.

Concept of Operations

As a pandemic outbreak is likely to be widespread, a provincial whole-of-government response must be anticipated to maintain the continuity of government and other critical services and infrastructure impacted due to a pandemic event.

As the impacts of a pandemic develop, the co-ordinated provincial emergency health response will be led by the Department of Health. All consequences outside the health care sector NB EMO will support and co-ordinate the whole-of-government response.

The Contingency Plan for a Pandemic Event details the activities and actions during the response and identifies the tasks of NB EMO and all Government Departments throughout the event.

Coordinating Instructions

Emergency Operations Centre (EOC). EOCs at the Municipal, Regional, Provincial and Departmental levels will activate as required or as directed by NB EMO, based on how the situation develops and impacts or related consequences emerge.

Notwithstanding the level of EOC, all will be prepared to sustain operations throughout the entire response period, and then to transition into a period of managed recovery actions. The phases of operations for a Regional or Municipal EOC will not necessarily correspond with the phases of operations conducted by the Provincial EOC.

4. Point Lepreau Nuclear Off-Site Emergency Plan

The Point Lepreau Nuclear Off-Site Emergency Plan is current as of March 2016.

Purpose

The purpose of the Point Lepreau Nuclear Off-Site Emergency Plan is to delineate the responsibilities of, and immediate actions to be taken by, various agencies in the event of a radiation emergency at the Point Lepreau Nuclear Generating Station in which an Off-Site Emergency Response is necessary.

Background

By virtue of the *Emergency Measures Act* and an agreement with the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission (CNSC), NB EMO is the agency responsible for off-site emergency planning for the Point Lepreau Nuclear Generating Station, while New Brunswick Power is responsible for on-site emergency planning.

The PEAC would be involved in an off-site nuclear incident. To mitigate the consequences of a Point Lepreau incident, the Provincial Emergency Action Committee (PEAC) is expanded to include members with the necessary scientific, technical and management skills. This expanded PEAC, called the Control Group, is responsible for processing and interpreting vital data, deciding on protective actions, and maintaining overall control of operations and public information activities.

Under the direction of NB Power and CNSC, the Point Lepreau Generating Station is responsible for the On-Site Contingency Plans. Although NB EMO would monitor an on-site incident, the PEAC would not likely be involved.

Concept of Operations

New Brunswick does not view nuclear contingency planning differently from any other hazard for which emergency planning is necessary. The strength of this approach is that the emergency response is based upon long standing, familiar arrangements. However, to handle the unique problems of a nuclear incident a separate Point Lepreau Nuclear Off-Site Emergency Plan has been produced.

An effort is made to educate and prepare the local public to respond to a nuclear incident at Point Lepreau. A demographic data base is updated regularly to provide planners and operational staffs with current population figures and to identify special needs. Action guides and potassium iodide (KI) pills are distributed to every household. Stockpiles of KI pills are held in Saint John, the Fundy Isles and at the Off-Site Emergency Operations Centre (OEOC). Reception centres have been identified and exercised. A community based volunteer Warden Service is trained and exercised regularly. An Emergency Broadcast System has been established to serve the southern part of the Province, with the co-operation of the news media of both New Brunswick and Maine.

Plan Implementation

The Control Group would function from the Provincial EOC and field operations would be managed by the two Regional Emergency Action Committees (REACs) which normally serve the Point Lepreau area, operating from Regional EOCs in Saint John and St Stephen. Operations are further facilitated by an OEOC located 12 km north of the nuclear station and the RCMP who have the primary responsibility for security and access control in the Point Lepreau area.

The OEOC serves three distinct functions. NB Power staffs the facility with an off duty shift which takes over the task of coordinating field surveys and collating plant and survey data. NB EMO provides an OEOC Manager to co-ordinate activities, control the Warden Service, and keep the Control Group informed of the local situation. The RCMP would supervise area security and initiate an evacuation of the Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ) – 20 kilometre radius around the Point Lepreau Nuclear Generating Station.

Coordinating Instructions

Communications have been established to ensure the vital flow of technical data and operational information between the plant, the EOCs and the field operations staff. These facilities include dedicated telephone, computer, radio and FAX services, backed up by fixed and mobile amateur radio networks. This mix of independent landline, microwave and radio based systems provides a high degree of flexibility and reserve.

The off-site plan is reviewed annually, regular training sessions are held for the Point Lepreau Wardens, monthly communications checks are conducted by the Point Lepreau Generating Station and the on-site plan is exercised regularly.

5. Provincial Security Event Management Plan

The Provincial Security Event Management Plan is current as of January 2012. The Office of the Provincial Security Advisor has the lead for this plan.

Purpose

The purpose of the Provincial Security Event Management Plan is to facilitate a coordinated response to security threats, security incidents and consequence management in the Province of New Brunswick. Integrating government's responsibility for the preservation of a civil society, the administration of justice and the continuity of government with the operational responsibilities of security and law enforcement agencies during a threatened or actual deliberate act is the premise of this plan.

General

The Province of New Brunswick recognizes its responsibility to plan the appropriate response for the management of security events, including terrorist incidents or a credible threat, which may endanger lives, property or the environment, either in its jurisdiction or others.

Provincial governments share responsibilities with the federal order of government for public security. Preventing and responding to terrorism and other security threats are shared responsibilities in Canada, requiring the concurrent, co-operative and supportive actions of the Government of Canada department and agencies, provincial, territorial and municipal governments, the private sector, public and international organizations. In New Brunswick the lead for public security and safety is the Department of Justice and Public Safety.

Provincial Security Event Management Plan

The Provincial Security Event Management Plan:

- Describes the authorities and responsibilities of the provincial and federal departments and agencies with crisis and consequence management roles;
- Sets out Concept of Operations and supporting operational policies and procedures;
- Establishes lines of communication and policy coordination to guide senior provincial and federal government officials in managing security threats and incident and their consequences, including acts of terrorism; and
- Establishes the public communications framework for such matters, consistent with established guidelines for public information.

6. Standard Operating Procedures for Transportation Emergencies Involving Dangerous Goods

Standard Operating Procedures for Transportation Emergencies Involving Dangerous Goods was revised as of August 2012.

Purpose

The purpose of this plan is to define the responsibilities of agencies responding to transportation emergencies involving dangerous goods.

General

The modern world's technological and scientific quest to improve living standards is introducing at an accelerated pace more and more dangerous substances which, during the processes of manufacture, transportation, storage and use present a hazard to people and the environment. These substances are normally harmless when they are contained and used in a prescribed manner. However, when accidents occur, such substances can escape control or can be subjected to unacceptable temperatures or physical abuse, with harmful and sometimes devastating consequences.

Duties and Responsibilities

The Standard Operating Procedures outline the duties and responsibilities of the first responders, agencies and government departments potentially engaged in an accident or incident involving dangerous goods. In brief summary, responsibilities are assigned as follows:

- Fire, police and ambulance personnel provide the initial response to protect lives and property. The first on scene will secure the site, establish command and conduct a scene size-up;
- Regional HAZMAT Team provides a specialized service in a response to hazardous material incidents, as required;
- Environmental Inspectors provide advice and assistance, conduct testing and arrange for disposal sites;
- Highway Maintenance Crews assist in the clean-up;
- Public Health Officials provide advice and conduct testing;
- Emergency management personnel at the municipal, regional and provincial levels provide support to on-scene operations and evacuations; and

- The shipper is responsible for reporting the incident promptly, providing a response capability and for all costs associated with the event.

It is anticipated that NB EMO will provide the necessary support for a dangerous goods incident. The Provincial Emergency Action Committee (PEAC) can expect to become involved in a major evacuation or when community life faces major disruption.

Response

When an accident results in a spill or leak of a dangerous chemical or gas, the local police will be notified directly and the environment inspector notified through the Canadian Coast Guard's Emergency Control Centre at phone 1-800-565-1633.

The initial response will be by police, fire and ambulance services. The second level of response will be by environmental inspectors and highway maintenance personnel. The third level will be by specialist response teams such as the Regional HAZMAT response teams trained and equipped to deal with specific hazards.

CANUTEC (Canadian Transport Emergency Centre) is a 24 hour emergency information centre for dangerous goods (telephone 1-613-996-6666) and will quickly provide accurate information about dangerous goods, their hazards, and what immediate action should be taken.

NB EMO, backed when necessary by the PEAC, will be available to lend support at all levels of response.

7. Provincial Contingency Plan for a Major Forest Fire Event

Department of Energy and Resource Development has the lead for Forest Fire response.

General

New Brunswick routinely experiences forest fires during spring and summer, and occasionally in the fall. The most dangerous time of the year has traditionally been the spring, before the trees have foliated, when winds quickly dry out the forests and can rapidly spread fires.

Forest fire fighting operations are controlled from the Provincial Forest Fire Centre in Fredericton.

Alert

The Provincial Forest Fire Centre will keep NB EMO informed of the fire situation throughout the province. The Regional Emergency Management Coordinators (REMCs) will maintain oversight on fire risks in their regions.

When public safety becomes threatened, the REMCs will determine if the Regional Emergency Action Committee (REAC) should be activated and will immediately identify communities which might have to be evacuated, the size of their populations, suitable evacuation routes and possible reception areas.

NB EMO will prepare to activate the Provincial EOC and will alert the Provincial Emergency Action Committee (PEAC) if required.

Operations

The municipalities and REACs are responsible for the conduct of the evacuations.

The PEAC can expect to be involved in providing support, coordinating between the Regions being evacuated, if more than one REAC is involved, and selecting suitable reception areas.

Requests for outside assistance from the Provincial Forest Fire Centre normally involve support from the Department of National Defence. Helicopter requests can usually be activated within a couple of hours, while troops and equipment may take 12 to 24 hours.

8. Provincial Contingency Plan for a Marine Pollution Event

The Department of Environment and Local Government (DELG) has the responsibility for the response to a Marine Pollution Emergency. The formal documented plan, “A New Brunswick Marine Pollution Emergency Response Plan,” is outdated (1994) and is scheduled for a rewrite. The current emergency response protocols and planning identify the various regional, national and international response organizations and their responsibilities. These protocols are exercised frequently.

Purpose

The purpose of the emergency response protocols is to coordinate an effective response to a marine pollution emergency.

Background

A marine pollution emergency is considered to be an incident that poses a threat to the marine environment or marine economic activities, of a magnitude as to require a coordinated response by a number of different jurisdictions.

In New Brunswick spills have occurred in coastal areas from both marine vessels and land based sources. The volumes of hazardous materials shipped by sea, rail and road and the volumes stored near water present a potential risk of considerable magnitude to the marine environment. The economic impact, as well as the environmental impact, of a marine pollution incident is of concern to New Brunswick. Industry and government agencies have taken measures to prevent pollution incidents and to respond when prevention fails.

The jurisdictional problem is compounded if the pollution poses a significant threat to international waters or coastal areas, or if it is of such a magnitude that international assistance is required. *The Canada - United States Joint Marine Pollution Contingency Plan* has been developed to provide for coordinated and integrated international responses and is intended to augment federal and provincial plans.

Response

The response to pollution incidents is coordinated through the DELG for inland spills and the Canadian Coast Guard for coastal spills. The Atlantic Emergency Response Team (ALERT) and/or the Eastern Canada Response Corporation (ECRC) will conduct the emergency response depending on the spill location.

The DELG will in turn notify any other provincial agencies which have interest or mandate in the spill. DELG will notify NB EMO of any significant pollution event and the Director of NB EMO will activate the Provincial EOC and alert the PEAC, as required.

9. Provincial Contingency Plan for a Radiation Emergency

The Federal Nuclear Emergency Plan (April 2013) and its associated New Brunswick Annex (October 2015) provide the current Provincial Contingency Plans for a potential radiation release event. These plans are supported by the Point Lepreau Off Site Emergency Plan and the Standard Operating Procedures for Transportation Emergencies Involving Dangerous Goods.

Purpose

The primary goals of nuclear emergency management are to protect public health and safety from immediate or delayed health effects due to exposure to uncontrolled sources of radiation, and to mitigate the radiological impacts of the emergency on property and the environment. The purpose of the Federal Nuclear Emergency Plan and the associated New Brunswick Annex is to describe the specific interfaces between the federal, federal-regional and New Brunswick provincial emergency management organizations and the planning arrangements for providing coordinated federal support to the Province of New Brunswick during a radiation emergency.

Background

A nuclear incident can occur outside New Brunswick which would impact on the province. The effects of a nuclear incident anywhere in the world could be felt in New Brunswick.

In general, radiological and nuclear facilities and activities worldwide are designed, operated and regulated according to stringent international standards. Nonetheless, past radiological and nuclear emergencies have occurred with wide-ranging and long-term health, environmental, social and economic impacts (Three Mile Island, 1979; Chernobyl, 1986; Fukushima, 2011). Experience in responding to radiological and nuclear emergency situations has shown that robust, clear and exercised emergency preparedness and response arrangements, agreed objectives, reliable technical assessment, appropriate decision making on protective actions, international coordination and proactive public communications and stakeholder engagement are essential for an effective response. Internationally accepted standards have been developed that provide guidance to national authorities on arrangements for radiological and nuclear emergency management.

The Federal Nuclear Emergency Plan defines five nuclear emergency event categories based on the potential scope of impacts on Canada. These event categories could impact on the Province of New Brunswick and its citizens.

- Category A: An emergency at a nuclear power plant (NPP) in Canada;
- Category B: An emergency at an NPP in the United States or Mexico;
- Category C: An emergency involving a nuclear-powered vessel in Canada;

- Category D: Other serious nuclear emergencies or potential threats in North America; that require a multi-departmental or multi-jurisdictional response; and
- Category E: A nuclear emergency occurring outside of North America.

Response

Radioactivity from a trans-border incident could reach New Brunswick through direct transport by lower atmosphere winds as well as by deposition from the upper levels of the atmosphere. The effect on New Brunswick could be radiological contamination of food and water supplies. The anticipated response would be a hazard assessment and if necessary, ingestion-control operations. The pattern of the contamination, and accordingly the response, will differ with each incident.

The inherent technical nature and scientific complexity associated with radiological and nuclear emergencies require specific arrangements to address the scientific and technical issues that will arise during such events. The Federal Nuclear Emergency Plan describes these event-specific arrangements, capabilities and functions. The New Brunswick Annex specifically describes the interfaces that exist between elements of the federal, federal-regional and provincial government that are necessary in coordinating emergency responses resulting from a nuclear emergency.

The Federal Nuclear Emergency Plan and associated New Brunswick Annex also complement the all-hazards arrangements and response mechanisms of the Federal Emergency Response Plan and the New Brunswick Emergency Measures Plan to provide a coherent framework for managing the consequences of a radiological or nuclear emergency.

The actions of Government Departments and the Provincial Emergency Action Committee will be similar in nature to those actions detailed in the Point Lepreau Off Site Emergency Plan for a nuclear emergency at the Point Lepreau Generating Station.

Note. An accident involving the transportation of radioactive material could also occur in New Brunswick. An incident of this nature would be handled as a hazardous material situation in accordance with Standing Operating Procedures for the Transportation Emergencies Involving Dangerous Goods.

10. Mactaquac Generating Station Emergency Plan

This Emergency Plan is being developed by NB EMO and NB Power in conjunction with other Government Departments and Agencies.

Purpose

The purpose of this Emergency Plan is to reduce the risk of injury or loss of life and to minimize property damage during an unusual event or emergency at the Mactaquac Generating Station.

Description of the Dam

The Mactaquac Generating Station, located on the Saint John River, is owned and operated by New Brunswick Power. It is a hydroelectric generating station with a capacity of approximately 670 megawatts (MW). The station supplies approximately 12% of New Brunswick's power requirements.

The Mactaquac Generating Station is a run-of-the-river dam which means that it does not alter water flows in the river from pre-dam conditions. Water levels may change, but the dam is operated without storing and holding back water. This means that the flows into the head pond are normally equal to the flows through the dam.

In the case of the Mactaquac Generating Station, although the flows into the head pond are often the same as flows through the Station, there is some daily and seasonal storage of water in the head pond. This storage allows NB Power to fluctuate power generation to respond to variations in energy markets and operational requirements.

The major components of the Mactaquac Generating Station are a 518-m long earthen dam constructed of rock fill and sealed by clay, an 83-m long concrete spillway (the main spillway), a second spillway (the diversion sluiceway), an intake structure with six hydraulic passages (one per turbine), a powerhouse that houses six Kaplan-style hydroelectric turbines; an electrical switchyard, and associated equipment and instrumentation.

Emergency Levels

In the case of an unusual or emergency event being detected or reported, the NB Power representatives are responsible to classify the event into one of the following three emergency levels:

- Emergency Level 1 - Hazardous Condition or Incident - This event is not normal but has not yet threatened the operation or structural integrity of the dam. This event could affect the structural integrity of the dam if left unchecked;
- Emergency Level 2 - Potential Dam Emergency - This event may eventually lead to dam failure and potential flooding downstream, but there is not an immediate threat of dam failure. This emergency level also applies when uncontrolled flow through

the dam's spillway has or is likely to result in flooding of downstream areas, but is not yet affecting buildings or roads, or posing a significant risk to health, safety, or welfare; and

- Emergency Level 3 - Imminent or Actual Dam Emergency - This is an urgent event, where a dam failure is occurring or is clearly about to occur and cannot be prevented. Flash flooding will occur downstream of the dam. The amount of flooding and resulting damage will be dependent upon several factors, such as the water level in the reservoir and the time of year. If the breach occurs during the dry season when the water level in the reservoir level is low, the escaped water will flood a significantly smaller area than when the breach occurs at the time the dam's reservoir is full. If a breach occurs when the dam's reservoir is full, the entire area shown on the inundation map will be flooded.

Responsibilities

The Provincial Contingency Plan defines responsibilities and provides procedures designed to:

- Identify conditions that may endanger the Mactaquac Generating Station:
- Begin remedial actions to prevent or minimize the downstream impacts of a dam failure;
- Notify local emergency personnel and effectively communicate conditions;
- Warn downstream residents of impending or actual failure of the dam; and
- Return the unusual or emergency event to a successful conclusion.

Definitions

All-Hazards - describing an incident, natural or manmade, that warrants action to protect life, property, environment, public health or safety, and minimize disruptions of government, social, or economic activities.

CASARA - Civil Air Search and Rescue Association.

CMRA - Canadian Marine Rescue Auxiliary.

Critical Infrastructure - essential underlying systems and facilities upon which our standard of life relies.

Department means a department of the Government of New Brunswick and includes a crown agency, corporation, board or commission established by the Government of New Brunswick.

Director means the Director of New Brunswick Emergency Measures Organization.

EMCG means the Emergency Measures Communication Group.

Emergency means a present or imminent event that requires prompt co-ordination of actions concerning persons or property to protect the health, safety or welfare of the civil population or to limit damage to property or the environment.

Emergency management - the management of emergencies concerning all-hazards, including all activities and risk management measures related to prevention and mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery.

Emergency Management/Response Personnel - includes Federal, Provincial, Territorial, and local governments, First Nations, private-sector organizations, critical infrastructure owners and operators, nongovernmental organizations, and all other organizations and individuals who assume an emergency management role (also known as emergency responders).

Emergency measures plan means any plan, program or procedure prepared by the Province, region, or a municipality that is intended to mitigate the effects of an emergency and to provide for safety, health or welfare of the civil population and the protection of property and the environment in the event of such an occurrence.

EOC - Emergency Operations Centre is the physical location at which the coordination of information and resources to support incident management (on-scene operations) activities normally takes place. An EOC may be a temporary facility or may be located in a more central or permanently established facility, perhaps at a higher level of

organization within a jurisdiction. EOCs may be organized by major functional disciplines (e.g., fire, law enforcement, and medical services), by jurisdiction or some combination thereof.

IEMG – International Emergency Management Group. The International Emergency Management Group (IEMG) is comprised of the six New England States, the four Atlantic Provinces and Quebec. The organization provides for the possibility of mutual assistance in managing an emergency or disaster among participating jurisdictions and also supports the process of planning, mutual cooperation, and emergency-related exercises, testing and other training activities.

IRCS is the New Brunswick Integrated Radio Communications System.

Incident Command - responsible for overall management of the incident and consists of the Incident Commander, either single or unified command, and any assigned supporting staff.

Incident Commander (IC) - the individual responsible for all incident activities, including the development of strategies and tactics and the ordering and the release of resources. The IC has overall authority and responsibility for conducting incident operations and is responsible for the management of all incident operations at the incident site.

Incident Command System (ICS) - a standardized on-scene emergency management system specifically designed to provide for the adoption of an integrated organizational structure that reflects the complexity and demands of single or multiple incidents, without being hindered by jurisdictional boundaries. ICS is the combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating within a common organizational structure, designed to aid in the management of resources during incidents. It is used for all kinds of emergencies and is applicable to small as well as large and complex incidents. ICS is used by various jurisdictions and functional agencies, both public and private, to organize field-level incident management operations.

Incident Management - the broad spectrum of activities and organizations providing effective and efficient operations, coordination, and support applied at all levels of government, utilizing both governmental and nongovernmental resources to plan for, respond to, and recover from an incident, regardless of cause, size, or complexity.

Interoperability - the ability of emergency management/response personnel to interact and work well together. In the context of technology, interoperability is also defined as the emergency communications system that should be the same or linked to the same system that the jurisdiction uses for nonemergency procedures, and should effectively interface with national standards as they are developed. The system should allow the

sharing of data with other jurisdictions and levels of government during planning and deployment.

LO - Liaison Officer is a representative from another agency who serves as a point of contact on-site.

Max is the designation of the mobile command post held by NB EMO.

Minister means the Minister of Justice and Public Safety.

Mitigation - sustained actions taken to eliminate or reduce risks and impacts posed by hazards well before an emergency or disaster occurs; mitigation activities may be included as part of prevention.

NB EMO is the New Brunswick Emergency Measures Organization as established by the *Emergency Measures Act*.

NB GSARA is the New Brunswick Ground Search and Rescue Association.

NEA - National Emergency Agencies (Federal).

OEOC is the Point Lepreau Off-Site Emergency Centre located 12 km north of the generating station.

PEAC - Provincial Emergency Action Committee.

Preparedness - actions that involve a combination of planning, resources, training, exercising, and organizing to build, sustain, and improve operational capabilities. Preparedness is the process of identifying the personnel, training, and equipment needed for a wide range of potential incidents, and developing jurisdiction-specific plans for delivering capabilities when needed for an incident.

Provincial EOC - Provincial Emergency Operation Center.

PSC - Public Safety Canada.

REAC - Regional Emergency Action Committee.

Regional EOC - Regional Emergency Operations Centre.

Resource Management - efficient emergency management and incident response requires a system for identifying available resources at all jurisdictional levels to enable timely and unimpeded access to resources needed to prepare for, respond to, or recover from an incident.

Response - immediate actions to save lives, protect property and the environment, and meet basic human needs. Response also includes the execution of emergency plans and actions to support short-term recovery.

Risk - the combination of the likelihood and the consequence of a specified hazard being realized; refers to the vulnerability, proximity or exposure to hazards, which affects the likelihood of adverse impact.

Standard Operating Guidelines - a set of instructions having the force of a directive, covering those features of operations which lend themselves to a definite or standardized procedure without loss of effectiveness.

State of Emergency means a state of emergency declared by the Minister in accordance with the *Emergency Measures Act*.

State of Local Emergency means a state of emergency declared by a municipality in accordance with the *Emergency Measures Act*.

Trunked Mobile Radio (TMR) is an emergency support communications tool that, supplements existing non-emergency communications systems (phone lines, cell phones, etc).

Authorities – Minister of Justice and Public Safety

In accordance with the *Emergency Measures Act*, the Minister of Justice and Public Safety is responsible for emergency declarations, executive coordination and the exercising of assigned executive powers.

The Minister advises the Premier and Executive Council on emergency management and security matters, and coordinates the assistance provided by:

- a. Department of Justice and Public Safety, Deputy Minister;
- b. Public Security Division, Assistant Deputy Minister;
- c. The Provincial Security Advisor; and
- d. Director Emergency Measures Organization.

The Minister shall coordinate emergency measures plans within the Province and may delegate powers vested in him by or under the *Emergency Measures Act*. Subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, the Minister may:

- a. enter into agreements with the Government of Canada, the government of a province or territory of Canada or the government of a state of the United States of America, or an agent of any of them, with respect to emergency measures plans;
- b. enter into agreements with the Government of Canada and the Workplace Health, Safety and Compensation Commission for the administration and payment of compensation benefits to persons engaged in training or carrying out duties related to a state of emergency or a state of local emergency; and
- c. acquire by purchase or lease real and personal property for the purposes of administering the Emergency Measures Organization.

The Minister may:

- a. divide the Province into regions for the purposes of the *Emergency Measures Act*;
- b. after consultation with a municipality, designate the boundaries of the municipality to include areas adjacent thereto;

- c. require municipalities to prepare emergency measures plans, including mutual assistance programs, and to submit them to the Emergency Measures Organization for review for adequacy and integration with the Provincial emergency measures plans;
- d. establish procedures for the prompt and efficient implementation of emergency measures plans; and
- e. require any person to develop emergency measures plans in conjunction with the Emergency Measures Organization or the municipalities to remedy or alleviate any hazard to persons, property or the environment that is or that may be created:
 - (i) by a condition that exists or may exist on that person's property;
 - (ii) by that person's use of property;
 - (iii) an operation in which that person is or may be engaged; or
 - (iv) by a process that that person is or may be utilizing.

The Minister may at any time, when s/he is satisfied that an emergency exists or may exist, declare a state of emergency in respect to all or any area of the Province.

On approval of a declaration under the Act, the Minister shall immediately cause the details of the declaration to be communicated to the civil population of the area affected. The Minister may exercise extraordinary powers to do everything necessary for the protection of property, the environment and the health or safety of persons. These powers include:

- a. to cause an emergency measures plan to be implemented;
- b. to acquire or utilize, or cause the acquisition or utilization of any personal property by confiscation or any means considered necessary;
- c. to authorize or require any person to render such aid as that person is competent to provide;
- d. to control or prohibit travel to or from any area or on any road, street or highway;
- e. to provide for the maintenance and restoration of essential facilities, the distribution of essential supplies and the maintenance and coordination of emergency medical, social and other essential services;
- f. to cause the evacuation of persons and the removal of livestock and personal property threatened by a disaster or emergency, and make arrangements for the adequate care and protection thereof;

- g. to authorize any person properly authorized by the Minister, by the Emergency Measures Organization or by the municipal emergency measures organization to enter into any building or upon any land without warrant;
- h. to cause the demolition or removal of any building, structure, tree or crop where the demolition or removal is necessary or advisable for the purposes of reaching the scene of a disaster, of attempting to forestall its occurrence or of combating its progress;
- i. to procure or fix prices for food, clothing, fuel, equipment, medical or other essential supplies and the use of property, services, resources or equipment; and
- j. to order the assistance, with or without remuneration, of persons needed to carry out the provisions mentioned in this section.

The Minister may terminate a state of emergency when in his opinion an emergency no longer exists.

The Minister may terminate a state of local emergency with respect to an area identified by a municipality in its declaration when, in his opinion, an emergency no longer exists in such area.

Departmental and Agency Responsibilities

In accordance with **New Brunswick Regulation 84-7** under the ***Emergency Measures Act***, designated departments and agencies have been assigned planning and operational responsibilities necessary to ensure the Continuity of Government and appropriate Departmental response in the event of an emergency. Provincial legislation states that, “the Ministers of all departments and agencies of the Government of the Province of New Brunswick shall ensure that the necessary planning is carried out within their departments and agencies coordinated as necessary with planning of the federal and municipal levels of government.” Therefore, all designated departments and agencies shall:

- a. assess their potential disaster problems and related disaster functions, and determine the capability of their department or agency to meet an emergency or a disaster;
- b. prepare staff instructions, emergency orders and regulations, and essential records that may be required for an emergency or a disaster;
- c. develop and conduct in-service training programs in conjunction with New Brunswick Emergency Measures Organization (NB EMO); and
- d. prepare a departmental disaster plan for inclusion in the overall provincial disaster plan.

The table below identifies, by designated department/agency, those tasks that shall be performed in accordance with legislation and those tasks which have been, by convention and practice, conducted by specific departments in past emergencies.

The Related Department/Agency column identifies associated Federal/Provincial Departments/Agencies that can/will provide particular expertise or assistance in the execution of a task. These are included by exception as it is reasonable to expect general coordination of activities between Departments on many of the tasks in this table.

Department / Agency	Tasks as per Regulation 84-7 (Given tasks), and Tasks that are <i>implied</i> by convention or practice.	Related Department / Agency
Tasks Common to all Government of New Brunswick Departments and Agencies.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prepare departmental emergency response plans for the specific departmental tasks listed below and recommend emergency response actions that are considered necessary for provincial coordination of departmental key functions during an emergency. Be prepared to assist in all natural and human induced emergency management events, ensuring continued delivery of essential services to all citizens in times of emergencies, specifically: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. prepare a departmental emergency management response plan, business continuity plan and mitigation or contingency plans as required by regulation; b. assess potential disaster and emergency risks related to the department's functions; and c. determine the capability of the department to respond to an emergency. 2. Prepare to execute the Departmental emergency response plan, or Emergency response contingency plan, which could include among other things the actions outlined below: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. develop staff call-out and mobilization procedures; b. assign designated personnel to the Provincial EOC; c. prepare staff instructions, emergency staff orders and policies that may be required during an emergency event; d. develop and conduct in-house training programs; e. participate in training programs provided by EMO; and f. appoint a Departmental Emergency Preparedness Officer (DEPO) and an alternate, 	

Department / Agency	Tasks as per Regulation 84-7 (Given tasks), and Tasks that are <i>implied</i> by convention or practice.	Related Department / Agency
	<p>and ensure they are trained according to EMO's standard.</p> <p>3. The Deputy Minister or Deputy Head of each department must ensure that:</p> <p>a. the department carries out the planning required by the Emergency Management Act and subsequent regulations, including all necessary coordination with planning carried out at federal and municipal levels of government and by other departments; and</p> <p>b. the necessary resources are available within the department to enable the department to continue providing services in the event of an emergency.</p>	
Tasks specific to each Department		
Agriculture, Aquaculture and Fisheries	<p>Given Tasks (Regulation 84-7)</p> <p>1. Plan a joint Provincial-Federal organization responsible for the production of foodstuffs and livestock, and the protection of farms, crops and livestock against hazards;</p> <p>2. Alert and request the removal of fishing and other vessels from a danger area; and</p> <p>3. Identify and investigate agricultural and marine products that may be contaminated as a result of a disaster.</p>	<p>Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada</p> <p>Canadian Coast Guard</p> <p>Department of Health; Environment and Local Government</p>
	<p><i>Implied Tasks</i></p> <p>1. <i>Provide information and advice to food producers, including the preparation of advisories covering different situations;</i></p>	

Department / Agency	Tasks as per Regulation 84-7 (Given tasks), and Tasks that are <i>implied</i> by convention or practice.	Related Department / Agency
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. <i>Coordinate with other government agencies and private organizations to combat foreign animal disease;</i> 3. <i>Establish contact and maintains liaison with agricultural, aquaculture and food facilities, producers, marketing organizations, etc. who are involved in emergency response, including the preparation of warnings and public advisories as necessary;</i> 4. <i>Provide inspection services during a disaster to ensure wholesomeness of farm products, and other commodities for injurious contamination within processing and distribution areas;</i> 5. <i>Act as the main agency to protect the public from adulterated food through the implementation of food and agriculture and aquaculture control measures (less water control) in coordination with other agencies and local jurisdictions;</i> 6. <i>Provide animal and plant science specialties;</i> 7. <i>Provide veterinary inspection services, as required;</i> 8. <i>Manage and coordinate the emergency evacuation, sheltering and feeding of livestock as required;</i> 9. <i>Provide current information on the disposal of contaminated crops and dead livestock;</i> 10. <i>Provide technical advice and assistance in the use and disposal of pesticides;</i> 11. <i>Assist in the management of critical pest infestation response when required;</i> 	<p>Environment and Local Government</p> <p>Environment and Local Government</p> <p>Environment and Local Government</p>

Department / Agency	Tasks as per Regulation 84-7 (Given tasks), and Tasks that are <i>implied</i> by convention or practice.	Related Department / Agency
	<p>12. <i>Coordinate with other government agencies (federal, provincial and municipal) and private sector organizations to combat foreign animal disease;</i></p> <p>13. <i>Provide Public Service Announcements concerning food safety prior to, during and subsequent to an emergency situation;</i></p> <p>14. <i>Control and impound stray livestock and coordinate their sheltering or disposal if required;</i></p> <p>15. <i>Develop plans to maintain an information flow and liaison to the fishing industry; and</i></p> <p>16. <i>Provide biological and other assessments dealing with the impact of relative emergency situations upon the fishing industry and implement mitigating measures.</i></p>	
Attorney General	<p>Given Tasks (Regulation 84-7)</p> <p>1. Responsible for the coordination of emergency legislation and regulations required by provincial departments or agencies during an emergency or a disaster.</p>	
Education and Early Childhood Development	<p>Given Tasks (Regulation 84-7)</p> <p>1. Develop plans, policies and guidelines for school authorities for the protection of students during an emergency or disaster, while those students are under the control of school authorities; and</p> <p>2. Support planning of transportation and establishing reception centres and shelters for evacuees during an emergency or disaster.</p>	<p>Department of Health</p> <p>Transportation and Infrastructure; Social Development; Red Cross</p>

Department / Agency	Tasks as per Regulation 84-7 (Given tasks), and Tasks that are <i>implied</i> by convention or practice.	Related Department / Agency
	<p><i>Implied Tasks</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide advice and assistance to school authorities on emergency management matters; 2. Assist with the coordination of school closings and re-openings; and 3. Assist in the planning and provision of emergency sheltering. 	
Energy and Resource Development	<p>Energy and Mines</p> <p>Given Task (Regulation 84-7)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Responsible for developing plans and procedures for the use of energy resources during an emergency or a disaster. 	Department of Health
	<p><i>Implied Tasks</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide advice, assistance and planning, in coordination with electrical systems operators, petroleum and natural gas distribution companies, to ensure the safety, reliability and security of New Brunswick's energy supply/distribution capacity during an emergency or disaster; 2. Provide situational awareness to the Provincial EOC through coordination with electrical, petroleum and natural gas utility companies; 3. Provide professional expertise in all matters related to energy sources and energy; 	

Department / Agency	Tasks as per Regulation 84-7 (Given tasks), and Tasks that are <i>implied</i> by convention or practice.	Related Department / Agency
	<p>4. Advise the Provincial EOC when conditions exist which may warrant the declaration of a provincial energy supply emergency;</p> <p>5. Serve as primary provincial contact for energy availability and distribution issues during and after an emergency event;</p> <p>6. As required, during a declared State of Emergency, coordinate the distribution/supply responses from electrical systems operators, petroleum and natural gas distribution companies to meet the priority requirements identified by NB EMO; and</p> <p>7. Assist the Department of Environment and Local Government in the management and response to pollution problems related to the petroleum/gas producing industry.</p>	Environment and Local Government
	<p>Natural Resources</p> <p>Given Task (Regulation 84-7)</p> <p>1. Responsible for the provision of emergency rescue services and emergency firefighting assistance during an emergency or a disaster.</p>	
	<p><i>Implied Tasks</i></p> <p>1. Assist in the evacuation and closure of Provincial Parks as required or if requested by the Provincial EOC;</p> <p>2. Be prepared to provide facilities to be used as assembly, relocation, and dispatch areas for emergency response operations, and temporary emergency care and accommodation;</p> <p>3. Manage and coordinate operations for control and suppression of wildfires;</p>	

Department / Agency	Tasks as per Regulation 84-7 (Given tasks), and Tasks that are <i>implied</i> by convention or practice.	Related Department / Agency
	<p>4. <i>Coordinate or conduct debris removal, land reclamation, and road reconstruction necessary to support emergency response operations on Crown lands in respect of the types of emergency assigned;</i></p> <p>5. <i>Coordinate the acquisition of bulldozers, trucks, and other heavy equipment, for its assigned hazard responsibilities or if requested by the Provincial EOC;</i></p> <p>6. <i>Coordinate the provision of air transportation for emergency personnel and equipment, for its assigned hazard responsibilities or if requested by the Provincial EOC;</i></p> <p>7. <i>Implement water control measures as required or if requested by the Provincial EOC; and</i></p> <p>8. <i>Provide departmental equipment and personnel resources, if requested by the Provincial EOC.</i></p>	
Environment and Local Government	<p>Environment</p> <p>Given Tasks (Regulation 84-7)</p> <p>1. Develop plans and procedures for control of emergencies arising from the spill of hazardous chemicals, liquids or gases into the environment which would endanger the public or environment;</p> <p>2. Develop plans and procedures for the disposal of hazardous chemicals and explosives;</p> <p>3. Develop plans and procedures for monitoring of waterways for flood conditions, and</p>	<p>Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Canada; NB EMO; FMO; Environment Canada</p> <p>Department of Justice and Public Safety</p>

Department / Agency	Tasks as per Regulation 84-7 (Given tasks), and Tasks that are <i>implied</i> by convention or practice.	Related Department / Agency
	<p>advising the public when necessary through NB EMO;</p> <p>4. Develop plans and procedures for inspecting and investigating possible environmental contaminations that occur as a result of an emergency or a disaster;</p> <p>5. Monitor the waterways for health and environmental hazards.</p>	<p>Department of Health</p> <p>Department of Health</p>
	<p><i>Implied Tasks</i></p> <p>1. Provide hydrological/hydrometric data and provide flood and water flow casting service to the Provincial EOC;</p> <p>2. Provide emergency environmental technical advice to the Provincial EOC;</p> <p>3. Monitor provincial waters suspected of contamination due to an emergency;</p> <p>4. Implement drinking water control measures, as required;</p> <p>5. Provide technical assistance for groundwater, hydrology and sewage problems;</p> <p>6. Serve as a primary Department for emergency environment pollution response and cause investigation;</p> <p>7. Manage air, water and land pollution monitoring, reporting and clean-up activities;</p> <p>8. Serve as supporting Department for hazardous materials or wastes events;</p> <p>9. Coordinate and manage the overall provincial effort to detect, identify, contain, cleanup,</p>	<p>Department of Health</p> <p>Department of Health</p> <p>Department of Health</p> <p>Department of Energy and Resource Development</p> <p>Fire Marshall Office; RCMP</p> <p>Fire Marshall Office</p>

Department / Agency	Tasks as per Regulation 84-7 (Given tasks), and Tasks that are <i>implied</i> by convention or practice.	Related Department / Agency
	<p><i>and dispose of or minimize releases of oil or hazardous materials;</i></p> <p>10. <i>Manage, with the assistance of the Department of Energy and Resource Development, pollution problems related to the petroleum-producing industry;</i></p> <p>11. <i>Provide disaster damage assessments, as required; and</i></p> <p>12. <i>Provide emergency personnel, materials and services.</i></p>	Department of Energy and Resource Development
	<p>Local Government</p> <p>Given Tasks (Regulation 84-7)</p> <p>1. Develop plans and procedures for assisting municipalities in the continuation of government and disaster operations during a disaster; and</p> <p>2. Develop plans and procedures to coordinate emergency planning and operations in local service districts.</p>	
	<p><i>Implied Tasks</i></p> <p>1. <i>Provide recommendations regarding assistance to municipalities affected by an emergency and the sharing of costs;</i></p> <p>2. <i>Assist municipalities by providing early emergency financial assistance to meet immediate needs incurred in responding to an emergency;</i></p> <p>3. <i>Coordinate and monitor extraordinary provincial expenditures related to the emergency;</i></p>	

Department / Agency	Tasks as per Regulation 84-7 (Given tasks), and Tasks that are <i>implied</i> by convention or practice.	Related Department / Agency
	<p><i>and</i></p> <p>4. <i>Facilitate liaison with local authorities and, if required, recommend the appointment of an official administrator to act as council.</i></p>	
Executive Council Office	<p>Given Tasks (Regulation 84-7)</p> <p>1. Be responsible for the development of an emergency public information service.</p>	
	<p><i>Implied Tasks</i></p> <p>1. <i>Provide, in conjunction with a primary department, a coordinated emergency information plan for the government response to an emergency;</i></p> <p>2. <i>Coordinate the release of information on response activities from all involved departments and agencies to the public, media and elected officials;</i></p> <p>3. <i>Assist NB EMO in the establishment and operation of an Information Centre, as required;</i></p> <p>4. <i>Support emergency information activities in the Provincial EOC;</i></p> <p>5. <i>Assist local authorities to prepare and plan emergency communications; and</i></p> <p>6. <i>Assist local authorities to communicate messages to the public and media.</i></p>	

Department / Agency	Tasks as per Regulation 84-7 (Given tasks), and Tasks that are <i>implied</i> by convention or practice.	Related Department / Agency
Finance	<p>Given Tasks (Regulation 84-7)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provision of assistance and advice, as requested to, Finance Canada and the Bank of Canada; 2. Provision of funds to cover normal and emergency Provincial expenditures; 3. Provision of advice respecting imposition of emergency taxes and other fiscal measures; 4. Provision of advice respecting financial moratoria, and if required, the implementation of measures for financial moratoria; and 5. Assessment of the financial situation. 	<p>Treasury Board</p> <p>Treasury Board</p> <p>Treasury Board</p>
Health	<p>Given Tasks (Regulation 84-7)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Plan for establishment and operation of a provincial Emergency Health Service, including the planning, organization and operation of emergency hospitals, advance treatment centres and casualty collecting units, and assist hospitals in developing disaster plans; 2. In conjunction with the Department of Social Development, arrange for the delivery of counselling services and critical stress debriefings to disaster victims and emergency workers; 3. Arrange with the Canadian Food Inspection Agency for the testing of agricultural and marine products that are identified by the Department of Agriculture, Aquaculture and 	<p>Health Canada</p>

Department / Agency	Tasks as per Regulation 84-7 (Given tasks), and Tasks that are <i>implied</i> by convention or practice.	Related Department / Agency
	<p>Fisheries as possibly being contaminated; and</p> <p>4. Inspect buildings in order to identify biological hazards resulting from an emergency or disaster.</p>	OFM
	<p><i>Implied Tasks</i></p> <p>1. <i>Oversee strategic operational coordination via the NB Health EOC of health system resources and response actions across the province, in collaboration with Regional Health Authorities, Ambulance NB and SNB (Health Services), to meet the requirements of the emergency, in alignment with the Provincial EOC, other government departments, and public and private health partners where required;</i></p> <p>2. <i>Establish and maintain a decision support system and function in collaboration with Regional Health Authorities and Ambulance NB, during emergencies affecting the health system to include the collection, management and analysis of essential health data, estimation of the impact of the event on the health system; work with health system and other stakeholders to inform on the impacts and decision making;</i></p> <p>3. <i>Provide, in conjunction with Regional Health Authorities, Ambulance NB and Service NB (Health Services) and other health care providers, strategic oversight and coordination in the delivery of essential medical services to casualties, essential health services and continuity of health care services to the community-at-large for the duration of the emergency;</i></p>	

Department / Agency	Tasks as per Regulation 84-7 (Given tasks), and Tasks that are <i>implied</i> by convention or practice.	Related Department / Agency
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. <i>Act as the primary department for the liaison with Health Canada, Public Health Agency of Canada, other provincial health authorities and IEMG Health Officials for consultation and assistance;</i> 5. <i>Ensure timely identification and control of communicable diseases and non-communicable disease risks, which threaten the public's health;</i> 6. <i>Support the Regional Health Authorities and other health care providers in the diagnosis and treatment of communicable and non-communicable diseases;</i> 7. <i>Advise and assist health care regions in the regulation and inspection of food and food production in areas affected by the emergency;</i> 8. <i>Provide advice to health regions on the public health aspects of the processing, storage, movement and disposition of the deceased;</i> 9. <i>Coordinate, in collaboration with Regional Health Authorities, Ambulance NB, Service NB (Health Services) and other healthcare providers, access to and deployment of health resources (personnel, supplies and equipment) as required by the emergency;</i> 10. <i>Oversee development and maintenance of provincial health emergency response and contingency plans in collaboration with Regional Health Authorities, Ambulance NB, Service NB (Health Services) and other health and government partners;</i> 11. <i>Support Regional Health Authorities, Ambulance NB and Service NB (Health Services) in developing disaster/emergency response plans;</i> 12. <i>Provide advice and assistance to the Department of Environment and Local Government in carrying out emergency sanitation procedures;</i> 13. <i>Provide strategic direction and guidance in the development and maintenance of mass</i> 	

Department / Agency	Tasks as per Regulation 84-7 (Given tasks), and Tasks that are <i>implied</i> by convention or practice.	Related Department / Agency
	<p><i>casualty and fatalities plans, procedures and protocols for the health system through Regional Health Authorities, Ambulance NB and other health stakeholders;</i></p> <p><i>14. Plan for mass immunization, conduct surveillance and order other measures to decrease risk from emergencies resulting from communicable disease, food-water or zoonotic diseases or health hazards;</i></p> <p><i>15. Provide Tele-Care 811 services to the public relating to health public messaging, information on health service changes, redirecting the public to alternate health care facilities and health advice and information, during emergencies affecting the health system;</i></p> <p><i>16. Provide accurate and relevant health information, appropriate media messages and, if necessary, public health orders and service announcements, concerning hazards (i.e. contaminated water supplies, food safety, air quality, disease transmission, etc.) for dissemination to the public prior to, during and subsequent to an emergency;</i></p> <p><i>17. Provide community health sector and first responders with guidance on infection prevention and control measures relevant to the emergency, in collaboration with Regional Health Authorities; and</i></p> <p><i>18. Develop and maintain protocols, in conjunction with Vitalité Health Network to ensure a province-wide capacity/capability is maintained to respond to a transportation emergency (spill) involving a risk group 4 pathogen (Ebola, etc.).</i></p> <p><i>19. Coordinate in collaboration with Regional Health Authorities the provision of Critical Incident Stress Management (CISM) and psychosocial support to disaster victims and emergency workers.</i></p>	<p>HazMat / Provincial Office of the Fire Marshall; PHAC</p>

Department / Agency	Tasks as per Regulation 84-7 (Given tasks), and Tasks that are <i>implied</i> by convention or practice.	Related Department / Agency
Justice and Public Safety	Justice Given Tasks (Regulation 84-7) – Nil	
	<p><i>Implied Tasks</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Ensure that the administration of public affairs is in accordance with the law, regardless of the nature of the emergency;</i> 2. <i>Ensure the continuation of the administration of the courts during an emergency;</i> 3. <i>Ensure judicial independence is respected even under emergency situations;</i> 4. <i>Oversee that all emergency response emergency legislative enactments are in accordance with principles of natural justice and civil rights;</i> 5. <i>Advise on the constitutionality and legality of emergency response emergency legislation; and</i> 6. <i>The Sheriff Service will assist local authorities in emergency response operations, including law enforcement operations and the evacuation of persons and property.</i> 	
	Public Safety Given Tasks (Regulation 84-7) 1. Participate in the planning and development of an organization for wartime control of	

Department / Agency	Tasks as per Regulation 84-7 (Given tasks), and Tasks that are <i>implied</i> by convention or practice.	Related Department / Agency
	<p>engineering and construction;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Through the Office of the Fire Marshal, develop a Provincial Fire Plan including a comprehensive training program for volunteer firefighters and where necessary auxiliary firefighters, and the control and allocation of all firefighting equipment and personnel in the Province during the declared emergency 3. Be responsible for the administration of law and order during an emergency or disaster; 4. Arrange for the disposal of explosives; and 5. Develop plans to inspect buildings that may have suffered damage as a result of an emergency or disaster. 	
	<p><i>Implied Tasks</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Assist local authorities in emergency response operations, including law enforcement operations and the evacuation of persons and property;</i> 2. <i>Coordinate and maintain liaison with the provincial departments and other bodies for use of their available personnel and equipment for augmentation and special assignments, if necessary;</i> 3. <i>Liaise with Government of Canada agencies for emergency resources as necessary;</i> 4. <i>Provide Coroner Services as necessary;</i> 	

Department / Agency	Tasks as per Regulation 84-7 (Given tasks), and Tasks that are <i>implied</i> by convention or practice.	Related Department / Agency
	<p>5. <i>Facilitate communication between the Department, RCMP and municipal police services in the event of an emergency as well as to provide policy direction, advice and support to police services;</i></p> <p>6. <i>Coordinate law enforcement and traffic control throughout the province;</i></p> <p>7. <i>Develop public order plans for events of a provincial nature;</i></p> <p>8. <i>Provide personnel and equipment to support, hazardous materials operation, transportation, response and recovery;</i></p> <p>9. <i>Coordinate a multi-ministry Provincial Disaster Assessment Team to assess level and nature of impacts and make recommendations about the types of assistance required; and</i></p> <p>10. <i>Ensure continuity of care and protective measures for correctional institutions and persons under custody.</i></p>	Department of Health
Post-Secondary Education, Training and Labour	<p>Given Tasks (Regulation 84-7)</p> <p>1. Responsible for developing plans, policies and guidelines to be used by administrators of New Brunswick College of Craft and Design for the protection of their students during an emergency or disaster;</p> <p>2. Responsible for the mobilization of pools of labour as required for disaster recovery operations; and</p> <p>3. Support the establishment of reception centres and shelters for evacuees by allowing the use of buildings under its control for this purpose.</p>	<p>Employment and Social Development Canada</p> <p>Department of Social Development</p>

Department / Agency	Tasks as per Regulation 84-7 (Given tasks), and Tasks that are <i>implied</i> by convention or practice.	Related Department / Agency
	<p><i>Implied Tasks</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Ensure that employers meet their obligations concerning health and safety of workers during an emergency;</i> 2. <i>Provide emergency worker safety support according departmental emergency response plans; and</i> 3. <i>Provide occupational health and safety advice for workers deployed to emergency sites.</i> 	
Service New Brunswick	<p>Given Tasks (Regulation 84-7)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Be responsible for development of plans and procedures for emergency operations supply, compatible with Federal plans and procedures; and 2. Be responsible for emergency telephone and telecommunications facilities. 	
	<p><i>Implied Tasks</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Provide emergency purchasing services to support emergency response efforts (i.e. emergency relief supplies, office supplies and equipment, contracting services, telecommunication, communications, and other emergency equipment);</i> 2. <i>Provide language interpretation and translation services within the capabilities of the ministry as required;</i> 3. <i>Provide priority support to Provincial EOC operations for the Province once EMO</i> 	

Department / Agency	Tasks as per Regulation 84-7 (Given tasks), and Tasks that are <i>implied</i> by convention or practice.	Related Department / Agency
	<p><i>activates to Level 2 and 3. SNB will ensure continuity of IT data, email, and voice management services, as well as, IT data center operations and IT infrastructure management services for PEOC operations during level 2 and 3 activation and operation during and after normal business hours, and provide priority support for these services; and</i></p> <p><i>4. Current infrastructure supporting EMO/PEOC at the Victoria Health Centre will accommodate the business requirements of service continuity during loss of localized network or power. This requirement will be considered as a part of infrastructure move from its current location at VHC.</i></p>	
<p>Social Development (Families and Children; and Seniors and Long-Term Care)</p>	<p>Given Tasks (Regulation 84-7)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Plan, establish and operate the following emergency social services in the reception and care of evacuees or disaster victims. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. lodging; b. feeding (disaster victims and essential workers); c. clothing; d. Registration and Inquiry; and e. Personal Services; 2. Assist Geriatric Centres and Nursing Homes in developing disaster plan; 3. Plan for the wartime establishment of an emergency accommodation agency; 4. Support development of plans for inspecting buildings to identify structural damage that 	<p>Red Cross; Education and Early Childhood Development</p> <p>Department of Health</p>

Department / Agency	Tasks as per Regulation 84-7 (Given tasks), and Tasks that are <i>implied</i> by convention or practice.	Related Department / Agency
	<p>has occurred as a result of an emergency or disaster; and</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Be responsible for: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. the provision of feeding services to emergency installations in a peacetime disaster; b. provision of emergency social services as required in support of survival operations; and c. the continuation of essential social programs and assistance as required in the rehabilitation of disaster victims. 	
	<p><i>Implied Tasks</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Liaise with private social service organizations, including the Red Cross, during an emergency and act as the link between them and the Provincial EOC;</i> 2. <i>Provide assessments of the impacts of emergencies on the delivery of essential social services, including an evaluation of the need for special assistance to meet unique human service demands (psychosocial assistance, persons with disability needs, etc.);</i> 3. <i>Assist affected municipalities in the delivery of emergency social services if there has been a declaration of an emergency by the municipality and the province is requested to help;</i> 4. <i>Maintain, in conjunction with the Red Cross, a resource list of temporary sheltering options available for emergency allocation; and</i> 	

Department / Agency	Tasks as per Regulation 84-7 (Given tasks), and Tasks that are <i>implied</i> by convention or practice.	Related Department / Agency
	<p>5. <i>Identify available animal care agencies at time of emergency.</i></p>	
Tourism, Heritage and Culture	<p>Given Tasks (Regulation 84-7)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop plans to support Department of Natural Resources in its emergency role; and 2. Develop plans for alerting tourists during an emergency or disaster. 	
	<p><i>Implied Tasks</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Be prepared to assist in the evacuation and/or closure of provincial operated parks as required or if requested by the Provincial EOC; and</i> 2. <i>Be prepared to provide facilities to be used as assembly, relocation, and dispatch areas for emergency response operations, and temporary emergency care and accommodation.</i> 	
Transportation and Infrastructure	<p>Given Tasks (Regulation 84-7)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Be responsible for the construction, repair and maintenance of all roads, bridges, highways and provincial wharves and ferries as may be required in an emergency; 2. Participate in the planning and development of an organization for the wartime control of engineering and construction resources; 3. In conjunction with the RCMP, be responsible for maintaining and controlling evacuation routes during an emergency or disaster; 	

Department / Agency	Tasks as per Regulation 84-7 (Given tasks), and Tasks that are <i>implied</i> by convention or practice.	Related Department / Agency
	<p>4. Be responsible for the planning and operation of emergency government radio communications; and</p> <p>5. In conjunction with Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Canada and Transport Canada, be responsible for the planning, organization and operation of any emergency transport control organization.</p>	
	<p><i>Implied Tasks</i></p> <p>1. <i>Provide continued information and technology services including telecommunications to government during emergencies;</i></p> <p>2. <i>Assist in traffic control and evacuation planning that may be undertaken by ministries assigned special responsibility and/or communities, if required;</i></p> <p>3. <i>Coordinate transportation activities on provincially controlled routes, assisting with the implementation of emergency highway traffic control measures in conjunction with Police services;</i></p> <p>4. <i>Conduct damage assessment to the provincial transportation system, facilities and infrastructure;</i></p> <p>5. <i>Inform the Provincial EOC immediately upon the closing of any provincial roadways (and municipal roads if known) that are necessary for emergency response operations (such as evacuation route) and suggest alternative routes;</i></p> <p>6. <i>Give priority to maintaining and keeping open provincially controlled roads, and assisting in keeping open municipal roads if possible, that are necessary to support</i></p>	

Department / Agency	Tasks as per Regulation 84-7 (Given tasks), and Tasks that are <i>implied</i> by convention or practice.	Related Department / Agency
	<p><i>emergency operations;</i></p> <p>7. <i>Coordinate the mobilization of contractor equipment/personnel and engineering expertise to keep open provincial roadways, and to assist the police in traffic management issues in an emergency;</i></p> <p>8. <i>Provide assistance to expedite issuing permits for transportation companies to engage in common or contract carrier operations related to the emergency;</i></p> <p>9. <i>Provide engineering, architectural contract, and administrative support to emergency construction projects;</i></p> <p>10. <i>Coordinate relocation of government offices and acquisition of new office space when necessary during an emergency; and</i></p> <p>11. <i>Plan for the emergency use and protection of all accommodation that may be required for an emergency or disaster.</i></p>	
Treasury Board	<p>Given Tasks (Regulation 84-7)</p> <p>1. The control of use of funds to cover normal and emergency Provincial expenditures, including emergency financial assistance arrangements with Federal and Municipal governments</p> <p>2. Provision of advice respecting the priorities to be given to competing demands on financial and economic resources of the Province;</p> <p>3. Provision of advice respecting financial moratoria, and if required, the implementation of measures for financial moratoria; and</p>	<p>Department of Finance</p> <p>Department of Finance</p>

Department / Agency	Tasks as per Regulation 84-7 (Given tasks), and Tasks that are <i>implied</i> by convention or practice.	Related Department / Agency
	4. Assessment of the financial situation.	Department of Finance
	<i>Implied Tasks</i> <i>Prepare and implement plans and procedures for emergency financial management.</i>	
NB Power Corporation	Given Tasks (Regulation 84-7) 1. Be responsible for planning for the provision of electric power during an emergency or a disaster.	

All departments and agencies which operate at the municipal level and which would be expected to provide emergency services to those municipalities shall participate in the planning, organizing and operations of those municipalities as though they had been designated planning responsibilities under the Regulation.

Responsibilities – NB Emergency Measures Organization (NB EMO)

The New Brunswick Emergency Measures Organization is responsible for stimulating and coordinating emergency preparedness planning for emergencies and disasters during peacetime and war.

The New Brunswick Emergency Measures Organization is responsible for:

- a. assisting departments, regions, rural communities and municipalities in the development and implementation of their emergency plans;
- b. the coordination of the provincial emergency response;
- c. the provision of Regional Emergency Management Coordinators;
- d. establishment, operation and administration of the Provincial Emergency Operations Centre;
- e. establishment, maintenance, operation and administration of the Provincial Emergency Information Centre;
- f. the provision, operation and administration of the provincial mobile command post;
- g. processing requests for assistance from the Canadian Forces and the Government of Canada;
- h. the preparation of the final report on emergencies; and
- i. the management of Disaster Financial Assistance programs.

Subject to the approval of the Minister, the Emergency Measures Organization may:

- a. review and approve, or require modification to Provincial or municipal emergency measures plans;
- b. make surveys and studies to identify and record actual and potential hazards which may cause an emergency or disaster;
- c. make surveys and studies of resources and facilities to provide information for the effective preparation of emergency measures plans;
- d. conduct public information programs related to the prevention and mitigation of damage by disaster;
- e. conduct training and training exercises for the effective implementation of emergency measures plans;
- f. procure food, clothing, medicines, equipment and goods of any nature or kind for the purposes of emergencies and disasters; and
- g. authorize or require the implementation of any emergency measures plan.

In accordance with New Brunswick Regulation 84-7 under the *Emergency Measures Act*, The New Brunswick Emergency Measures Organization shall:

Task	Related Department/Agency
Develop a program to ensure the continuity of government in an emergency;	Provincial Government Departments Federal and Municipal authorities
Coordinate civil emergency preparedness planning and training;	Departments and Agencies of Government of New Brunswick
Coordinate civil emergency preparedness organization, planning and training;	Municipalities / Groups of Municipalities
Plan civil emergency preparedness measures in respect to matters that are not the responsibility of any department or agency of the Government of New Brunswick or the Government of Canada;	
Within the guidelines agreed upon with the Federal authorities, liaise with and plan for joint operations with adjacent states and provinces for civil emergency preparedness measures of mutual concern;	Nova Scotia Emergency Measures PEI Emergency Measures Newfoundland Emergency Measures Protection Civil de Quebec Maine Emergency Management Agency Washington County EMO, Maine
Establish guidelines for training and exercises to be carried out by provincial departments, agencies and municipalities; and	Provincial Emergency Action Committee Members
Coordinate provincial operations during a declared disaster.	Provincial Emergency Action Committee Members

During a state of emergency:

- a. the Director or Acting Director Emergency Measures Organization will coordinate the provincial response from the Provincial Emergency Operations Centre. He will activate and chair the Provincial Emergency Action Committee (PEAC);
- b. the Fire Marshal will coordinate all efforts in relation to the suppression and prevention of fires, and every fire brigade, fire department and firefighter in the area in which the state of emergency exists is subject to his direction and control; and
- c. the officer commanding "J" Division of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police will coordinate all efforts in relation to law enforcement, and every police officer, auxiliary police officer and auxiliary police constable in the area in which the state of emergency exists is subject to his direction and control.

Critical Infrastructure Program

Introduction

The Province of New Brunswick defines critical infrastructure as those physical resources (including human resources), services, facilities, information technology, networks and other assets which, if disrupted or destroyed, would have a serious impact on the health, safety, security or economic well-being of Canadians, or the effective functioning of governments in Canada.

Based on that definition, the New Brunswick Critical Infrastructure Program refers to the actions taken to mitigate or reduce the vulnerabilities of critical infrastructure and dependencies resident in New Brunswick or facilities essential to operations regardless of their locations. The program includes, but is not limited to: threat, risk and vulnerability analyses; mitigating or hardening actions to reduce the vulnerabilities and consequences of disruption of services; and the organization, training, education and exercising required to ensure an effective and timely response to threats and emergency situations.

Purpose

New Brunswick has a legislative and moral obligation to protect the people of New Brunswick and, by extension, critical infrastructure. The purpose of New Brunswick's Critical Infrastructure Program is to identify and reduce or eliminate the threats and risks associated with critical infrastructure and to assure the rapid recovery from any failure, regardless of the cause.

The intent of the Program is to make New Brunswick's critical infrastructure more resilient and better able to withstand natural and human-induced (deliberate and accidental) hazards. In support of that intent, interdependencies will be identified, interoperability with stakeholders will increase, and the Program will include infrastructure outside our geographical borders.

Rationale For The Critical Infrastructure Program

Safeguarding critical infrastructure is essential for maintaining national security and for ensuring the safety of citizens. With deregulation, privatization and other factors it is estimated that 90% of the critical infrastructure in Canada is owned by the private sector. The transfer of ownership granted the private sector the right to take profit. With this right there is also a responsibility to maintain services. Furthermore, owners of critical infrastructure must be accountable to governments, the public and dependencies for the continuity of services. This approach is consistent with the practices of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the G8 Nations.

Legal Framework

Although New Brunswick is committed to a consultation and consensus approach to critical infrastructure, the Province reserves the right to regulate the required actions in accordance with current laws and regulations if companies do not comply. In that regard, the Minister of Justice and Public Safety has the statutory authority under the *Emergency Measures Act* to stipulate that owners mitigate risks and maintain current plans and procedures to safeguard critical infrastructure to ensure the continuity of services.

Information and Intelligence Sharing

To ensure that the appropriate security posture is adopted and adequate protective measures are in place, it is essential that all stakeholders create a climate of mutual trust. This includes sharing information/intelligence with the confidence that it will be protected and used for its intended purpose only. The Government of New Brunswick has a right to all information regarding threats that may impact on the Province and/or its citizens so that appropriate steps are taken to ensure the safety and security of Canadians. Similarly, owners/operators of critical infrastructure require information and intelligence to ensure that adequate security measures are in place. Therefore, the judicious sharing of information/intelligence among stakeholders is an essential element of the New Brunswick Critical Infrastructure Program.

It is the responsibility of the stakeholders to protect and disseminate sensitive information and intelligence in a manner that will prevent security breaches and protect its sources. Stakeholders are also responsible for protecting the legitimate interests of the owner of the information. As a guiding principle, information and intelligence will be shared among stakeholders according to the “need to know” basis to protect classified, sensitive and proprietary information. It is the responsibility of the “owner” of the information/intelligence to classify and disseminate it to all stakeholders who may be at risk and/or may require the information to protect critical infrastructure. It is the responsibility of the “recipient” of the information/intelligence to protect it in accordance with its classification and to use it only for its intended purpose.

Protection Of Information

Recognising the sensitivities surrounding the protection of classified and proprietary information, the Government of New Brunswick commits to identifying, classifying and protecting all information (government and private sector) provided for the Critical Infrastructure Program in accordance with applicable federal and provincial legislation, regulations, policies and guidelines. The Government of New Brunswick also commits to use government and private sector information only for its intended purpose. Stakeholders will be consulted and their agreement obtained before their classified and/or proprietary information is divulged. This policy does not apply to criminal investigations and/or court orders.

The Government of New Brunswick expects all stakeholders to respect and honour the spirit and intent of this commitment when dealing with third party information.

Responsibilities

It is essential that all stakeholders (governments and the private sector) work in partnership to promote and maintain New Brunswick's Critical Infrastructure Program and support the National Critical Infrastructure Assurance Program. The partners are jointly accountable to the public for assuring the viability and resilience of the infrastructures and the continued availability of their systems and services.

Owners / Operators

The owners and operators of New Brunswick's critical infrastructure are responsible for taking all necessary steps to safeguard their systems and infrastructure from natural and human-induced threats. In this regard, owners/operators must take all reasonable actions to mitigate risks to, and reduce vulnerabilities of, their assets and/or services to ensure high availability of systems and services critical to public safety and security. They must also be capable of managing security/emergency incidents when they occur and recovering systems and services as quickly as possible following an event. Owners/operators must have validated emergency management plans and procedures, continuity of business plans and business resumption plans to ensure the availability of the services or products of the critical infrastructure. Furthermore, owners/operators must cooperate fully with municipal, provincial and federal governments to ensure the safety and security of the citizens who may be impacted by an event at, or affecting, their infrastructure.

Municipalities

The municipalities are responsible for the safety and security of their citizens and, by extension, critical infrastructure within their geographical area. In this regard, municipalities shall support the New Brunswick Critical Infrastructure Program. Core to

that support is the identification and security of infrastructure within its jurisdiction that is critical to the municipality, the province and the country. This includes coordinating with other jurisdictions that hold infrastructure essential to them. As part of the all-hazards emergency and consequence management system, municipalities will collaborate with critical infrastructure owner/operators, police services, fire services, the Department of Justice and Public Safety and regulating bodies to maintain and enhance security of their infrastructure. Municipalities are also responsible for implementing security measures for their own infrastructure commensurate with alert levels issued by the Province.

The Municipalities are responsible for the overall consequence management of an event impacting on the municipality and for providing assistance to other jurisdictions as required.

Government of New Brunswick

The Government of New Brunswick is responsible for the safety and security of its citizens and, by extension, critical infrastructure. The government is responsible for the overall management of the Critical Infrastructure Program within the Province and for coordinating with other jurisdictions that hold infrastructure essential to New Brunswick. The Government of New Brunswick is also responsible for coordinating with other jurisdictions that are dependent on infrastructure within the province. The province is responsible for providing timely information on threats and recommending security measures to municipalities and critical infrastructure owners/operators. The province is also responsible for supporting the Government of Canada's Critical Infrastructure Protection Program and for implementing security measures commensurate with the provincial threat assessment and intelligence and threat information shared by the Federal Government.

The Government of New Brunswick is responsible for the overall crisis and consequence management of an event impacting on the Province. The province is also responsible for assisting municipalities when a response to an emergency is beyond their capability.

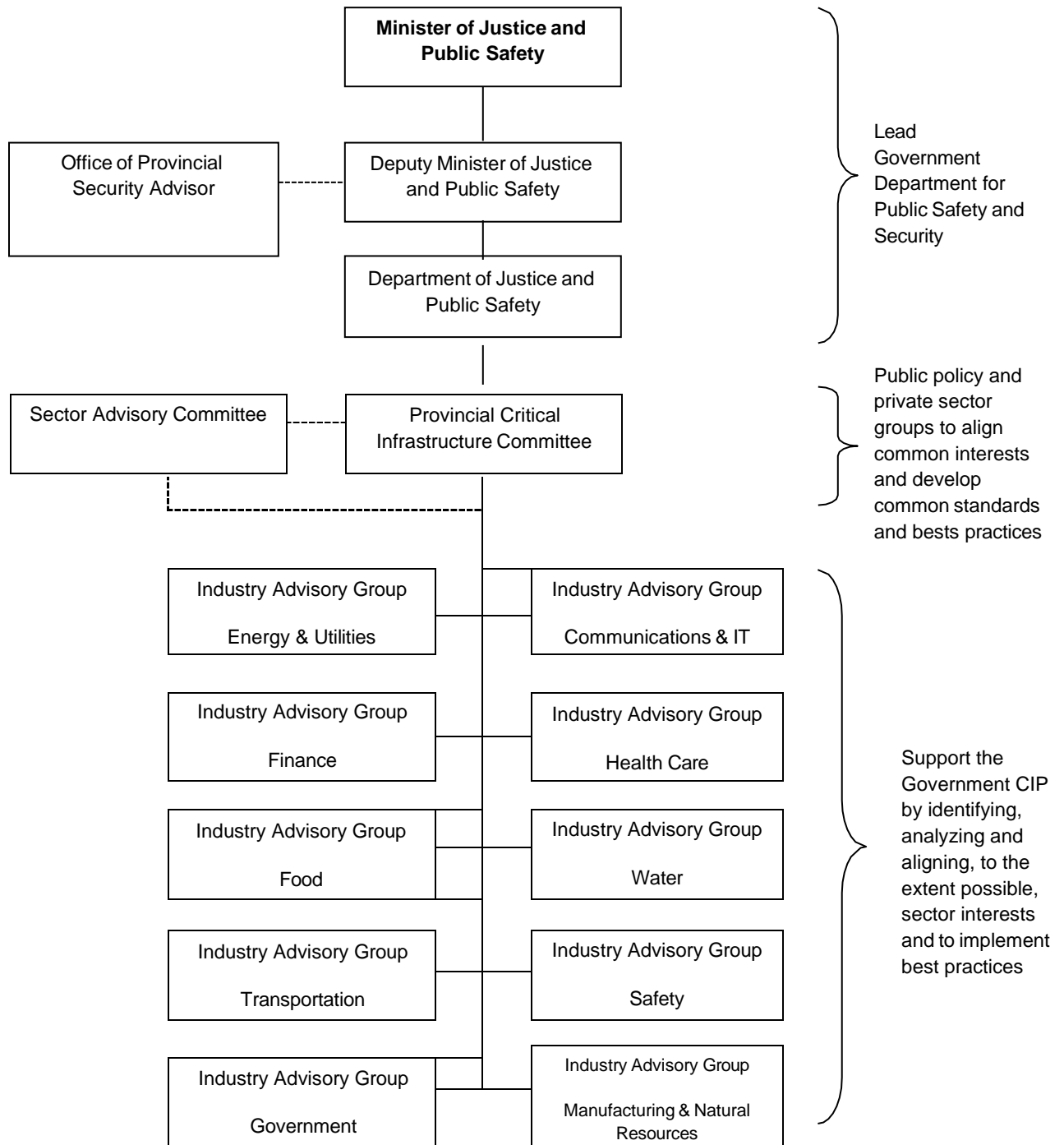
Governance Structure

The New Brunswick Critical Infrastructure Program Governance Structure is established by the authority of the Minister of Justice and Public Safety. Its role is the effective delivery of the Critical Infrastructure Program within the province. The purpose of this Structure is to establish public policies, priorities, standards and procedures that are in the best interests of the safety and security of New Brunswick citizens, and other Canadians, while respecting the interests and rights of infrastructure owners. Its function is to align public and owner/operator interests by identifying, analysing and addressing impacts of the program requirements on the owner/operators and coordinating the implementation of a best practices critical infrastructure program.

The Governance Structure for the New Brunswick Critical Infrastructure Program is shown in Figure 1. The Deputy Minister of Justice and Public Safety leads three committees responsible for the governance of issues related to the Critical Infrastructure Program. The Provincial Critical Infrastructure Committee has senior representation from various industrial sectors and from the government. The majority of issues are discussed and resolved at this level with the subordinate Industry Advisory Groups only being established on an as-required basis.

The New Brunswick Critical Infrastructure Program Sectors are shown in Figure 2.

Figure 1 - New Brunswick Critical Infrastructure Program Governance Structure



Legend:

Direction —————

Coordination - - - - -

Figure 2 - New Brunswick Critical Infrastructure Program Sectors

Sector	Sub-Sector	Provincial Department/Agency/Secretariat with mandated responsibilities
1. Energy & Utilities	Electric power production units and distribution system(s)	Energy and Resource Development Board of Commissioners of Public Utilities NB Power Opportunities New Brunswick New Brunswick System Operator (NBSO)
	Natural gas production and distribution systems	Energy and Resource Development Environment and Local Government
	Oil production and distribution systems	Energy and Resource Development Environment and Local Government
	Nuclear	Energy and Resource Development NB Power
	Liquefied natural gas Compressed natural gas	Energy and Resource Development Transportation and Infrastructure
2. Communications & Information Technology	Telecommunication systems (phones, fax, cable, internet)	Office of the Chief Information Officer
	Broadcasting systems	Justice and Public Safety
	Software & hardware	Opportunities New Brunswick (CyberNB)
	Networks	
3. Finance	Banking	Finance
	Securities	Finance
	Investment	Finance Opportunities New Brunswick NB Investment Management Corporation
4. Health Care	Hospitals	Health
	Health care facilities	Health
	Blood supply facilities	Health
	Laboratories	Health
	Pharmaceuticals	Health Department of Social Development
5. Food	Food safety	Agriculture, Aquaculture and Fisheries Health
	Agriculture & food industry	Agriculture, Aquaculture and Fisheries Energy and Resource Development
	Food distribution	Agriculture, Aquaculture and Fisheries
6. Water	Drinking water	Environment & Local Government Health

Sector	Sub-Sector	Provincial Department/Agency/Secretariat with mandated responsibilities
	Wastewater management	Environment & Local Government Health
7. Transportation	Air	Transportation and Infrastructure
	Rail	
	Marine	
	Surface	
	Ports	
	Bridges	
8. Safety	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear & Explosives (CBRNE) Safety	Justice and Public Safety, Environment and Local Government
	Hazardous materials	Justice and Public Safety Environment and Local Government
	Search & rescue	Justice and Public Safety
	Emergency services	Justice and Public Safety
	Dams	Justice and Public Safety Energy and Resource Development Public Works
9. Government	Government facilities	Service New Brunswick
	Government services	Service New Brunswick
	Government information networks	Service New Brunswick
	Government Assets	Service New Brunswick Transportation and Infrastructure Energy and Resource Development
	Key Assets (monuments & icons)	Service New Brunswick Tourism, Heritage and Culture
	Academic and research institutions	Education and Early Childhood Development
10. Manufacturing & Natural Resources	Chemical industry	Environment and Local Government Justice and Public Safety Energy and Resource Development
	Defense industries	Opportunities New Brunswick
	Mining	Energy and Resources Development
	Forestry and paper	Energy and Resources Development

Canadian Armed Forces Support to Domestic Operations

Introduction

The principal role of Canadian Armed Forces (CAF) is the defence of Canada from foreign military threat. Should such a threat arise or should a war emergency be declared, it can be expected that the CAF and Department of National Defence (DND) would have a lead role in the national response. CAF has an ongoing mandate for the routine surveillance of the airspace within Canada and of the air and maritime approaches to Canada and for the conduct of sovereignty patrols. While created and maintained as Canada's military instrument of national power, CAF capabilities (in particular the ability to deploy significant numbers quickly and across large distances) can provide valuable support in the event of public security emergencies, public welfare emergencies, and in assistance to other federal, provincial, or territorial government departments and agencies. CAF's contribution to domestic operations will be provided through military ways and means unless exceptional circumstances require otherwise.

In supporting Other Government Departments and Agencies (OGDA), including assistance to law enforcement and aid of the civil power, support should normally be limited to those capabilities that are unique to the CAF or when primary response municipal, provincial, and federal capabilities are exhausted, thereby necessitating the use of CAF capabilities as a force of last resort. In providing support to federal, provincial or territorial departments or agencies, the capabilities that could be provided by commercial organizations must be considered. Care must be taken not to provide services that could reasonably be provided by commercial organizations. Such consideration does not apply in situations where an immediate response is required to save lives or prevent human suffering.

Domestic operations conducted within Canada and along the maritime and air approaches to Canada are generally undertaken in partnership with OGDA embracing a comprehensive approach. Typically, CAF will act in a supporting role, however, under certain circumstances CAF will be the lead department. Domestic operations are generally delineated as:

- a. Provisions of service;
- b. Humanitarian assistance;
- c. Assistance to law-enforcement agencies;
- d. Aid of the civil power; and
- e. Defence of Canada including sovereignty.

Categories of CAF Operations

CAF operations fall within three broad categories and can be applicable to the five types of domestic operations listed above:

- a. **Routine operations.** Routine operations are force-employment activities that are normally recurring in nature, can usually be planned for, and are programmed on an annual basis;
- b. **Contingency operations.** Contingency operations are planned in advance of known events or events that could reasonably be expected, thereby permitting a formal planning process; and
- c. **Rapid-response operations.** Rapid-response operations are those force-employment activities that require an immediate CAF action to save lives, reduce human suffering, or mitigate property damage. In the interest of achieving timely effects, planning will be reduced to its essential components; thus higher risk is accepted in planning, preparing, and coordinating the operation.

In domestic operations, CAF responds to requests from federal, provincial/territorial, or municipal lead civil authorities. With the exception of routine sovereignty operations and its defence-of-Canada role, and search and rescue, CAF is always in support. Under Canadian constitutional law, the provincial governments have responsibility over the administration of justice; in addition to local or civil matters in the province. Implicit in this responsibility is a mandate to maintain law and order within their jurisdiction and to protect the public during times of crisis within the limits of their resources. Generally, if an activity or crisis exceeds the capacity of the provincial government to manage, or in the event of a natural disaster, a formal request for assistance, including the assistance of CAF, must be made to the federal government before Defence resources can be assigned in support. The Government of Canada will consider these requests on a case-by-case basis and may respond with federal government assets if it is within the national interest and beyond the capability of the province to manage. The only exception to this request process is in the circumstance of aid of the civil power where the province or territory may make a written requisition directly to the Chief of Defence Staff (CDS).

Requests for CAF Assistance

In the event of an emergency, and if the emergency reaches a state where it is beyond the scope and resources, or jurisdiction, of provincial/territorial authorities, a request for assistance may be made to federal authorities.

Within the Atlantic Region, civilian authorities' requests for CAF assistance require authorization at the appropriate level (**Table 1**). The legal instrument under which the request is made will specify who the approval authority is. When approval is granted, the CDS may direct CAF to provide the appropriate assistance. The Commander of Canadian Joint Operations Command (CJOC) or Commander of Joint Task Force Atlantic (JTFA) shall determine the strength, composition, and equipment for any military force that may be dispatched.

While awaiting approval process of a request for assistance, CAF will place consideration on increasing the readiness posture of forces and to pre-positioning forces, equipment, and supplies. CAF places important emphasis to ensure that any military resources that are to be deployed are required and have a role to play in the management of the emergency. The arrival and continued presence of elements of CAF must contribute to a resolution of the incident or emergency and not be permitted to become a distraction to civil authorities engaged in managing the situation.

CAF assistance will normally be limited to the provision of essential personnel, resources, and unique military capabilities. Such support should be ended as soon as the situation or incident becomes manageable by the responsible civil authorities. The decision to terminate CAF operation will be taken by the CDS on the recommendation of the operational commander and following consultation with the civil authority.

Request process and legal instruments through which CF assistance may be provided

Category	Type of Assistance	Legal Instrument	Requesting Authority	Request Process	Approval Authority
Aid of the civil power (ACP)	Call out of CF to suppress or prevent a riot or disturbance of the peace	NDA Part VI (Bill C-7 – May 2004)	Provincial/territorial minister responsible for public safety	Directly from provincial/territorial minister to CDS	CDS, after receiving direction from MND
Assistance to <u>Federal</u> law-enforcement agencies	ALEA	NDA 273.6(2) NDA 273.6(3) CFAAD OIC 1975 (Penitentiary Asst Order) MOUs Counter Drug Vessel Escort CBRNE RT	MPS	MPS to MND	MND
			MPS or Comm of Penitentiaries	PS or CSC to CDS	CDS
			Asst Comm of RCMP	Asst Comm of RCMP to Comd Canada COM	Comd Canada COM
			DFO/DND	DFO to MND	MND
Assistance to Provincial law-enforcement agencies	Class 1	CFAPPFD	Provincial Minister to MPS	Provincial Minister to MPS. MPS to MND	MND
	Class 2 & 3	Same as Class 1	Senior Official from requesting Agency	Directly to Op Level HQ	Delegated to Op Level Comd
	Class 4	Same as Class 1 and Provision of Services Manual	Local Official from requesting Agency	Directly to Unit or Base	Unit or Base CO
Humanitarian Assistance	Humanitarian Assistance	NDA 273.6.1	Civilian Authority (EMO/PS)	To CF (normally directly to Op Level HQ	MND
Provision of Service	General	Provision of Services Manual	Civilian Authority	Directly to Op Level HQ	Op Level Comd
				Directly to Unit or Base	Unit or Base CO

Table 1

Military Liaison and Engagement

The extent of CAF assistance necessary and available to support Domestic Operations must be determined as quickly as possible following the emergency or incident. Nevertheless, the aim is to deliver strategic effects expeditiously anywhere in Canada. Ongoing liaison and engagement with federal partners, provincial governments and select Non-Government Organizations (NGO) is critical to Domestic Operations mission

success. It is through the establishment and nurturing of relationships, and the conduct of training alongside our supported partners that success on operations will be achieved. A key enabler in building upon success is the employment of Provincial Liaison Officers (PLOs) supported by a network of Regional Liaison Officers (RLO); PLOs have been appointed within all regions and are responsible to establish contact with the local lead civil authorities in charge of the emergency. These PLOs will obtain or confirm whatever information is available and relay as appropriate. In addition, they will assist in further defining and confirming requirements for CAF assistance, coordinate arrangements for initial military response activities, and offer military advice to civil authorities in organizing and preparing for CAF assistance.

Joint Task Force Atlantic (JTFA) has been assigned Atlantic Canada as part of its Area of Responsibility (AOR). JTFA will continue to employ a PLO at each provincial capital as the primary means of maintaining open lines of communication with the emergency measures structures of each Atlantic province. Each PLO will manage a network of RLOs to support this function across each respective province.

During the conduct of Routine Operations, the PLO will remain the conduit between the provincial government and the military. PLOs are also responsible to provide JTFA with provincial situational awareness. During both contingency and Rapid Response operations, the PLO will occupy the DND desk within the Provincial Emergency Operations Center (Provincial EOC) providing information to all agencies and coordination with EMO.

International Emergency Management Group (IEMG)

Background

The province of New Brunswick is a member of the International Emergency Management Group (IEMG). The IEMG comprises the Provinces of Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Quebec, and the States of Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Connecticut. The IEMG is a mature, robust organization, comprising the respective emergency management agencies and the associated executive officials.

History

Following the 1998 ice storms that devastated parts of the Northeast United States and Eastern Canada, emergency management officials from the affected States, Provinces and Federal Governments met to discuss the possibility of an international mutual assistance agreement for emergencies and disasters. The Governors and Premiers adopted Resolution 23-5 in July 2000, approving the agreement and formally endorsing the IEMG. The agreement is now sixteen years old.

Purpose

The purpose of the agreement is to provide for mutual assistance among States and Provinces in managing any type of emergency or disaster, whether arising from natural, technological or man-made causes. The agreement also provides for the development of planning mechanisms among the member jurisdictions' emergency management agencies and for mutual cooperation, joint exercises and other training activities.

Article III of the agreement formally establishes the IEMG as the organization responsible for implementation of the agreement and calls for frequent consultation among the group. The members of the group are the legally designated senior officials from each state or province who are assigned responsibility for emergency management.

Cooperation

Maine and New Brunswick worked very closely in 2008, 2009 and 2014 on the response to, and recovery from, flooding events along the Saint John River and collaborated on improvements to our respective flood forecasting systems.

The IEMG members consulted actively during the H1N1 influenza pandemic of 2009 and developed a common operating picture and advised our respective governments.

In 2012, Maine and New Brunswick participated in a joint experiment (CAUSE – 2). This Canada-U.S. Enhanced Resiliency Experiment was jointly sponsored by the Canadian Centre for Security Science, the US Department of Homeland Security, and Public Safety Canada. This experiment successfully tested the ability and impact of emergency management technology systems to communicate and share situational awareness across jurisdictions and levels of authority.

Financial Implications

There is no cost associated with New Brunswick's membership in the IEMG. The only ongoing cost to IEMG members is travel and attendance at semi-annual conferences. In the event that mutual aid assistance from another member jurisdiction was requested by New Brunswick, the full cost of such assistance would be borne by the province.

New Brunswick will continue support for the IEMG, including ongoing collaboration, semi-annual meetings, training activities and exercises. Future support for initiatives that strengthen the capabilities and capacity of the IEMG could include annual contributions to a secretariat.

SEARCH AND RESCUE

General

The responsibility for search and rescue varies according to the type required. The police are responsible for searches involving lost people, Department of National Defence is responsible for downed aircraft and the Canadian Coast Guard is responsible for lost boats and ships. Each of these agencies is supported by a volunteer group.

Although New Brunswick Emergency Measures Organization (NB EMO) could provide support to searches, it is unlikely that the Provincial Emergency Action Committee will become involved.

Civil Air Search and Rescue Association (CASARA)

CASARA is a voluntary civilian association with the aim of promoting air safety and augmenting the Canadian Forces search and rescue resources. It is sponsored by the Department of National Defence and receives support, training and accreditation from the Royal Canadian Air Force. A branch of CASARA with several zones has been incorporated in New Brunswick.

CASARA zone commanders receive search and rescue tasks directly from the Department of National Defence's Joint Rescue Coordination Centre (JRCC) in Dartmouth, Nova Scotia. NB EMO can request assistance for search and rescue through the JRCC. In addition there is a memorandum of understanding between CASARA (New Brunswick) and NB EMO for the provision of other air support.

NB EMO appoints a liaison officer to CASARA (New Brunswick).

New Brunswick Ground Search and Rescue Association (NB GSARA)

NB GSARA is a volunteer organization set up to assist the RCMP and other police forces in ground searches for missing persons. It is comprised of a provincial executive and 10 teams throughout the province.

The police are responsible for the overall coordination of search and rescue operations. NB GSARA assists the police by providing properly equipped and trained volunteers. NB EMO provides NB GSARA with advice and guidance during their day to day activities. NB EMO also provides a link to other Provincial and Federal agencies and assists with administrative support and the provision of additional resources when required. There is a memorandum of understanding between NB GSARA and NB EMO.

NB EMO appoints a liaison officer to NB GSARA.

The ten NB GSARA teams are (located at):

GS 01 York Sunbury Search and Rescue (Fredericton);
GS 02 Carleton Ground Search and Rescue (Florenceville);
GS 03 Greater Fundy Ground Search and Rescue (Sussex);
GS 05 River Valley Ground Search and Rescue (Saint John);
GS 06 Tri-County Ground Search and Rescue (Moncton);
GS 08 North West Ground Search and Rescue (Edmundston);
GS 09 Acadie-Chaleur Ground Search and Rescue (Bathurst);
GS 10 Miramichi Ground Search and Rescue (Miramichi);
GS 11 Charlotte County Ground Search and Rescue (St Stephen); and
GS 12 Restigouche Ground Search and Rescue (Campbellton).

Canadian Marine Rescue Auxiliary (CMRA)

The CMRA is an association of volunteer boat owners trained and organized to support the Canadian Coast Guard in sea and air search and rescue operations. It receives support from the Canadian Coast Guard and does not receive any assistance from the Province.