

**Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police
Jim Chu, President**

**Canadian Tri-Services Emergency Management Committee
Annual Report August 15, 2013**

Committee Mandate:

With the stewardship of CITIG, this committee exists to champion integrated, interoperable and unified emergency management:

- Through formal relationships with police, fire and paramedic services (CACP / CAFC / PCC);
- In consultation and collaboration with other emergency management partners and agencies;
- By promoting and providing tri-services' input in support of the emergency management framework for Canada and associated strategies and action plans; and
- Based on an 'all hazards' approach that addresses the prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery pillars of emergency management.

COMMITTEE PRIORITIES:

- Serving as a conduit to recognized sources on emergency management related research, policy, plans and standards.
- Promoting interoperability and alignment amongst the tri-services, in collaboration with other emergency management partners and committees.
- Exploring tri-service training opportunities and requirements to enhance emergency management capabilities and capacity.
- Engaging with other emergency management partners and agencies across Canada to pursue opportunities for synergy across the broader responder community.
- Examining federal, provincial/territorial, and municipal emergency management legislative and policy issues, and to provide informed tri-service recommendations on critical and emerging issues.
- Improving understanding of the current state of Canadian emergency management
- Collaborating with other committees on emergency related issues.

2013/14 Priorities:

1. To renew Tri-Service EM Committee membership base
2. To develop and execute a Tri-Service EM Committee communications plan (in alignment with the three associations) to highlight the ongoing work and successes of the committee\
3. To host a national EM conference in 2015

Message/Executive Summary

The CACP Emergency Management Committee had been in existence since 2007. Its tri-services format had been a feature of the committee since the inaugural meeting which had representation from all three associations. The committee provided an opportunity for responders to speak with a common voice nationally on emergency management issues. Visible cross-agency co-operation served to bolster public confidence in the ability to effectively respond.

All of the funding to support this committee had been provided by the CACP. Over the past two years membership engagement seemed to be stalling due to a number of barriers. In order to remove these barriers and to create a more equitable and engaged membership, it was recommended that this committee be re-formatted into a tri-services composition.

Upon agreement by the presidents of the three Associations (CACP, CAFC, PCC) the Canadian Tri-Services Emergency Management Committee came into being on April 1, 2013.

The Canadian Tri-Services Emergency Management Committee:

The CTSEMC is governed by the three national Chiefs Associations through their designated co-chairs and supported administratively by CITIG. This committee is dedicated to strategic level, functional interoperability amongst first responders across Canada.

It serves a unique niche, focusing on national emergency management issues relevant to first responders from the tri-services. This committee brings a national voice to issues that first responders who are predominantly at the municipal level do not usually have access to. It provides an opportunity for members to (informally) communicate directly with Public Safety Canada and vice versa, each voicing its perspectives outside the confines of constitutional provincial mandates. It provides a unified conduit to available research initiatives, such as offered by the Centre for Security Science's (CSS) Communities of Practice.

The federal focus of emergency management may be moving appropriately toward mitigation, however, it remains necessary for the concerns of the responders and their requirements for response to still be considered. The need still exists to advocate for the long-term & economic sustainability of emergency management training and assets; such as the Recommended Equipment List, the Targeted Capabilities List (Capabilities Based Planning), HUSAR and CBRNE training, etc.

Committee Highlights and Activities:

1. Chair met with the presidents of the three Associations (CACP, CAFC, and PCC) on Sunday, December 2, 2012, confirming their commitment to EM concerns, and to propose a transition of the EM Committee into a new tri-services committee.
2. Attended in support of the sixth Canadian Public Safety Interoperability Workshop (CITIG 6 in Toronto, Ontario on December 3 – 5, 2012.
3. In collaboration with CITIG, and in seeking to fulfill the priority of promoting and influencing research and development of best practices for major event planning and for crowd management, the committee planned and hosted an operational planning and management of public safety events workshop in February 2013.
4. Requested from the CACP Board dissolution of the CACP Emergency Management Committee, seeking instead to reconstitute into a formal tri – services format with CAFC and PCC.
5. In support of its communication strategy, launched a CTSEMC Linked In webpage, as well as @TriServiceEM Twitter account. Introduced the new CTSEMC at the May 2nd Cross Border Interoperability forum in Sarnia, Ontario.
6. Partnered with Motorola Solutions in presenting the 2013 CACP/Motorola Emergency Preparedness Awards by judging the submissions and facilitating the awards process.
7. Provided its support in principle, along with a number of other organizations and the CACP ICT Committee, of a call for proposal submission to CSSP regarding a social media measurement pilot project. Submission approvals have not yet been made by CSSP.
8. Anticipates participating in a policy discussion of best or better EM practices at the Elliot Lake Inquiry, once the fact finding stage is completed.

Meetings Held & Attended:

- October 18, 2012 – DGEM meeting in Ottawa
- December 1, 2012 – pre-CITIG Conference Committee Meeting, Toronto
- December 3, 2012 – Communities of Practice meeting (CSSP), Toronto
- February 21, 2013 – post Operational Planning & Management of Public Safety Events, Toronto
- February 22, 2013 – joint ICT & CTSEMC committee meeting, Toronto
- April 10, 2013 – CTSEMC co-chairs teleconference
- April 24, 2013 – CACP attended Multi-sector Network meeting, Ottawa
- May 17, 2013 – DGEM meeting in Ottawa

- May 21, 2013 - CACP Co-Chair attended Safety Sector Network meeting, Ottawa (via teleconference)

Targeted Capabilities:

Chief Kim Ayotte, Special Operations Ottawa Fire Service is the Committee lead on this initiative.

Capabilities-based planning is an approach that was developed out of military research and in cooperation among several nations, notably the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the United Kingdom. It applies entirely to the civil sector, specifically in preparing for accidental, natural or man-made disasters.

In short, capabilities-based planning answers the following question: Do we have the right mix of training, organizations, plans, people, leadership and management, equipment, and facilities to perform a required emergency task? Capabilities-based planning is, in and of itself, part of a wider series of preparedness activities, which include preparation (of the stakeholders, the population, the responders), communications, planning (response, emergency, infrastructure protection), cooperation between the different partners (the public, private industry, NGOs, national associations, local, provincial and federal authorities), training (through exercises, workshops, simulations), equipment (detection, response, and decontamination), and exercises.

Various tools have been developed to support and guide the capabilities analysis: the Universal Task List (which number about 1600), All Hazards Planning Scenarios (15 in number), the Target Capabilities List (37 in number), and Resource Types (approximately 120 in number). These tools are useful for; hazard analysis, planning, justifying investments and development strategies, preparedness estimate, task-based training, and testing response capabilities through exercises.

It is estimated are that 85% of work has been completed on the Targeted Capabilities List (TLC-C), Resource Typing, and Consolidated Risk Assessment (CRA). This is the work that the previous CACP EM Committee endorsed, along with the Paramedics Chiefs of Canada. Unfortunately, this project has stalled due to restructuring at the Centre for Security Science in 2012. This TCL is also not currently being supported by Public Safety Canada due to an inventory process underway of CBRNE capabilities across the Canada that will inform the federal CBRNE cross border initiative with the United States.

CBRNE Recommended Equipment List (REL) - Participation in a CRTI Proposal:

Inspector Blair White (Calgary Police Service) is the Committee's lead on CBRNE (REL)

The REL project grew out of an April 2005, Auditor General's Report on National Security in Canada. This report unearthed key information about the evolution of CBRNE response

capacity in Canada. It identified critical issues and made recommendations that have since guided efforts to improve the response readiness of Canadian responders to a CBRNE event. The project was introduced to the wider public via media launch in Ottawa, Ontario in March 2013.

The REL Project Technical Committee included designates from the Chiefs and Membership Associations of Canadian Police, Fire and Emergency Medical Services, along with representatives from standards and training institutions, and expertise in public safety, security, science and technology. Members of the CACP (Emergency Management Committee) were integral participants on this project.

The REL is a CBRNE-focused resource to help Canadian tri-service responder organizations increase their response capability where needed, and to reduce related risk. The REL guides the analysis of CBRNE equipment requirements via a risk assessment process, along with offering a listing of CBRNE equipment.

Underpinning the REL is the capability-based planning (CBP) process. CBP is a form of all-hazards planning that recognizes growing uncertainty in the threat environment. The REL appreciates that approaches to risk assessment vary across Canadian first responder organizations while offering clear and thorough guidance on developing a risk assessment tool. The REL offers assistance in analysing the CBRNE threat by examining potential targets along with local geographic realities and their related history.

The REL introduces the concept of building a level of capability that is warranted and is fiscally sensitive. It defines a subset of capabilities, reflective of the Canadian environment. Informed use of the REL will enable Canadian communities to allocate resources more effectively as they address primary risk priorities, most particularly, those related to CBRNE. The principle of sharing limited CBRNE resources across regions and across partner organization also frames REL messaging.

Training and standards related to the equipment are cross-referenced in the REL in order to facilitate building appropriate and comprehensive capabilities. Increased compliance with standards and related training will promote interoperability and responder safety and improve strategic planning by response organizations.

International Interoperability at Work

The support and mentorship of the United States Interagency Board (IAB) was critical to the development of the REL. The REL Project Technical Committee recognized the potential value in “Canadianizing” the U.S. IAB Standard Equipment List (SEL) and the Department of Homeland Security’s Authorized Equipment List (AEL). The level of support provided by the IAB, as well as several other participating American organizations, has been well beyond what anyone could reasonably expect. As a result, the REL is much more than it originally set out to be.

The original project goal was to produce a paper document printed for distribution in Canada. Instead, with the generous contribution of our US colleagues, the REL, with

appropriate hyperlinks, is available online at <http://psprc-crpsp.ca>. It is synchronized with the SEL and AEL and it is also available as a downloadable electronic document. The hyperlinks connect the REL to the U.S. Responder Knowledge Base (RKB) with extensive supplementary information specific to the technology itemized in the lists. This rise of the bar improves access to the REL increasing its ultimate value to Canadian communities and emergency services agencies.

The REL would not have been possible without the leadership and funding support of the CBRNE Research and Technology Initiative (CRTI) and the project delivery support of the Canadian Police Research Centre (CPRC), two former federally-funded programs led by Defence Research and Development Canada's Centre for Security Science.

The REL has delivered on a resource that has long been on the wish lists of many first responder groups who will be the most consistent users of this resource.

Challenges:

Ownership of the REL Project by the Centre of Security Science (CSS) ceased as of March 2013, without a confirmed sustainability plan or funding for the future. The University of Regina has taken over the current iteration of the REL but has not as yet confirmed future

Still requiring resolution is the long term sustainability of the REL Project, ownership and maintenance. Decisions will be required as to the sustainability of the equipment within each agency/jurisdiction; as to purchasing, maintenance and replacement. Finally, the sustainability of training and certification requirements to ensure national standards and consistency will need to be addressed. This committee views its own role as one of continuing advocacy in support of these necessary tools for first responders.

2013 CACP/Motorola Awards:

Now in its fifth year, the CACP/Motorola Award for Excellence in Emergency Preparedness was launched in 2009 and is a prime example of the success of public and private sector partnerships in advancing the goals of emergency preparedness. This program was established to recognize a standard of excellence that exemplifies the combined efforts of law enforcement, fire services, and emergency medical services in preparing their agencies for response to natural or man-made disasters. This award not only highlights preparedness, but also recognizes the efforts being made specifically toward response exercises

CTSEMC Committee members of the judging panel included:

- Jane Wilcox, Co-Chair, CACP, Toronto Police Service
- Kim Ayotte, Co-Chair, CAFC, Ottawa Fire Service
- Bik Chawla, Co-Chair, PCC, Toronto Emergency Medical Services
- John Saunders, Past President, IAEM – Canada

2013 Emergency Preparedness Program Winners:

City of Edmonton Office of Emergency Management, Edmonton, Alberta

2013 Emergency Response Exercise Winner:

Hamilton Police Service, Hamilton, Ontario

Committee Members as of August, 2013:

A number of membership changes occurred throughout the past year as some members moved onto other positions within their agencies, others retired and new members came on board. The CTSEMC will continue to review membership to ensure regional and appropriate professional representation from the three first responder agencies through each respective Chief's Association.

Ayotte, Kim	Deputy Chief	Ottawa Fire Service (Co-Chair)
Trudel, Pierre	A/DG EM Policy	Public Safety Canada
Chawla, Bikram	Commander	Toronto Emergency Medical Services (Co-Chair)
Dube, Mike	Retired Fire Chief	Seneca College
Ford, Mark	Inspector	Ottawa Police Service
Currently Vacant		CCEMO
Neily, John	Retired RCMP A/Comm.	Consultant (Technical Advisor)
Wade, Rebecca	President	IAEM Canada (Technical Advisor)
Valcour, Lance	Executive Director	CITIG (Technical Advisor)
White, Blair	Inspector	Calgary Police Service
Wilcox, Jane	Staff Superintendent	Toronto Police Service (Co-Chair)