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6435-3120-1 (J3 Land/RDIMS 299591)

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JOINT TASK FORCE PACIFIC (JTFP) CONTINGENCY PLAN PANORAMA -  
RESPONSE TO A CATASTROPHIC EARTHQUAKE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

References: A. Canadian Forces Joint Publication CFJP 3-2 Domestic Operations, November 2011  
B. Standing Operations Order for Domestic Operations (SOODO), 21 April 2012  
C. Canada-US Civil Assistance Plan (CAP), 25 June 2012  
D. CDS Directive on Canadian Armed Forces Command and Control and the Delegation of Authority for Force Employment, 28 April 2013  
E. CDS CONPLAN 0290/03 PANORAMA (superseded by reference B, CONPLAN LENTUS)  
F. 1 Canadian Air Division 3290/03 Contingency Operations Plan Phoenix, 19 February 2004  
G. Joint Task Force Pacific Contingency Plan 12252/07 PANORAMA (PACIFIC), June 2008, superseded by this CONPLAN  
H. Joint Task Force West COP WRANGLER V1.0 Force Generation and Employment in the Event of a Domestic Emergency, 30 November 2008  
I. Joint Task Force Pacific CONPLAN 12251/10 PLETHORA – JTFP Response to Domestic Emergencies – Version 3.6, June 2010 (6435-3120-1 (Comd/RDIMS 100241))  
J. CANPACORD 3000-1: JTFP Incident Reconnaissance Group and Joint Force Coordination Cell, October 2011  
K. CANPACORD 3000-2: JTFP Response Company, 3121-1 (J52 Land Plans), October 2011  
L. CANPACORD 3000-3: JTFP Regional Liaison Officer (RLO) Program Supporting the BC Government Provincial Regional Emergency Operations Centres, February 2012  
M. National Earthquake Support Plan for British Columbia, 27 June 1997  
N. Government of Canada Earthquake Response Protocol (Draft), January 2013  
O. British Columbia Region Federal Emergency Response Plan, 15 December 2011  
P. British Columbia Earthquake Response Plan, 17 November 2008  
Q. ACCE(P) Air Campaign Plan PELICAN, draft TBI  
R. Directorate of History and Heritage, War Diary Template, <http://cmp-cpm.forces.mil.ca/dhh-dhp/his/rep-rap/wodi-jgoi-eng.asp>

SITUATION

1. Threat. British Columbia (BC) is situated in a highly active seismic region. Annually, several thousand earthquakes occur in and adjacent to BC. The vast majority of these earthquakes do not cause damage. However, historic records and scientific research indicate that the region has, and will be, subjected to catastrophic earthquakes. The highest threat regions are the coastal and southwest areas of the province. Earthquakes can also trigger tsunamis, either by the earthquake epicentre located under the seafloor, or by marine landslides. Many coastal areas of BC may be subject to tsunami waves or inundation. Tsunamis can be generated by regional

earthquakes, or by earthquakes occurring far away in the PACIFIC OCEAN region. A full description of the nature of earthquakes affecting BC is provided at Annex D.

2. Military Assistance. An important role of the Canadian Armed Forces (CAF) is to aid and assist, on order, civil authorities to deal with emergencies and crises. JTFP has responsibility for domestic operations in BC and fulfils two principal roles: the command of in-place and assigned military forces, and coordination with Provincial authorities. This CONPLAN details the military response at the regional level and is referred to as JTFP CONPLAN PANORAMA. This CONPLAN supersedes reference G.

3. Scope. CONPLAN PANORAMA is limited to JTFP's response to a catastrophic earthquake or tsunami affecting the major population centres of the Lower Mainland (VANCOUVER to HOPE) and/or Southern Vancouver Island (SOUTH of COMOX). Coincidentally, these areas also have the largest concentration of CAF units in BC. Earthquakes or tsunamis affecting other regions of the province requiring CAF assistance will be dealt with under JTFP CONPLAN PLETHORA (reference I).

4. CONPLAN PANORAMA directs the immediate response of in-place forces, transfer of command and control authorities if required due to loss or degradation of capability, and sets the conditions for reinforcing forces to enter the area of operations.

5. Authorities for Activation. CONPLAN PANORAMA may be activated by sequential authority as follows:

- a. JTFP. Comd JTFP, or his designated succession of command, activates PANORAMA:
  - (1) Task Forces within the region are activated; and
  - (2) Canadian Joint Operations Command (CJOC) directs supporting force generators and RJTFs;
- b. Task Force. Due to earthquake impacts, Comd JTFP cannot direct activation. Subordinate Task Force Commanders assess that PANORAMA requires activation:
  - (1) Task Forces establish communications with each other; and
  - (2) Task Forces establish communications with JTFW for command authority;
- c. CJOC. If no communications exist with JTFP or Task Forces in the region then Comd CJOC will direct activation of PANORAMA.

## 6. Planning Factors & Assumptions

- a. Command and Control (C2) Capability. This CONPLAN accounts for two potential C2 scenarios post earthquake:
  - (1) JTFP having functional C2 capability; and

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- (2) JTFP having a degraded or non-functional C2 capability;
- b. Flexibility. The impact and effects of an earthquake will vary widely depending upon the magnitude of the quake, the location and depth of the epicentre, the type of terrain, population densities, and other factors. Accordingly, JTFP will maintain flexibility in response until clarity is achieved on the actual damage sustained, and the priorities and measures established by Federal and Provincial authorities;
- c. Urgency. There will be a significant number of fatalities and injuries. A key window for victim survivability is estimated to be 72 hours; however, this figure is heavily influenced by the time of year and the climatic conditions. As such, effective response by first responders must occur within 12 to 48 hours irrespective of the lack of warning or of deterioration in control and communications structures. Visible, rapid and effective response will be key to maintaining public confidence;
- d. Staging Areas. Given the geography of the area of operations (AO), staging areas will be required on Vancouver Island and in the Lower Mainland. The factors that influence the selection of these staging areas present a dichotomy. While it is necessary to avoid the coastal and urban areas that are most likely to experience physical damage, staging areas must be close to the most likely assistance operations areas. Ideally, staging areas will be at the 'edge' of disaster response/consequence management areas. Proximity to CAF installations is an important factor as connectivity with CAF communications and data networks is crucial. The following areas are considered to be the most likely options for staging areas:

(1) Vancouver Island

(2) Lower Mainland

(3) Southern Interior

- e. Reinforcement. Rapid and effective reinforcement with CAF land forces from 3 Canadian Division (3 Cdn Div)/Joint Task Force West (JTFW) is essential to the success of this Operation. Consequently, planning for movement across boundaries into the AO, and overall development of the PANORAMA plan, calls for close cooperation between JTFP and 3 Cdn Div/JTFW. Additional reinforcement from across the CAF will also be required and will be coordinated and directed by CJOC. Most reinforcement forces will likely flow from or through the JTFW AO;
- f. Reinforcements from the United States. The Canada-US Civil Assistance Plan (CAP) (reference C) describes the procedures for mutual military assistance in the event of a humanitarian disaster. This bilateral support will be coordinated by CJOC through the Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development (DFATD) and the US Department of State;
- g. Physical Lines of Communication. Geography within the region will pose many significant constraints, particularly the separation of Vancouver Island from the Mainland. Earthquake effects on lines of communication will compound the situation. Respective Vancouver Island and Mainland based forces will initially remain within assigned areas of operations, and deployment across the Strait of Georgia will be by exception, until physical lines of communication are restored;
- h. Unity of Command. Extensive augmentation is expected from across the CAF. Additionally, a high degree of interest and involvement is expected from Federal Government departments and agencies. It is essential that 'unity of command' be achieved and be maintained throughout. Direct command of all assigned CAF elements will occur under Comd JTFP until such time as another command relationship is deemed more appropriate (ie. component command);
- i. Duration. Given the scale of damage, an extended period of operations is expected. For planning purposes, the Operation is expected to last 180 days;
- j. Assistance to Law Enforcement Agencies (ALEA). ALEA tasks are likely to be part of the support requested of the CAF; and
- k. Capacity to react to other contingencies. JTFP will have limited capacity to concurrently react to other major events within the JTFP AO. As a planning factor, JTFP will have no capacity to conduct a CONPLAN PLETHORA/POSEIDON/MAJAJID SUPPORT operations until forces have disengaged from disaster response operations and been reconstituted.



7. Restraints and Constraints

a. Constraints

- (1) CAF assistance shall only be conducted in a supporting role to the civilian authorities;
- (2) Requests for ALEA must be considered separately from other Requests for Assistance (RFA);
- (3) CAF will remain under command of military authorities at all times;
- (4) Any collection of information must be in accordance with (IAW) Canadian law and policy;
- (5) DND Provision of Services Policy directs the CAF not to enter into competition with industry for services available in the private sector. This requirement does not prohibit the CAF, in an emergency situation, from providing such services until the private sector is capable of providing required services;
- (6) Arming of CAF members for this contingency is prohibited unless specifically authorized by Comd JTFP as a result of an approved ALEA request, and mission-specific ROE are implemented;
- (7) CF members are not to engage in ALEA unless specifically authorized by National Authority through Comd JTFP; and
- (8) All costs associated with the conduct of CAF domestic operations are subject to recovery from the requesting province. This important aspect of the provision of CAF assistance to civil authorities must be communicated to the requesting authority at the earliest opportunity and acknowledged before CAF assets are committed. The above requirement notwithstanding, a CAF response to save lives, prevent human suffering, and mitigate property damage will not be delayed or denied whilst negotiations pertaining to reimbursement are ongoing. As in any CAF operation, the requirement to capture costs and maintain complete records is essential;

b. Restraints

- (1) CAF shall not guarantee the provision of CAF assistance in advance of specific legal authorization;
- (2) CAF members will not provide ALEA without specific legal authorization and ROE;

- (3) CAF will not provide a service if it will be in competition with private industry capable of conducting the same tasks;
- (4) CAF will not conduct, or train for, Crowd Confrontation Operations (CCO) without specific authorization by the CDS;
- (5) CAF medical and dental treatment of civilian patients may be provided IAW QR&O 34.30 and 35.12 in an emergency, or if MND authority has been received; and
- (6) CAF efforts must not undermine public confidence in the provincial government to deal with the disaster.

8. Friendly Forces

- a. Key formations, units and command and control nodes within the JTFP AO are as follows:
  - (1) JTFP/MARPAC HQ, including the Regional Joint Operations Centre (RJOC) and Battle Watch Operations Centre (BWOC);
  - (2) Canadian Fleet Pacific (CANFLTPAC);
  - (3) CFB ESQUIMALT and lodger units;
  - (4) 39 Canadian Brigade Group (39 CBG) and units. This is a 3 Cdn Div formation;
  - (5) 19 Wing/CFB COMOX and lodger units;
  - (6) 4 Canadian Ranger Patrol Group (4 CRPG). This is a 3 Cdn Div unit;
  - (7) Air Component Coordination Element (Pacific) (ACCE(P));
  - (8) Joint Rescue Coordination Centre (JRCC) VICTORIA;
  - (9) Naval Reserve units including:
    - (a) HMCS MALAHAT; and
    - (b) HMCS DISCOVERY;
  - (10) 443 Maritime Helicopter Squadron; and
  - (11) Canadian Forces Recruiting Centre (CFRC) Vancouver, including CFRC Detachment Victoria;
- b. 3 Cdn Div/JTFW is a flanking formation which can force generate high readiness and reinforcement elements of the Canadian Army. Furthermore, under certain

conditions, JTFW may be required to assume command if JTFP is not operational following a catastrophic earthquake. Key 3 Cdn Div elements are as follows:

- (1) Immediate Reaction Unit (IRU);
- (2) Forward Support Group (FSG); and
- (3) Land Component HQ (LC HQ). This could potentially be generated by 1 Canadian Mechanized Brigade Group (1 CMBG).

## MISSION

9. JTFP will be prepared to provide support to civil authorities following a catastrophic earthquake impacting the major population centres of the Lower Mainland and/or Southern Vancouver Island to save life and limb and set the conditions for further disaster response operations.

## EXECUTION

### 10. Commander's Intent

- a. My intent is to provide an immediate and effective response, in order to alleviate the loss of human lives as well as to maintain public confidence;
- b. All CAF in the JTFP AO, the in-place forces, must rapidly restore cohesion and be visibly engaged in assistance operations without delay;
- c. Concurrently, immediate measures will be taken to receive reinforcement forces from outside the region to provide an effective, sustained response;
- d. To account for the potential degradation or complete loss of key command and control nodes, transfer of command and control functions may be necessary; and
- e. Engagement with the civil authorities will occur early, and at multiple levels, to assess the situation and determine how military forces will be best engaged in assistance activities both for immediate response and for a long term sustained response.

11. Concept of Operations. This operation will be conducted in three phases: Immediate Response involving in-place forces; Sustained Response with the employment of forces assigned to the operation; and Redeployment of forces to their home stations. Detailed activities by phase is as follows:

- a. Phase 1 - Immediate Response. This phase will be initiated immediately following a catastrophic earthquake and will involve all CAF elements in JTFP as the in-place forces. Three task forces (TF) are assigned AOs to direct and coordinate operations: TF Island North will be commanded by Comd 19 Wing COMOX; TF Island South will be commanded by Comd CFB ESQUIMALT; and TF Lower Mainland will be commanded by Comd 39 CBG. TF and AO

responsibilities may be de-activated, with formations/units reverting to normal Force Generator chains of command, should there prove to be little or no earthquake effects within a given TF AO. This phase is anticipated to last from three to five days. The following activities may occur in Phase 1:

- (1) Individual and unit self-recovery;
- (2) Re-establish communications with CONPLAN PANORAMA chain of command;
- (3) Transfer of command and control as required;
- (4) Reporting of unit status;
- (5) Within capability and on unit initiative, initial actions to save life. Units are not to become 'decisively engaged', pending receipt of orders originating from the chain of command;
- (6) Establish communications and liaison with civil authorities;
- (7) Initial assessment of the AO;
- (8) Preparations for receiving high readiness CAF reinforcements from outside the AO; and
- (9) Reception, Staging, Onward Movement and Integration (RSOMI) of initial high readiness CAF reinforcements from outside the AO;

b. Phase 2 – Sustained Response. Transition to this phase will occur once situational awareness is achieved, in-place forces have recovered and tasks in support of civil authorities begin to focus on consequence management. The command and control construct will transition to component command, and will see the deployment and employment of follow-on forces into the AO for longer-term support to the Province of BC IAW an approved RFA. Detailed direction for this phase will come from rapid response planning based on the RFA requirements. There will likely be an overlap of Phase 1 and Phase 2 activities. The projected duration of Phase 2 is up to 180 days. The following activities will occur in Phase 2:

- (1) Continued employment of in-place and high-readiness forces until relieved by follow-on forces;
- (2) RSOMI of follow-on forces;
- (3) Employment of CAF IAW an approved RFA; and
- (4) On order, transition to component command or other mission specific C2 structure;

- c. Phase 3 – Redeployment. This phase will see the orderly scale-down of CAF operations and redeployment of units to home stations.
12. Main Effort. Initially the main effort will be to save lives. The main effort will shift in Phase 2 to restoring essential services by providing assistance to civil authorities.
  13. End State. The end state will be achieved when the CAF has provided civil authorities the requested assistance to allow transition to longer term recovery efforts.
  14. Grouping & Tasks. Annex C.
  15. Anticipated Tasks Supporting Civil Authorities. Annex MM.
  16. Coordinating Instructions
    - a. Timings
      - (1) Initiation. Immediately following assessment that a catastrophic earthquake has occurred and IAW paragraph 5 above. D-Day is the day of earthquake. H-Hr is the time of the earthquake;
      - (2) Phase 1. Anticipated duration of this phase is up to 5 days. Potential deployment times for high readiness reinforcements from 3 Cdn Div EDMONTON, using air and road movement to a staging area within the JTFP AO, is as follows:
        - (a)
          - i. 3 Cdn Div/JTFW Comd's Recce Group deploys by air;
          - ii. 1 CMBG Comd's Recce Group deploys by air; and
          - iii. IRU Recce Group deploys by air;
        - (b)
          - i. 3 Cdn Div/JTFW Comd's Tactical Group deploys by ground;
          - ii. IRU Vanguard deploys by ground; and
          - iii. Recce groups arrive in TF Lower Mainland AO;
        - (c)
          - i. IRU Vanguard arrives KAMLOOPS; and
          - ii. IRU Main Body, FSG and LC HQ deploys by road;

- (d) IRU Vanguard arrives TF Lower Mainland AO; and
  - (e) IRU Main Body, FSG and LC HQ arrives TF Lower Mainland AO;
- (3) Phase 2. Anticipated duration of this phase is up to 180 days; and
- (4) Phase 3. On order;
- b. Decision Support Template. Annex A;
- c. Area of Operations and Boundaries. Annex KK;
- d. Deployment Routes for High Readiness Forces. Annex KK;
- e. Potential Airports of Debarkation (APODs)/Sea Ports of Debarkation (SPODs)/Staging Areas. Annex KK;
- f. Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance (ISR) Plan for Critical Infrastructure Assessment. Annex D;
- g. Military Engineering Support. Annex EE;
- h. Air/Aviation Support. Air and aviation support for CONPLAN PANORAMA is detailed in ACCE(P) Air Campaign Plan PELICAN at reference Q;
- i. Classes of Support and Provision of Services. IAW reference B, Annex G. Commanders at all levels should review the reference in detail before responding to any RFA;
- j. Immediate Requests for Assistance. The CAF has a number of unique capabilities and capacities not found in civilian agencies and Other Government Departments (OGDs). Unit and formation commanders are authorized to act on no-notice RFAs dealing with emergencies where life or limb is threatened ensuring that:
  - (1) The request is not for armed assistance;
  - (2) The chain of command is immediately apprised of the situation; and
  - (3) Regular SITREPs are provided to the JTFP RJOC;
- k. Restrictions on Employment
  - (1) Except when authorized by Comd JTFP, CF members will not carry out public security or ALEA tasks nor are they to be employed on duties where their presence implies they hold any kind of law enforcement authority by virtue of their uniform;

- (2) Unit and formation commanders cannot authorize armed assistance. Such requests must immediately be referred to Comd JTFP and in-turn Comd CJOC; and
  - (3) CF personnel will always remain under CF command;
- l. Rules of Engagement (ROE). Any approved requests for ALEA will require ROE. JTFP will submit the ROE request (ROEREQ) up the chain of command. ROE will be issued through an implementation order (ROEIMP). Personnel will then receive training on the ROE prior to undertaking ALEA tasks;
- m. DAG Screening
  - (1) All personnel must be screened for employment on domestic operations. It is acknowledged that this may not be possible due to the immediate requirements of the response, however, all units will conduct this screening as time and the situation permits;
  - (2) DAG screening form is at Annex G; and
  - (3) Part time Reservists must undergo screening prior to undertaking civil assistance tasks IAW below;
- n. Employment of Reserves and Reserve Units
  - (1) Reserve units and personnel are liable to serve at the request of government. A severe earthquake in BC may necessitate the call-out of Primary Reservists; and
  - (2) All part time Reservists reporting for duty within the JTFP AO, must undergo DAG screening and be signed to Class C service, as a minimum, prior to employment in support of civil authorities. However due to the exceptional and urgent circumstances of the threat to life and limb, DAG screening requirements are reduced for in-place forces for Phase 1 Immediate Response. All reservists (Class A and B) reporting for duty, having undergone DAG screening, and consenting to serve, will be on Class C service. Once the urgency of the situation has diminished, Phase 2 Sustained Response, the continued employment of reserve personnel who lack verification of fitness shall cease. At this point, either serving reservists will be verified as meeting the medical and physical fitness requirements for continued Class C reserve service, or their service on the operation will be ended. Further direction is at Annex G;
- o. Training
  - (1) JTFP will participate to the extent possible in disaster response collective training developed by and in cooperation with provincial and federal regional civil authorities; and

- (2) Requirements for mission or task specific training will be coordinated by JTFP and may be provided by civil authorities during Phase 2;
- p. Land Use. Whenever possible, deploying forces should occupy DND real property holdings. When the occupation of non-DND property is required, notwithstanding the emergency nature of our response, the landowner must sign a lease agreement or Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) before deploying forces can occupy any site. Assistance from Provincial or Federal Regional government agencies may be sought in negotiating these licence agreements on behalf of DND. Should this prove impracticable, CAF units will seek support through the JTFP J Engr who will coordinate Real Property support;
- q. Environmental Support. Annex T;
- r. War Diary. A War Diary is to be initiated by J3 and forwarded to Director of History and Heritage (DHH) upon completion of the Operation. War Diary Template can be found at reference R; and
- s. Lessons Learned. All individuals and units will contribute to the lessons learned process by collection and collation of observations. Observations will be passed up the chain of command to JTFP J7 for analysis and entry into KMS.

#### SERVICE SUPPORT

17. General. Details of Service Support (Svc Sp) are at Annex R. CAF assets operating around or projecting into the affected areas following a catastrophic earthquake will, to the greatest extent possible, remain self sufficient for food, water, and POL. In all circumstances, every effort will be made to utilize existing DND support structures outside the affected areas. In addition, every effort is to be made to minimize any impact CAF activities may have on the available resources within the local economy which will be needed for local self-recovery and ongoing relief efforts.

#### 18. Support Concept

- a. In-place forces during Ph 1 will draw upon existing logistics stocks and utilize normal service support practices and routines to the maximum extent possible:
  - (1) Task Force Commanders will, where practicable, continue to draw support from their respective support bases;
  - (2) Service support deficiencies are to be passed to J4 Log for resolution; and
  - (3) Following self-recovery of in-place forces, units and formations are to submit Logistic Reports (Annex CC) to JTFP J4 Log and daily thereafter;
- b. Service support capabilities generic to JTFP units and formations are not established to provide support to reinforcement forces. Reinforcement forces must deploy into the AO with integral support;



- c. Ph 2 will require a logistic capability deployed into the AO to sustain CAF operations. A Joint Task Force Support Component (JTFSC) will likely be generated to provide support for:
  - (1) In-place forces' logistic deficiencies; and
  - (2) The deployment of out-of area CAF formations and units operating in support of PANORAMA.

19. Personnel Administration. Annex G.

20. Health Services Support. Provision of care and health services to civilians, whether on or off defence establishment is authorized in any emergency situation when such action may be life saving, reduce the degree of injury or relieve emotional pain and suffering. The casualty level is expected to be very high, implying the requirement for a considerable number of front-line medical providers, deployable or temporary medical facilities, as well as MEDEVAC and CASEVAC to designated health facilities outside the AO. Details of HSS support are provided at Annex K.

21. Postal. Postal Services over and above what is normally provided to in-place forces will be established once the operation extends beyond 10 days.

22. Financial. Support to a domestic operation is subject to cost capture. All resource usage and costs associated will be tracked. In-place forces are to maintain a record of all direct and indirect costs accrued in supporting JTFP CONPLAN PANORAMA against existing cost centres. All reinforcing forces are to track costs associated with this operation. Financial coding for reinforcements will be issue by CJOC. Details of financial support are provided at Annex FF.

COMMAND AND SIGNALS

23. Command. Command relationships are depicted at Annex B.

- a. The CDS retains Full Command of all CF personnel;
- b. Comd CJOC and Comd JTFP have authority to declare a Rapid Response Operation. IAW reference D, Comd CJOC immediately assumes command of all CAF elements within JTFP, less those allocated to CANSOFCOM and NORAD and those undergoing final confirmation training in preparation for other operations. CAF elements may be detached OPCON to Comd JTFP for employment;
- c. Command and Control will initially be based on area command for Phase 1, with subordinate TF Commanders assigned forces and an area of responsibility;
- d. Phase 2 may see a continuation of direct command, or transition to a new construct potentially based on component command or possibly under a C2 structure designated by CJOC;

- e. Reinforcements will likely be assigned OPCON to JTFP from CJOC; and
  - f. OPCOM of air assets is delegated to Joint Forces Air Component Commander (JFACC) (Comd 1 Cdn Air Div) from CJOC for force employment. JFACC will be responsible for tasking of Canada-wide aerospace resources. It is anticipated that, if operationally capable following an earthquake, ACCE(P) will be designated as the ACC for operational employment of aerospace resources within the JTFP AO.
24. Control. Key operations centres, and alternates should transfer be required, are as follows:
- a. JTFP RJOC and BWOC will be the operations centre. The alternate will be JTFW RJOC for Phase 1;
  - b. ACCE(P) will be air operations centre for the ACC. The alternate may be 19 Wing COMOX or will be designated by Joint Force Air Component Commander (JFACC); and
  - c. JRCC Victoria will retain responsibility for coordinating SAR. The alternate coordination centre will be JRCC Trenton.
25. Coordination. Coordination with federal and provincial OGDs will be critical. JTFP will maintain liaison officers with the following key partners:
- a. Public Safety Canada (PS Canada) is responsible for coordinating federal response activities. This will be accomplished through the PS Canada Regional Office in BC which will see all federal government departments' activities coordinated by the Regional Director through the BC Federal Coordination Group (FCG) and Federal Coordination Steering Committee (FCSC); and
  - b. The lead Provincial authority for the coordination of emergency response activities in BC is Emergency Management British Columbia (EMBC). Direction, establishment of priorities, and coordinating instructions will flow from the BC Premier and cabinet through the Central Coordinating Group (CCG), of which JTFP J3 Land is a member. JTFP will maintain a liaison officer with the EMBC Provincial Emergency Coordination Centre (PECC).
26. Communications. Annex Q.

27. Reports and Returns. Annex CC.














*//Original Signed By//*

W.S. Truelove  
 Rear-Admiral  
 Commander

Annexes:

Annex A	Decision Support Template (RDIMS 314787)
Annex B	Command and Control Construct (RDIMS 314787)
Annex C	Groupings and Tasks (RDIMS 315050)
Annex D	Intelligence (RDIMS 330631)
Appendix 1	The Earthquake Threat in South-Western British Columbia (RDIMS 330631)
Appendix 2	Intelligence Systems Architecture and CCIRM (RDIMS 330631)
Appendix 3	Critical Infrastructure Assessment Template (RDIMS 330631)
Appendix 4	Critical Infrastructure (RDIMS 331201)
Annex G	Personnel Administration (RDIMS 315438)
Appendix 1	Activation of Class C Reserve Service (RDIMS 315438)
Appendix 2	DAG Checklist (RDIMS 315438)
Appendix 3	RSOM Documentation (RDIMS 315438)
Appendix 4	Nominal Roll (RDIMS 315438)
Appendix 5	Daily Status Report – Personnel (RDIMS 315438)
Appendix 6	Declaration of Injury of Illness (RDIMS 315438)
Annex K	Health Services Support (RDIMS 315438)
Appendix 1	1 HSG Readiness Reporting Format (TBI)
Appendix 2	Triage Priorities (RDIMS 315438)
Appendix 3	Health Care Facility Roles (RDIMS 315438)
Appendix 4	Daily SIREP (RDIMS 315455)
Appendix 5	CASEVAC Request (RDIMS 315459)
Annex Q	Communications and Information Systems (CIS) (RDIMS 315743)
Appendix 1	Unit Contact List (RDIMS 315743)
Appendix 2	Iridium Satellite User Basic Operating Procedures – Voice (RDIMS 315743)
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Appendix 4	Emergency Management British Columbia Communications Plan (RDIMS 315743)
Appendix 5	Generic JTFP AOR Standing Communications Plan (TBP)
Annex R	Logistics (RDIMS 315743)
Appendix 1	DND 645 – Requisition for Mobile Support Request (RDIMS 315743)
Appendix 2	Rental Vehicle and Equipment Template (RDIMS 315743)
Appendix 3	CF152 – DND Asset Write Off Form (RDIMS 315743)
Appendix 4	Miscellaneous Loss Report Form (RDIMS 315743)

Appendix 5 Sample Recovery/Work Request Form (RDIMS 315743)  
Annex S Movements Support (RDIMS 315743)  
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Appendix 1 Environmental Baseline Study (EBS) – Template (RDIMS 315743)  
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Annex KK Area of Operations, Boundaries, Routes and Key Locations (RDIMS 318969)  
Annex MM Anticipated Provincial Requirements – Requests for Assistance Following an Earthquake (RDIMS 318894)

				
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#315455 Annex_K_Apdx_4.XLS	#315459-Annex_K_ Apdx_5.XLS	#315743 Annex_Q_to_EE_Ap	#318881-Annex_EE __Apdx_2.XLS	#318882-Annex_EE __Apdx_3.XLS
				
#318885 A-Annex_FF_to_JJ.D	#318969A-Annex_K K.PPT	#318894-Annex_MM .DOC		

## Distribution List

### Internal

### Action

JTFP/MARPAC HQ Esquimalt/J02 COS/J02 PA/N1/J3/N31/N34/J36//N37/N39/  
J3 Land/J4 Log/N4 NEM/J6/J7/J8/J HSS/J Engr/CO HQ  
3 Cdn Div HQ Edmonton/Comd/COS/G3/G4/G5  
MARLANTHQ Halifax/Comd/N3/J3  
CANFLTPAC HQ Esquimalt/Comd/F3  
39 CBG HQ Vancouver/Comd/COS/G3/G4/G5  
19 Wing Comox/Comd/Wing Ops O

1 Cdn Air Div HQ Det Esquimalt/Comd/A3-2  
CFB Esquimalt/BComd/COS/POESB/B Ops O  
FMF Cape Breton Esquimalt/CO  
CANSUBFOR Esquimalt/Deputy Director Ops  
443 MH Sqn Esquimalt/CO/Ops O  
4 CRPG Esquimalt/CO/Ops O  
HMCS Malahat Victoria/CO  
HMCS Discovery Vancouver/CO  
CFRC Vancouver/CO  
JRCC Victoria/OIC  
JRCC Trenton/OIC  
CFFS Esquimalt/CO  
NOTC Esquimalt/CO  
ADAC P Esquimalt/CO  
AJAG Victoria/CO  
CF H Svcs C Esquimalt/CO  
21 Health Services C Comox/CO  
DENT Det Esquimalt/CO  
RCSU Esquimalt/CO  
CFAD Rocky Point/CO  
CFMETR Nanaimo/CO  
MPU ESQUIMALT/CO  
CFRC Det Victoria/CO  
JPSU Det Esquimalt/OC  
CFNCIU Det Victoria/OC  
CFNIS Det Pac Reg Esquimalt/OC

#### Information

CJOC HQ Ottawa/Comd/DComd Continental/J3/J3 Continental/J4/J5  
NDHQ C Navy Ottawa/Comd/N3  
NDHQ C Army Ottawa/Comd/G3  
NDHQ C Air Force Ottawa/Comd/A3  
1 Cdn Air Div WINNIPEG/Comd/A3  
NAVRESHQ Quebec/Comd/N3  
1 H SVCS GP HQ Edmonton/Comd/G3  
12 Wing HQ Shearwater/Comd/Wing Ops O

#### External

#### Information

Public Safety Canada  
607-3292 Production Way  
Burnaby, BC V5A 4R4

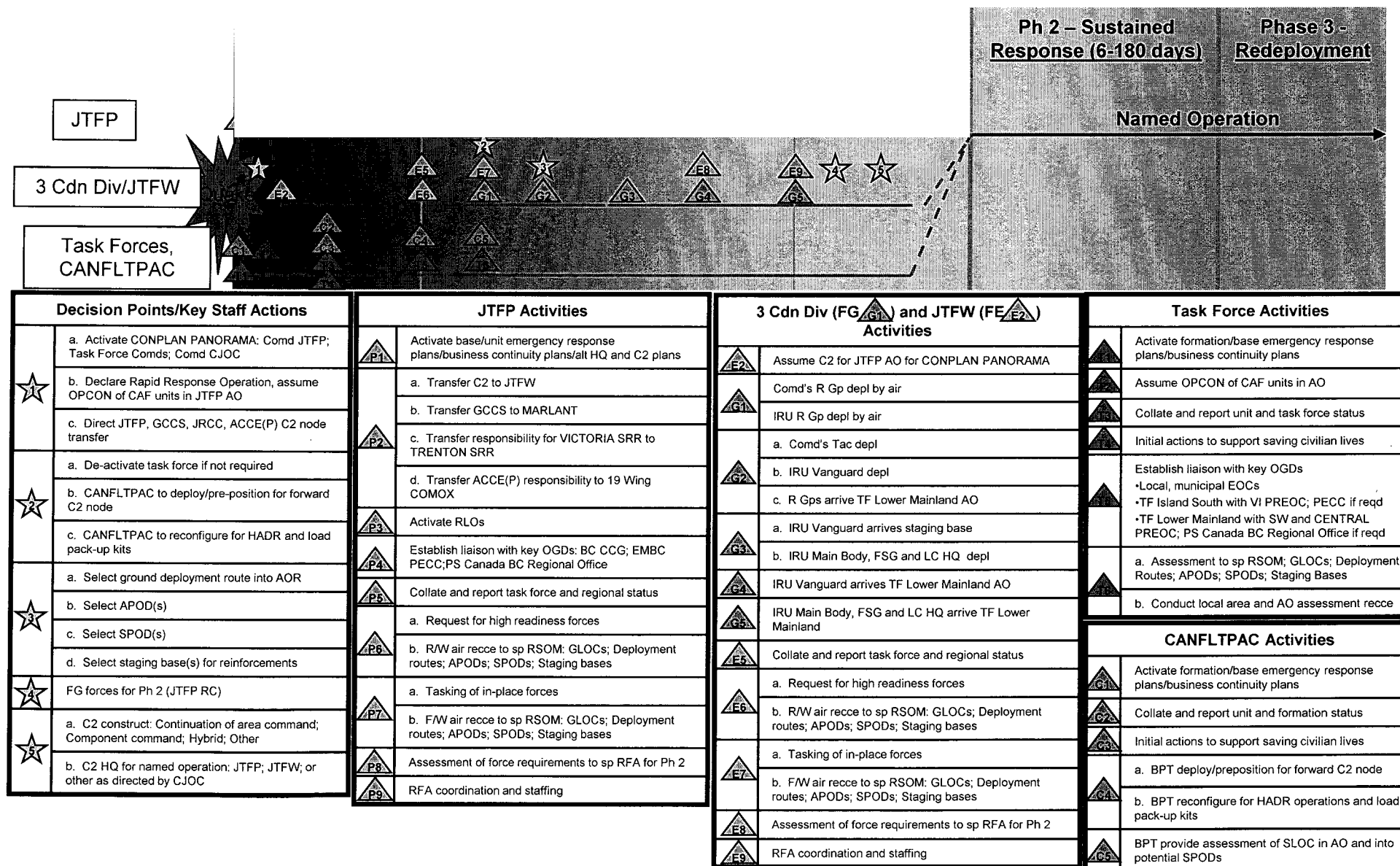
Emergency Management British Columbia  
PO Box 9201 Stn Prov Gov  
Victoria, BC V8W 9J1

RCMP  
"E" Division  
14200 Green Timbers Way  
Surrey, BC V3T 6P3

Annex A  
6435-3120-1 (J3 Land/RDIMS 299591)  
12 February 2014

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# DECISION SUPPORT TEMPLATE



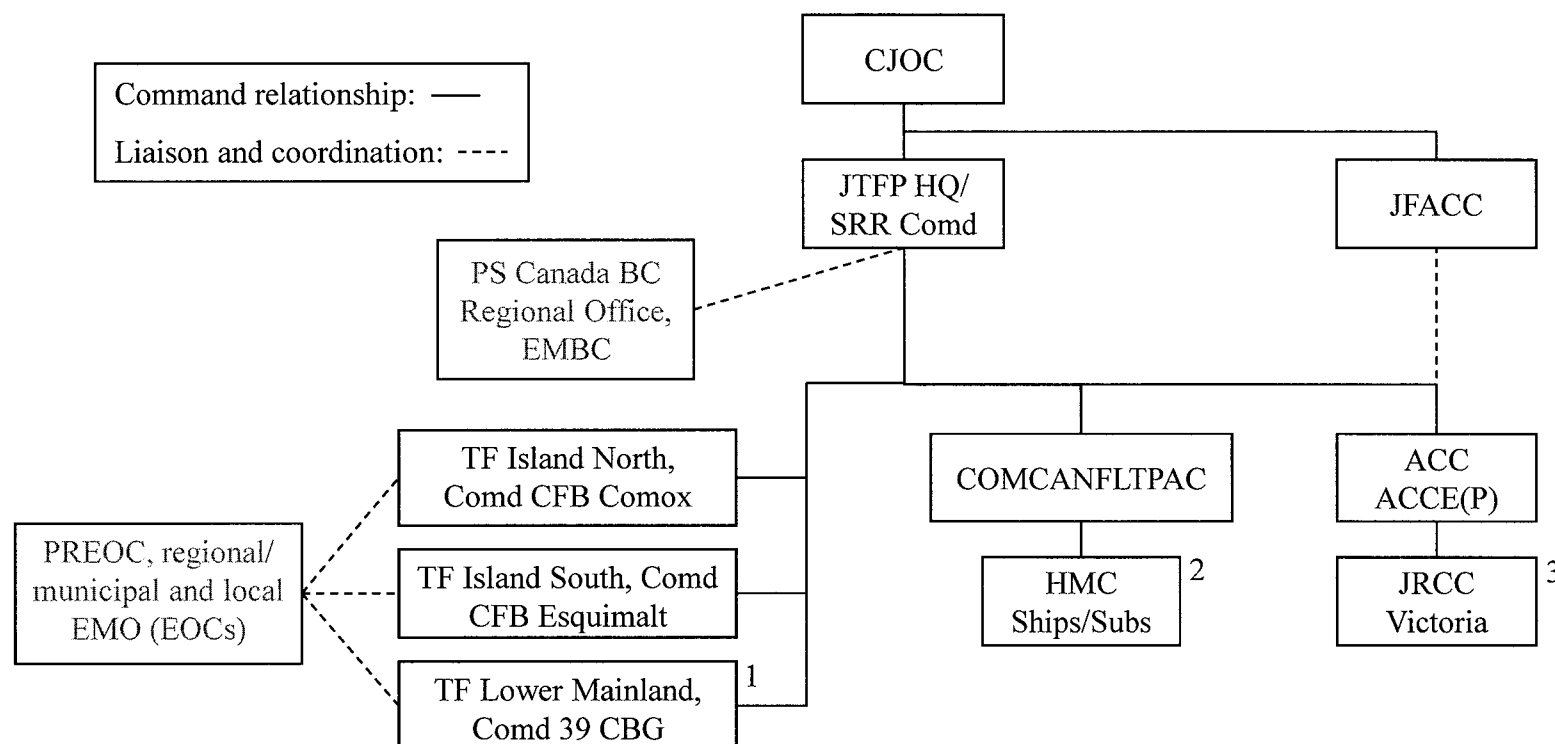
RDIMS 314787

A-2016-00922--0019

Annex B  
6435-3120-1(J3 Land/RDIMS 299591)  
12 February 2014

## COMMAND AND CONTROL CONSTRUCT

1. Phase 1 conditions for implementation: JTFP HQ and C2 nodes are functional post-earthquake.

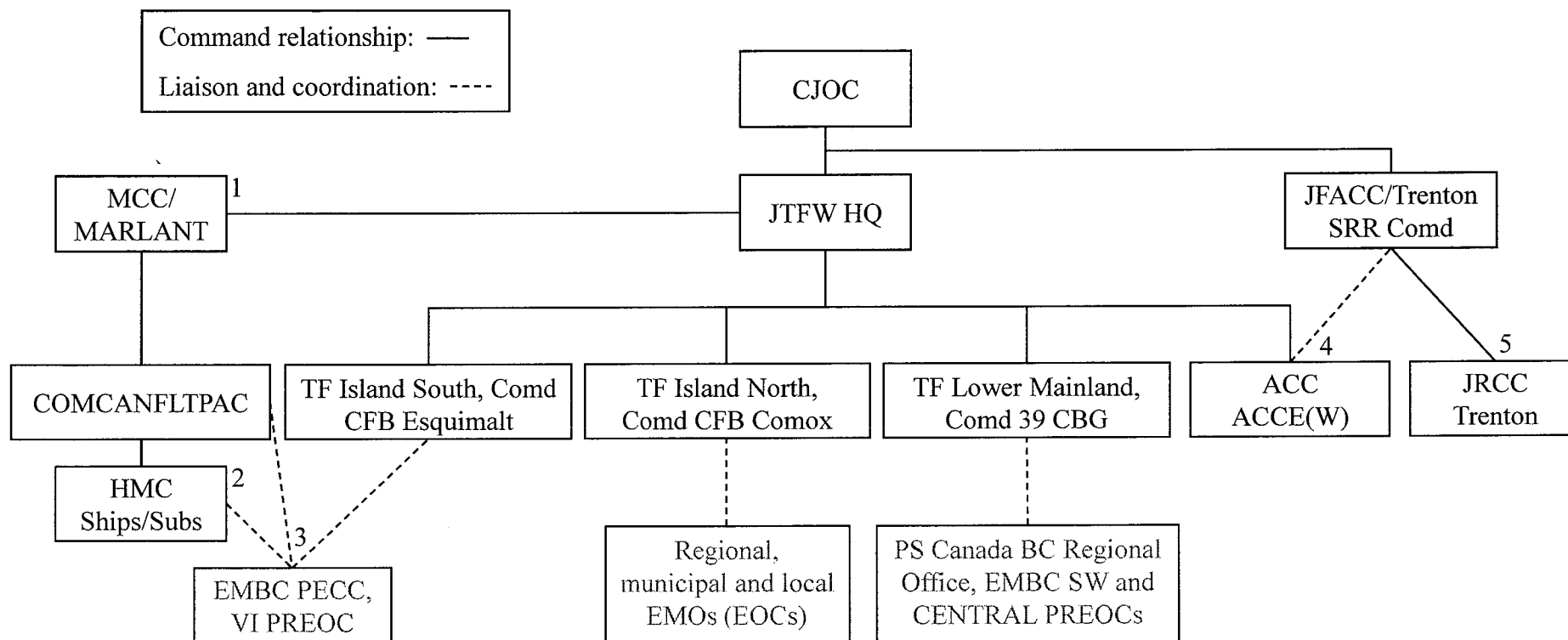


### Notes:

- 1: 39 CBG is the in-place land formation that will set the conditions for the RSOMI of the LCC generated from 3 Cdn Div for Ph 1/Ph 2 arrival and assumption of LCC responsibilities
- 2: Ships initially report to RJOC as per normal chain of command (SCOPA back-up) and BPT TOCA to COMCANFLTPAC for employment/tasking
- 3: OIC JRCC Victoria maintains direct command line subordinate to SRR Comd to account for Canadian Coast Guard integration within the JRCC



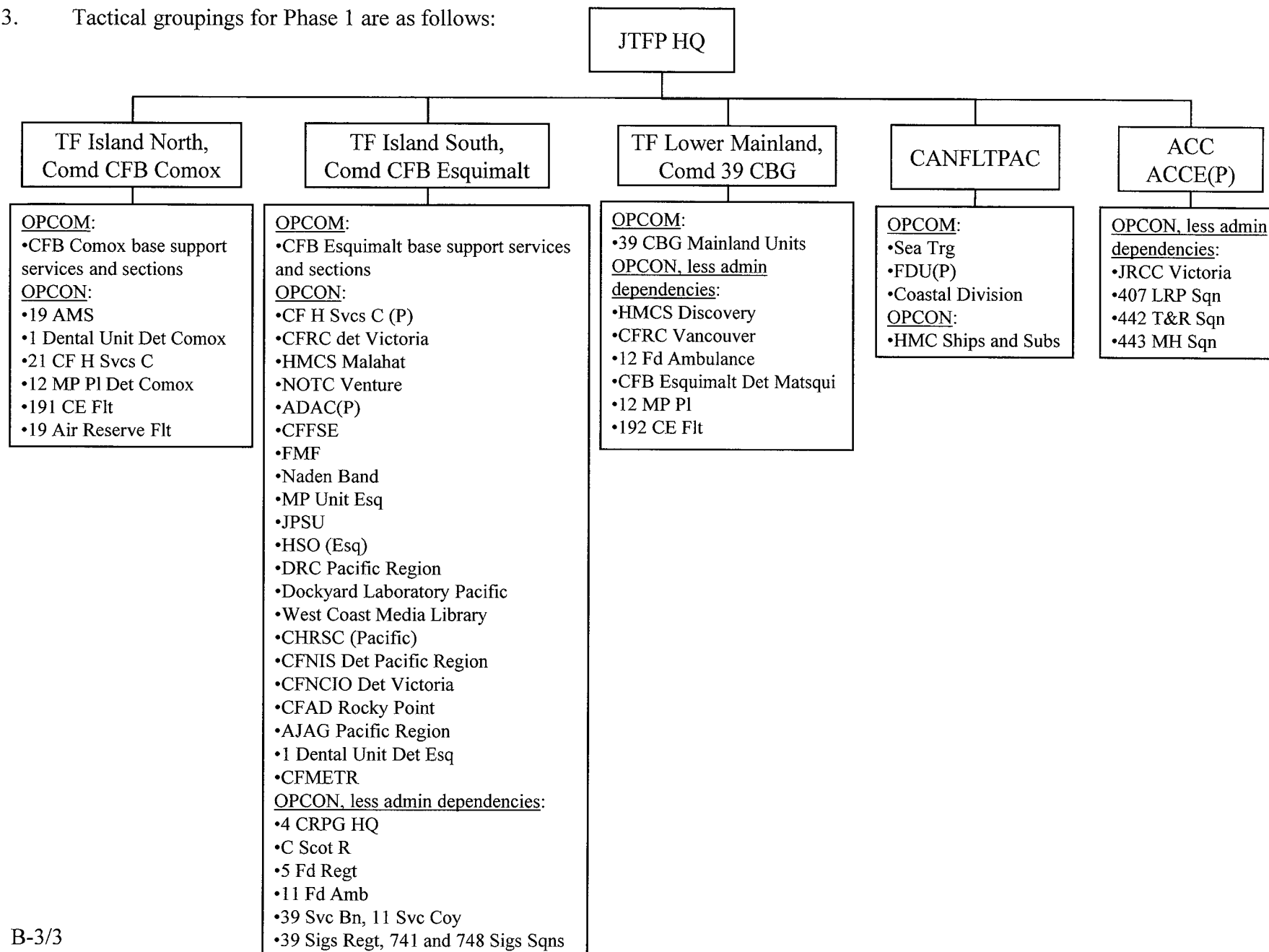
2. Phase 1 conditions for implementation: JTFP HQ and C2 nodes are non-functional post-earthquake.



Notes:

- 1: Control of ships and GCCS picture is assumed by the national MCC/MARLANT
- 2: Ships shall report initial status to SCOPA and MCC Halifax, and BPT to TOCA to designated CTG for employment/tasking
- 3: Potential liaison links
- 4: JFACC will assign an ACC for the operation, for which Comd 19 Wing may be considered if the situation warrants
- 5: JRCC Trenton assumes responsibility for JRCC Victoria.

3. Tactical groupings for Phase 1 are as follows:



B-3/3

Annex C  
 6435-3120-1 (J3 Land/RDIMS 299591)  
 12 February 2014

GROUPINGS AND TASKS

Organization		Mission Phases		
		Phase 1 – Immediate Response	Phase 2 – Sustained Response	Phase 3 – Redeployment
All CAF members and DND civilian employees and dependants in the JTFP AOR	Grouping	As individual/families	Not applicable	Not applicable
	Tasks	<p><b><u>If at Work</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Perform immediate action drills IAW base/unit emergency response procedures</li> <li>• Report status of work unit up the chain of command</li> <li>• Ascertain status of family members and enact family care plan as required or applicable</li> </ul> <p><b><u>If at Home</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Perform immediate action drills IAW personal/family emergency response procedures</li> <li>• Ensure safety and care of family               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ If your home is unsafe and family without care, report to the nearest Emergency Social Services (ESS)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Make every effort to report to parent unit               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ If unable to report to unit or a military installation, CAF Regular Force members are directed, and DND civilian employees are encouraged, to report to the nearest municipal authority and volunteer services in an appropriate capacity until able to report to a military installation</li> <li>○ CAF Reserve Force members must report to their unit to DAG and assume Class C service</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b><u>If out of area due to leave or duty</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ascertain status of family members and enact family care plan as required or applicable</li> </ul>	Not applicable	Not applicable

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Make every effort to check-in with home unit to receive direction. If unable, individuals are to report to the nearest CAF military installation</li> </ul> <p><b><u>CAF/DND Dependants (if CAF/DND employee is at work)</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Perform immediate action drills IAW family emergency response procedures</li> <li>• Ensure safety and care of family               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ If your home is unsafe and family without care, report to the nearest ESS</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Ascertain status of CAF member/DND employee at their unit               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ If unsuccessful, report all family contact information to nearest ESS</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		
All Units in the JTFP AOR	Grouping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• OPCON to Comd JTFP, less CANSOFCOM units, NORAD units and units undergoing final confirmation training in preparation for other operations.</li> <li>• Detached OPCON, less administrative dependencies, to Task Forces IAW Annex B</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On order, revert to normal RCN/CA/RCAF chain of command</li> <li>• BPT be grouped under component command</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No change</li> </ul>
	Tasks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Perform immediate action drills IAW base/unit emergency response procedures.</li> <li>• Enact Business Continuity Plan to restore unit cohesion and command and control</li> <li>• Report unit status, by any means possible, IAW Annex CC, up the chain of command</li> <li>• Unit commanders are authorized to respond promptly to save lives, prevent human suffering and mitigate property damage. In the event time or circumstances do not permit obtaining prior approval from the chain of command, local commanders may take action they deem necessary and reasonable to respond immediately to such requests. However, units shall not become</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BPT assist civil authorities IAW an approved RFA</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On order redeploy to home station</li> </ul>

		<p>decisively engaged in tactical level operations until orders to this effect are received through the chain of command. Requests for emergency support may include, but are not limited to the following types of assistance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Rescue and evacuation of individuals in emergency situations, emergency life-saving treatment, the safeguarding of public health</li> <li>○ Emergency restoration of essential services (including fire-fighting, water, power, communications, transportation, and fuel)</li> <li>○ Emergency clearance of debris, rubble, and dangerous items from public facilities and other areas to permit the rescue or evacuation of people and the restoration of essential services</li> <li>○ Detection and monitoring of chemical, biological, and radiological contamination, the control of the spread of contamination and the timely reporting of such incidents</li> <li>○ Provision of emergency transportation and movement control</li> <li>○ The safeguarding, collection, and distribution of essential supplies and materiel</li> <li>○ Preparation of emergency or preliminary damage assessments</li> <li>○ Restoration of interim emergency communications</li> <li>● Within capability, unit commanders are to conduct local area assessment (Annex CC) to determine the scope of the situation, and report up the chain of command.</li> </ul> <p>Where applicable, unit commanders should establish communications and liaison at the municipal and/or Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) level.</p>		
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19 Wing COMOX	Grouping	OPCON all CAF on Vancouver Island inclusive of and NORTH of the line PARKSVILLE-PORT ALBERNI-BAMFIELD (Annex B), less the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RCN ships and vessels</li> <li>• 4 CRPG patrols</li> <li>• RCAF flying squadrons and aircraft</li> <li>• CANSOFCOM units</li> <li>• NORAD units</li> <li>• Units undergoing final confirmation training in preparation for other operations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On order, revert to normal RCAF chain of command</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No change</li> </ul>
	Tasks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Command all CAF units within Island North AO</li> <li>• Commence operational reporting to JTFP, or alternate formation, on the civil situation, make recommendations on commitments within the AO, and the status of assigned forces</li> <li>• Establish and maintain communications and liaison with emergency measures organizations in the following major centres:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ PARKSVILLE</li> <li>○ PORT ALBERNI</li> <li>○ Any other affect community within the AO</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Provide assessment of as APOD/Staging Area</li> <li>• Provide assessment of the main ground lines of communication (GLOC) within boundaries</li> <li>• BPT conduct RSOMI of high readiness reinforcement forces</li> <li>• BPT assume responsibilities of ACC for Phase 1 to 3 if tasked by JFACC</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BPT assist civil authorities IAW an approved RFA</li> <li>• BPT conduct RSOMI of follow-on forces</li> <li>• BPT provide support to operations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On order redeploy forces</li> <li>• BPT support the redeployment of CAF</li> </ul>
CFB ESQUIMALT	Grouping	OPCON all CAF on Vancouver Island SOUTH of the line PARKSVILLE-PORT ALBERNI-BAMFIELD (Annex B), less the following:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On order, revert to normal RCN chain of command</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No change</li> </ul>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CANFLTPAC and subordinate units</li> <li>• RCN ships and vessels</li> <li>• RCAF flying squadrons and aircraft</li> <li>• CANSOFCOM units</li> <li>• NORAD units</li> <li>• Units undergoing final confirmation training in preparation for other operations</li> </ul>		
	Tasks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Command all CAF units within Island South AO</li> <li>• Commence operational reporting to JTFP, or alternate formation, on the civil situation, make recommendations on commitments within the AO, and the status of assigned forces</li> <li>• Establish and maintain communications and liaison with emergency measures organizations with the following major centres/organizations:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ GREATER VICTORIA</li> <li>○ NANAIMO</li> <li>○ DUNCAN</li> <li>○ EMBC VANCOUVER ISLAND PREOC</li> <li>○ Any other affect community within the AO</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Provide assessment of ' and as APOD/SPOD/Staging Area</li> <li>• Provide assessment of the main GLOCs within boundaries</li> <li>• BPT conduct RSOMI of high readiness reinforcement forces</li> <li>• BPT establish communications and conduct liaison with EMBC PECC should JTFP HQ be non-operational</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BPT assist civil authorities IAW an approved RFA</li> <li>• BPT conduct RSOMI of follow-on forces</li> <li>• BPT provide support to operations</li> <li>• BPT FG the JTFP RC</li> <li>• BPT FG forces as directed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On order redeploy forces</li> <li>• BPT support the redeployment of CAF</li> </ul>
39 CBG	Grouping	<p>OPCON all CAF in Lower Fraser Valley (Annex B), less the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RCN ships and vessels</li> <li>• RCAF flying squadrons and aircraft</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On order, revert to normal CA chain of command</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No change</li> </ul>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CANSOFCOM units</li> <li>• NORAD units</li> <li>• Units undergoing final confirmation training in preparation for other operations</li> </ul>		
	Tasks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Command all CAF units within Lower Mainland AO (Annex B)</li> <li>• Commence operational reporting to JTFP, or alternate formation, on the civil situation, make recommendations on commitments within the AO, and the status of assigned forces</li> <li>• Establish and maintain communications and liaison with emergency measures organizations with the following major centres/organizations:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ LOWER FRASER VALLEY</li> <li>○ EMBC SOUTHWEST PREOC</li> <li>○ Any other affect community within the AO</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Provide assessment of GREATER VANCOUVER,</li> <li>• Provide assessment of the main GLOCs within boundaries</li> <li>• BPT conduct RSOMI of high readiness reinforcement forces, specifically the 3 Cdn Div IRU, FSG and LC HQ</li> <li>• BPT establish communications and conduct liaison with EMBC CENTRAL PREOC to support RSOMI activities</li> <li>• BPT establish communications and conduct liaison with PS Canada BC Regional Office should JTFP HQ be non-operational</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BPT assist civil authorities IAW an approved RFA</li> <li>• BPT support RSOMI of follow-on forces</li> <li>• BPT provide support to operations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On order redeploy forces</li> <li>• BPT support the redeployment of CAF</li> </ul>
CANFLTPAC	Grouping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BPT assume OPCON of HMCS Ships/Subs for employment/tasking</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No change</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No change</li> </ul>
	Tasks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assume responsibilities as MCC for this operation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BPT assist civil authorities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On order redeploy forces</li> </ul>



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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BPT assume comd of JTFP</li> <li>• BPT provide support to TFs and/or other affected coastal areas</li> <li>• BPT provide communications nodes to TFs</li> <li>• BPT reconfigure for Humanitarian Assistance Disaster Response (HADR) operations and load pack-up kits</li> <li>• BPT augment JTFP HQ BWOC</li> <li>• BPT provide assessment of sea lines of communication (SLOC) in the AO and into potential SPODs</li> </ul>	IAW an approved RFA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BPT provide support to operations</li> <li>• BPT FG JTFP RC</li> </ul>	
ACCE(P)	Grouping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Detached OPCON to JTFP HQ</li> <li>• Attachments OPCON:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ JRCC VICTORIA</li> <li>○ 442 T&amp;R Sqn</li> <li>○ 407 LRP Sqn</li> <li>○ 443 MH Sqn</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No change</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On order, revert to normal RCAF chain of command</li> </ul>
	Tasks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assume responsibilities as ACC for this operation</li> <li>• Conduct air reconnaissance of APOD/SPODs and GLOCs, to support RSOMI of reinforcement forces and movement within boundaries, in the following areas:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Vancouver Island SOUTH of (</li> <li>○</li> <li>○</li> </ul> </li> <li>• BPT conduct transport and liaison of key CAF personnel</li> <li>• Coordinate air and marine SAR</li> <li>• Coordinate air effects</li> <li>• BPT transfer ACC responsibilities to 19 Wing COMOX</li> <li>• BPT conduct air reconnaissance of affected areas in support of civil authorities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BPT assist civil authorities IAW an approved RFA</li> <li>• BPT provide support to operations</li> <li>• Coordinate air effects</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On order redeploy forces</li> <li>• BPT support the redeployment of CAF</li> </ul>
JRCC VICTORIA	Grouping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Detached OPCON to ACC</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On order, revert to normal SRR chain of command</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No change</li> </ul>

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	Tasks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BPT to transfer responsibility to JRCC TRENTON</li> </ul>		
4 CRPG	Grouping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coys/patrols remain OPCOM to 4 CRPG</li> <li>• 4 CRPG HQ OPCON to TF Island South</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On order, revert to normal CA chain of command</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No change</li> </ul>
	Tasks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Patrols in affected areas will commence operational reporting on the civil situation, make recommendations on commitments within the AO, and the status of assigned forces. Reporting will flow Patrol to Coy to 4 CRPG HQ to applicable TF HQ to command formation (JTFF or JTFW/3 Cdn Div)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BPT assist civil authorities IAW an approved RFA</li> <li>• BPT conduct RSOMI of follow-on forces</li> <li>• BPT provide support to operations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On order redeploy forces</li> <li>• BPT support the redeployment of CAF</li> </ul>
RCSU Pacific	Grouping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Detached OPCON to TF Island South</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On order, revert to normal chain of command</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No change</li> </ul>
	Tasks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Commence operational reporting to TF Island South, or alternate chain of command, on the status of cadet corps in effected areas and requirements for immediate support</li> </ul>		
JTFF RLO Program	Grouping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No change</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No change</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No change</li> </ul>
	Tasks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per SOPs</li> <li>• BPT establish communications and liaison with TF Island South and TF Lower Mainland</li> <li>• BPT coordinate with EMBC CENTRAL PREOC to secure staging area in in support of deployment of high readiness forces deploying from 3 Cdn Div</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per SOPs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per SOPs</li> <li>• Requirement for residual liaison capability may be required following redeployment of CAF units</li> </ul>
JTFF/MARPAC HQ	Grouping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• OPCOM all CAF in JTFF AO</li> <li>• BPT transfer command and control to JTFW</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On order, CAF in JTFF may revert to normal chain of command</li> <li>• BPT transfer command and control to a JTF as directed by CJOC</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No change</li> </ul>
	Tasks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Augment HQ staff as required</li> <li>• Command and control the operation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BPT provide RSOMI support to follow-on forces deploying</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide full cost of the operation to CJOC</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BPT Request forces from CJOC</li> <li>• BPT provide RSOMI support to high readiness forces deploying into the AO</li> <li>• Consolidate and forward CJOC RFAs from civil authorities</li> <li>• Coordinate provision and/or issue of mission specific clothing, equipment and training</li> <li>• Coordinate support for CAF forces in the AO, and identify deficiencies to CJOC</li> <li>• Provide communication and information system (CIS) support to all forces, and identify deficiencies to CJOC</li> <li>• Submit request for designation of special duty operation to CJOC, as required</li> </ul>	into the AO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BPT assist civil authorities IAW an approved RFA</li> <li>• BPT provide support to operations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On order coordinate the draw down and redeployment of assigned forces</li> </ul>
J02 PA	Tasks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordinate messaging with Provincial and Federal Regional PA staff</li> <li>• Coordinate messaging with CJOC</li> <li>• Establish and refine media response lines to reflect current and evolving situations</li> </ul>		
J1/PCC	Tasks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BPT request designation of special duty operation to CJOC J1</li> <li>• Provide support to Reserve force contracts</li> <li>• Provide support to RSOMI of reinforcements into the AO</li> <li>• BPT coordinate personnel for activation of the JTFP RC</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BPT manage replacement of JTFP RC personnel if deployed</li> </ul>	
J2	Tasks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide intelligence support</li> <li>• BPT provide intelligence support to civil authorities</li> <li>• Maintain regular RJOC watch and support the BWOC</li> <li>• Coordinate fusion and passage of situational awareness in the AO</li> </ul>		
J3	Grouping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BPT receive staff augmentation for BWOC</li> </ul>		
	Tasks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish 24/7 communications and liaison with EMBC</li> </ul>		

		PECC and PS Canada BC Regional Office (J3 Land/J36) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish communications and liaison with BC Central Coordination Group (CCG) and PS Canada Federal Coordination Group (FCG)/Federal Coordination Steering Committee (FCSC) (J3 Land)</li> <li>• Activate RLOs (J3/J3 Land/J36)</li> <li>• BPT establish alternate HQ (J36)</li> <li>• BPT transfer RJOC functions to JTFW (J36)</li> <li>• BPT transfer GCCS to MARLANT (J36)</li> <li>• BPT deploy the JTFP IRG/JFCC (J3 Land)</li> <li>• Activate and direct the activities of the RJOC and BWOC (J3/J36)</li> <li>• Coordinate and forward RFA to CJOC (J3 Land)</li> <li>• Coordinate the FG of the JTFP RC</li> <li>• Convene JOPG (J3 Land)</li> <li>• Submit ROEREQ, as required</li> </ul>		
J4 Log	Tasks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordinate RSOMI of reinforcements into the AO</li> <li>• Coordinate operational level support, advise CJOC J4 of deficiencies</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordinate redeployment of forces</li> </ul>
J6	Tasks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide CIS support to in-place and reinforcing forces</li> <li>• Identify CIS deficiencies to CJOC J6</li> </ul>		
J7	Tasks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordinate lessons learned process</li> </ul>		
J8	Tasks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify financial codes for the operation</li> <li>• Track all costs for the operation</li> </ul>		
J Engr	Tasks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish the Engineer Support Coordination Centre</li> <li>• Coordinate and mobilize all engineering assets in the JTFP AO to support self-recovery of CAF personnel and units, including:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Combat engineering assets</li> <li>○ Construction engineering assets</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Geomatics</li> <li>○ Fire services engineering</li> <li>○ Urban search and rescue</li> <li>• Coordinate operational level engineer support for the deployment and bed-down of reinforcing forces</li> <li>• Provide geomatics support</li> <li>• Coordinate engineer support to operations</li> </ul>		
J HSS	Tasks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordinate the provision of HSS to all forces and identify deficiencies to CJOC J HSS</li> <li>• BPT collect hazard-monitoring data from provincial and federal regional authorities</li> <li>• Provide health service recommendations for DAG/AAG screening of forces during deployment, employment and redeployment</li> <li>• Coordinate and liaise with civilian health care system and report on their status</li> </ul>	/	
AJAG	Tasks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide legal support</li> </ul>		
3 Cdn Div/JTFW	Grouping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Should JTFP HQ be non-operational, BPT assume OPCON all CAF in the JTFP AO, less CANSOFCOM units, NORAD units and units undergoing final confirmation training in preparation for other operations.</li> </ul>	• No change	• No change
	Tasks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BPT comd the Operation</li> <li>• BPT deploy high readiness land forces into the AO IAW COP WRANGLER with potential force build-up as follows:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 3 Cdn Div/1CMBG/IRU recce group</li> <li>○ IRU Vanguard</li> <li>○ IRU Main Body, FSG and LC HQ</li> </ul> </li> <li>• BPT establish a staging area within TF LOWER MAINLAND to support deployment of reinforcing forces</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BPT to transfer comd responsibility to another JTF as tasked by CJOC</li> </ul>	
MARLANT	Grouping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No change</li> </ul>	• No change	• No change

	Tasks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BPT assume GCCS picture if JTFP HQ is non-operational</li> </ul>		
JFACC	Grouping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No change</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No change</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No change</li> </ul>
	Tasks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BPT designate an ACC for Phase 1 to 3 if ACCE(P) is non-operational</li> </ul>		
JRCC TRENTON	Grouping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No change</li> </ul>		
	Tasks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BPT assume responsibility for JRCC VICTORIA should it be non-operational</li> </ul>		

Annex D  
6435-3120-1 (J3 Land/RDIMS 299591)  
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## INTELLIGENCE

References: A. Natural Resources Canada. Earthquakes Canada<sup>1</sup>  
B. BC Earthquake Response Plan<sup>2</sup>  
C. A-GG-007-000/AF-001 Canadian Forces Catalogue of Maps, Charts, and Related Products  
D. GPH 208 CAF Catalogue of Aeronautical Charts and Flight Information Publications  
E. Bi-SCD 80-3 Bi-SC Reporting Directive Volume II – Intelligence Reports

### 1. SITUATION

- a. General. This Annex outlines the Intelligence architecture that will enable JTFP in its support to BC civil authorities in the event of a catastrophic earthquake in the Lower Mainland and Southern Vancouver Island;
- b. Assumptions
  - (1) All CAF assets within the AOR will be subordinated to JTFP;
  - (2) A subduction earthquake would be of magnitude greater than eight, and possibly over magnitude nine, and would probably lead to a tsunami;
    - (a) Severe damage will be widespread (possibly 100+ km from the epicentre) and large numbers of casualties will occur. Moderate damage, with additional limited areas of severe damage, could occur 300+ km from the epicentre. Outside the main area of severe damage close to the epicentre, the severity of damage will be increased in areas of certain ground conditions and vulnerable construction characteristics;
    - (b) Subduction earthquakes produce low-frequency seismic waves that can continue to be generated for several minutes. Liquefaction effects are particularly enhanced under these circumstances. Tall structures may “sway” if their harmonic characteristics react, causing them to smash against adjacent buildings or topple over; and
    - (c) The principal cause of deaths and injury will be the collapse of buildings and other manmade structures, particularly older, multi-storey, and un-reinforced masonry buildings. Structures in those categories include many schools and hospitals that are expected to suffer at least 50% uninhabitability due to partial or complete collapse. Even most modern buildings, constructed with some degree of seismic protection incorporated, do not meet the degree

<sup>1</sup> <http://earthquakescanada.nrcan.gc.ca>

<sup>2</sup> [http://embc.gov.bc.ca/em/hazard\\_plans/EQ\\_Plan.pdf](http://embc.gov.bc.ca/em/hazard_plans/EQ_Plan.pdf)

of seismic resistance required to survive a "megathrust" earthquake; therefore, some failure is to be expected. Most residential housing is not specifically built to any seismic resistance standard (one and two storey houses are exempt from building code seismic provisions). However, houses will sustain damage of only a moderate nature if of fairly recent conventional construction (eg: wood-frame, rectangular footprint);

- (3) A crustal earthquake under a population centre would be of magnitude greater than six, leading to significant structural damage to the area closest to the epicentre. Damage, even if not severe, may be widespread. A tsunami might be generated depending on the location of the earthquake;
- (4) The highway, airport, railway, marine, water, waste disposal, electrical power, communications systems, natural gas and petroleum transmission infrastructure could be disrupted or inoperable for at least 24 hours and in some cases destroyed. This will interfere with response management. Damaged or unusable highway routes could include designated disaster response routes;
- (5) Aftershocks following a damaging earthquake will likely occur and cause additional damage, interfere with response efforts, and cause severe unease among the populace;
- (6) Earthquakes occur without warning and pre-event response activity will not be possible;
- (7) The probability of the event occurring during non-working hours is better than 3:1;
- (8) Landslides will be triggered in those areas with a tendency to produced slides under other circumstances. In winter months, avalanches will also be triggered;
- (9) Fire of major proportion, as seen in some previous earthquakes such as the 1906 San Francisco and the 1995 Kobe, Japan events, is not likely to materialize due to the incorporation of fire-resistant materials in modern Canadian buildings and improved fire-fighting techniques. Smaller fires may be numerous, and a combination of dry weather conditions, failure of water supply or pressure, and the inability of firefighters to respond due to casualties or transportation system breakdown could lead to an urban wildfire;
- (10) Casualty estimates vary with the time of day of the event, from low while most people are at home in bed, to about three times higher while people are at work or in school, and four times higher while people are between home and work or school where they are out in the open, unprotected, and unable to orient themselves. Injuries requiring medical treatment are



expected to exceed fatalities by a ratio of at least 30:1. Injuries requiring hospitalization are expected to exceed fatalities by at least 4:1; and

- (11) Due to the population density of the lower BC mainland, it is highly likely that such a catastrophic earthquake would quickly overload the resources of provincial and municipal authorities; therefore, it is anticipated that they would require federal assistance as soon as possible, to include the CAF;

d. Threat Assessment. Upon execution of CONPLAN PANORAMA, a threat and hazard assessment will be promulgated by JTFP J2 staff during Phase 1;

- (1) Earthquakes are commonplace in BC, in adjacent coastal territories, and in marine areas off those coasts. Fortunately, most of these earthquakes are minor in terms of energy release, or are situated so remotely that their effects on populated areas are minor, or even unnoticed<sup>3</sup>;
- (2) Over the past five years, some 1000 earthquakes have been recorded each year in the Lower Mainland of BC, Vancouver Island and the states of Washington and Oregon due to the unusual tectonic geology of the plate boundaries in this area and the region to the north along the Queen Charlotte Islands/Haida Gwaii. In the south, the relatively small Juan de Fuca plate, off the west coast of Vancouver Island, Washington and Oregon, is subducting under the North American plate, on which Vancouver Island rests, but appears to lock in place along its length at a point under the North American plate for several hundred years at a time;
- (3) Small earthquakes in southwestern BC are a result of the outer parts of the plates continuing to move relative to each other. In the Cascadia Fault region, the outer portions of the Juan de Fuca plate are still moving toward the North American plate, building pressure on the locked zone. Other earthquakes may occur within the over-riding plate (the North American plate) or within the continental crust. The largest earthquakes ("megathrust earthquakes") occur along the plate margins when enough pressure builds up to break the locked plates. These earthquakes are the world's largest earthquakes, frequently measuring nine or more. However, the distance between the outer plate edge, where the quake will occur, and urban areas, is large enough (approximately 150 kilometres) that direct earthquake-related shaking in these areas will be limited.<sup>4</sup> Nevertheless, the risk of a tsunami resulting from such an earthquake is substantial. Geological research indicates that megathrust earthquakes

<sup>3</sup> [http://embc.gov.bc.ca/em/hazard\\_plans/EQ\\_Plan.pdf](http://embc.gov.bc.ca/em/hazard_plans/EQ_Plan.pdf)

<sup>4</sup> "We can get a good example of the kinds of damage Vancouver can expect to experience if we look at what happened to Anchorage, Alaska, during the 1964 magnitude 9.2 megathrust earthquake. Anchorage is about the same distance from the Alaska subduction fault. Small buildings generally had little or no damage, unless they were affected by landsliding. Almost all the damage involved large buildings or large structures such as bridges." Natural Resources Canada, Earthquakes Canada, Questions and Answers on Megathrust Earthquakes at <http://www.earthquakescanada.nrcan.gc.ca/>

occur along the Cascadia Fault on an average of every 500 years. However, some have been as close together as 200 years, and as far apart as 700 years. As the last megathrust earthquake to occur in this area took place in 1700, it is possible that another could occur at any time;

- (4) The earthquakes that pose the greatest threat in terms of urban structural damage and loss of life are those that occur within the continental crust. These earthquakes, due to their distance from the continental plate boundaries, tend to be weaker than megathrust events, but due to their potential for occurring under populated areas, can be expected to have a greater impact on urban areas. They also occur much more frequently than megathrust events. In 1946 a magnitude 7.3 earthquake occurred in the Forbidden Plateau area of central Vancouver Island and did significant structural damage to Courtney and other nearby communities. Similarly, an earthquake of only magnitude 6.9 devastated Kobe, Japan. Earthquakes causing some degree of damage in southwestern Canada occur approximately every ten years.<sup>5</sup> Strong earthquakes of this type have also been associated with tsunamis, though of a less devastating magnitude than those associated with megathrust earthquakes;
- (5) Although there have been no deaths directly attributable to earthquakes in Canada during historical times, earthquake-generated tsunamis have caused significant devastation; and
- (6) Further details on the earthquake threat to South Western British Columbia are contained in the threat assessment at Appendix 1 to this Annex;

e. Meteorological Background

- (1) The Lower Mainland of BC encompasses a wide variety of climates including Mediterranean mildness, dripping rainforests, cold snowy plains, wet foggy coasts, perpetually snow-capped mountains and balmy Gulf Islands. The temperature in the most populated areas seldom falls below 0° C in winter and seldom rises above 30° C in summer;
- (2) While deep snow is not a rarity, particularly in the more mountainous regions, rain is the norm from October to April, with coastal stations reporting 150 mm of rain per month in the peak season. This contributes to low ceilings and visibility. In addition, in the surrounding mountainous terrain, helicopters will experience considerable icing. May to September is characterized by frequent spells of fine weather;

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<sup>5</sup> Natural Resources Canada, Earthquakes Canada, Southwestern British Columbia at <http://www.earthquakescanada.nrcan.gc.ca/>

- f. Area of Intelligence Responsibility (AOIR)<sup>6</sup>. The area encompassing to AOs of Task Forces ISLAND NORTH, ISLAND SOUTH and LOWER MAINLAND, as per annex KK; and
  - g. Area of Intelligence Interest (AII). The potential for regional effects of a subduction zone earthquake and subsequent tsunami effects, defines the AII as NORTHERN CALIFORNIA to the coast regions in the GULF OF ALASKA.
2. INTELLIGENCE MISSION. On order, JTFP J2 will lead efforts to collect, process and disseminate all-source defence, scientific, technical and imagery intelligence, geomatics and meteorology to enable CONPLAN PANORAMA in order to save lives and mitigating suffering.
3. EXECUTION
- a. CJOC Intelligence Intent. To define and coordinate national Intelligence and Geospatial support to CJOC, the designated JTF and supporting elements as required;
  - b. CAF INT COM Intent. To provide national Intelligence and Geospatial support to CJOC and the Supported Commander;
  - c. JTFP Intelligence Intent. To provide all source intelligence reporting to enable JTFP operations using regional and strategic intelligence assets;
  - d. Intelligence Scheme of Manoeuvre. On execution of CONPLAN PANORAMA, JTFP J2 will confirm the operational status of all intelligence assets within the JTFP AOR. If available, MARPAC N2 staff will provide the bulk of the JTFP J2 staff capability. JTFP J2 will direct Reserve and Regular Force intelligence staffs in Comox, Sidney, Victoria, and Vancouver to conduct collection and 1<sup>st</sup> line analysis of threats and hazards present in the earthquake affected areas. JTFP J2 will conduct all source analysis using the collection and 1<sup>st</sup> line analysis from the regional assets while also using reporting from strategic and Allied assets via CAF INT COM and CJOC J2. CAF INT COM will provide an intelligence support team (IST) to JTFP J2 as required;
  - e. Intelligence Centre of Gravity. The ability to make all reporting available at an UNCLAS level;
  - f. Intelligence Main Effort. JTFP J2 will drive the ISR effort to enable threat and hazard analysis, which will enable Comd JTFP and Comd CJOC in the execution of assigned tasks as detailed in CONPLAN PANORAMA and CJOC SOODO;
  - g. Intelligence End State. Will be achieved when all threat and hazard reporting has enabled all life saving operations under CONPLAN PANORAMA;

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<sup>6</sup> As defined in AAP-6.

- h. Constraints/Restrains
  - (1) All intelligence reporting is to be written "for release" to provincial and municipal authorities at an UNCLAS level; and
  - (2) IAW SOODO (reference B) Annex D;
- i. Phases of Intelligence Support. Intelligence phases will be executed in three phases IAW the main body of this CONPLAN:
  - (1) Phase 1 – Immediate Response. Occuring immediately after the earthquake, intelligence activity during this phase will focus on collection and providing reporting to Comd JTFP to enable life saving operations. JTFP J2 will promulgate a refined collection plan to enable ISR operations. The initial collection plan is based on Critical Infrastructure (CI) throughout the PANORAMA AOI, Appendix 2;
  - (2) Phase 2 – Sustained Response. During this Phase, an Intelligence Support Team (IST) will be established to enable operations, permitting the majority of intelligence assets within the AOIR to return to previous mission priorities; and
  - (3) Phase 3 – De-escalation/Redeployment. JTFP J2 will consolidate lessons observed, redeploy personnel and equipment as the situation on the ground dictates;
- j. Intelligence Systems Architecture. Detailed instructions are provided in Appendix 2;
- k. Priority Intelligence Requirements (PIRs). The CAF intelligence effort for this CONPLAN will be guided by the following PIRs:
  - (1) What is the nature and extent of the earthquake damage?;
    - (a) Where are people in most need of assistance?;
    - (b) What are the impediments to the CAF response and operations?;
    - (c) What is the status of the physical integrity of BC Hydro generating stations and dams in the Lower Mainland?;
    - (d) What are the conditions of planned evacuation and ingress routes?;
    - (e) What are the alternate evacuation and ingress routes, if required?;
    - (f) What is the damage to any locations containing hazardous materials?;
    - (g) What areas will need to be evacuated and protected from looting due to unsafe structures?; and

- (h) When and where will any tsunami impact the AOR?;
- (2) What is the likelihood of extensive after-shocks, which might impair the ability of the CAF to execute its mission?;
- (3) What is the immediate threat to CAF/OGD/international community assistance teams, NGO responders and the civil population?;
- (4) What is the threat to public order?;
- (5) Is there any external or internal threat trying to take advantage of the situation?;
- (6) How would a catastrophic earthquake:
  - (a) With an epicentre in BC affect the ability of the US to render assistance?; and
  - (b) With its epicentre SOUTH of the Canadian border in the US PACIFIC NORTH WEST affect Canada's ability to render assistance?;
- (7) What is the level of the expected threat from toxic industrial materials (TIMs), such as radiological leaks from damaged nuclear powered vessels and facilities located in Washington State?;
  - (a) How will the nature of contaminants (mass, density, volume, state of matter – particulate, liquid or gaseous, etc) affect their distribution in the current and future meteorological conditions?;
- (8) How will meteorological conditions affect the post-earthquake assistance effort?;
  - (a) What are the weather hazards that can affect CAF operations?;
  - (b) What are the prevailing wind speeds and directions?;
  - (c) What altitudinal conditions can affect the incident?;
  - (d) How will humidity and precipitation affect the incident?; and
  - (e) What are the temperature conditions?;

1. Critical Infrastructure Collection Priorities

- (1) 19 Wing Comox assets (CP-140), 443 Sqn assets (CH-124) and ground troops from local units, reinforced by JTFW, will be tasked to collect imagery of critical infrastructures to assess damage incurred during the earthquake. All imagery/observation collected will be analyzed by units as per paragraph 4 below. Once first line analysis completed, J2 JTFP will

disseminate to units/OGDs requiring refined CI product. Dissemination will be kept UNCLASS for use by OGDs;

- (2) CI prioritization will differ based on the location of the epicentre. Prioritization will also be based on the three Task Force AORs. Emergency services centres, points of arrival/departure (airfields, ferry terminals, railway terminals), and main routes of access will be given priority for imagery collection. Requests from OGDs will be consider/actioned on a case by case basis after CAF's requirements are fulfilled;
- (3) CI assessment reports (Appendix 3) will be pushed bottom up from units to Task Forces to the nearest intelligence units within JTFP. Transmission of information will be by any means possible, including runner in the event of complete communications disruption. CI assessment reports will be submitted IAW timelines at Annex CC (Reports and Returns – 6 hrs and 12 hrs post earthquake event, and daily by 1500 hrs); and
- (4) CI maps, by Task Force, are at Appendix 4. Appendix 4 is an “evergreen” document and will be subject to update and release by JTFP HQ as further CI identification and mapping is conducted.

#### 4. TASKS

##### a. MARPAC N2

- (1) Phase 1-2. Provide personnel to JTFP J2 to establish a core JTFP J2 intelligence staff that can oversee collection, analysis and dissemination ISO CONPLAN PANORAMA; and
- (2) Phase 3. Provide lessons learned WRT CONPLAN PANORAMA to JTFP J2;

##### b. CAF INT COM

- (1) Phase 1-2
  - (a) BPT provide meteorological support as requested by JTFP J2, if local assets are not available;
  - (b) Provide geospatial intelligence to enable life saving operations as directed by JTFP J2; and
  - (c) Provide Counter intelligence support to enable force protection operations as directed by JTFP J2;
- (2) Phase 2. BPT provide one deployable Intelligence Support Team (DIST) which will include imagery, geomatic and analytical components; and

- (3) Phase 3. Provide lessons learned WRT CONPLAN PANORAMA to JTFP J2;
- c. 19 Wing A2
  - (1) Phase 1-2
    - (a) Provide 1<sup>st</sup> line imagery intelligence support to enable life saving operations as directed by JTFP J2; and
    - (b) BPT conduct all JTFP J2 tasks, if JTFP J2 is unavailable;
  - (2) Phase 3. Provide lessons learned WRT CONPLAN PANORAMA to JTFP J2;
- d. 443 Sqn, 12 Wing A2
  - (1) Phase 1-2. Provide 1<sup>st</sup> line imagery intelligence support to enable life saving operations as directed by JTFP J2; and
  - (2) Phase 3. Provide lessons learned WRT CONPLAN PANORAMA to JTFP J2;
- e. HMCS MALAHAT & HMCS DISCOVERY Intelligence Staffs
  - (1) Phase 1-2. Provide all-source intelligence support to enable life saving operations in their respective maritime regions, as directed by JTFP J2; and
  - (2) Phase 3. Provide lessons learned WRT CONPLAN PANORAMA to JTFP J2;
- f. 6 Intelligence Company
  - (1) Phase 1-2. Provide all-source intelligence support to enable life saving operations, as directed by JTFP J2; and
  - (2) Phase 3. Provide lessons learned WRT CONPLAN PANORAMA to JTFP J2;
- g. JTFP J2
  - (1) Phase 1-2
    - (a) Confirm the operational status intelligence staffs in the AOIR;
    - (b) Coordinate the Intelligence effort as described in CONPLAN PANORAMA, including the development of an ISR collection plan; and

s.15(1)

s.16(2)

- (c) Provide Comd JTFP and Comd CJOC with intelligence reporting to build a Situational Awareness of all hazards and threats within the AOIR;

(2) Phase 2

- (a) Provide support to enable the deployment of the IST; and
- (b) As required, direct the IST to enable CONPLAN PANORAMA and permit intelligence assets assigned to JTFP J2 control during the emergency to return to their previous mission priorities;

(3) Phase 3

- (a) Assist in the return of national assets as required; and
- (b) Coordinate the lessons learned.

4. COMMAND AND SIGNALS.

- a. Deployed Intelligence assets (e.g.: Geo Support Teams, DIST, IST, etc) will be OPCON to JTFP Commander;

b. Points of Contact

- (1) CJOC J2: ;
- (2) CJOC JCC Intelligence Watch Officer:
- (3) CJOC JCC Operations Watch Officer:
- (4) CAF INT COM J2 Plans:
- (5) Director Geospatial Intelligence Operations:
- (6) D Geo Int Ops Continental and Land (COP PANORAMA OPI):
- (7) MCE Ops:
- (8) MCE Client Centre Office:
- (9) MCE Duty Officer Cell Phone:
- (10) HSO Esquimalt:
- (11) CAF Map Depot:
- (12) CF INT COM CCIRM:
- (13) CFJIC ICMC: and
- (14) CFJIC DCO:



Appendices:

- Appendix 1 The Earthquake Threat in South-western British Columbia (RDIMS 330631)
- Appendix 2 Intelligence Systems Architecture and CCIRM (RDIMS 330631)
- Appendix 3 Critical Infrastructure Assessment Template (RDIMS 330631)
- Appendix 4 Critical Infrastructure (RDIMS 331201)

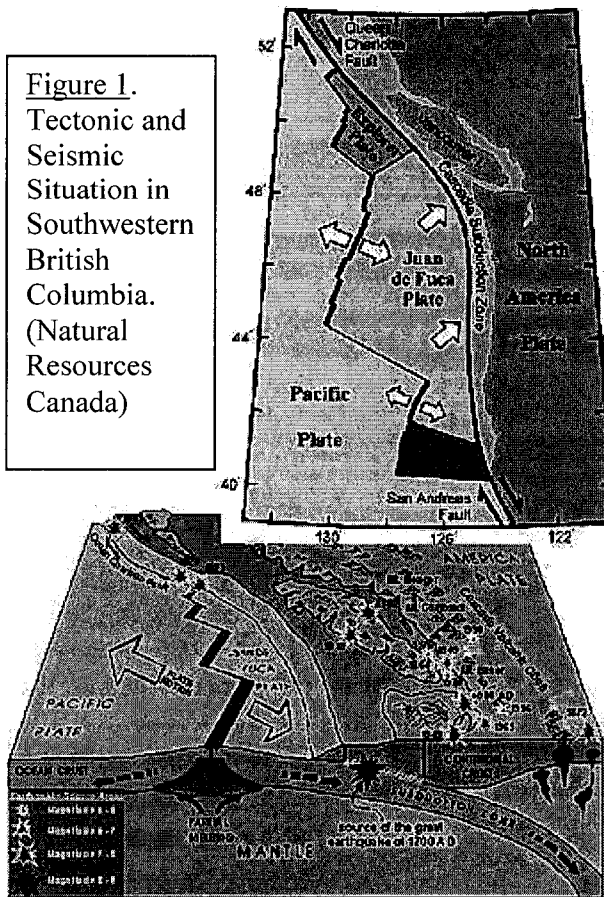
Appendix 1  
Annex D  
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## THE EARTHQUAKE THREAT IN SOUTHWESTERN BRITISH COLUMBIA

### INTRODUCTION

1. The populated south-coastal region of British Columbia (BC) lies in a region known geologically as the Cascadia Subduction Zone (Figure 1 below). This region is at the boundary between the Juan de Fuca plate and the North America Plate. The smaller plate is still being pushed toward the North American plate, converging at the rate of about 5 cm/year (or about the rate one's fingernails grow). The two plates are locked together at their interface, thus building up pressure on the subduction zone. Vancouver Island is rising slightly as the locked Juan de Fuca plate continues to attempt to push under the North American plate.

**Figure 1.**  
Tectonic and  
Seismic  
Situation in  
Southwestern  
British  
Columbia.  
(Natural  
Resources  
Canada)



2. Vancouver, Victoria, and other communities in the region are vulnerable to damage and isolation caused by a large earthquake and/or an associated tsunami. Highways and rail lines, which are the economic arteries of Vancouver, pass through mountain valleys and could be blocked by seismically triggered landslides or avalanches (Figure 3). Key facilities, including CFB Esquimalt Dockyard, Vancouver International Airport, Tsawwassen ferry terminal, gas and hydroelectric lines, and critical bridges, might be directly damaged by shaking, as well as by earthquake-induced liquefaction, ground settlement, or slope failure. Furthermore, low-lying areas are at risk of

serious tsunami damage. An assessment of the threat posed to Canadian Defence infrastructure by earthquakes and tsunamis is detailed in a report by JTFP J02 Operational Research<sup>7</sup>

3. The complicated geology of the tectonic plates in the southwestern BC region gives rise to three possible types of earthquakes in the area.

<sup>7</sup> Mason, D., Zegers, A., The Seismic and Tsunami Threat to Ships, Personnel, and Defence Infrastructure on Canada's West Coast (U), DRDC CORA TM 2013-185, October 2013

- a. The first, a subduction earthquake, occurs in a subduction zone, the line where one plate is being pushed under a second. The Cascadia subduction zone lies approximately 150 kilometres off the coast of the North American land mass. When the pressure on the locked plate builds up enough, it will eventually slip catastrophically, likely causing a type of subduction earthquake known as a "megathrust earthquake". These earthquakes are the world's largest, frequently measured at magnitudes greater than nine. However, the distance between the Cascadia fault and the urban centres nearest to it is such that the level of shaking to which they will be subjected will be limited. In addition to the direct threat from the shaking of the earthquake, the megathrust earthquake also includes the threat from the associated tsunami. The last Cascadia megathrust earthquake has been dated to the year 1700;
  - b. The second type, a deep earthquake, occurs within the subducting (ie: North American) plate. These can be fairly strong, approaching magnitude seven, but because they occur at depth, the damage they cause is not as severe as suggested by the magnitude; and
  - c. The third and final type of earthquake is a crustal earthquake, which occurs at shallow depths in inland areas. These are the type of earthquakes with the greatest potential to cause significant damage to urban areas as they can occur directly under populated areas. They are not as large as subduction zone earthquakes, the largest not tending to exceed magnitude eight. However, because they can occur very close to urban centres, they pose the greatest direct hazard to structures and lives. Thus, the damage they tend to cause is significantly greater than their magnitude indicates it might be. The magnitude 6.9 earthquake, which occurred directly beneath Kobe, Japan, and devastated the city, was an earthquake of this type. One of the most damaging earthquakes in the history of British Columbia was a magnitude 7.3 event that occurred on Sunday, 23 June 1946 on the Forbidden Plateau area of Vancouver Island and caused significant damage to Courtney and the surrounding area. Fortunately, no loss of life was associated with it. Most of the damage in urban areas occurred to brick and masonry structures; well-built wooden structures withstood earthquake damage well.
4. Nine moderate to large earthquakes have occurred within 250 kilometres of Vancouver and Victoria during the last 130 years.<sup>8</sup> This statistic alone indicates that the earthquake risk in the region is relatively high. The historic record, however, is short and may misrepresent the actual hazard: an earthquake larger than any in the last 130 years could strike the south coast, seriously damaging one or more cities in the region. Geological research has indicated that 13 megathrust earthquakes have occurred during the past 6000 years.<sup>9</sup> A map showing the chance of

<sup>8</sup> G.C. Rogers, "Earthquakes and earthquake hazard in the Vancouver area". In *Geology and Natural Hazards of the Fraser River Delta, British Columbia*. Edited by J.J. Clague, J.L. Luternauer, and D.C. Mosher. Geological Survey of Canada Bulletin 525, 17-25., 1998.

<sup>9</sup> Natural Resources Canada, Earthquakes Canada, "Questions and Answers on Megathrust Earthquakes" at [http://earthquakescanada.nrcan.gc.ca/zones/cascadia/qa\\_e.php?printerfriendly=3](http://earthquakescanada.nrcan.gc.ca/zones/cascadia/qa_e.php?printerfriendly=3)

a significant earthquake in various regions of British Columbia over the next ten years is shown in Figure 2.

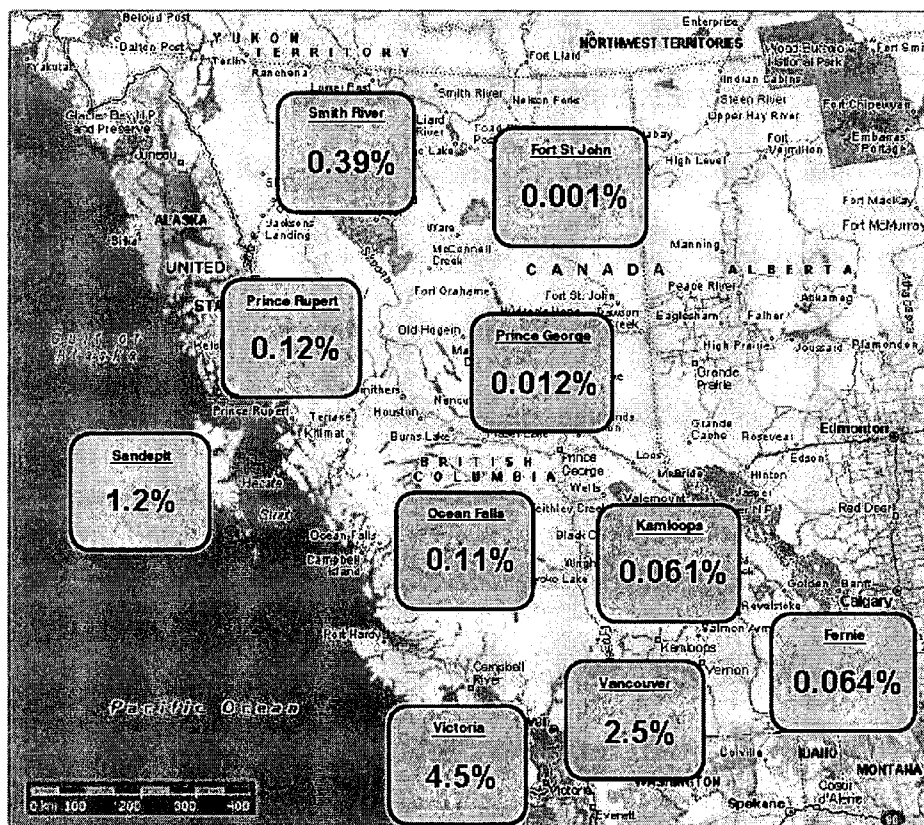
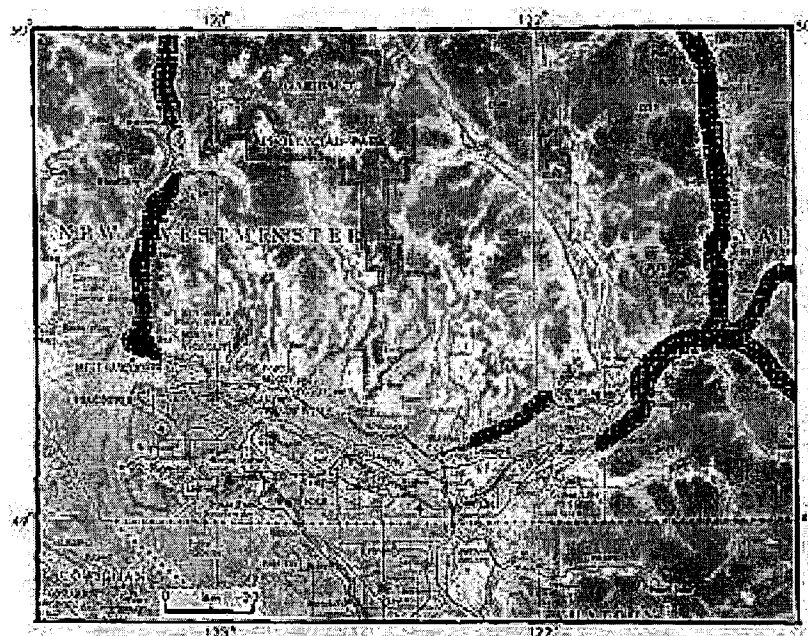


Figure 2. Probabilities of Strong Shaking (Level VII) the Next 10 Years<sup>10</sup>.

5. The primary objective of this Appendix is to evaluate the earthquake threat to the populated south-coastal region of BC and is based on historic seismic activity and geologic evidence. A secondary objective is to show how geologic information contributes to a better understanding of earthquake hazards and risk in the region.

<sup>10</sup> T. Onur, M.R. Seemann, Probabilities of Significant Earthquake Shaking in Communities across British Columbia: Implications for Emergency Management, Paper No. 1065, 13th World Conference on Earthquake Engineering, held in Vancouver, BC, August 1-6, 2004.



**Figure 3.** Map of southwestern British Columbia showing major transportation and energy lifelines (crosshatched pattern) that are vulnerable to damage or blockage by earthquake-triggered landslides.

## SETTING

6. Earthquakes in southwestern BC result from interactions of the Pacific, North American, and Juan de Fuca plates, and from internal deformation of the North America plate.<sup>11</sup> Analysis of the total number of earthquakes recorded in the Lower Mainland and Washington State region indicates that seismic measurement stations detected approximately 1000 earthquakes per year over the past five years. Most of these were below magnitude three and were not “felt” by the nearby population<sup>12</sup>. Nevertheless, an earthquake capable of causing major damage has occurred on average once every 15 years during this century (Table 1).

Table 1. Significant earthquakes felt in the Vancouver and Victoria areas			
Date	Epicentre	Magnitude	Comment
October 29, 1864	48.0°N, 123.0°W	5.5	Gulf Island region; felt strongly at Vancouver and Victoria

<sup>11</sup> R.E. Wells, C.S. Weaver and R.J. Blakely, R.J. 1998. “Fore-arc migration in Cascadia and its neotectonic significance”. *Geology* 759-762

<sup>12</sup> Natural Resources Canada/Earthquakes Canada, main index – Southwestern British Columbia at [http://earthquakescanada.nrcan.gc.ca/index\\_e.php?tpl\\_region=swbc](http://earthquakescanada.nrcan.gc.ca/index_e.php?tpl_region=swbc)

December 15, 1872	48.5°N, 121.0°W	7.4	Washington state south of Hope, B.C.; felt throughout most of settled BC
January 11, 1909	48.7°N, 128.8°W	6.0	Gulf Island region; felt strongly at Vancouver and Victoria
December 6, 1918	49.4°N, 126.2°W	7.0	West coast of Vancouver Island; felt at Vancouver, damage on west coast of Vancouver Island
January 24, 1920	48.6°N, 123.0°W	5.5	Gulf Island region; felt strongly at Vancouver and Victoria
September 17, 1926	50°N, 123°W	5.5	Felt by many at Vancouver
November 13, 1939	47.4°N, 122.6°W	6.2	Southern Puget Lowland
February 15, 1946	47.3°N, 122.9°W	6.4	Southern Puget Lowland
June 23, 1946	49.8°N, 125.3°W	7.3	Central Vancouver Island; much damage on central Vancouver Island, felt strongly at Vancouver and Victoria
April 13, 1949	47.1°N, 123.0°W	7.0	Southern Puget Lowland; much damage in Seattle and Tacoma, felt at Vancouver and Victoria
December 16, 1957	49.6°N, 127.0°W	6.3	Western Vancouver Island
April 29, 1965	47.4°N, 122.3°W	6.5	Beneath Seattle; much damage in Seattle, felt by most at Vancouver and Victoria
May 16, 1976	48.8°N, 123.4°W	5.3	Beneath Pender Island; felt by most at Vancouver and Victoria
May 3, 1996	47.8°N, 121.9°W	5.0	East of Seattle; felt by many

			at Vancouver and Victoria
July 3, 1999	47.1°N, 123.5°W	5.5	West of Seattle; felt by some at Vancouver and Victoria
June 10, 2001	47.17°N, 123.50°W	5.0	Southern Olympic Peninsula, Washington
July 15, 2004	49.52°N, 127.24°W	5.8	South West of Nootka Island
July 19, 2004	49.47°N, 127.25°W	6.4	South West of Nootka Island
November 02, 2004	49.15°N, 129.00°W	6.6	West of Vancouver Island

7. The most recent large earthquake in southwestern BC, in 1946, was a magnitude 7.3 crustal event centered northwest of Courtenay on Vancouver Island. Although widely felt throughout BC, damage was limited because the area of strongest shaking was sparsely populated. In towns nearest the epicentre, chimneys fell, windows broke, and masonry-type walls cracked. Water and utility lines and roads were also damaged. The earthquake triggered hundreds of small landslides and liquefaction-induced ground failure was common. It also induced a 2-metre tsunami locally that struck the west coast of Texada Island. The earthquake was strongly felt in Vancouver and caused minor damage in Victoria. Loss of life was avoided due to the date, a Sunday; a masonry chimney fell through the roof of an elementary school into an empty classroom and masonry-based commercial buildings were also empty. Were a comparable earthquake to occur today near Vancouver, damage would likely be in the tens of billions of dollars.

8. All damaging historic earthquakes in southwestern BC and northwestern Washington have been crustal and intraplate events. Crustal earthquakes are more common north of about 49° N, whereas intraplate earthquakes are more common to the south, in northwestern Washington. Interplate earthquakes also occur within the Juan de Fuca plate and the Pacific plate to the west.

#### EARTHQUAKE RECURRENCE

9. The record of historic seismicity, although brief, may be used to estimate the *recurrence* (average repeat time) of moderate and large crustal and intraplate earthquakes. This record indicates that a magnitude seven earthquake can be expected somewhere in southwestern BC or northern Washington approximately once every 30 to 40 years, a magnitude six earthquake once every 20 years, and a magnitude five earthquake once every five years (Table 2). Earthquakes smaller than magnitude five are common, but cause little or no damage. Historic geology indicates that approximately 13 "megathrust" earthquakes have occurred in the Cascadia subduction region over the past 6000 years.

<b>Table 2.</b> Comparison of average recurrence and affected area for different earthquakes in southwestern BC and northwestern Washington		
<b>Type and size of earthquake (moment magnitude)</b>	<b>Average recurrence<sup>1</sup> (years)</b>	<b>Area of damage<sup>1</sup> (km<sup>2</sup>)</b>
“Megathrust” Subduction, M <sub>w</sub> 8-9+	430-530	100,000
Crustal/intraplate, M <sub>w</sub> 7-7.5	30-40	20,000
Crustal/intraplate, M <sub>w</sub> 6	20	5,000
Crustal/intraplate, M <sub>w</sub> 5	5	1,000
<sup>1</sup> Values are approximate.		

## EFFECTS OF A LARGE EARTHQUAKE

10. Large historic earthquakes in southwestern BC and northern Washington, especially those on Vancouver Island in 1946 and at Seattle in 1965, provide insights into the likely damaging effects of future earthquakes in this region. Observations from historic earthquakes are supplemented by geologically based inferences about the effects of great subduction earthquakes. Collectively, the data suggest that a large crustal or intraplate earthquake centered near any of the large cities in Pacific Northwest or a megathrust earthquake will cause tens of billions of dollars damage. Much of the damage will result from ground shaking, which will vary in intensity over the region’s geologically and topographically diverse landscape. Note that damage is related to earthquake *intensity* (how much the ground shakes at a certain point, often measured by observations of buildings shaking) as much as to *magnitude* (the total energy released by the earthquake)<sup>13</sup>. Earthquake intensity varies considerably as it moves away from the earthquake’s epicentre, but is also related to the type of ground on which structures are built. The intensity of an earthquake measured in an area where buildings are constructed on fill will be considerably greater than for those constructed on rock. Thus, even if an earthquake were to occur at some distance from Vancouver itself, those areas built on reclaimed marshland are likely to experience greater damage than buildings constructed on firmer natural foundations, even if the fill-based areas are farther from the epicentre. Considerable damage will also result from secondary phenomena, including liquefaction, landslides, and tsunamis. A tsunami should be considered a “given” in the event of a megathrust earthquake. Historic observation also indicates that large structures and masonry or brick structures will suffer damage before well-built wooden structures and smaller structures.

11. Liquefaction is the process in which a granular solid (soil) takes on the characteristics of a liquid. In other words, it loses cohesion between the individual grains, and starts flowing – in

<sup>13</sup> USGS/Cascades Volcano Observatory, Vancouver, Washington/DESCRIPTION: Earthquakes and Seismicity at [http://vulcan.wr.usgs.gov/Glossary/Seismicity/description\\_earthquakes.html](http://vulcan.wr.usgs.gov/Glossary/Seismicity/description_earthquakes.html)



effect, losing its solid state entirely<sup>14</sup>. The liquefied ground may flow upward along fractures to the surface where it accumulates as mounds. Landslides, ground subsidence, and a loss of sediment-bearing capacity may accompany liquefaction. Soil saturated with water is more subject to liquefaction than dry soil since high concentrations of water within the soil have essentially already started the liquefaction process.

12. Liquefaction was observed in many places as a result of the 1946 Vancouver Island earthquake, mainly along the shoreline of eastern Vancouver Island. However, incidents of liquefaction occurred on the mainland and at some distance to the North and South of the earthquake's epicentre. The greatest damage was to a fish cannery 100 km south-southeast of the epicentre. Pilings supporting the cannery settled in liquefied sediment during 30 seconds of strong shaking, necessitating US \$100,000 in repairs (1946 dollars).

13. Liquefaction has accompanied other historic earthquakes in the region, including a magnitude seven event at Olympia, Washington, in 1949, and the earthquake at Seattle in 1965. One of the lessons learned from these events is that liquefaction will cause considerable damage should it occur during any future large earthquake near an urban centre in southwestern BC. In addition, liquefaction could trigger destructive failures on the Fraser River delta and floodplain.

14. The BC Geological Survey has produced earthquake hazards maps that show the susceptibility of populated areas to liquefaction, ground motion amplification, and landslides<sup>15</sup>. The maps are similar in design to those produced by the U.S. Geological Survey for urban areas in Washington and Oregon.

15. Ground shaking during earthquakes may trigger landslides that damage or destroy buildings and bridges, and bury roads and rail lines. Landslides also have considerable potential to kill and injure people. The 1976 Guatemala earthquake (M 7.5), for example, caused more than 10,000 landslides that claimed hundreds of lives over an area of approximately 16,000 km<sup>2</sup>, and severely disrupted road and rail traffic.

16. The 1946 Vancouver Island earthquake (M 7.3) triggered more than 300 landslides over an area of about 20,000 kilometres square<sup>16</sup> providing some indication as to what might happen during the next earthquake of this magnitude. Most of the landslides in 1946 were rock falls and small rock and soil slides on steep slopes. Similar slope failures can be expected in the southern Coast Mountains should a large earthquake strike close to Vancouver. The main highways, rail lines, and energy transmission lines in South Western BC pass through valleys and canyons in

<sup>14</sup> Natural Resources Canada/Glossary of seismological terms at  
[http://earthquakescanada.nrcan.gc.ca/gen\\_info/glossa\\_e.php?printerfriendly=3](http://earthquakescanada.nrcan.gc.ca/gen_info/glossa_e.php?printerfriendly=3)

<sup>15</sup> V.M. Levson,, P.A. Monahan, P.A., D.G. Meldrum,, A. Sy,, L Yan,, B. Watts, and R.F. Gerath, "Preliminary Relative Earthquake Hazard Map of the Chilliwack Area Showing Areas of Relative Potential for Liquefaction and/or Amplification of Ground Motion", B.C. Ministry of Employment and Investment, Geological Survey Branch Open File -25, 1 sheet(1996).. P.A. Monahan, Levson, V.M., McQuarrie, E.J., Bean, S.M., Henderson, P., and Sy, A.. "Relative Earthquake Hazard Map of Greater Victoria, Showing Areas Susceptible to Amplification of Ground Motion, Liquefaction and Earthquake-induced Slope Instability". B.C. Ministry of Energy and Mines, Geological Survey Branch Geoscience Map 2000-1, 1 sheet. (2000)

<sup>16</sup> Mathews, W.H., Department of Geological Sciences, UBC, Vancouver, BC, "Landslides of central Vancouver Island and the 1946 earthquake", Bulletin of the Seismological Society of America; April 1979; v. 69; no. 2; p. 445-450.

the Coast Mountains, and might be blocked by landslides generated by a strong earthquake (Figure 2). Numerous blockages over a large area would disrupt economic activity and restrict access to Vancouver. In this context, even small landslides, which are the vast majority of those triggered by earthquakes, can be severely disruptive. The number and severity of landslides will be affected by the prevailing weather at the time an earthquake occurs. More significant landslides can be expected if the ground on steep slopes has been saturated after heavy rains or heavy spring melts. Avalanches are also possible if an earthquake occurs while a snow-pack remains in the mountains.

17. Landslides might not be as great a problem in the Vancouver and Victoria urban areas because the relief there is not as pronounced as it is in the mountains. Steep slopes, however, do occur in Vancouver and Victoria, and might slump or slide during an earthquake, particularly if they are water-saturated.

18. The great Alaska earthquake of March 1964 triggered the only historic destructive tsunami in BC. The tsunami damaged several communities on Vancouver Island but had no impact elsewhere in BC<sup>17</sup>. Areas in BC most vulnerable to far-traveled Pacific tsunamis such as this are the central mainland coast, and the west coasts of Vancouver Island and the Queen Charlotte Islands. The coastline of the Strait of Georgia is not threatened by far-traveled Pacific tsunamis.

19. A tsunami generated by an earthquake at the Cascadia subduction zone will reach the BC coast soon after the related earthquake's shaking stops, allowing little or no time for evacuation of low-lying areas. The first wave will strike western Vancouver Island in about 25 minutes<sup>18</sup>. Travel time to Victoria will be about 1-1.5 hours. The coastline of the Strait of Georgia is not threatened by the Cascadia induced tsunami. In contrast, the 1964 Alaska tsunami arrived on the west coast of Vancouver Island about five hours after the earthquake.

20. A large earthquake within the North America plate could also trigger a damaging tsunami. Locally generated tsunami waves could damage areas that are not vulnerable to tsunamis of distant earthquakes. Geological evidence indicates that a crustal earthquake near Seattle about 1000 years ago triggered a large tsunami in Puget Sound<sup>19</sup>. Wave run-ups in Puget Sound near the epicentre may have equalled those of large, far-traveled tsunamis on the exposed, outer coast. In the Strait of Georgia, deposits of prehistoric tsunamis attributed to crustal earthquakes recently have been reported from Whidbey Island at the east end of Juan de Fuca

<sup>17</sup> Wigen, S.O. and White, W.R. 1964. Tsunami of March 27-29, 1964, West Coast of Canada. Canada Department of Mines and Technical Surveys, Ottawa, Ontario, 6 pp.. Murty, T.S. and Boilard, L. 1970. The tsunami in Alberni Inlet caused by the ALASKA earthquake of March 1964. *In* Tsunamis in the Pacific Ocean. Edited by W.M. Mansfield. International Symposium on Tsunamis and Tsunami Research, Honolulu, 1969, East-West Center Press, Honolulu, Hawaii, pp. 165-187.

<sup>18</sup> Hebenstreit, G.T. and Murty, T.S. "Tsunami amplitudes from local earthquakes in the Pacific Northwest region of North America; Part 1: The outer coast." *Marine Geodesy*, 1989, pp. 101-146; Murty, T.S., "Tsunami threat to the British Columbia coast." *In* *Geotechnique and Natural Hazards*. BiTech Publishers, Vancouver, B.C., 1992, pp. 81-89.

<sup>19</sup> Atwater, Brian F. (US Geological Survey at the Department of Geological Sciences, University of Washington, Seattle, WA) and Andrew L. Moore (Department of Geological Sciences, University of Washington, Seattle, WA), "A Tsunami About 1000 Years Ago in Puget Sound, Washington", *Science Magazine*, 4 December 1992, Vol. 258, no. 5088, pp. 1614-1617.

Strait<sup>20</sup> (Williams and Hutchinson, 2000). A tsunami moving up the strait could undergo an “amplification effect”, as it is forced by the constricting terrain to affect higher ground than it would have, had it simply moved into open ocean areas. Significant damage was caused to Port Alberni after the 1964 Alaska earthquake/tsunami for this reason. In the event of a large subduction or megathrust earthquake in the Cascadia subduction zone, Port Alberni can be expected to suffer much more severe damage than it did in 1964.

21. Land level may change during a large earthquake. Docks, wharfs, and other coastal infrastructure may be elevated above sea level or, alternatively, submerged. Geodetic data and comparisons with other subduction zones suggest that the west coast of Vancouver Island may subside 1 to 2 metres during the next great earthquake at the Cascadia subduction zone and geologists also expect the outer coast of the southern part of the island to move up to five metres to the south-west. The subsidence will increase the damage produced by the tsunami that immediately follows the earthquake and the shift in position will likely cause considerable disruption to infrastructure and damage to structures, particularly large ones.

22. Rupture during large crustal earthquakes may extend to the ground surface, directly damaging structures located near the earthquake epicentre. No historic earthquake in BC or Washington has ruptured the surface, but the large earthquake on the Seattle fault about 1000 years ago produced metres of uplift and subsidence. Significant ruptures did occur as a result of the 1964 Alaska earthquake.

23. Fire following low frequency, high magnitude earthquakes (characteristic of a subduction zone earthquake) is a particular danger in urban centres. It tends to result from broken gas mains and/or sparks from broken overhead electrical lines. Reduced or incapacitated emergency response capabilities, including broken water mains and blocked or otherwise interrupted roadways, and unfavourable meteorological conditions (high temperatures, high winds and limited moisture) could aggravate the situation<sup>21</sup>. The San Francisco earthquake of 1906 was followed by fires that caused significant damage and loss of life.

## SUMMARY

25. There are two earthquake-related scenarios that could lead to requests for CAF assistance to South Western British Columbia:

- a. A “megathrust” earthquake (M9.0) on the Cascadia subduction zone giving rise to a damaging tsunami and potential intensity-related damage to the west side of Vancouver Island, and Juan de Fuca Strait region; and
- b. A strong crustal earthquake (M7.0) centred near or beneath a major population centre. Note that this type of earthquake occurs much more frequently than megathrust events do, but are more localized.

<sup>20</sup> Williams, Harry (Department of Geography, University of North Texas, Denton, TX) and Ian Hutchinson (Department of Geography, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, BC), “Stratigraphic and Microfossil Evidence for Late Holocene Tsunamis at Swantown Marsh, Whidbey Island, Washington”, *Quaternary Research*, Volume 54, Issue 2, September 2000, pp. 218-227.

<sup>21</sup> Risk Management Solutions Inc, “Canada Earthquake”, Newark, CA @ [www.rms.com](http://www.rms.com).

26. Weather will influence the effects associated with earthquakes. For example, severely wet weather will increase the likelihood, severity and numbers of liquefaction points and landslides, while hot, dry weather will increase the effects of earthquake-associated fires. Winter earthquakes may result in avalanches as well as landslides, depending on the earthquake location.

27. Earthquake intensity will vary from point to point, generally decreasing with distance from the epicentre; however, soil foundation type will influence the observed effects of intensity on structures. Areas built on fill will be subject to stronger intensity, and will therefore be more likely to suffer damage, than areas on ground that is naturally more solid. Damage will likely be greatest to large structures and mortar or brick-based buildings. Wooden buildings tend to withstand earthquake damage better.

Appendix 2  
Annex D  
6435-3120-1 (J3 Land/RDIMS 299591)  
12 February 2014

## INTELLIGENCE SYSTEMS ARCHITECTURE AND CCIRM

### 1. SITUATION

- a. This Appendix reviews the guidelines for the establishing and maintaining the intelligence architecture to support this CONPLAN; and
- b. Due to the nature of the anticipated disaster, the likelihood that CAF assets in the region will retain normal connectivity is doubtful. Many of the main communications paths rely on landlines and cell phone/microwave towers that will likely be disrupted in some form (see Appendix 1). This will greatly hinder passing information and intelligence between the AOIR, CJOC HQ, CF INT COM and NDHQ. Re-establishing connectivity will therefore likely require UNCLAS and secure SATCOM connectivity to be surged to JTFP J2 in BC with UNCLAS connectivity having priority. The degree of connectivity will depend on the scope of the disaster.

2. COMMUNICATION/NETWORK PATHS. The following paths will be required to access and exchange intelligence and information between the JTF, CJOC HQ, CF INT COM and NDHQ in order of priority:

- a. Voice/secure voice;
- b. Fax/secure fax;
- c. DWAN email/web (unclassified Command View);
- d. TITAN email/web (classified Command View); and
- e. MMHS message.

3. REQUESTS FOR INTELLIGENCE. Using whatever communications systems are available, Requests For Intelligence (RFIs) from operational units in the AOR are to be submitted to JTFP J2.


Annex D  
 Appendix 3  
 6435-3120-1 (JTFF J3 Land/RDIMS 299591)  
 12 February 2014

CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE ASSESSMENT TEMPLATE

1. Template and instructions for completion:

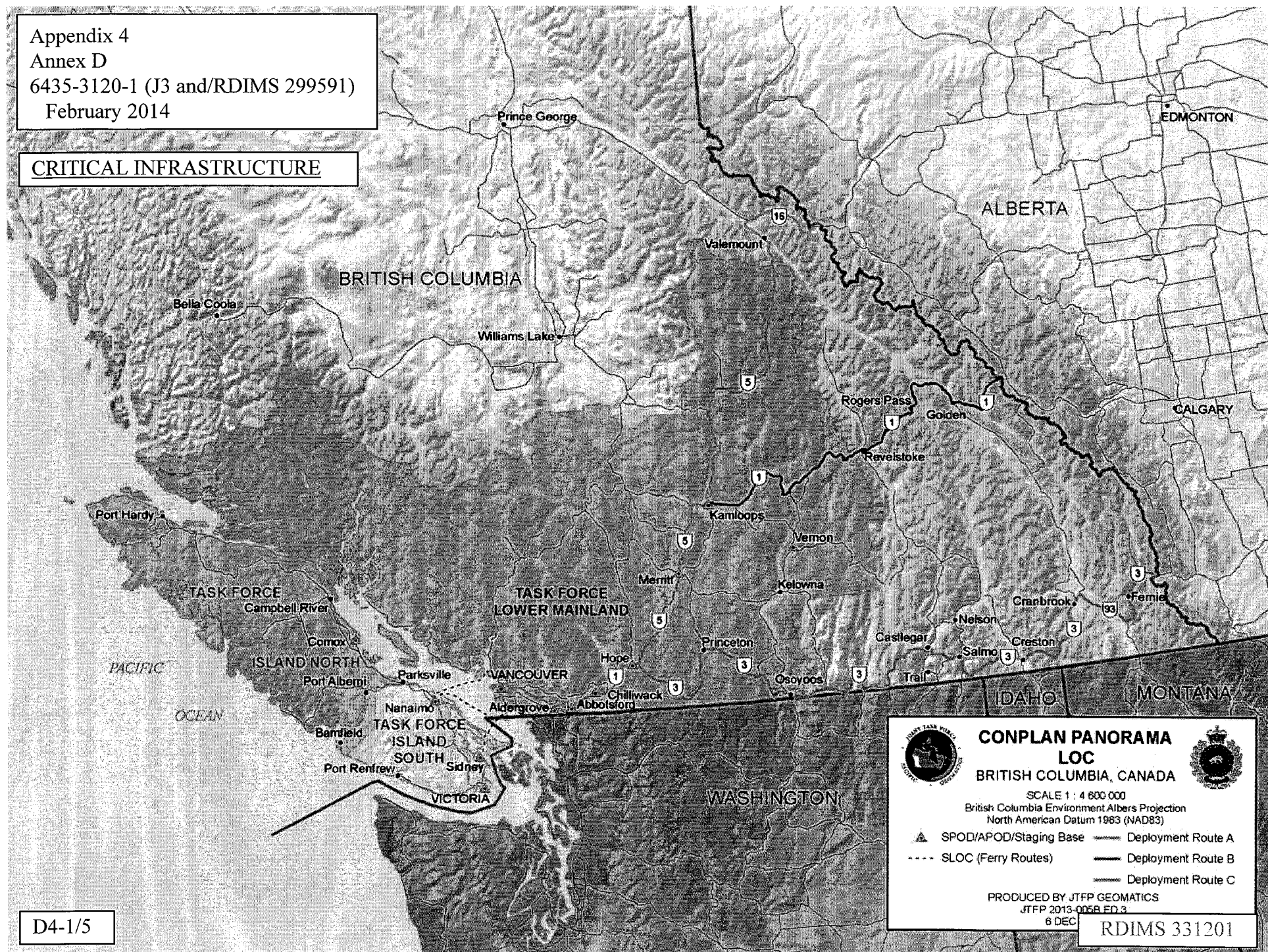
1	CI #		
2	Description:		
3	Location: (Lat/Long and/or Grid, street address)		
4	Physical Appearance: (Check mark beside condition observed)	Intact	
		Light Damage	
		Moderate Damage	
		Severe Damage	
		Destroyed	
		On Fire	
5	Picture, if available: (file name same as CI # followed by picture number (ie CI28_1.jpeg))		
6	Notes: - amplifying notes on the condition of the CI - road conditions/approaches to reach the CI - any other pertinent information		
7	Unit Reporting		

2. Sample:

1	CI #	3												
2	Description:	CFB Esquimalt Fire Station												
3	Location: Lat/Long and/or Grid, street address	1350 Esquimalt Road 48° 26' 0" N / 123° 21' 0" W												
4	Physical Appearance (Check mark besides condition observed)	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Intact</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Light Damage</td> <td>X</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Moderate Damage</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Severe Damage</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Destroyed</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>On Fire</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Intact		Light Damage	X	Moderate Damage		Severe Damage		Destroyed		On Fire	
Intact														
Light Damage	X													
Moderate Damage														
Severe Damage														
Destroyed														
On Fire														
5	Picture (if available): file name same as CI # followed by picture number (ie CI3_1.jpeg)													
6	Notes: - amplifying notes on the condition of the CI - road conditions/approaches to reach the CI - any other pertinent information	<p>Building has broken windows but no signs of structural damage.</p> <p>All roads leading to CI #3 from CFB Esquimalt are negotiable by motor vehicles.</p>												
7	Unit Reporting:	CFB ESQ Fire/Rescue												

Appendix 4  
 Annex D  
 6435-3120-1 (J3 and/RDIMS 299591)  
 February 2014

**CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE**



**CONPLAN PANORAMA  
 LOC**  
 BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA

SCALE 1 : 4 600 000  
 British Columbia Environment Albers Projection  
 North American Datum 1983 (NAD83)

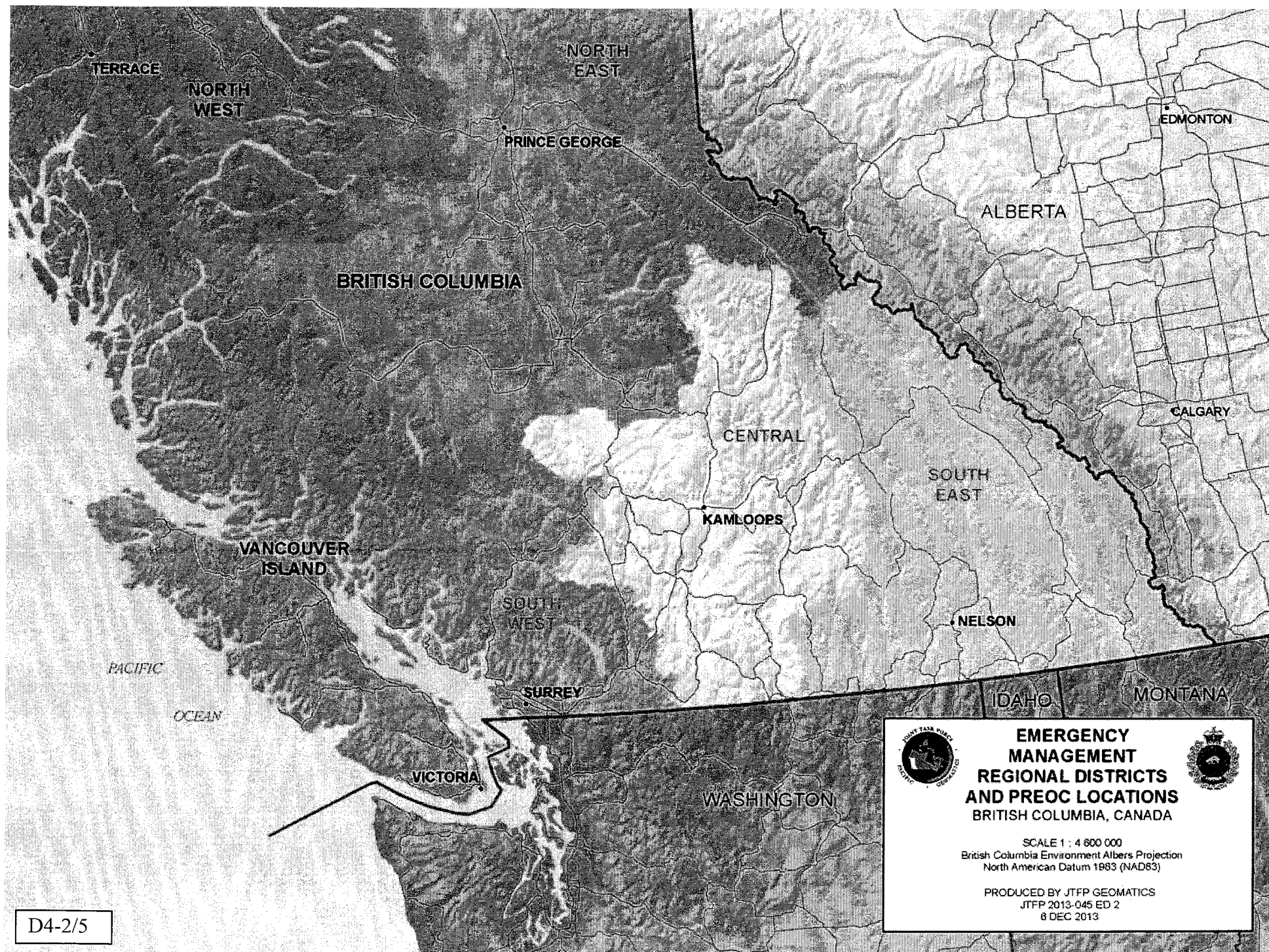
▲ SPOD/APOD/Staging Base  
 ---- SLOC (Ferry Routes)  
 — Deployment Route A  
 — Deployment Route B  
 — Deployment Route C

PRODUCED BY JTFP GEOMATICS  
 JTFP 2013-0058 ED 3  
 6 DEC

D4-1/5

RDIMS 331201

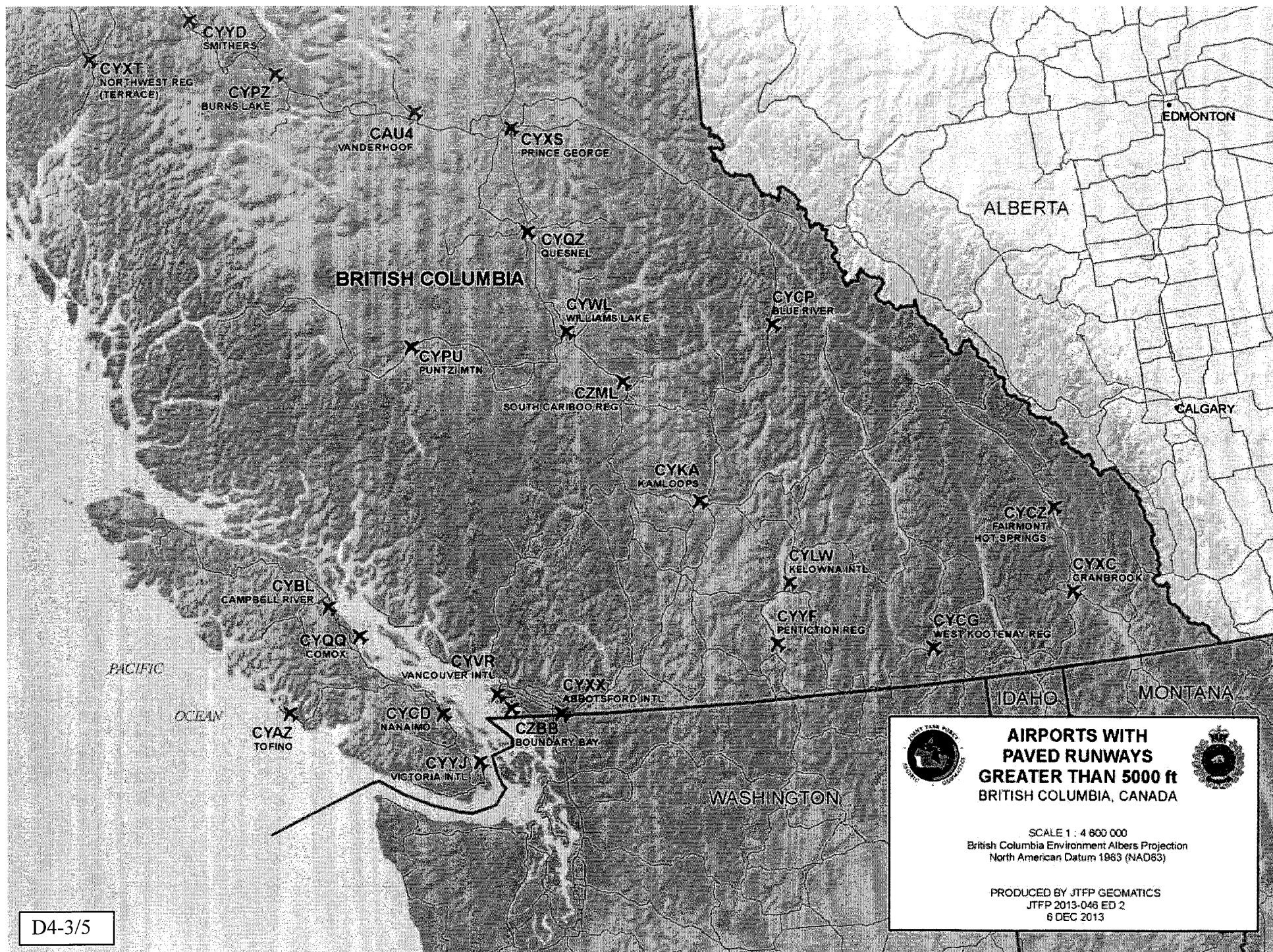


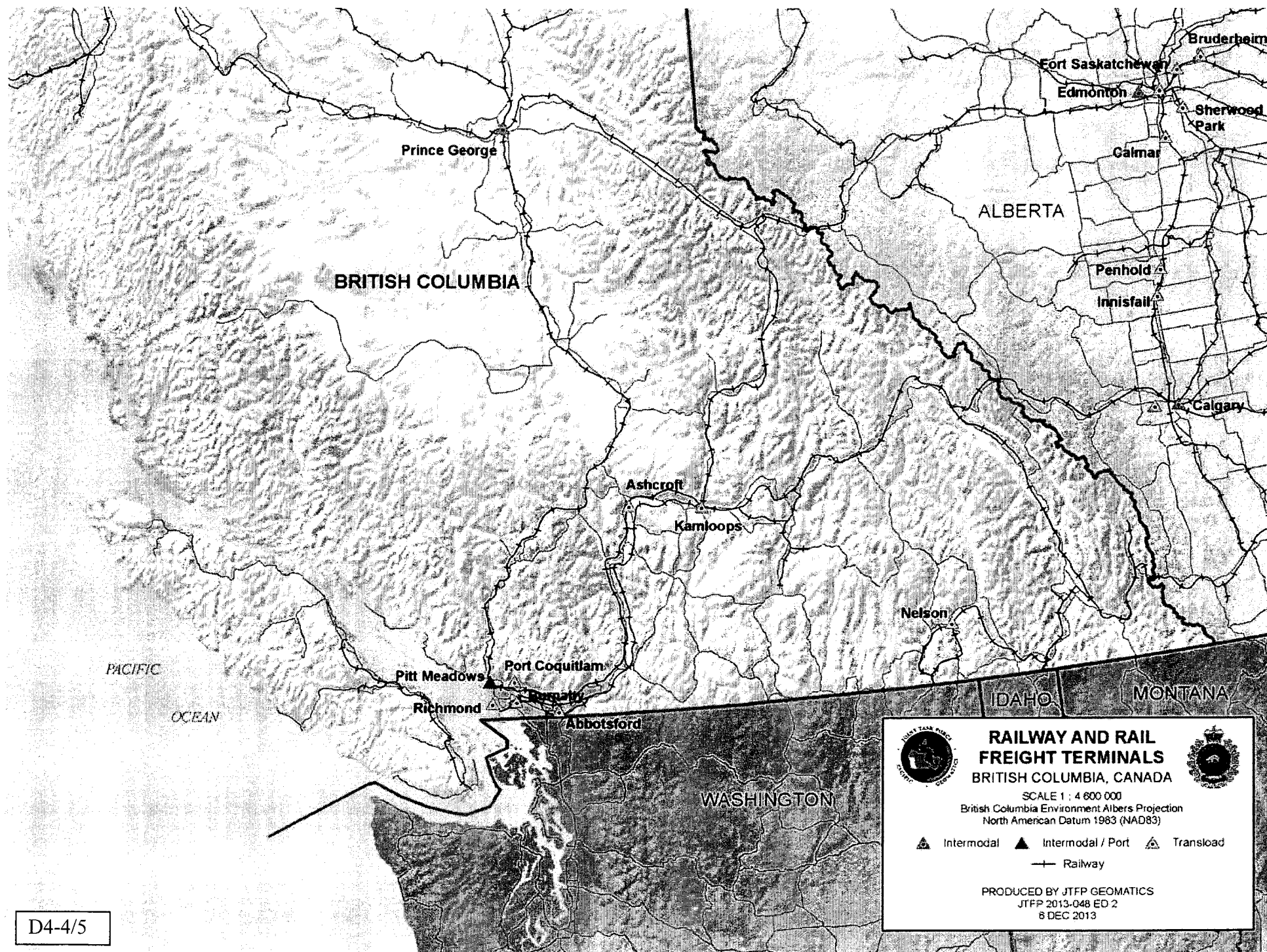


D4-2/5

A-2016-00922--0061

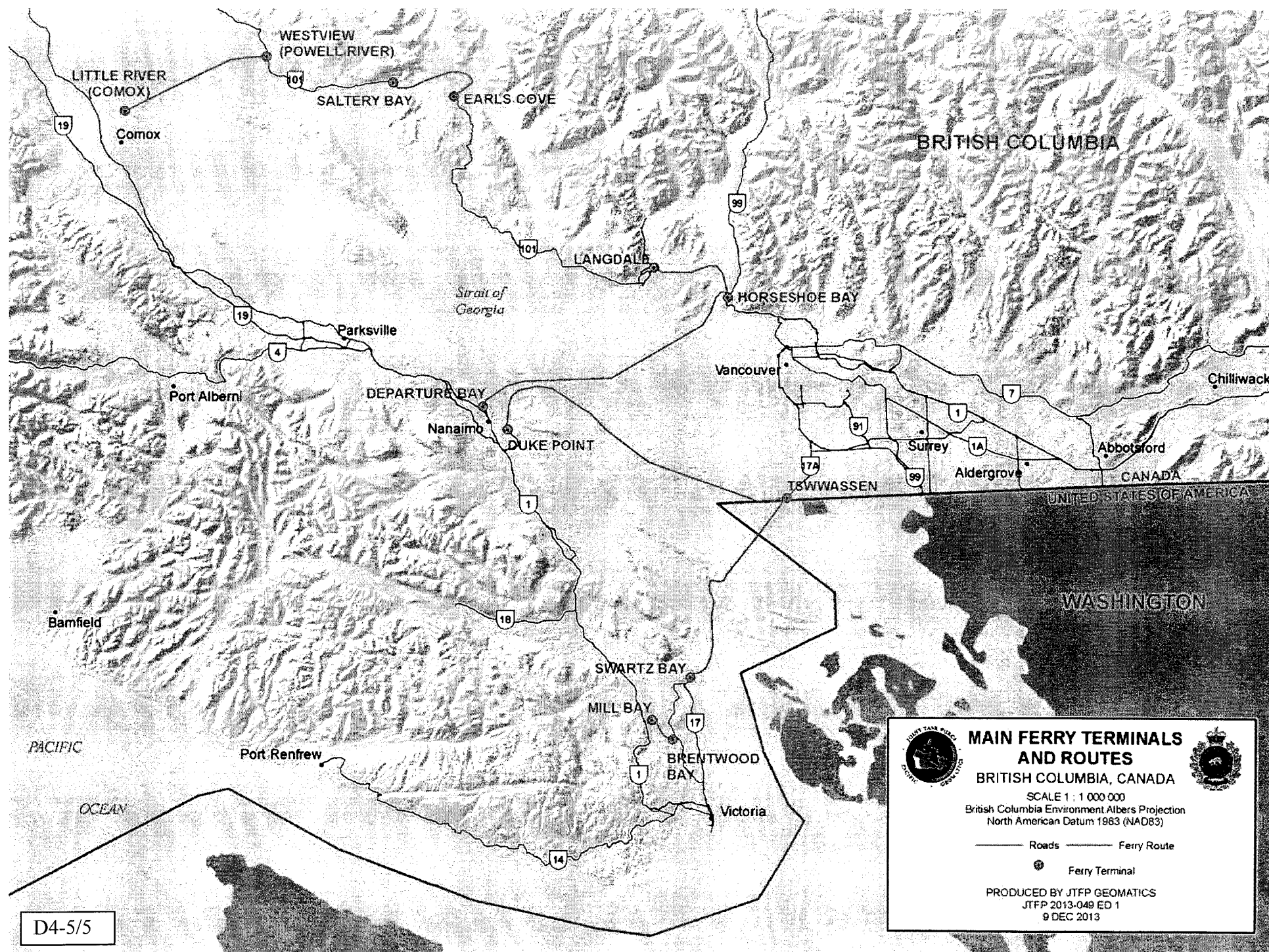






D4-4/5





D4-5/5

Annex G  
6435-3120-1 (J3 Land/RDIMS 299591)  
12 February 2014

## PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION

1. Situation. As per main document.
  - a. Planning Assumptions. Amplifying paragraph 6.a. of the main document, effects of a catastrophic earthquake impacting CAF in British Columbia will grade the ability for personnel to report:
    - (1) Essential infrastructure will be significantly disrupted by a severe earthquake:
      - (a) Roads, bridges, mountain passes, air and seaports of entry may not be passable in the immediate aftermath of an earthquake;
      - (b) There may be significant structural damage to military and civil buildings; and
      - (c) Power and water services may be severely disrupted for days to months;
    - (2) Depending on the extent of the damage, it will take days to weeks to restore critical infrastructure, and possibly days to weeks to months to restore secondary infrastructure.
2. Mission. Coordinate personnel administration for Comd JTFP following an earthquake in order to preserve CF operational capabilities.
3. Execution
  - a. Commander's Intent. I intend for all in-place forces to muster and/or establish communications with JTFP HQ, to ensure C2 is in place in order to save lives, prevent human suffering, and restore essential services;
  - b. Concept of Operations
    - (1) Event not Impacting Greater Victoria. For an earthquake that does not affect Greater Victoria directly, there should be minimal disruption to direct JTFP C2 capability, and thus JTFP will commence planning to request and receive additional regular and reserve military forces as

required following guidelines laid out in reference B of the main document; and

- (2) Event Impacting Greater Victoria. As noted in the assumptions, for an earthquake that impacts Greater Victoria directly, normal services (power, water) may not be available, this notwithstanding there could be severe limits on the ability of personnel to report for duty (e.g. – roads, bridges impassable). An assessment will be made immediately following the event to determine minimum manning and recall requirements, followed by planning to request and receive additional regular and reserve military forces support as required;

c. Main Effort. The main effort of personnel support will be:

- (1) Phase 1 – Immediate Response. Individual and unit self-recovery. Individuals make rapid assessment of circumstances, safety and life-saving, and report individual circumstances through their chains of command as able. Units to receive reports, pass parade states to Task Forces for collation and then to JTFP HQ:
  - (a) Non-Essential personnel. DND civilian personnel in non-essential positions should not immediately report to their places of work. All regular force military personnel are not necessarily required to immediately report, however they are subject to immediate recall, even if not designated essential;
  - (b) Essential personnel. Military and civilian personnel considered essential must be pre-designated; this should be done by position not person (the pre-designation of essential civilian personnel will be through environmental chains of command (eg. MARPAC, 19 Wing, 39CBG) and military personnel will be designated by units. Recall lists of essential military and civilian essential personnel must be developed by units. Persons designated essential should make every effort to report for duty, or if unable to notify their unit chain of command by any means;
- (2) Reserve personnel
  - (a) Any activation of reserve personnel will depend on the location, extent, and duration of the operation;
  - (b) Reference B of the main document, Annex HH, stipulates in the absence of documented authority any requests for Class "C" Reserve Service approval authority in support of a rapid response operational requirement (such as humanitarian assistance

operations) are to be requested through the JCC with information to CJOC J1 Res;

- (c) Owing to the potential that communications may be disrupted such that approval authority, as per above, cannot be obtained prior to the immediate need to respond, all reservists (Class A and B) reporting for duty, having undergone DAG screening, and consenting to serve, will be on Class C service; and
- (d) Operational employment of Primary Reserve personnel is normally restricted to those personnel who are known to meet the fitness requirements for Class C Reserve Service in accordance with CBI 204.015(3)(B) Pay Increments. However, due to the exceptional and urgent circumstances in this instance, as a consequence of the threat to life and limb, the normal verification of medical and physical fitness need not be conducted for in-place forces employed during Phase 1 Immediate Response. Any reserve personnel who have not been verified as meeting the fitness requirements for Class C Reserve Service in accordance with CMP Instruction 20/04 are to be subject to supervision by the chain of command to avoid their employment for tasks involving significant risk. Once the urgency of the situation has diminished, as in Phase 2 Sustained Response, the continued employment of reserve personnel who lack verification of fitness shall cease. At this point, either serving reservists will be verified as meeting the medical and physical fitness requirements for continued Class C reserve service, or their service on the operation will be ended;
- (e) Employment considerations for Classes of Reserve service:
  - i. Class C reserve personnel should not require a change in service and should therefore be subject to recall and be eligible for immediate employment;
  - ii. Class B reserve personnel are subject to recall, however, reservists who have consented to serve on full time service for other purposes (e.g. – Class B positions) shall not be employed on operations without their further consent, or at least be given the opportunity to withdraw their consent unless ordered by the CDS for a “call out” or placed on “active service” by Order in Council (Annex HH Appendix 1 paragraph 1-5 of main body reference B); and
  - iii. Class A reserve personnel may, in their civil occupations, be part of essential services and may not be able to report

for military service (provincial/ municipal police, fire, ambulance, medical), or may be prohibited from reporting for military service if required for other essential duties (eg. RCMP). Unless ordered by the CDS for a "call out" or placed on "active service" by Order in Council (Annex HH Appendix 1 paragraph 1-5 of main body reference B) a Class A reserve may, but is not obligated to, serve for an operation;

- (3) Phase 2 – Employment. In-place forces have recovered and tasks in support of civil authorities begin to focus on consequence management. Maintenance of a high degree of personnel support throughout the area of operations:
  - (a) Request for assistance. Assessment to be made regarding additional support from JTFP or other JHQ, including advice from J1 regarding the designation of Special Duty Operations/Special Duty Ares; and
  - (b) Reception, staging and onward movement (RSOM). J1 conducts liaison with supporting unit for Departure Assistance Group (DAG) activities, and coordinates Arrival Assistance Group (AAG), as necessary. AAG or in-clearance procedures may include, but are not limited to, activities such as:
    - i. Updating/confirmation of Personal Emergency Notification (CF 742);
    - ii. Updating/confirmation of member's will (as applicable);
    - iii. Updating postal address (if the projected length of the operation warrants);
    - iv. R & Q arrangements;
    - v. Clothing and equipment issue (if applicable);
    - vi. Updating of nominal roll; and
    - vii. Initiating/confirming of pay arrangements;
- (4) Phase 3 – Redeployment. CAF members who are no longer required conduct post-operation administration and are returned to their parent units. Prior to redeployment, the J1 will finalize administrative action and



to determine medical follow-up requirements. The following activities should be incorporated (not an exhaustive list):

- (a) Post-deployment briefing (stress/reintegration) as required;
- (b) Post-medical screening as required/identified;
- (c) Return of stores;
- (d) Issue of claims and review of travel arrangements;
- (e) Update of personal records; and
- (f) Release of reserve force personnel from Class C service (all post-deployment activities, including earned leave, shall be incorporated into their TOS);

d. Groupings and Tasks

- (1) Groupings. Groupings are as per main body;
- (2) Tasks. Personnel Coordination Centre (PCC) Pacific:
  - (a) Coordinate J1 functions; and
  - (b) Be prepared to deploy AAG to staging areas as required;

e. Coordinating Instructions

- (1) Timings. Initiation immediately following a severe earthquake. Termination on order Comd JTFP;
- (2) Employment Policies. As per Annex HH paragraph 6.f of main body reference B;
- (3) General Policies. As per Annex HH paragraph 6.g of main body reference B;
- (4) Personnel Support and Administration. As per Annex HH paragraph 6.h of main body reference B; and
- (5) Casualty Administration. As per Annex HH paragraph 6.i of main body reference B.

4. Service Support. As per main body.
5. Command and Signals
  - a. Command Relationships. As per main body;
  - b. Personnel Reports and Returns
    - (1) Casualty as required in Annex HH Appendices 2 and 5 of main body reference B; and
    - (2) Personnel reports and returns as required by main body reference B.

Appendices:

- |            |                                                      |
|------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| Appendix 1 | Activation of Class C Reserve Service (RDIMS 315438) |
| Appendix 2 | DAG Checklist (RDIMS 315438)                         |
| Appendix 3 | RSOM Documentation (RDIMS 315438)                    |
| Appendix 4 | Nominal Roll (RDIMS 315438)                          |
| Appendix 5 | Daily Status Report – Personnel (RDIMS 315438)       |
| Appendix 6 | Declaration of Injury or Illness (RDIMS 315438)      |

Appendix 1  
Annex G  
6435-3120-1 (J3 Land/RDIMS 299591)  
12 February 2014

Excerpt from SOODO

Appendix 1  
Annex HH 6397-03000-01 VOL 005 (Dom Strat 1)  
April 2012

## ACTIVATION OF CLASS C RESERVE SERVICE

### AUTHORITY

29. The approving authority for Class "C" Reserve Service for all CJOC Class "C" qualifying operations is the Commander of CJOC. The Commander's approval authority for Class "C" Reserve Service on CJOC contingency operations will normally be contained in the applicable CJOC Operation or Warning Order. The authority for Class "C" Reserve service does not constitute authority to activate any particular reserve unit, sub-unit or formation. It means only that personnel who are employed through the doctrinal Force Employment process and who meet the policy requirements for Class "C" Reserve Service are authorized that class of reserve service. Reserve units will not be activated for CJOC operations unless specifically authorized by Commander CJOC.

30. Rapid Response Requirements. In the absence of the documented authority discussed above, any request for Class "C" Reserve Service approval authority in support of a rapid response operational requirement (such as for humanitarian assistance operations) are to be requested through the Joint Command Centre (JCC) (+Canada COM JCC@Canada COM@Ottawa-Hull) with information to CJOC J1 Res (+CJOC J1@CJOC HQ@OTTAWA-HULL).

### SCREENING

31. Operational employment of Reserve Force personnel is normally restricted to those personnel who are verified as meeting the fitness requirements for Class "C" Reserve Service in accordance with reference SS. In exceptional and urgent circumstances however, the Commander of CJOC may decide, in consideration of the risk involved, that the normal verification of medical and physical fitness need not be conducted prior to employment. When authorizing such employment, the Commander may issue guidelines on the type of tasks that are to be performed (or not) by those reserve personnel as a means of reducing the risk to the member. Once the urgency of the situation has diminished, the continued employment of Reserve Force personnel who lack verification of fitness shall be ceased. At that point, either serving reservists will be verified as meeting the medical and physical fitness requirements for continuation of their Class "C" Reserve Service, or their service on the operation will end.

### BENEFITS

37. Command and Control. For the purposes of ensuring that all reservists employed on Class "C" Reserve Service are entitled to the associated benefits (such as the Supplementary Death Benefit), Reservists employed on CJOC operations are to be attached to the Regular Force

unit establishment commanding or controlling the operation and serve in a Regular Force establishment position or supernumerary thereto. The individual reservist, reserve formation, unit or sub-unit will come under the command and control of the Regular Force unit that they are attached to effective immediately upon the commencement of their participation in the operation, remaining in effect until the official termination of their participation in the operation.

38. To actually place Class "C" reservists in a "Supernumerary" status to ensure SDB coverage, the following paragraph is to be inserted into Warning and Operation Orders issued by the supported RJTF HQ responsible for conducting the operation:

39. *"Reservists assigned to this operation are under command and control of (insert here the name of Regular Force unit commanding or controlling the operation – e.g. CFB ESQUIMALT FASF) since they will be in a position in that unit's establishment or supernumerary to that unit's establishment. This command and control relationship is effective immediately upon the commencement of their participation in the operation, and will remain in effect until the official termination of their participation in the operation."*

Appendix 2  
Annex G  
6435-3120-1 (J3 Land/RDIMS 299591)  
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Reprinted from SOODO

Appendix 4  
Annex HH 6397-03000-01 VOL 005 (Dom Strat 1)  
April 2012

## DAG CHECKLIST

### CJOC DOMESTIC OPERATIONS DAG CHECKLIST

OPERATION NAME: \_\_\_\_\_ Dates: \_\_\_\_\_

SN	RANK	NAME & INITS	MOSID	UNIT/SECTION
----	------	--------------	-------	--------------

Members will be queried in respect to any issues of a personal nature (family, illness, financial, legal etc) that may be aggravated by their deployment. Those issues will not be recorded on this form and will be treated as PROTECTED B or C as applicable

Category	Item	Applicability	Status	Expiry dd/mm/yy	Remarks
Medical	Verification that the above mbr has a current medical on file (within last 5 yrs < 40 yoa and 2 yrs > 40 yoa) indicating they meet the minimum medical standard for their MOSID	Yes			Required for Class "C" reserve service IAW CMP Instruction 20/04
Dental	Certification of dental fitness to enrolment standards for employment IAW CFP 154 Medical Standards	Yes/No			Required for Class "C" reserve service <b>unless</b> the operation is a domestic operation with immediate manning requirement IAW CMP Instruction 20/04
Physical Fitness	Passed EXPRES (or equivalent) test within the last 365 days or 730 days if incentive exempt achieved	Yes			Required for Class "C" reserve service IAW DAOD 5023-2.
PRV	The following Tier One annual readiness verification items are met: (delete or cross out items not applicable as specified by JTF Comd) <b>MFRC notification</b> <b>PEN</b> <b>SDB designation</b> <b>Family care plan</b> <b>Memorial Cross designation</b> ID Disks NDI Card Security clearance Will Immunization Applicable post-deployment restriction Passport DND 404 Civilian driver license PFET First Aid NBCD PWT	Yes(1)			CANFORGEN 118/05 refers
Admin	Over 18 years of age	Yes/No			Required where member may be involved in hostilities IAW NDA Section 34

**Notes:** (1) Items in bold are mandated by CF policy. Operational (JTF) Commanders will specify other requirements for other PRV items listed dependant upon the mission tasks. Delete or cross out those items specified as not applicable.



Appendix 3  
Annex G  
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RSOM DOCUMENTATION

1. Due to the likelihood of short notice and the probable short duration of operations, unless otherwise directed in the operation instructions, there *will not be a requirement* for parent units to transfer personnel, medical, or dental records to the employing unit.
2. Each CAF member is to be in possession of the following documentation when they report to the forward RSOM cell:
  - a. Military identification card;
  - b. Military identification disk;
  - c. Current PEN form;
  - d. valid civilian driver licence;
  - e. Military Blue Cross health card (as applicable);
  - f. Provincial health card (as applicable);
  - g. DND 404 (if qualified to drive military vehicles);
  - h. Travel claim;
  - i. Screening Checklist; and
  - j. Class C TOS for Reserve Force members.

## Appendix 4

### Annex G

6435-3120-1 (J3 Land/RDIMS 299591)

February 2014

#### NOMINAL ROLL

1. Force generating units will submit nominal rolls of deploying personnel through their chain of command, to Task Force then to JTFP JOC J1 staff within 24 hours of personnel deploying from the home unit. Units are to submit nominal rolls in electronic format using the MS EXCEL program (available electronically from JTFP web) if possible.

2. Unit nominal rolls will include the following information for all unit personnel:

- a. SN;
- b. Rank;
- c. Surname;
- d. Given names;
- e. Religion;
- f. Gender;
- g. MOSID;
- h. Parent unit;
- i. Parent unit location;
- j. DOB;
- k. Marital status;
- l. Location of employment;
- m. Date of arrival; and
- n. Date of departure (if known).



### 3. Nominal Role Format:

NOMINAL ROLL - Name of Unit/BDE

SN	Rank	NAME	Given Names	Religion	Gender	MOSID	Formation	Unit	Unit Location	DOB	Marital Status	Location of employment	Date of Arrival	Date of Departure

Appendix 5  
 Annex G  
 6435-3120-1 (J3 Land/RDIMS 299591)  
 February 2014

DAILY STATUS REPORT – PERSONNEL

UNIT:	
DATE:	

UNIT STRENGTH	OFFICER	NCM	
			REGULAR
			RESERVE
			TOTAL

ARRIVALS

SER	SN	RANK	NAME	INIT	DATE	REMARKS
1						
2						
3						
ETC						

DEPARTURES

SER	SN	RANK	NAME	INIT	DATE	REMARKS
1						
2						
3						
ETC						

Repatriation Categories:

Category A – Administrative

G5-1/2

RDIMS 315438

PROTECTED A  
(WHEN COMPLETED)

Category B – Medical

Category C – Compassionate

Category D – Discipline or Performance

G5-2/2

PROTECTED A  
(WHEN COMPLETED)

A-2016-00922--0079

Appendix 6  
Annex G  
6435-3120-1 (J3 Land/RDIMS 299591)  
12 February 2014

Reprinted from SOODO

Appendix 2  
Annex HH 6397-03000-01 VOL 005 (Dom Strat 1)  
April 2012

DECLARATION OF INJURY OR ILLNESS

Have you had any injury or illness during your service on \_\_\_\_\_

(Name of exercise or operation)

From \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_  
(Date of arrival) (Date of departure)

Please circle: YES/NO

If the answer is YES please specify and confirm that a CF 98 has been completed.

Home Unit	_____	Home Unit Clinic or CDU	_____
SN	_____	Rank	_____
Surname and Initials	_____		
(Print in Block Letters)			

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Date) (Signature)

MO/PA notes (if required):

NOTES - Completed form to be placed on permanent medical file.

Annex K  
6435-3120-1 (J3 Land/RDIMS 299591)  
12 February 2014

## HEALTH SERVICES SUPPORT

References: A. FHS Policy & Guidance 6000-25 Patient Tracking  
B. QR & O 34.30 Provision of Health Care to Civilians  
C. QR & O 34.012 Medical Liability-Good Samaritan  
D. BC Hospital List <http://www.healthservice.gov.bc.ca/socsec/pdf/hospitallist.pdf>  
E. CFHS Policy & Guidance 6000-15 Operational Reports & Returns  
F. CFHS Policy & Guidance 4400-08 Communicable Disease Control

1. SITUATION. See main body of order.
2. MISSION. To provide HSS to Comd JTFP following an earthquake in order to preserve CF operational capabilities.
3. EXECUTION
  - a. Concept of Operations
    - (1) Intent. JTFP HSS resources will be reallocated IAW Annex A in order to form three geographically based JTF Health Services Units (JTFHSUs): JTFHSU Island North (CAF elements NORTH and inclusive of PARKSVILLE-PORT ALBERNI-BAMFIELD), JTFHSU Island South, and JTFHSU Mainland. Each JTFHSU will be responsible for providing regional HSS, within available means, to JTFP during an earthquake response;
    - (2) Scheme of Manoeuvre
      - (a) Phase 1 - Immediate Response. During Phase 1, JTFHSUs are to provide life saving HSS to the JTFP Defence Team, within means. Each JTFHSU is to conduct an operational assessment of HSS assets and materials and report through its TF HQ to the TF Surg IAW Appendix 1. If civilian Role 2 and 3 facilities cannot receive casualties, each JTFHSU are to maintain a holding facility, within means;
      - (b) Phase 2 - Sustained Response. During Phase 2, JTFHSUs are to continue to provide HSS to CF members and are to work toward transferring care of civilians and civilian members of the JTFP Defence Team to civilian health authorities as the local health system recovers. JTFHSUs are to prepare to be reinforced with

follow-on HSS assets outside of BC and provide liaison with local health care authorities; and

- (c) Phase 3 - Redeployment. During Phase 3, JTFHSUs are to prepare to return to normal posture;
- (3) Main Effort. The main effort will be the provision of life saving HSS during Phase 1;
- (4) Secondary Effort. The secondary effort will be a comprehensive treatment matrix supported by robust HSS liaison to ensure that all members of the JTFP Defence Team are provided with appropriate care to save life, limb and prevent suffering;
- (5) End State. The end state will be realised during Phase 3 when Provincial Health Authorities return to normal levels of care and JTFHSUs units are stood down;
- (6) Evacuation Policy. Requests to conduct strategic evacuations out of the AOR to relocate patients to other health facilities will be forwarded to the TF Surg by JTFHSU SMOs;
- (7) Holding Policy. JTFHSU SMAs are to establish holding facilities, as required, during Phases 1 and 2 based upon the tactical HSS situation; and
- (8) Medical Tracking. JTFHSUs are to track casualties within their AOR IAW reference B and shall include JTFP J4 HSS on all messages. J4 HSS is to provide the JTFP JOC with a daily update on the status of JTFP members admitted to medical facilities within the AOR;
- (9) Medical Reports and Returns
  - (a) Daily SITREP. Daily SITREPs are to be completed by JTFHSUs IAW Appendix 4 and are to be submitted to the J4 HSS through the JTFP JOC electronically NLT 1000 hours daily; and
  - (b) Communicable Disease Reporting. JTFHSUs are to continue to report communicable diseases IAW reference G. A copy of all communicable disease reports shall be sent to the J4 HSS;
- (10) Dental. 1 Dental Unit Detachments in the JTFP AOR are to provide Dental care within means;
- (11) Preventive Medicine. JTFP Senior PMed is to coordinate all PMed activities within each JTFHSU; and
- (12) Critical Incident Stress (CIS) Management. TF Surg is to coordinate CIS requirements as required;

b. Tasks

(1) All JTFHSUs

- (a) Provide life saving Role 1 HSS to the JTFP Defence Team; and
- (b) Assist local Health Authorities, within means;

(2) JTFHSU Island North

- (a) Provide HSS to 19 Wing Comox; and
- (b) Provide HSS to 39 CBG elements north of Nanaimo;

(3) JTFHSU Island South

- (a) Provide HSS to MARPAC/CANFLTPAC; and
- (b) Provide HSS to 39 CBG elements in Southern Vancouver Island and Nanaimo;

(4) JTFHSU Mainland.

- (a) Provide HSS to 39 CBG elements in Mainland BC; and
- (b) Provide HSS to CF elements in Mainland BC;

c. Coordinating Instructions

(1) Timings

- (a) Phase 1 - Immediate Response. Immediately following an earthquake (H-hour), JTFHSUs SMA activate CONPLAN PANORAMA;
- (b) Phase 2 - Sustained Response. Post 72 hours following the earthquake; and
- (c) Phase 3 - Redeployment. On order from JTFP Comd;

(2) Treatment of Civilians

- (a) Emergency Treatment. Military medical personnel may provide emergency medical care to civilians IAW reference C and D. Civilian casualties shall be transferred to local civilian medical authorities as soon as possible; and
- (b) Assistance to Civilian Health Authorities. Specific requests for Medical assistance or supplies must be forwarded to the TF Surg for furtherance to JTFP and 1 H Svcs Gp Staff as appropriate.

4. SERVICE SUPPORT

- a. Medical Supply. Critical shortages of medical supplies are to be reported to the J4 HSS JTFP;
- b. Civilian Health Care Facilities in AO. Reference E lists all hospital facilities within the AOR;
- c. Medical Finance. The assigned Internal Order for CONPLAN PANORAMA; and
- d. Bio-Medical Waste Management. JTFP Senior P Med is to coordinate bio-medical waste management throughout the AOR.

5. COMMAND AND SIGNALS

a. Senior JTFP HSS Personnel

(1) JTFP HQ

- (a) Senior Medical Authority - MARPAC Surg/J4 HSS;
- (b) TF Surg - MARPAC Surg/J4 HSS; and
- (c) Deputy TF Surg - Fleet Support MO MARPAC;

(2) JTFHSU Island North

- (a) Senior Medical Authority - CO 21 CF H Svcs C Comox; and
- (b) Senior Medical Officer - W Surg Comox;

(3) JTFHSU Island South

- (a) Senior Medical Authority - CO CF H Svcs C (P); and
- (b) Senior Medical Officer - B Surg Esquimalt;

(4) JTFHSU Mainland

- (a) Senior Medical Authority - CO 12 Field Ambulance Vancouver;  
and
- (b) Senior Medical Officer – Brigade Surg 39 CBG.

Appendices:

- Appendix 1 – 1 HSG Readiness Reporting Format (TBI)
- Appendix 2 – Triage Priorities (RDIMS 315438)
- Appendix 3 – Health Care Facility Roles (RDIMS 315438)
- Appendix 4 – Daily SITREP (RDIMS 315455)
- Appendix 5 – CASEVAC Request (RDIMS 315459)



Appendix 2  
Annex K  
6435-3120-1 (J3 Land/RDIMS 299591)  
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### TRIAGE PRIORITIES

1. Casualties will be treated in accordance with the priorities described below:
  - a. Priority One (P1). The patient's life is immediately threatened. Rapid evacuation, preferably by air, and expeditious treatment is necessary to save the life. Conditions include those requiring resuscitation and early surgery, such as the following:
    - (1) Respiratory emergencies such as asphyxia due to respiratory obstruction, maxillo-facial wounds with established or imminent asphyxia, sucking wounds of the chest, and/or tension pneumothorax; and
    - (2) Shock due to major haemorrhage, injuries to solid viscera, cardio-pericardial injuries or wounds with massive muscle damage, multiple wounds, major fractures, and severe burns over 20 percent "Body Surface Area" (BSA);
  - b. Priority Two (P2). Life or limb is in serious jeopardy although not immediately threatened. Patients with injuries requiring early surgery and possible resuscitation include the following:
    - (1) Visceral injuries including perforations of the gastrointestinal tract;
    - (2) Wounds of the genito-urinary tract and thoracic injuries without asphyxia;
    - (3) Major vessel injuries requiring repair;
    - (4) Brain and spinal injuries, open or closed, requiring decompression; and
    - (5) Burns under 20 percent BSA of certain locations (i.e. face, hands, feet, genitalia and perineum);
  - c. Priority Three (P3). This encompasses remaining conditions, including brain and spinal injuries, soft tissue injuries requiring wound debridement, lesser fractures and dislocations, eye injuries, maxillo-facial injuries without asphyxia, burns of other locations under 20 percent BSA, stress reaction and minor injuries.

### Appendix 3

#### Annex K

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12 February 2014

### HEALTH CARE FACILITY ROLES

1. The Role 1 Medical Treatment Facility (MTF). The Role 1 MTF provides Pre-Hospital Care (PHC), specialized first aid, triage, resuscitation and stabilization. Included within the basic Role 1 capabilities are routine sick parade and the management of minor sick and injured personnel for immediate return to duty, as well as casualty collection from the point of wounding and preparation of casualties for evacuation to the higher level MTF. Role 1 health care providers should be able to provide the chain of command with the basic occupational and preventive medicine advice.
2. In accordance with the mission, Role 1 HSS capabilities may include the following:
  - a. Minimal casualty holding capacity;
  - b. Primary dental care;
  - c. Basic medical laboratory testing; and
  - d. Initial stress management.
3. The Role 2 Medical Treatment Facility (MTF). A Role 2 MTF is a facility capable of the reception and triage of casualties, as well as being able to perform resuscitation and treatment of shock to a higher level than Role 1. It will routinely include Damage Control Surgery (DCS) and may include a limited holding facility for the short term holding of casualties until they can be returned to duty or evacuated. It may be enhanced to provide basic secondary care including primary surgery, CCU and nursed beds.
4. The Role 3 Medical Treatment Facility (MTF). A Role 3 MTF is a facility capable of providing surgery at the primary surgery level, CCU, nursed beds and diagnostic support. These facilities include a variety of clinical specialties and may be enhanced to provide specialist surgery (neuro-surgery, maxillo-facial, burns, etc), advanced and specialist diagnostic capabilities to support clinical specialists (CT scan, arthroscopy, sophisticated medical laboratory tests, etc) and major medical, nursing specialties (internal medicine, neurology, critical care, ophthalmology).



Appendix 5  
 Annex K  
 6435-3120-1 (J3 Land/RDIMS 299591)  
 12-Feb-14

### 9 LINE CASEVAC REQUEST

<b>LINE 1 LOCATION OF PICK UP SITE</b>		
<b>LINE 2 RADIO FREQUENCY AND CALL SIGN</b>		
<b>LINE 3</b>	<b>NUMBER OF PATIENTS BY PRECEDENCE</b> A. URGENT (To save life or limb) (Evac within 2 hrs) (PR 1) B. URGENT SURGICAL (Evac within 2 hrs) (PR 1) C. PRIORITY (Evac within 4 hrs, could increase to Urgent) (PR 2) D. ROUTINE (Evac within 24 hrs) (PR 3) E. CONVENIENCE (PR 4)	A. B. C. D. E.
Must be done by the letter		
<b>LINE 4</b>	<b>SPECIAL EQUIPMENT REQUIRED</b> A. NONE B. HOIST C. EXTRACTION EQUIPMENT D. VENTILATOR E. OTHER	A. B. C. D. E.
<b>LINE 5</b>	<b>NUMBER OF PATIENTS BY TYPE</b> L. NUMBER OF LITTER PATIENTS A. NUMBER OF AMB PATIENTS	L. A.
This along with Line 3, is important to determine the number and config of the Helo's required		
<b>LINE 6</b>	<b>SECURITY AT PICK UP SITE</b> N. NO ENEMY TROOPS P. POSSIBLE ENEMY TROOPS E. ENEMY TROOPS IN AREA	N. P. E.
<b>LINE 7</b>	<b>METHOD OF MARKING SITE</b> A. PANELS B. PYRO C. SMOKE (Colour) D. NONE E. OTHER	A. B. C. D. E.
<b>LINE 8</b>	<b>PATIENT NATIONALITY AND STATUS</b> A. CF MILITARY B. CF CIVILIAN C. NON CF MILITARY D. NON CF CIVILIAN	A. B. C. D.
<b>LINE 9 DETAILS OF LANDING SITE/TERRAIN DESCRIPTION</b>		
* MEDEVAC helo will operate on the freq given.		
** Be prepared to provide the Heart Rate, Blood Pressure and Respiration of the injured.		
*** Lines 1 & 3 will allow HSS to begin BP for the flight, however they will not fly until all 9 lines are complete.		
**** If info is not known then place a TBC in the line and amend when known		

K5-1/1

RDIMS 315459

Annex Q  
6435-3120-1 (J3 Land/RDIMS 299591)  
12 February 2014

## COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION SYSTEMS (CIS)

### 1. SITUATION

- a. General. No change to main document;
- b. Planning Assumptions. The following assumptions were considered in CIS planning:
  - (1) Essential terrestrial telecommunications infrastructure may be significantly disrupted by a severe earthquake throughout the Area of Responsibility (AOR). This infrastructure cannot be relied upon for service in the immediate aftermath of an earthquake;
  - (2) Depending on the extent of the damage, it will take days to weeks to restore terrestrial services infrastructure; and
  - (3) SATCOM services will remain functional throughout the AOR, including during the immediate aftermath of an earthquake;
- c. Friendly Forces. CIS elements within the JTFP AOR are as follows:
  - (1) JTFP/MARPAC HQ, including RJOC;
  - (2) HMC Ships and Submarines (in port and JTFP AOR waters);
  - (3) Base Information Services (BIS) (ESQUIMALT);
  - (4) CFB Det MATSQUI, including ALDERGROVE;
  - (5) 19 Wing TIS (COMOX);
  - (6) 39 Signal Regiment Det Nanaimo;
  - (7) 39 Signal Regiment Det Vancouver; and
  - (8) 39 Signal Regiment Det Victoria.

2. MISSION. To provide CIS support for JTFP Command and Control activities in the aftermath of a severe earthquake impacting the major population centres of the Lower Mainland and/or Southern Vancouver Island.

### 3. EXECUTION

- a. Commander's Intent. As per the main body of this document, all in-place forces are to muster and establish communications with their higher HQ immediately, in order to provide an immediate and effective response in order to save lives and prevent human suffering;
- b. Concept of Operations. An earthquake presents a "come as you are" scenario. Throughout this operation, the primary means of communication will be via existing military and commercial systems where those systems are operable; however, due to the extensive damage/disruption that is anticipated, this plan calls for extensive reliance on SATCOM voice in the immediate aftermath of an earthquake, with additional capabilities added as forces muster and systems are restored. Operational and tactical radio nets, multi-point teleconferences, and on-line chats will be established to provide all-informed nets. Where no other means are available, dispatch services will be used for transmission of large documents and other information as required. CIS support will be phased, with JTFP resources establishing communications nodes during the immediate response phase and Canadian Joint Operations Centre (CJOC) tasked units providing full CIS capability during the sustained response phase;
- c. Strategic Level CIS. In the immediate aftermath of an earthquake, JTFP will re-establish communications with Command by any means available. Strategic level communications will initially be through non-secure SATCOM voice, using available Iridium handsets. As local communications are re-established, secure Voice, DWAN, CSNI and other services will be utilized to support Command and Control (C2) requirements;
- d. Operational Level CIS. Operational level communications will initially be by SATCOM voice. As personnel muster and systems become operational, radio and landline networks will be established to provide voice and data services. Comd JTFP may choose to relocate to a ship, where communications systems are expected to remain functional, or to an alternate HQ location (either hard-stand or under canvas). This Annex constitutes the operational level CIS direction for a JTFP-led earthquake response;
- e. Tactical Level CIS. As per the main body of this document, the Area of Operations (AO) will initially be divided into three sectors: TF Island North commanded by 19 Wing Comox; TF Island South commanded by Comd CFB Esquimalt; and TF Lower Mainland commanded by Comd 39 CBG. Task Force Commanders are responsible for provision of tactical level CIS, promulgation of tactical level CIS direction, and identification of shortfalls to JTFP J6 for resolution. The C2 structure may change as the operation evolves; however, tactical commanders will remain responsible for provision of tactical level CIS throughout the operation. Annex B depicts the tactical groupings of Task Forces;

- f. Phases. Provision of CIS will occur in three phases, corresponding to the phases described in the main body of this document:
- (1) Phase 1 – Immediate Response. HQ/Ops Centres will use existing assets, particularly Iridium satellite telephones, to establish communications with higher HQ. The initial contact list is found at Appendix 1;
  - (2) Phase 2 – Sustained Response. This phase will see the consolidation of communications infrastructure and reallocation of redundant systems. As tasked by CJOC, external CIS assets will deploy into the AO to support the minimum Information Exchange Requirements (IERs) required to sustain operations; and
  - (3) Phase 3 – Redeployment. A scaled draw down and redeployment of forces will commence when CAF assistance is no longer required. Military units will return to their home locations, and personnel and equipment will be restored to their normal states of readiness;
- g. IERs. IERs will be continuously updated/re-defined through all phases as services are restored;
- h. Groupings and Tasks
- (1) Groupings. IAW Annex C;
  - (2) Tasks. In addition to Annex C:
    - (a) JTFP J6
      - i. Coordinate the provision of Operational Level CIS support to CONPLAN PANORAMA throughout the AO;
      - ii. Identify JTFP CIS shortfalls to CJOC J6 for resolution; and
      - iii. Liaise with LFWA J6 as required in support of follow-on Immediate Reaction Unit (IRU) CIS assets;
    - (b) 3 Cdn Div/JTFW
      - i. On behalf of JTFP, provide a generic standing communications plan (COMPLAN) for the JTFP AOR that supports the initial tactical/operational nets required for a rapid deployment of a Land Component Command (LCC) HQ, an IRU, a Forward Support Group (FSG), and designated follow-on reinforcing forces;
    - (c) CFB ESQUIMALT/BIS

- i. Be prepared to (BPT) provide CIS support to JTFP HQ, either in its current location or in an alternate location;
  - ii. BPT provide operational level CIS support to TF Island South;
  - iii. BPT modify ship's SATCOM access and reallocate as directed;
  - iv. BPT establish communications and liaison with EMBC Vancouver Island PREOC;
  - v. Maintain the Light Communications Suite (LCS), ensuring capability is continually updated, fully functional and available for immediate use within the AO;
  - vi. Maintain a steady state LCS training plan to ensure a sufficient pool of communications personnel are available to fully support this capability for an extended period;
  - vii. On activation of the JTFP IRG/JFCC for a catastrophic event outside of the Greater Victoria area, BPT provide two (2) LCS trained Communicators to deploy for the initial 72 hours;
  - viii. BPT provide LCS Communicators to relieve initial deployed personnel for the period beyond 72 hours for up to 30 days; and
  - ix. Identify CONPLAN PANORAMA CIS shortfalls to JTFP J6;
- (d) IRG/JFCC J6. Upon deployment, BPT identify potential demarcation drops for data, voice services and Combat Net Radio (CNR) repeater sites in support of follow-on deployed elements that may vary from an initial IRU, to a large scale LCC deployment with the potential for deployed units to be spread over extensive distances and varying terrain;
- (e) 19 WG COMOX/TIS
- i. BPT provide operational level CIS support to TF Island North;
  - ii. BPT activate the Deployable Mission Support Centre (DMSC); and



iii. Identify CONPLAN PANORAMA CIS shortfalls to JTFP J6;

(f) 39 CBG/G6

i. BPT provide operational level CIS support to TF Lower Mainland;

ii. BPT establish communications and liaison with EMBC Southwest PREOC; and

iii. Identify CONPLAN PANORAMA CIS shortfalls to JTFP J6;

i. Coordinating Instructions

(1) Timings. Initiation will be immediately following a catastrophic earthquake. Termination on order of Comd JTFP;

(2) CEOI. Operational level CEOI will be issued upon initiation by JTFP/JTFW/3 Cdn Div J6;

(3) Voice

(a) Iridium. SATCOM voice is expected to be the principal means of communication in the immediate aftermath of a catastrophic earthquake. Iridium, with and without security sleeves, will provide secure and non-secure voice communications. Units shall use local assets, and identify shortfalls to JTFP J6. The SATCOM directory found within Appendix 1, along with Iridium Satellite Phone and Short Message Service (SMS) Text standard operator procedures (SOPs) found at Appendixes 2 and 3, are available to support the establishment of an initial operating capability (IOC);

(b) VHF. VHF will be used for operational and tactical voice networks.

(c) UHF. As directed by ACCE(P), UHF nets will be established to support air operations throughout the AOR;

(d) Voice connectivity with OGD and First Responders. At the operational level, JTFP Liaison Officers (LOs) will be established at OGD organizations as directed by J3 (e.g. BC PECC Victoria, up to six PREOCs, and other agencies as required). JTFP and Regional LOs will utilize existing assigned assets including

Iridium systems. It is anticipated that EMBC will establish a province-wide Amateur Radio network, which JTFP will access as HF resources become operational. Appendix 4 provides details of this network. Tactical voice communications with local first responders and OGDs will be established by Task Force Commanders; and

- (e) Teleconference. DND Videoconferencing Centre and/or the CFNOC in Ottawa will be contacted by JTFP to establish short-notice teleconference circuits. These circuits are accessible by any PSTN telephone, including landline, cell, and SATCOM (Iridium). Once this capability is established, teleconferences will operate as directed by CJOC and the JTFP JOC;

(4) Data

- (a) Military and Commercial Satellite Systems. The Worldwide Global Satellite (WGS) and/or INMARSAT systems will be utilized by fitted units to provide connectivity into DND networks (DWAN, CSNI, CMFP). As per MARLANT/BIS SOPs, NAVIS/ShipLAN SATCOM systems will be supported via CFB HALIFAX, if required. The time estimate for completing the routing of all services is expected to take 1-2 days. Other sites will require access through deployable suites composed of network components, workstations and a SATCOM rear link. Upon assessment of the situation, should there be shortfalls in the availability of deployable network systems, these are to be identified to JTFP J6;
- (b) DWAN. Once commercial connectivity is available (e.g. cable Internet), DVPNI-enabled laptops will be used where DND services are not available. Once available throughout the AOR, and as directed by the JTFP JOC, DWAN will become the primary means of data exchange, and will be used for access to standard services (up to PROTECTED B with PKI cards) including DIN, file and print sharing, email, and IPWAR (Chat);
- (c) CSNI. Limited CSNI access will be available through the activation of the LCS kit. CJOC support will be required for all other identified shortfalls; and
- (d) ADDN. Where DWAN or CSNI are available, ADDN messaging will be provided through those networks. Where DWAN or CSNI are unavailable, ADDN access will be provided through HF extensions to the ADDN network;

- (5) COMSEC. CONPLAN PANORAMA communications will be non-secure, with the exception of available secure telephones, Iridium telephones with security sleeves, CSNI workstations, and secure CNR. A CONPLAN PANORAMA ISSO will be designate by JTFP J6 to oversee all IS Security aspects of the operation;
- (6) Information Management. Information Management (IM) will be critical to an effective CF response to a severe earthquake. An IMD will be designated by JTFP J6 to oversee all IM aspects of CONPLAN PANORAMA; and
- (7) Restoration of Services. The following is the restoration priority for CIS:
  - (a) Unclassified Voice;
  - (b) Classified Voice;
  - (c) Unclassified data (DWAN);
  - (d) Classified data (CSNI); and
  - (e) Other systems.

4. SERVICE SUPPORT

a.

- b. Financial Accounting. All queries WRT CIS funding for CONPLAN PANORAMA are to be directed to the JTFP J8 via the JTFP J6.

5. COMMAND AND SIGNALS

- a. Command Relationships. Command relationships are as per Annex B;
- b. Locations. The following locations are key CIS locations:
  - (1) JTFP HQ (D100 or alternate location at CFB ESQ EOC (Fire Hall);

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- (2) TF Island North (19 Wing COMOX – Wing Ops);
- (3) TF Island South Sector (CFB ESQUIMALT – Base Ops); and
- (4) TF Lower Mainland Sector (VANCOUVER – 39 CBG HQ or deployed HQ);
- c. Reports and Returns. Reports and returns will be completed and submitted IAW Annex CC and/or as directed; and
- d. Points of Contact
  - (1) CIS Planer – MARPAC N62-1,
  - (2) JTFP N6 Ops – MARPAC J61,
  - (3) JTFP N6 Ops – MARPAC J61-1
  - (4) TF Island North – 19 Wing TIS O,
  - (5) TF Island South – BIS Ops O,  
and
  - (6) TF Lower Mainland – 39 CBG G6, (

Appendices:

- Appendix 1 Unit Contact List (RDIMS 315743)
- Appendix 2 Iridium Satellite User Basic Operating Procedures - Voice (RDIMS 315743)
- Appendix 3 Iridium Satellite Short Message Service (SMS) Text Procedures – Data (RDIMS 315743)
- Appendix 4 Emergency Management British Columbia Communications Plan (RDIMS 315743)
- Appendix 5 Generic JTFP AOR Standing Communications Plan (TBP)

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Appendix 1  
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CONTACT LISTS

UNIT	PHONE NUMBER	IRIDIUM	FAX	POSITIONAL EMAIL	REMARKS
<b>CJOC</b>					
Continental Ops Watch Officer (OWO)					
Continental Ops Watch NCO (OWN)					
<b>CFNOC</b>					
CFNOC Teleconference/VTC					Mon-Fri 0700-1600 EST.
<b>JTRPP</b>					
RJOC ESQUIMALT					Watch Officer
CFB ESQUIMALT BOPS - EOC					Land Lines will change with relocation.
BOPS - Alt EOC					WP 1075
BIS ESQUIMALT - Naval Communications Section (NCS)					Watch Chief
BIS ESQUIMALT - Network Operations Centre (NOC)					
CANFLTPAC HQ F3					

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RDIMS 315743

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UNIT	PHONE NUMBER	IRIDIUM	FAX	POSITIONAL EMAIL	REMARKS
JRCC Victoria					JRCC Victoria
JRCC - Alternate Site					JRCC - Alternate Site
QHM OPS					
JTFW/3 Cdn Div HQ					
OPS					
G3					Mon-Fri 0800-1600
19 WING COMOX					
19 WING OPS					
DMSC					When activated
4 CRPG					
4 CRPG CO					
4 CRPG DCO					
4 CRPG GSM					
4 CRPG Ops O					
4 CRPG Ops WO					
+ 4 CRPG Ops					

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**HMC SHIP'S CONTACT LIST**

UNIT	PHONE NUMBER	IRIDIUM	POSITIONAL EMAIL	REMARKS
MAJOR WARSHIPS				
HMCS ALGONQUIN				
HMCS CALGARY				
HMCS OTTAWA				
HMCS PROTECTEUR				
HMCS REGINA				
HMCS VANCOUVER				
HMCS WINNIPEG				

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UNIT	PHONE NUMBER	IRIDIUM	POSITIONAL EMAIL	REMARKS
MINOR WARSHIPS				
HMCS BRANDON				
HMCS EDMONTON				
HMCS NANAIMO				
HMCS SASKATOON				
HMCS WHITEHORSE				
HMCS YELLOWKNIFE				
HMCS VICTORIA				Submarine

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**REGIONAL LIAISON OFFICERS (RLO) CONTACT LIST:**

UNIT	PHONE NUMBER	IRIDIUM	EMAIL	REMARKS
<b>RLO's</b>				
Director		Not issued		Dir
SW Region				
Deputy Director				
Cen/SE Region				Ops O
NE Region				
NW Region				
Cen/SE Region				
C Clk		Not issued		RMS Clk
Van Isl Region				
Van Isl Region				Log O
Van Isl Region				Plans O
Cen/SE Region				
SW Region				
RLO SM				RLO SM
NW Region				
SW Region				
NE Region				
Cen/SE Region				
NE Region				

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UNIT	PHONE NUMBER	IRIDIUM	MSAT	FAX	EMAIL	REMARKS
<b>PS CANADA</b>						
PS CANADA						BC Regional Office
PSC Call Service						PSC Call Service
<b>EMBC</b>						
Emergency Coordination Centre						
Provincial Emergency Coordination Centre						
- Operations						
- JTFP LO						
Vancouver Island Region (VIR) PREOC						
South West Region PREOC						
Central Region PREOC						
South Eastern Region PREOC						
North East Region PREOC						
North West Region PREOC						

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Appendix 2  
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## IRIDIUM SATELLITE PHONE – BASIC OPERATING PROCEDURES

### Getting Started

1. This step will be performed at the initial set up of the phone. Check with the person issuing you the Iridium phone to ascertain whether or not it has been done:

- a. Insert Subscriber Identify Module (SIM);
- b. Insert battery – high capacity for non-secure, slim line for secure; and
- c. Charge batter using either AC power, or DC power with the lighter adapter.

### Basic Operating Instructions

2. **Placing a Call – without Iridium Security Module (ISM) (Non-Secure):** When making an Iridium satellite phone call:

- a. Go outside with a clear view of the sky – away from buildings, trees and power lines;
- b. Check that the antenna is firmly connected to the phone. Rotate and FULLY extend the antenna to point to the sky. (You will hear an audible click when it is seated properly);
- c. Turn on the phone (PRESS and hold the on/off button - lower left bulls-eye target for 2 seconds. If prompted for a password (PIN), type ' or other password as set. Wait for the phone to register with the system. A small house-shaped icon will appear in the bottom centre of the screen when it is ready to place a call;
- d. Follow dialling instructions below for the type of call that is required to be made;
- e. At call completion, PRESS THE “C” button before powering off the handset; and
- f. If problems are experienced in completing an Iridium call, contact General Dynamics Customer Service at either DSN 312-282-1048, or commercial 1-480-726-1048 and select Option #1. For Iridium phones activated on a “Pay-As-You-Go” plan, contact Iridium Communications Customer Service at 1-480-752-5155.

3. **Receiving a Call (Non-Secure):** When receiving a call on the Iridium phone:

- a. Phone will ring, or vibrate; status indicator will alternate between red and green;
  - b. Rotate antenna to vertical position;
  - c. Call and Answer will be displayed on the screen – press OK;
  - d. Complete call: remember that this is a non-secure call; and
  - e. When call is complete, press “C” to end.
4. **Placing a Call – with ISM (Secure):** When making a Secure call:
- a. Insert Iridium Secure Module (ISM);
  - b. Press and hold on/off button for approximately 2 seconds;
  - c. Enter PIN and Press “OK”;
  - d. Press menu key – security menu prompt will appear;
  - e. Press “OK” – PIN menu prompt will appear;
  - f. Press “OK” – “enter PIN?” will appear. At this time the Iridium is looking for the 4 digit secure PIN provided by your COMSEC Custodian. Enter this PIN and press “OK” **DO NOT PRESS OK AGAIN;**
  - g. “LOCK ISM?” will appear; Press “C” twice to back out of security menu; and
  - h. Equipment is now ready for secure or non-secure operation. A non-secure call is originated by either user. Once communications are established and both parties are ready to go secure, either user can press the Menu button. The “Security Menu” prompt will appear. Press “OK” and as long as both units have an ISM installed, both ends will receive visual as well as audible indications that the secure link is being established. Once the link is established, the security level will be displayed and the call can proceed as per non-secure calls.
5. **Dialling Sequence:** The dialling sequence will vary depending upon the unit and/or the corresponding asset that you are calling. Users are to refer to the chart below for specific dialling sequence requirements.

IRIDIUM (9505) SATELLITE PHONE – DIALLING REQUIREMENTS		
Type of Call	Dialling Sequence	Remarks
Iridium to Iridium	00-8816- XXX-XXXXX	Originating a call from an Iridium satellite phone (does not matter

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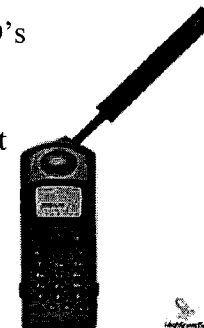
		where the satellite phone is located) to another Iridium satellite phone.
Iridium to Landline	00-1- (Area Code)- XXX-XXXX	Originating a call from the Iridium satellite phone (does not matter where the satellite phone is located) to a landline phone located in Canada, or the United States.
Landline to Iridium	011-8816-XXX-XXXXX	Originating a call from a landline phone in Canada, or the United States terminating to an Iridium satellite phone. It does not matter where the satellite phone is located, the dialling is the same.
Iridium to Landline CSN/DSN	00-696-(DSN Area code) – (DSN 7 digit number)	319 – Canada, 312 – CONUS, 315 – Pacific
Accessing Voicemail	<p>From your Iridium:</p> <p>1. Dial your own 12-digit Iridium phone number. You will be prompted for your Iridium voicemail password.</p>	<p>1. Be patient since it can take up to 30 seconds to connect the call.</p> <p>2. You will be prompted for your Iridium voicemail password. By default, your password is the</p> <p>3. If at some point you forget your voicemail password, it can be reset to the default value by Outfitter Satellite technical support.</p>

Appendix 3  
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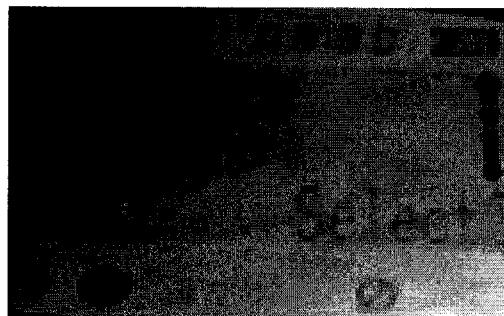
IRIDIUM SATELLITE PHONE –  
SHORT MESSAGE SERVICE (SMS) TEXT PROCEDURES

1. The Iridium SAT Phones are versatile tool that augments the DND's communications in various different ways. Not only can the Iridium Sat Phone send and receive voice calls but it can send and receive SMS (text messages) to any E-mail and to certain mobile phones. There is no list that states which mobile provider supports Iridium SMS, but tests with DND Blackberry have shown that the BB is supported.



2. Before a SMS message can be sent from an Iridium phone the Service Center's number must be entered into the phone:

- Press the "Envelope" button to access messages
- Select "Message Settings" by pressing the "OK" button
- Use the arrow keys to scroll down to "Service Center" and press "OK"
- 
- This will only have to be done once as the service number will be saved in the phone



3. There are a few ways to send a SMS to the Iridium phone, all of which are very simple:

- One way is to go to <http://messaging.iridium.com/>
- Fill in the Iridium phone's number into the "To" section
- Enter a Email address you want to have reply sent to in the "Reply Email" section
- Then simply enter the text of the message in the "Message" section
- You are only allowed to send 160 characters per message
- Once your message is ready to go simply click "Send Message"
- Sending messages via this method is free

**Note:** Messages longer than 160 characters, but less than 1000 characters will be sent in 160 character segments. For example, if the message contained 1000 characters, there would be 7 segments sent.

## Send a Satellite Message



All fields required

**To:** 8816

**Reply Email:**

**Message:**

**Character Count:** (160 character maximum)

**Cancel** **SendMessage**

**Messaging FAQs**  
 Answers to commonly asked questions about this service.

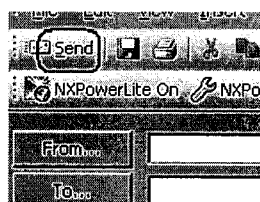
**MDA Configuration**  
 If you are currently an Iridium Global Messaging Customer, you may change your Message Delivery Areas online.

\*Reply functionality only available on properly equipped

4. Another way to send a message is to simply use your Email:

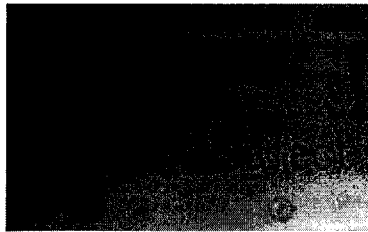


- First open Outlook
- Click "New"
- For the "To" section input the full 12 digit phone number of the Iridium phone you wish to send a message to followed by @msg.iridium.com  
 - Example: 881641450016@msg.iridium.com
- You do not need to fill the subject line
- Type the message you wish to send as if you were sending a normal Email. You are still limited to 160 characters per message
- Once you are happy with your message and are sure it has not exceeded 160 characters (if you exceed 160 characters, but less than 1000 characters, your message will sent get truncated) simply click "send" and you are done

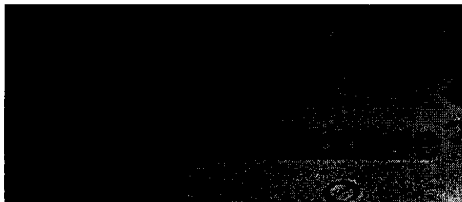


5. To send a SMS message from an Iridium Phone to another Iridium or Mobile Phone:

- Press the "Envelope" Key on the Iridium phone
- Use the arrow keys to scroll down until you reach "Message Editor" then press "OK"



- Type your message, and then press “OK”
- On the “Enter Number” screen input “00” then the 12 digit number of the Iridium phone you are trying to reach, or if you are trying to reach a Mobile phone you must input the phone number plus the area code



- Next press the “OK” button to send the message
  - It will display “Sending message” for a few seconds, followed by “Message Sent” when the message has gone out
6. To send a SMS message for an Iridium Phone to a E-mail address:
- Press the “Envelope” Key on the Iridium phone
  - Use the arrow keys to scroll down until you reach “Message Editor” then press “OK”
  - Enter the destination E-mail Ex: [bloggings@forces.gc.ca](mailto:bloggings@forces.gc.ca) (to get the @ symbol press 1 seven times)
  - Enter a blank space by pressing the “#” or the down arrow twice
  - Enter the body of text, Press “OK”
  - Select “Send Message” by pressing “OK”
  - On the “Enter Number” screen input “+\*2”, Then press “OK”
  - It will display “Sending message” for a few seconds, followed by “Message Sent” when the message has gone out
7. Replying to an Iridium/mobile SMS message on the Iridium Phone:
- Press the “Envelope” button
  - Use the arrow keys to scroll down until you reach “Received Messages” then press “OK”
  - Use the arrow keys to select the message you wish to reply to, press “OK” to view options
  - Scroll down and select “Reply to Sender”





- Enter the text of your message, then press "OK"
- Select "Send Message"
- The phone number of the originator will already be entered, Press "OK"
- It will display "Sending message" for a few seconds, followed by "Message Sent" when the message has gone out

8. Replying to an E-mail SMS message on the Iridium Phone:

- Press the "Envelope" button
- Use the arrow keys to scroll down until you reach "Received Messages" then press "OK"
- Use the arrow keys to select the message you wish to reply to, press "OK" to view options
- Scroll down and select "Reply to Sender"
- The originators E-mail address will automatically be inputted into the body of text. Add your text beside the E-mail address, then Press "OK"
- Next select "Send Message"
- Ensure "+2\*" is entered in the "Enter number field"
- Press "OK" to send the message
- It will display "Sending message" for a few seconds, followed by "Message Sent" when the message has gone out

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Appendix 4  
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EMBC PROVINCIAL INTEGRATED COMMUNICATIONS PLAN

1. No unit shall come up on Emergency Management British Columbia (EMBC) Communications Plan frequencies unless specifically directed to do so by JTFP J6 or during real-time disaster coordination in support of the Province of BC.
2. This appendix outlines the EMBC frequency plan that will be utilized as required for interagency coordination.
3. Use of this frequency plan is subject to the following:
  - a. Authorized Users. CAF units, as authorized by EMBC, shall only utilize these frequencies/channels when involved in emergency management and public safety operations; and
  - b. Channel Usage. Channel purpose and usage varies. All channels are intended for interagency use, so use by an individual agency for its own purposes shall be avoided where alternatives exist.
4. When directed by JTFP J6, CAF units will establish communications with EMBC regional communications personnel on the primary HF Voice, centre (window) frequency  
If resources permit, a listening watch is to also be maintained on the secondary HF Voice, centre (window) frequency
5. Voice call signs for the six Provincial Regional Emergency Operations Centres (PREOCS) are as follows:
  - a. VANCOUVER ISLAND PREOC in VICTORIA: VE7PEP;
  - b. SOUTH WEST PREOC in SURREY: VE7SWF;
  - c. CENTRAL PREOC in KAMLOOPS: VE7KAZ;
  - d. SOUTH EAST PREOC in NELSON: VE7NEZ;
  - e. NORTH EAST PREOC in PRINCE GEORGE: VE7PGZ; and
  - f. NORTH WEST PREOC in TERRACE: VE7NWZ.
6. Depending on the capabilities of the supporting unit(s), additional frequencies identified within the EMBC Communications Plan below may also be utilized.

7. Units maintaining watch on the net are to listen for vital information being passed between PREOCs and EMBC Provincial Emergency Coordination Centre (PECC) on the affected infrastructure (roads, bridges, airport runways...) that exists within the AO. This critical information is to be transmitted onward through CAF communications means to the JTFP RJOC and Regional Task Commanders for situational awareness.

8. EMBC HQ Communications Plan. EMBC communications means and frequencies are as follows:

HF Data	Dial Frequency	Centre Frequency	Notes

VHF/UHF Data	Frequency MHz	Notes

HF Voice	Frequency MHz	Notes

All these frequencies are monitored when activated:

VHF/UHF/1.2 Gig Voice	Frequency MHz	Notes

Annex R  
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## LOGISTICS

References: A. A-LM-007-014-AG-001 (Supply Manual)  
B. A-LM-158-005/AG-001 Chap 7 (Transport Manual)  
C. A-LM-187-004/JS-001 (Hazardous Material Manual)  
D. FAM 1016-0  
E. A-LM-186-001/JS-001

## SITUATION

1. General. In the event of a "No-Notice" event such as a large scale earthquake, Joint Task Force Pacific (JTFP) J4 staff must be responsive to the Logistics support requirements of JTFP assigned forces in CONPLAN PANORAMA. This CONPLAN addresses the immediate response phase and activities required by JTFP immediately after an earthquake. In this phase, it is critical to gain situational awareness by observing the type and extent of impacts from the earthquake. Immediate response actions by JTFP may be needed to save lives, provide resources, materiel and transportation support as directed by Comd JTFP.
2. Assumptions. Comd JTFP will determine the general logistical support plan based on the situation and available resources. Canadian Joint Operations Command (CJOC) will control National CSS assets and shall reinforce bases and formations as necessary. JTFP has specialist materials handling and movement management expertise, as well as a liaison capacity in coordinating strategic airlift capability, which may be available to support the movement of national supplies and personnel following a large-scale earthquake.

## MISSION

3. Following a catastrophic earthquake in the Pacific region, JTFP J4 will provide flexible and scaled logistical support to Comd JTFP in order to facilitate immediate, sustaining and stabilizing recovery operations.

## EXECUTION

4. Concept of Support Operations
  - a. General. Support will be based upon existing support bases along affiliated service lines. In extraordinary circumstances, Formed Support Units (FSU) from CAF resources may be required to reinforce bases and formations as necessary; and
  - b. Task Force Support Responsibilities. All tasks forces are to be prepared to (BPT) provide support to follow-on forces within their respective AOs. On Vancouver

Island, CFB ESQUIMALT shall BPT provide general support to in-place forces deployed SOUTH of the line PARKSVILLE-PORT ALBERNI-TOFINO. 19 Wing COMOX shall BPT provide general support to in-place forces deployed NORTH and inclusive of this boundary. 39 CBG shall BPT provide general support to in-place forces deployed on BC Mainland.

5. Constraints

- a. All reinforcing forces will deploy self-sufficient and must be sustainable for a minimum of 72 hours with combat supplies less ammunition;
- b. All reinforcing forces will be self-sufficient for movement, housing, C2 and other life support needs;
- c. Combat Service Support (CSS) connectivity and support demand activity shall remain the responsibility of each Task Force; and
- d. Local purchase and contracting is the responsibility of each Task Force within established limits. JTFP shall approve and track all purchases beyond those established limits.

6. Restraints

- a. CAF response shall be self sustaining and not draw support from the local economy in earthquake affected areas in order to ensure that all local resources are available for assistance to self-recovery; and
- b. Direct assistance to non-CAF persons or organizations shall be limited to life & limb emergency life saving operations only due to JTFP limited life support capacities. Where excess CAF capacity is identified, support to other agencies or persons may be authorized on order of Comd JTFP.

SERVICE SUPPORT

7. Transportation

- a. Transport Requests. Requests beyond Task Force capacity shall be initiated by the DND 645 (Appendix 1) through JTFP J4 and forwarded (in e-mail format if possible) to the JTFP Ops Centre (+ESQ JLOC@JTFP);
- b. Vehicles. Task Forces shall provide a detailed list of all vehicles (rented & leased), comprising civilian pattern vehicles, Materiel Handling Equipment (MHE), Standard Military Pattern (SMP) and major engineering equipment to JTFP J4;

- c. Lowbed and Heavy Lift. Pre-positioning and deployment of this equipment is the responsibility of respective Task Force Commands deficiencies will be coordinated through JTFP J4;
  - d. DND 404s. All operators must be qualified on the equipment they are using and have their DND 404s in their possession while operating equipment;
  - e. Accident Reporting. All military vehicle accidents, regardless of severity, shall be reported immediately to the Task Force MSE Safety cell for consolidation and in turn report MSE accidents to the JTFP MSE Office as soon as practicable; and
  - f. Rental Vehicles. Use of rental vehicles will be limited to essential requirements only, as approved by the Task Force Comds. Appendix 2 to this annex shall be utilized to track all vehicle rentals.
8. Supply
- a. Material Accountability. All materiel moving to, within, and from the theatre of operations is to be accounted for IAW reference A to ensure proper receipt, storage, control and accountability, including in-transit and asset visibility. Movement of materiel shall be coordinated through the JTFP J4 TFMO utilizing support from appropriate Base Traffic Sections or other CAF resources;
  - b. CFSS Support. Supply support to CONPLAN PANORAMA for Nationally owned materiel and equipment would be provided via on-line requisitions through the CFSS, and/or off-line requisitions. Visibility of materiel on automated accounts shall be via Supply Customer Account (SCA) Holdings. Supply procedures to manage the automated accounts shall be in accordance with Volume 3 of reference A;
  - c. Manual Accounting. When a CFSS link is available, Task Forces are to maintain automated account records. If communications with the CFSS are severed or otherwise restricted, manual account records shall be maintained in accordance with Chapter 2/3 of reference A;
  - d. Account Structure. JTFP or subsequent support elements will use CFSS accounts under JTFP District. All other OP PANORAMA units shall use existing CFSS accounts for CONPLAN PANORAMA;
  - e. Material Distribution Centre (MDC). Task Forces will establish and operate MDCs. In addition to providing the normal MDC functions to the Task Forces, the MDC will coordinate the movement of materiel from within DND and, if necessary, from Other Government Departments (OGDs) and Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) into their respective AOs;
  - f. Procurement/LPO. JTFP J4 Log and J8 are responsible for controlling all local procurement in the JTFP AOR in support of CONPLAN PANORAMA. All locally purchased items will be procured and shipped as directed by JTFP HQ

noting constraints on procurement in affected areas. Standard procurement rules and regulations will remain in effect. Once a State of Emergency is in effect, JTFP J4 has authority to procure any items essential to preservation of human life and limb, protection of capital assets, safety, security and health. Due diligence and common sense shall be exercised and an audit trail shall be maintained at all times. The use of emergency contracting is to be reserved for those situations where the High Priority Request (HPR) process is deemed too slow. The authority for Emergency Contracting is Comd JTFP through J4 Log Plans O; and

- g. Records Management. Proper record keeping shall be maintained. Financial statements must have all supporting documentation attached in the order in which they appear on the statement, including receipts and invoices (including credit card flimsy), quotes, written authorities, packing slips and other documentation. Additionally, the Section 34 certification shall include the date, initials, surname, rank and position of the person certifying the payment printed legibly below their signature. The statement can only be signed by an authorized FAA Section 34 Authority who is not the cardholder.

9. Classes of Supply. Task Forces will hold initial stocks as indicated below:

a. Class I Uniform Rate Consumables - (Rations)

- (1) Hard Rations. Task Force units shall deploy with and maintain 3 days of supply (DOS) of IMPs. Task Force support elements will maintain an additional 4 DOS for forces within their AO;
- (2) Water. Task Force units will deploy with and maintain a 72 hour supply of water. Local city water sources will be the primary means of replenishment. Should local water supplies not be available, Task Force units must be prepared to re-supply this commodity. Task Force support elements will hold an additional 4 DOS for forces within their AO; and
- (3) Fresh Rations. Task Forces will deploy with Mobile Kitchen Trailers and feed off fresh rations where practicable. JTFP will ensure access to fresh rations through the existing Standing Offer Agreement (SOA) utilizing a JTFP fin code for direct delivery to the requesting Task Force. In the case of a catastrophic event where the local economy may no longer be capable of supplying fresh rations, JTFP will coordinate with the Task Forces and CJOC J4 to manage the flow of rations into the respective AOs;

b. Class II (G&T)

- (1) General. Task Forces are to deploy with sufficient holdings for 15 DOS in an austere operating environment; and

- (2) Clothing. Task Forces are to deploy with sufficient clothing stores to ensure their ability to operate at a high level of intensity under adverse conditions;
- c. Class III (POL)
  - (1) Bulk. Units are to deploy self-sufficient for 72 hrs. Task Force support elements are to deploy with an additional 4 DOS where practicable, and are to be prepared to sustain holdings within their AO;
  - (2) Packaged POL and Industrial Gases. Task Forces are to deploy with 15 DOS; and
  - (3) Waste POL. Task Forces must ensure that proper containers for waste POL are available and waste POL types are not mixed;
- d. Class IV (Engineer and Defensive Stores). See Annex EE;
- e. Class V (Ammunition). Ammunition holdings are defined in terms of that required by units tasked with potential Assistance to Law Enforcement Agencies (ALEA) missions and those natures required for other purposes to include, but not limited to, engineer tasks and marking requirements;
- f. Class VI (Amenities). Provision of amenities will be a low priority class of supply during Ph 1. Staff effort for provision of Class VI items will only be allotted during Ph 2.
  - (1) Canteens. Task Forces are responsible for local canteen operations where practical; and
  - (2) Operational Amenities Support. Canadian Forces Morale and Welfare Services (CFMWS) support to deployed units/formations is to be coordinated by JTFP J4;
- g. Class VII (Major Equipment)
  - (1) Controlled Stores. The JTFP HQ J3/J4 will establish a Controlled Stores List. Requests for release of component controlled stores will be coordinated through their respective N/G/A4 organizations;
- h. Class VIII (Medical Supplies). See Annex K.
  - (1) Class IX (Spare Parts). All Task Forces will deploy with 15 DOS and be replenished through their respective formation support bases on a pull basis; and



- (2) Class X (Materiel to Support Non-Military Programs). The movement of Class X stores will be limited to stores moved through the National Movements Distribution System (NMDS).

10. Supply Administration

a. Materiel Priority Codes (MPC)

- (1) MPC 1 (HPR). Use of MPC 1 is the most costly method of replenishment in terms of CAF resources and will be predicated upon the operational urgency of the demand as determined by the operations cell of each Task Force. Use of the fastest possible commercial shipping means, including courier is authorized;
- (2) MPC 2. Use of next available scheduled freight shuttle. An MPC 2 demand that is also an HPR shall take precedence over routine MPC 3 demands; and
- (3) MPC 3. Use of next available scheduled freight shuttle. Expected turn-around time from receipt of demand at stocking supply agency to receipt of item at requesting Task Force's supply agency is 14 days or greater;

b. Replenishment System. JTFP related transactions will be processed through respective Task Force support bases;

c. Aircraft Spares Replenishment. Commercial and CAF systems that support specific aircraft will be coordinated by the Air Component Commander (ACC);

d. Accountability. Stringent accountability procedures will remain in effect;

e. Write-Offs. All write-offs are to be actioned IAW references. Reports are to be submitted through their normal ECS/Level 1 chain of command for signature for each account. The chain of command for the account created exclusively for CONPLAN PANORAMA will be Task Force, JTFP then CJOC. A complete report of all Task Force write-offs is to be submitted to CJOC no later than 90 days upon termination of this mission. A report template is included at Appendix 3;

f. Loss Reports. A loss report is required when a unit has been deprived of the use of, or ceases to have custody of, materiel because of disappearance, destruction, accidental or deliberate damage beyond economical repair, fire, theft, neglect or unforeseen deterioration. Materiel reduced to scrap because of fair wear and tear would not be a loss since the department received full value for money ("Loss" is often used interchangeably with "inventory deficiency" in DND and the CAF - See Appendix 4 - Loss Report). Write-offs will be approved by existing Chain of Command for each account. The Chain of Command for the account created

exclusively for OP PANORAMA is Commander JTFP then Commander CJOC. A report of all CF 152s shall be forwarded to CJOC J4 upon termination of OP PANORAMA. The write-off authority is per the Delegation of Authorities for Financial Obligations Matrix. For DND and CAF purposes, write-off applies to materiel that is lost IAW the definition of loss in Write-Off terminology. If write-off is required, the CF 152 at Appendix 3 shall be submitted to report the loss and request approval of the write-off;

g. Maintenance

(1) Repair

- (a) Integral and Close Support. Task Forces are responsible for level 1 and level 2 repairs to all their equipment; and
- (b) General Support. Each Task Force is responsible for limited Level 2 and Level 3 repairs for all commercial vehicles and heavy equipment. This will be conducted using a combination of in-house repair, recovery and contracted work;

(2) Recovery, Work Request and Back-Loading

- (a) Recovery/Work Requests. Recovery/Work requests beyond Task Force means will submit Appendix 5 to this annex via e-mail to the JTFP J4. All requests will be actioned based on priority;
- (b) Equipment Collection Point (ECP). Each Task Force will establish an ECP in their respective AOs; and
- (c) Back Loading Point (BLP). Each Task Force is responsible to establish a BLP under its control. Task Forces are responsible to return their own N/S vehicles to home destinations throughout and upon termination of OP PANORAMA;

h. Reports and Returns

- (1) All units will maintain logistical records IAW SOPs and submit logistical reports throughout the execution of CONPLAN PANORAMA.

COMMAND & SIGNALS

11. Command

- a. JTFP J4 is responsible for all Logistics matter with the AOR; and
- b. JTFP J4 JLOC will be the initial operations centre for all logistics matters until such time as a Joint Task Force Support Component (JTFSC) is stood up.

s.15(1)

s.16(2)

12. Signals

- a. JTFP J4: :
- b. JLOC OIC:
- c. JLOC Plans:
- d. JLOC 24 hr Duty Pager: ; and
- d. Email: :

Appendices:

- Appendix 1 DND 645 – Requisition for Mobile Support Request (RDIMS 315743)
- Appendix 2 Rental Vehicle and Equipment Template (RDIMS 315743)
- Appendix 3 CF152 – DND Asset Write Off Form (RDIMS 315743)
- Appendix 4 Miscellaneous Loss Report Form (RDIMS 315743)
- Appendix 5 Sample Recovery/Work Request Form (RDIMS 315743)

Appendix 1  
Annex R  
6435-3120-1(J3 Land/RDIMS 299591)  
12 February 2014



National Défense  
Defence  
nationale

**REQUISITION FOR MOBILE SUPPORT  
EQUIPMENT**

**DEMANDE DE MATÉRIEL MOBILE DE SOUTIEN**

GRAY AREAS  
FOR JTFSE USE ONLY

TIME ORDERED HEURE H	DATE	REQUESTING COMPONENT - UNITÉ FAISANT LA DEMANDE		RENTAL AGENCY	AGENCY CONTACT
ORDERED BY - ORIGINE DE LA DEMANDE		APPOINTMENT - FONCTIONS	PHONE NO N° DE TÉLÉPHONE	BOOKED BY (OPS PERS)	DATE BOOKED
<input type="checkbox"/> STAFF CAR VOITURE D'ÉTAT-MAJOR	<input type="checkbox"/> CARGO PANEL FOURGONNETTE	<input type="checkbox"/> BUS AUTO- BUS	# OF PASS	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) AUTRE (PRÉCISER)	<input type="checkbox"/> RENTED WITH DRIVER AVEC CONDUCTEUR
<input type="checkbox"/> STATION WAGON/ FAMILIALE	<input type="checkbox"/> MINIVAN (7 PASS)	<input type="checkbox"/> TRUCK CAMION	TONS TONNES	ECC #	DETAIL #
DATE (REQUIRED) REQUIS POUR DATE	TIME REQUIRED DEMANDÉ POUR H	ALTERNATE DATE AUTRE DATE	RETURN DATE RETOUR A DATE	EST. RELEASE TIME APPROX. DE REMISE H	LICENSE PLATE #
REPORT TO - SE PRÉSENTER À		AT - LIEU		RENTAL AGENCY VEHICLE UNIT #	
DUTIES TO BE PERFORMED - SERVICE À EFFECTUER				ACTIVITY CODE	DISPOSITION *
				RETASKED FROM PO#	
				RETASKED TO PO#	
				ESTIMATED COST \$	
				FMS TRANSACTION #	
FINANCIAL CODE COST CENTRE	FUND	G/L	IO# \ GRC# \ COMMITMENT# \ LINE#	CONTROL#	AUTHORIZATION SIGNATURE
PLAN YOUR NEEDS WELL IN ADVANCE - FAIRE UNE ÉTUDE PRÉALABLE DE VOS BESOINS SUBMIT THIS FORM 48 HOURS EARLY - PRÉSENTER VOTRE DEMANDE 48 HEURES À L'AVANCE					

PO#

DECLINED FOR - REFUSEE  
LACK OF AUTH.  
PAS D'AUTORISATION  
☐  
NO VEHICLE  
PAS DE VEHICULE  
☐  
NO DRIVER  
PAS DE CONDUCTEUR  
☐

\*DISPOSITIONS CODES :

- 01- VOR
- 02- VEH DEFICIENT
- 03- PEAK
- 04- DRVR DEFICIENT
- 05- SPEC PROJ
- 06- FIELD OPIEX
- 07- RESERVE/MILITIA
- 08- DEP SCHOOLS
- 09- COMMUTE ASSIST
- 10- CADETS

Design: EDM 23 AUG 2002 CMF

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RDIMS 315743



Appendix 3  
 Annex R  
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CF 152 – DND ASSET WRITE OFF FORM

<b>CONPLAN PANORAMA</b>		<b>DATE OF INCIDENT -</b>		<b>CF 152 REPORT CONTROL #-</b>			<b>PAGE 1 OF 1</b>	
<b>UNIT: ACCOUNT:</b>		<b>CROSS REFERENCE LOSS REPORT:</b>						
Stock Number	Description	Adjustment	Unit Price	UI	Qty Def	Ext Price Def	Qty Sur	Ext Price Sur
Total >							Total >	
<b>INITIAL APPROVING AUTHORITY</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Approved <input type="checkbox"/> Approved with partial recovery of \$ _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Full recovery action to be taken <input type="checkbox"/> Recommend submit to higher authority  _____ <div style="text-align: right;">Commanding Officer Date -</div>		<b>HIGHER APPROVING AUTHORITY (when required)</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Approved <input type="checkbox"/> Approved with partial recovery of \$ _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Full recovery action to be taken  _____ <div style="text-align: right;">Name, Signature, &amp; Designation Date -</div> <div style="text-align: right; margin-top: 20px;">         _____          Copy to Base Supply for          adjustment action (if required)            _____          Copy to Comptroller for inclusion          in Write-Off Register (if required)          _____          Copy to J4 CJOC       </div>						

R3-1/1

RDIMS 315743

Appendix 4  
 Annex R  
 6435-3120-1(J3 Land/RDIMS 299591)  
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MISCELLANEOUS LOSS REPORT

(return to supporting supply officer upon completion)

1. ACCOUNT CUSTODIAN

Account # \_\_\_\_\_ Report No. \_\_\_\_\_

The materiel listed in the following table was reported lost by:

Rank \_\_\_\_\_ Name and Initials \_\_\_\_\_ Phone \_\_\_\_\_

MATERIEL LOSSES				
Stock Code	Description	Quantity	Unit Price*	Extended Price*

\*Note – Price information is to be inserted by the supporting supply officer/section.

CIRCUMSTANCES SURROUNDING LOSS (include the cause of loss, e.g., fire, theft, neglect, accident, etc.)

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Account Custodian \_\_\_\_\_ Signature \_\_\_\_\_

## 2. SUPPORTING SUPPLY OFFICER/SECTION

I certify that applicable materiel records have been updated.

Date \_\_\_\_\_ Supply Officer Signature \_\_\_\_\_

## 3. INDIVIDUAL (when required for losses only)

☐ I hereby accept responsibility for the loss and agree to financial recovery.

☐ I prefer to make payment in the      pay deduction      ☐  
form of:

cheque/other      ☐  
payment to the  
Receiver General

☐ I do not accept responsibility for  
the loss.

Date \_\_\_\_\_ Signature \_\_\_\_\_



#### 4. SECTION/BRANCH HEAD OF ACCOUNT CUSTODIAN

Comments should include the cause of loss i.e. specify if the loss is due to fire, theft, negligence, accident, etc.

Date \_\_\_\_\_ Signature \_\_\_\_\_

#### 5. COMMANDING OFFICER\*\*

- ☐ No financial recovery
- ☐ Financial recovery in the amount of \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ Submit to higher authority for financial recovery action

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Commanding Officer Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Appendix 5  
 Annex R  
 6435-3120-1(J3 Land/RDIMS 299591)  
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RECOVERY/WORK REQUEST

Para	Description of Para	Example column (to be filled by requestor)
A.	Repair/Recovery Number (Demanding unit must identify either "repair" or "recovery". Receiving unit allocates number.)	A. Recovery 002
B.	Identity of unit requesting support (Organization and C/S)	B. MCC OPS CTR
C.	Type and make of equipment (ECC and/or name, and CFR)	C. Commercial ½ Ton Crew Cab CFR 12345
D.	Estimated Condition Class (I, S, G, BR, Unknown)	D. Serviceable
E.	Can equipment be moved by direct tow, suspend tow, under own power or other (for non-veh casualties)	E. Direct tow
F.	Location of casualty or RV (Grid)	F. Ditch, 1234 Smith Street, ALDERGROVE
G.	Assistance required	G. Recovery
H.	Local tactical situation	H. N/A
I.	Has crew remained with equipment	I. Yes
J.	Problem with the vehicle/equipment	J. Vehicle is operational, minor damage to body, flat tire.
Acceptance Details (Provided by JTFSE OPS/Maint)		
A.	Repair/Request Number	A. RRR 002
B.	C/S of MRT/Wrecker	B. Cpl Blake
C.	Estimated time of arrival of MRT at cas/RV loc	C. 0930 hrs
D.	Estimated time of completion	D. 1030 hrs
E.	Remarks	E. Nil

Annex S  
6435-3120-1(J3 Land/RDIMS 299591)  
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## MOVEMENTS SUPPORT

- References: A. A-LM-158-004/AG-001 Transportation Manual Vol 4 – Movement of Materiel  
B. A-LM-117-001/FP-001 Transportation of Dangerous Goods by CF Airlift  
C. International Civilian Aviation Organization (ICAO) Technical Instructions for the Safe Transport of Dangerous Goods by Air  
D. International Air Transportation Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations  
E. B-GJ-005-40/FP-000, Joint Movement Support  
F. B-GJ-005-40/FP-010, Movement Support Sea  
G. B-GJ-005-40/FP-020, Movement Support Rail  
H. B-GJ-005-40/FP-030, Movement Support Road  
I. B-GJ-005-40/FP-040, Movement Support Air  
J. CFAO 20-15 Shipment of Baggage  
K. Transportation of Dangerous Goods (TDG) Regulations Transport Canada  
L. International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG) Code  
M. B-GG-005-004/AF-014 Mov Doctrine for CF Joint and Combined Ops (Vol 1) Movement General  
N. CFAO 20-12, Transportation Personnel  
O. CFAO 24-5, Funerals, Burials and graves Registration  
P. DAOD 2016, Approval to Travel on Canadian Forces Aircraft

## AIM

1. The aim of this annex is to detail the conduct of movement for JTFP forces in support of CONPLAN PANORAMA.

## MOVEMENTS CONCEPT OVERVIEW

2. General. The key to the success of any operation is the ability to rapidly deploy assigned forces and movement of assets into the area of operations. A robust, yet flexible movements plan is essential in order to deploy, sustain and redeploy JTFP.

- a. Limited Operations. JTFP J4 shall control the movement of all personnel and materiel within our AOR. For strategic movement requirements, JTFP will coordinate through CJOC J4; and
- b. Complex Operations. CJOC HQ J4 is responsible for developing/implementing an enhanced strategic movement plan, if required, in conjunction with JTFP.

3. Movements Planning Considerations

- a. It is likely that deployment, employment, sustainment and redeployment would involve road and air routes, although sea and rail route could also be considered;

- b. As per Annex KK, the three designated land deployment routes into and through the JTFP AO, from supporting/flanking eastern Task Forces, are listed below. Locations marked with an asterix (\*) are designated PODs and/or Staging Bases:
- (1) Northern Route. Southern Yellowhead Highway (Hwy 5)/Coquihalla Highway (Hwy 5)/Trans Canada Highway (Hwy 1): Valemount,  
 BC;
  - (2) Central Route. Trans Canada Highway (Hwy 1)/Coquihalla Highway (Hwy 5)/Trans Canada Highway (Hwy 1): Golden, Rogers Pass, Revelstoke, Salmon Arm,  
 BC;
  - (3) Southern Route. Crowsnest Highway (Hwy 3)/Trans Canada Highway (Hwy 1): Fernie, Cranbrook, Creston, Salmo, Castlegar, Grand Forks, Osoyoos, Princeton,  
 BC; and
  - (4) Routes To/On Vancouver Island. Commercial ferry terminals North of Vancouver (Horseshoe Bay via Hwy 1) and South of Vancouver (Tsawwassen via Hwy 99/17A), if operational, provide transport to \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ (Task Force Island South). Main deployment route from Task Force Island South to Task Force Island North \_\_\_\_\_ is via Highways 1/19 north, or via Highways 1 North and 4 West via Port Alberni to Tofino/Bamfield;
- c. Movement Control Staffs at CJOC J4 and JTFP will identify an airfield in the Joint Operations Area (JOA) that would be suitable to handle a minimum of CC130, CC177 and or CC150 aircraft;
- d. Use of integrated lines of communications(ILOC) for contracting of transportation resources are viable options and may augment the CAF movement support; and
- e. All strategic air assets are managed as national assets by CJOCHQ J4.

#### 4. Concept of Operations

- a. General. Force Generators (FGs) are responsible to move personnel and materiel to the designated Point/Port Of Entry/Embarkation (POE). In conjunction with JTFP JLOC-assigned Task Force Movement Officer (TFMO), CJOC J4 will coordinate the deployment of all personnel and equipment into the AO IAW the CJOC J4 Mov Order. Deployment, sustainment and redeployment will be accomplished using the most effective means available to achieve the mission, as determined by CJOC J4 who will provide overall strategic movement control through the operation;

- b. Main Effort. The main effort will be the establishing and maintaining the Lines of Communication (LOC); and
- c. End State. The end state will be the redeployment of all CAF personnel, materiel as detailed in the redeployment plan.

#### MOVEMENT SUPPORT DETAILS

- 5. TFMO / Task Force Movement Table (TFMT). The JLOC TFMO will plan and coordinate movements for deployment and redeployment within the AO, IAW reference E. CJOCHQ J4 will initiate the development and approval of the TFMT.
- 6. Force Generator's (FG) Responsibility. FGs are responsible for movement of personnel, equipment and baggage to the POE. On redeployment, FGs are responsible to arrange the movement of all personnel and equipment from the POD, to return to home units.
- 7. Baggage. As CONPLAN Panorama is a no-notice catastrophic event, baggage requirements for operationally deployed participants should be limited to operationally required equipment and clothing.
- 8. Dangerous Goods (DG). DG, including ammunition, is to be shipped IAW reference B for Military Aircraft, reference C or D for commercial aircraft, reference L is used for Sealift and reference K is for Land Movements. The TFMO is responsible to coordinate the air movement of all DG on CF Aircraft through 1 Cdn Air Div A4 Mov.
- 9. Materiel Movement. Reference A addresses the movement of DND materiel by all modes. Applicable regulations for sea shipment are outlined in references F, L and M and for air movements in references B, C and I. Unique requirements will be detailed in the CJOC J4 OP order (references O, P and Q). Movement of sustainment materiel will be prioritized by CJOC J4.
- 10. Casualty Evacuation. Movement aspects of casualty evacuation will be in IAW the Health Services Support (HSS) direction at Annex K. Human remains will be transported as expeditiously as possible IAW reference R.

#### MOVEMENT TASKS BY PHASE

- 11. Phase 1 – Immediate Response
  - a. CJOC J4 will coordinate all movements, support the Joint Task Force Support Component (JTFSC) and complete assigned Reception, Staging, Onward Movement, Integration (RSOMI) activities for 3 Div or other external forces, as required;
  - b. JTFP will prepare for the staging, mounting and routing of internal and external pers/eqpt as per CONPLAN PANORAMA's predetermined

s.15(1)

s.16(2)

AOR/Boundaries/Routes/Key Locations matrix (Annex KK); and

- c. Between the POE and POD, all units will fall OPCON to the Task Force Commander assigned during the operation. In the event of a diversion while in transit to the JOA, the administration of pers/eqpt will become the responsibility of the local Task Force Commander, with coordination support provided by JTFP J4.

12. Phase 2 – Sustained Response

- a. JTFP J4 will coordinate with CJOC J4 Mov to prioritize movements during the employment phase including movements of sustainment chalks. CJOC J4 will coordinate all strategic movements; and
- b. JTFP J4 with support from CJOC J4 Mov will plan the redeployment in concert with Force Generators (FGs).

13. Phase 3 – Recovery and Redeployment

- a. CJOC J4Mov will issue the redeployment order;
- b. CJOCHQ J4 Mov will coordinate movement of out-of-province personnel and materiel back to normal areas through designated staging areas if applicable. JTFP J4 will coordinate movement of in-place forces to home stations; and
- c. FGs are responsible for moving pers and materiel from the POD to home units unless otherwise specified.

COMMAND AND SIGNALS

14. Command and Control

- a. FGs will exercise control of all movement of personnel and assets to and from the POE;
- b. Task Force Commander has OPCON of assigned personnel from the POE to POD; and
- c. JTFP J4 will control all tactical movement in the JOA.

15. Points of Contact (POC)

- a. JTFP TFMO: and
- b. JTFP JLOC PlansO:

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## ENVIRONMENTAL SUPPORT

References: A. Standing Operations Order For Domestic Operations (SOODO)  
B. B-GG-005-004/AF-015 Military Engineer Support to Canadian Forces Operations  
C. B-GG-361-001/FP-001 Land Force Engineer Operations  
D. B-GL-361-012/FP-001 Accommodation, Installations and Engineering Services  
E. DAOD 4003-0 Environmental Protection  
F. DAOD 4003-1 Hazardous Materials Management  
G. DAOD 4003-2 Environmental Assessment (Interim guidance)  
H. SAFETY AND EMERGENCY REPORTING, Directive 1  
<http://esquimalt.mil.ca/fse/SEMS/Formation/Dir%201%20119150-v6.DOC>  
I. Formation Safety and Environmental Management System (FSEMS) Manual Part III Directive  
J. Directive 16- Spill response and reporting, Esquimalt  
K. Environment Assessment Manual, A-EN-007-000/FP-001  
[http://admie.ottawa-hull.mil.ca/environmental\\_assessment\\_manual\\_eng.asp](http://admie.ottawa-hull.mil.ca/environmental_assessment_manual_eng.asp)  
L. CJOC Environmental Baseline Study Template  
M. DGLEPM – Spill Response Actions, Checklist, Report Template  
N. Canadian Forces Environmental Aide-Memoire Deployed Ops  
[http://collaboration-cjoc.forces.mil.ca/deployed\\_ops](http://collaboration-cjoc.forces.mil.ca/deployed_ops)

## SITUATION

1. **General.** In the event of a British Columbia (BC) catastrophic earthquake within the Joint Task Force Pacific (JTFP) area of operations (AO), the primacy of the response must be the principal focus of commanders during emergency operations. Consideration however, should always be given to the protection of human life and the environment including all natural resources, endangered flora and fauna, and areas of religious or historical significance. By taking proper steps to assess, plan, and execute the deployment, JTFP operations will:

- a. Protect human life and essential environmental resources;
- b. Reduce the occurrence of environmental accidents;
- c. Mitigate any damage that may be caused to the environment; and
- d. Limit DND's potential long-term liability.

## MISSION

2. To provide effective guidance to minimize any environmental impact without compromising urgent emergency assistance to civil authorities and other government departments (OGDs) during a catastrophic earthquake response and recovery operation.

## EXECUTION

3. Intent. During emergency operations after a major earthquake event, all applicable environmental policies and laws will be respected unless specific exceptions have been approved by higher authority. Compliance will be carefully balanced against the risk to forces and preventing damage to property, the environment or public health and safety.

4. Concept of Operations. All unit commanders are expected to comply with CAF's environmental policies and exercise due diligence concerning natural resources, archaeological, historical and First Nations issues provided that preservation of life and recovery operations are not hindered. During Phase 1, environmental support will be provided by Task Force (TF) Engineer Support Coordination Centres (ESCCs) supported by regional environmental organizations. Upon transition to Phase 2, environmental support will be provided through Component Command ESCCs. Both POESB and MARPAC's Formation Safety and Environment are considered the subject matter experts in the marine environment and will provide this support at both the TF and the operational level throughout all phases.

### 5. Grouping and Tasks

#### a. Phase 1

##### (1) All Engineer units and environmental experts

##### (a) Tasks

- i. BPT provide advice and direction regarding environmental matters in regards to public health and safety issues; and
- ii. BPT conduct environmental assessments (EA) along with environmental baseline studies (EBS).

#### b. Phase 2

##### (1) JTFP JEngr ESCC

##### (a) Tasks

- i. Provide advice and direction regarding environmental matters to TF HQ;



- ii. Track the status of any environmental incidents within the JTFP AOR, related spill reporting and ensure follow-up for long-term remediation where required;
- iii. Coordinate on-site environmental assessments;
- iv. Liaise with CJOC and FSE on environmental issues that require technical depth; and
- v. BPT liaise with OGDs and other agencies on environmental issues;

(2) MARPAC FSE

(a) Tasks

- i. Provide advice and assistance including technical environmental support to JTFP, and in most cases directly to JEngr section;
- ii. Liaise with OGDs and other agencies on environmental issues;
- iii. BPT provide augmentation support to both, 19 Wing Comox and 1 ASG Support Group Chilliwack environmental sections when extra support, local or specific knowledge prescribes participation; and
- iv. BPT provide a Formation Environmental Officer (FEnvO) to man a position in the Battle Watch Operations Centre (BWOC);

(3) CFB Esquimalt BCE

(a) Tasks

- i. Provide support to FSE on environmental issues relating to infrastructure specifically related to Environmental Assessments (EAs); and
- ii. BPT provide the BCE Hazmat Emergency Response Team (HERT) along with the Damage Control Team to respond to environmental situations within CFB Esquimalt and satellite sites;

(4) Component Commands

(a) Tasks

- i. Identify an environmental POC to coordinate with JTFP JEngr ESCC on all component environmental issues within the AO;
- ii. Liaise with JEngr staff to ensure capability gaps with respect to environmental equipment and expertise are identified;
- iii. Track the status of any environmental incidents within Component AOR, related spill reporting and ensure follow-up for long-term remediation where required; and
- iv. Provide their integral units with necessary safety and environmental advice, direction, and resources, including safety and environmental training; waste management equipment; and spill response equipment.

6. Coordinating Instructions

- a. Environmental Impact on Operational Planning. As a minimum, commanders must address certification of local water sources by medical field units (P Med Techs), provide for solid, liquid and POL waste management, hazardous material (HM) and hazardous waste (HW) management, flora and fauna protection, archaeological and historical preservation, and spill response as part of operational activities;
- b. Waste Management. Disposal plans for solid waste will depend on the surrounding environment. Removal of all types of non-contaminated and contaminated waste will likely be required during operations. Commanders need to consider that forces may be exposed to contaminants during emergency operations. The issue and proper use of personal protective equipment (PPE) can significantly reduce risk to forces; therefore all personnel must take all necessary precautions to avoid exposure. The following are the prioritized waste removal methods:
  - (1) The use of existing solid waste disposal systems;
  - (2) The use of CAF deployable waste water treatment plants such as those associated with relocatable tented camp (RTC);

- (3) The construction of solid waste disposal facilities or contracted services;  
and
  - (4) The collection and transport of waste for units that are field deployed;
- c. Water Management. During domestic operations, potable water sources must be approved by qualified preventative medicine personnel. Wherever possible grey water should be connected to existing systems or contained for contract removal and disposal. Black waste water must be disposed of by utilizing the method which maximizes human health and is deemed as follows:
  - (1) Existing systems (latrines, sanitary sewers, and treatment facilities);
  - (2) Constructed/packaged wastewater treatment units or contracted services;  
and
  - (3) For units deployed to locations without access to local collection systems, waste will be collected and transported for proper disposal;
- d. Air Quality. The quality of ambient air that forces will be exposed to during domestic operations must be evaluated by commanders on the ground. The proper use of PPE will help minimize any risk to those forces in the operational area. Problems arising from air quality should be immediately referred to medical authorities;
- e. Petroleum, Oil, and Lubricants (POL). POL facilities must be designed and installed with attention to leak detection and spill containment requirements as threat conditions allow. Efforts must be made to ensure good housekeeping, adequate equipment maintenance, and adherence to proper procedures to avoid or minimize spills of POL;
- f. Natural/Cultural Resources. To the extent possible, impact to the any natural and or cultural resource should always be avoided or minimized in order for it's sustainability and protection; and
- g. Spill Prevention and Control. Special care should be taken to protect surface and ground water from contamination. All spills should be cleaned up as soon as practically possible. The use of drip pans and other similar mitigating measures should be implemented and enforced as unit policies.

#### SERVICE SUPPORT

- 7. General. See Annex EE.

s.15(1)

s.16(2)

## COMMAND AND SIGNALS

8. Command. Comd JTFP remains overall responsible for environmental and safety issues within the AO during CAF support to DOMOPS. JTFP JEngr in consultation with MARPAC Formation Safety will provide the key guidance and recommended measures to mitigate any environment and safety risks.

### 9. Reports and Returns

- a. Spills. Spills will be reported as soon as possible IAW the SPILLREP as per ref H, Directive 1 and ref M Spill Response Actions. As per Annex EE, the key reporting tool for environmental incidents will be Spill Net;
- b. Environmental Baseline Study (EBS). The tenant of domestic operations is to ensure that the CAF will occupy sites with a view to returning and/or vacating property at least in the same physical/environmental condition as when first occupied. If time and conditions permit, it is important to complete an EBS to provide the basis to develop an Environmental Protection plan during occupation and set the conditions for closeout activities. The format for the completion of an EBS can be found in Appendix 1; and
- c. Environmental Assessments (EA). During the conduct of operations, units must ensure that due diligence EAs are completed prior to the start of any project. This will also include an EA of the proposed occupation site and any satellite sites. Further direction on EAs can be found in reference K of the EA manual or refer to the MARPAC/FSE reference G. Of note is that IAW reference A, Canadian Environment Assessment Act section 7(1)(b) and (c), an environmental assessment is not required if work is being carried out in the following circumstances:
  - (1) As special temporary measures in response to a national emergency under the Emergencies Act; and
  - (2) In response to an emergency and it is in the interest of preventing damage to property, environment, or public health and safety.

### 10. Points of Contact

s.15(1)

s.16(2)

Appendices:

- Appendix 1 Environmental Baseline Study (EBS) Template (RDIMS 315743)
- Appendix 2 Environmental Assessment (EA) Report (RDIMS 315743)
- Appendix 3 Spill Report Message Template (RDIMS 315743)
- Appendix 4 Spill Checklist (RDIMS 315743)

Appendix 1  
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## ENVIRONMENTAL BASELINE STUDY GUIDELINES - TEMPLATE

1. If sampling and the EBS checklist are completed concurrently, the following is a recommended format for the EBS report:

Table of Contents

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### **SYNOPSIS**

### **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

#### **LIST OF ANNEXES**

#### **LIST OF FIGURES**

### **LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS**

### **INTRODUCTION**

### **AIM**

### **SCOPE**

### **TECHNICAL DETAILS**

### **DISCUSSION**

### **RESULTS**

### **RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **RECOMMENDED ANNEXES**

#### **Annex A: EBS Checklist**

#### **Annex B: Site Plan/layout**

- Building numbers
- POL locations
- HAZMAT locations
- Waste and water management areas
- Maintenance locations
- Prevailing wind direction
- Runways
- Noise sources
- Well locations
- Firing ranges
- Medical facilities

**Annex C: Infrastructure list (may not be available for an OEBS)**

**Annex D: Photos**

**Annex E: Environmental incident summary (not required for an OEBS)**

**Annex F: HAZMAT list**

**Annex G: Sampling locations**

**Annex H: Lab analysis**

## Occupation/Closeout Environmental Baseline Study

Section A - Evaluation Particulars	
1. Mission/Operation	
2. Current Occupant	
3. Unit Commander (Name/Rank/Position)	
4. Unit EP Officer (Name/Rank/Position)	
5. Evaluation Level	Preliminary <input type="checkbox"/> Detailed <input type="checkbox"/>
6. Camp Name	
7. Date of Evaluation	
8. Evaluator (Name/Rank/Classification)	
9. Evaluator's Experience with Baseline Studies	1 2 3 4 5 None Extensive
10. Local Point of Contact	<i>This could be a local national such as the Host Nation EP officer on site.</i>
11. Workers Interviewed <sup>1</sup>	<i>YES/No with names of locals interviewed</i>
12. Reviewers (Name/Rank/Position)	
Climatic Details (during conduct of EBS)	
13. Temperature (Deg C)	
14. Wind Speed:	
15. Wind Direction:	
16. Humidity:	
17. Air Quality:	<i>If there was a Preventive Medicine/Occupational Health report for the same area, indicate results or "results to follow".</i>
18. Odours/Fumes/Smoke/Dust	<i>From factories, latrines, wastewater treatment.</i>
19. Climatic particularities e.g. katabatic winds	<i>Risk of flooding, hurricanes, wind storms, etc</i>
Section B - Site Identification	
1. Location (town) Name, Nickname, Alternate Names	
2. Map Reference/Grid (MGRS)	<i>Central point of EBS for the specific camp being studied.</i>
3. Current Site Use	
4. Historical Site Use	
5. Current Site Use - Surrounding Lands	<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial/Military <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Residential <input type="checkbox"/> Parkland <input type="checkbox"/> Undeveloped  <i>Details: Location of sensitive local areas such as schools, hospitals, detention facilities, medical treatment facilities, etc</i>
6. Historical Site Use - Surrounding Lands	<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial/Military <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Residential <input type="checkbox"/> Parkland <input type="checkbox"/> Undeveloped



	Details: Go back at least 50 years, if information is available.
7. Other	
<b>Section C - Site Data</b>	
<b>Construction</b>	
1. Listing of Structures, location (MGRS), size, basic construction type, stories and approximate age.	Refer to Annex of the infrastructure list, if available. Ensure to give approximate age of buildings to be used as well as the construction material used for buildings.
2. Heating/Cooling for structure (include fuel source and amount on hand)	Reference the quantities of A/C refrigerant, which should be on the A/C labels
3. Stains and corrosion. Describe stains on floors, walls, and ceilings	
4. Drains and sumps. Describe floor drains and sumps.	
5. Ranges; location (MGRS) and description and approximate usage.	Indicate types of ammunition used and frequency of usage.
6. Description of Utilities Layout	Water, wastewater and power layout for the compound.
7. Raw Sewage from defective piping	
8. Abandoned sewer lines or open sewers	
9. Manholes (location of)	Could be communications manholes or water/sewer manholes.
10. Asbestos Containing Materials (location of)	If unknown, you can make an assumption based on the age or construction material used in the buildings. Ask locals for details. Potential asbestos containing building material are floor tiles, pipe and boiler/tank wrap and ceiling insulation.
11. Lead-based Paint, Paint chipping or peeling	If unknown, use the age of the buildings to make a generic statement (i.e. "given the age of the existing infrastructure, it is unlikely lead-based paint is present").
12. Hot Water Temperature <sup>2</sup>	
13. Indoor Ventilation	This is not the A/C but rather ventilation if any used
14. Laundry Outlets <sup>3</sup>	
15. Vehicle Washing Locations	State location and whether there is surface runoff from this location.
16. PCB Containing Devices	Make reference to the age of the structures if PCB is unknown. More recent structures will unlikely have PCB containing devices. Note electrical equipment on site (transformers, circuit breakers, switches, voltage regulators)
17. UFFI (Urea Formaldehyde Foam insulation)	Use info from age of buildings or information from locals.

18. Other	
<b>Culture/History</b>	
19. Grave-yards	
20. Battlefields <sup>4</sup> – presence of UXO's/ Mines	<i>If possible, try to get the clearance certificate for the site and refer to this certificate.</i>
21. Monuments	
22. Archaeological Significant Features	<i>Cultural or religious sites of significance. Collect information from locals. Look at UNESCO website for possible reference locations/material.</i>
23. Other	
<b>Ecology</b>	
24. Vegetation	
25. Fauna/Insects	
26. Sensitive Ecosystems	<i>Prior to deploying, may be good to look at country data related to sensitive ecosystems (i.e. SAR, NATURA 2000 for Europe, etc). International websites such as redlist.org.</i>
27. Other	
<b>Geography</b>	
28. Landfill Proximity (note MGRS)	<i>Proximity and direction from compound. General topography.</i>
29. Mining Industries Proximity (note MGRS)	
30. Refineries Proximity (note MGRS)	
31. Sources of Noise Proximity (note MGRS)	
32. Other	
<b>Hydrogeology</b>	
33. Drinking Water (source)	<i>Surface/groundwater.</i>
34. Supply Wells (note MGRS)	
35. Monitoring Wells (note MGRS)	
36. Soil Composition	<i>Be generic unless soil layer data is available. Use sources such as internet to assist with general soil composition for the area.</i>
37. Soil Layer Pattern	
38. Underlying Aquifers	<i>If unknown, state this. Talking to local contacts will help with this information.</i>
39. Other	
<b>Existing Risks</b>	
40. High Risk Neighbours	
41. Known HAZMAT handled on Site	<i>If a HAZMAT list is available, use this as an Annex if required. If not, use general information.</i>
42. Spill/incident Reports	
43. Underground Tanks Proximity, MGRS, number and content	
44. Medical Waste, location of	<i>How is medical waste handled and disposed of.</i>

and procedures followed.	
45. Other	
<b>Local/on-site Practices</b>	
46. Waste Collection & Disposal	<i>Includes solid waste, batteries, agricultural pesticide waste, etc.</i>
47. Sewage and Sludge Collection, Treatment and Disposal	<i>Include greywater and blackwater disposal method. If off-site disposal location is known, indicate MGRS. Reference to waste disposal contract.</i>
48. Incineration	<i>Reference burn pits if used.</i>
49. Containment Mechanisms about Contaminants	<i>Do POL/HAZMAT points have secondary containment? Important to take photos of these cases. If none available, it is important to provide a recommendation on secondary containment to deploying unit or on-site unit.</i>
50. Storage of Fuel/POL (note MGRS)	
51. Storage of Used Oil/ Coolant/ Anti-freeze/ Batteries/ Chemicals? (note MGRS)	
52. Use of Cleaning Products	
53. Use of Drip trays in Vehicle Compounds	<i>Identify percentage of vehicles with drip trays. If not used, provide recommendation.</i>
54. Use of Halocarbons (Freon, Halon)	<i>This will be contained on the A/C labels normally. Important to stat type of refrigerant used in the A/C units.</i>
55. Local Power Generation Methods (note MGRS)	<i>Generators, host nation power. If host nation power is used, what is their method of power generation (coal, nuclear, hydro, etc)</i>
56. Other	
<b>Topography</b>	
57. Existing Watercourses or Ditches (note MGRS)	
58. Flood Potential	<i>Reference historical data or local information available. Includes flash flood potential based on historical data.</i>
59. Horizontal Distance to Surface Water	
60. Runon/runoff Potential	<i>This will be related to the soil composition and discussions with locals.</i>
61. Sinkholes	
62. Slopes	
63. Stagnant Water	<i>If information is available on historical data, reference this as well. (i.e. stagnant water is a problem during the rainy season from xx-xx)</i>
64. Other	
<b>Observed Contamination</b>	
65. Oil sheen on water	
66. Observed Environmental Accidents	<i>Areas where there is distressed vegetation may be indicators of environmental accidents.</i>
67. Stained/ Coloured/Discoloured Soil	
68. Evidence of Petroleum	

Contamination <sup>5</sup>	
69. Other	
<b>SECTION D – Recommendations</b>	
<b>General Comments/Actions Required</b>	
<p><i>COMMON RECOMMENDATIONS</i></p> <p>1. <i>Unit should deploy with integral spill response equipment given the lack of local resources</i></p> <p>2. <i>Secondary containment is required for all POL and HAZMAT storage</i></p> <p>3. <i>Establish an incident reporting and response system.</i></p>	
<b>References:</b>	

1. Name, address/home base and position. If a local, how long they have resided in the area, profession etc.
2. Due to the risk for the growth of Legionella bacteria.
3. Note connection of laundry to sewer treatment systems.
4. May also contain unmarked graves, mass-graves or both.
5. Describe the state of contamination – solid, pooling, free flowing product, staining etc. and type of contaminant.

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## DND ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

### **PART I PROJECT IDENTIFICATION**

Note: This part must be submitted to the Base/Wing Environmental Officer for registration on the Canadian Environmental Assessment Registry within 14 days of the commencement of the environmental assessment.

<b>Project Title:</b>
<b>Description of the project:</b> <i>Describe the project in sufficient detail for the public or other third party to understand what undertaking(s) is/are being proposed and the related infrastructure changes that is/are required.</i>
<b>Project schedule:</b> <i>Estimated start and completion dates.</i>
<b>Project Location:</b> <i>With the nearest populated place or physical feature: e.g. city, town, lake, military installation, lat/long:</i>
<b>Originating Directorate, Base, or Unit:</b>
<b>EA Start Date:</b>
<b>Type of Project:</b> a) Physical work      Yes [    ]      No [    ] b) Physical Activity    Yes [    ] (Inclusion List #)      No [    ] c) Other (non-CEAA EA)
<b>EA "Trigger":</b> a) Proponent      Yes [    ]      No [    ] b) Funding      Yes [    ]      No [    ] c) Land      Yes [    ]      No [    ] d) Permit      Yes [    ]      No [    ] e) Non-applicable (non-CEAA EA)
<b>OPI's EA/project File reference #:</b>
<b>CEA Registry # :</b> (provided through NDHQ/DGE after registration)
<b>Other Responsible Federal authorities:</b> (list federal authorities from which permits, authorizations or expert advice will be sought)

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**Federal Environmental Assessment Coordinator:** (Normally Base/Wing EnvO unless by agreement with another federal department or agency)

**Contacts:**

**FEAC Point of Contact:** The principle initial point of contact between DND and the public on environmental concerns relating to the EA, the EA report and follow-up.

- a) Name, Rank, and title
- b) Address
- c) Telephone No.
- d) Fax no.
- e) Email (Internet)

**Project OPI/principle point of contact:** The person who is responsible for ensuring that the environmental assessment is conducted for the project.

- a) Name, Rank, and title
- b) Address
- c) Telephone No.
- d) Fax no
- e) Email (Internet)

**Public Notification:** Describe any public notices, other than the EA Registry, used for public notification of:

- a) Requests for public input to the screening

*Note: Notices soliciting public input must be provided to the FEAC, at the same time as submitted for publication, for inclusion on the Canadian Environmental Assessment Registry*

- b) Termination of the screening (if applicable)

*Note: Notice of the termination of the screening must be provided to the FEAC for inclusion on the Canadian Environmental Assessment Registry*

## PART II ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTS AND CONCLUSIONS

**Note:** This part must be submitted to the Base/Wing Environmental Officer for registration on the Canadian Environmental Assessment Registry.

<p style="text-align: center;">Assessment of environmental effects</p> <p>The detailed assessment of environmental effects and supporting documentation is at Annex A (with additional annexes or enclosures as necessary)</p>
<p><b>Executive Summary</b></p> <p><i>Provide an executive summary of the principle conclusions of the assessment, including the major concerns, mitigation measures and residual impacts after mitigation (if any). Include a summary of any significant public concerns and state if these have been resolved. Responsibility for the implementation of mitigation measures must be identified and, where required, funding provisions should be identified.</i></p>
<p><b>EA Determination</b></p> <p>On the basis of this EA Report, it has been determined that the impact of this project on the environment is as follows (indicate with an X):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EA terminated with no determination. Project <b>cannot</b> proceed: [    ]</li> <li>• Project is not likely to cause significant adverse environmental effects. The project <b>can</b> proceed with application of the mitigation measures specified in this report: [    ]</li> <li>• The project is likely to cause significant adverse environmental effects. The project <b>cannot</b> proceed: [    ]</li> <li>• Refer the project, through the chain of command and <b>only on the recommendation of ECS environmental advisor and DGE</b>, to the Minister of Environment for referral to a mediator or panel review: [    ]</li> </ul>
<p><b>Follow-up</b></p> <p>Is a follow up or monitoring program required? Yes [    ]    No [    ]</p> <p>Describe the follow-up program and how and by whom it will be implemented.</p>

### **PART III RECOMMENDATIONS AND SIGN-OFF**

**EA Report prepared by:**

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature block, signature, and date

**EA Report reviewed by (with recommendation by NDHQ, Formation or Base/Wing  
Environmental Specialist Staff if applicable)**

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature block, signature, and date

**EA Report accepted and approved by**

The undersigned accepts the determination and recommendations of this environmental  
screening report.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature block, signature, and date of the DND/CF decision-making authority for the project



## ANNEX A ASSESSMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS

### Project Description and Scope

- a. **General Description of the project:** *Describe the project in general, throughout its full life span.*
- b. **Project components, scope, and timeframe:** *List and describe the components of the project. Include any relevant steps or phases, such as construction, operation, maintenance, and demolition.*

### Description of the existing environment

- a. **Sources of information, including site visits** *Describe how the information on the existing environment was obtained (e.g. site visit, public consultation, other Departments, etc.)*
- b. **Boundaries** *Describe the physical and temporal bounds of the study area, as well as any administrative or jurisdictional boundaries that may be relevant (e.g. areas subject to traditional rights)*
- c. **General description** *Give a general description of the environment in the study area.*
- d. **Valued Ecosystem Components** *List the pertinent valued ecosystem components that may be affected by the project. The VECs in the matrix may be used as a guide. Adapt the matrix as needed in accordance with the site specific VECs.*

### Consultation

- a. **Consultation within DND** *List and describe consultations within DND, e.g. with environmental specialist staff, CE staff, etc.*
- b. **Consultation with the Public** *Indicate if consultations were necessary. If the public or other non-governmental parties were consulted, identify the parties involved, when and where the consultation took place, and identify the issues raised and how they were addressed.*

**c. Consultation with other Dept's, agencies or jurisdictions** *Identify the parties consulted, if applicable, when and where the consultations took place, and identify issues raised and how they were addressed.*

**References** *List and state the relevance of any applicable laws, regulations, SOPs, reports, etc. used to complete this EA report.*

**a. Regulations and Policies**

**b. Other References**

### **Environmental Effects**

*To identify potential environmental effects, a simple matrix can be used for routine screenings.*

*The format may be adapted for more complex EAs.*

*In the left-hand column of the matrix, list the components of the project.*

*Across the top of the matrix, list the environmental components and VECs relevant to the study area. The VECs on the matrix are only a guide to typical environmental components.*

*Systematically examine each place where a project activity intersects with an environmental component and determine whether there is a potential significant effect:*

## ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS MATRIX

PROJECT COMPONENT  Enter each component e.g. phases of construction, aspects of operation.	VALUED ECOSYSTEM COMPONENTS Add to/delete from matrix below as necessary)																			
	Show potential effects with an "X"																			
	PHYSICAL							BIOLOGICAL					SOCIAL							
	Atmosphere	Surface Water	Ground Water	Soils	Terrain	Ambient Noise		Terrestrial Animals	Terrestrial Habitat	Aquatic Animals	Aquatic Habitat	Vegetation		Heritage/Historical	Recreation/Aesthetic	People/Health	Economy	Services	Land Use	

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### **Discussion of Effects and Mitigation**

*Complete a separate section for each project component interaction with a VEC (effect) from the matrix at block 5.2 that results in a potential effect.*

*The discussion should focus on those VECs that could be significantly affected by this project.*

*Provide a description of the effect, its potential scope or extent; describe the proposed mitigation measures; and state whether or not there is likely to be a residual significant adverse impact, after mitigation.*

*State also whether there will be a need for follow-up or monitoring.*

#### **[Heading 1] e.g. Site Preparation and Construction**

- a) Project Activity or Component (s)
- b) Valued Ecosystem Component(s) Affected
- c) Description of the Effect
- d) Mitigation Measures
- e) Residual Effects - are there likely to be significant adverse impacts after mitigation? Are there any significant unresolved issues or major areas of uncertainty?
- f) Follow-up and monitoring

#### **[Heading 2] e.g. Operation and maintenance**

- a) Project Activity or Component (s)
- b) Valued Ecosystem Component(s) Affected
- c) Description of the Effect
- d) Mitigation Measures
- e) Residual Effects - are there likely to be significant adverse impacts after mitigation? Are there any significant unresolved issues or major areas of uncertainty?
- f) Follow-up and monitoring

#### **[Heading 3] e.g. Decommissioning (etc)...**

### **Cumulative Effects**

- a) *Identify other existing or future projects that affect or may affect the same VECs as this project.*
- b) *Describe the potential cumulative environmental effects*
- c) *Describe the required mitigation measures*
- d) *Will the residual effects be significant?*

**Accidents and malfunctions** *Identify accidents and malfunctions that could occur during the project. Describe the environmental effects that are likely to result, any recommended mitigation measures, and state if the likely residual effects are significant.*

**Effects of the environment on the project**

*Identify the effects that the environment may have on the project (e.g. health and safety), the measures to mitigate these effects, and state whether the residual effects are significant or not.*

**Follow-up program**

Follow-up program required for the project Yes [ ] No [ ]

If yes, provide details of the program.

**Summary Table (optional)**

*Provide a brief summary of the assessment of effects. A tabular format may be used:*

**Effect**  
**Mitigation**  
**Residual likely adverse impact?**  
**Follow-up?**

### **Conclusions**

Summarize the principle conclusions of the assessment, including the major concerns, mitigation measures, and the overall residual impacts of the project after mitigation.

Include a summary of any significant public concerns and state if these have been resolved.

Appendix 3  
Annex T  
6435-3120-1 (J3 Land/RDIMS 299591)  
12 February 2014

SPILL REPORT MESSAGE TEMPLATE

Ref: DGLEPM I 6-001-09

FROM: (UNIT)  
ACTION: APPLICABLE CHAIN OF COMMAND ENVIRONMENTAL OFFICE  
INFO: YOUR COMMAND STRUCTURE  
SUBJ: SPILL REPORT MESSAGE  
A. DATE AND TIME OF OCCURRENCE, DISCOVERY, AND CLEAN UP OF  
SPILL/RELEASE  
B. REPORTED BY (NAME, RANK, PHONE NUMBER, UNIT)  
C. TYPE OF MATERIAL SPILLED/RELEASED  
D. QUANTITY OF MATERIAL SPILLED/RELEASED AND QUANTITY RECOVERED  
(METRIC MEASUREMENTS KG/L)  
E. WAS THE SPILL/RELEASE SELF-GENERATED OR OBSERVED?  
F. SOURCE/ORIGIN OF SPILL/RELEASE  
G. LOCATION OF SPILL/RELEASE (NAME OF LOCATION OR LAT. AND LONG.)  
H. UNIT RESPONSIBLE FOR SPILL/RELEASE  
I. SHORT DESCRIPTION OF THE INCIDENT (MECHANICAL OR PROCEDURAL  
FAILURE)  
J. ACTIONS TAKEN TO MITIGATE EFFECTS OF THE SPILL/RELEASE  
K. MITIGATIVE ACTIONS TO PREVENT RECURRENCE  
L. FURTHER ACTIONS REQUIRED (INVESTIGATION, UCR, TI, ETC.)  
M. WEATHER CONDITIONS AT THE TIME OF THE INCIDENT  
N. IMMEDIATE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT (GROUND, WATER, VEGETATION,  
WILDLIFE, ETC.)  
O. MEDIA INTEREST (NONE, LITTLE, MODERATE OR HIGH)  
P. AGENCIES/AUTHORITIES NOTIFIED OR INVOLVED  
Q. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS  
R. UNIT COMMANDER (NAME, RANK, PHONE NUMBER)

Appendix 4  
Annex T  
6435-3120-1 (J3 Land/RDIMS 299591)  
12 February 2014

SPILL CHECKLIST

Ref: DGLEPM I 6-001-09

1. Date and time of spill:
  - a. Occurrence:
  - b. Discovery:
  - c. Stop:
2.
  - a. Has the spill been contained? Y / N
  - b. Is the spill ongoing? Y / N
3. Reported by (contact name, unit and number):
4. Spilled material (e.g., POL, hydraulic fluid, halocarbon):
5. Quantity of material spilled:
6. Unit responsible:
7. Source of spill:
8. Location of spill:
9. Cause of spill:
10.
  - a. Is the spill internal (e.g., inside a building, ship, etc.) or is it on an artificial surface (e.g., asphalt, concrete etc.):
  - b. If not, what environment has the spill entered (e.g., ground, water, air):
11. Actions taken to mitigate effects:
12. What is the potential for media interest (e.g., high, medium, low)?



Annex X  
6435-3120-1 (J3 Land/RDIMS 299591)  
12 February 2014

## PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Reference: DAOD 2008 (Public Affairs)

### SITUATION

1. CONPLAN PANORAMA outlines the Canadian Armed Forces (CAF) response to a catastrophic earthquake scenario in the Joint Task Force Pacific (JTFP) Area of Responsibility (AOR). The CONPLAN relies heavily on close cooperation with Joint Task Force West (JTFW) and envisions the deployment of Land Force Western Area (LFWA) elements to support the immediate response requirements of in-place CAF elements.

### OBJECTIVE

2. The objective of this Public Affairs (PA) Plan is to provide and coordinate PA support throughout CONPLAN PANORAMA once activated, with a focus on maintaining public confidence. Managing the public's expectations while reassuring them that a JTFP forces are responding to the emergency should be the highest PA priority.

### PUBLIC ENVIRONMENT ANALYSIS

3. There is a general understanding and acceptance among British Columbians that a major earthquake could take place in their province. British Columbians would expect the CAF to be part of the emergency response effort.

4. The initiation of CONPLAN PANORAMA will draw local, national, and international media interest. The participation of several CAF assets along the coast and/or mainland of British Columbia will be visible and newsworthy.

### APPROACH

5. The PA approach for CONPLAN PANORAMA will be proactive. J02PA is responsible for coordinating PA support to CAF operations under CONPLAN PANORAMA.

### MESSAGES

6. All PA efforts should focus on maintaining public confidence in the coordinated response to the earthquake. The following messages should be used to this effect:

- a. JTFP is working hard to provide emergency assistance to provincial authorities and Other Government Departments (OGDs) in order to save life, limb, and property, to reduce suffering, and to restore essential services;

- b. JTFP is in constant contact with provincial authorities and OGDs to ensure that the help that is needed is delivered quickly and effectively; and
- c. JTFP is in consultation with Canadian Joint Operations Command (CJOC) to explore what other CAF capabilities could be deployed.

#### TARGET AUDIENCE

- 7. PA support to CONPLAN PANORAMA will target four major audiences:
  - a. Those directly affected by the earthquake, whose mood will be one of apprehension, uncertainty, and distress;
  - b. Regional, national, and international media, who will be interested in the efficacy and rapidity of CAF's response to the earthquake;
  - c. Emergency response partners, who should be informed of the CAF's contribution to the overall response effort; and
  - d. Internal audiences.

#### EXECUTION

- 8. J02PA will provide PA support to Comd JTFP by:
  - a. Individual and unit self-recovery to restore cohesion;
  - b. Establishing and maintaining communications with Comd JTFP, J3, CJOC, and federal, provincial, and municipal organizations as required;
  - c. Coordinating JTFP media relations (including the issuing of news releases, the development of media response lines, designation of official spokespersons and responding to media queries); and
  - d. Providing guidance to the deployed TF PAO.
- 9. A JTFP PAO may be deployed as PA Advisor to TF Commanders as required. Deployed PAO (s) will be sourced from the PA sections of MARPAC, CFB Esquimalt, 19 Wing, 3 Cdn Div, or as directed by CJOC PA. TF PAOs will provide PA support to TF Comds by:
  - a. Deploying with the TF Comd;
  - b. Managing media relations at the scene of CAF assistance;
  - c. Supervising any CAF imagery support on scene; and
  - d. Keeping J02PA informed of local media and public environment.
- 10. PA will coordinate all media requests regarding CAF support throughout the incident.

11. If available, Imagery Technician(s) from Base Imaging Services and/or Combat Camera will be assigned to TF PAOs and will deploy with the PAO. Image Techs will collect and disseminate imagery of CAF assistance as quickly as possible in order to inform both external and internal audiences of JTFP's role in the support to the emergency response effort.

12. Social Media will be actively used by J02PA to update followers on CAF efforts during CONPLAN PANORAMA. All PA activities will be done IAW CAF/DND policies.

13. Significant media (local, regional, national and international) can be expected to appear very quickly. This will require significant additional PA resources from across the CAF. Requirements for establishing combined or joint media centre(s) will require early coordination with the lead Federal Agency (Public Safety Canada) as well as provincial (Emergency Management BC) and municipality authorities. Significant PA support at an established media centre (s) for designated CAF spokespersons will be required throughout all phases of this CONPLAN. It can be expected that regular briefings and incident updates will be provided to the media on a 24/7 basis.

#### SERVICE SUPPORT

14. Deployed PAOs and Image Techs will receive service support from deployed TFs.

#### COMMAND AND SIGNALS

15. Coordination. The lead Federal coordination agency for non-DND federal response activities is Public Safety Canada. CAF PA activities will be fully coordinated.

16. Public Affairs Contacts

a. J02PA

- (1) Senior PA, 250-363-2015;
- (2) Staff Officer PA, 250-363-5086; and
- (3) Duty Blackberry, 250-888-6775,  
ESQMARPACDUTYPAO@forces.gc.ca;

b. 19 Wing Comox. Capt Trevor Reid, 250-339-8211 extension 8201;

c. 3 Cdn Div PA. Maj Lena Angell, 780-973-4011 extension 944;

d. CJOC PA

- (1) LCdr Kendrah Allison, 613-945-2937; and
- (2) Capt Clayton Myhill, 613-945-2936;

e. DNPA

- (1) Cdr Hubert Genest, 613-945-7496; and
- (2) LCdr Alain Blondin, 613-945-0875.

Annex AA  
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## LEGAL

References: A. *National Defence Act* (NDA) R.S.C.1985 c. N-5, as amended  
B. Standing Operations Order for Domestic Operations (SOODO), 21 Apr 2012  
C. *Criminal Code*, R.S.C. 1985, c. C-46, as amended  
D. G-GS-055-000/AG-001 Provision of Services Manual  
E. Canadian Forces Armed Assistance Directions, P.C. 1993-624  
F. Canadian Forces Assistance to Provincial Police Forces Directions, P.C. 1996-833  
G. Use of Force in CF Operations 2001-06-01 Rev One  
H. Treasury Board Policy on Claims and Ex Gratia Payments  
I. QR&O 19.41 Admission and Acceptance of Liability  
J. Treasury Board Policy on the Indemnification of and Legal Assistance for Crown Servants  
K. C-02-040-010/MB-001 Driver's Regulations  
L. A-FN-100-002/AG-006 Delegation of Authorities for Financial Administration for DND and the CF

## AIM

1. The aim of this Annex is to set out the legal aspects of CONPLAN PANORAMA and to highlight the legal issues that may affect CAF employed in support of CONPLAN PANORAMA.

## PLANNING

2. CONPLAN PANORAMA shall be planned and executed in accordance with Canadian law. The legal implications of a domestic operation are many and varied. Commanders and their staffs should seek legal advice with respect to the planning and execution of all phases of operations.

3. CONPLAN PANORAMA legal officers should be fully involved in the review of all OpOs, Frags, ROEREQs, ROEAUTHs, Soldiers Cards, and Use of Force Directives. Legal officers may be called upon in O Groups, ops briefings, planning and response groups, crisis action teams and related ops activities.

## ROLE OF LEGAL OFFICER

4. The principal task of all CONPLAN PANORAMA legal officers is to provide advice to commanders and all subordinate levels of command, as required. In addition, legal officers can provide legal advice and support to commanders and their staffs during all phases of the operation with respect to the following issues:

- a. Legal basis for each task;

- b. ROE;
  - c. Use of force;
  - d. Application of the Canadian *Criminal Code*;
  - e. Legal implications of peace officer status;
  - f. Legal aspects of communications monitoring or interception;
  - g. Liaison and coordination with the legal advisors and staffs of OGD and agencies;
  - h. Civil-military relations;
  - i. Review of arrangements for provision of logistical, technical or administrative support;
  - j. CAF and individual liability exposure;
  - k. Risk management;
  - l. Claims for and against the Crown;
  - m. Military justice and the code of service discipline;
  - n. Administrative law, including personnel issues, summary investigations and boards of inquiry; and
  - o. All legal matters of particular interest for commanders and the CAF.
5. Legal officers are by virtue of QR&O Art. 4.081 exclusively within the chain of command of the Office of the Judge Advocate General. Legal advisers assigned to deployed forces will normally be under the operational control of the respective commander. The force commander will be responsible for the logistical and administrative support of the legal adviser to accomplish his or her mission.
6. Legal advisers are responsive to their assigned field commander, and responsible to the Judge Advocate General (JAG). They will give every reasonable support to the staff of their respective commander, but they do not form a part of his staff. Terms of reference for each legal adviser shall be promulgated by the Office of the Judge Advocate General for each operation. These terms of reference are the orders for the respective adviser and may only be changed by, or under the authority of the JAG. Copies shall be issued to the legal adviser, his assigned commander and that commander's immediate superior.

## LEGAL BASIS FOR TASKS

7. It is essential that commanders and their staffs understand and can differentiate the legal basis upon which any CAF assistance or support is provided during operations. Most tasks for CONPLAN PANORAMA will arise under one of the following circumstances:

- a. In response to a request from EMBC or the Province of British Columbia for the CAF to provide services and resources for a purpose other than support in respect to a law enforcement matter (for example, humanitarian assistance), and where such services and resources are provided under suitable financial arrangements pursuant to the provisions of the DND Provision of Services Manual (reference D);
- b. Pursuant to an existing Order in Council (OiC) providing for CAF assistance to the RCMP (reference E) or Provincial Police Forces (reference F), or pursuant to the Public Service Provisions of section 273.6 of the *National Defence Act*; and
- c. Pursuant to an existing MOU providing for CAF support to another federal government department.

8. Requests for CAF support must be made through the JTFP and must be provided in writing and coordinated with CJOC.

## USE OF FORCE AND RULES OF ENGAGEMENT

9. The primary responsibility for the security of the civilian population is the civil police. The authority to carry and use arms for the protection of the CONPLAN PANORAMA forces, or any other reason, is a matter that must be expressly dealt with in the CJOC orders for the employment of the CAF. Where the support being provided involves ALEA or ACP, ROE will inevitably be required. Once issued, commanders shall ensure that their troops are thoroughly trained in all matters dealing with the use of force and ROEs.

10. Once authorized, OP PANORAMA ROE are orders that apply to all CAF personnel, regardless of rank or assigned duty, and whether acting as individuals or formed groups, while employed on the mission for which ROE have been issued. No amendments, additions or revisions of the ROE will be effective without the prior concurrence and authorization of the CDS.

11. For missions where the mandate would require the use of force other than that approved by ROE issued by the CDS, JTFP can request further applicable ROE in accordance with the provisions of reference G.

12. Because of the legal implications for any use of military force in domestic operations, Op PANORAMA legal officers shall be consulted prior to the submission of any ROEREQ or ROEAUTH.

## ASSISTANCE TO LAW ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITIES

13. Operations involving assistance to law enforcement agencies (ALEA) are those that normally are of a type which are already authorized by Orders-in-Council and federal inter-departmental memoranda of understanding (MOUs). The majority of these authorizations require Ministerial approval on a case-by-case basis following a formal request by a province to the federal Solicitor-General. Some of them allow provincial authorities to request their support directly of the CDS. In any event, no such operations may be executed by OP PANORAMA forces without prior NDHQ approval.

14. Commanders at all levels must be sensitive to and alert for requests of a nature that constitute support to law enforcement. It is not uncommon, once CAF elements are present and providing assistance that is of a minor nature and limited to logistical, technical or administrative support, for civilian law enforcement authorities to make informal requests for CAF assistance. Any such assistance may constitute support to law enforcement and provision of such support without the appropriate legal mandate can expose the CAF to civil liability and CAF members to both criminal and civil liability.

15. Peace officer status does *not* arise in humanitarian operations. Consequently officers and troops have no more authority over the civilian population than they do at in their normal day-to-day work. Specifically, CAF personnel have no general powers of arrest, detention, investigation, or traffic control in addition to the normal powers which they have to control and protect defence property. Where local police, municipal or provincial authorities request assistance to act in any of these specific or related areas, they should be asked to forward their request to the respective provincial government for onward transmission to the federal Solicitor-General, if the province deems it necessary. The request should nonetheless be reported to NDHQ for staffing in case the Minister approves the request.

16. The CAF has no independent mandate to engage in civil law enforcement activities. There are clearly defined requirements and procedures that must be followed before the CAF is lawfully enabled to engage in activities related to law enforcement. Strict adherence to these procedures is necessary to establish the legal basis for CAF involvement in domestic law enforcement activities. In addition to section 273.6 of the *National Defence Act*, CAF support to law enforcement may be provided under the terms of an existing Order in Council. For each type of assistance, the procedures are summarized below:

- a. CAF Assistance to Provincial Police Forces. The provincial Minister responsible for policing in the province must submit a request for CAF assistance to the Solicitor General of Canada who forwards the request to the MND;
- b. CAF Armed Assistance. The Commissioner of the RCMP requests the CDS to dispatch a military force to the site of the disturbance. In order for the force to be committed the Solicitor General must submit a request to the MND for the armed assistance; and



- c. Public Service in Respect of any Law Enforcement Matter. The Governor in Council or the MND on the request of the Solicitor General or any other Minister may issue directions authorizing the CF to provide assistance.

17. Accordingly, until such time as CONPLAN PANORAMA forces have been expressly authorized to provide support to law enforcement, any officer or NCM who receives a request for assistance from any civilian law enforcement authority or any other civil official must deny the request and report it to the chain of command who in turn should consult with its assigned legal officer.

### PEACE OFFICER POWERS

18. The powers of peace officers arise primarily from the *Criminal Code* where the specifics of their authorities and liabilities are enunciated. The *Criminal Code* is not user-friendly. Any specific questions regarding the authorities and liabilities should be directed to the Legal Adviser.

19. Peace Officer jurisdiction for Military Police is generally limited to defence establishments and persons who are subject to the Code of Service Discipline. Although requests for military police assistance may come from civilian police, such requests should, whenever practical, be denied. Civilian police should be encouraged to seek assistance from other police forces that have peace officer jurisdiction.

20. Peace officers and police are not synonymous. Many different types of officials may be peace officers under specified circumstances, such as fisheries officers, justices of the peace, aircraft pilots when commanding in the air and designated *Correctional Services* officers. Police are but one type, although certainly the most common. Peace officers have considerable discretionary powers to enforce municipal by-laws, provincial and federal laws.

21. As with all peace officers, CAF personnel, when they have peace officer status, must carry out their duties in accordance with the *Criminal Code* and applicable CAF orders and regulations. One of the most important requirements of CAF members in this regard is that they are always under the command of military officers. Even though the CAF may be given general direction from the civil authorities as to the task that must be done in support of them, it is purely a military decision as to how it is done. As an example, individual soldiers may *not* be placed under the direct supervision of a policeman as that would violate the command authority. This is a very important issue to be considered when planning operations.

### LEGAL ADVICE TO MILITARY POLICE

22. Legal officers assigned to provide legal advice and services to Op PANORAMA will provide legal advice to MPs on matters such as follows:

- a. Jurisdiction;
- b. Appropriate modes of investigation for various incidents;

- c. Search and seizure;
- d. Arrest and detention; and
- e. The application of laws and regulations (such as Defence Controlled Access Area Regulations, Criminal Code and provincial laws/ regulations).

#### CAF NATIONAL INVESTIGATION SERVICE (NIS)

23. Investigations of a serious or sensitive nature conducted under the jurisdiction of the NIS may result in charges being laid by the NIS. Regional Military Prosecutors (RMP) within the office of the Director of Military Prosecutions are responsible for all legal review and advice concerning NIS investigations. Legal officers assigned to Op PANORAMA can act as liaison between the RMP and commanders as required.

#### CLAIMS

24. Claims for damage to property, or for death or personal injury, but not contractual claims, will be settled by the Deputy Judge Advocate (DJA) who has sole authority within the Operation to settle claims of any kind. Anyone who improperly authorizes the payment of a damages or related claim may be held personally liable to reimburse the Crown for such amounts as he or she authorizes to pay out of Public or NPF funds.

25. CAF members are prohibited from accepting responsibility for any claim or potential claim, or otherwise incurring liability for a claim against the Crown without the express authority of a legal officer (Ref I).

26. All claims, however received by the CAF, should be forwarded to the DJA as soon as possible with a complete investigation and details of the claimant(s). Where the investigation may delay the notification of the DJA of a claim, send the information concerning the claimant(s) as quickly as possible, with an estimate of when the investigation should be completed.

27. The procedures for limiting, recording, reporting and investigating claims are well established. By applying such measures, claims can be dealt with in an expeditious and fair manner. These procedures include:

- a. Wherever possible, obtaining signed waivers of liability prior to rendering assistance;
- b. Use of march-in and march-out inspection forms, including video recordings/photos if practicable, when CAF units occupy private property;
- c. Timely reporting of incidents giving rise to claims (or potential claims) by and against the Crown;

- d. Promptly investigating any incidents giving rise to a claim; and
- e. Unit remediation where practicable.

28. Legal officers are available to review SOPs dealing with the above matters.

29. Incidents of death, personal injury or property damage allegedly caused by Op PANORAMA are to be reported and investigated by commanders with MPs acting as liaison with civilian police where applicable. Commanders shall include their legal officer as info addressees when reporting possible claims incidents. In addition, a copy of any subsequent investigation report shall also be submitted to the legal officer for claims settlement purposes. Regulations and orders governing the conduct of service investigations are contained in QR&O Chapter 21. Reference H sets out the policies of the Treasury Board that must be followed in processing claims by and against the Crown.

#### EMERGENCY PROGRAM ACT

30. BC Provincial legislation known as the Emergency Program Act confers upon the government of British Columbia broad authority to plan and prepare the response to and recovery from emergencies and disasters. Once an emergency has been declared this legislation gives the Province and municipalities involved the authority to, among other things, order evacuations and use whatever private property is necessary to respond to the emergency. It specifically provides that demolition of trees, buildings, crops and other works is permissible if such action is required to prepare for or respond to the emergency. The legislation further provides for a system of compensation where Provincial or other authorities acting on direction of the Province have acquired use of personal property or real property, and same has been damaged or destroyed as a result of being used in response to the emergency. Exemption from civil liability is provided for any person who, as a result of preparing for or responding to the emergency causes injury or loss to persons or property, so long as such persons were acting in good faith. This applies whether or not the person was acting in an official capacity or even as a volunteer.

#### CONTRACTS

31. As a general rule, the CAF will negotiate and compensate in the normal fashion the use of goods and services which are required for any operation. Although there may arise situations in which the CAF has the right to seize property or goods for operational purposes, this will be extremely unusual and must be dealt with on a case-by-case basis. Specific legal advice should be sought prior to ordering any such seizure.

32. The Engineer Adviser is generally the lead for identifying and negotiating the use of real property, ie, buildings and lands. Reference H deals with the Departmental authorities for entering into transactions, such as leases. It should be noted that no operational commander in Canada has the authority to enter into real property transactions. The Engineer Adviser must

ensure the coordination of the appropriate authorities for the requirements of any operation. The NDHQ office which deals with the matter is the Director General Realty Policy and Plans.

33. J4 Logistics is generally the lead for identifying supply and services needs, and negotiating contracts for them. The Legal Adviser may be consulted if required. Spending authorities are governed by reference L. J8 should be consulted as required with regard to signing and spending authorities.

#### RENTAL VEHICLES

34. The CAF is responsible for damage caused to rental vehicles when they are being used for official purposes. Rental vehicles are not to be used for personal or pleasure use.

35. The liability to repair vehicles that are rented by the CAF is generally born by the Crown. Claims against the Crown cannot be settled unless there is a record of the damage caused. In accordance with reference K, all personnel driving rental vehicles must maintain a vehicle log and must report any damage caused to the vehicle, the circumstances under which the damage was caused, and witness reports. Failure to do so may result in individuals and or their units being held responsible for the cost of any required repairs.

#### TERMS OF REFERENCE (TOR)

36. The increasingly complex nature of service investigations and their subsequent legal ramifications, both for the CAF and for individual service members, merits legal officer involvement from the earliest stages of any investigation. TOR for service investigations should be reviewed by a legal officer to ensure they are complete and incorporate guidance on any legal issues that the investigating officer/board is likely to encounter. Of specific concern is the issue of the incorrect use of administrative investigations (SI/BOI) for primarily disciplinary purposes. A related issue is whether a service member should be compelled to answer questions during an administrative investigation.

#### DISCIPLINE

37. The CF Code of Service Discipline along with all disciplinary provisions of the *National Defence Act* and QR&O will remain applicable to all CAF personnel deployed on Op PANORAMA. JTFP shall be informed of all disciplinary problems in accordance with the relevant QR&O. Legal officers assigned to Op PANORAMA are the primary contact for disciplinary issues and procedures. QR&O 107.03 and 107.11 stipulate that a legal officer must be consulted in certain circumstances during two key steps of the disciplinary process: before a charge is laid, and prior to conducting a summary trial. Persons authorized to lay charges and presiding officers should consult with their legal advisors in order to ensure that these QR&O provisions are respected. JTFP must also be informed of any Op PANORAMA member taken into custody by civilian authorities.

## ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

38. None of the anticipated CAF tasks during Op PANORAMA will be exempt from the requirements to exercise care to minimize damaging impacts on the environment. Legal officers are available to provide legal advice on the risk of liability associated with CAF operations that may affect the environment.

## LEGAL ASSISTANCE TO CAF PERSONNEL

39. While all CAF personnel have the general obligation to ensure their personal affairs are in order, it is recognized that there will inevitably be some Op PANORAMA personnel with personal legal problems requiring immediate legal advice. Subject to the demands of their primary duties, legal officers may be available to provide legal assistance of a general nature to members of the regular and reserve force.

## TREASURY BOARD POLICY ON INDEMNIFICATION AND LEGAL ASSISTANCE

40. In the event a Comd or other CAF member becomes the subject of a civil suit for damages or is charged with offences which will be tried by civilian courts during Op PANORAMA, that member may apply for legal assistance and indemnification under the provisions of reference J. Legal officers can provide information on the scope of the policy, the eligibility requirements and application procedures to request legal representation at Crown expense.

## PROVISION OF PROVINCIALLY REGULATED PROFESSIONAL SERVICES TO CIVILIANS

41. CAF officers who are members of a provincially regulated profession (physicians, nurses, engineers, and lawyers) may be called upon during Op PANORAMA to provide professional services directly to members of the public. Notwithstanding the existence of an emergency, it cannot be assumed that provincial regulatory bodies will automatically permit CAF professionals such as physicians and nurses to provide professional services outside the scope of their normal military duties unless they are fully registered and insured members of that provincial association. Accordingly, Comds are advised to consult with their legal officers with a view to making advance arrangements with provincial governing bodies for membership exemptions that will permit CAF professionals to perform assigned Op PANORAMA duties where they are not members of the provincially regulated profession, thereby avoiding disciplinary or other legal action.

Annex CC  
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 12 February 2014

# REPORTS AND RETURNS

1. JTFP will utilize the standardized reports and returns and timelines IAW the SOODO and the JTFP Battle Staff SOPs.
2. Units and Task Forces will provide SITREPs as per below:
  - a. Unit SITREP format is below:

Unit Post Earthquake SITREP		
Submitted to Task Force Commander at the following times:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 6 hours post earthquake</li><li>• 12 hours post earthquake</li><li>• 1500 hours local daily</li></ul>		
Note if the Task Force is not established, the SITREP will submit direct to the JTFP RJOC/BWOC.		
1	Unit Name	
2	Report Effective DTG	
3	Unit Location (MGRS, Lat/Long, Street Address)	
4	Unit Contact Information	
5	Personnel Summary (available for duty/injured/ unaccounted)	
6	Operational Capability Summary of the unit (eg: ground sub-units for general purpose duties, troop lift vehicles, specialist vehicles, specialist capabilities, ships, small boats, base support capabilities)	
7	Summary of operations past 24 hours	
8	Summary of Operations Expected Next 48 Hours	
9	Logistics / Service Support Summary	
10	Status of local area Critical Infrastructure (CI) – reported by priority IAW Annex D	
11	What Local Civil Authorities have been contacted and what is their contact information?	
12	Commander's Assessment	

b. Task Force SITREP format is below and is compiled from unit SITREPs:

Task Force Post Earthquake SITREP		
Submitted to JTFP RJOC/BWOC at the following times:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 6 hours post earthquake</li> <li>• 12 hours post earthquake</li> <li>• 1500 hours local daily</li> </ul>		
1	Task Force Name	
2	Report Effective DTG	
3	Task Force HQ Location (MGRS, Lat/Long, Street Address)	
4	Task Force Contact Information	
5	Personnel Summary (available for duty/injured/ unaccounted)	
6	Operational Capability Summary of the Task Force (eg: ground sub-units for general purpose duties, troop lift vehicles, specialist vehicles/capabilities, ships, small boats, base support capabilities)	
7	Summary of Operations Last 24 Hours	
8	Summary of Operations Expected Next 48 Hours	
9	Logistics / Service Support Summary	
10	What Local Civil Authorities have been contacted and what is their contact information? What is the regional PREOC Activation Level	
11	Status of Critical Infrastructure (CI) in Tasks Force AO – reported IAW D	
12	Public Affairs Summary	
13	Commander's Assessment	

c. Sample unit SITREP is below:

Unit Post Earthquake SITREP		
Submitted to Task Force Commander at the following times:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 6 hours post earthquake</li> <li>• 12 hours post earthquake</li> <li>• 1500 hours local daily</li> </ul>		
Note if the Task Force is not established, the SITREP will submit direct to the JTFP RJOC/BWOC.		
1	Unit Name	Canadian Scottish Regiment
2	Report Effective DTG	051000 Dec 13
3	Unit Location (MGRS, Lat/Long, Street Address)	715 Bay St, Victoria, BC 48°26'07"N 123°21'50"W 48.4352°N 123.3639°W
4	Unit Contact Information	HQ (250) 363-3818, Fax (250) 363-3593; DWAN U/S.
5	Personnel Summary (available for duty/injured/ unaccounted)	170/10/60
6	Operational Capability Summary of the unit (eg: ground sub-units for general purpose duties, troop lift vehicles, specialist vehicles, specialist capabilities, ships, small boats, base support capabilities)	2 sub units, unit HQ functioning MSVS (4), LSVW (3), MILCOT (2) Serviceable: MSVS (3), LSVW (2), MILCOT (1). Combat Net Radio man- packs.
7	Summary of operations past 24 hours	Activation and callout of pers complete. Some members unaccounted for. Vehicle inspection shows some unusable due to fallen debris.
8	Summary of Operations Expected Next 48 Hours	Recce of immediate area, repair of damaged equipment, assistance to civilian first responders within environs of Bay Street Armoury.
9	Logistics / Service Support Summary	Assessment on going. 48 hrs IMPS. Potable water available at Armoury. No DWAN connectivity. Heat and power functioning.
10	Status of local area Critical Infrastructure (CI) – reported by priority IAW Annex D	Recces ongoing. Reports to follow at next SITREP.
11	What Local Civil Authorities have been contacted and what is their contact information?	City of Victoria. Contacts to follow.
12	Commander's Assessment	Earthquake felt at 0937hrs. Damage to many older buildings in downtown



		<p>Victoria as well as expected damage to infrastructure (bridges/roads) traffic and debris making mobility by vehicle a challenger.</p> <p>170 troops in regiment have reported for duty. 10 reported in with minor injuries and are either receiving treatment from mil first aiders or have been evacuated to civilian health care facility.</p> <p>Personnel at HQ are preparing vehicles that are serviceable to deploy with intent to do an immediate local area recce of infrastructure and conditions and link-up with local authorities to assist as general duties capabilities.</p> <p>Canadian Scottish Regiment is actively engaged in support ops.</p>
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Annex EE  
6435-3120-1 (J3 Land/RDIMS 299591)  
12 February 2014

### MILITARY ENGINEER SUPPORT

References: A. CJOC - Standing Operations Order For Domestic Operations (SOODO), 21 April 2012 <http://cjoc-coic.mil.ca/sites/intranet-eng.aspx?page=14561>  
B. B-GJ-005-300/FP-000 Canadian Forces Operations dated 15 Aug 05 JENGR\ENGINEER LIBRARY\Engr Doc\Joint Docs\CF OPP\CAF OPERATIONS  
C. B-GG-005-004/AF-015 Military Engineer Support to Canadian Forces Operations dated 6 Jun 99 JENGR\ENGINEER LIBRARY\Engr Doc\Mil Engr Sup to CAF Ops  
D. B-GL-361-001/FP-001 Land Force Engineer Operations - Volume 1 dated 17 Apr 98 Marpac/jengr/Imports/Key\_Documents/07%20Army%20Engineer%20Operations.pdf  
E. B-GL-361-012/FP-001 Accommodation, Installations and Engineering Services dated 7 Mar 05 Marpac/jengr/Imports/Key\_Documents/11%20AccommodationsServices.pdf  
F. DAOD 4007-0 Fire Protection Services  
G. DAOD 4007-1 Fire or Incident reporting and Investigating  
H. DAOD 4007-2 Structural Fire Response  
I. DAOD 2007-0 Safety  
J. AEngrP-2(B) Land Forces Combat Engineer Messages, Reports and Returns JENGR\ENGINEER LIBRARY\Engr Doc\NATO docs\STANAG  
K. National Spill Net: [http://admmat.mil.ca/dglepm/dleps/documents/DGLEPM%201%206-001-09-Spill%20Response\\_e.pdf](http://admmat.mil.ca/dglepm/dleps/documents/DGLEPM%201%206-001-09-Spill%20Response_e.pdf)

### SITUATION

1. Threat. As per main document.
2. Military Assistance. As per main document.
3. Scope. As per main document.
4. Authorities for Activation. As per main document.
5. Planning Factors and Assumptions. As per main document.
6. Restraints and Constraints. As per main document.
7. Friendly Forces
  - a. As per main document; and
  - b. Military Engineer capabilities within Joint Task Force Pacific (JTFF) Area of Operational Responsibility (AOR) cover a full range, including combat

engineering, construction engineering (both vertical and horizontal), geomatics engineering and fire services engineering; however they have limited capacity.

## MISSION

8. All military engineer forces within JTFP AOR will be prepared to support JTFP in assisting civil authorities following a catastrophic earthquake impacting the major population centres of the Lower Mainland and/or Southern Vancouver Island to save life and limb and set the conditions for further disaster response operations.

## EXECUTION

9. General. Immediately after the event, available in-place forces will first, facilitate self-recovery and life-saving efforts; then support the immediate assistance to civil authorities, and assist in the coordination of and reception of outside military engineering resources, personnel and equipment which will assist in the sustainment of continuing response efforts. Due to the limited military engineer capabilities within BC, it is expected that engineer support from 3 Cdn Div/JTFW will be pushed to staging areas close to the disaster area in order to quickly respond when the request for assistance is received. Other national level engineering assets will be readied, as coordinated by Canadian Joint Operations Command (CJOC) and will be "pushed" forward as required. As such, early assessment of engineer tasks, resources and capabilities through initial reconnaissance and liaison is essential.

10. Concept of JTFP JEngr Support. The JTFP Joint Engineer (JEngr) will activate all available resources and will staff/augment the JTFP HQ Engineer Support Coordination Centre (ESCC) as appropriate in order to coordinate all military engineer support. To optimize the engineer effect, the principle of centralized coordination, decentralized execution will be used. CJOC JEngr and corresponding ESCC will be the contact point for military engineer support at the national strategic level. Military engineer support will focus efforts on mobility, survivability and general engineer support tasks to the deployed force. Additional capabilities will focus on saving lives through innovative skills and equipment i.e.: Urban Search and Rescue (USAR), temporary provision of life supporting resources (power generation and water supply), and restoring utilities.

11. This will be a three phase operation in accordance with the main body of this CONPLAN:

a. Phase 1 – Immediate Response

- (1) As per main document; and
- (2) Engineer reconnaissance and preparations to assist Reception, Staging and Onward Movement and Integration (RSOMI) of Canadian Armed Forces (CAF) reinforcements and tasks to save lives. Tasks include assessing the status of Main Supply Routes (MSRs), essential utilities (water, fuel and power) and critical resources (gravel, sand, building materials and

equipment) and acquiring and preparing bed down sites for CAF reinforcements;

b. Phase 2 – Sustained Response

- (1) As per main document; and
- (2) Support the reception of outside forces into theatre through mobility and sustainment tasks;

c. Phase 3 –Redeployment

- (1) As per main document; and
- (2) Orderly transfer of any outstanding engineer tasks to civil agencies and support close out of real property.

12. Main Effort. The initial main effort is to save lives which will transition to sustainment engineering for CAF in Phase 2.

13. End State. The end state will be achieved once military assistance to the civilian authority is mutually determined to be no longer required. This includes affirmation from the civilian authority that they are capable of coordinating/carrying out any remaining engineer tasks and all Canadian Military Engineer tasks to support the JTF are complete. Upon re-deployment of the JTF, all engineer assets will be returned to their original condition and locations; all civilian infrastructures will be handed back formally to the appropriate provincial, local or private authority and the AOR will be returned to an environmentally acceptable state.

14. Potential Engineer Elements. Potential engineer elements that may become involved with the JTF are:

- a. JTFP JEngr. As the senior military engineer and advisor to Comd JTFP, the JEngr will be responsible to coordinate with all national level and operational level commands for the provision of supporting engineer resources, and all aspects of military engineer support deployed into JTFP's AOR. The JEngr staff will provide a focus for timely and responsive military engineer staff action and coordination within the ESCC. The staff will be augmented as required, by the various military engineer organizations within the region. Specialist engineer staff will be engaged from within the Base Construction Engineering (BCE) Esquimalt organization, 19 Wing Construction Engineering (WCE) Comox, 3 CDSG Detachment Chilliwack and possibly, 3 Cdn Div Engineer in the realms of Environmental Assessments (EAs), Realty Estate Services and Management (Land Use Agreements, Real Property Assessments, etc.) and Risk Management;
- b. JTFP HQ Incident Reconnaissance Group (IRG). JEngr will provide an engineer advisor to the IRG. The engineer advisor will be responsible to coordinate the engineer reconnaissance, identify potential engineer tasks and the requirement for engineer resources. Other engineer staff may also deploy with the IRG at the

request of the IRG Comnd or the recommendation of the JTFP JEngr. Subsequently, there may be a requirement for a separate tactical level engineer reconnaissance or the deployment of an engineer component of either the 3 Cdn Div Immediate Reaction Unit (IRU) Vanguard Company (on 12 hrs NTM) or the 3 Cdn Div IRU Main Body (on 24 hrs Notice to Move (NTM)) depending on the complexity and scope of anticipated engineer operations;

- c. JTF Engr. If required, the JTFP JEngr will designate a JTF Engr. He will be responsible for all tactical level military engineer support operations and planning, the allocation of resources and coordination of other supporting engineer forces, which may be deployed into the area;
- d. JTFP Engineer Units. In the immediate stages following a catastrophic earthquake within the JTFP area of operations (AO), the in-place forces will automatically be detached OPCON to three separate task forces (TF) to direct and coordinate recovery operations as indicated:
  - (1) TF Island North will be commanded by Commander (Comd) 19 Wing Comox. This TF will include 191 Construction Engineering Flight (CEF) and engineers from 19 WCE;
  - (2) TF Island South will be commanded by Comd CFB Esquimalt and include the Pacific Naval Construction Troop (PNCT) along with Engineers from Base Construction Engineering (BCE); and
  - (3) TF Lower mainland will be commanded by Comd 39 Canadian Brigade Group (39 CBG). Engineer units from 192 CEF Aldergrove and 39 Combat Engineer Regiment (CER) will make up the TF;
- e. CFB Esquimalt Base Construction Engineering (BCE) Elements. BCE has various small and individual staff specialist engineering capabilities, which could be utilized as part of the CFB Esquimalt task organization. Immediately following an earthquake all Base USAR capabilities (both military and civilian members) will be fully engaged in local self-recovery efforts. If the incident is on the BC mainland, it is reasonable to expect that, at the request of the province, the Base USAR Team would deploy in support of provincial USAR efforts being executed by Vancouver Search and Rescue Task Force One (TF 1). Although the CFB Esquimalt USAR team has proficient technical capacity, it is a joint military and civilian organization and could potentially have limited recall and response during a major disaster incident. The BCE Hazardous Materials (HAZMAT) Emergency Response Team (HERT) capabilities are a BCE civilian team capable of only a single local incident management focused on industrial spill incidents as opposed to military Chemical Biological Radiological Nuclear and Explosive (CBRNE) incidents and specifically not nuclear/radiological or biological capable. Additionally, the HERT team does not have any specialized training in liquid gas propane leaks or ruptures;

- f. CJOC Engineer Elements. The JTFP JEngr will exercise technical control over deployed JTF engineering assets, with CJOC JEngr providing specialist advice as required. In accordance with the requirements identified by Comd JTFP and the JTFP JEngr, the CJOC Engr will plan and/or arrange for the provision of general engineer support (GES) to JTFP/deployed JTF, plan, arrange and integrate all aspects of close engineer support to deployed engineer elements, and coordinate the force generation (FG) and/or integration of reinforcement elements for JTFP/deployed JTF component engineer units;
  - g. Integral/Close Support Engineers. Components or other units assigned to Comd JTFP or subsequently to the JTF Comd, will likely bring with them their own integral/close support engineers. They will remain under Operational Command (OPCOM) of their respective Component or unit Commanders while coordinating engineer efforts through the JTFP ESCC;
  - h. US Army Corps of Engineers. US forces, as coordinated between USNORTHCOM and CJOC under the CAP, may operate and support relief efforts in BC. This support is dependent on the level of damage in adjacent US states. If so, military to military coordination will be affected at the national level in regards to engineering support; and
  - i. Additional Engineer Forces. It is possible that other nations and indeed civilian engineers may provide additional engineer resources. If so, they will be identified at the onset of the deployment and clear command and control measures will be issued separately as part of their deployment procedures.
15. Grouping and Tasks
- a. Phase 1
    - (1) Common to all Military Engineer Units
      - (a) Tasks
        - i. As per main document;
        - ii. Establish Engineer communications with Higher HQ's ESCCs (JTFP HQ, CJOC) and provide status reports on capabilities;
        - iii. Conduct Engineer reconnaissance (assess possible operational areas including liaison with BC Provincial agencies);
        - iv. Be prepared to conduct bed down tasks in support of RSOMI activities for follow-on forces (assessment of existing utilities, water); and

- v. Identify and report Engineer deficiencies within the AO;

(2) JTFP JEngr

(a) Tasks

- i. Advise Comd JTFP regarding ability to assume duties of JTFP JEngr as directed;
- ii. Identify Command and Control (C2) and technical network for Engineer resources within the AO;
- iii. Plan the deployment of engineer elements;
- iv. Identify those elements that must be pre-positioned and subsequently deployed on a scalable basis;
- v. Direct Engineer recce effort to identify potential force bed down and support locations;
- vi. Develop the bed down plan for limited operations;
- vii. Identify engineering deficiencies to CJOC;
- viii. Be prepared to provide an Engineer staff officer to the JTFP HQ Battle Watch Staff Operations Centre;
- ix. Be prepared to provide an Engineer advisor as part of the JTFP IRG;
- x. Be prepared to provide an Engineer TAV to plan for the design and construction of a force bed-down camp, if required;
- xi. Be prepared to provide geomatics and terrain analysis advice, products and support as required to the TFC and staff;
- xii. Be prepared to coordinate with CJOC JEngr and JTFW JEngr, for the provision of other national and regional engineer assistance, capabilities and equipment respectively, as required; and
- xiii. Be prepared to (BPT) deploy USAR team in order to save lives and prevent human suffering;

b. Phase 2

(1) Common to all Military Engineer Units

(a) Tasks

- i. Conduct reconnaissance and liaise with local authorities to determine potential engineer tasks;
- ii. Mitigation, remediation and record keeping of environmental issues arising from CAF ops;
- iii. Provide reports and returns on Engr ops, deployments, Engr deficiencies and force status to JTFP ESCC IAW Reports and Returns Appendix 3 of Annex EE to CONPLAN PANORAMA;
- iv. Complete environmental assessments as required; and
- v. Conduct force protection and survivability to include identifying and marking of hazardous areas;

(2) JTFP JEngr/ESCC

(a) Tasks

- i. Provide reports and returns on Engr ops, deployments, and deficiencies and force status to CJOC ESCC;
- ii. The provision of input into lease agreements in coordination with real property staff; and
- iii. Plan and coordinate military engineer support including the following:
  - (i) Deployment/redeployment of engineer assets;
  - (ii) Mobility support tasks (debris clearance, rafting, bridging, route clearance/repair) to support own forces and/or civilian authorities;
  - (iii) Force bed down with attached CJOC elements (1 ESU) or other engineer elements;
  - (iv) Damage assessment of DND facilities/ infrastructure;
  - (v) The assistance and/or repair of initial restoration of airhead/airport facilities and operations;
  - (vi) The provision of any excess capacity for the establishment of temporary provision of life support



services (accommodations, power, water) or the restoration of public utilities;

- (vii) The provision of limited USAR support from both within CFB Esquimalt's BCE unit and 19 Wg's Fire Hall LUSAR capability;
- (viii) The provision of fire fighting services, operations and advice, to include interfacing with the Canadian Forces Fire Marshall office (Adm (IE));
- (ix) The provision of limited HAZMAT/HERT response;
- (x) The provision of geomatics support;
- (xi) The provision of real property management /real estate services and the use of DND property, facilities and land;
- (xii) Mitigation, remediation and record keeping of environmental issues arising from CAF operations; and
- (xiii) Engineering contractor support requirements and establish SOAs as required;

(3) CFB Esquimalt/BCEO

(a) Tasks

- i. BPT provide Engr support to own forces and civil authorities to include:
  - (i) Mobility support such as debris clearance and minor road repair;
  - (ii) The provision of sustainment engineering to own forces to include force bed down (shelter, water, power and sewage removal);
  - (iii) Damage assessment in order to conduct emergency life saving or risk mitigation tasks (gas/power shut off);
  - (iv) Assistance to and/or repair of initial restoration on CFB Esquimalt jetties and facilities;

- (v) Allocation of any excess capacity to provide life support services (utilities, infrastructure) to support civil population;
- (vi) The provision of USAR teams in limited support to save lives and prevent human suffering;
- (vii) The provision of HAZMAT/HERT teams in limited support to assess and deal with minor land spills;
- (viii) The provision of Geomatics support;
- (ix) The provision of Real Property support to include all assets and lands within the JTFP AOR; and
- (x) The provision of contract and SOA support as required;

(4) 19 Wing Comox Engineer elements

(a) Tasks

- i. BPT provide Engineer sustainment to own forces and civil authorities to include:
  - (i) Mobility support, including debris clearance and minor road repairs;
  - (ii) The provision of force bed down (shelter, water, power and sewage removal);
  - (iii) Damage assessment of DND infrastructure;
  - (iv) The assistance and/or repair of initial restoration of airhead/airport facilities and operations;
  - (v) The provision of any excess capacity for the establishment of temporary provision of life support services (accommodations, power, water) or the restoration of public utilities;
  - (vi) The provision of fire fighting services, operations and advice; and
  - (vii) The provision of engineering contractor support requirements and establish SOAs as required;

(5) 39 CER

(a) Tasks

- i. BPT provide engineer support to own forces and civil authority to include:
  - (i) Mobility support, including debris clearance and minor road repairs;
  - (ii) The provision of force bed down for attached engineer elements; and
  - (iii) Prepare bed down sites with heavy equipment assets;

- c. Phase 3. Redeployment and Mission closure will be outlined in a separate specific plan and order as per the main document.

(1) Common to all Military Engineering Units

(a) Tasks

- i. Conduct orderly transfer of any outstanding Engineer tasks to civil authorities;
- ii. Report any outstanding engineering issues to JTFP JEngr that could not be completed during deactivation;
- iii. Execute closure of temporary accommodation facilities (TAF) and the required remediation IAW deactivation order; and
- iv. Redeploy engineer assets and reconstitute;

(2) JTFP JEngr/ESCC

(a) Tasks

- i. Confirm the closures of temporary accommodation facilities (TAF) and the required remediation IAW deactivation order;
- ii. Provide engineer coordination and support in the de-escalation and redeployment of forces;
- iii. Report any outstanding engineering issues to CJOC that could not be completed during deactivation; and

- iv. Collect and consolidate Lessons Learned for submission to both CJOC ESCC and JTFP HQ.

16. Coordinating Instructions

- a. Timings. As per the main document;
- b. Movement. Engineer assets, especially reconnaissance parties, must either lead or move early in the deployment. Priority of movement will be coordinated with J4 logistics staff. It is task dependent but will likely be as follows:
  - (1) Mobility assets (heavy equipment, boats, bridges); and
  - (2) Sustainment engineering assets (Reverse Osmosis Water Purification Units (ROWPUs) and Generators);
- c. Probable Engineer Tasks
  - (1) Mobility. All mobility tasks will be centrally coordinated by the ESCC.
    - (a) Phase 1 – Immediate Response. Route recce and mapping of routes selected for mobility within the AOR; and
    - (b) Phase 2 – Sustained Response. Route recce and clearance, including, if necessary, Snow and Ice Control (SNIC); gap/obstacle crossing, including combat diving and rafting operations; and support to urban search and rescue, particularly during the initial 72 hour period. Mobility tasks will most likely involve intensive operation of integral heavy/armoured engineer equipment and/or heavy equipment requisitioned for operations;
- d. Force Protection and Survivability. Protection in the context of survivability encompasses those measures the force takes to remain viable and functional by protecting itself in the execution of all operational tasks. JTFP JEngr will determine the level of force protection engineering required as part of the activities conducted in support of the civilian authorities. Hazardous area marking and/or construction of protective barriers to deny access to hazardous areas, and the demolition of partially collapsed structures may be required. Any requirement to employ explosives shall be coordinated with the JTFP JEngr;
- e. Sustainment Engineering. Sustainment engineering involves the provision of engineer advice, technical expertise, resources and work to allow the force the ability to maintain, reconstitute, and regenerate itself. Various tasks include, but are not limited to shelter, water supply, power generation and waste disposal, and supervision in the construction of expedient accommodation;
- f. Geomatics Support. Geomatics support is a function of the JTFP JEngr. Geomatics is a technical discipline that requires engineering skills and scientific

knowledge to design, develop and operate Geographic Information Systems (GIS) for collecting and analyzing geospatial information about the land, oceans, natural resources and manmade features. The integration of Geomatics into the Geospatial Intelligence (Geo Int) discipline is detailed in Appendix 1 to this Annex. Assistance will be provided to the JTFP J2 staff in terrain analysis and the maintenance of situational awareness through the production of up-to-date geomatics products;

- g. Force Accommodation. All deploying elements will deploy with integral camp material in order to achieve a self-sufficient base of operations with minimal impact on existing infrastructure. The priority of accommodation options are:
  - (1) DND/CF facility or property such as an armoury;
  - (2) Hard-standing Federal, Provincial or Municipal infrastructure facility such as a school or community centre; or
  - (3) Modular tentage on a green-field site;
- h. Force Drawdown. Comd JTFP will develop a detailed plan with guidelines provided by CJOC;
- i. Environmental Management. Due diligence will be exercised at all levels to balance environmental protection against operational requirements. It is imperative that environmental assessments and waste management plans are completed for all activities IAW all applicable federal, provincial, territorial and municipal/ community environmental policies. Environmental issues shall be addressed immediately and logged into the National Spill Net account as per reference K to this Order. All environmental issues shall be mitigated before closure of an operation. Specialist advice and support in the realm of the Environment will be provided by the ESCC and Formation Safety and Environment (FSE) staff as outlined in the Environmental Support, Annex T;
- j. Real Property (RP) Management/Real Estate Services. All requests and support requirements will be directed through the JTFP ESCC. Real property assets are outlined in Appendix 2 of this Annex. In emergency scenarios such as a catastrophic earthquake disaster, Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs) which have been created, or are in progress, with Other Government Departments (OGDs) detailing cooperation that streamlines the planning and authorization time associated with RP management will be implemented and coordinated by the JTFP ESCC. The appropriate Regional Property Officer (PropO) will provide assistance to complete temporary use/licenses/lease agreements. Management will be coordinated by the JTFP ESCC with support provided geographically by Base/Wing/Area Support Unit PropOs as follows:
  - (1) 3 CDSG Detachment Chilliwack - BC Mainland;

- (2) BCEO Esquimalt – The QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLANDS, all islands in the surrounding Straits of/and SOUTH VANCOUVER ISLAND south of the line PARSKSVILLE-PORT ALBERNI-BAMFIELD (Hwy 4). The BCEO is also responsible for the care and maintenance of infrastructure in ALDERGROVE and MATSQUI; and
  - (3) 19 Wing Comox – all islands in the surrounding Strait of/and NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND north and inclusive of the line PARSKSVILLE-PORT ALBERNI-BAMFIELD (Hwy 4);
- k. Fire Protection Policy. IAW references F-H, every effort will be made to comply with current CAF fire regulations. The Canadian Forces Fire Marshall (CFFM), through CJOC, CFB Esquimalt Fire and Rescue Services, and 19 Wing Comox Fire Chief are all agencies that can provide advice to the JTFP JEng throughout all phases of the operation. Wherever possible a TF Fire Marshall shall be appointed to coordinate response for the following:
- (1) Rescue and damage assessment;
  - (2) Medical response; and
  - (3) Hazmat response;
- l. Water Points. The JTFP JEng and the ESCC, will determine water source availability in consultation with local authorities, determine the scale of issue and distribution policy, notify components of water point operation details, and organize the transportation of water and traffic control. As required, the ESCC will coordinate the recce and establishment of water points in the area of operations as directed by Comd JTFP. Water points established solely to support JTF elements shall, to the greatest extent possible, be established within the confines of DND establishments in order to avoid potential problems with civilians needing water. CAF Medical authorities will retain responsibility for certifying water fit for consumption;
- m. Combat Divers. Catastrophic flooding due to hurricane and tsunami has seen a wide range of employment for engineer combat diver capabilities. Tasking of these assets may include attachment to a Composite Dive Unit (CDU);
- n. Contracting. All contracting will be done IAW current regulations and procedures. Detailed records and associated paperwork will be provided to the JTFP JEng/BCEO during the closeout of the operation;
- o. Construction Standards
- (1) Construction Standards in Support to Civil Authority. Where construction is undertaken in humanitarian assistance tasks and in assistance to the civil authority, Military Engineers will require the authorization of the JTFP

JEngr. In cases where this authorization is given, construction will conform to the relevant National and Provincial Building Codes;

- (2) Professional Practice and Legal Liability. Military Engineers do not require civilian certification as professional engineers or journeymen tradesmen to conduct their normal military duties or undertake engineer work on federal crown property. Where Military Engineers are called on to provide engineering support in areas that are regulated by municipal and provincial authorities, the JTFP JEngr will consult with the AJAG with a view to establishing agreements;
- (3) Support to Civilian Agencies. Military Engineers will support and augment – not replace – civilian agencies. Whenever possible (i.e. when there is no immediate risk to life or property) Military Engineers should advise, when requested, but not render an engineering judgement in place of provincially registered agents of the supported agency or municipal engineer;
- (4) Professional Liability. Military Engineers executing assigned tasks to provide engineer support to a civilian agency or local population may carry out engineer work, for which they are qualified without concern over legality or professional liability, provided such work is carried out in a competent and professional manner;
- (5) Local Jurisdiction. Local authorities must be aware of all engineer work being conducted by Military Engineers in their jurisdiction, and the appropriate provincial/municipal inspectors should be invited to inspect all work that would normally require inspection if performed by provincially licensed tradesmen. Such inspection will be at no cost to DND and the inability or refusal of local authorities to inspect engineer work will not prevent its completion. Coordination between JTFP HQ staffs and local BC Emergency Management BC (EMBC) authorities will be required;
- (6) Federal Crown Land. There are no restrictions on Military Engineers from carrying out engineer work in direct support of military requirements or on federal crown installations. Likewise Military Engineers are not prevented from acting independently to meet an urgent requirement such as an immediate threat to life or property;
- (7) Force Protection Engineering: Survivability and Protective Construction Policy. The standard for survivability and protective construction is the level necessary to protect personnel, equipment and material against both the climatic conditions and possible intrusion. The Comd JTFP with advice from the JTFP JEngr, will determine the priority and level of effort required. Standards may be increased where local threat assessment and intelligence indicate increased risk; and

- (8) General Safety. IAW reference I, safety is a command responsibility and not specifically and only an Engineer responsibility. All CAF members must be vigilant for their own personal safety as well as in the execution of tasks. The control and safety of civilian personnel and media around military engineer tasks, particularly heavy equipment tasks, is the responsibility of the local Engineer commander in conjunction with the supported manoeuvre unit and MPs. Inherent to the emergency environment are the known and unknown risks. Although many hazards within the environment will appear to be obvious, there are many hidden dangers that can be easily overlooked. The presence of dangerous gas leaks, airborne particulates, toxic fumes, chemicals, live electrical wires are only some of the many hidden hazards. Commanders at all levels must employ the use of proper standard operating procedures (SOP's) and personal protective equipment (PPE) which can significantly reduce the risk to personnel;
- p. Public Affairs. See Annex X (CONPLAN PANORAMA). The JTF PA role is to maintain public confidence while meeting public expectations of timely delivery of media. It is critical that the JEngr maintains open lines of communication with the Public Affairs Officer (PAO) during emergency deployments. The PAO shall be kept aware of all military engineer projects involving humanitarian assistance or assistance to civil authorities. A positive CAF image can play an important role in the stability of public confidence during catastrophic events; and
- q. Reports and Returns. IAW CJOC SOODO Military Engineer Support, Annex EE, the JEngr shall submit a daily engineer report (ENGREP) to CJOC, NLT 1800 hrs Eastern Standard Time. All CONPLAN PANORAMA ESCCs will be responsible to consolidate all other Engineer reports and returns to JTFP HQ ESCCs as required. NATO STANAG 2430 will be the standard for the passage of engineer information. Report formats are provided in Appendix 3.

## SERVICE SUPPORT

17. General. Comd JTFP, advised by the JTFP J4 staff, and supported by CJOC, will coordinate close and general logistic support to deployed Engineer units based on existing infrastructure. All Engineer units will deploy within the AO with a high degree of self-sufficiency (self-sufficient for a minimum of 72 hours).
18. Engineer Related Material Supply
  - a. Class I - Potable Water. ROWPU units will be deployed and used initially as required. Though water potability and testing can be conducted by WFE techs, medical authorities have the responsibility to certify water fit for consumption;



- b. Class II - General and Technical Stores. Absorbent and other spill control material will be treated as Class II stores. Units are to deploy with sufficient material to undertake immediate action upon any spills up to 100 liters;
- c. Class III - POL. POL will be critical to sustaining heavy equipment work. Units will deploy with all refuelers/tankers full. J4 Logistics will coordinate additional POL requirements with JTFP to meet anticipated demand; and
- d. Class IV - Engineering and Construction Material. Units and elements should deploy with, or have access to, as much as possible, material for the initial and immediate requirements in the area of operations. All procurement requirements for additional material will be coordinated through the JTFP ESCC in conjunction with JTFP J4 staffs. Contracting specialists will have a listing of available SOAs.

### COMMAND AND SIGNALS

19. Command. Canadian Military Engineers work within an enduring C2 construct that reflects doctrinally supported principles of engineer employment: early planning, centralized coordination at the highest practical level and decentralized execution at the lowest practical level. At the JTFP Command level, the JTFP JEngr ESCC will provide advice and support to Comd JTFP and HQ J-staffs, or any deployed JTF. In the case of natural disasters, the sole engineer advisor to the Comd JTFP is the JTFP JEngr. Should individual JTFs be established, each should have a designated JTF Engr who is also an advisor and does not command any engineer units, but has the responsibility to coordinate all operations through the ESCC and report to the JTFP JEngr.
20. Engineer Technical Control. While operational command will always take precedence over technical control, engineer commanders and advisors at all levels have the authority to issue technical direction and receive technical advice. The overall Engineer technical authority for operations resides with the CJOC JEngr. The JTFP JEngr will exercise technical control over national or other operational level engineering assets/units deployed into the JTFP AO, with CJOC JEngr providing specialist advice as required.
21. Coordination. Engineer activities should be coordinated at the highest level in order to ensure their effective use. The JTFP ESCC coordinates and has technical control over all engineer work in the AOR. Technical coordination will be accomplished through the IRG Engineer, conference calls and the use of Reports and Returns.
22. Task Serial Numbers. The aim of engineer task serial numbers is to assist in identifying and tracking engineer tasks. For JTFP, the engineer task serial numbers to be used are as follows:
  - a. JTFP Units: A1000 - A9999;
  - b. 39 CBG units: B1000 - B9999;
  - c. CJOC units: C1000 - C9999;

- d. MARPAC/CFB Esquimalt units: D1000 – D9999;
- e. 1 Cdn Air Div/19 Wing Comox units: E1000 – E9999;
- f. CA/3 Cdn Div: F1000 – F9999;
- g. Other follow-on units: G1000 – G9999;
- h. OGD units: H1000 – H9999; and
- i. BC provincial authorities: I1000 – I9999.

23. Coordination Conferences/Conference Calls. Depending on the degree of physical separation, daily coordination conferences or conference calls may be conducted between the JTTF JEngr and other engineers to provide a verbal SITREP and coordinate technical issues. Daily conference calls with the CJOC JEngr staff may also be required.

24. Communications. See Annex Q to CONPLAN PANORAMA. Communications and information systems required by all Military Engineer elements will depend on the status of the existing CF and civilian infrastructure.

Appendices:

- Appendix 1 Geomatics Support (RDIMS 315743)
- Appendix 2 Real Property Support Matrix (RDIMS 318881)
- Appendix 3 Reports and Returns (RDIMS 318882)

Appendix 1  
Annex EE  
6435-3120-1 (J3 Land/RDIMS 299591)  
12 February 2014

## GEOMATICS SUPPORT

- References: A. Annex M to CJOC SOODOs  
B. CDS CONPLAN 0290/03 PANORAMA– Canadian Forces Response to a Catastrophic Earthquake in British Columbia (J5 Plans) dated May 09  
C. CANOSCOM Concept of Operations, Annex E, Appendix 1, Military Engineering Support  
D. B-GJ-005-300/FP-000 Canadian Forces Operations  
E. B-GG-005-004/AF-015 Military Engineer Support to CF Operations  
F. B-GG-361-001/FP-001 Land Force Engineer Operations  
G. DAOD 8007-1 Provision of Global Geospatial Information and Services (GGI&S)  
H. A-GG-007-000/AF-001 DND Catalogue of Maps, Charts and Related Products

## SITUATION

1. Geomatics support will be coordinated through the JTFP HQ JEngr ESCC, specifically JEngr Geomatics. CF Geomatics doctrine is based on the principles that “Geospatial Intelligence (GeoInt) is a J2 Intelligence function mutually performed by Geomatics Engineers and Intelligence Imagery Analysts” while “Geomatics Support (Geo Sp) remains an Engineer function performed by Geomatics Engineers”.
2. As a stand-alone contribution, geospatial information can present an integrated view of the potential domestic operational environment over which CAF, as well as OGD authorities and emergency responders will manoeuvre in the conduct of relief efforts are depicted in command and control information systems. To achieve full situational awareness, the three contributing overlaps to Figure 1 must also be addressed.
  - a. The observed, forecasted and unified horizontal and vertical weather picture dominate the overlap of the J2’s provision of “Red Data – Enemy (environment/disaster effects)” to the J3’s “Blue Data – Friendly situation”;
  - b. Support to the manoeuvre and protection function, with mobility and counter-mobility battlefield (environment) assessments, is found on the “green” traces of the obstacle (earthquake disaster effects) trace developed in overlap of the J3’s “Blue Data – Friendly situation” and Engineers’ providing “Brown Data – Terrain”; and
  - c. Well integrated in the Intelligence Preparation of the Environment (IPE) is terrain analysis that exists in the military and geographic intelligence overlap of the J2’s “Red” mandate and the Engineers’ providing geomatics “Brown Data” support.

# Engineer Geomatics

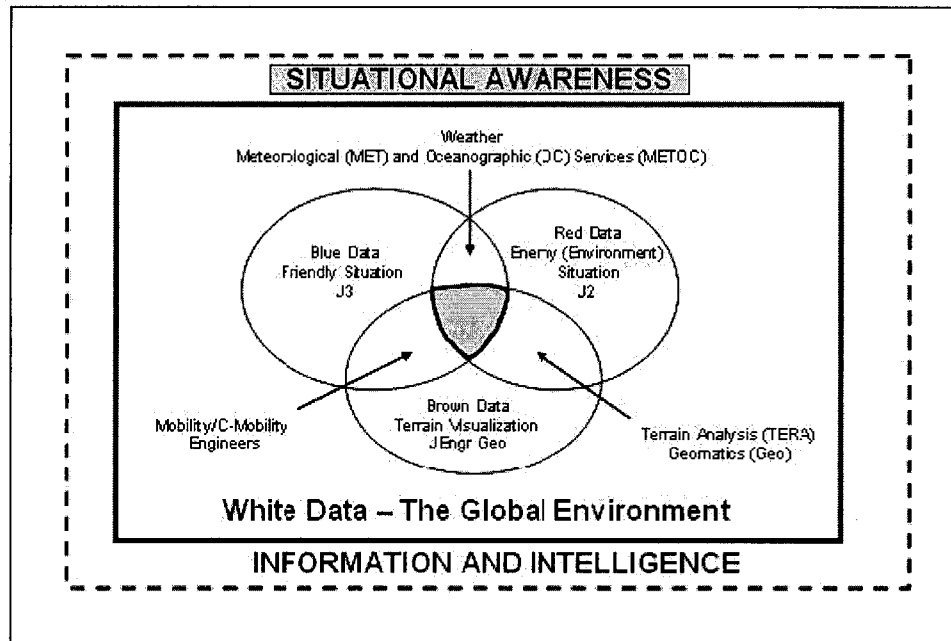


Figure 1 – Commander's Situational Awareness and the Engineer contribution

## MISSION

2. To provide effective geospatial information, geomatics support and advice to Comd JTFP as part of the Engineer Intelligence function of the JEngr ESCC in the conduct of CONPLAN PANORAMA.

## EXECUTION

3. Concept of Geomatics Support. Geomatics support is a function of the JTFP JEngr ESCC within the Engineer Intelligence domain. Geomatics is a technical discipline that requires engineering skills and scientific knowledge to design, develop and operate Geographic Information Systems (GIS) for collecting and analyzing geospatial information about the land, oceans, natural resources and manmade features. The integration of Geomatics into the Geospatial Intelligence (GeoInt) discipline is mostly an analytical function that provides positioning, geo-referencing and terrain analysis applications to the various sub-disciplines such as imagery intelligence (IMINT), signals intelligence (SIGINT), human intelligence (HUMINT), open source intelligence (OSINT) and measurement and signature intelligence (MASINT). The provision of "Geomatics Support" is much broader and includes all 5+1 deployed Geomatics tasks:

- a. Terrain Analysis;

- b. Terrain Visualization;
- c. Surveying (GPS, Aerial, etc);
- d. Geospatial data conditioning and management, map and graphics reproduction;
- e. Geo products inventory and distribution; and
- f. Provision of Geo advice.

4. Situational Awareness and the Engineer contribution. Engineers provide timely, accurate information of the battlefield/environment and terrain visualisation to commanders and staffs at all levels throughout the spectrum of operations. This responsibility includes the generation and management of a dynamically growing geospatial information database, the exploitation of that database for the production of non-standard and customised products, and its distribution to supported elements. All CAF operations have come to depend on geospatial information and databases, in addition to blue and red data, to optimise their effectiveness in operations. A commander's ability to gain situational awareness, in all weather conditions, before the conduct of operations will help develop dynamic operational plans, shape the area of operations, and assist in the provision of support to civilian authorities.

5. Terrain visualisation assists in focusing the mission planning effort providing only relevant military information from the overwhelming amount of white data, otherwise available to the user. Presenting user defined views of the topography, a visualisation database is built from maps and remotely sensed imagery (if available), linked together with the physical attributes of selected features of military significance. Used correctly, it is the primary enabling capability that provides the gameboard for situational awareness. Integrated across the CAF corps functions it provides a complete picture of the terrain across which forces will manoeuvre from their current state to end state.

- a. Blue + Brown = Green: Engineer Battlefield/Environment Assessments. Maintaining mobility, providing freedom of action to manoeuvre commanders, requires geospatial information to assist in the identification of avenues of advance, main supply routes or lines of operations. The coordinated analysis of obstacles impeding mobility, the denied use of terrain and approaches, requires a comprehensive view of the ground to exploit impeding/or supporting natural terrain and geo-referencing of point and linear obstacles; and
- b. Red + Brown = Terrain analysis (TERA). TERA is a geomatics task. Describing the battlefield, terrain analysts evaluate how the physical effects of the terrain will impact on all manoeuvre forces. Identifying the manoeuvre limitations and opportunities offered across the area of operation, terrain analysis focuses on the assessment of the magnitude or level of destruction/disaster within the IPE process.

6. At the tactical level, geospatial information is provided in the form of products (maps/map substitutes/images) or services (terrain analysis/control survey/precision targeting)

that portray terrain for the commander and formation staff. The terrain images and analysis engineers provide are the underpinning to all appliquéd information used to digitally depict the environment. From the soldier to the formation commander, geospatial information is layered from the standard 1:50,000 scale topographic map to the revised electronic databases.

7. Geomatics Support through the Phases. JTFP JEngr Geomatics will coordinate any necessary national level support from CJOC JEngr Geo, including those resources at Mapping and Charting Establishment (MCE), Hydrographic Services Office (Esquimalt) (HSO(E)), the CF Map Depot or Chief Defence Intelligence (CDI)/Defence Geomatics Intelligence Operations (DGeoInt Ops)/Land, Continental or International, or even mapping agencies of supporting governments, and private industry. Due to the rapid response nature of this CONPLAN a rapid print on demand capability can quickly be established within all the Geomatics resources at JTFP, HSO(E) and CFB Esquimalt BCEO Geomatics section. Coordination and cooperative efforts for data sharing is a continuous ongoing initiative between JTFP JEngr with various federal, provincial, municipal agencies within the JTFP AOR. During each phase of deployment the following activities are to take place:

- a. Phase 1 – Immediate Response. JTFP JEngr Geo will coordinate the gathering, production and distribution of the necessary products covering the AOR, in conjunction with OGDs and private industry. A standard geospatial data set will be assembled for deploying Geomatics Support Teams. In coordination with HSO(E), hydrographic folios and aeronautical navigation products (such as FLIPs) can be assembled and distributed to naval and air units according to standard procedures. Available geospatial data from various sources will be published on the DIN and/or on TITAN;
- b. Phase 2 – Sustained Response. On order, as coordinated by CJOC JEngr, Geo forces should deploy with the 30-day basic load of standard geo products, as well as any special products developed during Phase 1. MCE will be prepared to respond to geospatial requirements identified through interaction with CJOC and D GeoInt Ops, and will coordinate the delivery of products and services through the Geospatial Information Coordination Centre (GICC). D GeoInt Ops will be engaged to coordinate any support from international partners and private industry. If deployed, GSTs can provide close support to tactical and operational commanders; and
- c. Phase 3 – Redeployment. Prior to the execution of this phase the JTFP JEngr will coordinate with the JTFP J2, the consolidation of lessons learned, and redeploy personnel and equipment as the situation on the ground dictates, on the authority of Comd JTFP. A commitment to leave residual intelligence assets to support de-escalation and redeployment may be necessary.

## 8. Tasks

- a. JTFP JEngr Geo. The aim of geomatics support operations is to provide timely and accurate geospatial information of the environment, throughout all phases of

the operation. To accomplish this aim JEngr Geo will execute tasks against three principle requirements:

- (1) To support mission analysis and enhance decision making;
  - (2) To facilitate access to geospatial information on the JTFP command and control information systems; and
  - (3) To provide geospatial information and services for mission execution and manoeuvre;
- b. CJOC JEngr Geo. Coordinate all necessary national level geomatics support deploying to the JTFP AOR.

9. Coordinating Instructions

- a. Timings. IAW the main body of this CONPLAN;
- b. Designated Products. Adhering to the list of designated products (to be promulgated during Phase 1) is essential to mission success;
- c. Release Authority. D GeoInt Ops will be the release authority for any controlled stocks. *No MCE generated or procured products are releasable to non-DND agencies or non-CF authorities, without the prior approval of D GeoInt Ops.* Release limitations on 3<sup>rd</sup> party products will be promulgated as soon as practicable during Phase 1. All units will be responsible to secure restricted information and subsequently protect it from duplication and misuse, which is a necessary measure to ensure future access to non-DND data;
- d. Datum/Grid. World Geodetic System (WGS) 1984 will be the coordinate system used in this operation, unless otherwise directed by D GeoInt Ops.
  - (1) For land operations, MGRS will be used (ie two-letter prefix followed by a six or eight figure grid reference); and
  - (2) For air and maritime operations, geographic coordinates (lat-long) will be used;
- e. Noted Geographic Errors. Problems with geomatics products that could endanger lives or have adverse effect on operations should be reported immediately to JTFP JEngr Geo who will in turn forward to D GeoInt Ops for action.

SERVICE SUPPORT

10. Critical Map Supply & Storage Issues

s.15(1)

s.16(2)

- a. Maps and other bulk products required by JTFP will be moved through the CF Map Depot as soon as possible; and
- b. Requirements for courier and express services will be validated by JTFP.

11. Funds and Accounting. Handling of costs of procuring, moving and storing products will be IAW direction from JTFP J8.

12. Sustainment and Resupply. Any deploying national level Geomatics capability will deploy with 30 days supply of geo products.

### COMMAND AND SIGNALS

13. Command Relationships. MCE will remain under D GeoInt Ops command and will operate from Ottawa. Any deployed Geo assets will be placed under OPCON of Comd JTFP.

14. Communications Information Infrastructure. MCE will operate the Op "Nickname" Def Geo web site on the DIN from Ottawa. Both classified and unclassified products will be avail on TITAN at the D GeoInt Ops Website.

15. Liaison. Extensive liaison with other governments, OGDs and private industry will be necessary to establish plans for overall geomatics support in concert with the JTFP JEngr ESCC.

### Points of Contact

- a. CJOC JEngr Geo:
- b. MCE Ops O:
- c. CAF Map Depot:
- d. D GeoInt Ops Continental (CONPLAN PANORAMA OPI): , and
- e. HSO Esquimalt: :



Appendix 2  
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# REAL PROPERTY SUPPORT MATRIX

Data confirmed accurate as of 26 Feb 13

SECTOR	LOCATION	UNIT/DET/ELEMENT	ADDRESS	CHAIN OF COMMAND	RP AUTHORITY	REMARKS
VANCOUVER ISLAND NORTH	HOLBERG	CFS Holberg Radar Site	Latitude 50.640780 Longitude -128.129920	19 Wing Comox	19 Wing Comox	Not in use. Old Pine Tree line site.
VANCOUVER ISLAND NORTH	HOLBERG	CFS Holberg	Holberg	19 Wing Comox	19 Wing Comox	Not in use.
SOUTH WEST	CHILLWACK	ASU Chilliwack	ASU Chilliwack, 5535 Korea Rd, Chilliwack	1 ASG	1 ASG	Closing 01 Apr 13
SOUTH WEST	CHILLWACK	39 CER-54 ES	45070 Caen Rd, Chilliwack	39 CBG	ASU Chilliwack	Moving into B1080 (former ASU Chwk) WEF 01 APR 13
CENTRAL	KAMLOOPS	Rocky Mountain Rangers (HQ and A Coy)	JR Vicars Armoury, 1221 McGill Rd Armoury, Kamloops	39 CBG	ASU Chilliwack	
CENTRAL	KELOWNA	British Columbia Dragoons (HQ and A Coy)	Brigadier Angle Armoury, 720 Lawrence Avenue, v	39 CBG	ASU Chilliwack	
SOUTH WEST	NORTH VANCOUVER	6 Engineer Squadron	JP Fell Armoury, 1513 Forbes Avenue, North Vancouver	39 CER	ASU Chilliwack	
SOUTH WEST	RICHMOND	39 Service Battalion, 12 Service Company	Colonel Sherman Armoury, 5500 No 4 Road, Richmond	39 CBG	ASU Chilliwack	85 HA
SOUTH WEST	RICHMOND	12 MP Platoon (-)	Colonel Sherman Armoury, 5500 No 4 Road, Richmond	1 MP REGT-15 MP COY	ASU Chilliwack	There is a Det in Ashton Armoury, Victoria
SOUTH EAST	TRAIL	44 Engr Sqn, 39 Combat Engineer Regiment	Oliver Street Armoury, 1990 7th Avenue, Trail BC	39 CBG	ASU Chilliwack	
SOUTH WEST	VANCOUVER	12 Field Ambulance	Jericho Beach, 4050 West 4th Avenue, Vancouver	1 HEALTH SVCS GROUP	ASU Chilliwack	
SOUTH WEST	VANCOUVER	15 Fd Regt RCA	Bessborough Armoury, 2025 West 11th Avenue, Vancouver	39 CBG	ASU Chilliwack	
SOUTH WEST	VANCOUVER	39 CBG HQ	Jericho Beach, 4050 West 4th Avenue, Vancouver	LFWA	ASU Chilliwack	(Will be moving to vicinity Seaforth Armoury in 2015)
SOUTH WEST	VANCOUVER	39 Signal Regiment 744 Sig Sqn	Jericho Beach, 4050 West 4th Avenue, Vancouver	39 CBG	ASU Chilliwack	(Will be moving to vicinity Seaforth Armoury in 2015)
SOUTH WEST	VANCOUVER	British Columbia Regiment	Beatty Street Drill Hall, 620 Beatty Street, Vancouver	39 CBG	ASU Chilliwack	
SOUTH WEST	VANCOUVER	The Seaforth Highlanders of Canada	Seaforth Armoury, 1650 Burrard Street, Vancouver	39 CBG	ASU Chilliwack	
SOUTH WEST	VANCOUVER	HMCS Discovery	HMCS Discovery 1200 Stanley Park Drive	RCN RES	ASU Chilliwack	
CENTRAL	VERNON	A Sqn BCD	Vernon Military Camp	BCD	ASU Chilliwack	
CENTRAL	VERNON	Vernon Military Camp	Vernon	ASU CHILLWACK	ASU Chilliwack	Predominantly Cadet Organizations
CENTRAL	VERNON	Air Cadet 17, 29th Street Armoury	29th St at 21st	PACIFIC REGION CADETS	ASU Chilliwack	Predominantly Cadet Organizations
NORTH EAST	INTERIOR	Glendon Training Area	Glendon Training Area 52.089288 Longitude -122.541967		ASU Chilliwack	4072 HA
SOUTH WEST	CHILLWACK	Vedder Mtn/Tg Area	Latitude 49.065840 Longitude -122.036626	ASU CHILLWACK	ASU Chilliwack-support Province of BC-owned	972 HA License to DND
SOUTH WEST	CHILLWACK	Slings Range	UTM 210 597500 5432400	ASU CHILLWACK	ASU Chilliwack-support Province of BC-owned	Demolition and hinterland training range. License to DND
SOUTH WEST	CHILLWACK	Vokes Range	147 Chilliwack Lake Rd	ASU CHILLWACK	ASU Chilliwack-support Province of BC-owned	License to DND
SOUTH WEST	CHILLWACK	Larson's Bench Rappelling Site	Latitude 49.084620 Longitude -121.682430	ASU CHILLWACK	ASU Chilliwack-support Province of BC-owned	License to DND
SOUTH WEST	CHILLWACK	OPSEE	OPSEE Area Lot 867 Plan (E) 783356 (Lumchen Crk Forest Sv	ASU CHILLWACK	ASU Chilliwack-support Province of BC-owned	644 HA Admin & Control
CENTRAL	KAMLOOPS	Rosa Moore Lake Training Area	Latitude 50.677300	ASU CHILLWACK	ASU Chilliwack-support Province of BC-owned	73 HA License to DND
SOUTH WEST	NEW WESTMINSTER	Royal Westminster Regt (HQ and A Coy)	New Westminster Armoury, 530 Queens Ave, New Westminster	39 CBG	ASU Chilliwack-support Province of BC-owned	Lease from Province OIC
SOUTH EAST	TRAIL	Stoney Creek Militia Training Area	400430 Map Trail 826/4, Edition 3, Trail BC	39 CBG	ASU Chilliwack-support Province of BC-owned	510 HA
SOUTH EAST	TRAIL	Casino Rifle Range	Trail, BC	ASU CHILLWACK	ASU Chilliwack-support Province of BC-owned	
SOUTH EAST	TRAIL	Fl. Sheppard Training Area	Trail, BC	ASU CHILLWACK	ASU Chilliwack-support Province of BC-owned	ASU to set up License agmt. for use of training area.
VANCOUVER ISLAND NORTH	COMOX	C Scot R 5 Pl, B Coy	Seal Bay Transmitter Site, 2000 Waveland Road, Courtenay	C SCOT R, 39 CBG	CFB Comox	Not supported under CFOO from 19 Wing
VANCOUVER ISLAND NORTH	COMOX	Air Reserve Flight	CFB Comox	19 WING	CFB Comox	
VANCOUVER ISLAND NORTH	COMOX	Health Services Clinic	CFB Comox	1 HEALTH SVCS GROUP	CFB Comox	
VANCOUVER ISLAND NORTH	COMOX	Various / 19 Wing CFB Comox	Ryan Road and Little River Road, Lazo, BC	1 CAD	CFB Comox	
VANCOUVER ISLAND NORTH	COMOX	Various / Goose Spit / HMCS Quadra	Goose Spit, Comox	CFB COMOX	CFB Comox	Sea Cadet camp, SAR Survival School
SOUTH WEST	LANGLEY	15 Fd Regt RCA (68) Bty	Aldergrove, Bldg 26, 3900 - 272nd St Langley	39 CBG	CFB ESQUIMALT	TO reconstitute into 15 Fd Regt at Bessborough Armoury WEF 01 APR 13
SOUTH WEST	LANGLEY	Royal Westminster Regt, B Coy	Aldergrove, Bldg 26, 3900 - 272nd St Langley	ROYAL WESTMINSTER REGT	CFB ESQUIMALT	Moving into B1080 (former ASU Chwk) WEF 01 APR 13
SOUTH WEST	LANGLEY	192 Construction Engineering Flight	Aldergrove, Bldg 26, 3900 - 272nd St Langley	19 WING	CFB ESQUIMALT	CFS Aldergrove no longer exists
NORTH WEST	MASSETT	Masset	Masset/Haida Oval	LEITRE M	CFB ESQUIMALT	Numerous small parcels of land; Masset is managed by CFB Esquimalt however is part of Lekrim
SOUTH WEST	LANGLEY	CFB Esquimalt Det Matsqui	Aldergrove, 3900 - 272nd St Langley	CFB ESQUIMALT	CFB ESQUIMALT	Communications Installation - No longer CFS Aldergrove
SOUTH WEST	MATSQUI	CFB Esquimalt Det Matsqui	35354 Fore Rd	CFB ESQUIMALT	CFB ESQUIMALT	Communications Installation

NORTHEAST	BRACE GEORGE	B. Coy/Roady Mountain Rangers	Prince George	RM/RANG	School Dist #57/ASU Child/Adol support	Amnesty established, 120 trial periods approx 30 per
NORTH EAST		100 Miles House CRP		4 CANADIAN RANGER PATROL GROUP		
NORTH EAST		Bella's Cove CRP		4 CANADIAN RANGER PATROL GROUP		
NORTH WEST		Dease Lake CRP		4 CANADIAN RANGER PATROL GROUP		
NORTH EAST		Finlayson CRP		4 CANADIAN RANGER PATROL GROUP		
VANCOUVER ISLAND NORTH		Gold River CRP		4 CANADIAN RANGER PATROL GROUP		
NORTH EAST		Hudson's Hope CRP		4 CANADIAN RANGER PATROL GROUP		
NORTH WEST		Kimsa CRP		4 CANADIAN RANGER PATROL GROUP		
NORTH WEST		Klikitat CRP		4 CANADIAN RANGER PATROL GROUP		
NORTH EAST		MacKenzie CRP		4 CANADIAN RANGER PATROL GROUP		
NORTH WEST		Port Clements CRP		4 CANADIAN RANGER PATROL GROUP		
VANCOUVER ISLAND NORTH		Port Hardy CRP		4 CANADIAN RANGER PATROL GROUP		
VANCOUVER ISLAND NORTH		Port McNeill CRP		4 CANADIAN RANGER PATROL GROUP		
NORTH WEST		Port Simpson CRP		4 CANADIAN RANGER PATROL GROUP		
NORTH EAST		Rouge Coupee CRP		4 CANADIAN RANGER PATROL GROUP		
VANCOUVER ISLAND NORTH		Powell River CRP		4 CANADIAN RANGER PATROL GROUP		
NORTH WEST		Sandspit CRP		4 CANADIAN RANGER PATROL GROUP		
NORTH WEST		Smithers CRP		4 CANADIAN RANGER PATROL GROUP		
NORTH WEST		Stewart CRP		4 CANADIAN RANGER PATROL GROUP		
NORTH WEST		Terrace CRP		4 CANADIAN RANGER PATROL GROUP		
NORTH EAST		Tombstone CRP		4 CANADIAN RANGER PATROL GROUP		
NORTH EAST		Valmont CRP		4 CANADIAN RANGER PATROL GROUP		
NORTH WEST		Vanderhoof CRP		4 CANADIAN RANGER PATROL GROUP		
VANCOUVER ISLAND NORTH		Zeballos CRP		4 CANADIAN RANGER PATROL GROUP		

Appendix 3  
 Annex EE  
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# ENGINEER REPORTS AND RETURNS

The JTFP JEngr ESCC will consolidate all engineer reports and inform CJOC JEngr.  
 NATO STANAG 2430 (ref J) will be the primary standard for the passage  
 of engineer information but updated forms specifically tailored for use within JTFP will be utilized.

## **NATO STANAG 2430 (ref J)**

	<i>Reports</i>	<i>To</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Note</i>
1	ENGREP	CJOC	Daily	1800hrs EST	Must receive Unit Reports by 1200hrs Local to meet CJOC timing.
2	ENGRECCEREP		On request		
3	ENG MAT/REL REP		On request		
4	ENGRRESREP		On request		
5	ENG SITREP		On request		
6	ENG DATREP		On request		
7	ENG TASKREP		On request		
8	ENG STATREP		On request		
9	other reports / returns		On request		

Annex FF  
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## FINANCIAL SUPPORT

References: A, SOODO Annex FF

B. A-FN-100-002/AG-006 CF Delegation of Financial Signing Authorities

C. A-LM-102-000/AG-001 DND Contracting Manual Policy and Procedures

D. B-GS-055-000/AG-001 DND Provision of Services Manual

1. Comptrollers at all levels are to ensure they have read, understand and are conversant with the above references.
2. JTFP Comptroller. The JTFP Comptroller is responsible for the coordination of cost capturing, financial reporting, provision of data to conduct cost estimates and the provision of operational-level financial service support. This will include assisting tactical level comptrollers in arranging and creating invoices to non-defence agencies.
3. Tactical Level Comptrollers. These encompass the comptrollers responsible to formations and units within JTFP. They are responsible for creating and processing of invoices for goods and services provided to non-DND agencies, the provision of Working Capital Fund (WCF) support and cost capturing and reporting. If necessary, before invoices are mailed or provided to receiving organizations, clarification should be obtained from higher authority regarding the desire or applicability of waiving cost recovery.
4. Delegation of Authority. This encompasses Contracting and Acquisition Cards, Local Procurement and Contracting. As per reference B, a formal Delegation of Authority gives Comd JTFP the authority to use the OFA for the duration of a CJOC approved Operation. The approval to expend funds will be further exemplified through a CJOC Op Order for a named operation (Phase 2 and 3).
5. Financial coding for Reserve Pay. All Class A and Class B pay and allowances will be coded to the OFA coding through the Revised Pay System for the Reserves (RPSR) with a General Reporting Category (GRC) as identified in applicable CJOC orders. Class C pay and allowances will be coded to Chief Military Personnel (CMP) CC and will be reimbursed after the Op is complete by the OFA. Any problems with GRC activation in RPSR should be directed to JTFP HQ J8 Staff.
6. Cost capturing structure. JTFP has a unique cost centre within the OFA. Costs will be immediately captured to the appropriate financial structure, as opposed to a unit cost-capturing locally and performing System Adjustments (SAs) at a later date. Specific financial authority to expend funds in support of a contingency operation will be promulgated in the Operation Order.
7. Provision of Services. Requesting agencies should be invoiced for costs incurred as a result of support provided for operations. JTFP is responsible to ensure that all costs are captured and reported under the OFA fin structure so that new funds received from external sources may be properly credited to those levels of Command that have incurred costs to support

the operation. The Provision of Services manual allows Comd JTFP to charge less than the full recoverable cost under several specific scenarios, such as provision of service to a not-for-profit agency. The authority level to charge less than full recoverable cost is dependent upon the dollar amount involved. In all circumstances, Commanders will be required to provide a summary of costs and substantiate all costs related to this operation. Units and/or formations are to maintain a record of all OGD direct/indirect support services provided under this CONPLAN. Reference D, Provision of Services Manual must be consulted for details.

8. Operation Close Out. When closing an operation it is paramount to ensure that all costs associated to the operation are properly accounted. The following will constitute close out:

- a. Letter of Financial Attestation. Once the operation is completed, the assigned JTFP comptroller shall submit a letter of financial attestation to the CJOC HQ J8;
- b. Financial Delegations. Any financial delegations which were given as part of the operation shall cease upon conclusion of the operation;
- c. Summary of Costs. A summary of costs is to be sent to CJOC HQ info J8 for review and validation;
- d. Invoices/claims. A listing of outstanding invoices and claims are to be forwarded to CJOC HQ info J8; and
- e. PAYEs. Any requirement for PAYEs shall be sent to CJOC HQ info J8.

Annex HH  
6435-3120-1 (J3 Land/RDIMS 299591)  
February 2014

## GLOSSARY OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT TERMS

1. Central Coordination Group (CCG). The Central Coordination Group (CCG) is composed of senior ministry/agency representatives and is responsible for directing the overall Provincial government response. The CCG will in turn take direction from the key minister and/or an ad-hoc committee of the Provincial Cabinet. The CCG apprises the Provincial government of the emergency or disaster situation; seeks approval to request military, federal or international assistance; seeks declaration of a provincial state of emergency; manages the deployment of provincial, federal and international resources; prepares all requests for advance federal disaster assistance funding; and directs the provincial emergency public information activities through the Provincial Emergency Coordination Centre (PECC) Director. JTFP J3 Land is the designated CAF representative to the CCG.
2. Civil-Military Cooperation (CIMIC). All actions and measures undertaken by a military commander which concern the relationship between a military force and the government, civil agencies or civilian population in the areas where the military force is stationed or employed.
3. Consequence Management. Government-led, (e.g. federal, provincial/territorial, municipal), coordination and implementation of measures intended to mitigate the damage, loss, hardship and suffering caused by acts of terrorism, natural or human-induced disasters or emergencies, including measures to restore essential government services, to protect public health and safety, and to provide emergency relief to affected governments, businesses and populations.
4. Critical Infrastructure. Physical and information technology facilities, networks, and assets whose disruption or destruction would have a serious impact on the health, safety, security and economic well being of citizens and on the effective functioning of government. The principal elements are the infrastructure of government, energy and utilities, financial services, transportation and communications.
5. Disaster. A calamitous event usually resulting in loss of life, great human suffering and distress, and large-scale material damage.
6. Disaster Area(s). Area(s) designated by government as having been directly affected by a disaster.
7. Disaster Mitigation. Sustained actions to reduce or eliminate the long-term impacts and risks associated with natural and human-induced disasters. Mitigative measures are generally taken well in advance of a potential disaster situation to reduce the event's risk of occurrence, or to avert or diminish the event's impacts.

8. Emergencies Act

- a. The *Emergencies Act* was developed to ensure that the Government of Canada can invoke exceptional -- yet incident-specific -- powers to deal with emergencies. The four types of emergencies covered under the Act are:
  - (1) Public Welfare Emergency;
  - (2) Public Order Emergency;
  - (3) International Emergency; and
  - (4) War Emergency;
- b. The *Emergencies Act* guarantees Parliament's right to review and, if necessary, revoke emergency powers. It ensures that the Government is accountable to Parliament for its use of such powers. It also offers full protection for the fundamental rights and freedoms of Canadians during national emergencies.

9. Emergency. War, invasion, riot or insurrection; real or anticipated. An abnormal situation that requires prompt action, beyond normal procedures, in order to limit damage to persons, property or the environment.

10. Emergency Management. An organized effort to mitigate effects, prepare for, respond to, and recover from an emergency. Emergency management includes both crisis and consequence management.

11. Emergency Measures Office (EMO). Emergency Measures Office or Provincial Emergency Measures Organisation. In BC the EMO is known as Emergency Management British Columbia (EMBC).

12. Federal Coordination Steering Committee. Public Safety Canada (PS) will establish a Federal Coordination Steering Committee (FCSC) comprised of federal departments to provide strategic policy and guidance in responding to a Provincial emergency. The FCSC will convene a Federal Coordination Group (FCG) tasked with consultation, emergency management planning, and management of information flow and coordination of requests for federal assistance. A Federal Coordination Centre (FCC) will monitor regional and local operations through liaison with provincial, non-government, private and international partners. The FCC will share information regionally and maintain effective situational awareness in order to provide recommendations to the FCG and the FCSC. JTFP J3 Land is the designated CAF representative to the FCSC and will assign liaison officers to the FCG and FCC.

13. Federal Facility. Federal lands, works or undertakings as described in Part IV of the Canadian Environmental Protection Act. The facilities of interest in this category include military bases, national parks, large laboratories, research facilities, airports, reserves, ports, marine vessels, and all other holdings managed by the federal government.

14. Primary Department and Primary Minister. The federal department and Minister designated by the Prime Minister, or as indicated in the Federal Policy for Emergencies, to prepare arrangements for, and to co-ordinate national activities that would provide support to a province or territory requiring assistance to respond to an emergency. In the absence of a clear designation, the Minister of Public Safety will act in these capacities until such time as another Minister or department is named. With respect to earthquake response, PS Canada is the primary department.
15. National Emergency. An urgent and critical situation that seriously endangers the lives, health or safety of Canadians and is of such proportion as to exceed or threaten the capacity of a province or the Government of Canada to deal with it.
16. Natural Hazard. An event that is caused by a natural phenomenon resulting in an imminent fire, flood, storm, earthquake, tsunami, or other hazard(s) which may result in danger to life, damage to property or the environment, damage to resources, social disruption, or a breakdown in the flow of essential goods or services.
17. Non-Governmental Organization (NGO). A wide range of primarily non-profit organizations, both national and international, which are separately constituted from the government of the country in which they were founded. Non-Governmental Organizations form themselves and write their own charter and mission. Examples are World Vision, CARE, OXFAM, Red Cross, etc.
18. Other Government Department (OGD). Any department of the provincial/federal government other than National Defence.
19. Provincial Emergency Coordination Centre (PECC). The Provincial Emergency Coordination Centre (PECC) located in Victoria, BC is established to manage activities at the Provincial Central Coordination level. The PECC directs and coordinates the overall emergency response, recovery and support activities of the Provincial government, as required by the *Emergency Program Act*. Primary policy direction to the PECC is provided by the Central Coordination Group (CCG). The five functions provided by the PECC are management, operations coordination, planning, logistics, and finance/administration. The PECC will be activated in support of any activated Provincial Regional Emergency Operations Centre (PREOC); at the direction of the Director Emergency Management BC, upon the direction of the CCG; and, at the request of any key ministry. JTFP J3 will assign a liaison officer to the PECC on an as required basis.
20. Provincial Regional Emergency Operations Centre (PREOC). A Provincial Regional Emergency Operations Centre (PREOC) is an emergency operations centre established and operated at the regional level by provincial agencies to coordinate provincial emergency response efforts. There are six PREOCs with headquarters located in Victoria, Surrey, Kamloops, Nelson, Prince George and Terrace. All CF support deployed to a specific community will be coordinated initially by the appropriate PREOC and subsequently by the local or district authority. JTFP J3 will assign liaison officers to activated PREOCs.



21. Public Safety Canada (PS Canada). The lead Federal Department with respect to Federal support to BC in the event of an earthquake. PS Canada is mandated to coordinate all federal support including that provided by DND and the CF.

22. Public Welfare Emergency. An emergency which results in danger to life or property, social disruption or a breakdown in the flow of essential goods, services or resources so serious as to be a national emergency. A public welfare emergency may include fire, flood, drought, storm, earthquake, disease, accidents or pollution.

23. Recovery. Decisions and measures undertaken to restore normal conditions. The time frame for recovery begins as soon as a reduction in critical response activities permits the re-allocation of some resources to longer-term recovery activities. Recovery measures can begin within the initial response phase and extend over years and could include physical restoration and reconstruction, financial assistance programmes, counselling, temporary housing or relocation assistance, health and safety programmes, environmental clean-up and economic impact studies.

24. Regional Joint Task Force (RJTF). Six subordinate regional commands responsible to the Commander CJOC:

- a. Joint Task Force Pacific (JTFP);
- b. Joint Task Force West (JTFW);
- c. Joint Task Force Central (JTFC);
- d. Joint Task Force East (JTFE);
- e. Joint Task Force Atlantic (JTFA); and
- f. Joint Task Force North (JTFN).

25. Response. Those measures undertaken immediately after an emergency has occurred and for a limited period thereafter, primarily to save human life, treat the injured, and prevent further injury and other forms of loss. They include response plan activation, opening and staffing of emergency operations centres, annexation of resources, issuance of warnings, advisories and directions, provision of aid, and may include declaration of states of emergency.

26. Staging Areas. Locations where resources can be received for appropriate handling prior to onward shipment to the affected area and where evacuees, injured and uninjured, can be received.

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## REGIONAL LIAISON OFFICER (RLO) REQUIREMENTS AND TASKS

### GENERAL

1. The JTFP RLO program is based upon a flexible response plan designed to deploy liaison officers to affected areas throughout the province on an as required basis. The general organizational structure follows the Incident Command System (ICS) structure with a small HQ element consisting of a Director, an Operations, Plans, Logistics and Administrative Officers, with the remaining RLOs either designated as primary or alternates to one of the six Regional PREOCs. The organization is responsive to the J3 for tasking; however, RLOs may in times of potential emergency or high risk be deployed by the RLO Director or Operations Officer.

### TASK

2. In the event of a major earthquake, or on order from J3 JTFP, the RLO Operations Officer will task RLOs to deploy as per this instruction. RLOs will be deployed based on availability, geographical location and the assessed situation at the time of the earthquake.

3. Procedure for Deployment. Initially, RLOs will be deployed on verbal orders with written confirmation following at an appropriate time. The initial phone call to task an RLO or determine their availability is to be treated as a Warning Order placing the liaison officer on six hours notice to move unless otherwise advised. RLOs will likely be deployed to support a 24/7 watch cycle.

4. Class of Service. RLOs deployed during an emergency are considered to be on Class C service thereby ensuring members qualify for appropriate benefits and compensation. The RLO Operations Officer will verbally confirm the RLO's consent to serve and that the member's annual readiness verification status report is "green" before issuing the tasking.

5. Locations. It is anticipated that RLOs will be required at the following locations:

- a. Provincial Emergency Coordination Centre (PECC) located in Victoria, BC;
- b. Provincial Regional Emergency Operation Centres (PREOC) in the affected regions; and
- c. Other locations as recommended/requested by Provincial authorities and as directed by J3 JTFP.

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# LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

1. The following abbreviations are used in this plan:
  - a. ACC Air Component Commander;
  - b. ACCE(P) Air Component Coordination Element (Pacific);
  - c. ALEA Assistance to Law Enforcement Agencies;
  - d. AO Area of Operations;
  - e. ASG Area Support Group;
  - f. BWOC Battle Watch Operations Centre;
  - g. CAF Canadian Armed Forces;
  - h. CANFLTPAC Canadian Fleet Pacific;
  - i. CANSOFCOM Canada Special Operations Forces Command;
  - j. CBG Canadian Brigade Group;
  - k. CCG Central Coordination Group;
  - l. CDS Chief of Defence Staff;
  - m. CIS Communications and Information Systems;
  - n. CJOC Canadian Joint Operations Command;
  - o. CMBG Canadian Mechanized Brigade Group;
  - p. COMCANFLTPAC Commander Canadian Fleet Pacific;
  - q. COMMS Communications;
  - r. CONOPs Concept of Operations;
  - s. CONPLAN Contingency Plan;
  - t. COP Contingency Operations Plan;
  - u. COS Chief of Staff;
  - v. C2 Command and Control;
  - w. DND Department of National Defence;

x.	EMBC	Emergency Management British Columbia;
y.	FE	Force Employment;
z.	FG	Force Generation;
aa.	FSG	Forward Support Group;
bb.	IO	Information Operations;
cc.	IRG/JFCC	Incident Reconnaissance Group/Joint Force Coordination Cell (JTFP element);
dd.	IRU	Immediate Reaction Unit;
ee.	JFACC	Joint Forces Air Component Commander;
ff.	JOA	Joint Operations Area;
gg.	JRCC	Joint Rescue Coordination Centre;
hh.	JTF	Joint Task Force;
ii.	JTFP	Joint Task Force Pacific;
jj.	JTFP RC	JTFP Response Company;
kk.	JTFW	Joint Task force West;
ll.	LCC	Land Component Commander;
mm.	LFWA	Land Force Western Area (EDMONTON);
nn.	LO	Liaison Officer;
oo.	MCC	Maritime Component Commander;
pp.	MND	Minister of National Defence;
qq.	OGD	Other Government Department;
rr.	OPCOM	Operational Command;
ss.	OPCON	Operational Control;
tt.	OPLAN	Operations Plan;
uu.	Op O	Operations Order;
vv.	PA	Public Affairs;
ww.	PAO	Public Affairs Officer;
xx.	PS Canada	Public Safety Canada;

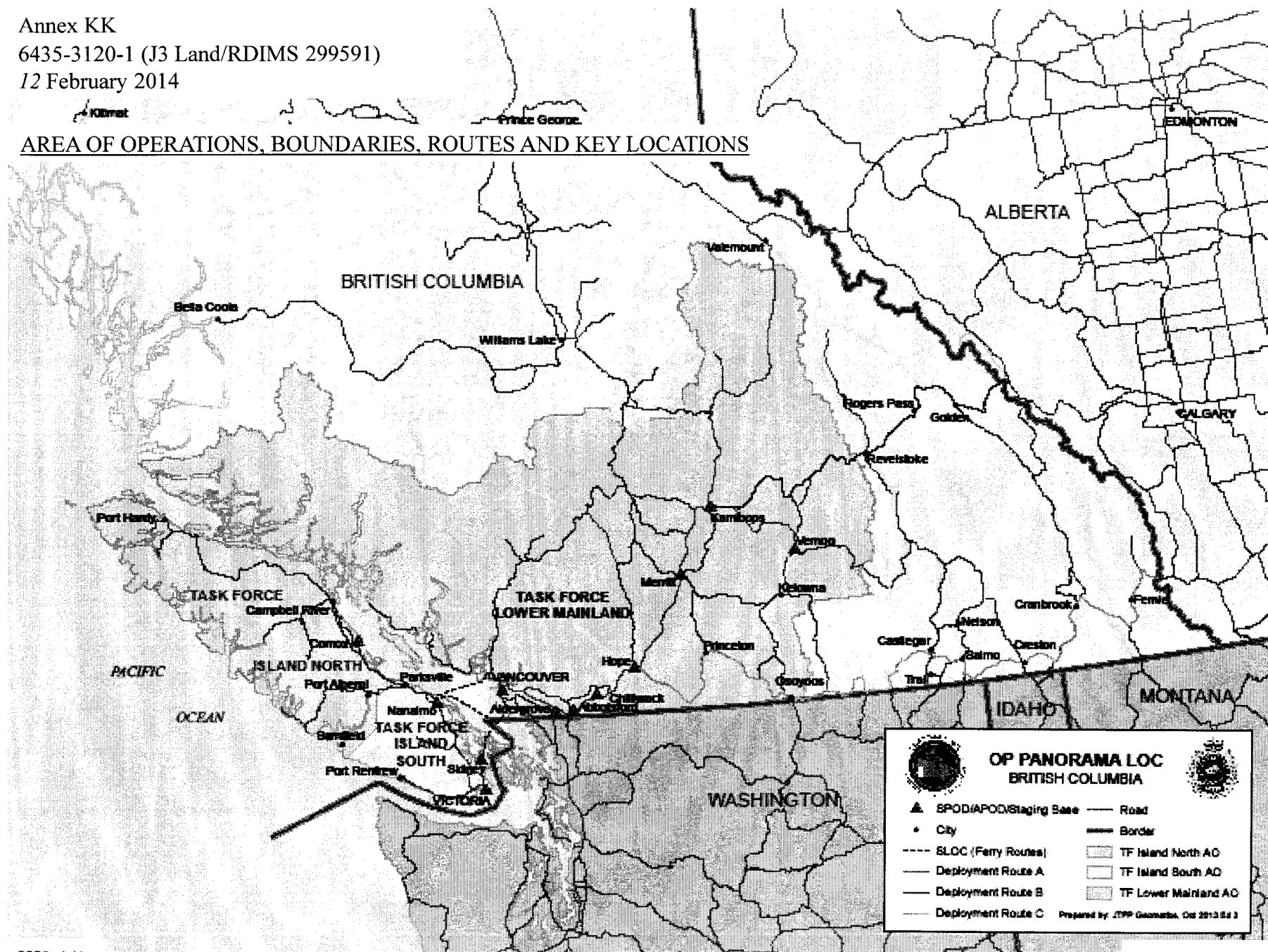
yy.	PECC	Provincial Emergency Coordination Centre;
zz.	POC	Point of Contact;
aaa.	PREOC	Provincial Regional Emergency Operations Centre;
bbb.	Recce	Reconnaissance;
ccc.	RFA	Request For Assistance;
ddd.	RFE	Request For Effect;
eee.	RJOC	Regional Joint Operations Centre
fff.	RJTF	Regional Joint Task Force;
ggg.	RLO	Regional Liaison Officer;
hhh.	ROE	Rules of Engagement;
iii.	SITREP	Situation Report;
jjj.	SJS	Strategic Joint Staff;
kkk.	SOP	Standard Operating Procedure;
lll.	SRR	Search and Rescue Region;
mmm.	SUPLAN	Supporting Plan;
nnn.	TACOM	Tactical Command;
ooo.	TACON	Tactical Control;
ppp.	TBG	Territorial Battalion Group;
qqq.	TF	Task Force;
rrr.	TFC	Task Force Commander;
sss.	TFHQ	Task Force Headquarters;
ttt.	TOCA	Transfer of Command Authority; and
uuu.	Wng O	Warning Order.

Annex KK

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AREA OF OPERATIONS, BOUNDARIES, ROUTES AND KEY LOCATIONS



KK-1/1

RDIMS 2100  
A-2016-00922-0210

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ANTICIPATED PROVINCIAL REQUIREMENTS -  
REQUESTS FOR ASSISTANCE FOLLOWING AN EARTHQUAKE

1. Following a catastrophic earthquake the immediate response requirements will likely temporarily overwhelm local emergency management providers. Many of the technical capabilities that the Province will require may be initially sourced through civilian industry/agencies. Nevertheless, Provincial authorities generally have a good understanding of the support they anticipate requesting of the Federal Government, and in particular the CAF, following a catastrophic earthquake. Requests for CAF assistance will fall under four broad categories: situational awareness, communications, logistics management and strategic/specialist capabilities. Anticipated areas for CAF support are as follows:

- a. Manpower to lift or move material and equipment;
- b. Skilled manpower such as structural engineers, bridge specialists, medical, communications, traumatic stress counselling, fire fighting and Hazmat response;
- c. Temporary housing (tented or base accommodation facilities);
- d. Mobile kitchens;
- e. Mobile Support Equipment (MSE) cargo vehicles, mobile cranes, generators, lighting plants;
- f. Aircraft/helicopters for reconnaissance, damage assessment of remote and isolated communities or transport of goods and people;
- g. Maritime assets capable of moving equipment, material or personnel between the mainland and the islands or to provide power to critical shore facilities;
- h. Maritime assets that could provide a temporary emergency operations centre (EOC);
- i. Provision of medical services;
- j. Desalination/water purification systems;
- k. Diver services;
- l. SAR in the impact zone; and
- m. Recovery of deceased remains.

Appendix 1  
Annex K  
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HSS TASKS MATRIX – JTFP CONPLAN PANORAMA

1 H Svcs Gp	JTFP JHSS/Pacific Regional Surgeon	21 H Svcs C (Comox)/JTFHSU North Island	CF H Svcs C (P)/JTFHSU South Island	CANFLTPAC Medical	11 Fd Amb	12 Fd Amb/JTFHSU Mainland
<u>Attachments</u> Nil	<u>Attachments</u> JHSS HS CIMIC Pacific	<u>Attachments</u> Nil	<u>Attachments</u> All 11 Fd Amb elms as aval.	<u>Attachments</u> Nil	<u>Attachments</u> Nil	<u>Attachments</u> Nil
<u>Detachments</u> Nil	<u>Detachments</u> Det 2 x pers to BWOC as detailed in App 7.	<u>Detachments</u> 1. Det MLO(s) as detailed in App 7 on order.	<u>Detachments</u> 1. Det MLO(s) as detailed in App 7 on order.	<u>Detachments</u> Det med pers to sp JTFHSU South Island on order.	<u>Detachments</u> All 11 Fd Amb elms as aval.	<u>Detachments</u> Provide MLO(s) as detailed in App 7 on order.
<u>Tasks</u>	<u>Tasks</u>	<u>Tasks</u>	<u>Tasks</u>	<u>Tasks</u>	<u>Tasks</u>	<u>Tasks</u>
<u>All Phases:</u> 1. Co-ord the force generation of additional HSS pers or equipment as requested by Pacific Regional Surgeon.	<u>Ph 1:</u> 1. Conduct imm recover ops. <u>Ph 2:</u> 1. Provide medical advice to Comd JTFP and BWOC Watch Comd. 2. Attend JOPG as required. 3. Provide HSS staff detailed in App 7 to man BWOC. 4. Maintain over watch on med regulating and patient tracking. 5. Conduct In with CF internal and civ external agencies to include CJOC HSS/AECO/1 H Svcs Gp HQ, BC Health Authorities and BC Amb Svc. 6. Provide over site on all med logistical sp activities. 7. Co-ord the employment of HSS assets within the JTFP AO as required.	<u>Ph 1:</u> 1. Conduct imm recovery ops and initiate unit earthquake contingency plan. 2. Dispatch MLOs to local civ HSS authority and MTFs within your sector. 3. Stand up JTFHSU North Island. 4. Conduct an op assessment of JTFHSU clinic and local civ HSS to regarding status of HSS assets, material and infrastructure and submit rep. 5. Conduct patient tracking in your catchment area. 6. Estb manning structure in order to initiate and maintain a R2 capability within means. 7. Provide initial life saving HSS to CF Def Tm pers in 19 Wing, and to 39 CBG elms in your catchment area.	<u>Ph 1:</u> 1. Conduct imm recovery ops and initiate unit earthquake contingency plan. 2. Dispatch MLOs to local civ HSS authority and MTFs within your sector. 3. Stand up JTFHSU South Island. 4. Conduct an op assessment of JTFHSU clinic and local civ HSS to regarding status of HSS assets, material, personnel and infrastructure and submit rep. 5. Conduct patient tracking in your catchment area. 6. Estb manning structure in order to initiate and maintain a R2 capability within means. 7. Provide initial life saving HSS to CF Def Tm pers in MARPAC/CANFLTPAC and to 39 CBG elms in your catchment area.	<u>Ph 1:</u> 1. Conduct imm recovery ops. 2. Conduct an op assessment of CANFLTPAC clinic to incl status of HSS assets, material, personnel and infrastructure. 3. Provide med advice to Comd CANFLTPAC as reqr. <u>Ph 2:</u> 1. BPT augment JTFHSU South Island as required on order. <u>Ph 3:</u> 1. On order, cease augmentation to JTFHSU South Island and return to normal	<u>Ph 1:</u> 1. Conduct imm recovery ops. 2. Conduct an op assessment of your unit to incl status of HSS assets, material, personnel and infrastructure. <u>Ph 2:</u> 1. BPT augment JTFHSU South Island as required on order. <u>Ph 3:</u> 1. On order, cease augmentation to JTFHSU South Island and return to normal operating posture.	<u>Ph 1:</u> 1. Conduct imm recovery ops and initiate unit earthquake plan. 2. Dispatch MLOs to local civ HSS authority and MTFs within your sector. 3. Stand up JTFHSU Mainland. 4. Conduct an op assessment of your unit and local civ HSS to regarding status of HSS assets, material, personnel and infrastructure and submit rep. 5. Initiate patient tracking in your catchment area. 6. Estb manning structure in order to initiate and maintain a R2 capability within means. 7. Provide initial life saving HSS to CF Def Tm pers to 39 CBG and other CF elms in your catchment area.



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	<p>8. JHSS HS CIMIC BPT provide CIMIC liaison as directed by Pacific Regional Surgeon both within the JTFP/MARPAC AOR.</p> <p>9. Coord provision of HSS to civ HSS authority as dir on order.</p> <p>10. Provide reps and updates to 1 H Svcs GP and CF H Svcs Gp HQ as reqr.</p> <p>11. BPT collect hazard monitoring data fm prov and fed authorities.</p> <p>12. Coord provision of HS recommendations for DAG/AAG screening of forces during depl, employment and redeployment.</p> <p><u>Ph 3:</u></p> <p>1. Maintain over watch on med regulating and patient tracking.</p>	<p><u>Ph 2:</u></p> <p>1. Maint R2 facility within means.</p> <p>2. BPT to provide R1 integral sp to STF(s) on order.</p> <p>3. BPT to assist the civ HSS authority in your catchment area as directed and on order fm Comd JTFP.</p> <p>4. Coord patient trans with Pacific Regional Surgeon to civ MTF(s) both inside and outside the JTFP AO.</p> <p>5. Provide HSS to mounting bases in to facilitate JTFP AAGs for incoming supporting forces as required.</p> <p>6. Maintain patient tracking in catchment area.</p> <p>7. Ensure MEDSITREPs, patient tracking data and/or other reports as mandated are submitted to the JTFP JHSS in the BWOC as reqr.</p> <p>8. Provide BWOC HSS HS recommendations for DAG/AAG screening of forces during depl, employment and redeployment.</p> <p><u>Ph 3:</u></p> <p>1. Provide HSS to mounting bases on order to facilitate JTFP DAGs for outgoing supporting forces as required.</p>	<p><u>Ph 2:</u></p> <p>1. Maint R2 facility within means.</p> <p>2. BPT to provide R1 integral sp to STF(s) on order.</p> <p>3. BPT to assist the civ HSS authority in your catchment area as directed and on order fm Comd JTFP.</p> <p>4. Coord patient trans with Pacific Regional Surgeon to civ MTF(s) both inside and outside the JTFP AO.</p> <p>5. Provide HSS to mounting bases in to facilitate JTFP AAGs for incoming supporting forces as required.</p> <p>6. Maintain patient tracking in catchment area.</p> <p>7. Ensure MEDSITREPs, patient tracking data and/or other reports as mandated are submitted to the JTFP JHSS in the BWOC as reqr.</p> <p>8. Provide BWOC HSS HS recommendations for DAG/AAG screening of forces during depl, employment and redeployment.</p> <p><u>Ph 3:</u></p> <p>1. Provide HSS to mounting bases on order to facilitate JTFP DAGs for outgoing supporting forces as required.</p> <p>2. Maintain patient tracking in catchment area.</p> <p>3. BPT to cease provision of HSS</p>	operating posture.	<p><u>Ph 2:</u></p> <p>1. Contingent upon reinforcement, maint R2 facility within means.</p> <p>2. BPT to provide R1 integral sp to STF(s) on order.</p> <p>3. Contingent upon reinforcement BPT to assist the civ HSS authority in your catchment area as directed and on order fm Comd JTFP.</p> <p>4. Coord patient trans with Pacific Regional Surgeon to civ MTF(s) both inside and outside the JTFP AO.</p> <p>5. Provide HSS to mounting bases on order to facilitate JTFP AAGs for incoming supporting forces as required.</p> <p>6. Maintain patient tracking in catchment area.</p> <p>7. Ensure MEDSITREPs, patient tracking data and/or other reports as mandated are submitted to the JTFP JHSS in the BWOC as reqr.</p> <p>8. Contingent upon depl of bulk of 1 Fd Amb assets to incl their HQ's, BPT trans comd of JTFHSU Mainland to CO 1 Fd Amb on order.</p> <p>9. Provide BWOC HSS HS recommendations for DAG/AAG screening of forces during depl, employment and</p>
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		2. Maintain patient tracking in catchment area. 3. BPT to cease provision of HSS sp to civ HSS authority on order.	sp to civ HSS authority on order.			redeployment.  <u>Ph 3:</u> 1. Provide HSS to mounting bases in to facilitate JTFP DAGs for outgoing supporting forces as required. 2. Maintain patient tracking in catchment area. 3. BPT to cease provision of HSS sp to civ HSS authority on order.
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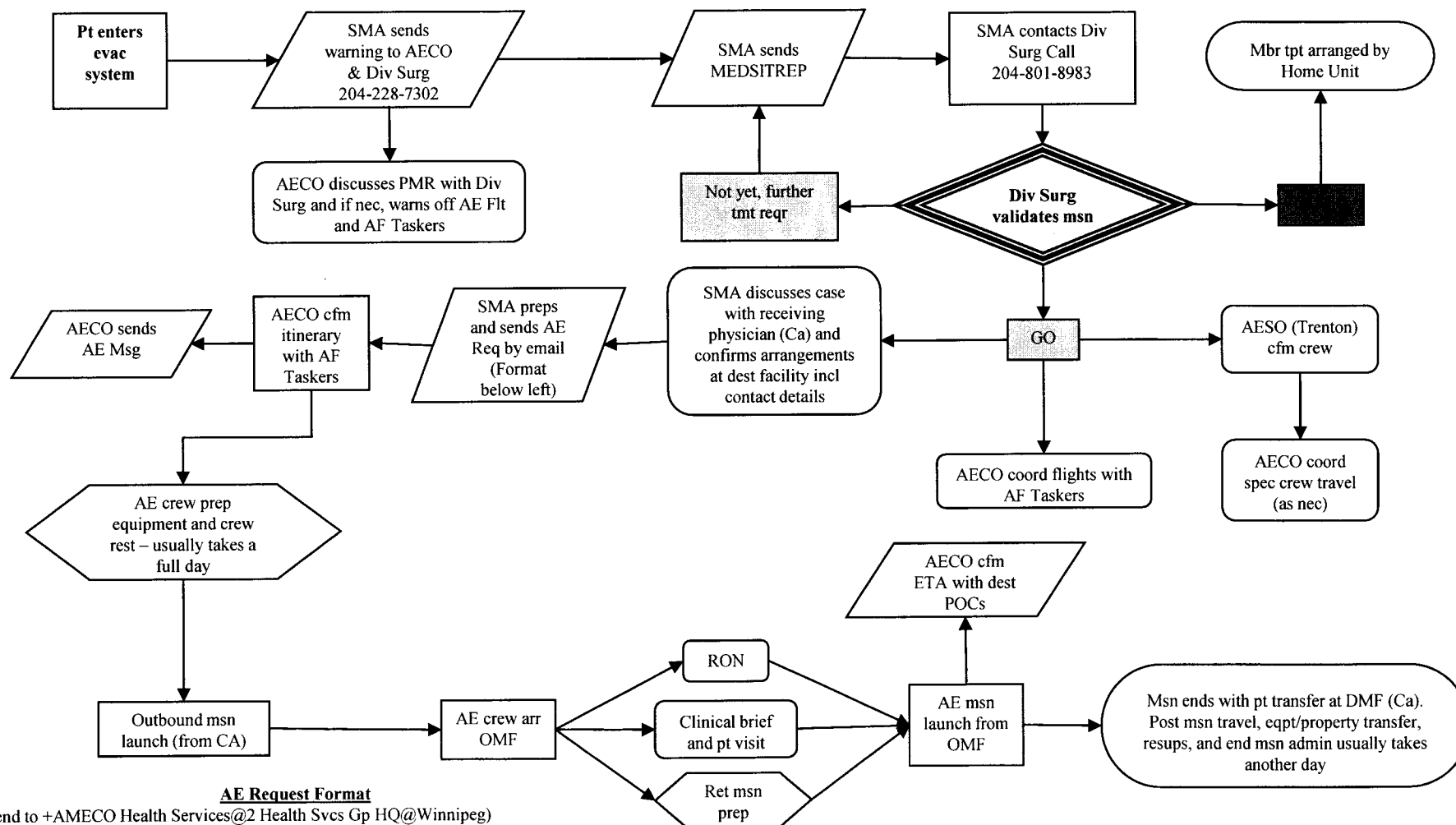
## Appendix 2

### Annex K

6435-3120-1 (J3 Land/RDIMS 299591)

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# AECO Casualty Evacuation Flow Diagram



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Appendix 5  
Annex K  
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Commanding Officer  
Canadian Forces Health Services Centre (Pacific)  
PO Box 17000 Stn Forces  
Victoria, BC V9A 7N2

6600-1 (HSS LO)

XX June 2010

BILLING PROCEDURE FOR  
CANADIAN FORCES PERSONNEL

Canadian Forces personnel may require medical attention while deployed in your area. Invoices generated for those service members who have received care or services from your office are to be directed to:

Pacific Blue Cross  
PO Box 7000  
Vancouver, BC V6B 4E1  
Attn: Federal Programmes

To ensure expedient processing, please include the following information on all invoices:

- a. Patient's Surname, First name, Rank;
- b. Patient's Service Number, (from ID card);
- c. Patient's Health Card number, (from Blue Cross card);
- d. Patient's Home Unit; and
- e. Provider's complete details.

Please forward all applicable health information to:

Attn: Health Records  
Canadian Forces Health Services Centre (Pacific)  
PO Box 17000 Stn Forces  
Victoria, BC V9A 7N2

If you should have any questions or inquiries, please contact the Federal Health Claims Processing Clerk, Mr. Michael Jodoin, at (250) 363-5606 or the Finance Officer, Ms Stacey MacKay, (250) 363-4137.

Thank you for your support to our Canadian Forces personnel.

Original signed by  
N.J. Withers  
Lieutenant-Colonel  
Pacific Regional Surgeon

K5-1/1

Appendix 6  
 Annex K  
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**JTFP JHSS CONPLAN PANORAMA ORGANIZATION DIAGRAM**

