



**Emergency Management Ontario**

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**Community Emergency Preparedness Grant (CEPG)  
Application Guidelines 2024-25**

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## I. What you need to know before you apply

### Before filling out the application

1. Read the 2024-25 Community Emergency Preparedness Grant (CEPG) Application Guidelines in full.
2. Install Google Chrome internet browser.
3. Install the latest Adobe Acrobat Reader <https://get.adobe.com/reader/>.
4. All applications must be submitted electronically through Transfer Payment Ontario (TPON).

Visit <https://www.ontario.ca/page/get-funding-ontario-government> to learn how to create a My Ontario Account, register for TPON, and get a TPON account.

Registration may take up to **five (5) business days** so give yourself plenty of time to register before starting the application process.

5. Download the application form.
6. Optional: Online information sessions are available to learn about Transfer Payment Ontario (TPON) and the application process, and to ask questions you may have after reading the guidelines.

## II. Program overview

### Purpose and objective

The Community Emergency Preparedness Grant (CEPG) is a grant program provided by the Government of Ontario to support emergency preparedness and response in Ontario. It will support Ontario's goal to help ensure Ontarians are safe, practiced and prepared before, during and after emergencies. It will help build capacity and enhance the resiliency of local governments, First Nations, and community groups in preparing for and responding to emergencies. The grant will provide funding to help communities and organizations purchase emergency supplies and equipment and provide services.

An "emergency" as defined in the [Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act](#) (Ontario) is a situation or an impending situation that constitutes a danger of major proportions that could result in serious harm to persons or substantial damage to property and that is caused by the forces of nature, a disease or other health risk, an accident or an act whether intentional or otherwise.

The grant of \$5,000 to \$50,000 per project is targeted at small- and medium-sized communities. It is a competitive application-based program with successful applicants demonstrating through their applications various considerations including need (emergency and occurrence), capacity (ability to complete the project and manage resources acquired through grant funding) and alignment with program objectives.

### Eligible applicants

The grant is focused on small- and medium-sized communities in need of building capacity in emergency preparedness. Eligible applicants must have an emergency management mandate or responsibility.

All eligible applicants must be legal entities, have governance structures and accountability processes to administer and manage public funds and have an Ontario bank account.

Eligible applicants include:

- Municipalities with a population under 100,000 people (based on Statistics Canada data from 2021).
  - Note: The combined funding for an upper tier municipality and all of its lower tier municipalities may be limited.
  - See Appendix C for a list of municipalities with a population under 100,000 people.
- Non-municipal fire departments or entities providing fire protection services as defined in the Fire Protection and Prevention Act in unincorporated Ontario.

- Local services boards established under the *Northern Services Boards Act*.
- First Nation communities, Indigenous organizations, including Tribal Councils, and other Indigenous service organizations that support emergency preparedness and management programming in First Nation communities.
- Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that:
  - Are a registered charity or a not-for-profit corporation without share capital;
  - Were incorporated by December 31, 2022;
  - Have an emergency management mandate or responsibility; and
  - Are emergency response organizations that are called upon by a community to support the response to an emergency.
- NGOs that provide fire protection services to communities.

### **Ineligible applicants**

- Organizations without an emergency management mandate or responsibility.
- Organizations that serve only a fixed membership/community instead of the community at large (e.g., long term care homes are ineligible).
- Individuals.
- Federal/provincial/municipal agencies.
- Universities, colleges, school boards, schools, and hospitals.
- Municipalities with a population over 100,000 people (based on Statistics Canada data from 2021).
- Municipal fire departments cannot apply directly however may apply through an eligible municipality.
  - municipal fire departments may be eligible for other grant opportunities supported by the Government of Ontario, such as the Fire Protection Grant, see available funding opportunities [here](#).
- Organizations that previously received funding through the 2023-24 Community Emergency Preparedness Grant or the Emergency Readiness and Capacity Building (ERaCB) programs.

### **Application eligibility requirements**

- Each applicant can only submit one application.
- Applications will be deemed ineligible if the grant request is below \$5,000 or over \$50,000.
- Incomplete applications will be deemed ineligible.
- Funded projects must align to the potential provincial emergency types listing provided in Appendix A.

## Timelines

Milestone	Timeline
Deadline to submit application	October 31, 2024, 5:00pm EST
Applicants notified of funding decision	February 2025
Project reporting deadline	Expected September 2025 (two weeks after project completion). Subject to change. Final date will be provided in the Transfer Payment Agreement.

### III. How to Apply

#### Important information regarding application submission

Once registered in TPON, you will gain access to the application form.

Type responses directly into your application form. Do NOT cut and paste text, (i.e., do NOT copy text from another document into the official application form), as this may cause technical problems that will prevent your application from being properly submitted to the TPON system. **It is the applicant's responsibility to ensure that the funding application has been successfully completed and uploaded correctly to the TPON system.**

Before uploading the application form, **click on the "Validate" button**. A pop-up dialogue box will appear indicating whether the form has been filled out correctly ("Form validated successfully") or if changes are needed. If required, make the necessary changes and validate the form again. Once validation is successful, save the form on your computer and upload it to the TPON system.

**NOTE:** You should receive a confirmation notice by email from TPON **within 24 hours** of submitting your application. If you do not receive such a confirmation notice within the 24-hour period, the application may not have been properly submitted. Please contact TPON Client Care who will assist you with any technical difficulties to ensure that the Province receives your application in due form by the deadline. If you do not do so, your application may not be received by the Province and may not be considered for funding.

For assistance, please contact **TPON Client Care** at 416-325-6691 or 1-855-216-3090 or [TPONCC@Ontario.ca](mailto:TPONCC@Ontario.ca)

Monday to Friday from 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.  
TTY/Teletypewriter (for the hearing impaired): 416-325-3408 / Toll-free: 1-800-268-7095.

Applicants should be aware that Government of Ontario institutions are bound by the [Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act, R.S.O. 1990, c.F.31](#), as amended from time to time, and that any information provided to them in connection with their 2024-25 Community Emergency Preparedness Grant Program application may be subject to disclosure in accordance with that Act.

## Quick reference guides and video tutorial

### [Quick Reference Guide](#)

Video Tutorial on How to Submit for Funding: [TPON - How to Submit for Funding Video](#)

In the video, applicants will find a step-by-step process on how to submit funding requests on TPON. It includes important aspects from logging in to navigating the See Funding Opportunities menu card and accessing helpful resources.

For assistance, please contact **TPON Client Care** at 416-325-6691 or 1-855-216-3090 or [TPONCC@Ontario.ca](mailto:TPONCC@Ontario.ca)

Monday to Friday from 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.  
TTY/Teletypewriter (for the hearing impaired): 416-325-3408 / Toll-free: 1-800-268-7095.

## Where to get more information

For questions regarding program requirements or eligibility, please contact:

ServiceOntario

Monday to Friday, 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Eastern time, excluding holidays.

Toll-free: 1-855-216-3090

TTY: 416-325-3408

Toll-free TTY: 1-800-268-7095

[emocommunitygrants@ontario.ca](mailto:emocommunitygrants@ontario.ca)

## IV. Application Review Process and Assessment Criteria

All applications submitted will be reviewed, but only complete and eligible applications will be considered for funding.

Applicants must demonstrate how the proposed activity or purchase in the application will increase emergency preparedness and resiliency for the organization and community.

- o For example: a community organization applies for funding to purchase generators, develop protocols, and conduct training on the equipment. The purchase of generators will allow for refrigeration during a power outage. This will impact the community by helping to ensure there is a reliable source of food and/or communications during prolonged power outages for community members who may not have access to refrigeration or other means of communication.

Applicants must also demonstrate through their application that they:

- Can sustain their emergency preparedness and response programs without additional Government of Ontario funding after the end date of their CEPG project.
- Can maintain and operate any equipment purchased with CEPG funding after it is purchased.
- Have a sufficient operating budget to purchase supplies such as fuel, filters, etc., and pay for regular maintenance of equipment purchased with CEPG funding.
- Can complete the activity for their CEPG funded project (i.e., procurement, training, plan development) by the program end date of August 29, 2025. Any funds provided through the CEPG program that are not spent at project completion must be returned to the Province.

To ensure transparency and accountability in the expenditure of public funds, applicants must declare to the Province any and all other financial contributions or funding they receive from other sources/funders towards eligible expenses for their CEPG funded project.



Criteria that will be used to evaluate applications includes:

Application criteria	Evaluation
Emergency management mandate or responsibility	Whether and to what extent the applicant can deliver the project and has a mandate or responsibility to support emergency preparedness.
Project description	Whether and to what extent the applicant's emergency preparedness project is described clearly with strong alignment with the identified emergency type.
Emergency type	Whether at least one priority emergency type is identified.
Emergency frequency	The likelihood that the provincial emergency type identified in the application will occur.
Project location	Identify, if any, challenges with the project location in the event of an emergency, which can be remedied through this funding.
Project sustainability	Whether and to what extent the application indicates a clear sustainability plan.
Project collaboration	Whether and to what extent the applicant has identified if the project involves collaboration with other neighbouring communities on the project.
Project timelines	Whether the applicant has attested to deliver the project within program timeframe. All projects must be completed before August 29, 2025.

Performance measures	Whether and to what extent performance measures to build capacity have been identified. A target and baseline value has been provided for applicable measure(s).
Project budget	Whether and to what extent the project budget is itemized and cost estimates provided.

The Province cannot guarantee funding to all applicants, nor can the Province ensure that the total amount requested by successful applicants will be granted. The Province reserves the right, in its sole discretion, to fund or not fund any project or program for which an application is submitted.

Decisions to fund all or part of any application submitted depend on various considerations, including alignment with program priorities and application assessment criteria and the amount of funds available for the 2024-25 CEPG program.

## V. Project budget

### Funding amounts and eligible expenses

Applications will be deemed ineligible if the grant request is under \$5,000 or over \$50,000.

Applicants are required to provide a detailed budget for the proposed initiative, with an itemized list of expenses.

Funds provided under the CEPG program are for activities that take place in Ontario and that benefit Ontarians.

Each itemized cost must include a description of how the cost was estimated (e.g., from previous invoice, or quote received). See example below.

Ineligible expenses will not be approved.

Note that a certain portion of approved funding may be held back, which may be released upon satisfactory receipt of a report back.

Example of itemized expenses

Expense category	Description of items	Total planned spending
<i>Identify the Expense Category: Equipment/ Supplies/ Training/ Services</i>	<i>List the items and cost breakdown within each category</i>	<i>Provide the total cost per category</i>
Equipment	5 two-way radios \$1,000 5 chain saws \$1,500	\$2,500

**Eligible expenses**

The lists of eligible and ineligible expense categories provided below are not exhaustive. Other expenses may be eligible.

Below are examples of **eligible expenses** organized into four categories:

Equipment

Generators, chain saws, water pump and purification systems, air scrubbers, two-way radios, mobile communication tower, weather radios, GPS phones, drones, sandbagger, response equipment, flatbed trailers.

Supplies

Sandbags, cots, food kits, emergency preparedness promotional material (e.g., printed brochures, fridge magnet, signage, etc.).

Training

Exercises, Incident Management System training/licencing, EM training, First Aid, specialized equipment training, mental health crisis management and response, donation management, emergency evacuation procedures.

Services

Emergency plan development, Exercise planning and coordination, risk assessment, emergency preparedness promotional strategy, emergency preparedness website, installation of equipment.

### Below are ineligible expenses:

- Basic commodities: hard hats, shovels, axes, smoke detectors, personal protective equipment, hand sanitizer, first aid kits, safety goggles, safety gloves, footwear, bottled water, flares, traffic cones, stretchers, cables/cords, snow removal equipment, ropes, scuba equipment, portable toilets, portable showers.
  - Note: these are **eligible expenses** for applicants that are First Nation or Indigenous organizations.
- Motorized vehicles of any type including boats and all-terrain vehicles (ATVs) and upgrades to motorized vehicles.
- New construction of or upgrades to facilities (other than emergency power and water systems).
- Equipment not used directly in response to an emergency.
- Major capital expenditures (e.g., buildings, vehicles, public works or forestry/parks upkeep or maintenance are not eligible under the program).
- Funds expensed outside of the term of the agreement.

Applications with ineligible items may be disqualified.

## **Taxes**

Taxes are eligible expenses if they are directly related to the project. However, any tax rebates, credits or refunds received by the organization must be identified and deducted from the project cost.

## **Procurement rules**

All expenses must be reasonable, well supported and justified and must directly relate to the project. Include only eligible expenses in the project budget. Expenses detailed within the budget cannot be reallocated or moved to a different category without prior written approval from the Province.

Project-related travel, meals and hospitality expense limits must be in accordance with the OPS Travel, Meals and Expense Directive. Refer to the link here for details [Travel, Meal and Hospitality Expenses Directive \(ontario.ca\)](#).

Organizations receiving funding are expected to adhere to their organization's procurement practices, as applicable.

NGOs that received \$10 million in Ontario government funding in fiscal year 2023-24 may be required to follow the Broader Public Sector (BPS) Procurement Directive. Review the BPS Procurement Directive: [Broader Public Sector Procurement Directive April 1 2024 \(ontario.ca\)](#) for more information.

## **VI. Organizations approved for funding**

### **Transfer payment agreement and mandatory documents**

A transfer payment agreement (TPA) will be issued to applicants who will be awarded a grant.

Recipients will be required to sign and return the TPA and also submit the following supporting documents:

- Confirmation that the signing authority in the TPA has authority to bind the organization to a contract. This may be the organization's delegation of authority framework, board resolutions confirming authority to bind the organization, or by-laws that outline the individual(s) that can sign the document and bind the organization.
- Email or memo to the elected official or head (i.e., Chief, Regional Chair, Mayor, Warden, Head of Council, President) of the organization notifying them of approved project funding if different from the signing authorities in the TPA.
- Certificate of insurance as stipulated in the TPA.

### **Use of funds**

If your application is successful, the period for eligible expenses will begin on the effective date and will end on the project expiry date that will be indicated in the transfer payment agreement.

All eligible project expenses must be incurred (i.e., charged to your organization and supported by an invoice) during this period for activities taking place within this same eligible project period. Any expenses incurred outside this period are not eligible and will not be funded.

### **Report back requirements**

All recipients of grant funding will be required to report back to the Province in accordance with the terms and conditions provided within the TPA. Recipients will be required to provide a report back two weeks after the project completion date.

## **Post-program quality assurance and potential audits**

A post-program quality assurance process may be conducted on approved projects.

The quality assurance process will confirm that funds were utilized as approved and performance metrics were met as indicated.

Recipients will be required to keep and maintain, for a period of seven years from their creation, all financial and non-financial records and documents related to funds provided or otherwise related to the approved project.

## VII. Appendices

### A: Potential provincial emergency types

Source: Office of the Fire Marshal and Emergency Management Hazard Identification Report 2019

**Avalanche:** A snow avalanche ensues when a pent-up snow mass loses its hold and is discharged from a slope.

**Drought or low water:** Drought (also referred to as a period of low water) is an extended period, with one or more of the following:

- Three months or greater with below average precipitation, which may be combined with high rates of evaporation.
- Conditions in which the water levels in streams are at the minimum required for the survival of aquatic life. Water must be rationed only for high priority uses since many wells are becoming dry.
- Conditions that have socioeconomic impacts that are felt over a much larger area than the individual properties that the drought/low water conditions have been reported at.

**Earthquake:** An earthquake occurs when rocks break and slip along a fault in the earth. Energy is released during an earthquake in several forms, including as movement along the fault, as heat, and as seismic waves that radiate out from the “source” in all directions and cause the ground to shake, sometimes hundreds of kilometers away.

**Erosion:** The gradual wearing away and removal of soil or rock particles by water, ice, snow, air, plants, animals, or humans. Eroded sediment or dissolved material may be transported just a few millimetres, or thousands of kilometres.

**Extreme cold:** Extreme cold events occur when winter temperatures drop significantly below average for that time of the year.

**Extreme heat:** Extreme heat is when:

- The temperature for a region is significantly above the average high for an extended period;
- the average daytime high and nighttime minimums are expected to be above a certain temperature; or
- there is a high humidex.

**Farm animal disease:** Any deviation of the farm animal body from its normal or healthy state. Infectious diseases can spread from animals to animals and from animals to humans (zoonotic).

**Fire explosion:** Fire: A rapid oxidation process, which is a chemical reaction resulting in the evolution of light and heat in varying intensities. Any instance of destructive and uncontrolled burning, including explosions. Explosion: The sudden conversion of potential energy (chemical, mechanical, or nuclear) into kinetic energy that produces and violently releases gas.

**Flood:** An overflow or inundation of water from a river or other body of water, or over land, which causes or threatens damage.

**Fog:** A cloud at the earth's surface, consisting of tiny water droplets, or under very cold conditions, ice crystals or ice fog. It is generally found in calm or low wind conditions. Under foggy conditions, visibility is reduced to less than 1 km.

**Food contamination:** Broadly defined as any situation that involves or could involve food which might pose a high risk to humans. The contamination or adulteration of food by physical, chemical or biological agents is invariably the cause of such emergencies.

**Hurricane:** Hurricanes are tropical cyclones that occur in the Atlantic Ocean and northeastern Pacific Ocean, with maximum sustained surface winds of at least 118 km/h. Tropical cyclone is a generic term for the family of tropical low-pressure systems, including tropical depressions, tropical storms and hurricanes. Hurricanes are known as typhoons in the western Pacific, very severe cyclonic storms in the North Indian Ocean, and severe tropical cyclones in Australia.

**Landslide:** A landslide is any type of slope failure or downward movement of rock and/or sediment. The flow of soil (earth or debris) or rock down a slope can range from a few cubic meters to more than 10 km.

**Land subsidence:** Land subsidence is a gradual settling or sudden sinking of the Earth's surface owing to subsurface movement of earth materials.

**Lightning:** Lightning is an electrical discharge caused by a build-up of static electricity between thunderclouds, or between thunderclouds and the ground. It can deliver as much as 100 million volts of electricity and strike a target up to 16 kms away, making it an extremely dangerous form of severe weather.

**Plant disease or infestation:** Generally defined as any series of harmful physiological processes caused by irritation of the plant by some invading agent. These invading agents are typically referred to as plant pathogens, and include viruses, bacteria, fungi and algae.



**Thunderstorm:** Thunderstorms are local storms, usually produced by a cumulonimbus cloud and accompanied by thunder and lightning. They can bring lightning, heavy rain, hail, strong winds and tornadoes.

**Storm surge:** An abnormal, sudden rise of sea or lake level associated with a storm event.

**Tornado:** A violently rotating column of air that results in the formation of a funnel cloud that extends fully or partially from the cumuliform cloud to the surface.

**Wildland fire:** Any fire in forests, shrub lands and grasslands. Some are uncontrolled wildfires that are started by lightning or humans. A small number are prescribed fires set by authorized forest managers to mimic natural fire processes that renew and maintain healthy forests.

## **B: Program definitions/glossary**

**Baseline:** The measurement that is taken before the project begins or any actions were taken. The baseline value should be below the target value.

**Capacity:** the amount that something can produce (e.g., the organization aims to increase training capacity).

**Emergency:** A situation or an impending situation that constitutes a danger of major proportions that could result in serious harm to persons or substantial damage to property and that is caused by the forces of nature, a disease or other health risk, an accident or an act whether intentional or otherwise, as defined in the *Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act*.

**Emergency management:** Organized activities undertaken to prevent, mitigate, prepare for, respond to and recover from actual or potential emergencies.

**Emergency management mandate:** The mandate to implement emergency management activities is considered the authority given by legislation, government policy, etc. to engage in such activities.

**Emergency management responsibility:** Organizations may have emergency management activities as their primary (core business function), secondary (alternate if lead organization cannot fulfil its role) or supportive (provide supportive services to the primary or secondary organizations) role.

**Hazard:** A phenomenon, substance, human activity or condition that may cause loss of life, injury or other health impacts, property damage, loss of livelihoods and services, social and economic disruption or environmental damage. These may include natural, technological or human-caused incidents or some combination of these.

**Hazard identification:** A structured process for identifying those hazards, which exist within a selected area and define their causes and characteristics.

**Lower Tier municipality:** A lower-tier municipality means a municipality that forms part of an upper-tier municipality for municipal purposes. Municipal responsibilities set out under the Municipal Act and other Provincial legislation are split between the upper tier and lower tier municipalities.

**Non-governmental organization (NGO):** An entity with a common interest or focus that is not created by a government but may work cooperatively with governments.

**Preparedness:** Actions taken prior to an emergency or disaster to ensure an effective response. These actions include the formulation of emergency response plans, business continuity/continuity of operations plans, training, exercises, and public awareness and education.

**Share capital:** A company with no share capital means that does not issue shares to raise funds from investors.

**Single tier municipality:** A single-tier municipality means a municipality that does not form part of an upper-tier municipality for municipal purposes and assumes all municipal responsibilities set out under the Municipal Act and other Provincial legislation.

**Supplies:** Supplies are used to support operations and are often exhaustible and have a limited lifespan after they've served their purpose.

**Target:** The quantifiable benchmarks you want to reach to meet your project goals.

**Upper tier municipality:** An upper-tier municipality means a municipality of which two or more lower-tier municipalities form part for municipalities purposes. Municipal responsibilities set out under the Municipal Act and other Provincial legislation are split between the upper tier and lower tier municipalities. A county or region of which two or more lower-tier municipalities form part for municipal purposes (*Municipal Act, 2001*).

## C: List of municipalities, population under 100,000 people (Statistics Canada data from 2021) \*

\*Statistics Canada data is further separated by upper, lower, and single tier municipalities.

Addington Highlands (Township)	Asphodel-Norwood (Township)	Bonnechere Valley (Township)
Adelaide Metcalfe (Township)	Assignack (Township)	Bracebridge (Town of)
Adjala-Tosorontio (Township)	Athens (Township)	Bradford West Gwillimbury (Town of)
Admaston-Bromley (Township)	Atikokan (Town of)	Brant (County)
Alberton (Township)	Augusta (Township)	Brethour (Township)
Alfred and Plantagenet (Township)	Aurora (Town of)	Brighton (Municipality of)
Algonquin Highlands (Township)	Aylmer (Town of)	Brock (Township)
Alnwick-Haldimand (Township)	Baldwin (Township)	Brockton (Municipality of)
Amaranth (Township)	Bancroft (Town of)	Brockville (City of)
Amherstburg (Town of)	Bayham (Municipality of)	Brooke-Alvinston (Municipality of)
Armour (Township)	Beckwith (Township)	Bruce (County)
Armstrong (Township)	Belleville (City of)	Bruce Mines (Town of)
Arnrior (Town of)	Billings (Township)	Brudenell, Lyndoch and Raglan (Township)
Arran-Elderslie (Municipality of)	Black River-Matheson (Township)	Burk's Falls (Village of)
Ashfield-Colborne- Wawanosh (Township)	Blandford-Blenheim (Township)	Burpee and Mills (Township)
	Blind River (Town of)	Caledon (Town of)
	Bluewater (Municipality of)	
	Bonfield (Township)	

Callander (Municipality of)	Chatsworth (Township)	Dufferin (County)
Calvin (Municipality of)	Chisholm (Township)	Dutton-Dunwich (Municipality of)
Carleton Place (Town of)	Clarence-Rockland (City of)	Dysart et al (Municipality of)
Carling (Township)	Clearview (Township)	Ear Falls (Township)
Carlow-Mayo (Township)	Cobalt (Town of)	East Ferris (Municipality of)
Casey (Township)	Cobourg (Town of)	East Garafraxa (Township)
Casselman (Municipality of)	Cochrane (Town of)	East Gwillimbury (Town of)
Cavan Monaghan (Township)	Cockburn Island (Township)	East Hawkesbury (Township)
Central Elgin (Municipality of)	Coleman (Township)	East Zorra-Tavistock (Township)
Central Frontenac (Township)	Collingwood (Town of)	Edwardsburgh-Cardinal (Township)
Central Huron (Municipality of)	Conmee (Township)	Elgin (County)
Central Manitoulin (Municipality of)	Cornwall (City of)	Elizabethtown-Kitley (Township)
Centre Hastings (Municipality of)	Cramahe (Township)	Elliot Lake (City of)
Centre Wellington (Township)	Dawn-Euphemia (Township)	Emo (Township)
Chamberlain (Township)	Dawson (Township)	Englehart (Town of)
Champlain (Township)	Deep River (Town of)	Enniskillen (Township)
Chapleau (Township)	Deseronto (Town of)	Erin (Town of)
Chapple (Township)	Dorion (Township)	Espanola (Town of)
Charlton and Dack (Municipality of)	Douro-Dummer (Township)	Essa (Township)
	Drummond-North Elmsley (Township)	
	Dryden (City of)	
	Dubreuilville (Township)	

Essex (Town of)	Greater Madawaska (Township)	Highlands East (Municipality of)
Evanturel (Township)	Greater Napanee (Town of)	Hilliard (Township)
Faraday (Township)	Greenstone (Municipality of)	Hilton Beach (Village of)
Fauquier-Strickland (Township)	Grey Highlands (Municipality of)	Hilton (Township)
Fort Erie (Town of)	Grimsby (Town of)	Hornepayne (Township)
Fort Frances (Town of)	Guelph-Eramosa (Township)	Horton (Township)
French River (Municipality of)	Haldimand (County)	Howick (Township)
Front of Yonge (Township)	Haliburton (County)	Hudson (Township)
Frontenac (County)	Halton Hills (Town of)	Huntsville (Town of)
Frontenac Islands (Township)	Hamilton (Township)	Huron (County)
Gananoque (Town of)	Hanover (Town of)	Huron East (Municipality of)
Gauthier (Township)	Harley (Township)	Huron Shores (Municipality of)
Georgian Bay (Township)	Harris (Township)	Huron-Kinloss (Township)
Georgian Bluffs (Township)	Hastings (County)	Ignace (Township)
Georgina (Town of)	Hastings Highlands (Municipality of)	Ingersoll (Town of)
Gillies (Township)	Havelock-Belmont-Methuen (Township)	Innisfil (Town of)
Goderich (Town of)	Hawkesbury (Town of)	Iroquois Falls (Town of)
Gordon-Barrie Island (Municipality of)	Head, Clara and Maria (Township)	James (Township)
Gore Bay (Town of)	Hearst (Town of)	Jocelyn (Township)
Grand Valley (Town of)		Johnson (Township)
Gravenhurst (Town of)		Joly (Township)
		Kapuskasing (Town of)
		Kawartha Lakes (City of)

Kearney (Town of)	Laurentian Hills (Town of)	Manitouwadge (Township)
Kenora (City of)	Laurentian Valley (Township)	Mapleton (Township)
Kerns (Township)	Leamington (Municipality of)	Marathon (Town of)
Killaloe, Hagarty and Richards (Township)	Leeds and Grenville (United Counties of)	Markstay-Warren (Municipality of)
Killarney (Municipality of)	Leeds and the Thousand Islands (Township)	Marmorata and Lake (Municipality of)
Kincardine (Municipality of)	Lennox and Addington Co	Matachewan (Township)
King (Township)	Limerick (Township)	Mattawa (Town of)
Kingsville (Town of)	Lincoln (Town of)	Mattawan (Municipality of)
Kirkland Lake (Town of)	Loyalist (Township)	Mattice-Val Côté (Township)
La Vallee (Township)	Lucan Biddulph (Township)	McDougall (Municipality of)
Laird (Township)	Macdonald, Meredith and Aberdeen Additional Tp	McGarry (Township)
Lake of Bays (Township)	Machar (Township)	McKellar (Township)
Lake of the Woods (Township)	Machin (Municipality of)	McMurrich-Monteith (Township)
Lakeshore (Municipality of)	Madawaska Valley (Township)	Mcnab-Braeside (Township)
Lambton Shores (Municipality of)	Madoc (Township)	Meaford (Municipality of)
Lanark (County)	Magnetawan (Municipality of)	Melancthon (Township)
Lanark Highlands (Township)	Malahide (Township)	Merrickville-Wolford (Village of)
Larder Lake (Township)		Middlesex Centre (Municipality of)
LaSalle (Town of)		Middlesex (County)
Latchford (Town of)		

Midland (Town of)	Nipissing (Township)	Northumberland (County)
Minden Hills (Township)	Norfolk (County)	Norwich (Township)
Minto (Town of)	North Algona Wilberforce (Township)	O'Connor (Township)
Mississippi Mills (Municipality of)	North Bay (City of)	Oil Springs (Village of)
Mono (Town of)	North Dumfries (Township)	Oliver Paipoonge (Municipality of)
Montague (Township)	North Dundas (Township)	Opasatika (Township)
Moonbeam (Township)	North Frontenac (Township)	Orangeville (Town of)
Moosonee (Town of)	North Glengarry (Township)	Orillia (City of)
Morley (Township)	North Grenville (Municipality of)	Oro-Medonte (Township)
Morris-Turnberry (Municipality of)	North Huron (Township)	Otonabee-South Monaghan (Township)
Mulmur (Township)	North Kawartha (Township)	Owen Sound (City of)
Muskoka (District Municipality)	North Middlesex (Municipality of)	Papineau-Cameron (Township)
Muskoka Lakes (Township)	North Perth (Municipality of)	Parry Sound (Town of)
Nairn and Hyman (Township)	North Stormont (Township)	Pelee (Township)
Neebing (Municipality of)	Northeastern Manitoulin and The Islands (Municipality of)	Pelham (Town of)
New Tecumseth (Town of)	Northern Bruce Peninsula (Municipality of)	Pembroke (City of)
Newbury (Village of)		Penetanguishene (Town of)
Newmarket (Town of)		Perry (Township)
Niagara Falls (City of)		Perth (County)
Niagara-on-the-Lake (Town of)		Perth East (Township)
Nipigon (Township)		Perth South (Township)
		Perth (Town of)



Petawawa (Town of)	Red Rock (Township)	South Algonquin (Township)
Peterborough (City of)	Renfrew (County)	South Bruce (Municipality of)
Peterborough (County)	Renfrew (Town of)	South Bruce Peninsula (Town)
Petrolia (Town of)	Rideau Lakes (Township)	South Dundas (Municipality of)
Pickering (City of)	Russell (Township)	South Frontenac (Township)
Pickle Lake (Township)	Ryerson (Township)	South Glengarry (Township)
Plummer Additional (Township)	Sables-Spanish Rivers (Township)	South Huron (Municipality of)
Plympton-Wyoming (Town of)	Sarnia (City of)	South River (Village of)
Point Edward (Village of)	Saugeen Shores (Town of)	South Stormont (Township)
Port Colborne (City of)	Sault Ste. Marie (City of)	Southgate (Township)
Port Hope (Municipality of)	Schreiber (Township)	Southwest Middlesex (Municipality of)
Powassan (Municipality of)	Scugog (Township)	South-West Oxford (Township)
Prescott and Russell (United Counties of)	Seguin (Township)	Southwold (Township)
Prescott (Town of)	Selwyn (Township)	Spanish (Town of)
Prince Edward Co	Severn (Township)	Springwater (Township)
Prince (Township)	Shelburne (Town of)	St. Charles (Municipality of)
Puslinch (Township)	Shuniah (Municipality of)	St. Clair (Township)
Quinte West (City of)	Sioux Lookout (Municipality of)	St. Joseph (Township)
Rainy River (Town of)	Sioux Narrows-Nestor Falls (Township)	
Ramara (Township)	Smiths Falls (Town of)	
Red Lake (Municipality of)	Smooth Rock Falls (Town of)	

St. Marys (Town of)	The Blue Mountains (Town of)	Welland (City of)
St. Thomas (City of)	The Nation (Municipality of)	Wellesley (Township)
Stirling-Rawdon (Township)	The North Shore (Township)	Wellington (County)
Stone Mills (Township)	Thessalon (Town of)	Wellington North (Township)
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry (United Counties of)	Thornloe (Village of)	West Elgin (Municipality of)
Stratford (City of)	Thorold (City of)	West Grey (Municipality of)
Strathroy-Caradoc (Municipality of)	Tillsonburg (Town of)	West Lincoln (Township)
Strong (Township)	Timmins (City of)	West Nipissing (Municipality of)
Sundridge (Village of)	Tiny (Township)	West Perth (Municipality of)
Tarbutt (Township)	Trent Hills (Municipality of)	Westport (Village of)
Tay (Township)	Trent Lakes (Municipality of)	Whitchurch-Stouffville (Town of)
Tay Valley (Township)	Tudor and Cashel (Township)	White River (Township)
Tecumseh (Town of)	Tweed (Municipality of)	Whitestone (Municipality of)
Tehkummah (Township)	Tyendinaga (Township)	Whitewater Region (Township)
Temagami (Municipality of)	Uxbridge (Township)	Wilmot (Township)
Temiskaming Shores (City of)	Val Rita-Harty (Township)	Wollaston (Township)
Terrace Bay (Township)	Wainfleet (Township)	Woodstock (City of)
Thames Centre (Municipality of)	Warwick (Township)	Woolwich (Township)
The Archipelago (Township)	Wasaga Beach (Town of)	Zorra (Township)
	Wawa (Municipality of)	

**D: List of 2023-24 CEPG program recipients**

<https://www.ontario.ca/page/community-emergency-preparedness-grant#section-1>