

Pilotage Authorities

Atlantic Pilotage Authority
 Great Lakes Pilotage Authority, Limited
 Laurentian Pilotage Authority
 Pacific Pilotage Authority
 St. Lawrence Seaway Authority
 Seaway International Bridge Corporation
 Limited

President of Treasury Board
 Treasury Board Secretariat

Minister of State for Urban Affairs
 Ministry of State for Urban Affairs
 Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation
 National Capital Commission

Minister of Veterans Affairs
 Department of Veterans Affairs
 Army Benevolent Fund Board
 Bureau of Pensions Advocates
 Canadian Pension Commission
 Pension Review Board
 War Veterans Allowance Board

Federal Identity Program

3.2.5

The use of identifying titles as alternatives to the statute names of departments, for example, Labour Canada, reflects the policy of the Federal Identity Program (FIP) stemming from a 1969 study conclusion that visual communications of the federal government were in urgent need of improvement. The heart of the FIP is the consistent application of specific identifying symbols by all organizations of the government. These symbols, organized into systematic formats with distinctive typography and colours form the visual identity of the government.

Policy direction for the program emanates from a Cabinet committee on science, culture and information. Program co-ordination is the responsibility of the Treasury Board secretariat's administrative standards division. An interdepartmental advisory committee provides advice on implementation details and the management of the program.

The departments, agencies and other government organizations to which the program applies are required not only to implement it, but to assist with its further development through active participation. These bodies are now in the process of adopting identifying titles where appropriate. These titles, such as Revenue Canada for Department of National Revenue and Health and Welfare Canada for Department of National Health and Welfare, will not replace the formal names which may be required for contracts, federal-provincial agreements and other legal applications. However, on such documents, the title shall appear as the principal identifying device.

Provincial and territorial governments

3.3

Provincial governments

3.3.1

In each of the provinces, the Queen is represented by a lieutenant-governor appointed by the Governor General-in-Council. The lieutenant-governor acts on the advice and with the assistance of his ministry or an executive council which is responsible to the legislature and resigns office under circumstances similar to those described concerning the federal government.

The legislature of each province is unicameral, consisting of the lieutenant-governor and a legislative assembly. The assembly is elected by the people for a statutory term of five years but may be dissolved within that period by the lieutenant-governor on the advice of the premier of the province.

Sections 92, 93 and 95 of the British North America Act, 1867 (Br. Stat. 1867, c.3 and amendments) assign legislative authority in certain areas to the provincial governments (see Chapter 2).

Details regarding qualifications and disqualifications of the franchise are contained in the elections act of each province. In general, every person at a specified age who is a Canadian citizen or (in certain provinces) other British subject, who complies with certain residence requirements in the province and the electoral district of polling and who falls under no statutory disqualifications, is entitled to vote. Persons can vote in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta at age 18 and in Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and British Columbia at 19.