



MAY 23 2017

Mr. Dennis R. YOUNG
1330 Ravenswood Drive SE
Airdrie, Alberta T4A 0P8

*Received
May 29, 2017
[Signature]*

Dear Mr. YOUNG:

This is in response to your request under the *Access to Information Act*, which was received by this office on March 18, 2016, to obtain:

For the period from November 1, 2015 to present please provide copies of all briefing notes, advice to the Minister, Question Period notes, presentations, reports, evaluations, assessments, legislative proposals, problem areas, backlogs, administrative changes, and staffing and budgetary requirements prepared for the Minister of Public Safety.

Based on the information provided, a search for records was conducted in Ottawa, Ontario. Enclosed is a copy of all the information to which you are entitled. Please note that some of the information has been exempted pursuant to section 23, subsections 16(2), 19(1), paragraph 21(1)(a) and subparagraphs 15(1)(d)(i), 16(1)(a)(i), 16(1)(a)(ii), of the *Act*, a description of which can be found at: <http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/A-1>.

Please be advised that you are entitled to lodge a complaint with the Information Commissioner concerning the processing of your request within 60 days after the day that you become aware that grounds for a complaint exist. In the event you decide to avail yourself of this right, your notice of complaint should be addressed to:

Office of the Information Commissioner of Canada
30 Victoria Street, 7th Floor
Gatineau, Quebec K1A 1H3

Should you wish to discuss this matter further, you may contact Mr. Jeff Deavy at 613-843-4952 or Jeff.Deavy@rcmp-grc.gc.ca. Please quote the file number appearing on this letter.

Regards,

[Signature]
S/Sgt Kent Se...

[Signature]
Msp. Richard Haye
Access to Information and Privacy Branch
Mailstop #61
73 Leikin Drive
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0R2



Royal Canadian Mounted Police

Gendarmerie royale du Canada

ES&ML No: 15-00-076
No. des SE&LM:
Pages:
CCM#: 15-003414

Security Classification: PROTECTED B
Classification sécuritaire:

**BRIEFING NOTE
TO THE MINISTER OF
PUBLIC SAFETY AND
EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS**

**NOTE D'INFORMATION
AU MINISTRE DE LA
SÉCURITÉ PUBLIQUE ET DE
LA PROTECTION CIVILE**

PURPOSE:

To provide information on the RCMP employees

BACKGROUND:

There have been several high-profile allegations of harassment by current and former RCMP employees.

RCMP modernization initiatives

Shortly after being appointed in November 2011, the Commissioner introduced a number of actions intended to effect cultural and compositional change in the RCMP. Initiatives include the implementation of a new Code of Conduct and a new Policy on Harassment which set expectations for the manner in which complaints would be investigated and resolved; a centralized oversight and administration of harassment complaints; raising of recruiting benchmarks for women; and increased requirements for nationwide harassment training compliance. In order to fully understand the situation, the Commissioner tasked the RCMP's Audit and Evaluation Branch to conduct a Gender-Based Assessment in 2012. The findings formed the foundation for the RCMP's Gender and Respect Action Plan, which identified eleven themes and set out 37 actions the RCMP would take, including measures and milestones for monitoring progress. A September 2015 progress report set out the RCMP's progress against its identified milestones.

For the Gender and Respect Action Plan and Progress Report, see TAB A.

The RCMP has also recognized the importance of a training program designed to foster and reinforce a respectful workplace. Training on harassment, diversity and ethical behaviour is mandated at every key point of an employee's career. This begins at Depot, where cadets are assessed in every scenario on their application of the RCMP's core values. It is reinforced through field training, the Supervisor Development Program, the Manager Development Program, and the Executive Officer Development Program. There are equally at least a dozen diversity-related in-service training options and a Harassment in the Workplace course mandatory for all employees.

Legislative enhancements

In June 2013, the *Enhancing Royal Canadian Mounted Police Accountability Act* (the Act) received Royal Assent. The goal of the Act is to enhance RCMP accountability to the Canadian public, and modernize and strengthen the RCMP's human resources policies and processes to help ensure a safe, healthy, and respectful workplace for employees. Provisions in the Act include a more robust harassment review process that merges the requirements of the RCMP Code of Conduct and Treasury Board approaches to ensure that all complaints are resolved in an efficient and timely manner for both the complainant(s) and the respondent(s).



Royal Canadian Mounted Police

Gendarmerie royale du Canada

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In addition, the Act provided a new employment requirements process to ensure that the RCMP Commissioner has the proper authorities to take effective and timely administrative actions in respect of the discharge of members. A member may be subject to discharge for reasons such as being unable to continue to serve due to disability, the loss of a basic requirement, unauthorized absenteeism, or convictions for indictable offences.

In any of the aforementioned circumstances, an employment requirement process is initiated. As part of this process a member: receives notice of the process; is provided the opportunity to submit written submissions; may respond to the material that will be considered; and, may meet with the decision maker prior to a final judgement. There exists a right of appeal of an administrative discharge, which must be referred by the Commissioner to an independent review body, the RCMP External Review Committee for recommendation if the discharge is based upon an enumerated ground, such as disability. Underlying this process is the preference that employees return to work.

Situation in British Columbia

In British Columbia, RCMP Health Services return to work facilitators identify long-term off duty sick cases that warrant consideration for a non-consensual medical discharge. These cases, where Health Services have determined that the employee will not be returning to the workplace in the foreseeable future, are transferred to the Employment Requirements Unit for further engagement with the member. The Employment Requirements Unit, with assistance from Department of Justice lawyers, are expert in Canadian labour law and the *Enhancing RCMP Accountability Act*, Commissioner's Standing Orders and RCMP policy on this issue. The Employment Requirements Unit in BC has over 40 cases assigned to it, and has prioritized its engagement by longest off duty sick period to shortest.

For further information regarding the Act and the administrative discharge process guide, see **TAB B**.

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For further information regarding the listed cases, please see **TAB C**.



File No. N° de dossier CCMR:	Security Classification/Designation Classification/désignation sécuritaire	Total Pages Pages totales 3
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BRIEFING NOTE TO THE MINISTER OF PUBLIC SAFETY

Project STANDARD – Sensitive Sectors

ISSUE

- Recent reports that the RCMP surveilled two journalists during a criminal investigation have raised questions about how the RCMP interacted with the media.

BACKGROUND

- In July 2007, after a complaint from the Director of CSIS, the RCMP began investigating the unauthorized release of a CSIS-authored SECRET document further to possible offences under the *Security of Information Act*.
- Investigators soon determined there were essentially two avenues to identify the perpetrator(s) of the release: to trace the origins of the document and its lawful distribution or to work backwards from the journalists reporting on its release.
- In pursuing the first avenue, it was determined that “literally thousands of individuals” in CSIS and approximately fifteen other government departments likely had access to the document since its creation in 2003, making tracing its origins and distribution a practical impossibility.
- As a result, the investigative team adopted the second avenue as its core investigative strategy. To that end, investigators developed profiles on the journalists involved based on open source research. Also, investigators conducted physical surveillance on two journalists -
 - without proper internal authorization and contrary to RCMP policy for a period of nine days in August 2007. Investigators were attempting to identify the person leaking material to these reporters.
- On August 24, 2007, investigators finally sought permission to conduct this surveillance from RCMP National Headquarters (NHQ) pursuant to the existing sensitive sector investigation policy. It was denied and the denial included specific direction that the journalists not be referred to as suspects and that no surveillance or interviews be initiated without express prior approval from NHQ. Further, investigators were directed not to engage in any activity against these journalists which could even remotely be construed as a search and seizure effort by the police (TAB A). On August 25th a verbal appeal was made on this decision on behalf of the investigative team and denied.
- On August 31, 2007, along with a much more comprehensive operational plan and justification, permission for surveillance was again sought from NHQ. It was again denied and the denial included criticism of the investigative team for not seeking approval prior to commencing surveillance in the first instance (TAB B).

- The rationale for the denials was comprehensive and nuanced referencing the sensitivity of the sector involved, the moral and ethical dimensions of this course of conduct, investigative necessity, the proportionality of the technique, the likelihood of gaining critical evidence, and the seriousness of the harm caused by the unauthorized disclosure.
- In 2008, subsequent to further investigation, permission was again sought to conduct surveillance and to obtain a [redacted]. In this case, the request was far more limited. It referenced only one journalist and limited the time period of the surveillance to that following a proposed interview where it was thought that the subject would contact the person who leaked the report. It was described as a last resort. Authority for the [redacted] was denied. Limited physical surveillance was approved however no surveillance was ever conducted (TAB C).

CURRENT STATUS

- Project STANDARD – the investigation that began in 2007 – was concluded in November 2014.

STRATEGIC CONSIDERATIONS

- Media coverage appears to be based on recent court disclosures made during the course of ongoing civil litigation between the Government of Canada and Mr. Abousfian Abdelrazik. With respect to this issue, journalists caught up in an investigation, the disclosures are incomplete.
- Coverage is currently focused on the investigative team's proposal to surveil [redacted] but has not confirmed that surveillance took place. Additionally, elements of these disclosures which referred to orders from NHQ to cease surveillance has not been reported. Nor has the careful analysis undertaken by NHQ that led to the denied requests – it remains unreleased.
- There has been some public discussion in recent media coverage of Project Standard in the context of the Juliet O'Neill case (*O'Neill v. Canada*). The 2007 decision NOT to authorize the surveillance of the journalists, taken by then Acting Assistant Commissioner Paulson, was grounded in a full appreciation of the ruling of Ontario Superior Court Judge Ratushny in the O'Neill matter.
- At the same time, the RCMP is acutely aware of the sensitivity of investigations that have a nexus to the media. To that end, the RCMP remains guided by the 2003 Ministerial Direction on National Security Investigations into Sensitive Sectors (TAB D) which states:

Recognizing that there are no sanctuaries from law enforcement, special care is required with respect to RCMP investigations conducted ... which have an impact on, or which appear to have an impact on, fundamental institutions of Canadian society [including the media].¹¹
- While journalists have no privilege or immunity from investigation, the application of the RCMP's sensitive sector approval policy recognizes that the state's interests in the investigation of crime and the freedom of the press (or religious/academic freedom) need to be balanced appropriately on a case-by-case basis, contextualized by the facts as they present in each particular investigation. As evidenced in this case the facts need to be assessed against the proposed investigative strategy including the

 Royal Canadian Mounted Police Gendarmerie royale du Canada	ESSML No: No. des SE&LM: CCM# 16-003459 Pages: 2	Security Classification: Classification sécuritaire Unclassified Date: 2015-11-13
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**MEMORANDUM
TO THE MINISTER OF PUBLIC SAFETY
AND EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS**

EVENT REQUEST

In accordance with the Treasury Board
Directive on Travel, Hospitality, Conference and Event Expenditures

ISSUE

Your approval is being sought for the expenditures associated with the Relocation Transformation Conference to be held at Ottawa, ON, from March 1-3, 2016. The total estimated departmental cost for this event is \$70,000, which includes hospitality costs of \$1,000.

As per the Treasury Board *Directive on Travel, Hospitality, Conference and Event Expenditures*, Minister's approval is required when the total departmental event costs exceed \$25,000.

Your approval is requested by December 18, 2015 in order to confirm logistics.

BACKGROUND

The purpose of this conference is to provide staff within the National Relocation unit the new business procedures and policies that will be implemented for the relocation program as a result of a comprehensive review. This transformation has resulted in major changes in the roles and responsibilities of the current relocation team comprised of employees at various locations within Canada.

The conference is aimed at providing the relocation reviewers, who have not met face to face in over 5 years, the opportunity to eliminate duplication of work, incorporate best practices and to streamline the numerous efficiencies that have been adopted in the RCMP's new leaner in-sourced model. The significant changes to the program—including the adoption of a RCMP developed, owned and operated electronic filing system—require this group to consult with other team members and experts. The projected outcome of the conference is an improved relocation program that is strengthened by an informed and well equipped team capable of providing the relocation expertise required by RCMP members and their families.

CONSIDERATIONS

The total estimated departmental cost for this event is \$70,000, which includes hospitality costs of \$1,000. A total of 45 RCMP employees are expected to attend the conference, of which 25 will be on travel status.

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Royal Canadian Mounted Police

Gendarmerie royale du Canada

ES&ML No. No. des SE&ML: CCM# 15-003459 Page: 2

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Date : 2015-11-13

Efforts have been made to keep expenses at a reasonable level for this event, including hosting the conference at RCMP headquarters at no cost. Video conference or teleconference was considered as an option but not deemed practical, given the number of participants and the necessity of direct interaction between employees.

The cost of hospitality does not exceed the standard cost per person as per the Treasury Board Hospitality meal Matrix.

There are no alcohol or executive travel costs associated with this event.

A detailed cost breakdown and list of participants are attached for your information.

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that you approve the total estimated department event cost associated with the Relocation Transformation Conference, which will be held from March 1-3, 2016, in Ottawa, ON.

Bob Paulson
Commissioner

I approve:
Do not approve:

The Honourable Ralph Goodale, P.C., M.P.
Minister of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness

Date: Nov 27/15



Royal
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Police

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ES&ML No: 15-11-082
No. des SE&LM:
Pages : 1
CCM#: 15-001055

Security Classification :
Classification sécuritaire :
Unclassified

**BRIEFING NOTE
TO THE MINISTER OF
PUBLIC SAFETY AND
EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS**

**NOTE D'INFORMATION
AU MINISTRE DE LA
SÉCURITÉ PUBLIQUE ET DE
LA PROTECTION CIVILE**

ISSUE: To provide information regarding the RCMP-led Internal Audit entitled *Audit of Procurement and Use of In-Car Video*.

BACKGROUND: In-car video systems (ICVS) have been in use in the RCMP since the 1990s. Research papers document the numerous advantages of using ICVS, including contributing to officer safety, reducing the number of violent encounters with clients, lessening the cost related to formal public complaints by lowering their numbers, and providing easily accessible video evidence for investigative purposes. Both the capabilities of the technology and expectations around the capture of this type of policing evidence have evolved significantly since their introduction. A national individual standing offer and a one-time contract were established in November 2013, under the contracting authority of Public Works and Government Services Canada for the purchase of new ICVS to fulfill the RCMP's evolving needs.

The *Audit of Procurement and Use of In-Car Video* was conducted as part of the 2014-2017 Departmental Risk-Based Audit Plan. The audit objective was to determine whether ICVS are appropriately managed and if associated data is collected, retained, accessed and disposed of in an efficient, effective and compliant manner. The audit scope consisted of an assessment of the current practices at National Headquarters and in the divisions, with a focus on recently purchased ICVS.

Key audit findings:

- A more integrated approach to procurement and management of ICVS, which considers the end-to-end solution, would optimize the benefits of this asset.
- While ICVS have been in use for an extended period of time, additional policy or guidance is required regarding the gathering, storage and retention of resulting data.

CURRENT STATUS: RCMP senior management has concurred with the findings and has committed to addressing them. I have reviewed and approved the Report as recommended by the Departmental Audit Committee. The Deputy Commissioner of Contract and Aboriginal Policing and the Chief Information Officer, along with the Departmental Security Branch, have developed a management action plan and Internal Audit will monitor its implementation.

STRATEGIC CONSIDERATIONS: A copy of the final report (enclosed) will be provided to the Office of the Comptroller General as required by the Treasury Board *Policy on Internal Audit*, and will be made available to the public in both official languages via the RCMP website. The report will not be posted on the external website before 10 working days after the receipt of the briefing note by your office. Media lines have been drafted to coincide with the release of the report.

Approved by: Approuvé par:	Date
 Bob Paulson Commissioner	NOV 27 2015

I BACKGROUND

In-car video systems (ICVS) have been in use in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) since at least the 1990s. Research papers document the numerous advantages of using ICVS, including contributing to officer safety, reducing the number of violent encounters with clients, lessening the cost related to formal public complaints by lowering their numbers, and providing easily accessible video evidence for investigative purposes.¹ They are an important tool to improve accountability and transparency in policing. Increasingly, there is an expectation that video evidence will be available to support policing activities. ICVS technology has evolved rapidly. Newer versions allow greater flexibility in terms of data storage and retrieval.

The majority of ICVS in use within RCMP are older models that are nearing the end of their useful life. Accordingly, the objectives of this audit included examining the mechanisms in place to evergreen these systems and to assess whether management of the asset and the associated data could be improved.

To replace the existing ICVS, both a national individual standing offer² (NISO) and a one-time contract were established in November 2013 under the contracting authority of Public Works and Government Services Canada (PWGSC). The combined financial limitation of the two contracting vehicles is \$21.5 million. During the 13-month period ending December 31, 2014, new ICVS units were purchased across eight (8) Divisions totaling approximately \$3.4 million in equipment and ancillary costs.

Responsibilities related to the management of ICVS are divided between various RCMP groups. Procurement and overall asset management are the responsibility of branches under the Chief Financial and Administrative Officer. The Contract and Aboriginal Policing Services Directorate, specifically National Traffic Services in consultation with Specialized Policing Services' Technical Operations Branch, is responsible for the requirement and specification definitions for ICVS as a policing tool. In addition, National Traffic Services is responsible to develop policy for the use of ICVS. The Departmental Security Officer plays a role by defining security requirements relating to the classification of data. The Information Management Branch under the Chief Information Officer (CIO) is responsible for establishing policy and a framework for the management of data obtained by ICVS. Also, the IM/IT Policy Centre under the CIO is accountable for the disciplines associated with the management of IM/IT, including ICVS.

¹ *The Impact of Video Evidence on Modern Policing*. International Association of Chiefs of Police, 2005.

² A standing offer is an offer from a potential supplier to provide goods and/or services at pre-arranged prices, under set terms and conditions, when and if required. It is not a contract until the government issues a "call-up" against the standing offer. The government is under no actual obligation to purchase until that time. The type of standing offer issued by PWGSC depends on the geographical area involved and the number of federal departments or agencies involved. A NISO is used by a specific department or agency throughout Canada. (<https://buyandsell.gc.ca/for-businesses/selling-to-the-government-of-canada/the-procurement-process/standing-offers>)

Using call-ups against the NISO, seven (7) Divisions purchased 444 units at a cost of \$2.2 million, including costs of ancillary items. An additional 146 units were purchased through the independent contract that was established by one (1) Division at a cost of \$1.2 million. The majority of these purchases (95%) were made in the final quarter of fiscal year 2013-2014.⁵

The only consolidated information with respect to ICVS purchases is produced by the vendor. National Headquarters does not hold information on how many units and of which configuration various Divisions possess. While some information regarding installed ICVS units is available through various fleet management systems or other local spreadsheets, collecting national information regarding ICVS would be beneficial for life-cycle management and planning future ICVS procurement.

Installation and maintenance

ICVS are installed and maintained by Divisional Post Garage and/or the Radio Workshop. For the sampled Divisions, the majority of ICVS that were purchased were uninstalled and/or unused at the time of the audit, as follows:

- In one (1) sampled Division, ICVS were purchased in February 2014, yet only 12 have been installed as of January 2015. The Division informed that full implementation has been delayed while awaiting a storage solution to house all of the data obtained from the installed ICVS. In the interim, a few units have been installed in new vehicles as part of a pilot project.
- In another sampled Division, of the ICVS that were purchased in January 2014, 72 were installed as of December 2014. However, all of these units were disabled at the time of the audit due to data storage considerations. Older versions of ICVS remain in use.
- Lastly, the Division that purchased ICVS using an independent contract had installed 38 as of January 2015. Making police vehicles available for the installation process has been problematic. As well, the group doing the installations has had other equipment installations to complete on a priority basis. As these ICVS include a one-year warranty beginning upon delivery⁶, in many cases the warranty will have expired before the units have been installed.

Divisional Post Garage and/or Radio Workshop facilities have applied ad-hoc solutions to resolve installation issues (for example issues related to cabling and mounting devices) which resulted in minor additional costs, absorbed locally. We were advised that warranties are reviewed prior to performing repair work on ICVS units. However, there is no mechanism in place to centrally collect and bring forward repetitive issues with ICVS so that a collective corrective action can be determined. Such an approach would promote collaboration and efficiencies across the organization.

⁵ This percentage includes all Divisional purchases made up to and including December 31, 2014.

⁶ ICVS units purchased under the NISO include a three-year warranty period.

**BRIEFING NOTE
TO THE MINISTER OF
PUBLIC SAFETY AND
EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS**

**NOTE D'INFORMATION
AU MINISTRE DE LA
SÉCURITÉ PUBLIQUE ET DE
LA PROTECTION CIVILE**

ISSUE: To provide an update on the Code of Conduct investigations against three RCMP members from the Carleton County area in New Brunswick (J Division):

BACKGROUND: Three RCMP members in Carleton County were suspended in early November as a result of internal Code of Conduct investigations into discreditable conduct.

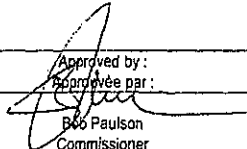
Given the sensitivity and complexity of the case, the Commanding Officer of "J" Division asked the Deputy Chief of the Kennebecasis Regional Police Force to provide independent oversight of the investigation.

CURRENT STATUS:


The Code of Conduct investigations against all three members are continuing on a priority basis, and the Commanding Officer is pursuing the stoppage of pay and allowances in respect of the three suspended members.

STRATEGIC CONSIDERATIONS: Currently in New Brunswick, there are several municipal police forces in the news for various high profile issues regarding unprofessional or in some cases criminal behaviour by officers. This latest case could affect public confidence in the RCMP. The RCMP in New Brunswick will, therefore, adopt a pro-active and transparent communications approach.

Please find an overview of the RCMP Conduct Management Process on the following page.

Approved by: Approuvée par:	Date
 B.G. Paulson Commissioner	NOV 27 2015

This document is the property of the Government of Canada. It is loaned to your agency on the understanding that it is not to be further disseminated without the consent of the originator. Distribution within your agency is to be done on a need-to-know basis. The document is to be protected in accordance with normal safeguards for law enforcement information.

 <p>Royal Canadian Mounted Police</p>	<p>Gendarmerie royale du Canada</p>	<p>ESRM# No: 15-11-082 No. des SERSM: _____ Pages: 2 CCM# : 15-003631</p>	<p>Security Classification : Classification sécuritaire :</p>
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RCMP Conduct Management Process - General Overview

- The *Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act* establishes the standards of behaviour required of all members, and provides a framework within which member misconduct will be addressed, with an emphasis on remedial and educative approaches where possible, but with a recognition that more serious consequences will be applied when appropriate.
- RCMP members are subject to the same laws as all Canadian citizens.
- The conduct of RCMP members, both on-duty and off-duty, is also governed by the *RCMP Code of Conduct*, which is provided as a schedule in the *RCMP Regulations, 2014*.
- The RCMP Conduct Management Process is established under the authorities of Part IV of the *RCMP Act*, supported by the *RCMP Regulations, 2014*, Commissioner's Standing Orders, and RCMP policies and guiding documents.
- The *RCMP Act* requires that a conduct authority in respect of a member must initiate an investigation when it "appears" to the conduct authority that a member has contravened a provision of the *Code of Conduct*.
- Conduct authorities have been designated throughout the RCMP, consisting primarily of detachment commanders, line officers, and Commanding Officers, in order to ensure that conduct issues are addressed at the lowest appropriate level in the RCMP, closest to the location of where an incident is alleged to have occurred.
- Once an investigation is completed, the conduct authority must determine if there is a basis for either imposing conduct measures or initiating a Conduct Board for the purposes of seeking a member's dismissal from the Force.
- If the conduct authority is satisfied that they are authorized to impose conduct measures, they will provide the member with the investigation package for the member to make written response, and to supplement that written material verbally during a meeting with the conduct authority.
- Conduct measures available to conduct authorities range from an admonishment to the imposition of a financial penalty of a specific number of hours deducted from the member's pay.
- Should the conduct authority determine that dismissal may be appropriate, they will initiate a Conduct Board, which will consist of from one to three persons designated by the Commissioner to hear evidence and consider whether a member should be dismissed or a conduct measure imposed and the member be retained.
- An RCMP member's conviction for a criminal offence is considered a contravention of the *Code of Conduct* under the *RCMP Act*, and, depending on the seriousness of the offence and the imposition of time in custody, could result in a discharge under the *RCMP Employment Requirements* process.
- An RCMP member is entitled to procedural fairness throughout a *Code of Conduct* investigation and any ensuing conduct proceeding.



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CCMF: 15-002086

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Classification sécuritaire:

**BRIEFING NOTE
TO THE MINISTER OF
PUBLIC SAFETY AND
EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS**

**NOTE D'INFORMATION
AU MINISTRE DE LA
SÉCURITÉ PUBLIQUE ET DE
LA PROTECTION CIVILE**

ISSUE: To provide an overview of the RCMP Evaluation of the Implementation of Enhanced Information and Specialized Support in Investigating cases of Missing Persons and Unidentified Remains (the Evaluation Report), scheduled for public release in the near future.

BACKGROUND: Approximately 64,000 Canadians are reported missing every year. While the majority are found within three months, over 6,000 missing persons' cases remain unsolved at any one time. Various studies and reports have noted the lack of national investigative standards and the tools required to enable police, coroners and medical examiners to share information to help solve a case or identify remains across jurisdictions.

In the 2010 Speech from the Throne, the Government of Canada announced actions to improve the capacity of law enforcement to better respond to cases of Canada's missing and murdered people, with a focus on Aboriginal women.

The RCMP was allocated \$10 million dollars over five years to establish a new, specialized operational support program. This program was designed to deliver four Concrete Actions:

- 1) create a national centre;
- 2) upgrade the Canadian Police Information Centre (CPIC);
- 3) build an analytical database; and,
- 4) create a public tips website.

In accordance with the Treasury Board of Canada's *Policy on Evaluation*, the purpose of the evaluation was to assess the relevance and performance of the Concrete Actions over the five year period of 2010 to 2015.

The Evaluation Report (enclosed) concludes that the RCMP implemented all four concrete actions and notes the following key findings:

- o A national police support centre for missing persons and unidentified remains was established, allowing for the coordination of missing persons investigations, training, best practices and employing a dedicated resource linked to National Aboriginal Policing Services.
- o Enhancements to CPIC were completed and allow for more detailed information pertaining to missing persons or unidentified remains cases to be entered and accessed by investigating agencies. This information can then be extracted to the new database on missing children/persons and unidentified remains for more robust analysis.
- o A national database of missing persons and unidentified remains was established with significant functionality. Additional functionality will continue to be delivered in stages until the fall of 2016.
- o A national website, "Canada's Missing" was established and has helped to solve cases of missing persons and unidentified human remains and contains consolidated information from across the country.



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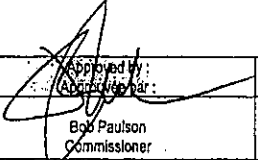
Security Classification :
Classification sécuritaire :


CURRENT STATUS: I have reviewed and approved the Evaluation Report as recommended by the RCMP Departmental Evaluation Committee. Through the reported actions the RCMP created an enhanced operational platform and delivered initiatives and mechanisms which support law enforcement efforts in investigating cases of missing and murdered individuals, including Aboriginal women. The Evaluation Report highlights those tangible deliverables achieved by the RCMP.

STRATEGIC CONSIDERATIONS: The Program was funded for five years with no plans for renewal. The deliverables have been met and no recommendations were made to improve the concrete actions as a result of this evaluation.

An additional positive result was the creation of a new community of practice comprised of police, coroners, and medical examiners. This group continues to support each other and enrich practices through the exchange of information and ideas.

A copy of the final Evaluation Report will be made available to the public in both official languages via the RCMP website. The report will not be posted on the external website before 10 working days after the receipt of the briefing note by your office. Media lines have been drafted to coincide with the release of the Evaluation Report.

Approved by:  Bob Paulson Commissioner	Date NOV 27 2015 11:27 AM
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 Royal Canadian Mounted Police Gendarmerie royale du Canada	ESSML No 15-11-085 No des CCM: 15-003425 Pages 2	Security Classification Classification sécuritaire	Sec. Information Directive Sec. SP 07 2015
	Date: 2015-11-09		

**MEMORANDUM
TO THE MINISTER OF
PUBLIC SAFETY**

**NOTE DE SERVICE
AU MINISTRE DE LA
SÉCURITÉ PUBLIQUE**

T.D. No. *6100-665*
 No. T.D. *6100-665*
 File No. *71941*
 No. Dossier: *6100-665*

Sec. Inform. Sec. SP
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 DEC 9 7 2015

HOSPITALITY REQUEST

In accordance with the Treasury Board

Directive on the Travel, Hospitality, Conference and Event Expenditures

ISSUE

Your approval is being sought for the hospitality costs associated with the Youth Leadership and Project Development Workshop, to be held at the RCMP Training Depot (Depot), in Regina, Saskatchewan, from February 9 to 14, 2016. The total estimated departmental hospitality cost for this event is \$8,150.

As per the Treasury Board *Directive on Travel, Hospitality, Conference and Event Expenditures (THCEE)*, the Minister's approval is required as the total hospitality costs exceed \$5,000.

The total estimated cost for this event is \$98,000. This figure is provided for your information as the *THCEE* Directive states, Ministerial approval is not required for event authorization in situations where the primary purpose of an event relates to the direct delivery of the core mandate of a department.

Your approval is requested by December 18, 2015, in order to confirm logistics for the event.

BACKGROUND

With the exception of 2015, the RCMP National Crime Prevention Services has hosted an annual Youth Leadership and Project Development Workshop every year since 2011.

The 4.5 day workshop brings together youth and RCMP members from all over Canada to build a youth-led, police-supported action plan to help address youth crime and victimization in their community. Throughout the workshop, the youth and members will participate in interactive learning sessions with a facilitator and subject matter experts. These sessions will give them the tools to plan and implement action plans upon the return to their community.

The workshop has been successful in the past at forging positive relationships between police and youth. The workshop has effectively engaged youth and encouraged them to develop successful youth-led action plans. Some of the action plans developed in the past include:

- Information sessions on drug and alcohol abuse with guest speakers who address dealing with addiction;
- A peer-to-peer youth educational session at a local community center on suicide awareness;
- A poster and poetry contest to highlight youth involvement in gangs;
- A community lunch to build community healthy relationships between youth;
- Classroom presentations on peer pressure;
- A mock car crash to raise awareness about impaired driving; and.



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- A renewed partnership with Mothers Against Drinking and Driving and Teens Against Drinking and Driving.

This event was last held in February 2014 where 22 RCMP employees and 23 youth attended at Depot in Regina, Saskatchewan, at an estimated departmental hospitality cost of \$7,784.

CONSIDERATIONS

The total maximum estimated departmental cost for the event is \$98,000, which includes hospitality cost of \$8,150. A total of 21 RCMP employees and 22 youth are expected to attend the workshop.

Efforts have been made to keep expenses at a minimum for this event, including the use of RCMP facilities which is a central location. Video conference and teleconference was considered as an option but not deemed practical, given the number of participants and the necessity of direct interaction between the youth and RCMP employees.

The cost of hospitality does not exceed the standard cost per person as per the Treasury Board Hospitality meal Matrix. There is no alcohol, entertainment or executive travel costs associated with this event. A list of participants and a detailed cost breakdown are attached for information.

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that you approve the total departmental cost associated with hosting the Youth Leadership and Project Development Workshop at Depot in Regina, Saskatchewan, from February 9-14, 2016.

Bob Paulson
Commissioner

I approve:
I do not approve:

The Honourable Ralph Goodale, P.C., M.P.
Minister of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness

Date: JAN 12 2016

15-11-081 JS?

QUESTION PERIOD NOTE

Date:
Classification: UNCLASSIFIED
Branch / Agency: RCMP

Question Period Note

COMMISSIONER OF FIREARMS 2014 REPORT

ISSUE: Tabling of the Commissioner of Firearms 2014 Report on the administration of the *Firearms Act*.

BACKGROUND:

Subsection 93(2) of the *Firearms Act* requires the Commissioner of Firearms to report on the administration of the Act each calendar year. The 2014 Report provides information on the activities and accomplishments of the RCMP Canadian Firearms Program (CFP) in administering the Act, supporting law enforcement and protecting public safety.

REPORT HIGHLIGHTS:

The following are highlights from the Commissioner of Firearms 2014 Report:

- 411,435 individuals applied for a new firearms licence or renewed their existing licence.
- The CFP screens new licence applicants and existing licence holders for public safety risks, including conducting criminal background checks; 805 applicants for a firearms licence were refused; 2,354 firearms licences were revoked. The main reasons for licence refusals and revocations were: court ordered prohibition/probation, potential risk to others or self, and mental health.
- The CFP introduced an online licence renewal initiative for individual licence holders. By December 31, 2014, almost 16,600 licence renewal applications were received online.
- The total number of active cumulative and on-going court imposed firearms prohibitions for individuals in 2014 was 387,168.

THE COMMISSIONER OF FIREARMS 2014 REPORT

PROPOSED RESPONSE:

- The 2014 Report notes that the Canadian Firearms Program continues to carefully screen those who apply for or hold firearms licences in order to enhance firearms safety and reduce the risk of harm from firearms.
- Working with, and providing services and information to law enforcement groups across Canada, the Canadian Firearms Program's experts play a crucial role in the investigation and prosecution of persons involved in the illegal movement and criminal use of firearms.

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THE COMMISSIONER OF FIREARMS 2014 REPORT

PROPOSED RESPONSE:

- Dans le rapport de 2014, il est mentionné que le Programme canadien des armes à feu continue à examiner soigneusement les demandes de permis de possession d'armes à feu et à garder un œil sur les détenteurs de tels permis afin d'améliorer la sécurité en matière d'armes à feu et de réduire le risque posé par celles-ci.
- Les experts du Programme canadien des armes à feu, qui

travaillent avec les groupes d'application de la loi du pays et leur fournissent des services et de l'information, jouent un rôle crucial dans les enquêtes et les poursuites visant les personnes impliquées dans la circulation illégale et l'utilisation criminelle d'armes à feu.

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RCMP - FACTS AND FIGURES**OVERVIEW:**

- The RCMP is constructed along three main operational lines: **Federal Policing** (our core activity), **Contract Policing** (delivery of front-line provincial, territorial and Aboriginal policing services) and **Specialized Policing Services** (delivering a wide suite of specialized services to the broader police community, as well as to the RCMP itself).
- The organization comprises approximately 30,000 employees, of which almost 20,000 are police officers, operating from over 700 detachments across Canada. The RCMP delivers contract policing services to eight provinces (all but Ontario and Quebec), three territories, approximately 150 municipalities, and over 600 Aboriginal communities. The Force also operates internationally through a network of Liaison Officers strategically deployed to 30 countries.
- Each year, the RCMP responds to over two million calls for service from Canadians while continually operating a host of long-term, complex federal investigations, from organized crime to financial integrity, to corruption and terrorism-related cases. The organization is responsible to protect the Prime Minister and his family, the Governor General and his family, the Supreme Court Justices, and other "Internationally Protected Persons," including those designated as requiring protection.
- Logistically, the RCMP is comprised of a large National Headquarters (NHQ) in Ottawa and 15 Divisions, ranging from the largest Division, "E" Division (British Columbia), that has over 6,000 employees, to "L" Division (Prince Edward Island), that has approximately 200 employees.

CORPORATE AND HUMAN RESOURCES:

- Total planned expenditures for the RCMP as reflected in the 2015-2016 Report on Plans and Priorities is \$4.45 billion comprising \$2.63 billion in federal appropriations and \$1.82 billion in vote netted revenue.
- The RCMP has voted appropriations for operating (\$1.726 billion), capital (\$262 million) and grants and contributions (\$180 million), as well as statutory payments related to employee benefits of members and public servants (\$462 million).
- Of the \$4.45 billion in total spending authority, policing operations represents \$3.4 billion, or 76%, and includes policing services provided under contract to provincial, territorial, municipal and aboriginal communities (\$2.481 billion, or 56%), Federal Policing resources (\$734 million, or 16%), and technical and operational support services for Policing Operations (\$167 million, or 4%).
- The balance of the RCMP's funding is devoted to policing services that support the Canadian Law Enforcement community at large (\$197 million or 4%), international policing (\$52 million, or 1%), internal services and other programs (\$646 million, or 15%) and transfer payments (primarily disability grants to members injured in the line of duty – totalling \$178 million, or 4%).
- The RCMP has 29,433 RCMP employees: 18,481 regular members; 3,893 civilian members, 6,364 indeterminate public service employees; 695 determinate public servants (which includes public service term, casual and student employees) as of December 1, 2015.

FEDERAL POLICING

- The Federal Policing (FP) program enforces approximately 270 federal laws, collects criminal intelligence, secures Canada's borders between ports of entry and ensures the safety of critical infrastructure, internationally protected persons and other designated persons. FP is also charged with protecting Canada's institutions and national security by preserving public safety and the integrity of Canada's political and economic systems. The program also plays a pivotal role in conducting international law enforcement capacity building, supporting Canadian international police peacekeeping and police operations, as well as providing operational support and services to Canadian domestic law enforcement through its network of liaison officers deployed internationally. International efforts assist in preventing threats and criminal actors from reaching Canada.
- Investigative resources domestically are focused, largely, on three criminal themes: national security, serious and organized crime and financial crime. Recognizing that resources need to be focused against the highest threats and priorities, the program has the ability to shift resources as required.
- In executing its mandate, and given the complexity of the threat, the FP program works in close partnership with its counterparts in the security and law enforcement community, both domestically and internationally. This involves working side-by-side with other agencies, leveraging each other's tools and mandates, collaborating early in an investigation and de-conflicting parallel investigations when necessary. Additionally, the FP program participates in a number of national and international groups to exchange best practices, such as the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police and the Five Eyes Law Enforcement Group.
- The FP program is executed by a human resource contingent of approximately 5,000 employees across Canada and abroad.

CONTRACT AND ABORIGINAL POLICING

- In Contract Policing, the RCMP polices the vast majority of Canada's territory via approximately 700 detachments, comprising 65% of the RCMP's operational workforce.
- Contract policing services are provided pursuant to Police Services Agreements (PSAs) between the federal government, provinces, territories and municipalities. Under the terms of the PSAs, the RCMP enforces the *Criminal Code of Canada*, the *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act*, and other federal and provincial statutes.
- Contract policing is recognized as an increasingly effective national policing model to address the cross-jurisdictional (i.e., municipal, provincial, territorial, national and international) and evolving nature of crime, and allows the RCMP to provide consistent policing services to Canadian communities. The RCMP's efforts in working collaboratively with its public safety partners and the communities it serves are key elements in preventing, reducing and intervening on crime, specifically as they relate to developing and implementing programs that target specific crime issues in communities across Canada.
- Contract Policing plays a key role in facilitating liaison, collaboration and effective communications with its partners from the provincial and territorial governments, as well as Public Safety Canada as it relates to the PSAs. While the PSAs are cost-shared, with provinces and territories paying 70% of the cost, CAP is not included in that cost-share and is 100% federally funded.
- Contract and Aboriginal Policing (CAP) provides direct operational support to divisional programs in the development and maintenance of national standards with respect to training, equipment, accountability and planning that directly impact police operations.
- CAP plays a critical role in advancing two of the RCMP's five strategic priorities: Aboriginal Communities and Youth. The foundation of strong relationships with more than 600 Aboriginal communities, organizations and governments at all levels ensures the ongoing delivery of culturally appropriate policing services and the development of community capacity to prevent crime. As a result of the 2014 Missing and Murdered Women: A National Operational Overview, the RCMP is providing leadership to address violence against Aboriginal women and girls. Oversight advisory bodies, such as the Commissioner's National Aboriginal Advisory Committee and the Commissioner's Advisory Committee on Visible Minorities, further ensure that RCMP services meet the unique needs of the many communities it serves. A number of alternative community safety models are supported by CAP, such as the Community Constable program focused on community engagement and crime prevention. The first troop of Community Constables is scheduled to graduate from the RCMP's training academy in Regina in February 2016.
- CAP contributes to the prevention and reduction of youth involvement in crime as victims and offenders by providing national leadership on effective ways to prevent, reduce and intervene on crime. Working in partnership with non-governmental organizations, other federal departments and divisional programs, CAP supports division crime prevention/reduction strategies through youth outreach, engagement and focused intervention with those most at risk. Our priorities for youth include bullying and cyberbullying, radicalization to violence, drug and alcohol abuse, and intimate partner violence.

SPECIALIZED POLICING SERVICES

- Specialized Policing Services provides front-line operational support to police and is often the sole provider of support services to law enforcement. This includes the forensic analysis of criminal evidence, criminal records information, identification services, technological support, enhanced learning opportunities, firearms management, and collection and analysis of criminal intelligence.
- Specialized Policing Services also maintains stewardship of the National Police Services, which provide specialized operational support to domestic and international law enforcement partners.
- SPS leads the RCMP's work in priorities such as cybercrime, the Real Time Identification (RTID) program that replaced the paper-based fingerprint system with electronic fingerprinting, a National Missing Persons DNA Program, and the National Centre for Missing Persons and Unidentified Remains (NCMPUR) to address violence against aboriginal women and girls.

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Question Period Note / Note pour la Période des questions

PROJECT STANDARD

ISSUE: Project STANDARD was a 2007 RCMP criminal investigation into the public disclosure of a classified CSIS document.

BACKGROUND:

Information surrounding Project STANDARD recently appeared in the media as a result of documents provided to Mr. Abdelrazik and his lawyer in September 2015, as part of an ongoing lawsuit against the Government of Canada. The documents were provided by the Department of Justice pursuant to a court order.

Project STANDARD was an RCMP criminal investigation of a serious criminal act, specifically the release of a classified document authored by CSIS to certain journalists. The journalists themselves were never under criminal investigation by the RCMP.

At the outset of the investigation, RCMP investigators determined that there were two avenues to identify the perpetrator(s) of the release: trace the origins of the document and its distribution throughout Government to identify the potential source of the document; or, investigate who may have been in contact with the journalists.

In pursuing the first avenue, it was determined that thousands of individuals within CSIS and approximately 15 other government departments likely had access to the document following its creation in 2003; tracing its origins and distribution were a practical impossibility. As such investigators pursued the second avenue, and conducted open source analysis to determine what agency the perpetrators may have worked for based on the content of articles written by the journalists.

Investigators also sought approval for surveillance on the journalist. Once RCMP National Headquarters (NHQ) became aware of the request, it was denied. Officers were firmly reminded of operational protocols, the sensitive nature of the investigation, and that all other investigative avenues should be pursued before surveillance would be considered.

Conditional and limited surveillance was approved, but not undertaken, a full year later in 2008, when it became clear that it was the only option remaining to identify the perpetrator(s) of this serious breach of national security.

Project STANDARD was initiated as the RCMP was implementing a robust governance structure designed to give effect to Justice O'Connor's recommendations following the *Commission of Inquiry into the Actions of Canadian Officials in Relation to Maher Arar*. This new governance structure for national security (NS) investigations centralized oversight at NHQ, and provided NHQ with the capacity to actively monitor every NS investigation and offer guidance on investigative avenues to ensure compliance and adherence to policy. National training standards and courses were also improved to ensure all NS personnel were fully aware of their responsibilities within the new structure.

These new policies provided numerous checks and balances with respect to the RCMP's national security activities, limiting contraventions of RCMP operational policy.

PROJECT STANDARD

PROPOSED RESPONSE:

- **In 2007, the RCMP conducted an investigation into the improper release of classified documents – a serious breach of national security.**
- **The focus of the investigation was to determine the perpetrator, or perpetrators, of the illegal release. At no time did the RCMP pursue a criminal investigation against members of the media.**
- **I am confident that the RCMP has implemented appropriate operating procedures and policies to manage all national security investigations, and that at no time were members of the media the focus of an RCMP investigation.**

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Question Period Note / Note pour la Période des questions

ACTIONS TO ADDRESS HARASSMENT IN RCMP

ISSUE: To provide the Minister of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness an update on the actions taken by the RCMP to address harassment in the workplace.

BACKGROUND:

In 2011 and 2012, a number of high-profile internal discipline cases and harassment claims by serving and past RCMP employees arose. In response, the RCMP moved quickly to develop and deploy a comprehensive action plan to improve its culture, enhance its inclusiveness and enable a system in which discriminatory behaviours are not tolerated.

RCMP modernization initiatives

In November 2011, the Commissioner of the RCMP introduced a new Code of Conduct and a new Policy on Harassment which set in place: expectations for the manner in which complaints would be investigated and resolved; a centralized oversight and administration of complaints; raising of recruiting benchmarks for women; and increased requirements for nationwide harassment training compliance. In order to fully understand the situation, the Commissioner tasked the RCMP's Audit and Evaluation Branch to conduct a Gender-Based Assessment in 2012. The findings formed the foundation for the RCMP's Gender and Respect Action Plan, which identified eleven themes and set out 37 actions the RCMP would take, including measures and milestones for monitoring progress.

The RCMP has also recognized the importance of a training program designed to foster and reinforce a respectful workplace. Training on harassment, diversity and ethical behaviour is mandated at every key point of an employee's career. This begins at the RCMP training academy (Depot), where cadets are continually assessed on their application of the RCMP's core values. These are reinforced through field training, the Supervisor Development Program, the Manager Development Program, and the Executive Officer Development Program. Commanding Officers and Senior Executives are also responsible for ensuring that their employees are provided the proper training to facilitate a respectful workplace.

Legislative enhancements

In June 2013, the *Enhancing Royal Canadian Mounted Police Accountability Act* (the Act) received Royal Assent. The goal of the Act is to enhance RCMP accountability to the Canadian public, and modernize and strengthen the RCMP's human resources policies and processes to help ensure a safe, healthy, and respectful workplace for employees. Provisions in the Act include a more robust harassment review process that merges the requirements of the RCMP Code of Conduct and Treasury Board approaches to ensure that all complaints are resolved in an efficient and timely manner for both the complainant(s) and the respondent(s).

In addition, the Act provides a new employment requirements process to ensure that the RCMP Commissioner has the proper authorities to take effective and timely administrative actions in respect of the discharge of members. A member may be subject to discharge for reasons such as the loss of a basic requirement, unauthorized absenteeism, or convictions for indictable offences. The goal is to retain members whenever appropriate, committing expertise, time and resources to work with members to identify opportunities for retention. It is only after these efforts have been proven unsuccessful that a discharge process may be initiated.

Effecting Change

The cultural transformation and modernization of the RCMP, including the creation of a more inclusive, respectful workplace remains a priority for the Commissioner and his senior executives. This commitment has been and continues to be demonstrated by a number of key organization-wide initiatives including the Gender and Respect Action Plan and the RCMP Mental Health Strategy which are in addition to the legislative and regulatory provisions set out in the Act.

The initiatives described above and the provisions of the new Act provide the means to quickly and effectively deal with allegations of harassment and to give each complainant a rigorous process for recourse.

Tangible Results

Early results indicate that these initiatives are working. In 2014, the RCMP received 120 complaints of workplace harassment - the second lowest number since 2005. This demonstrates measurable progress, and the drop is attributable in part to the changes that have been put in place.

Positive results were also seen in the RCMP responses to the 2014 Public Service Employee Survey. For example, 78% of RCMP employees indicated that their department respects individual differences, compared to 67% in 2011. In addition, 93% of RCMP employees said that they have positive working relationships with their co-workers, 78% agreed that the RCMP implements activities and practices that support a diverse workplace, and 67% said that the RCMP works hard to create a workplace that prevents harassment.

ACTIONS TO ADDRESS HARASSMENT IN RCMP

PROPOSED RESPONSE:

- The RCMP has made tremendous strides in its efforts to develop a respectful and productive workplace - one where there is no tolerance for discrimination, offensive behaviour and harassment.
- The implementation of the *Enhancing Royal Canadian Mounted Police Accountability Act* has allowed the RCMP to put in place the policies and processes necessary to facilitate more timely and effective prevention, investigation and resolution of harassment issues. It emphasizes awareness, the importance of monitoring workplace relations to identify potential issues, and informal resolution.
- Harassment is now specifically identified as a contravention of the *RCMP Code of Conduct* and the *Public Service Employee Code of Conduct*.
- While we will never be completely immune to workplace issues such as misconduct or harassment, overall RCMP members are conducting themselves in a highly professional manner.
- Early results indicate that these initiatives are working. In 2014, the RCMP received 120 complaints of workplace harassment - the second lowest number since 2005.

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Question Period Note / Note pour la Période des questions

BEOWULF 50 MAGAZINE**ISSUE:** The 50 calibre Beowulf firearm cartridge magazine**BACKGROUND:**

The maximum capacity of a cartridge magazine is set out in Part 4 of the *Regulations Prescribing Certain Firearms and other Weapons, Components and Parts of Weapons, Accessories, Cartridge Magazines, Ammunition and Projectiles as Prohibited or Restricted* (the Regulations) under the *Criminal Code*. Pursuant to the Regulations, a magazine that has a capacity which exceeds the maximum permitted capacity is a prohibited device.

The maximum capacity outlined in the Regulations is five cartridges for a magazine designed for a semi-automatic, centre-fire long gun, and 10 cartridges for a magazine designed for a handgun. Larger-capacity magazines designed for these types of firearms are classified as prohibited devices and individuals cannot lawfully possess them.

Firearms magazines commonly known as the 50 calibre Beowulf magazine have recently been manufactured in, or imported to Canada, with markings suggesting they were designed exclusively for 50 Beowulf calibre ammunition. However, the magazine is based on the design used for the U.S. M16 assault rifle and its civilian variants. It has been constructed to hold the 50 calibre Beowulf ammunition, but is also still capable of holding 11 to 14 cartridges of the ammunition used by the M16 or its civilian variants. As such, the 50 calibre Beowulf magazine exceeds the maximum permitted capacity and has been a prohibited device since its introduction. The RCMP has consistently indicated that the magazine is a prohibited device since questions over its status were first raised by a firearms dealer in 2012. Recently, the RCMP replied to a business query reaffirming that the 50 calibre Beowulf magazine is a prohibited device under the *Criminal Code*. The RCMP's response was posted on social media.

The RCMP's Firearms Reference Table (FRT) identifies the 50 calibre Beowulf magazine as a prohibited device. The RCMP evaluates firearms according to the criteria set out in subsection 84(1) of the *Criminal Code*, and incorporates the results into the FRT.

The RCMP actively works with Global Affairs Canada, the Canada Border Services Agency, and law enforcement agencies across Canada to administer and enforce the *Firearms Act* and the *Criminal Code*.

50 BEOWULF MAGAZINE

PROPOSED RESPONSE:

- **Our Government is strongly committed to taking action to get handguns and assault firearms off our streets.**
- **A 50 calibre Beowulf magazine that can hold more than five cartridges is already a prohibited device in Canada as defined under the *Criminal Code* Regulations.**
- **Canadians who have questions concerning firearms or magazines can contact the Canadian Firearms Program for more information.**

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Question Period Note / Note pour la Période des questions

RCMP CONTRACT POLICING**ISSUE: RCMP Contract policing at provincial and municipal levels****BACKGROUND:**

The RCMP provides policing services under contract to eight provinces (excluding Ontario and Quebec) and three territories, approximately 150 municipalities and approximately 600 Aboriginal communities, including 138 Community Tripartite Agreements. The RCMP polices the vast majority of Canada's territory via approximately 700 detachments, comprising 65% of the RCMP's operational workforce.

Contract policing services are provided pursuant to Police Services Agreements (PSAs) and Municipal Policing Service Agreements (MPSAs) between the federal government, provinces, territories and municipalities. The current agreements were signed in 2012 and under the terms of the PSAs, the RCMP enforces the *Criminal Code of Canada*, the *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act*, and other federal and provincial statutes.

The RCMP, through collaboration and effective communications with its partners from the provincial and territorial governments, as well as Public Safety Canada, provides leadership and support to frontline operations in the delivery of policing services, including policies and programs as they relate to the PSAs. The PSAs are cost-shared, with provinces and territories paying 70% of the cost and the federal government paying 30%. Larger municipalities pay 90% of their policing costs and the federal government pays 10%.

Contract policing is recognized as an increasingly effective national policing model to address the cross-jurisdictional (i.e., municipal, provincial, territorial, national and international) and evolving nature of crime, and allows the RCMP to provide consistent policing services from coast to coast to coast. The RCMP's efforts in working collaboratively with its public safety partners and the communities it serves are key elements in preventing, reducing and intervening on crime, specifically as they relate to developing and implementing programs that target specific crime issues in communities across Canada.

New growth in contract policing is governed by Article 5 of the PSA, a contract entered into between the Minister of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness (on behalf of Canada) and each of the contracting jurisdictions, including the City of Surrey. As a PSA signatory, Canada is contractually obligated to provide its contract partners with additional RCMP members, requested as soon as practicable and within one year of the receipt of a written request and confirmation of the corresponding financial commitment.

On April 14, 2015, a request was made pursuant to the PSA for 100 additional RCMP members in the Surrey Detachment. That request was confirmed on May 7, 2015, by the then Minister of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness.

RCMP's "E" Division (British Columbia) has established a plan to fulfill the request through a combination of newly-graduated cadets and at-level transfers. Since May 2015, 85 (75 in place and 10 assigned) members attributable to the in-year request for additional resources have been added to the Surrey Detachment to address the community's policing needs. Training, assigning and deploying members to any RCMP detachment is an ongoing process, and the RCMP anticipates that the Surrey Detachment resource commitment will be met within the timeframe set out in the PSA.

RCMP CONTRACT POLICING

PROPOSED RESPONSE:

- This government supports the additional RCMP officers that have been requested by Surrey to address their community policing needs.
- The RCMP has a structured plan in place to support the arrival of new RCMP members in Surrey to ensure resources are directed to the areas that need them most.
- The RCMP continues to work collaboratively with its public safety partners at all levels of government in the communities it serves relative to preventing, reducing and intervening on crime from coast to coast to coast.

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Question Period Note
2014-2015 PUBLIC ACCOUNTS
ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

ISSUE: The tabling of the 2014-2015 Public Accounts

BACKGROUND:

Source and Disposition of Authorities

- The RCMP spent \$2,861.9 million in 2014-2015 compared to \$2,892.4 million in 2013-2014. Details are as follows (in millions of dollars):

	Total Authorities Available for Use	Authorities Used in the Current Year	Lapsed	Authorities Used in the Previous Year	Year- Over-Year Variance
Operating	4,386.0	4,287.7	98.3	4,279.5	8.2
Spending of Proceeds from the Disposal of Crown Assets	14.9	8.4	6.5	7.8	0.6
Sub-Total	4,400.9	4,296.1	104.8	4,287.3	8.8
Revenues netted against expenditures	-1,891.4	-1,870.0	-21.4	-1,777.5	-92.5
Total Operating	2,509.5	2,426.1	83.4	2,509.8	-83.7
Capital	300.5	263.4	37.1	220.1	43.3
Transfer payments	177.9	172.4	5.5	162.5	9.9
Total	2,987.9	2,861.9	126.0	2,892.4	-30.5
Less: Available for Use in Subsequent Years (Spending of Proceeds from the Disposal of Crown Assets)			6.5		
Lapsed			119.5		

- The RCMP's total lapse of \$119.5 million is comprised of \$76.9 (\$83.4 - \$6.5) million in operating, \$37.1 million in capital and \$5.5 million in transfer payments.
- Of the \$76.9 million operating lapse:
 - \$36.3 million is frozen funding primarily made up of three items: \$30 million for frozen funding related to the relocation of the National Operations Centre to RCMP Headquarters in the National Capital Region, \$3.3 million related to the Biology Casework Analysis Agreements for forensic DNA analysis services, and \$2.4 million related to Employee Benefits Plan conversion factor.
 - \$6.4 million lapsed in the Special Purpose Allotments (SPA) intended for specific items. The majority of the lapse (\$5.6M) is in the International Peacekeeping and Peace Operations SPA and is attributed to decreased deployments abroad.
 - The net operating lapse on regular operating allotments (excludes statutory funding) was \$34.2 million or 1.7% of Total Operating Authorities Available for Use of \$2.0B.
- Of the \$37.1 million capital vote lapse:
 - \$25.1 million of total lapse relates specifically to the Contract Policing Program. Delays in Provincial and Territorial project approvals to proceed with capital plans, combined with internal and external capacity factors, resulted in the lapsed funding with the Contract Policing Capital Program.
 - The net capital lapse on regular capital allotments is \$12.0 million or 4.0% of Capital Vote Authorities. The lapse is attributed to a number of projects experiencing delays and includes the Information Management Renewal Program, the Long Term Vision Plan (LTVP), together with projects included in the Real Property Program.
 - Lapsed funding was carried forward into 2015-16 through the Capital Budget Carry Forward.

**2014-2015 PUBLIC ACCOUNTS
ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE**

PROPOSED RESPONSE:

- The RCMP's total expenditures less revenue for fiscal year 2014-2015 amounted to \$2,861.9 million (\$2,892.4 million in 2013-2014), a decrease of \$30.5 million (1.1%).
- A \$92.5 million year-over-year increase in revenue collection is attributable mainly to growth in Contract Policing activities as well as timing of revenue collection that led to the recording of \$32 million in revenue in the first quarter of 2014-15 instead of the fourth quarter of 2013-14.

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Question Period Note / Note pour la Période des questions

RCMP CONTRACT POLICING

ISSUE: RCMP Contract policing at provincial and municipal levels

PROPOSED RESPONSE:

- This government supports the additional RCMP officers that have been requested by Surrey to address their community policing needs.
- The RCMP has a structured plan in place to support the arrival of new RCMP members in Surrey to ensure resources are directed to the areas that need them most.
- The RCMP continues to work collaboratively with its public safety partners at all levels of government in the communities it serves relative to preventing, reducing and intervening on crime from coast to coast to coast.

RCMP CONTRACT POLICING

BACKGROUND:

The RCMP provides policing services under contract to eight provinces (excluding Ontario and Quebec) and three territories, approximately 150 municipalities and approximately 600 Aboriginal communities, including 138 Community Tripartite Agreements. The RCMP polices the vast majority of Canada's territory via approximately 700 detachments, comprising 65% of the RCMP's operational workforce.

Contract policing services are provided pursuant to Police Services Agreements (PSAs) and Municipal Policing Service Agreements (MPSAs) between the federal government, provinces, territories and municipalities. The current agreements were signed in 2012 and under the terms of the PSAs, the RCMP enforces the *Criminal Code of Canada*, the *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act*, and other federal and provincial statutes.

The RCMP, through collaboration and effective communications with its partners from the provincial and territorial governments, as well as Public Safety Canada, provides leadership and support to frontline operations in the delivery of policing services, including policies and programs as they relate to the PSAs. The PSAs are cost-shared, with provinces and territories paying 70% of the cost and the federal government paying 30%. Larger municipalities pay 90% of their policing costs and the federal government pays 10%.

Contract policing is recognized as an increasingly effective national policing model to address the cross-jurisdictional (i.e., municipal, provincial, territorial, national and international) and evolving nature of crime, and allows the RCMP to provide consistent policing services from coast to coast. The RCMP's efforts in working collaboratively with its public safety partners and the communities it serves are key elements in preventing, reducing and intervening on crime, specifically as they relate to developing and implementing programs that target specific crime issues in communities across Canada.

New growth in contract policing is governed by Article 5 of the PSA, a contract entered into between the Minister of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness (on behalf of Canada) and each of the contracting jurisdictions, including the City of Surrey. As a PSA signatory, Canada is contractually obligated to provide its contract partners with additional RCMP members, requested as soon as practicable and within one year of the receipt of a written request and confirmation of the corresponding financial commitment.

On April 14, 2015, a request was made pursuant to the PSA for 100 additional RCMP members in the Surrey Detachment. That request was confirmed on May 7, 2015, by the then Minister of Public Safety.

RCMP's "E" Division (British Columbia) has established a plan to fulfill the request through a combination of newly-graduated cadets and at-level transfers. Since January 25, 2016, 95 members (83 in place and 12 assigned) attributable to the in-year request for additional resources have been added to the Surrey Detachment to address the community's policing needs. Training, assigning and deploying members to any RCMP detachment is an ongoing process, and the RCMP anticipates that the Surrey Detachment resource commitment will be met within the timeframe set out in the PSA.

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ACCESS TO INFORMATION ACT

Access to Information Request Form

For official use only:

My File: 113

Federal Government Institution:

RCMP - OTTAWA HQ

Details regarding the information being sought:

For the period from November 1, 2015 to present please provide copies of all briefing notes, advice to the Minister, Question Period notes, presentations, reports, evaluations, assessments, legislative proposals, problem areas, backlogs, administrative changes, and staffing and budgetary requirements prepared for the Minister of Public Safety.

Method of access preferred: Receive copies of originals Examine originals in government offices

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This request for access to information under the Access to Information Act is being made by:

- a Canadian citizen, permanent resident or another individual present in Canada, or
 a corporation present in Canada
-

Cheque # 438

Signature: _____
[Original signed by]
Dennis R. Young

Date: March 13, 2016