



PARLIAMENTARY PROTECTIVE SERVICE
SERVICE DE PROTECTION PARLEMENTAIRE
CANADA

RAPPORT INSTITUTIONNEL SERVICE DE PROTECTION PARLEMENTAIRE

Octobre 2022



RAPPORT INSTITUTIONNEL



Présenté par le Service de protection parlementaire
(le Service) à la Commission sur l'état d'urgence.

Octobre 2022

Colline du Parlement, Canada

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Contexte

Le Service de protection parlementaire (le Service) a pour mission de diriger les opérations de protection de la sécurité physique sur la Colline du Parlement et dans la Cité parlementaire, à Ottawa. Il a été créé par voie législative, au titre de la *Loi sur le Parlement du Canada* (la Loi), le 23 juin 2015, sur les résolutions prises respectivement par le Sénat et la Chambre des communes après l'attaque survenue le 22 octobre 2014 sur la Colline du Parlement :

Que [la Chambre/le Sénat], compte tenu de l'attaque terroriste survenue le 22 octobre 2014, reconnaisse qu'une sécurité entièrement intégrée est nécessaire dans toute la cité parlementaire et sur le terrain de la colline parlementaire, comme l'a recommandé le vérificateur général dans son rapport de 2012 et comme elle existe pour d'autres parlements analogues; et qu'il demande, sans délai, au Président, en coordination avec son homologue [du Sénat/de la Chambre des communes], d'inviter la Gendarmerie royale du Canada à diriger la sécurité opérationnelle partout à l'intérieur de la cité parlementaire et sur le terrain de la colline parlementaire, tout en respectant les privilèges, immunités et pouvoirs de chaque Chambre et en veillant à ce que le personnel chargé actuellement de la sécurité parlementaire et respecté, conserve son emploi.

Plusieurs unités de sécurité ont ainsi été fusionnées en une nouvelle entité parlementaire chargée de la protection du Parlement du Canada.

Son mandat législatif n'habilite pas le Service à appliquer la loi : cette fonction demeure la responsabilité du Service de police d'Ottawa dans la Cité parlementaire et sur la Colline du Parlement. Ainsi, lorsque les employés du Service, dans l'exercice des opérations de sécurité physique, ont besoin d'un policier, ils communiquent avec la Police d'Ottawa, qui décidera des interventions à faire. Les agents de police ne peuvent toutefois pas pénétrer dans la Cité parlementaire sans la permission de l'un des Présidents, vu les privilèges parlementaires des deux Chambres.

MANDAT LÉGISLATIF, PROTOCOLE D'ENTENTE ET DÉSIGNATION DES AGENTS DE PROTECTION

Le mandat législatif

Aux termes de la Loi, le Président du Sénat et le Président de la Chambre des communes sont responsables conjointement du Service, en tant que gardiens des pouvoirs, droits, privilèges et immunités de leurs Chambres respectives et de leurs membres.

Le Service, au titre du paragraphe 79.53(1) de la Loi, est chargé des questions concernant la sécurité physique dans la Cité parlementaire et sur la Colline du Parlement.

Le directeur du Service dirige les opérations de sécurité physique intégrées sur la Colline du Parlement et dans la Cité parlementaire, sous la direction générale conjointe des Présidents. Il doit, aux termes de l'article 79.56 de la Loi, être membre de la Gendarmerie royale du Canada (GRC). C'est lui qui gère au jour le jour les opérations du Service.

Malgré ce lien entre le directeur et la GRC, le Service est distinct de la GRC et du gouvernement du Canada : il est une entité parlementaire qui remplit son mandat de protection de la sécurité physique dans la Cité parlementaire et sur la Colline du Parlement, sous la direction conjointe des deux Présidents.

L'article 79.51 de la Loi définit précisément les zones où le Service exerce son mandat législatif :

Cité parlementaire *Tout ou partie des lieux — à l'exception des bureaux de circonscription des députés — qui sont utilisés par l'une ou l'autre des personnes ou entités ci-après, ou par les membres de leur personnel, et que le président du Sénat ou le président de la Chambre des communes désigne par écrit :*

- (a) le Sénat, la Chambre des communes, la Bibliothèque du Parlement ou les comités parlementaires;*
- (b) les sénateurs ou les députés, dans l'exercice de leurs fonctions parlementaires;*
- (c) le conseiller sénatorial en éthique ou le commissaire aux conflits d'intérêts et à l'éthique;*
- (d) le Service;*

(e) le directeur parlementaire du budget.

Colline parlementaire Terrains délimités à Ottawa par la rue Wellington, le canal Rideau, la rivière des Outaouais et la rue Kent.

La désignation la plus récente, par les Présidents, des lieux et édifices utilisés par les entités parlementaires qui font partie de la Cité parlementaire aux fins de l'application de l'article de 79.51 de la Loi a été déposée dans les deux Chambres le 28 novembre 2018 (voir l'annexe A).

Le protocole d'entente au titre de l'article 79.55

Le 4 juin 2015, le Président du Sénat, le Président de la Chambre des communes, le ministre de la Sécurité publique et de la Protection civile et le commissaire de la GRC ont signé un mémoire d'entente conformément à l'article 79.55 de la Loi (voir l'annexe B).

Entre autres, le protocole d'entente définit la gouvernance du Service et les modalités par lesquelles la GRC fournit des services de sécurité physique aux côtés des employés du Service. Il établit aussi le processus de sélection du directeur du Service.

La désignation des agents de protection du SPP

Contrairement aux policiers, les agents de protection du Service ne sont pas des agents de la paix. Cependant, ils sont désignés expressément comme fonctionnaires publics dans le *Règlement désignant des fonctionnaires publics* (DORS 98-466) pour l'application de l'alinéa 117.07(2)g) du *Code criminel* (sur les dispenses pour l'utilisation d'armes à feu ou autres).

L'alinéa 1(1)g) du Règlement énonce ce qui suit :

1 (1) Pour l'application de l'alinéa 117.07(2)g) du Code criminel, sont désignés fonctionnaires publics les employés suivants des administrations publiques fédérale, provinciales ou municipales :

(...)

(g) les gardes de sécurité de la Chambre des communes et du Sénat et ceux du Service au sens de l'article 79.51 de la Loi sur le Parlement du Canada;

(...)

Les agents de protection du Service ne sont ainsi désignés comme fonctionnaires publics qu'aux fins de l'application de l'article 117.07 du *Code criminel*. Tel qu'il est mentionné ci-dessus, le Service n'est pas un organisme d'exécution de la loi.

APERÇU HISTORIQUE (2015-2022)

Le Service existe depuis sept (7) ans, mais son fonctionnement n'a pas toujours été le même qu'aujourd'hui. Au cours de sa brève histoire, il a adapté ses priorités organisationnelles aux besoins et aux menaces découlant du contexte. Ainsi, pendant ses quelques premières années d'existence, le Service était très axé sur la tactique. Sa priorité a d'abord été d'acquérir les ressources nécessaires pour remplir son nouveau mandat de protection de la sécurité physique. En tant que nouvelle entité parlementaire chargée de la protection du Parlement du Canada, il regroupait trois services de sécurité précédents (les anciennes divisions des Opérations des Services de sécurité du Sénat et de la Chambre des communes, plus une unité de la GRC).

En 2018, le Service était prêt à lancer une initiative pluriannuelle de transition visant à achever la démobilisation des ressources de la GRC sur la Colline du Parlement; le tout a été mené à bien en deux ans.

L'année 2020 a été marquante pour plusieurs raisons, dont le début de la pandémie de COVID-19 n'est certes pas la moindre. Mais c'est aussi cette année-là que le Service, arrivant au stade de la maturité et du développement organisationnels, a officiellement reconnu que l'excellence opérationnelle, le rendement supérieur ainsi que la santé, le bien-être et la sécurité des employés font partie intégrante de la réalisation de son mandat. Toujours en 2020, le Service a accru ses capacités opérationnelles par la création de deux programmes essentiels dans les domaines de la planification et de la réalisation des exercices et du commandement des incidents critiques.

Le premier de ce programme est devenu ce qu'on appelle maintenant la division de l'**Évaluation opérationnelle et de l'amélioration continue** (EOAC). L'EOAC veille à ce que le Service ait les mécanismes nécessaires pour appliquer proactivement à ses opérations de préparation et d'intervention les leçons qu'il tire des événements. Au moyen d'activités essentielles comme la formation fondée sur des scénarios ou les exercices sur table, l'EOAC joue un rôle clé car elle permet au Service de tirer des leçons de sa gestion des événements complexes et de les intégrer à l'ensemble de son action.

Le second programme, celui de **commandement des incidents critiques**, joue un rôle essentiel dans la préparation du Service aux situations comme celle du Convoi. Il lui a permis, pendant toute la durée du Convoi, de mettre sur pied un centre de gestion de la crise qui a rationalisé les communications avec le Centre de soutien des opérations du Service et les principaux intervenants.

Aujourd'hui, le Service comprend que la préparation opérationnelle et la capacité d'intervention découlent de l'excellence qu'assure le personnel. Combinant barrières physiques, technologies et ressources humaines, le Service crée et exécute des opérations de sécurité physique intégrées capables de servir le mieux possible la collectivité parlementaire.

STRUCTURE ORGANISATIONNELLE

Voir l'annexe C :

Annexe C.1

[Organigramme : janvier/février 2022](#)

Annexe C.2

[Organigramme : actuel](#)

RÔLE DU SERVICE LORS DU CONVOI

Du 28 janvier au 20 février 2022, le centre-ville de la capitale nationale a été occupé par les participants d'un événement d'abord appelé « le Convoi de la liberté de 2022 » (« le Convoi »).

En réponse au Convoi, le Service a adapté sa posture et a rempli son mandat, qui est d'assurer la sécurité physique sur la Colline du Parlement et dans la Cité parlementaire.

Le Convoi a suscité une réponse, à tous les paliers de gouvernement, des organismes d'application de la loi fédéral, provincial et municipal, mais le Service s'est concentré sur l'exécution de son mandat, qui est de protéger la sécurité physique de la Colline du Parlement et de la Cité parlementaire et de permettre aux parlementaires et à leur personnel de circuler sans danger.

L'examen du rôle du Service en réponse au Convoi doit tenir compte des points importants suivants :

1. Bien qu'il y ait eu des communications avant, pendant et après la présence du Convoi entre le Service et les organismes d'exécution de la loi, le Service n'a pas participé ni contribué activement à la planification tactique des actions policières.

2. En tant qu'entité parlementaire, le Service n'a fourni ni directive ni conseil au gouvernement du Canada en ce qui concerne la décision de ce dernier de déclarer l'état d'urgence aux termes de la *Loi sur les mesures d'urgence*.
3. La déclaration de l'état d'urgence aux termes de la *Loi sur les mesures d'urgence* n'a pas accordé au Service de pouvoirs supplémentaires. Le Service a continué de remplir son mandat de protection de la sécurité physique sur la Colline du Parlement et dans la Cité parlementaire.

Enfin, la connaissance de la situation est d'une importance cruciale pour le Service, quelle que soit la nature de la crise ou de la situation d'urgence. En définitive, **l'état de préparation opérationnelle et la capacité d'intervention du Service découlent de la triangulation de trois (3) variables précises : 1) les barrières physiques; 2) les ressources humaines et 3) la technologie**. C'est par la combinaison de ces trois aspects que le Service peut continuer, malgré l'évolution constante de l'environnement de menaces, à protéger et à servir efficacement les parlementaires et la collectivité parlementaire. Pendant la présence du Convoi, le Service a maintenu l'intégrité de la Cité parlementaire et de la colline du Parlement, conformément à son mandat.

ANNEXE A : DÉSIGNATION DE LA CITÉ



1/42 - 2611

2018 - 11 - 28

SUBJECT: DESIGNATION OF PREMISES OR PARTS OF PREMISES FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE DEFINITION "PARLIAMENTARY PRECINCT" IN SECTION 79.51 OF THE *PARLIAMENT OF CANADA ACT*

DATE: NOVEMBER 27, 2018

Whereas the Parliamentary Protective Service is responsible for all matters with respect to physical security throughout the parliamentary precinct and on Parliament Hill;

Whereas section 79.51 of the *Parliament of Canada Act* defines "parliamentary precinct" as the premises or any part of the premises, other than the constituency offices of members of Parliament, that the Speaker of the Senate or the Speaker of the House of Commons designates in writing and that are used by the Senate, the House of Commons, the Library of Parliament, Parliamentary committees, members of the Senate or the House of Commons who are carrying out their parliamentary functions, the Senate Ethics Officer, the Conflict of Interest and Ethics Commissioner, the Parliamentary Budget Officer, the Parliamentary Protective Service, or their officers and staff;

Whereas the Speaker of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Commons designated in writing, upon the creation of the Parliamentary Protective Service on June 23, 2015, the premises and parts of premises used by the above-noted parliamentary entities and that constituted the parliamentary precinct at that time;

Whereas it is necessary to revise the initial designation of the parliamentary precinct to reflect the changes that have taken place since June 23, 2015;

Therefore, the Speaker of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Commons hereby designate the following premises or parts of premises as being part of the parliamentary precinct for the purposes of sections 79.51 to 79.59 of the *Parliament of Canada Act*.

(1) In respect of the Senate:

- (a) the areas occupied by the Senate in the building known as the Centre Block, situated at 111 Wellington Street in Ottawa (hereafter "Centre Block"),
- (b) the areas occupied by the Senate in the building known as the East Block, situated at 111 Wellington Street in Ottawa (hereafter "East Block"),
- (c) the Victoria Building, situated at 140 Wellington Street in Ottawa (hereafter "Victoria Building"),
- (d) the basement, the ground, second, sixth, seventh, ninth, tenth, eleventh and thirteenth floors of the building known as the Chambers Building, situated at 40 Elgin Street in Ottawa,
- (e) the first, second, third, fourth and fifth floors of the building known as the Ottawa Hydro-Electric Building, situated at 56 Sparks Street, in Ottawa (hereafter "Ottawa Hydro-Electric Building"),
- (f) the areas occupied by the Senate on the fifth floor of the building known as the Booth Building, situated at 165 Sparks Street in Ottawa (hereafter "Booth Building"),
- (g) the eighth and ninth floors of the building known as the National Press Building situated at 150 Wellington Street in Ottawa (hereafter "National Press Building"),
- (h) the twelfth floor of the building situated at 60 Queen Street in Ottawa,
- (i) the ground floor of the building situated at 61 Queen Street in Ottawa,
- (j) the building situated at 95 Noël Street in Gatineau,
- (k) the building known as the Government Conference Centre, situated at 2 Rideau Street, in Ottawa.

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(2) In respect of the House of Commons:

- (a) the areas occupied by the House of Commons in the Centre Block,
- (b) the areas occupied by the House of Commons in the building known as the West Block, situated at 111 Wellington Street in Ottawa (hereafter “West Block”),
- (c) the areas occupied by the House of Commons in the basement and third floor of the East Block,
- (d) the ground and second floor of the building known as the CBUS Building, situated at 111 Wellington Street in Ottawa,
- (e) the areas occupied by the House of Commons in the building known as the Confederation Building, situated at 229 Wellington Street in Ottawa (hereafter “Confederation Building”),
- (f) the building known as the Justice Building, situated at 249 Wellington Street in Ottawa,
- (g) the areas occupied by the House of Commons in the building known as the Wellington Building, situated at 180 Wellington Street in Ottawa (hereafter “Wellington Building”),
- (h) the building known as the Sir John A. Macdonald Building, situated at 144 Wellington Street in Ottawa,
- (i) the building known as the Valour Building, situated at 151 Sparks Street in Ottawa,
- (j) the second and third floors of the building known as the Howard Building, situated at 202 Sparks Street in Ottawa,
- (k) the second, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth floors of the building known as the Heritage Place Building, situated at 155 Queen Street in Ottawa,
- (l) the ground, second, third, fifth, sixth and seventh floors of the building known as the National Press Building,
- (m) the areas occupied by the House of Commons on the second, sixth and seventh floors of the Booth Building,
- (n) the fifth floor of the building known as the C.D. Howe Building, situated at 235 Queen Street in Ottawa,
- (o) the second and third floors of the building known as the Sun Life Financial Centre, situated at 99 Bank Street in Ottawa,
- (p) the eighth floor of the building known as the Metcalfe Building, situated at 81 Metcalfe Street in Ottawa,
- (q) the fourth to eleventh floors of the building known as the CBC Building, situated at 181 Queen Street in Ottawa,
- (r) the building known as the Trusco Building, situated at 131 Queen Street in Ottawa,
- (s) the tenth floor of the building situated at 66 Slater Street in Ottawa,
- (t) the seventh, eighth and fifteenth floors of the building known as the Sun Life Financial Centre II, situated at 50 O’Connor Street in Ottawa,
- (u) the parking spaces occupied by the Senate, the House of Commons and the Parliamentary Protective Service in zones 180, 850 and 875 located on the grounds of the City of Ottawa bounded by Wellington Street, Kent Street, the Ottawa River and the Portage Bridge,
- (v) remote sites:
 - (i) the ground floor of the building situated at 2074 Walkley Road in Ottawa,
 - (ii) the ground floor of the building situated at 2086 Walkley Road in Ottawa,
 - (iii) the ground floor of the building situated at 2455 Don Reid Drive in Ottawa,
 - (iv) the ground floor of the building situated at 3020 Hawthorne Road in Ottawa,
 - (v) the building situated at 1170 Algoma Road in Ottawa,
 - (vi) the basement and third floor of the building situated at 45 Sacré-Coeur Boulevard in Gatineau.

(3) In respect of the Library of Parliament:

- (a) the areas occupied by the Library of Parliament in the Centre Block,
- (b) the areas occupied by the Library of Parliament in the West Block,
- (c) the areas occupied by the Library of Parliament in the Confederation Building,
- (d) the building situated at 125 Sparks Street in Ottawa,
- (e) the areas occupied by the Library of Parliament on the fourth, sixth, ninth, tenth, twelfth and fourteenth floors of the building known as the Sun Life Financial Centre II, situated at 50 O'Connor Street in Ottawa,
- (f) the areas occupied by the Library of Parliament in the building situated at 90 Wellington Street in Ottawa,
- (g) the areas occupied by the Library of Parliament on the ground and third floors of the building situated at 45 Sacré-Coeur Boulevard in Gatineau,
- (h) the areas occupied by the Library of Parliament on the fifth floor of the building situated at 180 Wellington Street in Ottawa.

(4) In respect of the Conflict of Interest and Ethics Commissioner:

- (a) the twenty-first and twenty-second floors of the building situated at 66 Slater Street in Ottawa.

(5) In respect of the Senate Ethics Officer:

- (a) the fifth floor of the building situated at 90 Sparks Street in Ottawa.

(6) In respect of the Parliamentary Budget Officer:

- (a) the areas occupied by the Parliamentary Budget Officer on the ninth floor of the building known as the Sun Life Financial Center II, situated at 50 O'Connor Street in Ottawa.

(7) In respect of the Parliamentary Protective Service:

- (a) the areas occupied by the Parliamentary Protective Service in the basement and ground floor of the Center Block,
- (b) the areas occupied by the Parliamentary Protective Service in the basement and ground floor of the West Block,
- (c) the areas occupied by the Parliamentary Protective Service in the basement of the Wellington building,
- (d) the areas occupied by the Parliamentary Protective Service in the basement of the Confederation building,
- (e) the areas occupied by the Parliamentary Protective Service on the third floor of the Ottawa Hydro-Electric Building,
- (f) the areas occupied by the Parliamentary Protective Service on the second, fifth, sixth and eighth floors of the Booth Building,
- (g) the ground, second and third floors of the building situated at 440 Coventry Road at Ottawa,
- (h) the areas occupied by the Parliamentary Protective Service on the third floor of the National Press Building,
- (i) the areas occupied by the Parliamentary Protective Service in the building situated at 33 Metcalfe Street at Ottawa.


The Honourable George J. Furey, Q.C.
Speaker of the Senate


The Honourable Geoff Regan, P.C., M.P.
Speaker of the House of Commons

ANNEXE B : PROTOCOLE D'ENTENTE (2015)



MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

Between

THE SPEAKER OF THE SENATE,

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

THE MINISTER OF PUBLIC SAFETY AND EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS, and

THE COMMISSIONER OF THE RCMP

WHEREAS, the House of Commons resolved:

That this House, following the terrorist attack of October 22, 2014, recognize the necessity of fully integrated security throughout the Parliamentary precinct and the grounds of Parliament Hill, as recommended by the Auditor General in his 2012 report and as exists in other peer legislatures; and call on the Speaker, in coordination with his counterpart in the Senate, to invite, without delay, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police to lead operational security throughout the Parliamentary precinct and the grounds of Parliament Hill, while respecting the privileges, immunities and powers of the respective Houses, and ensuring the continued employment of our existing and respected Parliamentary Security staff;

AND WHEREAS, the Senate resolved:

That the Senate, following the terrorist attack of October 22, 2014, recognize the necessity of fully integrated security throughout the Parliamentary precinct and the grounds of Parliament Hill, as recommended by the Auditor General in his 2012 report and as exists in other peer legislatures; and call on the Speaker, in coordination with his counterpart in the House of Commons, to invite, without delay, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police to lead operational security throughout the Parliamentary precinct and the grounds of Parliament Hill, while respecting the privileges, immunities and powers of the respective Houses, and ensuring the continued employment of our existing and respected Parliamentary Security staff;

The Speaker of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Commons, in the exercise of the privileges of their respective Houses, hereby invite the RCMP to lead operational security throughout the Parliamentary precinct and the grounds of Parliament Hill;

THE OBJECTIVE OF THIS MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING IS TO SET OUT THE FOLLOWING PRINCIPLES FOR THE CREATION OF A PARLIAMENTARY PROTECTIVE SERVICE:

Parliamentary Protective Service

1. The Parties agree that there shall be established the Parliamentary Protective Service. The Speaker of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Commons are, as the custodians of the powers, privileges, rights and immunities of their respective Houses and of the members of those Houses, responsible for the Service.
2. The Parliamentary Protective Service is established to provide integrated physical security throughout the Parliamentary precinct and the grounds of Parliament Hill, in accordance with this MOU.
3. Physical security is all the measures taken that are necessary to provide for the physical protection of the grounds of Parliament Hill and the Parliamentary precinct, including the security of Parliament, its premises, Parliamentarians, Parliamentary Staff, and guests of Parliament, as well as all visitors to the grounds and/or the precinct, and any assets located within or events that take place therein. For greater certainty, the Parties agree that this definition excludes IM/IT infrastructure and IT security, including the sharing and protection of data.

This definition will be further clarified by the transition team which will also identify roles and responsibilities.

4. The Parliamentary Protective Service will include members of the RCMP, and of the current House of Commons and Senate Protective Services.

Selection and Appointment of Director

5. The Director of the Parliamentary Protective Service shall be an RCMP member appointed by the Commissioner. Before appointing the Director, the Commissioner will consult with the Speaker of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Commons and they shall participate in the selection process for such appointment. The process shall be consensus based.
6. In the event that the Director is absent or unable to act or the office is vacant, the next most senior and highest ranking RCMP member within the Parliamentary Protective Service will serve as Director. The interim Director shall not act in the position for a period exceeding 180 days.

Governance

7. The Parties recognize that:
 - a. the authority for security of the Parliamentary precinct is vested in the Speaker of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Commons, as the custodians of the privileges, rights, immunities and powers on behalf of their respective Houses and of the members of those Houses, as per the Constitution of Canada and the *Parliament of Canada Act*;
 - b. The RCMP will lead integrated security operations throughout the Parliamentary precinct and on the grounds of Parliament Hill. The Commissioner of the RCMP, under the direction of the Minister of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness, and in accordance with the principle of policing independence, has the control and management of the RCMP and all matters connected therewith.
8. The Speaker of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Commons will set general policy, including annual objectives, priorities and goals related to the security of the Parliamentary precinct and Parliament Hill, in consultation with the Director. As part of the consultation, the Director will:
 - a. provide information pertaining to the security of the Parliamentary precinct, Parliament Hill and the operational and administrative status of the Parliamentary Protective Service; and
 - b. provide information relating to the deployment of Parliamentary Protective Service personnel and materiel.
9. The Speakers will advise the Director of those buildings or places that comprise the Parliamentary precinct and will consult the Director with regards to any changes to the premises to be included in the Parliamentary precinct.

Operations

10. The Director will be responsible for planning, directing, managing and controlling operational parliamentary security, including members of the RCMP, House of Commons and Senate Protective Services, taking into account the objectives, priorities and goals as set by the Speaker of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Commons.
11. In its mandate and organization, and through the duties and activities of its members, the integrated Parliamentary Protective Service shall:
 - a. be sensitive and responsive to, and act in accordance with, the privileges, rights, immunities and powers of the Senate and the House of Commons and their Members;

- b. provide physical security in the Parliamentary precinct and on the grounds of Parliament Hill including the physical security of Parliament, its premises, Parliamentarians, Parliamentary Staff, and guests of Parliament. Allegations and complaints of criminal activity will be referred to appropriate police officers outside the Parliamentary Protective Service and subsequent policing activities will follow established protocols consistent with parliamentary privileges and traditions;
 - c. allow such other branches of the RCMP, such as the Prime Minister's Protective Detail, to carry out their functions within the Parliamentary precinct in accordance with such protocols that may be established with such branches; and
 - d. have due regard to the need to ensure reasonable access to the Parliamentary precinct and the grounds of Parliament Hill.
12. The Speakers shall, in consultation with the RCMP, establish a protocol with respect to operational security for parliamentary proceedings, and any other protocol as may be required.

Funding, Budget and Estimates

13. For operational efficiency and proper accountability, the Parliamentary Protective Service will be funded through a single vote under Parliament.
14. Upon the establishment of the Parliamentary Protective Service, the funding that was appropriated by Parliament to defray the operational expenditures of
- a. the RCMP,
 - b. the Senate in relation to the Senate Protective Service, and
 - c. the House of Commons in relation to the House of Commons Protective Service
- related to the Parliamentary precinct and the grounds of Parliament Hill, and that is unexpended on the date the Service is established, will continue to be used by these entities to pay for the respective entities' operational costs until such time as the Parliamentary Protective Service is able to receive a transfer through an appropriation to the Service. If needed, the Director will seek additional funding in the year of the implementation through the Estimates process.
15. Prior to each fiscal year, the Director, will consult any individuals or entities, including the RCMP, the House of Commons, the Senate, the Library of Parliament, to ascertain security requirements, including planned or anticipated events, for the Parliamentary precinct and the grounds of Parliament Hill and will prepare a draft estimate, for the approval of both Speakers, of the sums that will be required to pay the charges and expenses relating to the Parliamentary Protective Service during the fiscal year.

16. The Speakers will jointly consider the draft estimate, establish an estimate and, upon their approval, transmit it to the President of the Treasury Board, who shall lay it before the House of Commons with the estimates of the government for the fiscal year.
17. The Parliamentary Protective Service, through its Director, may enter into agreements with the Senate, House of Commons, or the RCMP for the provision of administrative services to support the Parliamentary Protective Service.
18. The expenses incurred by the RCMP, the House of Commons and the Senate, upon establishment of the Parliamentary Protective Service and in accordance with this Memorandum of Understanding, will be reimbursed by the Parliamentary Protective Service through an Interdepartmental Settlement.

Implementation

19. The Parties shall work together:
 - (a) to determine the most suitable means of implementing the objectives described in this Memorandum of Understanding; and
 - (b) to draft any further Memoranda of Understanding the Parties consider necessary to implement the objectives described in this Memorandum of Understanding;
20. A transition team, with representation chosen by the Parties, will be established upon signing of this Memorandum of Understanding, and will address all necessary issues including, but not limited to, clarifying the roles and responsibilities of the RCMP and the Parliamentary Protective Service, organizational restructuring, recruitment, training and development and labour relations.
21. The Parties recognize and accept the requirement to transition existing personnel employed by the House of Commons and Senate Protective Services to appropriate functions in the Parliamentary Protective Service, based on a commitment of continuous employment.
22. The Parties will make best efforts to develop and implement a joint Communications Plan in regard to the Parliamentary Protective Service. Until such a plan is in place, the Parties will make reasonable efforts to consult each other with respect to any public communications in regard to the Parliamentary Protective Service.

Dispute Resolution

23. In the event of a dispute arising from the interpretation or operation of this Memorandum of Understanding, it will be referred to the Parties, or their representative designates, who will use their best efforts to resolve the matter amicably.

Review

24. The Parties, or their representative designates, will co-operate and communicate openly with each other on any matter relating to the administration of this Memorandum of Understanding and will meet as required and/or at least annually to review the operation and effectiveness of this Memorandum of Understanding.

Amendments to the Memorandum of Understanding

25. This Memorandum of Understanding may only be amended by the written consent of the Parties.

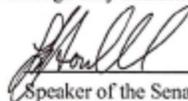
Termination

26. Any Party to this Memorandum of Understanding may terminate it at any time, upon one year written notice to the other Parties.

Effective Date and Signature

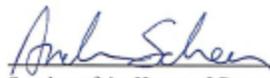
27. This Memorandum of Understanding will become effective upon the date of the last signature and will remain in effect until such time as one of the Parties gives notice for termination.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the Parties hereto have agreed to this Memorandum of Understanding through duly authorized representatives.



Speaker of the Senate

Date: May 28th, 2015



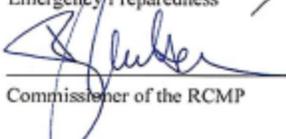
Speaker of the House of Commons

Date: May 28th, 2015



Minister of Public Safety and
Emergency Preparedness

Date: June 3rd 2015

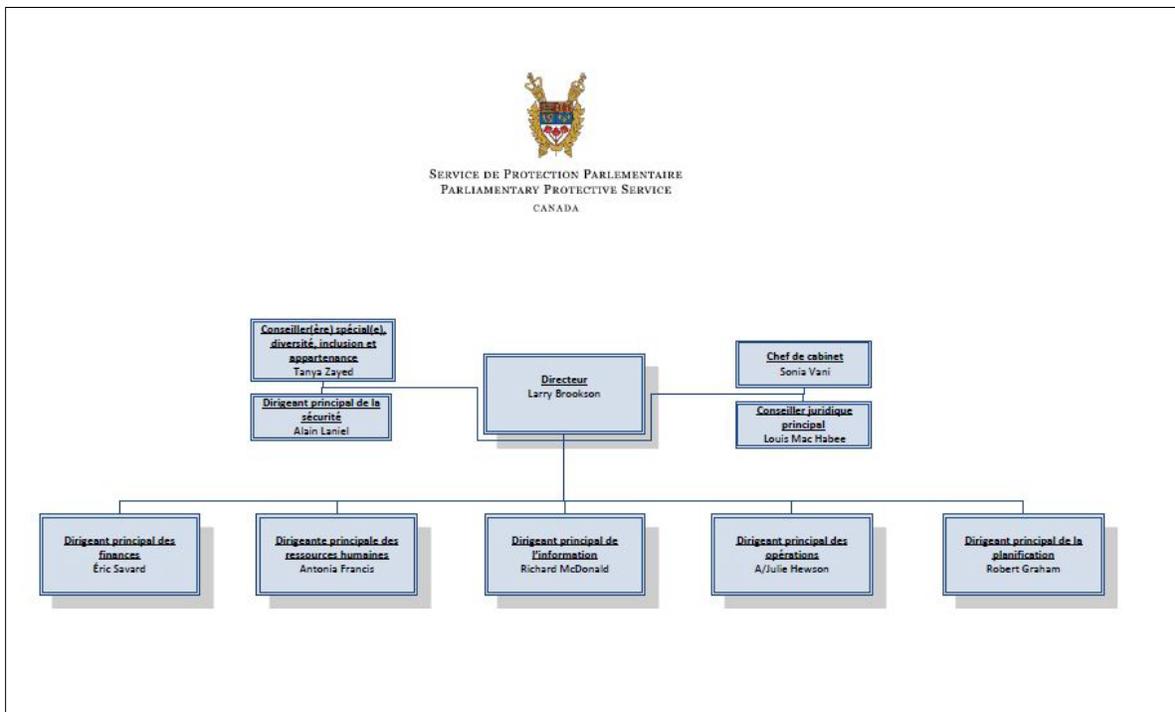


Commissioner of the RCMP

Date: 2015 June 4

ANNEXE C : STRUCTURE ORGANISATIONNELLE

C.1 Organigramme : janvier/février 2022



C.2 Organigramme : actuel

