



Convoy for Freedom Ottawa Integrated Mobilization Operational Plan

Time & Management Tracking: Refer to your own Police Service.

Convoy for Freedom Ottawa Integrated Mobilization Operational Plan

OPERATIONAL PLAN

PLAN WRITTEN BY:

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RCMP, OPP, TPS, YRP, PRP

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1.0 Operational Plan Format

The front portion of the Convoy for Freedom Operational Plan will identify the following:

- Executive Summary;
- Situation & Mission;
- Support & Services;
- Command & Control; and
- Communication.

Appended to the Operational Plan will be document that will outline:

- Appendix A- Maps which include affected zones, road closures and traffic points;
- Appendix B- Injunction Order Letter
- Appendix C- 22-0017 – All Chief Memo – Emergency Declaration & Critical Infrastructure and Highways;
- Appendix D- Related Events;
- Appendix E- Internal & External Communication plan
- Appendix F- Ottawa Police Service- Unified Maintenance Support Plan;
- Appendix G- PLT Strategy within the Measured Approach & Authorities;
 - Sub-Appendix G1- Supporting Information for Responding Members
 - Sub-Appendix G2- Remarks in relation to arrests
 - Sub-Appendix G3- After Event Messaging
- Appendix H- Contingency Plans – To be developed and provided by respective specialized units
- Appendix I – Dr. Tamara Herold – Psychological Guidance
- Appendix J- Police Services Joining Instructions

2.0 Executive Summary

2.1 Background

On January 15th, 2022 the federal government began requiring all truckers crossing the border from the United States into Canada to be vaccinated.

As of January 23rd, 2022 all non-Americans entering the United States at a land border must be fully vaccinated against COVID-19.

As a result, *“On Friday January 28th, 2022, a small convoy of vehicles including transport trucks with trailers arrived in Ottawa and took up position on Wellington Street in front of Parliament Hill.*

On Saturday January 29th, 2022, hundreds more vehicles of all sizes arrived throughout the day and descended on the downtown core. Vehicles are now parked in unsanctioned areas on City streets impacting the regular flow of traffic and movement of people in the downtown core.

Convoy demonstrators and supporters of the convoy participants have conducted demonstrations long Wellington Street, Supreme Court lawns, Parliament Hill, Confederation Park and intersections including Rideau Street at Sussex.

Marches have occurred in support of the convoy on foot from Quebec over the Interprovincial bridges. Demonstrators and supporters have been re-supplying vehicles with fuel and replenishing other combustibles in the designated and undesignated staging areas which constitute a public safety hazard. Constant sounding of air and truck horns throughout the day and evening have negatively impacted the resident's quality of life in the surrounding neighbourhoods.

On February 7, 2022, Justice McLean of the Ontario Superior Court of Justice granted an temporary injunction restraining any person, who has notice of the court order, from using air horns or train horns, other than those on a motor vehicle of a municipal fire department. This order applies to the downtown core in the City of Ottawa which is defined as any streets north of Highway 417 (Queensway). The injunction has been granted for a period of 10 days (i.e. until end of day February 17, 2022) and will be enforced by the Ottawa Police Service and its partners effective immediately.¹

Refer to Appendix "B" - Injunction Order.

A state of Emergency was declared on February 6th, 2022 by Mayor Jim Watson due to the ongoing demonstration.

Declaring a state of emergency reflects the serious danger and threat to the safety and security of residents posed by the ongoing demonstrations and highlights the need for support from other jurisdictions and levels of government. It also provides greater flexibility within the municipal administration to enable the City of Ottawa to manage business continuity for essential for its residents and enables more flexibility procurement process, which could help purchase equipment required by frontline workers and first responders."²

3.0 Situation

The area of operations was originally identified by Ottawa Police Service to be in the downtown core in the area of Parliament Hill in the City of Ottawa. As the trucks arrived on the weekend of the 28th, 29th and 30th of January, operators immediately began flooding the core from multiple directions off the 417. The sheer volume in combination with the multiple options to enter the city made it impossible to fully control their movements. All attempts were made using police resources, heavy barricades and heavy equipment to maintain routes open for emergency response to the residents and businesses as much as possible.³

¹ Ottawa Police Service – Briefing Power Point, pg. 11

² Ottawa Truck Demonstration Operational Plan (9 Feb '22) Phase 2.1 v3.0 Final, pg. 5

³ Ottawa Truck Demonstration Operational Plan (9 Feb '22) Phase 2.1 v3.0 Final, pg. 6

At the time of report, it's believed there are approximately 400 motor vehicles which also includes transport trucks and approximately 1000 people which include children, elderly, those who require mobility assistances and dogs.

Refer to Appendix "A" for Maps which include identified zones & traffic points. .

On February 11, 2022, the Premier Doug Ford declared a state of emergency for the Province of Ontario. Ontario Premier Doug Ford has declared a state of emergency in an effort to put an end to the "siege" in Ottawa and Windsor as the truck convoy protests continue to disrupt traffic and prevent the transport of goods across the Canadian border.

Ford made the announcement Friday at Queen's Park, saying he will convene cabinet and "use legal authorities to urgently enact orders" that will:

- Protect international border crossings, as well as the 400-series highways, airports, bridges, ports and railways in the province.
- Fines for non-compliances will be severe, the premier said, with a maximum penalty of \$100,000 and up to a year imprisonment.
- Potentially allow for vehicle seizures, and loss of driver's licences.
- Refer to Appendix "C" - 22-0017- All Chief Memo- Emergency Declaration & Critical Infrastructure and Highways for further details.

In addition, Ontario court freezes access to donations for truckers' protest from GiveSendGo.

2.0 Mission

Using an integrated response, the Ottawa Police and policing partners will keep the peace, enforce legislation, and maintain public safety for the duration of the Ottawa Truck Demonstration, with the utmost respect to the individuals Charter of Rights and Freedoms with priority on community and emergency services personnel safety & wellbeing.

2.1 Objectives

1. To facilitate a resolution through de-escalation, graduated measurable and multi phased response while ensuring the safety of participants, citizen and members of participating agencies; and
2. Return the City of Ottawa to state of normality.

3.0 Execution

3.1 Overview

This guide has been developed in collaboration with various police agencies to support Ottawa Police Service. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP), Ontario Provincial Police (OPP), Toronto Police Service (TPS), York Regional Police (YRP) and Peel Regional Police (PRP) will work directly in the planning and support to the existing operational strategies implemented by the Ottawa Police Service.

This guide is intended to provide direction and guidance various police agencies a response as well as a framework for the implemented of an Incident Management System during this event. The responsibility for actual command and control remains at the discretion of the Ottawa Police Service Incident Commander **Inspector Rob Burnier** with the support and consultation with the Integrated Planning Cell Commander **Chief Superintendent Carson Pardy**.

This plan has been developed as a guide only. Based on the intelligence provided, the Integrated Planning Cell Team will support and provide additional police resources (which also include Police Liaison Officers (PLT) & Public Order Units from across the country) for deployment as required to complete Ottawa Police Services mandate.

The Integrated Planning Cell has established a framework to enhance the OPS current deployment concept.

3.2 Concept of Operations

Based on the physiological consultation from Dr. Tamara Herold, this guide has been develop to respond to the current situation. Refer to Appendix I for further details.

We are recommending a Police Liaison Team (PLT) lead, negotiation based approach for the next few operational periods with the clear objective of significantly reducing the footprint of the demonstration activity currently taking place in Ottawa. Through the development of Strategic Messaging designed to support the goals established by Strategic Command. This messaging package will ensure that consistent messaging is provided by PLT's, uniform officers in their interactions with protesters, media releases and social media posts. This consistent messaging will serve to support and reinforce the efforts of PLT teams to negotiate the exit of protesters.

This negotiation plan will be supported by contingency plans to address targeted enforcement as deemed beneficial by Command in support of the primary goal of reducing the footprint of this illegal occupation.

Ultimately, the ideal outcome would be negotiating the complete withdrawal of all protesters in the City of Ottawa. However, in the event that a core group remains in spite of all negotiation efforts and clear education on potential legal consequences of continued illegal occupation, this plan supports the further removal of occupiers through a combination of enforcement, arrest and Public Order actions.

3.2.1 Main Action Plan

- i. To de-escalate and negotiate a peaceful resolution and demobilization of the Ottawa Truck Demonstration.

3.2.3 Commanders Intent

- i. This large scale protest is drawing significant public, media and political attention, domestically as well as internationally;
- ii. OPS and its partners will be present to ensure that the freedoms of all individuals are respected and that participants conduct themselves in a responsible and lawful manner that does not jeopardize the safety and security of the public, community or the police. OPS and its' partner policing agencies intent is to return the City of Ottawa to a state of normalcy;
- iii. There will be a highly visible uniform presence, in areas where it is anticipated crowds could congregate, to manage crowds and traffic, ensure public safety and make efforts to reduce the size of the protest;
- iv. Officers must be extremely vigilant for any potential threats or suspicious activities and investigate fully;
- v. OPS will consistently enforce all relevant legislation to ensure that a lawful atmosphere does not escalate into a disorderly and unlawful crowd situation;
- vi. Disorderly conduct and criminal behaviour will not be tolerated and will be dealt with in a manner that does not jeopardize officer safety; and
- vii. In the event that crowd behaviour deteriorates and public safety is jeopardized the Incident Commander may put measures in place to increase the police presence and deploy specialized resources such as Public Order Units. (*also referred to as Public Safety Unit*).

3.2.4 Officer guidelines to carving out Commander's Intent

In the event of an unruly crowd situation, there are officer safety considerations related to making an arrest:

- i. Situational assessment, planning and action is something officers instinctively do every day in the execution of their duties as a police officer, particularly when the application of force is being considered
- ii. An unruly crowd situation does not negate an officer's legal requirement to abide with the Provincial Use of Force model
- iii. Actions that an officer chooses during a crowd management situation may have an impact on the overall event.
- iv. Each officer will have to balance their response with the possible consequences and impact it will have to their personal safety and the safety and security of others involved in the event.

- v. Criminal Offences will not be tolerated but immediate arrest may not always be practicable. Officers must be aware of their situation and consider all impact factors / options prior to making an arrest. Some of these factors include:
- Number of officers available;
 - Number of persons to be arrested;
 - Proximity of subject(s) to be arrested;
 - Mood of the crowd and potential impact of the arrest;
 - The offence itself and the need for immediate action;
 - Person or officer is at risk of harm;
 - The effect of failure to arrest;
 - Alternative strategies:
 - Evidence gathering team;
 - Personal identification and description;
 - If time or action is not critical, consult with your NCO
 - Disengage

3.2.5 Notification Requirement

- i. It is critical that events on the ground are effectively transmitted in a timely manner to Supervisors and the Incident Commander:
- Crowd action / reactions
 - Identification of potential troublemakers
 - Use of force by police or assaultive behaviour by crowd
 - Arrests
 - Incidents involving or requiring a police response
 - Any information that will assist in decision making for Supervisors or the Incident Commander.
 - Supervisors are to evaluate information and notify Incident Commander via radio.
- ii. Due to the size and scope of the event, decision makers are dependant on officers and supervisors providing accurate and timely information.

3.2.6 Reports must be submitted for all incidents

All Use of Force incidents shall be reported and documented as per policy.

- i. Supervisors will provide Leads with an accurate summary of events prior to end of their tour of duty. This summary will include:
- Number of arrests
 - Number of incidents and synopsis of incidents
 - Report of Use of Force by police
 - Any injuries to police personnel
 - Any injuries to citizens
- ii. All managers and coordinators will provide the Incident Commander with details of all reports, events and issues arising during their tour of duty. A summary report based on all information submitted will be prepared by the Incident Commander and forwarded to the Event Commander.

3.3 Desired Outcomes

- Government = plans, communications and time
- Participants = perceived victory (restrictions removed and depart the City)
- OPS rebuild victory – community supports (rebuilt police confidence)
- Return to state of normality
 - Restore City Services
 - Traffic circulation re-established
 - Business in the affected area – regular government businesses
 - Restore standard of living for residents of affected area
 - Ontario
 - Return of partner agencies to home jurisdictions
 - Participants leave
 - Return standard of policing
 - New Normal may Ontario look like
 - Lessons learned, enhanced training, Continued & increased collaboration
 - Strategic Coordination between governments, police and sharing of services
 - Canada
 - Gov't education program for the general public what are rights of protest
 - Lessons Learnt – Regional, Provincial and Federal
- Return Ontario/Canada policing to normal standard (Pandemic)
 - Template already (Pandemic & Non Pandemic)
- Future response structure built

3.4 Point of Origin for Messaging Police Liaison Team (PLT)

3.4.1 Mandate

- i. The Police Liaison Team consists of members from the Ottawa Police Service, Ontario Provincial Police, and other policing partners;
- ii. PLT members shall dress in their respective Police Services Uniform and wear their designated Police Liaison Team identifying markings.

3.4.2 The Provincial Liaison Team is responsible for:

- i. The Police Liaison Team is responsible for the security of people, property, the prevention of crime and maintenance of peace and order within all affected areas;
- ii. This responsibility includes respecting the fundamental freedoms of thought, belief, opinion, expression and peaceful assembly, as enshrined in the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms;
- iii. During the protest members of the PLT will actively interact at the street level with all partners and seek to negotiate the reduction of the protest size;
- iv. Undertaking its responsibilities in keeping with the procedures and best practices documented in the PLT Standard Operating Procedures (SOP).

3.5 Deployment Plan

3.5.1 Current Ottawa Police Deployment Staffing

- i. Refer to Appendix "F"- Unified Maintenance Support Plan

3.5.2 Surge Capacity

- i. All Chiefs across major cities have been asked to identify available resources to deploy and assist the City of Ottawa; and
- ii. All response shall remain in the hands of OPP for coordination (opp.ghq.eoc@opp.ca)

3.5.3 Staging Location

- i. If the need should arise to deploy additional members to an ongoing or emergent event staging locations shall be identified as required.

3.5.4 Incident Command Post (ICP)

- i. The ICP shall be identified by the Incident Commander and the location shall be provided during the officer briefings.

3.5.5 Road Closures

- i. Refer to Appendix "A"- Maps

3.5.6 Proposed Contingency Plans

Refer to Appendix "H"- Proposed Contingency Plans

The following Plans will be provided by the respective Specialized Units:

- POU deployment
- CBRNE Response
- Traffic Plans
- Serious Injury/Fatality Reconstruction Scene & Investigation
- Hostile Vehicle Mitigation
- Static Traffic Control Point
- Immediate Action Response Plan (IARD) in a crowd or on fringe
- Medical- Person down & perception of events
- Weather – member welfare
- Ottawa Fire Service- Vehicle/Structure Fire
- Ottawa Public Health- unsanitary disease breakout
- City Service Plan
 - Street Clean up on standby (Street sweeper, graffiti removal, garbage cleanup, removal of protest, signage etc.)
 - OC Transpo
 - Ottawa roads
- Finance assistance- To participants if needed
- Obstruction Removal- vehicle and persons

- Participant/Vehicle
 - Owner Remove (Compliant vs. Displaced only)
 - Tow
 - Mechanical breakdown
- Child Services
- Arrest Plan- small number of arrest & mass arrest
- Air support/surveillance- site surveillance
- Mass Casualty Plan

The following Plans to be developed for post end state:

- Traffic Plan
- Prevention Plan

3.6 Investigative Plan

3.6.1 Levels of Authority/Decision Making & Approvals

- i. TBD by OPS (TBD)

3.7 Enhanced Security

3.7.1 Event / Risk Assessment

- i. OPS have completed an Event Assessment and will continue to monitor.

3.7.2 Intelligence Reports

- i. RCMP & OPP continue to assess and monitor any current intelligence associated to this event.

3.8 Specialized Units

3.8.1 Emergency Task Force (ETF) & Chemical, Biological, radiological, nuclear and explosive (CBRNE) Unit

- i. ETF & CBRNE will continue to respond to calls for service, as per their standard operating procedure; and
- ii. Dedicated members are assigned and shall deploy as required from the Tech Police Operational Facility (TPOF) and on standby.

3.8.2 OPS Public Safety Unit (PSU)

- i. OPS has dedicated Public Safety Unit members assigned to this event in a Quick Response Team Capacity in teams of five (5); and
- ii. The PSU Commander is Sgt. A Flanagan.

3.8.3 External Partners POU

- i. RCMP & OPP have dedicated POU teams dedicated to this event; and
- ii. All POU members have attended however are currently not activated; and
- iii. If the need should arise, members will deploy.

3.8.4 Evidence Gathering Teams (EGT)

- i. EGTs are videographers that have the capability of gathering digital evidence of crowd activity and illegal behaviour;
- ii. For safety reasons, a support officer will be attached to the videographer any time they are on the ground; and
- iii. Of note, the EGTs' capacity to deploy has been hampered by staffing shortages and operational demands.

3.8.5 Evidence Continuity Officers (CFIS)

- i. There is at least one Evidence Continuity Officer team deployed 24/7; and
- ii. The ECT is responsible for documenting and recording evidence seizures by QRTs of fuel deliveries.

3.7 Generalized Support Units

3.7.1 Wagon- Court Services Personnel

- i. OPS have two (2) dedicated prisoner transport vehicles each with the capacity of ten prisoners; and
- ii. Both transport vehicles are currently staged in the downtown footprint and will deploy as required.

3.7.3 City of Ottawa – By-Laws

- i. There are dedicated members of the City of Ottawa By-Law deployed to this event; and
- ii. A By-Law liaison has been assigned to the NCRCC.

3.8 External Agencies

3.8.1 Ottawa Paramedic Services

- i. Ottawa Paramedic Services will continue to respond to calls for service, as per their standard operating procedures; and
- ii. A dedicated liaison has been assigned to the NCRCC.

3.8.2 Ottawa Fire Department

- i. Ottawa are aware of these events and will respond to calls for service, as per their standard operating procedures;
- ii. A dedicated liaison has been assigned to the NCRCC; and
- iii. Should a major fire occur in the protest zone, a significant police response will be necessary.

3.8.3 Private Towing

- i. In the event a participant wishes to request a Private Tow, members are to direct them to Ottawa Metro Towing & Recovery at (613) 731-1936.

3.8.4 Bylaw Enforcement

- i. A dedicated member from the Bylaw Enforcement is impeded into the OPS command center; and
- ii. Dedicated members are deployed on a regular basis within the event boundaries.

3.8.5 Media

- i. Members of the media, whether they are operating a camera or simply interviewing attendees, are recognized as an essential service, **as agreed by the federal government**;
- ii. When responding to large gatherings or protests, members must recognize the role media play in covering the events. Officers should balance accommodating the media's coverage with public safety; and
- iii. Any request for media inquires and comment shall be directed to OPS Media Relations Officer for follow up.

3.9 Strategic Messaging Development Cycle

- Strategic Command will evaluate the current intelligence, PLT feedback from the night and day shifts to establish the objectives they wish to accomplish for the next days deployment cycle, the objectives must be SMART goals.
- The PLT will receive the objectives from Strategic Command and they will develop key messages that will support the days objectives in addition to other standardize common messaging.
- Key messaging will be provided to Corporate Communications who will develop them into an overall strategic communications package for the operational period. The Strategic Communications Package to include:
 - Key messages to be delivered to all involved officers to incorporate into interactions with protesters, this can be done through briefings, cut and paste to group chats, messaged out over media platforms mobile work stations (MWS)'s in police vehicles and email, every officer should know and understand the common messaging as well as the daily messaging;
 - PLT commander shall provide updates as to the effectiveness of the messaging during officer briefings and PLT shall work and provide updates to Strategic Command teams;
 - Changes to the messaging are to occur in response to existing messaging in response to the delivered feedback from the PLTs;
 - Multi node messaging sent out to currently deployed members and an alteration of the next shift briefing;
 - Collaboration with partner policing agencies to promote consistency in messaging across protest sites province wide.

- The daily and common messaging will be broadcast through any and all modes of communications to include but not limited to:
 - Social Media messaging;
 - Media Releases;
 - Speaking Points for the Chief of Police, Commissioners and Commanders to any members providing information to the public or the media ;
 - Key points for Command Briefings
 - In person interviews by on the spot, person on the street, bona fide or citizen reporters
- The Strategic Communications Package should also include consideration to other themes for release through social media and other channels. This could include highlighting impacts to the local community and businesses, highlighting criminal acts within the protest and generally seeking to control the narrative of both the protest and police actions and objectives.
 - Included in this communications node should be the consideration given to purchasing air time for public service announcements



4.0 Administration and Logistics

4.1 Administration

4.1.1 Sick Reporting

- i. Should a member report for duty with COVID like symptoms and fail a self screening assessment shall notify their Supervisor; and
- ii. PCR testing is available at Brewer Area located at 151 Brewer Way, Ottawa, hours of operation are 08:30-15:30 hours.

<https://www.ottawapublichealth.ca/en/shared-content/assessment-centres.aspx>

4.1.2 Time Management/Tracking

- i. All external partners shall ensure they record their time management and tracking through their respective agencies.

4.1.3 Dress Requirements

- i. Uniform of the Day shall be worn in accordance as per the external agencies Service Governance.

4.1.4 Body Worn Cameras

- i. External agencies who are equipped with body worn cameras shall ensure their cameras **are activated**; and
- ii. Officers in an enforcement capacity will be recording all interactions with the community due to the volatile nature of these events in the past further that live stream technology will be in use to ensure a consistent and measured approach to any enforcement efforts.

4.1.5 Professionalism

- i. Members are reminded that all interactions with the public must be professional;
- ii. Personal or political opinions relating to the protest shall not be expressed;
- iii. Members shall remain properly attired at all times and ensure that their name tags are properly affixed to their outermost garment, as prescribed in Service Governance; and
- iv. Badge numbers shall remain visible to the public at all times by wearing the slip-ons that bear their badge numbers on the cloth epaulettes of their outermost garment, as prescribed in Service Governance.

4.1.6 Civilian Oversight- Federal

Major Police Incident – members shall be investigated by the Invited Agency

NOTE: Current Operation: Several members have been sworn in as Ottawa Special Constables

Civilian Oversight: The Civilian Review and Complaints Commission for the RCMP (CRCC)

- i. The Civilian Review and Complaints Commission (CRCC) has the authorities to conduct reviews and investigations; and
- ii. The CRCC authorities includes the ability to conduct specific activity reviews, to summon and compel witnesses during investigations or hearings to provide oral and documentary evidence, and to have greater access to RCMP information.

Internal Conduct: Enhancing Royal Canadian Mounted Police Accountability Act (Accountability Act) Conduct

- i. Under the RCMP Act, the majority of conduct matters will be dealt with through a meeting process to provide the member with an opportunity to be heard while also giving managers and employees greater flexibility when dealing with conduct issues;
- ii. Conduct hearings are only initiated in cases where dismissal is being sought and a conduct board has broader authority to manage proceedings.

USE OF FORCE:

- i. All member use of force investigations will be done under the RCMP Act and if required by an external agency.

4.1.7 Civilian Oversight- Provincial

Special Investigative Unit:

- i. The operational plan should identify the notification and structure in relation to the activation of a legislated oversight body. Being mindful that the Special Investigative Unit has specific jurisdiction over all municipal, regional and provincial police officers;
- ii. The Unit's investigative jurisdiction is limited to those incidents involving officials where there is a serious injury, death, allegation of sexual assault or discharge of a firearm by an official at a person; and
- iii. A person sustains a serious injury if the injury in question is likely to interfere with the person's health or comfort and is not transient or trifling in nature. A serious injury includes:
 - an injury that results in admission to a hospital;
 - a fracture to the skull, or to a limb, rib or vertebra;
 - burns to a significant proportion of a person's body;
 - the loss of any portion of a person's body; or
 - a loss of vision or hearing

Office of the Independent Police Review Director (OIPRD)

- i. Notification and structure should be identified in relation to complaints that do not fall within the mandate of the SIU. Direction should be established and referrals to the appropriate police service needs to be identified in relation to real time complaints and post event complaints; and
- ii. OIPRD complaints are identified within the following caveats lack of service, policy, or improper conduct by an official (e.g. allegations of racial profiling, harassment, corruption, or use of force without serious injury).

4.1.8 Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

- i. When interacting with a member of the members shall wear full PPE, if six feet of physical distancing may not be possible, unless extenuating circumstances dictate otherwise. Members must be able to articulate the circumstances that prevented the use of PPE; and
- ii. Members from specialized units shall adhere to established unit specific policies regarding use of PPE.

4.2 Logistics

4.2.1 Mandate

- i. The Logistics Officer for the protest, under the direction of the Incident Commander, is delegated to arrange material resources and oversee the mobilization of the logistical requirements so members involved in the protest can effectively accomplish their tasks.

4.2.2 Roles and Responsibilities

The Logistics officer will:

- i. Liaise with Ottawa Police Service Section / Unit Managers and other agencies as required, to ensure logistical requirements are met;
- ii. Arrange with the appropriate Ottawa Police Service personnel and / or outside resources for material requirements;
- iii. Arrange for personnel to assist in carrying out all logistical requirements;
- iv. Implement a system for transportation, accommodations meals and communications;
- v. Coordinate transportation / vehicle needs for members;
- vi. Ensure down rooms & facilities are identified;
- vii. Brief and keep the Officer in Charge apprised of any logistical concerns and recommend solutions prior to and during the protest;
- viii. Be familiar with operational plans and anticipate logistical demands; and
- ix. Provide projections of costs for material needs.

During the protest, the Logistics Officer shall monitor and/or attend sites to ensure logistical requirements are met. After the protest, the Logistics Officer shall ensure the return of any equipment to the appropriate section/agency and make logistical recommendations.

4.2.3 Down Centers

- i. City Hall located at 110 Laurier Avenue West - for PLT and Frontline;
- ii. Chateau Laurier located at 1A Rideau Street – warming center only; and
- iii. HSPC Bank located 131 Queen- **for POU members only (TBC)**

5.0 Command, Control and Communications

5.1 Command & Control

5.1.1 Steering Committee - Mandate

- i. The Steering Committee is a multi-agency committee composed of Chiefs of Police, or designates, responsible for providing executive support to the Unified Command Centre and is the highest police decision-making authority in the organizational structure;
- ii. The Committee is responsible for assessing and guiding all strategic decisions regarding the operation and will resolve any disagreement or operational problem generated by the Unified Command Centre;
- iii. The size and scope of the Major Event will determine the involvement of multiple police agencies for overall operations during the event;
- iv. This may result from cross-jurisdictional issues and / or multiple agency mandates. In this situation, representatives at the executive level from each agency will form the Major Event Steering Committee;
- v. In the National Capital Region it is not uncommon for a steering committee to have representation from the RCMP, OPP, Gatineau PS, Surete de Quebec, and the Canadian Forces;
- vi. The Steering Committee will provide direction and oversight at a strategic level during the planning phase as well as during the operational phase. The committee members are ultimately responsible for all policing and security strategies that will be implemented during the event.

5.1.2 SMT Roles and Responsibilities

The Steering Committee is responsible for:

- i. Assessing resource requests and giving due consideration to other needs across the province;
- ii. Resolving disagreements or conflicts with respect to operational deployments or jurisdictional matters as they arise;
- iii. Ensuring that strategic decisions are consistent with the individual roles and mandates of the policing partners;
- iv. Assessing any emerging critical incidents to determine jurisdictional authority the appropriate;
- v. The Event Commander is responsible for briefing the steering committee on developments and receiving direction in accordance with the decision matrix.

5.1.3 Legal - Mandate

- i. OPS Legal Services will provide legal advice to the Event Commander, his designate or the Steering Committee OPS representative.

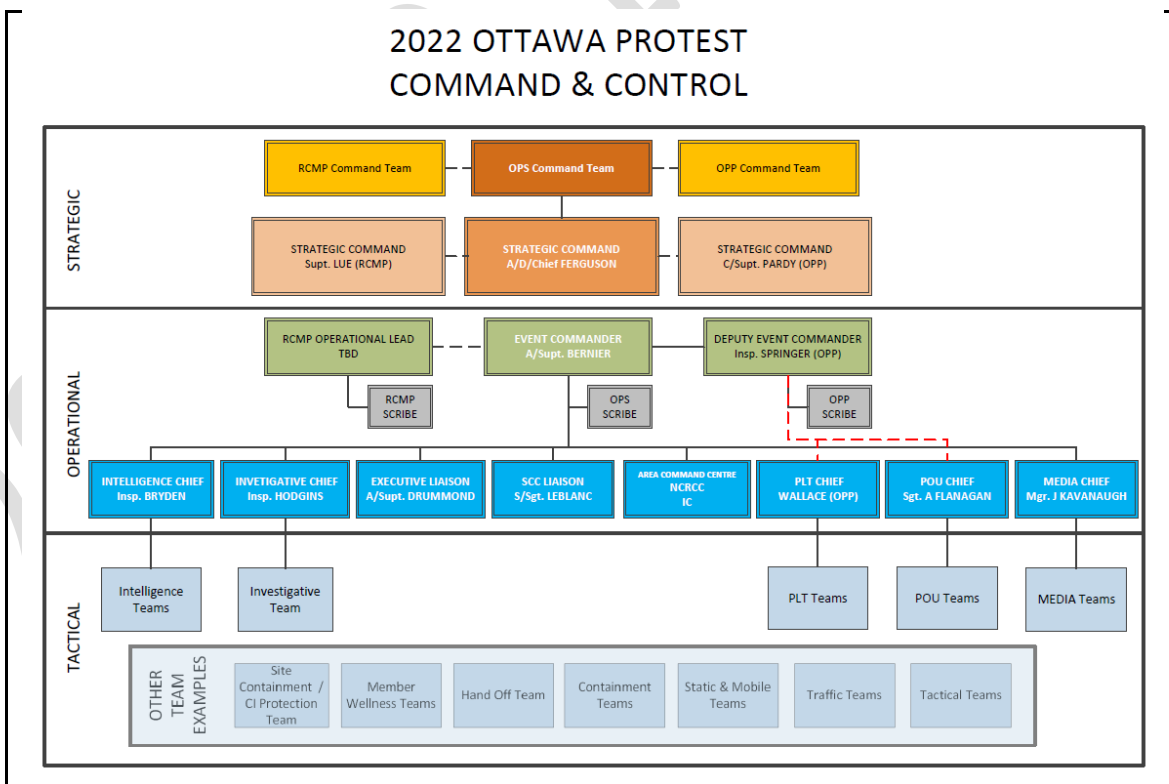
5.1.4 Legal - Roles and Responsibilities

Ottawa Police Service Legal Services will be responsible for:

- i. Drafting and reviewing any required Memoranda of Understanding or other contractual documents;
- ii. Conducting and coordinating legal research and providing legal opinions;
- iii. Liaison with the Crown Attorney's Office and other involved organizations and agencies;
- iv. Drafting support documents and correspondence for Protest Planning team; and
- v. Providing legal advice during the protest and being available 24/7

5.1.3 Organization Chart

- i. At any time during the staffing period, there shall only be one Incident Commander having command and control over the event;
- ii. As per the organizational chart contained below, members shall provide situational reports through the appropriate chain of command at the frequency directed; and
- iii. The Incident Commander shall provide regular updates to Senior Management Team (SMT) to ensure situational awareness and alignment with OPS goals and objectives are met.



5.2 Communication

5.2.1 Mandate

- i. The Communications Support Team will secure and provide user equipment to support the operational personnel assigned to the protest and related events as they pertain to the City of Ottawa;
- ii. This includes the development and management of a terminal equipment deployment strategy, and an operational plan that supports multi- police agency interoperability; and
- iii. Communications personnel will provide dispatch and clerking support to operational personnel assigned to the protest and related actions in the National Capital Region.

5.2.2 Radio Frequencies/Talk Groups

- i. OPS Communications Services is aware of this event and has dedicated dispatchers monitoring the talk channels; and
- ii. All members shall log onto Special 3 – Operating Channel and Special 6 – Logistics Channel.

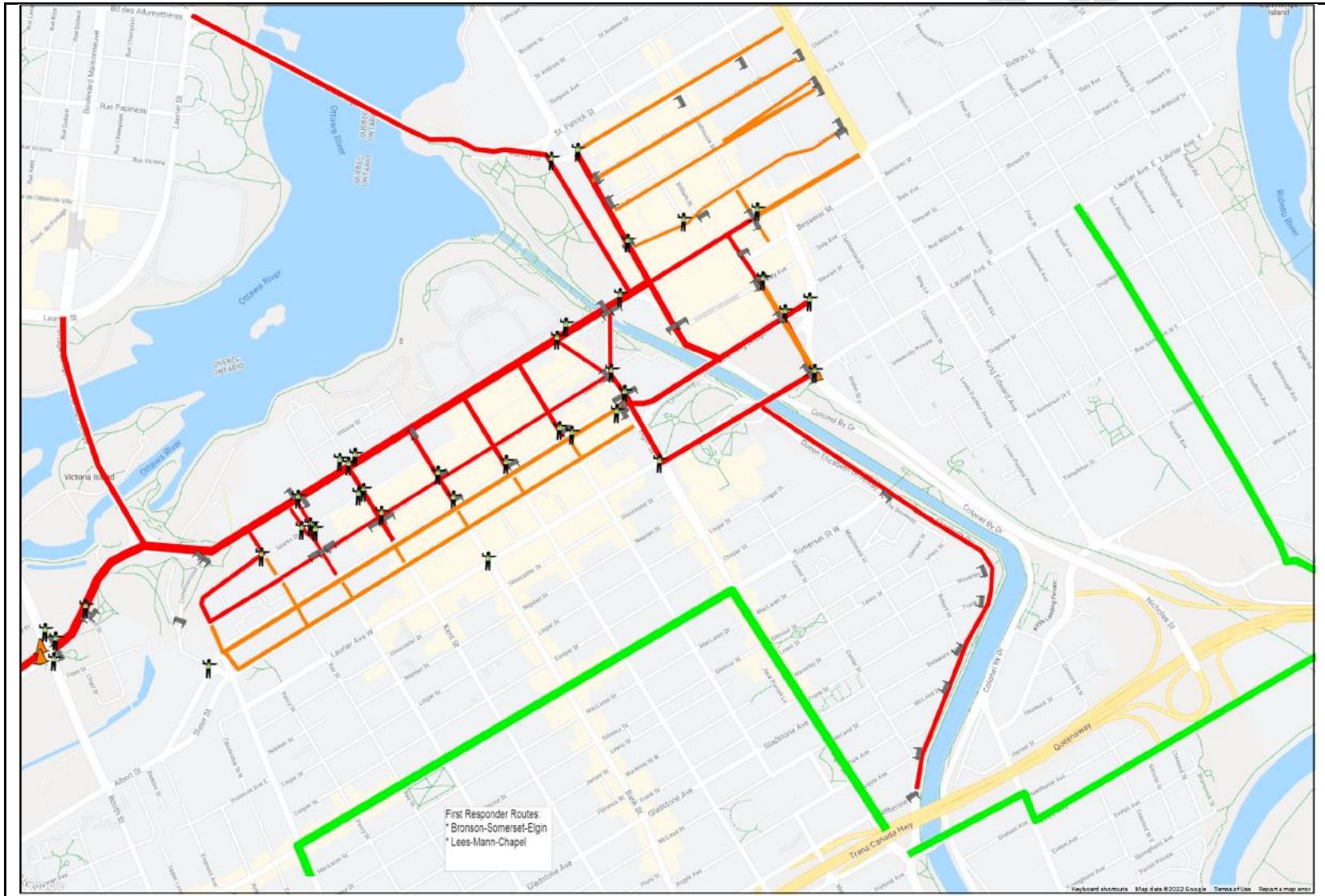
5.2.3 Call-Signs

- i. All external partners who are deployed to this event, shall obtain their dedicated call-sign during the officer briefing.

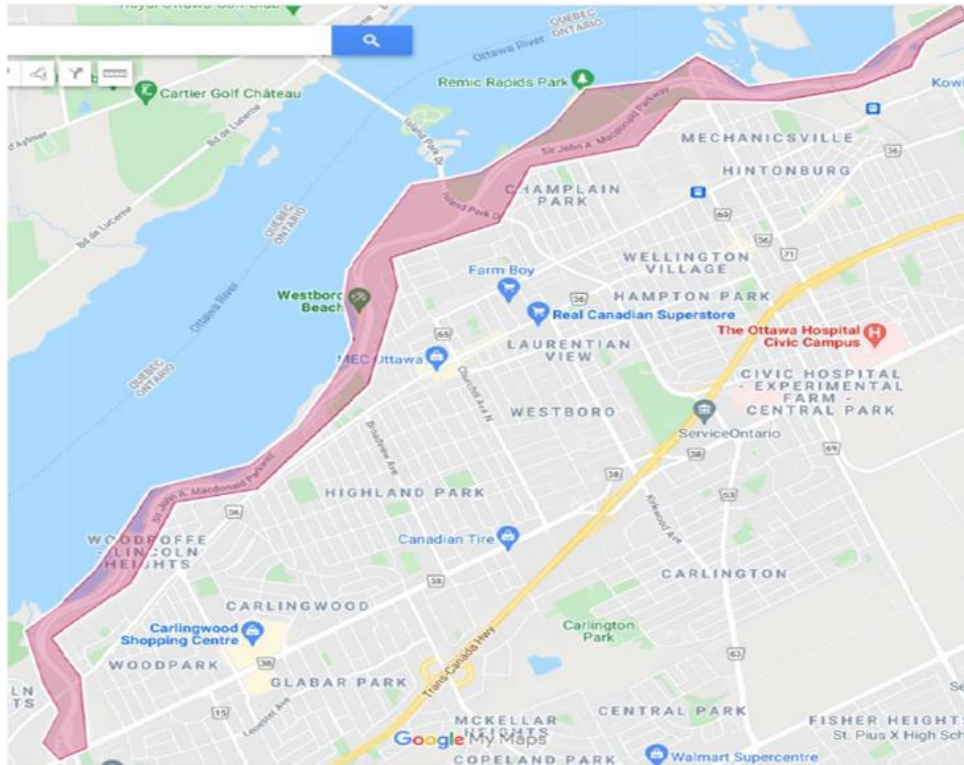
Appendix A- Maps

(All maps provided by Ottawa Police Service)

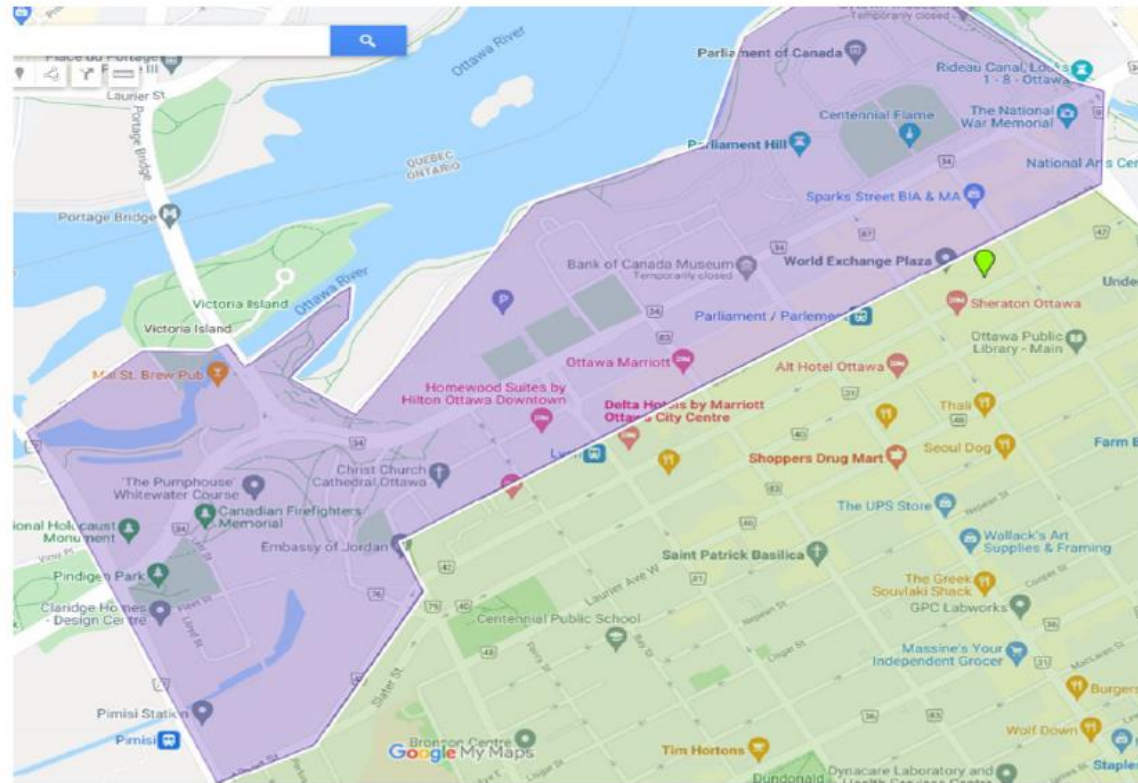
Existing Road Closures and Traffic Points



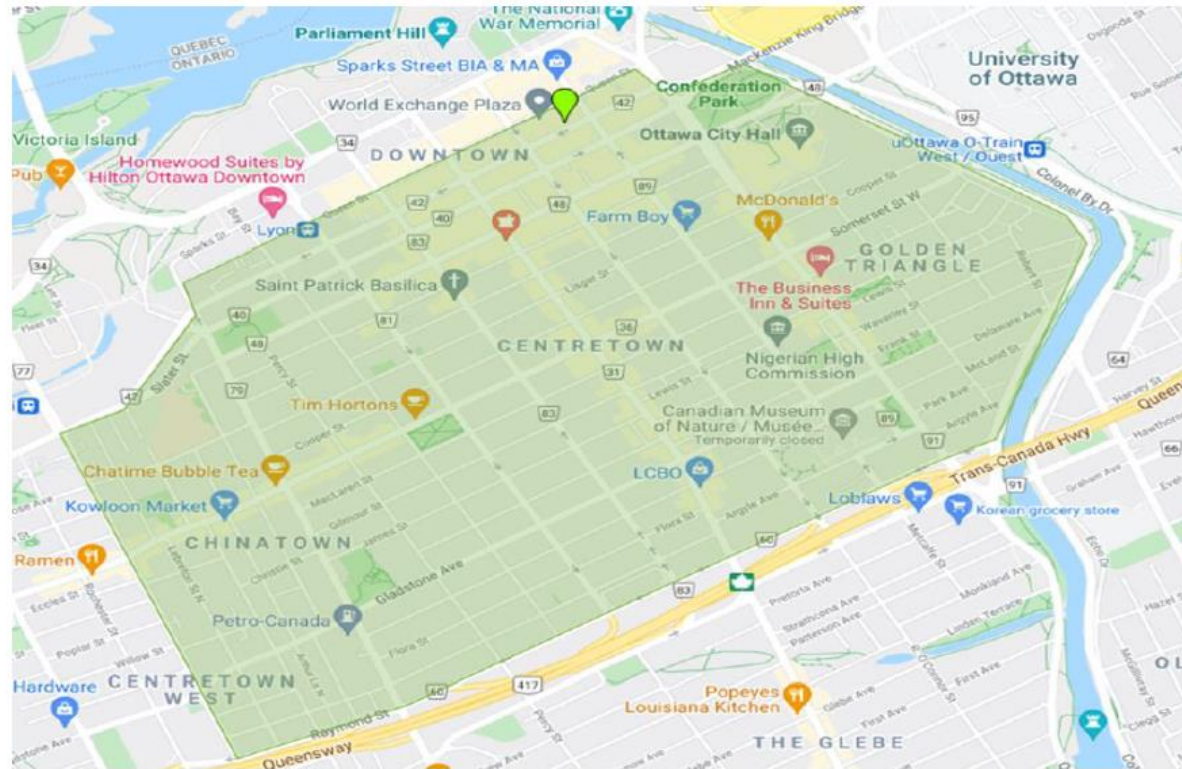
QRT ZONE – ZONE 1



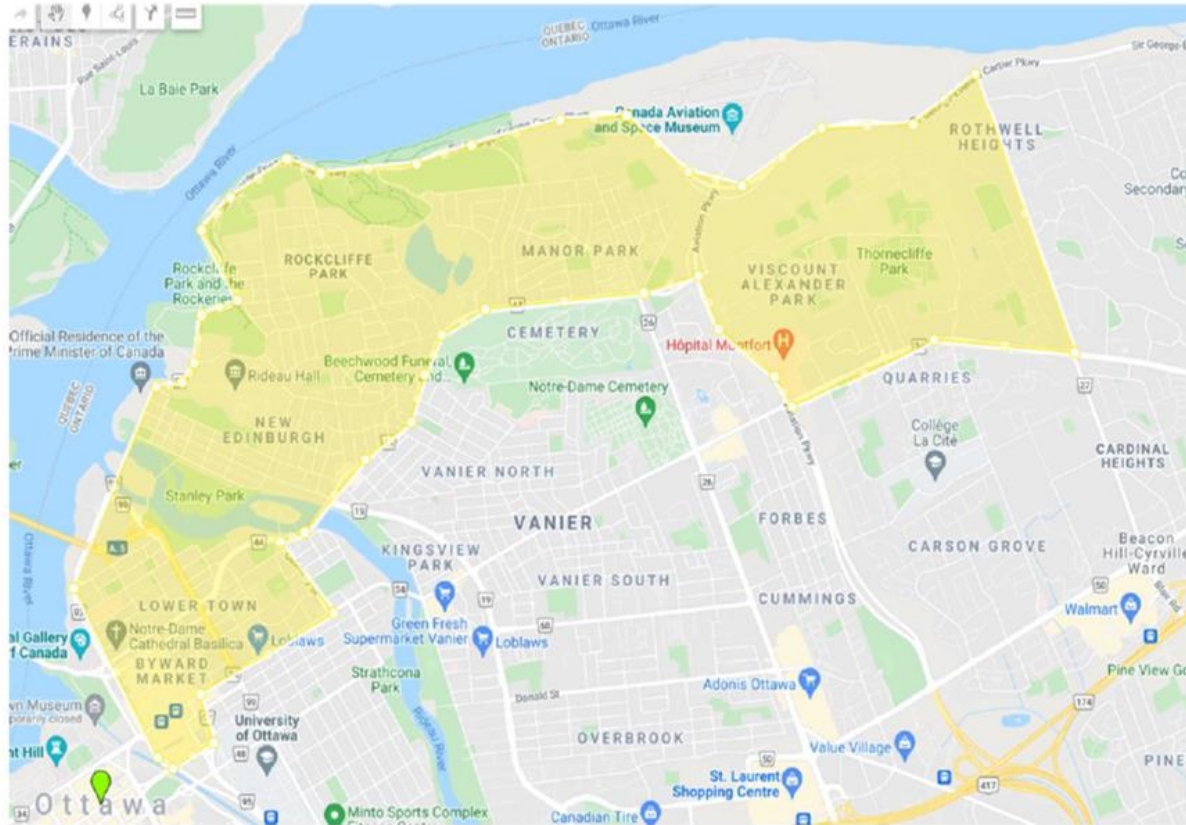
QRT ZONE – ZONE 2



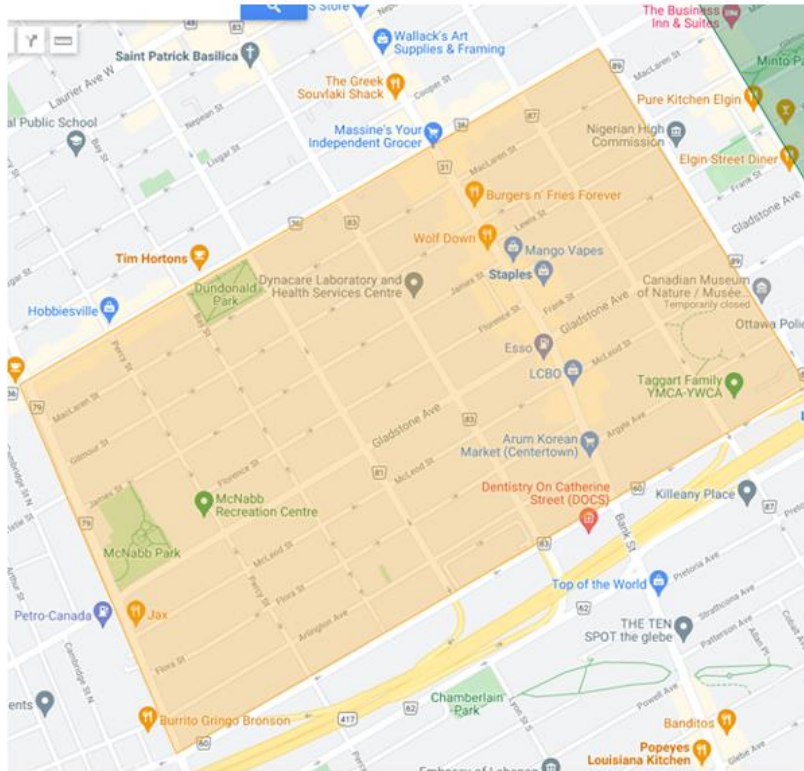
QRT ZONE – ZONE 3



QRT ZONE – ZONE 4



CENTRETOWN (CSET ZONE 1)



Zone 1 will include Centertown, north of Catherine, including Metcalfe to Bronson and Somerset St West

GOLDEN TRIANGLE (CSET ZONE 2)



Zone 2 will be The Golden Triangle, all areas east of Elgin St, South of Cooper St, and bound by the Queen Elizabeth Driveway.

LOWERTOWN (CSET ZONE 3)



Zone 3 will be the Lowertown. It will be bound by Boteler St in the North, Cumberland St in the East, Sussex Drive to the west and St Patrick St to the south.

LOWERTOWN (CSET ZONE 3)



Zone 3 will be the Lowertown. It will be bound by Boteler St in the North, Cumberland St in the East, Sussex Drive to the west and St Patrick St to the south.

Appendix B- Injunction Order

Court File No: CV-22-00088514-00CP

ONTARIO
SUPERIOR COURT OF JUSTICE

THE HONOURABLE MR JUSTICE MCLEAN) MONDAY, THE 7th DAY
)
) OF FEBRUARY, 2022

BETWEEN:

ZEXI LI

Plaintiff/Moving Party

- and -

CHRIS BARBER, BENJAMIN DICHTER, TAMARA LICH, PATRICK KING and
JOHN DOE 1, JOHN DOE 2, JOHN DOE 3, JOHN DOE 4, JOHN DOE 5,
JOHN DOE 6, JOHN DOE 7, JOHN DOE 8, JOHN DOE 9, JOHN DOE 10,
JOHN DOE 11, JOHN DOE 12, JOHN DOE 13, JOHN DOE 14, JOHN DOE 15,
JOHN DOE 16, JOHN DOE 17, JOHN DOE 18, JOHN DOE 19, JOHN DOE 20,
JOHN DOE 21, JOHN DOE 22, JOHN DOE 23, JOHN DOE 24, JOHN DOE 25,
JOHN DOE 26, JOHN DOE 27, JOHN DOE 28, JOHN DOE 29, JOHN DOE 30,
JOHN DOE 31, JOHN DOE 32, JOHN DOE 33, JOHN DOE 34, JOHN DOE 35,
JOHN DOE 36, JOHN DOE 37, JOHN DOE 38, JOHN DOE 39, JOHN DOE 40,
JOHN DOE 41, JOHN DOE 42, JOHN DOE 43, JOHN DOE 44, JOHN DOE 45,
JOHN DOE 46, JOHN DOE 47, JOHN DOE 48, JOHN DOE 49, JOHN DOE 50,
JOHN DOE 51, JOHN DOE 52, JOHN DOE 53, JOHN DOE 54, JOHN DOE 55,
JOHN DOE 56, JOHN DOE 57, JOHN DOE 58, JOHN DOE 59 and JOHN DOE 60

Defendants/Responding Parties

ORDER

THIS MOTION, made by the Plaintiff for an interlocutory injunction and costs, pursuant to section 101 of the *Courts of Justice Act* and Rule 40.01 of the *Rules of Civil Procedure*, was heard at Ottawa on February 5 and 7, 2022 by videoconference.

UPON READING the motion records of the parties and **UPON HEARING** the oral arguments made by counsel for the parties by Zoom,

1. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that an interlocutory injunction is granted, pursuant to

section 101 of the *Courts of Justice Act*, Rule 40.01 of the *Rules of Civil Procedure*, and section 12 of the *Class Proceedings Act*.

2. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that any persons having notice of this Order are hereby restrained and enjoined from using air horns or train horns, other than those on a motor vehicle of a municipal fire department, in the geographic location anywhere in the City of Ottawa, in the vicinity of downtown Ottawa, being any streets north of Highway 417, otherwise known as the Queensway, for 10 days from the date of this Order.
3. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that the Defendants Barber, Dichter and Lich forthwith direct that they communicate this Order through their social media and other channels to all persons they know who are or who have been participating in the Freedom Convoy Protest in Ottawa, Ontario, from January 28, 2022, to the present day;
4. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that any police officer with the Ottawa Police Service, and/or the appropriate police authority in the jurisdiction in question (the "Police"), shall have authorization to arrest and remove any person who has knowledge of this Order and who the Police have reasonable and probable grounds to believe is contravening or has contravened any provision of this Order.
5. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that the Police shall retain discretion:
 - a. as to the timing and manner of enforcement of this Order, and specifically retain discretion as to the timing and manner of arrest and removal of any person pursuant to this Order; and
 - b. to detain and release any person without arrest who the Police have reasonable and probable grounds to believe is contravening, or has contravened, any provisions of this Order, upon that person agreeing in writing to abide by this Order.
6. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that any peace officer and any member of the Police who arrests or arrests and removes any person pursuant to this Order shall have authorization to release that person from arrest upon that person agreeing in writing to obey this Order;
7. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that, provided the terms of this Order are complied with, the Defendants and other persons remain at liberty to engage in a peaceful, lawful and safe protest.
8. **NOTICE OF THIS ORDER** may be given by: posting copies of this Order in or around downtown Ottawa; reading the Order to any person, including but not limited to reading the Order over an amplification system publishing this Order

online, including on social media accounts associated with the Defendants, and by distributing copies of this Order to media including CBC, Radio-Canada, CTV, Global News and all daily newspapers in the Ottawa-Gatineau area.

9. **THIS ORDER** shall not apply to persons acting in the course of or in the exercise of a statutory duty, power or authority.

10. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that the costs of this motion shall be in the cause.

11. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that the parties shall appear before the Court in Ottawa by videoconference on February 16, 2022 at 10:00am for the hearing of a motion to continue this Order.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "M. Lee", is written over a horizontal line.

2022.02.13-RCMP

Appendix C- 22-0017- All Chief Memo – Emergency
Declaration & Critical Infrastructure and Highways

Ministry of the Solicitor General

Public Safety Division

25 Grosvenor St.
12th Floor
Toronto ON M7A 2H3

Telephone: (416) 314-3377
Facsimile: (416) 314-4037

Ministère du Solliciteur général

Division de la sécurité publique

25 rue Grosvenor
12^e étage
Toronto ON M7A 2H3

Téléphone: (416) 314-3377
Télécopieur: (416) 314-4037



MEMORANDUM TO: All Chiefs of Police and
Commissioner Thomas Carrique
Chairs, Police Services Boards

FROM: Richard Stubbings
Assistant Deputy Minister
Public Safety Division

SUBJECT: **Declaration of Emergency under the *Emergency
Management and Civil Protections Act***

DATE OF ISSUE:	February 12, 2022
CLASSIFICATION:	General Information
RETENTION:	Indefinite
INDEX NO.:	22-0017
PRIORITY:	High

On February 11, 2022, the Premier of Ontario declared a [provincewide emergency](#) as a result of interference with transportation infrastructure and other critical infrastructure that is occurring across the province, which is preventing the movement of people and the delivery of essential goods and services.

The government also made an emergency order in connection with the declared emergency, which came into effect today.

[Critical Infrastructure and Highways - O. Reg. 71/22](#)

The emergency order prohibits the interference with critical infrastructure which is defined as:

- 400-series highways;
- airports;
- canals;
- hospitals;
- infrastructure for the supply of utilities such as water, gas, sanitation, and telecommunications;
- international and interprovincial bridges and crossings;
- locations where COVID-19 vaccinations are administered;
- ports;
- power generation and transmission facilities; and

- railways.

Under this emergency order, no person shall:

- prevent someone from travelling to or from critical infrastructure;
- prevent the ordinary use of critical infrastructure;
- cause either of the above to occur, whether directly or indirectly;
- assist an individual to knowingly help them do anything above, including providing supplies, fuel, or other materials; or
- prevent someone from travelling to or from walkways, bridges, and highways (other than 400-series highways, which are already captured as "critical infrastructure"), or prevent the ordinary use of them, if doing so would:
 - prevent the delivery of essential goods or services,
 - severely disrupt ordinary economic activity, or
 - seriously interfere with the safety, health, or well-being of members of the public.

The order does not prohibit an impediment that is trivial, transient, or minor in nature or where users of the highway, walkway or bridge can easily avoid the impediment.

Enforcement of Order

The order gives police officers and other provincial offences officers the power to do the following when they have reasonable grounds to believe that an individual is not complying with the requirements listed above:

- order the individual to stop contravening the emergency order;
- if there is more than one individual, order the individuals to disperse;
- order the individual to remove any object the individual used to contravene the order (e.g., a motor vehicle), whether the object was put there before or after this emergency order came into effect; or
- remove the object if the individual refuses to remove the object.

The order requires a person to comply with any of the above orders issued by provincial offences officers.

The order also gives the Registrar of Motor Vehicles and provincial offences officers the power to order owners or operators of vehicles contravening the order to remove their vehicles, requires the owners and operators to comply, and permits the removal of the vehicles if they don't comply.

Penalties

As you are aware, for offences under the EMCPA, individuals can either be issued a ticket for a set fine amount established by the Chief Justice as listed below, or be served with a summons under Part I of the *Provincial Offences Act* (POA), or have an information laid under Part III of the POA, in which case the court would impose a penalty upon conviction – subject to the maximum penalty of a fine of not more than \$100,000 and not more than one (1) year imprisonment.

- Fail to comply with an order: \$750
- Obstruct any person exercising a power in accordance with an order: \$1,000
- Obstruct any person performing a duty in accordance with an order: \$1,000.

Please be advised the emergency order does not create a power of arrest. However, a provincial offences officer who is a peace officer (e.g., police officer, special constable, First Nations Constable) and who can arrest under the *Criminal Code* (Canada) for the offence of obstructing a peace officer, would be able to arrest a person for obstruction when applicable.

Please also be aware that the power to require individuals to identify themselves under O. Reg. 8/21 was created in relation to the enforcement of COVID-19 related orders. No comparable power has been created in relation to the new emergency order.

Suspension and/or Cancellations of Licenses, Plates and Commercial Registration

The Ministry of Transportation (MTO) has developed processes to support the police in response to the current emergency order.

Effective February 12, 2022, the following permissions may be suspended or cancelled by the Registrar or Deputy Registrar of Motor Vehicles in accordance with the emergency order:

- Commercial Vehicle Operator's Registration (CVOR) certificates;
- Drivers Licences (DL) (whether Ontario licences or out of province licences); and
- Commercial and Passenger Vehicle plates.

Police officers and other provincial offences officers may issue notices of the penalties/charges by accessing and completing the [Emergency Order Form](#).

MTO is providing this tool to police services to assist them in escalating their enforcement efforts, if necessary. Following receipt, the Deputy Registrar of Motor Vehicles will review the information, and action may result in suspension/cancellations of privileges noted above.

Suspensions will be effective immediately upon the Deputy Registrar decision and for at least seven (7) days. Permissions will be automatically reinstated for DL and CVOR; for plates, the 7-day suspension will be lifted automatically.

In addition, in accordance with the emergency order:

- a person has no right to be heard before the suspension or cancellation is issued;
- notice of a suspension or cancellation can be given by any means that the Registrar or Deputy Registrar believes may be reasonable to bring it to the attention of the person affected; and
- the suspension or cancellation takes effect on the date and at the time set out, whether or not the person affected has received the notice; and
- the order does not contain a provision providing for any appeal.

CVOR staff will apply the suspension or cancellation and issue notices by email to the impacted certificate holder as soon as it is processed. This includes the suspension or cancellation of commercial vehicle plates associated with that CVOR.

Driver licence and passenger plate suspensions and cancellations will apply once they are processed; the driver and vehicle record will be updated the next business day. Notices will also be mailed the next business day.

Additionally, out of province vehicles have been identified as participating in ongoing protests. It should be noted the order does not apply to a safety fitness certificate from another province.

Please contact Sean Doussept, Deputy Registrar of Motor Vehicles at sean.doussept@ontario.ca or 289-219-2110 for further information.

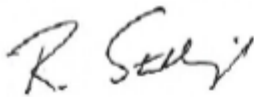
Reporting Enforcement Data under the EMCPA

The Ministry of the Solicitor General will be updating the COVID-19 enforcement data reporting template to reflect this new order. Analysis of enforcement data that your police service provides to the ministry continues to support data-driven decision-making. Further information will be communicated to you shortly.

Finally, please be advised that the ministry continues to work with enforcement ministries and municipalities to collaborate and information share, including through the dedicated 1-800 Enforcement Support Line and email resource at EssentialWorkplacesSupport.SolGen@ontario.ca.

Thank you for your continued support.

Sincerely,



Richard Stubbings
Assistant Deputy Minister
Public Safety Division

Attachment

c: Mario Di Tommaso, O.O.M.
Deputy Solicitor General, Community Safety

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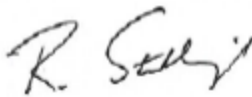
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Thank you for your continued support.

Sincerely,



Richard Stubbings
Assistant Deputy Minister
Public Safety Division

Attachment

c: Mario Di Tommaso, O.O.M.
Deputy Solicitor General, Community Safety

Appendix D- Related Events

2022.02.13-RCMP

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 2022

Time	Event	Type	Location	PLT Engaged	Region	Description
0600hrs	402 Shutdown	Convoy	Hwy 402, Kerwood exit	Yes	WR	They intend to block the highway further from the border. Separate from the group currently there. Will keep the highway closed until mandates are lifted.
0800hrs	Kawartha Lakes Convoy to Ottawa	Convoy	Lindsay Square Mall	No, PLT notified	CR	Leaving Lindsay Square Mall every Friday until freedom is restored. Rise Up Kawartha Lakes is posting it.
1800hrs	Hanover – Walkerton Freedom Convoy	Convoy	Hanover - Walkerton	Yes	WR	Every night will be completing a loop from Hanover Wal-Mart.
1400hrs	Ontario School Wide Walkout	Demo	Across Ontario	No, PLT notified	All regions	End the mask, mandates and all restrictions. Currently being shared across the convoy pages.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 2022

Time	Event	Type	Location	PLT Engaged	Region	Description
Unknown	Meaford	Convoy	Meaford to Thornbury		CR	Mobile convoy scheduled for the 12 th but timeline has not been submitted yet – will be ending at the Thornbury Town Hall.
1100hrs	Kawartha Dairy	Convoy	Minden		CR	A mobile convoy for Minden is expected on the 12 th from 11-12, starting at the Kawartha Dairy. Cty Rd 21, Hwy 118, and Hwy 35 will be used. 3csts 1SSgt and 2Aux assigned.
1300hrs	Slow Roll	Demo/Convoy	Hwy 38 Carpool		ER	A slow-roll is planned in Kingston at the Hwy 38 Carpool lot
0600hrs	Convoy to Ottawa	Convoy	Saint-Honore-de-Shenley		ER	From Saint-Honore-de-Shenley to Ottawa
	Hwy 61	Convoy	Pigeon River Canada/ U.S. border crossing	Yes	NWR	Protest will take place off the Highway and will not impact traffic flow at all.
0730hrs, Fort Erie 0900hrs, Niagara on the Lake 1200hrs, Buffalo, NY	Fort Erie, Peace Bridge	Convoy	Peace Bridge		WR	Fort Erie Group is teaming up with another group named 'USA - Canada Convoy 2022', originating from Buffalo, NY. Both groups are aiming to close the Peace Bridge from both sides of the border.
1200hrs	Freedom Convoy Toronto: Round Two	Convoy	Queen's Park		CR	Meet ups at various GTA locations at 1000hrs (Vaughan Mills, Yorkdale Mall, Sherway Gardens, Square One)
1100hrs	Huntsville Anti-Regulation Protest	Convoy	Huntsville	Yes	CR	Huntsville Pace Mall along Hwy 11 turn around at Doe Lake Rd and repeat.
1300hrs	Oxford Freedom Convoy	Convoy	400 Simcoe St., Tillsonburg	Yes	WR	PLT attempting to get in touch with organizers. Will be gathering at 1200hrs and leave by 1300hrs. Estimating 500 vehicles involved (farm tractors, passenger vehicles and tractor trailers), speeds 40-50 km/hr. No plans to block any traffic. Everyone will head home after the event concludes.
1100hrs	Haliburton Freedom Rally	Convoy	Minden. Haliburton	Yes	CR	Organizer has requested OPP assistance in Haliburton at Highway 118 and 35. He was hoping an officer could assist them with crossing the intersection.

1400hrs	Bracebridge Anti-Regulation Protest	Demo	Bracebridge	Yes	CR	Memorial Park, joined by Huntsville Convoy.
1800hrs	Hanover – Walkerton Freedom Convoy	Convoy	Hanover - Walkerton	Yes	WR	Every night will be completing a loop from Hanover Wal-Mart.
1300hrs	Freedom Skate and Protest	Demo	Victoria Park, Lindsay	No, PLT notified	CR	Event from 1300hrs – 1500hrs every Saturday until freedom is restored. Rise up Kawartha Lakes is posting it.

Appendix E- Internal & External Communication Plan

To be developed

Appendix F- OPS -Unified Maintenance Support Plan

Traffic Management Teams

Traffic Positions	37
2 Officers per Position	74
12 hour shift rotation	148

	Zone	Team	Zone-Team	Tasking
1	Traffic	Rover	Traffic-Rover	Rover
2	Traffic	Rover	Traffic-Rover	Rover
3	Traffic	Rover	Traffic-Rover	Rover
4	Traffic	Rover	Traffic-Rover	Rover
5	Traffic	Static	Traffic-Static	Booth/ SJAM
6	Traffic	Static	Traffic-Static	Booth/ SJAM
7	Traffic	Static	Traffic-Static	Booth/ SJAM
8	Traffic	Static	Traffic-Static	MacKenzie King Bridge/ Nicholas
9	Traffic	Static	Traffic-Static	Bank/Queen
10	Traffic	Static	Traffic-Static	Bank/Albert
11	Traffic	Static	Traffic-Static	Elgin/ Albert
12	Traffic	Static	Traffic-Static	Elgin/Wellington
13	Traffic	Static	Traffic-Static	Elgin/Wellington
14	Traffic	Static	Traffic-Static	Kent/Wellington
15	Traffic	Static	Traffic-Static	Kent/Wellington
16	Traffic	Static	Traffic-Static	Elgin/Queen
17	Traffic	Static	Traffic-Static	Kent/Queen
18	Traffic	Static	Traffic-Static	Lyon/Sparks
19	Traffic	Static	Traffic-Static	Lyon/Sparks
20	Traffic	Static	Traffic-Static	Kent/Sparks
21	Traffic	Static	Traffic-Static	Kent/Sparks
22	Traffic	Static	Traffic-Static	Bay/Sparks
23	Traffic	Static	Traffic-Static	Laurier/ Nicholas
24	Traffic	Static	Traffic-Static	Metcalfe/ Albert
25	Traffic	Static	Traffic-Static	Murray/Mackenzie
26	Traffic	Static	Traffic-Static	O'Connor/ Albert
27	Traffic	Static	Traffic-Static	Wellington/ Lyon
28	Traffic	Static	Traffic-Static	O'Connor/ Albert
29	Traffic	Static	Traffic-Static	Wellington/MacKenzie
30	Traffic	Static	Traffic-Static	Wellington/MacKenzie
31	Traffic	Static	Traffic-Static	Wellington/MacKenzie
32	Traffic	Static	Traffic-Static	Laurier/Bank
33	Traffic	Static	Traffic-Static	Rideau/Dalhousie
34	Traffic	Static	Traffic-Static	Sussex/Murray
35	Traffic	Static	Traffic-Static	Sussex/ George
36	Traffic	Static	Traffic-Static	George/Byward
37	Traffic	Static	Traffic-Static	Daly/Colonel By

Quick Response Teams

Number of Teams	11
1 Team Lead Per Team	11
3 Constables Per Team	33
12 hour shift rotation	88

Command & Control

Site Operations	6
12 hour shift rotation	12

TOTAL REQUIREMENTS

Traffic Management	148
1 Team Lead Per Team	88
3 Constables Per Team	12
15% COVID Contingency	38
TOTAL NEED	286

Staffing will be mobilized jointly from the Ontario Provincial Police (OPP) and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) to augment the Ottawa Police Service (OPS) staffing. Resources will be deployed in the following ratios:

Service	Day	Night	Total
OPS	60	60	120
OPP	60	60	120
RCMP	30	30	60
TOTAL NEED	150	150	300

Those external resources will be available if needed and maintained for 30 days. The assignment of members to specific posts, roles and responsibilities will be a joint decision between all participating parties. To that end the Command and Control for Site Operations will be consisted of 2 x member of each service days & nights. The additional 14 members and the unutilized "COVID Contingency" members will be utilized at the discretion of the United Command Team.

2022.0

Appendix G – PLT Strategy within the Measured Approach & Authorities

PLT overview and proposed strategy

The PLT response to the Freedom Rally is guided by the National Framework that has been adopted by the CACP as a best practice.

Questions to ask ourselves:

- 1) “Have we exhausted all options and avenues of approach prior to taking enforcement action?”
- 2) “Have we communicated effectively with all stakeholders prior to enforcement action?”

PLT Strategy within the Measured Approach

PLT are in contact with organizers and participants on the ground and as such need decision making authority to improve the relationships and current conditions. (PLT require prior approval to understand what their boundaries are i.e. mediation concessions). Every agreement/concession reached between PLT/organizers strengthens the trust and relationship and leads us one step closer to a peaceful ending.

Liaison goals

- Have groups/leaders identify an exit strategy
- The goal is identify and action positive concessions (win/win).
- Navigate the discussions and concessions toward an ending
- All stakeholders have to make small concessions along the way (ex. Open up lanes, one side of the street, ect).
- To ensure that prior to targeted enforcement police demonstrably used the National Framework to Large Scale Demonstration as a guideline to a measured approach and exhausted all efforts within the communication strategy to maintain lawful, peaceful and safe demonstrations.

Actions Pre-Event – (what has already occurred)

- Liaison members became informed about issues of concern and positions of involved stakeholders and attempted to build trusting relationships
- As convoys traveling into Ottawa were ongoing, Liaison members outreached with event organizers to provide warnings in relation to possible traffic violations and unlawful activity. Provided participants with warnings that unlawful, unsafe or un-peaceful events may be met with police intervention.
- Upon the group contact with participants/stakeholders immediate actions included:
 - Identification of group leaders (where possible), to work with should issues arise that may lead to a conflict
 - Ask questions – What does success look like? What are they trying to achieve?
 - Liaise with policing partners, including OPS to hand-off community contacts
 - Provided information on anticipated events to police service of jurisdiction liaison members
- Education
 - Police Education - Provided information to policing partners in relation to cultural considerations, the Framework approach and on the issues at hand

- Public Education – Outreached and provided information on lawful, peaceful and safe demonstration activity, the role of police, the intersection of rights and enforcement activities

Considerations Moving Forward

Immediate Considerations

- Those involved have become increasingly frustrated, leading to a range of possibilities. Comments about these demonstrations and occupations to oppose COVID-19 measures have been increasing in frequency and intensity with positions becoming entrenched and polarized, with increasing media coverage.
- Identify leaders and set a consistent meeting time for updates and discussions (consistent communication)
- PLT actions – Liaison officers should be engaged as much as possible, and be supported to work within the parameters of their programs and mandates
 - Should be talking to ALL groups impacted by the conflict, for example trucking groups, fringe groups and the community at large
 - When new leadership is identified, identify what success looks like to them, and understand what they are trying to achieve
 - Provide education on potential consequences of actions
 - Inform leaders of criminal behaviours within the group
 - Develop ways to find success which will ultimately lead to identifying an end
 - Provide insight to senior command as to ways police may be able to assist in a negotiated exit
 - Direct groups as to what is acceptable and be clear with what is wanted from police
 - Help identify and provide lawful, peaceful and safe alternatives for protest group
 - Utilize leaders to get wins for all

Demonstrator Group Leadership

- If there is no identifiable leadership, police should attempt to locate individuals of influence, or facilitate creation of group leadership and empower them
- Where leaders of influence have been identified set up scheduled daily meeting times to ensure structure for communication is in place. This ensures the ability to have consistent communication in times of crises or negative outcomes.
- Be available on a 24 hour basis in the event changes occur that can be capitalized on
- Establish with groups that the interest of police is to maintain orderly flow of traffic while allowing participants to lawfully demonstrate
- Seek out common ground between stakeholders – provide opportunity to facilitate productive communications
 - Identify barriers to decision making (ex. rapport with police, communication issues, differing uniforms of policing partners)
 - Identify if they have lawyers, if so, who do they speak for?
 - What is the power of a group leader to negotiate?
- Conflict within Groups – When there is conflict between or within demonstrator groups, PLT should acknowledge the existence of underlying factors within the critical incident, communicate to disputants that all demonstrators and other members of the public will be treated with dignity and respect, and seek out common ground between all stakeholders.

- PLT should ensure to take every opportunity to facilitate productive communication with the end goal of lawful, peaceful and safe demonstrations.

Other Stakeholders

- Community at Large – outreach with those who, while not directly involved may be impacted and have a right to a safe environment
 - Focus on community at large will assist in identifying potential counter-demonstrations and ease tensions within the city
- Leverage federal and provincial partners regarding COVID-19 issues
 - Provide support to federal/provincial partners or others who may be in a position to resolve conflict or influence outcomes
 - Ascertain what the governments are willing to do
 - Be in a position to be able to say we did this

Communications

- Misinformation and Time – are often the two biggest issues for police during large, protracted events. There should be daily press conferences or outward facing communication from the police service, so that all are clear on what police are trying to achieve
- Control the Narrative - Whenever possible, police should control the narrative to fight misinformation in both the current and post event stages. When there is a void of information, misinformation will continue to proliferate
- Controlling the narrative will ensure tensions are eased within the group and predictability of outcomes will be more sustainable

Criminal Activity

- Provide education on peaceful, lawful, safe demonstrations (ex. PLT demonstrator hand-out)
- Provide strong messaging to stakeholders on the difference and consequences of being arrested vs. being charged (for instance, the possibility of travel restrictions in the absence of an actual charge)
 - Ask them to move, to open up roads. Be clear on what police are trying to achieve
 - Ask how far they are willing to go. Are they willing to be arrested? Are they wanting to be arrested?
- Recognize criminality – provide information on charges (see Appendix A)
- Provide potential messaging in the event of actual or potential arrest (see Strategies for Communication Pre-Arrest below)
- Read a Notice to Participants at onset of arrest activities (below)
 - Provide an overview/notice to recognize issues, don't want to ruin relationships but need to recognize ongoing concerns
- When arrests occur, PLT should reach out to other groups to inform of current events and potential next steps

Arrest Considerations

- Mass arrests may be the only potential outcome however steps to minimize impacts and reduce risk to public and police safety alternative considerations should include;
 - Targeted strategic arrests – off site and discreet
 - Summons

Participant Notice

- The Police have no role to play in the underlying issues and is not in a position to resolve them.
- The police do not condone or facilitate unlawful, un-peaceful or unsafe demonstrations. The Criminal Code of Canada contains various provisions to limit or control certain activities related to public demonstrations such as blocking or obstructing a roadway or highway.
- The Police will act to preserve the peace, maintain public safety and investigate unlawful activities, in accordance with legislated responsibilities and common law duties.
 - Open communication, a reasoned, tempered approach and the proper use of police discretion guide the response.

Strategies for communication pre-Arrest

1. Simple appeal to leave to group membership
 - Inform that their actions are unlawful
2. Reasoned appeal to leave: explain your request
 - Openly ask individuals to move/open roads. Be clear about what police are trying to achieve
 - If they choose to leave at this time to discontinue action will not be arrested and they can leave
 - Participants should be clear on how far they are willing to go, what is their ideal outcome in the event of arrests?
3. Personal appeal: Explain implications of arrest. Caution that continued unlawful activity will result in being arrested and they could face charges.
 - Advise that those who have lawyers that they should be speaking to them and be able to identify leadership
4. Final appeal: "Is there anything I can reasonably say or do to make you cooperate?"
 - "Can I confirm that you understand that you will be arrested and could face charges?"
 - Provide documentation if available
5. Take action: arrest or removal of individuals with appropriate legal considerations

Post-Event Considerations

- Creation of outward facing communications strategy
- Craft messaging surrounding event to control the narrative, this should be *approved and ready to go out before arrests are made* recognizing that trust between police and some community members or groups may have been eroded (see Draft remarks in Appendix) B
- Strategies should be developed and implemented to restore relationships

Sub-Appendix G1: Supporting Information for Responding Members

Criminal Code Considerations:

- **Dependent on your actions, you may be arrested and/or charged with:**
 - Obstruct Police: Everyone who resists or willfully obstructs a peace officer in the execution of his/her duty
 - Breach of the Peace
 - Causing a Disturbance: Impeding another person
 - Mischief: Interfere with any person in the lawful use or enjoyment of property
 - Intimidation: Block or obstruct a highway
 - These offences are punishable upon conviction by fine and/or imprisonment.

- **Statutory Charges in Civil Disobedience:**
 - Section 30 (prevent breach of the peace)
 - Section 31 (breach of the peace)
 - Section 35 (defence of private property and assault – section 41 repealed)
 - Sections 65, 66 (riot, unlawful assembly)
 - Section 127 (violating a court order)
 - Section 129 (obstructing a police officer)
 - Section 175 (causing a disturbance)
 - Section 180 (common nuisance)
 - Section 264.1 (uttering threats)
 - Sections 266, 270(1) (assault/assaulting a police officer)
 - Section 351(2) (wearing mask/disguise with intent to commit ind. Offence)
 - Section 423(1)(c) (persistent following)
 - Section 423(1)(g) (blocking a highway)
 - Section 430(1) (mischief to property)

- **Highway Traffic Act (HTA) Considerations:**
 - Unnecessary slow driving prohibited - 132 (1) No motor vehicle shall be driven on a highway at such a slow rate of speed as to impede or block the normal and reasonable movement of traffic thereon except when the slow rate of speed is necessary for safe operation having regard to all the circumstances. R.S.O. 1990, c. H.8, s. 132 (1). *Exception* - (2) Subsection (1) does not apply to a road service vehicle. 1994, c. 27, s. 138 (10). Offence (3) Every person who contravenes this section is guilty of an offence and on conviction is liable to a fine of not less than \$150 and not more than \$1,000. 2019, c. 8, Sched. 1, s. 26.
 - Direction of traffic by police officer - 134 (1) Where a police officer considers it reasonably necessary, (a) to ensure orderly movement of traffic; (b) to prevent injury or damage to persons or property; or (c) to permit proper action in an emergency, he or she may direct traffic according to his or her discretion, despite the provisions of this Part, and every person shall obey his or her directions. R.S.O. 1990, c. H.8, s. 134 (1).

- Removal of vehicle, debris blocking traffic - 134.1 (1) Where a police officer considers it reasonably necessary, (a) to ensure orderly movement of traffic; or (b) to prevent injury or damage to persons or property, he or she may remove and store or order the removal and storage of a vehicle, cargo or debris that are directly or indirectly impeding or blocking the normal and reasonable movement of traffic on a highway and shall notify the owner of the vehicle of the location to which the vehicle was removed. 2005, c. 26, Sched. A, s. 20; 2017, c. 2, Sched. 17, s. 10 (1). *Costs of removal* - (2) The costs and charges for the removal and storage of the vehicle, cargo or debris removed are a debt due by the owner, operator and driver of the vehicle, for which they are jointly and severally liable, and the debt may be recovered in any court of competent jurisdiction and are a lien upon the vehicle, which may be enforced in the manner provided by the *Repair and Storage Liens Act*. 2005, c. 26, Sched. A, s. 20; 2017, c. 2, Sched. 17, s. 10 (2).
- Arrests without warrant HTA Offences - 217 (2) Any police officer who, on reasonable and probable grounds, believes that a contravention of any of the provisions of;
 - Subsection 9 (1) False statement, change of name or address, obliterated vehicle no., etc. Penalty for false statement, inaccurate information
 - Subsection 12 (1) Violations as to number plates
 - Subsection 13 (1) Number plates, further violations No other numbers to be exposed
 - Subsection 33 (3) Identification on failure to surrender licence
 - Subsection 47 (5), (6), (7) or (8) Suspension and cancellation of licence
 - Section 51 Driving motor vehicle when permit suspended or cancelled
 - Section 53 Driving while driver's licence suspended
 - Subsection 106 (8.2) Police may request passenger's identification seatbelt offence
 - Section 130 Careless driving
 - Section 172 Racing, stunts
 - Section 184 Defacing or removing notices or obstructions (signage)
 - Subsection 185 (3) Removing pedestrians on prohibited highway
 - Clause 200 (1) (a) Duty of person in charge of vehicle in case of accident remain at or immediately return to the scene of the accident
 - Subsection 216 (1) Power of police officer to stop vehicles fail to stop
 - Has been committed, may arrest, without warrant, the person he or she believes committed the contravention. R.S.O. 1990, c. H.8, s. 217 (2); 1993, c. 40, s. 8; 2009, c. 5, s. 56.
- Detaining vehicle when arrest is made - (4) A police officer or officer appointed for carrying out the provisions of this Act, making an arrest without warrant, may detain the motor vehicle with which the offence was committed until the final disposition of any prosecution under this Act (HTA) or under the Criminal Code (Canada), but the motor vehicle may be released on security for its production being given to the satisfaction of a justice of the peace or judge. R.S.O. 1990, c. H.8, s. 217 (4). (Return to Justice must be completed on if section used) *Exceptions to release of motor vehicle* - (4.1) A motor vehicle shall not be released under subsection (4) if it was removed, stored, detained or impounded pursuant to any provision of this Act other than subsection (4) of this section. 2007, c. 13, s. 24. Care and storage charges (5) All costs and charges for the care and storage of a motor vehicle detained under subsection (4) are a lien upon the motor vehicle, which may be enforced in the manner provided by the *Repair and Storage Liens Act*. R.S.O. 1990, c. H.8, s. 217 (5).

Sub-Appendix G2: Remarks in relation to arrests

- Since the inception of this event, the Police have been committed to open and honest dialogue with all involved parties; having participated in many discussions in hopes of achieving a peaceful resolution.
- The Police working with many different stakeholders for support and guidance as we work through this complex situation.
- The Police have been managing this event safely and peacefully using a measured approach that stresses negotiation and minimal use of force. This approach relies heavily on open dialogue, communication and respectful relationships with the clear objective to preserve the peace, prevent offences, and enforce the law in an impartial manner that respects and protects the rights of all involved parties.
- This disputes cannot be solved by the police as we have no role in addressing the underlying issues. These types of conflict are dynamic and difficult to manage.
- Public safety remains our paramount concern. The priority is to work with all involved parties to ensure safety, maintain order and preserve the peace.
- Extensive effort has been made to engage in open dialogue at all levels of the organization with identified parties involved or impacted by the ongoing event. Police have engaged with identified individuals that may be in a position to assist in facilitating a peaceful resolution. Since the inception of the demonstration, we have explored and utilized numerous strategies for de-escalation in keeping with a measured approach, with a focus on strategies to minimize the use of force to the fullest extent possible.
- The police respect the Charter right to freedom of expression and peaceful assembly. Demonstration activity must be peaceful, lawful and safe.
- The OPP also recognizes the rights of the general public, local residents and businesses to a safe environment.
- The proper use of police discretion is a valid, appropriate approach to de-escalating situations and should not be confused with lack of enforcement.
- All avenues to successfully negotiate a peaceful resolution have been exhausted and the police have a legal responsibility to enforce
- The Police calls on all those involved in the demonstrations to abide by the law and leave the area and to not put public peace or anyone's safety in jeopardy. The police will continue to follow and engage in communication at all stages of the measured approach while dealing with this conflict
- All of those involved are encouraged to leave. If that does not occur, our members will respond to the behaviors that are presented before them. Enforcement of the injunction may include arrest of those who choose not to comply, however use of force is always a last resort. We encourage continued communication throughout all stages of this process.
- The Police continues to stress that it is of utmost importance that everyone continue to cooperate and work towards a peaceful and effective resolution.
- Our primary goal has been from the beginning and continues to be, to preserve the peace and maintain a safe environment for everyone involved.

Sub-Appendix G3: After Event Messaging

Measured approach

- Since the inception of these demonstrations, the police have remained committed to open and honest dialogue with all involved parties.
- In responding to the event, a measured approach was followed, this approach involved negotiation, minimal use of force, and open dialogue.
- Discretion is fundamental to the work of policing at all times, and in exercising discretion, the police exhausted all avenues to successfully negotiate a peaceful resolution.
- Over the past few weeks, members of the policing community participated in meetings and discussions with individuals involved or impacted by the ongoing event.
- The police sought support and guidance from multiple areas of leadership in hopes they could assist in facilitating a peaceful resolution.
- The police notified demonstrators in advance that arrests may be made. Demonstrators were encouraged to leave the site and advised that enforcement could involve arrests for those who fail to comply.

Enforcement

- The Police attended the downtown Ottawa on X and arrested X demonstrators or individuals involved in the occupation.
- The police encouraged open communication at all stages of the measured approach while making arrests
- Prior to the arrests, the police gave all demonstrators the option of leaving the site on their own accord or being arrested and charged.
- Officers were instructed to use the least amount of force reasonable to safely effect an arrest.
- Those arrested have been identified as: X. All will appear in X Courthouse on X.
- The police exercised discretion and demonstrated a commitment to achieving a peaceful resolution, while taking appropriate action to preserve order and safeguard public safety through enforcement.
- The police will continue to monitor and assess public safety and security issues and will respond accordingly with consideration to the severity and risk to the residents of Ontario, the demonstrators, and to the police in each situation.

Appendix H – Proposed Contingency Plans

TO OBTAIN FROM SPECIALIZED UNITS

Appendix I- Dr. Tamara Herold – Psychological
Guidance

The RDFC Interaction Model summarizes the most important factors influencing public perceptions of police actions, with the goal of helping the police to choose and design their actions in a way that makes cooperation (in the sense of voluntary collaboration) with people (crowds) likely. The Model encourages police response that is:

1. Reasonable – is necessary to prevent harm and police are actively concerned with protecting citizen rights during intervention;
2. Disarming – avoids unnecessary use of force and coercion by providing behavioral options (e.g., locations for lawful assembly) and time for compliance;
3. Focused – takes action to prevent only specific behaviors and conditions that are causing harm (e.g., avoids indiscriminate use of force); and
4. Consistent – is anticipated and predictable (e.g., through coordinated messaging), to build public confidence and trust.

Public messaging and police actions aligned with the Model's elements can increase positive and voluntary cooperation from protestors and the public.

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Appendix J- Police Services Joining Instructions

2022.02.13-RCMP

FREEDOM CONVOY DEMONSTRATION 2022

Police Service Package:

Onsite Contact name:

Phone #:

Ottawa Police Contact #:

GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Request of Chief of Police in emergency - As per the Comprehensive Ontario Police Services Act, 2019. The Chief of the Ottawa Police Service has requested the temporary assistance of Police Services from the province of Ontario. This requests has also been accepted by the RCMP-GRC.
2. This deployment currently has no conclusion or established end date. Mission and Operational Plans are subject to change based on data and analytics associated to occupation.
3. Background:
 - January 15, 2022 federal government required all truck drivers from the United States in Canada be vaccinated.
 - January 23, 2022 all non-Americans entering the United States at a land border must be fully vaccinated against COVID19.
 - ****Result**** On January 28, 2022 a convoy of vehicles including transport trucks with trailers arrived in Ottawa, they took position on Wellington Street in front of Parliament Hill.
 - January 29, 2022 vehicles in the hundreds descended into the downtown core.
 - February 6, 2022 The City of Ottawa declared a state of emergency.
 - February 7, 2022 the Ontario Court of Justice granted a temporary injunction brought forward by a private citizen living in the impacted zone to restrain from using air horns or train horns. The area identified applies to the downtown core in the City of Ottawa. The injunction will end on February 17, 2022, this is subject to an extension. This injunction “will be enforced by the Ottawa Police Service and its partners immediately”.
 - February 11, 2022 Premier Doug Ford declares a state of emergency for the Province of Ontario.

Current state – There are over 400 motor vehicles including transport trucks and approximately 1000 people with include children, elderly including those who require mobility assistance and animals.

**** Current state is subject to change ** this will be updated by team leads.**

MISSION

Using an integrated response, the Ottawa Police and policing partners will keep the peace, enforce legislation, and maintain public safety for the duration of the Ottawa Truck Demonstration, with the utmost respect to the individuals Charter of Rights and Freedoms with priority on community and emergency services personnel safety & wellbeing.

OFFICER WELLNESS

Ottawa Police Services recognize and prioritize officer safety and wellness as an integral part of policing a protests. We recognize each service offers wellness platforms and assistance. If support is required we encourage to contact your member Wellness Units. **While in Ottawa if you require assistance the following resources are available for you.**

High-stress police operations such as crowd management during periods of civil unrest is mentally and physically demanding. Crowd management often challenges officers to push their bodies beyond normal limits, leading to poor performance, fatigue, insomnia, and injury.

GENERAL SELF-CARE TECHNIQUES

Self-care varies for different people, but in general, self-care techniques should address your physical, mental, spiritual, and emotional needs. **(OTTAWA – Links)**

SUPERVISORS

The individuals who occupy these ranks are especially crucial to the overall formula for officer safety and wellness. Supervisors are the intermediary between frontline officers and executive leadership; you are the pass through for communications regarding overall organizational health, the foremost needs of your officers, and requests which might help alleviate some of the stresses that your officers face daily. Aside from being required to effectively advocate for your officers, supervisors should also not only talk the talk but also walk the walk when it comes to health and wellness.

Supervisor strategies

Check in with your officers constantly, and ensure they are getting the support they need. Emphasize the need to take action in fostering one's own physical and mental wellness. The support system that you regularly provide your officers as a supervisor needs to be put into overdrive during difficult times.

Awareness related to Officer Wellness is essential to your success.

Workplace Safety and Insurance Board (W.S.I.B.) Reporting Procedures

Establish a procedure and guideline for the reporting of on-duty work related injuries in accordance with the reporting requirements of the Workplace Safety and Insurance Board (W.S.I.B.).

Consideration to timely reporting of on-duty incidents.

Designated Officers identified– refers to those who have been specifically trained to respond to issues of exposure to infectious disease.

In the event a member is injured on-duty, there are three types of reporting requirements, which depend on the medical treatment sought and time lost as a result of the injury, as follows:

- (a) injury requiring no treatment, or minor treatment such as first-aid;
- (b) injury requiring health care treatment by a medical professional; or,
- (c) injury requiring health care treatment by a medical professional, and results in time lost from work

Process identified in the event of injury during the course of duty, reporting should be done immediately.

Officer Wellness (Con't)

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Member Wellness Con't

Unified Command is familiar with the provisions of the Occupational Health and Safety Act (O.H.S.A.) and the regulations that apply to the work (ref. Occupational Health and Safety Act (O.H.S.A.) R.S.O. 1990.

Occupational Health and Safety Committee / Designated Workers

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

Critical Injury Report

Unified Command / designate shall follow and ensure that if a critical injury was to occur notifications will be done as per the Ministry of Labour Standard ensuring a representative of the worker, who may attend and investigate with the Ministry of Labour, and prepare a report for submission to the Ministry of Labour in all cases where a member is killed or sustains a critical injury.

**** COVID19**AND SICK REPORTING**

Should a member report for duty with COVID like symptoms and /or fail a self screening assessment shall notify their Supervisor; and

PCR testing is available at Brewer Area located at 151 Brewer Way, Ottawa, hours of operation are 08:30-15:30 hours.

<https://www.ottawapublichealth.ca/en/shared-content/assessment-centres.aspx>

Administration

Travel expenses - Shift Schedules - On call pay - Overtime - Sick leave - Benefits are all subject to your Collective Agreements.

USE OF FORCE

All member use of force investigations will be done under the RCMP Act and if required by an external agency.

CIVILIAN OVERSIGHT-Provincial

Special Investigative Unit

The operational plan should identify the notification and structure in relation to the activation of a legislated oversight body. Being mindful that the Special Investigative Unit has specific jurisdiction over all municipal, regional and provincial police officers

The Unit's investigative jurisdiction is limited to those incidents involving officials where there is a serious injury, death, allegation of sexual assault or discharge of a firearm by an official at a person.

A person sustains a serious injury if the injury in question is likely to interfere with the person's health or comfort and is not transient or trifling in nature. A serious injury includes:

- an injury that results in admission to a hospital;
- a fracture to the skull, or to a limb, rib or vertebra;
- burns to a significant proportion of a person's body;
- the loss of any portion of a person's body; or
- a loss of vision or hearing

OFFICE OF THE INDEPENDENT POLICE REVIEW DIRECTOR (OIPRD)

Notification and structure should be identified in relation to complaints that do not fall within the mandate of the SIU. Direction should be established and referrals to the appropriate police service needs to be identified in relation to real time complaints and post event complaints.

OIPRD complaints are identified within the following caveats lack of service, policy, or improper conduct by an official (e.g. allegations of racial profiling, harassment, corruption, or use of force without serious injury).

CONDUCT-FEDERAL

NOTE: Current Operation: Several members have been sworn in as Ottawa Special Constables

Civilian Oversight: The Civilian Review and Complaints Commission for the RCMP (CRCC)

The Civilian Review and Complaints Commission (CRCC) has the authorities to conduct reviews and investigations.

The CRCC authorities includes the ability to conduct specific activity reviews, to summon and compel witnesses during investigations or hearings to provide oral and documentary evidence, and to have greater access to RCMP information.

Internal Conduct: Enhancing Royal Canadian Mounted Police Accountability Act (Accountability Act)

Under the RCMP Act, the majority of conduct matters will be dealt with through a meeting process to provide the member with an opportunity to be heard while also giving managers and employees greater flexibility when dealing with conduct issues;

Conduct hearings are only initiated in cases where dismissal is being sought and a conduct board has broader authority to manage proceedings.

Ottawa Contacts – this needs to be established

Uniform Team Leads #

PSU section #

2022.02.13-RCMP

