

# **PUBLIC ORDER EMERGENCY COMMISSION**

## **PUBLIC SAFETY CANADA**

### **INSTITUTIONAL REPORT**

#### **1.0 DEPARTMENT OVERVIEW**

##### **A. Introduction and Reporting Structure**

1. The Department of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness (Public Safety Canada or PSC) is responsible for matters of public safety, national security, and emergency management. Its core responsibilities are National Security, Crime Prevention and Community Safety, and Emergency Management.
2. The Minister of Public Safety is the Honourable Marco Mendicino and the Minister of Emergency Preparedness is the Honourable William Blair (collectively, the Ministers). The Minister of Emergency Preparedness is also President of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada.
3. The institutional head at PSC is Deputy Minister of Public Safety, Rob Stewart (DM). Associate Deputy Minister, Tricia Geddes (Associate DM) supports the DM; however, the Associate DM role was vacant from January 2022 to June 2022, due to the staffing process.
4. Legislation governing the Department sets out three essential roles for Public Safety:
  - Support the Minister's responsibility for all matters related to public safety and emergency management not assigned to another federal organization;
  - Exercise leadership at the national level for national security and emergency preparedness; and,
  - Support the Minister's responsibility for the coordination of entities within the Public Safety Portfolio.
5. There are five branches of Public Safety Canada working under the DM. An Assistant Deputy Minister (ADM) leads each branch, as follows:
  - National and Cyber Security (NCSB) – Senior ADM Dominic Rochon (ADM NC);

- Crime Prevention (CPB) – ADM Talal Dakalbab (ADM CPB);
  - Emergency Management and Programs (EMPB) – ADM Trevor Bhupsingh (ADM EM);
  - Portfolio Affairs and Communications (PACB) – ADM Jill Wherrett<sup>1</sup> (ADM PA);
  - Corporate Management (CMB): ADM Patrick Amyot (ADM CM).
6. An organizational chart for PSC in January-March 2022 is included as **Appendix I**.
7. PSC also includes five portfolio agencies, each headed by a Deputy Head with a direct relationship with the Minister of Public Safety. A cohesive and integrated approach to Canada's security requires cooperation across government. Together, these agencies have an annual budget of over \$9 billion and more than 66,000 employees working in every part of the country:
- **The Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP)** enforces Canadian laws, prevents crime and maintains peace, order and security, where they maintain jurisdiction.
  - **The Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA)** manages the nation's borders by enforcing Canadian laws governing trade and travel, as well as international agreements and conventions. CBSA facilitates legitimate cross-border traffic and supports economic development while stopping people and goods that pose a potential threat to Canada from crossing at a port of entry.
  - **The Canadian Security Intelligence Service (CSIS)** investigates and reports on activities that may pose a threat to the security of Canada. CSIS also provides security assessments, on request, to all federal departments and agencies.
  - **The Correctional Service of Canada (CSC)** helps protect society by encouraging offenders to become law-abiding citizens while exercising reasonable, safe, secure, and humane control. CSC is responsible for managing offenders sentenced to two years or more in federal correctional institutions and under community supervision.

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<sup>1</sup> Assistant Deputy Minister Jill Wherrett retired in June 2022. Since August 2022, the Assistant Deputy Minister for PACB has been Shannon Grainger.

- **The Parole Board of Canada (PBC)** is an independent body that grants, denies or revokes parole for inmates in federal prisons, and provincial inmates in province without their own parole board. The PBC helps protect society by facilitating the timely reintegration of offenders into society as law-abiding citizens.
8. The RCMP, CBSA and CSIS each had substantial involvement in the events leading up to and subsequent to the invocation of the *Emergencies Act*. Conversely, CSC and PBC had little to no significant involvement. Each of the RCMP, CBSA and CSIS have submitted their own Institutional Reports at the request of the Commission, and this Institutional Report should be read with reference to those submitted by each of these three portfolio agencies.

## **B. The Ministers**

9. The Minister of Public Safety presides over the Department of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness. He is responsible for the above-noted branches, portfolios and agencies, including their respective oversight bodies, within the PSC umbrella. The Minister of Public Safety, and appropriate departmental officials, exercise the powers, duties, and functions in federal legislation conferred on the Minister of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness.
10. The Minister of Emergency Preparedness chairs the Cabinet Committee on Safety, Security and Emergencies (SSE). He also has principal responsibility for the Privy Council Office (PCO) Emergency Preparedness Secretariat, which is discussed in the Institutional Report submitted by the PCO. The Minister of Emergency Preparedness is also responsible for advancing PSC's emergency management mandate. He is the lead Minister on emergency management reform. The Minister of Emergency Preparedness works in collaboration with the Minister of Public Safety on achieving the emergency management commitments.

**C. Branches**

*i. Crime Prevention*

11. CPB supports the Minister of Public Safety in providing national leadership on issues relating to policing, firearms, corrections, criminal justice, serious and organized crime, and borders. CPB works closely with all five portfolio agencies under PSC, as well as provincial and territorial partners and other stakeholders, to provide strategic advice and policy development.
12. From January to February 2022, there were the following five directorates within CPB:

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| <p><b>Law Enforcement:</b> this directorate leads initiatives focused on countering organized crime and money laundering, combatting human trafficking, child sexual exploitation on the internet, and supporting witness protection.</p>   |
| <p><b>Community Safety, Corrections and Criminal Justice:</b> this directorate provides policy advice and support on corrections and criminal justice policy issues related to key legislation (i.e., <i>Corrections and Conditional Release Act, Criminal Records Act, Expungement of Historically Unjust Offences Act, International Transfer of Offenders Act, Sex Offender Information Registration Act</i> and the <i>Victims Bill of Rights Act</i>). The directorate also manages the National Office for Victims.</p>   |
| <p><b>Indigenous Policy Directorate:</b> this directorate provides policy advice with respect to First Nations and Inuit policing programs. It also engages with Indigenous stakeholders, and provinces and territories regarding policing in Indigenous communities. In May 2022, the management of this directorate was transferred to the newly created Indigenous Secretariat.</p>  |
| <p><b>Policing Policy (PPD):</b> this directorate provides leadership in managing the Contract Policing Program. The Contract Policing Program leads, negotiates, and administers the 2012 Police Service Agreements. Police Service Agreements enable the RCMP to deliver front-line policing services in each province and territory (except Ontario and Quebec), and approximately 150 municipalities. It also provides leadership on program sustainability, policing transitions and assessments, and strategies to resolve ongoing disputes with certain jurisdictions.</p> |

This directorate also has responsibility for advising and developing legislative, policy and regulatory requirements for operational policing issues and the safe and legal use of firearms. A stand-alone Secretariat reporting to the Assistant Deputy Minister of CPB provides strategic advice, oversight, and direction on the design, implementation and management of the buyback program for newly prohibited firearms.

**Programs Development and Intergovernmental Affairs:** this directorate develops, implements and manages programs in support of policy, and acts as the coordination hub for the provision of branch-level horizontal policy, planning, and corporate services. It manages the Nation's Capital Extraordinary Policing Cost program, a contribution program that reimburses the City of Ottawa, in recognition of the unique policing environment created by the presence of federal landmarks, institutions and events of national significance in the Nation's Capital.

ii. *Emergency Management and Programs*

13. EMPB works with other federal departments and agencies, as well as provincial, territorial, regional, and Indigenous organizations to develop integrated and coordinated policies, programs, and approaches. It is comprised of four key components of emergency management: 1) prevention and mitigation of disasters; 2) preparedness (e.g.: training, exercises and planning); 3) incident response; and 4) recovery.
14. EMPB also operates 13 regional PSC offices across Canada. These regional offices serve as the primary points of contact for PSC at the regional level for maintaining local partnerships and supporting local program delivery.
15. EMPB manages four directorates:

**Policy and Outreach (POD):** this directorate develops, coordinates and enacts policies and programs enhancing resiliency across Canada's emergency management system. For example, POD leads a task force with respect to assuring Canadians in high flood-risk areas have access to affordable flood insurance or relocation assistance. POD also assisted with a policy review of the Disaster Financial Assistance Agreement, which provides financial assistance to

provinces and territories during emergencies. POD also fosters relationships with key partners (both domestic and international) in a variety of sectors to foster a common approach to emergency management.

**Programs:** this directorate operates the PSC regional offices, delivering programs relating to Indigenous policing, crime prevention, guns and gang violence, fighting radicalization, search and rescue, and emergency management.

**Government Operations Centre (GOC):** this directorate coordinates an integrated federal emergency response to potential or actual emergency events, both natural and human-induced. While the GOC operates within EMPB, it is a government-wide resource, providing continuous monitoring and reporting, national-level situational awareness, warning notes, risk assessments, and planning assistance relating to whole-of-government emergency response management. The role includes assessing and making recommendations with respect to requests for assistance (RFAs) from the provinces or territories.

**The Federal Emergency Management Modernization Project (FEMMP):** this directorate (formerly GOC Modernization) works with key partners and stakeholders with respect to the GOC's modernization and improvement of federal emergency response and integration. This mandate includes modernizing the GOC facilities.

16. Under the *Emergency Management Act*, the Minister of Public Safety is responsible for coordinating emergency management activities, including Requests for Federal Assistance (RFAs).
17. Within PSC, the GOC manages RFAs. Prior to the pandemic, the GOC would typically receive between five and ten total RFAs annually from provinces and territories. However, in the last two years it has received over 190 RFAs, many of which have related to the emergence of the COVID-19 pandemic. Due to the significant increase in requests, the GOC established an RFA Secretariat that is responsible for receiving, reviewing, and prioritizing RFAs.
18. The GOC typically receives RFAs through PSC regional offices. In some instances, the GOC may receive a RFA directly from the requestor. When an RFA is received, the GOC

reviews, assesses and prioritizes the request using the following criteria: 1) validity, 2) availability of federal resources, 3) the nature of the situation or outbreak, and 4) regional circumstances.

19. Assessing the validity of a request requires the GOC to consider whether this is a genuine request for short-term support. The GOC must also determine that local (municipal, territorial or provincial – as applicable) resources have been exhausted.
20. Assessing the availability of federal resources requires first identifying the appropriate, deployable federal capacity engaged by the RFA. The GOC will then assess any potential impact on readiness for future deployments, a feasible time horizon for the deployment of those resources, and the exit strategy for concluding the deployment.
21. Assessing the nature of the situation or outbreak requires the GOC to assess the acuteness of the hazard in question, including determining whether the hazard affects vulnerable populations. The GOC will also consider how the hazard fits into existing governmental capabilities, and whether the federal government has engaged previously with a similar issue. The GOC identifies the risks associated with an absence of adequate support and then identifies the minimum federal assistance necessary to address the situation acceptably.
22. Finally, the GOC must consider regional circumstances. These variables can include overall capacity (e.g. some rural or remote areas have limited individual capacity), equitable distribution of resources, and local public health measures (when applicable). The GOC must consider the steps taken locally to minimize the need for federal assistance, as well as any local plans affecting the eventual withdrawal of federal resources.
23. As part of the assessment and prioritization exercise, the GOC assesses the federal or private resources that may be available to address the RFA. It is at this stage that the GOC coordinates with other federal departments to determine what resources may be available to respond to the request.
24. Based on this exercise, the GOC makes a recommendation to the Ministers, who then decide whether to approve or deny a request.

iii. *National and Cyber Security*

25. NCSB coordinates and provides support with respect to detection, denial, prevention, response, and recovery on matters relevant to national and cyber security. This includes working with operational and policy partners to provide strategic advice to the Government on evolving and sensitive security issues. NCSB identifies and works to close gaps in Canada's ability to address and withstand national and cyber-security threats. These threats include, but are not limited to, ransomware, foreign influence, money laundering, terrorist financing, threats to critical infrastructure, weapons of mass destruction, hostile state activity, and terrorism.

26. NCSB manages five directorates:

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| <p><b>National Security Policy Directorate (NSPD):</b> this directorate supports the Ministers with respect to key national security policy issues, including legislative review, extremism, and intelligence gathering.</p>                             |
| <p><b>National Cyber Security Directorate (NCSD):</b> this directorate coordinates the Government's overall policy approach on cyber security.</p>   |
| <p><b>National Security Operations Directorate (NSOD):</b> this directorate coordinates and leads activities to prevent individuals and entities who pose threats to national security from operating in Canada.</p>                                     |
| <p><b>Critical Infrastructure and Strategic Coordination Directorate (CISCD):</b> this directorate supports the Ministers in leading the national effort to enhance the resilience of Canada's critical infrastructure against a variety of hazards.</p> |
| <p><b>Task Force on Economic Security (TFES):</b> this directorate provides policy options on responding to economic threats to national security.</p>   |

27. The NSPD and the NSOD develop and provide advice to the Minister of Public Safety on national security matters in support of the many operational activities undertaken by the Canadian security and intelligence community. This includes functioning as a centralized



hub for coordinating work on a number of national security issues, including countering foreign interference, counter-terrorism and Ideologically Motivated Violent Extremism (IMVE).

iv. *Portfolio Affairs and Communications*

28. PACB leads on integrating strategic policy and planning within PSC, and provides a coordination and secretariat function for departmental and portfolio Parliamentary and Cabinet business. The coordination of Parliamentary and Cabinet business is a common function across Government departments. PACB also provides communications advice and services to PSC efforts on consultation, stakeholder relations, and engagement with the Canadian public. PACB is also responsible for the delivery of policy advice on Canada-U.S border policy, and international relations, and leadership on diversity and inclusion.
29. PACB also houses the Canada Centre for Community Engagement and Prevention of Violence (Canada Centre). The Canada Centre leads federal efforts to counter radicalization to violence. Canada Centre's activities complement national security and criminal justice efforts, as well as broader initiatives addressing harms, like hate and gender-based violence. The Canada Centre provides policy guidance including the development and implementation of Canada's National Strategy on Countering Radicalization to Violence. The Canada Centre provides broader advice, and does not manage individual cases.
30. PACB manages three directorates:

**Strategic Policy, Research, Planning and International Affairs (SPR):** this directorate tracks and reports on PSC priorities and commitments, including coordinating budgeting. It also provides strategic advice on international issues of relevance to PSC. SPR supports the Ministers' relationships with international counterparts, including the United States.

**Communications:** this directorate provides strategic and operations communications services to the Ministers, DM and all branches of the Federal Government. Communications coordinates public responses on a broad range of public safety and security issues. It also

manages communications networks with provincial, territorial, and international partners in both the public and private sector

**Parliamentary Affairs and Executive Services (PAES):** this directorate manages PSC's Cabinet, Parliamentary and Regulatory agendas, including Governor-in-Council and Ministerial Appointments. PAES also delivers access to information and privacy services.

v. *Corporate Management*

31. CMB provides financial management, security management, human resources, facilities management, procurement, asset management, information management, and information technology services and guidance within PSC. CMB also supports the DM with respect to the financial accountability of PSC.
32. CMB provides administrative services on a cost-recovery basis to the Office of the Correctional Investigator, the RCMP External Review Committee, and the RCMP Civilian Review and Complaints Commission. CMB collaborates with a number of federal partners, including PCO, Treasury Board, PSPC, and Shared Services Canada.
33. CMB manages four directorates:

**Comptroller and Deputy Chief Financial Officer (CDCFO):** this directorate monitors and administers PSC's financial systems, policies and internal controls. Its activities include accounting operations, financial advisory services to programs, financial reporting, grant support to branches, reporting to Cabinet on financial issues, and coordination of Treasury Board submissions and financial statements.

**Corporate Services (CSD):** this directorate delivers administrative services regarding procurement, material management, investment planning, facilities management, security, continuity, and sustainability.

**Human Resources (HRD):** this directorate supports PSC management and executives in recruiting, developing, and retaining staff. This role includes developing staffing classifications, health and safety protocol, HR reporting, and professional development. HRD

also supports and fosters PSC's commitments to employment equity and inclusiveness, employee wellness, official languages, and values and ethics. HRD also coordinates with the various bargaining agents that represent PSC employees.

**Chief Information Officer (CIOD):** this directorate manages information management and information technology needs for PSC, in support of departmental operations, business priorities and modernization goals.

#### **D. Senior Management Committees**

##### *i. Deputy Ministers' Committee on Operational Condition (DMOC)*

34. DMOC is a forum for Deputy Ministers from a number of departments to discuss national security issues, coordinate direction, and ensure situational awareness with respect to priority issues. DMOC is attended by Public Safety Canada, as well as the Deputies for CSIS, CBSA, RCMP, the Communications Security Establishment, Canadian Armed Forces/Department of National Defence (Armed Forces), Global Affairs Canada, Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (IRCC), and Transport Canada. The DM attends DMOC on behalf of PSC.

##### *ii. Assistant Deputy Ministers Committee on National Security Operations (ADM NS OPS)*

35. The National Security Operations Directorate (NSOD) in NCSB houses the ADM NS OPS Secretariat. The Secretariat convenes ADM NS OPS during national security incidents on an *ad hoc* basis. ADM NS OPS is co-chaired by the ADM NC and the PCO Assistant Secretary – Security and Intelligence. This Secretariat coordinates approaches, situational awareness, and intelligence regarding federal security. ADM NS OPS meetings include PSC, PCO, RCMP, CBSA, CSIS, Global Affairs Canada, IRCC, Armed Forces, Communications Security Establishment, Transport Canada, Financial Transactions and Reports Analysis Centre of Canada (FINTRAC), and the Integrated Terrorism Assessment Centre (ITAC). With respect to meetings touching on the Freedom Convoy and related events, the ADM NC also attended ADM NS OPS for PSC.

iii. *Federal-Provincial-Territorial Crime Prevention and Policing Committee (FPT CPPC)*

36. The FPT CPPC existed prior to the 2022 protests and blockades, and provides a forum for collaboration and coordination between federal, provincial and territorial governments on community safety, crime prevention, and policing. The Committee allows stakeholders to share information and identify issues as part of a national approach to crime prevention. This committee meets regularly, both on a scheduled quarterly basis, and on an *ad hoc* basis where warranted.
37. The FPT CPPC reports to the federal, provincial and territorial DMs Responsible for their respective Justice and Public Safety portfolios. The ADM CPB co-chairs the FPT CPPC with a Provincial/Territorial representative. A list of members of this committee is included in **Appendix III**.
38. A number of direct inter-agency engagements also occurred between the RCMP and provincial and municipal policing officials. Pertinent examples are listed at **Appendix V**.

iv. *Safety, Security and Emergencies Committee (SSE)*

39. The SSE is a Cabinet Committee chaired by the Minister of Emergency Preparedness with a mandate to consider threats and risks to the safety and security of Canada and Canadians. On behalf of the Cabinet, SSE manages ongoing emergencies, and ensures strategic, integrated, and forward-looking leadership for emergency management (mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery) at the Ministerial level. It meets weekly and on an *ad hoc* basis, as required.
40. The Minister of Public Safety is also a member of the SSE and attended each of the meetings where the Freedom Convoy and related events were considered. In particular, this topic was formally on the SSE agenda for the February 3 and 6 meetings. The Freedom Convoy was also discussed during the February 8 meeting, although it was not formally on that agenda.

v. *Incident Response Group (IRG)*

41. IRG is a Cabinet Committee, managed by PCO, that serves as a dedicated emergency committee in the event of a national crisis or other major incidents elsewhere that have

implications for Canada. With respect to meetings touching on the Freedom Convoy and related events, the Minister of Public Safety attended IRG on February 10, 12 and 13, leading to the meeting of the full Cabinet the evening of February 13. Subsequent to the declaration of emergency, the IRG convened on February 16, 17, 18, 20, 21 and 23 for ongoing consideration and awareness of the implementation of the *Emergency Economic Measures Order* and *Emergency Measures Regulations* and ultimately their revocation.

## **2.0 RESPONDING TO THE BLOCKADES**

### **A. The Ministers/Emergencies Act**

42. During the emergency, the Minister of Public Safety received regular and ongoing information, intelligence and operational updates from the RCMP, CBSA, CSIS and other partners within and outside PSC. The Minister of Public Safety continued to receive briefings and updates during the lead-up to the Government's decision to invoke the *Emergencies Act*, and during the days following invocation until the Government's decision to revoke the declaration of emergency.
43. The Minister of Public Safety also tabled the motion in Parliament for confirmation of the Public Order Emergency, together with the explanation of the reasons for issuing this declaration and the report on consultation with the provinces, both as required by section 58(1) of the *Emergencies Act*.<sup>2</sup>
44. The Minister of Public Safety was in continuous communication with other Ministries and Departments, and provincial, territorial and municipal officials, both with respect to the protests and blockades, and with respect to the Government's invocation and subsequent revocation of the *Emergencies Act*. These communications included:
  - participation in the SSE, IRG and Cabinet meetings noted above;
  - discussions with and briefings of the Prime Minister and his office;

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<sup>2</sup> *Emergencies Act*, RSC 1985, c 22 (4<sup>th</sup> Supp), s. 58(1).

- discussions and written correspondence with the Premier of Ontario regarding the effects of the occupation, protests, and blockades within Ontario, requests for federal assistance, and the declaration of a provincial state of emergency;<sup>3</sup>
- discussions and written correspondence with Alberta officials, including the Premier, the Acting Minister of Justice and Solicitor General, and the Minister of Municipal Affairs;<sup>4</sup>
- meeting with his provincial counterparts following the revocation of the *Emergency Act*;<sup>5</sup>
- engagements with other members of Cabinet, including the Minister of Emergency Preparedness, Minister of Transport, and Minister of Intergovernmental Affairs prior to and during the events of the Freedom Convoy;
- emails and discussions with other Members of Parliament regarding the effects of the occupation, blockades and protests across Canada;<sup>6</sup>
- discussions with the Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Manitoba regarding the invocation of the *Emergencies Act*;<sup>7</sup>
- discussions and written correspondence with and briefings from the RCMP Commissioner regarding the redeployment of RCMP members in response to protests and the occupation in Ottawa, and on information and intelligence collected by the RCMP in connection with the protests and blockades at numerous ports of entry;<sup>8</sup>
- discussions and written correspondence with the Mayor of Ottawa regarding the occupation and requests for federal assistance;<sup>9</sup>
- discussions with his U.S. counterpart, Secretary of Homeland Security Alejandro Mayorkas<sup>10</sup>; and
- regular media appearances and press conferences.<sup>11</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> For example: SSM.NSC.CAN.00001401\_REL.

<sup>4</sup> For example: SSM.NSC.CAN.00001061\_REL; SSM.NSC.CAN.00001401\_REL.

<sup>5</sup> For example: SSM.NSC.CAN.00000290\_REL.

<sup>6</sup> For example: SSM.CAN.00002728\_REL; SSM.CAN.00002790\_REL.

<sup>7</sup> For example: SSM.NSC.CAN.00001401\_REL.

<sup>8</sup> For example: SSM.NSC.CAN.00001108\_REL.

<sup>9</sup> For example: SSM.NSC.CAN.00001025\_REL; SSM.NSC.CAN.00001401\_REL; SSM.NSC.CAN.00001081\_REL.

<sup>10</sup> PB.CAN.NSC.00000633\_REL.

<sup>11</sup> For example: SSM.CAN.00002748\_REL; SSM.CAN.00002746\_REL; SSM.CAN.00002765\_REL.

45. On February 16, the Minister of Public Safety wrote to the Premiers of each province and territory with respect to the decision to declare a public order emergency.<sup>12</sup> Other engagements with provincial and territorial representatives by the Minister of Public Safety and department officials are noted in the attached **Appendix IV**. Engagements by the Minister as well as his senior officials with U.S. counterparts (including the discussion with Secretary Mayorkas noted above) are also listed in **Appendix VI**.
46. As noted above, the Minister of Public Safety attended IRG on February 10, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21 and 23 with respect to the public order emergency. At these meetings, the Minister of Public Safety, with support of his deputy heads, provided operational updates on the evolving situation, and participated in discussions and deliberations with the other IRG members. Records of IRG meetings, including the list of attendees, agendas, and inputs have been disclosed to the Commission.
47. Pursuant to the *Emergency Measures Regulations*<sup>13</sup> and *Emergency Economic Measures Order*,<sup>14</sup> the Minister of Public Safety received certain powers and authority during the period where the *Emergencies Act* was invoked. The Minister of Public Safety did not personally use these powers, though the RCMP did delegate its power to compel the production of goods and services to the Ontario Provincial Police (OPP).<sup>15</sup>
48. On February 9, the Minister of Emergency Preparedness received correspondence from Windsor Police Service, requesting RCMP support to assist their officers with the blockade at the Ambassador Bridge.<sup>16</sup> The office of the Minister of Emergency Preparedness signaled this request to Public Safety Canada, where it was referred to CPB for awareness and response, as required.

## **B. Deputy Minister Stewart**

49. The DM coordinated with the ADMs of PSC to gather information, maintain situational awareness, develop departmental strategies, and advise the Ministers with respect to the

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<sup>12</sup> For example: SSM.CAN.00003117\_REL.

<sup>13</sup> *Emergencies Measures Regulations*, SOR/2022-21, s. 3(2)(f), 6(f), 7.

<sup>14</sup> *Emergency Economic Measures Order*, SOR/2022-22, s 6.

<sup>15</sup> PB.CAN.00000760\_REL.

<sup>16</sup> SSM.NSC.CAN.00001135\_REL.

Freedom Convoy and related blockades and protests. In briefing the Ministers, the DM liaised and regularly met with senior government officials from the federal, provincial, territorial and municipal levels. In particular, the DM engaged with Ontario, Quebec, and the city of Ottawa to discuss the evolving situation on the ground and share information about possible plans to address growing concerns.

50. Due to the continually evolving situation, the DM attended numerous meetings on a daily basis to receive situational updates, discuss issues of concern, and collaborate on how to address the numerous public safety and public order issues relating to the Convoy. Between January 28 and February 19, the DM attended regular briefings with a large number of other federal departments and agencies with respect to the Convoy. The parties attending varied from meeting to meeting, but often included Ministers and representatives from PCO, PMO, CSIS, the RCMP, IRCC, Transport Canada, CBSA, Justice Canada, and Intergovernmental Affairs.
51. The DM also met frequently with representatives of the OPP, the City of Ottawa and the Ottawa Police Service between February 2 and 11. Many of these meetings and briefings included the Minister of Emergency Preparedness, representatives from PCO, the RCMP, and CSIS. A list of all meetings attended by the DM is included as Appendix II, which indicates the representatives present at the meetings. At these meetings, a variety of federal departments and stakeholders shared situational updates and issues of concern, and discussed approaches to address the current issues on the ground.
52. The DM attended all DMOC meetings in January and February 2022, along with the ADM NC. At these meetings, the DM provided situational updates pertaining to the protests, the blockades, and the occupation of Ottawa.
53. On February 10, the Ottawa Police Service wrote to the DM requesting a number of immediate and long term resources. In the immediate term, OPS requested a large contingent of sworn personnel. In the long term, OPS requested both sworn and civilian assistance. However, as the RCMP was already collaborating directly with OPS, the RCMP addressed this request within those arrangements. The RCMP Institutional Report includes details on police operational planning within Ottawa.



### C. Branches

54. CPB, EMPB and NCSB were each involved in the response to the blockades and occupation, and with the invocation and revocation of the *Emergencies Act*.

#### i. CPB

55. The ADM CPB's involvement began in the days leading up to the declaration of a public order emergency and during its duration. In particular, the ADM CPB was involved in discussions with other federal departments, agencies, provincial and municipal counterparts, and key stakeholders.

56. During this period, CPB engaged with provincial and territorial governments through the FPT CPPC, whose Secretariat is contained within the Programs Development and Intergovernmental Affairs directorate as discussed above. The FPT CPPC committee was convened on several occasions throughout February 2022 to share and discuss the information regarding the ongoing blockades, provincial perspectives, situational updates and impacts, and share best practices, strategies and approaches to address the blockades. Some meetings were held with the whole FPT CPPC membership, and others only with provinces who were directly implicated by particular blockades. The FPT CPPC played a significant role in the Government of Canada's overall engagement with provincial and territorial governments, in respect of the invocation of the *Emergencies Act*.<sup>17</sup>

57. The FPT CPPC met on February 1, 11, 13, 14, 16 and 24. PSC provided summaries of these meetings to PCO. Attendees at these meetings are identified in the meeting summaries; its members are listed in the attached **Appendix III**. The relevant subject-matters discussed at these meetings can be briefly summarized as follows:

| Date | Discussion  |
|------|---|
| 2/1  | Background on vaccine requirements for commercial vehicle operators entering from the US, as context for the demonstrations in Ottawa. There was also discussion with respect to how to address non-compliance with public health mandates. |

<sup>17</sup> Report to the Houses of Parliament: *Emergencies Act* Consultations – Feb 16, 2022.

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| 2/11 | Discussion included concerns with respect to police inability to remove or tow large vehicles (in Alberta) and the presence of children at demonstrations (in Ottawa). PSC discussed concerns regarding the risk of ideological violence, risks to critical infrastructure, and the sources of funds for the demonstrations.  |
| 2/13 | PSC and Transport Canada both provided updates on the ‘fluid’ trucker convoys, including continuing issues with removing large vehicles. The Government of Ontario provided details of their recent declaration of emergency, including its impact on preventing interference with critical infrastructure. The Government of Alberta raised its continued issues with accessing tow trucks and its efforts to secure the assistance of the Armed Forces. Manitoba discussed its efforts to negotiate with blockaders and the impact of social media. |
| 2/14 | PSC and Transport Canada discussed broadly potential measures that could give effect to the invocation of the <i>Emergencies Act</i> . Provincial authorities from Ontario and Manitoba expressed hope that recent positive trends would continue.  |
| 2/16 | Briefing and explanations of the <i>Emergencies Act</i> invocation included discussion of provincial/territorial consultations and information sharing between jurisdictions. <sup>18</sup>   |
| 2/24 | Briefing and discussion regarding the revocation of the <i>Emergencies Act</i> , the degree to which it was used across Canada, and lessons learned. <sup>19</sup>  |

58. In addition to convening the FPT CPPC and certain other engagements with FPT leadership noted in **Appendix IV**, the ADM CPB spoke with the DM, the Minister of Public Safety, and other federal ADMs during this time period and provided factual and background information on policing-related policy matters. The ADM CPB liaised with colleagues within the RCMP, CBSA, and Transport Canada regarding the blockades and protests to discuss how various federal legislative and regulatory authorities could be applied to the situation.

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<sup>18</sup> PB.CAN.00000736\_REL.0001.

<sup>19</sup> PB.CAN.00001224\_REL.0001.

59. Following invocation of the *Emergencies Act*, the ADM CPB was consulted on the development of the measures and orders to be implemented under its terms, mostly related to policing policy matters. Following the enactment of the resulting *Emergencies Measures Regulations*, the ADM CPB worked with the RCMP and others to understand the practical implications of the implementation of the emergency measures as they occurred. For instance, CPB considered whether and how Ministerial powers might be required to support law enforcement activities to designate certain physical spaces under emergency measures (the objective being to prohibit protests and other activities within certain geographic areas), and actively monitored the effect of these measures once implemented.
60. A modest capacity was also established within CPB, under the leadership of the ADM CPB, to provide coordination and secretariat support services to support Parliamentary appearances of officials and the Ministers, correspondence, media appearances and other duties related to the *Emergencies Act*.
61. As noted above, the Programs Development and Intergovernmental Affairs directorate also manages the Nation's Capital Extraordinary Policing Cost Program. The City of Ottawa has requested reimbursement for costs associated with the Freedom Convoy and occupation in Ottawa.
- ii. *EMPB*
- a. Briefings and Reports
62. The GOC is responsible for coordinating the Government of Canada's response to emergency events including natural disasters, human-induced events and situations that affect the national interest. The GOC continually monitors and reports on current or potential threats, providing national-level situational awareness, integrated risk assessments, and response plans in collaboration with other federal departments, provincial and territorial governments, and partners.
63. The GOC's main role in the period leading to and during the public order emergency was to supply integrated situational awareness to a number of audiences within Government.

To that end, the GOC produced daily operations briefs related to the Convoy that began on January 28 and continued until the end of February.<sup>20</sup>

64. From January 25 to March 1, the GOC also produced key points on critical infrastructure. The GOC initially shared these reports on a daily basis and began sharing them twice a day on January 29. The first report would be shared mid-day and the second report at the end of the day. Senior leaders across the federal government received these reports, including Federal Departmental Security Officers and their deputies.
65. Between January 28 and February 20, the GOC also issued Flash Alerts, Notifications and Updates, as necessary.
66. Finally, a Significant Event Information Sharing Protocol is in place between the PCO, Treasury Board Secretariat (TBS), and PSC. This protocol is an information sharing protocol that establishes a clear and integrated process for distributing accurate and timely information that enhances employee safety and security.
67. Between January 27 and March 3, the GOC convened fifteen Significant Event Sharing Coordination meetings with PCO and TBS to discuss specific updates for departmental security officers, including providing situational updates on the impacts on governmental operations for departments and their employees, particularly with respect to those located in the National Capital Region.<sup>21</sup>

b. Requests for Assistance received in relation to the 2022 Protests and Blockades

68. In Canada, emergency management is a shared responsibility between all three levels of government. Although most emergencies are local in nature and are managed at the municipal or provincial/territorial level, the Federal Government can become involved where it has primary jurisdiction and responsibility or when requests for assistance are received due to capacity limitations and the scope of the emergency. Further, federal

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<sup>20</sup> These briefs have been produced to the Commission. See, e.g., SSM.CAN.00000160\_REL.0001 (February 18); PB.CAN.00000738\_REL.0001 (February 21); PB.CAN.00001651\_REL.0001 (February 19); SSM.CAN.00000169\_REL.0001 (February 23).

<sup>21</sup> See, e.g., PB.CAN.00000741\_REL.0001 (SESC Call of February 21).

organizations may also require resources from their federal partners, if their ability to continue to operate and respond to an emergency is beyond their capacity.

69. During the events of the Convoy that began in late January and continued throughout the month of February, PSC received three relevant RFAs and investigated two other potential requests. The following is a summary of the process and steps undertaken for each of the requests received.

### **January 28 - Cartier Drill Hall**

70. On January 28, the Solicitor General of Ontario made a request to utilize the Cartier Drill Hall parking lot located at 2 Queen Elizabeth Drive in Ottawa in order to prepare and respond to the anticipated demonstrations. The request was to utilize the space for two days – Saturday, January 29 and Sunday, January 30.
71. PSC assessed that the support of the Armed Forces, who operates the Drill Hall, was in the national interest and a support of last resort due to the time sensitivity of the operation. The Minister of Emergency Preparedness approved this request on January 29, 2022. Accordingly, pursuant to s. 273.6(2) of the *National Defence Act*, the Minister of National Defence authorized the Armed Forces to provide Ontario access to the Cartier Drill hall parking lot. This support extended until February 1, 2022 at which time GOC closed the RFA.
72. On February 4, the GOC was advised that a potential request may be submitted by the Province of Ontario for use of the Cartier Square Drill Hall parking lot and for military police to secure the parking lot. Both Armed Forces and PSC communicated to the GOC that utilizing the military police was not an option. This request never materialized into a formal RFA by the province.
73. On February 11, the GOC was informed of another potential request from the Province of Ontario for use of the Cartier Square Drill Hall. However, this request never materialized into an RFA by the province.

### ***February 5 - Coutts, Alberta international border***

74. On February 5, the Alberta Minister of Municipal Affairs requested federal assistance for additional equipment and personnel to support efforts to resolve the blockade at the port of entry in Coutts, Alberta.
75. Upon reviewing the request, it was determined that the RFA process was not the correct mechanism for addressing the issue of additional law enforcement personnel. Requests for additional RCMP officers must be made under sub-article 9 of the Provincial Police Services Agreement and not through an RFA.<sup>22</sup>
76. On February 7, Commissioner Lucki advised the Minister of Public Safety that the Province of Alberta would exercise sub-article 9.2 of the Police Service Agreement to increase temporarily the strength of the RCMP's presence in Alberta. On February 8, the Minister of Public Safety approved the request and authorized the temporary withdrawal of up to 10 percent of the members of other RCMP Divisions for redeployment in Alberta.
77. With respect to the Province of Alberta's request for towing equipment, the GOC communicated with both Transport Canada and the Armed Forces. As a result of these discussions, the GOC concluded neither Transport Canada, nor the Armed Forces could support this RFA.
78. The RCMP made its own efforts to obtain heavy-duty tow trucks, as addressed in the RCMP's Institutional Report.
79. The Minister of Emergency Preparedness communicated the response to the RFA to Alberta's Minister of Municipal Affairs.

### ***February 16 – Parliamentary Protective Services***

80. On February 16, PSC received an RFA from the Parliamentary Protective Services (PPS) requesting rations for their employees located in the 'red zone' of the Ottawa protests.

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<sup>22</sup> See SSM.CAN.00000295\_REL.0001 and SSM.CAN.00000296\_REL.0001.

The PPS indicated that they had exhausted all their options through commercial means and required 1200 non-perishable food rations.

81. Following the GOC's review and coordination with the Armed Forces, both the Minister of Emergency Preparedness and the Minister of National Defence approved the request on February 18. On February 19, 2022, the Armed Forces delivered the rations and the GOC closed the RFA.

*iii.* NCSB

82. Throughout the course of the public order emergency, NCSB was primarily responsible for collating factual information and intelligence from the agencies under the PSC umbrella and feeding it into senior-level meetings, including ADM NS OPS. As previously set out, NCSB is responsible for ADM NS OPS, which met on February 4, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 16, 17 and 18.

83. The ADM NC participated in these ADM NS OPS meetings. While the PCO primarily lead discussion at ADM NS OPS with respect to the consideration of options and tools for addressing the protests and blockades, PSC agencies including the RCMP, CBSA, and CSIS provided situational information to assist the Government in responding to the blockades, protests and occupation.

84. The information that emerged from the ADM NS OPS meetings was shared by PCO to inform further discussions that occurred at the Deputy Minister level through DMOC. Such information, filtered through DMOC, subsequently informed the input provided for purposes of Ministerial meetings, including the meetings of SSE on February 3, 6 and 8, and of IRG on February 10, 12 and 13, as well as those subsequent to the invocation of the *Emergencies Act*.

**D. Intelligence**

*i.* NSOD/NSPD

85. NSPD assisted the Minister of Public Safety by preparing Question Period Notes on the Freedom Convoy for his use in the House. NSPD also prepared speaking points and notes for the Minister of Public Safety.

86. From January 26 to 31, NSOD received special threat advisories from the RCMP. NSOD distributed these advisories within PSC, including to the DM. The RCMP's Ideologically Motivated Criminal Intelligence Team (IMCIT) also provided situational threat assessments and intelligence reports to PSC relating to anti-health measures protests and related public order events, including the Convoy.
  87. NSPD also helped arrange calls on February 10 and 11 between the ADM NC and Samantha Vinograd, Assistant Secretary for Counterterrorism and Threat Prevention Policy in the U.S. Department of Homeland Security. At this meeting, the ADM NC and Ms. Vinograd exchanged views on perceived security risks arising from the protests, blockades and occupation in Canada, as well as their potential effects on both sides of the border.
  88. Throughout the protests, blockades and occupation, NSOD continually received information, reports and intelligence from CSIS, ITAC, and PCO. NSOD shared this information with the Minister of Public Safety as well as the DM and ADMs for awareness.
  89. In addition, during the period leading up to and through the invocation of the Act, the Minister of Public Safety and ADM NC were each apprised or made aware of numerous classified and unclassified reports, assessments and briefings from CSIS, ITAC as well as the NSIA. The nature and timing of these intelligence products are matters principally discussed in the CSIS/ITAC Institutional Report and the PCO Institutional Report. Certain earlier-prepared intelligence products were also received as relevant to the blockade and occupation participants and activities. In addition, some classified intelligence analysis was received by the Minister of Public Safety subsequent to the revocation of the Act with respect to the events during and after the removal of the blockades.
- ii. Canada Centre*
90. The Canada Centre leads the department's work in preventing and countering radicalization to violence. Created in 2017, the Canada Centre is part of the federal government's efforts to counter violent extremism in all forms. These prevention



activities include policy guidance and funding for research and supporting community-based projects through the Community Resilience Fund. The initiatives and programs supported by the Canada Centre are intended to intervene with individuals and groups at risk of radicalization towards violence, as well as those who want to leave violent extremism behind. These efforts aim to complement national security and criminal justice efforts, as well as broader initiatives to address harms such as hate and gender-based violence.<sup>23</sup>

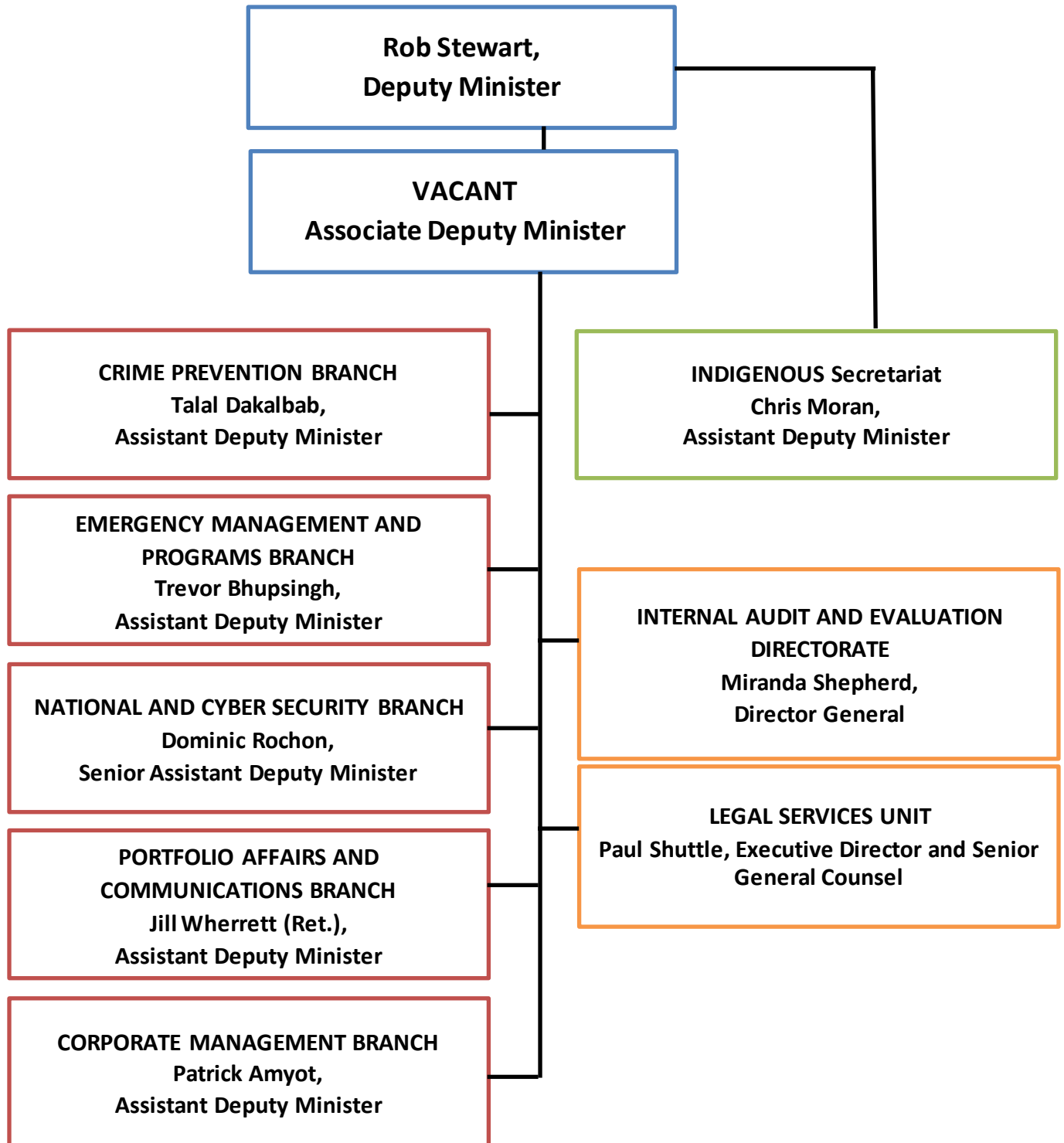
91. All this work forms part of Canada's National Strategy on Countering Radicalization to Violence. In coordination with the security and intelligence community, PSC leads the development of measures to combat ideologically inspired violent extremism, including supporting law enforcement and prosecutors in investigating and prosecuting suspected terrorists.
92. However, it is important to underline that the Canada Centre does not manage or advise on individual cases. As such, the Canada Centre had no decision-making role with respect to the invocation of the *Emergencies Act*. Canada Centre monitored earlier public health protests and the blockades (including their lead up and aftermath), but played no formal role in evaluating the incidents or the government's response.

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<sup>23</sup> <https://www.publicsafety.gc.ca/cnt/bt/cc/bt-en.aspx>

Appendix I

Organizational Chart (January -February 2022)



## Appendix II

### List of Meetings Attended by the PSC Deputy Minister:

#### Briefing on Truckers Convoy:

- January 28th at 1pm (Privy Council Office (PCO), Prime Minister's Office (PMO), Minister Blair (MIN BB), Canadian Security Intelligence Service (CSIS), Immigration, Refugee and Citizenship Canada (IRCC), Transport Canada (TC), Minister Mendicino (MIN MM), Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP), Canada Board Services Agency (CBSA), Justice Canada (Justice), Intergovernmental Affairs (IGA))
- January 29th at 1pm (PCO, PMO, MIN BB, CSIS, IRCC, TC, MIN MM, RCMP, CBSA, Justice, IGA)
- January 30th at 1pm (PCO, PMO, MIN BB, CSIS, IRCC, TC, MIN MM, RCMP, CBSA, Justice, IGA)
- February 1st at 1pm (PCO, PMO, MIN BB, CSIS, IRCC, TC, MIN MM, RCMP, CBSA, Justice, IGA)
- February 2nd at 3:30pm (PCO, PMO, MIN BB, CSIS, IRCC, TC, MIN MM, RCMP, CBSA, Justice, IGA)
- February 3rd at 12:30pm (PCO, PMO, MIN BB, CSIS, IRCC, TC, MIN MM, RCMP, CBSA, Justice, IGA)
- February 4th at 1pm (PCO, PMO, MIN BB, CSIS, IRCC, TC, MIN MM, RCMP, CBSA, Justice, IGA)
- February 4th at 3pm (PCO, PMO, MIN BB, CSIS, IRCC, TC, MIN MM, RCMP, CBSA, Justice, IGA)
- February 5th at 1pm (PCO, PMO, MIN BB, CSIS, IRCC, TC, MIN MM, RCMP, CBSA, Justice, IGA)
- February 5th at 3pm (PCO, PMO, MIN BB, CSIS, IRCC, TC, MIN MM, RCMP, CBSA, Justice, IGA)
- February 5th at 4:30pm (PCO, PMO, MIN BB, CSIS, IRCC, TC, MIN MM, RCMP, CBSA, Justice, IGA)
- February 6th at 4:15pm (PCO, PMO, MIN BB, CSIS, IRCC, TC, MIN MM, RCMP, CBSA, Justice, IGA)

- February 9th at 12:30pm (PCO, PMO, MIN BB, CSIS, TC, MIN MM, RCMP, CBSA, Justice)
- February 9th at 6:30pm (TC, IRCC, PCO)
- February 12th at 1pm (PCO, PMO, MIN BB, CSIS, IRCC, TC, MIN MM, RCMP, CBSA, Justice, IGA)
- February 13th at 1pm (PCO, PMO, MIN BB, CSIS, IRCC, TC, MIN MM, RCMP, CBSA, Justice, IGA)
- February 16th at 8:15am (PCO, Justice)
- February 16th at 8:30am (FINTRAC, Finance, Justice)
- February 16th at 11:30am (PCO, Justice, PMO, DPMO)
- February 16th at 6pm (PCO, Justice)
- February 18th at 12pm (PCO, PMO, MIN BB, CSIS, IRCC, TC, MIN MM, RCMP, CBSA, Justice, IGA)
- February 19th at 4pm (PCO, Justice, TBS)

#### Ministerial Briefings

- January 31st at 4pm (MIN Briefing)
- February 7th at 5pm (MIN MM, PCO, City of Ottawa, Province of ON)
- February 8th at 4:15pm (MIN BB, PCO, City of Ottawa, Province of ON)
- February 10th at 12:15pm (MIN BB, PCO)
- February 13th at 3pm (MIN MM, CSIS)

#### AD HOC DMOC (Demonstration) with the NSIA

- January 31st at 3pm
- February 1st at 2:30pm
- February 2nd at 5pm

#### Municipal leaders, including the mayor and city managers / OPP, OPS, Windsor Police

#### Situation in the NCR

- February 2nd at 5:30pm (City of Ottawa)
- February 3rd at 5:15pm (City of Ottawa, PCO, Ottawa Police, RCMP)

- February 5th at 11am (City of Ottawa, PCO, Ottawa Police, RCMP, CSIS)
- February 6th at 11am (City of Ottawa, PCO, OPP, RCMP, CSIS)
- February 7th at 11am (City of Ottawa, PCO, OPP, RCMP, CSIS)
- February 8th at 12pm (City of Ottawa, PCO, OPP, RCMP, CSIS)
- February 10th at 9:30am (OPP, PCO)
- February 11th at 10am (OPP, PCO)

Provincial and territorial counterparts, including First Ministers meetings

- February 3rd at 2pm (Province of Quebec)
- February 7, FPT DM ad hoc meeting<sup>24</sup>

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<sup>24</sup> PB.NSC.CAN.00000005\_REL.0001

### Appendix III

#### Members of the Federal Provincial and Territorial Deputy Ministers of Justice and Public Safety Committee

| Province              | Name                    | Position  | Ministry   |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|---|--|
| Alberta               | Mr. Frank Bosscha, QC   | Deputy Minister and Deputy Solicitor General                          | Ministry of Justice and Solicitor General              |
| British Columbia      | Ms. Shannon Salter      | Deputy Attorney General   | Ministry of Justice                                    |
| British Columbia      | Mr. Douglas S. Scott    | Deputy Solicitor General  | Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General        |
| Manitoba              | Mr. Dave Wright, Q.C.   | Deputy Minister and Deputy Attorney General                           | Ministry of Justice and Attorney General               |
| New Brunswick         | Mr. Michael Comeau      | Deputy Minister of Public Safety and Deputy Attorney General          | Ministry of Public Safety                              |
| Newfoundland          | Mr. Denis Mahoney       | Deputy Minister of Justice, Public Safety and Deputy Attorney General | Department of Justice and Public Safety                |
| Northwest Territories | Ms. Charlene Doolittle  | Deputy Minister of Justice  | Department of Justice                                  |
| Nova Scotia           | Ms. Candace Thomas      | Deputy Minister of Justice  | Department of Justice                                  |
| Nunavut               | Mr. Stephen Mansell     | Deputy Minister of Justice  | Department of Justice                                  |
| Ontario               | Ms. Denise Cole         | Deputy Minister of Children, Community and Social Services            | Ministry of Children, Community and Social Services    |
| Ontario               | Ms. Marie-Lison Fougère | Deputy Minister Responsible for Women's Issues                        | Ministry of Children, Community and Social Services    |
| Ontario               | Mr. Mario Di Tommaso    | Deputy Solicitor General of Community Safety                          | Ministry of Community Safety and Correctional Services |

|                      |                           |  |  |
|----------------------|---------------------------|--|--|
| Ontario              | Mr. David Corbett         | Deputy Attorney General  | Ministry of the Attorney General                       |
| Ontario              | Ms. Karen Ellis           | Deputy Solicitor General of Correctional Services                        | Ministry of Community Safety and Correctional Services |
| Prince Edward Island | Mr. Jonah Clements        | Deputy Minister of Justice and Public Safety and Deputy Attorney General | Department of Justice and Public Safety                |
| Quebec               | Madame Brigitte Pelletier | Sous-ministre de la Sécurité publique                                    | Ministère de la Sécurité publique                      |
| Quebec               | Madame Line Drouin        | Sous-ministre de la Justice  | Ministère de la Justice                                |
| Saskatchewan         | Mr. J. Glen Gardner       | Deputy Minister of Justice and Deputy Attorney General                   | Ministry of Justice                                    |
| Saskatchewan         | Mr. Dale Larsen           | Deputy Minister of Corrections and Policing                              | Ministry of Justice                                    |
| Yukon                | Mr. John Phelps           | Deputy Minister of Justice   | Department of Justice                                  |

## Appendix IV

### F/P/T Communications

| Item  | Date              | Author  | Recipient  | Details   |
|---|-------------------|---|--|---|
| Request for Assistance<br>SSM.CAN.00004564_REL.0001 | January 28, 2022  | Sylvia Jones, Solicitor General, ON                 | Ministers Blair and Mendicino  | Ask for Ottawa Police Services to have access to Cartier Drill Hall parking lot on Jan 29/30.       |
| FPT Communications                                  | February 1, 2022  | Tina Giguère, Public Safety Canada                  | Assistant Deputy Minister's Office, Public Safety Canada   | Meeting Highlights of an ad hoc meeting of the FPT CPPC on February 1, 2022.                        |
|   | February 1, 2022  | Talal Dakalbab, ADM of Crime Prevention Branch, PSC | Jill Wherrett Randall Koops  | Read-out: FPT CPPC ad hoc meeting of Quarantine Act.  |
| Request for Assistance                              | February 5, 2022  | Ric McIver, Minister of Municipal Affairs, AB       | Ministers Blair and Mendicino  | Equipment and personnel to move 70 semi-tractor trailers and 75 personal and recreational vehicles. |
| Request for Assistance                              | February 9, 2022  | Brian Masse, MP, Windsor West                       | Prime Minister Trudeau, Minister Freeland, Minister Alghabra, Minister Blair, Minister Mendicino | Seeking resources for the City of Windsor and additional federal resources.                         |
| Request for Assistance                              | February 11, 2022 | Heather Stefanson, Premier of MB                    | Prime Minister Trudeau   | Seeking immediate federal action on the blockade at the   |



|                        |                   |   |   |  |
|------------------------|-------------------|---|---|--|
|                        |                   |   |   | border crossing at Emerson, MB.  |
| FPT Communications     | February 11, 2022 | Talal Dakalbab, ADM of Crime Prevention Branch, PSC | Deputy Minister's Office, Public Safety Canada      | Debrief of an ad-hoc meeting of the FPT Crime Prevention and Police Committee (CPPC) that took place on February 11, 2022. Note: email was sent on February 14.  |
| FPT Communications     | February 13, 2022 | Talal Dakalbab, ADM of Crime Prevention Branch, PSC | Rob Stewart, DM of PSC                              | Debrief of meeting with PSC, Alberta, Manitoba, Ontario and the RCMP: Discussion of an escalating towing plan. Ontario updated on their new emergency order. The operational challenge in Alberta is accessing machinery and skilled operators. Manitoba flagged that protestors there seem to be fueled by social media rhetoric from east. |
| FPT Communications     | February 14, 2022 | Julie Thompson, DG, PSC                             | Talal Dakalbab, ADM of Crime Prevention Branch, PSC | Debrief of meeting with TC, PSC, RCMP, Manitoba, Ontario: GoC shared measures being considered to give effect to invocation of EA. Manitoba noted progress was already being made with protestors, Ontario was positive towards the announcement.  |
| Request for Assistance | February 16, 2022 | Larry Brookson                                      | Justine Alexander                                   | Request for logistical support and food  |

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|   |                   |  | Minister Blair   | rations for the Crisis Management Centre and Operations Support Centre.  |
| FPT Discussions<br>PB.CAN.00000736_REL.0001 | February 16, 2022 | Talal Dakalbab,<br>ADM of Crime Prevention Branch,<br>PSC                  | Marlin Degrand<br>Wayne Rideout<br>Connie Courcy<br>Tara Kelly<br>Jessica Young<br>Jeff Simons | Regarding exceptional authorities related to the <i>EMR</i> : goods and services for the removal of towing of vehicles/equipment part of blockade. |
| Correspondence                              | Feb 18, 2022      | Bradley Johns,<br>Minister of Justice and Attorney General,<br>Nova Scotia | Minister Mendicino   | Flagging concerns that law enforcement resources may be drawn from Nova Scotia to help situation in Ottawa.  |
| FPT Discussions<br>PB.CAN.00001224_REL.0001 | February 24, 2022 | Talal Dakalbab,<br>ADM of Crime Prevention Branch,<br>PSC                  | Rob Stewart,<br>DM of PSC  | Readout from FPT Meeting February 24 and regional update summaries.  |

## Municipal Correspondance

| Item           | Date              | Author                                  | Recipient                                     | Details  |
|----------------|-------------------|---|---|--|
| Correspondence | February 7, 2022  | Jim Watson and Councillor Diane Deans   | Prime Minister Trudeau and Minister Mendicino | Correspondence requesting support from the federal government to Ottawa for the Convoy protests.                             |
| Correspondence | February 10, 2022 | Gary McNamara, Warden, Country of Essex | Minister Blair                                | Indicates support for the City of Windsor's request for Federal assistance in the form of additional officers and equipment. |

Appendix V

RCMP, OPP, OPS and WPS engagement

| Item   | Date                           | Author   | Recipient      | Details   |
|--|--------------------------------|--|----------------|---|
| ADM NS OPS<br><br>*These meetings took place almost daily from January 26 to February 18 | January 26 – February 18, 2022 | PCO  |                | NCSB (NSOD) scheduled meetings, and PCO generated meeting summaries.                        |
| Request for Assistance   | February 9, 2022               | Pamela Mizuno, Chief of Police, Windsor Police Service | Minister Blair | Windsor Police Service requests 100 police officers, police vehicles, and heavy tow trucks. |

## Appendix VI

### International Counterparts and Stakeholders

| Item   | Date              | Details   |
|--|-------------------|---|
| International Counterparts and Stakeholders                                      | February 9, 2022  | <p>The US Department of Homeland Security (DHS) reached out at working level to PSC to request a call between Lesley Soper, DG NSPD, and Samantha Vinograd, Assistant Secretary for Counterterrorism and Threat Prevention Policy, DHS.</p> <p>DHS also emailed Randall Koops (DG, International and Border Policy, Portfolio Affairs and Communications Branch (PACB)) and Nancy Faraday-Smith (Director, International Affairs Division, PACB) to request a call between DHS Secretary Mayorkas and Minister Mendicino. DG Koops liaised via email with MINO to organize a time for the call and confirmed via email to DG Soper that the Secretary-Minister call will take place on February 10 (the call, however, occurred on Feb 11).</p> |
| International Counterparts and Stakeholders<br><br>SSM.NSC.CAN.00000252_REL.0001 | February 10, 2022 | <p>Unclassified call takes place between DG Soper and Assistant Secretary Vinograd, with interdepartmental representatives from the Canadian and US sides also participating. The call focused primarily on sharing views on threat-related aspects of the events and effects on both sides of the border. The US also indicates that it is starting to see early impacts of the protests on the US economy. NSPD prepared an unclassified readout of the call, which it shares internally and to Canadian counterparts who also participated. Assistant Secretary Vinograd proposes to have a secure call on Feb 11.</p>   |
| International Counterparts and Stakeholders                                      | February 11, 2022 | <p>DG Soper confirms the secure call can take place that morning and that Dominic Rochon, SADM of NCSB can participate. The secure call takes place from 10:30-11:30 AM. Following the</p>  |

|  |                   |  |
|--|-------------------|--|
|  |                   | <p>secure call, DG Soper provides email contacts to SADM Rochon and Assistant Secretary Vinograd in case they wish to contact each other directly.</p> <p>The call between DHS Secretary Mayorkas and Minister Mendicino occurs at 11:00 AM. The discussion focuses on impact of protests on Ports of Entry and disruption of cross-border trade, not the protests themselves. Minister Mendicino is accompanied by his Chief of Staff during the call. NSPD was not involved in this preparation.</p> |
| International Counterparts and Stakeholders                                      | February 12, 2022 | Assistant Secretary Vinograd emails SADM Rochon, asks whether it is possible to talk on February 13 (Sunday) or February 14 (Monday) to continue on some of the topics raised during their secure call, including on immigration penalties. NSPD was not involved in this preparation.   |
| International Counterparts and Stakeholders<br><br>SSM.NSC.CAN.00000265_REL.0001 | February 13, 2022 | SADM Rochon sends an email to Assistant Secretary Vinograd enquiring about a possible Minister-Secretary joint announcement to occur the week of February 14. SADM Rochon requests a call with Assistant Secretary Vinograd that afternoon and invites counterparts from CBSA (Scott Harris and Scott Millar) and IRCC (Nicole Giles and Catherine Scott). Assistant Secretary Vinograd confirms her availability and will gather others on the US side. NSPD was not involved in this preparation.    |