



PARLIAMENTARY PROTECTIVE SERVICE
SERVICE DE PROTECTION PARLEMENTAIRE
CANADA

INSTITUTIONAL REPORT PARLIAMENTARY PROTECTIVE SERVICE

October 2022



INSTITUTIONAL REPORT



Submitted by the Parliamentary Protective Service
(the Service) to The Public Order Emergency
Commission.

October 2022

Parliament Hill, Canada

TABLE OF CONTENTS

BACKGROUND..... 4

LEGISLATIVE MANDATE, MOU & STATUS OF PROTECTION OFFICERS 5

 The legislative mandate 5

 The MOU pursuant to section 79.55 6

 The status of PPS Protection Officers 6

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW (2015-2022) 7

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE 8

SERVICE’S ROLE IN CONVOY 8

APPENDIX A: PRECINCT DESIGNATION 10

APPENDIX B: SIGNED MOU (2015) 13

APPENDIX C: ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE..... 19

 Organizational Chart: January/February 2022 19

 Organizational Chart: Current..... 19

BACKGROUND

The Parliamentary Protective Service's (the Service) mission is to provide physical security operations on Parliament Hill and within the parliamentary precinct in Ottawa. It was created by statute under the Parliament of Canada Act (the Act) on June 23, 2015, following the Senate and the House of Commons resolutions in their respective Houses after the October 22, 2014 attack on Parliament Hill:

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

The newly created parliamentary entity amalgamated previously existing security units into a single security service aimed at protecting the Parliament of Canada.

The Service's legislative mandate does not extend to law enforcement. The police of jurisdiction, the Ottawa Police Service, remain responsible for law enforcement within the parliamentary precinct and on Parliament Hill. When a situation occurs during the execution of the physical security mandate of the Service requiring the involvement of a police officer, the Service's operational employees communicate with the police of jurisdiction so that the police of jurisdiction may respond as they judge appropriate. The police of jurisdiction cannot enter the parliamentary precinct without the permission of one of the Speakers, given the parliamentary privilege of the Houses.

LEGISLATIVE MANDATE, MOU & STATUS OF PROTECTION OFFICERS

The legislative mandate

Under the Act, the Speaker of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Commons are jointly responsible for the Service, as the custodians of the powers, privileges, rights and immunities of their respective Houses and of the members of those Houses.

The Service, under subsection 79.53(1) of the Act, is responsible for all matters with respect to physical security throughout the parliamentary precinct and Parliament Hill.

The Director of the Service leads integrated physical security operations throughout Parliament Hill and the parliamentary precinct, under the joint general policy direction of the Speakers. The Director of the Service must be a member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP), according to section 79.56 of the Act, and has control and management of the daily operations of the Service.

Despite the relationship between the Director of the Service and the RCMP, the Service is a separate and distinct organization from the RCMP and the Government of Canada. The Service is a parliamentary entity that provides its physical security mandate within the parliamentary precinct and Parliament Hill, under the joint direction of both Speakers.

Section 79.51 of the Act precisely defines the geographic areas in which the Service fulfills its legislative mandate. This section provides that:

Parliamentary precinct means the premises or any part of the premises, other than the constituency offices of members of Parliament, that are used by the following entities or individuals or their officers or staff, and that are designated in writing by the Speaker of the Senate or the Speaker of the House of Commons:

- (a) the Senate, House of Commons, Library of Parliament or Parliamentary committees;
- (b) members of the Senate or the House of Commons who are carrying out their parliamentary functions;
- (c) the Senate Ethics Officer or the Conflict of Interest and Ethics Commissioner;
- (d) the Service; or

INSTITUTIONAL REPORT

(e) the Parliamentary Budget Officer.

Parliament Hill means the grounds in the City of Ottawa bounded by Wellington Street, the Rideau Canal, the Ottawa River and Kent Street.

The Speakers' latest designation of the various buildings and locations used by the parliamentary entities that are part of the parliamentary precinct for the purpose of the application of section 79.51 of the Act was tabled in both Houses on November 28, 2018 (see Appendix A).

The MOU pursuant to section 79.55

On June 4, 2015, a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was signed, pursuant to section 79.55 of the Act, between the Speaker of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Commons, the Minister of Public Safety and Preparedness, and the Commissioner of the RCMP (see Appendix B).

Among other things, this MOU establishes the Service's governance and the manner by which the RCMP provides physical security services side by side with the operational employees of the Service. It also provides a process for the selection of the Director of the Service.

The status of PPS Protection Officers

Unlike police officers, the Service's protection officers are not peace officers. However, they are expressly identified as public officers in the *Regulations Prescribing Public Officers* (SOR 98-466) for the purpose of paragraph 117.07(2)(g) of the *Criminal Code* (pertaining to the firearms and other weapons exemption).

Paragraph 1(1)(g) of these Regulations stipulates that:

1 (1) A member of any of the following classes of persons, if employed in the public service of Canada or by the government of a province or municipality, is a public officer for the purposes of paragraph 117.07(2)(g) of the Criminal Code:

(...)

(g) security personnel employed by the House of Commons or the Senate or by the Service, as defined in section 79.51 of the Parliament of Canada Act; and

(...)

This designation of the Service's protection officers as public officers is made only for the purpose of the application of section 117.07 of the *Criminal Code*. As mentioned above, the Service is not a law enforcement agency.

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW (2015-2022)

While the Service has been in existence for seven (7) years, it has not always operated as it does today. Throughout its brief history, it has adapted its organizational priorities to contextual needs and threats. In its first few years of existence, the Service was very tactically oriented. Its initial focus was to acquire the resources required to effectively uphold its new physical security mandate. The newly created parliamentary entity combined three previously existing security services (the former operational branches of the Senate Protective Service and House of Commons Security Services, as well as an RCMP Security Unit) into a single unified security service mandated to protect the Parliament of Canada.

By 2018, the Service was well positioned to launch a multi-year transition initiative aimed at achieving the complete demobilization of RCMP resources on the grounds of Parliament Hill. This undertaking was completed within the span of two years.

The year 2020 was a flagship year for many reasons, not the least of which was that it marked the start of the COVID-19 pandemic. However, it is also when the Service moved into a phase of organizational maturity and development as it formally recognized how operational excellence and high performance, as well as employee health, wellness and safety, are foundational to it achieving its mandate. That year, the Service also developed its operational capabilities through the establishment of two critical programs: one committed to exercise planning and delivery, and the other to the command of critical incidents.

The first eventually evolved into what is now known as the **Operational Evaluation and Continuous Improvement** branch (OECI). The OECI is dedicated to ensuring that the Service is equipped with mechanisms for proactively applying lessons learned to how it conducts its readiness and response operations. Through critical activities like scenario-based training and tabletop exercises, the OECI plays a key role in the Service's ability to learn from its response to any complex event and helps ensure that findings are integrated across the Service.

The second is the Service's **Critical Incident Command** Program. Its existence was critical to how the Service prepared for situations like the Convoy. Through the Critical Incident Commander (CIC) program, the Service stood up its own Crisis Management Centre (CMC) during the presence of the Convoy, which streamlined communication between the Service's CIC, the Service's Operational Support Centre (PPS OSC) and key stakeholders.

Today, the Service understands operational readiness and response capacity as a function of people-driven excellence, and it triangulates physical barriers, technology and human assets to create and carry out integrated physical security operations capable of optimally serving the parliamentary community.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

Please see Appendix C:

Appendix C.1

[Organizational Chart: January/February 2022](#)

Appendix C.2

[Organizational Chart: Current](#)

SERVICE'S ROLE IN CONVOY

Between January 28 and February 20, 2022, the national capital's downtown core was occupied by participants of what was originally named the "2022 Freedom Convoy" (the "Convoy").

In response to the Convoy, the Service adapted its posture and delivered its mandate to provide physical security on Parliament Hill and within the parliamentary precinct.

While the Convoy triggered a multi-jurisdictional response from federal, provincial, and municipal law enforcement agencies, the Service's focus remained on the delivery of its mandate to provide physical security operations on Parliament Hill and the parliamentary precinct and the safe comings and goings of parliamentarians and parliamentary staff.

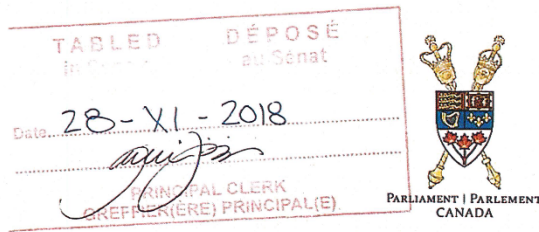
When examining the Service's role in the response to the Convoy, the following points should be highlighted:

1. While communication before, during and after the presence of the Convoy took place between the Service and law enforcement agencies, the Service was not an active participant nor contributor to any tactical police planning.
2. As a parliamentary entity, the Service played no role in providing direction or advice to the Government of Canada with respect to its decision to invoke a public order emergency under the Emergencies Act.

3. The invocation of a public order emergency under the Emergencies Act did not grant the Service any additional authorities. The Service continued to fulfill its physical security mandate on Parliament Hill and throughout the parliamentary precinct.

Situational awareness is of critical value to the Service regardless of the nature of a given crisis or emergency situation. In the end, **the Service's operational readiness and response capacity is a function of how three (3) specific variables triangulate: 1) physical barriers; 2) human assets and 3) technology.** It is the combination of all three that the Service must leverage to continue to effectively protect and serve parliamentarians and the parliamentary community in an ever-evolving threat environment. During the presence of the Convoy, the Service maintained the integrity of the parliamentary precinct and Parliament Hill in accordance with its mandate.

APPENDIX A: PRECINCT DESIGNATION



1/42 - 2611
2018 - 11 - 28

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

DATE: NOVEMBER 27, 2018

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

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

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

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

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

(1) In respect of the Senate:

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

1 of 3

(2) In respect of the House of Commons:

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

(3) In respect of the Library of Parliament:

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

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

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

(5) In respect of the Senate Ethics Officer:

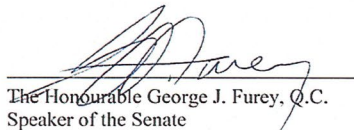
- (a) the fifth floor of the building situated at 90 Sparks Street in Ottawa.

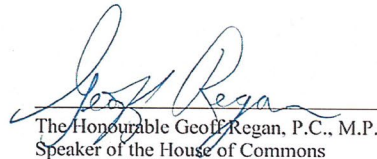
(6) In respect of the Parliamentary Budget Officer:

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

(7) In respect of the Parliamentary Protective Service:

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


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


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

APPENDIX B: SIGNED MOU (2015)



MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

Between

THE SPEAKER OF THE SENATE,

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

THE MINISTER OF PUBLIC SAFETY AND EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS, and

THE COMMISSIONER OF THE RCMP

WHEREAS, the House of Commons resolved:

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

AND WHEREAS, the Senate resolved:

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

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

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

Parliamentary Protective Service

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

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

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

Selection and Appointment of Director

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

Governance

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

Operations

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

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

Funding, Budget and Estimates

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

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

Implementation

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

Dispute Resolution

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

INSTITUTIONAL REPORT

Review

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

Amendments to the Memorandum of Understanding

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

Termination

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

Effective Date and Signature

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

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



Speaker of the Senate

Date: May 28th, 2015



Speaker of the House of Commons

Date: May 28th, 2015



Minister of Public Safety and
Emergency Preparedness

Date: June 3rd 2015

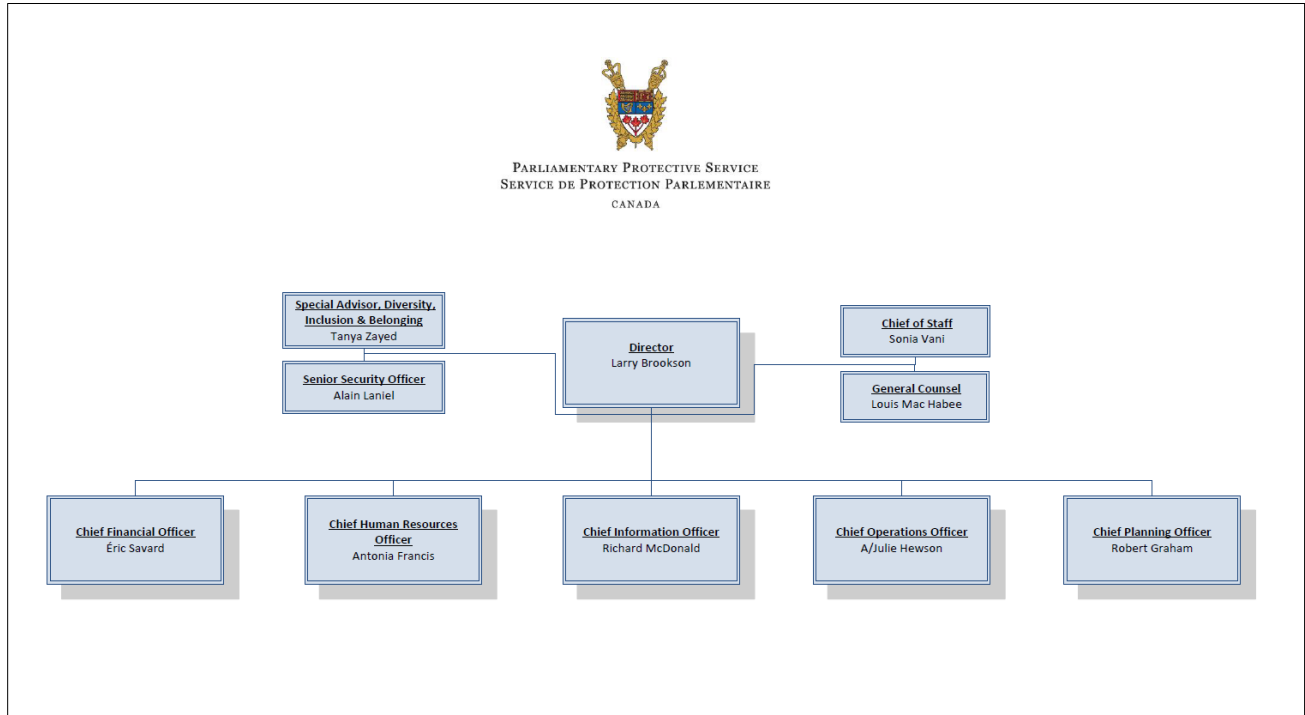


Commissioner of the RCMP

Date: 2015 June 4

APPENDIX C: ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

C1. Organizational Chart: January/February 2022



C2. Organizational Chart: Current

