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Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police *Leading Progressive change in policing*
Association canadienne des chefs de police *À l'avant-garde du progrès policier*

Counter-Terrorism & National Security Committee
Comité de contre-terrorisme et de la sécurité nationale de l'ACCP
Annual Report 2009/2010

Executive Summary

The *Counter Terrorism and National Security (CTNS) Committee* of the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police (CACP) is mandated to harmonize the work of the Canadian law enforcement community in identifying, preventing, deterring, investigating and responding to criminal activities related to terrorism and national security threats.

The threat from terrorist criminal activity necessitates an international integrated approach to policing. All levels of Canadian law enforcement play critical and complementary roles in national security, from community engagement to prevention, detection, interdiction, crisis management, response, consequence management and criminal investigations.

In 2009-2010 the CTNS reviewed its strategic priorities and objectives relative to the Common Framework on National Security and is moving forward on key initiatives.

A component of the CACP *Prevention of Radicalization Working Group* is progressing with the radicalization prevention framework. The goal of the framework is to assist communities in identifying youth who are vulnerable to radical thinking and extremist / terrorist action, and develop intervention strategies, using community resources. Existing RCMP Community Outreach networks are being used to share RCMP analysis of the radicalization issue with communities.

In May 2010, the CTNS committee decided to prepare a reference document on counter-radicalization initiatives underway nationally; research results from both CTNS and Government of Canada working group efforts will be distributed in due course.

Since its inception in January 2007 the *Counter-Terrorism Information Officer Initiative (CTIO)* has expanded from British Columbia to Toronto, to the National Capital Region in Ontario and will be introduced in Québec in the fall of 2010.

The RCMP E Division Outreach Section has been the driving force of the CTIO initiative. During 2009/2010 they provided briefings on Olympic security plans; a joint RCMP CSIS briefing on the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE). They have begun work on a CTIO Divisional website, accessible through the Infoweb (a system RESTRICTED to users authorized by RCMP); with hopes to make the site accessible to other Police Departments through an Intranet.

National and Divisional Coordinators are working on standardizing CTIO training course curriculum on a national level. The Sureté du Québec (SQ), the Service de police de la Ville de Montréal and the RCMP are developing the course curriculum in the French language. Six CTIO training workshops are expected to take place: one each in 'A' and 'O' Eastern Region and two in 'C' and 'E' Divisions.

As part of the CTNS Committee Strategic Plan, the RCMP and CSIS take the lead role in promoting *Training Programs on National Security* through various opportunities.

In 2009 RCMP produced two *Roll-Call Videos* which were distributed nationally and received very positive evaluations. To encourage even broader dissemination, CTNS has asked Chiefs of Police and CTIO coordinators to include the training videos into all training opportunities and prepare duplicates for circulation

CSIS and the RCMP are looking into the feasibility of holding the *National Police and Security Terrorism (NPST) Conference* and *National Intelligence Requirements (NIR)* meeting annually, with the next one proposed for February 2011. The committee would like to see more police services attend and have invitations directed to the operational/intelligence manager to discuss local concerns that contribute to, and complement National Intelligence Requirements (NIR).

Since 2004, approximately 40 members of the Canadian national security and counter terrorism community have benefited from training received under the *Leadership in Counter Terrorism (LinCT) Program*. The LinCT was initiated as a joint leadership project involving the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), Scottish Police College (SPC) and the Police Service of Northern Ireland (PSNI), and has grown to include the RCMP, Australian Federal Police (AFP) and Australian Institute of Police Management (AIPM).

While LinCT is designed primarily for law enforcement and non-law enforcement representatives are invited by several LinCT partners' to maximize the cross community exchange of perspectives. The LinCT training covers three main themes: Counter Terrorism, Intelligence and Leadership. The program is delivered over a four-week period incorporating high level presentations from both operational and strategic areas. The program is a blend of case studies of major operations, theoretical presentations, discussion and reflection. The model is designed to enable all participants to further develop their capacity to operate effectively in global counter terrorism operations.

At the May 2010 meeting, the Committee looked at ways to obtain increased value from the LinCT training. Value to the Canadian National Security community can be improved by having the CTNS members take a more active role in selecting participants among nominated candidates and by providing a suggested list of action paper topics, a requirement and condition for graduating.

In May 2007 the CTNS Committee accepted the framework for the *Critical Infrastructure Suspicious Incident Reporting (SIR)*¹ as meeting the Committee's objectives of increasing *Two-Way Dialogue on National Security*. It is the desired framework for the reporting of suspicious incidents in all ten sectors of Critical Infrastructure (CI). SIR was recognized as a mechanism to support increased rapid dissemination of threat analysis to frontline officers. It also similarly increased the rapid collection of suspicious incident information from frontline officers and critical infrastructure owners and operators.

In June 2010, the permanent on-line SIR system was rolled out to a limited number of representatives from the Energy, Transportation and Financial sector. This on-line system uses an encrypted portal that participants can access via the Government of Canada "e-pass". The rollout will continue to expand as resources permit and an updated information package will be distributed to CTNS committee members.

In 2009, committee members agreed to a new initiative, "*Post-Attack Investigative Response*". This initiative will build on the *Common Framework on National Security*. A well-designed plan is necessary for a coordinated response recognizing the parallel streams of emergency/critical incident management and criminal investigative responses during an incident. Once the CTNS committee is satisfied with the models and framework it can be used as a reference in developing guiding principles with a broader applicability to other municipalities and regions.

In 2010, the Committee stressed that a cohesive *National Security and Counter Terrorism Communication Strategy* is required more than ever to increase the level of awareness of the Canadian decision makers and the public of the threat and, what law enforcement is doing to counter it. This strategy will engage law enforcement across the country.

2009/2010 Significant Accomplishments

Below is a summary of a few key issues and subjects the CTNS Committee has focused on in 2009/2010.

Common Framework on National Security

Background:

The *Common Framework on National Security* consists of eight key principles

¹ Renamed from the Urban/Rail Transit Security Information Sharing Protocol & Architecture.

that serve to guide the Canadian law enforcement community's fight against terrorism and threats to national security in Canada.

These Eight Key Principles consist of agreement to:

- leverage the skills, knowledge and resources of the entire LE and security community to meet the evolving threat environment;
- use integration as the foundation of LE's strategy to investigate NS criminal activities;
- operationalize integration through the integrated National Security Criminal Investigations program;
- adopt guidelines for briefing political leadership on NS criminal investigations;
- coordinate media engagement amongst all partners in NS criminal investigations;
- maintain security of information;
- represent our needs to our respective governments; and,
- have the CTNS Committee of the CACP take a leadership role in engaging government on counter terrorism and national security.

The *Common Framework* was designed to set a common vision of law enforcement community's engagement in national security and to set out a collective way forward. In 2009/2010, the CTNS continued to use the Common Framework as its core principles in guiding its work and continues to communicate these principles to a variety of audiences, both public and private, as a tangible example that law enforcement is working together effectively to counter the threat from terrorist related criminal activity.

Prevention of Radicalization Framework

The RCMP Headquarters component of the CACP Prevention of Radicalization Working Group is progressing with the radicalization prevention framework.

The goal of the framework is two-fold: assist communities in identifying young people who are vulnerable in terms of crossing the line between radical thinking and extremist / terrorist action, and; developing appropriate intervention strategies, using community resources.

As an initial step, existing RCMP Community Outreach networks will be used to share RCMP analysis of the radicalization issue with communities. This will: ensure that our understanding of the problem is well-publicized; help to elicit community views on the issue, and; encourage development of community-

based responses.

The conceptual work is based on a broader effort by the Working Group to identify existing programs and strategies within their respective agencies and to determine their effective components. Analysis of these existing programs and strategies is currently under way and the “conceptual framework” for a unified intervention strategy will be prepared for discussion in 2010.

In May 2010, a one day retreat brought together government departments with an interest in the radicalization issue, including Public Safety, Immigration, Correctional Services and Foreign Affairs. The purpose of the retreat was to assess the current state of knowledge of the radicalization issue, based on a briefing on current and future threats by RCMP and CSIS analysts; to discuss potential counter radicalization strategies and to identify a way forward on Counter-Radicalization. The outcomes of the retreat are still being finalized and, subject to approval by retreat participants, will be presented to relevant Ministers and Deputy Ministers in the weeks to come.

Counter-Terrorism Information Officer Initiative Expansion

‘E’ Division

The CTIO initiative was launched in British Columbia January 2007 and covers the province. In BC they have one full-time and three part-time employee resources.

Currently, there are 133 trained CTIOs across BC working within agencies such as police, firefighters, ambulance, CP Police, CN Police, Transit Security, Correctional Services Canada, B.C. Correctional Services, B.C. Sheriffs and Canadian Fisheries Officers. This CTIO network is successfully applied in crime prevention as well as information gathering, information sharing and assistance to investigations.

‘O’ Division

The RCMP ‘O’ Division CTIO was implemented in October 2008. The geographical area covers the Greater Toronto Area, southern Ontario and Northern Ontario.

Currently, there are 139 trained CTIOs in Ontario and most are trained police officers from the Ontario Provincial Police (OPP), municipal police services with some representatives from Atomic Energy of Canada Limited, Ontario Power Generation and Correctional Services Canada.

The CTIO located in various cities across the territory act as points of contact and assist in investigations.

‘C’ Division

The “C” Division CTIO program began in 2009 and covers the province of Québec. The coordinator has since been engaged with two partners, the Sureté du Québec (SQ) and the Service de police de la Ville de Montréal, to develop a Memorandum of Understanding between their respective agencies for the purpose of advancing the CTIO. They are currently working at developing the course curriculum in French and the CTIO will be introduced in the Quebec in the fall of 2010.

‘A’ Division

‘A’ Division territory covers more than 5,000 square kilometers in and around the National Capital Region (NCR) in both Ontario and Québec. The CTIO program is working with its main partner the Ottawa Police Service to finalize the details of an agreement in support of full implementation.

The division CTIO coordinator and the National HQ CTIO coordinator put together their first training workshop in November 2009. Sixty participants attended with representation from the Ontario Provincial Police, Ottawa Police Service, Department of National Defence, Canadian Border Services Agency, House of Commons and Emergency Operations Ottawa.

CTIO TRAINING FORECAST FOR 2010

The content presented during the training workshop has evolved since the beginning of the program. The National coordinator along with the four Divisional coordinators (for ‘A’, ‘C’, ‘E’ and ‘O’ Division) are currently in consultation in order to standardize the course curriculum on a national level.

Due to all the major events taking place in 2010, CTIO training will be limited this year. The chart below itemizes projected training workshops:

Division	2010 Training Workshop
‘A’ Division	September 2010
‘C’ Division	October 2010 and November 2010
‘O’ Division, Eastern Region	Fall 2010
‘E’ Division	May 25-27, 2010 and Fall 2010

CURRENT PROJECTS

The 'E' Division Outreach Section has been the driving force of the CTIO initiative since its implementation and is responsible for all the current projects under the CTIO program. The projects include:

- Providing CTIOs with a joint RCMP / CSIS briefing on the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) , following the conflict that pushed the Tamil Tigers out of the Sri Lanka.
- Providing a briefing on security plans for the 2010 Winter Olympics one month before the Games.
- Begun work on a CTIO Divisional website, accessible through the Infoweb (a system RESTRICTED to users authorized by RCMP); with hopes to make the site accessible to other Police Departments through an Intranet.
- Working on delivering live monthly training online by webcast. The webcast could be accessible nationally and presenters invited from around the world.
- Looking at creating 13 short videos (two minutes each in length) corresponding to the Integrated Threat Assessment Centre (ITAC) threat thermometer. The videos would be accessible on the Infoweb and also made available to CTIO partner agencies.

Training Programs on National Security

As part of the CTNS Committee Strategic Plan, the RCMP and CSIS take the lead role in promoting *Training Programs on National Security*. In addition to the training provided in several regions by the CTIO program, the RCMP agreed to produce a number of “*Roll Call Training Videos For Front-Line Police Officers*”. In 2008, RCMP funding was approved for the development and production of two training/awareness modules for front-line police officers at a cost of \$100K each. The initiative referred to “Terrorism: A New dimension in Front Line Policing” produced its first two videos in French and English: Pieces of a Puzzle, Introduction to Terrorism (13m:34s), and “Who Am I Going to Call?, Reporting and Authorities (13m:43s).

In 2009-2010 over 400 hundred copies of the two Roll-Call Videos were distributed across Canada to Chiefs of Police members of the CACP, CTIOs and other agencies in BC and Ontario. Very positive evaluations have been received from the various police services/ agencies. We have, however, also noticed that in many instances, the video is not getting the broader dissemination we had hoped for throughout the services / agencies. The CTNS has written to Chiefs of Police and the CTIO coordinators to encourage recipients to make duplicates

of the master and the evaluation form for a broader internal distribution and to include the training videos into existing and new training opportunities.

CSIS and the RCMP are looking into the feasibility of holding the “*National Police and Security Terrorism (NPST) Conference*” and “*National Intelligence Requirements (NIR) Meeting*” annually with the next one proposed for February 2011. The committee would like to see more police services attend and have invitations directed to the operational and/or intelligence head levels to discuss local concerns that contribute to and complement National Intelligence Requirements (NIR).

Since 2004, several members of the Canadian national security and counter terrorism community has benefited from training received under the *Leadership in Counter Terrorism (LinCT) Programme*. The LinCT was initiated as a joint leadership project between the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), Scottish Police College (SPC) and the Police Service of Northern Ireland (PSNI). Subsequently, it has grown to include the RCMP, the Australian Federal Police (AFP) and the Australian Institute of Police Management (AIPM).

The LinCT training covers three main themes: Counter Terrorism, Intelligence and Leadership. The programme is delivered over a four-week period incorporating high level presentations from both operational and strategic areas. The programme is a blend of case studies of major operations, theoretical presentations, discussion and reflection. The model is designed to enable all participants to further develop their capacity to operate effectively in global counter terrorism operations.

The LinCT Programme is designed to create a collaborative cadre of senior law enforcement officials who have a broad, strategic global appreciation of events and intelligence, and the ability to act locally within their authority to contribute to the global counter terrorism effort.

LinCT is designed to integrate the core content areas of terrorism, intelligence and leadership thereby creating a unique approach that replicates the reality of counter terrorism environment.

Each programme consists of 40 core participants, clustered in learning teams assigned to five syndicates. The desired participant will be at the policy development level of their agency or in a position to strongly influence policy, have authority and responsibility for resource assignment and allocation, and have a current or future role with responsibility for counter terrorism and/or intelligence matters. In addition to the student participants, five syndicate directors are selected from the senior ranks of contributing law enforcement agencies.

In January 2007, LinCT partners formed a Board of Governors to guide the programme and provide accountability for the participating agencies. The Canadian Board of Governors (BoG) representatives are the A/Commission Alain Tousignant DG Workplace Development and

Wellness, RCMP and A/Commissioner Gilles Michaud, National Security Criminal Investigations, also the co-chair of the CTNS committee.

Recent BoG discussions centered on the direction of the program and the added value desired from the courses. It was discussed that post-9/11 the program needs refocusing to emerging challenges and that action papers need to be better aligned with strategic challenges.

At the May 2010 meeting the Committee decided the value to the Canadian National Security community can be improved by having CTNS members take a more active role in selecting participants from among nominated candidates and by providing a suggested list of action paper topics, a requirement and condition for graduating.

Commencing with current Pacific cycle nominee participants (November 2010 course start), the CTNS committee will provide a list of topics to candidates for their LinCT action papers. In addition, the selected Canadian Syndicate Director will oversee the progress of Canadian action papers. Candidates for the next Atlantic cycle will be selected by the CTNS committee at the Fall 2010 meeting.

Actions papers of past Canadian LinCt graduates are being collected for storing in a database (TBD) that will be made accessible to candidates, participants, graduates and committee members.

Critical Infrastructure Suspicious Incident Reporting (SIR)

The CTNS Committee accepted in May 2007 the framework for the “*Critical Infrastructure Suspicious Incident Reporting (SIR)*”² as meeting the Committee’s objectives of increasing “*Two-Way Dialogue on National Security*” and as the desired framework for the reporting of suspicious incidents in all 10 sectors of Critical Infrastructure (CI). SIR was recognized as a mechanism able to support increased rapid dissemination of threat analysis to front line officers and similarly increased rapid collection of suspicious incident information from frontline officers and critical infrastructure owners and operators. The Committee also supported making submissions to the Government supporting the said information sharing protocol.

Response to a Changing Threat Environment

Under the old way of doing business, especially with respect to threats to critical infrastructure, there was no effective and efficient mechanism in place to systematically and comprehensively collect and analyze criminal information to expose indicators of potential

² Renamed from the Urban/Rail Transit Security Information Sharing Protocol & Architecture.

terrorist planning activities. And while information did occasionally tend to flow to police agencies from the public or from infrastructure stakeholders, it very often did not flow the other way: back to CI stakeholders in the form of threat analysis.

Other factors have also complicated matters: government and law enforcement agencies tend to receive, treat and archive their information separately. This means that information that is received is often stove-piped and not easily shared. Today, a changing threat environment and the new realities of national security criminal investigations are forcing us to challenge the “old way of doing business”.

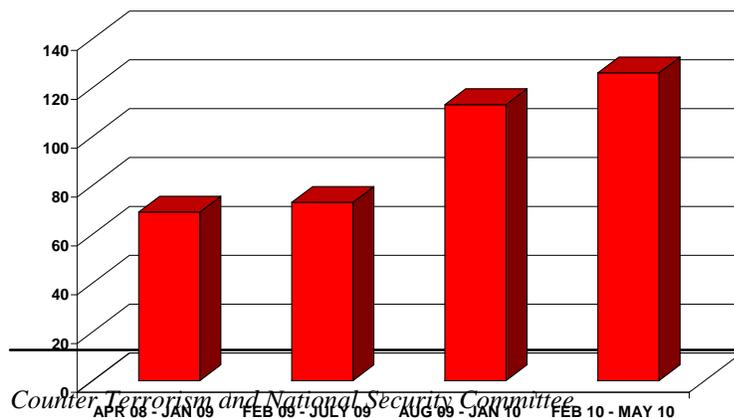
Integration: Police, Government Agencies and CI Stakeholders

New ways are needed to enhance information sharing and co-operation with all stakeholders; the private sector and the public are recognized as partners rather than clients. With them and with other agencies, we need to share information in ways that are backed by existing legislation. SIR is meant to help detect and prevent significant national security crimes before they pose an imminent threat to Canadians and their infrastructure by facilitating the proper sharing of information on potential threats amongst relevant CI stakeholders.

In April 2008, RCMP National Security Criminal Investigations (NSCI) launched the SIR pilot project which captured suspicious incident reports from a small group of mass transit operators in Toronto and Vancouver. The pilot group gradually expanded to include a wider representation of interested stakeholders, including those from the Transportation, Energy and Finance sectors. The Energy and Utilities sector has numerous stakeholders participating from the electricity, oil, gas and pipelines sub-sectors. Finance Canada and Bank of Canada have also come forward as partners in the Financial Sector as well as Canada’s six major banks and a number of property management companies which lease to clients in the sector.

All incoming incidents fit at least one type of “pre-incident indicator”, or those activities and behaviors which have historically resembled terrorist attack planning such as surveillance and reconnaissance of potential targets.

**REPORTED SIR INCIDENTS BY NUMBER
APRIL 2008 - MAY 2010**



Note: The rise can be attributed to a steady increase in the number of SIR partners, including Energy, Manufacturing and Finance

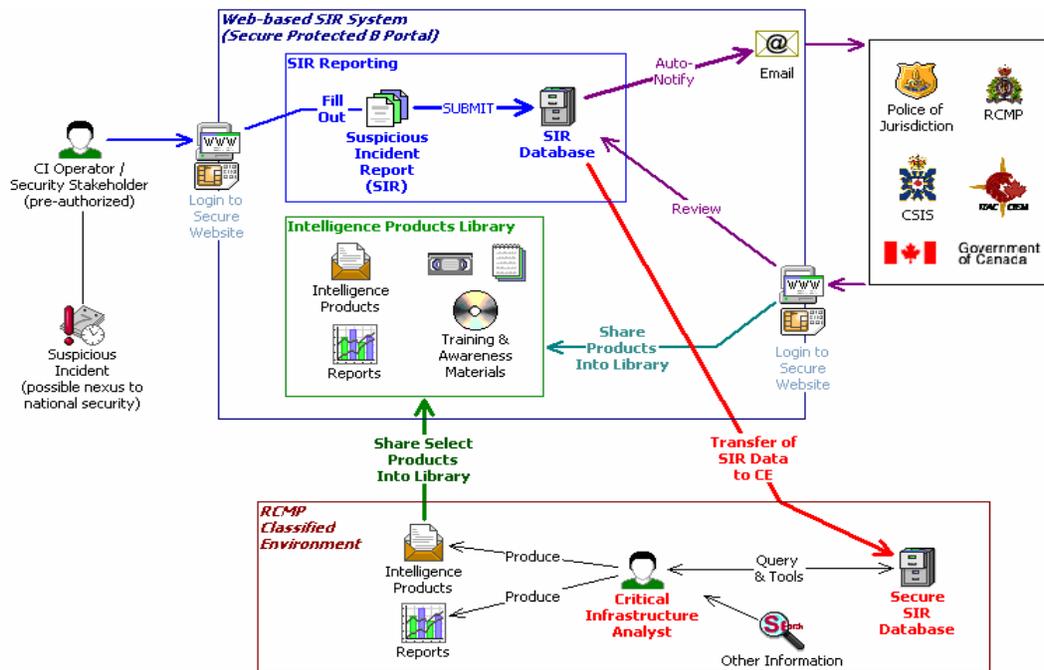
sectors, as well as property management companies.

In 2009 high volumes of uniform theft incidents were being reported via SIR, which prompted the RCMP to produce an analytical report on this topic in November 2009. The report includes incidents that have occurred since 2007 affecting the Energy, Safety, Transportation, Manufacturing, Finance, and Information/Communications Technology sectors. As a result, at least one provincial utility has revamped the way in which its employees report missing or stolen uniforms.

Since the launch of the pilot in 2008 the RCMP has produced bi-annual analytical assessments on SIR reporting, monthly CICI Assessments as well as bulletins, case studies and briefs on individual incidents that are of particular significance. Anyone who does not receive the monthly CICI Assessment and other CICI reports on SIR submissions and Critical Infrastructure protection, can receive them by providing contact information.

Permanent On-Line SIR Launched June 2010

In June 2010, the permanent on-line SIR system was rolled out to a limited number of representatives from industry, including those within the Energy, Transportation and Finance sectors. This online system uses an encrypted portal that participants access via the Government of Canada “e-pass”. The rollout will continue to expand as resources permit, covering an increasing number of partners from both public and private sectors. The following diagram shows the intended information flow for SIR.



Perm SIR InfoFlow v4 20090423

RCMP Suspicious Incident Reporting System

Private Sector Security Clearances

SIR is among the first RCMP applications being designed primarily for external non-law enforcement users. CI stakeholders are being given access to an RCMP secure data system and, as a result, the Departmental Security Officer requires each to have a Level II Government of Canada security clearance and a RCMP supplemental database verification for the purpose of information sharing. Most organizations will be asked to obtain their Level II security clearances through the lead federal department or agency for their critical infrastructure sector.

Linkage with Police of Jurisdiction

The engagement focus initially is with major police forces, with others to follow as resources permit. In the interim, there is a process to ensure that, if a stakeholder filing a SIR wishes to notify a non-participating police force, the RCMP will notify it in a timely manner.

Police of jurisdiction are being engaged across the country through various RCMP division initiatives to encourage their participation in SIR. Stakeholders filing a SIR report will also designate which police of jurisdiction, if any, they wish to receive the report. The SIR System **automatically** and **simultaneously** notifies RCMP National Security Criminal Investigations, CSIS, and the designated participating police of jurisdiction that a new SIR report has been filed. Designated representatives of those agencies can then log into the system and view the filed report.

The SIR communications strategy makes clear that it is **not a replacement** for 9-1-1 or other existing methods of emergency, urgent and operational engagement of police of jurisdiction. SIR is for intelligence and information sharing, to close gaps that are known to exist.

For police services, participating in SIR institutionalizes agency-to-agency relationships and ensures police of jurisdiction: receive automatic and rapid notification of new SIR reports; control where SIR reports enter their agency ; have designated representatives with required security clearance; and contribute to and receive national level CI unclassified and classified intelligence assessments.

Operational police response and investigations, including those that a SIR report may trigger, will occur and be coordinated in accordance with existing protocols and agreements.

Examples of Collaboration

In April 2010, OINSET, in conjunction with Toronto Police Service, made the first arrest that was directly associated with a SIR report.

In May 2010 “C” Division Integrated National Security Enforcement Team (INSET), the Sûreté du Québec and the Québec Ministry of Public Safety, started work on a project with a Montreal transportation sector partner to establish information-sharing protocols that ensure smooth operation of the system in that province and a comfort level on information sharing for all partners. The launch is expected for July 2010.

Good collaboration also exists with Toronto Police Service where SIR-related analytical reporting is posted to TPS’s TAPPS online system. It is recognized that such reporting from TPS and SIR is complementary.

Of the 10 CI sectors the focus is on engaging and developing partnerships with owners and operators in the priority sectors of transportation; energy; finance and to address related and often cross-sectoral cyber threats. NSCI will build on existing initiatives to reach further into the public safety sector to police services, and then work with those police services to bring firefighters and paramedics on board, an initiative already under way in British Columbia (E Division) and Ontario (O Division).

Post-Attack Investigative Response

In 2009, committee members agreed to a new initiative “Post-Attack Investigative Response” that would also builds on the *Common Framework on National Security*. Anything less than a well-designed plan for a coordinated response — recognizing the parallel streams of

emergency/Critical Incident management and Criminal Investigative responses during an incident or one of a national security nature — increases the risk of a fractured law enforcement and Government response which can put the security of Canada at risk. The Committee members have agreed to work collaboratively and consultatively towards first developing investigative response models locally and regionally in the Greater Vancouver Area (GTA), the Greater Toronto Area (GTA), Communauté métropolitaine de Montréal (CMM) and the National Capital Region (NCR) that sort out jurisdictional issues encountered when pursuing a potential National Security investigative response. Once the CTNS committee is satisfied with the models and framework, they can be used as a reference in developing guiding principles with a broader applicability to other municipalities and regions. Over time the committee hopes to draft a resolution outlining those principles to the CACP.

The committee received an update of the GTA meetings held 2009/2010. The GTA participants are looking for viable options that are not overly bureaucratic and support existing regional response models and that leverage Incident Management System (IMS) and Incident Command (IC) models. If a counter terrorism incident is suspected, a criminal intelligence investigation would be started in parallel to any Incident Response. The Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and priorities are the same for both types of responses: save people, recover and gather evidence.

The participants have identified key response elements required: keep communication flowing with different levels of government; have criminal investigations running in parallel to incident response; be able to demonstrate that agencies have control of the situation to alleviate public and government anxieties.

National Security and Counter Terrorism Communication Strategy

In 2010, the Committee stressed that a cohesive *National Security and Counter Terrorism Communication Strategy* is required more than ever as services are struggling to maintain existing budgets and/or to increase funding to counter the terrorism threat. Reaction to tighter budgets in the current economic climate is to focus resources on priorities of the day, rather than the strategic priority. Public perception currently indicates that the threat level is lower now than before 9/11, while in reality the threat level is higher. To ensure the right level of support is maintained, we need to engage stakeholders outside the policing environment including media and politicians on issues relating to national security and counter-terrorism.

The communication strategy will have to be updated. As National Security and Counter Terrorism suffers from secrecy the public needs to be reminded through senior law enforcement and government that every effort is being taken to ensure the safety of the citizens of Canada. We also have to communicate that the threat of terrorism may come from smaller communities, not just major urban centers.

National Security Strategic Advisory Council (NSSAC)

The National Security Strategic Advisory Council (NSSAC) is more of an advisory body than a Joint Management Team (JMT) and meets to consult on operational and active files and issues that impact INSET, the identification of threats and the various implications on our communities.

The NSSAC traditionally met immediately after the CTNS committee as most attendees are members of both the CTNS committee and the Council. Since this committee's mandate does not include discussion of operational and active files, in May 2010 the RCMP co-chair agreed to reach out to recommended police services suggesting a new process and schedule.

Updates will be provided after CTNS meetings, and by regular quarterly meetings (teleconferences) and ad hoc meetings as required. The RCMP is to look at facilities and equipment including those available with CSIS and DND. Invitations will be made by email inviting participation at specific location /time. This item will not longer be reported in the CTNS annual report.

About the Committee

Committee Membership

There have been a few changes to the membership of the CTNS Committee due to recent transfers and retirements. In the first instance, Assistant Commissioner Gilles Michaud (NSCI, RCMP) has replaced A/Commr, Bob Paulson as co-Chair with Deputy Commissioner Vince Hawkes (Ontario Provincial Police).

Deputy Chief Doug Webster, Winnipeg Police Services is replaced by Chief Keith McCaskill; Supt. Katie McClellan is replaced by Supt. Roger Chaffin, and; Mr. Pierre Sangolo of Correctional Services Canada is replaced by Mr. Paul Woodward.

Membership

Co-Chairs Gilles Michaud, Assistant Commissioner, Royal Canadian Mounted Police
 Vince Hawkes, Deputy Commissioner, Ontario Provincial Police

Members: William Blair, Chief of Police, Toronto Police Service
 Jim Chu, Chief Constable, Vancouver Police Department
 Roger Chaffin, Superintendent, Calgary Police Service
 Alan Jones, Assistant Director Operations, Canadian Security Intelligence Service
 Mike Boyd, Chief of Police, Edmonton Police Service
 A.J. (Tony) Warr, Deputy Chief, Toronto Police Service
 Keith McCaskill, Chief, Winnipeg Police Service
 Mr. Paul Woodward, Director, Correctional Services Canada
 Frank Beazley, Chief of Police, Halifax Regional Police Service
 Mario Gisoni, Directeur adjoint, Service de Police de la ville de Montréal
 Mario Smith, Capitaine, Sûreté du Québec
 Timothy Grubb, Colonel, Department of National Defence

Counter Terrorism and National Security Committee Meetings

Since its inception in 2005, the CTNS Committee has held approximately two face-to-face meetings a year in addition to the meeting held concurrent to the CACP annual conference. When feasible, the Committee also holds additional meetings by video conference. With many special events this year, such as the 2010 Olympics and the G8/G20 Summits, the CTNS was able to meet in May 2010. The next meeting will be held in the Fall 2010, date and location to be determined.