## **ARCHIVED - Archiving Content**

## **Archived Content**

Information identified as archived is provided for reference, research or recordkeeping purposes. It is not subject to the Government of Canada Web Standards and has not been altered or updated since it was archived. Please contact us to request a format other than those available.

### ARCHIVÉE - Contenu archivé

### Contenu archivé

L'information dont il est indiqué qu'elle est archivée est fournie à des fins de référence, de recherche ou de tenue de documents. Elle n'est pas assujettie aux normes Web du gouvernement du Canada et elle n'a pas été modifiée ou mise à jour depuis son archivage. Pour obtenir cette information dans un autre format, veuillez communiquer avec nous.

This document is archival in nature and is intended for those who wish to consult archival documents made available from the collection of Public Safety Canada.

Some of these documents are available in only one official language. Translation, to be provided by Public Safety Canada, is available upon request.

Le présent document a une valeur archivistique et fait partie des documents d'archives rendus disponibles par Sécurité publique Canada à ceux qui souhaitent consulter ces documents issus de sa collection.

Certains de ces documents ne sont disponibles que dans une langue officielle. Sécurité publique Canada fournira une traduction sur demande.





## **Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police**

# **Aviation Security Committee (ASC)**

Chair: Supt. Joe Oliver, RCMP

Annual Report 2012-13

August 2013

#### BACKGROUND

- The Aviation Security Committee (ASC) is mandated to make recommendations, influence and advance aviation security through collective leadership.
- The Committee's work is guided by three strategic priorities:
  - o Addressing threats to aviation security;
  - Strengthening coordination, collaboration and integration amongst aviation security partners; and
  - o Addressing criminal exploitation of the aviation transportation system through progressive policing.
- Recognizing that aviation security is a shared responsibility, the ASC membership
  consists of representation from municipal, provincial and federal police services;
  Canadian airport authorities; airline security; and federal departments and agencies
  including Public Safety Canada, Transport Canada, Canadian Security Intelligence
  Service and the Canada Border Services Agency.
- In March 2011, the ASC developed a multi-year work plan and identified the following initiatives in support of its strategic priorities:
  - o Establish protocols to enhance information sharing within the airport environment,
  - o Develop recommendations in response to the threat posed by laser strikes on aircraft and prohibited weapons in the airport environment.
  - Develop recommendations in relation to non-passenger screening practices to combat internal conspiracies, organized crime and would be terrorist activities.
  - o Research and share best practices in relation to airport policing.
  - Establish policing standards for Canadian airports and establish a national training program.

### **HIGHLIGHTS OF 2012-13**

- During this reporting period, the ASC met on three occasions (Ottawa, October 2012; Toronto, February 2013; Ottawa, June 2013) and continued to make progress against its strategic work plan.
- The Committee continued to be an appropriate forum to share information and best practices relating to its mandate. Specifically, the ASC:
  - Continued to promote the newly developed on-line Airport Policing Course which is available on the CPKN and the RCMP's Saba Learning Management System.
  - o Exchanged best practices on aviation security and public safety matters.
  - o Received briefings on national and aviation security threats.

 Received briefings and, where possible, provided feedback on legislative and regulatory changes impacting aerodromes and the aviation security environment.

### **ACTIVITIES PLANNED FOR 2013-14**

- Work with federal partners including Public Safety Canada and Health Canada, to
  identify options to address the increasing threat to public safety and security posed by
  high-powered lasers.
  - O Class 3(b) and 4 lasers present a significant threat to public safety.
  - The frequency of incidents that compromise public safety in Canada is growing.
  - Current legislation is cumbersome and circumstances frequently prevent the police from securing the evidence necessary to seize devices and pursue prosecutions.
- Building on the standard operating procedures established by Peel Regional Police and Richmond RCMP, work with NAV CANADA and other stakeholders to develop an operational response protocol to laser strike incidents on aircraft.
  - Shining a laser into the cockpit of an aircraft is a serious safety risk and violates federal law. High-powered lasers can completely incapacitate pilots during flight.
- Complete a **threat assessment** on the criminal exploitation of the Canadian aviation system.
  - In 2007, a strategic assessment of criminal activity and organized crime infiltration at Canada's Class 1 Airports was completed. Since then, a number of measures have been implemented to address the key findings of the assessment.
  - o The 2013 aviation threat assessment will take on a broader study of the Canadian aviation system and include two phases:
    - Phase one: A series of strategic assessment briefs on the Canadian aviation transportation system
    - Phase two: A series of outcome initiatives
- Improve **information sharing** between aviation security partners.
  - Aviation security and emergency management in the airport environment involves numerous partners and stakeholders including police, border guards, airport screeners, airline security and airport operators.
  - o Information sharing is governed by a complex web of legislation, regulations and organizational policies.
  - A draft information sharing matrix aimed at demystifying this complex web
     is currently undergoing a legal review.
- Increase law enforcement participation in the **Multi-Agency Advisory Committees** (**MAACs**) which are mandate by Transport Canada.

- Airport authorities are required to establish a MAAC, comprised on law enforcement and security agencies present at airports, to share information related to threats and vulnerabilities for the purposes of carrying out an informed security/risk assessment.
- Conduct a **strategic planning workshop** to refresh the Committee's priorities and work plan.
  - o The last planning session was conducted in March 2011. A planning workshop is being planned for February/March 2014.