



SRCL Security Guide

JDIV Vehicle Install/Removal/Storage)
SRCL #: 101893

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Reviewer initials and date: J.A 2020-08-06

Template date: August 8th, 2017



Preamble

All contractors employed on this contract must support the RCMP's security environment by complying with the directives described in this document.

General Security Requirements

1. All Protected information (hard copy documentation) or other sensitive assets for which the RCMP is responsible will be shared with the contractor through pre-approved processes.
2. The information disclosed by the RCMP will be administered, maintained, and disposed of in accordance with the Contract. At minimum the contractor must follow the Policy on Government Security.
3. The contractor will promptly notify the RCMP contract authority of any security incidents related to the RCMP information provided. (i.e. loss of sensitive information, accidental or deliberate.)
4. Photography is not permitted. If photos are required, please contact the Contract Authority and Departmental Security Section
5. The contractor is not permitted to disclose sensitive information provided by the RCMP, to any sub-contractors, without those individuals having the proper RCMP security level required to access the protected information.
6. The RCMP's Atlantic Region Departmental Security Section (ARDSS) reserves the right to conduct inspections of the contractor's facility and provide guidance on mandatory safeguards (safeguards as specified in this document and possibly additional site specific safeguards). Inspections may be performed prior to sensitive information being shared and/or as required (e.g. if the contractor's office relocates). The intent of the inspection is to ensure the quality of security safeguards.
7. To ensure Canada's sovereign control over its data, all sensitive or protected data under government control will be stored on servers that reside in Canada. Data in transit will be appropriately encrypted.

Physical Security

- Storage:** Protected assets must be stored in a container approved by the RCMP DSS. The container must be located (at minimum) within an “Operations Zone”. As such, the contractor’s facility must have an area/room that meets the following criteria:

Operations Zone	
Definition	An area where access is limited to personnel who work there and to properly escorted visitors. Note: The personnel working within the Operational Zone must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • possess a valid RCMP Security Screening or • be escorted by an individual who possesses a valid RCMP Security Screening
Perimeter	Must be indicated by a recognizable perimeter or a secure perimeter depending on project needs. For example, the controls may be a locked office or suite.
Monitoring	Monitored periodically by authorized employees. For example, users of the space working at the location are able to observe if there has been a breach of security.

Note: Refer to Appendix A for more information on the Security Zone concept.

- Discussions:** Where sensitive conversations are anticipated, Operations Zones must have a stand off from public spaces or be designed with acoustic speech privacy properties (where the user has a reasonable expectation that they will not be overheard). For example, private room/office and/or boardroom.
- Production:** The production (generation and/or modification) of Protected assets must occur in an area that meets the criteria of an Operations Zone.
- Destruction:** All drafts or misprints (damaged copies and/or left over copies) must be destroyed by the contractor. Protected information must be destroyed in accordance with the RCMP’s Security Manual. The equipment/system (i.e. shredder) used to destroy sensitive material is rated according to the degree of destruction. RCMP approved destruction equipment must be utilized.

Approved levels of destruction for Protected B include:

- Residue size must be less than 1 x 14.3 mm (particle cut).

Note:

- If the contractor is unable to meet the RCMP’s destruction requirements, all sensitive information/assets are to be returned to the RCMP for proper destruction.
- Any sensitive drafts/misprints awaiting disposal must be protected in the agreed upon manner until destroyed.

5. **Transport/Transmittal:** The physical exchange of sensitive information must follow the Contract. When a delivery service is used, it must offer proof of mailing, a record while in transit and of delivery.

Transport	Transport: to transfer sensitive information and assets from one person or place to another by someone with a need to know the information or need to access the asset.
Transmittal	Transmit: to transfer sensitive information and assets from one person or place to another by someone without a need to know the information or need to access the asset.

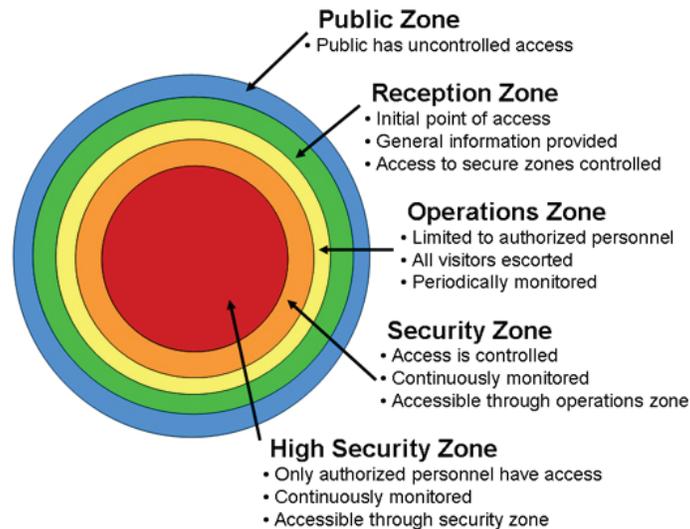
Note:

- For Transport of Protected "B" information (travel to/from neutral locations for meetings and/or interviews): In place of a single envelope, a briefcase or other container of equal or greater strength may be used. Double envelope/wrap to protect fragile contents or to keep bulky, heavy or large parcels intact.
- For Transmittal of Protected "B" information (Canada Post or registered courier): Address in a nonspecific manner. Add "To Be Opened Only By" because of the need-to-know or need-to-access principles when warranted.

Appendix A – Security Zone Concept

The *Government Security Policy (Section 10.8 - Access Limitations)* stipulates that “departments must limit access to classified and protected information and other assets to those individuals who have a need to know the information and who have the appropriate security screening level”.

The *Operational Security Standard on Physical Security (Section 6.2 - Hierarchy of Zones)* states that “departments must ensure that access to and safeguards for protected and classified assets are based on a clearly discernable hierarchy of zones”.



Public Zone is where the public has unimpeded access and generally surrounds or forms part of a government facility. Examples: the grounds surrounding a building, or public corridors and elevator lobbies in multiple occupancy buildings.

Reception Zone is where the transition from a public zone to a restricted-access area is demarcated and controlled. It is typically located at the entry to the facility where initial contact between visitors and the department occurs; this can include such spaces as places where services are provided and information is exchanged. Access by visitors may be limited to specific times of the day or for specific reasons.

Operations Zone is an area where access is limited to personnel who work there and to properly-escorted visitors; it must be indicated by a recognizable perimeter and monitored periodically. Examples: typical open office space, or typical electrical room.

Security Zone is an area to which access is limited to authorized personnel and to authorized and properly-escorted visitors; it must be indicated by a recognizable perimeter and monitored continuously, i.e., 24 hours a day and 7 days a week. Example: an area where secret information is processed or stored.

High Security Zone is an area to which access is limited to authorized, appropriately-screened personnel and authorized and properly-escorted visitors; it must be indicated by a perimeter built to the specifications recommended in the TRA, monitored continuously, i.e., 24 hours a day and 7 days a week and be an area to which details of access are recorded and audited. Example: an area where high-value assets are handled by selected personnel.

Access to the zones should be based on the concept of "need to know" and restricting access to protect employees and valuable assets. Refer to [RCMP Guide G1-026, Guide to the Application of Physical Security Zones](#) for more detailed information.