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Royal Canadian Navy

Royal Canadian Navy | HMCS STJOHNS | Command Team | Command Team Members Commanding Officer - Cdr Douglas I. Campbell

HMCS STJOHNS

Command Team

Commanding Officer - Cdr Douglas I. Campbell



Commander Douglas I. Campbell Commanding Officer HMCS ST. JOHN'S

Commander Campbell, CD

Commander Douglas Campbell was born in St. Jean-sur-Richelieu, QC. He grew up in various cities in Alberta, Germany, and Ontario before attending the Royal Military College of Canada in Kingston, Ontario, graduating with a degree in English Literature and History.

He joined the Fleet in 1995, and participated in Operation SHARPGUARD, sailing in HMCS Fredericton, enforcing United Nations sanctions off the coast of former Yugoslavia. He also served in HMCS Toronto and HMCS Iroquois for various NATO deployments. Becoming a Shipborne Air Controller in 1998, he qualified as a Shipborne Advanced Air Controller (NATO Grade A) and taught at the Canadian Forces Naval Operations School until 2003, when he went on his Operations Room Officer course.

Joining HMCS Toronto in the Arabian Gulf for Operation ENDURING FREEDOM he remained with Toronto until 2006. After one year as the Staff Operations Officer for the Commander Canadian Fleet Atlantic, he proceeded to Ottawa to work in the Directorate of Maritime Requirement (Sea) as a project officer on the Canadian

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Surface Combatant Project.

In 2010, he returned to the East Coast to become the Executive Officer in HMCS Halifax. In late 2011, he was appointed as Executive Officer, HMCS Charlottetown, In Charlottetown, he conducted Operation Active Endeavour in the Mediterranean Sea and Operation Artemis in the Northern Arabian Sea. He assumed command of HMCS St. John's in July, 2012.

Cdr Campbell holds a Masters of Defence Studies Degree from the Royal Military College in Kingston and is a graduate of the Joint Command Staff Programme.

He enjoys outdoor activities such as hiking, cycling, skating, and cross country skiing. Cdr Campbell is married with two young sons.

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National Defence Défense nationale



National Defence and the Canadian Forces

Backgrounder

Operation Nanook 12

BG-12.036 - August 2, 2012

In support of the Government's *Northern Strategy* and the *Canada First* Defence Strategy, the Canadian Forces (CF) continue to build upon our existing presence and capabilities in the Arctic. Through a Whole of Government approach, the CF are delivering a balance of permanent and temporary presence in support of the exercise of Arctic sovereignty, and enhancing liaison and cooperation with other government departments and agencies so we can better support them when called upon.

In addition to maintaining a permanent presence and conducting numerous activities in the Arctic, the CF perform three major annual operations which are expanding the whole of government capability in Canada's North. Operation *Nanook* is complemented by two annual Joint Task Force North (JTFN) Northern operations: Operation *Nunalivut* in the High Arctic in April, and Operation *Nunakput* in the Western Arctic from July to August.

The success of these northern operations further enhances CF collaboration with other government departments and agencies while maintaining and developing strong relationships with local authorities, and indigenous populations as well as captures the unique expertise of the Canadian Rangers.

Op Nanook 12 will take place from August 1 to 26, 2012, and is Canada's premier annual northern sovereignty operation to support Canada's Northern Strategy, a whole of government initiative. Op Nanook enables the CF to demonstrate its ability to operate effectively in this challenging environment, enhancing the skills of soldiers, sailors, and airmen and airwomen. This operation also strengthens CF links with whole of government partners, enhances cooperation and facilitates CF support in response to public safety hazards and other threats. It highlights interoperability, command and control, and cooperation with interdepartmental, intergovernmental and international partners in the North.

Op Nanook 12 will demonstrate our Arctic capabilities through the deployment of air, land, and sea forces in Canada's Arctic and, with our Canadian and international partners, continue to build the architecture and enhance the effectiveness of the Government of Canada's response to public safety and security incidents in the Arctic. By using scenario-driven events, in cooperation with other government departments and agencies, the CF will conduct Op Nanook 12 in two distinct geographical locations; the Western Arctic near Inuvik and Tsiigehtchic, N.W.T., and the Eastern Arctic in the vicinity of Hudson Strait/Hudson Bay and its littoral area including Churchill, Man.

The Western scenario in the vicinity of Inuvik and Tsiigehtchic, N.W.T., will employ the CF in the air and on land while working with whole of government partners. The Eastern scenario in the vicinity of Hudson Bay/Hudson Strait will focus on a vessel of interest. Initially an RCMP-led whole of government response, the situation will lead the RCMP to request CF assistance.

Both scenarios will underline the primary focus of the CF at home to safeguard the nation, deter threats to our security, and respond to emergencies anywhere in the country.

Participants

Op *Nanook* 12 will involve more than 1250 participants from the Royal Canadian Navy (RCN), Canadian Army (CA), including the Canadian Rangers, Royal Canadian Air Force (RCAF), and Canadian Special Operations Forces Command (CANSOFCOM).

The CF:

- Canada Command Headquarters, Ottawa, Ont.;
- Joint Task Force (North) Headquarters, Yellowknife, N.W.T.;
- Joint Task Force (West), Edmonton, Alta.;
- Joint Task Force (Atlantic), Halifax, N.S.;
- Canadian Operational Support Command (CANOSCOM);
- Canadian Special Operations Forces Command (CANSOFCOM);
- Joint Force Air Component Commander, 1 Air Division, Winnipeg, Man.;
- Maritime Component Commander (Atlantic), Halifax, N.S.;
- Royal Canadian Navy;
 - o HMCS St. John's
 - o HMCS Kingston
- Canadian Army;
 - o Arctic Response Company Group (ARCG), 37 Canadian Brigade Group (CBG)
 - o Canadian Ranger Patrol Group (Northern and Western)
 - o Immediate Reaction Unit (IRU).
- Royal Canadian Air Force;
 - o 400 Squadron, Borden, Ont.;
 - o 405 Squadron, Greenwood, N.S.;
 - o 440 Squadron, Yellowknife, N.W.T.;
 - o 443 Squadron, Esquimalt, B.C.; and,
 - o 8 Air Communication and Control Squadron (ACCS), Trenton, Ont.

Other Government Departments and Agencies:

- Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada (AADNC);
- Canadian Boarder Services Agency (CBSA);
- Canadian Coast Guard (CCG);
- Canadian Security Intelligence Service (CSIS);
- Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO);
- Integrated Terrorism Assessment Centre (ITAC);
- Maritime Security Operations Centre East (MSOC);
- Privy Council Office (PCO);
- Public Health Agency of Canada (PHAC);
- Public Safety Canada (PS);
- Public Service Commission (PSC);
- Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP); and,
- Transport Canada (TC).

Provincial, Territorial, Regional, and Municipal Partners:

- Government of the Northwest Territories;
- Government of Nunavut;
- Charter Community of Tsiigehtchic;
- Municipality of Inuvik;

- Municipality of Churchill; and,
- · Port of Churchill.

International Participants:

- US National Ice Centre;
- Royal Danish Navy Greenland Command;
 - o HDMS Triton (TRI);
- United States Coast Guard (USCG); and,
 - o USCGC Juniper (JUN).

International Observers:

- United Kingdom; and,
- United States.

The CF success in conducting large-scale joint operations in the North is a testament to their training, professionalism, and outstanding ability to perform in the most harsh and rugged regions of the world. Operation *Nanook* serves to enhance the skills of the brave soldiers, sailors, and airmen and airwomen who are dedicated to protecting Canada and Canadians.

As an Arctic nation, Canada fully exercises its sovereignty, sovereign rights, and jurisdiction in the region. Canada is dedicated to ensuring the North is a healthy, prosperous, and secure region within a strong and sovereign Canada.

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DND/CF News (What is RSS?)

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National Defence and the Canadian Forces







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CF Special Ops Forces play key role in Op NANOOK

CANSOFCOM's Immediate Response Task Forces (IRTF) put their elite skills on display in a rare public exercise while deployed to Churchill Manitoba to participate in Operation NANOOK, Canada's premier annual northern sovereignty operation.

The IRTF, a high readiness task force composed of operators and supporters from all four Canadian Special Operations Forces Command (CANSOFCOM) units including Joint Task Force Two (JTF 2) deployed troops to the eastern Arctic to provide assistance to the RCMP from Aug 16-27. The IRTF provided swift and tailored response to a terrorist threat in the Canadian North. The exercise tested CANSOFCOM and the IRTF's ability to operate with other CF assets to exercise Canada's northern sovereignty.

"They're not in the public eye and probably will never be for a whole bunch of operational security reasons. But it's important for them to be seen to be contributing to Canada's overall defence because a lot of what we do is in the shadows," said BGen Dennis Thompson, Commander CANSOFCOM.

The operation was also significant because it marked the first time the IRTF has exercised it's capabilities in the public eye. The final event of Op NANOOK's eastern scenario culminated in the take-down of a terrorist threat aboard a vessel of interest (VOI). Prime Minister Stephen Harper and Defence Minister Peter MacKay watched the operation unfold from the deck of the VOI, while outgoing CDS General Walt Natynczyk and a number of other VIPs and reporters embarked in HMCS St. John's to observe the final hit.

IRTF assaulters took down the vessel by sea and air; hitting the vessel in a co-ordinated operation via maritime assault craft and by rappelling onto the deck of the VOI from CH 146 Griffon helicopters flown by crews from 427 Special Operations Aviation Squadron (SOAS).



Members of the IRTF assault the vessel of the interest during Op NANOOK 2012, repelling from Griffon helicopters crewed 427 SOAS and with maritime assault craft while at sea in the waters off Hudson's Bay.



IRTF assault craft stand off the starboard quarter of the vessel of interest while assaulters secure the vessel and call in a cormorant to Medevac a simulated causality during the final hit of OP NANOOK 2012.

While the IRTF, in particular, and CANSOFCOM prefers working away from the spotlight, the task force makes a significant contribution to Canadian security and frequently conducts training to enhance interoperability with various components of the CF and other government departments. Their training helps maintain core skills and competencies that will be called upon by the Government of Canada to defend Canadian national interests both domestically and internationally.

"This is a tier-one, (special operations force) organization that is unparalleled with any of our global partners," explained Thompson.

JTF 2 executes a wide range of special operations activities with an agile, multi-purpose force that operates globally in uncertain, high-threat and sensitive environments. JTF 2's primary role remains counter-terrorism. Assaulters from the unit are capable of inserting onto any objective using a variety of techniques including fixed and rotary wing aircraft, surface ships, maritime assault craft and ground mobility platforms. Since its creation, the unit has supported CF operations at home and around the globe, while continually developing new capabilities, technologies and tactics to provide Canada with effective means to combat terror. The unit has an intensive selection process and all members, whether assaulters or supporters, are expected to maintain exceptional levels of professional proficiency and readiness. Members of JTF 2 are mature, highly skilled professionals capable of operating in complex and ambi-guous situations, in a multitude of environments including urban, arctic, jungle, desert, mountain and maritime domains.

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Canada's elite special operations forces get the limelight in Op Nanook

BY JESSICA MURPHY , PARLIAMENTARY BUREAU

FIRST POSTED: FRIDAY, AUGUST 24, 2012 02:40 PM EDT | UPDATED: FRIDAY, AUGUST 24, 2012 08:32 PM EDT CHURCHILL, MAN. - This year's Operation Nanook sent a clear message - Canada is ready and willing to protect the North and its Arctic sovereignty.

The military billed it as the largest and most complex northern training operation the armed forces has held to date taking place over the course of a month in both the Western Arctic and in northern Manitoba.

And on Friday, it included the public unveiling of the special operations forces, and the first time the elite unit displayed its capabilities to Canadians and the rest of the world.

Brig.-Gen. Denis Thompson, commander of the special operations forces, said the goal of the display was "deterring those who would do harm to us and reassuring the Canadian public they could handle any threat.

"It's important for them to be seen to be contributing to Canada's defence because a lot of what we do is in the shadows," he said.

But don't expect that to change - Thompson said the public exercise was a one-off event for the forces command, founded in 1993 and known for its off-the-radar covert operations.

In Hudson Bay, off the Manitoba shoreline, some 30 special forces operators - including Joint Task Force 2 soldiers - took part in a counter-terrorism simulation, boarding an eco-tourism vessel believed to contain a person who posed a threat to national security.

The 15-minute exercise included support from the Navy, Air Force, the RCMP and the coast guard.

Prime Minister Stephen Harper, who ended his annual multi-day northern tour in Churchill, watched the special operations forces rappel onto the vessel from Griffon helicopters and climb in from light, high-performance boats to contain the simulated threat.

He then posed with the team - wearing balaclavas to hide their identities - for a photo and offered them kudos on a "good job."

Later, speaking to military forces on board frigate HMCS St. John's, Harper said Canada's military is ready to protect Canada's sovereignty over the vast north and its wealth.

"In an uncertain world where demand for resources is growing, where any number of civilian needs can suddenly come upon us, and where conflicts and potential conflicts remain ever present, you, our men and women in uniform, are here to literally stand on guard for the true North strong and free," he said.

The military has organized the annual Operation Nanook in Canada's North since 2007, with scenarios involving everything from containing environmental spills to search-and-rescue operations.

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The Canadian Forces in the Arctic

BG - 12.001 - April 13, 2012

In order to meet challenges and foster opportunities in an increasingly accessible North, the Government of Canada has developed an integrated Northern Strategy that is based on four pillars: exercising sovereignty, promoting economic and social development, protecting our environmental heritage, and improving and devolving Northern governance. Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada is the lead department on the Northern Strategy.

National Defence contributes to each pillar of the Northern Strategy, but mainly to the 'exercising sovereignty' pillar through the implementation of the *Canada First* Defence Strategy (CFDS). The CFDS directs the Canadian Forces (CF) to demonstrate a visible presence in the region, to have the capacity to exercise control over and defend our Arctic territory, and to provide assistance to other government departments and agencies when called upon, as well as to have the capacity to conduct daily domestic and continental operations.

The CF contributes to the Northern Strategy in numerous ways: by conducting operations in the North, such as Operation NANOOK, regular patrols for surveillance and security purposes, by monitoring and control of Northern airspace under the auspices of the North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD), and by maintaining installations such as Canadian Forces Station (CFS) Alert, the most northern permanently inhabited settlement in the world.

Effective stewardship of the North can only be achieved through productive partnerships between federal and territorial departments and agencies and established relationships with Northern leaders, communities, and peoples of the North. The CF has committed to working closely with these partners, including the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP), the Canadian Coast Guard (CCG), Public Safety Canada, Fisheries and Oceans Canada, and Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada.

While other government departments and agencies, such as the CCG and the RCMP, remain responsible for dealing with most safety and security issues in the North, the CF has a significant role to play in supporting them, exercising our sovereignty, and providing assistance to our citizens.

MILITARY ROLE

Military responsibility for the North falls under Canada Command. Canada Command conducts routine and contingency operations against threats and hazards in the North, in order to defend Canada and provide safety and security assistance in support of civil authorities. This involves improving situational awareness of the North and enhancing liaison and cooperation with other government departments and organizations, as well as territorial and provincial governments.

JOINT TASK FORCE (NORTH)

<u>Joint Task Force North</u> (JTFN), headquartered in Yellowknife, N.W.T., is responsible for CF operations in the North, except for search and rescue.

JTFN's role is to exercise Canadian sovereignty and security by conducting routine and contingency operations in the North; contribute to the growth and development of the people in the North, namely through the Junior Canadian Ranger and Cadet programs; build the collective capability to respond rapidly and effectively to emergencies along with creating the positive and lasting partnerships to meet Canada's safety, security and defence objectives for the region; and actively contribute to environmental stewardship

of the North.

JTFN also coordinates and supports CF activities in the North, and provides liaison with the territorial governments and peoples of the Northwest Territories, Yukon, and Nunavut.

JTFN also oversees two youth programs: the Junior Canadian Ranger program and the Cadet program, in the three territories. The programs combine the benefits of structured youth programs with traditional cultures and lifestyles, incorporating elements as varied as public speaking; drug and alcohol education; environmental protection; local languages; and traditional music, singing and dancing. They are commonly the only youth programs offered in the North, and are therefore vitally important not only to the communities themselves, but also in developing our future Rangers, and our future Arctic leaders.

ROYAL CANADIAN NAVY

The Royal <u>Canadian Navy</u> plays a key role in exercising sovereignty along Canada's three coasts and routinely sails in our northern waters. With the Government of Canada's intention to acquire new Arctic/Offshore Patrol Ships (AOPS) and establish a docking and refuelling facility that will support the Navy in the Arctic, there will be a marked increase in the Navy's presence in Canada's Arctic waters in the future.

The planned acquisition of six to eight ice-capable AOPS will enable the Navy to conduct sea-borne surveillance operations in the Arctic during the navigable season, and on the east and west coasts throughout the year.

The Department of National Defence Nanisivik Naval Facility (NNF) at Nanisivik, Nunavut, will help Canada exert a sustained naval presence in Arctic waters during the navigable season. This facility will serve as a docking and refuelling station for the Navy and other government vessels operating in the North, including those from the CCG.

Two Marine Security Operations Centres (MSOCs), located in Halifax, N.S. and Esquimalt, B.C., maintain vigilance over Arctic waters. The Navy currently hosts these MSOCs, but they represent a whole-of-government approach and an equal partnership amongst departments and agencies involved in marine security. MSOC facilities are staffed by personnel from the five core partners that have a vested interest in marine security: Canada Border Services Agency, DND/CF, Fisheries and Oceans Canada (including the CCG), the RCMP, and Transport Canada.

CANADIAN ARMY

The <u>Canadian Army</u> has been active for decades in the Arctic, primarily through the Canadian Rangers program. The Rangers provide a significant CF military presence in Canada's North as well as remote regions throughout Canada. The Canadian Rangers play a key role in exercising Canada's sovereignty by conducting surveillance and sovereignty patrols, reporting unusual activity or sightings, and collecting local data of significance to the CF.

The CF rely on and learn from the experience and knowledge of Northern Canadians to survive and operate effectively in the harsh Arctic climate. The Canadian Rangers not only benefit Northern communities in a social and economic sense but also empower Northern Canadians to mentor and educate the CF in how to manage, respect, and ultimately care for the North.

The Canadian Rangers assist CF activities by providing local expertise, guidance and advice during operations and exercises; conducting North Warning System patrols; and providing local assistance to search and rescue activities.

In August 2007, the Government of Canada announced the establishment of a multi-purpose facility for Arctic military training and operations. The CF Arctic Training Centre (CFATC) in Resolute Bay will be used year-round for Arctic training and routine operations. The facility can also be used as a command post for emergency operations and disaster response and will provide a location to pre-position equipment and vehicles, thereby generating an increased capability to support regional emergency operations in this rugged and remote region of the country.

ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE

Regular northern patrols are conducted by CP-140 Aurora long range patrol aircraft. These strategic surveillance aircraft safeguard Canada's waters from emerging security challenges such as illegal fishing, immigration, drug trafficking, and pollution violations.

440 Transport Squadron is based full-time in the North. Operating four Canadian designed and produced CC-138 *Twin Otter* aircraft, this Yellowknife-based squadron conducts airlift, utility and liaison flights in the Yukon, Northwest Territories, and Nunavut, as well as any assigned search and rescue missions.

Given the lack of roads or ports throughout much of the North, aircrafts are often the only lifeline in and out of the many isolated communities in this region. RCAF aircraft such as the CC-177 *Globemaster* III, CC-130 *Hercules*, CC-138 *Twin Otter*, and CH-146 *Griffon* helicopter provide a vital resupply service for northern operations and military installations such as CFS Alert, on the northern tip of Ellesmere Island, and North Warning System radar sites.

The Royal Canadian Air Force (RCAF), in conjunction with NORAD, also maintains four Forward Operating Locations (FOLs) - located in Inuvik and Yellowknife, N.W.T., and Iqaluit and Rankin Inlet, Nunavut - where it can pre-deploy fighter aircraft in response to, or in anticipation of, unwelcome activity, providing all the necessary infrastructure and supplies to support the RCAF's CF-18 *Hornet* fighter aircraft in these remote and isolated regions.

NORTH AMERICAN AEROSPACE DEFENCE COMMAND

NORAD was established in 1958 to monitor and defend North American airspace, and the Canadian North is a critical region under this mandate.

The FOLs and Personnel Accommodation Barracks maintained by the RCAF allow NORAD to strategically place aircraft and support personnel in Canada's North to ensure a ready and rapid response to any potential airspace threat. Several times during a given year, the Canadian NORAD Region conducts operations and training at various FOLs, sometimes in partnership with one or both of the Alaskan and Continental U.S. NORAD Regions.

NORAD also maintains the North Warning System, a series of 11 long-range and 36 short-range radars along the entire Arctic coast of North America.

TECHNOLOGY

Project Polar Epsilon is a \$60 million space-based initiative using imagery and information from Canada's radar satellite, RADARSAT-2, to provide enhanced land and sea surveillance capabilities for the CF at home and abroad. The Polar Epsilon Project includes satellite ground stations that will process data from RADARSAT-2 to produce imagery products in near real-time that can then be used to support CF operations and the activities of other federal departments and agencies, as well as monitor activity or changes in the Arctic.

Defence Research and Development Canada's (DRDC) Northern Watch Technology Demonstration Project investigates technology as an option to expand Canada's window into the Arctic by putting existing sensor technology to the test in this extreme environment. Through testing, demonstration and assessment, DRDC will provide the department with a better understanding as to how technology could be applied to identify activities taking place in Canada's North. Given the unique challenges posed by the Arctic environment, as Northern Watch progresses so too will DRDC's knowledge in conducting defence science and deploying technology in Arctic conditions.

OPERATIONS

Recurring Operations

As part of their mandate, the CF frequently conduct exercises and operations in the Arctic, including

sovereignty patrols. For example:

- Operation NUNALIVUT is conducted in March and April each year by JTFN, specifically 440
 (Transport) Squadron and the Canadian Rangers. The operation employs the unique capabilities of
 the Rangers to support JTFN operations in the extreme environment of the High Arctic. Ranger
 snowmobile patrols provide presence and demonstrate a response capability in the most remote
 areas of the North.
- **Operation NUNAKPUT** is an integrated JTFN operation that takes place each summer in cooperation with the CCG and the RCMP. The aim of the operation is to exercise sovereignty and practice interoperability. It focuses on the Beaufort Sea region including Herschel Island.
- **Operation NANOOK** is Canada's largest annual operation conducted primarily in the Eastern and High Arctic. It is a Canada Command-planned and -directed joint and integrated sovereignty operation. The operation highlights interoperability, command and control, and cooperation with interdepartmental and intergovernmental partners in the North.

CONCLUSION

With a renewed commitment to maintaining a presence in the region and enhancing our capabilities to routinely operate in this often-inhospitable expanse, the CF is contributing to the Government of Canada's Northern Strategy. At the same time, exercising Canadian sovereignty in the Arctic can only be achieved through a whole-of-government approach. Therefore, the CF is also working closely with our federal and territorial partners, as well as with the peoples of the North, to safeguard this precious inheritance and ensure Canada remains "Our True North, Strong and Free."

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For more information about Canada's Arctic Foreign Policy and Northern Strategy, please visit the website at the following link: http://www.international.gc.ca/polar-polaire/index.aspx?view=d



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