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CACCP Bulletin

Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police

SPRING 2006



What's Inside...

InfoPol: Managing Offenders in the Community

CACP Strategic Planning Workshop 2006

Policing in Utopia



*"...Leading progressive
change in policing"*

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

DATE	EVENT	LOCATION
MAY 3-4	PRIVATE SECTOR LIAISON COMMITTEE MEETING	MONTREAL, QC
MAY 16-17	INFORMATICS COMMITTEE MEETING	OTTAWA, ON
MAY 19	2006 ORDER OF MERIT INVESTITURE	OTTAWA, ON
MAY 25-27	LAW AMENDMENTS COMMITTEE MEETING	HALIFAX, NS
MAY 29-JUNE 2	ISIS FINAL WORKSHOP AND PRESENTATION OF FINDINGS TO THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE	TORONTO, ON
JUNE 14-16	CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL MANAGEMENT SOCIETY INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE "FINDING SOLUTIONS: GROWING YOUR CAREER IN TIMES OF CRISIS"	VANCOUVER, BC
JUNE 18-21	CACP & BCACP POLICING WITH CULTURAL COMPETENCY FORUM	CHILLIWACK, BC
JUNE 25-28	55TH ANNUAL OACP CONFERENCE	HAMILTON, ON
AUG 19-20	CACP BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND COMMITTEE MEETINGS	ST. JOHN'S, NL
AUG 20-24	CACP ANNUAL CONFERENCE	ST. JOHN'S, NL
SEPT 17-21	INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN POLICE CONFERENCE	SASKATOON, SK
SEPT 27-29	NOVA SCOTIA ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE MEETING	SYDNEY, NS
OCT 15-18	IACP CONFERENCE	BOSTON, MA
NOV 7-10	ATLANTIC WOMEN IN LAW ENFORCEMENT CONFERENCE	ST. JOHN'S, NL

INDEX

ACP

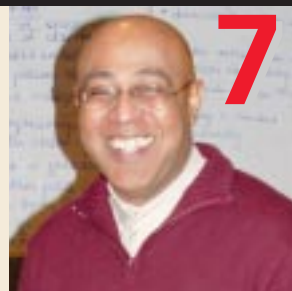
ON THE COVER...

"At the January meeting of the CACP Law Amendments Committee, Supt. Schumacher, on behalf of the Attorney General and Minister of Justice of Manitoba, Gord MacIntosh, presented Vince Westwick, General Counsel for the Ottawa Police Service, with a plaque in recognition of his work on the Manitoba Cross Border Policing Act. The CACP Law Amendments Committee work on this initiative to assist police officers who are required to engage in police activity outside of their jurisdiction, started in 1997, and is now culminating with new legislation being passed or considered in many Canadian provinces".
(L to R) A/Directeur Pierre-Paul Pichette, Vince Westwick, Supt. Gord Schumacher and C/Supt. Frank Ryder

- 2 **PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE**
- 3 **WELCOME TO NEW MEMBERS**
- 4 **THE HAITIAN NATIONAL POLICE AFTER 10 YEARS: A REVEALING REPORT**
- 5 **INFOPOL: MANAGING OFFENDERS IN THE COMMUNITY**
- 6 **IDENTITY THEFT: A CHAMELEON OF A CRIME**
- 7 **CACP STRATEGIC PLANNING WORKSHOP 2006**
- 8 **RACIAL PROFILING AND POLICING: POLICY, PRACTICE AND DATA**
- 9 **POLICING IN UTOPIA**
- 10 **FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING OF CACP-CAPB-CPPA**

Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police

Spring 2006



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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE



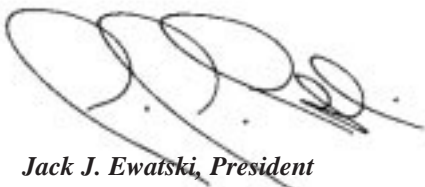
The CACP Executive, the Board of Directors, Committee Chairs or their representatives, and members of the National Office Team met at the President's Council on Strategic Direction in Winnipeg on January 23-24. A special meeting convened at the conclusion of the Council session focused on building strategies to help meet the opportunities and challenges presented by the election of a new federal government. Shortly after that meeting I forwarded, on behalf of the Association, congratulatory letters to Prime Minister Stephen Harper, Minister of Justice Vic Toews, and Minister of Public Safety, Stockwell Day. I provided them with an overview of the history and work of the CACP and expressed our commitment to work with them and their officials on the crime and safety priorities of all Canadians.

On January 31, 2006 I issued a press release on behalf of the CACP titled "CACP agenda with Harper government" outlining our key priorities, including:

- *the need for a strategic and integrated approach to policing to assist us in addressing the cross jurisdictional nature of crime,*
- *our continued commitment to strengthening existing sentencing provisions and supporting gun control measures, and*
- *a request for support of Association efforts to enhance trust between police and our diverse communities.*

All committee chairs have been asked to provide a one page brief of their Committee goals and resolutions. These will form the foundation for a briefing package for presentation and discussion with the Government. I recently met with Minister Day. We had a very good meeting and I was encouraged that he and his government are very supportive of police and policing activities in this country. I look forward to having a strong relationship with him and his Department.

As we head into what no doubt will be a busy spring and summer, I am pleased to inform you that the 2006 Institute for Strategic International Studies Program has commenced. Seventeen members from ten police agencies participated in an intensive onsite program in Toronto February 19-24 in preparation for their travel in April and May. We wish them safe travels and look forward to hearing the results of their endeavours.



Jack J. Ewatski, President

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WELCOME TO NEW MEMBERS

The CACP welcomes these new members:

ACTIVE MEMBERS

A. Dir. Richard Boyer – Chef de Service,
Communications opérationnelles,
Service de Police de la ville de Montreal

A/Dir. Pierre Brochet – Service de police de la ville de Montreal

A/Commr. Keith Clark, RCMP, Strategic Policy + Planning Branch

Staff Superintendent Tony Corrie –
Professional Standards, Toronto Police Service

A. Dir. Denis Desroches – Direction Stratégique,
Service de Police de la ville de Montreal

D/Chief Kim Walter Derry – Toronto Police Service

D/Chief Jane Dick – Toronto Police Service

D/Chief Paul Fiander – Miramichi Police Force

D/Chief Keith Forde – Human Resources Command,
Toronto Police Service

Insp. Michel Gendron – Sûreté du Québec

A. Dir. Mario Gisondi – Direction des opérations,
Service de Police de la ville de Montreal

Supt. Troy Hagen – Regina Police Service

Supt. Vincent Hawkes – Ontario Provincial Police

Deputy Director William Jack Hooper – CSIS

D/Chief Robert Philip Johnston –
Royal Newfoundland Constabulary

A/Commr. John M. G. MacLaughlan -
RCMP, Integrated Threat Assessment Centre

Inspecteur Chef Gilles Martin –
Grande Fonction des Enquêtes criminelles, Sûreté du Québec

C/Supt. Patrick Francis McCloskey –
Commanding Officer, RCMP "G" Division

Chief Superintendent Derek Ogden –
Director General, Drugs and Organized Crime, RCMP

A/Dir. Marc Parent – Service de police de la ville de Montreal

Staff Superintendent Peter Sloly –
Staff Planning and Community Mobilization,
Toronto Police Service

Chief Paul Trivett – Nishnawbe-Aski Police

Chief Administrative Officer Tony Veneziano –
Administrative Command, Toronto Police Service

Chief David Whitlow – Mnjikaning Police Service

D/Chief Dean Young – Bureau of Support Services,
Calgary Police Service

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Senior Director, London Police Service

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Mr. Colin Belshaw – Director,
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Dir.Adj. Diane Bourdeau - Direction de l'Administration,
Service de police de la ville de Montreal

M. Michel Gougeon – Vice-président corporatif sécurité,
Loto-Quebec

Mr. Allan Scott Hargreaves – Manager,
Corporate Security, Devon Canada

M. Jean Lalonde – Vice-président, Sécurité,
Boomerang Tracking Inc.

M. François Landry – Chef de Service, Ressources Humaines,
Service de Police de la ville de Montreal

A. Dir. Jean-Yves Michaud – Chef de service,
Service de ressources matérielles et des systèmes d'information,
Service de Police de la ville de Montreal

Mr. Stephen Palmer - Executive Director,
Canadian Police Research Center, National Research Council

Mr. Kevin Vickers – Director, Security Services, House of Commons

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Mr. Mohamed Doma - Senior Partner,
Canadian Professional Management Services Inc.

Mr. Roland Schneider – Secretary /
Treasurer, Niche Technology Inc.

LIFE MEMBERS

Chief Noel Catney (Rtd) – Peel Regional Police

Mr. Frank Chen (Rtd) – Chief Administrative Officer,
Toronto Police Service

D/Commr. Garry J. Loepky – RCMP

Chief Kevin McAlpine – Durham Regional Police

THE HAITIAN NATIONAL POLICE AFTER 10 YEARS: A REVEALING REPORT

By Joël Chéruef, Chief of the Gâtineau Police (Ret'd) and International Officer in Charge of the MINUSTAH telecommunications centre, March to December 2005

The Haitian National Police (HNP) was first deployed in July 1995; it therefore has just 10 years of experience. We must remember that back then, it replaced the army, which had been demobilized some time before. This newly created police force was given the weighty mandate of serving the people of Haiti in a political climate unaccustomed to a national police force in the service of the people rather than the state, as the soldiers had been. The mission was therefore virtually an impossible one from the outset, given all that it takes in a country such as Haiti to protect and serve the population as a whole.

I recall my visits to the newly established academy in 1995 where, with much effort, adversity, and controversy between the trainer countries involved, the new product, the National Police, was finally put to work with coaching (CIVPOL) that was fairly effective despite all the countervailing forces present. But we are now forced to note that, despite the efforts deployed, it was impossible at the time to provide proper technical follow-up. And no one is to blame for that, because circumstances were such that this new police force faced, throughout the country, such grave national security concerns as disarmament and numerous attacks on civil rights, as well as a problem of growing crime. In addition, the senior officers of the new police force did not seem to

be in a position to set the tone, despite the goodwill of all, including the contributing countries.

It should also be added that the command structure, despite the goodwill shown, did not have the expertise and, at times, the competence and credibility required to effectively support the performance of police officers in the field. Then there is the fact that for a fairly long period of time under the Aristide régime, the links with outside police organizations were greatly reduced and a huge gulf was created, various intentions notwithstanding, with the result that the numerous problems grew to such proportions that they became difficult to control.

And so, at the risk of offending the government authorities soon to be elected, we must not hesitate to do everything possible to guarantee a Haitian police force capable of making up for the deficiencies of the last 10 years. I recently saw in Cap-Haïtien with my own eyes that, despite the hardships experienced by Haitian police officers and their families, long lines of new recruit hopefuls stood outside the police headquarters in the northern region. If they were drawn by the prospect of having a job, then so much the better. Did we ourselves not join the police for this very reason? Except that the risks are much greater today than they were in 1995. There is a real need to establish a police force capable of effectively countering kidnappers, gangsters, even terrorists and in fairly quick order. This police force must also be reliable, and the senior officers must be up to the task. The use of skilled civilian personnel is something to consider; there are university students on the job market who are qualified to work at various levels of a police organization.



Police recruit hopefuls completing applications to become police officers.

Therefore, in the circumstances, the sanction of experts under the aegis of MINUSTAH must this time lead to a renewed efficacy of the HNP, through training at various levels of the existing structures, obviously; but above all through the production of a strategic plan, which cannot come about without the collaboration of the various parties concerned and under a managerial structure involving HNP, MINUSTAH, UNPOL and the relevant ministerial authorities and many other stakeholders identified.

Above all, the final plan must reflect the expectations of the people, even if these expectations have reached an unprecedented level. It must therefore consider how to raise the calibre of service taking into account the resources currently available and the prospect of gradually upgrading them over the long term.

Obviously, the terminal goal is the success of an organizational plan that includes training at all levels of the organization; but in addition, in contrast to 1995-96, it is to have a real plan of follow-up that invariably leads to validation of the HNP as a police force of national, even international standing capable of one day participating in United Nations missions.

Joël Chéruef retired as Chief from the Gâtineau Police, Gâtineau, Quebec. He is the Chairman of the CACP Decorations and Awards Committee.



Joel Chéruef at the door of the Cap-Haïtien Communications Centre.

InfoPol : Managing Offenders in the Community

By Jaimie Banks, Communications Officer, Correctional Service Canada

It has been three years since the Correctional Service of Canada (CSC) first released the electronic information sharing application InfoPol, and today the sheer number of police officers using the application far exceeds original expectations.

The goal at the outset was to slowly deploy InfoPol to users at big city police services across the nation. Now police in all major Canadian cities are connected. In fact, almost all Canadian police services, big and small, including RCMP, Ontario Provincial Police and Surûté du Québec detachments, now have access to InfoPol, and the feedback to date has been overwhelmingly positive.

CSC piloted InfoPol to the Montreal Police Service in 2002, and eventually gave the application its widespread debut in March 2003. It was developed as a part of the renewal of CSC's Offender Management System (OMS), a five year project aimed at revitalizing and upgrading the system that is used to manage federal offender information across the country.

These efforts by CSC have paralleled government-wide information sharing efforts, including the creation of the Canadian Public Safety Information Network (CPSIN), a project aimed at improving interoperability between criminal justice bodies in Canada. Though some OMS information has been available for years through the Canadian Police Information Centre (CPIC), InfoPol offers police plenty of additional information about offenders who are under supervision in their community.

Recently surveyed users all the way from British Columbia to Prince Edward Island were quick to applaud InfoPol's sweeping abilities. Many attest to the benefits of using the electronic application—for instance, quick access to recent and historic offender photo banks, as well as National Parole Board decision sheets, an intuitive search tool, electronic lists of conditions and physical identifiers, criminal history, warrant expiry date, and clear and precise layouts. Some users were even able to identify specific cases in which InfoPol has led to the arrest or apprehension of an offender.

"We received notification that an Apprehension Warrant was issued on an offender from Northern Alberta – and we had very reliable intelligence that he was heading for Calgary," explains Darren Balsom, Tactical Crime Analyst with the Calgary Police. "Based on information from InfoPol, a current photo as well as criminal history and flags were reviewed and an operation plan developed. The offender was arrested as soon as he arrived in Calgary."

Other users described similar experiences. In British Columbia, digital photos found in InfoPol were printed out, attached to posters and distributed, resulting in arrests. In Quebec, officers matched the photos in InfoPol to footage from a surveillance video, and the offender was apprehended. In several regions of the country, InfoPol was reported to have been consulted when offenders were suspected of having broken conditions of their release.

As CSC continues to connect police services across the nation to InfoPol, it also continues to look for new ways to get this information across in the quickest, most convenient and most secure possible ways. InfoPol experts travel the country to present, demonstrate and create awareness about InfoPol. CSC will continue to improve the tool as needed, following user feedback and requirements received from all over the country.

We all know that public safety is greatly improved by way of collaboration, and for this, CSC continues to make information sharing one of its major commitments. InfoPol allows both CSC and Canada's police services the reassurance of knowing that offenders in our communities are better managed.

For more information about InfoPol connections in your region, please contact your regional connectivity teams by dialling the following toll-free numbers:

Newfoundland & Labrador...	1-800-499-3829
New Brunswick...	1-800-499-3829
Nova Scotia...	1-800-499-3829
Prince Edward Island...	1-800-499-3829
Quebec...	1-800-622-3484
Ontario...	1-866-454-0007
Nunavut...	1-866-454-0007
Manitoba...	1-800-755-5295
Saskatchewan...	1-800-755-5295
Alberta...	1-800-755-5295
Northwest Territories...	1-800-755-5295
British Columbia...	1-888-702-2593
Yukon...	1-888-702-2593



Identity Theft:

A Chameleon of a Crime

By Cathy Enright, Manager of Communications, Industry Canada Office of Consumer Affairs

Office of Consumer Affairs

About twenty years ago, an Ottawa man invited several friends to dinner at a Chinese restaurant, and when the time came to pay the bill, he charged the meal on his credit card. About a month later, when his statement arrived in the mail, he was flabbergasted to see that, the day after the meal, over \$2,000 in

purchases had been made in his name—in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

People may tend to think of identity theft as a cutting edge, hi-tech crime, and indeed this characterization is correct. Identity theft has become an increasingly popular crime in Canada, in part as a result of recent advances in technology. But virtually anyone can be a victim of identity theft, and computers don't necessarily have to be involved. To his chagrin, our Ottawa man had failed to keep hold of his paper transaction record, and thus became an early victim of identity theft.

A Costly Crime

Identity theft occurs when someone steals personal information to commit a crime, and is a serious problem in Canada. Fraud related to identity theft costs us some \$21.5 million per year. In 2003, more than 13,000 Canadians were victims of identity theft, according to the RCMP and the inter-jurisdictional PhoneBusters anti-fraud initiative.

But most people don't surrender their personal information through hi-tech means. According to the American Federal Trade Commission, which tracks the crime in the United States, only 11.6% of reported cases of identity theft are linked to the careless use of computers. While similar statistics are hard to come by for Canada, it would seem safe to extrapolate from the American experience.

So, how do thieves get personal information? They con it out of the unsuspecting over the Internet or by phone, of course, but the majority of victims lose their personal information through "old-fashioned" means: failure to keep track of credit card slips and numbers, the theft of bills and other information from the mail, even "dumpster diving" by thieves.

It Can Happen to Anyone: Minimize the Risk

Identity theft could happen to literally anyone—no person is entirely safe. In the modern world, there's simply so much information about us all out there, that it's simply impossible to keep complete control of all of it, at all times.

There are, however, many commonsense things that everyone can do to minimize the risk of identity theft. Canada's federal and provincial and territorial ministers in charge of consumer issues meet regularly as the Consumer Measures Committee (CMC), and have published an excellent Identity Theft Checklists for both consumers and businesses. The CMC also has information about what to do should you fall victim to identity theft.

Some advice given to reduce the risk of identity theft is fairly familiar to law enforcement personnel and consumers, things like : never giving out personal information unless they themselves initiate the contact, shredding personal documents, and choosing complex passwords. Other effective preventative activities might be less well known. For example, it's a relatively simple matter to obtain your own credit report on an annual basis. The credit report might show signals that identity theft has taken place, like "mystery debts" – debts the consumer never applied for – or transactions on a credit card or bank account that has long been inactive, or even forgotten, by the consumer.

Identity Theft and Fraud: Recognize it. Report it. Stop it.

"Recognize it. Report it. Stop it." This is the Fraud Prevention Forum's message to all Canadians. The Competition Bureau chairs the Fraud Prevention Forum, a group of private sector firms, consumer and volunteer groups, government agencies and law enforcement organizations committed to fighting fraud aimed at consumers and businesses. Its mandate is to prevent Canadians from becoming victims of fraud through awareness and education, as well as to increase reporting when it occurs.

In addition to the CMC and the Fraud Prevention Forum, excellent information on identity theft is also available through Phonebusters, the Canadian Bankers Association, and the Office of Consumer Affairs of Industry Canada (website: www.consumerinformation.ca)

Identity Theft
ARE YOU a VICTIM?

With your identity, thieves can open new bank accounts, order cell phones, take out a mortgage on your property and buy cars or furniture.

Signs of ID Theft

- Purchases not made by you appear on your monthly bills.
- Bills arrive on accounts you don't own.
- Collection agency calls about unknown debt.
- Credit card/bank statements don't arrive.
- Your credit report shows mystery debts.

What to Do

- ✓ Call financial institutions and local police.
- ✓ Put a fraud alert on your credit report by contacting Equifax: 1-800-465-7166 and Trans Union: 1-877-525-3823 (Quebec residents: 1-877-713-3393).
- ✓ To replace ID cards like health, driver's licence, SIN call 1 800 O-Canada
- ✓ Contact Canada Post if your mail is missing.
- ✓ Keep records of steps taken to clear your name and re-establish your credit.
- ✓ Help stop fraud. Contact Phonebusters at 1-888-495-8501 or phonebusters.com

For more information on Identity Theft visit www.ConsumerInformation.ca

Call No. 1-877-525-3823
ISSN 0-662-42652-5
54405E

PHONE BUSTERS
The Canadian Anti-Fraud Call Centre

Canada

CACP Strategic Planning Workshop

2006

by Dorothy Ahlgren Franklin

The President and Board of Directors convened a Strategic Planning Workshop on January 23-24, 2006, to identify the main goals of the CACP over the coming twenty-four months. Ten of the fourteen CACP Committees were represented.

The Workshop began with a warm welcome from President Chief Jack Ewatski to a city known for its winter cold. He thanked participants for their daily contribution to "progressive change in policing". He spoke of the evolution of the CACP, from the social network it once was, to the influential voice of policing it is today.

The Workshop coincided exactly with the federal election of January 23. In this context the President emphasized that the Association must be prepared to articulate its position on key policing and community safety issues within the new political environment in Ottawa.

Trevor McCagherty set the stage for the Workshop. He provided a brief history of the organizational renewal, initiated many years ago by Chief Larry Gravill. This work has resulted in a firm foundation for the Association. The CACP now has a business strategy that includes separate and mutually exclusive business lines.

Financial assets of the Association are modest but sound. The Executive and Committees have been re-structured. The responsibilities of the National Office broadened. Finally, the Research Foundation is compliant with legislation and able to implement its programs of support to the police memorial and educational scholarships. The CACP, McCagherty noted, is well-poised to shift its focus to content.

The Workshop was then placed in the hands of facilitator Dr. Stan Amaladas, Principal Consultant, Centre for Spirited Integration. At the outset he expressed his thanks to police for creating an environment of safety in our communities. In setting the tone for the Strategic Planning Workshop, he challenged participants to approach it with a combined commitment to imagination and action. Participants were asked to fast-forward eighteen months, and to identify significant CACP achievements between now and then.

The next day and a half was dedicated to a process that began with defining a practical vision. Then the task was to identify both actions to achieve this vision and potential obstacles to this vision. As a final step, the task was to clarify action plans, align responsibilities and establish timelines.

On the final morning of the Workshop the results of the election were known, and the focus shifted to CACP preparedness for approaching the new government with its policy positions and priorities. The President predicted that the crime issue would bubble to the surface rapidly. Discussion ensued on how the CACP could put forward its positions on key public safety issues.

The immediate step was for the President to communicate with the new Prime Minister and appropriate Ministers, seeking a timely meeting to lay out the CACP legislative and policy priorities. The CACP quickly issued a press release that conveyed the CACP commitment to working with the government, and to hearing more about its plans on the gun control issue.

In summary, at the Workshop the CACP affirmed its role as the trusted voice for policing and community safety in Canada. The Association expressed its commitment to exerting this influence by promoting accountability in policing based on integrity, public confidence, professionalism and public safety.

The Workshop identified three linked strategic initiatives designed to advance the CACP's work and influence. First is to make the CACP a stronger trusted voice for policing and community safety, better equipped to move the agenda from articulating a position to taking action. Second is to establish a solid agenda for CACP work on the over-arching policing issue—a vision for a "new deal" for policing in Canada—to address the policy and governance framework and resourcing of federal, provincial, regional and municipal police. Third is to exhibit leadership in the development of national strategies on drug abuse, gun control, gang violence, emergency preparedness, and other issues that have an impact on community safety.

These strategic initiatives form the commitment of the CACP for the coming two years.



Chief Edgar MacLeod, Cape Breton Regional Police Service, Chief Paul Shrive, Port Moody Police Department, Chief Charlie Rushton, Amherst Police Department, Dorothy Franklin, CACP, and Chief Superintendent Ken Smith, Ontario Provincial Police.



CACP President, Chief Jack Ewatski, and facilitator, Dr. Stan Amaladas, Centre for Spirited Integration



CACP members at work at the Strategic Planning Meeting

2006 CACP STRATEGIC PLANNING WORKSHOP

RACIAL PROFILING AND POLICING: POLICY, PRACTICE AND DATA

By Jeffrey Pfeifer, Ph.D., M.Leg.St. and Richard MacLennan, Ph.D.

It is clear that the last five years have brought with it a substantial amount of attention to the concept of racial profiling – especially in the world of policing and security. It is also fair to say that this increased attention has been paralleled by an increase amount of confusion over what “racial profiling” is and what role it should or should not play in a variety of policing and security activities (i.e., investigation, suspect identification, etc.).

In the United States for example, the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU), launched a nation-wide campaign to “Arrest the Racism: Racial Profiling in America”. This campaign included several initiatives, such as: research, litigation, public information, advertising, and mechanisms for reporting police discrimination such as hotlines and online services. Following this, President Clinton in 1999 directed federal agencies to begin the collection of data to evaluate potential racial profiling in their organizations. In addition, a 1999 US Gallup poll reported that more than 50% of the American public believed that law enforcement agencies engage in racial profiling, and over 80% of

(Law Foundation of Saskatchewan Chair in Police Studies) at the University of Regina.

Dr. MacLennan and Dr. Pfeifer are currently compiling a report for the CACP on the issue of racial profiling. The issue has been subdivided into a number of components that represent some of the areas of current confusion regarding the concept, including: 1) examining existing reports on data collection projects, 2) identifying methodological issues related to data collection, and 3) identifying appropriate analyses, interpretations and usage of data. The project is one that aims to clear-up some of the current confusion regarding the empirical and statistical elements of racial profiling. It is hoped that the results of this project will be employed by the CACP in their efforts to make informed decisions about the issue.

Jeffrey Pfeifer – Professor of Psychology and Law Foundation of Saskatchewan Chair in Police Studies (University of Regina) – Dr. Pfeifer received his BA (hons) from Brock University and his Ph.D. and Master of Legal Studies from the University of Nebraska. He has worked on a number of projects in conjunction with police and prison services in Canada, Australia and Africa and has published numerous articles and chapters on issues related to the criminal justice system. His evaluation of the Aboriginal Healing Lodge Program in Canada was recently recognized at the annual meeting of the International Corrections and Prisons Association through their Research Award. In addition, Dr. Pfeifer has been also awarded a number of research grants to examine issues

related to Aboriginal people and correctional initiatives and is currently the Editor of the Canadian Journal of Police and Security Services.

Richard MacLennan – Associate Professor of Psychology and Director of the Police Studies Program (University of Regina) – Dr. MacLennan obtained his Ph.D. in Psychological Measurement and Statistics from the University of Western Ontario in 1989. He has acted as an independent consultant in statistical analysis and psychological questionnaire development principally for the Department of National Defence (DND), and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) training academy. In total, he has completed 25 research projects for DND and 11 research projects for the RCMP. In addition to his applied research contracts, he has been the recipient of two major grants from the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council (SSHRC) of Canada, and one from the Health Services Utilization and Research Commission (HSURC) of Saskatchewan. He also has 15 publications in peer-reviewed scientific journals, on a wide range of topics, including: Changing behaviour and attitudes: Toward cultural and gender diversity in the Canadian military, Interrater reliability of police training simulations, and Validation of a model for use-of-force decision-making using live scenarios.

In the United States for example, the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU), launched a nation-wide campaign to “Arrest the Racism: Racial Profiling in America”.

the public were opposed to it. The Department of Justice in the US has also undertaken several investigations of charges of racial profiling in various police jurisdictions, including: Buffalo, Cincinnati, Columbus, Los Angeles, New Jersey, Pittsburgh, and Washington, D.C., among others. In the US, over 20 states have now enacted legislation prohibiting racial profiling and/or requiring the collection of data on police-civilian contacts. In addition, hundreds of police jurisdictions in the US, either voluntarily or involuntarily, are involved in the collection of data for evaluating possible racial profiling in their services. There has been at least one suit filed over racial profiling (Oregon), and another suit filed by a police union over the requirement for identification of officers in race data collection (Boston).

Although the US experience cannot be directly generalized to Canada, the literature on this issue indicates that an informed decision by Canadian lawmakers and police agencies should be cognizant of the current confusion related to this area in the United States. In order to address this issue in an effective, timely and responsible fashion, the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police have sponsored a number of initiatives including a review of the issue by Dr. Richard MacLennan (Director of Police Studies) and Dr. Jeff Pfeifer

POLICING IN UTOPIA

7th Annual Privacy & Security Conference

"Who Can You Trust? Privacy and Security is Everyone's Responsibility"



Chief Jack Ewatski,
CACAP President

Statement by CACP President, Chief Jack Ewatski

To ask a police chief if the "U-city" is his kind of city is to dangle a Utopia just beyond reach. Thank you for inviting me to bring a policing and public safety perspective to this panel. Some of my fellow panellists have an intimate knowledge of the U-city. So do I.

But the kind of U-city I know is different from the one we've heard about today.

The U-city I know is an unpredictable city, a sometimes unkempt and unruly and unkind city, a city with an unforgiving climate, a city struggling to address the needs of an underclass. My U-city is organic. It is a city where the use of technology has not kept pace with its availability. It is a city where human nature dominates technology.

The world of the police is far from Utopia. We live not in the ideal, but the real.

Our job entails dealing with who, and what, goes wrong in society. In both reactive and proactive work, the police in western society rely on two things:

1. *One is a relationship of trust with our communities.*
2. *The other is a reliance on technology.*

The notion of the U-city—a fusion of the best of both humanism and technology to shape a model society—is attractive because it offers a desirable quality of life. It promises a safe community.

Let's look at the use of technology in the U-city for policing and crime prevention purposes. The environmental design of public spaces discourages crime. People who require medication to control physical or mental ailments receive

it with breakfast. No one threatens suicide because they've missed their meds. There are no domestic disputes caused by alcohol abuse. There is no drug trade and no gang warfare. People move about freely and safely. There are no traffic jams, accidents, or irate drivers. No one gets lost in the wrong end of town. There is no wrong end of town. Theft of smartcards rarely happens, because of the embedded biometric security system. Global Positioning Devices, Radio Frequency ID, and cameras allow police to monitor the movements of citizens. People cannot get lost in the crowd.

The police can quickly apprehend a suspect. The biometric data bank holds everyone's DNA, retinal scans, hand and foot prints and facial recognition images. Forensic techniques are sophisticated and quick. Evidence is solid and irrefutable and supported by science. It is reliable, unlike witnesses who can forget, fail to appear, and be intimidated.

Technology can allow all of this. What an ideal world. Police could become poets and pilots and golfers instead.

But wait. There are two lessons from history that apply here. One lesson is that people and systems don't always work as planned. People have their own minds.

They deviate. They take a tool designed with one purpose, and use it for another. They don't all respect social norms. Technology will not prevent criminal behaviour. In fact, it provides new opportunities. The tools and systems put in place to protect personal and community safety can be used for criminal purposes.

In the realm of fiction, the movie "Enemy of the State" warns of the subversive actions of a team of techno-fascists operating at the heart of the US National Security Agency. Reality is no safer. Electronic systems are disabled and invaded. Electronic data are manipulated and used for criminal purposes.

Young pranksters hack into high security government websites simply

for the challenge. Skilled fraud artists manipulate financial transactions for their own gain. And people's willingness to give up their privacy for security has its limits.

Even those who have lived with broad state access to their personal information, such as the Chinese, are now resisting the loss of privacy.

People aside, what about the systems? Entire countries have come to a halt when natural forces have destroyed basic physical and technological infrastructure. So a society that relies on technology is vulnerable on two fronts:

1. *One is the failure of the technologies that support daily life.*
2. *The other is the deliberate misuse of those technologies.*

And either is a possibility in a highly-technological world.

A second lesson from history is that no community is an island. Communications technology has linked the most remote parts of the world. Beyond the borders of the U-city are other communities, looking in. But there are limits to growth. So there will be tensions between those who inhabit the U-city and those who do not. The vibrant economic centre will attract not only investors. Others will want a piece of the action. And there is no region of the world in which criminals are not active, organized, and poised to move into fertile ground.

Can all of the technology of the U-city protect it from internal and external threats? No, it cannot.

We were asked: "Is the U-city my kind of city?" It is tempting to answer: "Yes".

But this answer comes with a caveat. I want the benefits of technology to be used for the common good. I want to see technology applied to enhance the freedom of individuals and communities to live, work and play without fear of crime and violence. In the U-city, as in the cities that you and I call home, we must be able to trust.

Who do we need to trust? We all have responsibility for the use of technology to access and use information. But no single entity has it all.

Ladies and gentlemen, we need to be able to trust ourselves to use technology for our common good.



Chief Ewatski in the conference "bear pit".

FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING OF CACP-CAPB-CPPA

by Dorothy Ahlgren Franklin, Session Moderator

The fifth annual meeting of the three national policing associations was held on Saturday, March 4, 2006 in Ottawa. Over 30 persons representing the three Associations and the federal government participated. Each Association made a presentation, which was followed with a moderated discussion.

Ms. Brenda Glover of the CAPB made a provocative presentation on "Ingredients of Good Relationships between Boards, Chiefs and Associations". She noted that a lack of understanding about the roles of police boards, chiefs, and associations may lead to people stepping out of their roles, with undesirable consequences for police governance. She cited as examples board members speaking out against their chiefs and associations endorsing political candidates. In the lively discussion that followed, participants offered their views on board-police relations, the role of police in the political process, the need for engaging the public and increasing the knowledge base of volunteer boards, and the value of a collaborative approach in building public confidence in police and policing.

Mr. Tony Cannavino of the CPPA presented on the proposed "Police Officers' Bill of Rights". He also proposed that this annual meeting format be extended to include a workshop where each Association is tasked with taking the lead on developing strategies for moving an issue forward. He highlighted the success the CPPA has had in influencing the new public safety agenda, and spoke of the potential lobbying power of

a collective, three association approach. Discussions focused media strategies, police officers' rights in relation to the rights of all other Canadians, and the benefits and drawbacks of short-term measures gained by police at a time when an over-arching policy framework for policing is needed, in which new resources would be applied strategically and with clear responsibility and accountability attached.

The CACP's speaker, Dr. Darrell Plecas, provided a summary of "A 30 Year Analysis of Police Service Delivery and Costing",

need for a fresh look at policing and the resources and structures that are required to maintain a safe community.

Participants agreed that the 5th Annual Meeting was a success, reflecting a mature relationship and a close collaboration where previously there was none. Conclusions reached included that citizen engagement in policing, particularly at the municipal level, is essential and that a united approach among the associations enhances public confidence. Increasing diversity within Canadian society

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completed for the RCMP "E" Division (BC). He concluded that the capacity of the police in BC (and by extension, the rest of Canada) has eroded within the past three decades due mainly to increased demand for services, the impact of court decisions and increased time for handling cases. Participants unanimously agreed that this research was valuable to both police and boards. Discussions revolved around the municipal responsibility for policing and the

and increased complexity within policing, makes it even more important for the three associations to work collaboratively through policing and public safety issues. Finally, there is great value in the three associations examining the strategic issues that will affect the future of policing, and basing their views on evidence and research. Based on these conclusions, the Executive Directors will explore the forward agenda and format for future meetings.