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# CACCP Bulletin

Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police

FALL 2007



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



# Canadian Police and Peace Officers' 30th Annual Memorial Service

September 30, 2007



*By Joel Cheruet, Chair,  
CACP Decorations and  
Awards Committee*

**O**n September 30, 2007 thousands gathered to commemorate the great sacrifices Canadian police and peace officers had made, and in particular, to honour Det. Cst. Robert Plunkett, York Regional Police, Wildlife Protection Officer, M. Richard Cayotte, Quebec Ministry of Natural Resources and Wildlife, Cst. Daniel Tessier, Laval Police, and Cst. David Mounsey, Ontario Provincial Police, who died in the past year in the line of duty.

In 1978, the first memorial honoured 14 officers. There are now 738 officers' names engraved on the Honour Roll at Parliament Hill overlooking the Ottawa River and the Supreme Court of Canada.

Members are encouraged to visit the Canadian Police and Peace Officers' Memorial Section on the CACP website at <http://www.cacp.ca> to view the honour roll and contact the CACP at [cacp@cacp.ca](mailto:cacp@cacp.ca) or by phone at 613-233-1106 to correct or adjust details.

Our aim remains to correctly and fully honour





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## ON THE COVER...

Deputy Director General Steven Chabot, Sûreté du Québec and President of the CACP with outgoing CACP President, Chief Jack Ewatski, recently retired from the Winnipeg Police Service.

Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police

Fall 2007



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# PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE



**A**s we prepare to head into 2008, I want to thank each and every one of you for making 2007 a great year for the CACP. We welcomed over 110 new members, many of whom are already working hard on our committees, and are attending and promoting our events. We have proudly maintained our traditions, and worked together to achieve our vision for the future - to build partnerships and to be a catalyst in leading progressive change in policing. We couldn't have done it without you! Thank you!

Our fall events, the Quality Assurance Conference, the International Congress on Street Gangs, and the Building on Success Mental Health Conference were very well attended. Participants praised event organizers for providing them with interesting and valuable learning experiences and tools they can use in their jobs and personal lives. Congratulations to all who contributed so generously to the success of these events.

The CACP will continue to offer educational opportunities - in January we will be hosting the Building Private Security & Public Policing Partnerships Conference in Toronto and in February we'll host the Virtual Global Task Force Conference in Vancouver and the 2008 Institute for Strategic International Studies workshops. Plan now to take advantage of these learning opportunities – visit [www.cacp.ca](http://www.cacp.ca) for details and registration information.

In addition to conferences and workshops, the CACP will be focusing its attention in late December and in the early new year on identifying the principles of integration for a report back to the working group who attended the National Framework for Policing meeting in Toronto in April 2007, and on completing the Constitutional review. I'm pleased to report that we are making good progress on both initiatives. We continue to look forward to receiving your thoughts and insights on these important initiatives.

In closing, I extend to you and your loved ones a heartfelt Christmas wish for peace and happiness.

*Deputy Director General Steven Chabot  
Surete du Quebec*

## CONGRATULATIONS LAURIE FARRELL ON 20 YEARS OF SERVICE WITH THE CACP

The CACP celebrated Laurie Farrell's 20th year of service on September 21, 2007.

Thank you Laurie for your dedication and commitment to the CACP, and congratulations on achieving this milestone. We hope that you will be with us for many more years.



# WELCOME TO NEW MEMBERS

***The CACP extends a warm welcome to the following new members and congratulates those who have become life members!***

## ACTIVE MEMBERS

Supt. Janice Armstrong – RCMP	Commr. William Elliott – RCMP	A/Commr. Rod Knecht – RCMP	Supt. Brian Simpson – RCMP
C/Supt Antoine Babinsky – RCMP	Supt. Tonia Enger – RCMP	C/Supt. Doug Lang – RCMP	C/Supt. William Smith – RCMP
Supt. Gordon Barnett – RCMP	Acting Dir. Gen. Robert Fahlman – RCMP	C/Supt. Wayne Lang – RCMP	D/Chief Rocki Smith – Six Nations Police
D/Commr. Gary Bass – RCMP	Supt. Rick Finn – York Regional Police	Dir. Michel Ledoux – Service de Police de la ville de Mont-Tremblant	Acting Chief Paul Sweet – Cobourg Police Service
Supt. James Begley – RCMP	D/Chief Andrew Fletcher – Halton Regional Police Service	Supt. Peter Lepine – RCMP	Lieut. Col. Micheal Taylor – Canadian Forces Military Police
C/Supt. Thomas Bennett – RCMP	Dir. Gen Dennis Fodor – RCMP	C/Supt. Fraser Macaulay – RCMP	Chief Insp. Richard Toupin – Sûreté du Québec
C/Supt. Dick Bent – RCMP	Acting S/Supt. Blair Foley – Peel Regional Police	A/Commr. Pierre Menard – RCMP	D/Chief Geoffrey Varley – Victoria Police Department
C/Supt. Francois Bidal – RCMP	Insp. Chef Freddy Foley – Sûreté du Québec	A/Commr. Kevin Mole – RCMP	Supt. Chuck Walker – RCMP
C/Supt. Ross Bingley – Ontario Provincial Police	Supt. Thomas Foster – Saskatoon Police Service	Directeur Yves Morency – Module sécurité publique	Supt. Brad Ward – Edmonton Police Service
Dir. Richard Blondin – Service de sécurité publique de la Ville de Westmount	Major Brian Frei – Canadian Forces Military Police	C/Supt. Graham Muir – RCMP	Chief Robert White – Trenton Police Department
S/Supt. Roman Boychuk – Peel Regional Police	C/Const. Ron Gaudet – Oak Bay Police Department	C/Supt. Allen Nause – RCMP	C/Supt. Mike Woods – RCMP
D/Chief Gary Broste – Saskatoon Police Service	Dir. Gen. Anna Gray (PhD) – RCMP	D/Chief Bernie Pannell – Saskatoon Police Service	
A/Commr. Roger Brown – RCMP	Insp. Tracy Hardy – RCMP	D/Chief Const. Bradley Parker – Port Moody Police Department	
D/Chief William Brown – Royal Newfoundland Constabulary	CO Barry Harvie – RCMP	C/Supt. Robert Paulson – RCMP	
Capitaine Nadine Carmel Tremblay – Sûreté du Québec	C/Const. Kash Heed – West Vancouver Police	Supt. Tom Pownall – RCMP	
Supt. Mark Chatterbok – Saskatoon Police Service	Supt. Bert Hoskins – RCMP	D/Chief William Reid – Saint John Police Force	
D/Chief Delaney Chisholm – New Glasgow Police Service	Supt. Axel Hovbrender – Police Academy Justice Institute of British Columbia	C/Supt Douglas Reti – RCMP	
C/Supt. Cal Corley – RCMP	D/Chief Darrell Kambeitz – Camrose Police Service	D/Chief Const. Robert Rich – Vancouver Police Department	
D/Chief John Domm – Nishnawbe-Aski Police	D/Chief Michael Kingston – Halton Regional Police Service	Chief Glen Robinson – Altona Police Service	
Chief Terrance Dreddy – Taber Police Service		Insp. Stephane Segard – Sûreté du Québec	
		Supt. Todd Shean – RCMP	

## ASSOCIATE CORPORATE MEMBERS

Mr. Michael Donnelly – TD Bank Financial Group  
Mr. Tony Licandro – XWAVE, A Division of Bell Aliant

## ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

Mr. Charles Bisson – Canadian Security Intelligence Service  
Mr. Claude Brunette – Canadian Security Intelligence Service



# NEW MEMBERS CONTINUED...

Mr. W. Terry Clayton  
Durham Regional  
Police Service Board

Mr. Andrew (Andy) Ellis – Canadian  
Security Intelligence Service

Mr. Iain Fernie – Air Canada

M. Richard Guay – Bell Canada

Mr. Barry Hansen –  
Canadian Coprs. of Commissionaires

Mr. David Horner –  
Nova Scotia Department of Justice

Colonel Anthony Lee –  
Commissionaires of Nova Scotia

Mr. Robert MacInnis –  
Garda Security Group

Mr. Patrick McCloskey –  
Diavik Diamond Mines Inc.

Chief John Middleton-Hope (Rtd) –  
M-H Learning Opportunities

C/Supt. Neal Parker (Rtd) –  
Sierra Systems

Mr. Ray Prime – Ministry of  
Community Safety and  
Correctional Services

Mr. Garry Robertson –  
Insurance Bureau of Canada

Ms. Sandra Sajko – British  
Columbia Provincial Government

Mr. John Slater – Canadian Corps.  
of Commissionaires

Mr. Robert (Bob) Smith, CD –  
Sun Life Financial

Ms. Diana Trepkov –  
Artworx by Diana

Mr. Christopher Young –  
Garda Security Group

## LIFE MEMBERS

Chief Ean Algar (Rtd)

C/Const. Ben Andersen (Rtd) –  
Oak Bay Police Department

Chief Vincent Bevan (Rtd) –  
Ottawa Police Service

Commr. Beverley Busson – RCMP

Mr. Les Chipperfield –  
Atlantic Police Academy

D/Chief Jim Cunningham (Rtd) –  
Greater Sudbury Police Service

M. Jacques Duchesneau –  
Administration canadienne de la  
sûreté de la transport aérien

Chief Jack Ewatski (Rtd) –  
Winnipeg Police Service

Mr. William Gibson (Rtd) –  
Toronto Police Service

Mr. Serge Gourgue –  
Parliamentary Precinct Services

C/Const. Jamie H. Graham (Rtd) –  
Vancouver Police Department

S/Supt. Gary Grant (Rtd) –  
Toronto Police Service

D/Supt. James Hutchinson (Rtd) –  
Ontario Provincial Police

M. John Janusz (Rtd) –  
House of Commons Security Service

Supt. Charles Johnson (Rtd) –  
Ontario Provincial Police

Chief Barry King (Rtd) –  
Brockville Police Service

Dir. Daniel Langlais (Rtd) –  
Service de Police de la  
Ville de Québec

Chief Blair MacIsaac (Rtd) –  
Pembroke Police Service

Dir. Donna Moody –  
Brock University

Mr. Robert Preston (Rtd) –  
Deloitte & Touche

C/Supt. David Shewchuk (Rtd) –  
RCMP

A/Commr. Rod Smith – RCMP

Chief Lorne Smith (Rtd)

Prov. Commander Gwen Strachan –  
Ontario Provincial Police

# CALENDAR OF EVENTS FOR 2007 - 2008

<p><b>Jan 9, 2008</b> Order of Merit National Advisory Committee Meeting Ottawa, ON</p>		<p><b>Jan 14, 2008</b> President's Council on Strategic Direction Quebec City, QC</p>		<p><b>Jan 29-31, 2008</b> Private Sector Liaison Committee Conference: Building Private Security and Public Policing Partnerships Toronto, ON</p>	
<p><b>Feb 17-20, 2008</b> 3<sup>rd</sup> International Virtual Global Taskforce Conference, "Protecting Our Most Vital Resource, Our Children". Vancouver, BC</p>	<p><b>Feb 22, 2008</b> Executive Meeting Toronto, ON</p>	<p><b>Feb 23-24, 2008</b> Board Meeting Toronto, ON</p>	<p><b>Feb 24-29, 2008 • Mar 23-29, 2008</b> May 25-30, 2008 Institute for Strategic International Studies Workshops Toronto, ON</p>		<p><b>Mar 29, 2008</b> CACP-CAPB-CPA Joint Meeting Gatineau, QC</p>
<p><b>May 3, 2008</b> CACP Executive Meeting Montreal, QC</p>	<p><b>May 4-6, 2008</b> Canadian Police Management Services Conference Montreal, QC</p>		<p><b>Jun 8-11, 2008</b> Canadian Association of Police Educators (CAPE) Conference Moncton, NB</p>		<p><b>Aug 24-27, 2008</b> CACP Annual Conference Montreal, QC</p>

# CACP INTRODUCES THE AVIATION SECURITY COMMITTEE

Earlier this year, Julian Fantino, Commissioner of the Ontario Provincial Police, was approached by a number of material experts who expressed an interest in forming a committee to explore ways to integrate efforts to improve security in the aviation industry. Mr. Fantino, Ontario Commissioner of Emergency Management prior to being appointed to his OPP post last October, agreed to convene a meeting of law enforcement agencies, private sector organizations, airport operators, government agencies and others who expressed interest in being part of such a committee.

The group met twice and decided there was merit in moving forward. They subsequently developed terms of reference and a mandate for the proposed committee and Commissioner Fantino presented the concept to the CACP Board of Directors at the annual convention in Calgary last August.

The CACP Board endorsed the concept and agreed to establish the committee under its auspices.

In the following article, Commissioner Fantino, named the committee's inaugural chair, explains the committee's makeup, its mandate and what it hopes to achieve.

## **By Julian Fantino Commissioner, Ontario Provincial Police**

In 2005, Sir John Wheeler was commissioned by the Australian government to conduct a review of airport security and policing, including a risk assessment of petty criminality. Mr. Wheeler made the following observation:

"Terrorism and Crime are distinct but potentially overlap. At its most basic, a culture of lax security or petty criminality can provide opportunities for terrorists to exploit weaknesses in airport security. Staff can be bribed (or intimidated) to ignore criminality or paid large sums to assist in drug trafficking or theft. Once compromised, such employees may be unable to stand up to terrorists."

In 2003, a Canadian senatorial committee presided over by Senator Colin Kenny tabled an equally compelling report entitled, "The Myth of Security at Canada's Airports". The committee reported that lax security works for organized crime at Canadian airports; the more moles these criminals can keep in the system, the more they can steal, and the more contraband they can move. Senator Kenny's committee also commented about the lack of cooperation and coordination among the various agencies working in an airport, and the limited sharing of information between the public and private sectors.

We also have numerous examples of just how these vulnerabilities have been exploited by illegals entering the country, the international drug cartels, petty thieves employed at airports and much more. In essence, Canadian airports have become fertile ground for enterprising transnational organized crime networks and terrorists, as well as opportunistic petty criminals.

Before agreeing to endorse our proposed committee, the CACP Board wanted to know three things: the committee's objectives, that

there is a long-term need for such a committee and that the committee's membership would be national in perspective.

We were able to answer the first two concerns easily. The terms of reference and mandate clarifies our objectives. As long as there is a terrorist threat from outside the country and criminal activity within our airports, there will definitely be a long-term need for such a committee.

Answering the third concern was a bit more difficult because our membership will dictate how widely we spread our national influence. However, I am pleased to say we have received positive response from all parts of the country and I am confident the committee reflects national interests.

From our discussions, we were able to formulate Terms of Reference that recognize:

- The special nature of the aviation system
- The importance of the industry to the Canadian economy
- The importance of maintaining the confidence and integrity of the aviation system
- That aviation security is a shared responsibility
- The importance of an integrated approach to protect the aviation system from criminals and, potentially, terrorists

The Canadian Aviation Security Committee, as we are referred to, will examine best practices to prevent the exploitation of the aviation system by organized crime or terrorists. It will look for opportunities for more effective integration, cooperation, communications and information sharing among all stakeholders. It will also examine the feasibility of conducting joint exercises, training and other learning opportunities between all parties involved in the aviation system in the spirit of public and private partnerships.

In the aftermath of the 9-11 tragedy, governments and public and private sector

agencies bearing on the airline industry have increased their individual and collective vigilance and security efforts significantly. However, I believe that industry-wide security initiatives will forever remain a work in progress with virtually no end in sight.

The studies, the experts, and the commissions including the 9-11 commission findings clearly indicate that the threat of terrorism is very real. The many related aspects of vulnerability within the air travel industry indicate that the problems are many and varied, beginning with airport security.

The collective wisdom, however, converges on the fact that the problem cannot be solved in isolation; that it requires a common integrated approach, and most importantly, the resolve and determination to engage rather than ignore or deny.

With the implications flowing from the Maher Arar Inquiry, the stringent border controls being imposed by the United States, the Canadian flight-screening system as well as the many other security vulnerabilities known to exist within the air travel industry, it is imperative that the CACP continues to demonstrate leadership, as it has been done with other significant public safety concerns such as organized crime, crime prevention, traffic safety, etc.

I would like to thank the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police for the support it showed us as we worked our way through the process. A special thanks, as well, to every individual and organization that has participated in the discussions that led to the CACP endorsing what we are calling the Canadian Aviation Security Committee.

Together, we are stronger than we could ever be individually, as we focus on making the Canadian aviation system the safest in the world.



# MAKING A MUCH NEEDED CONNECTION

## CACP COMMITTEE HELPS ESTABLISH NEW GROUP TO ADVANCE COMMUNICATIONS INTEROPERABILITY FOR FIRST RESPONDERS

By: Lance Valcour

Have you ever found yourself a few hundred yards away from a police colleague, fire fighter or paramedic and not be able to transmit vital information? It happens all too often. Radio systems, cell phones, PDAs, etc. are not always properly configured, aligned or even designed to allow inter-agency communication. Sometimes intra-agency communications is hamstrung by the available technology... Thankfully, that is changing, and a new partnership is putting the spotlight on advancing communications interoperability for the Canadian public safety sector.

The Canadian Interoperability Technology Interest Group (CITIG) brings together representatives from public safety, industry, academia, government and non-governmental organizations to collectively shape the future of Canadian public safety interoperability. Launched in April 2007 by the Informatics Committee of the Canadian Association of the Chiefs of Police (CACP) in conjunction with the Canadian Police Research Centre (CPRC), the CITIG's first priority has been to reach out those interested in advancing Canadian public safety interoperability.

In October, the first ever Canadian Interoperability Forum was held in Toronto. It brought together more than 60 people from across Canada (and a few from the U.S.), and featured guest speakers, special presentations and an interactive portion that gave participants a chance to address interoperability issues from their agency's, sector's or industry's perspective. The meeting also provided the opportunity to announce that both the EMS Chiefs of Canada and Canadian Association of Fire Chiefs have pledged to participate in this worthwhile endeavour.

Overall, the CITIG also aims to:

- create forums for the exchange of information and ideas;
- facilitate communications amongst Canadian public safety interoperability stakeholders;
- bring together the collective wisdom of public safety and communications leaders and experts (best and brightest);

- respond to regulatory issues that impact public safety communications; and
- provide a test bed where aspects of the five elements of SAFECOM®'s interoperability continuum (governance, standard operating procedures, technology, training & exercise and usage) can be understood, designed, tested, negotiated, implemented, trained, exercised, standardized or shared.

"When you look at the great strides in communications technology and you see the work being done south of the border and beyond, it's clear that we have a significant opportunity to impact the state of Canadian public safety interoperability," says Steve Palmer, Executive Director of the Canadian Police Research Centre. "The CPRC serves as a single, national focal point for technology research and development efforts in support of Canada's police and public safety community. A focus on interoperability was a natural fit for us, and the opportunity to partner with other first responder agencies, organizations or private sector vendors was most welcomed."

While the CPRC and CACP took the lead in the CITIG's development, the active participation of the EMS Chiefs of Canada and Canadian Association of Fire Chiefs is most welcomed. The ultimate goal is to increase representation from across the public safety community in a move toward a model similar to the National Public Safety Telecommunications Council (NPSTC) in the US. The NPSTC describes itself as: "...A federation of organizations whose mission is to improve public safety communications and interoperability through collaborative leadership."

"The Canadian Interoperability Forum in October demonstrated that there was a genuine interest in, urgency for and spirit of cooperation about looking at ways to address first responder interoperability," states Eldon Amoroso, Senior Director, London Police Service and Co-Chair of the CACP Informatics Committee. "The meeting helped kick-start the process of getting the right people

talking — and doing something — about interoperability."

In that spirit of action, the CITIG is looking to fund research or development work related to interoperability. Any public sector employee of a Canadian public safety sector agency is now invited to submit a proposal on a proposed area of research and/or development related to the five elements of the interoperability continuum — governance, standard operating procedures, technology, training & exercise and usage. The outcomes can be as diverse as guidelines, to a scenario exercise, to scientific papers, to patented intellectual property. Full details can be found on the CITIG Web site ([www.cprc.org/citig](http://www.cprc.org/citig)).

Above all, the quest for greater public safety interoperability should not simply be viewed as a technical issue related to linking up communication or computer networks. It's really a matter of connecting the right groups and people and moving in the same direction. Please share this information with others who are interested in furthering Canadian public safety interoperability. The more like-minded people we can assemble, the greater our chance for success.

In the interim, please visit the CITIG Web site. Any suggestions, questions or concerns can be sent via e-mail to [citig@cprc.org](mailto:citig@cprc.org).

**Lance Valcour is an Inspector with the Ottawa Police Service currently seconded to the CPRC as the Project Manager for CITIG. In addition to his long-time participation as a member of the CACP Informatics Committee, he has compiled over 30 years experience working in operational roles and led many technology-related projects both with the Ottawa Police and in the private sector.**



The first ever public meeting of the Canadian Interoperability Technology Interest Group proved popular. Those in attendance and those who participated by teleconference agreed that a united approach to Canadian public safety interoperability was long overdue. Photo by Steve Palmer, CPRC

# INDIAN RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS BRIEFING AND ISSUES MANAGEMENT

## October 2007

by Holly Richter-White, M.A.,  
National Aboriginal Policing Services, RCMP  
holly.richter@rcmp-grc.gc.ca

The Indian residential school system was a part of the lives of Aboriginal people for almost one hundred years. If one pauses to think of how many successive generations of children went through those schools and the environment that they encountered, only then can one begin to comprehend the negative personal impacts, and also the impacts on the community as a whole.

The Indian residential school experience resulted in loss of culture, identity, spirituality, nation, and basic social and family skills. This in turn, has created many other inter-generational symptoms which exist today and comprise a large portion of our policing mandate directly and indirectly: substance abuse; violence; suicide; sexual abuse; mental health issues; and isolation. According to Associate Chief Judge Murray Sinclair, historically, the rates of incarceration of Aboriginal people rose at the same time that the inter-generational impacts of residential schools were felt in Aboriginal communities.

### The Issue for Police

The Indian Residential Schools Settlement Agreement was implemented on September 19, 2007, and now approximately 80,000 survivors are able to receive Common Experience Payments (CEP) as early as November 2007. The average Common Experience Payment will be \$28,000. It is expected that the majority of eligible applicants will apply and receive compensation within 6-10 weeks of the September 19th implementation. However, those who have their records in order (ie. those 65+ who had already applied for the Advance Payment) could receive their payment sooner.

This is a time of celebration for Aboriginal people, and a chance to reconcile with Canada on this issue. Many good things will happen with people and in communities because of the Agreement, including the Common Experience Payment.

However, it is important that all police services have a plan to address the Settlement, including the payments, and that

the police approach should be three-fold: prevention; enforcement; and reconciliation. This is an issue for all Aboriginal groups - First Nation, Métis, Inuit, and non-status, and for all police services - urban, rural, remote and First Nation. The Indian Residential School Settlement, its components and its effects, will continue to be a major issue for some time to come.

Tools and/or initiatives to reach the community in a preventative manner:

1. **"Ageless Wisdom"**. Prevention presentations and products on fraud and elder abuse for survivors and organizations which would benefit from proactive initiatives.
2. **"Historical and Current Overview of IRS"**. National Aboriginal Policing Service, RCMP, has created a presentation which offers a historical and current overview of IRS events for police and public audiences to help everyone better understand the issue.



In the near future, you may be receiving a payment from the Indian Residential Schools Settlement. Many good things will happen for you with this money, but some people or companies may try to take your money through illegal ways. Dishonest people may pressure you into giving away your money or buying their products. If you feel you are being forced by family, businesses or people you are not sure of, we are there to help you.

Here are some important phone numbers for you to call if you need help:

**Your local police or RCMP Detachment**

**Crime Stoppers: 1-800-222-TIPS (8477) Only if you have information on a crime or know of a crime committed on someone else and do not want to give your name.**





3. **CESO Workshops.** The Canadian Executive Service Organization (CESO), a volunteer organization, is facilitating 150 financial workshops for survivors across Canada over the next two years, which started in July 2007. The police of jurisdiction are invited to each workshop to present on fraud and elder abuse to Aboriginal community members and other service providers.

### Enforcement information:

Given the police role - real or perceived - as an extension of government in enforcing the legislation of the day, it will be important that police are knowledgeable about the events and the sensitivities that surround this issue, and ensure that we are not perceived as being paternalistic. The nature of our comments and approach will be critical in ensuring that we are not seen to re-victimize former students.

We anticipate that individual and organized crime may be committed by, and against, Aboriginal people, both inside and outside of their communities, when this large sum of money is received.

Fraud and elder abuse are but two types of crime that may be experienced. Other challenges may include substance abuse, assault, and traffic incidents are some of the community impacts that it may be prudent to anticipate. After the payments are dispersed, police may anticipate complaints by survivors of fraud committed against them - vacuum salesmen, car salesman, construction-related fraud, as examples. As well, there may be some referrals of fraudulent applications to police of jurisdiction by Service Canada, the agency responsible for validating proof of identity of applicants.

The residential school issue may become overwhelming for some survivors and thus, mental health support may be required. Regional support exists from Health Canada and is available to survivors and families of survivors. Of course, this issue may bring out suppressed memories and resulting allegations of sexual and/or physical abuse. We should anticipate an increase in allegations in this regard.

We may also need to communicate with non-Aboriginal adjacent communities, so as to educate and further reduce the stereotype and victimization of Aboriginal people.

Police should anticipate the need to be accountable to their municipal and/or provincial/territorial governments, and to Aboriginal leadership on this issue.

We have partnered with Crime Stoppers specifically on this issue, and they will handle all non-emergency calls and direct them where appropriate.

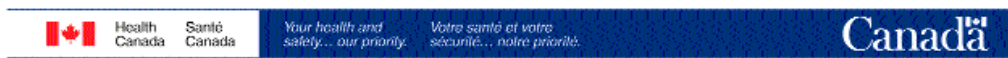
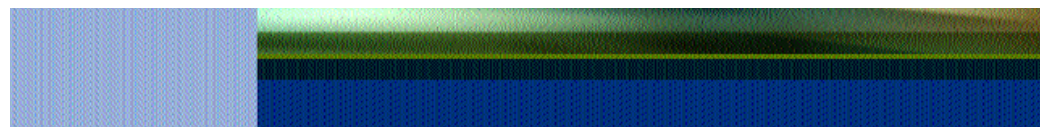
### Initiatives and information on Truth and Reconciliation:

As part of the Indian Residential School Settlement, the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (five year mandate) will be a critical part of the healing process for all those involved in the Indian Residential School issue, to move forward and build upon, or establish, relationships. There will be opportunities for police to play a role in community and national events.

This may not be an easy process, but the result will be beneficial to police and to

Aboriginal people. Speaking to survivors one-on-one has helped us to understand their perception, and to build a relationship and/or increase their understanding of the current role of police. The apology by the RCMP Commissioner in 2004 has been very helpful in acknowledging the RCMP's historical role in the Indian residential school issue, and moving forward within the communities we police.

This is a time of celebration for Aboriginal people, and a chance to reconcile with Canada on this issue. It is a great opportunity for police to make steps toward reducing the criminal involvement and victimization of Canada's First Peoples, who are greatly over-represented in the criminal justice system.



#### HEALTH SUPPORT SERVICES FOR FORMER INDIAN RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL STUDENTS AND THEIR FAMILIES

FIRST NATIONS  
 INUIT  
 NON-STATUS  
 MÉTIS  
 NON-ABORIGINAL

If you attended an Indian Residential School, you and your family may be eligible to receive health support services, such as:

- Counselling
- Emotional Support
- Cultural Support
- Transportation

For more information on these health support services, please call toll-free the Health Canada office for your province or territory. Or visit our website: [www.healthcanada.gc.ca/irs](http://www.healthcanada.gc.ca/irs)

#### HEALTH CANADA TOLL-FREE INFORMATION LINES

Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, PEI Newfoundland and Labrador <b>1-866-414-8111</b>	Manitoba <b>1-866-818-3505</b>	British Columbia <b>1-877-477-0775</b>
Québec <b>1-877-583-2965</b>	Saskatchewan <b>1-866-250-1529</b>	Yukon <b>1-800-464-8106</b>
Ontario <b>1-888-301-6426</b>	Alberta <b>1-888-495-6588</b>	Northwest Territories and Nunavut <b>1-866-509-1769</b>

A Crisis Line is available to provide immediate emotional assistance and can be reached 24-hours a day, seven days a week: **1-866-925-4419.**



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# COOPERATION: An Essential Ingredient in National Security

*Excerpted from a presentation*

*by A/Commr McDonnell, RCMP to the Homeland Security Task Force*

## **We are all targets**

Terrorists and their acts of violence have no boundaries, no limits, and anybody can be their next victim. We are all targets. Their acts are not limited to killing people or destroying buildings. Terrorists will extort money, maim, intimidate, and manipulate – anyone.

Not only has the US experienced a series of terrorist attacks, both at home and abroad, Canadians too have been the victims of terrorist attacks. Attacks on embassies, the killing of diplomats, and the blowing up of Air India Flight 182, serve as reminders that we too are vulnerable and not immune from the evils of terrorist acts. Even today, our soldiers fighting in Afghanistan against the Taliban are being attacked by terrorist, suicide bombers. On September 18, four Canadian soldiers were killed while handing out gifts to children.

## **Co-operation and Sharing of Intelligence**

How has September 11 changed the RCMP with respect to national security? For me, it highlighted the need to work together not only domestically, but also internationally. And the RCMP was well on its way to a more integrated approach to policing. When Commissioner Zaccardelli assumed command of the RCMP in 2000, he communicated his vision of intelligence-led policing and integration. These concepts are not only relevant to national security investigations, but also to major and organized crime investigations.

Perhaps in the past we thought we could do it by ourselves. But the reality is we must work together within the law to ensure the safety and security of our public and respect people's rights and freedoms. With respect to sharing intelligence and information, I would like to step back and talk about the drivers of information sharing and the challenges we face.

## **Drivers of Information Sharing**

Influences such as globalization, technology and scarce resources are driving the need and demand to share critical information between government agencies and between the public and private sectors.

Globalization has created a border-less and boundary-less world. Issues of legality, sovereignty and a myriad of rights pose challenges and limits to law enforcement while the criminals circumnavigate the globe unfettered to carry out their activities.

Advances such as the Internet, wireless communication and biometrics are presenting tremendous advantages and challenges. Transferring money, finding building plans or researching subway hubs can be done on-line in any corner, back alley, warehouse or café anywhere in the world. No longer does the criminal need to go to a bank or down to the records office to carry out his business. The information age is providing instantaneous access to records, blueprints, news and information. Anonymity and speed works to the criminal's advantage. But it also presents us with opportunities. We must look at ways to better track transactions and to identify those responsible for the transactions. We must be able to identify suspicious transactions and ensure that when this is done, the proper authorities are notified immediately.

We must do this while at the same, provide privacy protections. It's not an either/or proposition. Technology has driven the public sector to work closer together and now these models need to include the private sector as well.

*Not only has the US experienced a series of terrorist attacks, both at home and abroad, Canadians too have been the victims of terrorist attacks.*

Finally, driving information sharing is the reality that we are all being asked to do more with less. Police, governments, the intelligence community and the private sector must look at new and innovative ways to protect our communities—consistent with laws, rights and our democratic way of life. Some argue that it can't be done. They argue that in order to have greater public security, people have to sacrifice rights or to protect rights, security would be compromised. As I stated earlier, I believe that we must and can do both – protect rights and security together.

Let me touch on an area of great interest to me and I hope to you as well. We are familiar with working closer and closer with government organizations, but let's look at the private sector. The RCMP has had a successful working relationship with the private sector for many years.



We've worked closely with the insurance industry on issues related to car theft rings, and the Canadian Bankers Association on issues related to money laundering, terrorist financing and identity theft.

We've also had a close relationship with the Canadian Fertilizer Institute over the years as agricultural products were being used as precursors for the production of illegal drugs. Now, the Canadian Fertilizer Institute has expanded its awareness program and introduced the "On Guard" initiative which focuses on products which could be used in the production of improvised explosive devices.

In the Transportation sector, the RCMP has been organizing consultations with urban transit owners and operators to identify immediate measures and ways Government and law enforcement can assist urban transit in improving their anti-terrorist security. An important aspect is collaboration on the collection and sharing of threat information/intelligence including potential pre-incident intelligence, Threat and Risk Assessments, and Vulnerability Assessments. We must do this with the view of identifying and prioritizing cost-effective prevention, mitigation and response strategies.

In the energy sector we've worked with the Canadian Gas Association to develop early threat assessments on the natural gas systems in Canada. This initiative is now being led by our partners at the Integrated Threat Assessment Centre. We are currently working on initiatives with other energy sector partners and government partners. These initiatives are aimed to develop a collection and sharing of information/intelligence similar to the one being developed with urban transit partners. These are promising new and expanded partnerships. But challenges remain.

We've also made some changes to better meet the challenges of increasing integration and sharing. The RCMP meets monthly with CSIS to discuss operational issues and to ensure that our respective roles and responsibilities complement each other's respective mandates and we've revised the national security training course to involve joint training with CSIS. The RCMP has implemented central coordination of national security investigations to ensure that it is properly within its law enforcement mandate to prevent, investigate and prosecute crimes. The RCMP has recently revised its national security investigators course, and continues to update materials and procedures. All NS investigators are sent on the course.

A prototype National Security Community Advisory Committee has been set up in the National Capital Region (Ottawa) as part of the RCMP's National Security Community Outreach Program, to assist both the National Headquarters Policy Centre for National Security and the "A" Division Integrated National Security Enforcement Team (A INSET). This Committee will serve as the model for the other INSETs/NSIS units. The Committee has been meeting since April, 2005 and initiatives include:

- a review of National Security training to include Community Outreach and Cultural Competency components designed and delivered with the help of the Ethnic Minority communities; and
- community outreach and education opportunities in which committee members will organize events for RCMP National Security investigators to speak to the communities on the National Security role, policies and practices of the RCMP.

## Domestic Radicalization

Finally allow me to touch upon an emerging trend – one that we've experienced first-hand in Canada. Increasingly we are witnessing acts of terror being committed by domestic terrorists. It's certainly not a new phenomenon, but it is becoming more and more common for terrorist groups to inspire or recruit young, domestic individuals to carry out their agendas. Generally, immigration works because all of the tangible features of the host society: values, freedom, rights and respect are embraced by new citizens.

Unfortunately we are now dealing with very specific groups and individuals that have no particular interest in being a part of our society and community. This past June, 17 individuals were arrested and charged in Toronto with Terrorism related charges. As you can appreciate, I cannot comment on the specifics of the case as it is now before the courts. But I can tell you that by working with our partner organizations, we thwarted a group of people intent on causing damage. As successful as the investigation

*An important aspect is collaboration on the collection and sharing of threat information/intelligence including potential pre-incident intelligence, Threat and Risk Assessments, and Vulnerability Assessments.*

was, I was most impressed with what transpired over the days and weeks that followed. The RCMP and other police and intelligence agencies met with people from Muslim communities throughout the country. The reaction from Muslim communities was clear—"thank you for protecting all of us and speaking with us immediately."

## Conclusion

In order to be effective, we must be prepared to work with our communities because we are in this together and we all have an stake in ensuring the safety and security of our loved ones.

President Ronald Reagan said: The ultimate determinant in the struggle now going on for the world will not be bombs and rockets but a test of wills and ideas—a trial of spiritual resolve: the values we hold, the beliefs we cherish and the ideals to which we are dedicated.

I believe that our beliefs and ideals are strong and by working together we can be successful. The criminal world has changed dramatically over the past 20 years. In order to meet these challenges head on, law enforcement, governments and the private sector must cooperate. The challenges are great, but the reward is even greater.

Thank you.