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“... We’re well known by the company we keep.”

CACCP Bulletin

Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police

Spring 2012



"...Leading progressive change in policing"



Prime Minister Harper thanks the CACCP for their support of Bill C-10



COPCOM

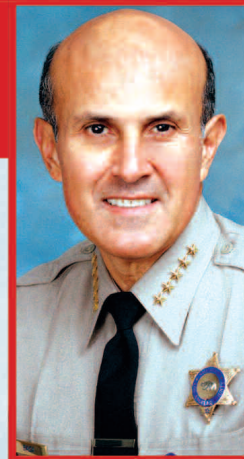
EXPLORING ADVANCED COMMUNICATIONS STRATEGIES FOR POLICE
VANCOUVER, B.C. JUNE 25, 26 & 27, 2012



CANADA'S TOP MOUNTIE AND AMERICA'S TOP SHERIFF ARE COMING TO COPCOM

RCMP Commissioner **Bob Paulson**, the newly appointed head of Canada's federal police force and LA County Sheriff **Lee Baca** who commands a force of 18,000 members will share their insights and lessons learned as the ultimate voice of their organizations at COPCOM the international conference of police communicators in Vancouver June 25, 26, and 27.

Commissioner Paulson and Sheriff Baca lead a distinguished list of speakers who are among the top police communicators in North America including the Deputy Commissioner of the NYPD Paul Browne, Commissioner of the Baltimore Police Frederick Bealefeld and the Executive Director of the Major City Chiefs Darrel Stephens.



Communication Directors from the Boston, Baltimore, Milwaukee, Seattle, Boise, Toronto and Vancouver Police Departments will share and discuss their latest cutting-edge strategies and tactics in crisis communications, media and public relations.

COPCOM is an international conference sponsored by the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police to advance strategic thinking and tactics in police communications with the public.

WHO SHOULD ATTEND?

- Senior level or executive level police officials (Chiefs, Deputy Chiefs, Command Officers etc)
- Senior police communication officials (directors of communications, public affairs, media relations etc)
- Media officers and public information officers

HOW TO REGISTER?

For more information regarding programming, registration or accommodations please visit the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police website at www.cacp.ca. For those without internet access please call 613.595.1101 for further assistance.

Make your reservation today.

Room Block: CACP COPCOM
Rate: \$189 plus taxes per night
Call: 1.800.441.1414 or 604.684.3131
Block will be held until May 26, 2012
(prices are not guaranteed after this date)

Conference fee (\$625 + HST) includes all plenary and workshop sessions, 3 breakfasts, 2 lunches, 5 refreshment breaks and a complimentary three hour dinner cruise provided by Versaterm.



PHOTOS: TOURISM VANCOUVER

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ACP

ON THE COVER...

Prime Minister Harper thanks the CACP for their support of Bill C-10. L-R Chief Dale McFee, President CACP, Prime Minister Stephen Harper, and CACP Law Amendments Committee Co-chairs Vince Westwick, Ottawa Police Legal Counsel and Deputy Chief Warren Lemcke, Vancouver Police Department.

Photo by Jill Thompson PMO

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Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police

Spring 2012



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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE



What is it that is most important to Canadian police executives today? How can the CACP assist police executives in addressing those issues? These two questions framed discussions for the President's Council on Strategic Direction meeting held in January, 2012. Meeting participants included the CACP Board of Directors, Provincial Chiefs Association Presidents, CACP Committee Chairs, Project Leaders, and invited guests. Here are some of the comments we heard.

We heard that we must:

1. *publically communicate our position that updated lawful access legislation is critical to ensuring police can lawfully and effectively investigate serious crimes.*
2. *reiterate to government the need to sit down and look at a funding formula for events such as G8 and G20. CACP should develop a mechanism to permit executives across the country to share and communicate in real time when major events occur. CACP should develop and circulate a public communications piece that explains the difference between protests and riots, and includes a statement of principles for dealing with these types of events.*
3. *continue work to address the economic related issues impacting not only policing, but community safety and security, before a crisis hits us. Innovations and best practices must be identified and shared.*
4. *work to support and recognize police officer contributions to policing by nominating them for the Order of Merit and CACP awards.*
5. *share proactive practices on mental health in the workplace.*
6. *broaden outreach efforts to include seeking regular meetings with Ministers, developing video clips for dissemination via social media to communicate key messages on important issues .*

I'm proud to say that we have already started work on these issues. I commit to keeping you informed of progress, and ask that in return, you let us know how we are doing.

I am also pleased to announce that the CACP Research Foundation, in cooperation with the CACP is moving ahead on the development of a police leader priority research agenda and a clearing house for police related research. Watch for progress on those fronts as well.

Helping you to do your jobs more effectively is our number one priority. We look forward to working with you to move our Association forward.

Yours truly,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Dale McFee', written over a white background.

*Chief Dale McFee,
President*

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

COPCOM
Exploring Advanced Communications Strategies for Police
Date: June 25-27, 2012
Location: Vancouver, BC

CACP 107th Annual Conference
Date: August 19-22, 2012
Location: Sydney, NS

IACP 119th Annual Conference
Date: September 29 - October 3, 2012
Location: San Diego, CA

COMGIC Educational Workshop
Date: Fall 2012
Location: Montreal, QC

**The 6th Canadian Public Safety
Interoperability Workshop**
Date: December 2-5, 2012
Location: Toronto, ON

WELCOME TO NEW MEMBERS

The CACP is pleased to announce that the following persons have joined the Association between August 2011 and February 2012. Welcome to all new members, and congratulations to those who have achieved Life Member status.

ACTIVE MEMBERS

Chief Constable Mark Fisher, Oak Bay Police Dept.
Chief Superintendent David Thomas Critchley, RCMP
Superintendent Roland Wells, RCMP "L" Division
Superintendent Daniel Delaney, Ottawa Police Service
Bureau Commander Andrew Eamer, Ontario Provincial Police
Deputy Chief Lisa Jackson, Canadian Pacific Police Service
Inspector Dan O'Reilly, Cornwall Police Service
Superintendent Jill Skinner, Ottawa Police Service
Superintendent Guy Slater, Calgary Police Service
Deputy Chief Trevor Daroux, Calgary Police Service
Chief John Hagarty, City of Kawartha Lakes Police Service
Inspector Ian Kingham, Ottawa Police Service
Lieutenant Colonel John Pumphrey, Military Police Services Group
A/Chief Supt. Michel Rodrigue, RCMP
Chief John Gauthier, Timmins Police Service
Staff Superintendent Richard Stubbings, Toronto Police Service
Staff Superintendent Jane Wilcox, Toronto Police Service
Superintendent Danielle Campbell, Edmonton Police Service
Superintendent Bradley Carrothers, London Police Service
Deputy Chief John Pare, London Police Service
Chief Neil Dubord, Transit Police (SCBCTA Police Service)
Superintendent Walter Rutherford, Cape Breton Regional Police Service
Deputy Chief Wayne Kalinski, Orangeville Police Service

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

Assistant Deputy Minister Clayton Pecknold, Ministry of Public Safety & Solicitor General
Mr. Mark Anthony Sullivan, Interac Association
Mr. Alain Tousignant, Labour Relations and Compensation
Mr. Martin Bolduc, Canada Border Services Agency
Mr. Timothy Foley, Spectra Energy
Mr. Trevor Bhupsing, Public Safety Canada, Law Enforcement Policing Branch
Mr. Barry MacKillop, Financial Analysis & Disclosures, FINTRAC
Mr. Neil Parry, Canadian Air Transport Security Authority
Mr. Joe Couto, Ontario Association of Chiefs of Police
Mr. Ronald Bain, Ontario Association of Chiefs of Police
Mr. Jim Demetriou, Head of Canada & Caribbean, IBM Canada

LIFE MEMBERS

Directeur adjoint Jean-Guy Gagnon (Rtd), Service de police de la Ville de Montréal
Mr. Eldon Amoroso (Rtd), London Police Service
Chief Superintendent Nora Skelding (Rtd), Ontario Provincial Police
Deputy Chief Kim Derry (Rtd), Toronto Police Service
Chief Robert Herman (Rtd), Thunder Bay Police Service
Chief Richard Laperrière (Rtd), Timmins Police Service
Inspector Mike McDonnell (Rtd), Ontario Provincial Police
Deputy Chief Jim Hornby (Rtd), Calgary Police Service
Chief Earl Campbell (Rtd), Miramichi Police Force
Superintendent Luc Delorme, RCMP
Chief Brent Crowhurst (Rtd), Bridgewater Police Service



CACP President, Chief Dale McFee and MP Robert Goguen, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Justice with Justice Minister Nicholson at the Media Conference introducing Bill C-10 Safe Streets and Communities Act.



UNIVERSITY OF WINDSOR'S COMMUNITY POLICE RECEIVES THE 2012 Microsoft Technology Innovation Award

By: Printed with permission, a joint press release by FutureShield and the University of Windsor

"It has been a privilege working with Chris Zelezney and the team at the University of Windsor throughout the development of this program. It is because of the exemplary vision, leadership, partnership support (private and public) and technology capabilities that this vision has become a reality."

Cynthia Weeden, CEO, FutureShield Inc.

The 2012 Microsoft Technology Innovation Award (MTIA) was presented to Sgt. Chris Zelezney & Director Michael MacKinnon on behalf of the University of Windsor's Community Police at the February, 2012 Maximizing Technology Partnerships in Challenging Economic Times conference.

The MTIA award is a joint initiative between Microsoft Canada, the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police (CACCP) and the CACP informatics Committee. Projects submitted are of work done by individuals and teams that incorporate new ideas demonstrating creativity and innovation in using technology to help in the advancement of policing, specifically for the front-line service providers. This award is not just about the technology itself, but is a celebration and a raising of awareness of the efforts that teams and individuals are doing to contribute to the national best practices within policing and public safety.

The University of Windsor considers it a "double honour" to not only receive the award, but to also be the first educational institution recognized with this award. The "University of Windsor – A Team Approach" project was recognized for their work in incorporating technology into their organization to promote the sharing of information in real-time between multiple organizations. This initiative led to increased interoperability among the college and corresponding regional, provincial and federal first responders.

The University's emergency management program is headed by Sgt. Chris Zelezney. He engaged software consultant Cynthia Weeden, CEO of FutureShield Inc., and his IT department in the evaluation and implementation of the software needed to build the current system and program within the Emergency Operation Centre (EOC) at the University. A mandatory requirement of this software was that it would integrate and complement his current technologies and emergency policies and procedures. Cynthia Weeden and the IT department ensured that all of the products worked in a Microsoft environment with SQL databases and Bing mapping to support the University standards.

The University acquired the mass notification software, emergency operations centre software and emergency mapping and situational awareness software, and prepared and trained for the integration of these multiple technologies, all the while keeping in mind the goal of ensuring that each technology must work in a symbiotic relationship with the other technologies in an emergency situation.

Some of the EOC capabilities now available (on-campus and virtual) include:

Instant Mass Emergency Notifications – text, cell phones, campus and non-campus numbers and emails – 20,000 contacts – option to segment to emergency zones, campus departments, buildings, floors.



Sgt Chris Zelezney on left and Director Michael MacKinnon on right

Surveillance cameras – monitor pre-determined evacuation routes, medical triage sites and can be focused to monitor the progress of a building evacuation through the EOC software – even virtually (first of its kind).

EOC Dashboard – Common Operating Picture – including GIS mapping and plume modeling software, sharing of information, RSS feeds.

Software Integration – in case of an emergency lockdown, this can be securely facilitated by authorized users from anywhere in the world. Integration with national level government response agencies for wider interoperability during a response if necessary.

Sgt. Zelezney, University of Windsor Campus Community Police offered a special thank you to his team, highlighting the value of collaboration.

"A special thanks to our technical team including Cynthia Weeden, of FutureShield Inc, and Marlene Kemski, Paul Fraser, and Kevin MacNaughton of the University of Windsor IT Services who formed a tight partnership with the Campus Community Police to ensure that all IT infrastructures could be expanded to test regional capabilities within a short deadline of less than 4 months. The team trained approximately 200 users of the software in one week's time and delivered super-user training to smaller core groups of regional IT and GIS personnel. These personnel would eventually make up the regional go-to designates for each municipality and form part of the team setting, addressing such issues as workflow and marrying existing protocol into the software. The dedication of the entire University of Windsor Team to making this happen is a testament to their work ethic, their spirit of teamwork and their desire to place concrete results-oriented solutions in the hands of first responders."

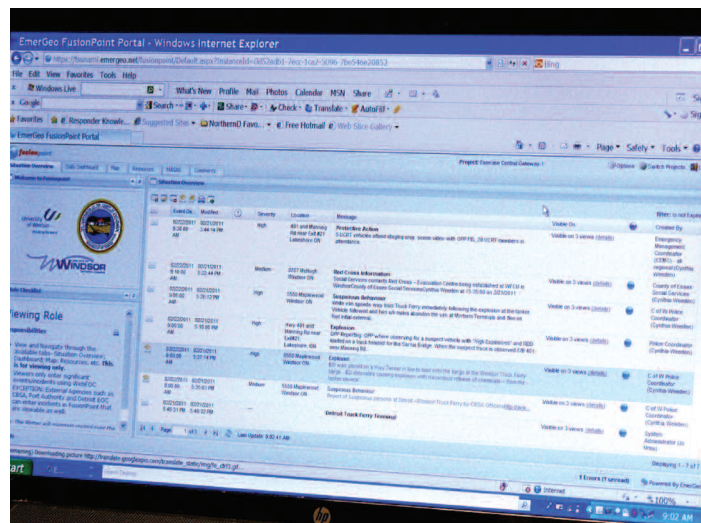
Under the leadership of Sgt. Zelezney, the University of Windsor didn't stop at just increasing the safety of their campus with this technology. Using the University of Windsor's EOC as a model they began sharing their resources and expertise with surrounding municipalities and first responder groups. The current user groups configuration now allows for dedicated personnel from a variety of civic and county emergency agencies to access, collaborate and share emergency information on-line in real time.

In February 2011, an International public safety live exercise was performed in Windsor. Vendor partners FutureShield & EmerGeo were brought in as part of the technical team to assist in software customization and training for the exercise. The public safety partners were able to achieve first-ever regional communication between police agencies, including the Windsor Police, the OPP, the local Windsor-Essex

emergency operation centre, and even the Department of Homeland Security in Detroit on the systems hosted by the University of Windsor.

It all started with the vision of past Director Robert Cowper (retired) and Sgt. Chris Zelezney to increase the safety of the campus at the University of Windsor. Now it is a growing program that has become a model for national and international public safety efforts, and a first of its kind for an educational institution.

Congratulations to the University of Windsor's community Police team.



(L-R) Mr. Michael Doucet, Chief Information Officer, RCMP, Co-Chair Informatics Committee; Mr. Michael MacKinnon, Director, University of Windsor Campus Police; Sgt. Chris Zelezney, Emergency Preparedness Coordinator, University of Windsor Campus Police; Ms. Michelle Evraire, Public Safety and Justice Canadian Lead, Microsoft Canada; Superintendent Bill Moore, Halifax Regional Police Service, Co-Chair Informatics Committee; Insp. Rock Lavinge, Ottawa Police Service



Ensuring National Police Services (NPS) Sustainability: Introducing the NPS National Advisory Committee

NPS Origins

National Police Services (NPS) was formed in 1966 as a result of deliberations at the Federal-Provincial Conference on Organized Crime. The vision for NPS was that national, centralized, specialized and standardized policing support services would be made available to the law enforcement community. Fair and equitable access would be provided to all police forces and in return, they would contribute to these national programs so that the resulting intelligence and technology could be harnessed for the common good.

An informal agreement stemming from the conference articulated a two-fold strategy for NPS:

- *To provide the necessary investigative tools and information to combat organized crime*
- *To ensure a consistent level of law enforcement services across the country*

Over the years, NPS service offerings expanded and evolved in an effort to keep pace with the demands of modern policing. Since matters of mandate, governance and funding were never formalized, with the exception of some cost-sharing arrangements, the RCMP largely assumed responsibility for decision-making, service delivery and funding for an increasing number of programs.

NPS Today

The five main NPS business lines offer a range of information technology systems and solutions, intelligence, forensic, identification and training services to over 500 law enforcement and criminal justice partners. These include:

CORE SERVICES

- Forensic Science and Identification Services (FS&IS)*
- Canadian Police Centre for Missing and Exploited Children (CPCMEC)*
- Criminal Intelligence Service Canada (CISC)*
- Canadian Police College (CPC)*
- Canadian Firearms Program (CFP)*

SUPPORTING SERVICES

- Canadian Bomb Data Centre (CBDC)*
- Violent Crime Linkage Analysis System (ViCLAS)*
- National DNA Data Bank (NDDB)*
- Chemical Biological Radiological Nuclear Explosives (CBRNE)*
- Canadian Police Centre for Missing and Exploited Children (CPCMEC)*
- National Sex Offender Registry (NSOR)*
- Real-time Identification (RTID)*
- Canadian Firearms Program (CFP)*
- Police Information Portal (PIP)*

The RCMP is accountable for the management and administration of NPS and its budget. However, continuing increases in the demand for National Police Services, the addition of new activities in response to client needs as well as increasing costs have placed significant pressure on NPS. These challenges need to be addressed collaboratively by the NPS stakeholder community.

The Future of NPS

In 2010, the RCMP launched the NPS Renewal and Sustainability initiative to examine governance, service delivery, accountability and funding for NPS. At the same time, the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police (CACP) established a special purpose committee to look at issues around NPS services. Through engagement with the Canadian law enforcement community, the efforts under the initiative and special purpose committee reinforced the value of NPS, and the need to fund and prioritize its services appropriately.

While major decisions regarding the long-term sustainability of NPS need to be taken, these decisions should not be made unilaterally, as National Police Services are just that – national services that must serve the collective needs of the Canadian police community. A sustainable future for NPS requires

the engagement of the broader law enforcement and criminal justice communities to:

- *establish a clear vision for the future direction of the services, including how the services should be delivered,*
- *define specific needs and establish priorities among the services,*
- *ensure adequate resources are available to keep pace with increasing demands and new technologies, and*
- *assume a collaborative responsibility for the renewal and long term viability of NPS with a new governance structure that allows stakeholders to influence the decision making process.*

To enable this, a new NPS National Advisory Committee, representative of the police community, was formed following discussions and consultations, including with the CACP. Endorsed by the Federal, Provincial and Territorial (FPT) Ministers Responsible for Justice and Public Safety, the NPS National Advisory Committee will make recommendations to the FPT Assistant Deputy Minister Committee on Policing Issues (ADM-PI) on issues related to the long-term sustainability of NPS, for consideration by FPT Deputy Ministers and Ministers. Specifically, the NPS National Advisory Committee will:

- *provide advice to FPT ADM-PI on NPS user community needs,*
- *support the exchange of information across the law enforcement community about NPS and its challenges,*
- *ensure that stakeholders have the opportunity to influence the NPS strategic direction, and*
- *support the integrity, accessibility, viability and sustained delivery of National Police Services in support of policing in Canada.*

The NPS National Advisory Committee inaugural meeting is scheduled for the spring of 2012.



THE EVOLVING THREAT POSED BY LASERS

By: Constable Jeff Sharp, Peel Regional Police, Airport Division on behalf of the CACP Aviation Security Committee

The Aviation Security Committee has recognized an evolving threat to aviation, public and officer safety resulting from the unlawful use of powerful hand held laser devices. More than 200 times last year in Canada, civil aircrews reported they were targeted by a laser during flight. The intense, coherent light can cause a variety of vision impairments to an aircrew. As such, this activity has the potential to cause or contribute to a catastrophe.

The frequency of these incidents is increasing globally and domestically, with Transport Canada receiving the aforementioned 200 reports, up from about 20 just five years previous. Across Canada, unknown persons have targeted civil and military aircraft, police helicopters, air ambulances and other motor vehicles. Projected numbers for 2012 in the USA suggest that incidents will surpass 5000, up from about 3500 last year. This problem appears linked to the availability and affordability of laser devices with mistaken belief that the behaviour is a harmless prank.

The most dangerous time for a flight crew to be subjected to a laser illumination is during the critical phases of flight; approach, takeoff or landing. During these phases, the crew is under the highest task load, while operating at lower elevations, further increasing the danger. Contrary to popular belief, pilots actually “fly” the aircraft, and are not just managing automated systems. The aircrew’s vision is intimately connected to their ability to do their job. However, safety concerns surrounding lasers reaches beyond strictly aviators and includes police and the public.

Laser light can cause a variety of adverse effects to an aircrew, ranging from a startle response, to a simple annoyance or distraction, to a condition of flash blindness, the loss night vision and spatial disorientation. While the danger to police and public would include the above effects, it further includes the possibility of retinal injury. The increased danger is primarily due to the closer proximity expected between an offender and a ground based target.

The lasers at issue are widely available, high powered, (more than 5mW) classed as a “III(b)” or “IV” and typically emit a green beam. As the human eye is most sensitive to green light, lasers in this wavelength appear brighter than other colours. The advancement and demand for this technology has created increasingly powerful devices at extremely affordable prices. Some contemporary portable lasers emit power previously available in a laboratory format costing thousands of dollars.

Media reports dating from 2008, document public order units targeted with lasers at riots and demonstrations in Greece, UK and Sweden. Although no permanent eye injuries were reported, the temporary blinding effects would have impacted the officers’ ability to perform their job.

This problem appears linked to the availability and affordability of laser devices with mistaken belief that the behaviour is a harmless prank.

Although infrequent, there have been a number of incidents, primarily in the USA, where offenders have utilized high powered lasers as a weapon against law enforcement, which resulted in retinal injuries to the officer. As well, a number of accidental injuries have taken place around the world with high powered lasers in the hands of the general public.

The Aviation Security Committee is undertaking research, and is working with the Law Amendments Committee to determine the best way to address this issue.



SPECTRUM:

Why it's so important to the Future of Law Enforcement Recent Developments and Canadian Efforts

*Superintendent Bill Moore, Halifax Regional Police Service and CACP ICT Committee Co-Chair,
and Inspector (Ret.) Lance Valcour O.O.M., Executive Director, CITIG*

On February 17, 2012, U.S. Congress agreed to allocate the so-called "D Block" to public safety and support the development of a mission-critical, nationwide public safety broadband network. But what does this historic win for first responders mean to Canada? Above all, it's good news for our nation as public safety partners continue to advocate securing the corresponding block of spectrum for Canadian responders.

The Opportunity

In August 2011, analog broadcast (over-the-air) television services across Canada switched to the new digital broadcast standard, and almost half of the 700MHz radio spectrum that was

occupied by channels 62 through 69 became available for other uses. Industry Canada (our nation's spectrum regulator) opened consultations on the use of that spectrum on December 1, 2010. Immediately, the Chiefs' associations the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police (CACP), Canadian Association of Fire Chiefs (CAFC) and Emergency Medical Services Chiefs of Canada (EMSCC) – began working together and with public safety partners, including Federation of Canadian Municipalities, to determine exact needs and optimal use of the soon to be available spectrum.

By its very nature, the radio waves in 700MHz spectrum can travel extended distances and penetrate buildings and other obstacles that

typically shut-out other radio frequencies – it's the exact type of spectrum that would provide the basis for modern and reliable communications capabilities for Canadian police, fire, EMS and other emergency professionals to communicate with each other across agencies and jurisdictions during emergencies and during day-to-day operations. Today, Canadian public safety entities use existing commercial networks for their data needs. Some 700 MHz narrow and wide band spectrum is already dedicated to public safety in Canada for voice and some low speed data use. However, securing dedicated spectrum for broadband applications for public safety will ensure wireless broadband networks (a system of systems) can be built with the needs of public safety in mind moving forward.



Councillor Berry Vrbanovic, City of Kitchener and President of the Federation of Canadian Municipalities fields a question on the 700 MHz issues accompanied by the members of the Tri-Services Committee on 700 MHz Broadband for Mission Critical Public Safety Data at the Fifth Annual Public Safety Interoperability Workshop in Ottawa this past December.

With advances in technology, Canadian public safety partners will have an increasing need to access data and video networks during all emergency incidents. For example, law enforcement agencies will need access to streaming video, surveillance networks, criminal records, automated license plate recognition and biometric technologies including mobile fingerprint and iris identification to prevent and respond to criminal activities. Fire services will need access to building blue prints, health-monitoring sensors and GPS tracking systems in order to save lives. Emergency medical services will need access to telemedicine, high-resolution video and patient records to reduce the time it takes to deliver medical services at the scene of an incident such as a car crash on a highway.

All these applications and services depend greatly on the amount of spectrum that is available for public safety broadband services — they require considerable bandwidth and speed that is currently not available. Future networks must be built with public safety requirements in mind.

At the same time, wireless broadband commercial networks (i.e., Cellular networks) do not prioritize their users or traffic. Currently, the public has the same priority on commercial networks as first responders (with the exception of some frequencies dedicated to public safety for low-speed data usage as mentioned above). During day-to-day operations, and especially during major events, responders and their emergency management partners need timely access to data — seconds can save lives. Public safety needs dedicated frequencies where responders have priority and, better yet exclusive rights to for use, without data streams being clogged by the public.

Canadian Efforts

In terms of identifying and raising awareness about the 700 MHz issue, the Canadian Interoperability Technology Interest Group (CITIG) (see www.citig.ca) has been leading the charge in Canada. Created in 2007 and now led by the CACP, CAFC and EMSCC, CITIG's purpose is to improve Canadian public safety communications interoperability. The 850-plus volunteer members from across Canada, the U.S. and the world are primarily from first responder agencies but also include all levels of government, non-governmental organizations, associations, academia and industry. All share a common interest in enhancing Canada's communications interoperability to improve the safety and security of first responders and all Canadians.

Hands-on, representing the Associations is a Tri-Services Committee on 700 MHz Broadband for Mission Critical Public Safety Data (see www.action700.ca). Its members include Superintendent Bill Moore (Halifax Regional Police), Division Chief Mike Sullivan (Ottawa Fire Service) and Superintendent Pascal Rodier (British Columbia Ambulance Service). Their mission is simple: to convince Industry Canada and legislators at all levels of government to reserve at least 20MHz of the 700MHz band for the exclusive use of emergency services.

The Tri-Services Committee in cooperation with CITIG has been hard at work increasing the understanding of this once-in-a-lifetime opportunity for public safety. In addition to managing the Associations' response to Industry Canada's consultation, the members of the committee have spoken at many high-profile events, including the Emergency Management Conference in April in Montreal, CACP annual conference in Windsor last August and the Annual Public Safety Interoperability Workshop in Ottawa this past December. The message has been clear:

- *Public safety agencies in Canada are united in their call for a designation of 20 MHz of 700 MHz spectrum dedicated to public safety; and*
- *The creation of an interoperable broadband network for public safety is an investment in the safety and security of Canadians!*

Most recently, in February, 2012, members of the Tri-Services Committee and CITIG representatives attended a 700 MHz Governance Workshop hosted by Public Safety Canada and the Centre for Security Sciences. Along with representatives from federal, provincial and territorial governments, Federation of Canadian Municipalities and Canadian Advanced Technology Alliance, consensus was reached on a governance model to ensure good stewardship of 700 MHz model should it be designated to public safety in Canada. The model will constitute the basis of a proposal to Industry Canada for the anticipated second phase of consultations. More work on the model is required before its endorsement by the Senior Officials Responsible for Emergency Management (SOREM) and legal constitution; however, it is a significant achievement for which each participant was an important contributor.

Those in the know agree that the allocation of 700MHz spectrum represents a unique opportunity that ties directly to community and responder safety, innovation and the health of Canada's digital economy. Stakeholders are encouraged to get informed and put this issue on their organization's radar; inform your boards, municipalities, provincial/territorial governments and other governing bodies that spectrum allocations will have a significant impact on public safety in Canada.

While the Canadian Emergency Services Chiefs may have initiated this latest call to action, they are by no means trying to do this alone. For more information on Canadian efforts, please visit www.action700.ca. Any suggestions, questions or concerns can be sent via e-mail to Action700broadband@gmail.com. As well, please be sure your organization is active with CITIG by going to www.citig.ca and joining (for free) today.

IS IT TIME TO RETHINK

HOW PUBLIC SAFETY AND SECURITY SERVICES ARE PROVIDED IN CANADA?

By Ruth Montgomery

This is a first in a series of articles on discussions and findings from the economics of community safety series of workshops.

A new economic reality is upon us. What does that mean for policing?

Policing has become increasingly complex and expensive over the past several decades. Local, provincial, and federal government budgets have been stretched – how much more they can stretch is questionable. Governments at all levels have made public commitments to cut costs and reduce spending. Policing, which has historically been a high funding priority in Canadian communities, must now compete with health, education, infrastructure, and other important services for scarce financial resources. Police leaders, even when they are able to demonstrate accountability for the public investment in policing, are being told there is no more money available. The potential impacts for policing and public safety are significant.

Although Canadian policing has not been impacted to the extent that the UK and the US policing has been affected by the downturn in the economy, the impact has, and is being felt by police in Canada. At the January, 2012 CACP President's Council meeting, 50% of police leaders in the room indicated they had been asked to take budget cuts; a few were getting 0-3% budget increases; only three persons indicated their agency would be getting 3.5%+ budget increase in 2012/2013.

Police have responded to calls for fiscal restraint in a variety of ways, ranging from reducing or delaying hiring, to increasing shared services, laying off staff, and delaying capital spending. But these aren't long-term strategies – they are short-term tactics - tactics that cannot be sustained. What other options exist? What can and should be done now to ensure community safety can be maintained and enhanced into the future? These questions prompted a series of multi-professional workshops across the country - workshops that raised questions, encouraged discussion and debate, and searched for innovations to assist in our quest to ensure community safety and security can be maintained into the future.

Why are these discussions important now?

University of Ottawa professor, Dr. Michael Kempa, who has done considerable research into the relationships between politics, economy and policing over the past 300 years, noted in his presentations to the workshops that each time a significant economic crisis or economic shift has taken place, we have seen accompanying discussion about the appropriate role of policing and a shift in the way public policing services are provided. In the agrarian economies of the 1700s public order was maintained by community organizations. The State's "policing" role was limited to providing advice to the king and communicating morals. The shift to a mercantile economy moved government attention to growing the

economy and markets by developing human well being. During this period "police" responsibility was focused on managing State interventions such as tariffs on imports and exports to achieve balance and grow markets. The growth of the capitalist market economy in the 18th and 19th centuries shifted the focus away from growing markets for the sovereign to growing markets for the wellbeing of individuals, who would in turn contribute to stimulating and growing the economy. At this point, the State began to limit its role to the public sphere. This shift rendered the previous policing model irrelevant, and prompted the emergence of our current model of public police, where police are engaged to protect public spaces.

This policing model remained in place until the Great Depression when people lost faith in public markets and began having discussions about how the State and markets should relate to each other. These discussions led to the emergence of welfare liberalism, where the State took responsibility for achieving human wellbeing by providing public services, including health, education, and policing. As the professional policing model evolved over the next thirty to fifty years, there were increasing discussions about the amount of government and public intervention required to regulate and police public and private market spaces, and an increasing focus on creating changes that increase public confidence in policing. Modifications to the model were limited. The late 80s and early 90s saw a shift in focus to community policing, however the philosophy, the delivery model, and the rate of success varied considerably from one community to another.

In more recent times, problems in the private sphere have impacted the public sphere. For example, we have seen complex frauds that not only affected the public sphere, but left unaddressed, could have destabilized the market. Public police are not equipped to address these cases of complex fraud without the assistance of non-policing specialists. In many cases laws are out of date and do not reflect the new realities of these public private interactions. Addressing and preventing crime now requires dealing with questions of how public policing and non-policing specialists can and should interact to address these types of hybrid issues.

Is this misalignment between today's policing roles and responsibilities, laws and the demands of a changing economy a signal that the model of policing is about to change again? Is it time to rethink how policing services are provided? The CACP, the Canadian Police College, the Police Sector Council, the Canadian Association of Police Boards, the Federation of Canadian Municipalities, Canadian Police Associations, and governments see this as an opportune time to collectively inform and help to shape the future of public safety and security in Canada. They've come together to address some difficult questions. What are the roles of the public police in this new economic reality? What should be measured? Who needs to be involved? Who pays for what? What is fair? These important questions will drive continuing discussions, and will form the foundation for a National Summit, to be held in Ottawa in November, 2012. Become involved - forward your thoughts on this important issue to us at cacp@cacp.ca. ; column 2, last paragraph, remove the last sentence completely.

A special thank you to Dr. Michael Kempa for his presentations and insights on the history of policing. The next article will focus on issues identified and proactive and responsive measures taken by Canadian police agencies to address economic challenges they are facing.

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