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CACCP 2006

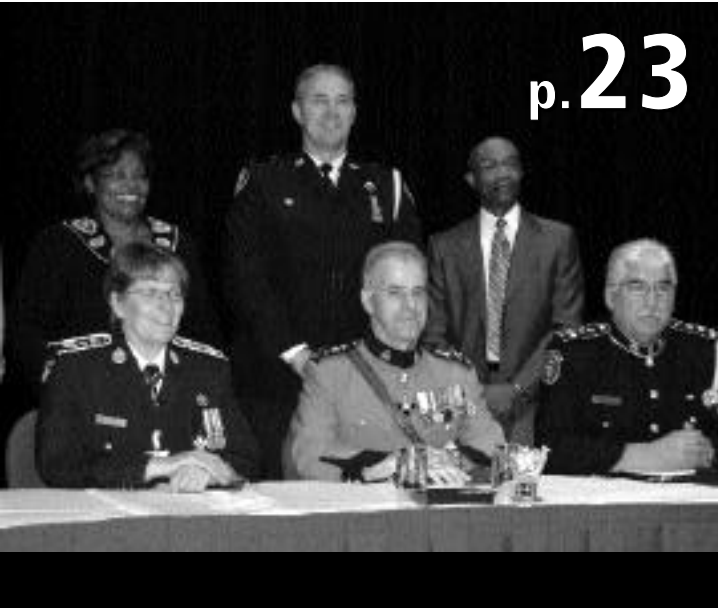
Annual Review

Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police



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

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2006 Annual Review



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Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police

2006 Annual Review



ACP

*“...Leading
progressive change
in policing”*

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Edgar MacLeod, Chief, Cape Breton Regional Police Service

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President's Message: 2006 Annual Review

The CACP is proud to share with you its activities and achievements in 2006. The progress being made has generated increased interest and enthusiasm to continue to lead progressive change in policing. Membership has increased significantly in all three categories (Active, Associate and Associate Corporate) as more people, recognizing that policing really is a shared responsibility, are saying "I want to participate in creating safe and healthy communities".

The Law Enforcement and Aboriginal Diversity Network conference brought together over 300 delegates from across Canada representing many cultural and ethnic groups to discuss and work through how we can build trust and better serve our multi-cultural communities. The Coalition on Community Health, Safety and Well-being's roundtable highlighted for all how we can participate in crime prevention through sustainable social development to promote safe, healthy communities. Professional development opportunities for our members included participation in the Institute for Strategic International Studies project, the Psychiatrists in Blue Conference, and the IACP/CACP Informatics Conference.

The 2006 Annual Conference, held in St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador in August focused on organizational and personal health and well-being, and served as an excellent reminder that we all need to step back from our daily routines and ensure we are achieving a good balance between our personal and professional lives.

I enjoyed the opportunities I had to meet with provincial Chiefs Associations, the Canadian Association of Police Boards, and the Canadian Police Association to work to more closely link, reflect and support the work they are doing with the efforts of the CACP. I was pleased to address several important conferences on behalf of the CACP, including the Canadian Professional Management Society International Conference and the 5th Annual International Counterterrorism Conference, and, with our Board of Directors and many members, to promote the CACP and its work in Canada, the US and China.

We continued to work with our partners, including the Bank of Canada, the Canadian Bankers Association, Youth Justice, Transport Canada and the National Safety Council, and Microsoft Canada to recognize and share the achievements of police members across the country in activities ranging from disbanding counterfeiting operations, to arresting persons involved in the international manufacture and sales of equipment used to skim personal information, developing innovative traffic e-ticketing systems, arresting individuals involved in a worldwide cybercrime ring trafficking in stolen personal information, reintegrating young offenders back into the community, and increasing traffic safety. I invite you to read more about their initiatives in this Review.

I would like to say a special thank you to the many business people who support our work by advertising in the Annual Review. As a result of your support, we are able to distribute 15,000 copies of 15 regional editions of the 2006 Annual Review to citizens, advertisers, police services, public institutions and our partners in public safety. Thank you for helping us share information about the great work of police in communities across Canada.

**Jack Ewatski,
President**

2006-2007 CACP Executive and Board of Directors



CHIEF JACK EWATSKI

**Winnipeg Police Service
President**

Jack Ewatski commenced his policing career with the Winnipeg Police Department in 1973. He has contributed to all branches of the Service, spending the majority of his career working in the area of criminal investigation. He was appointed to the position of Chief of Police in November 1998.

He is President of the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police and a member of the International Association of Chiefs of Police and the Major Cities Chiefs Organization.

Chief Ewatski sits on many Boards including the Canadian Police College Advisory Board and the Canadian Police Sector Council.

He is a graduate of several programs at the Canadian Police College and has attended the Federal Bureau of Investigation's National Academy and National Executive Institute. He holds certificates from the University of Virginia as well as Harvard University.

Chief Ewatski has developed expertise in the area of emergency response and management, having lectured in Canada and Europe on this subject.

He is a recipient of the Police Exemplary Service Medal, the Queen's Jubilee Medal and the Manitoba Excellence in Law Enforcement Medal.

Chief Ewatski has been involved in sports as a coach and an official, having spent seven years as an on-field official with the Canadian Football League. As a hobby Chief Ewatski, a licensed pilot, flies small aircraft.

Chief Ewatski is leading the Winnipeg Police Service with a community policing philosophy and a commitment to excellence in service delivery.



CHIEF EDGAR MACLEOD, O.O.M.

**Cape Breton Regional Police
Past President**

Born and raised in Glace Bay, N.S., Chief Edgar MacLeod began his policing career in 1973 following his graduation from the Atlantic Police Academy in Charlottetown, PEI. For the first three years, Chief MacLeod served with both the Charlottetown and Shelburne Police Departments.

In 1977 he returned to Cape Breton to join the Sydney Police Department. He earned the rank of Sergeant in Sydney before accepting the position as Chief of Police with the Town of New Waterford in 1993.

In 1995, Chief MacLeod was appointed the first Chief of Police for the Cape Breton Regional Police Service, the position he currently holds.

He graduated with a Bachelor of Arts from the University College of Cape Breton, earning the Alteen Trophy for scholastic and leadership excellence. He has since completed the Executive Development Course as well as other courses at the Canadian Police College.

Chief MacLeod has a strong community background. He has chaired and served on a wide variety of community agencies including Sydney Minor Baseball, Youth Alternative Measures, Howard House, Nova Scotia Heart Foundation and many others. He also chaired the 1998 Campaign for the United Way. Chief MacLeod is an ardent supporter and believer in Community Policing; his police service has been in the forefront of support for this concept.

Chief MacLeod's professional accomplishments include:

- Past President of the Nova Scotia Chiefs of Police
- Served as Director for the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police
- Elected President of the CACP in August of 2003
- Chair of the CACP's Crime Prevention and Community Safety Committee
- Chair of the National Joint Committee of Senior Justice Officials (Atlantic Region 2002-2003)
- Invited to address the First Nations Chiefs of Police Association as CACP President, at their Annual General Meeting in May 2004
- Invited to address the Southeast Europe Chiefs of Police Association as CACP President in June 2004

In October 1999, Chief MacLeod was selected by his peers within the Atlantic Provinces to be the first recipient of the "Michael C. MacDonald Memorial Award," for demonstrating excellence in matters of family, community and career.

He was profiled in Blue Line Magazine in March 2000. The article outlined his leadership abilities and accomplishments.

On April 4, 2003, Chief MacLeod was the recipient of the Order of Merit of the Police Forces. This award was created in 2000 as a means of recognizing conspicuous merit and exceptional service by men and women of the Canadian Police Forces. The award was presented by Her Excellency, The Right Honourable Adrienne Clarkson, Governor General of Canada, at an investiture at Rideau Hall in Ottawa.



CHIEF VINCE BEVAN, O.O.M.

**Ottawa Police Service
Vice President**

Vince Bevan began his career in policing in July 1973. Prior to moving to Ottawa in 1998, Vince had been a member of the Niagara Regional Police Service. During his career he has had the opportunity to work in a variety of assignments including Uniform Patrol, Motorcycle Patrol, Special Projects, Training as the Officer in Charge and Criminal Investigations. Vince was also a member of the Emergency Task Force for five years.

Chief Bevan is a well known leader in the police community. In 2003 he was appointed an Officer of the Order of Merit of the Police Forces by Her Excellency the Governor General of Canada.

Chief Bevan holds a Bachelor's Degree with Distinction from Brock University, in Business and Politics. He is a graduate of numerous courses at both the Ontario Police College and the Canadian Police College, and holds Certificates in Police Management Studies, Advanced Police Studies and General Police Studies. He is also a graduate of the National Executive Institute at the Federal Bureau of Investigation Academy in the United States.

Chief Bevan is an active member of several provincial, national and international associations. He and his wife, Linda, have been married over 30 years. They have been blessed with three wonderful children.



CHIEF FRANK BEAZLEY, O.O.M.

**Halifax Regional Police Service
Vice President**

Frank A. Beazley was appointed to the position of Chief of Police for Halifax Regional Police on July 1, 2003, after serving a nine-month term as Acting Chief.

During his tenure as Acting Chief, Halifax Regional Police realized several significant accomplishments, including the successful negotiation of a 12-year Collective Agreement with its members who are represented by the Municipal Association of Police Personnel; undertaking the Policing Study with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Halifax Detachment to achieve a more efficient and effective police service for the citizens of the Halifax Regional Municipality and preparing to host the 98th Annual Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police Conference in August 2003.

Chief Beazley joined the Halifax Police Department in 1970 and has worked in many divisions and sections during his policing career. As a Staff Sergeant and Inspector, Chief Beazley was the Officer in Charge of the Human Resources and Training Division of the Halifax Police

Department for six years. He also held the positions of Superintendent and Deputy Chief of Operational Support with Halifax Regional Police.

Chief Beazley has received the distinction of Officer of the Order of Merit (O.O.M.) and is a recipient of the Police Exemplary Service Medal and Queen's Golden Jubilee Medal. As an active member of the Nova Scotia Chiefs of Police Association and the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police (CACP), he serves as CACP Vice President for Atlantic Canada and is a member of the Organized Crime Committee and the Counter Terrorism and National Security Committee of the CACP. He also serves on the Executive Committee of Criminal Intelligence Nova Scotia, the Regional and National Coordinating Committees on Organized Crime and is Chair of the National Weapons Enforcement Support Team Advisory Committee. He is a member of the Genealogical Association of Nova Scotia, the Mainland South Heritage Society and the Charitable Irish Society of Halifax.

Chief Beazley is a graduate of the Queen's University Executive Program and has taken courses at the Canadian Police College, Dalhousie University and Saint Mary's University, concentrating in Law and Human Resources.



CHIEF JACK BEATON

**Calgary Police Service
Vice President**

Chief Jack Beaton is a 32-year member of the Calgary Police Service; he was promoted to Chief of Police on November 1, 2000. He leads a service of 2,200 members and approximately 850 volunteers.

Chief Beaton was educated at the University of Alberta and holds a number of certifications from the University of Calgary, the FBI Academy and the Canadian Police College. He has also received extensive training in media relations, serving as the Media Liaison Officer for the Calgary Police Service on many important and sensitive issues.

As a senior officer with the Service, he has held the positions of Deputy Chief, Bureau of Research, Development and Learning; Superintendent, Criminal Investigation Division; Duty Officer; Inspector, Internal Affairs Section; and Commander of District 1 (downtown).

During his career Chief Beaton has also held various positions at the District level, including postings in the Auto Theft Unit, Administration Section, Vice Unit, General Investigation Unit and Commercial Crime Unit.

The Chief is an active member of the following associations: the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police Board of Directors (Vice President); the CACP Organized Crime Committee; Major Cities Chiefs Association Board of Directors, International Association of Chiefs of Police; National Executive Institute Associates; the Alberta Association of Chiefs of Police; and Criminal Intelligence Services of Alberta.

Chief Beaton sits on many Boards and Committees, including the Calgary Children's Initiative Council of Champions (Co-Chair); the Burns Memorial Police Fund (Chair); and the Calgary Police Service Museum Society (President).

Chief Beaton and his wife, Brenda, have been married for 35 years and are the proud parents and grandparents of two daughters and a granddaughter. His recreational interests include fishing, curling, camping, golfing, racquetball, competitive pool and running.



ASSISTANT DIRECTOR GENERAL STEVEN CHABOT, O.O.M.

Sûreté du Québec
Vice President

Assistant Director General Steven Chabot was born in Lachute, Québec, and began his career in policing in 1977. As a police officer he has worked as a patrolman, investigator, first-level manager in the realm of patrols and investigations, and then as a senior manager in the same fields. Two key dimensions characterize his career. First, he has worked extensively in positions devoted essentially to the achievement of the Sûreté du Québec's mission, i.e. patrols and investigations. Second, he has worked extensively in strategic positions focusing on administrative, operational and policy issues. The responsibilities assumed pose challenges both from the standpoint of police work, and operational and administrative management in key units to which are assigned portions of the organization's mandate. Until now, he has met these challenges in a major police force. In July 2003 he was promoted to his current rank of Assistant Director General, criminal investigations. In his role, he covers these key responsibilities:

- In collaboration with the Director General and Commanding officers, he co-manages the Sûreté du Québec and advises the Québec government, in particular the Ministry of Public Security, on questions pertaining to public security in Québec;
- he manages the criminal investigations sector in accordance with the government's mandates, priorities and objectives and the organization's strategic policy directions (1,125 police officers and civilian employees, a \$30-million direct budget and a \$100-million indirect budget); and
- he assumes in the organization the necessary functional authority with respect to criminal investigations.

Assistant Director General Chabot is fluent both in French and in English. He holds a Master's degree in public administration (École nationale d'administration publique) and a Certificate in human resources management (UQUAM, Québec University in Montréal). In addition, he is a graduate of numerous courses at the École nationale de police du Québec, Hautes Études Commerciales (Montréal University),

University of Québec in Montréal, Service de la Direction des Ressources Humaines de la Sûreté du Québec as well as with the RCMP Manitoba.



CHIEF BARRY KING, O.O.M.

Brockville Police Service
Secretary - Treasurer

Chief King's 45-year policing career includes more than 19 years as Chief of Police in the cities of Brockville and Sault Ste. Marie; 18 years with Peel Regional Police (Detective to Superintendent) and eight years front line operational police service with the Ontario Provincial Police and the Canadian Forces Military Police.

Chief King is in his seventh year as Chair of the Canadian Centre on Substance Abuse, Canada's National Addictions Agency. Other community affiliations include Board Member for the Safe Community Foundation of Canada and National Steering Committee member for Asset Building Champions – Canada. He is the Ontario Association of Chiefs of Police representative on the Ontario Police Proceeds of Crime Committee and serves as co-chair of the St. Lawrence College Police Foundations Advisory Board.

Chief King Co-Chairs the Safe Community Coalition of Brockville and District which was directly responsible for Brockville being accredited by the World Health Organization Collaborating Centre on Community Safety in 2001, as the first "Designated Safe Community" in Ontario; second in Canada and fourth in North America.

Chief King is the elected Secretary-Treasurer of the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police and served for 12 years as Chair of the CACP Drug Abuse Committee. He is Co-Founder and former Co-Chair of Canada's Health, Education and Enforcement in Partnership (HEP).

In 1979 Chief King was a recipient of the Ontario Medal for Police Bravery for courageous conduct at the scene of the accident and skilful handling of the mass evacuation of the Mississauga area during the train derailment and fire on November 10, 1979. In 2003 he was appointed as "Officer in the Order of Merit of the Police Forces" by Her Excellency the Governor General and also awarded the Queen's Golden Jubilee Medal.

Chief King was recognized by the Addiction Research Foundation Ontario (CAM-H), Community Achievement Award, for Outstanding Leadership in the Development of Youth Drug and Alcohol Educational Programs. In addition, he has received Canadian and Ontario Association of Chiefs of Police Service Awards for Outstanding Contribution to the Advancement of Law Enforcement.

Chief King was decorated with the "Order of the Grand Master" medal in 2001 by the Ambassador of the Republic of Belarus, for his leadership in assisting Chausy, Belarus, to establish a Safe Community Partnership and for his assistance in mentoring their police and fire

services in partnership with Canadian Aid for Chernobyl. He is also a recipient of the YMCA-YWCA 2001 Canada Peace Medal and Ontario's Crime Control Commission 2002 Award of Excellence.

Chief King is an honours graduate of the 128th session of the FBI National Academy, the FBI LEEDA Executive Program; Canadian and Ontario Police Colleges and Humber College of Applied Arts. He has studied at North-Western and Wilfrid Laurier Universities, Queen's University Community Policing Management Program and Queen's School of Business, Executive Development Centre, "Queen's Fundamentals of Governance" Program. He was awarded the St. Lawrence College Board of Governors Honorary Diploma in 2002 and was recently inducted as a Humber Institute of Technology and Advanced Learning 2006 "Alumnus of Distinction".

Chief King has three children and six grandchildren. His youngest son Kevin is a Detective Constable with the Guelph Police Service, a fourth generation police officer in the family.



DAVID H. HILL, C.M., Q.C.

CACP General Counsel

David was born in Ottawa, and following his education at Queen's University (B.A., 1962; L.L.B., 1965) and Osgoode Hall, 1967, he was admitted to the Bar of Ontario in March 1967. He is a Member of the Order of Canada. He was appointed Queen's Counsel in 1982. He is the recipient of a number of other honours, such as National Patron, Partners in Research, 2005;

Honorary Life Member, Canadian Council for Tobacco Control, 2003; Queen's Golden Jubilee Medal, 2002; President's Recognition Award, Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police, 2002; the United Way Community Builder Award, 2002; the Biomedical Sciences Research Ambassador Award, 2000; the David Smith Centre Award, 2000; the Loeb Health Research Institute Medal, 1999; the Gordon F. Henderson Award of the County of Carleton Law Association, 1998; the 125th Anniversary of the Confederation of Canada Medal, 1992; Canada Volunteer Award Certificate of Merit, 1991; Honorary Life Member, Canadian Cancer Society, 1987; and Honorary Member, Teachers Federation of Carleton, 1993. He also holds a number of law enforcement honours, such as, Honorary Life Member, CACP (1992), Honorary Life Member, Ottawa Police Association (1992), Honorary Life Member, Senior Officers Mess, Ottawa Police (1990).

David was a student of law with the firm of Gowling, MacTavish, Osborne and Henderson (1965-66); law clerk to the Honourable G.A. Gale, Chief Justice of Ontario (1967-68); Assistant for the Bar Admission Course of Law Society of Upper Canada, Toronto (1967-68); Associate, Gowling, MacTavish, Osborne and Henderson (1968-71); Instructor, Bar Admission Course of the Law Society of Upper Canada; Ottawa (1975-81); and is a Founding Partner, Perley-Robertson, Hill and McDougall (1971-present).

David holds memberships in numerous associations, including the Canadian Bar Association (National Council 1976-80); Law Society of Upper Canada; County of Carleton Law Association; Judges' Law Clerks Association (Secretary 1968-72); and Canadian College of Health Services Executives. He has held volunteer positions in a large number of organizations in the education and health fields and lectures at the local, national and international level on legal and health matters, with particular emphasis in the areas of cancer and smoking.

David's law enforcement activities are significant. He chaired the Ottawa Police Services Board (1987-92); and was an Associate Member of the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police (1987-92); was a member of the Ontario Association of Police Boards (1986-92); an Associate Member of the International Association of Chiefs of Police (1989-92); and a member of the Canadian Association of Police Boards (1989-92).

The CACP Executive Committee at its meeting of February 25-26, 1996 appointed the firm of Perley-Robertson, Hill & McDougall as General Counsel to the CACP. David Hill is one of the two principals of the firm who provide legal and related services to the CACP.



LYNDA A. BORDELEAU

CACP General Counsel

Lynda is a partner with the law firm of Perley-Robertson, Hill & McDougall, practicing in the areas of administrative and labour/employment law. Lynda has developed a specialized practice area in police regulatory matters.

Lynda graduated from Carleton University in Ottawa, with a Bachelor of Arts with distinction in 1987. She completed a Bachelor of Laws, Cum Laude, at the University of Ottawa in 1990 and was called to the bar in February of 1992 by the Law Society of Upper Canada.

Upon her call to the bar, Lynda joined a private practice law firm and in July of 1994 she joined the law firm of Perley-Robertson, Hill & McDougall LLB. Lynda is actively involved in providing legal advice to police services across Ontario and is a member of the Ontario Association of Chiefs of Police and its Police Legal Advisors Committee, and of the Ontario Association of Police Services Boards.

Apart from her active practice, Lynda has a close personal involvement with the policing community with her husband, Charles, who is a Superintendent with the Ottawa Police Service and her father, Lester Thompson, former Chief of the Gloucester Police Service and life member of the CACP.

The firm of Perley-Robertson, Hill, and McDougall LLB was appointed as General Counsel to the CACP by the CACP Executive Committee at its meeting of February 25-26, 1996 and Lynda is the second principal of the firm who provides legal and related services to the CACP.

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Royal Newfoundland
Constabulary

CACP VICE-PRESIDENT ASSIGNMENTS & COMMITTEE CHAIRS, CO-CHAIRS AND VICE-CHAIRS 2006-2007



The 2005-06 CACP Board of Directors and the Minister of Justice, the Honourable Vic Toews. Left to right beginning with the front row: A/Commr. Gerry Lynch, RCMP; Chief Frank Beazley, Halifax Regional Police Service; the Honourable Vic Toews; Chief Jack Ewatski, Winnipeg Police Service; Chief Barry King, Brockville Police Service; Chief Edgar MacLeod, Cape Breton Regional Police Service; C/Supt. Randy Robar, RCMP; Chief Tom Kaye, Owen Sound Police Service; Chief Vince Bevan, Ottawa Police Service; Peter Cuthbert, CACP Executive Director; Chief Charles Rushton, Amherst Police Department; A/Commr. Raf Souccar, RCMP; Directeur John Janusz, Service de police de Gatineau; Chief Terry Coleman, Moose Jaw Police Service and Chief Marshall Chalmers, Camrose Police Service. Missing from photo are: Chief Ed Huzulak, Bathurst City Police; Chief Jack Beaton, Calgary Police Service and Chief Paul Shrive, Port Moody Police Department.

Executive Assignments

CACP Committees

| | |
|---------------|---|
| Edgar MacLeod | Law Amendments |
| Frank Beazley | Crime Prevention and Community Policing |
| Frank Beazley | Public Sector Liaison |
| Frank Beazley | Drug Abuse |
| Steven Chabot | Electronic Crime |
| Steven Chabot | Organized Crime |
| Steven Chabot | Traffic |
| Steven Chabot | Police Information and Statistics |
| Jack Beaton | National Police Services |
| Jack Beaton | Human Resources |
| Jack Beaton | Policing with Aboriginal Peoples |
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The CACP thanks all Board and Committee chairs for their commitment and support in 2006 and wishes them continued success in all of their endeavours.

NATIONAL OFFICE STAFF



**Peter Cuthbert,
Executive Director**

Peter took over the responsibility of leading, managing and coordinating the CACP's operations as Interim Executive Director in April 2001. In May 2003, Peter retired from the Ottawa Police Service and was named Executive Director. His thirty years of experience in policing with the Nepean, Ottawa-Carleton and Ottawa Police Services has given him an in depth perspective on the needs and goals of the police executive community. Reporting directly to the CACP's Board of Directors, Peter has been influential in modernizing and expanding the CACP's operations.



**Magda Mitilineos,
Office Administrator**

Magda has been with the CACP since 1998 and has helped shape the modern face of the organization. Through her previous work at the Canadian Ethnocultural Council, Magda has extensive experience in managing the unique financial and business needs of a non-profit organization. As Office Administrator, she is responsible for maintaining the everyday needs of the office including staffing and financial planning, as well as the organization of Board of Directors meetings. Magda has also taken over responsibility for the CACP's day to day and conference finances.



**Laurie Farrell,
Website Administrator**

An employee of the CACP since 1987, Laurie has held various positions within the organization and has extensive first-hand

knowledge of the CACP and it's recent history. Laurie has taken over responsibility for the administration of the CACP website. Her duties include, web design, posting of documents and reports, as well as the dissemination of broadcast emails which allow the CACP to effectively meet its communication goals.



**Erin Brennan,
Project Coordinator**

Erin joined the CACP in January 2006. Her responsibilities include program development and logistical arrangements for conferences, educational initiatives, and other projects including the Order of Merit, the Institute for Strategic International Studies initiatives, and meeting planning and support.



**Veronica Lahti,
Project Assistant**

Veronica joined the CACP in September 2006. Her bilingualism and considerable office support experience make her a great addition to the CACP staff. Her primary functions at the CACP are to support and assist the project coordinator, and provide French proofing and editing support for CACP publications.



**Tina Papadopoulo, Receptionist
and Membership Coordinator**

Tina joined the CACP in September 2006 as the receptionist and membership coordinator. Her responsibilities include reception, administration, publication orders, and providing executive support.

REPORT OF PRESIDENT JACK EWATSKI TO THE 2006 ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE CACP

Members of the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police:

I am pleased to report on the achievements of our Association in the past year. The first half of my term has gone quickly. It has been rewarding for me to work in this capacity for you, and it has been eventful and fruitful for our Association.

I shall focus my remarks on four themes:

1. First, I will report to you on the CACP's activities and events of the past year, on both the business and the programming sides of the house. These have contributed to taking the CACP in the direction set by the Executive and Board of Directors.
2. Second, I will report on our relationships with other associations, which have grown and flourished. We include, among our partners, many national organizations that are new partners for us, and we are benefiting from their input and collaboration as we work together on shared objectives.
3. Third, I will summarize our work in communicating with governments the issues of greatest concern to our Association. The election of a new federal government in January has provided us with the challenge of making ourselves known to a new set of players, and the opportunity of cultivating a solid relationship with them.
4. Fourth, I will outline work that has been accomplished to set the ground for upcoming events.

1. Activities and Events

Let me summarize the highlights of this past year. My responsibility first and foremost is the organizational health and vitality of our Association. I am pleased to report that we are in solid shape in all areas.

The Executive and Board of Directors met regularly throughout the year, both in Ottawa and in other cities, and always coinciding with other CACP events. The Board met immediately after the election of officers at the Annual Conference in Ottawa last August. On November 5, 2005 both the Executive and Board met in Vancouver, on January 22, 2006 the Executive met in Winnipeg, on March 3, 2006 the Executive and Board met in Ottawa, and in April the Executive met in Toronto.

The Business Action Committee, chaired by our Secretary-Treasurer, met regularly throughout the year also. It provided recommendations to the Board on strategic financial decisions for the Association and analyzed investment and business opportunities as they arose. The Association is on a solid financial footing, and has a successful business strategy that includes separate and mutually exclusive business lines.

THE CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE RESEARCH FOUNDATION

1982 (Inc.) is compliant with legislation and able to implement its programs of support to the police memorial and educational scholarships. I want to thank Trevor McCagherty, Manager pro tem of the Research Foundation, and Executive Support to the President and Board, for his valuable advice in steering the Association's business affairs.

In addition to these regular meetings, I convened a two-day facilitated Strategic Planning Workshop in Winnipeg on January 23-24, 2006, for the purpose of identifying the main goals of the CACP for a 24-month horizon. The workshop allowed the Executive, the Board, and those Committee Chairs who were able to attend, to assess the results of the organizational renewal process begun several years ago, to review the needs of the Association as well as our progress, and to establish the strategic initiatives that will advance our work and influence on policing and community safety. We identified three strategic initiatives:

- The 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. This entails strengthening the capacity of the National Office, exploring funding sources, proactive communications, more rigorous follow-up on resolutions, and more active liaison with partners.
- The second strategic initiative is to establish a solid agenda for CACP work on the over-arching policing issue we have identified— a vision for a New Deal for Policing in Canada— to address the policy and governance framework and the resourcing of federal, provincial, regional and local police.
- The third strategic initiative is to exhibit leadership in the development of national strategies in a number of areas. These include, but are not limited to, drug abuse, gang violence, cultural competency, interoperability, emergency preparedness, crime prevention, and other issues that have an impact on community safety.

The output of the Strategic Planning Workshop is a Strategic Initiatives document that is a constant guide for me as President, and a working tool for the National Office to track and report on our progress in completing the actions that bring us to attainment of those strategic objectives.

Our National Office is in excellent shape, and I am going to take this opportunity to commend our Executive Director for his leadership of a high-performance team. I want to thank our Office Administrator Magda, Project Coordinator Erin, Website

Administrator and “Resolutions Queen” Laurie, Membership Coordinator Katie, Project Assistant Sara, and Receptionist Geneviève for their dedication to our work, their commitment to excellence, their professionalism and their collegiality. They form a small but powerful team, and they serve me, and each of you, in ways you may never have imagined. Let me turn to our programming activities.

Our Committees, which now number fourteen, also met regularly during the year under the leadership of their Chairs. Through their labour and initiative they have each advanced our collective work. Two of these Committees, the Ethics Committee and the Counter-Terrorism and National Security Committee, are new and have begun by consolidating their mandate statements. Others, such as the Organized Crime Committee, the Policing with Aboriginal Peoples Committee, and the Human Resources Committee, are in a process of revitalization that is going well. In a very important development, the Canadian Association of Police Educators has taken the decision to become a sub-committee of the Human Resources Committee. This will greatly strengthen our collective ability to focus on the educational and developmental needs of police, and bring a cohesion and sharper alignment to our work. Our operational committees are the program engine of the Association, and it is largely through their work that we establish and maintained our relationships with other associations and experts in so many other disciplines, and host and sponsor a wide variety of conferences, workshops and professional learning events.

Our Association has enjoyed a more timely and robust communications capacity this past year. The web-site, our public face and a reliable resource for our members, is constantly improving. The new interactive bulletin board is up and running, and can be used by Committees for questioning, polling and obtaining feedback from Committee members. We continue to reach our members and a broad readership through our publications: the Canadian Police Chief Magazine published three times per year, the CACP Annual Review, that reaches over 20,000, the CACP Bulletin published twice a year, and the Membership Directory published annually.

Many opportunities for television, radio and print media coverage occurred throughout the year, on issues that included the gun registry, conference sponsorship, the Canadian Mental Health Commission, the Law Enforcement Aboriginal and Diversity (LEAD) Network, and the Canadian Police Research Centre. We granted interviews, issued press releases, wrote to newspapers on a variety of topics, and communicated with the federal government on a number of occasions. We have taken advantage of every opportunity to make our positions on community safety issues known and understood by governments and stakeholders.

There have been several special conferences, visits and workshops, either sponsored by the CACP or in which the CACP has had the privilege of an active role, this past year.

- In September 2005 I attended the International Association of Chiefs of Police, representing the CACP, and maintained my active role as a member of the Major Cities Chiefs’.

- On October 27, 2005 I had the privilege of welcoming the visiting delegation of the Chinese Police Association, which has extended an invitation to the CACP to return the courtesy and make a reciprocal visit to China.
- From November 6-8, 2005, in Vancouver, the CACP held the conference Public Safety and National Security: Making Police, Law Enforcement and First Responder Interoperability Happen. This was an initiative of our very active Informatics Committee, and it built upon the very successful Montreal conference of 2003.
- The National Office participated for the first time in the fourth annual national conference Psychiatrists in Blue, held November 20-22, 2005 in Vancouver and attended by over 200 police officers and mental health workers. This perennially successful conference is an initiative of the Canadian National Committee for Police/Mental Health Liaison, a sub-committee of our Human Resources Committee.
- On January 18, 2006 I met with the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and we had the opportunity to discuss policing priorities and concerns.
- On February 10, 2006 I delivered an address “Policing in Utopia” and participated in a bear pit session on this topic, at the 7th Annual Privacy and Security Conference entitled “Who Can You Trust? Privacy and Security is Everyone’s Responsibility”. The conference, held as always in Victoria, was a collaboration between the Government of British Columbia and Reboot Communications, with whom the CACP has worked for several years on counterterrorism, privacy and security issues.
- The Crime Prevention Committee is the lead behind our Coalition on Community Safety, Health and Well-being, and on February 22- 23, 2006, hosted the Community Safety Roundtable in Ottawa. More than 50 participants, including federal and provincial-territorial officials and representatives of more than 44 national associations with mandates in education, health and mental health, substance abuse, municipal affairs, child and family services, police governance, literacy, faith-based community support, refugee services, cross-cultural understanding, sports and recreation, and support to seniors and Aboriginal people. The Round Table participants crafted seven key messages to be used by non-governmental organizations, police services and community stakeholders to communicate to decision-makers the importance of supporting sustainable social development.
- On March 7, 2006 I had the honour of speaking on “Interoperability and Information Sharing Across Global Police Forces” at the World Policing Summit in Virginia.
- Shortly thereafter, on April 20, 2006, I spoke on “Trust as Counterterrorism” at the 5th Annual 2006 Counterterrorism Conference: Public and Private Partnerships, in Washington, DC. This conference came about as another successful collaboration with Reboot Communications.

- The Law Enforcement Aboriginal and Diversity (LEAD) Network conference "Building Trust" brought together more than 500 community members and police service employees in Toronto from April 30-May 3, 2006. This conference was designed for community members, front line police officers and police executives. It focused on addressing, creating and maintaining relationships of trust with Aboriginal and minority populations within our society. This was a much-anticipated and highly successful event, cohosted and co-chaired by the RCMP, the Ontario Provincial Police, and the First Nations Chiefs of Police Association. It represents one of the main deliverables of our commitment to the Multiculturalism Secretariat of the Department of Canadian Heritage. For further information about the conference, and about LEAD, I urge you to consult the website www.lead.ald.ca. LEAD is intended to be self-sufficient, and our focus in the coming months will be on its sustainability. The CACP will be looking to you and your police agencies for your commitment to keeping this initiative alive and flourishing. Never have we needed it more.
- From June 14-16, 2006, in Vancouver, I had the pleasure of co-chairing the 2006 International Conference For Police & Peace Officer Executives, called "Finding Solutions: Growing Your Career in Times of Crisis". The CACP joined with the Vancouver Police Department, the BC Association of Chiefs of Police, the Alberta Association of Chiefs of Police, the Canadian Association of Police Boards, the RCMP, the Delta Police Department and Canadian Professional Management Services Inc. in an important event that focused not only on police leaders, but also on the leadership in policing that we and our communities expect of our governments.
- And last week, on August 15, 2006, I spoke on "The Language of Policing", as part of a panel discussion about Police Services in Canada at the Canadian Bar Association Annual Conference here in St. John's.

Throughout the past year, the CACP maintained its vigorous advocacy for an Integrated Policing Policy Framework. We now express this as a key element of a New Deal for Policing, one that would recognize the new policing reality and the need for a municipal role in policing policy discussions. Last year I asked the Past President to continue to serve as our point person on this issue. Earlier this week he provided a detailed report on the status of this work. And so I shall simply convey my appreciation for his leadership and unwavering commitment to this issue.

Finally, the CACP has a long tradition of sponsoring targeted research into topics of interest and concern. Two research initiatives, both recently completed, warrant your attention:

- The first is a body of research on race relations that we commissioned from Drs. Richard MacLellan and Jeff Pheifer of the University of Regina and the Law Foundation of Saskatchewan Police Studies Program. They have conducted a literature review on racial profiling, which is designed to assist us in developing a CACP position on this sensitive and controversial issue. The Board has just received this work, and I am sure that it will be the object of our detailed analysis.

- Second, we have received this week the Report from the CACP's Institute for Strategic International Studies (ISIS 2006), entitled A New Reality for Police Leadership in Canada. The paper produced by the research team has been discussed here at this conference, along with the report of the Past President. As you heard, the ISIS recommendations support an even more active role for the CACP: not only in continuing its efforts to engage government in the formation of a "new deal" for policing in Canada, but also in assuming a leadership role in defining and self-regulating police service delivery and defining national standards.

2. Relationships with other associations and organizations

My commitment to the CACP is to nurture the relationships and partnerships with other organizations whose objectives complement and reinforce our own.

Again this year the CACP joined with the Canadian Association of Police Boards and the Canadian Professional Police Association. The Fifth Annual Joint Meeting of the CACP-CAPB-CPPA, held on March 4, 2006 in Ottawa, took its usual form of three panel discussions, each on a theme selected and led by one of the Associations. This year's topics were:

- "Ingredients of Good Relationships between Boards, Chiefs and Associations" (CAPB lead),
- "Police Officers' Bill of Rights" (CPPA lead), and
- "A 30-Year Analysis of Police Service Delivery and Costing" (CACP lead).

Police chiefs' associations have been a major area of focus during the past year, and I have been able to meet and have good discussions with the chiefs of British Columbia, Alberta, Manitoba and Ontario. These meetings have provided an excellent opportunity to share with them the strategic priorities of the CACP and to learn more about the issues of concern of chiefs in those jurisdictions. In September I will be meeting with the chiefs of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and later this fall with the Quebec chiefs. We are attempting to arrange a meeting with the First Nations Police Chiefs Association as well. My intention is to meet with every provincial police chiefs' association during my presidency.

Other national associations are partners and allies. Many of our Committees continue to have long-standing working relationships with other national associations, in areas that range from insurance to public health. Building on this work, we have made a commitment to reach out to other national associations with whom our shared interests may not be obvious. This reflects our overall aim of speaking as an informed, authoritative, and influential voice on issues of public safety.

The Coalition on Community Safety, Health and Well-being has brought us together with many national associations not traditionally recognized as partners with the police. The CACP chairs the Advisory Committee, which consists of the Canadian Association of Police Boards, Canadian Professional Police Association, Federation of Canadian Municipalities, Canadian Council on Social Development, Family Service Canada, National Children's

Alliance, Canadian Teachers' Federation and Canadian Public Health Association. The other participants in the Coalition are too numerous to name here, but they are named on the Coalition pages of the CACP website.

THE POLICE SECTOR COUNCIL IS FUNDED BY HUMAN RESOURCES AND SOCIAL

Development Canada through its Sector Council Program and came about on the initiative of the CACP, the Canadian Professional Police Association and the Canadian Association of Police Boards. The purpose of the Council is to provide employers and employees with a mechanism to collaborate on national HR issues, through activities such as:

- in-depth studies of their industry,
- a national approach to the identification of skill requirements,
- developing occupational standards,
- engaging major stakeholders,
- supporting training and professional development, and
- developing programs to attract new entrants to the profession.

The Police Sector Council, the first such council in the public sector, was incorporated in October 2004 and been fully operational since November 2005. I have continued my active participation on the Council this past year.

And although membership on the Council is designed not to be constituency-based, the CACP members at the table are a testament to the commitment we have to this work. The Sector Council will require the continuing support of police agencies and police leaders in the coming year. The CACP considers the HR issue in policing to be one of many that illustrates the need for all orders of government to join in taking a comprehensive and strategic look at policing, based on a shared vision for its future direction and sustainability.

3. Communicating with governments

Police remain at the top of the list of those professions about whom Canadians feel a great deal of confidence. This is why, at our Strategic Planning Session, we affirmed our role as the "trusted voice for policing and community safety in Canada" and set out concrete and proactive ways in which we would convey to governments our views on issues identified as priorities by governments themselves, and by our members on behalf of policing and the communities we serve. Let me mention some developments are of particular note:

First, I communicated with the Prime Minister and the Ministers of Justice and Public Safety, immediately after they took office, to express our commitment to working with the government in achieving its criminal justice and public safety priorities and seeking meetings with the latter Ministers. I subsequently communicated with the Ministers of Health and Canadian Heritage for the same purpose. Recently I wrote to the Prime Minister to propose two priorities for his forward agenda: a New Deal for Policing to reflect the new policing

reality, and a strategic national crime prevention framework to assist local communities in building sustaining crime prevention.

I have had the opportunity to meet with the Minister of Justice on numerous occasions, and have met with the Minister of Public Safety and officials representing the Minister of Health. A meeting with the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Public Safety is now being arranged for September, as a means of facilitating a closer relationship and greater access to the Minister.

The National Office has maintained an active and ongoing dialogue with federal officials of the Departments of Justice, Public Safety (including the National Crime Prevention Centre), and the Multiculturalism Secretariat of Canadian Heritage. To assist in our ongoing liaison work with governments, and to ensure that Ministers and their officials have accurate information at hand about the CACP, the National Office has developed a comprehensive briefing package. In the coming month we will communicate our 2006 Resolutions to the federal and provincial-territorial governments, and we will follow up with requests for meetings with Ministers in the fall.

Upcoming events

- Work has proceeded in the past year on several fronts for ambitious initiatives that will yield results in the coming year. Here are only a few of them:
- On October 30, 2006, the Crime Prevention Committee will host Community Safety Round Table II in Ottawa. This additional event responds to the success of the first Community Safety Round Table held last February.
- Also, from October 29-31, 2006 the Canadian National Committee for Police/Mental Health Liaison will hold its 5th annual conference, in Ottawa.
- From November 29-December 1, 2006 the CACP Informatics Committee will join with the IACP in holding a conference in Vancouver, entitled Law Enforcement Information Technology – Best Practices: an International Perspective.
- From March 4-6, 2007, the Crime Prevention Committee will hold Strengthening Canadian Communities: a National Showcase on Community Safety, Health and Well-being, in Winnipeg.
- On April the Human Resources Committee will hold a conference in Victoria; in June the CAPE sub-committee will hold a conference in Chilliwack.
- In November 2007 the Informatics Committee will hold its 4th conference on interoperability and information sharing. Watch for these events, and attend them. Your support to our initiatives is what keeps us vital and informed.

In closing, I want to thank the Executive, the Board of Directors, the Committees and their Chairs, and the membership for your work in supporting the CACP during the past year. Your dedication to your own work in your home agencies, and our shared work in the context of our Association, is admirable. It is also necessary, if we are to fulfill our mission of leading progressive change in policing.

You have made it a pleasure to serve as your President. My deep thanks to all of you.

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.

Irevor 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 in 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 overarching 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 Strain, 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

CACP Strategic Initiatives 2006

The CACP affirms its role as the trusted voice for policing and community safety in Canada. The Association promotes accountability in policing based on integrity, public confidence, professionalism and public safety. The CACP is committed to exercising leadership policing and public safety matters, and identifies the following Strategic Initiatives to be taken in pursuit of its mission of "leading progressive change in policing".

Strategic Initiative #1

Make the CACP a stronger voice for policing and community safety, better equipped to move the agenda from articulating a position to taking action.

- Strengthen capacity of CACP National office to meet policy analysis and communication needs. Hire or engage expertise.
- Cost a contract and bring a recommendation to the Executive.
- Develop communication strategies for external and internal communications and provide linkages between committees.
- Obtain financial stability.
- Engage other stakeholders.
- Establish a lead policy role in matters of public safety.
- Pro-actively communicate CACP positions on matters of public safety.
- Actively liaise with governments (FPT), the Federation of Canadian Municipalities, police service boards and other stakeholders.
- Advocate for effective law enforcement for the public good.
- Follow up on resolutions and positions.
- Explore the opportunities for additional grants and donations.

Strategic Initiative #2

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.

- Express what the problem is with current policing service delivery in simple, clear and concrete terms.

- Research, analyze and express the impacts of legislation, judicial decisions, funding etc. on policing and public safety.
- Build a foundation for the discussion and deliberation of nation-wide policing policy issues.
- Develop mechanisms and processes for tri-level ongoing discussions for the future of policing in Community Safety.
- Seek clarity on the roles and responsibilities each order of government in Canada has for policing.
- Build products / tools to educate police, government and the public.
- Cultivate alliances.
- Construct a vision / picture of the future of policing based on a reasonable set of assumptions.
- Without any change to status quo
- Within a realistic integrated policing policy framework.

Strategic Initiative #3

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.

- Advise committees of the priority on law enforcement, drugs and organized crime.
- Committees to act and report.
- Seek resolutions from committees by June 1st, 2006.
- Prepare CACP position papers.
- Meet with Ministers to communicate CACP plan.
- Forward strategic initiatives to ISIS committee.
- Advise CACP membership of a new plan.
- Prepare a national communication strategy.
- Share best practices and summits.
- Partner with Social Services, Private Security and technology firms.
- Utilize information, science and technology.
- Develop public education and communication strategies (internal & external).
- Develop, refine and communicate the CACP position on key policing and public safety matters including accountability in policing.

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

Participants unanimously agreed that this research was valuable to both police and boards.

Discussions revolved around the municipal responsibility for policing and the 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 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.

SUBMISSION TO THE MINISTER ON BEHALF OF THE CACP, CAPB, AND CPA

Monday September 25, 2008

The Honourable Stockwell Day
Minister Public Safety Canada
340 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0P8

Dear Minister:

We are writing to you on behalf of the three national police associations in Canada.

RECOMMENDATION

That the federal governments initiate consultation with the Canadian Association of Police Boards (CAPB), Canadian Police Association (CPA), and Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police (CACP), to establish a program plan and criteria to provide sustainable funding for at least 2,500 new municipal and provincial police officers in Canadian cities and communities.

BACKGROUND

On January 5, 2006, the Conservative Party launched its *Stand Up for Security Plan*, as part of its *Stand Up For Canada* platform during the 2006 Federal Election campaign. (See attached Backgrounder.) Among the commitments included in the plan are promises to:

Negotiate with the provinces to create a new cost-shared program jointly with provincial and municipal governments, to put at least 2,500 more police on the beat in our cities and communities.

Invest \$100 million per year of new federal money on criminal justice priorities, including working with the provinces and municipalities to hire more police, as well as victim assistance and youth crime prevention programs.

The Canadian Association of Police Boards (CAPB), Canadian Police Association (CPA), and Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police (CACP), ("The Associations") have identified the need to work in partnership with governments to present a shared vision on how to maximize the benefit of these commitments within municipal and provincial policing jurisdictions.

DISCUSSION

Policing welcomes this commitment from the federal government and collectively we seek to deploy these new resources in the most efficient and effective manner possible.

Federal Support for Local Policing is Overdue

The need for federal support of front line local policing in the pursuit of federally mandated and inter-jurisdictional policing responsibilities has never been more apparent:

National Security and Terrorism

Many local communities are the agency responsible for security and first response in relation to counter-terrorism and national security responsibilities. Vulnerable targets within local jurisdictions include critical infrastructure:

- Transportation centres including airports, railways, transit, ports, and border crossings
- Power generation facilities, refineries, and pipelines
- Commercial centres and security exchanges
- Public places including stadiums, shopping centres, bridges and tunnels

While the federal government has responded to terrorism and national security concerns with legislation and new agency responsibilities, the support for first responders has been modest, at best.

Cyber-Crime

Technology has enabled revolutions in crime which transcend traditional jurisdictions and boundaries, complicating the investigative response to such crimes as child pornography, sexual luring and exploitation, and commercial crimes. Local police agencies are challenged to respond in an integrated manner with other local, provincial, federal and international agencies. Less than one-half of one percent of existing police officers is assigned to technological crime investigations.

Legislation

Legislation introduced over the past decade has mandated an elevation in standards and complexity of local investigations and prosecution. For example, the *Youth Criminal Justice Act* has downloaded enormous burdens on local police agencies to coordinate the policing response and community measures required under the Act.

Court Decisions

Jurisprudence has established rigorous standards for arrest, search, detention and prosecution, which have in more than doubled the time spent by police officers in most investigations in paperwork and red tape, eroding policing's ability to deliver core services.

The costs to local police services of compliance and cooperation with federally mandated responsibilities have been significant. Effective and efficient allocation of the promised federal dollars will assist police agencies in reinforcing local policing efforts to increase community safety and security.

Funding Criteria

Consultation

The Associations contend that we are well positioned to assist the federal and provincial governments in the design of the funding program, as policing stakeholders. Collectively, CAPB, CACP and CPPA have the broadest representation and understanding of local policing requirements, with a national perspective. To date there has been no consultation with the three associations on program design or local expectations.

Sustainability

In order to ensure adequate participation and corresponding financial support from local communities, local police agencies seek adequate assurances that the promised federal funding will be available for the long term as sustainable program funding. Police services cannot expect local communities to share the costs of this federal program, if the federal contribution will evaporate in the future leaving communities responsible for the compensation liabilities.

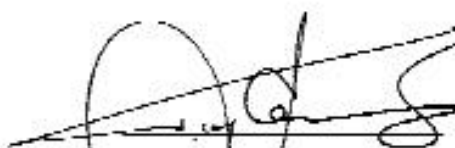


Eligibility

In order to satisfy the principles set out in the **Stand Up For Security** plan, adequate measures must be in place to confirm that the federal funding is used solely for the addition of "**net new**" police officers, and not to backfill vacancies created by attrition or shortfalls in existing complement. An **effective start date** should be established, such as policing complement as of the date of the announcement, by which to assess applications and prevent attrition hiring.

Funding should be targeted to front line municipal and provincial policing responsibilities. An application, approval, contract, and reporting process should be established, through provincial ministries and audited by federal authorities, to administer program delivery.

CONCLUSION

Canada's police services welcome the proposed funding from the Federal Government, to put at least 2,500 more police officers on the street in our cities and local communities. The Associations seek to work in partnership with governments to present a shared vision on how to maximize the benefit of these commitments within municipal and provincial policing jurisdictions.

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|  |  |  |
| Tony Cannavino CPA President | Jack Ewatski CACP President | Ian Wilms CAPB President |

BACKGROUND – Announcement: Conservatives Stand Up for Security Plan**Stephen Harper announces plan to Stand up for Security
05 January 2006**

Calls for five- and ten-year mandatory minimum prison sentences for gun crimes, hiring more police, cracking down on smuggling, and increased support for youth at risk.

TORONTO— Speaking in downtown Toronto, metres away from the site of the Boxing Day shootings, Conservative leader Stephen Harper released the party's plan to Stand up for Security.

"We should be able to walk freely on our streets. We should feel safe in our neighbourhoods. We should live without fear in our cities, said Harper. "We should not view these as luxuries, but our rights as Canadians – as fundamental characteristics of the Canadian way of life, on which we will not compromise.

The Stand up for Security plan includes:

- Mandatory minimum prison sentences of five or ten years for major firearms offences, including five years for possession of a loaded restricted or prohibited weapon such as a handgun, and an end to revolving door bail and parole policies;
- Filling more than 1,000 unfilled RCMP positions and working with provinces and municipalities to hire at least 2,500 more police officers across the country;
- Measures to crack down on firearms smuggling and toughen security at Canada's border crossings, including giving our customs agents the support and equipment they need to do their job; and
- Investing \$50 million over five years in programs to promote crime prevention and assist youth at risk.

The plan also includes a broad series of justice reforms including sentencing reform, dealing with sex offenders, effective gun control, strengthening the Youth Criminal Justice Act, promoting victims' rights, ensuring effective deportation laws, and creating a national drug strategy.

The plan is based on extensive discussions Conservative MPs have had with unions representing front-line law enforcement, including the Customs and Excise Union (CEUDA), local and national police associations, and corrections officers, and with victims' advocates such as Joe Wambach of Toronto and Rev. Don Schiemann, father of one the RCMP officers killed in Mayerthorpe, Alberta.

"Recent acts of violence here in Toronto and across Canada have proven that idle talk does not save lives, said Harper. "The revolving door of our justice system must be closed. We need to put more cops on our streets, and we need to crack down on smuggling.

Reacting to Harper's announcement, CEUDA president Ron Moran said, "We are very pleased with Mr. Harper's proposals on the border. This represents the most serious plan that we have seen from any political party to enforce effective control at our border crossings and to give Canada's customs agents the powers and resources they need.

BACKGROUNDER – Conservatives Stand Up for Security Plan***More police on the streets***

Canada needs more front-line law enforcement. According to Department of Public Safety documents, there is currently a shortage of 1,059 RCMP officers in federal, provincial, and municipal policing roles. In addition, many provincial and municipal police forces are under-funded and overstretched. It is time to reinvest in front-line law enforcement in Canada.


The plan

A Conservative government will:

- *Reinvest savings from cancellation of the ineffective long-gun registry program into hiring more front-line enforcement personnel, including filling 1,000 RCMP positions.*
- *Negotiate with the provinces to create a new cost-shared program jointly with provincial and municipal governments, to put at least 2,500 more police on the beat in our cities and communities.*
- *Invest \$100 million per year of new federal money on criminal justice priorities, including working with the provinces and municipalities to hire more police, as well as victim assistance and youth crime prevention programs.*

Full plan can be found at:

<http://www.conservative.ca/media/20060113-Platform.pdf>



*Proud to support the
Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police
for their
hard work and dedication*

Order of Merit 2006

On Friday, May 19, 2006, at Rideau Hall, her Excellency the Right Honourable Michaëlle Jean invested forty three members of Canada's Police Services as Officers and Members of the Order of Merit of the Police Forces. The Governor General's and Commissioner Zaccardelli's addresses highlighted the broad responsibilities of police officers across Canada. They praised police for helping Canadians feel safe and establishing positive relationships – for making our communities better places to live and work, and concluded by congratulating inductees for their commitment and contributions to policing and community development.

The CACP congratulates all inductees of the Order of Merit.

Officers of the Order of Merit

| | |
|--|---------|
| A/Commissioner Ian Edward Atkins RCMP, Halifax, Nova Scotia | Officer |
| Chief Inspector Jacques Beaupre, Sûreté du Québec | Officer |
| D/Commissioner John F. Carson Ontario Provincial Police, Ontario | Officer |
| Directeur général adjoint Steven Chabot Sûreté Du Québec, Montreal, Quebec | Officer |
| Directeur général adjoint Richard Deschesnes Sûreté Du Québec, Montreal, Quebec | Officer |
| Doctor Ronald M. Fournay RCMP, Ottawa, Ontario | Officer |
| Chief Paul Hamelin Midland Police Service, Ontario | Officer |
| D/Commissioner Jay C. Hope Ontario Provincial Police, Ontario | Officer |
| Directeur John M. Janusz Ville de Gatineau Service de Police, Gatineau, Quebec | Officer |
| Chief Armand P. La Barge York Regional Police, Ontario | Officer |
| Directeur Daniel Langlais Ville de Québec Sainte-Foy, Québec | Officer |
| Chief B. W. (Wes) Luloff Nishnawbe-Aski Police, Ontario | Officer |
| A/Commissioner Alistair Donald Macintyre RCMP, Surrey, British Columbia | Officer |
| A/Commissioner Darrell Wesley McFadyen RCMP, Regina, Saskatchewan | Officer |
| S/Sergeant William Randall Munro RCMP, Nanaimo, British Columbia | Officer |
| D/Chief Susan P. E. (Sue) O'Sullivan Ottawa Police Service, Ontario | Officer |

Members of the Order of Merit

| | |
|--|--------|
| Staff Sergeant Dominic J. Broaders RCMP, St. John's, Newfoundland | Member |
| Chief Richard F. Bruce Brandon Police Service, Manitoba | Member |
| Staff Sergeant John A. Buis RCMP, Burnaby, British Columbia | Member |
| Chief Superintendent Ruby Drucilla Burns RCMP, St. John's, Newfoundland | Member |
| Agent Gérard Carrier Sûreté du Québec, Montréal, Québec | Member |
| Chief Marshall L. Chalmers Camrose Police Service, Alberta | Member |
| Superintendent Martin J. Cheliak RCMP, Grand Prairie, Alberta | Member |
| Inspector Paul Richard Darbyshire RCMP Vancouver, British Columbia | Member |
| Deputy Chief Bartolomeo DiPasquale Amherstburg Police, Ontario | Member |
| Inspector Karl H. Erfle Ottawa Police Service, Ontario | Member |
| Assistant Commissioner Barbara George RCMP Ottawa, Ontario | Member |
| Inspector Douglas A. Handy Ottawa Police Service, Ontario | Member |
| Chief Superintendent John Francis Henderson RCMP, Iqaluit, Nunavut | Member |
| Inspector Daniel B. Jones Edmonton Police Service, Alberta | Member |
| Staff Sergeant James R. Kay RCMP, Calgary, Alberta | Member |
| Staff Sergeant Robert Frederick Kempf RCMP, Vienna, Austria | Member |
| Chief Superintendent Roderick Robert Knecht RCMP, Edmonton, Alberta | Member |
| Capitaine Réal Lagacé Sûreté du Québec, Gatineau, Québec | Member |
| Gendarme Joseph Robert Sylvain L'Heureux RCMP, Westmount, Québec | Member |
| Gendarme Carol J.J. Locas RCMP, St-Jérôme, Québec | Member |

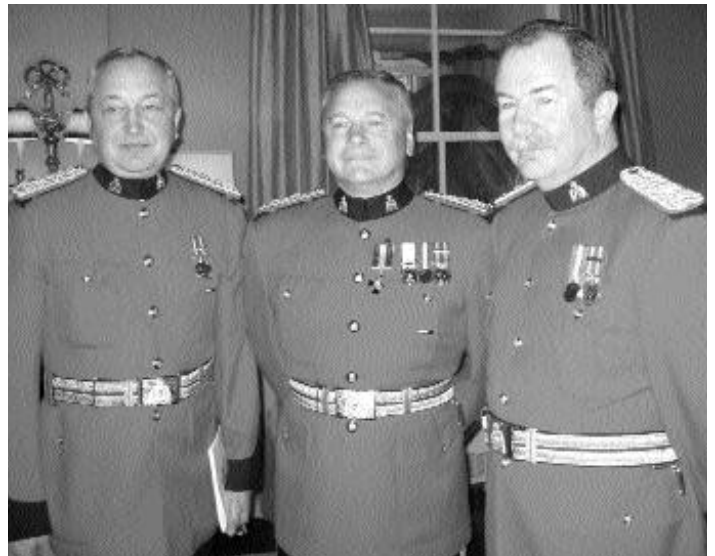
- | | |
|--|--------|
| Chief Terrence M. McLaren Peterborough Lakefield Community Police, Ontario | Member |
| Chief Superintendent Robert Wilfred Paulson RCMP, Vancouver, British Columbia | Member |
| Inspecteur-chef Francis Pelletier Sûreté du Québec, Montréal, Québec | Member |
| Deputy Chief Rod A. Piukkala Durham Regional Police, Ontario | Member |
| Corporal Michael James Quinn Charlottetown Police Department, Prince Edward Island | Member |
| Inspecteur-chef Mario Rancourt Sûreté du Québec Montréal, Québec | Member |
| Inspector John C. Ratcliff Edmonton Police Service, Alberta | Member |
| Constable Walter J. Silver RCMP, Windsor, Ontario | Member |



Directeur John Janusz, introducing his family to Governor General Michaëlle Jean.



Chief Armand La Barge and Deputy Chief Rod Piukkala, (rtd)



A/Commr Bruce Rogerson, A/Commr Al MacIntyre, and D/Commr Peter Martin.



Directeur général adjoint Steven Chabot with his wife, Ginette Vaillancourt, and sons Kevin and Karl.



Deputy Chief Bart DiPasquale with his wife, Carmen and daughters Luisa and Sandra.



Inspector Karl Erfle and his wife Fran, mother Hulda (Oma), and daughter Laura.

"BUILDING TRUST"

Conference a Resounding Success!



By *Bill Beahen, LEAD Program Director*

From April 30 to May 3, over 500 community members and police service employees met in Toronto at the "Building Trust" conference, which aimed to seek cooperative solutions to challenges facing communities and police. At a similar conference in June of 2003, OPP Commissioner Gwen Boniface and RCMP Deputy Commissioner, the late Steve Duncan, announced that their agencies would host the next such conference in Ontario.

The "Building Trust" conference hosts and co-chairs were OPP Commissioner Gwen Boniface, RCMP Commissioner Giuliano Zaccardelli and Chief Brian Rupert of the First Nations Chiefs of Police Association. At the initial "meet and greet" event, delegates beat on African drums to emulate the beating of the human heart, an ongoing conference theme. Greetings were extended from the Toronto Police Service and the Toronto Police Services Board, which hosted and supported the conference.

The next day, the Canadian flag and the flags of the provinces and territories were marched in by police officers. Opening remarks were given by an Aboriginal Elder, prominent government officials, community and law enforcement leaders and the three co-hosts. Each echoed the theme that, while trust exists between the police and communities, long standing issues must be resolved through continued dialogue to keep it growing.

In her keynote speech, Dr. Avis Glaze, CEO of Literacy and Numeracy of the Ontario Education Ministry, stressed the need for education in the province to advance the literacy of its citizens. She demonstrated the link between illiteracy and the rate of incarceration and praised police services in Ontario who serve their communities in proactive ways and support educational initiatives.

Ontario's Lieutenant Governor the Honourable James K. Bartleman spoke passionately at that evening's dinner about his literacy program among the Aboriginal youth of northern Ontario, and of the assistance he had received from the police services, particularly the OPP. When \$2,500 was collected by passing the hat (police forage!) around the room, Commissioners Boniface and Zaccardelli and Chief Rupert rose to the challenge and pledged to up that sum to \$10,000.

At the first panel presentation, "Public Institutions: Making the Systems Work," Geoff Gruson of the Canadian Police Sector Council

underlined Canada's dependence on immigrants to sustain its society and economy. Police services must recruit and retain men and women from this labour pool to reflect the country they serve. The Chief Commissioner of the Ontario Human Rights Commission, Barbara Hall, reflected on the realities of police issues with communities in the province, highlighting racial profiling and data collection. She offered the partnership of her commission to eliminate systemic racial discrimination wherever it occurred. Chief Edgar Macleod, Past President of the CACP, called passionately for police and governmental support to infuse cultural competency into policing, naming the Law Enforcement Aboriginal and Diversity (LEAD) network as a key tool.



Front row left to right, Commissioner Gwen Boniface, Ontario Provincial Police; Commissioner Giuliano Zaccardelli, RCMP; and Chief Brian Rupert, President, First Nations Chiefs of Police Association. Second row, Dr. Avis Glaze, Ontario Ministry of Education; Chief William Blair, Toronto Police Service; and Mr. Hamlin Grange, LEAD Conference Master of Ceremonies.

Another panel, "Intergenerational Challenges and Opportunities", featured Grand Chief John Beaucage, Anishinabek Nation, Nipissing First Nation and Professor Joanne St. Lewis, University of Ottawa Law School. Chief Beaucage spoke of the challenges for some Aboriginal youth, who often come from homes without proper parental supervision, face poverty and are lured towards illicit activities. Resources exist within communities, especially the wisdom of Elders, but police and communities must work together to solve issues. Professor St. Lewis spoke of her experience as a young

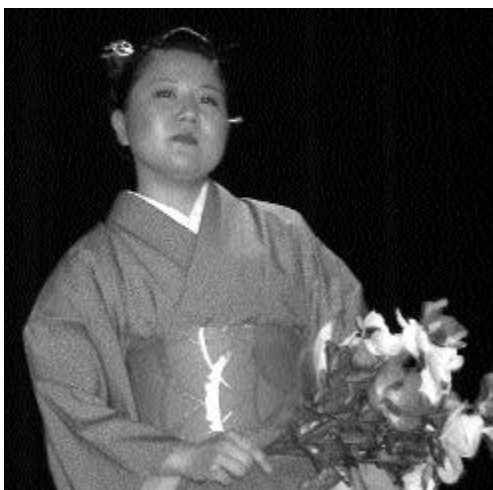
black immigrant to Canada, stung by racial discrimination. Yet she is determined to promote action to make the multicultural dream a reality. She emphasized the need to build trust among people so long divided by racism and saw this conference as an important step towards this.

Racial bias was examined on the morning of May 2. National Chief Phil Fontaine spoke first, acknowledging the many advances Aboriginal peoples have made in cooperation with police services and governments to counter racism, but he said bias continues to affect lives institutionally, systemically and individually. He commended the conference for tackling the problem straight on.

The most emphatic and emotion-charged panel of the conference followed, examining racially biased policing or racial profiling. Charles Smith, Equity Advisor of the Canadian Bar Association, traced 200 years of oppression of people of African descent in western society. In Ontario, and particularly in Toronto, there has been much discussion and too little action – his message to police was to acknowledge wrong and come to the table to find solutions. Mayann Francis, CEO of the Human Rights Commission of Nova Scotia, provided a concrete example of racial profiling with the Kirk Johnston case and corrective action taken by the Halifax Police. She closed with vivid imagery, urging all parties to take the past, hold it in our hands, caress it and point it towards a better future.

Nahanni Fontaine, Director of Justice, Southern Chiefs Organization (Manitoba), traced the injustices of the North-West and Royal Canadian Mounted Police and other colonizers against Aboriginal people. She concluded that racial profiling affects us all and must stop. Zubeeda Vaheed, Past President, Federation of Muslim Women, stated that Muslims have been the victims of racism since the Crusades, and injustices increased post 9/11. She cited breaches of trust by police and the lack of accountability of security forces. She said emphatically that holding people without charge is not the Canadian way.

In the first afternoon panel of Day Two, A/Superintendent Ron George spoke eloquently about recruitment, retention and



promotion of Aboriginal people. This session was moderated by Deputy Chief Larry Hill, Ottawa Police Service and Chair of the LEAD program, who led a question and answer period. The next panel addressed “Culturally Competent Practices in Policing” with presentations from Chief Frank Beasley of the Halifax Regional Police Service, Staff Superintendent Peter Sloley of the Toronto Police Services and Inspector Amrik Virk, RCMP Surrey. These officers shared their unique experiences in policing, describing the racism they have encountered and the practices they have developed to instill cultural competencies in the ranks.

Breakout sessions offered smaller group discussions on positive practices in policing Aboriginal and ethnocultural/racial communities. These were: Law Enforcement Aboriginal and Diversity (LEAD) network; Scadding Court Community Centre – Community Education and Access to Police Complaints Demonstration Project; Youth Combating Intolerance Camp Program of the Victoria Police Department; Police and Community Cooperate to Counter Crime in Quebec First Nations Communities. All were well attended, instructive and stimulated questions and discussions.

On May 3rd the final panel was “Building Trust - Moving Forward”. Moderator Commissioner Gwen Boniface painted the big picture of public inquiries, explaining how extensive, expensive and potentially valuable these forums were. Forbidden by judicial process from discussing the ongoing Ipperwash Inquiry, she was able to say that many changes had come into policing from this tragic confrontation and more would come when the inquiry reports are completed. Nye Thomas, Director of Policy and Research, Ipperwash Inquiry, explained how inquiries worked. Faisal Joseph, Counsel, Canadian Islamic Congress brought the message that the Muslim community is a willing partner in building trust. He pointed out widespread ignorance of the values and practices of Islam. He urged all Canadians to reach out to each other as ambassadors of trust. Associate Chief Justice Murray Sinclair, Provincial Court of Manitoba, outlined the evolution of the Manitoba

Justice Inquiry and its current state. He reiterated that once trust has been violated it is difficult to build again, but it can be done with faith, belief and confidence.

In her summation of the conference, Commissioner Gwen Boniface reflected on what had been learned and new directions which had been indicated. She thanked community members and leaders for their contribution to the development of knowledge of police leaders. The Commissioner acknowledged the generous support of the federal Multiculturalism Program Department of Canadian Heritage and the Department of Public Safety. She also thanked the conference organizers for their hard work and for putting together a program which did not shrink from addressing very difficult issues in police community relations. She also stressed the absolute necessity of supporting LEAD's work in between conferences.

Finally, Commissioner Boniface called on all OPP officers who attended the conference to develop an action plan to carry forward what had been achieved during the conference. She observed, "Finally, to all of you who have participated so generously, who have shared your intellect and your spirit with us, we could not have had this experience without you. We encourage police leaders who are here to take back what you have learned. Seize the opportunity, and create your own pathway within your organization and community."

In the ceremonial closing, Aboriginal drums thundered and the flags were paraded out of the conference hall; not by police officers, as at the opening, but by members of multicultural communities present at the conference. The Canadian flag was held high by a young boy of African origin. This was a concrete example of the building of trust experienced at this meeting of hearts and minds.

While trust exists between the police and communities, long standing issues must be resolved through continued dialogue to keep it growing.



Elder Garry Sault, Mississauga of New Credit First Nation.



The Honourable James K. Bartleman, Lieutenant Governor of Ontario.

CACP Builds Relationships with Chinese Police Association

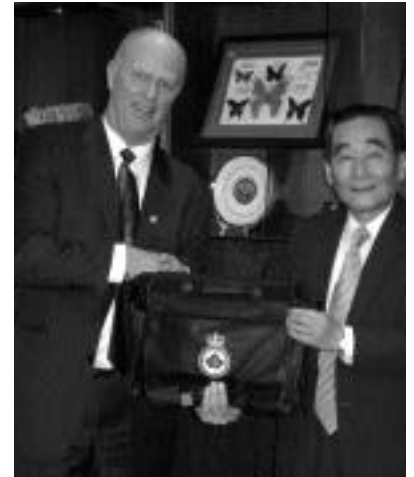
When he visited the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police in 2005, the President of the Chinese Police Association invited members of the CACP to visit the Chinese Police Association in Beijing. When Ruth Montgomery, a retired Superintendent from the Edmonton Police Service, working with the International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy (ICCLR) on a project to further international cooperation and implement international standards related to the UN Conventions on Transnational Organized Crime and Corruption, approached the CACP for presenters for two upcoming workshops in Beijing, the CACP and its members immediately recognized this as an opportunity to contribute to the development of policing internationally, to establish and build relationships with Chinese colleagues, and to meet with the Chinese Police Association.

Chief Jack Beaton, Calgary Police Service and Vice President of the CACP, Assistant Commissioner PY Bourduas, RCMP, Chief Bill Blair, Toronto Police Service, and Superintendent Steve Sweeney, Vancouver Police Department traveled to Beijing in December 2006. There they met with Vincent Yang, the Project Director from the ICCLR, Ruth Montgomery, the Project Leader, Ms Maureen Maloney, QC, former Dean of the Faculty of Law at the University of Victoria and Director of the International Centre for Dispute Resolution, and Mr. David Winkler a former prosecutor and Assistant Deputy Minister of the BC Ministry of Public Safety and the Solicitor General. It quickly became evident that each of the cities represented by this group had large Asian populations, and that all ICCLR participants were very much interested in learning first hand about policing and public safety related issues in China. They also saw this as a great opportunity to establish linkages and begin to build relationships that will enable them to provide improved investigative and support services for their communities in Canada and to work more collaboratively to develop and implement policies and strategies to combat crime.

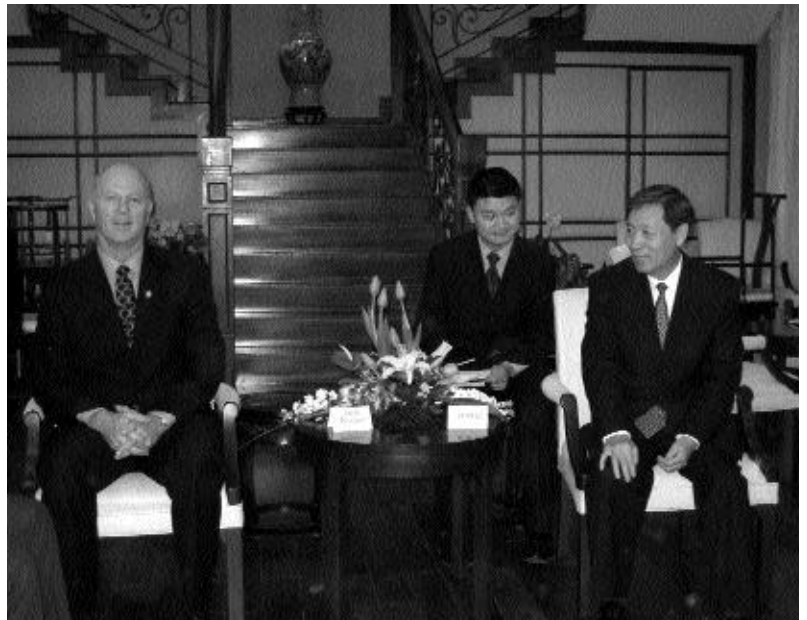
The first group of lectures and a workshop was held with professors and students from the Research College for Criminal Jurisprudence (RCCJ) at Beijing Normal University and the Beijing Municipal Police Academy. The second was held with professors and doctoral and post graduate students from the Centre for Criminal Law and Justice (CCLJ) at the China University of Political Science and Law and senior police officers. The lectures and workshops addressed issues relating to policing in the context of implementing the UN Conventions on Transnational Organized Crime and Corruption in Canada, China and around the world.



Chief Bill Blair, Toronto Police Service, and Co-chair of the CACP Organized Crime Committee and Mr. Li Ruchuan, Director of the Beijing Municipal Police Academy



Chief Jack Beaton presenting Professor Chen Guangzhon, Chair of the CCLJ with a CACP bag



CACP Vice President Chief Jack Beaton and Chinese Police Association Sr. Vice President Mr. Sun Mingshan at the reception for the Canadian Police delegation



Chief Jack Beaton, Calgary Police Service and Assistant Commissioner PY Bourduas, RCMP, Co-chair of the CACP Organized Crime Committee with Mr. Sun Mingshan, Sr. Vice President of the Chinese Police Association



Assistant Commissioner PY Bourduas, RCMP, addressing participants at the CCLJ



Chief Jack Beaton encouraging workshop participants to consider joining the Calgary Police Service



The Beijing Municipal Police Academy is a new, large, well equipped training facility



The ICCLR team and Mr. Li Ruchuan, Director of the Beijing Municipal Police Academy (from L to R front) David Winkler, Assistant Commissioner PY Bourduas, RCMP, Ruth Montgomery, Maureen Maloney, Li Ruchuan, Director of the Beijing Municipal Police Academy, Vincent Chen Yang, (back) Supt. Steve Sweeney, Vancouver Police Department, Chief Bill Blair, Toronto Police Service, and Chief Jack Beaton, Calgary Police Service



Chief Bill Blair, Toronto Police Service, Ms. Maureen Maloney, and Chief Jack Beaton at the indoor city training center, Beijing Municipal Police Academy

Issues addressed by the Canadian presenters included:

- Witness and victim protection, international cooperation and the use of special investigative techniques
- Use of weapons interdiction strategies to tackle organized crime
- Increasing police accountability: internal and external reviews of police conduct
- Special event policing and public order policy and strategy development
- Relationships between the police and prosecutors in the context of the Conventions on Transnational Organized Crime and the Convention Against Corruption
- Gender analyses of transnational organized crime and corruption

In addition, the Beijing Police Academy workshop examined the current status of development of police training in Beijing and included discussions and information exchanges on issues relating to professional ethics, skills, police independence, and accountability. A lively information exchange on issues arising from the newly published draft Law of Criminal Procedure in China, especially as they relate to young offenders, followed the lectures at the CCLJ.

The lectures and workshops demonstrated the value and need to link academic research and practical application in developing and implementing relevant law enforcement and legal reform strategies. As well, blending legal, prosecution, and policing in one activity stimulated discussion and provided opportunity for a more holistic examination of issues, impacts, and implications from academic, legal, and practical perspectives.

On the third day the Canadian police delegation traveled to the Nijie District Police Station and met with the police executives from that district. An in depth information exchange of policing policies and practices, especially as they relate to policing diverse communities, family violence, and public order maintenance proved interesting and informative to all.

This meeting was followed by a meeting, reception and dinner with the executive of the Chinese Police Association. The Chinese Police Association was established two years ago. It represents all police officers in China. The Association executives were most eager to learn how the CACP operates, its objectives and priorities, and how its work is accomplished. Further discussions focused on how the CACP works with police governance bodies, the Canadian Police Association, and government to provide input into legislation, and accomplish its objective of leading progressive change in policing.

The Chinese repeatedly commented how pleased they were to participate in this first-ever visit of a Canadian delegation of senior police officials, representing the Canadian Association of the Chiefs of Police, to China, in history. All participants hope that continued exchanges on issues of mutual interest will assist both China and Canada in promoting cooperative efforts, and in developing and implementing sound policing and public safety policies and practices.



Prof. Chen Guangzhong, Chair and students at the CCLJ workshop



Chief Jack Beaton presenting a delighted Professor Cheng Weiqui with Canadian maple syrup and the CACP plaque.



The ICCLR team at the Great Wall.

THE HAITIAN NATIONAL POLICE AFTER 10 YEARS: A REVEALING REPORT

By Joël Chéruet, Chief of the Gâtineau Police (Ret'd) and International Officer in Charge of the MINUSIAH 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 (CIMPOL) 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 MINUSIAH 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, MINUSIAH, 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 Chéruet retired as Chief from the Gâtineau Police, Gâtineau, Quebec. He is the Chairman of the CACP Decorations and Awards Committee.



Joël Chéruet at the door of the Cap-Haïtien Communications Centre.

The Coalition on Community Health, Safety and Well-being

By Sandra Wright, Project Manager

Photos by RAY. J. MACLELLAN

In February 2006, the CACP hosted a very successful Community Safety Round Table in Ottawa. At that national consultation, a wide range of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) went on the record with their support for an ongoing, formal Coalition on Community Safety, Health and Well-being, led by the CACP. On October 30th, a second Round Table was held in Ottawa. The CACP wanted to maintain the momentum developed by its coalition-building initiative and test the waters regarding how to sustain more formalized collaboration among national NGOs involved in social development and the law enforcement community.

At the second Round Table, representatives of 26 NGOs and 11 police services discussed how the Coalition on Community Safety, Health and Well-being might be organized and sustained. There was general consensus that the Coalition had to continue past March 2007 when funding from Public Safety Canada ends. It is seen as an important vehicle for advocacy on safe, healthy communities; because of its broad membership, it has the potential to make an impact on decision-makers at all levels of government and on the public. Once again, NGOs expressed their appreciation for the CACP's efforts to develop this multi-sectoral collaboration.

Participants at the Round Table provided the Coalition Advisory Committee with many excellent suggestions on the proposed form and governance of a formalized Coalition. Redrafted Terms of Reference will be circulated to the Round Table invitees. There was general agreement that the development of a National Framework for Action on Community Safety, Health and Well-being should be a priority. Participants also pointed to the need for a dedicated staff, even if only on a part-time basis, which would include communications expertise.

A key issue regarding the future of the Coalition remains the matter of sustainability. It is important that the Coalition be able to speak confidently on behalf of its membership. One way this membership can be validated is through organizations' contributions to the Coalition's support; however, some NGOs noted that their inability to pay membership fees could result in their exclusion and thus create inequality. Although the CACP agreed to continue to lead the Coalition over the short-term, it is clear that all possible sources of funding, private and public, need

to be explored if this law enforcement-NGO collaboration is to continue. In closing, Chief Edgar MacLeod stated, on behalf of the CACP, that because of the second Round Table, "We are more able to speak, we have moved forward and clearly, we don't want our collaboration to stop".

The willingness of the NGO community to continue participating in the Coalition means that "Strengthening Canadian Communities: A National Showcase on Community Safety, Health and Well-being" being held in Winnipeg next March is not the culmination of the CACP's coalition-building initiative but rather the next step in its evolution. Program development for the Showcase is well in hand. Communities will be demonstrating their success in achieving safe, healthy communities in breakout sessions on crime prevention and community youth support in Winnipeg, multi-cultural community development in Toronto, a school-based, family-support program in Whitehorse and the creation of a tool-kit for safer municipalities in Quebec. At a more strategic level, there will be presentations on:

- the public perception of crime prevention;
- how communities can sustain their crime prevention through social development programs;
- the role of decision-makers in government, the private sector, education and police services in supporting safe, healthy communities; and
- examples of how to groups can work together to create frameworks for action on the problems facing Canadian communities.

Throughout the Showcase, there will also be opportunities for delegates to discuss in small groups what they have heard and to offer their views on crime prevention through social development.

"Strengthening Canadian Communities" is an exciting opportunity for police services, non-governmental organizations, governments at all levels, the private sector and individual citizens to get together to work on building safe, healthy communities from coast to coast to coast. Information on this national consultation and on the results of Community Safety Round Table II can be found on the Coalition website (www.cacp.ca).

The Coalition on Community Health, Safety and Well-being



CACP President Jack Ewatski's Opening Comments to the 2006 Psychiatrists in Blue: Emerging Partnerships Conference

October 30, 2006

Good morning, ladies and gentlemen.

It is my pleasure to extend a warm welcome to you, on behalf of the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police. The CACP has been a proud sponsor of the four previous Annual Conferences on Police/Mental Health Systems Liaison. These conferences have consistently been successful, timely and pertinent.

Following our conferences in Montreal (2002), Saskatoon (2003), Hamilton (2004), and Vancouver (2005), we are very pleased to be able to bring it to Ottawa this year.

This is a welcome opportunity for the CACP to collaborate with the Ottawa Police Service. Ottawa is recognized for its approach to mental health crises. This approach involves joint mental health/police services, created through the secondment of police officers to mental health agencies. These teams co-respond—not only to direct requests from the field, but also to requests from other police officers. We look forward to learning more not only from Ottawa, but also from the presenters who will share with us the experiences of other communities.

The CACP Annual Conference in St. John's this past August was on the theme "To Your Health". Our focus was on the health of police chiefs and senior executives, and the impact of good health on our leadership in policing. At the opening of the conference it was my great honour to recognize Chief Terry Coleman, Moose Jaw Police Service, and Dr. Dorothy Cotton, Psychologist with Correctional Service Canada, on behalf of the entire membership of the CACP.

We wanted to express our respect and gratitude for their ground-breaking and valuable work on mental health, as Co-Chairs of the Police/Mental Health Liaison sub-committee of the CACP Human Resources Committee.

In addition to their day jobs, Chief Coleman and Dr. Cotton lead special initiatives, publish articles and guidelines for community use, speak to many other groups about the work of the Committee, organize conferences such as this one, and nurture ongoing partnerships that draw police and public attention to conditions affecting very vulnerable people in our midst. This is leadership with a purpose. Let me commend them, as well as Chief



CACP President, Chief Jack Ewatski, Winnipeg Police Service, Dr. Dorothy Cotton, Correction Services Canada, and Chief Terry Coleman, Moose Jaw Police Service.

Vince Bevan and the Ottawa Police Service team that has worked to make this 5th annual conference happen.

The relationship between the criminal justice system and the mental health system is a rapidly changing one. Not so long ago we operated very separately. When we came together, it was often a relationship marked by conflict.

Today we still operate somewhat separately, and there is still some conflict, but much less so. The same can be said of police and other disciplines. Barriers are coming down and the same kind of collaboration is taking place.

In fact, just next door, the CACP is sponsoring the second Community Safety Round Table, as part of the work of the Coalition on Community Safety, Health and Well-being. The Coalition brings together more than 40 national associations with mandates in policing, police governance, municipal affairs, and social development. Many of these associations are not traditionally

recognized as partners with the police, even though their work represents primary crime prevention. This tells you something very significant about the CACP, and the direction we are taking. We will always be about law enforcement, because that is our sworn duty. Increasingly we are looking for long-term, sustainable approaches to preventing crime and victimization.

We are more sensitive to the issues around mental health, and more aware of the responses and interventions employed to deal with them. We are at the stage where police and mental health systems can be candid with each other. We can acknowledge that we do not always understand each other, and that we all have something to learn. Our relationship is now acknowledged as a given, and our working partnerships are becoming closer and more refined. Open discussion, as will take place at this conference, goes a long way to increasing our awareness, clearing up confusion and resolving differences. This translates into better service for our communities, and their enhanced safety and sense of security.

The fact that this conference is in demand speaks volumes about our society, the systems supporting us, and the pressures that challenge both. Our communities need us. Mental health issues are serious ones for police, both as professionals and as private individuals. As professionals, we deal with mental health issues on a variety of fronts. First, our organizations are made up of individuals. Given the statistics on prevalence, it is inevitable that some within our workforce have mental health issues of their own.

This can have an impact on the health of the organization, and requires particular insight and management skills on the part of supervisors. As private individuals, our ability to function within our family and social settings is directly influenced by our personal mental health. Second, and the one that receives the most public and media attention, is the police role as first responders to community members who are experiencing threats to their safety and security, or who may be experiencing a crisis of some kind.

In this capacity, the police interact daily with people who are affected by mental health issues. Who are these people? They include:

- adolescents, whose reactions to some prescription medications put them at greater risk of mental illness,
- women, single-parenting in the aftermath of family breakdowns,
- young adults, disproportionately male, suffering from schizophrenia, and
- seniors in early stages of dementia, still operating motor vehicles.

The Canadian Mental Health Association and the Public Health Agency of Canada offer some sobering facts about mental illness in Canada.

- 1 in 5 Canadians will be personally affected by mental illness at some time in their lives.
- Almost 20% of children and youth in Canada have a diagnosable psychiatric disorder.
- Two-thirds of homeless people using urban shelters have some form of mental illness.
- Over 70% of people with a mental illness are unemployed.

- 10% to 15% of people with major mental illness will die by suicide. More than 90% of people who do take their lives have a diagnosable mental disorder.
- The total costs related to mental health problems were estimated in 1998 at \$14.4 billion, making mental illness one of the most costly of all conditions in Canada. Some of this cost is borne by police. We have no evidence that this cost has declined in the past 9 years.
- Anti-social personality disorder is frequently found among prisoners.

There is a recognized need for additional data on the impact of mental illnesses on the legal and penal systems. A few weeks ago the Correctional Investigator released his Annual Report for 2005-2006. He made a number of recommendations directed at the Correctional Service of Canada. Several relate to mental health services. He reports that the proportion of federal offenders with significant mental health needs has more than doubled over the past decade. Therefore he has asked CSC:

- to provide every inmate with essential mental health care and reasonable access to non-essential mental health care,
- to ensure that all mental health care units are accredited, and
- to sensitize and train all front-line staff to identify disruptive mental health behaviour and respond accordingly.

This is not the first time the Correctional Investigator has drawn attention to the situation of inmates and their mental health. Last year he reported that federal penitentiaries were quickly becoming warehouses for the mentally ill and that mental health services offered to offenders was seriously deficient. He recommended that a Mental Health Strategy be implemented.

Offenders who do not receive treatment while incarcerated re-enter society, where mental health service providers struggle to meet the needs. This puts them, and the public, at greater risk, and is a virtual guarantee of future police/mental health system interventions. The effects of mental health problems are devastating and costly to individuals, families, communities and society as a whole.

This partnership work on mental health issues represents a progressive approach, and progressive change. It takes policing out of the realm of police and into the broader social context. In the coming days we can explore emerging tools, and hear about various approaches being tested by practitioners.

We will be able to assess their strengths and weaknesses, and to consider how we might improve upon our current level of liaison and collaboration. This is leading progressive change in policing, for the enhanced safety and security of the individuals who make up our communities.

The CACP is proud to be at the forefront of this transformational change. It is taking place because of the impressive leadership of you who are here for this event. You have moved into new territory for police, and forged working relationships with other professionals working in an emotionally-charged area of public health and well-being. You have focused your attention and energies towards a difficult challenge that many people would rather ignore.

Let's use this conference for the exceptional opportunity it offers us.

"TO YOUR HEALTH!"

St. John's hosts 101st CACP Conference

By Lisa Gordon

Canada's Far East was the home of the 101st annual CACP conference from August 20 to 23, 2006. The event, co-hosted by RCMP "B" Division and the Royal Newfoundland Constabulary, was an unqualified success. Attendees were treated to top-notch speakers and professional entertainment, all with a dose of the special brand of light-hearted fun that is the trademark of Newfoundland & Labrador.

Three hundred and fifty-nine delegates and 167 companions and youth attended the CACP conference in North America's oldest city. Hundreds of exhibitors called Mile One Stadium home for two days, as they showcased the latest in police products and services.

Opening Ceremonies

CACP President Chief Jack Ewatski presided over the official conference opening ceremonies, welcoming all delegates and urging them to take the conference theme to heart by concentrating on their health and wellbeing. "We're an association dedicated to excellence in policing and policing is about more than just wearing the badge," said Ewatski. He also stressed that as an organization dedicated to leading progressive change in policing, the CACP needs to strive for a new integrated policing policy framework.

Ewatski concluded his remarks by thanking conference organizers and volunteers for their hard work in developing an exceptional professional program while making time for delegates to enjoy some famous East Coast hospitality.

MC Chief Superintendent Roger Brown provided a thoroughly entertaining introduction to all things Newfoundland, including a puffin, a sou'wester, Newfoundland plaid and the provincial flag.

The Minister of Justice and Attorney General for Newfoundland and Labrador, the Honourable Thomas W. Marshall, welcomed delegates to "Canada's youngest and coolest province." He stressed his commitment to supporting police provincially and nationally, and forging a strong relationship with federal agencies.

In his address, RCMP Commissioner Giuliano Zaccardelli issued a call to action. "It's time to make the transition to intelligence-led policing. We don't need to talk about why we need to do this, but we still have a lot of work to do in terms of how we implement it," said Zaccardelli.

Conference co-hosts Assistant Commissioner Gerry Lynch of RCMP "B" Division and Chief Joseph Browne of the Royal Newfoundland Constabulary took the podium next, welcoming guests and telling them that the conference program was developed to "personify the warmth and hospitality of our province."

Several awards were integrated into the opening ceremonies this year. The CN and Transport Canada Traffic Safety Awards were presented to Staff Sergeant Alvin Knibbs and Inspector Don Ross, both of the RCMP.

The Minister of Justice National Youth Policing Award went to a number of recipients from the RCMP Hopedale Detachment: Sergeant Jim McEntegart, Constable



Newfoundland and Labrador Appreciation Night Entertainment



Calgary 2007 CACP Conference Organizing Committee Members at the tradeshow



Companions enjoying a stroll in the fog on Signal Hill



Newfoundland and Labrador Appreciation Night Entertainment

Sandy Goudie, Constable Geoff Pittman, Constable Gavin Moore and Clara Winters. "These officers should be commended for their work with youth – a vital but vulnerable section of society," said the Honourable Vic Toews, Minister of Justice, Attorney General of Canada. "These winners were selected based on how young people are integrated back into the community at large."

The CACP also presented Recognition Awards to Dr. Dorothy Cotton, Chief Terry Coleman, Vince Westwick and Chief Superintendent Frank Ryder for their support and dedication to the work of the association.

Monday

On Monday morning, following the nomination/resolution report, delegates were treated to a lively bear pit session structured around the question: "Canadians have lost faith in the justice system. What needs to be done to restore public confidence?" Panellists included The Honourable Vic Toews, Minister of Justice, Attorney General of Canada; The Honourable Raymond Wyatt, Chief Judge, Provincial Court of Manitoba; Pamela Goulding, Assistant Director of Public Prosecution, Newfoundland and Labrador; William Trudell, defence counsel representative; and Vince Westwick of the Ottawa Police Service. Moderated by Norm Taylor, the discussion around public confidence in the justice system was heated.

"The feedback is that it is too focused on the rights of criminals and not enough on victims," said Minister Toews. "The principles of our justice system are sound. It's the application that needs work. There is a requirement for systemic change in our justice system."

Judge Wyatt conceded that many Canadian do question the justice system. He advocated a more modern, streamlined system where "judges connect with the community and are leaders in accountability and reform. Justice must be accessible, affordable, timely and reliable."

Goulding added that "it's not just about money, it's about how the money is being spent. The system needs fine tuning and reform."

Westwick painted a vivid picture by asking audience members to think of the justice system as a ship sailing into St. John's harbour. "What would that ship look like? Our message is simple... it is well past time for minor repairs on this ship. We have serious concerns. The entire system needs an overhaul and police need to be involved."

Trudell was the only panel member who felt the system did not need major changes. "We've got to stop complaining and take pride in the system," he said. However, he pointed out that more effort needs to be directed into educating people about the process of law.

The discussion touched on a number of hot button issues: the media and how it covers the justice system, the merits and drawbacks of preliminary hearings, victim's rights and the parole process.



The Signal Hill Tattoo at the opening of the CACP Conference



companions embarking for a tour to Bird Island



Inspector Leigh Desroches, Co-chair of the 2006 Conference Committee, and his wife Donna on their way to the CACP Board of Directors dinner



The Honourable Edward Roberts, Lieutenant Governor of Newfoundland and Labrador with Conference co-hosts Assistant Commissioner Gerry Lynch, RCMP and Chief Joe Browne, Royal Newfoundland Constabulary



The Honourable Edward Roberts, Lieutenant Governor of Newfoundland and Labrador and his wife welcoming Chief Charles Rushton, Amherst Police Department to the Lieutenant Governor's luncheon

Monday's program also included a report from the ISIS committee (see Norm Taylor's article elsewhere in this issue) and a presentation by Chief Edgar MacLeod on the necessity of a new deal for policing. "Policing is at a crossroads," stressed MacLeod. "It is time for our governments to cast their eyes beyond their own borders. We need to define who is accountable for what and the municipal voice needs to be heard."

The day concluded with two very powerful presentations by Newfoundland author Ed Smith and Dr. Dorothy Cotton. Smith, paralyzed from the armpits down after a car crash in 1998, spoke about his journey back toward self-worth and self-esteem after the accident. Dr. Cotton spoke about mental health in this country, where "one in four Canadians suffer from anxiety, depression and substance abuse each year, every year." Police leaders must recognize and deal with the fact that "6,900 Canadian officers will have a diagnosable anxiety problem in any given year."

Monday night's social program saw delegates revving up for the "Rally in the Alley," a pub crawl through St. John's famous George Street, followed by a party in the Convention Centre with entertainment by local band Billy & the Bruisers.

Tuesday

Anne Marie Hagan took the stage first thing on Tuesday morning to speak about "The Healing Power of Forgiveness." Hagan's father was murdered by a schizophrenic neighbour in 1979, and after witnessing the terrible event Hagan was consumed by hatred for the perpetrator. "When you hate someone like that, they own you and you don't even realize it," said Hagan. "But I realized eventually that bitter or better is a choice. Forgiveness is a selfish thing – it does more for you than for the person you forgive."

Next, Dr. Myrle Vokey spoke about how "the future ain't what it used to be." In an entertaining comparison between today's high tech, fast paced lifestyle and the slower days of yore, Vokey zeroed in on stress and how it affects our lives. "We all think of changing the world when we really need to change ourselves," he said. "Develop coping mechanisms: learn to laugh, have hobbies. We all need stress de-couplers in our lives to defuse stress in the same way that new buildings are built to flex in earthquakes."

After lunch provided by the Insurance Bureau of Canada, Sandra Wright and Dorothy Ahlgren Franklin updated attendees on the need to formalize and broaden the scope of the Coalition on Community Safety, Health and Well-being. The CACP committed to forming this coalition in cooperation with a number of non-governmental organizations, and the question now is whether the association is committed to taking it to the next level by sustaining the work of the group and recognizing it as a priority.



CACP 2006 Annual Conference Gold Sponsors



Chief Joe and Mrs. Dierdre Brown, Conference Co-hosts



Chief Jamie Graham, Vancouver Police Department and Chief Dan Maluta, Nelson Police Department enjoying the Newfoundland and Labrador Appreciation Night

Chief Ed Huzulak, Bathurst Police Service with new members Deputy Chief Bob Johnston, Royal Newfoundland Constabulary and his wife Gloria, and Deputy Chief Bill Brown, Royal Newfoundland Constabulary



Youths playing a game of foosball



Youths enjoying a game of shuffleboard



Celebrating the signing of the Police Information Portal protocol.

Several short presentations followed on partnerships between Environment Canada and the O.P.P. to report severe weather; Canada’s approach to border management and security; and the health and wellness of Internet child exploitation investigators.

The final presentation on Tuesday saw representatives from Oracle Corporation, IBM Research and Microsoft Canada describe innovative new technologies that are underway to provide a seamless computing environment among all levels of law enforcement. Partnerships between police and industry are essential in this effort.

Wednesday

Chief of the Defence Staff General Rick Hillier drew a huge crowd on Wednesday morning as he discussed how the Canadian Forces is focusing on its new “Canada-first approach” and making a world class contribution as a third responder. “The Forces are facing a ball of snakes – chaos and instability from drugs and terrorism. Our number one priority is to protect Canada and defend those who live here.”

Hillier described how the Forces are working to reconnect with Canadians and instill a sense of pride amongst all citizens when it comes to their military. “Our approach has been to recruit a nation,” he added. Hillier went on to describe the reasons why the Canadian Forces are in Afghanistan, saying that “we don’t want Afghanistan to become a petrie dish for the growth of terrorist groups. We as a country have refused to accept terrorism and its violence as a way to effect change.”

Pierre Duguay of the Bank of Canada presented the Law Enforcement Awards of Excellence for Counterfeit Deterrence next. This year’s recipients were Sergeant Mary Kostashuk and Constable Kurtis Bosnell of the RCMP, who were recognized for their efforts in disbanding a B.C. counterfeiting operation.

With all the recent news about the global obesity epidemic, the next conference presentation was timely. Sylvain Lemelin, RCMP fitness advisor, explored the issue of fitness and its importance to police officers: it improves job performance, prevents health problems and relieves stress. “In the year 2030 research says all Americans will be overweight or obese,” said Lemelin. “What does your health mean to you? Be in charge of your own health.” He led participants in an evaluation of their Body Mass Index and



2006 CACP Annual Conference Platinum Sponsors



Mr. Jim Rainville, and Chief Superintendent, Allan McCloskey at the New Members Reception



Pierre Sangollo, Director General of Security, Correctional Service Canada, enjoys the 2006 Tradeshow



2006 CACP Annual Conference Silver Sponsors



The Honourable Vic Toews, Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada speaks at the Police Information Portal protocol signing.

concluded by saying to "keep it simple. Three and a half hours of exercise a week is not a lot for your health."

Country music and western flair greeted attendees at Wednesday's luncheon, hosted by the 2007 Calgary conference committee. Mark your calendars for August 19 to 22 and make plans to join this enthusiastic organizing committee at next year's event, where the sou'wester will be replaced by the Stetson!

The CACP's Annual General Meeting concluded the conference program, and then delegates were released to prepare for that night's Gala Awards Reception & Dinner in the Fort William Ballroom at the Fairmont Hotel. And what a night it was! The capacity crowd was treated to "A Scoff, a Scuff and a Swalley" in true Newfoundland tradition. An excellent down-home dinner was accompanied by the hilarious antics of local comedians Buddy Wasisname and the Other Fellers.

Other highlights of the closing gala included the presentation of the Canadian Bankers' Association Award to Det/Sgt. Kelly Anderson, Det/Sgt Dave Lollar, and Sr. Cst. Josee Arbour of the Ontario Provincial Police; Sgt. Andrew Buchan of the Ottawa Police; Det. Carmine Palermo of the Toronto Police; and Det/Cst Mark Fenton and Det/Cst. David Frame of the Vancouver Police with certificates and medals to recognize their outstanding work in solving a credit card application fraud, the apprehension of persons involved in the international manufacturing and sales of equipment used to skim personal information, and the arrest of individuals involved in a worldwide cyber-crime ring trafficking in stolen personal information.

John MacKillican, CIO, RCMP and co-chair of the CACP Informatics Committee, and Craig Sisson, Director, Municipal Public Sector and Public Safety and Security at Microsoft Canada, presented the Ottawa Police Service e-ticketing team of Melanie Butler, Director General Debra Frazer, S/Sgt. Rock Lavigne, and Constable Dave Nicholson with the Microsoft Technology Innovation Award for their work in developing and implementing an e-ticketing system that reduces processing time and increases the accuracy of traffic violation tickets.

The 2006 CACP conference was a huge success that was made all the more memorable by the true warmth and hospitality of the host city, St. John's. The association wishes to thank all organizers, volunteers and staff for their efforts in realizing another productive annual gathering for Canada's leaders in policing. See you next year in Calgary!



A conference participant examining new equipment at the Trade Show



National Youth Justice Policing Award winners and their Companions

Members of the Royal Newfoundland Constabulary on horseback welcoming guests to the CACP Board of Directors dinner



Participants won team t-shirts to prepare for the Rally in the Alley



Youth program participants enjoying the fishing village of Qidi Vidi



Companions enjoying whales, dolphins, and birds on the boat tour



CACP - ACCP
INSTITUTE FOR STRATEGIC INTERNATIONAL STUDIES
(ISIS) 2006

ISIS 2006: A JOURNEY OF PROCESS

By: *Norm Taylor*

The participating members of the CACP's Institute for Strategic International Studies program recently presented the results of their 2006 global research at St. John's in a report entitled *A New Reality for Police Leadership in Canada*. And, while the report and its recommended directions for Canada's policing community will no doubt stimulate dialogue on the future of policing, the title may say as much about the team that presented the report.

The 2003 International Best Practices Research Project (IBPRP) was the CACP's first attempt at introducing executive learning built upon the principles of Problem-based Learning (PBL). The ISIS Program Design team committed to raising the bar on this methodology, and ISIS 2006 aimed to reflect a more solid and consistent adherence to PBL throughout. At the outset of the six month learning program, which combined online learning and interaction, workshop sessions featuring a top-flight cast of expert resources, months of domestic and international research, and field studies to 8 countries, CACP Past President Chief Edgar MacLeod encouraged the participants to undertake their learning experience as "a journey of process", while CACP President Chief Jack Ewatski challenged them to confront "the trepidation to lead".

The ISIS participants engaged in a process of 'constructivism' that is the cornerstone of PBL, sharing and raising their collective awareness as they progressed through their intensive studies of the issues at hand. A review of their online postings reveals how the 17 participants embraced their learning opportunity from the start. Inspector Alan Scott of Winnipeg drew a parallel connection between the ISIS journey and the general state of policing with his comment "I like the basis for the formation of the model: professionals, who can think critically, solve problems, work in teams, and derive new meaning from ongoing experience...that could describe any progressive police leader". Capitaine Alain DeBonville of the Sûreté du Québec noted early in the discussion that "PBL must help us to bring forth solutions with new thought patterns...the way we see the world today is often viewed through lenses which are remnants of yesterday's thought processes."

The ISIS program could be described as a deliberate strategy by the police leadership community for achieving the new thought patterns to which DeBonville refers. By combining expert input and rigorous academic research, information and ideas can be brought to bear upon the complex challenges facing policing



Supt. William Moore, Halifax Regional Police and Insp. Harold O'Connell, RCMP



Inspector Alan Scott, Winnipeg Police Service and Superintendent Christopher White, Toronto Police Service



Inspector Mike Ennis, Durham Regional Police



2006 ISIS Study Group participants with Norm Taylor, Project Director, Peter Cuthbert, Executive Director, CACP, and Erin Brennan, CACP Project Manager



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(ISIS) 2006**

in Canada. But, the true learning alchemy is achieved when the depth of talent and experience represented within the police community itself is also applied to the task.

This alchemy is evident throughout the observations of the ISIS participants. Superintendent Gilles Larochelle of Ottawa noted, "More traditional learning strategies such as listening to presentations from a variety of experts remains a source of inspiration and validation". Superintendent Mike Burns of Halifax mixed in that "PBL establishes a framework of respect for the experience of the adult learner. As a learner of 50 years I find I am less likely to take what is presented to me as the final answer on any matter". Scott reinforced the important role of the learner with, "I feel strongly that if we want to move ahead as professionals and enhance the profession of public policing in Canada, Canadian police officers have to accept more responsibility for their own individual learning."



ISIS participants preparing for their studies



Dr. Daryl Plecas making a presentation to ISIS participants on the 30 year analysis of the costs of policing in E Division (BC and the Yukon)

Police leaders are not only ready and willing to take responsibility for their own constructive learning, they may be naturally suited to the task. Inspector Mike Ennis of Durham Regional stirred in an interesting observation on the natural fit for PBL in policing noting that "I often find myself operating in an environment that features an absolute dearth of experts and is largely devoid of landmarks...it strikes me that these uncomfortable circumstances have forced me to embrace some of the fundamental tenets of PBL without being aware that I was embarking on a new path to learning and results". Superintendent Stephen White of the RCMP echoed this observation by noting that "when we sit down with an investigative team to develop an operational plan to address a particular crime problem, we are in many respects engaging in PBL".

The team's report now faces a challenge that Superintendent Chris White of Toronto predicted at the outset: "our biggest challenge for this entire project will be convincing our own leaders to view things differently". It will be interesting to watch in the coming months to see how much the development of thought among this microcosm of police leaders might influence the collective thinking of the broader police community. But, returning to the challenges set out by the senior leadership, ISIS as a learning model has again demonstrated the power and potential of problem-based learning models to help Canadian police leaders rise to the global and domestic challenges that manifest a new reality in Canada.

Norm Taylor is Executive Director of The Cobourg Academy (www.cobourgacademy.com) and also serves as CACP Program Director for ISIS.

Final report of the 2006 Institute for Strategic International Studies (ISIS) 2006. Reference notes and a bibliography are available at www.cacp.ca



Supt. Christopher White, Toronto Police Service, Inspector Michael Sekela, RCMP "K" Division, Inspector Mike Ennis, Durham Regional Police, Det. Chief Supt. Ken Smith, Ontario Provincial Police



Inspector Larry Tremblay, RCMP, Supt. Todd Shean, RCMP, Supt. Dan Anderson, Waterloo Regional Police, Supt. Gilles Larochelle, Ottawa Police Service



Supt. Stephen White, RCMP, Supt. Michael Burns, Halifax Regional Police, Bureau Commander Angela Lockridge, OPP, Capitaine Alain DeBonville, Surete du Quebec, Inspector Jamie Jagoe, RCMP



Inspector Alan Scott, Winnipeg Police Service, Supt. William Moore, Halifax Regional Police, Inspector Harold O'Connell, RCMP, Area Provost Marshal Martin Laflamme, Canadian Forces

CACP Presentation on Bill C-9

Presented by:

Clayton Pecknold, LL.B, Deputy Chief Constable, Central Saanich Police Service

Pierre-Paul Pichette, assistant-directeur, Chef du Service des opérations corporatives, Service de police de la Ville de Montréal

Julie Beauchesne, assistante administrative, Service des opérations corporatives, Service de police de la Ville de Montréal

Ottawa, September 2006

MR. PIERRE-PAUL PICHETTE

Good afternoon (Madam, Mr.) Chair; Honourable Members,

My name is Pierre-Paul Pichette, Assistant Director, Head of Corporate Operations, with the City of Montreal Police Service. I am accompanied by my colleague Mr. Clayton Pecknold, Deputy Chief Constable of the Central Saanich Police Service in British Columbia. We are before you today as representatives of the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police, since we are both co-chairs of the Law Amendment Committee for that organization. I am also taking the opportunity to pass along best regards to you from our president, Jack Ewatski, Chief of the Winnipeg Police Service.

The Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police represents the leadership of policing in Canada. Ninety percent of its members are chiefs, deputy chiefs and other senior executives from our nation's policing community, from municipal to federal agencies. Our association's mission is to promote efficient enforcement of federal and provincial laws for the security of the people of Canada. In this context, we are regularly called upon to take a position during legislative reform, and we always participate enthusiastically with government authorities in consultations surrounding the reform of criminal law, as we are doing before you today. I will now ask my colleague, Mr. Pecknold, to provide you with our comments on Bill C-9. Mr. Pecknold's speech will be in English, and then I will make a few closing remarks.

MR. CLAYTON PECKNOLD

Good afternoon (Madame, Mr.) Chair, Honorable members,

Thank-you for the opportunity to speak to you today. Many of you will know that the CACP appears before your committee and before the Senate on a wide range of Bills. Generally speaking, we tend to appear on Bills which consist of amendments to substantive offences or those affecting police powers. However, while C-9 deals solely with a matter of sentencing we do have some comment which we hope will be of assistance. As well, we understand you will have a busy session ahead of you with many Bills and would like to take this opportunity to give you a snapshot of our associations overall view of criminal law reform.

With respect to Bill C-9 and the proposed changes to the scope of Conditional Sentence Orders, the CACP supports the Bill and believes that Conditional Sentence Orders are an inappropriate response to violent or other serious crime. We would however offer two points for consideration. The first point is with respect to the scope of the Bill. The background material published on the parliamentary web site suggests that some criticism of the Bill has stated that, by placing the eligibility for CSO's at indictable offences carrying a 10 year or greater penalty, the Bill captures offences which are not offences of violence or otherwise considered serious.

From our point of view, we suggest the opposite is also true in that one offence in particular is excluded from the scope of the amendment. That section is section 467.11 which provides a five year maximum penalty for those convicted of participating in the activities of a criminal organization. On the other hand, the other two criminal organization offences (section 467.12 "Commission of an Offence for a Criminal Organization" and section 467.13 "Instructing the Commission of an Offence for a Criminal Organization") are covered by the amendment

as they carry a maximum penalty in excess of 10 years. The CACP is of the view that this is an anomalous result and that CSO's should be unavailable for any offence involving a criminal organization. We need hardly remind this honorable committee of the serious threat organized crime poses to the safety and security of Canadians. We respectfully suggest therefore that the Canadian public would find the use of a CSO for person participating in the activity of a criminal organization contrary to a favorable view of the criminal justice system.

This is not to say however that we object to the manner in which the Bill is drafted. If parliament is inclined to agree with us on this matter, we would further respectfully caution against an amendment which creates "schedules" or "lists" of offences. As the CACP has observed before, the criminal law (and most especially the criminal code) has gradually increased in its complexity such as to make it virtually unfathomable in places. Instead, we would suggest an amendment which specifically ensures all offences committed by a criminal organization are ineligible for a CSO.

Our second comment is more general in nature and follows along with the comments on the complexity of the criminal law and the public's general faith in the justice system. This bill is arguably one of the least complex in terms of its drafting that we have seen in recent years. However, while C-9 is not particularly complex the law of sentencing in the criminal code is. As with many aspects of the criminal code, the CACP believes that "quick fixes" and "band aids" are no longer sufficient. We believe two things: first that the criminal law (including the law of sentencing) is in need of a sustained and comprehensive overhaul if the Criminal Justice System is to regain the eroding confidence of the public and that, second, the policing community is well situated to provide meaningful participation and input.

Let me state clearly though that this is not an indictment from your police about the Charter of Rights. Clearly, the Charter has had an enormous impact on the way the police must do their job and how a criminal trial is conducted. Policing is a much more complex activity than it was before the Charter but then, so is the world in general. It is the fundamental duty of all police officers to uphold respect for the law and this applies with particular certainty to the Charter of Rights and Freedoms. Police in a democratic society must always be subject to the rule of law and this value the CACP holds dear. However, we do believe that the legislative response to landmark Charter decisions has been overly procedurally complex in such a way as to multiply the "on the street" impact of some Charter decisions to a point perhaps not envisioned by the Supreme Court.

This is not to say however that we object to the manner in which the Bill is drafted. If parliament is inclined to agree with us on this matter, we would further respectfully caution against an amendment which creates "schedules" or "lists" of offences.

Examples which come immediately to mind are amendments to the arrest powers under the criminal code post Feeney and the addition of sections 25.1 and 25.2 of the Code in response to Shirose and Campbell. The latter amendments created a procedural regime which in practice has been very challenging to implement with consistency across the country. We have, to be frank, found it difficult to understand how and when this trend to undue complexity found root with the drafters of our criminal law but intend to take every opportunity to advocate before you and the public for less complexity and more common sense in our legislative drafting.

In brief therefore, we would offer our endorsement to the Bill with the strong request that no CSO be available for offences involving organized crime. We would also ask that as this committee moves forward with its work it consider the context in which these criminal laws must, as a matter of practice, be workable. You need not be reminded I am sure that it is your police who must find their way through an increasingly complex society using only those legal tools you allow them to keep our streets safe. For our part, the CACP will continue to offer you the voice of Canadian police leadership as you move forward with your work on this Bill and the many others to come.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment. I will now ask my colleague to make some closing remarks.

MR. PIERRE-PAUL PICHETTE

Further to my colleague's comments, I would like to remind Committee members that all Canadian police forces are concerned with adequately enforcing the current laws and regulations. Clear, unambiguous legislation is a considerable facilitator in the field, and ensures enhanced understanding and compliance by the public.

I, too, would like to thank you for giving us the opportunity to comment on this topic. We are available to answer any questions that our action may have raised.

InfoPol : Managing Offenders in the Community

By *Jaime 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 *Sûreté 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... | 1-800-677-3484 |
| Ontario... | 1-866-454-0007 |
| Nunavut... | 1-866-454-0007 |
| Manitoba... | 1-800-755-5795 |
| Saskatchewan... | 1-800-755-5795 |
| Alberta... | 1-800-755-5795 |
| Northwest Territories... | 1-800-755-5795 |
| British Columbia... | 1-888-707-7593 |
| Yukon... | 1-888-707-7593 |



RACIAL PROFILING AND POLICING: POLICY, PRACTICE AND DATA

By Jeffrey Pfeifer, Ph.D., M.Lcg.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.

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

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.

CONTROLLING MASS

Marketing Fraud in Canada

By Isabelle Sauvé, Competition Law Officer

MASS MARKETING FRAUD - A SERIOUS CRIME

Mass marketing fraud (MMF), specifically, fraud committed over mass communication media, such as telephone, mail, and the Internet, is becoming an increasingly alarming problem in Canada. Includes deceptive SPAM but excludes phishing. ID theft is part of the problem but not included on its own in the definition of MMF.

MMF is a serious concern to law enforcement, not only because of the harm suffered by victims and legitimate businesses, but also because recent intelligence information shows that it is linked to organized crime who use the proceeds of fraudulent activities for the acquisition of illegal guns and drugs and to fund their underground criminal economy. As stated by the Criminal Intelligence Service Canada in its 2006 Annual Report on Organized Crime, "Several criminal groups are involved in cross-jurisdictional telemarketing fraud that can extend internationally."

Many operations are based in Canada but target victims in the United States and overseas. Promoted from boiler rooms, through Internet communication or by bulk mailings, schemes include fake lotteries and sweepstakes involving counterfeit cheques, deceptive credit card offers and billing for nonexistent services or products. MMF is designed to reach a wide population and to victimize consumers and businesses across all demographic sectors of society.

The proceeds derived from such deceptive practices in Canada are difficult to estimate but are believed to reach into the billions of dollars annually. Canadian-based operators are attracted to the prospect of large profit gains, the ease of running the operations and the low risk of prosecutions resulting in serious sentences.

WHAT IS CURRENTLY BEING DONE TO FIGHT MMF

Canadian authorities are active in fighting MMF by coordinating the efforts of various agencies to facilitate more efficient investigations, to disrupt operations and to increase fraud prevention through awareness and education. Across the country and across borders, investigations are coordinated through task forces and partnerships. Includes the RCMP's Projects Emptor (Vancouver) and Colt (Montreal); the Vancouver Strategic Alliance; the Alberta Partnership Against Cross Border Fraud; the Toronto Strategic Partnership; and the Atlantic Partnership to Combat Cross Border Fraud.

That group police forces and other Canadian law enforcement agencies from the municipal, provincial and federal level. The partnerships also include various U.S. partners and the United Kingdom's Office of Fair Trading. MMF investigations could not be successfully completed without the cross-border collaborative efforts of all partners.

The Competition Bureau chairs the Fraud Prevention Forum (FPF), which is a group of private sector firms, consumer and volunteer groups, government agencies and law enforcement organizations committed to the prevention of fraud aimed at consumers and businesses. See article "Law Enforcement's Ongoing Role in Preventing Fraud" p. 39, Canadian Police Chief Magazine, Winter 2006.

The FPF reaches communities by using the multiplier effect of its partners' networks to distribute prevention material.

PhoneBusters is a national anti-fraud call centre jointly operated by the Ontario Provincial Police (OPP), the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) and the Competition Bureau Canada. PhoneBusters plays a vital role in the collection and dissemination of information on emerging MMF trends and statistics.

WORKING TOGETHER BETTER: ESTABLISHING A NATIONAL STRATEGY

At a meeting of Canadian partners in Ottawa in September 2005, a decision was reached to establish a national MMF working group tasked with the development and promotion of a national strategy for controlling, dismantling and neutralizing the criminal activities of mass marketing fraudsters operating in Canada. The working group is co-chaired on a federal/provincial basis by Detective Superintendent Robert Goodall, Director of Anti-Rackets Section of the OPP Investigations Bureau, and Raymond Pierce, Deputy Commissioner, Competition Bureau. Current working group members include representatives from operational law enforcement agencies as well as regulatory and policy-making agencies at the municipal, provincial and national levels. British Columbia's Business Practices and Consumer Protection Agency (BPCPA); the RCMP's Commercial Crime Sections "E" (Surrey) and "C" Divisions (Montreal); Alberta Government Services; Vancouver Police Service; Toronto Police Service; the Sûreté du Québec; the New Brunswick Office of the Attorney General; the Department of Justice Canada; Competition Bureau Canada; and the Department of Public Safety Canada.

The National MMF Strategy is designed to enhance information exchange, expand intelligence capacity, improve the tools and processes already in place to combat MMF and develop new approaches to keep up with technological advances and the globalization of MMF. The four pillars of the National MMF Strategy are:

1. More Vigorous Law Enforcement;
2. Raising Awareness;
3. Tougher Sanctions & Targeted Legislation; and
4. National Harmonized Data Collection.

Under these four pillars, priority has been given to specific elements and concrete action plans have been defined. Although some plans are still awaiting funding and resource commitments, many tasks have been initiated. The six priorities of the National MMF Strategy are:

- (i) Increased Coordination and Cooperation (between agencies, across the country and internationally);
- (ii) Enhanced Information Sharing (both tactical and strategic, including the sharing of complaints, investigations, profiles of perpetrators, etc.);
- (iii) Educating Consumers and Business (prevention);
- (iv) Educating Law Enforcement, Government Officials and the Judiciary (recognition of the gravity of the problem, early disruption, more appropriate sentencing);
- (v) Targeted Legislation and Review (assess current Laws and Regulations giving consideration to the technological advances, the globalization of operations and the severity of the MMF problem)
- (vi) Centralized and Harmonized Data Collection and Information Dissemination

The working group Co-Chairs have undertaken a series of consultations across the country with regional partners, federal and provincial government bodies and law enforcement agencies to explain the major elements of the National MMF Strategy and obtain feedback. The U.S partners have also been actively involved. The National MMF Strategy has received endorsement from the Commissioners of the Competition Bureau, the RCMP and the OPP. The Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police (CACP) has also been extremely supportive. The CACP's Private Sector Liaison Committee, comprised of senior representatives from private industry and enforcement, championed a resolution to support the National MMF Strategy that was unanimously endorsed by the CACP in August 2006.

It is essential that the enforcement community at large understands that mass marketing fraud is a significant criminal issue in Canada and that all must participate in their own capacity to dismantle and neutralize this serious problem.

**For more information on Mass Marketing Fraud visit the
PhoneBusters site: www.phonebusters.com**

**For enquiries about the National MMF Strategy contact:
Isabelle Sauve 416-954-1464**

**From Consumer Sentinel, Federal Trade Commission March 2006 report
<http://www.ftc.gov/bcp/online/edcams/crossborder/PDFs/Cross-BorderCY-2005.pdf>**

POLICING IN UTOPIA

7th Annual Privacy & Security Conference

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



Chief Jack Ewatski,
CACP 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 panelists 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-terrorists 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 "bwar pit".

PREVENTING VIOLENCE IN THE WORKPLACE IS SHARED BY ALL: THE POLICE AND THE BUSINESS COMMUNITY

An Initiative Spearheaded by the Private Sector Liaison Committee and Human Resources Committee

Violence in the workplace is a national problem affecting Canadians in all industries and geographical locations. Prevention of this type of violence is only possible through active awareness and educational initiatives, and a primary vehicle for both of these initiatives is access to quality information.

The United Nations statistics rank Canada as the 4th worst country in workplace violence. The International Labour Organization figures are that much more startling when you consider the U.S. is ranked 9th. The Canada Labour Code requires employers to recognize workplace violence as an occupational hazard, and provincial authorities plan to augment labour legislation to tackle employee abuse.

The police and business play pivotal roles in preventing incidents of violence in our workplace. Many joint education projects have been undertaken across Canada involving police agencies of all jurisdictions, plus the legal and business community. To that end, the Prevention of Crime in Industry Committee (PCIC) and the Human Resources Committee (HRC) of the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police (CACP) have joined together to promote this awareness and prevention of workplace violence.

Many joint education projects have been undertaken across Canada involving police agencies of all jurisdictions, plus the legal and business community.

With the kind cooperation of the Retail Council of Canada, Resource Protection Network (RPN) and the Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety, the CACP has been granted access to the Violence in the Workplace Prevention Guide. The Private Sector Liaison Committee and the Human Resources Committee believe it is important for police and the community to work together to prevent these incidents of violence. The synergy developed between our committees has brought this joint initiative to fruition and set a template for active inter-committee liaison and cooperation.

A sample harassment policy and violence incident report follows. For more information visit the Private Sector Liaison Committee or Human Resource Committee section on the CACP website at www.cacp. More information is also available on the Workplace Violence Prevention: Retail Council of Canada website at www.retailcouncil.org and the Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety at www.ccohs.ca.

PREVENTING VIOLENCE IN THE WORKPLACE IS SHARED BY ALL: THE POLICE AND THE BUSINESS COMMUNITY

SAMPLE HARASSMENT POLICY¹

The Company is committed to providing a work environment that is pleasant, professional and free from intimidation, hostility or other offences that might interfere with work performance. Harassment of any sort, whether physical or sexual, will not be tolerated.

Further, under the Alberta Human Rights, Citizenship and Multiculturalism Act, the company has a duty to provide a workplace free from harassment based on race, religious beliefs, color, gender, physical disability, mental disability, marital status, age, ancestry, place of origin, family status, source of income or sexual orientation.

Workplace harassment may include such things as words, signs, offensive jokes, cartoons, pictures, posters, e-mail jokes or statements, swearing, pranks, intimidation, physical contact, or violence of any nature.

Vocal activity, including derogatory statements not directed to the targeted individual but taking place within his or her hearing, also constitutes harassment and will not be tolerated. These are examples of workplace harassment only, and the Company will take action to protect an employee from any unpleasant conduct.

Retaliatory action against an employee who discusses or makes a harassment complaint will not be tolerated. The employee taking retaliatory actions will be punished up to and including termination for cause.

WORKPLACE VIOLENCE

The Company does not permit workplace violence. Consistent with this policy, any acts or threats of physical violence, including intimidation, harassment, and/or coercion, which involve or affect the Company or any of its employees or customers, or which occur on Company property will not be tolerated and will result in disciplinary action up to and including termination for cause.

Examples of workplace violence include, but are not limited to, any threats or acts of violence, regardless of the relationship between the Company and/or the parties involved, which occur on or off the Company's premises.

This prohibition against threats and acts of violence applies to all persons involved in the Company's operation, including, but not limited to, all personnel, contract and temporary workers, and anyone else on Company property, or any employee.

Specific examples of conduct that may be considered a threat or act of violence include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Hitting or shoving an individual
2. Threatening an individual or his/her family, friends, associates, or property with harm.
3. Destruction of Company property or the threat of such destruction.
4. Making harassing or threatening phone calls.
5. Harassing surveillance or stalking (following or watching someone)
6. Unauthorized possession or inappropriate use of any weapon

¹ This policy is provided as an example only and is not intended to be put into use without revision. Each workplace policy should be drafted with the specific workplace in mind.

of the Company in the course of his or her dealings with clients or the general public. Violations of this policy by any individual will lead to disciplinary action, up to and including termination for cause and/or appropriate legal action.

You are encouraged to report any incidents of threats or acts of physical violence of which you are aware, even if you are unsure whether a specific act is a violation of the policy. The Company believes that it is preferable to report all activities that cause an employee concern. Such a report should be made to *[the person appointed to handle such complaints]*.

All complaints will be investigated. If a complaint is upheld upon investigation, immediate and appropriate disciplinary action will be taken against the offending employee up to and including termination for cause, or in any other matter deemed necessary and appropriate if the offender is someone other than an employee.

Sexual Harassment

The Company will not condone or tolerate sexual harassment. Sexual harassment may include unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favours, or other verbal or physical contact of a sexual nature when such conduct creates an offensive, hostile and/or intimidating working environment and prevents an individual from effectively performing the duties of his or her position. Sexual harassment also includes the above conduct when it is made a term or condition of employment, either implicitly or explicitly, or when an employment decision is based upon an individual's acceptance or reject of such conduct.

Examples of sexual harassment include, but are not limited to, pictures, cartoons, symbols or apparatus found to be offensive and which exist in the workspace of an employee. Downloading inappropriate materials from the Internet or e-mailing offensive material is also not allowed and may be punishable up to and including termination for cause.

You are encouraged to report any incidents of sexual harassment of which you are aware, even if you are unsure whether a specific act is a violation of the policy. The Company believes that it is preferable to report all activities that cause an employee concern. Such a report should be made to *[the person appointed to handle such complaints]*.

All complaints will be investigated. If a complaint is upheld upon investigation, immediate and appropriate disciplinary action will be taken against the offending employee up to and including termination for cause, or in any other matter deemed necessary and appropriate if the offender is someone other than an employee.

Responsibility

All employees have a responsibility to keep the work environment free of harassment. Any employee who becomes aware of harassment, whether by witnessing the incident or being told of it, should report it to *[the person appointed to handle such complaints]*. Once the Company is made aware of the harassment through the notification of *[the person appointed to handle such complaints]*, the Company is obligated to take prompt and appropriate action.

Reporting

While the Company encourages an employee to communicate directly with the alleged harasser and make it clear that the harasser's behavior is unacceptable, offensive or inappropriate, such communication is not required. It is essential,

It is essential, however, to immediately notify [the person appointed to handle such complaints], even if it is unclear whether the offending behavior would be considered harassment.

If a complaint is upheld upon investigation, immediate and appropriate disciplinary action will be taken against the offending employee up to and including termination for cause, or in any other matter deemed necessary and appropriate if the offender is someone other than an employee.



however, to immediately notify [the person appointed to handle such complaints], even if it is unclear whether the offending behavior would be considered harassment. All reports will be promptly investigated and disciplinary action will be taken with due regard for the privacy of everyone involved. While the Company will keep the name of the complainant confidential to the extent possible, it may be necessary to disclose the complainant's name during the course of the investigation. Before disclosing the complainant's name, the Company will discuss the disclosure with the complainant.

Any employee found to have harassed a fellow employee or subordinate may be subject to disciplinary action up to and including termination for cause.

The Company will also take any additional action necessary to appropriately remedy the situation. Retaliation of any sort will not be permitted. No adverse employment action will be taken against any employee who makes a good faith report of harassment.

The Company accepts no liability for harassment of any employee by another employee. The individual who makes unwelcome advances, threatens or in any way harasses another employee is personally liable for such actions and their consequences. Such liability may include discipline taken against him or her by the Company, as well as civil or criminal action.

| VIOLENCE INCIDENT REPORT ¹ | |
|---|-------------------------|
| CONFIDENTIAL INCIDENT REPORT | |
| To: _____ | Date of Incident: _____ |
| From: _____ | |
| Phone: _____ | |
| Location of Incident: _____ | |
| Time of Incident: _____ | |
| Nature of the Incident (mark all applicable boxes): | |
| Assault <input type="checkbox"/> or violent act <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| Bomb or terrorist type threat: Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| Transportation Accident <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| Contacts with objects or equipment <input type="checkbox"/> Falls <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| Exposures <input type="checkbox"/> Fires or explosions <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| Other <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| Legal counsel advised of incident: Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| Warning or preventative measures: Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| Number of persons affected: _____ (complete a report for each person; however, to the extent facts are duplicative, any person's report may incorporate another person's report). | |
| Name(s) of affected person(s): _____ | |
| Service Date: _____ | |
| Position: _____ | |
| Member of labor organization: Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| Supervisor has been notified: Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| Family has been notified: Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| Lost work time: _____ | |
| Anticipated return to work date: _____ | |
| Third parties or non-employee involvement (include contractor and lease employees, visitors, vendors, customers, members of general public): Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| _____ _____ | |
| <small>¹ Adapted from "Guidelines for Workplace Violence Prevention", United States Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration</small> | |

| Page #1 | Violence Incident Report Form |
|--|-------------------------------|
| Nature of the Incident: | |
| Please describe, in as much detail as possible, the event, including the following details (to the extent they are known). Please include any other information you feel is relevant or important and use a separate sheet if necessary. | |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. witnesses with addresses and status included; 2. location details; 3. equipment / weapon details; 4. weather conditions; 5. other records of the incident (e.g., police report, recordings, videos); 6. the ability to observe and reliability of witnesses; 7. were the parties possibly impaired because of illness, injury, drugs or alcohol, and were drugs or alcohol tests taken to verify same? 8. parties notified internally (employee relations, medical, legal, operations, etc.) and externally (police, fire, ambulance, EAP, family, etc.) | |
| _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ | |
| Previous or related incidents of this type? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| By this person? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| Preventative steps? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| Action required: _____ | |
| Incident Response Team: _____ | |
| Team Leader: _____ | |
| _____ _____ | |

WORKPLACE VIOLENCE THREAT PROTOCOL

| | ACTIONS | COMMENTS |
|--------|---|---|
| Step 1 | Place employee on leave of absence Contact lawyer (Jason Schlotter at Field Atkinson Perraton LLP - 260-8537) Contact local police Secure work place Contact psychologist or psychiatrist | The actions in this step occur simultaneously, or as close to simultaneously as possible. If the employer has short-term disability insurance, the employee's leave of absence may be covered that way. If not, the employer should put the employee on a paid leave or absence of long enough duration to allow the employer to conduct the investigation at Step 2 and to meet with the professionals at Step 3. |
| Step 2 | Investigate Threat <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - secure employee's computer - interview other employees Fill out Violence Incident Report | At this stage, the initial threat will hopefully have passed, allowing time to gather the background information that will be used to evaluate the severity of the threat. This information will also be used to develop the employer's response. The employer must be very careful regarding what it says about the employee. No more information than is necessary should be given out to avoid a possible discrimination or defamation claim. |
| Step 3 | Conference with lawyer, psychologist or psychiatrist, and security | At this stage, a conference is necessary to come up with a plan to handle the situation and to work toward a resolution. As it is early in the process, the plan should not be set in stone, but should remain fluid to deal with the inevitable unexpected occurrences. |
| Step 4 | Independent Medical Examination (IME) Contact Disability Insurer | The employer can require that an employee attend an IME with a psychologist or psychiatrist of its choice to assess the likelihood of violence. The IME is critical to decide how to deal with the situation and to evaluate the severity of the threat. The IME may be conducted before the disability insurer has been contacted. |
| Step 5 | Evaluation | Review and evaluate the IME report. Consider the report's recommendations with the professionals in Step 3 to decide if it is safe for the employee to return to work. Discuss with the Insurer whether the employee is eligible for long-term disability insurance. |
| Step 6 | Decision | If it is safe for the employee to return to work, decide whether the employer is willing to have him back. If yes, determine what steps must be put in place to monitor the situation and whether counseling is necessary (i.e., anger management, drug and alcohol counseling, etc.) If no, consider whether a severance package will be offered or whether the employee's actions have given the employer cause to terminate. |

VIDEO DELIVERS A SOBERING MESSAGE TO STUDENTS

Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police, RCMP and Toronto Police Services team up with MADD Canada to produce moving video for the country's high school classrooms



The horrific occurrence of dead and injured youth being pried from wreckage, and the vivid memories of the survivors and their friends speaks volumes to youth: think twice before driving impaired or getting into a vehicle with someone who has been drinking or taking drugs. This disturbing scene is highlighted in a new video produced and being distributed for viewing in high schools across Canada by the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police (CACAP), the RCMP, the Toronto Police Service (TPS) and Mothers Against Drunk Driving (MADD Canada).

"Not Ready To Go" chronicles the events of 14 friends returning from a party to celebrate the end of the school year, and who became involved in a multi-vehicle crash just outside of Perth, Ontario in 1999. The teens were heading home in a four-car convoy when one car pulled out to pass on a straight stretch of highway and struck a pick-up truck, which was towing a trailer with a car inside. The subsequent chain of events left five Ottawa youths -- Stan Thomson, 18, Alan Siew, 17, Dustin Record, 17, David Rider, 16, and Homoyoun Chaudry, 17 -- all dead. The two occupants of the pickup truck Max Beyore, 37, and Tim Cole, 35, were seriously injured. To this day, the surviving victims, and all of the families and friends are still dealing with the affects of the collision. In this poignant video, they share their memories and feelings.

The video is hard hitting says Gary Grant, TPS Deputy Chief and member of the CACP Traffic Committee, "'Not Ready To Go" is aimed at educating youth and caregivers across the country about the real consequences of getting behind the wheel while impaired by alcohol and/or drugs. The video clips, the music and the first-hand testimonials combine to make this a truly unforgettable film." "We hope young Canadians will learn from this tragedy and from what the victims and survivors have to say about

it," says C/Supt. Raf Souccar, RCMP and Vice-Chair of CACP Drug Abuse Committee. "We are proud to be a partner of the effort to have the video seen by students throughout the country. We believe this is a must-see for students, as well as the general public who, every now and again, need to be reminded of the senseless act and the lasting, potentially tragic aftermath of impaired driving by alcohol and drugs."

"Impaired driving remains Canada's leading criminal cause of death and thousands of innocent Canadians are killed and injured on our roadways every year," says Karen Dunham, MADD Canada's National President. "Police and MADD Canada want to ensure the message is delivered loud and clear: Don't drink and drive and Don't take drugs and drive. Both alcohol and drugs will impair a person's ability to drive. Don't mix the two activities and don't get in a car with a person who is impaired by alcohol or drugs."

"Not Ready To Go" is 20 minutes in length. The video includes sobering remarks from the investigating police officers, and heart wrenching commentary from injured survivors, families, friends and teachers. The video features two popular songs: "Not Ready To Go" performed by The Trews, and "Time" performed by Chantal Kreviazuk. It concludes with a montage of photographs of sons, daughters, mothers, fathers, brothers and sisters, who have all lost their lives or been injured as a result of impaired driving crashes.

To view the video, visit www.madd.ca and for further information:

Karen Dunham, MADD Canada National President (506) 650-7473

Wanda Kristensen, MADD Canada Programs Director 1-800-665-6233

Gilles Deziel, RCMP Media Relations (613) 993-2999

*Thanking the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police
for their hard work and dedication.*

CACP ENCOURAGES THE GOVERNMENT TO RETAIN THE LONG GUN REGISTRY



Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police / *Leading Progressive change in policing*
 Association canadienne des chefs de police / *À l'avant-garde du progrès policier*

Press Release

June 21, 2006

POLICE CHIEFS SAY: "KEEP THE LONG GUN REGISTRY"

The President of the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police is encouraging all Members of Parliament to consider public safety first and foremost when they vote on Bill C-21.

The draft legislation, introduced on 19 June 2006 by the Minister of Public Safety, outlines amendments to the Criminal Code of Canada and the Firearms Act that would abolish the registry for rifles and shotguns.

"We remain committed to the federal gun control program in its entirety," said Chief Jack Lwalski of Winnipeg. "It is difficult to understand the rationale for dismantling the long-gun component of the registry, at the same time as we are struggling to make our homes and streets safer. Every year, Canadians are killed and injured by firearms, from handguns used in street gang shootouts to hunting rifles used either deliberately or accidentally in domestic settings. This is why the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police supports strong controls on all firearms."

"There are critics who say that the registry is too costly and has not proved to be valuable. We would encourage the Government to evaluate all elements of the federal firearms control system, including the long gun registry, before taking the decision to abolish part of that system."

The federal firearms program is considered a vital national police service. The registry is consulted 5,000 times each day by police across the country, in the course of routine checks and in preparation for specific interventions. "It is one tool in the police officer's tool box," Chief Lwalski noted, "and it may not be perfect. But let's work on improving the tools we have, in the interests of public safety, rather than discarding them."

The Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police was formed in 1905 and is a trusted voice on policing and community safety issues. Its membership represents over ninety-percent of the police services in Canada. Members perform federal, provincial, regional, municipal and Aboriginal policing services, as well as private security sector functions. The Association has supported the federal gun control program since its inception and is an active member of the Coalition for Gun Control.

582 Somerset Street West / 582, rue Somerset, Ouest Ottawa, Ontario K1R 5K2
 Tel: (613) 233-1106 • Fax / Télécopieur: (613) 233-6960 • E-mail / Courriel: cacp@cacp.ca

David H. Hill, C.M./O.C., Lynda A. Boudreau General Counsel / Conseillers juridiques
 Perley-Robertson, Hill and McDougall LLP Barristers & Solicitors / Avocats et Procureurs

Gun Control: 16 Years Later

Coalition for Gun Control
November 2006

www.guncontrol.ca

CANADA'S GUN LAW

Following the murders of 14 young women at l'École Polytechnique in Montreal, the families of the victims, students, public health and safety organizations, women's groups and individuals across the country pressed for stronger gun control laws. In 1991, a law was passed which made some improvements, but did not go far enough. The struggle continued and in 1995, Bill C-68 became law. The law:

- required all gun owners to be licensed
- required all guns to be registered
- increased the restrictions on handguns
- banned many military assault weapons and some handguns (but allowed current owners to keep them)

Police, victims of gun violence, health care, domestic violence experts have fought for the law – all the way to the Supreme Court of Canada. In June 2000, the Supreme Court ruled the law was fully constitutional.

SUCCESS: 90% OF GUN OWNERS ARE LICENSED AND 90% OF GUNS ARE REGISTERED

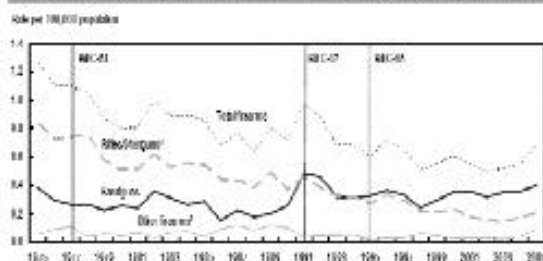
Despite the virulent opposition, the obstacles and the missteps, more than 2 million gun owners are now licensed and over 7 million firearms are registered. While opponents continue to focus attention on those who have not complied with the law, these people are very much in the minority.

THE LEGACY: IMPROVED PUBLIC SAFETY

Although the law has not been fully implemented, there is evidence that it is working:

- The rate of firearm deaths is the lowest in 30 years: 500 fewer people are killed per year than in 1991!
- While there was a spike in firearm homicide in 2005, fuelled by an increase in gang violence, particularly in urban centres, the firearm homicide rate is down by 29% since 1991 (and in the first 10 months of 2006, 25 people were murdered with guns in Toronto compared to 45 during the same period in 2005)
- The rate of homicides with rifles and shotguns and the rate of women murdered with guns have plummeted. Both the 1991 and 1995 focused on strengthening controls on rifles and shotguns.
- Homicides with handguns remain relatively constant (largely owing to the problem of smuggled handguns)

Rate of firearm homicide, Canada, 1970 to 2005



1. Include wave of the 1990s.

2. Include how the recession hit, and gun sales and crime (type of events).

3. Note: This chart does not establish a causal relationship between gun control legislation and homicide rates. See Fraser's legislation.

Source: Statistics Canada.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Crime and Justice Statistics, 1 (Homicide Survey).

CANADA'S GUN DEATHS AND CRIME STATISTICS

| Year | 1991 | 1995 | Latest | Change |
|--|------|------|-------------|--------|
| Total firearm deaths | | | 2003 | |
| Number | 1444 | 1125 | 792 | -45% |
| Rate per 100,000 | 5.2 | 3.8 | 2.5 | -51% |
| Homicides with firearms | | | 2005 | |
| Number | 271 | 178 | 222 | -18% |
| Rate per 100,000 | 0.97 | 0.6 | 0.89 | -29% |
| Homicides with rifles and shotguns | | | | |
| Number | 103 | 61 | 55 | -35% |
| Rate per 100,000 | 0.37 | 0.21 | 0.18 | -58% |
| Homicides with other guns (handguns etc.) | | | | |
| Number | 168 | 115 | 146 | -13% |
| Rate per 100,000 | 0.6 | 0.39 | 0.44 | -26% |
| Homicides without guns | | | | |
| Number | 485 | 412 | 438 | -10% |
| Rate per 100,000 | 1.73 | 1.39 | 1.32 | -23% |
| Homicides of women with firearms | | | 2004 | |
| Number | 85 | 43 | 32 | -62% |
| Rate per 100,000 | 0.6 | 0.29 | 0.2 | -67% |
| Homicides of women without firearms | | | | |
| Number | 185 | 152 | 186 | -10% |
| Rate per 100,000 | 1.3 | 1.02 | 1.01 | -20% |
| Robberies with firearms | | | 2005 | |
| Number | 8995 | 6692 | 3505 | -61% |
| Rate per 100,000 | 32 | 23 | 10 | -68% |

MORE CAN BE DONE

Most of our gains have been in reducing deaths caused by rifles and shotguns – plain old hunting rifles. Those are the guns most frequently found in people's homes and therefore they are the guns used most in domestic violence, suicide and accidents. Half the police officers killed with guns in Canada are killed with rifles and shotguns. In the wrong hands these guns are just as deadly as handguns and must be strictly controlled.

The rate of handgun homicides has not decreased fuelled, in part by smuggled guns. According to Toronto police, about half the guns used in crime in Toronto are guns at one time legally owned in Canada, many of them stolen in breaks in. The other half are smuggled. We must strengthen our border controls and continue to apply pressure on the United States. The US has almost 1/3 of all the guns in the world – nearly one gun per person – and US guns fuel extremely high death rates in the US (over 20,000 per year) as well as violence in many other countries.

ILLEGAL GUNS BEGIN AS LEGAL GUNS

Every year in Canada more than 5000 firearms are reported stolen. Often gun owners do not take adequate precautions with their firearms. Consider the facts:

- One of the handguns used in the Boxing Day shooting in Toronto which left 15 year old Jane Creba dead and 6 others injured was a stolen handgun.
- Between June 20 and August 3, 2005, burglars made off with 84 firearms from Toronto-area homes. More than half, including 43 pistols stolen from Cobourg area, were handguns. One of these was used in a murder in Toronto this year.
- Police recently arrested four people for selling rifles and shotguns over the internet. Many of the guns were traced to Canadian owners.
- A Toronto lawyer had 14 handguns stolen from his office last year. So far one has turned up in crime. During the election, Tory leader Harper claimed that handguns are already "virtually banned" in Canada. This is simply not true. There are 500,000 legal handguns registered to Canadians and these guns must be strictly controlled in order to prevent their misuse and diversion to illegal markets.

| | RECOVERED/ TRACEABLE (53) | | TOTAL R/T | NOT RECOVERED/ UNKNOWN (109) | TOTAL (172) |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------|--------------|---------------------------------------|----------------|
| | Registered | Not registered | | | |
| Handguns | 15% (4) | 85% (22) | 26 | 86 | 112 |
| Rifles and Shot guns | 18% (4) | 62% (15) | 19 | 8 | 27 |
| Sawed off Rifles/shotgun | 13% (1) | 88% (7) | 8 | 7 | 15 |
| Full auto | | | | 2 | 2 |
| Other | | | | 5 | 5 |
| TOTAL | 29% (19) | 68% (44) | 27% (56) | 63% (109) | 172 |

The Minister of Public Safety and Security has claimed only 2 registered rifles and shotguns were used in murders in 2003. He used statistics before the system was fully implemented. Remember not all homicide weapons are recovered after murders. More recent data from the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics shows that in 2004 only 65 of 172 homicide guns were recovered and traced. This included 26 handguns, 29 rifles and shotguns and 8 other guns. Of those recovered, 19 (30%) were registered including 14 rifles and shotguns, 4 handguns and 1 other.

THE SYSTEM IS BEING USED DAILY

The system is an important tool for preventing and investigating crime:

- Since 1998, nearly 16,000 firearm licenses have been refused or revoked.
- 26,000 calls have been made to the firearms line concerning applicants for licences (many of these are as a result of the spousal notification process).
- The online registration database has been used an average of 5,000 times each day by police across the country. More than 5,400 affidavits have been prepared from the system to support court cases.

THE VALUE OF PREVENTION

Dr. Richard Schabas, the former Medical Officer of Health for Ontario, who warned Ontario Premier Mike Harris of the risks of cutting funding to water testing, has issued a similar warning to the Canadian Government on gun control: "Prevention is rarely glamorous. Gun control

is no exception. The deaths and injuries prevented don't grab headlines. It is often all too easy for governments to lose sight of the benefits and to see preventive programs as a tempting target for cost-cutting. As the Government of Ontario learned from the Walkerton tragedy, you never stop paying for your 'savings' in prevention. The costs of gun control have to be put in perspective. In New Brunswick, the Federal Government is investing \$400 million to widen a stretch of highway (known as suicide alley) where 43 lives were lost between 1996 and 2000. Almost 1,000 people die every year in Canada as a result of guns, compared to 3,000 killed in car crashes.

74% OF CANADIANS SUPPORT THE LAW

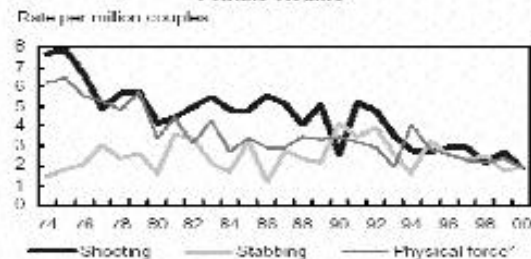
Even in the midst of the controversy (Dec.-Jan. 2003), and despite aggressive campaigns against the law by some provinces, support remains solid. Women are more likely to support the law than men, and while gun owners are divided (45% support it), the majority of people living with gun owners (77%) support the law. Most also say the government should press on with implementation, despite the cost.

| | 2001 | 2003 |
|------------------|------|------|
| CANADA OVERALL | 77 | 74 |
| Atlantic | 76 | 74 |
| Québec | 88 | 85 |
| Montreal | 88 | 87 |
| Ontario | 79 | 78 |
| Toronto | 84 | 78 |
| Manitoba | 58 | 62 |
| Saskatchewan | 59 | 49 |
| Alberta | 60 | 54 |
| British Columbia | 73 | 66 |
| Vancouver | 78 | 81 |

THE LAW HELPS KEEP WOMEN SAFE

More than 70 women's groups from across Canada wrote to politicians to let them know that they support the firearms law and that they consider critical to preventing violence against women. Firearms were the most frequently used weapon to kill women in spousal homicides between 1974 and 2000. The use of guns in spousal homicides has decreased with stronger gun laws.

Female victims



The Coalition for Gun Control is a non-profit organization working to reduce gun death, injury and crime. The Coalition's position is endorsed by over 350 groups including: the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police, the Canadian Public Health Association, the Canadian Criminal Justice Association, the Canadian Association of Emergency Physicians, the Canadian Federation of University Women, and the YWCA of Canada. Visit our website: www.guncontrol.ca

THE LANGUAGE OF POLICING IN CANADA

poliisi
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police
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By Dorothy Ahlgren Crankler

CACP President, Chief Jack Fwalski, spoke as an invited panelist at the Canadian Bar Association (CBA) Annual Conference in St. John's on 15 August 2006. He was joined by Commissioner Zacardelli of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in a workshop session entitled "Police Services in Canada", which examined the provision of police services in French, outside of the province of Quebec.

Chief Fwalski's starting point was Canada's community policing tradition, and the trust our democratic society places in police. He described the linguistic and social context of Canada as detailed in Statistics Canada reports related to mother tongue; the distribution of Anglophone, Francophone and allophone populations; the country's ethno-cultural profile; and immigration and internal migration patterns.

Using results derived from a quick survey of CACP member agencies, he then responded to five questions posed by the CBA.

On the first question, "Are police services making efforts to provide services in French to communities outside Quebec?", Chief Fwalski reported that police agencies indicated a strong effort in some areas of the country, even where provision of French language services is not officially required by the provincial jurisdiction. In others, efforts are limited and needs driven. Some police agencies view provision of services in other languages in the context of a bias free policing policy.

"What are those efforts?" was the follow up question. Police named essential services such as 911, dispatch and victim services as the first priority. Key positions in many services are designated as bilingual. Signage, public communications, and presentations to schools and community groups were frequently cited. Some police use a 1-800 language line to ensure that clients can be

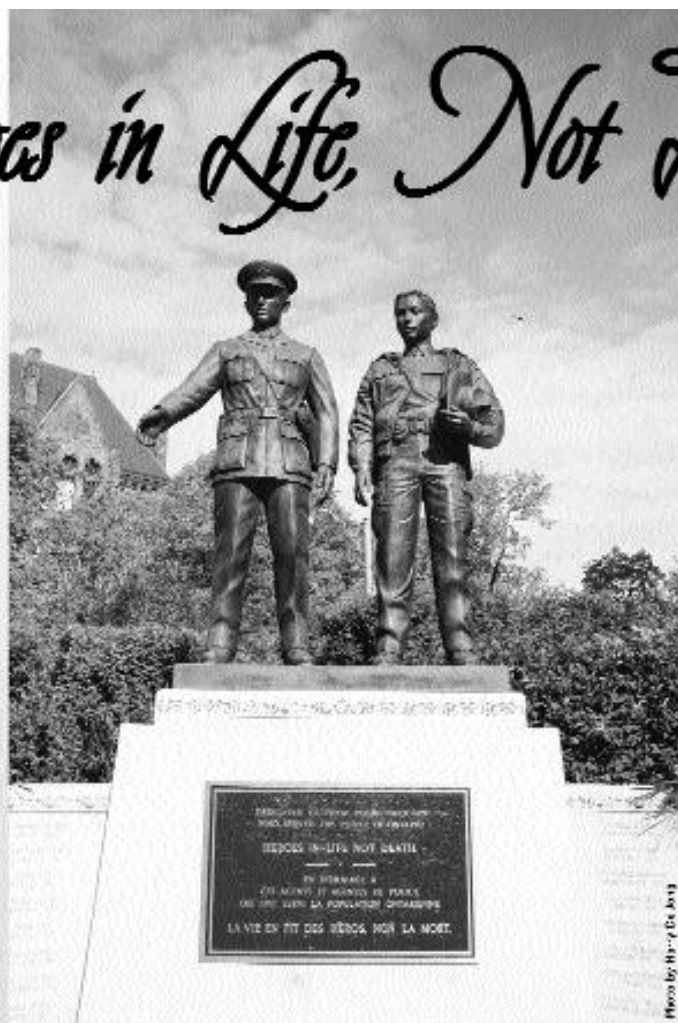
served in their language of choice. Many police agencies focus on recruitment of bilingual police personnel.

"What are the challenges?" elicited common responses. A shortage of bilingual candidates leads to insufficient numbers of bilingual personnel. Internal police transfer protocols and deployment policies can impede an agency's capacity to sustain French language services in a particular work area. Translation services are limited, costly and sometimes result in service delays. In many communities outside of Quebec the use of French is declining. Knowledge of the languages of Aboriginal peoples and new Canadians is a higher practical priority for police.

Respondents were asked "What kinds of initiatives help?". Increased availability of French-language training, more French-language tools and resources for police were suggested. A long-term solution is for mutually-supportive and coordinated government policies related to language. More French-language education for children would lead to higher numbers of bilingual people entering the workforce. This would enable publicly funded agencies such as police to more easily meet their official language obligations.

The final question, "What are the trends?", provided the opportunity for Chief Fwalski to emphasize that police in Canada have two sets of obligations around language. First is the obligation to provide services in French where required by legislation. A more pressing practical obligation stems from three related factors: Canadians' desire to create a society of inclusion, our contribution to international intelligence-sharing, and Canada's security from global threats. This second obligation is for police to communicate with, and obtain information from, a population of increasing linguistic diversity. Without communication, there cannot be trust. And trust is a foundation piece of our safety and security.

"Heroes in Life, Not Death"



By Catherine Starr

In 2000, I attended the dedication ceremony of the Police Memorial at the corner of Queen's Park Circle and Grosvenor Street in Toronto. I stood among the family members of the fallen; among men and women in uniform; among dignitaries and other members of the public who had come to honour those who lost their lives in the line of duty – for those who made the ultimate sacrifice for the very rights and freedoms we, the general public, enjoy and perhaps, sometimes take for granted.

Little did I know at that time, what impact the memorial would have on my everyday life. My office is on the 3rd floor of the building directly across from the Police Memorial. It is what I see when I look out my window. In the beginning the Memorial was surrounded by fledgling gardens and sapling trees. It has, over the years, matured into a beautiful and peaceful sanctuary for those who come to visit or where office workers from nearby buildings spend their lunchtime in the hot summer months. Sometimes the merely curious come to take a look and leave as quickly as they arrive.

I am, however, often amazed at how many people come to the memorial; day in, day out; hot weather or cold; in rain or snow or sleet. They come on foot or by bicycle and even by horse. Occasionally, officers from the Mounted Unit ride up to the Memorial with both horse and rider solemn and dignified in their purpose. Visitors are comprised of civilians, adults and children alike, or men and women in uniform. They come bearing flowers or simply to bow their heads, perhaps remembering a friend, a

family member or colleague, lost to them now, except in memories. Photographs are taken and sometimes one is left behind, leaning against the wall. Floral bouquets of all sizes and shapes materialize daily. There are no hours of operation here. There are no boundaries or barriers and

everyone is welcome. It is a place we should revere and respect; where we should come and give thanks to those who look after us when strife and unrest invade our everyday lives.

Recently, I watched a young man; clearly out for his morning run, stop by the wall and on bonded knees he reached out to a plaque. He stayed here for quite some time, head bowed, his hand on a fallen officer's name – a father, a brother perhaps. After a time, he stood and respectfully backed away from the Memorial as if turning his back would be an affront to those who died as heroes to their communities and to their families. He backed his way out of the Memorial area and turned and continued on his run. I sat, mesmerized, at my desk. I wish more members of the public could witness a scene so touching. The Police deserve our respect for theirs is not an easy job. A job made much more difficult when they lose one of their own.

After all these years, I am still at a loss for words when I see how many people visit the Memorial and even though those officers may be gone; I suspect they still watch over us as "Heroes in Life, not Death".

("Heroes in life, not Death" is the inscription on the police memorial.)

Photo by Harry De Jary

Feature



Many people are asking the question: does Canada have the policing and public safety arrangements in place to meet the challenges of the 21st century? This is not an implied criticism of police or police agencies, which consistently receive strong community support for their ability to manage within an increasingly complex and challenging environment. On the contrary, it is a sincere inquiry about whether communities can sustain policing services at their accustomed levels, and whether the current policing model is suited to the safety and security needs of today.

Many conclude that the answer, based on an overview of public discourse on policing, is "no." This is not a glib response. It is not a response that positions one police agency against another. Nor is it intended to alarm. It is a thoughtful response, based on the analyses of diverse experts and commentators ranging from think-tanks to government sources to the popular press.

It is a concern that the CACP, joined by the Canadian Association of Police Boards and the Federation of Canadian Municipalities, has presented to governments and stakeholders for several years now. Ignoring the question, or the response, does not serve Canadians well.

The CACP has identified the need for a fresh look at policing – a *New Deal*. The Association has repeatedly called for federal, provincial and territorial governments to sit with representatives of the municipal order of government to articulate a pan-Canadian vision for policing. The first order of business is for governments to agree on a definition of "integrated policing," the term now used loosely to describe everything from information-sharing to amalgamation. Then governments need to turn their minds to developing an integrated policy framework. This should set out who is responsible for what, who pays for what, and who is accountable for what. Clarity is required in Canada's complex multi-jurisdictional policing and legislative environment. Such a framework is required so that police can provide efficient, cost-effective and seamless integrated policing service, and so that tax-

Why We Need a New Deal for Policing

By Dorothy Altyen Franklin

payers receive good value, transparency and unambiguous accountability.

What do other experts, stakeholders and commentators say about police funding and accountability?

Let's start with the Auditor General. Six years ago the AG drew attention to the fact that municipal, provincial and federal governments

term vacancies. She cautioned that these shortcomings could compromise the health and safety of both peace officers and the public. We must heed these warnings.

A major Canadian newspaper has characterized as "unnerving" the RCMP assessment of its limited ability to tackle an expanding organized crime problem. This

A *New Deal* may or may not be about more money in the system. But it certainly is about the distribution of tax dollars, and the decision making around expenditures.

all have some role in policing. The AG said it was time for them to agree on service levels, funding arrangements, user input, management and accountability for National Police Services, which reside within the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. In her 2004 Report, the AG warned about Canada's ability to respond to a national security emergency. In 2015, she raised issues about gaps in police training and recertification, and short and long

revelation came during 2016 hearings of the Senate Committee on National Security and Defence. That Committee has frequently called for budget increases to the RCMP. The Chair of the Committee considers the RCMP to be the only police force capable of organizing itself to provide border and port security. Enlarging the RCMP, he reasons, would close the gaps caused by the fragmented arrangement now in place at our borders. Too many players equates to

Why We Need a New Deal for Policing

diffused responsibilities, and ultimately a lack of accountability. This is not good for national security. "Who is in charge?" is his question.

Sussex Circle, an Ottawa based consulting firm, has been engaged by the federal government to examine the feasibility of establishing a policy framework, as advocated by the CACP. It has supported the call for clarity around policing roles, responsibilities, relationships, structures, practices, mechanisms

documenting increases in costs, workload, and time for police work over the past 30 years. It attributes these increases to court decisions and the administrative time for paperwork. Police and governments have no control over these factors. Municipalities feel the financial pressures acutely, at the same time as they recognize the public safety value of increased participation in integrated policing operations.

The time has come for Canada to "re-think – indeed re-imagine – policing in contemporary society."

In the public arena, the sustainability of current policing arrangements is in question. Contemplation of change can seem threatening. But transformational change in any field takes place only when there is a realistic assessment of the current situation, a shared vision for the future, and committed leadership to achieving that vision. Unfortunately, the process of change is often precipitated by a crisis.

When it comes to transformational change in Canadian policing, the question is whether it could occur in the absence of a crisis, and in the face of resistance from those committed to the status quo. The CACP believes that such change could be achieved through a multi-government, multi-stakeholder discussion that would lead to a New Deal for Policing.

The New Deal must include a policy framework that sets out clearly the roles and responsibilities of respective orders of government.

For accountability, levels of service and resource management and funding, Sussex Circle concluded that an integrated policing policy framework is not only feasible, but "essential if Canada's multiple-jurisdictional police services are to operate in a cost effective manner, making best use of scarce and valuable police resources."

There is a lot of competition for those scarce and valuable police resources. A study by MacInnis & Associates for the CACP in 2003 on the factors influencing police resources concluded that the public sector would continue to struggle with service delivery funding pressures in the face of tax payer fatigue. There is no obvious relief. Exacerbating this general capacity issue is the trend to increasing disparity in fiscal capacity from one community to another. This will translate into disparities in police capacity at a time when integrated policing calls for more standardization, and when the public expects accountability for policing as a whole.

Policing isn't cheap. Many municipalities have witnessed significant increases in their policing budgets in recent years. In British Columbia, a study was released in 2005 by the Institute for Canadian Urban Research Studies,

The degree of control a province or municipality exercises over policing costs and service levels can vary greatly. It depends upon whether policing services are provided by the jurisdiction's own police agency, or by the RCMP through a policing contract. The latter arrangement is financially advantageous because the federal taxpayer pays a share of the costs of contract policing. The down side is the limited scope for local or provincial input into and control over policing in the jurisdiction.

The situation in the BC Lower Mainland gained national media attention in August 2006. The City of Richmond received an unexpected bill from the RCMP for costs incurred in establishing a regional emergency response team. The City, while very happy with the innovative police methods used by their local RCMP, was very unhappy when asked to pay another \$1 million. The initiative had never been the subject of a budget decision by the municipal council. Some policing stakeholders see this as a serious governance issue.

In its 2006 report on the future of policing in Canada, the Law Commission of Canada explores public policing and private security from an accountability angle. It concludes that

WHAT IS A NEW DEAL FOR POLICING ALL ABOUT?

At the highest level, it is about governance accountability for the taxes Canadians pay and the policing and national security services they receive in return.

On a practical level, it is about including municipalities – as the government closest to the community and the first responders to threats to public safety – in national policy discussions about policing, community safety and national security.

A New Deal may or may not be about more money in the system. But it certainly is about the distribution of tax dollars, and the decision making around expenditures. Until governments and tax payers know where the respective current federal, provincial and territorial budgetary allocations are going, where there is duplication and overlap, and where there are gaps, there is the risk of more spending without better results and appropriate accountability.

The New Deal must include a policy framework that sets out clearly the roles and responsibilities of respective orders of government. A policy framework for integrated policing requires an integrated governance regime that aligns resources with roles so that communities are served by police who have unambiguous accountability.

Finally, and foremost, the New Deal is an opportunity to articulate a new shared vision for policing, one that Canadians will embrace because it reflects our aspirations for how our society polices and protects itself.

2006 CACP SPONSORED AWARDS

Bank of Canada Award for Excellence in Counterfeit Deterrence
Minister of Justice National Youth Justice Policing Award
National Police Award for Traffic Safety
Microsoft Technology Innovation in Policing Award
Canadian Banks Law Enforcement Award

Bank of Canada 2006 Law Enforcement Award of Excellence for Counterfeit Deterrence

Provided with assistance from Michael Duncan, Bank of Canada

The Bank of Canada presented its 2006 Law Enforcement Award of Excellence for Counterfeit Deterrence to Sergeant Mary Kostashuk from the RCMP "E" Division Commercial Crime Section in British Columbia and Constable Kurtis Bosnell from the Upper Fraser Valley Regional Detachment of the RCMP during the annual conference of the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police in St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador.

The recipients of the Award of Excellence were selected for their foresight, teamwork, and meticulous attention to detail in a counterfeiting investigation that led to the prosecution and conviction of Ryan Alexander Grozell, the leader of a significant counterfeit production and distribution ring.

The joint efforts of Sergeant Kostashuk and Constable Bosnell shut down an operation that had been responsible for producing more than \$1.8

million in counterfeit notes in Western Canada since 2003. Grozell, the target of their investigation, pleaded guilty to numerous charges related to counterfeiting and received a substantial jail sentence.

The Bank of Canada's annual Law Enforcement Award of Excellence for Counterfeit Deterrence was established in 2004 to recognize the work of Canadian law-enforcement personnel in deterring and preventing the counterfeiting of Canada's bank notes. "We believe that it is vital to deter activities that undermine the confidence of Canadians in their currency," said Pierre Duguay, the Bank's Deputy Governor responsible for the issuance of bank notes. "By their efforts, Sergeant Mary Kostashuk and Constable Kurtis Bosnell have made a significant contribution to the enhancement of that confidence."

Minister of Justice National Youth Justice Policing Award

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The Department of Justice, in collaboration with the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police, presented the winner, runners-up, and nominees for the seventh annual Minister of Justice National Youth Justice Policing Award at the CACP Annual Conference in St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador in August of 2007.

This award recognizes excellence and innovation by police officers who, in dealing with youth who may come into conflict with the law, work to create a safer Canadian society. The following factors were taken into account in selecting the winner and runners-up:

1. Innovation and creativity in dealing with youth who have come into conflict with the law.
2. The development and/or effective use of one or more of the following:
 - police discretion at the front end of the youth justice process;
 - conferencing as a means of assisting in decision making throughout one or more parts of the youth justice process;
 - community-based alternatives to the formal court process or custody; and

- rehabilitation and reintegration of youths through positive police/youth activities.
3. The accomplishment of one or more of the following goals:
 - fostering respect for societal values;
 - emphasizing responsibility to the victim and the community;
 - helping young people understand the impact of their actions;
 - enabling young persons to make the connection between the offence and its consequences;
 - encouraging the involvement of parents, families and the community in the rehabilitation and reintegration of youth;
 - assisting particularly disadvantaged groups or communities; and
 - increasing community involvement in the youth justice system.

For this year's award, 20 nominations were received from police services and individuals across Canada. This booklet celebrates the efforts of all the nominees, and informs others in the police and wider community about their exemplary achievements.



National Youth Justice
Award recipients
with CACP President,
Chief Jack Ewatski

Winner

Sergeant Jim McEntegart

Constable Sandy Goudie

Constable Geoff Pittman

Constable Gavin Moore

Clara Winters

RCMP—Hopedale Detachment

The Hopedale Detachment RCMP members were nominated for their work with Community Justice Forums (CJFs) in an Inuit community located in northern Labrador. CJFs support police discretion at the front end of the youth justice process and use community-based conferencing as an alternative to the formal court system.

Community Justice Forums offer a controlled, safe setting in which the offender, the victim(s) and supporters are brought together to decide how to deal with a specific incident of offending. In the presence of a community member who has been trained as a CJF facilitator, participants agree on a response to the incident. The Hopedale officers then work with the youth to follow through with the response.

The forums contribute to the Hopedale community by promoting respect for societal values—such as accountability, appropriate behavior, cooperation, responsibility and teamwork—and by helping the community to respond to youth in conflict with the law. The officers arrange for community members to be trained as facilitators and actively educate the public on the effectiveness of the forums. Police officers in Hopedale have a strong belief in the system and have used a CJF themselves following one incident in which the windows of the Hopedale Detachment were broken by a youth.

The youth benefit from the alternative to the court system, by learning to understand the impact of their actions on the community and to take responsibility for those actions. In addition, relationships have developed from the forums that help youth have greater respect for police officers in their community.

The members of the RCMP Hopedale Detachment have invested countless hours of personal time to make the Community Justice Forum program a success. While providing youth with an alternative justice option, Sgt. McEntegart and his team are helping promote the traditional values of Inuit justice and culture in the community.

Contact:

Hopedale Detachment RCMP
(709) 933-3820

Certificate of Distinction

Constable Grant Dokis

Sergeant Robert Thirkill

Greater Sudbury Police Service

Constable Grant Dokis and Sergeant Robert Thirkill were nominated for their work in developing an Aboriginal Youth Strategy in the Sudbury area.

The Aboriginal Youth Strategy focuses on two components. The first component is a youth referral program that draws upon community resources of particular relevance and meaning for Aboriginal youth. The second component involves a police mentoring program directed towards aboriginal youth who may wish to pursue a career in criminal justice.

The Aboriginal Youth Referral Program provides extra-judicial measures for first time Aboriginal offenders who have committed a non-violent crime. The aim of the program is to address a youth's behavior in a positive way by offering an alternative to the court process and using culturally appropriate community programs that provide appropriate consequences and help change offending behavior.

The police mentoring component involved the creation of the Police MkWa Education Circle which provides opportunities for Aboriginal youth in the Sudbury area who are interested in a career in the criminal justice field. Developed with the help of numerous partners, the program involves a number of phases, ranging from mentoring between the youth and police officers, a special, accredited interdisciplinary course of study for Aboriginal students interested in criminal justice and summer work placements.

The strategy has resulted in profound shifts in attitudes for both the police and the aboriginal communities. Trust, respect and collaboration are emerging in ways previously not contemplated. Cst. Dokis and Cst. Thirkill have also been invited to present the strategy to the Ontario Police College and the presentation is now included as a component in the Basic Recruit Program. This has increased awareness and sensitivity to issues facing Aboriginal people and information on ways for police services to build long-term solutions to addressing the issues.

Contact:

Cst. Grant Dokis
Sgt. Robert Thirkill
(705) 675-9171

Honourable Mention

Constable J. D. McKinnon

Halifax Regional Police

Constable John D. McKinnon was nominated for his work as a Community Response Officer in the Halifax area.

When Constable McKinnon became a Community Response Officer in 2004, he recognized a need for a better relationship between residential care providers for youth and the police. He worked to develop a rapport with the staff and the youth at each facility, by visiting them on a daily basis and engaging in such activities as cooking lunch for the residents and participating in the facilities' outings.



Halifax Regional Police Chief Frank Beazely with Cst. J.D. McKinnon, and his wife Joanna. Recipient, Certificate of Distinction, 2006 National Youth Justice Policing Award

Cst. McKinnon has also had the opportunity to work with youth when dealing with issues that arise in the facilities, helping them to understand the impact of their actions. He makes a point to gain a solid knowledge base of the youth's background and trigger points to better connect with them and to help them turn their lives around.

Prior to a youth's release from a facility, Cst. McKinnon typically has one-on-one meetings with them to help their reintegration back into the community. He provides recommendations on their resumes and takes them job-hunting to assist with their transition back into their communities.

Cst. McKinnon's innovative approach to youth has resulted in a more symbiotic relationship between the police, residential programs, community and youth.

Contact:
Cst. J.D. McKinnon
(902) 490-5016

Honourable Mention

Constable Terri Lynn Hazell **York Regional Police**

Constable Terri Lynn Hazell was nominated for her work in the development, implementation and delivery of the York Regional Police Strategic Approach to Youth Services Program.

The Program includes a community referral developed in conjunction with Ontario's Ministry of Children and Youth Services and the Community Counselling Services of York Region that is available as an alternative to the formal court process. The program ensures that young people are held accountable for the actions, while still receiving appropriate counseling and support for the underlying causes of their offending behaviour. The Strategic Approach also provides opportunities for youth in conflict with the law to engage in mentoring programs and volunteer opportunities—all of which are facilitated by Cst. Hazell.

In addition, Cst. Hazell has brought pre-existing programs into the York region, including the Duke of Edinburgh Award program which helps youth set and realize specific goals and the Empowered Student Partnership program which gives students a voice in the safety issues of their schools.

Cst. Hazell has achieved all of this by working countless hours outside of her schedule and by being flexible, compassionate and dedicated to youth. She has worked hard to build partnerships with other agencies, and community groups in developing a comprehensive approach to addressing youth issues.

Contact:
Constable Terri Lynn Hazell
(905) 895-1221

Nominees

(by Police Service, in alphabetical order)

The School Resource Officer Program - Constable Guy Roberts, Brandon Police Service

Youth Forum: Seeking Alternatives for Youth who Come into Conflict with the Law – Detective Constable Paul Ladouceur, Brockville Police Service

Gateway Initiative - Sergeant Douglas de Grood, Calgary Police Service

Choices Program for Youth - Constable Terry Sansregret, Delta Police Department

Internet Crime Initiative - Josée Laflamme - Sûreté du Québec, Mario Thiboutot - Sûreté Municipale St.-Georges, François Bisson - Sûreté Municipale Lévis, Sara Coup-Fabiano - Sûreté Municipale Québec, and Yves Simoneau - Sûreté Municipale Thetford Mines

Extrajudicial Referral Program - Detective Constable Nadine Wallace, Niagara Regional Police Service

Ottawa Community Youth Diversion Program - Staff Sergeant Shamus Hall, Ottawa Police Service

Youth Intervention and Monitoring Program - Peel Regional Police, Neighbourhood Policing Unit - Inspector Barry Dolan, Staff Sergeant Mark Armstrong, Staff Sergeant Kenneth Delaney,

Staff Sergeant Richard DeFacendis, Staff Sergeant Robert MacLachlan, Sergeant Richard Lamarre, and Sergeant Raufic Saliba

RCMP Young Riders and Crew Whitewater Program - RCMP "M" Division - Whitehorse Detachment - Constable Eyvi Smith, Constable Jeff Monkman, Constable Marc Gabriel, and

Auxiliary Constable Rick Smith

Multi-pronged Approaches to Youth Justice - Constable Eugene Belliveau, Rothesay Regional Police Force

Saskatchewan Police Cautioning Program - Corporal John Walker, Regina Police Services and Sergeant Doug Coleman, RCMP - "F" Division

Eclipse Program for Youth - Constable Trevor Martin, Summerside Police Services

Toronto Police Service Recreational Outreach Out-tripping Program - Sergeant Bill Russell

Toronto Police Service

Introduction of Rover Crews - Leadership Team of the 22 Division Police Rover Crew, Toronto Police Service - Inspector Len Faul, Mr. Kevin Birdsall, Detective Sergeant Steve Duggan, Staff Sergeant Joe Perion, and Mrs. Brigitte Faul

Education and Partnership Building - Vancouver Police Department Youth Services Unit -

Detective Brent Haines, Detective Ciaran Feenan, Detective Doug Spencer, Detective Adam Dhalilwal, Detective Glenn Thomson, Detective Mary Mah, Detective Lindsey Houghton, Detective Bill Demiris, Detective Desiree Luebkmann, Detective David Marsh, Detective Greg Griffiths

Detective Jack Sullivan, Detective Elvis Bellia, Detective Mario Giardini, Inspector John De Haas

The Community Police Officer - Detective Sergeant Rich Lemire, Winnipeg Police Service

More detailed information on the awards is available at:
<http://www.justice.gc.ca/en/ps/yj/awards/2006/winners2006.html>

National Police Award for Traffic Safety



Transport
Canada

Transports
Canada



The National Police Award for Traffic Safety was created in 1991 through the partnership of Transport Canada, the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police and the Canada Safety Council. This award, along with Transport Canada's Road Safety Lifetime Achievement Award, recognizes excellence, dedication and initiative in the field of traffic safety by enforcement officers across Canada.

Canada has made impressive progress in traffic safety. Over the last 10 years, motor vehicle fatalities have decreased by nearly 20 per cent while the number of licensed drivers and vehicles has risen significantly. Nonetheless, almost 3,000 people die on Canadian roads annually.

Canada's road safety vision is "to have the safest roads in the world." This national goal is supported by all jurisdictions and public and private sector stakeholders. Road Safety Vision 2010 calls for 30 per cent decrease in fatalities and serious injuries over baseline figures and contains a series of sub-targets aimed at curtailing the most serious collision-causing behaviours.

Enforcement officers deserve much of the credit for the progress that has been made in traffic safety. Their continuing efforts to develop and implement innovative educational, enforcement and community-based initiatives are critical to achieving the targets set for Road Safety Vision 2010. Yet their work and dedication are often not recognized by the general public or by other enforcement agencies.

One of the primary objectives of the National Police Award for Traffic Safety and Transport Canada's Road Safety Lifetime Achievement Award is to recognize these outstanding efforts. Additionally, the award promotes information sharing and dialogue among Canadian police services and their communities on issues of road safety.

Winners: 2006 RCMP 'F' Division Wins Police Awards for Traffic Safety

The National Police Award for Traffic Safety was presented August 20, 2006 at the annual conference of the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police (CACP) in St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador. The award recognizes officers who go beyond the call of duty to keep road users safe. It is a joint initiative of the CACP, the Canada Safety Council and Transport Canada, and supports the goals of Canada's Road Safety Vision 2010.

Inspector Don Ross received the 2006 National Police Award for Traffic Safety on behalf of the RCMP 'F' Division Traffic Services in Regina, Saskatchewan. Based on Road Safety Vision 2010, the Division developed a plan in 2003 that focused on impaired drivers, seat-belts and intersections. In 2005, the program achieved impressive reductions

in alcohol related deaths and injuries, as well as serious injuries related to speeding, intersections and commercial vehicles.

For most front line police officers, protecting the public is more than just a job. This is certainly the case for Sergeant Alvin Knibbs of the RCMP 'F' Division Traffic Services in Regina, Saskatchewan, who received the Transport Canada Director General's Lifetime Achievement Award for Road Safety. Sergeant Knibbs has dedicated his career to making the roads in Saskatchewan safer. He is the only full-time collision reconstructionist for the RCMP in Saskatchewan, and the longest standing member of the province's Selective Traffic Enforcement Program (STEP) Committee. Sergeant Knibbs also took a lead role in developing and implementing the Traffic Services Management Information Tool. His passion for highway safety and the people of his community is truly exemplary.

Mr. Kash Ram, Director General, Transport Canada and S/Sgt. Alvin Knibbs, RCMP, winner of the CN and Transport Canada Road Safety Lifetime Achievement Award



Assistant Commissioner Darrell LaFosse, RCMP and Chief Serge Meloche, CN Police present the CN and Transport Canada Traffic Safety Award to Inspector Don Ross, RCMP and Corporal Ron McCrae, RCMP, accepting on behalf of RCMP F Division staff.



Ottawa Police Service Awarded the 2006 Microsoft Technology Innovation Award for e-Ticketing Innovation



During the Gala Awards Night to close the annual Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police (CACP) Conference, the Ottawa Police Service's e-Ticketing Team was presented the 2006 Microsoft Technology Innovation Award for work on the e-Ticketing initiative — an innovative solution that has revolutionized how traffic tickets are issued, managed, prosecuted, filed and analysed.

"I am honoured to accept the Microsoft Technology Innovation Award on behalf of the Ottawa Police Service's e-Ticketing Team," remarked Ottawa Police Chief Vince Bevan. "Leveraging new and existing technology to improve our ability to work more efficiently has long been a hallmark of the Ottawa Police Service. I am proud of the work done on this Canadian first, and delighted that the e-Ticketing team has been recognized for its ground breaking work."

In addition to Chief Bevan, the e-Ticketing Team (Melanie Butler, Director General Debra Frazer, Staff Sergeant Rock Lavigne and Constable Dave Nicholson) was on hand to accept the Award. The award was co-presented by John MacKillican, Chief Information Officer, RCMP and Chair, CACP Informatics Committee, along with Craig Sisson, Director, Municipal Public Sector and Public Safety and Security, Microsoft Canada.

"Congratulations to the Ottawa Police Service on receiving the Microsoft Technology Innovation Award," said Mr. MacKillican. "Ottawa's e-Ticketing project and the 13 additional initiatives bestowed with an honourable mention are representative of innovative work across the country. Without a doubt, technology is changing the face of policing in Canada, and the individuals and teams recognized tonight should be proud of their efforts to encourage, promote and incorporate new ideas demonstrating creativity and innovation in using technology to advance policing."

"The Ottawa Police Service's work on e-Ticketing is an excellent example of the gains possible through the innovative use of technology," remarked Mr. Sisson. "By cleverly adapting existing solutions to address a clear business need, the Ottawa Police was able to reap significant efficiencies and increase officer safety."

Microsoft Canada is proud to be a part of this effort to celebrate dedicated individuals and teams that advance frontline policing. We salute all 14 organizations being recognized for demonstrating the innovative spirit." The Microsoft Technology Innovation Award was designed to promote information technology best practices and to recognize the grassroots efforts of Canadian police and public safety agencies. Jointly launched by the CACP and Microsoft Canada, the award recognizes individuals and teams that incorporate new ideas demonstrating creativity and innovation in using technology to advance frontline policing. It is open to all Canadian police service employees and public sector employees of Canadian public safety sector agencies.

For more information on the Microsoft Technology Innovation Award, visit www.cacp.ca/innovation or send an e-mail to innovation@cacp.ca.

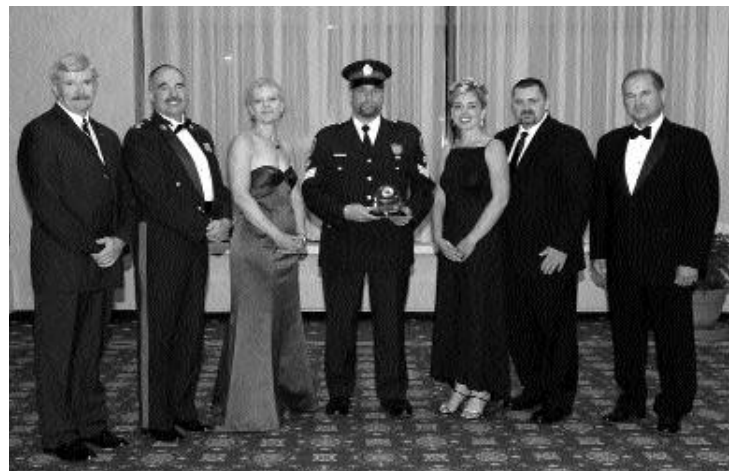
BACKGROUND

For decades, law enforcement agencies have been issuing traffic tickets using the same paper-intensive system. A need for greater efficiency and a marked increase in traffic enforcement initiatives led the Ottawa Police Service to consider an innovative solution known as Electronic Ticketing, or e-Ticketing. And the groundbreaking work putting the solution into practice has landed the Ottawa Police the coveted 2006 Microsoft Technology Innovation Award.

In early 2004, the Ottawa Police implemented a number of traffic enforcement initiatives to address citizen concerns. The enforcement aspect of these initiatives had a significant impact on the number of Provincial Offence Notices (PONs) issued by the Police Service. In 2004, PONs issued totalled over 138,000, an increase of roughly 45 percent over 2003.

At the time, the approach to issuing and processing PONs was a paper-intensive, highly manual process with the same data being entered at several different points into different systems. The increased volume of PONs had put pressure on this process and pushed it to the top of the list of candidates being considered for reengineering and automation — the e-Ticketing project was born. e-Ticketing was going to be a Canadian policing first. There were many unknowns, and Ottawa Police e-Ticketing Team investigated a range of possibilities involving laptops and handheld units along with a litany of peripheral equipment. Finally, the project team decided on two separate streams:

- Stream 1 — 41 motorcycle officers would use the e-Ticketing software solution on a handheld unit with a swipe card reader and a mobile wireless thermal printer;
- Stream 2 — 155 patrol vehicles would be equipped with upgraded wireless laptops, swipe card readers and thermal printers. Deciding on the technology was only a small part of the solution. The project team quickly discovered that the biggest challenge was



going to be convincing external partners that it was legally acceptable to do e-Ticketing. The better part of the next four months was spent demonstrating the proposed solutions to — and obtaining buy-in from — key stakeholders: Ministry of the Attorney General, Municipal Court Administrators, Justices of the Peace, the City of Ottawa, etc.

Without a doubt, the Ottawa Police Service was breaking new ground. Many regulatory hurdles over the use of synthetic paper, thermal printing, electronic ticket files, electronic transfer of ticket data, magnetic stripe readers, etc. needed to be overcome to permit e-Ticketing. Thankfully, perseverance paid off, and on August 18, 2005 after an official launch, Ottawa Police Chief Vince Bevan issued the first live e-Ticket.

Through the introduction of e-Ticketing, the Ottawa Police has developed a leading-edge initiative that increases convenience, enhances road safety and improves traffic enforcement accuracy and efficiency. It used to take an officer up to five minutes to write a ticket, but now that officer can produce up to four tickets in one minute. The obvious safety factor to both the public and the officer is the time spent on the side of the road where most officers get injured or killed. Less time spent on any stop also converts directly in more time to do traffic enforcement.

During the first eight months of the initiative, the 35 or so Traffic Officers using the e-Ticketing solution issued over 40,000 e-Tickets. While the group faced a learning curve and were very busy with escorts and other non-enforcement events during the fall, the most recent statistics indicate a 25 percent increase in PONs issued per officer over the previous years.

The e-Ticketing solution goes far beyond issuing a ticket from a handheld or laptop to the offender. It creates a better management system of all tickets and 72-hours notices, frees up resources on the frontline and in support services, increases the accuracy of data, minimizes human errors and will make it a onetime data entry system from the issuing officer to the final payment or court trial.

As well, the information can be analyzed almost instantly — e-Ticket data moves into the system in about five seconds. In other words, the police has the data in its in-house records management system before the offender physically receives his or her ticket from the officer.

Best of all, the Ottawa Police solution is immediately applicable to all jurisdictions, Municipal Courts and Police Services in Ontario with hardly any change other than the Court's address on the ticket. The e-Ticket is now recognized as an accepted provincial form, and the process is endorsed by the Solicitor General's office — the tickets have been successfully proven in law in all legal processes. The Ottawa Police Service e-Ticketing solution has revolutionized how traffic tickets are issued, managed, prosecuted, filed, analyzed, paid, etc. Congratulations to the Ottawa Police Service for encouraging, promoting and incorporating new ideas demonstrating creativity or innovation in using technology to advance policing — important factors in being awarded the 2006 Microsoft Technology Innovation Award.

For more information about this document and the Microsoft Technology Innovation Award, visit www.cacp.ca/innovation or send your e-mail enquiry to innovation@cacp.ca.

2006 Microsoft Technology Innovation Award

Honourable Mentions

The following 13 initiatives (in alphabetical order) were deemed worthy of an Honourable Mention. In one way or another, each project encourages, promotes or incorporates new ideas demonstrating creativity or innovation in using technology to advance policing. Job well done!

Beat Tracker, Hamilton Police Service

With the fundamental goal of promoting intelligence-led policing through technology, Beat Tracker is an easy-to-use tool that provides up-to-date calls-for-service information on a map. It provides frontline officers timely access to current information interactively from any computer on the network.

Categorizer for Pictures, Electronic Crime Section, I.S.B., Ontario Provincial Police

A true grassroots effort, Categorizer For Pictures was developed with little budget and during an individual's spare time. With an estimated 100 users across Canada, it allows Child Pornography investigators to process hundreds of thousands of pictures in a matter of hours, where before it would have taken weeks or months.

Dragnet / Tengard, London Police Service — Support Services Division

This project involves using the organization's records management system to track offenders. Those living in other jurisdictions that have outstanding warrants in London are tracked with the Dragnet function, while offenders living in London with outstanding warrants in other jurisdictions are tracked with the Tengard functionality. All entries are browsable by geographical zone to more efficiently plan enforcement efforts.

EDU/CBRN Robot, Royal Canadian Mounted Police - "K" Division Informatics

Using robots for emergency response or bomb disposal is not new. However, by borrowing some ideas from radio communications systems, the "K" Division Informatics Teams was able to devise a portable repeater unit that dramatically extends the range of robot devices, significantly increasing operator safety.

E-Learning, Durham Regional Police Service

Hats off to the Durham Regional Police Service. It realized that changing workforce demographics required a new approach to transferring knowledge from the people who have it to the people who need it. The organization's e-Learning solution is designed to support traditional learning, provide a blended learning option, and deliver learning online and "Just in Time" for the convenience of all staff members.

Electronic Court Brief Project, Ontario Provincial Police

This project has significantly reduced the time required to prepare Crown Briefs. What previously took weeks for police officers to prepare (through the traditional approach of photocopying, organizing and binding) can now be prepared in a significantly shorter time in a user friendly, searchable and secure format that is acceptable to law enforcement, prosecutors, defence and the courts.

Forensic U.A.V. Camera Platform (Unmanned Aerial Vehicle), O.P.P. Kenora Forensic Identification Unit, Northwest Region

Can't afford a surveillance plane and all the related equipment and maintenance. No problem — the O.P.P. Kenora Forensic Identification Unit developed an unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) that provides a quick, efficient and cost-effective method to obtain aerial images (still photography and real time video). Best of all, you can take it almost anywhere — it fits in hard 29" X 18" X 10" case.

InfoPol, Correctional Service Canada

With InfoPol, Correctional Service Canada has raised the standard for sharing extremely crucial, timely and much needed information within the police community, ensuring highly secure and appropriate access to a Web-based database of offender information. The end result: better offender management, well-informed police officers and, ultimately, safer communities.

Internet 101, Royal Canadian Mounted Police – "A" Division

With a motto of "web-proofing for kids, peace of mind for parents," the Internet 101 project combines workshops and a Web site to promote safe surfing on the Internet for youth. Internet 101 is a remarkable example of uniting a dozen different agencies and hundreds of volunteers and supporters in one achievable goal: using technology and partnership in a creative and innovative way to protect and educate the families in our communities.

NB PIMITS, New Brunswick Department of Public Safety

Thanks to NB PIMITS, New Brunswick now has an encrypted broadband network that electronically connects all municipal/regional policing agencies across the entire province. By working collaboratively and pooling resources, policing agencies can access and share critical business information online to improve officer safety and operational efficiency.

Project Share, York Regional Police

Project Share (Sharing and Administering Resources Electronically) represents a shift in philosophy and policy for York Regional Police. Its goal is reducing paperbased information sharing, and creating an effective and efficient means of disseminating information electronically. Particularly innovative is E-Parade (the largest component of Project Share) that streamlines the delivery of information to officers.

Radio Modernization Project – "OTAP" Implementation, RCMP - "B" Division Communications Technology Services

The over-the-air programming capability (also known as OTAP) of the RCMP's Newfoundland radio system has certainly had an impact on both officer and public-safety since its implementation in 2004. No longer do portable or mobile car radios have to be brought in for maintenance to have software updates performed. The new automated system now performs these functions remotely via the network.

VPD Virtual Server, Vancouver Police Department

The Vancouver Police have taken computer forensics new level. With its Virtual Server solution, an image of a seized hard drive (complete with operating system, applications and data files) can easily be created and made available to investigators as a "virtual machine" over its internal network. The direct investigator access speeds evidence identification, location and recovery.



Recognizing Exceptional Efforts: The Canadian Banks' Law Enforcement Award

By William Crate, Director, Security, Canadian Bankers Association

Whether it's investigating a bank robbery, tracking the movements of a credit card fraud ring, or working to shut down an Internet-based scam, the banking industry has a long history of working with law enforcement on cases that affect the banks, their employees and their customers.

It is a history of cooperation that is worthy of recognition, and that is why the Canadian Banks' Law Enforcement Awards (CBLEA) are presented by the Canadian Bankers Association (CBA) to the officer or officers who have gone above and beyond the call of duty while preventing and investigating crimes against Canada's financial institutions.

"The reality of financial crime today means that police officers must often investigate cases that cross borders, overlap jurisdictions, and extend into cyberspace," said Raymond Protti, President and Chief Executive Officer of the Canadian Bankers Association. "The banking industry sincerely appreciates the detailed and exhaustive work that law enforcement does to investigate these difficult cases and we are pleased to have this opportunity to thank and honour these exceptional police officers."

"This award is our way of expressing our appreciation for the dedicated work that members of the police service do in investigating criminal activity targeting banks, their employees and their customers," says Raymond Protti, President and CEO of the CBA. "The banks value the supportive, cooperative relationship that they have with law enforcement very highly and the awards are a way for them to recognize the work of officers who have made a particularly outstanding effort."

Since 1972, the CBA has honoured over two hundred Canadian police officers investigating crimes ranging from robbery to high-tech and highly-organized global fraud operations. These are crimes that can cross borders and overlap jurisdictions.

To be eligible, law enforcement officers must be in active service at the time of the incident and must have exhibited outstanding bravery, detective ability or other noteworthy achievements investigating crimes involving Canadian chartered banks. Nominations are accepted both from banks and Canadian law enforcement agencies.

In 2006, seven police officers were honoured with the award. A complete list of past award winners is available on the CBA's website at www.cba.ca under "About Us."

This year's recipients of the Canadian Banks' Law Enforcement Awards (CBLEA) included two members of the Vancouver Police Department, a team of four officers from the Ottawa region, and one officer from the Toronto Police Service. The officers received their awards during a gala ceremony and dinner in St. John's as part of the annual Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police Conference.

This year's recipient from the Toronto Police Service was Detective Carmine Palermo.

Detective Palermo received the CBLEA award in recognition of his outstanding work in an investigation of credit card application fraud, believed to be one of the largest of its kind in Canada. The case ended in the arrest of an individual and the recovery of vehicles and property as well as a significant cache of weapons.

This year's recipients from Ottawa were Sergeant Andrew Buchan of the Ottawa Police Service, Detective Sergeant Kelly Anderson of the Ontario Provincial Police's (OPP) e-crime Section, Detective Sergeant Dave Lollar of the OPP's Anti-Racket Section, and Provincial Constable Josée Arbour of the OPP.

This team of officers from the Ottawa area is being recognized for their exceptional commitment in a joint-forces investigation, led by the Ontario Provincial Police, into the manufacture and sale of equipment used to skim personal information then used in the manufacture of fraudulent credit cards. The investigation led to 13 arrests and police seized specialized computers and software, thousands of fake credit cards and dozens of card skimming and manufacturing devices.

This year's recipients from the Vancouver Police Department were Detective Constable Mark Fenton and Detective Constable David Frame.

This team of officers, members of the department's Computer Investigative Support Unit, received this award for their work in an investigation that led to the arrest of 16 individuals across North America allegedly involved in a world-wide cyber crime ring responsible for trafficking in stolen personal information.



2006-2007 CACP COMMITTEE PROFILES

The following information profiles the 14 CACP committees. Please see the "Members Only/Committees" section of the CACP Web site for more details on committee activities.

Counter-Terrorism and National Security Committee

CHAIR:

A/Commr. Mike McDonell, RCMP

CO-CHAIRS

Chief Constable Jamie Graham, Vancouver Police Department

A/Director Steven Chabot, Sureté du Québec

MEMBERS:

D/Chief Constable James Chu, Vancouver Police Department

D/Chief Doug Webster, Winnipeg Police Service

D/Chief Darryl da Costa, Edmonton Police Service

Chief Frank Beazley, Halifax Regional Police

Chief William Blair, Toronto Police Service

D/Chief Tony Warr, Toronto Police Service

D/Chief Jean-Guy Gagnon, Service de Police de la Ville de Montréal

Chief Jack Beaton, Calgary Police Service

Inspector Katie McLellan, Calgary Police Service

Mr. Allan Ferguson, Department of Justice

Capt. Steve Moore, (N, CF Provost Marshal)

Mr. Luc Portelance, CSIS

MANDATE:

To harmonize the work of all Canadian Police Leaders in identifying, preventing, deterring, and responding to terrorism and national security threats, both domestically and internationally.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES/OBJECTIVES:

To promote collaboration and integration among law enforcement agencies and with appropriate public/private security and intelligence partners

To improve ability to respond in a cooperative and integrated manner

To develop processes and facilitate strong communication at all levels

To pursue legislative reforms

To develop a strategic plan for 2006-2009 and an action plan for 2006/2007 relevant to achievement of fixed objectives

To focus on economic crimes in relation to organized crime funding of terrorist activities

MAJOR INITIATIVES & ACTIVITIES 2006/2007:

- Identifying, sharing and advocating best practices;
- Consolidating and improving training;
- Securing and consolidating funding;
- Advocating public education and community outreach;
- Engaging front-line members in recognizing and reporting possible threats;
- Developing response strategies and protocols outlining roles and responsibilities;
- Enhancing response in remote areas;
- Promoting consistent messaging within police agencies and to the public;
- Developing a communication awareness strategy for front-line police officers and the community at large;
- Promoting timely, effective and integrated information exchange and technical assistance, especially during "real-time" situations;
- Promoting awareness and engaging all levels of the government.

Crime Prevention/Community Policing Committee

MEMBERSHIP:

Chief Constable Ben Andersen, Oak Bay Police Department (Co-Chair)

Dorothy Ahlgren Franklin, Ottawa (Co-Chair)

Chief Paul Smith, Charlottetown Police Department

Chief Superintendent Fraser Macaulay, RCMP National Headquarters

Chief Gary Crowell, Halton Regional Police Service

Deputy Chief Michael Mann, Waterloo Regional Police Service



Meeting of the Crime Prevention Committee, Charlottetown, PEI, Spring 2006
From left to right:
First row: Paul Smith, Luc Fillion, Johanne Paquin, Fraser McAuley, Ward Clapham.
2nd row: Garry Crowell, Lisanne Lacroix, Mike Mann.
3d row: Denis Theoret, Dorothy Franklin, Sarah Nicolaiff, Wes Luloff, Sandra Wright

Deputy Chief Sue O'Sullivan, Ottawa Police Service
 Deputy Commissioner Bill Sweeney, North-West Region and Commanding Officer
 RCMP "K" Division
 Superintendent Ward Clapham, Officer in Charge RCMP Richmond
 Richard St. Denis, International Centre for the Prevention of Crime
 Inspector Johanne Paquin, Montreal Police Service
 Chief Inspector Luc Fillion, Sûreté du Québec (Sergeant Denis Théorêt)
 Chief Wesley Luloff (retired)
 Superintendent Troy Hagen, Regina Police Service
 Chief Edgar A. MacLeod, Cape Breton Regional Police Service
 Inspector Alan Scott, Winnipeg Police Service
 Chantal Marion, National Crime Prevention Centre (technical advisor)
 Sarah Nicolaiff, National Crime Prevention Centre (technical advisor)

MANDATE:

To provide leadership in adopting and promoting a comprehensive, inclusive approach addressing the root causes of crime and social disorder. The Committee supports positive social change to ensure the quality of life for our diverse communities.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES/OBJECTIVES:

Maintaining the Coalition on "Community Safety, Health and Well-Being"

MAJOR INITIATIVES & ACTIVITIES 2006/2007:

- Holding the Community Safety Round Table II, with the objective to build linkages between CACP and national non-governmental associations and to develop common messages to garner support for community owned strategies for sustainable social development;

- Participation in an event organized by Church Council on Justice and Corrections to explore "a strategy for a community to develop a constructive approach to its criminal justice concerns";
- Future meetings with the National Crime Prevention Centre with the focus on the police role and involvement in city and community-wide comprehensive approaches to crime prevention and police input for particular issues and crime problems and places;
- Plan three regular meetings of the Committee.

Drug Abuse Committee

MEMBERS:

Deputy Chief Christopher McNeil, Halifax Regional Police Service (Co-chair)
 Chief Supt. Derek Ogden, RCMP (Co-chair)
 Chief Michael Boyd, Edmonton Police Service
 Chief Garry Clement, Cobourg Police Service
 Deputy Supt. Ron Gentle, Ontario Provincial Police
 Chief Barry King, Brockville Police Service
 Roger Lavergne, Canada Border Services Agency
 Deputy Chief Doug LePard, Vancouver Police Department
 Chief Barry MacKnight, Fredericton Police Service
 Inspecteur chef Gilles Martin, Sûreté du Québec
 Michel Perron, Canadian Centre on Substance Abuse
 Deputy Chief Rod Piukkala, Durham Regional Police Service
 Pierre Sangollo, Correctional Service Canada
 Deputy Chief Tony Warr, Toronto Police Service
 Associate Chief David Wilson, Cape Breton Regional Police Service
 Deputy Chief Dean Young, Calgary Police Service
 Deputy Chief Menno Zacharias, Winnipeg Police Service
 Supt. Hal Zorn, Regina Police Service
 Nathan Lockhart, Public Safety Canada (technical advisor)
 Brent McRobert, Public Safety Canada (technical advisor)
 Staff Sgt. Michel Pelletier, RCMP (technical advisor)

PARTNERS AND STAKEHOLDERS:

Canadian Centre on Substance Abuse
 Public Safety Canada
 Correctional Services of Canada
 Canada Customs and Revenue Agency
 Department of Justice Canada
 Health Canada

MANDATE:

To promote safer and healthier communities through proactive leadership, by addressing and influencing prevention, enforcement and treatment of substance abuse.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES/OBJECTIVES:

Public/Community Safety (clandestine drug labs, Marijuana grow operations, Pharmaceuticals – Prescription Drug Diversion)

Legislation Reform (Cannabis Reform Legislation, Grow Ops, Drug Impaired Driving – Drug Recognition Experts, marijuana for Medical Purposes)

Demand Reduction (Balanced Approach, Drug Awareness, Education/Prevention)

High Risk Policing (Undercover Operator Standards, Health and Safety, Drug Testing of Police)

Collaboration (HEP, Drug Strategy National Framework, CACP Committees, Sharing Best Practices, DAC Membership)

Communications (Strategy for DAC, Impact of Drugs)

Adherence to the highest ethical standards to ensure that decisions and positions are based on knowledge, research, best practices, legislation and identified community needs

MAJOR INITIATIVES & ACTIVITIES 2006/2007:

- Participating at the National Conference “Issues on Substance” – an excellent opportunity for exchanging current, evidence-based information on research and best practices;
- Creating a draft on National Alcohol Strategy by Fall 2006, containing the development of a strategy focused on five priority topic areas: drinking context and targeted interventions, routine screenings and brief interventions, alcohol taxation and pricing, chronic disease and alcohol and the culture of moderation;
- Developing clear messages on harm reduction and related issues;
- Continue to support the comprehensive four component approach of Canada’s Drug Strategy, including education, prevention, harm reduction and enforcement.

Electronic Crime Committee

MEMBERS:

Chief Supt. Ken C. Smith, Ontario Provincial Police (Chair)

Ray Archer, Canadian Bankers Association

Chief Supt. Richard C. (Dick) Bent, RCMP

Lieutenant Alain Dubuc, Sûreté du Québec

Staff Inspector Steve Izzet, Sûreté du Québec

Supt. David Korol, Edmonton Police Service

Inspector Réal Laguë, Sûreté du Québec

Bessie Pang, The Society For The Policing Of Cyberspace (POLCYB)

Inspector Tom Pownall, RCMP

Inspector Paul Roy, Ottawa Police Service

Michael Kert Eisen, Microsoft Canada

Susheel Gupta, Department of Justice Canada (technical advisor)

Dan MacRury, Department of Justice of Nova Scotia (technical advisor)

Gareth Sansom, Department of Justice Canada (technical advisor)

Alex Smith, Department of Justice of Ontario (technical advisor)

Detective Staff Sergeant Arni Stinnissen, Ontario Provincial Police (technical advisor)

France Thibodeau, Canadian Police College (technical advisor)

MANDATE:

To establish a leadership role in the development of an administrative policy and standards for technology-based investigations, including the promotion of inter-agency cooperation in the detection and investigation of internet-based crime, the establishment of training standards and the identification of effective cooperation strategies to combat e-Crime at a local, provincial, national and international level and to facilitate public education on information security.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES/OBJECTIVES:

To establish a leadership role in the development of administrative policy and standards for technology-based investigations

The promotion of inter-agency cooperation in the detection and investigation of computer-based crime

The establishment of training standards

The facilitation of public education on information security

Linkages with other CACP Committees to consider new legislation in respect to e-Crime

MAJOR INITIATIVES & ACTIVITIES 2006/2007:

- Continue to educate various government levels on the impact of e-Crime and the need for proper allocation of resources in e-Crime;
- Continue linkage with other CACP committees, such as Law Amendments, POLIS;
- Establishing training standards by identifying specific training courses in collaboration with Canadian Police College, as well as participating in appropriate International conferences;
- Examining new trends and issues such as BOTNETS, Cyberbullying, PHISHING, Wireless technology among others and determine suitability of resolutions or other solutions to assist Canadian Law Enforcement;
- Continue to educate various government levels on the impact of e-Crime and the need for proper allocation of resources in e-Crime.

Ethics Committee

MEMBERSHIP:

Deputy Chief Jim Hornby, Calgary Police Service (Chair)
 Assistant Commissioner Rod Smith, RCMP, (Vice-chair)
 Chief Derek Egan, Saanich Police Service
 Les Chipperfield, Atlantic Police Academy
 Patrick Cummins, ret'd RCMP
 Inspector Peter Lennox, Toronto Police Service
 Chief John Middleton-Hope, Lethbridge Regional Police Service
 David Sunahara, RCMP
 Inspector Jean Pelletier, Montreal Police Service
 Michelle Farrell, Toronto Police Service
 Bill Maxwell, ret'd RCMP (technical advisor)

MANDATE:

To promote appropriate ethical behaviour in the Canadian law enforcement community.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES/OBJECTIVES:

To promote ethical and professional leadership amongst the CACP membership

To provide or identify learning opportunities for police organizations that enhance ethical decision-making in member organizations

To provide the CACP membership with information pertaining to learning opportunities available through other organizations

To identify and provide information on best practices in ethical decision-making

To provide a link to other entities that support ethical organizational development

To provide advice on ethical issues to the Board of Directors of the CACP

MAJOR INITIATIVES AND ACTIVITIES 2006/2007:

- Enhancing communications strategies – to raise awareness of the committee and its role within the CACP family;
- Encouraging organizations to adopt values that are consistent with CACP ethical values and ethical framework, accomplished by providing references to available ethics related training and providing or identifying current, progressive training and a forum to discuss timely issues in police ethics through variety of methods such as annual conferences and workshops;
- Providing position papers on topical ethical issues;
- Supporting CACP by providing opinions as it addresses issues being faced by members or member organizations

- Development of a Professional Participation Model based on CACP guidelines describing current practices in use by policing organizations demonstrating sound ethical decision making;
- Raising the issue of police misconduct within CACP;
- Making available reference material and proven concepts for development of ethical behaviour to CACP members looking for assistance in this area.

Human Resources Committee

CHAIR(S):

Rudy Gheysen (Rtd)

VICE CHAIR(S):

Superintendent Ken Cenzura

MEMBER(S):

Directeur adjoint Marcel Allard (Surete du Quebec)
 Manager Kimberley Armstrong (Edmonton Police Services)
 Executive Director Les Chipperfield (Atlantic Police Academy)
 Chief of Police Terry Coleman (Moose Jaw Police Service)
 Bureau Commander Stephanie Crawford (Ontario Provincial Police)
 Chief Constable Derek Egan (Saanich Police Department)
 Deputy Chief Keith Forde (Toronto Police Service)
 Inspecteur-chef Directeur Gervais Garneau (Sûreté du Quebec)
 Deputy Commissioner Barbara George (RCMP)
 Rudy Gheysen (Rtd) (Ontario Police College)
 Superintendent Dwayne Gibbs (Edmonton Police Service)
 Director William Gibson (Toronto Police Service)
 Manager Sharron Gould (Winnipeg Police Service)
 Assistant Commissioner Stephen Graham (RCMP)
 Chef de service Francois Landry (Service de Police de la Ville de Montreal)
 Superintendent Roderick Manson (Canadian Pacific Railway Police Service)
 Director, Corporate Services Shelagh Morris (Guelph Police Service)
 Chief Superintendent Mike Saunders (RCMP)
 Deputy Chief of Police Murray Stooke (Calgary Police Service)
 Deputy Director Mike Trump (Justice Institute of British Columbia)

MISSION:

To encourage and facilitate the coordinated exchange of ideas, procedures and specific information for the professional leadership and management of all human resource components within police agencies. The ultimate goal of this committee is to lead progressive change in policing, which is the mission of the CACP.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES/OBJECTIVES:

Bias-Free Policing (Racial Profiling)

To develop and implement strategies and initiatives aimed at addressing human resource issues

Risk management as it pertains to human resources management

MAJOR INITIATIVES & ACTIVITIES 2006/2007:

- Planning a conference addressing Human Resources and Professional Standard issues;
- Targeting the critical issue of promoting the policing profession to qualified applicants at a national level;
- Continuing the research for diagnostics in competency-based human resources planning and management, recruitment, training and education, and leadership development;
- Continue to emphasize the importance of bias-free policing.

Informatics Committee

MEMBERSHIP:

Assistant Commissioner John MacKilligan, RCMP (Chair)
 Deputy Chief Jim Chu, Vancouver Police Department (Vice-chair)
 Eldon Amoroso, London Police Service
 John Arnold, National Research Council
 Chief Constable Paul Battershill, Victoria Police Department
 Colonel Tony Battista, Department of National Defence
 Chief Vince Bevan, Ottawa Police Service
 Deputy Chief Tony Burbridge, Halifax Regional Police Service
 Assistant Commissioner Ghislaine (Gessie) Clement, RCMP
 Directeur Inspecteur chef Guy Côté, Sûreté du Québec
 Supt. Keith P.J. Duggan, Edmonton Police Service
 Scott Finlayson
 Inspecteur Mario Harel, Gatineau Police Service
 Richard Harvey, Correctional Service Canada
 Deputy Chief Jim Hornby, Calgary Police Service
 Chief Supt. Chris Lewis, Ontario Provincial Police
 Warren Loomis, Versatorm
 Roland Schneider, Niche Technology Inc.
 Inspector Brizn Sembo, Calgary Police Service
 Deputy Chief Matthew Torigian, Waterloo Regional Police Service
 Deputy Chief Clive Weighill, Regina Police Service
 Michael Baker, Public Safety Canada (technical advisor)

Ross Christenson, The Strategies Group (technical advisor)

Darrell Colley, Edmonton Police Service (technical advisor)

Inspector Lance Valcour, Ottawa Police Service (technical advisor)

MANDATE:

The Informatics Committee identifies issues of concern on information management and information technology to the Canadians Chiefs of Police and coordinates action with other CACP committees and stakeholders. This includes:

Promoting and/or seeking the Association's involvement in promoting information technology opportunities/solutions which serve police requirements and advance police practices among members, within the law enforcement community and, where necessary, throughout the criminal justice system;

Monitoring emerging technologies and their implications for policing practices and determining how they can be applied to improve the quality and effectiveness of policing.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES/OBJECTIVES:

Interoperability and information sharing

Radio interoperability for first responders

Voice over IP

IM issues and challenges

Best Practices and the Microsoft Award

Canadian Police Knowledge Network

CPSIN Data Standards

MAJOR INITIATIVES & ACTIVITIES 2006/2007:

- Enable law enforcement partners to become more interoperable through the expansion of the Police Information Portal;
- Promoting the participation in the Information Sharing MOU that was endorsed at the Public Safety and National Security Conference that was hosted by the Informatics Committee in November 2005;
- Joint CACP Informatics and IACP Conference on Law Enforcement and IT from an international perspective planned for November 2006;
- Continue the ongoing initiatives to address the public safety spectrum and radio communications interoperability issues;
- Promote contributions to the CACP IT Warehouse.

Law Amendments Committee

CHAIR(S):

Deputy Chief Constable Clayton Pecknold

Assistant Directeur Pierre-Paul Pichette

VICE CHAIR(S):

MEMBER(S):

Assistant Commissioner Ian Atkins (RCMP)
 Chief of Police Jack Beaton (Calgary Police Service)
 Legal Advisor Francis Brabant (Sûreté du Québec)
 Director Bruce Brown (London Police Service)
 Chief Superintendent Mike Cabana (RCMP)
 Superintendent Thomas Grue (Edmonton Police Service)
 Dir. Jocelyn Latulippe (Sûreté du Québec)
 Chief Constable Ian Mackenzie (Abbotsford Police Department)
 Chief of Police Barry MacKnight (Fredericton Police Force)
 Assistant Commissioner Mike McDonnell (RCMP)
 Deputy Chief of Police Christopher McNeil (Halifax Regional Police Service)
 Director General Geoffrey O'Brian (CSIS)
 Detective Staff Sergeant Dan Rajsic (Ontario Provincial Police)
 Deputy Chief of Police Murray Stooke (Calgary Police Service)
 Deputy Chief A.J (Tony) Warr (Toronto Police Service)

MANDATE:

To improve the laws affecting policing, exploring both legislative and non-legislative options for change

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES/OBJECTIVES:

Committee Profiling
 Increased participation at the Federal level in matters such as:
 House of Commons and Senate Committee hearings
 Collaboration with Federal, Provincial and Territorial Heads of Prosecution
 Involvement in Advisory Group Meetings
 Lawful Access
 Bill, Briefs and Other Business



Meeting of the Law Amendments Committee, Halifax, Nova Scotia May 23-25, 2006.
 From left to right, C/Supt Frank Ryder, Chris Mosher, Irene Lane, Shannon Sutherland, and Vince Westwick.

MAJOR INITIATIVES & ACTIVITIES 2006/2007:

- Continue the partnership with the Heads of Prosecution;
- Continue the involvement in the Arar Commission of Inquiry; follow-up on the Commission's Part II work and participate in the Commission consultations;
- Keep Lawful Access a top priority;
- Continue to develop Bills, Briefs and Other Business, in order for members of the CACP to be able to track legal issues and positions pertinent to the CACP;
- Keep policing concerns at the forefront of the decision making process on matters such as miscarriage of justice, disclosure and mega cases and organized crime;
- Continue to enhance direct member involvement in Parliamentary presentations and legislative consultations.

National Police Service Committee

CHAIR(S):

Chief Constable Derek Egan

MEMBER(S):

Assistant Commissioner Joseph Buckle (RCMP)
 Deputy Chief of Police Brian Fillmore (Saint John Police Force)
 Inspecteur Monique Lemieux (Laval Police Service)
 Assistant Commissioner Gerry Lynch (RCMP)
 Inspecteur Chef Gilles Martin (Surete du Quebec)
 Inspector Kevin McQuiggin (Vancouver Police Department)
 Director Ray Prime (Centre of Forensic Sciences)
 Chief Superintendent Randy Robar (RCMP)
 Superintendent Corrine Scott (Winnipeg Police Service)
 Superintendent Nora Skelding (Ontario Provincial Police)
 Deputy Chief of Police Murray Stooke (Calgary Police Service)
 Chief Superintendent Everett Summerfield (RCMP)
 Chief of Police Clive Weighill (Saskatoon Police Service)

MANDATE/OBJECTIVES:

To provide leadership and to ensure the highest standard of law enforcement support and to uphold the principle of an equitable level of service for all Canadian law enforcement, regardless of geographic location or jurisdiction, including access to data, information, intelligence, learning services, and science and technology.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES / OBJECTIVES:

To bring forward issues and resolutions regarding NPS services to CACP for discussion/ action

To function as a liaison between NPS and the Provincial Chiefs of Police Associations

To identify user priorities for services and promote them to NPS

To advance the understanding of NPS services

To promote the development of new and innovative approaches, techniques and technologies

MAJOR INITIATIVES & ACTIVITIES 2006/2007:

- Enhance communications between CACP and the committee to better advance issues;
- Ensure that the committee representatives are bringing forth issues to the committee and that these issues are handled appropriately by the committee or when necessary brought to the attention of the CACP Executive;
- Identify key issues and priorities for discussion/advocacy by the Committee and when necessary the CACP Executive Committee, or their provincial counterparts.

Organized Crime Committee

CHAIR(S):

Chief of Police William Blair (Toronto Police Service)

Deputy Commissioner Pierre-Yves Bourduas (RCMP)

MEMBER(S):

Chief of Police Jack Beaton (Calgary Police Service)

Deputy Chief of Police Gary Beaulieu (Niagara Regional Police Service)

Chief of Police Allen Bodechon (Saint John Police Force)

Chief of Police Garry Clement (Cobourg Police Service)

Director General Sandra Conlin (Criminal Intelligence Service Canada)

Deputy Chief of Police Darryl da Costa (Edmonton Police Service)

Vice-President of Investigations Richard Dubin (Insurance Bureau of Canada)

Deputy Director General Robert Falhman
(Criminal Intelligence Service Canada)

Chief Constable Jamie H. Graham (Vancouver Police Department)

Deputy Chief of Police Bruce Herridge (York Regional Police)

Deputy Director Jack Hooper (CSIS)

Dir. Jocelyn Latulippe (Sûreté du Québec)

Executive Vice President Terri MacLean (Insurance Bureau of Canada)

Directeur Inspecteur Chef Gary McConnell (Direction des Renseignements Criminels)

Assistant Commissioner Mike McDonell (RCMP)

Rob McLeod (Canadian Security Intelligence Agency)

Chief of Police Brian Mullan (Hamilton Police Service)

Assistant Directeur Mario Plante (Service de Police de la Ville de Montreal)

Frank Ryder (Rtd) (c/o Ontario Provincial Police)

National Project Manager Pierre Sangollo (Correctional Service Canada)

Superintendent Gord Schumacher (Winnipeg Police Service)

Deputy Chief A.J (Tony) Warr (Toronto Police Service)

General Counsel Vince Westwick (Ottawa Police Service)

Manager Theresa Williams (Canadian Borders Service Agency)

Deputy Chief Dean Young (Calgary Police Service)

MANDATE:

Governed by the imperative of public safety, security and quality of life impacting all citizens of Canada and their communities, the CACP Organized Crime Committee undertakes to lead and strengthen cooperation and coordination amongst law enforcement agencies in the fight against organized crime

The Committee proposes to invite, evaluate and promote innovative law enforcement initiatives against organized crime through leadership in both national and international levels, through public communications, awareness and education and through advocacy with regard to policy and legislation

Through strategic decisions guided by information and intelligence from the greater law enforcement community and beyond, the Committee will promote policy development and action against organized crime

The CACP Organized Crime Committee is determined to forge partnerships and model action plans to guide a unified law enforcement response to the threat of organized crime in Canada

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES/OBJECTIVES:

Develop a "National Tactical Organized Crime Enforcement Strategy"

Work with the LAC to develop an Organized Crime prospectus regarding disclosure

Develop a communications strategy

Work on resolving information sharing issues that impede organized crime investigations

MAJOR INITIATIVES & ACTIVITIES 2006/2007:

- Participate in round table discussions before the Standing Committee on Justice and Human Rights regarding organized crime;
- Pursue initiatives directed at the various levels of government intended to facilitate a more equitable and strategic disposition of proceeds of crime;

- Research and review all tactical enforcement models for organized crime investigations;
- Develop an inventory of existing organized crime strategies (i.e. CISC and RCMP).

Private Sector Liaison Committee

CHAIR(S):

Chief of Police Brian Mullan

VICE CHAIR(S):

Chef de Police Serge Meloche

MEMBER(S):

ASP National Manager Gilles Bellemare (Sears Canada Inc.)
 Vice-President - Risk Management John Dalzell (Canadian National Police)
 Senior Director Yves Duguay (Air Canada)
 Sr. Analyst Michael Duncan (Bank of Canada)
 James Edwards (Celestica Inc.)
 Partner Brian A. Evans (Cors Management Inc.)
 General Manager, Global Services Ronald Flesher (Securitas Canada Limited)
 Chief Superintendent Peter German (RCMP)
 Chief of Police Larry Gravill (Waterloo Regional Police Service)
 Commandant Paul Guindon (Canadian Corps. of Commissionaires)
 Richard Hanson (Rtd.) (c/o Calgary Police Service)
 Deputy Chief of Police Larry Hill (Ottawa Police Service)
 President Ben Jenkins (JB Jenkins & Associates Inc.)
 Henry Jensen (Rtd) (RCMP)
 Director, Corporate Security Robert Kells (NEXEN Inc)
 Vice President & Chief of Security Gordon Kennedy (Bank of Montreal)
 John Kopinak (Rtd) (Chatham-Kent Police Service)
 Directeur, Direction du soutien a la Gendarmerie Yves Leblanc (Surete du Quebec)
 Vice- President, Security & Risk Management Roland MacDonald (Mastercard Canada Inc.)
 Vice-President Kevin McGarr (Canadian Air Transport Authority)
 Manager, Corporate Security J. Patrick McKernan (Imperial Oil Limited)
 VP & Chief Security Officer Gene McLean (Telus Communications Inc.)
 Chief of Police Gerry Moody (Canadian Pacific Railway Police Service)
 Principal Guy Norman (RCMP)
 Charles Rabbat (Service de police de la Ville de Montreal)
 Steven Reesor (Rtd) (Toronto Police Service)

Dennis Shepp (Shepp Johnman Inc.)
 Vice-président Robert St. Jean (Garda du Canada)
 Director Neil Weaver (Ontario Power Generation)

MANDATE:

To be the national conduit that continuously strengthens the partnership between the private security sector, government agencies and the law enforcement community

To achieve mutual goals through the sharing of info and best practices to better protect the interests of our stakeholders.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES/OBJECTIVES:

Private-public policing issues – legislation, integration and practitioner issues

MAJOR INITIATIVES & ACTIVITIES 2006/2007:

- Reach a broader audience in the private sector;
- Complete the “Impact of Crime” project;
- Help/influence joint public-private sector security problem solving, from identification through to implementation;
- Clarify information regarding corporate crime, and disseminate;
- Provide leadership on public policy issues;
- Undertake to research/analyze/communicate private sector security issues to stakeholder groups;
- Share knowledge and contacts regarding topical issues.

Policing with Aboriginal Peoples Committee

CHAIR(S):

Deputy Chief of Police Larry Hill
 Chief of Police Brian Rupert

VICE CHAIR(S):

MEMBER(S):

Program Director William Beahen (Law Enforcement Aboriginal Diversity Network (LEAD))
 Staff Inspector Robin Breen (Toronto Police Service)
 Assistant Commissioner Darrell Madill (RCMP)
 Chief of Police Brian Mullan (Hamilton Police Service)
 Inspector Glenn Trivett (Ontario Provincial Police)
 Assistant Deputy Commissioner Paul Urmsen (Correctional Service of Canada)

MANDATE:

With reference to the mission, objectives and beliefs of CACP, the aim of the Policing with Aboriginal Peoples Committee is to research and advise the CACP on matters relating to the provision of policing services to Aboriginal peoples and communities.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES/OBJECTIVES:

Have the missing persons policy endorsed by the CACP for the benefit of the greater Canadian police community

Ensure that appropriate modifications are made to CPIC to assist during missing person investigation

Working with the Law Enforcement Aboriginal Diversity network (LEAD), provide Aboriginal cultural awareness training to Canadian Police Services to ensure compassionate issues for missing Aboriginal persons are dealt with in a sensitive manner

MAJOR INITIATIVES & ACTIVITIES 2006/2007:

- Reviewing and modifying the Committee mandate;
- Focusing on the urban Aboriginal issues;
- Issuing a formal resolution on missing person policies;
- Having a more pragmatic and proactive communication strategy and approach to indicate the listening to community issues;
- Examining current effective practices (e.g. culturally relevant Corrections Canada programs involving Aboriginal Elders conducting sweat lodges for Native inmates as well as offering offender counseling services by Native Counseling Services of Alberta).

Police Information and Statistics (POLIS) Committee

CHAIR(S):

Chief of Police Calvin Johnston

VICE CHAIR(S):

Manager, Crime & Police Statistics John Turner

MEMBER(S):

Bill Bedford (Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Canada)
 Chief of Police William Blair (Toronto Police Service)
 Superintendent Cliff Falkenham (Halifax Regional Police Service)
 Chef Division Paul Fugère (Sûreté du Québec)
 Chief of Police Larry Gravill (Waterloo Regional Police Service)
 Deputy Chief of Police Jim Hornby (Calgary Police Service)
 Deputy Chief of Police Eric Jolliffe (York Regional Police)

Kristine Kijewski (Toronto Police Services)

Inspector Kenneth MacKay (Edmonton Police Service)

Chief of Police Terrence McLaren (Peterborough Lakefield Community Police Service)

A/Associate Director Steve Mihorean (Department of Justice Canada)

Superintendent Bill Moore (Halifax Regional Police Service)

Deputy Chief of Police Sue O'Sullivan (Ottawa Police Service)

Chef de service Guy Richard (Service de police de la Ville de Montreal)

Inspector Steve Schnitzer (Vancouver Police Service)

Superintendent Corrine Scott (Winnipeg Police Service)

Ab Singleton (Royal Newfoundland Constabulary)

Deputy Chief of Police Geoffrey Varley (Victoria Police Department)

Superintendent Chuck Walker (RCMP)

Superintendent Chris Wyatt (Ontario Provincial Police)

VISION:

Quality data for quality policing

MANDATE:

POLIS supports progressive change in policing in partnership with the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (CCJS) and other partners, through the development and communication of meaningful public safety information.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES / OBJECTIVES:

- Represent the police community in ensuring that emerging police issues, priorities and concerns are addressed by CCJS surveys and products
- Facilitate the development of partnerships among governments and criminal justice agencies to further the integration of justice information systems
- Collaborate with CCJS and police organizations in the development of standard police performance indicators
- Promote improved police management and decision making by identifying, developing and communicating best practices in the collection, analysis and application of statistical information
- Ensure that, in the development of new and ongoing surveys of crime and police resources, data can be provided by the police community in a standardized and cost-effective manner, minimizing respondent burden and costs
- Promote innovation in information systems, collection techniques, standard setting and other matters that improve the production and utility of quality police information
- Review CCJS reports before public release to ensure that appropriate context surrounding issues and trends is included to explain differences in local and regional comparisons, as well as to explain changes in trends in various crimes, crime reporting, police resources and costs

MAJOR INITIATIVES & ACTIVITIES 2006/2007:

- Geo-coding;
- Unreported / Un-investigated Crime - to mitigate and understand levels of unreported and under-counted crime, including the number of investigations being 'parked' (reported to police, but not investigated due to workload or other issues);
- Organized Crime data collection;
- Bias-free Policing / Reporting of Race/Ethnicity;
- Crime and Canada's ageing population;
- High-tech Crime (broader scope than cyber-crime, to include crimes like money laundering);
- Promote accurate cross-jurisdictional comparisons;
- Cross-border Crime;
- Continuing the feasibility study into examining alternative sources for addressing the under-reporting of fraud incidents to police;
- Provide a new analytical report on the elderly as victims of crime;
- Development of a National Crime Index;
- Revising collection methods for Police personnel and Expenditures;
- "profiling" reports from the Victimization survey:
- workplace violence
- use of crime prevention to reduce the risk of victimization
- hate-motivated crime.

Traffic Committee

CHAIR(S):

Assistant Commissioner Darrell LaFosse

VICE CHAIR(S):

Deputy Commissioner John Carson

MEMBER(S):

Directeur adjoint Pierre Brien (Rtd) (Association des directeurs de police du Québec)

Deputy Commissioner John Carson (Ontario Provincial Police)

Superintendent Keith P.J. Duggan (Edmonton Police Service)

Superintendent Stephen Grant (Toronto Police Service)

Staff Superintendent Gary Grant (Toronto Police Service)

Chef de Police Serge Meloche (Canadian National Police)

Chief of Police Gerry Moody (Canadian Pacific Railway Police Service)

Director General, Road Safety Kash Ram (Transport Canada)

VISION:

Making Canada's Roads the Safest in the World

STRATEGIC MISSION:

The CACP Traffic Committee accepts responsibility for providing leadership in policing to improve public safety on our highways

MANDATE:

To provide a national coordinating role for traffic safety issues;

To promote cooperation, communication and coordination among the police community and national partners;

To promote sharing among police in research, training and policy standards;

To develop, strengthen and maintain national partnerships;

To maximize the resources of police and partners towards safer roads;

To support community based service delivery by providing timely risk management information and best practices warehousing.

THE CACP TRAFFIC COMMITTEE WILL:

Align the Traffic Committee activities with the goals of Canada's Road Safety Vision 2010

MAJOR INITIATIVES & ACTIVITIES 2006/2007:

- Continue to work closely with Transport Canada, the Canada Safety Council, the Traffic Injury Research Foundation, MADD Canada and the Canadian Council of Motor Transport Administrators;
- Continue to provide Canadian police services with contemporary risk management information relative to public safety on our highways;
- Provide a forum for showcasing outstanding contributions to enhancing road safety through the "CN and Transport Canada Traffic Safety" Award for traffic safety and its associated best practices data base;
- Continue to represent the CACP on various external groups including the General Policy Advisory Council on the Transportation of Dangerous Goods, the Traffic Safety Roundtable, Direction 2006 Rail Safety Committee, Canadian Council of Motor Transport Administrators (CCMTA), sub-committees on Strategies to Reduce Impaired Driving, Strategies to Reduce Impaired Driving by fatigue, the National Occupant Restraint Committee, the National Communications Working Group and the International Association of Chiefs of Police Highway Safety Committee;
- Maintain communication with other CACP Committees on issues of mutual interest;
- Continue to increase the number of representatives from municipal police services.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT THE 101ST CACP ANNUAL CONFERENCE

August, 2006

Resolution #01 - 2006

PREVENTION OF MISCARRIAGES OF JUSTICE

Submitted by the Law Amendments Committee

The Canadian Association of the Chiefs of Police recommends that:

1. the Report on the Prevention of Miscarriages of Justice be adopted by all CACP member police agencies in Canada and
2. the recommendations specific to law enforcement be endorsed and implemented, and that all police agencies conduct an examination of relevant policies to ensure that current procedures and practices are consistent, where applicable, with the recommendations.

COMMENTARY:

The specter of the wrongful conviction of an innocent person erodes the fundamental trust that the public values in the criminal justice system. Although Canada has traditionally enjoyed a high level of confidence in the proper administration of criminal justice, it has not been immune to specific instances of miscarriages of justice.

In recent years, we have experienced public inquiries into the aftermath of wrongful convictions across the country. Reports from these commissions of inquiry, such as the Royal Commission on the Donald Marshall Jr. Prosecution (Nova Scotia: 1989); The Commission on Proceedings involving Guy Paul Morin (Toronto, Ontario: 1998) and The Inquiry Regarding Thomas Sophonow (Winnipeg, Manitoba: 2001) have all provided great insight into the root causes that contribute to eventual miscarriages of justice.

In isolation, any one instance of the wrongful conviction of an innocent person would spark the need for correction and redress. However, where a number of such instances are reviewed and common factors found, it is important to globally address these factors and learn from the past.

The policing community in Canada is recognized as a leading partner in the criminal justice system. In conjunction with the prosecution, the police carry the burden of responsibility for ensuring the proper credibility of the case for the Crown. The police recognize public expectations that their investigations meet accepted standards and the police strive to keep current with progressive changes in that regard. In furtherance of this continual learning process, the policing community has recognized the important recommendations put forth in the FPT Heads of Prosecution Report on the Prevention of Miscarriages of Justice. These recommendations are expected to provide a strong foundation with which the policing community is able to use to combat and avoid further instances of miscarriages of justice.

The administration of justice benefits from a criminal justice system in which the police and the prosecution clearly understand their individual roles as well as appreciating their collective responsibilities. The recommendations, contained in the Report on the Prevention of Miscarriages of Justice provide direction on areas specific to the prosecution and others that relate to policing duties. It is important that both partners recognize, understand and fully appreciate all the recommendations so that the overall criminal justice system will be enhanced. In its role as providing leadership to the policing community, the Canadian Association of the Chiefs of Police have a responsibility to promote the prevention of miscarriages of justice. The adoption of this report is heralded as a major step in the fulfillment of this responsibility.

Resolution #02 -2006

"NON-RETURNABLE" WARRANTS

Submitted by the Law Amendments Committee

The Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police calls upon the Solicitor General, the Minister of Justice, and the Minister of Public Safety to take affirmative action to prevent the threat to public safety and the erosion of public confidence in the criminal justice system caused by the proliferation of "non-returnable" warrants. The CACP urges the Ministers to lead their provincial counterparts in developing and funding an operationally practical and cost effective, national transportation system that will ensure that those individuals who are arrested on inter-provincial warrants are brought before the justice system. The Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police further urges the Minister of Justice to amend the Criminal Code of Canada to:

- create an indictable criminal offence for crossing a provincial boundary where he/she knew or ought to have known, that a warrant for his/her arrest has been issued;
- include in the sentencing provisions that crossing a provincial boundary to avoid prosecution is an aggravating factor which the sentencing judge must consider;

COMMENTARY:

When it is determined that a warrant for the arrest of an accused person is required, the Criminal Code places authority in the court to restrict the warrant geographically. For example, it is common to restrict the radius of the warrant to a territorial jurisdiction within a

province or to a province as a whole. While the legal authority may be present for a police officer to arrest the accused when found outside the radius of the warrant, the accused is considered "non-returnable" either by virtue of the restricted radius of the warrant or the Prosecution Service's (Crown) unwillingness to expend the funds to return the accused to face trial.

Between January 1st, 2005 and March 31st, 2005 the Vancouver Police Department conducted a local study of the incidence of persons coming into contact with the police who had outstanding warrants from other jurisdictions. In that period 726 persons and 1582 "non-returnable warrants" were captured for the study. The following points emerged:

- During the period of study, the Vancouver Police Department had 2183 contacts with the 726 persons. 64% of the subjects had more than 2 contacts.
- The study revealed substantial inconsistencies in how these warrants are issued.

Of the 1582 "non-returnable warrants" examined there were considerable differences in the way the warrants were issued. For example, 99% of the warrants from one province had a province-wide radius while in another; the majority had a much more localized radius such as a city or other territorial jurisdiction.

- Over one-half of the warrants studied contained between 2 and 5 outstanding criminal charges. Approximately 48% were for property-related crimes while just under one-quarter were for weapons or violent offences.
- A substantial number (43%) of the offenders had generated additional criminal charges in British Columbia.
- 15% of the offenders studied were chronic offenders. (defined as having and active criminal charge in Vancouver and 10 or more criminal convictions)
- 84% of the offenders had 4 or more criminal convictions. Six of the individuals studied each had in excess of 100 criminal convictions.

The study conducted by the Vancouver Police Department offers insight into the very troubling picture of cross-Canada fugitives. As was found, many of the subjects of nonreturnable warrants are frequent offenders who know the system well. There is a growing understanding among these persons that they can "wait out" the criminal justice system and avoid accountability for their actions. In many cases, their actions leave victims behind who see no consequences meted out to those who have harmed them.

The Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police believes that the present situation of "nonreturnable" warrants is a significant problem which the government must address. Permitting offenders to avoid prosecution (often repeat and violent offenders) erodes public confidence in the criminal justice system and threatens the safety of the public.

Resolution #03 - 2006

ARREST OF PERSONS ON WARRANTS IN CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES

Submitted by the Law Amendments Committee

The Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police urges the federal government to amend section 529 of the Criminal Code by making it applicable to prisons and other correctional facilities.

COMMENTARY:

Sections 529 and 529.1 of the Criminal Code currently provide that a warrant (hereinafter referred to as a "Feeney" warrant after the Supreme Court decision in *R. v. Feeney* (1997)) may be issued or endorsed allowing the police to enter a dwelling-house for the purpose of arresting or apprehending a person if there are reasonable grounds to believe that the person is or will be present in the dwelling-house and (a) there is a warrant for their arrest in force anywhere in Canada, or (b) grounds exist to arrest the person without warrant.

Pursuant to s. 2 of the Criminal Code a "dwelling-house" is defined as "the whole or any part of a building or structure that is kept or occupied as a permanent or temporary residence". It is the position of both the Manitoba and Federal Justice Departments and Corrections Canada that a correctional facility is not a dwelling-house due to the reduced expectation of privacy therein.

As a correctional facility is not a dwelling-house, police officers effecting an arrest inside a provincial institution do not require an entry warrant or endorsement under s. 529 or 529.1 of the Criminal Code; they only require an arrest warrant (or other court order) to remove the prisoner for interviewing and processing on criminal charges. However where the police have reasonable grounds to believe an inmate has committed an indictable offence, but they do not possess an arrest warrant, the inmate does not have to leave the facility unless he consents. As such an entry warrant under s. 529.1(b) would be required to remove the inmate if they did not consent to leave. However, this is impossible as a correctional facility is not a dwelling-house.

Correctional Services of Canada (CSC), on the other hand, has taken the position that even with an arrest warrant, peace officers cannot remove inmates from a federal correctional facility without their consent. They rely on section 527(7) of the Criminal Code (which just precedes the entry order section for dwelling-houses) which states that an inmate cannot be transferred to a peace officer unless a prosecutor applies to the Court for a removal order AND the inmate consents.

Furthermore, as this section states that the purpose of removal is for "assisting a peace officer" and not to "arrest or apprehend" (as in s. 529), it is the position of the police that this section was enacted to

allow for the removal of inmates who will truly assist the police in an investigation as either a witness or an informant (or who possibly wants to confess to other crimes or point out evidence of crimes then unknown to the police). It was not meant as a shield to protect inmates from being processed according to law.

In fact, this section, first proposed in 1984 pursuant to the Criminal Law Amendments Act, (Bill C-18) and added to the Criminal Code in 1985 (c. 19, S.C. 1985) is sometimes referred to as an "Olson Order", likely relating to a court order obtained from the B.C. Supreme Court to remove Clifford Olson from Kingston Penitentiary because it was believed he would provide information as to the whereabouts of more bodies (which turned out to be false).

Furthermore, under s. 17 of Corrections and Conditional Release Act or s. 9 of the Correctional and Conditional Release Regulations, CSC has stated there is no authority for the institutional head to release an inmate for anything other than "for medical, administrative, community service, family contact, personal development for rehabilitative purposes, or compassionate reasons, including parental responsibilities".

Therefore, while an inmate of a provincial institution who is wanted for a serious criminal offence can be turned over to the police for interviewing and processing if a valid arrest warrant exists, the CSC refuses to do so even though an arrest warrant (if signed by a Queens Bench or Superior Court Judge) may be executed anywhere in Canada.

Section 514 of the Criminal Code states that an arrest warrant may be "executed by arresting the accused wherever he is found within the territorial jurisdiction of the justice". Section 503 further provides that a peace officer who arrests a person with or without warrant shall cause that person to be detained in custody and taken before a justice within 24-hours to be dealt with according to law. This time period allows the police some latitude to conduct an investigation, including arresting the person, conducting an interview and processing them.

In the past two years the Winnipeg Police attempted to remove four inmates from CSC facilities using a Court order under section 529 (lawful authority of the judge to issue such an order was not recognized by CSC lawyers as a correctional facility is not a dwelling-house) and using a Removal Order under 527 (CSC refused to turn over inmate who would not consent to his removal). In effect, CSC and the Criminal Code were being used by inmates wanted by the police, two for first-degree murder, to hide behind institutional bars.

It is the position of CSC that a penitentiary is "hallowed ground" and that neither an arrest warrant nor reasonable grounds to arrest can override the inmates right to remain inside the institution. As such, a convicted offender inside a federal correctional facility has more rights than anyone else in Canada as no one else in Canada has the right to hide behind the walls of their residence to avoid being arrested, interviewed and processed by the police (see s. 529 of the Criminal Code).

Although the Winnipeg Police attempted to work with CSC by obtaining a Feeney warrant under 529.1; obtaining a Removal Order issued under 527 (relying on the inherent jurisdiction of the court to issue orders notwithstanding the inmates consent); or applying for a General Warrant under s. 487.01 to remove an inmate without his consent, CSC refused to recognize these orders or the jurisdiction of the courts to issue such orders.

In an effort to resolve this impasse the matter was taken before Jeffrey Oliphant, Associate Chief Justice of the Manitoba Court of Queens Bench, for an Assistance Order under section 487.02 of the Criminal Code directed to the person in charge of the CSC facility where the person was being housed to release him/her into the custody of the police even if the inmate did not consent. CSC complied with these orders.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, as an Assistance Order can only be obtained in conjunction with a warrant (typically a search warrant as this is the section of the Criminal Code in which an Assistance Order appears), it could not be used where the police only had reasonable and probable grounds to believe an inmate had committed a indictable offence (but no arrest warrant). Furthermore, an Assistance Order can only be issued by "the judge who ... issues the warrant". As such, and unlike a Feeney warrant under 529.1, the police cannot go to a different judge for an Assistance Order (which can cause problems if the judge or justice who issued the warrant is sick, on holidays, retired or lacks jurisdiction to issue an Assistance Order).

In addition, a secondary issue arose with respect to CSC inmates who are in custody at a facility in another province. According to CSC lawyers, even with the Assistance Order, a transfer to another province would entail an involuntary transfer of the prisoner and as such the prisoner could file an appeal to the Federal Court to block the transfer. Again, no other person in Canada has the right to block their arrest and transfer to another province for the purpose of arrest and prosecution. In fact, even where no arrest warrant exists, under section 503(3) of the Criminal Code a person may be arrested, detained for up to six days and returned to the jurisdiction where he is wanted.

With the implementation of the DNA Databank in July 2000 and the mandatory sampling of certain offenders upon conviction, the likelihood of matching DNA from unsolved crimes to a sentenced prisoner will increase dramatically. As such the likelihood of needing to remove inmates to arrest them in such cases will also increase. To simplify the matter it is recommended that the Criminal Code be amended with a simple clause that adopts sections 529 and 529.1 with respect to custodial institutions. This can be added as section. 527(10), which could state that, subject to section 527(9) – the return of a prisoner after processing - sections. 529 and 529.1 of the Criminal Code apply, with such modifications as the circumstances require to a person confined in a prison or other custodial institution.

Resolution #04 - 2006

SCHEDULING OF CRIMINAL ORGANIZATIONS

Submitted by: Organized Crime Committee / Law Amendments Committee

The Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police urges the Minister of Justice to create or amend legislation to provide for the scheduling of proven criminal organizations within the Criminal Code of Canada.

COMMENTARY:

In response to the concern of Canadians over the pervasive and growing threat of organized crime in their communities, the Government of Canada introduced antiorganized crime legislation, Bill C-24, assented to on December 18th, 2001, which introduced three new offences that specifically target criminal organizations. While the offences within the Criminal Code of Canada appear appropriate, a difficulty arises when prosecuting these offences as it has to be proven that a criminal organization existed beyond a reasonable doubt based on admissible evidence; this requirement has proven to be extremely difficult, cumbersome and expensive.

The scheduling of criminal organizations, similar to the regime currently established for terrorist groups in section 83.05 of the criminal code, would see a criminal organization placed within a schedule, contained in the CCC Regulations, when the Governor in Council upon recommendation from the appropriate Minister, is satisfied there are reasonable grounds to believe that a specific group is a criminal organization. The grounds for this reasonable belief would be established through the criminal court as in the Lindsay and Bonner case in Ontario, or upon recommendation by law enforcement based upon reliable and supportable information.

The impact of scheduling a criminal organization will be to remove the requirement to repeatedly prove that a specific group is a criminal organization, expedite legal proceedings, and eliminate the significant disclosure burdens and costs tied to the ongoing need for proving the existence of a criminal organization.

The principal objective under this Resolution is to use the scheduling of criminal organizations, to the extent supportable by the criminal courts or law enforcement information, as proof that the scheduled group is, as a matter of law, a criminal organization as defined by the Criminal Code.

The listing of criminal organization will enhance Canada's efforts against organized crime, strengthen the Governments ability to take effective and efficient action against criminal organizations, and give affect to Canada's obligation to deal with organized crime nationally, internationally and globally.

Resolution #05 - 2006

NATIONAL COMMUNITY SAFETY ACTION PLAN

Submitted by the Crime Prevention/Community Policing Committee

The Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police

- calls upon the federal government to continue its leadership role through the National Crime Prevention Strategy
- endorses a robust role for the provinces-territories and municipalities so that Canada's national strategy is realized in practical and lasting ways in our diverse communities, and
- seeks federal-provincial-territorial and municipal commitment to assist communities through the development of a National Community Safety Framework for Action, to guide local communities in developing crime prevention action plans that contain the required ingredients and proven methods.

COMMENTARY:

Experts and communities themselves agree that the foundation of community safety requires pro-social individuals, well-functioning families and supportive community institutions. The Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police (CACP) is the respected and credible voice of police leaders on policing and community safety. Its work in advocating a focus on prevention has been facilitated by the National Crime Prevention Strategy.

The CACP supports a continuum of policing responses, including prevention in all its forms. The CACP is committed to providing leadership in adopting and promoting a comprehensive, inclusive approach addressing root causes of crime and social disorder.

The CACP supports positive social change to enhance the quality of life in our diverse communities.

The CACP has taken concrete steps to increase police and community awareness about crime prevention. In order to become better informed about the root causes of crime and to share expertise on the ingredients for community safety, the CACP has reached out to other national associations, many of which have not traditionally been recognized as partners with the police. This is the Coalition on Community Safety, Health and Wellbeing, representing a broad spectrum of expertise on building safe and healthy communities.

On 22-23 February 2006, the CACP was joined by forty-four national non-governmental organizations at the Community Safety Round Table. The objectives were to build linkages among associations in order to reinforce the community ownership of crime prevention and 2) to articulate key messages about community-owned approaches.

These key messages include:

- safe and healthy communities, like solid chairs, rest on four legs: prevention, enforcement, the courts and corrections;
- crime prevention is the business of governments, communities and private individuals;
- crime prevention is a shared responsibility that requires a national infrastructure and national leadership to support and fund local crime prevention plans at the local level that address the multiple factors contributing to criminal and antisocial behaviour; and
- Canada needs a national planning model, based on a clear understanding of trilevel government mandates for crime prevention, to be made available to communities.

The purpose of a national action plan is four-fold:

- to assemble and make available a coherent body of information about good practices based on existing research and practical application;
- to identify the essential components of a sustainable community safety plan;
- to provide methods for local communities to implement these components; and
- to provide assurance to communities and decision-makers at all levels that local community safety action planning is consistent with a recommended process, represents effective investment of resources, eliminates duplication, maximizes coordination and provides a method for evaluating results against planned outcomes.

The CACP and its Coalition partners seek the continuing leadership of the federal government and the provincial-territorial governments through the National Crime Prevention Strategy. The Strategy provides the vehicle through which these governments can support Canadian communities and stakeholders in developing a national crime prevention action plan that responds to the needs identified by the Coalition on Community Safety, Health and Well-being.

Resolution #06 - 2006

COMPUTER ANALYSIS FORENSIC TRAINING

Submitted by the e-Crime Committee

The Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police recognizes the current training at the Canadian Police College for computer forensic investigators, as being an approved agency to provide training in computer forensic examination for Canadian law enforcement agencies, which recognition does not restrict Canadian Association of Chief of Police member law enforcement agencies from acquiring additional forensic computer training, as would support the investigative function in the furtherance of the common goal, of thorough, comprehensive and impartial e-Crime investigations in the best interests of the Canadian administration of justice.

The Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police urges that all member agencies undertaking computer related search, seizure and forensic examinations undertake these functions only with personnel who have met, at a minimum, the recommended training standards of the Canadian Police College Technological Crime Learning Institute Program or other validated training.

COMMENTARY:

Since the creation of information technology, digital information or data is used in the everyday lives of all Canadian citizens and businesses. Data is stored on a variety of media and is invisible to the naked eye and for all intents and purposes, intangible. The range of electronic criminal opportunities is extensive and will continue to expand in tandem with technological advances in online communications and access. As more Canadians and Canadian enterprise conduct business on-line, data containing personal biographical information and corporate secrets become susceptible to unauthorized access by inside employees and attacks from the outside. The forensic examination of digital evidence by untrained, partially trained or self-trained investigators who do not follow validated search and seizure methodologies creates huge risk for the Canadian law enforcement community which may reduce public confidence in the investigative capability of police agencies, undermine procedural fairness and may serve to bring the administration on justice into disrepute. In some provincial jurisdictions it is the responsibility of the police organizations to provide services according to their level of classification therefore mandating more duty and accountability. The Canadian Police College provides training courses which are necessary to enable all police organizations to provide such services and therefore must be properly funded and equipped to provide computer forensics training in both official languages as required, at a minimum of once a year.

Resolution #07- 2006

MISSING PERSONS INVESTIGATION POLICIES

Submitted by the Policing With Aboriginal Peoples Committee

The Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police requests that all police services in Canada consider adopting the principles incorporated in the Ontario Provincial Police Lost/Missing Persons Manual and specifically with respect to Aboriginal and marginalized people.

COMMENTARY:

Canadian police leaders along with all Canadians are concerned with the number of Aboriginal women who are reported missing or murdered in Canada. Indian and Northern Affairs Canada has revealed that Aboriginal women between the ages of 25 and 44, with status under the Indian Act, were five times more likely than all other women of the same age to die as the result of violence, making them prime targets and the most vulnerable in our society. Aboriginal leaders continue to be vocal in their call for changes in the way police agencies investigate cases involving Aboriginal people.

Amnesty International has recently articulated what national Aboriginal organizations have long espoused; that the way police respond to reports of missing persons is of critical concern requiring institutional reform. Few police services have specific protocols on actions to be taken when Aboriginal women and girls are reported missing.

Police need to understand the specific needs of Aboriginal communities, be able to communicate without barriers of fear and mistrust, and ultimately be accountable to those communities.

In June 2002, a renewed Policing With Aboriginal Peoples Committee began work on the issue of Aboriginal missing persons cases. The committee consulted widely, involving national organizations such as the Assembly of First Nations, the Congress of Aboriginal Peoples, the Inuit Women's Association and the Native Women's Association of Canada. In March of 2003, the committee organized a Responding to Missing Aboriginal Persons Conference, attended by over 120 delegates. In May of that year the committee went to British Columbia and consulted directly with communities directly affected by missing persons cases and violence against Aboriginal women.

The committee focused their efforts on the issue of policies and practices related to missing persons from Aboriginal or marginalized communities. Policies from several Canadian police services were reviewed and it was felt that while current policies were generally well written, the defining issue was in the application

of the guidelines. The committee spoke to holistic approaches to examine the degree to which bias or stereotyping played a role in the nature and degree of police responses to cases involving people from Aboriginal or marginalized groups. At the 2003 CACP Annual Conference in Halifax, then committee Co-Chair, O.P.P. Deputy Commissioner Bill Currie, made a passionate and controversial presentation on the current state of affairs in relation to police response to Aboriginal and marginalized people.

Following up on the committee research and consultations, the Ontario Provincial Police produced a modified lost/missing persons policy manual that embraced the principles of respect, compassion and empathy in a relevant culturally competent context. Since 2004, select other police agencies (such as the RCMP) have since modified their respective missing persons policies to reflect these same principles when dealing with Aboriginal people. Despite these efforts, there is still significant feeling in Aboriginal communities that the police are not doing enough to deal with the issue of how police respond to missing persons from their communities.

The momentum initiated by the conference and the community consultations must not be allowed to dissipate further. The newest version of the Policing With Aboriginal Peoples Committee is committed to completing a priority of the original committee in creating a more effective police investigative environment around lost or missing Aboriginal or marginalized people. There is the need for all Canadian police services to review the Ontario Provincial Police Lost/Missing Persons Manual and consider adopting similar principles specifically with respect to Aboriginal and marginalized people.

Resolution #08 - 2006

MINIMUM SENTENCING FOR LURING SECTION 172.1 (2) CRIMINAL CODE OF CANADA

Submitted by the e-Crime Committee

The Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police calls upon the Government of Canada through the Minister of Justice and Attorney-General to amend the Criminal Code to Amend s. 172.1(2)(b) of the Criminal Code to provide for a maximum sentence of eighteen months for a summary offence, and to amend s. 172.1(2)(a) and (b) to provide for mandatory minimum sentences of imprisonment.

COMMENTARY:

Bill C-2 constitutes the Government's response to a wide variety of recently articulated public concerns. Following Bill C-2

amendments, an adult's sexual contact with someone anyone over 14, but under 18 will also constitute an offence where the relationship is "exploitative of the young person." The maximum available penalty is increased from five to ten years' imprisonment and minimum penalties are imposed. At the same time, the maximum penalties for convictions under section 215 (failing to provide necessities of life) and section 218 (abandoning a child) are increased from two to five years. Bill C-2 does not address the offence of luring under s. 172.1(1) which is an obvious form of exploitation of children. However, many of the predicate offences involved in luring do now have mandatory minimum sentences.

Resolution #09 - 2006

NATIONAL MASS MARKETING FRAUD STRATEGY

Submitted by the Private Sector Liaison Committee

The Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police calls upon the Government of Canada, together with its provincial and territorial partners through the federal-provincial-territorial process, law enforcement, the private sector and other partners to support the requirement for a National MMF Strategy to dismantle, disrupt, and neutralize Canadian-based MMF operators, involving:

- The establishment of mechanisms for increased coordination and collaboration;
- The identification of strategies to increase the effectiveness of law enforcement initiatives;
- Tougher sanctions and targeted legislation;
- National harmonized data collection on MMF complaints and incidents to be housed at the PhoneBusters National Call Centre (PNCC), a joint program of the Ontario Provincial Police, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and the Competition Bureau Canada;
- Prevention and awareness initiatives to decrease the susceptibility of victims (Canadians and foreign) through existing fora like the Fraud
- Prevention Forum, chaired by the Competition Bureau Canada.

COMMENTARY:

At a meeting of Canadian partners, held in Ottawa on September 19, 2005, a decision was reached to strike a National Mass Marketing Fraud (MMF) Working Group to take on the task of developing and promoting a national strategy for controlling, dismantling, and neutralizing the criminal activities of mass marketing fraudsters operating in Canada.

It was agreed that the national strategy would be based on current Canadian law enforcement accords connected with each of the existing MMF regional partnerships, including the RCMP's Projects Emtor (Vancouver) and Colt (Montreal); the Vancouver Strategic Alliance; the Alberta Partnership Against Cross Border Crime; the Toronto Strategic Partnership; and the Atlantic Partnership to Combat Cross Border Crime.

While there is currently no formal MMF partnership representing Saskatchewan or Manitoban authorities, WG members agreed that steps would be taken to consult enforcement and policy stakeholders in these two jurisdictions to ensure that the national strategy did indeed encompass all major regions across Canada who may be experiencing problems with Canadian-based MMF criminal operators. To this end, a meeting was recently convened in Winnipeg with partners from Saskatchewan and Manitoba to seek the input and feedback of officials here on the national strategy. As part of our collaborative work towards the development of a national strategy, WG members agreed that it was essential that any consultations include those American partners at the working level.

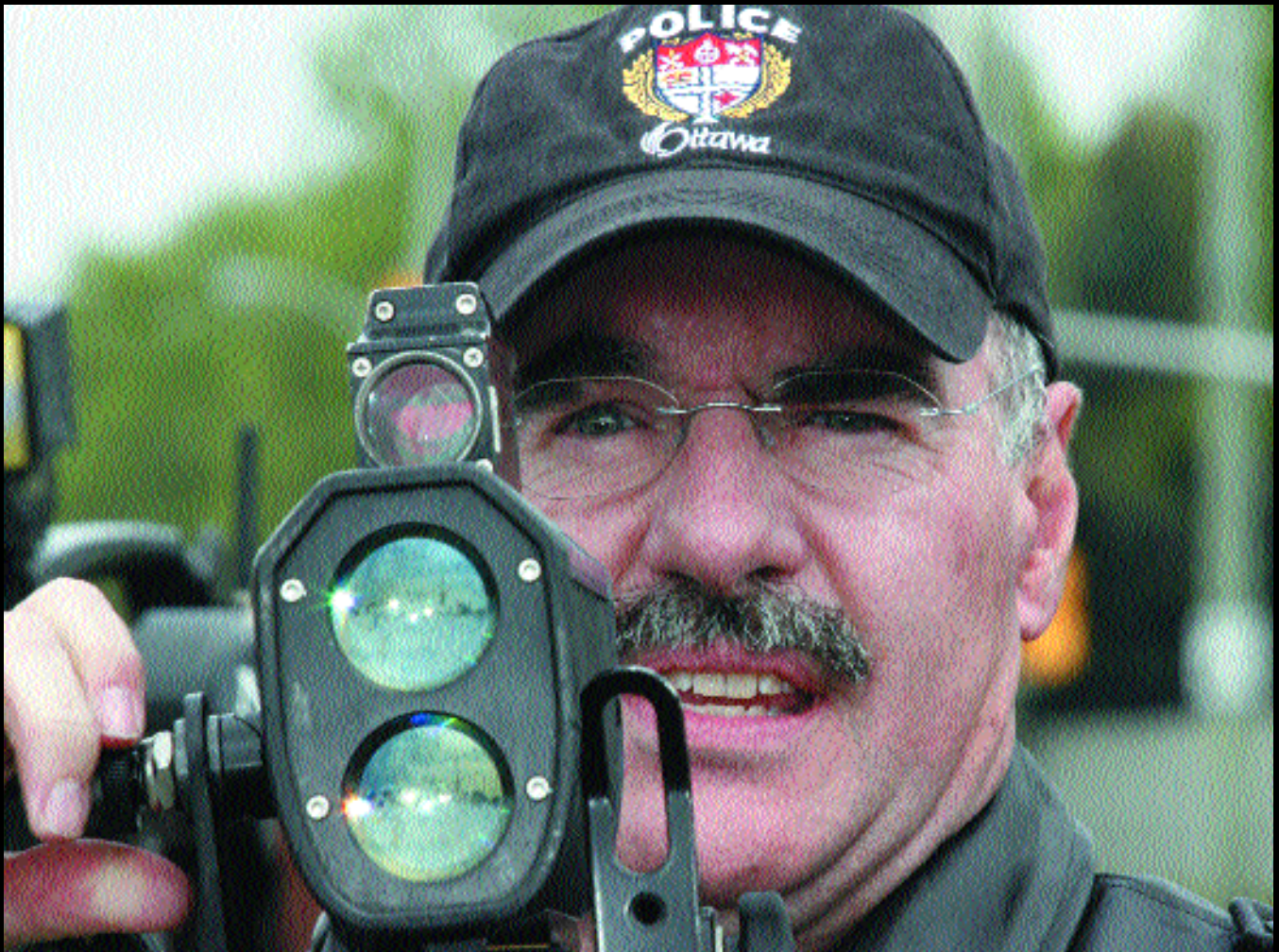
MMF is a serious concern to law enforcement partners, not only because of the number of fraudsters committing such crimes in Canada, but also because recent intelligence information shows that the proceeds of MMF criminal activities are second only to those from the sale of illegal drugs as a source of revenue for street gangs and organized criminal groups in Canada, including the Outlaw Motorcycle Gangs like the Hells Angels. MMF cannot be dismissed as a "victimless" crime or grouped into the broad category of "white collar" crime because the repercussions brought about by this crime can be as serious as those usually associated with other criminal activities, such as drug trafficking and gun-related violence. The proceeds of MMF can also be used to finance all kinds of other criminal activities.

The Working Group (WG) is Co-Chaired on a federal/provincial basis by Detective Superintendent Robert Goodall, Director, Anti-Rackets Section, Ontario Provincial Police (OPP) Investigations Bureau; and Mr. Raymond Pierce, Deputy Commissioner, Competition Bureau Canada. Current WG members include representatives from each of the six regional MMF partnerships (British Columbia's Business Practices and Consumer Protection Agency (BPCPA), the RCMP's Commercial Crime Sections "E" (Surrey) and "C" Divisions (Montreal), Alberta Government Services, Vancouver Police Service, Toronto Police Service, the Sûreté du Québec, the New Brunswick Office of the Attorney General, the Department of Justice Canada, and the Department of Public Safety Canada. with partners at home and abroad to tackle this issue.



Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police

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Chief Bevan thinks it is important to get back to the front line of policing and regularly undertakes traffic enforcement.

Photo credit: Ottawa Citizen