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CACCP Bulletin

Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police

Annual Review 2008



"...Leading progressive change in policing"

INSIDE...



2008 Annual Review



ACP

On The Cover

Clockwise from top left: Chief Armand LaBarge, York Regional Police with participants in a Canada Law Enforcement Torch Run for Special Olympics; Chief Cst. Jim Chu, Vancouver Police Department with VPD members at the 2008 Gay Pride Parade; Chief Clive Weighill, Saskatoon Police Service with youths at a Saskatoon Child Find event; Chief Cst. Jim Chu, Vancouver Police Department welcoming guests at the annual Police and First Nations Community Picnic at Trout Lake Park; Chief Armand LaBarge, York Regional Police with the police mascot, Morris the Moose, and youths at the Safe Shores Fishing and Information Day at De La Salle Park in Georgina, Ontario; Johanne Lesage, Law Enforcement Torch Run, Zane Salera-Nasra, Special Olympics Athlete, CACP President Steven Chabot, and Neil Glabert, President, Special Olympics Canada and Chief Frank Beazley, Halifax Police Service with youths at the Halifax Community Day.

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2008 Annual Review



ACP

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

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President's Message: 2008 Annual Review

I am pleased to present the 2008 Annual Review of the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police activities. Despite the challenges presented by economic and political uncertainty, 2008 was a successful year for our Association. Our membership increased; we strengthened existing relationships and established new partnerships; we advocated legislative reform; we hosted conferences, workshops, and other events that provided opportunities for police to work with partners and supporters to build a better, safer future for all Canadians.

Our successes are the direct result of an energized and enthusiastic membership who have taken on tough issues ranging from gang violence, emergency management and traffic in our local communities, to advocating for changes to lawful access legislation, to improving our abilities to collaboratively investigate global organized crime, child sexual exploitation, and financial crimes. Although progress in many areas is incremental, we are determined to continue our efforts to provide effective and responsible service to our communities.

To all of you who have supported us by advertising in this Annual Review, a big thank you. Your contributions enable us to share some of the work we are doing with a much broader audience.

The confidence the Canadian public has in their police humbles us. We are proud to serve you and to work with you to build a safe and secure Canada.

*Deputy Director General Steven Chabot
Sûreté du Québec*

2008-2009 CACP Executive and Board of Directors



**DEPUTY DIRECTOR GENERAL
STEVEN CHABOT, O.O.M.**

Sûreté du Québec, President

Deputy 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 Deputy 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;*
- *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 \$35-million direct budget and a \$110-million indirect budget);*
- *Assumes in the organization the necessary functional authority with respect to criminal investigations. Deputy 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), a Degree in Human Resources Management (UQUAM, Québec University in Montréal) and was a University teacher at Quebec University in Trois-Rivières in Management. 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.*



CHIEF JACK EWATSKI (RTD), C.O.M.

Winnipeg Police Service, Past 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 and commenced his retirement in September 2007.

He is the immediate Past 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 (Rtd.) 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. He was invested into the Police Order of Merit at the Commander level in 2008.

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



**COMMISSIONER
JULIAN FANTINO, C.O.M.**

Ontario Provincial Police, Secretary-Treasurer

Appointed Commissioner of the Ontario Provincial Police (OPP) on October 30, 2006, Julian Fantino accepted responsibility for one of North America's largest deployed police services - a police service comprised of over 5,500 uniformed

members, 2,000 civilian employees and 850 Auxiliary members who provide services to over 922,752 square kilometres of land and

110,398 square kilometres of waterways. Commissioner Fantino oversees frontline delivery, administrative support services and specialized and multi-jurisdictional investigations throughout the Province of Ontario.

In March 2005, Julian Fantino accepted the role of Commissioner for Emergency Management, and was responsible for providing leadership to all facets of the government's emergency management programs, including the provision of expert advice and guidance to the Premier and Cabinet on policy, procedures and legislation for provincial emergencies and other crises.

Commissioner Fantino was appointed Chief of the Toronto Police Service in 2000. Toronto has one of the largest municipal police services in North America, responsible for policing a city of almost 2.5 million people.

Commissioner Fantino was the Chief of York Regional Police from 1998 to 2000. During that time, he led a number of progressive changes and initiatives to ensure optimum officer and public safety through enhanced resources and training. He was also the Chief of the London Police Service from 1991 to 1998. During his tenure, significant changes took place, including formation of an Emergency Response Unit and a Public Order Unit, opening a Police Reporting Centre and the development of numerous community partnerships. During his 23 years with the Metropolitan Toronto Police, Commissioner Fantino served in many areas, including uniform patrol, undercover drug enforcement, Detective Branch, Criminal Intelligence, Homicide Squad and as a Division Commander.

Commissioner Fantino has lectured extensively to the police community, the public sector and government bodies in Canada and the United States. He is the Past President of the Ontario Association of Chiefs of Police and Past Chair of the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police Organized Crime Committee. Commissioner Fantino is also past Vice President at Large of the International Association of Chiefs of Police and was a member of the Major Cities Chiefs.



**ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
JEAN-GUY GAGNON, O.O.M.**

**Service de police de la Ville de Montréal,
Vice President**

Hired by the Service de police de la Communauté urbaine de Montréal in 1983, Assistant Director Jean-Guy Gagnon, O.O.M, has been Chief of Operations at the Service de police de la Ville de Montréal (SPVM) since June 2005. In this position he is in charge of community services for all four areas of the SPVM, the

Department of Special Investigations and the Department of Corporate Operations. The units he is managing are very different and total 4,376 police officers and 988 civilian employees.

He holds a master's degree in Public Administration from the École nationale d'administration publique (ENAP) and a diploma in Human Resources Management. This education has prepared him for the duties pertaining to the high-ranking executive positions he was successively awarded, two of them in particular: Assistant Director of Investigations Management, where he has organized operations for the prevention of terrorist activity as part of the National Plan Against Terrorism and helped resolve files related to organized crime, major crimes, and proceeds of crime; and Chief of Community Services - Southern Area, a new regional structure resulting from the Neighbourhood Police Optimization Program, the implementation of which he coordinated.

In 1988, he was already involved in investigations as an officer doing shadowing in the Center area. He nurtured an interest for that aspect of policing and, in June 1992, became Detective Sergeant, and then Detective Lieutenant of Carcajou in 1996. A year later, he was Commander of Carcajou, where he was in charge of major cases involving criminal motorcycle gangs. In February 1998, he was appointed Commander of the Organized Crime Division, where he continued to lead, steer and manage major investigations.

Mr. Gagnon represents the SPVM on several committees, where he approaches the tasks at hand with the same philosophy he applies to his daily duties:

- *encourage the leadership of each person and develop communication between all, in order to get the best out of team work.*



CHIEF FRANK A. 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 Counter Terrorism and National Security Committee of the CACP. He also serves on the Executive Committee of Criminal Intelligence Nova Scotia, the Safer and Stronger Communities Committee, the Minister's Task Force on Safer Streets and Communities, the Mayor's Round Table on Violence, and is Chair of the National Weapons 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, Royal Canadian Legion Vimy Branch 207, and is a member of the Champions program, Canadian Mental Health Association, Nova Scotia Division.

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 THOMAS J. KAYE, O.O.M.
Owen Sound Police Service, Vice President

Thomas J. Kaye began his policing career in December of 1976 with the Metropolitan Toronto Police. He has since served with the Shelburne Police Service and the Cobourg Police Service before being appointed to the position of Deputy Chief of Police for the Smiths Falls Police Service. In 1995 he was appointed Deputy Chief of the Owen Sound Police Service and was promoted to Chief of Police in 1997.

Chief Kaye has been an active member of the Ontario Association of Chiefs of Police and is past Chair of the Community Policing Committee, Police Restructuring Committee and the Justice Reform Committee. He has served as a Director, Secretary-Treasurer, Vice President and President of the Ontario Association of Chiefs of Police. Chief Kaye served as Chair of the Ontario Police Technology and Information Co-operative for five years during the

introduction of a new police records management and dispatch system for a number of police services in Ontario.

Chief Kaye has also served for the past eight years as a member of the Governing Body Executive for the Criminal Intelligence Service for Ontario. He currently holds the position of 1st Vice Chair.

Prior to his election as Vice President for the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police, he served for three years as Director for the Province of Ontario. He has also served on the National Policing Service Committee for the CACP.

Chief Kaye has attended numerous courses in both police training facilities in addition to university and colleges. He is a graduate of the Georgia State University G.I.L.E.E. Program and has lectured extensively on police-related topics.

Chief Kaye is the recipient of several awards, most notably the Order of Merit of the Police Forces, the long service medal with bar and he has been inducted into the Special Olympics Hall of Fame.

Chief Kaye and his wife Sharon have been married for 25 years and have three children, two of whom are pursuing post secondary studies while the third works in emergency rescue.



CHIEF MICHAEL J. BOYD, C.O.M.
Edmonton Police Service, Vice President

Michael John Boyd was appointed Chief of Police of the Edmonton Police Service on January 1, 2006.

This appointment continues a highly decorated police career that began with the Toronto Police Service 35 years ago when Michael Boyd joined as a Cadet at the age of 17 years.

In 1991, Michael Boyd moved from investigative specialization to the field of police professionalism, ethics and race relations.

In 1995, he was promoted five ranks to the position of Deputy Chief of Police. He became an organizational leader around crime and disorder, shaping the type and quality of police operations during the shift from traditional policing to community policing. Initially he led the specialized investigative units of Detective Support Command.

In 1996, Michael Boyd garnered praise in Mr. Justice Archie Campbell's report on the Paul Bernardo/Karla Homolka case. He went on with other police leaders and government officials to develop Ontario's Multi-jurisdictional Major Case Management System known for being the state of the art and state of the science.

In 2001, as Deputy Chief of all specialized investigative and operational support units, Michael Boyd was a leader in the field of

Public Safety. He was the Chief's designate on Toronto's Emergency Operations Control Group which oversees the ever-evolving Emergency Operations Plan dealing with natural or human caused disasters, terrorism and pandemic situations, and was responsible for the safety and health of the population.

Representing Canada's police leaders, Michael Boyd was the Chair of the Drug Abuse Committee for the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police (CACP). He led the development and presentation of their position to the Senate Special Committee on Illegal Drugs and the Parliamentary Committee on the Non-Medical Use of Drugs. He championed new legislation on drug impaired driving and was instrumental in the first national training program designed to train police officers to identify drug impaired drivers. From 2001-2003 he co-chaired the Health, Education and Enforcement in Partnership (HEP) network, a model which has now been adopted for Canada's National Drug Strategy. This model brings together the three core sectors in collaboration working on Canada's substance abuse problems.

In January 2004, Michael Boyd was invested as Commander of the Order of Merit of the Police Forces by Her Excellency the Right Honourable Adrienne Clarkson, Governor General of Canada, "for the highest qualities of citizenship and service to Canada by leading the policing community in developing intelligence led policing initiatives and combating organized crime." He was awarded the Queen's Golden Jubilee Medal by the Honourable James K. Bartleman, Lieutenant Governor of Ontario for outstanding contributions to public service. He was awarded the Medal of Merit by the Toronto Police Services Board for 34 years of highly meritorious police service.

On March 31, 2004 Michael Boyd retired after 35 years with the Toronto Police Service. He accepted an appointment with the Canadian Centre on Substance Abuse (CCSA), Canada's National Addiction Agency.

On March 1, 2005 he came out of retirement and was sworn in as Toronto's Chief of Police.

On January 1, 2006 Michael Boyd was appointed Chief of Police with the Edmonton Police Service. Since taking that position he has become involved in the following initiatives:

- *Premier Stelmach's Alberta Crime Reduction and Safe Communities Task Force;*
- *President of the Alberta Association of Chiefs of Police;*
- *Member of the Board of Directors of the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police (CACP);*
- *Co-chair of the CACP Emergency Management Committee;*
- *Member of the CACP Counter- Terrorism and National Security Committee;*
- *Member of the Major Cities Chiefs Association.*



DEPUTY COMMISSIONER RAF SOUCCAR, O.O.M.

Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Vice President

Deputy Commissioner Souccar joined the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in 1977. Following completion of training he was posted with the Toronto Drug Section where he began his career in drug enforcement as both an investigator and an undercover operator.

Between 1987 and 1990, following his promotion to Corporal, he spent three years at RCMP Headquarters Ottawa instructing the RCMP's undercover training course. During this period of time, he also instructed the first ever undercover training course for the Victoria State Police in Melbourne, Australia. In 1993 he was promoted to the rank of Sergeant and transferred to the Professional Standards Directorate dealing with code of conduct matters under the RCMP Act. In 1995 he was promoted to the rank of Staff Sergeant and assigned to the External Review and Appeals Section, providing the Commissioner of the RCMP with advice on matters of discipline and grievances.

In 1998, he was commissioned to the rank of Inspector and transferred to the Drug Enforcement Branch in Charge of Drug Operations for the RCMP. In this capacity he was responsible for the Force's Undercover and Witness Protection Programs.

In 2000 he was transferred back to the field, in charge of a joint forces organized crime unit in Cornwall, Ontario.

In 2002 he was promoted to the rank of Chief Superintendent and transferred to RCMP Headquarters in Ottawa in the position of Director General Drugs and Organized Crime.

In 2005, Mr. Souccar was promoted to the rank of Assistant Commissioner and given the responsibility for the Force's Federal and International Operations. In this capacity, he was responsible for the Financial Crime, Border Integrity, Drugs and Organized Crime, and International Policing programs as well as the Federal Strategic Services.

In 2008, Mr. Souccar was promoted to the rank of Deputy Commissioner responsible for RCMP Federal Policing. In this capacity, he is responsible for Federal and International Operations, Protective Policing and National Security Criminal Investigations.

In May 2008, the title of Officer of the Order of Merit of the Police Forces (O.O.M.) was bestowed on Deputy Commissioner Souccar for his achievements and contributions to policing by Her Excellency the Right Honourable Michaëlle Jean.

Deputy Commissioner Souccar holds a Bachelor of Administration Degree as well as a Bachelor of Law Degree. He received his call to the Bar in 1995, and is a member of the Law Society of Upper Canada.

Deputy Commissioner Souccar's son, Nicholas, is a member of the RCMP and is currently serving in Richmond, British Columbia.



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

Lynnda is a partner with the law firm of Perley-Robertson, Hill & McDougall LLP/s.r.l., 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 LLP/s.r.l. Lynda is actively involved in providing legal advice to police services across Ontario and acts as corporate counsel to the Peel Regional Police. Lynda 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 LLP/s.r.l. was appointed as General Counsel to the CACP by the CACP Executive Committee at its meeting of February 25-26, 1996.

CACP/ACCP 2008-2009 PROVINCIAL AND FEDERAL DIRECTORS



Northern Territories
**CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT
MARTY CHELIAK**
Royal Canadian Mounted Police



First Nations
CHIEF STAN GRIER
Tsuu T'ina Nation Police Service



British Columbia
**ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER
PETER GERMAN**
Royal Canadian Mounted Police



Alberta
CHIEF RICHARD HANSON
Calgary Police Service



Saskatchewan
CHIEF DALE McFEE
Prince Albert Police Service



Manitoba
CHIEF KEITH ATKINSON
Brandon Police Service



Ontario
CHIEF ARMAND LA BARGE
York Regional Police



Québec
DIRECTEUR MARIO HAREL
Service de police de Gatineau



New Brunswick
CHIEF EARL CAMPBELL
Miramichi Police Force



Nova Scotia
CHIEF MYLES BURKE
Cape Breton Regional Police Service



Prince Edward Island
CHIEF PAUL SMITH
Charlottetown Police Service



Newfoundland & Labrador
**ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER
GERRY LYNCH**
Royal Canadian Mounted Police

CACP VICE-PRESIDENT ASSIGNMENTS 2008-2009

EXECUTIVE OFFICER	STANDING COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS	EXECUTIVE OFFICER	STANDING COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS
Steven Chabot	Quality Assurance in Law Enforcement	Tom Kaye	Police Information & Statistics Human Resources
Jean-Guy Gagnon	Law Amendments Electronic Crime Traffic Informatics Interoperability Subcommittee		Professional Standards Sub-committee Canadian Association of Police Educators (CAPE) Policing with Aboriginal Peoples
Frank Beazley	Crime Prevention & Community Policing Private Sector Liaison	Mike Boyd	Emergency Management Ethics
Raf Souccar	Drug Abuse Organized Crime Counter Terrorism & National Security	Julian Fantino	Aviation Security



2008 CACP Board of Directors

COMMITTEE CHAIRS, CO-CHAIRS, AND VICE-CHAIRS 2008-2009

COMMITTEE	ROLE	NAME	POLICE/SERVICE/AGENCY
Aviation Security Committee	Chair	Commr. Julian Fantino	Ontario Provincial Police
Counter-Terrorism and National Security	Co-Chair Co-Chair	A/Commr. Robert Paulson Dir. Adj. Jean-Guy Gagnon	RCMP Service de police de la Ville de Montréal
Crime Prevention Committee	Co-Chair Co-Chair	Chief Gary Crowell Ms. Dorothy Ahlgren	Halton Regional Police Service
Drug Abuse Committee	Chair Vice-Chair	Chief Barry MacKnight Mr. Richard Sauvé	Fredericton Police Force RCMP
Electronic Crime	Co-Chair Co-Chair	C/Supt. Kathryn Lines Supt. Tom Pownall	Ontario Provincial Police RCMP
Electronic Crime National Technological Crime Advisory Committee (NTCAC)	Chair	A/Insp. Dan Rajsic	Ontario Provincial Police
Emergency Management Committee	Chair	D/Chief Sue O'Sullivan	Ottawa Police Service
Ethics Committee	Chair Vice-Chair	D/Chief Norm Lipinski A/Commr. Sandra Conlin	Edmonton Police Service RCMP
Human Resources Committee	Chair Vice-Chair	Dir. Rudy Gheysen (Rtd) A/Commr. Stephen Graham	Ontario Police College RCMP
Human Resources Committee Canadian Association of Police Educators (C.A.P.E)	Chair	Dr. Curtis Clarke	Alberta Solicitor General and Public Security
Human Resources Committee Professional Standards Sub-committee	Chair	S/Supt. Tony Corrie	Toronto Police Service
Informatics Committee	Co-Chair Co-Chair	Chief Clive Weighill Mr. Eldon Amoroso	Saskatoon Police Service London Police Service
Informatics Committee Interoperability Sub-Committee	Co-Chair Co-Chair	Supt. Brad Ward Supt. Richard Finn	Edmonton Police Service York Regional Police
Law Amendments Committee	Co-Chair Co-Chair	D/Chief Const. Clayton Pecknold Mr. Vince Westwick	Central Saanich Police Service Ottawa Police Service
National Police Services	Chair	C/Const. Derek Egan	Saanich Police Department
Organized Crime Committee	Chair	A/Commr. Mike Cabana	RCMP
Police Information & Statistics (POLIS)	Chair Vice-Chair	D/Chief Sue O'Sullivan Mr. John Turner	Ottawa Police Service Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics
Policing with Aboriginal People	Co-Chairs	C/Supt. Douglas Reti	RCMP
Private Sector Liaison Committee	Chair	Chief Brian Mullan	Hamilton Police Service
Quality Assurance Law Enforcement	Co-Chair Co-Chair Co-Chair	Acting Supt. Luc Delorme Insp. Daniel Cauchy Insp. Terrance Cheslock	RCMP Sûreté du Québec Ottawa Police Service
Traffic Committee	Co-Chair Co-Chair	C/Supt. Mike Woods D/Commr. Lawrence Beechey	RCMP Ontario Provincial Police

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.



**Sara Sowieta,
Project Assistant**

Sara joined the CACP in the summer of 2008. She is bilingual and has considerable event planning and office support experience. Her primary functions at the CACP are to support and assist the project coordinator.



**Veronica Lahti,
Project Coordinator**

Veronica joined the CACP in September 2006. Her responsibilities include program development and making logistical arrangements for conferences, education initiatives, and other projects such as the Order of Merit, the Institute for Strategic International Studies, and meeting planning and support.



**Melody Jewitt, Receptionist
and Membership Coordinator**

Melody joined the CACP in May 2008 as receptionist and membership coordinator, filling in for Tina Papadopoulo while on maternity leave. Her responsibilities include reception, administration, publication orders and providing executive support.

CACP Private Sector Liaison Committee: WORKING TO SHARE INFORMATION AND BEST PRACTICES



By Brian Mullan, Chief, Hamilton Police Service and Co-chair, CACP Private Sector Liaison Committee

The Private Sector Liaison Committee (PSLC) is one of 17 standing committees of the CACP. The committee is currently comprised of 42 police and private sector representatives from across Canada and its mandate is to be the national conduit that continuously strengthens partnerships between private sector security, government agencies and

the law enforcement community. The committee objective is to achieve mutual goals through the sharing of information and best practices to better protect the interest of our stakeholders.

As a committee, we feel a critical component of our collective future success is our ability to partner with agencies which can assist in serving our communities. The important aspect for these partnerships is the creation of a win/win situation that meets the mandates of all the involved organizations. Over the years we have seen best practices evolve in areas ranging from auto theft to computer pornography. We believe that all agencies can duplicate, alter or amend these best practices to help prevent and reduce crime in their communities. This is why PSLC is working hard to come up with innovative partnership solutions that enhance public safety to the benefit of all.

The committee has been working hard over the last year to put together a Private Sector Liaison Committee Conference, which took place January 29-31, 2008, at the Fairmont Royal York Hotel in Toronto. The conference, the first to be held in many years, emphasized the need for partnerships in today's complex policing environment, as well as best practices and future trends. It was developed to benefit to members of the law enforcement community, private security companies, professional organizations, government institutions and critical infrastructure managers. Additional information about the conference is available at www.cacp.ca.

Last year, PSLC worked on issues including strategies to address mass marketing fraud, workplace violence, and improved

information sharing. We also established a beneficial link between the PSLC and the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Further information is available in our minutes, posted on the CACP website at www.cacp.ca.

In addition to these highlights, hard work has gone into the development and delivery of a new Terms of Reference and a Strategic Plan for 2008-2010. Critical to this success was the input provided by the various stakeholders and a review of the constantly changing environment that police and private interests must address to achieve public safety improvements. Our new strategic plan will provide us with a blueprint for success in four areas: advocacy, deliverables, partnership enhancement and linkages.

The committee objective is to achieve mutual goals through the sharing of information and best practices to better protect the interest of our stakeholders.

Our priorities for 2008 include the potential development of a national anti-fraud centre, adding a private/public best practices inventory on the CACP website and the promotion of portability for private investigators and security companies during inter-provincial investigations. These undertakings will be augmented by special projects directed to the committee by the CACP Executive.

Ongoing efforts are being made to ensure that the committee represents private and public sector entities on a national basis geographically, and by business sector. Any individual wishing to be considered for appointment to the committee is invited to send an e-mail to one of the Committee Co-Chairs, Serge Meloche, Chief, CN Police at Serge.Meloche@cn.ca, or Brian J. Mullan, Chief, Hamilton Police Service at bmullan@hamiltonpolice.on.ca.

ISIS 2008 LOOKS FAR AND WIDE FOR SOLUTIONS TO POLICING CAPACITY

By Norm Taylor

The CACP's executive leadership program is underway again for 2008. Twenty-one members from 13 agencies represent this third cohort of the Institute for Strategic International Studies, which follows on the success of the International Best Practices Research Project (2003) and ISIS 2006. This year the CACP Board challenged the ISIS team with the general theme of Solutions for Policing Capacity in Canada.

During two week-long workshops and three months of online interaction, the ISIS team explored the multiple dimensions of this challenge with input from a variety of guest speakers, specialists and academics. The team elected to consider capacity broadly by including both supply-side and demand-side factors which can affect the availability and alignment of police resources with the needs of citizens. They also expanded their own abilities with qualitative research focused on gaining deeper insights from the experiences of other nations who have faced similar challenges to those increasingly seen here in Canada. In parallel, the team scanned the globe and with assistance from the RCMP's International Liaison Officers, the Canadian Forces, and other Canadian police experts overseas, identified several potential source sites for study. During April and May, five sub-teams travelled to a total of 12 nations to engage local police authorities, police members and community representatives in discussions built upon a common research theme of exploring responses to societal and environmental conditions that have affected the ability of the policing sector to balance capacity with public expectations.

The full team reassembled in late May to interpret their findings and develop recommendations for the Canadian policing context. As with previous programs, ISIS 2008 presented its findings in August at the AGM in Montreal. The team made extensive use of the Association's website to provide conference delegates with information in advance of the formal presentation.



2008 ISIS Team

ISIS 2008 – REPORT FROM THE FIELD

By David Pepper, Director, Ottawa Police Service

On a wintry day in January 2008, 20 police officers and this lone civilian landed in Toronto for the beginning of a journey that would take us thousands of miles around the world, and an even greater distance in our personal and professional lives.

As police leaders from across Canada, we were selected for varying reasons by our 13 home agencies to participate in the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police Institute for Strategic International Studies (ISIS).

Although we met as individuals, with few of us even knowing one another, within a week we were well on the way to becoming one large team that made up what we now call each other – ISIS 2008.

We are a strong group, having spent hundreds of hours together, with even closer collaborations in our smaller “country groups” that took us to four continents and 11 nation-states in pursuit of new insights. These nation-states included Australia, England, Ireland, Belgium, Switzerland, Israel and the Palestinian Authority.

So what was our contribution to Canadian policing? It is a public report entitled: “Policing Capacity in Canada: Scarce Resources or Infinite Potential?” that was presented in August 2008 at the CACP’s 103rd Annual Conference in Montreal.

Our group bases its report on eight months of collaborative classroom work and selected international research. The report presents 14 recommendations crucial to guiding Canadian police capacity in a way that is consistent with democratic policing values.

Calling upon the Canadian police leadership to embrace the concept of the “Canadian police officer” and the “Canadian police leader,” the report lays the foundation for policing in Canada to go beyond traditional approaches to public engagement and responding to community expectations.

The CACP chose policing capacity as the theme for its global executive development experience and we moved forward from that point.

In our final report we reframe the capacity question and depart from traditional debates based solely on staffing and budgetary levels. Instead, we offer a point of view that begins and ends with the ongoing alignment of policing resources with the changing needs and expectations of Canadian civil society. With alignment as the foundation, our team proposes five parallel themes in which new strategies and initiatives will lead to solutions and better harness the infinite potential of Canada’s policing system – a system which is envied around the world.



Team UK visits Number 10 Downing Street.

We recognized early on that the traditional response to a capacity problem – throwing more resources at it – was not an option given the current financial and human capital constraints faced in every jurisdiction. So, ISIS members scanned the globe for international sites where capacity challenges had been faced unsuccessfully, faced and overcome or were on the horizon. Team members intentionally proposed sites that would offer a wide range of capacity solutions – some successful, some not, some in progress and some struggling to get off the ground.

ISIS 2008 undertook our endeavour in the form of a qualitative multiple case study, with strong emphasis on the interpretive social sciences. This framework, which included the articulation of an overarching and guiding research question, would provide each of the five teams with a consistent methodology for the capture and analysis of our field data.

After extensive discussion we set upon the following research question:

The purpose of this multiple case study is to explore responses to societal and environmental conditions, in select international settings, that have affected the ability of the policing sector to balance capacity with public expectations.

IS CANADIAN POLICING IN ALIGNMENT WITH CIVIL SOCIETY?

Our field studies clearly indicated that police and other public institutions have struggled to adapt to changes in society. In some instances, the police failure to adapt has resulted in civil disorder, violence and the need for outside intervention. In other instances, there has been a proliferation of the non-state actors to fill in the gaps. These actors can range from the benign, such as gated communities with private security, to the anti-social such as vigilantes and organized crime. The non-state actors are clearly not primarily focused on the interests, or needs, of civil society.

Canadian policing continues to enjoy high levels of public confidence, some of which may be due to ongoing efforts to ensure alignment with civil society through such approaches as community-based policing. There are indications, however, that systemic and societal changes are making it increasingly difficult to deliver police services using traditional models. As the pace of change accelerates, it will also limit our capacity to satisfy society's expectations. Policing must therefore remain agile, while constantly scanning the environment to make adjustments and remain aligned with civil society.

When public safety functions are aligned with the societies they serve, it becomes much easier to establish boundaries around what activities police should or should not be engaged in. By extension, it also allows us to identify what other organizations or entities are responsible for other segments of the public safety spectrum that should fall outside of the police mandate. Ongoing debate and discussion with elected officials, our public safety partners and the community will ensure that appropriate boundaries are set around what functions the police should perform going forward.

Moreover, long-term, ongoing and effective communication with the community around what the police are capable of doing within their current capacity levels should promote wider acceptance. Only when we have clearly established the boundaries of the police function can we begin to address the real limits of police capacity.

In each of the societies examined through ISIS 2008, universal demand for more resources was a common theme not only in the policing sector, but also along the entire public safety spectrum. It is clear that solving the capacity issue in policing will have little or

no effect if adequate capacity is not addressed elsewhere in the public safety and justice systems.

We identify a number of core themes in Canadian policing that has the potential to boost capacity within the current resource envelope. Our model calls for deliberate, sustained and aggressive focus on the issue of alignment with civil society and encompasses the supporting themes of Leadership Development, Enhanced Service Delivery, Innovative Human Resource Strategies and Meaningful Engagement with Partners.

ISIS 2008 recognizes that there may be many who anticipate a study of policing capacity to prescribe or simply call for additional resources and budget increases. We take the view that it is always incumbent upon police leaders to avail themselves of the necessary resources to the extent achievable. However, we invite you to join us in addressing policing capacity from within a broader and more informed perspective.

The Report calls upon police leaders to recognize that continuing to meet the growing challenges in policing will require something different. The answer can only be found in a realignment of resources to meet these realities. We have offered concrete steps in that direction. Such adjustments will require smarter human and technological systems, more flexible service delivery models, meaningful and accountable partnerships, and inspired leadership now and into the future.

We conclude that Canadian society has achieved something unique in the world. We rank among the lowest levels of police presence and face the widest geographical challenges, and yet we are recognized among the best-policed countries far and wide. ISIS 2008 encountered little evidence to suggest that Canadians want this basic formula to change. Our concerted engagement with civil society is paying off.

David Pepper has been the Director of Community Development and Corporate Communications at the Ottawa Police Service since 1995. He was an active participant in ISIS 2008 and was part of "Team Israel." This article is derived from the contributions of the writing team and significant contributions from Inspector John Copeland (Ottawa Police/Team Israel) and the presentation team.

The complete ISIS 2008 report, "Policing Capacity in Canada: Scarce Resources or Infinite Potential?" is available in both official languages at www.cacpisis.ca.

Members of ISIS 2008's Team Israel study police capacity challenges in Jerusalem. From left, Capitaine Frederick Gaudreau, Lt. Col. Robert Bell, Inspector John Copeland and David Pepper.



9TH ANNUAL PRIVACY AND SECURITY CONFERENCE AND EXPOSITION

**DIGITAL DILEMMAS, DIGITAL DREAMS: PRIVACY,
SECURITY AND SOCIETY IN NEW WORLD NETWORKS**
February 7th - 8th, 2008 • Victoria BC



Deputy Director General Steven Chabot, Sûreté du Québec and President, CACP



C/Supt. Kate Lines, Ontario Provincial Police

The CACP was proud to again be invited to participate in the Reboot Communications Annual Privacy and Security Conference. The conference focused on emerging issues in privacy and security in our increasing digital world and asked participants to consider whether they are sufficiently prepared to deal with privacy and security breaches in their organizations and their personal lives.

Deputy Director General Steven Chabot, Surete du Quebec and President, CACP responded thoughtfully to Challenger Simon Davies, Executive Director, Privacy International Visiting Senior Fellow at the London School of Economics presentation *Smile, But Don't Scratch!: The Impact of CCTV Surveillance*. C/Supt Kate Lines, co-chair of the CACP e-Crime Committee provided a discussion provoking presentation on *Trans Border Data Flows: Top Issues in Global Information Sharing*.

INFORMED, INTEGRATED, AND INNOVATIVE POLICING:

THE NATIONAL CHILD EXPLOITATION COORDINATION CENTRE AND INTERNATIONAL INITIATIVES

*By Dr. Roberta Sinclair, Manager,
Research and Development, National Child Exploitation Coordination Centre*

NATIONAL CHILD EXPLOITATION COORDINATION CENTRE:

The Centre's mandate is to reduce the vulnerability of children to Internet-facilitated sexual exploitation by identifying victimized children; investigating and assisting in the prosecution of sexual offenders; and strengthening the capacity of municipal, territorial, provincial, federal, and international police agencies through training, research, and investigative support.

Visit www.ncecc.ca for more information.

The National Child Exploitation Coordination Centre (NCECC) was created in response to the growing and disturbing crime of Internet-facilitated child sexual exploitation. The Centre's mandate is to reduce the vulnerability of children to Internet-facilitated sexual exploitation by identifying victimized children; investigating and assisting in the prosecution of sexual offenders; and strengthening the capacity of municipal, territorial, provincial, federal, and international police agencies through training, research, and investigative support. Canadian police agencies have made significant progress in the investigation of Internet-facilitated child sexual exploitation over the past few years and have been integral in advancing collaborative international policing response as well. Through representation by the NCECC, Canada is a founding member of the Virtual Global Taskforce (VGT), an international police alliance committed to the safety and security of children and youth on the Internet. In fact, Canada recently hosted the 3rd International VGT conference in Vancouver, BC, in February 2008, the theme of which was "Protecting our Most Vital Resource, Our Children."

The underlying premise of this conference was that the sexual victimization of children and youth is not solely a police issue, but rather is a societal problem that requires an approach that integrates many groups - some that are already committing to ending sexual victimization and others that may not yet understand the vital role they can and must play in the overarching goal of increased safety on the Internet. This critical social issue is one that requires full commitment from us all. As such, the conference highlighted some



www.virtualglobaltaskforce.com

of the many initiatives that have proven successful. Participants heard from international policing partners on the positive impacts of mandatory reporting and data retention and were particularly impressed by America Online's (AOL, an Electronic Service Provider) treatment of child pornography images as similar to an infrastructure threat (for example, a virus, worm) wherein images previously determined via known hash values to be child sexual abuse images are automatically routed to law enforcement through the National Centre for Missing and Exploited Children. These topics are of key relevance to Canada and important issues were raised throughout the conference that require further consideration as we move forward with similar initiatives.

The VGT collectively recognizes the crucial insight of another group as well fithe children and youth themselves who are daily consumers of Internet life in so many different capacities. Acknowledging the importance of their voice and the necessity of engaging youth in crime prevention initiatives, an International Youth Advisory Congress on Online Safety and Security is being held in London, England from July 17 to July 21, 2008. The Congress will host over 200 Internet-savvy youth between the ages of 14 and 16 from Australia, the European Union, the United Kingdom, the United States and Canada.

Sgt. Debbie Miller with the Ottawa Police Service (OPS), whose secondment to the NCECC is an additional example of integrated policing, is the Project Manager for this event. The NCECC, OPS, and its partnering agencies will select the twenty students to attend and represent the voice of Canadian youth in this important event.

"Today's youth are part of a new Internet generation who grew up playing, communicating and learning in cyberspace," said RCMP Supt. Earla-Kim McColl, Officer in Charge of the National Child Exploitation Coordination Centre (NCECC). "It's important to gain their insights and learn from their experiences in our efforts to protect them from people who may try to victimize them online."

The objectives of the Congress are to:

- *give young people an opportunity to learn how online and offline child-protection measures are created and implemented;*
- *engage young people who directly face online risks by enabling them to design solutions and interact with those people and organizations in positions to better protect them; and,*
- *provide young people from various cultures and backgrounds with a forum to communicate with each other.*

The International Youth Advisory Congress is just one example of several that highlight the need to work internationally on initiatives that empower and educate youth to be critical consumers of the Internet and to have a central role in advancing initiatives that increase safety on the Internet.

The Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police sponsored two youths for this event and encouraged other agencies to assist as well.

For more information, contact Dr. Roberta Sinclair, manager, Research and Development, National Child Exploitation Coordination Centre at roberta.sinclair@rcmp-grc.gc.ca.



Conference participants enjoying the conference networking session.



Conference participants



Dr. Roberta Sinclair, RCMP, National Child Exploitation Coordination Centre and Detective Russ Mitchell



Conference Chair, Supt. Earla-Kim McColl, RCMP and Paul Gillespie, Kids Internet Safety Alliance (KINSA)



Conference presenter

ABOUT THE VIRTUAL GLOBAL TASKFORCE:

Set up in 2004, the Virtual Global Taskforce is an international alliance of law enforcement agencies across Australia, Italy, the United Kingdom, the United States and Canada. The VGT represents a global policing voice and response to tackling online child sexual exploitation. Visit www.virtualglobaltaskforce.com for more information.

ABOUT THE CHILD EXPLOITATION AND ONLINE PROTECTION CENTRE:

The Child Exploitation and Online Protection (CEOP) Centre works across the UK and maximizes international links to deliver a holistic approach that combines police powers with the dedicated expertise of business sectors, government, specialist charities and other interested organizations - all focused on tackling child sexual abuse wherever and whenever it happens. Visit www.ceop.gov.uk for more information.

ABOUT DEAL.ORG:

The deal.org Program was started in 1997. Affiliated with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, deal.org is, above all else, an information and prevention tool for youth. By addressing a variety of subjects through our website, the program hopes to encourage Canadian youth to make healthy, informed decisions and to get involved in their communities.

The site consists of four distinct projects, – the Knowzone, the Toolbox, the Local Sites and the Webzine, all of which contain content and resources developed specifically for youth. Visit www.deal.org for more information.

CACP SPONSORED NATIONAL WORKSHOP MOVES INTEROPERABILITY FORWARD

By Lance Valcour

From its humble beginnings early last year, the Canadian Interoperability Technology Interest Group (CITIG) is getting some notice. On March 27 and 28, 2008, more than 180 participants attended The Canadian Voice Interoperability Workshop: A CITIG National Forum. The first workshop of its kind in Canada, the event took place in Ottawa. Those who attended helped identify priorities and set the future direction of the collaborative effort to help improve public safety provider interoperability in Canada.

"Hosting the workshop is one of the ways that Canadian partners are helping to address perhaps one of the most important issues facing first responders today," remarked Steve Palmer, Executive Director of the Canadian Police Research Centre (CPRC) and a CACP Informatics Committee member. "Interoperability, or that lack of it among public safety providers on the frontline, is a major concern. Getting all the right partners together is a positive step toward ensuring the sharing of realworld insights, practical knowledge, and determining a common approach to moving forward."

The CITIG was created in April 2007 by the CACP's Informatics Committee in conjunction with CPRC to bring together representatives from public safety, industry, academia, government and non-governmental organizations to collectively shape the future of Canadian public safety interoperability. The National Workshop brought together representatives from first-responder agencies (law enforcement, fire, paramedics, emergency managers), other public safety providers, the military and Coast Guard, government agencies and utilities, non-governmental organizations in the emergency response and humanitarian aid sphere, academic and research institutions and industry to gain insight from leaders in the field, including some speakers from the United States and one as far away as Australia. The Workshop also featured hands-on sessions designed to help gain an understanding of, or work toward making progress on, key issues, including interoperability and the challenge of governance, trends in interoperability technology, the 700 MHz and other radio spectrum issues and cross-border interoperability planning.

Overall, the National Workshop solidified the 'business case' for moving forward with a co-operative approach to improved public safety provider interoperability. Not only was the interest and response strong and significant, but as a group, representatives were able to



It was a full house – more than 180 participants attended The Canadian Voice Interoperability Workshop: A CITIG National Forum in March to help shape the future of public safety provider interoperability in Canada.

identify the next steps on the Interoperability Roadmap. There was also general recognition that the work is far from done, and that all those involved in delivering public safety services at levels of government and beyond need to work together toward common solutions.

Progress is good, and public safety communications interoperability in Canada is starting to get the attention it deserves. A big thank you goes to the CACP, the EMS Chiefs of Canada, the Canadian Association of Fire Chiefs and other like-minded organizations that are helping light the way. For more information on Canadian efforts, please visit the CITIG Web site (www.cprc.org/citig). Any suggestions, questions or concerns can be sent via e-mail to citig@cprc.org.

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

ABOUT CITIG

The CITIG was created to raise awareness about communications interoperability for first responders in Canada. Drawing from the American example, the CITIG aims to:

- create forums for the exchange of information and ideas;
- facilitate communications amongst Canadian public safety interoperability stakeholders;
- bring together the collective wisdom of public safety and communications leaders and experts (best and brightest);
- respond to regulatory issues that impact public safety communications; and
- provide a test bed where aspects of the five elements of SAFECOM®'s interoperability continuum (governance, standard operating procedures, technology, training & exercise and usage) can be understood, designed, tested, negotiated, implemented, trained, exercised, standardized or shared.

CACP, CAFC, EMSCC AMONG MANY OTHERS HAIL THE PROGRESS MADE ON PUBLIC SAFETY PROVIDER INTEROPERABILITY IN CANADA AT THE CLOSE OF A TWO-DAY WORKSHOP AND CALL ON OTHERS TO TAKE ACTION

www.cprc.org/citig

(Ottawa) — The more than 180 participants that attended The Canadian Voice Interoperability Workshop: A CITIG National Forum helped identify priorities and set the future direction of a collaborative effort to help improve public safety provider interoperability in Canada. The first workshop of its kind in Canada, the event was hosted by the Canadian Police Research Centre (CPRC) in cooperation with representatives from the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police (CACP), the Canadian Association of Fire Chiefs (CAFC) and the Emergency Medical Services Chiefs of Canada (EMSCC), and took place in Ottawa Ontario on March 27 and 28, 2008.

“Hosting the workshop is one of the ways that the Canadian Police Research Centre is helping to address perhaps one of the most important issues facing first responders today,” remarked Steve Palmer, Executive Director of the CRPC and one of the conference co-chairs. “Interoperability, or that lack of it among public safety providers on the frontline, is a major concern. Despite the many technological advances, Canada is clearly behind our colleagues to the south. Getting all the right partners together is a positive step toward ensuring sharing real-world insights, practical knowledge, and determining a common approach to moving forward.”

The workshop brought together representatives from first-responder agencies (law enforcement, fire, paramedics, emergency managers), other public safety providers, the military and Coast Guard, government agencies and utilities, non-governmental organizations in the emergency response and humanitarian aid sphere, academic and research institutions and industry to gain insight from leaders in the field, including some speakers from the United States and one as far away as Australia. The Workshop also featured hands-on sessions designed to help gain an understanding of, or work toward making progress on, key issues, including interoperability and the challenge of governance, trends in interoperability technology, the 700 MHz and other radio spectrum issues and cross-border interoperability planning.

“From a Fire Services perspective, the importance of interoperability can’t be underestimated,” stated Deputy Chief Mike Dubé, Port Moody Fire Service and member of the CACF and one of the conference co-chairs. “We have long known that we can do a better job on interoperability in this country. Luckily, there exists pockets of excellence, and this week’s workshop helped bring some of that great work to light. It’s also a way to develop a mutual understanding of the key voice interoperability issues facing today’s public safety sector.”

“Overall, the National Workshop solidified the ‘business case’ for moving forward with a cooperative approach to improved public safety provider interoperability,” added Ken Luciak, Director, Regina Qu’Appelle Health Region Emergency Medical Services and member of the EMSCC and one of the conference co-chairs. “Not only was the interest and response strong and significant, we have been able to identify the next steps ‘interoperability road map’ as we continue to put a focus on this important issue. We also recognize that our work is far from done, and that all those involved in delivering public safety services at levels of government and beyond need to work together toward common solutions.”

The more organized approach to public safety interoperability (and the workshop) was spawned in part by the creation of the Canadian Interoperability Technology Interest Group (CITIG) which brings together representatives from public safety, industry, academia, government and non-governmental organizations to collectively shape the future of Canadian public safety interoperability. Launched in April 2007, by the CPRC in conjunction with the CACP, the EMSCC, CAFC and others quickly supported the initiative.

“When it comes to communications interoperability, there’s a definite need for a united voice and standardized solutions for all emergency service providers,” said Superintendent Richard Finn of York Regional Police and Co-Chair of the CACP’s Interoperability Sub-Committee one of the conference chairs. “While some of the barriers include incompatible or aging communications equipment, limited or fragmented funding, jurisdictional or chain-of-command conflicts, availability of radio spectrum, etc., the single biggest cause appears to be a lack of coordination and cooperation among public safety agencies. The Canadian Interoperability Technology Interest Group and events like the National Interoperability Workshop will go a long way toward changing this unfortunate situation.”

For more information on the CITIG and the state of Canadian public safety provider interoperability, visit www.cprc.org/citig or send an e-mail to citig@cprc.org.

*Insp. Lance Valcour
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AN HISTORIC MOMENT FOR PUBLIC SAFETY IN CANADA:

MAIN ASSOCIATION PRESIDENTS UNITE TO SIGN JOINT RESOLUTION TO IMPROVE COMMUNICATIONS INTEROPERABILITY

(Toronto) — On Monday, December 8, 2008 at a special ceremony during the The Second Canadian Voice Interoperability Workshop: A CITIG National Forum at the Fairmont Royal York, the presidents of Canada's three major associations representing police, fire and emergency medical services signed a joint resolution in an effort to raise awareness about first responder voice interoperability.

"Achieving voice communications interoperability is one of the greatest challenges before emergency management and emergency services today," said Deputy Director General Steven Chabot, President, Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police (CACP). "By working with our public safety colleagues to raise awareness about the need for timely, effective and cooperative action by our members and at all levels of government, we hope to accelerate progress on communications interoperability for the betterment of public safety operations and the safety, security and prosperity of all Canadians."

The ceremony brought together the presidents of the CACP, the Canadian Association of Fire Chiefs (CAFC) and the Emergency Medical Services Chiefs of Canada (EMSCC) to sign a joint resolution outlining the three Associations' call to action to the Federal Government on first responder voice interoperability. The momentous event marked the first time the three associations have formally cooperated in such a high profile way — reflecting the significance of the issue and the priority it should receive from the Federal Government.

"Fire fighters, police officers, paramedics and other public safety providers depend upon effective voice communications between public safety agencies," remarked Chief W. (Bruce) Burrell, President, Canadian Association of Fire Chiefs. "While some of the barriers to interoperable communications include incompatible or aging communications equipment, limited or fragmented funding, jurisdictional or chain of command conflicts, availability of radio spectrum, etc., the single biggest cause appears to be a lack of coordination and cooperation among public safety agencies. Events like today's joint signing ceremony and the Second Canadian Voice Interoperability Workshop are representative of a more coordinated approach to public safety interoperability."

The signing ceremony was held during the Second Canadian Voice Interoperability Workshop: A CITIG National Forum where about 200 of the leading public safety interoperability experts from across the country were meeting for the unveiling of the first draft of the Canadian Communications Interoperability Plan, among other highlights. The Canadian Communications Interoperability Plan and the media event are very positive steps toward a cohesive and cooperative approach to Canadian public safety interoperability across multiple disciplines.

"Public safety providers like emergency medical services, fire and police have recognized the need for improved communications interoperability for quite some time," added Chief Bruce Farr, President, Emergency Medical Services Chiefs of Canada. "Much progress has made in getting the stakeholders moving together in the same direction. We are now looking to the Government of Canada to help provide national vision, leadership and funding to improve public safety voice communications interoperability. By working together, we can reduce the bottom line economic impact of emergency incidents, the number of associated casualties, the severity of injuries and the number lives lost, while ultimately increasing public safety for Canadians in general."

The signing ceremony and the Second Canadian Voice Interoperability Workshop: A CITIG National Forum (and more cohesive approach to public safety interoperability in general) was spawned in part by the creation of the Canadian Interoperability Technology Interest Group (CITIG) which brings together representatives from public safety, industry, academia, government and non governmental organizations to collectively shape the future of Canadian public safety interoperability. Launched in April 2007, by the Canadian Police Research Centre (CPRC) in conjunction with the CACP, the EMSCC, CAFC, the CITIG has focused on bringing stakeholders together to advance Canadian public safety interoperability.

For more information on the CITIG and the state of Canadian public safety provider interoperability, visit www.cprc.org/citig or send an email to citig@cprc.org.

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Chief Bruce Burrell, President, Canadian Association of Fire Chiefs, Steven Chabot, President, Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police, and Chief Bruce Farr, President, Emergency Medical Services Chiefs of Canada.

BACKGROUND

Canadian Public Safety Chiefs Resolution IMPROVING PUBLIC SAFETY VOICE COMMUNICATIONS INTEROPERABILITY

WHEREAS the safety, security and prosperity of Canadians including police officers, fire fighters, paramedics and other emergency medical service providers depends upon effective voice communications between public safety agencies; and,

WHEREAS there must be a coordinated national partnership between all levels of government to ensure the timely provision of sufficient and consolidated radio spectrum, support for the key interoperability issues of governance, standard operating procedures, technology, training and exercises, usage, and interconnection of infrastructure; and,

WHEREAS international studies and Canadian public safety responder experience shows that the lack of adequate voice communications interoperability increases the economic impact of emergency incidents, the number of associated casualties, the severity of injuries, and the number lives lost; and,

WHEREAS the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police have submitted numerous resolutions (07 2002, 08 2003, 09 2003, 04 2004 and 05 2005) calling upon the Government of Canada to take action to improve public safety voice communications interoperability; and,

WHEREAS in January 2005, the Government of Canada, through Public Safety Canada and Industry Canada, committed to put together a team by the end of October 2005 mandated to create a national strategy that will enable the implementation of a fully interoperable voice communications environment in Canada in 10 years; and,

WHEREAS Public Safety Canada has yet to create a National Strategy; and,

WHEREAS in support of a national strategy the CACP, CAFC and EMSCC have consolidated efforts to address the critical requirement to improve voice communications interoperability by establishing and participating in the Canadian Interoperability Technology Interest Group (CITIG) supporting over 100,000 public safety personnel as the "One Vision – One Voice" of public safety agencies; and,

WHEREAS over the past year CITIG has held regional voice communications interoperability forums and a national voice interoperability workshop with over 170 leaders from across Canada and the United States in attendance; and,

WHEREAS numerous reports, studies, workshops, and each of the regional forums, and the national workshop have indicated an immediate requirement for the Government of Canada to provide national vision, leadership and funding to improve public safety voice communications interoperability.

THEREFORE IT IS RESOLVED that the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police, Canadian Association of Fire Chiefs and Emergency Medical Services Chiefs of Canada request that the Government of Canada recognize the Canadian Interoperability Technology Interest Group as the national representative of public safety personnel whose mandate it is to improve public safety voice communications interoperability; and,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police, Canadian Association of Fire Chiefs and Emergency Medical Services Chiefs of Canada request the Government of Canada, through Public Safety Canada, to fully support Canadian Interoperability Technology Interest Group within the federal government in developing a national strategy.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police, Canadian Association of Fire Chiefs and Emergency Medical Services Chiefs of Canada request the Government of Canada commit financial, policy, and other human resources in Public Safety Canada in partnership with Canadian Interoperability Technology Interest Group to provide vision and leadership as required to accomplish voice communications interoperability between public safety agencies across Canada.

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Making First Responder Interoperability a Priority

The Canadian Interoperability Technology Interest Group (CITIG) brings together representatives from public safety, industry, academia, government and non governmental organization to collectively shape the future of Canadian public safety interoperability. The CITIG aims to:

- create forums for the exchange of information and ideas;
- facilitate communications amongst Canadian public safety interoperability stakeholders;
- bring together the collective wisdom of public safety and communications leaders and experts (best and brightest);
- respond to regulatory issues that impact public safety communications;
- provide a test bed where aspects of the five elements of SAFECOM®'s interoperability continuum (governance, standard operating procedures, technology, training & exercise and usage) can be understood, designed, tested, negotiated, implemented, trained, exercised, standardized or shared.

Launched in April 2007, the CITIG has evolved into a partnership between the Government of Canada's Canadian Police Research Centre (CPRC), the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police (CACP), the Canadian Association of Fire Chiefs (CAFC) and Emergency Medical Services Chiefs of Canada (EMSCC).



Major Accomplishments

- Over 300 individuals have registered to become members of CITIG, primarily through the CITIG Web site at www.cprc.org/citig.
- The CITIG has become a forum for stakeholders to contribute their knowledge and expertise to the development of an "Interoperability Roadmap" for Canada. Funding from Public Safety Canada will enable the creation of a draft Canadian Voice Interoperability Plan by March 31, 2009.
- As a result of over \$300,000 in CPRC funding, through the CITIG program, significant improvements to the state of interoperability in Canada's public safety sector have been realized.
- Six regional CITIG Forums were held in Toronto, St. John's, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver and Saskatchewan. Additional forums are planned for the Maritimes and Quebec, as well as a second one for British Columbia.
- A very successful National Voice Interoperability Workshop was held in March 2008 in Ottawa. A Second National Voice Interoperability Workshop is scheduled for December 7 to 10 in Toronto.
- CITIG is the first organization to become an international member of the National Public Safety Telecommunications Council in the United States
- The work of the CITIG has promoted greater awareness and recognition that interoperability must be addressed collaboratively by all public safety and security agencies.

For more information:
Visit the CITIG
Web page at
www.cprc.org/citig
and register for
access to a
shared workspace.
You can also e mail
citig@cprc.org.

CPRC-CCRP

Government
of CanadaGouvernement
du Canada

Canada

7th International Public Safety/Counter-terrorism Conference "International Multi-Modal Security and Critical Infrastructure Protection" Private/Public Partnerships to Detect, Protect and Respond

April 14-15, 2008
Seattle, Washington, USA

The conference brought together senior public safety and homeland security policy makers, practitioners and first responders; port security officials and companies; senior airport and transportation security officials and companies; Customs, DHS, Coast Guard, Defense and Immigration; Specialists in the technology sector, and Law enforcement officials to focus on:

- *Leading edge advancements in counterterrorism technologies*
- *Global perspectives on policy and homeland security issues*
- *Presentations by senior executive subject matter experts*
- *Interactive solution sessions on each plenary topic*
- *Networking opportunities with international public safety professionals.*

CACP President Steven Chabot was pleased to address participants on behalf of the CACP, and bring a Canadian perspective to these important issues.

THE CACP COUNTER-TERRORISM AGENDA

Excerpted from a presentation by CACP
President Steven Chabot to the 7th International
Public Safety/Counter-terrorism Conference

Prepared by Dorothy Ahlgren

Canada is a federation, with powers distributed between the federal and provincial governments. Municipalities are the creation of the provinces. This structure means that cooperation, coordination and compromise are necessary for any national initiatives to take place. Let me illustrate how this is working with counter-terrorism. The starting point is that the federal government has responsibility for national security. It exercises this responsibility through a number of federal agencies.

One, the Canadian Security Intelligence Service, or CSIS as it is commonly known, has the mandate to collect and analyze information and security intelligence from Canada and abroad. It reports to the Government of Canada through the Minister of Public Safety, and advises the federal government on threats to the security of Canada. CSIS shares its intelligence with other Canadian government departments and agencies, including Foreign Affairs and International

Trade, Immigration and Citizenship, the Department of National Defence, and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

A second federal agency, the RCMP, is one known around the world and certainly by this audience. By law, the RCMP has primary responsibility to perform peace officer duties in relation to any offence that constitutes a threat to the security of Canada. However, this does not mean that the RCMP is the only police force that investigates these offences. According to law, the Minister can enter into agreements with the provincial governments concerning the responsibilities of the RCMP, provincial police services and municipal police services.

Terrorism offences are prosecuted at a national level, by the Director of Public Prosecutions. This office also provides advice to police investigators.

So, as you can see, there are many players, within different agencies and orders of government, with roles in counter-terrorism.

This brings me to the role of the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police. It is a non-governmental association with voluntary membership and an elected Executive and Board of Directors. It is not an authority-granting organization. It has no publicly-assigned mandate.

What can an organization like this do with respect to counter-terrorism? Quite a number of things, in fact. Let me explain.

The CACP brings together police and senior law enforcement officials from across the country, plus experts from both public and private sectors.



CACP President Steven Chabot is welcomed to the podium by conference moderator, Mr. Tom Gede, former Executive Director of the Western Attorneys General.

As such, it is able to influence Canada's strategy and response to the threats of terrorism in a very real way. The CACP recognizes the need to move beyond theory and into reality. We needed a dedicated operational committee. The Counter-Terrorism and National Security Committee was formed in 2006.

This commitment has allowed the Association to bring together key players from many agencies, facilitate dialogue, and concentrate professional efforts, in order to make Canada's response more effective and efficient.

The Committee is chaired by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Assistant Commissioner responsible for National Security Criminal Investigations at the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. The Chair is supported by Co-Chairs representing federal, provincial and municipal police. They are joined by members of police services across Canada, as well as from Canada's armed services and security intelligence agency.

Let me stress that it is the professional association of police chiefs and senior executives that has provided the forum for inter-agency, cross-jurisdictional work to support governments on this national priority.

The Committee very quickly established its mandate, which is to harmonize the work of Canadian law enforcement agencies in identifying, preventing, deterring and responding to terrorism and national security threats, both domestically and internationally. This mandate forms the basis of its current work, which has been impressive by any standards.

The Committee has identified five strategic objectives:

- *to promote collaboration and integration among the enforcement agencies and appropriate public and private security and intelligence partners,*
- *to improve the ability to operate in a cooperative and integrated manner,*
- *to develop processes and facilitate strong communication at all levels,*
- *to pursue legislative reforms, and*
- *to focus on economic crimes in relation to organized crime funding of terrorist activities.*

Already, in two short years, the Counter-Terrorism and National Security Committee has achieved impressive results. Just one year ago, the Committee



CACP President Steven Chabot with Rear Admiral David Stone, former Assistant Secretary of Homeland Security for the Transportation Security Administration, USA.

organized the National Police and Security Terrorism Conference in Ottawa. This brought together members of the Committee, officials from within and outside government agencies and subject matter specialists.

It was motivated by practical needs:

- *a common, formalized plan within which police and security agencies and their members can work in an integrated fashion,*
- *leveraging of all existing resources,*
- *better awareness of front-line officers to threat indicators,*
- *improving the flow of information, and*
- *making clear who is responsible for what.*

The work at that Conference led to the development of a resolution adopted by the CACP membership last year. This resolution calls for CACP members to adopt eight (8) key principles of a "Common Framework for National Security". This framework document is designed as a foundation and guiding document for Canada's law enforcement fight against terrorism and national security threats.

The Committee is now working towards specific priorities in the context of its strategic, multi-year work plan. It is developing an organizational structure for the Committee itself, leading to the formation of sub-committees. It is developing a training program and communications plan. As one of the CACP's newest Committees, it is also one of the most robust and ambitious. The professionalism of its members is being applied not only in their home agencies, but in national coordination efforts.

In this very practical way, the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police is building upon the positive developments that have taken place, since 9-11, in our ability to prevent, detect, deter and respond to threats to the security of our country and our world neighbours.

As an Association that is not hampered by bureaucracy, the CACP has been able to harness the collective work of all of those who have been galvanized by the harsh reality of terrorism:

- *security intelligence agencies,*
- *law enforcement,*
- *the military and*
- *local first responders*

In the months and years ahead, our focus will expand to engage a wider community of stakeholders. We will be addressing issues such as cultural awareness,

- *the use of IT for formalized incident-tracking and reporting processes with local authorities, and*
- *the security of information being used by all law enforcement personnel involved in national security work.*

It is our intent to foster more public discussion, with a view to increasing awareness of terrorist threats.

Our Association's mission is worth repeating: leading progressive change in policing.

It inspires us to seek more learning opportunities to enhance Canada's ability to prevent, detect, deter and respond to the insidious forces that threaten our democratic values and way of life.

Thank you.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE FOR POLICE AND LAW ENFORCEMENT EXECUTIVES

Doing it Right the First Time

The International Conference for Police Executives was held in Montreal May 4-6, 2008. Twenty eight keynote speakers and panel members shared different approaches to a variety of issues police executives will face in their careers. Speakers from 8 countries included Lt. Col. Ret'd James L. Vance, FBI ACADEMY; Sheriff Leroy Baca, Los Angeles County Sheriffs Department; Superintendent Colin Campbell, Queensland Police Service, Australia; Deputy Chief Michael Perler, Swiss Federal Criminal Police, and Commissioner William J. Elliott, RCMP. They spoke about the importance of addressing key executive issues in a positive and successful manner and shared personal experiences on issues such as their relationships with police associations, dealing with civil unrest, career development, personal financial stewardship, and organization morale.

Each day concluded with a dynamic "Face-to-Face" session providing delegates with an open forum to interact with the day's presenters.



Sgt. Amy Ramsay, OPP and President, International Association of Women Police and Inspector Lee Foreman, Camrose Police Department.



Directeur Yvan Delorme, Service de police de la Ville de Montreal.



Chief Constable Paul Shrive, Port Moody Police Department and Assitant Commissioner Al McIntyre, RCMP E Division.



Chief Frank Beazley, Halifax Regional Police and Commissioner Bill Elliott, RCMP.



Chief Bob Kind, Greater Vancouver Transportation Authority Police and Peter Cuthbert, Executive Director, CACP.

2008 ORDER OF MERIT

Over 50 police officers from across Canada were inducted into the Order of Merit of the Police Forces on May 22, 2008. Her Excellency, Governor General Michaëlle Jean expressed delight at being able to honour the men and women joining the Order. She contrasted growing up in a country where police symbolized the brutal repression of people with the safe haven from violence and oppression that we enjoy in Canada today, due in large part to the efforts of police officers across the country. She recalled coming to Canada, and the time it took for the "ghosts" of the past and fear to fade. She reminded all present not to take our way of life for granted, but to remain vigilant and focused on ridding ourselves of fear and crime. To those joining the Order, she said "we count on you to protect and defend our communities and family and to ensure that the freedom of some doesn't infringe on others, to ensure that justice is served fairly and respectfully, to educate the public and to increase awareness. Every aspect of our lives depends on these crucial elements."

The Governor General noted that police are called to react on the spot in many unpredictable situations and reminded all present of the need to go beyond prejudice and preconceived ideas, to address issues diligently and fairly, and at all times endeavour to be a true reflection of what we want our society to be. She praised Canadian police officers as models of excellence who have the ability to engage and connect with people, who listen and get comfortable with people. She credited police with upholding high standards of effectiveness and efficiency.

"Your receiving this award is a testament of our appreciation. On behalf of our fellow citizens, I thank you from the bottom of my heart for helping people overcome the ghosts from their past – policing is not your career – it is your calling. This is a moving day - a very special day for me. I share your emotion. Thank you."

RCMP Police Commissioner Bill Elliott noted that he too was honoured and privileged to be in the company of the distinguished males and females being inducted into the Order. He noted that recipients had been nominated by their peers for their exceptional contributions. He recognized the sacrifices made and the exceptional dedication and commitment of police officers to keeping our communities safe. He thanked the CACP, the regional and national Advisory Committees, and all of the family and friends in attendance for their unwavering support of the recipients. He concluded by saying "I acknowledge your contributions and sacrifices to making this a better country".



2008 ORDER OF MERIT RECIPIENTS

Commander Level

Commissioner William J. Elliott
 Chief Jack Ewatski
 Chief Edgar MacLeod

Officer Level

Senior Director Eldon Amoroso
 Chief Jack H. Beaton
 Deputy Chief Kim Walter Derry
 Chief Constable Derek C. Egan
 Directeur général adjoint Regis Falardeau
 Chief W. M. Murray Faulkner
 Assistant Commissioner Peter M. German
 Assistant Commissioner Darrell John LaFosse
 Superintendent Gordon Blake Schumacher
 Assistant Commissioner Joseph Donat Michel Seguin
 Assistant Commissioner Rafik Souccar

Member Level

Corporal Stewart Richard Angus
 Corporal Terrence Barter
 Sergeant James Raymond Baskin
 Chief Superintendent Ross A. Bingley
 Sergeant Major Randall Kent Burt
 Superintendent Kenneth Cenzura
 Superintendent Robert James Chapman
 Directeur du service de la sécurité publique Serge Daoust
 Chief Bruce J. Davis
 Deputy Chief Jane Elizabeth Dick
 Deputy Chief Bradley S. Duncan
 Directeur général adjoint Denis Fiset
 Deputy Chief Keith Livingstone Forde

Agent Robert Gagnon
 Inspector John E.G. Grant
 Chief Superintendent William B. Grodzinski
 Sergeant Bradley Thomas Hampson
 Chief Superintendent Barry Harvie
 Inspector Shawn W. Hayes
 Staff Sergeant Kenneth J. Hykawy
 Chief Richard Laperriere
 Staff Sergeant Gary John Le Gresley
 Deputy Chief Constable Douglas A. LePard
 Chief Glenn M. Lickers
 Sergeant Douglas James Lockhart
 Sergeant Gordon Bruce Magee
 Chief Superintendent Norman Georges Mazerolle
 Chief Gerald William McEwin
 Chief Dale R. McFee
 Staff Sergeant David Frederick McIntyre
 Deputy Chief Charles David Mercier
 Sergeant Sharon Meredith
 Inspecteur Gervais Ouellet
 Chief Superintendent Randall Ross Parks
 Deputy Chief Constable Clayton J. D. Pecknold
 Deputy Chief Constable Robert A. Rich
 Superintendent Wayne Eric Rideout
 Sergeant Robert A. Ruiters
 Chief Constable Paul J. Shrive
 Staff Sergeant Francis Ronald Stevenson
 Agent Pierre Thébault
 Manager Georges D. Theriault
 Chief Paul Russell Trivett
 Chief David D. Wilson

2008 CACP CONFERENCE

MONTREAL SAYS "BONJOUR" TO CANADA'S POLICELEADERS

By Lisa Gordon

Police chiefs from across Canada converged on the vibrant city of Montreal for the 2008 CACP Conference, August 24-27. Themed "Better Diversity Management through Partnership," the event drew over 500 delegates, companions and youths. Part of the attraction of the 2008 conference was undoubtedly the informative professional program, but attendees also enjoyed Montreal's contagious excitement and joie de vivre.

Sunday's Opening Ceremonies included an official welcome from CACP President Steven Chabot and all four host organizations: the Association des directeurs de police du Québec, the RCMP, the Sûreté du Québec, and the Service de police de la ville de Montréal. Highlights of the Opening Ceremonies included a keynote address from The Honourable Jacques P. Dupuis, Quebec Minister of Justice and Public Security, and the presentation of the Minister of Justice National Youth Justice Policing Award. The CACP formally recognized the contributions of Dorothy Ahlgren and Trevor McCagherty, and a surprise award was presented to CACP Executive Director Peter Cuthbert for his efforts in "taking the CACP to a position of excellence." Peter's wife, Mary, was also applauded for her longstanding support of the Association.

On Monday, delegates heard from The Honourable Stockwell Day, Minister of Public Safety. In his address, Minister Day said his government was committed to dialogue and providing support to policing via funding, legislation and "mutual moral support." Dr. James Drennan of Flemming College discussed the creation of a new paradigm for policing in response to generational clashes between existing and new members of the police force. As Generation Y joins our police forces, it's necessary to examine personality traits and adopt organizational procedures accordingly to retain these recruits, he said.

Monday afternoon's speakers included D/Chief Sue O'Sullivan, Ottawa Police Service, and John Turner of the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (New Crime Severity Index); Chief Jack Ewatski (Rtd.) (National Framework for Progressive Policing); Jeffrey Brandt of the Canadian Firearms Centre (Implementation of the Public Agents Firearms Regulation); an update on the OPP/Toronto Police Service in-car camera initiative; and a presentation on the IBM Crime Information Warehouse. Commissioner Julian Fantino (OPP) closed the day with a discussion on the challenges of First Nations Policing.

On Monday night, delegates flocked to the Bell Centre to enjoy a memorable performance by Celine Dion. Dion performed in front of a full house, with fans enthusiastically welcoming her back to her home province.





Tuesday's program got underway with a Canadian Police Knowledge Network update from OPP Commissioner Fantino and Sandy Sweet, President and CEO of CPKN. Brian Seagrave of Raytheon focused his presentation on using IT to track "insider" threats to organizations. Intergenerational and intercultural communication was the subject of professional speaker Farès Chmait's presentation, and he offered some tips on communicating effectively to reduce generational gaps. Assistant Director Denis Desroches (SPVM) talked about ensuring that today's diverse societies are reflected in the makeup of our police forces.

Tuesday afternoon's presenters included Andrew Zdunich (Infusion Development Corp.) and Omar Rashid (Microsoft Canada) who discussed using technology to deal with crises; Chief Edgar MacLeod (Rtd.) and Geoff Gruson who summarized the highlights of the Police Sector Council's 2007 HR Diagnostic; a report from the members of ISIS 2008 (see www.cacpisis.ca); and Derek Prada from Motorola who spoke about cross-linking agencies and their communication abilities during an emergency. Also on hand were Chief Mike Boyd and Chief Frank Beazley with an update on identifying and dealing more effectively with the repeat offender. The day wrapped up with Chief Clive Weighill and Inspector Lance Valcour discussing the urgent need for interoperability when it comes to homeland security; and finally, a three-panel update on the Police Information Portal (P.I.P.) from Chief Constable Jim Chu, Inspector Nadine Carmel-Tremblay and Superintendent Charles Richer.

The final day of the conference began with delegates hearing a heartwarming presentation about the Law Enforcement Torch Run and its contributions to Special Olympics Canada. The main "bearpit" session on Wednesday was centred on the question, "Can there be reasonable accommodation



for police officers?" Panel representatives included Chief Constable Jim Chu (Vancouver Police Department), André Goh (Toronto Police Service) and A/Commr. Peter German (RCMP). The session was prefaced and moderated by Dr. Daniel Marc Weinstock of the University of Montreal.

The 2008 CACP conference closed on Wednesday evening with a very successful Gala Awards Banquet. The Montreal organizing team and the CACP national office staff pulled together a top notch conference, packed with informative professional programming and memorable social activities for delegates, companions and youths. Congratulations to all for a job extremely well done. See you next year in Charlottetown, August 9-12!



2008 CACP/OACP TRAFFIC SYMPOSIUM INNOVATION IN ROAD SAFETY: THE CHALLENGES AHEAD

Ottawa, Ontario • 29-30 September, 2008

The Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police Traffic Committee joined with the Ontario Association of Chiefs of Police to host this event, which brought together over 100 police service traffic managers and executives to develop tools and strategies to improve their agencies' abilities to manage the challenges of road safety in the coming decade.

Presentation highlights included:

Speed and Intersection Safety

Mr. Paul Boase, Transport Canada

Ms. Sheilagh Stewart, Counsel, Corporate Services

Intelligence led Traffic Policing through Electronic Information Management Systems

Staff Sergeant Rock Lavigne, Ottawa Police Service: E-Ticket Solutions

Impaired Driving: Technological and Legislative Advancements

Ms. Robyn Robertson, Traffic Injury Research Foundation: Impaired Driving research and technologies to combat the chronic impaired driver

Mr. Tim Kuttshutter, DRE Coordinator, York Regional Police



OACP Members and CACP
Traffic Committee Members



SYMPOSIUM ON SYSTEMIC RESPONSE TO THREATS AND INTIMIDATION TOWARDS JUSTICE OFFICIALS

Quebec City, October 19-22, 2008

By Claude Girard, President, Canadian Association of Crown Counsel

The criminal justice system is currently undergoing deep transformations, just like Canadian society and the values supporting it. While even recently we were allowed to believe that this rampart of democracy could single-handedly ensure that the law be upheld, troubling events have managed to shake that conviction.

In that regard, the unprecedented increase of violence, especially in major urban centres, was enough to highlight the rise of a new phenomenon that has the potential to strike at the very integrity of our justice system. It is now possible to believe that the order of things has suddenly changed. Powerful criminal organizations are now turning to unheard-of methods of intimidation towards justice officials and, even worse, innocent victims.

Criminal gang members and other criminals have been using threats and other forms of intimidation, including assault and murder, towards justice officials. Judges, lawyers, police officers, correctional officers, and other justice partners are concerned by this threat. Furthermore, they are grasping that this phenomenon could impact their professional and personal lives.

Such a threat to the integrity of our justice system cannot be tolerated, and calls for a strong, unequivocal systemic response. All justice officials must agree on a concerted approach. Concrete measures must be taken to put a stop to this trend and protect justice officers. Recent experiences in court houses across the country have shown the scope of the threat.

The participants of the justice system have seen a number of measures and procedures implemented to stop the threat and protect them. However, despite their attested effectiveness in some circumstances are these measures still able to counter this phenomenon? Are they sufficient to protect the various justice officials in our current environment?

These questions have led criminal justice officials to begin a unique discussion forum to grasp and discuss the importance of this trend, to assess the efforts deployed to counter it, and to measure the threat it represents for the whole justice system. These discussions led to the idea of holding a national symposium on the safety of justice officials.

This initiative is spearheaded by the Joint National Joint Committee of Senior Justice Officials (NJC) and the Canadian

Association of Crown Counsel (CACC), together with the CACP. It is designed to provide an opportunity for all justice officers and partners to collectively address a daily source of concern that requires the implementation of means and measures unprecedented in the history of the Canadian criminal justice system.

This event took place on October 19-22, 2008, in picturesque Quebec City, which was celebrating its 400th anniversary, at the historical Château Frontenac, a world-class hotel. Justice officials shared their personal experiences. Participants had the opportunity to hear experts and guest speakers challenge the 300 justice officials to participate in developing strategies to address this important issue.

Participants at this symposium had the unique opportunity to discuss leading practices and develop solutions that can help to fight this trend. Their organizations will benefit from their collective work, enhanced by the contribution of other justice partners. This one-of-a-kind meeting between justice partners unequivocally demonstrated justice officials' resolution to appropriately and efficiently respond to a threat that shall not keep them from their prime mission: to defend the integrity of the criminal justice system and the democratic values it rests on.



Chief Tom Kaye, Owen Sound Police Service, Mr. Claude Girard, President Canadian Association of Crown Counsel, Mr. Pierre Sangollo, National Project Manager – Public Safety & A/Director General Security, Correction Service of Canada, and Commissioner Julian Fantino, Ontario Provincial Police.

7TH ANNUAL POLICE/MENTAL HEALTH SYSTEMS LIAISON CONFERENCE

ADDRESSING THE COMPLEXITY OF MENTAL ILLNESS

Edmonton, Alberta • November 2-4, 2008

The 7th Annual Police/Mental Health Systems Liaison Conference, attended by 185 police officers, educators, mental health workers, prosecutors and others working to address mental health issues in the justice system, focused on collaborative initiatives and processes to improve the quality of life for clients, colleagues, and the community. The overriding goal is to help ensure that individuals who are living with mental illnesses are not “criminalized” inappropriately but rather are directed toward the system which is most appropriate for them in their circumstance. This may be entry into the criminal justice system if a crime has been committed, but equally, may mean that they are directed to the mental health system, or, if it is their choice and they do not represent a danger – no system at all.



Chief Mike Boyd, Edmonton Police Service and Assistant Commissioner Peter German, RCMP, E Division



Conference chairs Dr. Dorothy Cotton, Correctional Service of Canada and Terry Coleman, Deputy Minister, Saskatchewan Department of Municipal Affairs present the Award for Excellence in Research to Lisa Heslop, London Police Service.



Cst. Raymond Wood, Edmonton Police Service



Ms Nancy Fraser, Senior Operating Officer, Alberta Health Services, addresses conference participants.

Photos by Patrycia Thenu

The Mental Health Commission of Canada: what's it doing—and why should we care?

By Dr. Dorothy Cotton, Correctional Services of Canada

Author's Note: *At the 2008 CACP conference in Montreal, I was approached at the conclusion of one session by a senior police executive, a person who was familiar with the work of the police/mental health systems subcommittee of CACP. He commented, sounding more than a little frustrated, "Our police service has done everything it is supposed to do in regard to people with mental illnesses. We have extensive training for our officers, we have working agreements with our local mental health agencies, we have various diversion programs, our members sit on various local mental health boards and liaison committees. We have done everything we can think of. Yet when a mentally ill person dies or we don't respond fast enough it suddenly becomes all our fault. Where is the mental health system in all this "What about the public" Are we the only ones with responsibility for people with mental illnesses?"*

The above quote arguably provides the answer to the question posed in the title of this article. Why indeed should police leaders care about the Mental Health Commission of Canada? is not news to any police leader that dealing with people who appear to be mentally ill is a significant issue for police services. Vancouver Police's recent "Lost in Translation" review highlighted the nature and extent of the problem that arises in that jurisdiction. London Police have done exceptional work in documenting and analyzing the nature and extent of police involvement with people with mental illnesses. Belleville Police demonstrated significant initiative in reviewing all their interactions with people with mental illnesses (PMI) and not only identifying but actually implementing all the suggestions that arose from the review. There are many other police services which have completed equally significant internal reviews and developed specific response initiatives and interagency agreements with mental health service providers. All Canadian police academies now offer at least basic education about dealing with people who are mentally ill, and some—like the Royal Newfoundland Constabulary — do an exceptional job. CACP itself has issued Guidelines for police services to aid in their work with PMI. But there is no doubt that at the end of the day, many police leaders are left wondering, "Where is everyone else?"

This question has been posed by many others outside the world of policing. It was a central thesis of the report by a Senate committee co-chaired by (then) Senator Michael Kirby and Senator Wilbert

Keon ("Out of the Shadows at Last: Transforming Mental Health, Mental Illness and Addiction Services in Canada") published in 2006. And eventually, the concern transformed itself into an idea whose time appeared to have come-finally: The Mental Health Commission of Canada.

For all that Canada likes to think of itself as a poster child for accessible health care, Canada remains the only G8 country without a national mental health strategy. Anyone who has ever experienced a mental health problem — or had a family member or friend who has had a problem — knows how difficult it can be to access services. Anyone who has ever worked as a first responder also knows this. Canada's mental health system is largely not a system at all. Anyone with a mental health problem also knows very well that accessing services is not the only problem. The issue of stigma itself is enormous. Who wants to tell anyone else they are having a "mental" problem? Yet as police organizations, the people with mental illnesses that you interact with are not all out on the streets. One in five Canadians will experience a mental illness at some point in life — and that includes employees of police services. Mental health-related disability is the single largest cost to employers in both lost time from work, as well as from what is sometimes called "presenteeism" — that is, people who come to work but underperform.

What is the Mental Health Commission of Canada (MHCC)? In its own words.

The Mental Health Commission of Canada is a non-profit organization created to focus national attention on mental health

issues and to work to improve the health and social outcomes of people living with mental illness.

The Commission, while funded by the Government of Canada, is a national body, not a federal one. It has been endorsed by all levels of government, although the Commission operates at arm's length from government.

The Commission is currently working on four key initiatives:

- *A national strategy*
- *An anti-stigma campaign*
- *Homelessness research demonstration projects*
- *A knowledge exchange centre*

In addition, the MHCC has eight Advisory Committees focusing on topics of specific concern. These include:

- *Child and Youth;*
- *Mental Health and the Law;*
- *Seniors;*
- *First Nations, Inuit and Métis;*
- *Workforce;*
- *Family Caregivers;*
- *Service Systems; and*
- *Science.*

Of particular interest to policing is the Mental Health and Law Advisory Committee (MHLAC), chaired by the Honourable Ted Ormston, founder of the first ever Mental Health Court (in Toronto). This committee's mandate is twofold — to address inequalities in law that adversely affect PMI — but also to address issues related to the interface between PMI and the criminal justice system. Police issues are front and center at the table of this committee. The MHLAC is — and will continue to be — involved with issues related to “best practices” in training both at basic and advanced levels, research about consumer points of view and insights into interactions between police and PMI as well as supporting liaison initiatives between police and mental health agencies. In conjunction with the MHLAC, the MHCC has issued an opinion on the thorny issue of what mental-health-related information should be contained in “police record checks.”

While all these initiatives are no doubt helpful, the bigger impact on police services may well come through the more central work of the MHCC itself. In February, 2008, the Federal government allocated \$110 million to the Mental Health Commission of Canada to find ways to help the growing number of homeless people who have a mental illness.

The Commission is establishing research demonstration projects in five cities across the country with a primary focus on projects for mentally ill people who are homeless. This clearly has implications for police services.

MHCC is also developing and implementing a national anti-stigma campaign; a ten year project. The MHCC is working with the broader mental health community of consumers, stakeholders and professionals to create such a plan and will serve as a catalyst, by mobilizing and focusing the actions of others. PMI often report that the stigma of a mental illness is more damaging to them than the mental illness itself. Indeed, it is often the attitudes of the public — fear and apprehension — that bring PMI to the attention of the police. The anti-stigma campaign has clear implications for police services.

However, in the end, it is the lack of access to services and the disjointed nature of the mental health system itself that poses the biggest challenge — to PMI, to the police and indeed to the MHCC. The lack of a national approach to mental health issues represents an important national deficiency and also prevents implementation of concrete initiatives at a national level that would benefit people living with mental illness throughout the country. The Commission will work with all members of the mental health community to help develop this national strategy. The development of a national strategy has clear implications for police services.

Will any of these initiatives have an immediate positive impact on the nature and extent of police interactions with people with mental illness? Alas...not likely. But at least there is hope that down the road, things may change.

For further information about the MHCC and the MHLAC, please contact either Dr. Dorothy Cotton or Chief Terry G. Coleman [Retd], both of whom are members of the MHLAC. They can both be reached at pmhl@nintu.net

This quote is excerpted from the Mental Health the website should read www.mentalhealth.ca

The MHLAC is — and will continue to be — involved with issues related to “best practices” in training both at basic and advanced levels, research about consumer points of view and insights into interactions between police and PMI as well as supporting liaison initiatives between police and mental health agencies.

CACP PRESIDENT BRINGS GREETINGS TO THE CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF FIRE CHIEFS CONFERENCE

History shaping the future

Whitehorse, Yukon • 21-24 September, 2008

Welcoming Remarks

by Deputy Director General Steven Chabot, President, CACP

Good evening. Thank you for your kind introduction.

On behalf of the Executive, Board of Directors and members of the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police, it is my great pleasure to join you at your annual conference.

The CACP turned one hundred years old in 2005, and so I understand the great pride that you feel as you celebrate your 100 years of history this week.

It is very exciting for me to be here representing the Chiefs of Police. In fact, the inclusion of the CACP makes history itself. It is the result of a new and strong partnership between our two Associations.

I am struck by the similarities between the CAFC and the CACP, apart from the fact that we have both been serving our communities and our professions for a century.

Like your Association, mine is an independent, non-profit organization with a voluntary membership. Our front lines deal with people when they are at their most vulnerable and fearful.

Our mission is "leading progressive change in policing". Our objectives are very similar to your own.

The two associations, therefore, share a commitment

- *to excellence,*
- *to a high standard of ethics, integrity, honour and conduct, and*
- *to continuous learning.*

We each work

- *to advance knowledge within our professions, and*
- *to serve our communities.*

Our close collaboration is a positive development and will yield good results.



The conference title, History Shaping the Future, is very appropriate for this centennial event.

Of course we have pride in our history.

But there are also lessons to be learned from the past.

These are the lessons that will inform us today and into the future, as we seek better ways to serve our communities.

Enjoy this conference and celebrate your birthday.

On behalf of the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police, I wish you all the best for the next hundred years.



CACP President, Steven Chabot, Deputy Director General, Sûreté du Québec with CAFC President, Fire Marshal Patrick Burke, Office of the Ontario Fire Marshal, Toronto, Ontario.

WORK OF THE LAW AMENDMENTS COMMITTEE

Following is a list of the issues the CACP Law Amendments Committee has been working on in 2008. Further information on their efforts are available at www.cacp.ca.

ISSUE	CHAMPION
Lawful Access Modernization of Investigative Techniques (MITA)	Clayton Pecknold, Tom Grue, Murray Stooke
Tackling Violent Crime – Bill C-2	Clayton Pecknold
Interprovincial Police Jurisdiction	Gord Schumacher, Murray Stooke, Francis Brabant
Firearms Related Legal Issues Registry Bill C-2 (formerly C-10)	Tony Warr
Drug Impaired Driving (C-2)	Chris McNeil Drug Committee Traffic Committee
Identity Theft C-27	Mike Cabana, Francis Brabant
Deadtime Sentencing	Clayton Pecknold
Identification of Criminals Act Review	Clayton Pecknold
YCJA	Chris McNeil
Corrections and Conditional Release Act	Clayton Pecknold
Air India Inquiry – joint initiative with organized Crime & National Security Committees	Vince Westwick, Clayton Pecknold
Justice Efficiency Project	Vince Westwick, Clayton Pecknold
Intervenor – Supreme Court of Canada R v Singh Telus Mobility Hill v Hamilton	Clayton Pecknold, Thom Grue
Journalistic Privilege Bill C-246	Clayton Pecknold, Francis Brabant
Cybercrime Legislative Issues – joint initiative with e-Crime Committee	Clayton Pecknold, Kate Lines, Tom Pownall
Fintrac	Geoff O'Brian (CSIS)
Heads of Prosecution Working Groups Disclosure Wrongful Conviction	Francis Brabant, Murray Stooke, Chris McNeil, Ian Atkins
Disclosure Issues raised at the Air India Inquiry	Clayton Pecknold
Non-returnable Warrants	Clayton Pecknold
DNA Act Review	Bruce Brown
Archived Issues:	
ISSUE	CHAMPION
Witness Protection	Moved to Organized Crime Committee pending further action
Arar Inquiry - joint initiative with Organized Crime and National Security Committees	Gord Schumacher, Vince Westwick
Legislative Reviews Anti-Terrorism Act Immunity Legislation DNA Act Review	Geoff O'Brian, Mike Cabana
Sex Offender Registry – Bill C-23	Ian Atkins
Racial Profiling/Bias Free Policing	Tony Warr
Diamond Mines Dangerous Offender Legislation – long term supervision	Organized Crime Committee



CACP and CPKN: *Partnering to Achieve a Common Goal*

Christine Jackson, Canadian Police Knowledge Network

Policing in Canada is under the gun. At the same time demands for police services are expanding into 21st century realms such as global terrorism, sophisticated cyber crime, and continually morphing drug offenses, policing itself is under the microscope. At no other time have frontline officers faced a more dangerous environment or greater public scrutiny. And despite the many complex issues at play within Canada's policing sector, one of most pressing questions is also one of the most fundamental: Are frontline officers getting the training they need to safely and effectively carry out the duties expected of them?

There's nothing new about the training challenges facing Canadian police services. Budgetary constraints, limited access to training resources and facilities, and complex scheduling demands have often hindered efforts to keep pace with training needs. As early as 2000, Canada's policing sector knew that it needed to adopt new technologies and mechanisms to achieve its training objectives. And by 2004, the sector had acted, collaborating with various governmental and academic agencies to establish the Canadian Police Knowledge Network (CPKN), a not-for-profit organization that develops and delivers online training products for front-line officers.

The CPKN model is unique. Entrenched within the policing community and governed and guided by senior police professionals, CPKN communicates with a network of trainers, decision-makers, and subject matter experts to identify and develop priority training topics for the sector as a whole. This approach enables any police or law enforcement agency, regardless of size or geographical location, to access consistent, just-in-time training.

Over the past four years, the CPKN model has continually evolved, adapting to meet the distinct needs of a police audience and implementing new efficiencies that save services time and money. But as important as these advances have been, perhaps more significant is how the policing sector itself has evolved. More than ever, the sector is moving beyond autonomous, service-based training and using the CPKN model to share experience, knowledge, and training resources with the police community at large.

"CPKN has always been a 'by police, for police' entity," says Sandy Sweet, President and CEO of CPKN. "But the past couple of years have brought a more cooperative approach to the exchange of knowledge and information between police services. This trend is indicative of the growing sense of urgency around training issues and how CPKN is

becoming increasingly accepted as the one of the means to achieve collaborative training objectives.”

As an organization representing Canadian police services at all levels, the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police (CACP) also recognizes frontline officer training to be a primary factor in achieving the highest possible level of public safety and security for all Canadians. Understanding that web-based delivery is an important component of Canada’s police training model, it has endorsed CPKN’s mandate since 2006. More recently however, CACP and CPKN have announced an enhanced alliance where CACP will take on a more active role in the promotion of CPKN and development of its products.

The goals of an enhanced relationship between CACP and CPKN are twofold: 1) to increase awareness about CPKN and the benefits of e-learning among Canada’s policing agencies; and 2) to ensure the content produced by CPKN meets the needs of a national police audience. The first objective will be achieved by raising CPKN’s profile at CACP events and through CACP media. The second objective, which represents the core of this collaboration, features an e-learning endorsement process for CPKN courseware.

nationally represented body that facilitates the exchange of ideas, procedures, and information relating to human resource issues in policing, will have the opportunity to audit the development process for select CPKN courses. Based on reviews of the documentation associated with an established nine step development process, and CPKN’s adherence to that process, the HR Committee will put forward a recommendation to the CACP Board of Directors to issue course-specific endorsements.

Any CPKN course that demonstrates applicability to a national police audience is eligible for consideration under the endorsement process. While new courses will be given priority, existing courses from the CPKN catalogue may also be submitted for review. For courses that successfully fulfill the requirements of the endorsement process, CPKN will be permitted to use CACP’s logo on course-specific promotional materials.

While CPKN expects to see increased demand as a result of course endorsements and enhanced profile among the CACP membership, this relationship will also generate benefits for CACP. Through a revenue-sharing agreement, CACP will earn a percentage of

“The technology [e-learning] is proven - - we now need to focus on a means to ensure that the training put out there is based on recognized best practices from services across the country.”

*- Steven Chabot, Deputy Director General of the
Sûreté du Québec and CACP President*

Together, CACP and CPKN have outlined an endorsement process to validate CPKN’s e-learning design and development procedures against established benchmarks. In addition to adding a formal national review component to CPKN’s quality assurance procedures, it will also strengthen CPKN’s ability to identify key training initiatives as the selection, development, and delivery of online training continues to evolve.

“Canada’s policing sector has been moving towards an increasingly collaborative model for developing and delivering training,” says Steven Chabot, Deputy Director General of the Sûreté du Québec and CACP President. “Web-based delivery has made knowledge sharing and cross-jurisdictional training more feasible than ever. The technology is proven – we now need to focus on a means to ensure that the training put out there is based on recognized best practices from services across the country. An endorsement process whereby a national body can analyze and authenticate the rigors associated with a training course is a critical component of that overall approach.”

The CACP endorsement process will assess CPKN learning products against identified best practices for course training standards, instructional design, course development, and quality reviews. CACP’s HR Committee, a

registration fees from select CPKN courseware, excluding third-party courses or courses that have received development funding. These returns will support other CACP activities and initiatives on behalf of the entire policing community.

“We’re extremely pleased with this arrangement with CACP and believe it will result in positive outcomes for all stakeholders,” says Sweet. “It’s just another example of how the Canadian policing community is working together to develop practical yet innovative solutions to the challenges facing the sector.”

The CACP-CPKN agreement formally commenced on January 1st, 2009. The CACP HR Committee is working to implement the new endorsement process.

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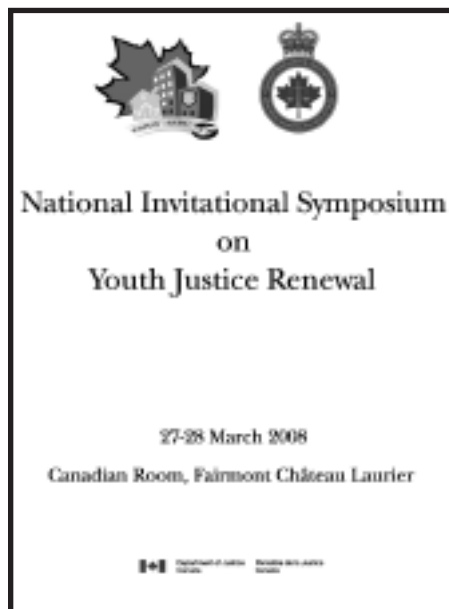
STRENGTHENING CANADIAN COMMUNITIES: YOUTH JUSTICE RENEWAL

By Sandra Wright, Manager, Coalition on Community Safety, Health and Well-being

Canadians often express serious concerns about youth crime and misgivings about the justice system response when asked about the safety of their communities. In October 2007, as part of the Government's "tough on crime" agenda, the Honourable Robert Nicholson, Minister of Justice, signalled his intention to amend the Youth Criminal Justice Act to include deterrence and denunciation as principles of sentencing and to strengthen pre-trial detention provisions. Minister Nicholson also announced a comprehensive review of the Youth Criminal Justice Act, commencing in 2008. The CACP, in partnership with the Child Welfare League of Canada and on behalf of the Coalition on Community Safety, Health and Well-being, took the opportunity of this review to look at what works well with the YCJA and what issues in the legislation and the youth criminal justice system, in general, call for improvement.

On 27-28 March 2008, the CACP, with funding from Justice Canada, hosted the "National Invitational Symposium on Youth Justice Renewal" in Ottawa. The thirty-one invitees represented policing, child welfare, health and mental health, corrections, youth services, Aboriginal child/youth services, education, victim advocacy, youth engagement, community development and recreation. Youth-related social programs from Vancouver to Pictou, Markham to Fort Simpson and points in between sent delegates. Eight Coalition partners took an active part in the deliberations: the CACP, the Canadian Nurses Association, the Child Welfare League of Canada, the Canadian Resource Centre for Victims of Violence, the Church Council on Justice and Corrections, The Salvation Army, YOUCAN and YWCA Canada. Police

representation came from the SQ, the OPP, the RCMP (Nunavut), Nishnawbe-Aski, Vancouver, Regina, Halifax Regional and Niagara Regional. The broad geographical and professional representation led to lively discussions, as often widely divergent ideas were debated in working groups and plenary sessions. The consultation was not intended to reach consensus in the short time available. Instead, the final symposium report compiled participants' views, a selection of which is reflected below.



Participants noted that the YCJA has many positive features. The spirit and broad principles of the Act fittingly focus on keeping youth accountable, encouraging them to take responsibility for their actions and rehabilitating offenders. The Act reflects the differences in maturity between youth and adults. It is sensitive both to cultural diversity and the importance of family engagement. The YCJA emphasizes

the community's important role in the youth justice system. It encourages a multi-disciplinary approach to dealing with young people. Fewer youth now end up in custody, while new sentencing options and targeted interventions have resulted in more successful transitions back into mainstream society.

However, participants acknowledged that there are significant problems with the YCJA and its implementation. Protection of society needs to be an unequivocal objective. Canadians do not always understand how this complex legislation works or how it fits into a broader social and economic context. The needs of new Canadians, Aboriginal youth and young people struggling with mental illness or addictions are not being met consistently. Differences in resource levels and available expertise from community to community, province to province, result in an uneven application of the Act. Lack of sustainable funding means that non-governmental agencies cannot address youth issues effectively. In some cases, more intrusive measures than those provided for in the Act would be in the best interests of young persons. Pre-trial detention and interim judicial release provisions require closer examination. Information needs to be shared and records kept more consistently. Sentences need to be long enough to change behaviour and attitudes. More attention should be paid to victim impact statements. Provisions regarding breaches and the conditions for holding youth in secure detention need to be reviewed. Above all, poverty, social dislocation, mental illness, substance abuse, lack of programs in rural, remote and Aboriginal communities and over-stressed support systems need to be addressed.

In conclusion, participants suggested 45 steps which would improve the YCJA and

the youth criminal justice system. These recommendations, along with the detailed report, supporting documents and the symposium evaluation, can be found on the Coalition on Community Safety, Health and Well-being website (www.cacp.ca). Participants also suggested that further research and multi-sectoral consultations could benefit the youth criminal justice system. Several topics were proposed and the Coalition is currently looking into organizing additional national consultations.

The "National Invitational Symposium on Youth Justice Renewal" was an excellent opportunity to engage a broad range of national and local organizations. This consultation demonstrated how multi-sectoral collaboration can increase awareness of the challenges to creating safe, healthy communities and promote greater understanding of the roles of law enforcement and social development organizations. All symposium participants submitted favourable evaluations and the CACP was complimented on its leadership in reaching

out to so many sectors on the important issue of youth justice renewal.

The Symposium Team

*Dorothy Ahlgren, Co-chair,
Crime Prevention Committee*

*Peter Dudding, Executive Director,
Child Welfare League of Canada*

Sandra Wright, Coalition Manager

Dennis Gruending, Facilitator

The Coalition on Community Safety, Health and Well-being: **MOVING FORWARD**

By Sandra Wright, Manager, Coalition on Community Health, Safety and Well-being



Sandra Wright,
Coalition Manager

The Coalition on Community Safety, Health and Well-being continues to advocate for improved community safety, health and well-being and promote public awareness of crime prevention through social development. Bringing together national interests from many sectors to speak with one voice about the

development of safe, healthy and inclusive communities remains a priority for the CACP.

The Coalition currently has 24 members representing a broad range of organizations involved in the promotion of safe, healthy and inclusive communities. Overall direction is provided by a Steering Committee chaired by Dorothy Ahlgren from the CACP and with members from the Canadian Council on Social Development, the Canadian Nurses Association, the Canadian Teachers' Federation, the Child Welfare League of Canada, Independent Living Canada, YOUCAN and the Coalition Manager.

Youth and the Justice System

In moving forward as a project-based organization, the Coalition has made issues relating to youth a priority. In March 2008, the CACP received funding on behalf of the Coalition from Justice Canada for the "National Invitational Symposium on Youth Justice

Renewal". This consultation, described in more detail in the CACP Bulletin (Fall 2008), gave 31 invitees from a wide range of sectors an opportunity to exchange views on the strengths and weaknesses of the youth justice system in general and, more specifically, the Youth Criminal Justice Act (YCJA). The findings of the symposium, posted on the CACP website, were provided to departmental officers involved in the comprehensive review of the YCJA undertaken by the Minister of Justice and Attorney General for Canada.

The symposium on youth justice reform was the first in a planned series of three national consultations dealing with youth and the criminal justice system. The CACP received further funding from Justice Canada to hold a "National Invitational Symposium on Youth Illicit Substance Abuse and the Justice System" on February 25-26, 2009 in Ottawa. The 45 invitees included delegates representing police services, substance abuse practitioners, public health, child welfare, addictions, the justice system, corrections/victims, youth services, education, recreation, youth engagement and youth and community development workers as well as several young people. Symposium participants looked at how youth with substance abuse problems challenge the justice, health, education and other systems, how communities can prevent such youth from engaging in criminal behaviour, the most effective ways to deal with youth once they are enmeshed in the justice system and what can be done to ensure that youth crime and victimization are treated as a health as well as a justice issue.

This winter, the CACP, on behalf of the Coalition, will also be submitting to Justice Canada a request for funding for a "National Invitational Symposium on Youth Mental Health and the Justice System". That consultation, expected to take place in Western Canada in June 2009, will bring together another 45 participants to consider the impact of mental illness on the criminal behaviour and victimization of youth involved in the justice system. The Mental Health Commission of Canada has indicated its interest in participating in this symposium.

The three symposia on youth and the justice system will lead to a major CACP-sponsored conference on youth and mental health. Several CACP standing committees will be invited to collaborate on the planning and delivery of this conference, tentatively proposed for the fall of 2009. The conference will engage not only the policing community, but also the social development sectors that are represented in the Coalition.

While the CACP has taken the lead in facilitating the delivery of the Coalition mandate, some NGO partners are now seeking funding for initiatives that reflect the Coalition's priorities; for example, the Canadian Safe School Network has sought funding from the Public Health Agency of Canada for a national forum on underserved youth to be held "in association with the Coalition".

Crime Prevention Committee and the Coalition

The Crime Prevention Committee has been a steadfast champion of the Coalition from its inception. In fact, at a recent meeting, it affirmed that the Coalition would be the vehicle by which the Committee achieves its priorities. As a result, Coalition partners will be heavily involved in a national conference on multi-generational family violence which the Crime Prevention Committee expects to hold in 2010.

Elusive Sustainability

The search for funding for the Coalition is challenging. Attempts to secure support from the private sector or foundations have been unsuccessful. The non-governmental organizations (NGOs) making up the Coalition membership operate under resource constraints which are expected to worsen as the current economic downturn continues. Coalition partners are now assessed an annual membership fee. Although that fee is a modest \$200, several former partners have indicated that they could not pay and have therefore regretfully withdrawn from the Coalition.

It is unlikely that the Coalition will be able to acquire sustainable funding from government similar to the support received from Public Safety Canada for 2005-06 and 2006-07. While the Coalition no longer fits the funding priorities of the National Crime Prevention Centre whose focus is now on specific initiatives in specific communities, not the broad national and multi-sectoral collaboration represented by the Coalition, other federal departments may consider supporting projects related to their mandates.

When the federal contributions for the Coalition ended in March 2007, the CACP demonstrated its commitment to multi-sectoral crime prevention through social development by funding the Coalition Office. In January 2008, the Crime Prevention Committee asked the CACP Executive to continue that support. The Board decided in March to allocate \$35,000 for the operation of a part-time Coalition Office in 2008-09, on the understanding that any revenues received would be used to offset the CACP's financial support. In November, the Crime Prevention Committee passed unanimously a motion calling on the CACP Board to support the Coalition Office for three more years.

The Coalition on Community Safety, Health and Well-being has not yet attained the goal of sustainability, but it has made significant progress in demonstrating to decision-makers and Canadians the value of crime prevention through social development in the achievement of safe, healthy and inclusive communities.

Coalition Membership, 2008-09

Boys and Girls Clubs of Canada

Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police

Canadian Association of Elizabeth Fry Societies

Canadian Association of Public Libraries

Canadian Association of Social Workers

Canadian Centre on Substance Abuse

Canadian Council on Social Development

Canadian Criminal Justice Association

Canadian Nurses Association

Canadian Pensioners Concerned

Canadian Public Health Association

Canadian Resource Centre for Victims of Crime

Canadian Safe School Network

Canadian School Boards Association

Canadian Teachers' Federation

Child Welfare League of Canada

Church Council on Justice and Corrections

Halton Regional Police Service

Independent Living Canada

Movement for Canadian Literacy

Safe Communities Foundation

The Salvation Army

Youth Canada Association (YOUNCAN)

YWCA Canada

INTERNATIONAL REPORT ON CRIME PREVENTION AND COMMUNITY SAFETY

by Dorothy Ahlgren, Co-Chair, Crime Prevention Committee

CACP members joined the International Centre for the Prevention of Crime (ICPC) Board of Directors, UN officials and other invitees at the 9 September 2008 launch in Montreal of the first International Report on Crime Prevention and Community Safety: Trends and Perspectives and the accompanying International Compendium of Crime Prevention Practices: To Inspire Action Across the World.

The Report depicts several major issues related to crime, insecurity and victimization drawn from many countries, and presents solutions and preventive measures that have been developed in face of diverse challenges. It was inspired by the conviction that crime prevention policy is effective if it is based on solid and shared knowledge, and is sustainable. This conviction is shared by the CACP Crime Prevention Committee. The Report links research, analysis, government policy and information sharing and the Compendium provides practical examples using this methodology. The ICPC will publish the Report every two years, and the next report will be launched during the upcoming UN Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice which takes place in Brazil in 2010.

ICPC, based in Montreal, was established in 1994 to assist cities and countries in improving safety and reducing crime and victimization. It aims to promote effective policies, strategies and programs. It is the only international organization dedicated exclusively to crime prevention, forming part of a network that includes international organizations, UN agencies and specialized institutes that focus on crime prevention. It is supported by the Governments of Canada and Québec, France, and several other countries spanning the globe.

The ICPC and CACP enjoy a solid working relationship, as the CACP joined the ICPC in 2004 as a member organization. ICPC staff members Laura Capobianco and Serges Bruneau serve as technical advisors to the CACP Crime Prevention Committee. Deputy Chief Michael Mann is the CACP representative to ICPC and in 2007 was elected a Director of the ICPC Board.

The ICPC's approach to crime prevention is one embraced by the CACP: crime prevention takes many forms and each has a valid place along the crime prevention continuum. While recognizing the police are one of many actors in crime prevention, the Centre's focus on the role of police in crime prevention represents a valuable knowledge source, on which the CACP has relied for many years. Both the international report and its accompanying compendium of 65 promising and inspiring practices are already being put to good use. They form the basis of a recent program launched by the ICPC and CACP entitled "International Learnings on the Go: A Series of Seminars to Inform and Inspire Effective Police Partnerships in Crime Prevention".

The program is available to Canadian police services and their partners, and aims to advance international learning in the area of

effective police partnerships in crime prevention and facilitate exchanges among partners in prevention (research, policy, practice). Seminar modules at the Centre include: the role of the police in prevention, police-community partnerships enhancing women's safety and managing safer public spaces.

"There is real value in bringing international practices to Canadian police in a seminar format," stated Deputy Chief Mann. "This brings the most current knowledge to police and provides an opportunity for discussion on what approaches might be applicable in our own communities." Laura Capobianco notes that the ICPC can adapt the seminar to the needs of the host police agency, including length of seminar (1/2 day to 1 day), practice focus, and format. Host agencies are required to organize the logistics of the seminar, and cover the travel and accommodation costs of an ICPC expert, including a small honorary fee. Seminars are currently being discussed with police partners, with launches planned in the provinces of Quebec and Ontario in the spring.

CACP Crime Prevention committee members and international partners, Juma Assiago, UN Habitat and Slawomir Redo, UN Office on Drugs and Crime at the ICPC launch of the First International Report on Crime Prevention and Community Safety



Police officers in Halifax reading with children and promoting the Crime Prevention Committee's efforts on improving literacy in Canada.

2008 CACP SPONSORED AWARDS

Canadian Banks Law Enforcement Award 2008

TORONTO AND PEEL REGIONAL POLICE OFFICERS RECOGNIZED FOR BRAVERY AND INVESTIGATIVE SKILLS BY BANKING INDUSTRY

By the Canadian Bankers Association

Breaking up forgery labs, uncovering millions of dollars worth of counterfeit travellers cheques and money orders and physically subduing a bank robbery suspect are all in a day's work for Constable Tiffany St. Denis of Peel Regional Police and Detective-Constable Rob Armstrong of the Toronto Police Service.

Tonight in Montreal, these officers will be honoured with the Canadian Banks' Law Enforcement Award (CBLEA), which is presented annually at the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police Conference gala ceremony to officers who have excelled at combating crimes committed against Canada's banks.

"The banking industry appreciates the exceptional efforts of Detective-Constable Armstrong and Constable St. Denis on these complicated assignments," said Nathalie Clark, General Counsel and Corporate Secretary at the Canadian Bankers Association, who presented the awards on behalf of the banking industry. "Canada's banks work very closely with police forces across the country to prevent and investigate bank robberies and various types of fraud, and this is our opportunity to publicly acknowledge their outstanding efforts."



Mr. William Crate, Director of Security and Ms. Nathalie Clark, General Council and Corporate Secretary, Canadian Bankers Association present the 2008 CBLEA Award to Cst. Tiffany St. Denis, Peel Regional Police

Detective-Constable Rob Armstrong – Toronto Police Service

Detective-Constable Armstrong is recognized for his exceptional work and bravery during a 2008 bank robbery. After being notified by the bank of a robbery in progress, the Toronto Police Service Emergency Task Force and the K-9 Unit secured the area. Dressed in plain clothes, Detective-Constable Armstrong entered the branch, provided real-time intelligence for approximately one hour to investigating officers outside during the robbery and tackled the suspect as he left the bank.

His courageous actions resulted in a safe ending for employees, customers and the accused in this dangerous situation and the suspect was charged with one count of Robbery and one count of Forcible Confinement.

Constable Tiffany St. Denis – Peel Regional Police

In May of 2007, Crimestoppers received tips that an individual who had served time in the United States for producing counterfeit government identification was active in Peel Region. Constable St. Denis' investigation led to the arrest of a number of individuals and the discovery of a sophisticated forgery lab in a Brampton, Ontario home. However, the main suspect remained at large. In December of 2007, Constable St. Denis' public request for tips led to the suspect's arrest and the dismantling of another forgery lab in Guelph.

Constable St. Denis' perseverance resulted in a number of arrests and the seizure of approximately \$6 million worth of counterfeit travellers cheques and money orders as well as a number of fraudulent passports, citizenship cards and driver's licences that could have been used to commit identity theft.

Since the creation of the CBLEA in 1972, 212 officers from across Canada have been honoured with the Canadian Banks' Law Enforcement Award for their outstanding bravery, dedication and other noteworthy achievements in combating crimes against Canada's banks. Additional information about the CBLEA can be found at www.cba.ca under "About Us".

The Canadian Bankers Association works on behalf of 51 domestic chartered banks, foreign bank subsidiaries and foreign bank branches operating in Canada and their 257,000 employees to advocate for efficient and effective public policies governing banks and to promote an understanding of the banking industry and its importance to Canadians and the Canadian economy.

9TH ANNUAL MINISTER OF JUSTICE YOUTH JUSTICE POLICING AWARD

The Minister of Justice National Youth Justice Policing Award was established by the Department of Justice in collaboration with the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police. The award recognizes police officers who, individually or as a team, develop approaches for dealing with youths in conflict with the law that go beyond the formal court system. It celebrates innovative policing, and serves to inform the police and the wider community about creative responses to youth crime.

Specifically, the award recognizes individuals or teams who draw upon the programs and approaches outlined in the Youth Criminal Justice Act (YCJA), including:

- *using extrajudicial measures described under Part I of the YCJA (e.g. using warnings, cautions, referrals to community agencies, or not taking any further action as alternatives to the formal court system)*
- *providing advice to decision makers about the youth justice process through consultations; or*
- *contributing to the rehabilitation and reintegration of youths who have been found guilty.*

To be considered for the award, nominees must have shown, through their actions, a clear commitment to helping young people understand the impact of their behaviour and to encouraging the involvement of parents, families and communities in the justice system.

Winner

Corporal James Cooley (RCMP "E" Division)

Corporal James Cooley of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police "E" Division is the recipient of the 2008 Minister of Justice National Youth Justice Award.

Corporal Cooley has been an advocate of restorative justice since 1998 when, on a volunteer basis, he began facilitating Community Justice Forums and mentoring other individuals interested in restorative justice. Corporal Cooley quickly gained a reputation for his exemplary work and expertise, and was a natural choice to become RCMP "E" Division's new Restorative Justice Program Director in 2003.

A Community Justice Forum is a safe, controlled environment in which a youth who has come in conflict with the law and a victim are brought together, along with their families, under the supervision of a trained facilitator. Together, they discuss the offence and the ways in which all parties have been affected, and then jointly develop a plan to correct the situation that has occurred. Offenders must accept responsibility for their actions, and are given the opportunity to better understand their impact on the people around them.

In addition to facilitating countless Community Justice Forums, Corporal Cooley travels across British Columbia providing training, developing resources, and meeting with government officials, community safety partners, police forces, and community leaders.

Corporal Cooley has trained over 1000 facilitators since 1998, and the number of restorative justice programs in British Columbia has expanded from 90 in 2005 to 141 in 2007, including 25 in Aboriginal communities. It is estimated that over 4000 restorative justice interventions occurred in 2007, the majority of which involved youths.

For the past 20 years, Corporal Cooley has been a strong voice for restorative justice at the local, provincial, and national levels. More importantly, he has given his time to helping youths in conflict with the law to learn the value of community involvement and personal responsibility.

Certificate of Distinction

Detective Constable Deborah Knight (Durham Regional Police Service)

Detective Constable Deborah Knight of the Durham Regional Police Service is the recipient of the 2008 Certificate of Distinction for her work with the Youth in Action program.

Established in 2008, Youth in Action is a program which enables youths who reside in low-income housing developments to interact with their local police force in a positive way. Through open dialogue, information sessions, and a range of activities, Youth in Action helps young people who are – or are at risk of becoming – in conflict with the law to understand themselves, their strengths, and their role in and impact on their communities.

Youth in Action is a collaborative effort between the Durham Regional Police Service, Region of Durham Social Services, and Durham District School Board Continuing Education. It doubles as a grade eleven credit leadership course, which is offered in the community rooms of the housing developments. This has led many youths to re-enlist in the school system, and has allowed family, friends, and community leaders to be closely involved in the lives and education of the participants.

Detective Cst. Knight was an essential partner in initiating this program, which uses education to engage at-risk youths in their own neighbourhoods. Her extraordinary efforts have had a positive impact on countless lives in the Durham Region, and she will continue to play an important role as the Youth in Action program expands.

While it's true that youth need to be held accountable, many of them also benefit from some guidance. Canada's Youth Criminal Justice Act recognizes the need for new approaches to young people and the legal system. It has created new opportunities for law enforcement outside of the formal court process. Opportunities for changes in attitudes and approaches. Opportunities for innovation and creativity. Opportunities to make lasting impacts in the lives of the young people they serve. These contributions can not be underestimated.

All across Canada, in rural communities, towns and cities, police officers have answered the call, and are helping young people make smarter choices, create better lives and build stronger communities. In the process they are making new connections with their communities. They are creating profound impacts and leaving lasting impressions.

They are truly making a difference.

The Department of Justice in collaboration with the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police presents the Minister of Justice National Youth Justice Policing Awards. The recipient of the 2008 Certificate of Distinction is Detective Deborah Knight of the Durham Regional Police service for her work with the "Youth in Action" Program.

Sherry Whiteway, Deputy Chief Durham Regional Police notes "Detective Constable Knight has the energy, the passion, to pull almost



Corporal James Cooley, RCMP, recipient of the Minister of Justice, National Youth Justice Policing Award with Mr. Robert Moore, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Justice



Detective Constable Deborah Knight, Durham Regional Police Service, recipient of the Minister of Justice National Youth Justice Policing Certificate of Distinction with Mr. Robert Moore, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Justice

anything off. Her commitment is unbelievable. She was selected as our Regional Youth Coordinator for a reason and she hasn't let us down."

The "Youth in Action" program allows youth in low income housing developments at risk of becoming in conflict with the law to connect with their local police force in a positive and productive manner. But this wasn't always the way, at least not for Detective Constable Knight.

Detective Constable Deborah Knight recalls "I kept arresting the same youth over and over and over again for petty crimes. In one of my arrests I actually said to him what's the story? Why are you always doing these petty crimes? And he said, "Well, my Dad was an alcoholic, my mom was an alcoholic, she couldn't pay the rent or hold a job, she wasn't very organized, didn't keep records...so I don't have a birth certificate. If I don't have a birth certificate and I don't have a social insurance card, if I don't have a social insurance card, I can't get a job; so I steal to survive. I've been on the streets since I was twelve. So I eventually got him a birth certificate, and it was kind of one of those pivotal points for myself in my career realizing that it can be some very small deed that a police officer can do, to take some time with some of these kids and try and figure out if there's anything we can put into place; a service we can attach them to that could help them out."

And so, "Youth in Action" was established in 2008. Due to the dedication of Detective Constable Knight who took the initiative to create a collaborative effort between the Durham Regional Police Service, the Region of Durham Social Services and Durham District School Board of Continuing Education to provide a fresh start for young people.

Penny Contreras, Community Developer/Social Services states "As the project came together, it became really evident that this was an inspiration for so many things. We had parents showing up wanting to do upgrading, we had older siblings saying how do I get back into school? So in total, even though there were only eighteen kids that graduated from the class, there were eight additional people who wouldn't have even have contemplated going back to school."

The "Youth in Action" program doubles as a Grade Eleven Credit Leadership course and has led to young people re-enlisting in the school system. Therein, allowing family, friends and community leaders to contribute and share in the success of young people trying to make a difference in their lives.

Dr. Hugh Drouin, Commissioner/Social Service Dept adds "I think many of the projects that we got involved with succeed, but this, this is stellar in the sense that it's extremely innovative. I would rate it as an A plus plus. Of course Debbie Knight has been instrumental in doing this and creating this synergy."

It's all about young people understanding themselves, their role and their impact on the future of their community.

Michael Reid, Durham Educational Board echoes that comment. "All I can say is that Deb Knight has been an incredible person to work with. She

is so hard working, so knowledgeable, and so committed to what she does for the youth that I know this program wouldn't be here without her and the other partner Penny Degraras."

Detective Constable Knight's extraordinary efforts have had a positive impact on the lives of countless young people in the Durham Region, as she continues to play an important role as the "Youth in Action" program expands.

Detective Constable Knight notes "I've always had a good rapport with youth, and giving them some sort of self-esteem or building them to gain a credit for a lot of these kids was huge. They've been disengaged from the schools system and they needed to get back in and start developing who they were and then what can I give back to the community.

The recipient of the 2008 Minister of Justice National Youth Justice Policing Award is Corporal James Cooley, RCMP "E" Division. The Kamloops Region, often called the Thompson-Nicola, lies in the heart of British Columbia Southern Interior. In 2002, the RCMP opened a new rural detachment in Kamloops, renaming it in the Shuswap First Nation language, T'Kumlups (pronounced like Kamloops).

It is from here that Corporal James Cooley travels British Columbia promoting the benefits of Restorative Justice by providing individuals and organizations with the means to establish Restorative Justice Programs in their jurisdictions.

Corporal James Cooley notes "One of the biggest things that I came across, a lot of the smaller communities that I worked in, they expected the police and the courts to deal with youth issues, especially behavior. You know, there were violations of laws. In my meetings with them, I'd sit down with them and say "well, in the past, have police officers and courts resolved your issues?"

Since 1998 Corporal Cooley has trained over 1000 facilitators, as a mentor and facilitator in "Community Justice Forums". Due to his outstanding voluntary effort to galvanize the Restorative Justice movement within the province, Corporal Cooley was a natural choice to become RCMP "E" Division's new "Restorative Justice Program Director" in 2003.

He goes on to say "You know my career started in small communities, so very early I learned that listening to communities, listening to people, voice their concerns, especially to me a police officer, that youth, there needs to be something more that we can do with youth rather than just responding to crime or fighting and dealing with them through the court."

Inspector Terry Kopan, RCMP "E" Division says "James has the kind of character and abilities to be able to draw people in and talk with them and get them to understand the significance and the importance of restorative justice.

Between 2005 and 2007 the number of Restorative Justice Programs in British Columbia expanded from 90 to 141, including 25 Aboriginal Communities. In 2007 alone it is estimated that over 4000 restorative justice interventions occurred, a majority of which involved youth.

The Shuswap First Nations Community is one such example of the Restorative Justice Program: This committee is comprised of Aboriginal people from Kamloops and the surrounding area.

Evelyn Camille of the Community Justice Program states "He is part of the youth, and the youth accept him, as part of their group. They don't run and hide anymore. The cop coming, no. Jim is here. And the youth are out there showing great respect for him. "

Edith Fortier, the Aboriginal Justice Coordinator adds "We've been working with the schools so that we reduce recidivism and there's not as many suspensions in the schools, and it helps principals, teachers, and the students understand what happens when a person is a victim, and it helps them repair the harm. "

Over the years, across vast territories and countless miles traveled, Corporal Cooley has never lost sight of his firm conviction that helping young people, from all walks of life, to better understand the impact of their actions, begins with the involvement of parents, families and communities in the justice system.

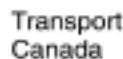
Inspector Terry Kopan, RCMP "E" Division proudly states "This award means a great deal to Jim Cooley I'm sure, but from the RCMP perspective, certainly from British Columbia and nationally, it's a great honor for one of our members to be recognized.

Corporal James Cooley responds "Really, when I look at this award, I think of those one hundred and forty plus programs that are doing this today here in British Columbia and I've got to really take my hat off to them, in the efforts that we put together and even the RCMP to support this for as long as they've done, and in itself that is a great, should be recognized also."

To the winners... and to every police officer across Canada who makes a difference...

Thank you for what you do.

CN AND TRANSPORT CANADA NATIONAL TRAFFIC SAFETY AWARDS 2008



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 a

30 percent 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.



Chief Serge Meloche, CN Police with National Police Award for Traffic Safety recipient, Réjean Toutant, Inspecteur chef, Service de police de la Ville de Montréal, and Deputy Commissioner Larry Beechey, Ontario Provincial Police, and Chair, CACP Traffic Committee



Dr. Kash Ram, Director General, Road Safety and Motor Vehicle Regulation Transport Canada with Lifetime Achievement Award recipient, S/Sgt. Richard Lavigne, Ottawa Police Service

Edmonton Police Service and the Correctional Service of Canada Jointly Accept the 2008 Microsoft Technology Innovation Award for Work on the Parolee Map Project



(M ontréal) — During the Gala Awards Night to close the annual Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police (CACP) Conference, representatives from the Edmonton Police Service and the Correctional Service of Canada were on hand to accept the 2008 Microsoft Technology Innovation Award for the Police Parole Intelligence Partnership's work on the Parolee Map Project, an innovative tool that provides frontline law enforcement and parole officers with quick visual knowledge of the displacement of federal parolees that reside within the City of Edmonton.

"We are honoured to receive this prestigious award for work on the Parolee Map initiative," stated Jan Fox, District Director, Alberta/NWT Parole, and Correctional Service of Canada. "The Correctional Service of Canada is very proud of the relationship we have with the Edmonton Police Service. This trusting relationship has been built over the years because of the strong personal commitment on the part of frontline staff at both agencies and the support of the leadership. It is wonderful to be recognized together for the work we do. Thank you Microsoft and CACP for celebrating our partnership!"

"The Edmonton Police Service is very fortunate to enjoy a strong and progressive relationship with our partners at the Correctional Service of Canada" remarked Superintendent Brad Ward, CIO Informatics Division, and Edmonton Police Service. "We are proud of our many successes and proud of the innovative and dedicated staff whose work makes this a reality. Our shared commitment to public safety has resulted in the exchange of officers now embedded within each other's agency. In this partnership, the fusing of intelligence once separate has resulted in many products that assist front line personnel to more effectively perform their duties. Our Parolee Map initiative exemplifies this unified intelligence and the resultant benefit of greater public safety."



Chief Clive Weighill, Saskatoon Police Service, Claude Fortin, Director of Quebec Public Sector, Microsoft Canada, with award recipients Ms Corinne Weeks, Correctional Service of Canada, Acting Detective James Clover, Edmonton Police Service, and Mr. Bruce Anderson, Correctional Service of Canada.

Photo by Joe Passaseo

Members of the Police Parole Intelligence Partnership project team were on hand to accept the Award that was co-presented by Saskatoon Police Service Chief Clive Weighill, Co-Chair of the CACP Informatics Committee, along with Mr. Claude Fortin, Director of Quebec Public Sector, and Microsoft Canada.

"Congratulations to the Edmonton Police Service and the Correctional Service of Canada on receiving the 2008 Microsoft Technology Innovation Award," said Chief Weighill. "As part of the Police Parole Intelligence Partnership, the two organizations devised an innovative solution that has made a significant impact on public safety in the city of Edmonton. The award winning Parolee Map project and the six additional initiatives bestowed with an honourable mention are representative of innovative work across the country. The Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police salutes the individuals and teams recognized tonight for encouraging, promoting and incorporating new ideas demonstrating creativity and innovation in using technology to advance public safety."

In total, six organizations were recognized by the national award program. In addition to the Edmonton Police Service and the Correctional Service of Canada accepting the top award, the following initiatives (in alphabetical order) received an Honourable Mention:

- *CopLogic Internet Reporting, York Regional Police*
- *CRIME (Consolidated Records and Intelligence Mining Environment), Vancouver Police Department*
- *DRPS Project Indicators, Durham Regional Police Service*
- *Handheld Mobile Data Terminal, London Police Service*
- *Project Système d'Émission de Constats Informatisés (SÉCI), Service de Police de la Ville de Montréal*
- *(SPVM) and Ville de Montréal*
- *Wireless Parking System (WiPS), Toronto Police Service*

"Microsoft Canada is proud to be a part of this effort to recognize and celebrate the efforts of the Police Parole Intelligence Partnership," said Mr. Fortin. "Correctional Service of Canada and the Edmonton Police Service join an elite list of past recipients that have made an impact on Canadian public safety. Since the inception of the Microsoft Technology Innovation Award, Microsoft Canada has played an integral role in promoting technology solutions and the exchange of best practices among the Canadian public safety sector. The volume and quality of submissions this year and those of previous years is illustrative of the quality and depth of public safety in Canada."

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 in 2005, 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.

BACKGROUND

POLICE AND PAROLE INTELLIGENCE PARTNERSHIP: PAROLEE MAP PROJECT

THE 2008 MICROSOFT TECHNOLOGY INNOVATION AWARD RECIPIENT

The ability to share information or intelligence is difficult at best, even within the boundaries of a single law enforcement agency. However, this task becomes particularly complicated when the information is to be shared between organizations. Not only did the Edmonton Police Service and Correctional Service of Canada find a way to overcome the information sharing barrier, the resulting Parolee Map project is helping to produce a safer community. The clever initiative has also garnered the organizations the coveted 2008 Microsoft Technology Innovation Award.

The Parolee Map provides frontline law enforcement and parole officers with quick visual knowledge of the placement of federal-parolees that reside within the City of Edmonton. Using off the shelf geographic information system (GIS) software, members of the Edmonton Police Service and Correctional Service of Canada — part of the Police and Parole Intelligence Partnership (PPIP) — were able to fuse intelligence in a way that bridged the communications gap for police and parole officers.

The simple innovation had an immediate impact. Uses included:

- *Crime maps that display crime offences can now be compared to the parolee map. The application assisted in generating possible suspects that reside within the geographical area of concern. For example, the parolee map can be layered over a map that shows locations arson activities to identifying potential parolees as suspects.*
- *Parole Officers can now investigate the spatial distribution of parolees in the community, and search for patterns or placements that could potential escalate the risk of re offending by that offender. For example, a parolee with identified ties to Aboriginal Gangs would have a more difficult or less successful reintegration if that parolee resided in a community with other gang members. Furthermore, the proximity to other geographical influences such as casinos (for those parolees with gambling addictions) or schoolyards (for those parolees with child sex crimes background) can highlight immediate risks that may have not been previously considered.*
- *Police supervisors can now deploy resources more appropriately*

after reviewing the parolee map to see where potentially high risk offenders are residing. If certain communities had a greater concentration of parolees versus other areas, management could dedicate additional resources.

The use of a GIS mapping system to plot the residences of federal parolees in the community was a simple measure, but the return on this investment produced several strong and positive results. Not only did law enforcement and parole officers have immediate knowledge of offender placement, this knowledge could be expanded to assist in certain investigations or special applications. It also helped establish an intelligence partnership between the Edmonton Police Service and Correctional Service of Canada that is directly adding to the safety of that particular community.

Congratulations to the Edmonton Police Service and Correctional Service of Canada for encouraging, promoting and incorporating new ideas demonstrating creativity or innovation in using technology to advance public safety — important factors in being awarded the 2008 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.

2008 MICROSOFT TECHNOLOGY INNOVATION AWARD HONOURABLE MENTIONS

The following six 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!

COPLOGIC ONLINE INTERNET REPORTING, YORK REGIONAL POLICE

CopLogic is a user friendly template based application to effectively receive incident reports via the internet. The online internet reporting system accepts incident reports from citizens and agencies for submission to police for follow up. The reporting can be facilitated in six different languages and is integrated with the organization's existing records management and e mail systems.

CRIME (CONSOLIDATED RECORDS AND INTELLIGENCE MINING ENVIRONMENT), VANCOUVER POLICE DEPARTMENT

The CRIME system integrates various technologies to enhance the criminal analysis and intelligence capability of the Vancouver Police Department. Investigators and analysts now have access to police investigation information, dispatch information, and arrest and booking information all in a centralized location. Better yet, the CRIME system is accessible at any workstation in the department, as well as remotely in off site locations through a Virtual Private Network (VPN).

DASHBOARD INDICATORS, DURHAM REGIONAL POLICE SERVICE

Known as Dashboard Indicators, the visual tools help give senior leaders and front line officers global information on crime and calls for service that spans both the divisional level and the region as a whole. This comprehensive package includes graphical trend information, comparative gauges and visual alerts on performance. An added benefit is that this centralized and effective display of data furthers the development of a sustainable problem based policing strategy.

HANDHELD MOBILE DATA TERMINAL, LONDON POLICE SERVICE

The London Police Service wanted to provide network access for those officers who are highly mobile without patrol vehicles (e.g., foot, bicycle, motorcycle, boat and mounted patrols) — a challenge given the security requirements around accessing some systems. Nonetheless, the Handheld Mobile Data Terminal project enabled the most mobile front line officers and investigators secure access to local, provincial and national police information systems, anywhere and at anytime.

SYSTÈME D'ÉMISSION DE CONSTATS INFORMATISÉS (SÉCI), SERVICE DE POLICE DE LA VILLE DE MONTRÉAL (SPVM)

Montréal Electronic Ticketing solution was built to handle the reports generated from the more than two million traffic violations annually. The use of portable devices, integration with the city's financial management system and the court system contribute to a home grown solution that increases efficiency and reduces errors. The system will soon be in use by over 4,000 police officers and 300 parking enforcement officers.

WIRELESS PARKING SYSTEM (WIPS), TORONTO POLICE SERVICE

The Toronto Police Service Wireless Parking System (referred to as WiPS) has the distinction of being the largest wireless electronic parking enforcement system in Canada, and is wireless in operation through the GPRS network. The project involves mobilizing some 300 hand held computers (PDAs) and 300 mobile printers to all parking enforcement officers and supervisors.

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.

BANK OF CANADA LAW ENFORCEMENT AWARD OF EXCELLENCE FOR COUNTERFEIT DETERRENCE

The recipients of the 2008 Bank of Canada Law Enforcement Award of Excellence for Counterfeit Deterrence were Corporal Tim Laurence, Corporal Susan MacLean, and now-retired Staff Sergeant Ken MacDonald of the Integrated Counterfeit Enforcement Team, RCMP Toronto West. They were honoured during the annual conference of the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police in Montréal, Quebec.

The recipients of the Award of Excellence were selected for their persistence and commitment to an investigation code-named Project Ophir, which resulted in the shutting down of the largest counterfeiting operation in Canadian history. The investigation focused on a highly organized and sophisticated group of criminals who was determined to be the source of over \$6 million in counterfeit bank notes. Following the investigation, eight persons were charged and have since entered guilty pleas to various counterfeiting offences.

This operation took place in southern Ontario. The criminal organization involved mass-produced highly deceptive counterfeit notes of all denominations in the Canadian Journey bank note series. The successful conclusion of these investigations was due to the combined efforts of the RCMP and the Peel Regional Police. Police identified five individuals involved in the printing processes and nine involved in the distribution of the counterfeit bank notes. As a result of these investigations, fourteen people were arrested.

**Pierre Duguay, Deputy
Governor of the Bank
of Canada, with
2008 Bank of Canada
Award recipients Staff
Sergeant Ken
MacDonald (rtd),
Corporal Susan
MacLean and Corporal
Tim Laurence,
Integrated Counterfeit
Enforcement Team,
RCMP Toronto West.**



"Thanks, in large part, to the efforts of law-enforcement personnel across Canada and, specifically, the individuals we are honouring here, counterfeiting rates have fallen dramatically in Canada in the last four years," said Pierre Duguay, Deputy Governor of the Bank of Canada. "The Bank of Canada congratulates these officers for the very positive contribution they have made towards maintaining confidence in Canada's currency."

The Bank of Canada's 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.

CANADIAN GROUP DEDICATED TO IMPROVING FIRST RESPONDER INTEROPERABILITY ACCEPTS INTERNATIONAL AWARD

On Sunday, November 9, 2008 during the 115th International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) Annual Conference in San Diego, California, representatives of the Canadian Interoperability Technology Interest Group (CITIG) accepted a 2008 IACP-iXP Excellence in Technology Award in the Small Agency Division. The award is presented annually to agencies demonstrating "superior achievement and innovation in the field of communication and information technology."

The Canadian Interoperability Technology Interest Group (CITIG), a partnership between the Canadian Police Research Centre (CPRC), the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police (CACP), the Canadian Association of Fire Chiefs (CAFC) and Emergency Medical Services Chiefs of Canada (EMSCC), was recognized in the Excellence in Law Enforcement Communications and Interoperability category for helping to advance first responder interoperability in Canada. The CITIG brings together representatives from public safety, industry, academia and government to collectively shape the future of Canadian public

the CACP. "The ability to have a diverse group work toward a common goal and accomplish so much in such a short time reflects the overdue need for the initiative. Being recognized for those efforts is certainly gratifying, and I look forward to continued efforts to improve public safety provider interoperability in Canada."

One of the CITIG's most notable accomplishments involves the very successful National Voice Interoperability Workshop held in March 2008 in Ottawa. A second workshop was held December 7-10, 2008 in Toronto. The workshops helped to identify the next steps for an 'interoperability road map' to guide national interoperability efforts. Since that time, significant progress has been made on developing the Canadian Voice Interoperability Plan — a document that is set to be presented to the Government of Canada by March 31, 2009 with the intent to have the Plan then sent to Provincial counterparts and other federal departments for their input and consultation.

"The IACP recognition is acknowledged and appreciated," remarked CAFC President, Calgary Fire Chief Bruce Burrell.

The award is presented annually to agencies demonstrating "superior achievement and innovation in the field of communication and information technology."

safety interoperability by facilitating the exchange of information, ideas and communications among stakeholders.

"We are honoured to receive this prestigious award for work on what is perhaps the single most important issue facing Canadian first responders today," stated Steve Palmer, Executive Director, CPRC, Defence Research and Development Canada Centre for Security Science. "The CPRC is very proud of the relationship it has with the main associations representing Canada's first responder agencies. It is wonderful to be recognized together for the work we do. Thank you to the International Association of Chiefs of Police for celebrating this important partnership!"

Launched in April 2007, the CITIG has focused on bringing stakeholders together to advance public safety provider interoperability in a coordinated fashion. In addition to the CPRC, CACP, CAFC and EMSCC, key federal partners such as Public Safety Canada, Industry Canada and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police are also supporting the CITIG's direction and efforts. More than 300 individuals have become members of the CITIG.

"The Interoperability Group has made remarkable progress since its inception," Deputy Director General Steven Chabot, President of

"We also recognize that our work is far from done, and that all those involved in delivering public safety services at all levels of government and beyond need to work together toward common solutions. The work to raise awareness of the issue and efforts to produce a Canadian Plan is a good start, but more support is needed to put the issue at the forefront."

Efforts to draw more attention to first responder interoperability culminated in December during the Second National Interoperability Workshop. High level representatives from each association and government officials were on hand for a ceremony commemorating the signing of a joint resolution on Improving Public Safety Interoperability — a Canadian first.

"The CITIG has certainly helped Fire, Police, EMS and other first responders develop a mutual understanding of the key voice interoperability issues facing today's public safety sector," added Chief Bruce Farr, President, EMSCC. "And we are on our way to addressing some of those issues. We are proud of our many successes and proud of the innovative and dedicated CITIG staff and volunteers whose work makes this a reality. I am confident that our shared commitment to public safety will result in greater public safety."

CANADIAN POLICE EARN INTERNATIONAL RECOGNITION FOR INNOVATION

By Steve Gorecki, Media Relations, Motorola, Inc.

Traffic problems, gang activity and staffing are typical issues police departments are tackling on a regular basis. These topics aren't new, and answers aren't easy.

Three Canadian departments identified innovative solutions that are getting results, and those best-in-class answers earned each organization the International Association of Chiefs of Police/Motorola Webber Seavey Award for Quality in Law Enforcement.

York Regional Police, Ontario; Ottawa Police Service, Ontario; and Montreal Police Service Neighbourhood Station 26, Quebec were recognized for excellent police work. They were selected from a field of entries representing 117 agencies and departments from 10 countries, and recognized at the IACP's annual conference in New Orleans last October.

The IACP/Motorola Webber Seavey Award is presented annually to agencies and departments worldwide to recognize quality in law enforcement through forward-thinking programs. The winners demonstrate excellence in law enforcement and dedication to the quality of life in local communities. The award is named for Webber S. Seavey, the IACP's first president.

"The IACP/Motorola Webber Seavey Award gives us an opportunity to applaud innovative and successful programs that law enforcement agencies worldwide are accomplishing to make their communities safer," said MG Joseph C. Carter, Adjutant General of the Massachusetts National Guard and President of the IACP. "These agencies are blazing new trails for our profession, and I know that these programs will help others build and strengthen the important work that they do."

YORK REGIONAL POLICE: BALANCING PREVENTION, INTERVENTION, AND COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

Statistically speaking, York Region, Ontario, a community of about one million residents north of Toronto, is among the safest communities in Canada. However, the perception of safety by residents did not reflect the statistics. In response to community survey results that revealed citizens were concerned about youth and gang crime, York Regional Police decided to meet that challenge head-on.

The police recognized that a longterm comprehensive strategy had to focus on the elements of prevention, intervention and enforcement to be effective, but that community members also had an interest and a role to play. The police service partnered with the community to develop and implement the Guns, Gangs and Youth Violence Community Strategy.

The strategy included a comprehensive analysis of:

- *crime patterns in York Region;*
- *trends for guns and gangs in other areas and other countries;*
- *field research; and*
- *best practices studies.*

Armed with this data, the police service established focus groups in partnership with community organizations.

The combination of front-line officers and social service representatives proved to be a comfortable forum for the community in which to learn and identify solutions. Parent associations, faith groups, community organizations and recreational sports leagues all joined the police to create an anti-gang strategy that balances law enforcement strategies and shares responsibility with the community.

"Making a difference in our community starts with the community," said York Regional Police Chief Armand La Barge. "Implementing new youth programs, offering free transportation to recreational centres and involving young police officers in youth mentoring programs has resulted in a significant drop in street-level crime typically committed by youth."

York Regional Police also bolstered its ongoing programs for children and youth, both in schools and at the Community Safety Village of York Region. Beginning with first-graders who learn important safety messages at the Safety Village, to school liaison officers who mentor youth up to grade 12, officers teach youth how to develop the important decision-making skills they need to make healthy lifestyle choices.

"Success here was achieved not just by police, but by our community partners as well," La Barge said.

OTTAWA POLICE SERVICE: CREATING A STRATEGIC STAFFING INITIATIVE

The Ottawa Police Service in Ottawa, Ontario, a three-time IACP/Motorola Webber Seavey Award winner, encountered a new challenge in multiple staffing issues in 2002. The service faced a surge of retirements, burgeoning overtime payments, overly taxed staff and new laws guaranteeing officers family leave time.

Additionally, Ottawa's demographics had been changing, bringing in more urban problems like drugs, guns and prostitution. The Service did not have the resources needed to respond swiftly to these labour-intensive issues.

"We took a view that we were going to explore what was out there," explained Ottawa Police Service Supt. Knowlton Roberts, who



Jay Masino (far left) and Dave Weisz (far right) of Motorola congratulate the winners following the presentation of the IACP/Motorola Webber Seavey Award for Quality in Law Enforcement. They are (l to r): Commander Eric La Penna, Montreal Police Service; Deputy Chief Sue O'Sullivan, Ottawa Police Service; and Chief Armand La Barge, York Regional Police.

became project director in 2003. "Before, the common thought process was, 'The population has increased 10 per cent, we need 10 per cent more.' This was about a new way of thinking."

The result was the Strategic Staffing Initiative, which uses innovative staffing approaches such as:

- *Platoon shift schedule: This solution resulted from an analysis of the peak time and days of service calls, and resulted in staffing levels being matched to calls for service.*
- *Fixed shifts: A solution for employees with inflexible schedule needs to manage issues such as childcare. Shifts are assigned by seniority during an annual draw.*
- *Just-in-time staffing: new recruit couldn't be hired until a retiree stepped down. "The time it took to go through training created a 12-month gap," Roberts said. "Now we can hire in anticipation of retirements."*
- *Active staffing: This solution addresses temporary vacancies such as medical leave with a pool of 50 employees who rotate to fill positions, while maintaining full-time status.*

There has been a 20 per cent increase in proactive policing over the five years the plan has been in place. As for the civilian employees, the cost savings in reduction of overtime hours for 2002-2006 were about \$1 million. And the project team came in about \$7 million under the original budget.

"The new staffing arrangements have been accepted politically, and that's been rewarding," Roberts said. "It's a new way of thinking in policing. Of course, the ultimate beneficiary is the community – this means we have more police on the street."

MONTREAL POLICE SERVICE, NEIGHBOURHOOD STATION 26: IDENTIFYING A TRAFFIC CONTROL SOLUTION

High traffic accident rates in Côte-des-Neiges, Montreal, were monopolizing time and resources at one of the smallest police stations in that city. Neighbourhood Station 26 moved to address the problem, starting with a survey that revealed more than half the citizens of Côte-des-Neiges, Montreal's most populous district, believed traffic in their neighbourhood was dangerous.

About 12,000 vehicles use the Côte-des-Neiges daily. The station also learned that 40 per cent of accidents occurred on just one public road.

The station's goal was to rapidly produce a long-lasting reduction in traffic accidents without increasing personnel, workload or budgets. Using a crackdown policing strategy, officers focused on several aspects of traffic safety, including speeding, seat belt usage and driving while impaired.

"We were able to use some of the same policing principles that are used to fight drug crimes," said former Station 26 Commander Eric La Penna (since reassigned to Neighbourhood Station 7). "This involves concentrating

on certain infractions, which in turn increases perception of large amounts of intervention. People think they are going to be caught for all kinds of things."

The station partnered with the City of Montreal parking services and the transit authority to address a number of issues that came to light in the survey. For example, drivers were illegally parking in bus lanes because the signage was confusing.

New signage coupled with crackdown policing produced immediate results, and after five years, accidents have decreased by 40 per cent. The cost benefit saving is estimated to be \$4.5 million with a total of 3,500 police officer hours recuperated. The initiative is now a permanent strategy at Station 26.

And the initiative continues to reap benefits for the citizens of Côte-des-Neiges. La Penna said long after the survey results were in and the first wave of adjustments were made, the city posted additional signage for pedestrians.

"We have recouped a tremendous amount of time by escorting fewer accident victims to the hospital, writing fewer accident reports and making fewer trips to court," La Penna said. "This means we can redirect more police to fighting gang activity and other violent crimes."

AWARD CRITERIA

A panel of law enforcement officials and previous winners judged the Webber Seavey entries. The finalists and semi-finalists' programs are published as models for law enforcement agencies worldwide.

The program annually honours achievements in one or more of the following goals:

- *continually improving services to the community;*
- *strengthening police relations and promoting community participation;*
- *effectively using resources;*
- *enhancing communications within and co-operation among agencies;*
- *developing creative and innovative approaches that promote excellence in law enforcement.*

"Motorola congratulates the award winners and is proud to shine a spotlight on our Canadian police," said George Krausz, Vice President, Motorola Canada. "Collaborating with the IACP to honour the men and women who meet the daily challenges of law enforcement with such creativity and dedication is a rewarding experience."

The goal of the IACP/Motorola Webber Seavey awards program is to provide a forum for agencies to exchange ideas and solutions so that others can learn and benefit.

"The IACP/Motorola Webber Seavey awards program is a unique opportunity to share best practices and build partnerships in a global forum," said Sue O'Sullivan, Deputy Chief, Ottawa Police Service. "We are so honoured to be winners this year, but we, like all IACP members, enjoy the opportunity to talk to and learn from our peers' successes."

"These agencies are blazing new trails for our profession, and I know that these programs will help others build and strengthen the important work that they do."

CACP CRIME PREVENTION COMMITTEE RECEIVES 2008 WEILER AWARD

by Dorothy Ahlgren

Richard (Dick) Joseph Weiler (1942-1995) was a social worker, humanitarian and social policy advocate whose brief life was marked by significant contribution. He played an important role in establishing Canada's national crime prevention strategy and national literacy program. His legacy of social justice is commemorated by an award established in his name by the Weiler Award Trust. It is awarded every second year to recognize the contributions and commitment of Canadians to "furthering social development and social justice through partnerships among individuals and organizations".

The CACP Crime Prevention Committee has been presented with the 2008 Weiler Award, in recognition of the Committee's creation of the Coalition on Community Safety, Health and Well-being. Seven national organizations, all members of the Coalition, were nominated. They stated that "by creating the Coalition, the Committee has broadened the tent of those arguing for strong prevention policies...it has not only helped bridge the gap between law enforcement and social development, it is also helping connect social development groups on this issue".

Gweneth J. Gowanlock, MSW, RSW, Chairperson of the Board of Directors of the Weiler Award Trust and David C. Day, Q.C., Member of the Board of Directors, made the presentation to representatives of the Committee in Toronto on 24 May 2008 at the Social Work National Conference.

The CACP policy position is that community safety takes many forms, including the traditional forms of crime control, enforcement, and use of the courts and corrections. However, these approaches are reactive and do not address the root causes of crime and victimization. The vision statement of the Crime Prevention Committee expresses the CACP commitment "to providing leadership in adopting and promoting a comprehensive, inclusive approach addressing the root causes of crime and social disorder. The CACP supports positive social change to enhance the quality of life of our diverse communities."

This commitment led the CACP to reach out to national, non-governmental organizations from sectors not traditionally recognized as partners with the police. In 2005 the CACP invited social development practitioners and others to join them in forming

the Coalition on Community Safety, Health and Well-being. More than 30 organizations responded.

When government funding ended in March 2007, the CACP Board of Directors responded to the Coalition partners' request, and agreed to incubate the Coalition in the short term. The CACP is currently maintaining the Coalition on a very modest budget, allowing Coalition Manager Sandra Wright to work towards its sustainability. Coalition members have remained active and involved, and some are now serving on the Coalition Steering Committee, chaired by the CACP. In an effort to remain afloat financially, the Coalition is undertaking specific projects that embody partnerships across disciplines as a means to address the root causes of crime and victimization. This is what Dick Weiler would have wanted.

"It is not someone else's responsibility to tackle our social problems and injustices. It is up to us. We will have to learn how to develop meaningful partnerships, because if we work together, support each other, and don't quit, we can make a difference." Dick Weiler, June 1995.



Gweneth J. Gowanlock, Dorothy Ahlgren (CACP) David C. Day Q.C., Edgar A. MacLeod (CACP)

Walking Amongst Heroes

By Bill Closs, Chief (Rtd), Kingston Police Service

With the all-too-frequent deaths in recent months of our police officers and our military members as they serve the people of Canada, I wanted to acknowledge the sacrifices of emergency workers in Kingston, Ontario, and Canada. When those close to us are killed in the line of duty, little sense can be made out of why it happened or why it had to be a member of our family or our community. Although I am no longer a "front line" officer at risk, I speak from the heart because of my association over so many years with so many who put others above themselves to serve and protect.

Front-line officers of the military, police, and fire services come to work each day never knowing what dangers lie in wait. They can never foresee the results of their next call for service, what evil has been planned by a suspect, what danger is behind the next door or building on fire, or which road may have an explosive device hidden within it.

To illustrate this point, allow me to share the experience of a young Ontario Provincial Police officer who worked under my command a number of years ago. One day he reported for duty, just like hundreds of his colleagues across the country, and jumped into his cruiser to begin his assignment. That day his assignment was highway traffic patrol, and it wasn't long before a speeding pick-up truck went through his radar. The officer stopped the traffic violator shortly thereafter and, as he began to approach what we all would consider "a routine traffic stop," the traffic violator smiled at him, said "Good evening, officer," and then fired three shots from a 357 magnum revolver; one bullet struck the officer.

Although in this particular case the officer survived, too many others have been less fortunate, and there are really no explanations that can satisfy their grieving families. Have you ever wondered what causes police officers, firefighters, military personnel, corrections officers, customs officers, or members of any emergency service to put themselves willingly in harm's way? I think that something inside these individuals causes them to step forward and be prepared to make the ultimate sacrifice. Maybe it's their individual strength of character that gives them an amazing sense of duty to risk emotional and physical harm to help others. When I went to the hospital's emergency room to

see how that young traffic officer was doing, he was conscious and awaiting surgery. Feeling the inadequacy of words in that serious situation, I simply said to him, "Scott, are you okay?" He responded by saying, "Yes, sir, thank you for coming." I will never forget that this young police officer, lying on a gurney with a bullet in him, thanked me for coming to see him instead of lamenting his predicament.

Just like this young officer, the front-line officers of the RCMP, OPP, and Kingston Police, those you see on the street or in their cruisers, risk the unknown on every call. We can reduce the risk, but make no mistake: criminals have the upper hand, because only they know their real intent and thus possess the element of surprise. Too often brave officers have their lives cut short by terrible injustice, triggered by violence, hate, evil, or drugs.

The Ontario Police Memorial pin bears the sentiments of a police officer's widow, "Heroes in life, not death." Police officers, military personnel, firefighters, and all emergency workers are living heroes, with their efforts to effect good over evil, justice over injustice, and right over wrong, be it in stopping the next speeding vehicle, walking through the next door, or going on the next gun call, fire call, or tour of duty in Afghanistan. We should all hope that they will stay safe and that, on their next fateful call for service or tour of duty, when their courage causes them to walk within the shadow of death, they come back into the sunlight of their family, friends, and co-workers.

There are four fallen officers of the Kingston Police memorialized on the force's Colours: Merritt Carl Gray; Millard Brennan; Bruce Cooper; and John Lau. These officers are also remembered, along with scores of others, at annual memorial ceremonies held at the Ontario Police Memorial in Toronto in May and at the Canadian Police Memorial in Ottawa in September.

We must never forget the price paid by all the brave men and women who have fallen in the performance of their sworn duty. They will not have died in vain if we, their brother and sister officers, do as they did: be prepared to honour our oath to serve and protect. I am honoured to walk amongst so many heroes.

This article was first printed in the 12 November, 2008 edition of Profile Kingston.

STUDENTS' ROBOT REPORTING FOR DUTY WITH BRANDON POLICE

By Ian Hitchen

After years of hard work, Crocus Plains high school students have completed a remote-controlled robot that will keep officers out of the line of fire.

The students officially handed the robot over to the Brandon Police Service yesterday, and electronics instructor Lionel Ogg grinned like a proud father as the machine whirred its way around a classroom.

"I just hope that over the years this continues to work as well as we think it's going to and we continue our partnership," Ogg said.

It's an accomplishment that has been three years in the making, a project that involved more than 100 students in such programs as welding, electronics, marketing, photography, drafting, autobody and power mechanics.

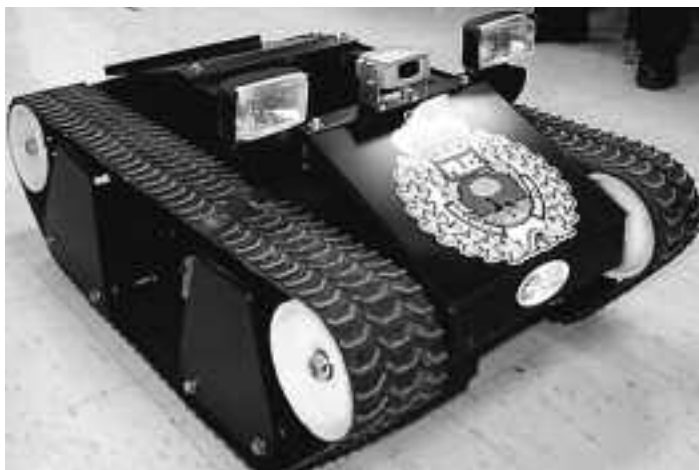
It took hundreds of hours to design and build during lunch hours and after school and students were both proud and relieved to see the job done.

"I like it, it looks really good," Grade 9 welding student Braden Fisher said.

That sentiment was echoed by project manager Anthony Davis.

"It's taken a lot of work in the last few weeks or so but it's finally together," Davis said. BPS Chief Keith Atkinson thanked the students for their hard work on the one-of-a-kind project.

"I don't know of any other one anywhere in Canada where high school students went out and built a robot that can be used in operational activities by the police service," Atkinson said. "It could end up saving the life of a police officer."



Brandon Police Service Sgt. Doug Thompson is thankful Crocus Plains high school students designed this robot for use by the police service. The machine will perform tasks that previously would have placed officers in danger during situations such as hostage takings. (Ian Hitchen/The Brandon Sun)

The battery-powered robot replaces an older model that the BPS obtained from another police force. The older robot's mobility was limited because it was controlled through a wire, but the new version has a range of 400 metres to 800 metres.

At 57 kilograms, its tracks, similar to those on tanks, propel it at walking speed and it can roll over objects about 30 centimetres high.

The Tactical Response Unit will be able to use it to perform tasks that would usually put them in danger — to deliver a cellphone or food during a hostage-taking, for example. Equipped with a set of headlights, the robot is also capable of broadcasting video and sound.

It was constructed using a total of \$4,500 in donations from the Rotary Club of Brandon, Allen Leigh Security and Communications and BPS.

It's estimated that a robot with similar features would cost at least \$12,000 to purchase on the open market.

The plan is to eventually attach an arm equipped with a camera so it can check the undercarriage of vehicles for bombs.

Police planned to test the machine in the hallways and grounds of the Brandon Correctional Centre during training yesterday afternoon.



Sgt. Marc Alain, Brandon Police Service, demonstrates the CrimeReports.com service yesterday. (James O'Connor/Brandon Sun)

Reprinted with permission from the Brandon Sun

CAMPERS ATTEND BLUE JAYS GAME

OPP DAY WITH THE JAYS

July 13, 2008, marked the fourth consecutive year that 70 participants of the OPP Youth Summer Camp were able to experience reserved seating and treats courtesy of Rogers Communications Inc.

On the field, Commissioner Julian Fantino presented a plaque to Rogers officials and tossed the ceremonial first pitch in the New York Yankees vs. Toronto Blue Jays match up.

OPP Youth Foundation Executive Director Robert Eamer, a retired chief superintendent, reported that the weekly average of 70 hits at www.opyouthfoundation.ca soared to over 550 following publicity received at the game. This speaks to the important role education and public awareness play in support of crime prevention initiatives.

Commissioner Fantino and his wife, Liviana, with OPP Youth Summer Camp participants. The Commissioner was interviewed on television by CBC Sports, while at the Rogers Centre.



OPP Commissioner Julian Fantino and his wife Liviana join OPP Youth Summer Camp participants at OPP Day with the Jays.

Edmonton Police Service wins IACP award for Project Snug



Inspector Brian Nowlan accepts the IACP Award from Ronald Ruecker, President of the IACP (past-president as of now). He is the Assistant Director of the FBI's Office of Law Enforcement Coordination.

Project Snug received a warm reception at the 2008 International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) Community Policing Awards in San Diego, CA, when it won an award for Best Community Policing.

Project Snug is an Edmonton community initiative designed to permanently remove women from street prostitution using law enforcement, intervention, and education.

The IACP selected the EPS out of nearly 100 nominated agencies from the United States and several foreign countries to win the Best Community Policing award for populations of 250,000 and higher. "We wanted to be able to offer immediate access to services for those who needed it the most," says Insp. Brian Nowlan. "Through Project Snug, women are able to get the assistance they need to change their lives."

The project is a collaborative effort of the EPS, Safedmonton, and PAAFE, which began in 2005 in response to the high number of murders of street prostitutes between 1983 and 2005. By 2006, Project Snug ran during all of the EPS undercover operations aimed at street prostitution. During that year, 134 individuals took the opportunities offered and approximately 50% of those individuals have no record of subsequent arrest. Project Snug has proven to be highly successful in helping women break their addictions and in reducing crime.

"This project would not have achieved this success without strong community support and collaborative efforts from volunteers and interest groups," says Nowlan. "We are very honoured to receive this recognition from the IACP."

The IACP is the world's oldest and largest nonprofit membership organization of police executives, with more than 19,000 members in more than 100 difference countries.

NAPS:

Consulting the Community

by Dorothy Ahlgren, Co-chair, Crime Prevention Committee

The Nishnawbe-Aski Police Service (NAPS) began 2009 with an exemplary police practice: formal monthly meetings of its Community Consultation Committees.

NAPS is the largest First Nations police service in Canada, formed in 1994 and now serving 35 communities of the Nishnawbe-Aski Nation in Northwestern Ontario. From the NAPS Headquarters in Thunder Bay, Acting Chief John C. Domm, member of both the CACP and First Nations Chiefs of Police Association, oversees a geographic area that is approximately the size of France.

Regular police dialogue with the community is a proven way to build relationships of trust, reduce fear of crime, and mobilize community members to address concerns about safety and security. Experts from the United Nations, the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police, and Canada's own National Crime Prevention Strategy point to participation of community members as a key element of community safety and well-being. NAPS is taking this advice and applying it at home.

Domm points out that these are community meetings, not police meetings. "Police are only one part of the equation. The purpose of the consultations is to identify community-based concerns, seek common solutions, identify who has a role in the solution, implement a plan to address the concern, and provide a mechanism for feedback on how well the plan worked." One of the first activities will be a survey on crime, victimization and community priorities.

"These consultations formalize what many NAPS officers do already when they consult with community members and Band Chiefs," he stated. "The difference is that we are inviting other key stakeholders, including an elder and youth. Our officers will record what was discussed and report up to NAPS Headquarters. This will give us a better sense of community issues and priorities, challenges and success stories."

Chief Connie Gray-McKay of Mishkeegogamang is a strong supporter of community consultation. "Police are an integral part of the social web in our communities," she stresses. "They are a support mechanism for community safety. Many of our social problems cause great anxiety in the community and threaten the well-being of our most vulnerable members, especially children and elders. Regular meetings help police know what is important

to the community, and let the community know what issues the police are dealing with."

Designated NAPS officers from each detachment prepared for this role by participating in workshops held in December 2008 in the NE Region (Sioux Lookout) and NW Region (Cochrane). The lesson plan included the purpose of community consultations, an overview of consultation formats, advice on chairing meetings, topics suitable for community consultations, and tools for officers to use. Discussion amongst the officers proved very valuable, since some communities have a strong tradition of police-community dialogue and others do not.

Once the Community Consultation Committees are up and running, NAPS officers will be brought together again for a follow-up workshop in the spring. Acting Deputy Chief Robin Jones, formerly of OPP, notes that this will provide an opportunity for officers to compare experiences, learn from each other and identify additional tools and resources that will help them to better serve their communities.



Constables Mathew Shawinimash and Jackie George at Sioux Lookout workshop.

Curb the Danger Program

By Barney Stevens, Retired Member, Strategic Traffic Operations Unit, Traffic Section

Curb the Danger is a program where the Edmonton Police Service asks citizens to call 9-1-1 when they observe a vehicle being driven in a dangerous manner that would lead them to believe the operator is impaired. Curb the Danger was introduced as a three month pilot project in October 2006. An evaluation on the pilot done in January 2007 revealed the success of the program. Curb the Danger became a permanent Traffic initiative within the EPS in January 2007.

Our partnership with the City of Edmonton Office of Traffic Safety has resulted in a number of road signs being erected, requesting motorists to call 9-1-1 when they observe a possible impaired driver. These signs are located on major highways leading into Edmonton and also on several major arterial roadways.

When a CTD call is received in our Communications centre via 9-1-1, the caller is transferred to a Communications call evaluator. The call evaluator will commence a dialog with the caller determining a direction of travel, license plate number, type of vehicle, driving pattern and any other pertinent information. The call is sent for dispatch when sufficient information is obtained. Every attempt is made to have a Response Unit intercept the reported vehicle. If an interception is made, the member dealing with the incident will determine if the driver is impaired or if there is another reason for the erratic driving. Our call evaluators are very diligent in having the caller terminate following the vehicle if high speeds or other dangerous driving is taking place. In cases where an interception is not made, and if there is sufficient information provided, a letter is sent to the registered owner of the reported vehicle indicating that their vehicle has been reported to the program. In the letter, information relative to Curb the Danger and who the registered owner can contact is provided. The program coordinator takes all callbacks from persons who receive letters. Examples of questions relative to a letter include calls from individuals who have sold their vehicle with the plate in question

still attached, calls from concerned parents who appreciate being made aware of their children's driving behavior, and calls from individuals with every excuse in the book for the reported driving.

The CTD program is administered by a program coordinator and another member who is responsible for reading all events recorded that relate to the program. Both are retired EPS members. On a daily basis, all the complaints of possible impaired drivers are retrieved via a computer printout. The events are read and pertinent data from the event such as charges (i.e. impaired driving, 24-hour license suspensions, warrants, traffic charges, medical incidents, etc.) are documented in a database. A follow-up is done on those license numbers which come to our attention on three or more occasions in a relatively short period of time. That follow-up could be requested of a Police member or in the case of medical incidents being identified, follow-up could be referred to the Driver Fitness and Monitoring Branch of the Provincial Government.

Curb the Danger results

For 2008, Curb the Danger resulted in 9,425 calls received, 914 Impaired driving charges, 332, 24-hour license suspensions, 2,826 vehicles intercepted, and 1,729 letters sent to registered owners. An interesting statistic that has remained consistent since inception of the program is that between 29-32% of the vehicles we are able to intercept result in an impaired driving charge being laid.

The citizens of Edmonton have clearly communicated to the Edmonton Police Service that they are fed up with impaired driving and they support the Curb the Danger program. I have been affiliated with the Edmonton Police Service for over 43 years and in my view, Curb the Danger is one of the best examples of community policing that I am aware of.

Curb the Danger yearly breakdown since inception 2006 October 26 to 2008 December 31

Year	Calls	Impaired	24 hour	Intercepted	Letters
2006	1303	147	13	417	352
2007	8425	827	168	2587	2406
2008	9425	914	332	2826	1729
totals	19153	1888	513	5830	4487

Edmonton Police Service Wins Webber Seavey Award for Excellence in Community Policing for Curb the Danger Program

On Wednesday, December 10th at an Executive Officer Team meeting at EPS Headquarters, Curb the Danger was acknowledged for having captured the prestigious Webber Seavey award for excellence in community policing. An award the Coordinator of the program, Barney Stevens, says was the result of the public making the decision to get involved and the hard work of EPS Traffic, Patrol members and members working in the Communications Section. "While the commitment by the public was evident early on, the CTD program couldn't work without the buy-in of our own EPS membership. This award is for them too."

Meantime, without any fanfare Curb the Danger celebrated its second year in existence October 26, 2008. Since the program began as a three month pilot project 1,888 impaired driving charges have been laid, 513, 24-hour license suspensions were issued, 19,153 CTD calls have been received and 4,487 letters were sent to registered owners.

The program continues to get recognized. On Thursday, November 27, 2008 MLA for Edmonton Castledowns Thomas Lukazuk gave a member statement concerning the Curb the Danger program in the Legislature and publicly acknowledged the work of the two retired members, Barney Stevens and Bob Baker, who've been with the program from day one.

As the monthly Curb the Danger statistics get reported in the media, more and more calls are continuing to come in from other police jurisdictions across Canada asking how they could start a similar program.

For more information contact the Edmonton Police Service at www.edmontonpolice.ca or by phone at 780-421-3333.



Strategic Traffic Operations Unit, Bob Baker, Lisa Lammi, Allison Bouthillier, Barney Stevens

PEACE TREE GARDEN UNVEILED AT THE COMMUNITY SAFETY VILLAGE

By *Cst. Marina Orlowski*

In celebration of the diversity of York Region, York Regional participated in a Second Annual Peace Tree Day event with the unveiling of a new Peace Tree Garden at the Community Safety Village of York Region on June 2, 2008. Beginning at 11 a.m., community leaders, members of the public and children from communities across York Region celebrated the Peace Tree spirit with musical performances by local schools, remarks from Gajanan Kukaneshan, 2008 Chief for a Day, and a visit to the garden.

The Peace Tree is a symbolic expression of the Canadian tapestry of people from diverse cultures and faiths living together in a society based on mutual respect, inclusivity, harmony and peace. The Peace Tree highlights the symbols from all our cultures and faiths on one tree to reflect the beauty of diversity in unity.

Last year's event showcased the educational Peace Tree movie. This film has been viewed around the world at various film festivals and has been the inspiration for many peace trees in schools today. The production of this film inspired producer/writer/director Mitra Sen to bring to reality Peace Tree Day.

On March 29, 2007, the Regional Municipality of York proclaimed June 1 as Peace Tree Day in York Region. Similar action was also taken in various municipalities including the City of Vaughan, The Towns of Richmond Hill, Georgina, Whitchurch-Stouffville and Markham, in addition to The York Catholic District School Board, the York Region District School Board and the Regional Municipality of York Police Services Board.

York Regional Police is pleased to be participating in this celebration of peace to be held at the Community Safety Village of York Region, located in Bruce's Mill Conservation Area at 3291 Stouffville Road (between Warden Avenue and Kennedy Road), in the Town of Whitchurch-Stouffville starting at 11 a.m.

For further information contact the Community Services Bureau at 1-866-876-5423, ext. 6707, or visit www.peacetreeday.com.



Community members and police enjoying Peace Tree Day activities

YORK REGIONAL POLICE RECEIVES AWARD FOR P.A.C.E.S. PROGRAM

By Cst. Marina Olovski

Chief Armand La Barge is proud to announce that York Regional Police has received the Ontario Association of Chiefs of Police (OACP) Community Policing Award for its Police and Community Education Seminars (P.A.C.E.S.) program which has recently been offered in multiple languages.

The award was presented to Chief La Barge at a special awards luncheon held at the OACP conference in Niagara Falls on Wednesday, June 18, 2008. The award is granted in recognition of a partnership between the police and the community they serve in identifying a specific concern and developing a successful, innovative solution to the issue.

The P.A.C.E.S. program, which has since been re-named the YRP Citizens Academy, was designed specifically to foster strong partnerships within the community by providing residents with some insight and working knowledge of York Regional Police. The program was developed through the Police Community Advisory Council (PCAC) and members of the Community Services Bureau. It is an interactive, hands-on learning experience with practical demonstrations which teaches participants about the many facets of policing. The program promotes greater community involvement in crime and safety issues and encourages feedback from the community about their concerns and priorities in policing. Topics covered include the history of York Regional Police, A Day in the Life of a Police Officer, the Drugs and Vice and Fraud Units, the Police Services Board and the Diversity and Cultural Resources Bureau.

The program is open to all those who reside, work and/or are engaged in full-time studies in York Region who are 16 years or older and who have an

interest in police-related issues or simply want to learn more about York Regional Police.

The English version of the program has met with great success and was recently offered to our Cantonese and Mandarin communities. The Mandarin session was so well-received that in addition to the 51 participants, there is a waiting list of an additional 64 citizens who want to take part in the program.

"The YRP Citizens Academy helps to solidify the important partnership York Regional Police has with our community," said Chief Armand La Barge. "To be recognized for this with such a prestigious award speaks to the hard work and dedication by all parties involved."

For more information on the YRP Citizens Academy, check our website at www.yrp.ca and click on P.A.C.E.S./YRP Citizens Academy icon on the home page.



Cst. Nick Yun addressing the class at a PACES seminar

2008 INTERNATIONAL YOUTH ADVISORY CONGRESS (IYAC) ON INTERNET SAFETY AND SECURITY

By Tasha Riddell, IYAC Participant and Dr. Roberta Sinclair, National Child Exploitation Coordination Centre

The National Child Exploitation Coordination Centre (NCECC) was created in response to the growing and disturbing crime of Internet-facilitated child sexual exploitation. The Centre's mandate is to reduce the vulnerability of children to Internet-facilitated sexual exploitation by identifying victimized children; investigating and assisting in the prosecution of sexual offenders; and strengthening the capacity of municipal, territorial, provincial, federal, and international police agencies through training, research, and investigative support. Through representation by the NCECC, Canada is a founding member of the Virtual Global Taskforce (VGT), an international police alliance committed to the safety and security of children and youth on the Internet.

At a Virtual Global Taskforce meeting in 2006, board members from the UK, USA, Australia, Canada and Interpol, discussed the importance of advancing collaborative Internet safety and security initiatives. During this conversation, the lack of youth voice on these issues was highlighted. The members collectively agreed that hosting an International Youth Advisory Congress (IYAC) on Internet Safety and Security was a means to hearing the global youth voice.

A general call for Canadian youth participants was well-received with over 100 applications from across the country. From these, twenty youth representing almost all provinces were chosen to attend IYAC. The following has been submitted by Tasha Riddell, one of the youth participants from Ottawa, Canada.

When children are on the Internet, they can't look after themselves. They need to have parents, teachers, friends, and law enforcement looking after them.

I had my own ideas about the Internet. I knew that it needed to be safer. My main idea was I believed there should be online legislation. My mom had raised me to be aware of the Internet and the dangers online as a child. Even now, at 16 years of age, I can still hear her footsteps when she comes up behind me and looks at what I'm doing on the Internet.

We met in Ottawa for two days before going to London. In Ottawa twenty of us came together as the Youth of Canada. When the twenty of us from Canada, from British Columbia to Newfoundland, arrived in London - we were only one country, one of the 19 countries attending IYAC.

At IYAC, I was put into the orange color group. There were 7 color groups, each with approximately 20 youth from different countries. The countries represented in my group were: the U.S.A., Canada, Namibia, Scotland, Ireland, Denmark, England, Sweden, and Australia. In our sessions, we discussed key issues such as how the education, law enforcement, government, media, and industry need to play a role in ensuring safety and security on the Internet. These daily sessions were preceded by presentations from representatives from these sectors. By the end of the week, we had developed a series of recommendations, including that governments should pass legislation on online safety and security for children and that governments should put pressure on media and industry to make the dangers of the online environment better known to society. These recommendations will be taken forward to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child.

140 youth voluntarily decided that they, as the younger generation, cared about those only a few years younger than themselves. For the week at IYAC, 140 youth were of one mind, one country. We joined together to make a difference in the online and offline world. We participated, voiced our perspectives, and hope we were truly heard.

As the IYAC event ends, the next phase of hard work for these youth and indeed for the agencies tasked with helping to keep youth safe on the Internet begins. When countries, youth, and adults work together, great achievements can be realized.

Thank you and congratulations to the IYAC Canada Team – your contribution and commitment to youth safety and security is appreciated and the policing community looks forward to hearing more about follow-up IYAC activities and initiatives.



Tasha Riddell in London, UK

Fighting Fraud on the Front Lines: A Retailer's Guide

About the new anti-fraud training kit

The Bank of Canada, in collaboration with the RCMP, Payment Card Partners (representing Visa, MasterCard, and Interac issuers and acquirers), Canada Post, and several other law-enforcement agencies and industry associations, has developed a new anti-fraud training kit for retailers.

Most incidents of fraud can be easily prevented with some simple know-how. This kit provides easy-to-follow advice for Canadian retailers about how to avoid becoming victims of bank note counterfeiting, payment card crime, cheque and money order fraud, and identity theft.

The fraud-prevention experience of 12 organizations has been summarized in four short videos and fact sheets that can be used to train employees. The program's partners believe that engaging and training staff is the most effective way to prevent these crimes.

What's included in the kit

- a DVD with 4 video segments of about 7 minutes each
- 4 fact sheets with contact information and resources that will be updated annually with new trends, statistics, and reference sources

Program objective: Learn to recognize and stop payment fraud!

Retail employees will gain the knowledge and skills needed to avoid the financial losses associated with the four types of fraud covered in the training kit.

Program promotion

The Bank of Canada and its partners are promoting the program among retailers and law-enforcement agencies across the country. Because of the kit's straightforward, practical content, we believe it will be enthusiastically received.

For more information or to order the kit:

- call the Bank of Canada at 1 888 513-8212, or
- go to <http://www.bankofcanada.ca/en/banknotes>

Anyone interested in promoting the program in their community or retail organization can obtain a ready-for-print article about the program at <http://www.bankofcanada.ca/en/banknotes>.

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for their
hard work and dedication*

TRAVELLING CHILD SEXUAL OFFENDERS

Is the Canadian Policing Community Prepared?

By Michael Serapiglia

The RCMP National Child Exploitation Coordination Centre Research and Development Section The sexual exploitation (for example, child pornography, child prostitution, travelling child sex offenders, luring and/or abduction for sexual purposes) of children and youth knows no borders – it affects all people (children, youth, women and men) of all ethnic and cultural backgrounds and of all socio-economic statuses.

The Internet has altered the way child sexual exploitation offences are committed, investigated and prosecuted in Canada. The National Child Exploitation Coordination Centre (NCECC) (Royal Canadian Mounted Police, National Police Services) was created in response to the growing and disturbing crime of Internet-facilitated child sexual exploitation. The Centre's mandate is to reduce the vulnerability of children to Internet-facilitated sexual exploitation by identifying victimized children; investigating and assisting in the prosecution of sexual offenders; and, strengthening the capacity of municipal, territorial, provincial, federal, and international police agencies through training, research, and investigative support. Recent cases involving Canadians suspected of travelling to other countries and sexually abusing children indicate an emerging threat and illustrate the importance of global co-operation between police agencies.

CASE STUDY: CHRISTOPHER PAUL NEIL

In 2004, German investigators found over 200 images in an Internet Newsgroup depicting a man sexually abusing a number

of young boys. The offender had digitally altered the images in an effort to mask his identity. Using various image analysis techniques, investigators were able to determine that the images were produced in Thailand and Cambodia. Analysts and technical experts worldwide (including Canadian) unscrambled the offender's digital alterations to reveal the face of the perpetrator. After various searches of police databases and communication with international police organizations, Interpol members took the unprecedented step of releasing the suspect's image to the public. Within days of this release, Interpol identified the suspect as Christopher Paul Neil, a Canadian citizen. Interpol issued a worldwide bulletin and Neil was taken into police custody in Thailand on October 19, 2007.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN TRAVELLING CHILD SEX OFFENDER INVESTIGATIONS

The Neil case demonstrates some of the benefits of the release of information to the public related to the identification of suspected child sexual offenders. At a November meeting in Marrakech, Morocco, delegates from Interpol voted in favour of expanding the use of public appeals, including releasing images of suspected offenders, as a potentially useful strategy to identify and locate suspects depicted in child sexual abuse images (child pornography). This type of release is intended for cases in which all other efforts to identify an offender have been exhausted and police have determined that the offender has not already been identified and/or apprehended.



In Canada, the medium through which such releases would occur is the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Wanted Persons website. Decisions to post on this site will be made on a case by case basis with significant strategic guidance by the NCECC. Although posting images of 'most wanted' suspects is not new to policing, it is not yet common in cases involving Internet-facilitated child sexual exploitation. Steps will be taken to ensure that the privacy rights of individuals have been carefully considered. However, the potential threat posed by an offender to public safety and, more importantly, to the children to whom s/he has access often renders releasing suspect images justifiable and reasonable.

EXTRA-TERRITORIAL PROSECUTIONS: IMPACTS ON THE CANADIAN POLICE COMMUNITY

The Neil case draws attention to Canada's extra-territorial legislation. Generally, countries prosecute individuals who engage in an activity that contravenes their own legislation. Therefore, Canadians or Canadian residents who commit crimes in foreign countries will typically be dealt with by the criminal justice system of the country in which they committed the crimes. However, when Canadians or Canadian residents have committed certain crimes (e.g., crimes against children, crimes against humanity, terrorism) in foreign countries, Canada's extra-territorial legislation may allow for the offender to be prosecuted in Canada.

Extra-territorial legislation can be enacted to deal with situations where a foreign country does not have existing legislation to address activity that would be considered a serious offence in Canada (e.g., sexual abuse/exploitation of a child), in situations where countries cannot or will not prosecute an offender, or when an offender has returned to Canada.

To date, prosecutions are handled by the last jurisdiction in Canada where the offender resided. Therefore, any Canadian police service may become involved in these cases. As well, family members, friends, potential witnesses, or other victims could be located in various police jurisdictions.

To prosecute a suspect in Canada, the country that has custody of the offender must first consent to extradition. A provincial Attorney General must approve prosecution of the suspect and must consult with the Department of Justice's International Assistance Group. Canadian police may be requested to participate in various aspects of an investigation. It is quite possible that a suspect may have committed crimes in Canada

that have gone previously undetected. Therefore, it is imperative that any investigation into his/her illegal activities is thoroughly completed.

There can be a wide range of challenges including obtaining evidence through foreign authorities, language barriers, locating and supporting victims and witnesses, and ensuring that offenders are not charged with the same offence in two countries. Canadian law enforcement agencies can contact the NCECC for assistance in these matters.

PRIORITIZING TRAVELLING CHILD SEXUAL OFFENDERS – THE VIRTUAL GLOBAL TASKFORCE (VGT)

The Virtual Global Taskforce (VGT) is comprised of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP-NCECC), the Australian High Tech Crime Centre (AFP), the Child Exploitation and Online Protection Centre in the UK (CEOP), the US Department of Homeland Security (DHS), the Italian Postal Police, and Interpol. These agencies work together to protect children from Internet-facilitated child sexual exploitation. As Thailand is a popular destination for travelling child sex offenders, the VGT has initiated an operation that will target VGT-country citizens who travel to Thailand to sexually abuse children. The NCECC has drafted a proposal for Canadian participation in this initiative and deployment of members from Canada is under review. For more information about the Virtual Global Taskforce, please visit www.virtualtaskforce.com.

CANADA HOSTS INTERNATIONAL VIRTUAL GLOBAL TASKFORCE CONFERENCE

The RCMP, through the NCECC, is hosting the International VGT conference in Vancouver from February 17-20, 2008. Previous VGT conferences (held in Belfast and Washington, D.C.) have been highly successful in raising awareness and highlighting some of the challenges that characterize international investigations of Internet-facilitated child sexual exploitation. The objective of the conference is to encourage global co-operation and collaboration between law enforcement, government, industry, and non-government agencies. Please visit the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police website (under CACP Upcoming Events) for more information.

Contact Michael Serapiglia by email: Michael.Serapiglia@rcmp-grc.gc.ca

VGT SUCCESS

Canadian law enforcement forwarded intelligence to the Child Exploitation Online Protection Agency in 2006. An undercover project was initiated drawing on the expertise of the VGT (Virtual Global Taskforce) countries. More than 700 suspects from 35 different countries have been identified and most importantly, 31 children have been rescued and/or removed from harm.

"This case is a clear example of the impact and co-operation of international law enforcement and our mutual commitment to the investigation of online sexual exploitation of children." – Supt. E.K. McColl, Officer in Charge of the NCECC, as cited in the Virtual Global Taskforce Newsletter, July 2007

The National Child Exploitation Coordination Centre was created in response to the growing and disturbing crime of Internet facilitated child sexual exploitation.



On the Governance Horizon: A National Framework for Progressive Policing in Canada

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By *Norm Taylor*

The term Integrated Policing has been widely used over the past decade as one way to describe new realities in modern Canadian policing. For almost as long, the national police leadership has been speaking out about the absence of a coherent set of rules to make integration a legitimate way of doing business. For the great majority of Canadians, decisions about public safety priorities and the allocation of corresponding police budgets are local concerns overseen by municipal police boards. In turn, these municipalities are organized and governed by the provinces in which they reside. But, recent years have seen a significant increase in nationally relevant issues in policing, including national security and counterterrorism, emergency preparedness and transnational patterns of organized crime. Threats to public security no longer respect community boundaries, and Canadian police services have responded by finding effective ways to work together and to share resources and intelligence, often mobilizing according to needs rather than jurisdictions. The result is a national policing system that is getting very good at making things work to get the job done. This is not an acceptable situation.

The CACP membership adopted a resolution in 2004 calling on all three levels of government to address this governance gap through the development of an Integrated Policing Policy Framework. Official correspondence and multi-level discussions followed and in 2005 the Canadian Association of Police Boards and the Federation of Canadian Municipalities joined police leaders in issuing parallel resolutions. Cities, towns and regions were increasingly recognizing a new burden as their police agencies acquired the necessary capacity to respond to priorities seemingly beyond local concerns. Under the New Deal for Policing initiative, a unified call went out to the two senior levels of government to engage in a productive dialogue with police leaders and their municipal authorities. The joint call caught the attention of Federal, Provincial and Territorial Deputy Ministers enough for them to ask for more definition of this new policing reality. A 2006 report from Ottawa consultants Sussex Circle put a fine point on these growing challenges, but the issue has remained off the FPT agenda.

By the time of the CACP's 2006 Annual General Meeting in St. John's it was apparent that a new strategy might be needed. The well-executed but frustrated efforts of the Association were beginning to cause internal strain, as differing interpretations on the nature of the problem and the appropriate next steps to a solution threatened to divide the membership. As the material impact of the issues varied from province to province and from small services to large, so too did perceptions about the best collective action by the association. Some

favoured continued calls to government to clarify the policy landscape, a view wellanchored in respect for the limits of police engagement in such matters. Others observed that governments seemed unable or unwilling to respond at the policy level and noted that a lack of cohesion within policing offered a potentially exploitable reason for their continued deferral of the issue.

In the midst of this troubled atmosphere 35 national police leaders came together to form the Royal York Group, so-named for the site of two national summits held during 2007. The stakes were high as these representatives from all levels of policing and all regions of the country set out to achieve consensus on a course of action. The group found unity in its members' commitment to the needs and concerns of everyday Canadians and in a shared sense of urgency that was beyond debate. After the first two-day session last April, the RYG unanimously agreed to a twopronged approach to moving forward on a National Framework for Progressive Policing in Canada (NFPP). The first step would be the articulation of a new set of principles, supported and wellinformed by a thorough, global view of modern policing. If such principles could be agreed to within policing they could then form the basis for a renewed dialogue with others. The members of the RYG agreed that it was a legitimate leadership role for the Association to define the requirements and operational realities of the practice of modern policing. They also recognized that policy prerogatives must remain with the appropriate stakeholders. But in their collective view, police leaders first have a responsibility to assist those stakeholders in becoming more aware of the specific friction points and impediments to effective policing represented within current laws, policy frameworks and traditional operating practices.

Following from the first session, CACP Past President Jack Ewatski chaired a representative working group to develop a draft set of principles to advance the NFPP process. A draft model was discussed and refined at the second RYG session last December where it received the unanimous support of those present. Work is now underway to inform the membership about the NFPP through upcoming meetings of the Provincial Chiefs Associations. At the same time, the CACP will continue to stimulate nation-wide input on the precise wording of the proposed principles by way of its website. A final expression of the NFPP Principles will be the subject of a resolution to the membership at the 2008 AGM in Montreal. If adopted, the Board hopes to move forward with the second stage of the NFPP process: a renewed engagement of all stakeholders informed by an updated definition of modern policing, delivered in a unified voice.

“THERE IS NO MEGA-TRIAL WITHOUT A MEGA-INVESTIGATION”: The CACP and the Air India Commission

by Dan McKeown and Vincent Westwick

On June 23, 1985, at approximately 3:14 a.m. (EST), an explosive was detonated inside Air India Flight 182 while en-route from Montreal to London. 329 people were killed over the Atlantic, 110 miles southwest of Cork, Ireland. An hour earlier, a related bombing occurred at Tokyo’s Narita Airport, killing two baggage handlers.

Three criminal trials were conducted in relation to the bombings. In 1991, Inderjit Singh Reyat was convicted of manslaughter for the Tokyo bombing and sentenced to 10 years in prison. In 2003, Reyat pled guilty to one count of manslaughter and aiding in the construction of the bomb that brought down Flight 182. He was sentenced to a further 5 years. In 2005, Ripudaman Singh Malik and Ajaib Singh Bagri were acquitted on 331 charges of first degree murder in relation to the bombings. Charges against the alleged mastermind, Talwinder Singh Parmar, were dropped shortly after his arrest in 1985. He died in 1992 before any proceedings could be commenced against him.

The investigation and prosecutions related to the bombings have been subject to great controversy and public debate in Canada for many years. On May 1, 2006, the Government of Canada announced the creation of a Commission of Inquiry into the investigation of the bombing. Former Supreme Court Justice John Major was called upon to head the Commission and determine how and why the Canadian justice system failed the victims and families. Among other things, the Commission was mandated to make recommendations for the reform of criminal justice procedures in Canada.

The Law Amendments Committee of the CACP recognized that this Inquiry would be reviewing many of the same issues as had been on the LAC agenda for years, and therefore, saw the Commission as an important opportunity for the development of law and practice, and an opportunity for the policing community in

Canada to make a meaningful contribution. The CACP Board of Directors supported the LAC recommendation for the CACP to seek standing before the Commission.

Vincent Westwick, the former Chair of the LAC, agreed to represent the CACP at the Inquiry. An application on behalf of the CACP for intervenor status was granted. Vince Westwick has been assisted by his colleagues from the Ottawa Police Service Legal Department, Associate Counsel Amanda Connolley and Articling Student Dan McKeown. This team monitored the hearings, met with counsel, arranged consultations between CACP Committee Chairs and Commission Counsel, advised the

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CACP throughout, and drafted the CACP’s closing submissions to the Commission. The CACP’s interest was the potential recommendations by the Commission and the effects that the recommendations may have on further criminal investigations.

The principle message that the CACP wished to advance to the Commission was that there is no mega-trial without a mega-investigation. The underlying theme is that in a mega-case, initiatives to address the complexity must be introduced at the investigative stage – it is simply too late to wait until charges are laid and prosecution commences.

Led by the Chairs of the LAC, the Organized Crime Committee, and the National Security Committee, consultations were conducted throughout the spring and summer of 2007 with Commission staff.

These meetings culminated in a delegation of Air India lawyers consulting with CACP leaders at the CACP Annual Conference in Calgary in August. Later in November, the CACP exercised its right as an intervenor to give evidence before the Commission. The CACP's goal was to focus the Commission on the reality of policing and criminal justice today.

A panel was formed to give evidence before the Commission in November of 2007. With Ottawa Police Service lawyer Amanda Connolley acting as Counsel to the CACP, the CACP was represented by RCMP Assistant Commissioner Raf Souccar, Sureté du Québec Deputy Director General and CACP President, Steven Chabot, Toronto Chief of Police William Blair, and Montreal Assistant Director Pierre-Paul Pichette.

The panel spoke on many substantive areas of law enforcement, but the very make-up of the panel was an equally significant gesture. The panel represented law enforcement at all levels – federally, provincially, and municipally – and represented all regions of Canada. The explicit message was that criminal justice in Canada necessarily involves the cooperation and integration of police at every level across the country.

Cases like Air India demonstrate how crime and its investigation have evolved from local, incident-based investigations to multi-faceted, multi-agency, and multi-jurisdictional investigative projects. Organized crime, drug and terrorism investigations are increasingly national and international in scope, requiring an integrated and comprehensive law enforcement and intelligence response. This Inquiry afforded the CACP another opportunity to seek legislative and practice-based solutions to the challenges of mega-crimes.

The Air India bombing was the worst mass murder in Canadian history, and the resulting Inquiry was nothing short of a momentous and historical event certain to produce profound and far-reaching effects that will touch upon every facet of criminal justice in Canada. Members of the CACP should be proud that the voice of their Association was heard at the Inquiry.

Vincent Westwick is General Counsel to the Ottawa Police Service. Dan McKeown is an Articling Student with the Ottawa Police Service. To contact the authors, please email: westwickv@ottawapolice.ca; mckeownd@ottawapolice.ca

RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY THE CACP TO THE AIR INDIA COMMISSION
(full details and submissions available on the CACP website at www.cacp.ca)

LAWFUL

ACCESS:

Legislation is required to update Canada's laws on access to electronic communications. Police agencies currently rely on criminal legislation originally created in 1974. The capacity for police to intercept communications has not kept pace with technological changes.

CASE

MANAGEMENT AT TRIAL:

Legislation is required to help manage mega-trials which are typically marked by pre-trial hearings and motions that take up inordinate amounts of time and place increased burdens on the judiciary.

DISCLOSURE:

Mega-trials and mega-investigations produce extraordinary amounts of documentation, and current methods are inadequate to manage the process for disclosure. Legislation is required for the management of this process.

SECURITY:

Witness protection was a priority for the Inquiry. Security concerns arise for all individuals involved with major cases. Reforms are necessary and range from renovating courtroom facilities themselves, to protecting those involved with mega-cases.

CROWN

AND POLICE RELATIONS:

The early involvement of the Crown is essential from the outset to ensure that an investigation results in a prosecutable case. Necessary reforms include the assignment of advisory Crowns and the creation of permanent working teams of Crown and police to avoid ad hoc teams.

ESTABLISHMENT

OF AN INSTITUTE FOR THE STRATEGIC STUDY OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE

ADMINISTRATION:

The creation of an Institute at a Canadian university is required to study the cooperation and integration of all players involved in criminal justice administration, including academia, policing, the judiciary, and the Bar.

CACP PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS SUBCOMMITTEE: CONTRIBUTING TO THE PROFESSIONALISM OF POLICING



By S/Supt. Tony Corrie, Toronto Police Service and Chair, Professional Standards Subcommittee

The Professional Standards Committee, a subcommittee of the CACP Human Resources Committee, is committed to sharing best practices, identifying trends in officer misconduct, and working towards a more efficient and effective way of doing business.

A Subcommittee review identified a number of operational, procedural and substantive discipline-related issues facing Professional Standards managers across the country.

RESOURCES OF THE PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS BUREAU

Most organizations reported their Professional Standards Section was inadequately resourced and expressed concern that this creates a significant risk of liability. Investigations are complex. Corruption and conflict of interest investigations that can include surveillance, undercover operations and electronic surveillance require highly skilled and competent investigators. Adequate training is imperative.

Efforts to attract and select the best individuals to work in the area are critical to ensuring the integrity of investigations and acceptance by the membership. Several Services select the top qualified candidates from promotion lists to ensure their professional standard sections are staffed by highly skilled and competent individuals. Some jurisdictions are consolidating resources in an effort to develop anti-corruption units or teams.

A number of organizations are examining the viability of drug testing and targeted integrity testing. These resourceintensive, proactive investigations are extremely difficult to manage in an environment of heavy caseloads and significant time pressures.

Finally, for the health and wellness of investigators, more attention should be focused on training investigators to recognize and address stress-related problems.

DISCIPLINARY TRIBUNALS

Concerns identified in internal disciplinary tribunals included the "over legalization" of the disciplinary hearing process, inconsistency in

decisions within and between provinces, and the increased number of hearings resulting from Court or Board decisions.

"Over legalization" refers to the increased use of lawyers at proceedings, the greater number of motions being made, the corresponding skyrocketing expenses to Services and Associations, and the increased number of acquittals based on technical grounds. Police officers have to wait longer for their hearings to come forward and may experience a sense of removal from an increasingly technical and legal process. Inconsistent decisions with respect to substantive issues and sentences and technical acquittals have shaken public and police confidence in the process.

Timely resolution of police discipline issues is important to Boards, Commissions, Associations and the public. Potential solutions identified for further research include developing and implementing forms of early case resolution and reducing hearing times by developing more specific hearing rules and procedures. This may require legislative amendment in some jurisdictions.

Although using sworn officers as presenting officers is viewed as beneficial because they have operational and administrative knowledge that outside counsel may not have, Services have found it increasingly difficult to use them as prosecutors in these proceedings. Some Services send sworn officers to law school and then utilize them as hearings officers at reduced cost.

INTERRELATIONSHIPS WITH POLICE BOARDS AND ASSOCIATIONS

The review highlighted the importance of the relationship between Professional Standards Sections and Boards, Commissions and Associations and noted the value of providing educational opportunities for Commissions and Boards on relevant legislation, policies and procedures employed by Professional Standards Sections. This would help to clarify myths and misapprehensions about subject officers and processes, and permit more focused input into process and policy improvements.

Several jurisdictions reported positive feedback and improved understanding and relationships with Associations where Association board members worked in Professional Standards Sections.

SUSPENDED OFFICERS

Officer suspensions, terminations, and reintegration after suspension posed universal concerns. A rigorous analysis of the success or failure of suspended officers' return to work and a systematic review of related policies, procedures and, if necessary, legislation is strongly recommended.

OFF DUTY CONDUCT

Off duty conduct and the degree to which it should be subject to disciplinary or code of conduct regulations is another area of concern that requires further research and the development of standardized protocols. There is a significant increase in officer off duty conduct requiring investigation. In most provinces, there is a requirement to establish either a nexus between the conduct and the occupational requirements of a police officer or damage to the reputation of the Police Service. This very broad threshold becomes problematic where there is a personal relationship between individuals in conflict.

Behaviours seen consistently across the country include domestic assault, impaired driving, bar fights and harassment. The ongoing education of officers about their individual responsibility to their sworn office and an emphasis on deterrence is essential.

WORKPLACE DISCRIMINATION

Internal and external discriminatory practice investigations are time consuming and pose challenges for many Professional Standards Sections. External discrimination complaints often relate to racial profiling. Racial profiling complaint investigation guidelines are required to assist investigators and ensure consistency in approach. Internally, mandatory education about workplace harassment is recommended for every agency.

EARLY INTERVENTION SYSTEMS

Many jurisdictions are implementing early intervention systems to reduce risks. Further consideration is recommended for identification of supervisory deficiencies through analysis of the

number of complaints generated, training for anyone involved in an intervention, and sharing the results of analysis with Training Sections to ensure training is appropriately targeted to address identified challenges.

IMPAIRED DRIVING

Police agencies devote enormous resources and public education to curbing impaired driving, but police members continue to get behind the wheel of their personal vehicles after consuming alcohol. Agencies are reporting increased blood alcohol readings in impaired driver collisions involving sworn male officers with over 20 years of service. Committee members expressed concern that police social activities that promote alcohol consumption may negatively influence new recruits to veer from their own values in a desire for acceptance. The Subcommittee is undertaking further study on this issue.

STEROIDS

A review of serious misconduct cases identified increases in steroid use as a common trend. Side effects can include mood swings and irrational behaviour that can then result in misconduct. While simple possession is not an offence, obtaining the drugs requires contact with criminals. It is recommended that wellness-based education, rather than a disciplinary approach, be undertaken to alert members to the dangers of steroid usage.

TRACKING OF POLICY AND SERVICE ISSUES

It was determined that public complaints occasionally reveal policy flaws or inadequacies. Although these are typically brought to the attention of Service management, a system is required to track these issues and ensure that policy is reviewed and amended as required.

In conclusion, we are soliciting feedback on how our subcommittee can contribute to the professionalism of policing across Canada. Forward comments or suggestions to Staff Superintendent Tony Corrie at tony.corrie@torontopolice.on.ca.

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December 8, 2008

Re: Police chiefs to develop Taser policy

At the November 29, 2008 meeting of the CACP Board of Directors, President Steven Chabot, Deputy Director General of the Sûreté du Québec, announced he is convening a summit of key national players in mid-January to develop a CACP policy on Tasers. Invitees include the Canadian Police Association, representing rank and file police officers, the Canadian Association of Police Boards, representing civilian governance bodies, and police training institutions. While the CACP policy, training standards, and accountability process would not be mandatory, they would serve as a nation-wide measure for all police departments.

CACP leadership on this issue is not new. Although results from an independent laboratory indicated that there were issues, other tests have shown positive results with the device. CACP continues to strongly support this tool and in the development in policies, training standards and accountability mechanisms.

"Police support the judicious use of the device because it is an alternative to the use of deadly force," said President Chabot. "There is no doubt that it increases officer and public safety. But we must be sure that our officers are using a device that operates reliably and safely and that they are trained in its appropriate use."

CACP recommends that Policing agencies take an immediate inventory of all Tasers in their possession and that they have their pre-2005 Tasers or any Taser not working according to the manufacturers specifications, immediately examined.

On behalf of the Board of Directors, Vice President, Chief Tom Kaye, is championing this issue and the membership is encouraged to consult with Chief Tom Kaye for further direction.

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OPINION PIECE

SUBMITTED TO THE GLOBE AND MAIL

Last week in the Toronto area there were three murders and a shooting at a school which left a 16 year old in critical condition. Unfortunately, this is no longer an uncommon occurrence, and could have taken place in any community. Coming as it did in the midst of a federal election, there was the predictable reaction from all the political leaders. Some argued for more gun control; others for stricter laws, and Prime Minister Stephen Harper went as far as stating he needs a 'strong mandate' to combat crime and preserve law and order.

All of this is well and good, and no doubt part of the answer can be found in each of the parties' electoral platforms. The problem for those actively engaged in the delivery of police services is that the tragic events in Toronto, and the immediate 'war-room' response from the political parties, masks a far larger issue. Simply put, police services in Canada, especially for those engaged in the delivery of municipal policing, are stretched to the max. Municipal and provincial police services are continually asked to do more, whether it is enforcement of new federal legislation or the provision of court security, such as is the case in Ontario. All this while tethered to essentially one source of funding – the property tax base which is already overburdened by other, competing needs, such as public health or infrastructure needs.

Something other than an election promise 'quick-fix' is needed. That was tried during the last federal election when the Conservative Party committed to putting 2,500 new police officers on the streets of Canada. Two years after that promise some action was finally taken. In its February 2008 budget, the government provided a one-time grant of \$400 million over five years with no requirement that the funds be utilized for the hiring of new police officers. Not only was it not timely, but even more important for municipal governments and tax payers, it is not sustainable with the prospect that after five years when the funding runs out the local taxpayer will be left on the hook for a federal program.

Frankly, before we reach a crisis point, it is time for a comprehensive review and overhaul of how police services are delivered and funded in this country. The Federation of Municipalities of Canada recognized this in part in its report of May 29, 2008. Entitled 'Towards Equity and Efficiency in Policing', it outlined the inequalities that exist between local funded municipal police services and federally subsidized policing as provided by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police through contract policing. We say 'in part' because the FCM report focused primarily on funding, not the structure and delivery of police services and policing is far more complex than boiling it down to solely a financial equation.

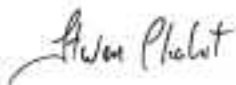
It is generally recognized that municipal, provincial and federal police officers, with close ties to its communities, are often the most effective in understanding and meeting local requirements and addressing the specific concerns of the areas they police. There are also the unique needs of rural and isolated areas of the country, best met by a provincial or a federal police service. Finally, there are national policing issues, the most pressing being the requirement to keep Canadians safe in a world beset by terrorist acts. Who has ultimate carriage of these services has too often been determined through haphazard decision-making, or as the result of one government offloading responsibilities, hence cost, to another layer of government. It has created an ineffective system which ill serves the very people we are sworn to protect.

A former Prime Minister once suggested that elections are 'not the time to discuss serious issues'. However, it is the time to set out a course for our nation and a plan for the future in a pivotal area, namely the security of our communities and our country. While it may not lend itself to 'sound-bite' politics, our political leaders need to express their vision and the steps they are prepared to take to ensure that our police services are sufficiently and appropriately funded to keep all Canadians safe.

Sincerely,



Greg Dionne
CAPB President



Steven Chabot
CACP President



Charles Momy
CPA President



THE RECRUITING CHALLENGE FOR POLICING IN CANADA

By Geoff Gruson, Executive Director, Canadian Police Sector Council

The Police Sector Council has been working with Ipsos-Reid in the past few years to better understand the youth (18-30 year old) cohort - their attitudes, behaviours and perspectives on policing. The following key data points highlight commonalities, differences and trends in the survey findings - both the quantitative and qualitative research through the youth cohort recruitment "lens."

The most telling part of the analysis compares a career in policing to 12 other careers fields. The comparative results indicate that Canada's youth appear uninterested in pursuing a career in policing, and a continued downward trend. For example, when asked

- which field provides the most employment opportunities - 3% (2005); 2% (2007) said policing
- which field would you be most interested in a career - 5% (2005); 4% (2007) said policing

If Canada's youth are disinterested in a policing career, then the sector could be in jeopardy.

The following data highlights on three of the key survey themes are of particular interest to the policing sector.

1. Career Interest - TC "Interest" fields youth are most interested in pursuing - (in 2005 policing was at 5% and ranked 6th) :

Education such as teachers and counselors	17%	(18% in 2005)
Health care such as doctors and nurses	14%	(17% in 2005)
Skilled trades - electricians and carpenters	14%	(18% in 2005)
Internet and high technology	13%	(13% in 2005)
Banks and other financial institutions	8%	(18% in 2005)
The federal government	8%	(6% in 2005)
Retail	6%	(4% in 2005)
The provincial government	4%	(3% in 2005)
Policing	4%	(5% in 2005)
Non-profit sector	4%	(2% in 2005)
NGO, working in poor countries	3%	(3% in 2005)
The military	2%	(4% in 2005)

Those who are most interested in pursuing a career in policing include: 8% of those aged 12-17, as compared to 3% of those aged 18-24, and 3% of the 25-30 age group;

7% respondents with less than a high school education, as compared to respondents with a university or post-secondary (3%) or a technical school or community college (3%) education expressed interest in policing.

There are notable differences for men and women - 4% of men and 3% of women in 2007, compared to 7% and 3% in 2005 expressed interest in policing.

2. Employment Opportunities – TC "Employment Opportunities" career fields considered to have the most employment opportunities - (in 2005 policing was at 3% and ranked 7th above governments, non-profit sector and NGO in poor countries):

Skilled trades - electricians and carpenters	18%	(23% in 2005)
Internet and high technology	13%	(13% in 2005)
Health care such as doctors and nurses	12%	(15% in 2005)
Retail	12%	(11% in 2005)
Education such as teachers and counselors	12%	(14% in 2005)
Banks and other financial institutions	8%	(4% in 2005)
The federal government	6%	(3% in 2005)

The provincial government	4%	(3% in 2005)
Non-profit sector	3%	(1% in 2005)
The military	3%	(6% in 2005)
NGO, working in poor countries	2%	(2% in 2005)
Policing	2%	(3% in 2005)

Those who believe policing offers the most opportunity include 4% aged 12-17, as compared to 2% aged 25-30.

Again, responses for men and women differed - 2% of men and 2% of women in 2007, compared to 3% and 2% in 2005 considered policing to have the most opportunities.

3. Employment factors (a first time survey question) - "what are the primary factors you would consider when contemplating future employment prospects" Work life balance was clearly identified as a key factor for youth in their career choices - almost half of respondents (44%) choosing it as either their first, second, or third most important factor. Interesting work was also a key consideration; 38 percent identified this as one of their top three factors.

Pay/compensation was identified as important by 37 percent, and job security by 32 percent of respondents.

Percentage indicating the first most important factor (second most important in brackets)

- 19% - work-life balance (14%) = 33%
- 18% - opportunities to do interesting work (11%) = 29%
- 12% - pay or other forms of monetary compensation such as bonus opportunities (13%) = 25%
- 11% - job security (11%) = 22%
- 10% - work related to your field of study (7%) = 17%
- 6% - a job that contributes to the betterment of society (6%) = 12%
- 5% - opportunities for advancement (8%) = 13%
- 3% - opportunities to work on your own (4%) = 7%
- 3% - opportunities for professional development/training (4%) = 7%
- 3% - an organization with a wide variety of career options (0%) = 3%
- 2% - a pension plan (4%) = 6%
- 2% - vacation time (4%) = 6%
- 2% - opportunities to work with others (3%) = 5%
- 2% - an organization with a good reputation (3%) = 5%
- 1% - employment I enjoy (0%) = 1%
- 1% - opportunities to travel (4%) = 5%

These results, and trends over the past 3 years are cause for concern in recruitment policies and processes for attracting and selecting quality future police officer candidates. The police sector is already facing significant human resource challenges: a diminishing youth cohort, an aging work force, forecasted high attrition rates, increasingly complex and demanding work environments, enhanced and changing skill/knowledge requirements, etc. A police service application comes with a rigorous and thorough screening/selection process - a large applicant pool is necessary to ensure the sustainability of the sector and the continued delivery of quality police services.

The police sector needs to continue detail and understand the dynamics of our labour market segment, actively address its vulnerability, and ensure the continued delivery of quality police services to the Canadian population.

The complete study is available at <http://www.policouncil.ca>.

LEGISLATIVE AMENDMENTS NEEDED FOR REPEAT OFFENDER LEGISLATION

Report by CACP Board Executive Members Chief Frank Beazley, Halifax Regional Police and Chief Mike Boyd, Edmonton Police Service to the the President of the CACP

Recommendation(s)

That the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police, Board of Directors receive the report and presentation.

That the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police, Board of Directors endorse the need for action and direct the Law Amendments sub-committee to consider legislative amendments to the Criminal Code of Canada which if adopted by the federal government, would make mandatory, judicial actions for repeat offenders regarding pre-trial detention and conditional release which are both effective and enforceable in protecting the public from criminal victimization.

That the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police develop resolutions and a draft position statement on Judicial Interim Release for consideration by the membership and adoption at the August 2008, annual conference in Montreal.

That the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police coordinate a joint meeting of the Canadian Association of Police Boards, The Canadian Police Association and the Association of Big Cities Mayors, Working Group prior to the August 2008 CACP Conference in Montreal in an effort to adopt an agreed position on Judicial Interim Release for repeat offenders, aimed at protection of the public.

Introduction:

This report and our forthcoming presentation to the Board of Directors of the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police (CACP) on May 4th, 2008 is focused on the subject of Repeat or Recidivist Offenders, and their substantial rate of criminal victimization in the time between the date of their arrest and their date for trial.

The report and presentation is aimed at informing the Board of Directors on the scope of the problem and on persuading the Board to mobilize the Association in leading change within the justice system nationally.

The report will identify the burning issue, provide an overview of the problem, offer tangible ideas to address the problem and describe the payoff to Canadians in terms of protecting the public.

Burning Issue

Repeat offenders are the reason our crime rate in Canada is as high as it is, the reason our courts are so backed up with day to day cases and the reason that police services can't get to all that communities are asking be addressed.

Repeat offenders, who are before the courts awaiting trial, very often breach their conditions of release and very often continue to criminally victimize other people showing disrespect for the judicial

system in Canada. Promises they make to the police and the courts to get bail are often broken and the evidence of their breaches is too often disregarded when the courts are required to consider an accused's risk of further criminal victimization (crime) against the backdrop of the judicial system's responsibility to protect the public.

Criminal Justice partners including the police, crown attorneys, Justices of the Peace and the Judiciary, are not maximizing our collective ability to protect the public because we are not maximizing our use of the tools available to us in the Criminal Code of Canada to deal with recidivist offenders.

As a result of the system not adequately addressing the problem, repeat offenders continue to find their way through the revolving door, the rate of recidivism increases, the demand on policing and the courts is greater, and the court backlog of cases is preventing timely justice.

Overview

It is the expectation of Canadians, and the four-part mandate of every police service, that police officers will engage in the prevention of crime, the maintenance of social order, the enforcement of our laws and also in matters of public safety. The police are one part of our system of justice in Canada and are most often step one in the chronology of the justice process.

The Criminal Justice System has a responsibility to Canadians to ensure the proper administration of justice by guaranteeing (1) that all people charged with a criminal offence are innocent until proven guilty at a fair and impartial trial, and (2) that the public's right to be protected from criminals will be given appropriate weight in the balancing of competing interests.

In the 1970's, parliament proclaimed into law the Bail Reform Act which guaranteed that all persons charged with a criminal offence would be free from custody until proven guilty, subject to lawful exceptions. Those exceptions formed the current system of pre-trial detention and release pending trial, and are found in the Judicial Interim Release sections of the Criminal Code.

Sections 515, 516 and 524 of the Criminal Code establish the bail scheme and set out the circumstances under which accused persons can be kept in pre-trial custody or released on conditions which they are lawfully required to abide by.

Referred to as the primary, secondary and tertiary grounds, these exceptions set out circumstances which justify the pre-trial detention of an accused and include where reasonable grounds exist to believe that a person would not appear in court in answer to the charge(s), where detention is necessary for protection of the public due to the substantial likelihood that the offender would re-offend, or when releasing an accused would cause the public to question their confidence in the administration of justice.

The Supreme Court of Canada in three separate appeals (Morales (1992), Pearson (1992), and Hall (2002)) has considered these original provisions and, with little exception, has upheld those sections of the Criminal Code.

The concern of the police and the public, expressed by the authors, is that these Judicial Interim Release provisions are not being used effectively and as a result the public is not being protected.

There are, however, reasons why the focus may have shifted away from a more strict application of these Judicial Interim Release provisions, and those reasons need to be recognized and addressed. Those include concerns for preventing miscarriages of justice, and the presumption of innocence operates to ensure that the factually or legally innocent are not confined to jail pending determination of their acquittal at trial many weeks or months later.

Many cases before the courts involve circumstances which not only present substantially reduced risks of such miscarriages of justice occurring but which also, based on the strength of the evidence and the offender's criminal history or pattern of recidivism, present substantially high probability for re-offending if released from custody.

Another concern identified in the current application of the bail provisions would appear to include a lack of understanding the significance of the link between drug dependent offenders and their repeated victimization of people through both violent and property crimes. Failure to respond to the underlying addiction problem from the point of arrest and bail can only result in a failed justice response to that offender's problem of habitual offending.

While maintaining our commitment to the prevention of miscarriages of justice, it is now time to re-align the balance and renew our focus on protection of the public and address the problem of repeat offenders being released back into the community to continue their trade. Collectively we need to take steps to identify and respond appropriately to those offenders who continue to re-offend and re-victimize while on other forms of pre-trial release.

Everyone appears to agree that every step must be taken to ensure that there are no further miscarriages of justice. One of the standards put in place by the crown in an effort to prevent a miscarriage of justice is the "reasonable likelihood of conviction standard" which is a threshold for prosecution much higher than the "reasonable grounds to believe" threshold required for arrest. Although the gap between the two thresholds can sometimes result in professional disagreements between police and prosecutors, there can be no question that we must work together within our independent roles to prevent future miscarriages.

With the court systems so backed up with so many offenders, both police and prosecutors often characterize our work more as "processing cases" than making the streets of our communities safer. Some would view "processing cases" as simply ushering or moving an offender through the routine stages (arrest, speaking to bail, and setting a trial date) of a system which allows the offender to remain detached and unaccountable. This must change.

All justice system partners must recognize the research and the reality of many repeat offenders being drug dependent, locked into a cycle of crime in order to get the money to buy the drugs to feed the habit.

By failing to use the Judicial Interim Release and related provisions most effectively, or by failing to expand the provisions of the law to involve other health sector partners, we constantly release offenders back into the community who, without the proper supervision and supports, continue to prey upon other innocent victims which perpetuates the cycle of crime and victimization. It is important for society to address these deficiencies and do something to change the reality, and the police have the crime and offender information to lead the charge.

Ideas Made Tangible

First, we believe that all players within the justice system must have an understanding of both justice system responsibilities, pre and post trial, and must have an understanding of the reasons for Judicial Interim Release and an understanding that scarce police resources should never be used or expected to compensate for those alleged offenders who should be incapacitated otherwise. The threat to the public is too high.

The police, the crowns, the Justices of the Peace and Judges must stop simply "processing cases" where the efforts appear to be focused on securing a date for trial and must start addressing the issues underlying the repeat offender problem and the pre-trial protection of the public.

This may require additional resources or reallocation of existing resources to achieve the desired results. The police must go to the effort of gathering the evidence to present at a bail hearing and the crown must make all efforts to call this evidence and argue the case for pre-trial detention or appropriate conditions of release. Justices of the Peace and Judges must elevate the importance of the protection of the public and bring that issue back in line with concerns for prevention of miscarriages of justice.

Crowns and Judges require court resources to accomplish that and may need to have separate bail courts to conduct a bail hearing where witnesses are called and evidence is heard.

Crown Attorneys, Justices of the Peace and Judges must also recognize that bail hearings provide opportunities to deal with offenders who are locked into the cycle of crime in order to feed the habit but who have not decided to confront their drug dependence. While it is understood that the courts cannot force anyone to engage in drug treatment, the courts can take the position that when a person has crossed the line from harming themselves to criminally victimizing other people, the public must be protected. It is also believed that taking a firm stand with those who are drug dependent may be the impetus someone suffering from a drug or alcohol dependency is looking for.

Crown Attorneys must also be prepared to consider the importance of a surety who can satisfy the court that they have enough influence over the accused to ensure the accused will not commit further crime while out on bail awaiting trial. This is seldom considered in many jurisdictions.

As well, when accused persons are released from custody on conditions, those conditions must be relevant to addressing the risk identified and must be enforceable. A review of release conditions reveals often a disconnect between the threat of the offender and the conduct the condition is trying to restrict. This must change.

Payoff and Conclusion

Acting on the legislation that is already law and implementing the suggestions made in this report will have a huge impact. By placing appropriate emphasis on an offender's record of recidivism as an indication of likelihood to re-commit, and by giving the proper attention to drug dependent accused persons, we can substantially reduce criminal victimization of innocent people by reducing the rate of recidivism and crime. It will allow the police across Canada to invest the already scarce resources on matters that their communities expect them to respond to. It will also help address the backlog in the courts throughout Canada and improve timely justice.

Finally, this entire measure will increase Canadian's confidence in the criminal justice system.

CACP RESOLUTIONS STATUS REPORT

This status report summarizes CACP activities between August and October, 2008 on active 2006, 2007, and 2008 resolutions.

On September 18, 2008, the CACP National Office forwarded letters highlighting CACP activities and 2008 resolutions to Prime Minister Stephen Harper, highlighting the 4 priority issues CACP is dealing with – the policy framework for policing in the 21st century, national strategies for community safety, First Nations related public safety issues, and lawful access. On November 5, 2008, letters of congratulations on their appointments, which included brief overviews of CACP activities and resolutions were sent to the new Minister of Public Safety, Peter van Loan, and to the Minister of Justice and Attorney General, Robert Nicholson. A letter was also sent to Minister Diane Finley, Human Resources, Skills and Development Canada (HRSDC) outlining initiatives of the Police Sector Council and the Literacy and Policing Project.

A significant number of resolutions require the CACP to call on the government to amend legislation. In these cases, some committees have, and continue to pursue related strategies to address the issues; others have not. Several Committee representatives and Board members have requested clarification about Committee responsibilities on these types of resolutions. Specifically, they are seeking guidance on whether or not Committee responsibilities have been met and the resolution should be concluded, or if the CACP expects Committees to pursue additional action on those resolutions.

Several Committee representatives have indicated they are unaware that the CACP National Office forwards letters and meets with the Ministers of Justice and Public Safety. Copies of the above noted letters have been forwarded to Committee chairs.

2008 RESOLUTIONS

Resolution: 01-2008 Improving Public Safety Voice Communications Interoperability

Resolution Summary:

The CACP requests that the Government of Canada recognize the Canadian Interoperability Technology Interest Group as the national representative of public safety personnel whose mandate it is to improve public safety voice communications interoperability, and requests the Government, through Public Safety Canada, to fully support the Canadian Interoperability Technology Interest Group within the federal government in developing a national strategy, and

The CACP requests that the Government of Canada commit financial, policy, and other human resources in Public Safety Canada in partnership with the Canadian Interoperability Technology Interest Group to provide vision and leadership as required to accomplish voice communications interoperability amongst public safety agencies across Canada

Target Date for Completion: April 30, 2009

Sponsor/Champion: Informatics Committee

Clive Weighill & Eldon Amoroso

Summary of progress since initiation:

The resolution has now been passed by the all three participant organizations - CACP (August 26, 2008); EMSCC (May 28, 2008); (September 24, 2008). We can now move forward with a strategy. We plan to work with the CPRC and CITIG to develop an approach that is acceptable to Police, Fire and Emergency Services. We have some time set aside on our Informatics Meeting in Quebec City to discuss this matter. Our approach will be made to Public Safety Canada once the re-elected government has a chance to stabilize and set directions. Ideally a delegation of Police, Fire and Emergency Services could meet

with the Minister of Public Safety Canada for the purpose of discussing the points highlighted in the resolution. A delegation that includes the three major public safety associations would carry significant weight.

The CACP Executive may have some thoughts as to how this meeting could be arranged and the content of the meeting. We would be very pleased to hear any thoughts they may have and could set up a telephone conference meeting to discuss the matter at their convenience.

Resolution: 02-2008 National Responsibility Centre for Community Safety, Health & Wellbeing

Resolution Summary:

The CACP calls upon the federal/provincial/territorial governments to collaborate in creating a new national responsibility centre for community safety, health and well-being, with a mandate to harness existing evidence-based knowledge, serve as a policy coordination body for all orders of government and a resource centre to support community based strategies and partnerships to achieve safe and healthy communities

Target Date for Completion: not yet established

Sponsor/Champion: Crime Prevention Committee

Summary of progress since initiation:

Resolution sent to the Minister of Public Safety, the Provincial and Territorial Ministers responsible for Justice, members of the Coalition on Community Safety, Health and Well-being. No response to date.

Resolution: 03-2008 National Poverty Reduction Strategy

Resolution Summary:

The CACP calls upon all levels of government to collaborate in developing a comprehensive, multi-faceted national poverty reduction strategy as a key plank in creating safe, healthy, inclusive communities in which our citizens can reach their potential as parents, community members and contributors to Canada's economic and social fabric.

Target Date for Completion: ideally included in 2009 budget

Sponsor/Champion: Crime Prevention Committee

Summary of progress since initiation:

Resolution sent to the Minister of Public Safety, the Provincial and Territorial Ministers responsible for Justice, members of Coalition on Community Safety, Health and Well-being. No response from governments to date. The Canadian Council on Social Development, Church Council on Justice and Corrections and other Coalition partners further disseminated the resolution with their covering messages of support for resolution and CACP position.

Resolution: 04-2008 First Nations Policing

Resolution Summary:

The CACP urges the Federal Government to ensure its policies support community vision and to commit to and maintain support for the provision of First Nations policing that is adequately funded for sustainability

Target Date for Completion: ongoing

Sponsor/Champion: Commissioner Julian Fantino

Ontario Provincial Police

Summary of progress since initiation:

Association has sent letters outlining CACP resolutions and issues to the Ministers of Public Safety and the Minister of Justice and Attorney General.

Resolution: 05-2008 Ontario Sex Offender Registry Legislation and Software Application be Considered as a Model at the National Level

Resolution Summary:

The CACP urges the Federal Government to provide the program development, implementation and maintenance costs

required to support Municipal and Provincial Police Services in implementing the National Sex Offender Registry, using Ontario as a model, and calls upon the Minister of Justice and Attorney-General and the Minister of Public Safety to conduct a review and consider adoption of Ontario's Sex Offender legislation and software application as a model to maximize public safety in all of Canada's provinces.

Target Date for Completion: ongoing

Sponsor/Champion: Commissioner Julian Fantino

Ontario Provincial Police

Summary of progress since initiation:

Association has sent letters outlining CACP resolutions and issues to the Ministers of Public Safety and the Minister of Justice and Attorney General.

Resolution: 06-2008 CACP Support of Coordinated Multi-Province (National) Approach in the Development of a Single Analytical Software Program (Database) to House Information Pertaining to Both Missing Persons and Unidentified Human Remains

Resolution Summary:

The CACP urges the Federal Government to provide program development, implementation and maintenance costs required to support the integrated multi-province (national) adoption of a single analytical software program (database) and the establishment of a consistent program of best practices in the resolution of missing persons and unidentified human remains investigations, and

The CACP supports the adoption of a coordinated multi-province (national) approach in the development of a single analytical software program (database) to house information pertaining to both missing persons and unidentified human remains.

Target Date for Completion: ongoing

Sponsor/Champion: Commissioner Julian Fantino

Ontario Provincial Police

Summary of progress since initiation:

Association has sent letters outlining CACP resolutions and issues to the Ministers of Public Safety and the Minister of Justice and Attorney General.

Resolution: 07-2008 The Six Principles of Modern Policing: Establishing the Foundation for a National Framework for Progressive Policing in Canada

Resolution Summary:

The CACP urges its members and their agencies to collectively adopt the six principles of the National Framework for Progressive Policing in Canada, and calls upon the policy makers at all three levels of government to consider the six principles as the foundation upon which all discussions and reviews of current legislation and policies related to policing, public safety and criminal justice administration should proceed in the future, and that the Board of Directors of the CACP be immediately empowered, in the manner and timing which it may deem appropriate, to undertake such subsequent steps as: public communication of the six principles; identification of current and projected obstacles to their realization; the engagement of policing stakeholders at all levels toward resolving these barriers; working with policy makers to interpret the ongoing legislative and policy implications of the six principles, and whatever additional steps it deems necessary to advance the application of the six principles toward the development of a sustainable National Framework for Progressive Policing in Canada.

Target Date for Completion: ongoing

Sponsor/Champion: NFPP Special Purpose Body

Chief Jack Ewatski (Rtd), Chair

Summary of progress since initiation:

The NFPP Special Purpose Body is meeting on November 13th to draft a strategy for next steps which will be presented to the CACP Board of Directors on November 29th. If accepted at this Board meeting the strategy will be initiated.

The Chairman anticipates it will entail a strategy to communicate this issue, including the confirmed principles, to the three levels of government, governance bodies, and other interested parties

Resolution: 08-2008 Support for the Canadian Criminal Intelligence Model (CCIM)

Resolution Summary:

The CACP recommends that all CACP members in Canada fully endorse the efforts of the CCIM Project Team to develop a detailed project plan, objective statement and business case to ensure the successful implementation of the Canadian Criminal Intelligence Model to strategically align intelligence and operations at the municipal, provincial and federal levels across Canada.

Target Date for Completion: ongoing

Sponsor/Champion: CCIM Project Team, a sub-committee of the Criminal Intelligence Service Canada (CISC) National Executive Committee (NEC)

Summary of progress since initiation:

Association has sent letters outlining CACP resolutions and issues to the Ministers of Public Safety and the Minister of Justice and Attorney General.

Resolution: 09-2008 Chronic Offenders

Resolution Summary:

The CACP calls upon the Federal Minister of Justice to amend the Criminal code to: establish a definition for the term "chronic offender" based on a threshold number of offences committed over a distinct period of time; establish the principle in bail hearings that being a chronic offender is prima facie proof that section 515(10)(b) and (c) of the Criminal Code have been satisfied; place the onus on a chronic offender who is facing a bail refusal application to show cause why they should be given judicial interim release; remove the sentencing principle established in the Criminal Code that requires sentencing judges to consider alternatives to incarceration if the case in question relates to the sentencing of a chronic offender, and mandate every increasing sentences of incarceration in cases involving chronic offenders for the specific purpose of decreasing victimization.

Target Date for Completion: ongoing

Sponsor/Champion: Law Amendments Committee

Summary of progress since initiation:

Association has sent letters outlining CACP resolutions and issues to the Ministers of Public Safety and the Minister of Justice and Attorney General.

Resolution: 10-2008 Drug Evaluation and Classification Program

Resolution Summary:

The CACP recognizes the Drug Evaluation and Classification (DEC) Program currently under the stewardship of the RCMP as being the sole approved training for SFST, DRE, and DRE Trainers for Canadian police personnel.

Target Date for Completion: ongoing

Sponsor/Champion: Traffic Committee

Summary of progress since initiation:

Association has sent letters outlining CACP resolutions and issues to the Ministers of Public Safety and the Minister of Justice and Attorney General.



Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police

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Chief Mike Boyd, Edmonton, responds to media questions.