



## ARCHIVED - Archiving Content

### Archived Content

Information identified as archived is provided for reference, research or recordkeeping purposes. It is not subject to the Government of Canada Web Standards and has not been altered or updated since it was archived. Please contact us to request a format other than those available.

## ARCHIVÉE - Contenu archivé

### Contenu archivé

L'information dont il est indiqué qu'elle est archivée est fournie à des fins de référence, de recherche ou de tenue de documents. Elle n'est pas assujettie aux normes Web du gouvernement du Canada et elle n'a pas été modifiée ou mise à jour depuis son archivage. Pour obtenir cette information dans un autre format, veuillez communiquer avec nous.

This document is archival in nature and is intended for those who wish to consult archival documents made available from the collection of Public Safety Canada.

Some of these documents are available in only one official language. Translation, to be provided by Public Safety Canada, is available upon request.

Le présent document a une valeur archivistique et fait partie des documents d'archives rendus disponibles par Sécurité publique Canada à ceux qui souhaitent consulter ces documents issus de sa collection.

Certains de ces documents ne sont disponibles que dans une langue officielle. Sécurité publique Canada fournira une traduction sur demande.

# 2001 ANNUAL REPORT



# Welcoming Messages



**Chief Bob Wasylyshen**

## Chief of Police

From the Edmonton Police Service perspective, the efforts of everyone associated with the delivery of policing services in Edmonton resulted in a very productive 2001.

The Service was able to establish three primary strategic priorities to help focus our efforts on building for the future – and some of

the results of these priorities are profiled in this year's EPS annual report. Full accreditation from CALEA, success in the investigations surrounding gang-related activity in Mill Woods, the arrival of AIR-1, and the World Championships in Athletics are just a few high-profile examples. I know there are many more success stories from all over the organization that have helped make Edmonton a safer place to live.

It is true that we faced some unique challenges in 2002, including the Canada Day riot and the events surrounding the September 11 terrorist attacks in the United States. We also continued to deal with number of ongoing resource, funding and personnel challenges that will be with us for years to come.

Through it all, however, our members performed duties admirably and with honour in 2001 – continuing a tradition of policing excellence that stretches back over 100 years. Edmontonians have one of the finest police organizations in North America, and that's something of which we should all be proud.

At the end of the day, our number one priority as a police service has always been to make sure when someone requires policing services, we will be able to respond quickly and effectively. That will continue to be our number one priority.

However, 2001 has helped us refocus on the long-term challenges that face our organization as we try to plan for policing in one of the fastest growing cities in Canada. We will continue to explore new partnerships and new ways of doing things to ensure that basic policing is not compromised, and that we continue to move forward and develop new strategies and new plans to ensure the needs of the public and the needs of the Service are met.

I look forward to working with all of our partners in the years to come to build on the success of 2001, and to keep Edmonton a safe place to live, work, and play.

## Chair of the Police Commission



**David Finlay**

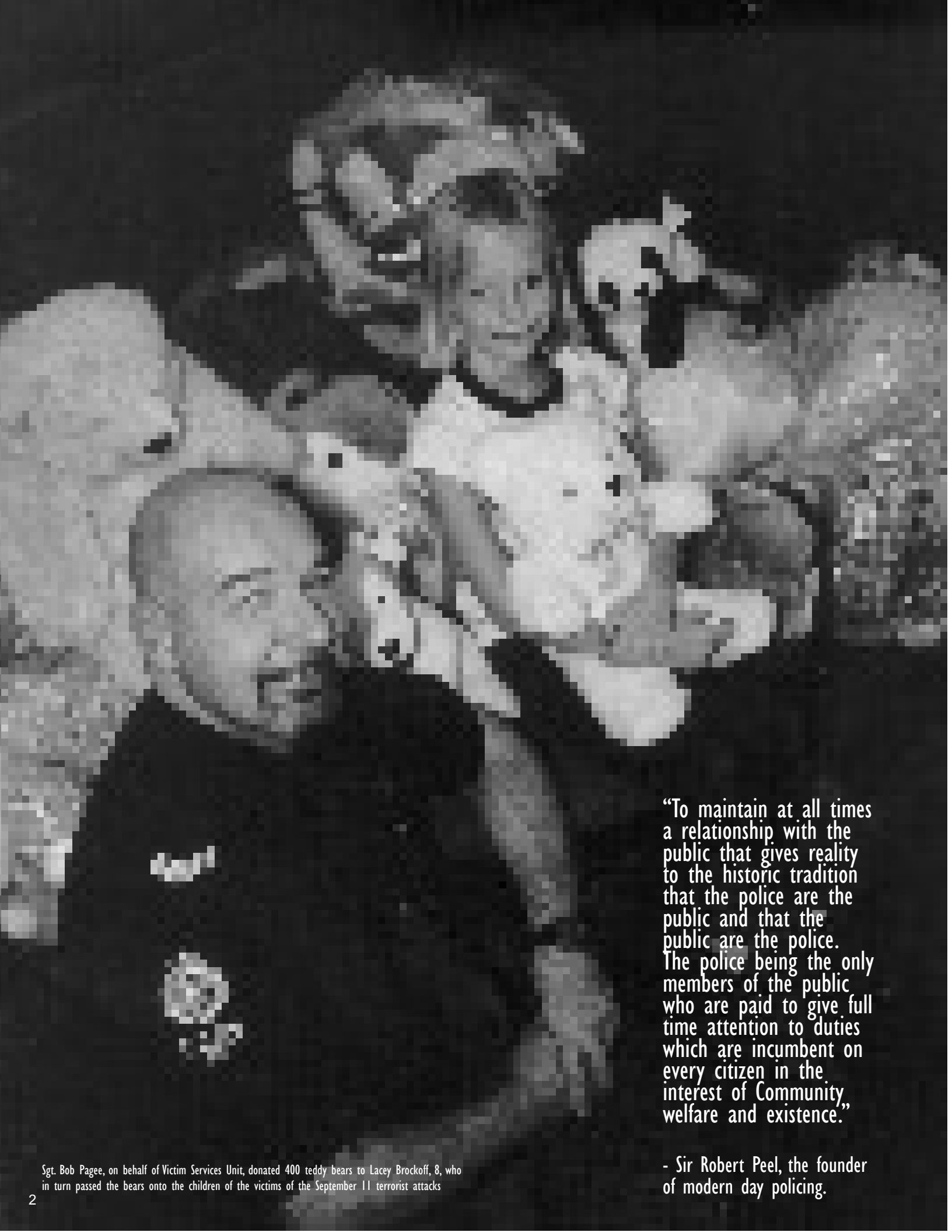
Each year the challenges of keeping our community safe become more complex. We are facing challenges that were unheard of just a few short years ago. Community expectations are rising, the Edmonton Police Service is short on resources and all levels of government find themselves in a funding quandary.

The Edmonton Police Commission, by legislated mandate and by commitment will continue to work closely with our stakeholders, to ensure efficient and effective policing services are delivered to the citizens of Edmonton. We will do this by working closely with the community, other integral stakeholders and the Edmonton Police Service to ensure our decisions reflect broad –based public input.

As a legislated public body, the Commission is tasked with a comprehensive oversight role. It involves the creation of broad policy for the Edmonton Police Service, working with the Police Service in the preparation and presentation of the annual budget to council, monitoring the investigation of citizen complaints, and hearing complaints against the Chief.

The seven members of the Police Commission come from diverse backgrounds and possess a broad-based skill set that provides the expertise necessary to carry out their role. A dedication to informed decision making ensures that the Commission regularly seeks new opportunities for dialogue with the community to bring forward public safety issues for discussion and resolution. Policing excellence for the citizens of Edmonton deserves no less.

Thank you to the community for your continued input and to the members of the police service for your hard work in meeting the demands of very challenging times.



“To maintain at all times a relationship with the public that gives reality to the historic tradition that the police are the public and that the public are the police. The police being the only members of the public who are paid to give full time attention to duties which are incumbent on every citizen in the interest of Community welfare and existence.”

- Sir Robert Peel, the founder of modern day policing.

Sgt. Bob Pagee, on behalf of Victim Services Unit, donated 400 teddy bears to Lacey Brockoff, 8, who in turn passed the bears onto the children of the victims of the September 11 terrorist attacks

# Directional Statement

## Priorities for 2001

The Directional Statement for the Edmonton Police Service (EPS) outlined three strategic priorities for the year — community policing, intelligence-led policing, and ethical policing.

The objective was to integrate the diverse activities surrounding these priorities, as well as strive to build organizational capacity to support them.

Members at all levels in the Service used the Directional Statement as a framework to develop more detailed goals and strategies supporting these priorities.

*To create safe homes and safe communities in Edmonton, we will:*

### Revitalize Community Policing

We will visibly revitalize our problem-solving and community-building efforts and capabilities by:

- Building partnerships with local community groups, organizations and authorities to address public safety issues, and create healthy, self-sustaining communities.
- Incorporating a regular reporting process on how every division is implementing problem-solving models and crime prevention strategies that target community safety concerns, and enhance social well being.
- Holding members accountable for proactively interacting with the people of our community, and demonstrating a caring attitude to the public as a routine part of doing business.
- Developing a performance evaluation tool for all members that incorporates an assessment of their community policing, crime prevention, and problem-solving initiatives.
- Pursuing integrated enforcement and education strategies to enhance street safety.

### Promote Intelligence-led Policing

We will achieve tangible, positive results in the area of solving and preventing crime by:

- Ensuring all our crime reduction strategies are based on well founded, timely, and relevant police intelligence.

- Developing a Service-wide system/centralized intelligence hub to ensure the timely gathering, analysis and dissemination of intelligence within the various divisions.
- Proactively and strategically analyzing the information we gather on criminal activity and public disorder, including information provided by the community and other sources that may be useful to operations.
- Encouraging divisions to build and enhance this system to meet their unique intelligence needs, and holding them accountable for gathering and using crime-related information to achieve results.
- Providing supervisors with data on criminal activity so they can deploy resources more effectively to address crime issues as they develop, and achieve measurable results.
- Expecting our members to collect and use this data to identify links between suspicious activity and crime trends, and subsequently identify hot spots to address during duty shifts.

Each organizational unit developed goals, with appropriate strategies and performance indicators, addressing one or more of these priorities. Written progress reports were then submitted to bureau heads in 2001 October.

### Encourage Ethical Policing

Drawing from the best ethical practices of leading organizations, we will retain public trust and confidence by:

- Creating a sustained ethical program that continually supports and encourages our members to do the right thing, and demonstrate integrity through their words and actions.
- Integrating ethics into all police activities, and building ethical foundations to support policing decisions.
- Developing a unique EPS Code of Ethics that complements our Conflict of Interest policy.
- Promoting trust within our organization, and between police and the public we serve, by ensuring our behavior as an organization and as individuals is always above reproach.
- Actively investigating, and proactively addressing internal and external complaints.

# Community Policing

Community policing is a philosophy that addresses long-term solutions to public safety concerns, and emphasizes community involvement and ownership in dealing with these issues.

Community policing brings police and citizens together in a cooperative effort to reduce and solve crime.

This approach enables police and citizens to work together, using innovative problem solving techniques and strategies. While addressing citizen concerns, there is also constant contact, interaction and consultation with the community. Essentially, there is ownership and responsibility on the part of the community, allowing them the opportunity to be active in the policing process that effects their specific neighbourhood.

The cornerstones of community policing are: community consultation; problem analysis; and, problem solving.

*A classic example of community policing:*

Prince Charles Elementary School was the only school on Cst. Sue Cruise's West Division turf, and it also happened to be situated near a notoriously dangerous intersection. In fact, four children have been hit by cars near the school within the past two years.



Because of the officer's involvement in neighbourhood meetings, she became aware that child safety was a big issue for area residents.

Realizing it was a shared community concern, Cruise set out to reduce the risk to area children. She looked into current EPS programs and selected the *Point, Pause and Proceed* program, a highly effective way to get children involved in personal traffic safety. She then approached the school principal and proposed teaching the program to the students.

Cruise walked students through a mock traffic set-up in their gymnasium, and in just two days she had reached the school's entire population.

The good news is that there has not been any traffic incidents near Prince Charles Elementary since Cruise introduced *Point, Pause and Proceed*.

Cruise found that not only was teaching the students traffic safety important, but so was police visibility in the school.

According to Cruise, police need to develop a rapport with youth early on. These positive interactions will stay with them up to adulthood.

However, accomplishing this takes time, and time is one of a turf constable's most valuable resources. Cruise tries to use any downtime during her shift to her advantage — completing reports in the patrol car, while strategically parked in a visible area. This enables her to serve as a deterrent to potential speeders, watch what's going on and still complete required paperwork.

**“Spend as much time as you can in the neighbourhood. The more you're there, the more you become a familiar face, and you learn more about the issues that are really important to people.”** – Cst. Sue Cruise



Cst. Sue Cruise with some of the Prince Charles Elementary School children who have gained traffic safety skills from the officer's initiative to curb school crossing injuries and deaths.

# Intelligence-led Policing



DO NOT CROSS

Throughout 2001, the EPS continued to find new and better ways to effectively use the vast amount of information or ‘intelligence’ it gathers through its many sources. By more effectively analyzing intelligence, members can go beyond solving criminal activities to preventing them.

Intelligence-led policing enables the Service to prioritize and identify the problems requiring immediate attention — a critical stage that precedes *problem solving* (at the root of community policing).

Flow of relevant information ensures efficient prioritization and deployment of resources to *action-oriented* response.

Through internally initiated performance reviews, the Service can be accountable to the public and our stakeholders.

Crime reduction is inevitable when embracing these key elements.

## Project Archimedes

Project Archimedes was initiated in September as a mechanism to meet the Service’s corporate direction for intelligence-led policing.

Phase I of this project focused on identifying world-wide models of intelligence-led policing and a review of all available documentation. During the research



stage, it was evident that theoretical and practical aspects of several models required further investigation.

Phase II involved on-site research into intelligence-led policing models currently in use by agencies across the globe. Extensive on-site research was conducted with the following police agencies: Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD), South Australia Police, New South Wales Police, and in England, the National Criminal Intelligence Service, Kent County Constabulary, and the Surrey Police.

Based on the best practices documented in other models, the Project Archimedes research team developed an intelligence-led policing model for the Service to embrace for the future.

Phase III, which includes the business plan development and Phase IV, the practical application phase within the Service, are scheduled for 2002 and 2003.

### Automated Pawn Shop Registry

In 2001, members were better able to link people who pawn items to property reported stolen and other crimes with a new Internet-based networking system. In an effort to deter potential thieves, as well as catch criminals through a new web of intelligence, the Second Hand Detail's Automated Pawn and Second Hand Reporting Registry was developed as a pilot project.

The system was set up to track all property that passed through pawn and second-hand stores across Alberta, creating a cross-jurisdictional database of intelligence. Pawn and second-hand stores submitted customer transactions and contact information to the EPS via a secure Internet connection. Once the information was entered, investigators could access and analyze it from anywhere in the world, and cross-reference property reported stolen from across the country through CPIC (Canadian Police Information Centre).

### Prostitution Resource Centre Website

The launch of the Prostitution in Edmonton Resource Centre website as a pilot project in 2001 meant the public could supply the Crime Analysis Unit (CAU) with information regarding problem prostitution and john activities in their neighbourhoods.

This data would then become instantly available to EPS members in Vice Section, selected Beat Offices, and CAU so that any leads could be followed up and emerging problem areas could be identified.

### Similar-fact Evidence Timeline

After Divisional Intelligence Officer Cst. Stu Kirtio identified several armed robbery 'hot spots' in North Division, CAU cross-referenced this intelligence using the similar-fact evidence timeline to make the comparisons.

Once the robberies were mapped out in this timeline comparing dates, times, locations, types of premises robbed, and other suspect information, linkages could be made between each occurrence. CAU further identified the area where the suspects were believed to live as well as possible future robbery targets. North Division members were briefed on all the information. Eventually, the suspects were arrested in Downtown Division, putting a stop to a 12-day armed robbery spree.



# Ethical Policing



**EPS members of all ranks continued to encourage each other to do the right thing, both on duty and off, and to integrate ethics into everything they did and said. They promoted trust within their organization and through every interaction with the public they served.**

## **New course addressing ethics in policing**

A course that supported both ethics and leadership in community policing was developed as part of the Police Management Certificate at the University of Alberta.

Sgt. Neil Dubord, along with S/Sgt. Scott MacDonald, Cst. Darrin Balanik, and Cst. Tom Farquhar, felt that taking the concept of ethics into the classroom would spread the word about the meaning and importance of ethical-based leadership in policing today. The course taught that in order to obtain the public's support, approval, and cooperation, it would be essential that the police first obtain the public's respect and trust.

**“Ethics dovetails with community policing, so the course wouldn't have been complete without a section focussing primarily on ethics and how it is incorporated in all that we do in our daily routines.”**

*– Sgt. Neil Dubord*

Ethical policing is very much an individual approach to the job. While 'doing the right thing' remains consistent throughout, each officer has their own ethical approach to policing.

"It is so important for members to fight the urge of wanting to be liked, versus doing what's right. Members need to determine the difference between right and wrong, and then act on it – even if it is at a personal cost. They need to be open about their decision and stand their ground, even in the face of adversity."

– Supt. Ulysses Currie

"I think the public expects to be heard. It's my responsibility to hear what they have to say and actually listen to what I hear. I have to be able to go into an incident without judgement, apart from what is essential to resolving the situation."

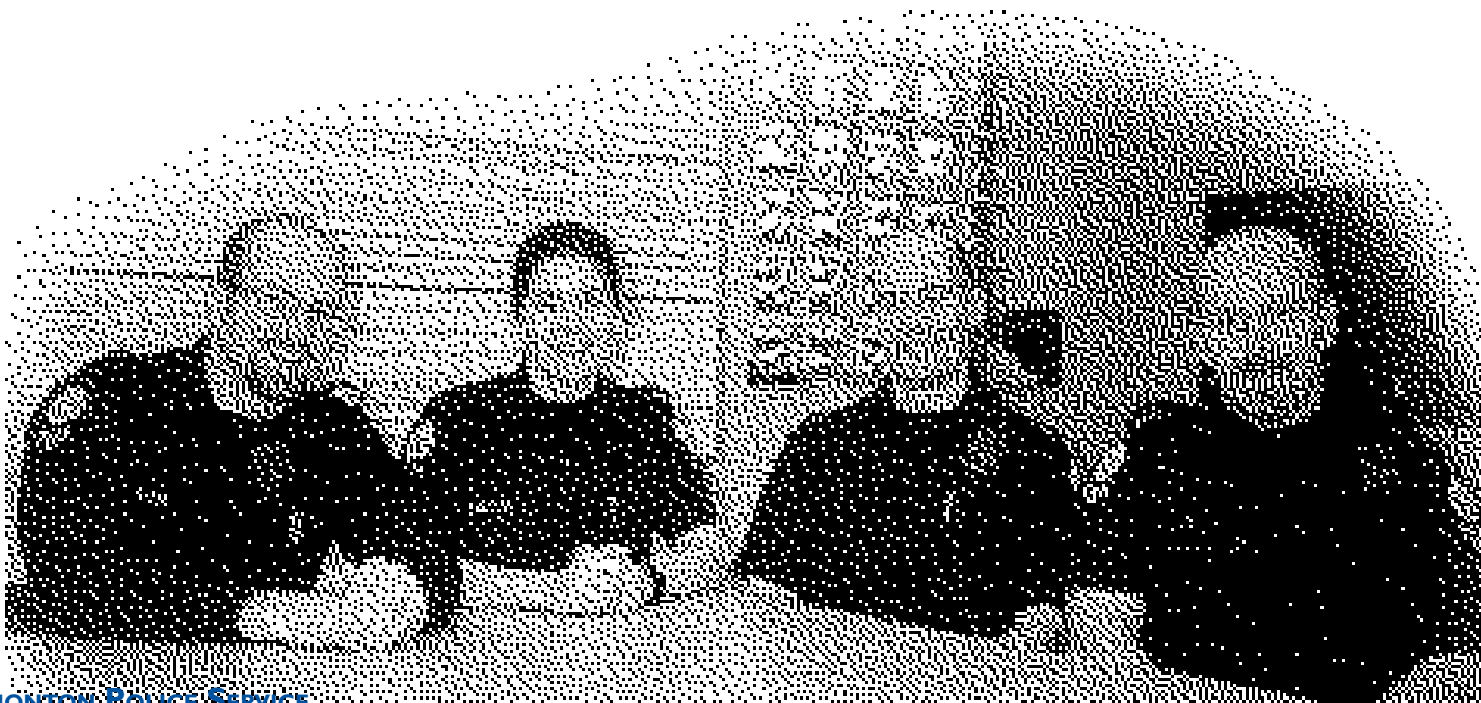
– Cst. Blair Dezwart

"Ethics for a law enforcement officer go beyond the confines of policing. Even though a member may be off duty, they are still representing the EPS in the things they say and do everyday. No matter if I'm in uniform or out mowing the lawn, I am a police officer."

– Cst. Dan Service

"Part of ethical policing is knowing when to ask for assistance, and actually asking for it. If we are honest about what we can and can't do, and we follow through on our promises, then the people we deal with will respect us more."

– Det. Darryl Vincent



# Zebra Child Protection Centre

In February 2001, Chief's Committee approved a proposal that saw the EPS Child Protection Section join with a variety of community partners in establishing the Zebra Child Protection Centre.

Then in the fall, the doors of what was dubbed a 'one-stop location for child protection issues' opened after two years of planning and anticipation.

The Zebra Child Protection Centre, created with the best interests of the child in mind, was intended to be more user-friendly and sensitive to child protection issues.

It is expected investigation times will decrease and conviction rates will rise dramatically in child abuse cases, as noted by similar centres existing in other cities. Since the child only discloses their traumatic experience once, the quality of the information obtained can be maximized and any contamination or contradiction is minimized, resulting in an airtight prosecutable case.



The Child Protection Centre meant the move outside of police headquarters for Child Protection Section was inevitable. Accessibility and community-oriented service is paramount at the Centre.

Zebra Child Protection Centre on the corner of 10909 Street and Jasper Avenue



The Centre is conveniently located in the city (109 Street and Jasper Avenue), accessible by bus, the LRT system, and offers more parking for clients and their families. Additional services are all within close proximity, including: Child Welfare Crisis Unit, the Sexual Assault Centre, and the Child and Adolescent Protection Services facility at the university hospital.

External funding for the Centre has come from a variety of public and private sources within the community. The Zebra Child Protection Society, a non-profit, independent fundraising organization patterned after the Edmonton Police Foundation, is involved in obtaining and managing donations from the public and the business community.



Edmonton Police Foundation Chair Harry Hole and S/Sgt. Darren Eastcott, Child Protection Section, received one of the many government/private donations that have made the Zebra Child Protection Centre a reality. MLA Drew Hutton, right, presented a cheque to the Centre earlier in the fall.

## Children At Risk Response Teams (CARRT)

In cases where children are at risk of abuse EPS members in the Child Protection Section, as well as Alberta Family and Social Services' Child Welfare Office decided a few year's ago that cooperation works better than isolation — this same philosophy was used in establishing the Zebra Child Protection Centre.

The Child at Risk Response Teams (CARRT) are another example of how such partnerships enhance the value of EPS services.

Each of the six teams was paired with an EPS member and a child welfare worker. CARRT is often the first to arrive on the scene where a child is at risk of abuse — often ahead of, or instead of, patrol members. While EPS members handle the criminal aspects of child abuse, child welfare workers look for ways to help protect the child in the long term.

In 2001, CARRT investigated approximately 49 cases per month, and the teams also assisted police approximately the same number of cases each month.

# AIR 1 takes flight with community support

On August 3, 2001, thanks to Project S.O.S. and overwhelming community donations, the EPS gained a new tool that has made policing in Edmonton safer and more efficient — the police helicopter.

Two of the main benefits of the *Air 1* pilot project is increased officer and public safety. The helicopter's value has been most noticeable during high-speed car pursuits. *Air 1* allows ground units to terminate their pursuit, while the helicopter follows the suspects and updates patrol units of their location. The use of *Air 1* in these inherently dangerous situations will significantly decrease the likelihood of police and public injury as a result of high-speed pursuits.

Once airborne (from its base at City Centre Airport), the helicopter can usually reach any location in the city within 90 seconds, allowing it to be first on scene, and possibly arriving while the crime is in progress. The flight crew is able to evaluate the scene, identify any suspicious vehicles and persons, and brief the responding ground members before their arrival to the area.

From its vantage point at 1,300 feet in the air, the flight crew can see "one hundred times more than what can be seen from the ground."

To add to *Air 1*'s identification capabilities, a FLIR (Forward Looking Infrared) camera is part of the package. This has increased police members' efficiency in tracking down offenders on the run, locating suspects in hiding, finding missing persons, and even detecting marijuana grows. It works by using thermal infrared imaging technology to detect any object that emits heat.



*Air 1* is also equipped with a daytime video camera. The crew has used this equipment to observe traffic jams and high-risk situations, such as fire and natural disasters.

## Project S.O.S.

Throughout 2001, Project S.O.S. worked hard to make the helicopter a reality. This community-driven initiative showcased this community's cooperative attitude for ensuring the streets of Edmonton are safe.

The public's support for the project has been overwhelming and the business community really came on board.

Local radio station personality Bob Layton (630 CHED) initiated the project in November 2000. When the funding drive was in its early stages, Crystal Glass owner Ed Bean offered to match community donations up to \$100,000. On January 4, 2001 Crystal Glass presented a cheque for \$100,000 as promised. With the inclusion of this donation, the helicopter fund had reached nearly \$300,000 at the start of the year.

To date, nearly \$1.2 million has been raised from community and corporate donations. The combined efforts of Crystal Glass Inc., Burger King, and Tim Hortons alone raised more than \$500,000.

The EPS, along with the Calgary Police Service, are the only two police agencies in Canada to have a police helicopter at the present time.



The police helicopter, *Air 1*, made its public debut in 2001 on the Saturday of Heritage Days, and Edmontonians continued to show support for the Service's newest member by donating close to \$9,000 to Project S.O.S. on that day alone.

# Partnering with Communities

## Storefront policing for Bannerman

This past year, a community storefront beat office was established in the neighbourhood of Bannerman. The storefront, made possible through donations from corporate partners and the Edmonton Police Foundation, is only the second project of its kind.

The Bannerman storefront project was developed based on the successful Dickensfield Community Partnership Program.

In 1994, Dickensfield's crime rate ranked seventh highest of the 32 areas in north Edmonton. The program set out to reduce crime rates, improve neighbourhood attitudes, lessen racial tensions, and increase participation in community programs and family events. Three years after the program began, the area was ranked 21 out of 32 — a 50 per cent decrease in crime. The program was awarded the *Alberta Solicitor General Crime Prevention Award* and *The Duncan & Craig Laurel Award* for its accomplishments. But the ultimate indicator of Dickensfield Community Partnership's accomplishment was the community's new sense of empowerment.

Based on an inordinate amount of calls for service, the Bannerman community was also identified in 2001 as requiring similar assistance. From there, a Neighbourhood Empowerment Team (NET) was established, consisting of a Community Officer and a Community Social Worker.

The team's first step to reducing calls for service in this at-risk area was to "personalize the professional." This meant building bridges between agency professionals, community leaders, and neighbourhood residents. NET served as a communication link between these three groups and facilitated collaboration. By fostering personal relationships with the professionals, the community project helped to empower residents to take action, to solve their own problems, and to develop crime prevention strategies that would be sustainable and specific to their community.

Although relatively new in its development, the NET project has already implemented a Bully Busters program in area schools, formed a weekend neighbourhood patrol program, and created a community crime council.

## Historical Unit revitalizing Service's long history

Cst. Darren Zimmerman, along with fellow members of the EPS Historical Unit, attended many community functions in 2001 on behalf of the Service. The Unit's contributions served as a reminder to citizens of the Service's long-term commitment to the public. The first Edmonton officer, Cst. P. D. Campbell, upheld the law for residents in 1892.



## Cole's Kids

Cst. Rick Cole initiated a personalized Alternative Measures Program when he noted a shortfall between a youth's initial run-in with the law and the start date of Alternative Measures. It started out as a more personal approach, where by Cole would oversee the stages of the youth's probation. As a result of this personalized interaction, Cole was confident that youth felt more accountable for their actions when they were treated and addressed as individuals, rather than just file numbers.

Youth, aged 11 to 15, who have had been caught committing crimes, or were formally charged under the Young Offenders Act, are required to call volunteers twice a week and provide updates to describe what they had been involved in and what they had learned. Cole says the quick reaction time and an actual voice on the line offered the youth support and encouragement.

The program also offered these kids, who made a wrong choice along the way, help in schoolwork and even with employment counseling if necessary. Some youth who have gone through the program have indeed changed. Today, one wants to volunteer with the Victim Services Unit, and another now volunteers with Cole's program.

As this unique approach to mentoring youth gained momentum, breaking the cycle of criminality at an early age, the program became informally known as Cole's Kids (and the name has stuck).

With a successful rate of non-recidivism, the community, schools and parents are highly impressed, and some parents have even referred their children to Cole's program.

## Renaissance Program

During the 1999-2000 school year, Queen Elizabeth Composite High School noted a drop in school attendance – 25 per cent of the student population was not attending class.

To combat dwindling school attendance, a high school teacher approached School Resource Officer (SRO) Cst. Mark Coates with the *Renaissance Program* — a program designed to entice students to make good choices, take on challenges, and build self-esteem.

In the program, students who showed an improvement in their grades, had perfect attendance, demonstrated positive behaviour, and participated in extra-curricular activities were nominated for recognition by a staff member. At the end of each reporting period, if there were no major discipline referrals, those students received a breakfast, a Renaissance T-shirt, or a discount card valid at neighbourhood businesses.

Although official statistics for 2001 are not available, teachers have already noted attendance improvements and higher student confidence levels. Cst. Coates refers to a student who was involved in a gang and had previous run-ins with the law as a classic example. The student turned them self around and demonstrated positive behaviour, improved attendance, and was subsequently nominated as a Renaissance candidate. Afterwards, she spoke with Cst. Coates, beaming about her prize and accomplishments: *"All I needed was a chance to prove myself."*

Currently, there are only three schools in Western Canada who use the *Renaissance Program*. Thanks to generous funding from north Edmonton businesses and the Edmonton Police Foundation, Queen Elizabeth Composite High School is one of them!

# Active in the Community



## Mill Woods Citizen's Patrol

In 2001, a few high-profile (drug and gang related) incidents in Mill Woods not only made for front-page headlines but also made citizens in that community live in fear.

To address the situation, two South Division members began a joint community initiative aiming to change Mill Woods' bad reputation and re-instill a feeling of safety among residents.

Based on the success of the Ottewell Community Patrol, *Mill Woods Citizen's Patrol* hit the streets for the first time in early November. It had already enlisted over 70 volunteers from the community, with more applicants vying for the chance to help out.

Every Friday and Saturday night, a team of approximately 15 volunteers met with officers to acquire information essential for that evening (license plates to watch for; descriptions of people or vehicles of interest to police). Volunteers in groups of two, one driving and the other operating the two-way radio, used their own vehicles and gas while patrolling.

These watchful volunteers reported everything including a group of teens suspiciously hanging around together smoking, drunks staggering into a vehicle, noisy parties, and suspicious vehicles. During one incident, one of the community patrols came across an injured person laying on the road bleeding and was able to call in to get help.

The volunteers are not allowed to get involved in the situations they come across — rather their role is to act as a witness to what transpires. The real advantage to having the citizen patrol is that they can serve as extra eyes and ears for police without being detected since they appear to be ordinary citizens out for a drive.

So far, the response from the community has been very positive.

## Operation Identification

Cst. Rick Franchuk, North Division, noted a common mind set among complainants – they weren't aware of the extent of the B&E problem within their community, and never felt they would become victim to the crime.

From there, Cst. Franchuk decided it was time to start making citizens aware of the problem. He created a Home Security Checklist and a spreadsheet where valuable items and their serial numbers could be recorded. These were distributed through school report cards, community newsletters, convenience stores, and churches.

The handouts not only created awareness among home and business owners, but also among potential thieves — the Highlands/Newton area became unattractive to would-be thieves.

Operation Identification reduced the number of break-ins a month from 12 to 15 down to an average of four to six.

## Taking it to the streets

As the new year rang in, Downtown Constables Elvin Toy and Tony Parrotta had something different to cheer about.

Throughout 2000, the two members had heard of a large bar proposed to open in their area, and they both knew it would be detrimental to the community. Cst. Toy and Cst. Parrotta canvassed the neighbourhood and collected over 200 signatures on a petition that was eventually submitted to Business Licensing and the Alberta Gaming and Liquor Commission.

Everyone the officers approached supported their anti-bar establishment initiative 100 per cent. They rallied for a collective response to the bar, communicating the negative effects it would have. Their efforts, in part, led to the application for the license being turned down.

Cst. Toy claimed by choosing to focus on Criminal Code-related charges (violence, drugs, robberies, and prostitution) and staying away from lesser public safety concerns, such as noise, littering, and graffiti, made all the difference in addressing community needs.

The efforts of the two members represented a shared goal: revitalizing the neighbourhood.

## New division to better serve community

The new North Division Station at 142 Avenue and 50 Street continued to be the talk of the town in north Edmonton. The exterior of the building was completed in the fall of 2001, and the new building is expected to be open by November 2002.

The new facility will feature a community partners' wing for the Service's working associates — a first of its kind in Edmonton. This 2,350 square-foot space will be partitioned to accommodate community groups and service providers interested in using the space on a full-time or rotating basis. Community Corrections, Young Offenders Branch, Parole, Corrections Canada, and Child and Family Service's Ma Mo We are among the community agencies who have expressed an interest in having a presence at the new station.

The Service's Spousal Violence Intervention Team is also expected to have a permanent presence at the station.



# Supporting Cast

Throughout 2001, the EPS maintained a connection to its police members, its citizens, and community groups by working hand-in-hand with three supporting organizations.

## Edmonton Police Association (EPA)

*Mission: The EPA will: work toward establishment of a higher standard of living for all members and their families and thereby ensure that all will be assured of a full and decent life; work toward uniting all members of the Service consistent with democratic processes and develop policies that will advance the interest of our members; ensure that all Members of the Association recognize and live up to their collective responsibilities and obligations to uphold our Nation's laws and democratic principles.*

The EPA was made up of four staff and 13 Board members representing the interests of the EPS membership as the authorized police union. Association highlights in 2001 included:

- Continuing to strengthen the joint consultation process between the Association and EPS executive, with each organization respecting the other's issues, and both striving to achieve positive results through direct interaction.
- Developing mutually agreed upon channels of communication between the Association and the EPS to freely exchange information and openly discuss issues of concern, all within the desired informal atmosphere.



Edmonton Police Commission members during a tour of police headquarters

- Raising issues identified by EPS members before meetings of the Edmonton Police Commission that the Commission would otherwise not be aware of.
- Continuing to create a better working relationship between the Association and the EPS than any other police agency in Canada and their respective member union.

## Edmonton Police Commission

*Mission: The Edmonton Police Commission is committed to working with the citizens of Edmonton and the EPS to provide the community with a safe environment.*

In 2001, the Commission was comprised of seven volunteer members – citizens appointed from the community by City Council – who met on a monthly basis. Some meetings were held in different areas of the city and community groups were encouraged to make presentations to the Commission on areas of concern to them. The EPS was also requested to make public presentations on timely issues regarding public safety. Highlights for the Edmonton Police Commission in 2001 included:

- Working with Chief's Committee to establish the 'Working Relationship Agreement' – a first in Canada between a police agency and a civilian governing body – to govern the roles and responsibilities of the Service and Commission members, and any interaction between them.
- A motion by the Commission to approve the EPS request to acquire and equip a police helicopter based on research and public support demonstrated through Project S.O.S.
- A decision to conduct an evaluation on the most effective and efficient use of the police helicopter.
- Developing a Prostitution Working Committee of EPS members and community agencies out of the 1999 Task Force on Prostitution.
- Jointly establishing the Ethics Steering Committee and the Ethics Working Committee with the EPS to ensure the Service maintains high ethical standards of community service.
- Developing a process for and conducting the first performance review of a Chief of Police in Edmonton.

## Edmonton Police Foundation

*Mission: To promote and support crime prevention, community policing, and education initiatives developed by the EPS to meet emerging needs within Edmonton's communities.*

The Foundation consisted of 11 directors throughout 2001, including nine community leaders and two EPS representatives. The Foundation continued its goal of supporting and enhancing problem-solving activities within Edmonton's neighbourhoods by providing funding or administrative support for these programs:

- Bannerman Storefront Project as an office established to assist the community in reducing crime rates, improving neighbourhood attitudes, and increasing the participation in family programs and events.
- Renaissance Program designed to encourage students at Queen Elizabeth High School to attend classes, improve grades, participate in extra-curricular activities, and demonstrate positive behaviour.
- Alex Taylor Inner-City Summer Program for developing children's activities.
- Millwoods Community Patrol to purchase radios for the volunteers.
- P.A.R.T.Y. (Prevent Alcohol and Risk Related Trauma in Youth) Program for purchasing Power-Point presentation equipment.
- Junior High Poster Challenge for combating youth crime in schools

The Foundation also supported the establishment of the Zebra Child Protection Centre as well as the ongoing community fund-raising efforts of Project S.O.S. for the purchase of a police helicopter.

# Maintaining Standards

The EPS is among the best police services in North America, according to the most respected police accreditation agency in the world — the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA).

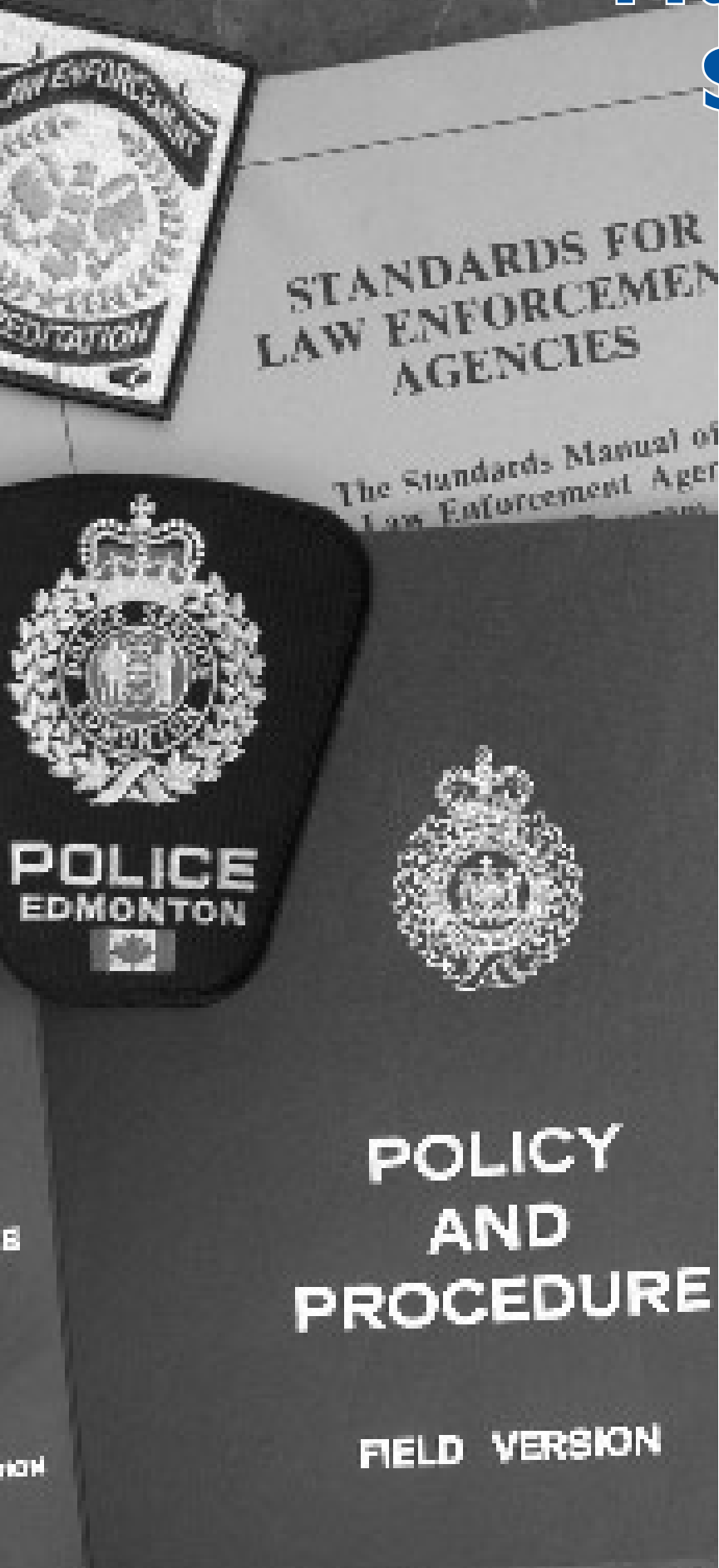
In a bid to maintain accredited status, which was first obtained in July 1988, the EPS hosted a team of CALEA assessors in the spring, and on July 28, 2001, the EPS received full re-accreditation at a hearing in St. Louis, Missouri.

According to Accreditation Manager Sgt. Shane Loxterkamp, a comment was made by CALEA officials during the presentation that the EPS re-accreditation bid was perfect.

The accreditation criteria is extensive and challenging, and the EPS was found to be in compliance with 100 per cent of the applicable standards – a feat seldom achieved under the watchful eye of the notoriously tough CALEA board.

The assessors examined all aspects of the EPS policy and procedures, management, operations, and support services. They also reviewed written materials, interviewed members, and visited offices and other EPS facilities. As part of the on-site assessment, members of the public were invited to offer comments on EPS performance at a public information session.

Re-accreditation status is valid for three years.



## KMPG Report

The 1998 EPS/KPMG Organizational Review, now complete, brought with it a new direction for 2001. Numerous 'best value gains' were introduced to the EPS, resulting in cost savings, increased productivity and efficiency gains. A renewed emphasis was placed on revitalizing community policing, while at the same time making use of "intelligence-led" strategies to better respond to emerging crime trends. As a result, the EPS positioned itself to better meet a variety of challenges — both now and in the future.

Based on the review, annual cost savings of *almost* \$620,000 have since been achieved. The civilianization of police positions in *Photo Radar Unit, Arrest Processing Unit, and Crime Analysis Section* resulted in a net saving of \$519,000 per year. Three additional police positions, originally assigned to *Driver Training*, were eventually out-sourced to the Canadian Traffic Education Centre (CTEC) for an additional annual cost saving of \$100,000.

In terms of revenue generation, an additional \$225,000 per year is now raised as a result of the decision to increase security clearance fees. With the number of requests escalating, the additional revenue can be invested into staffing these areas, to provide better customer service.

These significant results were achieved as a result of the KPMG review that suggested over 120 recommendations for change, with approximately 100 of them geared towards improving the operational efficiency and effectiveness of the EPS.

With the use of activity-based costing and benchmarking data from other police agencies, the EPS determined and measured its efficiency and effectiveness in meeting the needs of the community.

Supt. Norm Lipinski, along with Deputy Chief Colin Vann, coordinated this cost-saving evaluation project. Supt. Lipinski observed other municipal governments across Canada coming under increasing pressure to fund growing infrastructure and program costs, and the EPS decided to engage in a three-year project aimed at reducing costs and increasing productivity.

One of the more important recommendations in the report led to the establishment of the Edmonton Police Foundation. This registered charity, governed by an independent, volunteer board of directors, promotes public safety. To date, the Foundation has funded a dozen projects in the areas of community policing, crime prevention, and educational initiatives.



# Recruiting and Training

Police agencies across the country are facing significant staffing shortages in the coming decade. The EPS recognized this trend and initiated an unprecedented recruiting drive to address the foreseen shortages.

In fact, the EPS projects losing 45 per cent of its sworn members over the next 10 years to retirement — and nearly 94 per cent of the Service's senior officers (staff sergeants and executive officers) will be eligible to retire within the next decade.

The lost experience will be substantial, and has increased the pressure to recruit high-quality replacements for the future.

As a result, the Service made recruitment a top priority. Recruitment and Diversity Unit took an aggressive approach in trying to attract the best possible candidates. New initiatives included:

- A new look for the recruiting portion of the EPS website, with online access to the application package, fitness tips and photographs, frequently asked questions, and an interactive assessment tool.
- Development of a new brochure and recruitment poster with key messages.
- Free information sessions for persons interested in a policing career at Recruitment and Diversity Unit's new location (109 Street and Jasper Avenue).
- New partnership opportunities with the University of Alberta and University of Regina.
- Revitalized partnerships with Grant MacEwan College and Lethbridge Community College.
- A formalized Experienced Officer Recruit Class.



The recruiting drive promotes the Service as a leader in many areas of policing and internal operations, including:

- Community policing
- Victim Services
- Intelligence-led policing
- Helicopter air support
- Field Training Officer program
- School Resource Officer program
- CALEA accreditation
- Competitive wages

## Real-life Training

The value of training in a simulation house has long been recognized as a valuable tool by the members involved in Training and Tactical Sections. Fortunately, a unique combination of circumstances arose in 2001, which made obtaining an EPS simulation house a reality.

It all began when an EPS member moved into a new home and no longer required his old house. The Edmonton Police Association (EPA) graciously purchased the house and donated it to the EPS on behalf of its members.

The training house was then equipped with six cameras to allow training exercises to be remotely monitored and recorded for evaluation purposes.

The 1,100-square-foot house, located at the William Nixon Memorial Training Centre, has two bedrooms, a study, a bathroom, a kitchen, a living room and a dining room.

## In-house training

In-house training has expanded within the Service with two new classrooms added to headquarters. The new classrooms can each hold over 40 people.

This year, the EPS Course Calendar was made available on the Intranet, allowing members to book attendance on-line for mandatory training. As well, a new employee training database was being developed to allow members access to personal training records.

Selected EPS in-house courses are now receiving transfer credit into the Police Services Management Development Certificate Program at the University of Alberta.

## Recruit Training Classes (RTC)

This year, RTC #96 and RTC #97 graduated, putting new members on the streets. A new class of recruits began training in the fall of 2001. This class (RTC #98) became the first training class to operate on a Two Block system — from academic to field placement. The training module has increased the academic portion to 21 weeks.



# Conferences

## The 39th Annual International Association of Women Police (IAWP) training conference deemed an overwhelming success.

Edmonton's IAWP Conference in September was attended by over 500 officers from 19 Countries (Canada, U.S., Philippines, Netherlands, Sweden, Australia, Trinidad, Hong Kong, Nigeria, England, Austria, Israel, Belgium, Germany, Hungary, Pakistan, Scotland, Spain, Uganda).

The five-day conference offered training sessions covering three specific topics: Professional Development; Management/Leadership; and, General Wellness.

A significant part of IAWP Conferences is the recognition of women officers who have excelled. Awards such as Officer of the Year, plus those recognizing Leadership, Community Policing, Mentoring, Excellence in Performance, and Medals of Valor were handed out.

In preparation for the conference, local organizers participated in many fund-raising projects. Compassion House – a facility for women undergoing breast cancer treatment – was among the charities IAWP supported.

In fact, \$15,000 was raised for Compassion House, another \$3,000 went to support the NYPD Children's and Widow's Benevolent Fund, and the (Cst.) Beverley MacLean Legacy Fund was created to facilitate area EPS and RCMP members attending future IAWP training conferences.



## Western Canadian Technical Conference

The 15th annual Western Canadian Technical Conference was held in Edmonton in late October.

In the wake of the devastating terrorist attacks of September 11, the important role of intelligence professionals took on a whole new meaning. As terrorism hit closer to home, it became more important than ever to stay on the leading edge of technology and stay one step ahead of the criminal element.

Police service delegates from across Western Canada were presented sessions covering computer forensics, counter measures, microwave technology, telephony, GPS tracking, and other technological topics.

This year featured more equipment vendors than in the previous fifteen years, showcasing the newest in high-tech surveillance, tracking, video, and audio equipment for various types of interception.

Through such research and development of surveillance and monitoring equipment, police remain at the forefront of gathering information and practicing the fundamentals of intelligence-led policing.

The conference served as an opportunity to share information and expertise amongst colleagues, and look for new ways of working together in the development of innovative solutions, and enhance the efficiency of gathering evidence in Canada.

The Western Canadian Technical Conference enables police to keep one step ahead of the times, serving as an opportunity for police to view the latest in high-tech surveillance, tracking, video, and audio equipment.

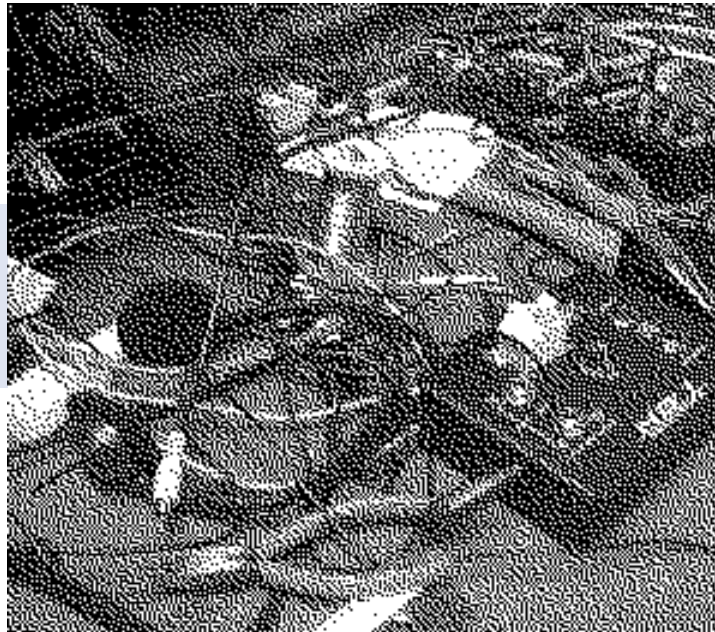
## North American Victim Assistance (NOVA)

NOVA's 27th annual North American Victim Assistance Conference was held in August 2001. Edmonton was the first Canadian city to host the conference since 1981.

The conference brought together the people who work daily with victims of crime and disaster. These citizens and professionals reflect the principles of NOVA through their relentless dedication to aiding victims in times of crisis, and assisting them to find strength and ways to cope.

NOVA has been at the forefront of the victim services movement in North America since 1975. Through the dedicated work of its members over the past two decades, victim services have become an everyday part of police work and the legal system. Because of NOVA's efforts, victims' rights are now protected by law in most places in North America.

The EPS Victim Services Unit was founded in 1979. There are currently 150 volunteer advocates who last year alone logged over 18,000 hours helping people deal with difficult situations.



# Assisting the World's

**In 2001, the City hosted the International Association of Athletics Federations' (IAAF) 8th World Championships in Athletics. As the City 'welcomed the world,' the EPS played a vital role in maintaining order.**

For most citizens in the City, the 2001 IAAF World Championships in Athletics are a memory that has come and gone, but from a policing perspective the experience continues to be a source of learning and inspiration.

All members who were involved in the planning stages of the Championships developed valuable event planning and operational management skills that will make the next major event undertaken by the police service much easier – the 2002 Grey Cup Championships. This football event will require insight and planning in the same fashion as was successfully done for the World's.

The EPS maintained a daily presence on the street, and in the eyes of international athletes, the Service represented Canadian law enforcement. Based on feedback, visitors were impressed with the visibility, helpfulness, friendly attitude and cooperation received from EPS members.

Edmonton was the focus of the world for 10 days, and the Service was a proud ambassador for Edmonton, Alberta and Canada. According to event organizers, the EPS represented their fellow Canadian policing agencies well, reflecting the high service standards present throughout the country.



Acting S/Sgt. Phil Bailey was the Security Manager for the 2001 World Championships in Athletics.

# United Nations Missions in Kosovo

## In 2001, the EPS continued its commitment to international policing.

The Service was represented in Kosovo by three members: Sgt. Bob Clarke; S/Sgt. Randy Gowler; and, Cst. Wayne Denis.

### Sergeant Bob Clarke

"I felt an enormous amount of pride every time I wore the UN uniform with the Maple Leaf on the shoulder. Locals recognize Canadians as non-corrupt, friendly, and genuinely caring," says Clarke. "As well, it relates to the fact that we're known worldwide as a democratic country, one that other countries would like to emulate. It really boosted my national pride."

### Staff Sergeant Randy Gowler

"I did the same thing we all do in Edmonton. I didn't judge people by what side they were on or what their ethnic or racial background was — you're either guilty or not guilty," says Gowler. "Over there you can't pick sides. After hundreds of years of hatred and inhumanity towards each other, it is imperative that the police remain clearly impartial."

### Constable Wayne Denis

"Having experienced Kosovo, with its tribalistic approach to law enforcement, has made me realize how important it is to have a well-structured policing system within a society. It has reaffirmed for me that I have invested 26 years of my life to a worthy cause," says Denis. "Having seen Kosovo was enough for me to realize how good we have it as Canadians and how much we take for granted."



"I'll never forget some of these victims. The way they've moved on with their lives has made me realize the human spirit for survival is truly amazing." — S/Sgt. Randy Gowler.

# Favourable Notices

## Recognizing members for 'significant creditable performance'

On **March 7, 2001**, police received information that a man armed with a shotgun and a knife was on his way to the University of Alberta. It was believed he was going there for the purpose of murdering unknown individuals.

Upon learning of the call, S/Sgt. Randy Smith and Insp. Dan Jones, both in plain clothes, responded to the area in order to lend assistance. S/Sgt. Dick Shantz also responded to the scene and assumed control, relaying instructions during his travels to the scene. Through continued guidance and direction by Shantz, the suspect vehicle's was located in the area of 112 Street and Saskatchewan Drive. A decision was made for Smith and Jones to take up surveillance of the vehicle.

Jones conducted a "walk by" past the vehicle, at which time the suspect returned to the vehicle carrying a gun case. When the suspect opened one of the car doors, Jones took the opportunity to subdue the accused with immediate assistance by Smith. A subsequent search of the suspect revealed he was in possession of a loaded 12-gauge shotgun, with the safety off, as well as a large knife.

The successful apprehension of this armed man speaks well about the observation skills, teamwork, dedication to duty, leadership, and courage of all members involved. There is little doubt that these members prevented a situation from occurring, which likely would have resulted in a significant loss of life, or major injuries, to innocent parties.

On **October 26, 2001**, Sgt. Bill Kerr was dispatched to a report of a possible homicide, and being the first person on scene, he made a number of critically important decisions to secure the scene and take command of the situation. While dealing with the complexities of the homicide and coordinating the proper protocol for call-out, Kerr continued to gather intelligence as to the identity of the suspect, and his possible whereabouts.

As the only member on scene, Kerr conducted several interviews with family and neighbours and determined that the victim's vehicle had been stolen and may have been in the area of 105 Ave. and 157 St. Unable to attend this area himself, Kerr directed Cst. Bacac to make a search of the area for the vehicle. The van was soon located with the suspect sleeping inside. The arrest was made before Homicide members even entered the investigation.

Sgt. Kerr's outstanding investigative skills resulted in the solving of this homicide within 90 minutes of his arrival on the scene. The speed and precision with which this homicide was resolved speaks volumes about his skills as an investigator.

On **October 21, 2001** at 0247 hours, Cst. Andrea Abbot and Cst. Mike Letourneau were on routine patrol travelling northbound on 114 St. when they observed a large fire on 77 Ave. between 114 and 115 St.

Abbot and Letourneau were confronted with two houses engulfed in flames reaching three stories in the air, and were the only emergency personnel on the scene — fortunately, both homes were unoccupied. The fire department was notified and both members took immediate action.

The heat from the blaze was so intense that two adjacent homes were beginning to catch fire, and other nearby homes were being threatened. At that hour, most residents were not awake, so Abbot and Letourneau attempted to wake neighbours and evacuate them to safety. As they approached homes, the heat from the fire was so intense they could feel it on their faces, and the siding on adjacent homes was melting.

Their bravery and quick action, while risking their own safety, saved the lives of a number

of people living in adjacent homes.

On **September 21, 2001**, Cst. Scott Jones, Cst. Tim Ryan and Cst. Kim Jay were involved in the safe arrest of two suspects armed with a firearm during a robbery in progress at the Taylor Beauty Academy, located at 10414 Jasper Avenue.

A bystander made Jones aware of the robbery and Jay and Ryan were able to attend the scene to offer assistance. Jones observed suspects in the store with several hostages and radioed the incident. Jones then ran from the front to the rear of the business to prevent the escape of the suspects, while Ryan took a position at the front door and Jay took a position at the back door. Upon seeing Jones and Jay, the suspects retreated back into the business. As Jones attempted to follow the suspects into the business, one of them pointed a firearm at Jones. Both Jones and Jay were able to take cover and safely disengage from the suspects out the back door of the business. Jones ran back around to the front door to help Ryan successfully disarm and arrest the suspects without incident. Jay remained at the rear of the business to help the hostages out the back door.

Further investigations led to the clearance of several armed robberies by the same suspects throughout the city. Escalating violence characterized each robbery.



# Rewarding outstanding work

## Kiwanis Top Cop

In November, Cst. Dale Brenneis' extensive volunteer work was recognized when he was awarded the Kiwanis Club's 'Top Cop' Award for 2001. Whether it be volunteering for bingos, coaching various youth sports teams, or volunteering in the schools, he continues to find ways to contribute to the lives of others. Apparently it runs in the family — his father, Cst. Norm Brenneis, won the same award in 1988.

## Joyce Cardinal case award

Det. Freeman Taylor was recognized by the Institute for Advancement of Aboriginal Women with the first-ever Social Justice Award for his work on the Joyce Cardinal murder investigation. The City of Edmonton was in shock at the brutality by which Joyce Cardinal was slain on the night of November 27, 1993. Taylor was equally horrified, and determined to bring the person responsible to justice. Taylor continued to follow leads on the case for five years, working relentlessly. The file was closed this past year.

## Governor General supports caring member

S/Sgt. Gary Goulet received the Governor General's Caring Canadian Award in September 2001. Goulet was presented with the award by Governor General Adrienne Clarkson for establishing Cops for Cancer in 1994 and for all his hard work since its inception.



S/Sgt. Gary Goulet received the Governor General's Caring Canadian Award from Governor General Adrienne Clarkson at a Cops for Cancer ceremony in 2001.



## Emergency Protection Order

S/Sgt. Glenda Malina (retired in 2001) was involved with the committee that launched the very successful Emergency Protection Order protocol.

This protection order fast tracked the process of diffusing hostile 'domestic dispute' environments as quickly as possible.

The need for such an order was obvious, as members found themselves repeatedly responding to domestic dispute calls, and upon finding no evidence, left the scene weary as clearly the ordeal was not over; it was simply masked.

Officers' hands were often tied, and Malina said she had witnessed similar situations countless times throughout her career. Once police arrived on scene, aggressors managed to conceal their rage and insist it was simply an isolated incident. Police, having no grounds to lay a criminal charge, had to simply walk away.

This new provincial legislation is an effective tool to further prevent victimization. Cst. Duane MacTavish was also acknowledged for his role in the drafting of the Emergency Protection Order protocol, and received the Premier's Award of Excellence.

## Administrative License Suspension Project

The Premier's Award of Excellence recognized the significance of the Service's get tough approach to dealing with impaired drivers.

The Bronze-level award went to the local government committee that instituted this new approach to drunk driving. Sgt. Garry Meads participated on the award-winning project team that developed the fast-track approach that now sees an impaired driver processed immediately following the incident.

Once at headquarters, the accused is charged, the papers are served, and the license is revoked for a period of up to 90 days – determined by the severity of the incident. This 'immediate process' is the key, said Meads, and being tough on drinking and driving increases public awareness.

"The penalty has got to be swift, severe and certain. That appears to be the approach that acts best as a deterrent for the general public," said Meads. "With this swift and severe system in place, we hope it will make others think twice about impaired driving."

The Premier's Award of Excellence is presented annually to Alberta government teams (ministry, division, branch, or work unit) demonstrating superior client service, business practice, and a supportive work environment.

## EPS video team brings home the hardware

In-House Training and Multimedia Services Unit received four awards at the Law Enforcement and Emergency Service Video Association (LEVA) conference held in Los Angeles, CA.

Producer Gary Kinaschuk received a Golden Shield award in the "Internal Communications - Long" category for *Insight Three*, the EPS video news-magazine. The video featured stories on Tactical Emergency Medical Support and credit card fraud. He was also awarded a Silver Shield award for *Insight One* which featured stories on the Canadian Association of Chief's of Police conference, a spike belt update, and a profile on Cst. Randy Goss' Police Service Dog, Caesar, who was killed in the line of duty.

Kinaschuk, Jeff Awid, and Bob Allman received a Bronze Shield award in the "Training - Short" category for a program highlighting South Division's *Barwatch* initiative. Awid and Ron Zotek were given an Award of Merit for "achieving high quality and production standards" in the *Air Taser 34000* video.

# In house Recognition

The EPS has a number of internal awards that are handed out annually. This year's recipients are:

## Jim Dempsey Customer Service Award

The over-all winner for 2001 was Cst. Darren Zimmerman. *Monthly award winners\* include:* Joy Pisklak (Apr), Cst. Chris Bremner (May), Mike Thomas (Jun), Cst. Duane Hunter (Jul), Cst. Karen Ockerman (Aug), Cst. Ken Luchak (Sep), Bev Atkey (Oct), Cst. Zimmerman (Nov). \*Award presented monthly as of April 2001.

## Essays for Excellence

First Place - Sgt. Neil Dubord  
Second Place - Cst. Apollo Kowalyk  
Third Place - Cst. Todd Laycock

## Senior Police Administrator Course Equivalent (SPAC Equivalency)

S/Sgt. Jeff Anderson  
Sgt. Mike Crustolo  
Cst. Sean Seville

## Chief's Award For Educational Achievement

S/Sgt. Jeff Anderson  
Sgt. Neil Dubord  
Cst. Denis Jubinville  
Cst. Dan Forrest  
Cst. Neil Zurawell  
Cst. Tom Bechthold  
Cst. Sam Pulvermacher  
Cst. Alf Normand  
Cst. Brad Pearce  
Lisa Jimmo, CMA  
LeRay Witbeck

## Dare Officer of the Year Award

Cst. Dale Bannerman



In 1996 Cst. Jim Dempsey died suddenly of heart failure at the age of 38.

Jim was not only an excellent policeman – he was also a proud and loving father and husband. With the passing of Jim, it soon became apparent that his contribution as both a police officer and human being needed to be recognized and remembered in an appropriate manner.

Jim was known for providing excellent customer service. Whether it was shaving his head for “Cops for Cancer” or delivering crime prevention lectures on his own time, Jim was known as a person who would ‘go the extra mile’.

Attributes such as these made it only fitting that Jim’s memory be recognized with the creation of the Jim Dempsey Memorial Customer Service Award.

## The following members retired from the Service in 2001, following years of dedicated service to the citizens of the City.

### 2001 Retirees:

#### Sworn Members

Cst. Bill BECKWITH (848)  
Cst. Terry HUTCHINSON (703)  
Cst. Fraser DALZIEL (729)  
Det. Michael STRAITON (798)  
Cst. Peter TOLSON (652)  
Sgt. Donald MacLEAN (683)  
Sgt. Jim HOOPER (854)  
Det. Geoffrey VOGAN (908)  
Chief John LINDSAY  
Cst. Jim ANDERSON (1341)  
Cst. Bohdan KOSTIW (717)  
Cst. Emile AUGER (699)  
Cst. William CZERCZYK (755)  
Cst. Douglas JOSEPH (904)  
Cst. John TOPPING (702)  
Cst. Guy ENGLISH (876)  
Cst. Allan PAPROSKI (873)  
Cst. Edward FRIESEN (845)  
Cst. Gordon FOSTER (899)  
S/Sgt. Robert MONTGOMERY (1001)  
Sgt. Ross BARROS (860)  
Cst. William CAMERON (665)  
Cst. Gregg JOHNSTON (1271)  
Sgt. Ralph JOHNSTON (838)  
Cst. Ralph WITBECK (1479)  
Cst. William MacDONALD (870)  
Supt. Murray BARKER  
Det. Keith KILSHAW (780)  
S/Sgt. Kurt SCHMIDT (477)  
Cst. Wayne DENIS (837)

#### Non-sworn Member

Pat MEAKER

## Alberta Law Enforcement Long Service Medal

This provincial award is presented to police officers who have completed 25 years of policing within Alberta. This year the following EPS members received recognition:

Cst. Jim ANDERSON (1341)  
Det. Terry ALM (842)  
Sgt. Ross BARROS (860)  
Cst. Bill BECKWITH (848)  
Insp. Al BOHACHYK  
Det. Bob BOIDA (852)  
Cst. Cliff BURNS (1294)  
Det. Ian CORRY (905)  
Cst. Al DUBETA (869)  
Cst. Guy ENGLISH (876)  
Cst. Lew EVANS-DAVIES (1445)  
S/Sgt. John FAIRWEATHER (880)  
Cst. Ed FRIESEN (845)  
S/Sgt. Cal HERAUF (867)  
Sgt. Jim HOOPER (854)  
Cst. Terry JORDAN (919)  
Cst. Mike LAKUSTA (833)  
Chief John LINDSAY  
S/Sgt. Brian LOBAY (863)  
Cst. Bill MacDONALD (870)  
Cst. Ian MacKECHNIE (851)  
Sgt. Kevin MacLEOD (881)  
Sgt. Brad MANZ (874)  
Det. Jo-Ann McCARTNEY (849)  
Det. Dennis McGEADY (884)  
Det. Jim McMORRAN (882)  
Cst. Al PAPROSKI (873)  
Det. Ernie PUDWILL (832)  
S/Sgt. Brian READMAN (865)  
Sgt. Russ REID (871)  
D/C Gerry SHIMKO  
Det. J. Freeman TAYLOR (1356)  
Cst. Lynnda THREADGOLD (850)  
Cst. Doug VALENTINE (939)  
Sgt. Bill WILLIS (878)  
Cst. Gerry ZATYLYNY (868)

# In memoriam

EPS officers who have died on duty and those who have died while serving.

## Constable Frank Beevers

On October 17, 1918, while investigating an armed robbery near the Northern Hotel, 97 Street and 102 Avenue, Cst. Beevers was confronted by a suspect who shot him and fled. Cst. Beevers died a short time later.

## Constable William Leslie Nixon

On August 30, 1919, Cst. Nixon was walking his beat near 104 Avenue and 101 Street, and approached a suspicious man loitering by the Twin City Transfer Company. When questioned, the stranger pulled a revolver from his jacket, opened fire and fled. Cst. Nixon died in hospital.

## Constable George Rowley Vaughan

On December 05, 1949, while attempting to start a stalled police vehicle at 106 Street and Princess Elizabeth Avenue, Cst. Vaughan fell and struck his head. He died 27 hours later.

## Detective Jean Baptiste Arial

On December 16, 1950, after quelling a drunken brawl at the Arrow Café, 10245 – 96 Street, Det. Arial suffered a heart attack in the Criminal Investigation Division office. He passed away in hospital 2 hours later.

## Constable George Donnelly

During a violent windstorm on May 08, 1955, Cst. Donnelly was dispatched to a call of a downed power line on Saskatchewan Drive and 102 Street. He was electrocuted when he came in contact with a 4000-volt powerline.

## Constable David Anthony Romano

On November 24, 1956, Cst. Romano, driving to a domestic dispute complaint, collided with a truck travelling on the wrong side of Mill Creek Bridge east of 96 Street on Whyte Avenue. Cst. Romano was killed instantly.

## Sergeant Malcolm Groat Finlayson Jack

On July 2, 1959, Sgt. Jack died from injuries sustained in a motor vehicle collision. While on route to a fire alarm at the Capital City Box Company, the police vehicle in which he was a passenger was struck at 93 Street and 104 Avenue by a fire truck responding to the same alarm.

## Detective Ross Henderson

On December 04, 1978, following a weight lifting training session in the police gymnasium Det. Henderson suffered a heart attack and died.

## Constable Ezio Faraone — June 25, 1990

On June 25, 1990, Cst. Faraone, who was assigned to a Tactical Team Unit, detected in an alleyway the vehicle used by two suspects fleeing an armed robbery. Cst. Faraone observed only one suspect with the vehicle. With his attention focused towards this suspect, a second suspect hidden from view in the backseat, exited the vehicle and shot Cst. Faraone. Cst. Faraone died instantly.

# Terrorism in the U.S. hits home

## Everyone will remember where they were on September 11, 2001.

It is one of those days that will define a generation. The ripples of the terrorist attacks on the United States will shape the world we live in for many years to come.

Police are trained to react the way fellow officers in New York did in emergency situations, and we all realize that we may be faced with a life-threatening situation someday. As a result, the commitment to community and profound bravery demonstrated by members in any situation where public safety is at risk is something to be proud of.

In the wake of the terrorist attacks, there has been an increased awareness of the sacrifices made by

emergency personnel. In New York, survivor after survivor talked about the courage of these professionals. Many stories have highlighted how individuals would not be alive without the help of a police officer, firefighter, emergency medical technician, or paramedic, knowing full well that person may not have survived the day.

These stories are moving for everyone, and police members can take pride in the badge and all it represented to those who have fallen. But, that pride doesn't make what happened on September 11 all right – it doesn't make things return to normal.

As a police service, we honour the bravery of those who lost their lives serving others. We find our way to a new state of "normal," whatever that may be for each of us, and rededicate our commitment to the community we serve in a way that honours their spirit and belief in helping others.



Cst. Dwayne Lakusta and Cst. Steven Maertens-Poole, with assistance from the Edmonton Police Association, were among Downtown Division members who initiated a t-shirt fundraising drive to support families of the NYPD officers killed on September 11, 2001.

We can be thankful that these events did not happen in Edmonton, claiming members of our Service. But, we must be respectful that they did happen, and that the global police family we are all part of will never be the same.

*A message from  
Chief Wasylyshen to members*



# EPS Budget

## Expenditures

(000's)

### Personnel Costs

	Budget	Actual	Variance	%
Wages & Salaries:	93,581	92,862	719	0.8%
Benefits:	16,921	16,437	484	2.9%
Allowances:	1,714	1,499	215	12.5%
<b>Total Personnel Costs:</b>	<b>112,216</b>	<b>110,798</b>	<b>1,418</b>	<b>1.3%</b>

### Non-Personnel Costs

Materials, Equipment, Vehicles:	10,964	14,943	(3,979)	-36.3%
Contracts & Services:	10,226	9,725	501	4.9%
Facilities & Utilities:	5,322	5,679	(357)	-6.7%
Other:	929	1,241	(312)	-33.6%
<b>Total Non-Personnel Costs:</b>	<b>27,441</b>	<b>31,588</b>	<b>(4,147)</b>	<b>-15.1%</b>
<b>Total Expenditures:</b>	<b>139,657</b>	<b>142,386</b>	<b>(2,279)</b>	<b>-2.0%</b>

## Revenues

Highway Traffic Act:	18,060	20,682	2,622	14.5%
Other Revenue:	4,563	7,234	2,671	58.5%
<b>Total Revenues:</b>	<b>22,623</b>	<b>27,916</b>	<b>5,293</b>	<b>23.4%</b>
Net Tax Levy:	117,034	114,470	2,564	2.2%

## Statistical Breakdown

CITY OF EDMONTON				
OCCURRENCES*	2000	2001	CHANGE	CLEAR
<b>PERSON RELATED</b>				
Criminal Deaths	21	24	14.3%	88%
Attempted Murder	12	6	-50.0%	117%
Robbery	1,269	1,406	10.4%	35%
Sex Related	873	828	-15.0%	65%
Assault	5,518	5,484	-2.0%	79%
<u>Miscellaneous Violent Offences</u>	<u>1,476</u>	<u>1,596</u>	<u>5.0%</u>	<u>70%</u>
Total	9,169	9,344	-0.6%	70%
<b>PROPERTY RELATED</b>				
Break & Enter	8,006	7,099	-12.4%	13%
Theft	21,480	22,747	3.4%	31%
Vehicle Theft	5,254	6,556	24.1%	7%
Fraud Related	9,531	8,064	-19.1%	28%
Fire Related	290	399	35.3%	16%
<u>Miscellaneous Property Offences</u>	<u>8,565</u>	<u>9,222</u>	<u>6.6%</u>	<u>18%</u>
Total	53,126	54,087	-0.4%	23%
<b>MORALITY RELATED</b>				
Vice	691	894	27.2%	100%
Gaming	5	2	-60.0%	100%
Liquor	3,402	4,410	29.0%	100%
<u>Drugs</u>	<u>2,044</u>	<u>1,792</u>	<u>-14.2%</u>	<u>100%</u>
Total	6,142	7,098	14.2%	100%
<b>OTHER OFFENCES</b>				
Weapons/Explosives	998	1,063	3.8%	98%
Federal Statutes	170	11,681	42.4%	100%
Provincial Statutes	1,092	174	-5.9%	107%
Municipal Bylaws	1,585	1,377	25.3%	25%
<u>Miscellaneous</u>	<u>2,115</u>	<u>2,419</u>	<u>51.5%</u>	<u>87%</u>
Total	5,960	16,714	38.0%	92%
<b>TRAFFIC</b>				
Criminal Code	5,283	4,878	-9.1%	100%
Hazardous (e.g., speeding, traffic light)	229,207	282,682	20.2%	99%
<u>Non-Hazardous (e.g., license expired)</u>	<u>26,674</u>	<u>28,859</u>	<u>7.5%</u>	<u>100%</u>
Total	261,164	316,419	18.3%	99%
<b>NON-OFFENCE</b>				
Other Deaths (non-criminal)	589	663	12.0%	N/A
Missing Persons	6,250	7,271	16.2%	
Miscellaneous Property	11,170	11,315	0.0%	
General Drug Complaints	809	736	-9.8%	
Weapon Information	151	152	0.7%	
General Traffic Complaints	3,936	4,000	0.2%	
Response Services	26,229	28,287	5.8%	
General Assistance to Other Services	3,453	3,999	11.0%	
<u>Non-Criminal Reports Taken</u>	<u>51,964</u>	<u>49,582</u>	<u>-4.6%</u>	
Total	104,551	106,005	0.6%	

\* For a detailed breakdown of these categories, please visit the Edmonton Police Service's Internet website at [www.police.edmonton.ab.ca](http://www.police.edmonton.ab.ca)

MEMBERS		DEPLOYMENT OF PERSONNEL		
Chief of Police	1	Office of the Chief		7
Deputy Chiefs of Police	3	Patrol Services Bureau		832
Superintendents	14	Investigative Services		323
Staff Sergeants	41	Corporate Services Bureau		284
Sergeants	108	<b>Total Members</b>		<b>1,446</b>
Detectives	129		<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>
Constables	815	City of Edmonton Population	657,509	663,311
Non-Sworn Members	326	Police:Population	1:581	1:586
<b>Total Members</b>	<b>1,448</b>			

WORKLOAD SUMMARY			
	1999	2000	2001
<b>POLICE DISPATCH CENTRE</b>			
Dispatched Calls	117,499	123,694	124,299
Total Calls Placed to Dispatch	334,388	343,899	399,420
Total 911 Calls Answered (incl. fire/ambulance)	234,949	261,305	291,469
Police 911 Calls Answered	47,045	47,529	49,991
Reports Taken Over the Phone	10,546	11,983	14,500
<b>COMMUNITY AND COURT SERVICES</b>			
Documents Received	41,629	40,707	36,660
Documents Served	35,946	34,367	33,566
Total Witnesses	34,434	40,820	42,830
Witnesses Criminal Court	25,015	26,922	27,148
Witnesses Traffic Court	9,419	13,898	15,682
<b>FORENSIC IDENTIFICATION SERVICES</b>			
Security Detail (non-criminals processed)	57,007	59,859	62,804
Crime Scenes Investigated	4,514	4,356	4,116
New Criminal Files Opened	4,864	4,612	5,112
Criminals Processed	17,842	17,326	17,879
Fingerprint Identifications	501	414	497
Detention Unit (total subjects processed)	12,776	12,607	14,744
<b>INFORMATICS</b>			
Total Files Opened	184,356	191,816	196,571
Warrants and Other Processed	24,349	32,589	35,750
Warrants and Other Executed	18,447	23,781	28,060
Vehicles Seized	8,840	10,633	11,739
Vehicles Towed from Restricted Parking	3,274	4,047	4,000
Property/Exhibit Files Opened	19,488	20,582	20,554
<b>FAMILY PROTECTION SERVICES</b>			
Spousal Violence Incidents (AB Justice criteria)	1,378	1,562	1,441
Spousal Violence Charges	1,077	1,232	1,142
Child at Risk Response Team (CARRT) Total	1,772	1,630	N/A
Investigated	909	874	N/A
Assistance to Other Police Members	863	756	N/A
Victim Services Unit (phone inquiries)	19,602	19,311	17,663
Victim Services Unit (follow-up reports)	7,904	7,941	7,722
Crisis Call-Outs	152	218	228
Volunteer Hours (Downtown Division)	5,784	4,886	5,002
Volunteer Hours (North Division)	3,976	4,181	3,801
Volunteer Hours (South Division)	4,773	5,463	5,580
Volunteer Hours (West Division)	4,280	4,096	5,071



# EPS

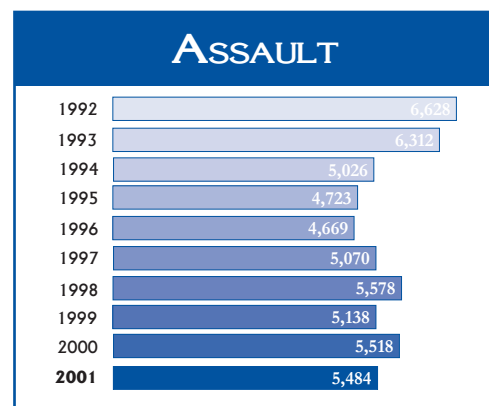
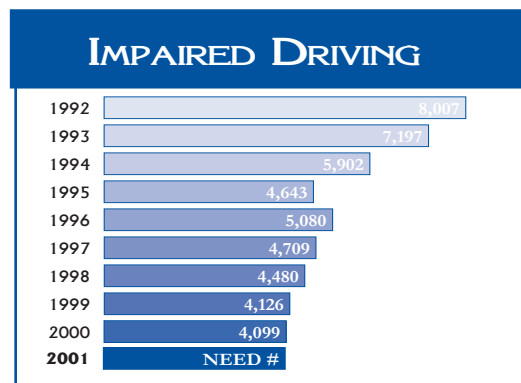
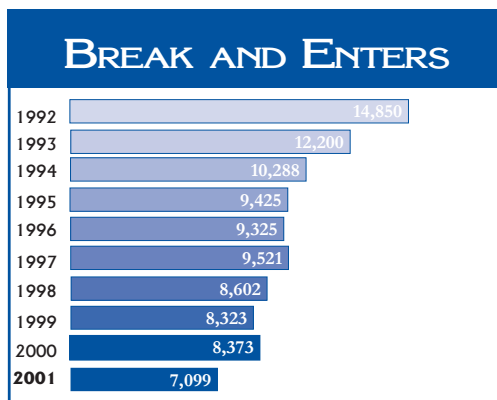
## Statistics

NORTH DIVISION			
OCCURRENCES	2000	2001	CHANGE
Person Related	1,888	1,999	1.7%
Property Related	9,920	10,483	0.3%
Morality Related	607	550	-11.9%
Other	1,879	2,749	39.8%
Traffic	38,572	49,281	26.7%
Non-Offence	24,061	23,732	-2.8%

COMMUNITY STATIONS				
SUMMERLEA	EASTWOOD	OTTEWELL		
WESTMOUNT	CALDER	OLD STRATHCONA		
MCDUGALL	CLAREVIEW	FAIRWAY		
NORWOOD	BEVERLY	MILLWOODS		
ACTIVITY	1999	2000	2001	
Reports Completed at the Station	16,367	15,550	16,208	
Collision Reports	10,275	11,369	10,806	
Criminal Charges Laid	425	384	384	
Traffic Charges Laid	762	880	581	

DOWNTOWN DIVISION			
OCCURRENCES	2000	2001	CHANGE
Person Related	2,954	2,917	-4.5%
Property Related	11,080	11,361	-1.8%
Morality Related	3,022	3,498	12.8%
Other	5,074	6,820	31.2%
Traffic	58,193	54,066	-9.2%
Non-Offence	27,584	27,727	-1.2%

SOUTH DIVISION			
OCCURRENCES	2000	2001	CHANGE
Person Related	1,993	2,072	-2.7%
Property Related	12,239	14,069	9.1%
Morality Related	1,147	1,390	19.0%
Other	2,290	3,361	41.7%
Traffic	68,590	83,184	18.9%
Non-Offence	25,205	26,458	3.4%

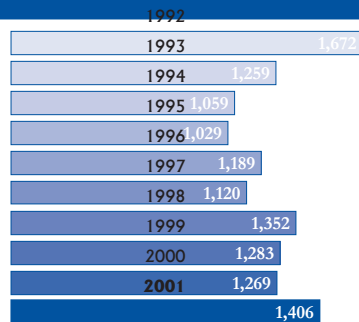


# EPS Statistics

## TRAFFIC COLLISIONS

ACTIVITY	2000	2001	%
<b>COLLISION ANALYSIS</b>			
Fatal	19	25	31.6
Injury	7,351	7,690	3.8
Property Damage	12,980	18,302	40.7
Non-Investigated	8,234	2,980	-64.0
<b>COLLISION ENFORCEMENT</b>			
Fatal	6	12	100.0
Injury	2,663	2,766	3.0
Property Damage	2,903	3,139	8.1
Non-Investigated	140	30	-78.6
<b>INJURIES BY ROAD USER CLASS</b>			
Driver	6,808	7,181	4.6
Passenger	2,991	2,933	-3.2
Motorcyclist	96	130	34.0
Bicyclist	202	219	8.4
Pedestrian	396	453	13.8
Other	13	10	-23.1
Unknown	9	8	-11.1
<b>FATALITIES BY ROAD USER CLASS</b>			
Driver	6	7	16.7
Passenger	2	5	150.0
Motorcyclist	1	2	100.0
Bicyclist	1	0	-100.0
Pedestrian	9	11	22.2

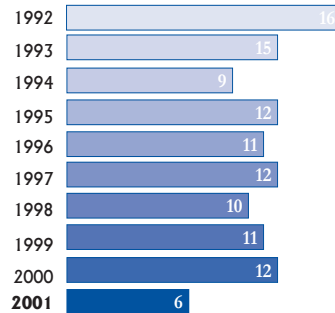
## ROBBERY



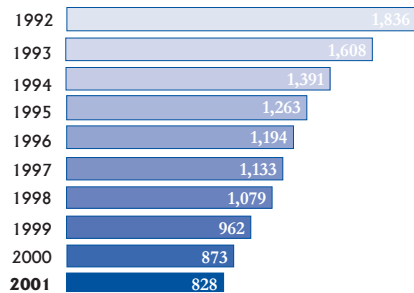
## WEST DIVISION

OCCURRENCES	2000	2001	CHANGE
Person Related	1,478	1,771	8.4%
Property Related	9,858	11,080	-0.2%
Morality Related	544	756	20.2%
Other	1,619	2,721	49.4%
Traffic	74,619	86,913	12.9%
Non-Offence	20,199	21,155	1.5%

## ATTEMPTED MURDER



## SEX-RELATED OFFENCES



# Edmonton Police Service Headquarters

9620 - 103A Avenue  
Edmonton, AB Canada T5H 0H7

[www.police.edmonton.ab.ca](http://www.police.edmonton.ab.ca)



An internationally accredited police service