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# EDMONTON POLICE SERVICE



*Focus On The  
Community*

2002

EDMONTON, ALBERTA



# EDMONTON POLICE SERVICE

## Vision

*Revitalize community policing to make Edmonton a safer city.*

## Mission

*Policing with the citizens of Edmonton to achieve a safe, healthy and self-reliant community.*

## Values

*The work of the Edmonton Police Service is guided by a clear set of values:*

### *Integrity*

*Doing the right things, for the right reasons, all of the time.*

### *Accountability*

*Demonstrating responsibility in all activities.*

### *Respect*

*Treating others as we would like to be treated.*

### *Teamwork*

*Achieving more through partnerships.*

### *Innovation*

*Pursuing creative solutions to difficult problems.*

### *Customer Service*

*Exceeding our customers expectations.*

## MEMBERS

Chief of Police	1
Deputy Chiefs of Police/ Chief Administrative Officer (vacant)	3
Superintendents	10
Inspectors	17
Staff Sergeants	39
Sergeants	109
Detectives	150
Constables	921
Non-Sworn Members	346
<b>Total Members</b>	<b>1,596</b>

## DEPLOYMENT OF PERSONNEL

Office of the Chief	7
Patrol Services Bureau	856
Investigative Services Bureau	316
Corporate Services Bureau	149
Administrative Services Bureau	182
<i>Position Management*</i>	86
<b>Total Members (includes non-sworn members)</b>	<b>1,596</b>

*\* Denotes sworn members on disability, maternity, educational leave, special projects, etc.*

# Welcome Messages



## Chief of Police

In this year's report we've included a number of sections on members who have achieved recognition for exceptional policing, as well as how the Service has worked with other organizations from across Canada and around the world to help others in need. Their experiences make us all better at the jobs we do.

In addition, several Intelligence-led Policing examples have been added to this year's report. These examples showcase the future direction of policing in Edmonton. As a result of the constant flow of relevant information throughout the Service in 2002, members were getting the job done quicker, without compromising the quality of their work.

As in the past, our members have continued to develop community-based solutions that have become benchmark examples of community policing for the organization.

I'm proud of the way our members make community policing a priority each and every day. We will continue our commitment to this philosophy, and our commitment to ensure the EPS is well prepared to address the issues of importance to Edmontonians.

We all look forward to working with the community on new, exciting projects for years to come.

Chief Bob Wasylyshen  
Edmonton Police Service



## Chair of the Police Commission

The mission of the Edmonton Police Commission is to work with the citizens of Edmonton and the EPS to enhance the safety of our community. While there are continuing and ever changing challenges in providing a safe and secure environment in the complex society in which we live, the Commission is being successful in its mission. The citizens of Edmonton are indeed being well served by one of the outstanding Police Services in North America.

The Commission's nine appointment members work diligently to ensure the EPS is properly financed to carry out the complex task of providing policing in a large and growing metropolitan area. The Commission also works diligently to ensure that concerns of individual citizens are addressed and that they receive an appropriate response.

The Commission appreciates the excellent work of the police service and appreciates the responsibility exercised by the very great percentage of the citizens in making Edmonton a safe and secure community.

Martin Ignasiak  
Chair, Edmonton Police Commission

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## Deputy Chiefs of Police



Patrol Services  
Bureau

Fred Rayner



Corporate Services  
Bureau

Gerry Shimko



Investigative Services  
Bureau

Mike Bradshaw



# COMMUNITY POLICING

'Revitalize Community Policing: An EPS strategic priority'

**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.**

The community policing 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 affects their specific neighbourhood.

Cornerstones of community policing include: community consultation, problem analysis, and problem solving.

## Neighbourhood Empowerment Teams

There are six beats in the North Division that have higher calls for service than other areas.

The beat officers are able to make personal connections to the residents, business owners, and community agencies. Accordingly, one of the main roles of the beat officer is to maintain high visibility in the area.

From day-to-day, these officers address the calls for service that come in from their beat or surrounding beats. They keep up to speed on what is happening in their neighbourhoods and identify any crime trends. They're constantly building relationships as well as partnerships with individuals and agencies — the essence of community policing.

Beat officers rely on community involvement when it comes to solving recurring problems and preventing future criminal activity. Police don't have all the answers. However, we do have the ability to make great contacts, pull together all the problem solving experts in a neighbourhood and steer a community in the right direction.





In recognizing our leadership role within Edmonton, EPS North Division members have developed Neighbourhood Empowerment Teams. These teams assist the community in solving the problems identified by both police and the community.

The Neighbourhood Empowerment Team (NET) concept has flourished since Social Worker Michelle Fillion and Cst. Joe Dosramos implemented the Bannerman Project in 1999.

At the time, unsupervised youth was a huge community concern, and prevention was identified as a priority. Although Fillion and Dosramos expected community members to be primarily worried about car thefts and B&Es, they found that youth violence, vandalism, and speeding cars were also among residents' concerns.

After consulting with the broader community, a team of dedicated volunteers formed a Neighbourhood Team and held community crime council meetings. In these forums, community members, school principals, businesses, and organizations in the neighbourhood could gather and discuss their concerns. The results of proactive solutions developed by police and the community were astounding. From 2000 to 2001, the number of crimes in the area have dramatically decreased, with B&Es down 25 per cent and car thefts down 50 per cent.

It is not only the statistics that convinced project leaders they made a difference; the overall fear of crime was significantly lower. Many residents have expressed that they are no longer scared to walk down dark streets or go to stores by themselves at night.

As it turned out, this project, which empowered area citizens to take a more active role in the community surrounding them, laid the foundation for future NET initiatives. In the summer of 2002, the EPS welcomed the newest NET office in the Balwin-Belvedere area.



## COMMUNITY POLICING EXAMPLES FEATURED ON PAGE 9



# INTELLIGENCE-LED POLICING

'Promote Intelligence-led Policing: An EPS strategic priority'

During 2002, the EPS witnessed the evolution of the proposed intelligence-led policing (ILP) model from a philosophy into a way of doing business. Although implementation is scheduled for 2003, ILP initiatives are already occurring.

Intelligence-led policing involves the collection and analysis of information to produce intelligence products designed to inform police decision makers at both the tactical and strategic levels. In this model, intelligence serves as a guide to operations, rather than the reverse. It is predicated on the notion that a principal task of the police is to *detect and prevent crime* rather than simply to react to it.

Significantly, intelligence-led policing naturally supports community policing through proactive problem identification and a continued emphasis on problem solving strategies. Intelligence-led policing allows the EPS to prioritize problems so that we can maximize the impact of our available resources. Moreover, the ILP model ensures that we are held accountable to our stakeholders.

## Intelligence-led Policing Conclusions

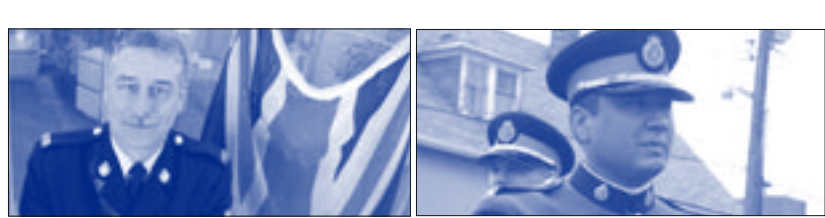
Intelligence-led policing is the future of policing on a global scale. Variations of ILP models have already been implemented in Europe, Australia and the United States. A primary driver behind this movement is that policing organizations around the world are facing resource constraints and intelligence-led policing is a more efficient way of doing business. Importantly though, this movement is not merely a reaction to diminishing resources. Rather, ILP models have been adopted with enthusiasm because they enhance the community policing practices we so value. Intelligence-led policing adds structure to community policing by allowing the EPS to proactively identify the most significant problems facing the organization and then prioritize them for resource deployment.

The fact that EPS members have been ahead of the official implementation of the ILP model through their own best practices speaks greatly to the commonsense nature of this policing model and points to the strong desire for greater direction, leadership, prioritization, structure and accountability.

## Project Archimedes

Project Archimedes was formed to research, develop and implement an ILP model at the EPS that will add structure and accountability to our





current business practices. Phases I and II of the project (completed in 2001), consisted of literature and on-site research pertaining to intelligence-led policing globally. This research led to a proposed model of intelligence-led policing for the EPS.

The 2002 calendar year saw the completion of Phase III of Project Archimedes. During this period, the Project Archimedes Working Group carried out extensive research at the EPS. In total, 30 key stakeholder interviews and 13 focus groups were conducted. The purpose of this research was to introduce the proposed intelligence-led policing model and to receive feedback from the membership regarding its viability.

In addition to the key stakeholder interviews and the focus groups, the research analysts from Project Archimedes visited and conducted interviews with a number of intelligence partners including correctional institutions throughout Alberta, CISA, CSIS, RCMP and others. This research led to a stronger awareness of the intelligence that is available from these partners. At the same time, we were able to convey to them why the EPS considers each of them to be a valued stakeholder.

In conjunction with the research completed by the Project Archimedes Working Group, we engaged a team from Athabasca University to carry out a “Current State Assessment” at the EPS. The purpose of the Assessment was to identify existing organizational gaps between where we are today and where we want to go in relation to intelligence-led policing, as well as to determine how we can most effectively bridge those gaps.

Together, the research conducted by the Project Archimedes Working Group and the team from Athabasca University gave rise to numerous recommendations concerning the implementation of the proposed ILP model at the EPS.



## INTELLIGENCE-LED POLICING EXAMPLES FEATURED ON PAGE 15





# ETHICAL POLICING

'Encourage Ethical Policing: An EPS strategic priority'

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 do and say. They promote trust within their organization and through every interaction with the public they serve.

## Evolution of ethics in the training process

Edmonton Police Service is steadfast in its allegiance to high ethical standards. The Edmonton Police Service and its employees will adhere to a higher standard and this is not open to exception or debate.

The Edmonton Police Service prides itself on its ethical track record. In 2002, the organization began developing several initiatives that celebrate the Service's ethical past, and commit to maintaining these high standards of ethical practice.

In 2002, every worker employed by the EPS participated in a ½ day training program on workplace behaviour. In addition, all police recruits receive two two-hour sessions on ethics within their first week of training. Recognizing the richness of ethics is cultivated by open and frank discussion, the EPS continues to investigate methods for its employees to come together and examine ethics through case studies and real-life situations. These methods of delivery will be found through rigorous research and best practice studies and are planned for implementation in 2003 and 2004.

'Encouraging ethical policing' is one of the Service's four strategic priorities. We have resolved to proactively bring ethics to the forefront on a daily basis. The mere presence of ethical debate, discussion, and dialogue will ensure these issues are at the forefront of all EPS employees. To supplement awareness and education, articles, text books, and promotional material (pamphlets/posters) will be available throughout the service.





## Edmonton Police Service's Code of Ethics

"As a police officer I recognize that my primary obligation is to serve the public effectively and efficiently by protecting lives and property, preventing and detecting offences, and preserving peace and order.

I will faithfully administer the law in a just, impartial, and reasonable manner, preserving the equality, rights, and privileges of citizens as afforded by law.

I accept that all persons rich or poor, old or young, learned or illiterate, are equally entitled to courtesy, understanding, and compassion. I will not be disparaging of any race, creed or class of people.

In the performance of my duties I acknowledge the limits of my authority and promise not to use it for my personal advantage. I vow never to accept gratuities or favours or compromise myself or the police service in any way. I will conduct my public and private life as an example of stability, fidelity, morality, and without equivocation adhere to the same standards of conduct which I am bound by duty to enforce.

I will exercise self-discipline at all times. I will act with propriety toward my associates in law enforcement and the criminal justice system. With self-confidence, decisiveness, and courage I will accept all the challenges, hardships, and vicissitudes of my profession. In relationships with my colleagues I will endeavour to develop an "esprit de corps."

I will preserve the dignity of all persons and subordinate my own self-interests for the common good. I will be faithful in my allegiance to Queen and Country. I will honour the obligations of my office and strive to attain excellence in the performance of my duties."





# POLICE TRAINING

'A year of milestones'

## The first Experienced Officers Training class

In October, the EPS welcomed an experienced officers training class to the policing family. In the Service's 110-year history, this was the first formalized training program designed and delivered to experienced officers joining the EPS from other police services.

These members alleviated some of the more immediate needs of the EPS Patrol Services Bureau. With a great deal of experience and diverse backgrounds, their training curriculum focuses more on familiarization with the EPS way of doing business, rather than the traditional recruit training philosophy.

The two-block training program included six weeks of in-house training, followed by ten weeks of working alongside a Field Training Officer.

For October's class, a number of potential candidates surfaced from agencies throughout Western Canada. While the demand for additional officers is high, the EPS's rigorous selection process yielded only 11 candidates.

## Largest Recruit Training Class in years

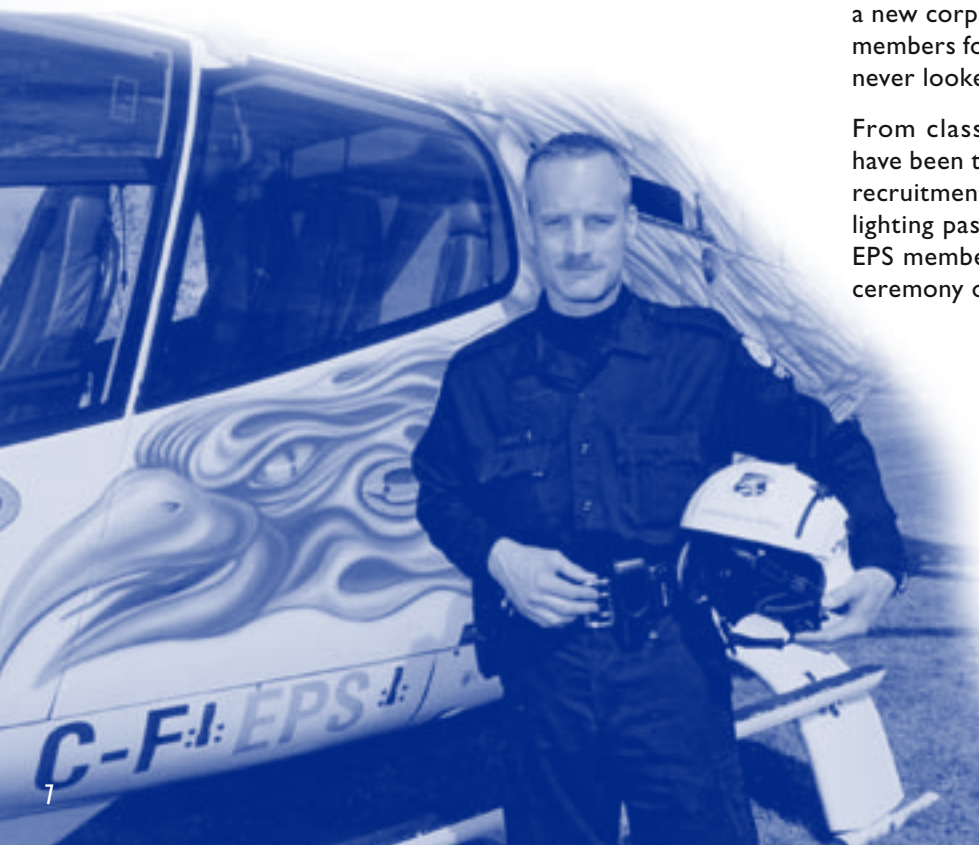
Navigating through police headquarters' training section was shoulder-to-shoulder as 47 new recruits brushed by the class photos of predecessors who have endured one of Canada's most challenging training programs.

The recruit class was the largest in EPS history, surpassing RTC #31 which had 45 recruits in 1969.

But it is history, not size, that generated hoopla around the 100th class. Early on, it was determined this milestone occasion should not go unnoticed. And accordingly, RTC #100 took centre stage as the Service celebrated its renowned high standards of training excellence and proud history of policing within the community.

Between 1892 and 1954, police members in Edmonton were recruited 'off the streets' and, for the most part, underwent on-the-job training. Then in 1955, 28 recruits joined the Edmonton Police Department's first basic training class for 11 weeks of intensive training. It was the start of a new corporate philosophy for preparing police members for a career in policing, and the EPS has never looked back.

From class #1 to #99, nearly 2,600 recruits have been trained by the EPS. The celebration of recruitment and training history, as well as highlighting past contributions of active and retired EPS members, commenced with the graduation ceremony of RTC#100 in the new year.





## Aggressive recruitment campaign paying off

The EPS is forecasting a significant number of retirements over the next five years. Between these retirements, and an overall increase in the authorized strength required to police an expanding population, the police service has instituted an aggressive recruitment drive.

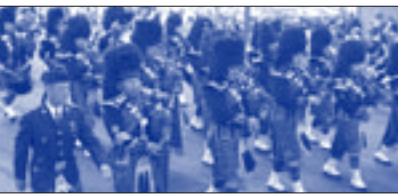
To address this need, the Recruitment and Diversity Unit has added more staff to its unit and launched an unprecedented marketing campaign to target potential recruits willing to give their best. These recruiting officers are travelling throughout western Canada recruiting quality applicants for the EPS.

Enlisting the help of a marketing firm, the Unit has developed a series of marketing materials to demonstrate why the EPS is regarded as one of the most desired agencies to pursue a career as a police officer. The marketing campaign has included billboards, print advertising, career fair attendance, radio advertising, attending post-secondary institutes, and hosting information sessions.

A two-sided brochure, as well as a poster, feature information about the Service and photographs of members working in various capacities. A large backdrop depicting the recruiting message is being used at career fairs. Videotapes portraying members of the EPS “in action” have been developed. A two-sided brochure featuring information on a career in policing was developed. The two key messages at the heart of this campaign are ‘Give Us Your Best’ and ‘We’re looking for the Right People, Right Now.’

In order to make the Unit more accessible to potential candidates, the office moved out of police headquarters to a new storefront space on a highly visible corner at 109 Street and Jasper Avenue. With a new recruiting web site, providing potential candidates with all the information they need to begin the application process, the number of applicants rose to meet the demand — a successful campaign for all.





# IN THE COMMUNITY

'Active in the community since 1892'

## Combatting construction site theft

Not long after a significant amount of residential development began in the west-end, theft from various construction sites became a reoccurring problem (items such as windows, doors, lumber and appliances were taken from the sites).

Cst. Phil Cutting noted the issue and submitted a problem solving report identifying the problems and stakeholders, and developed an action plan to address the number of thefts.

Cutting used the Citizens' Police Radio Network (CPRN), AIR 1, Media Relations, Division Intelligence Officers, and the Edmonton Home Builders Association (to name a few) in addressing the issue from different perspectives (patrols, crime prevention strategies, media bulletins and public awareness).

In short order, West Division began to see a significant reduction in the number of construction site thefts.

## Citizens' Police Academy

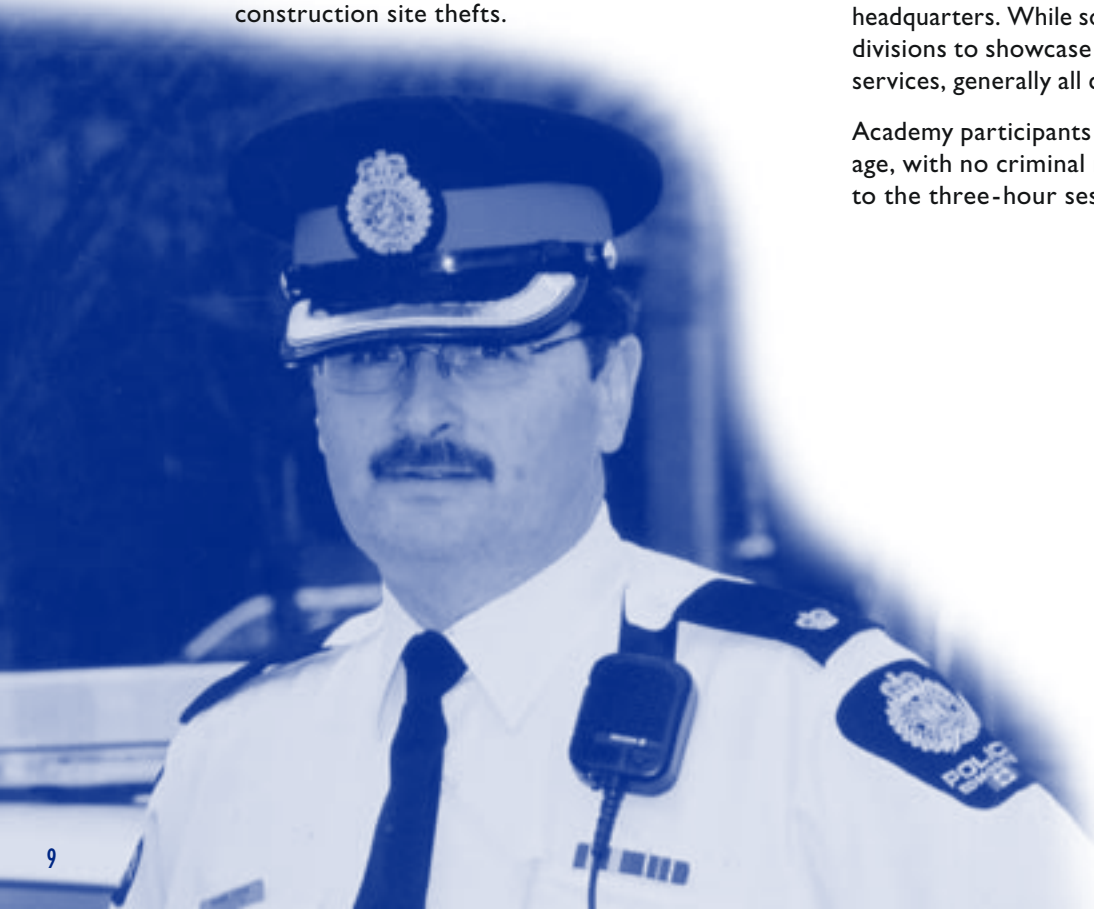
Breaking down barriers and dispelling myths were the driving forces behind establishing an Edmonton Police Service Citizens' Police Academy earlier this fall.

There are a lot of misconceptions of what the police do. With only the highlights making the daily news, and Hollywood portraying a fast paced run-and-gun career, there is so much left untold. People don't see the highly scientific, the strategic, the training and the discipline, and even the 'routine' tasks that are so important in modern policing.

The EPS established the Citizen's Police Academy to enhance and develop citizens' awareness and understanding of the police role in their community. The object of this course is not to make the graduates police officers, but informed citizens with a greater general knowledge of our many functions.

The classes are held over a 14-week period on Tuesday evenings from 1800 to 2100 hrs in police headquarters. While some classes are held in other divisions to showcase division-specific programs/services, generally all classes are held within PHQ.

Academy participants must be at least 19 years of age, with no criminal record, and able to commit to the three-hour sessions.





## Racking up points for the community

As of mid-May, when members in West Division fueled up patrol vehicles at a west-end Esso station, they were not only filling the tanks, they were racking up points for the community as well.

Points acquired through the Esso Extra Card program enable cardholders to purchase merchandise through Esso (i.e., books, tents, hockey jerseys, gift certificates, movie passes). Collectively, West Division is now in a position to purchase such merchandise, and has made a commitment to donate these items back to the community.

Det. Kevin Kobi, Internal Affairs Unit, proposed the idea earlier in the year while working in West Division. Based on the North Division gas points program initiated by S/Sgt. Goulet in support of Cops for Cancer, Kobi felt West could assist their community as well.

According to Kobi, this enables West Division, in conjunction with Imperial Oil, to establish a giving program to support community initiatives and underprivileged youth at no extra cost to the Division. It's a great opportunity for West and the Service to further make a positive impact within our communities, at no cost whatsoever— a win-win situation.

While the benefits to the Service are obvious, it also provides West Division members the autonomy to decide where their donations are to be directed. Members have been asked to forward names of potential programs, groups and/or clubs in need of assistance to West Division's giving program liaison.

The charitable recipients are not limited to the west-end, as other divisions with recommendations are encouraged to submit a request. West Division has paved the way for other companies interested in donating to community-oriented programs.





Beverly



Calder



Clareview



Eastwood

# IN THE COMMUNITY

'Active in the community since 1892'

## Community patrol offers extra set of eyes

Both the Ottewell Community Patrol and the Mill Woods Community Patrol continue to provide a valuable contribution to the EPS in South Edmonton.

On Friday and Saturday evenings, teams of volunteers (15 per patrol) meet with sworn members of the EPS to be briefed on license plates to watch for and descriptions of people and cars of interest to the police. Over a four-hour shift, these volunteers, using their own vehicles and gas, drive around in local neighbourhoods and industrial areas. Appearing to be ordinary citizens out for a drive, they act as extra sets of eyes and ears without being detected.

For community patrol volunteers, the experience has fostered confidence in police-community relationships and partnerships, as well as an increased sense of teamwork in their community's welfare, and has further revitalized confidence in the area as a self-reliant and safe community.

## Cadet program yields future leaders

The EPS Cadet program has fostered many sworn members over the years and continues to play a valuable role in retaining interested candidates for a career in law enforcement.

The program is designed to develop young people into leaders by encouraging skills required in today's society. While it is essentially geared towards youth interested in policing, the program offers a great deal more than a behind-the-scenes policing experience.

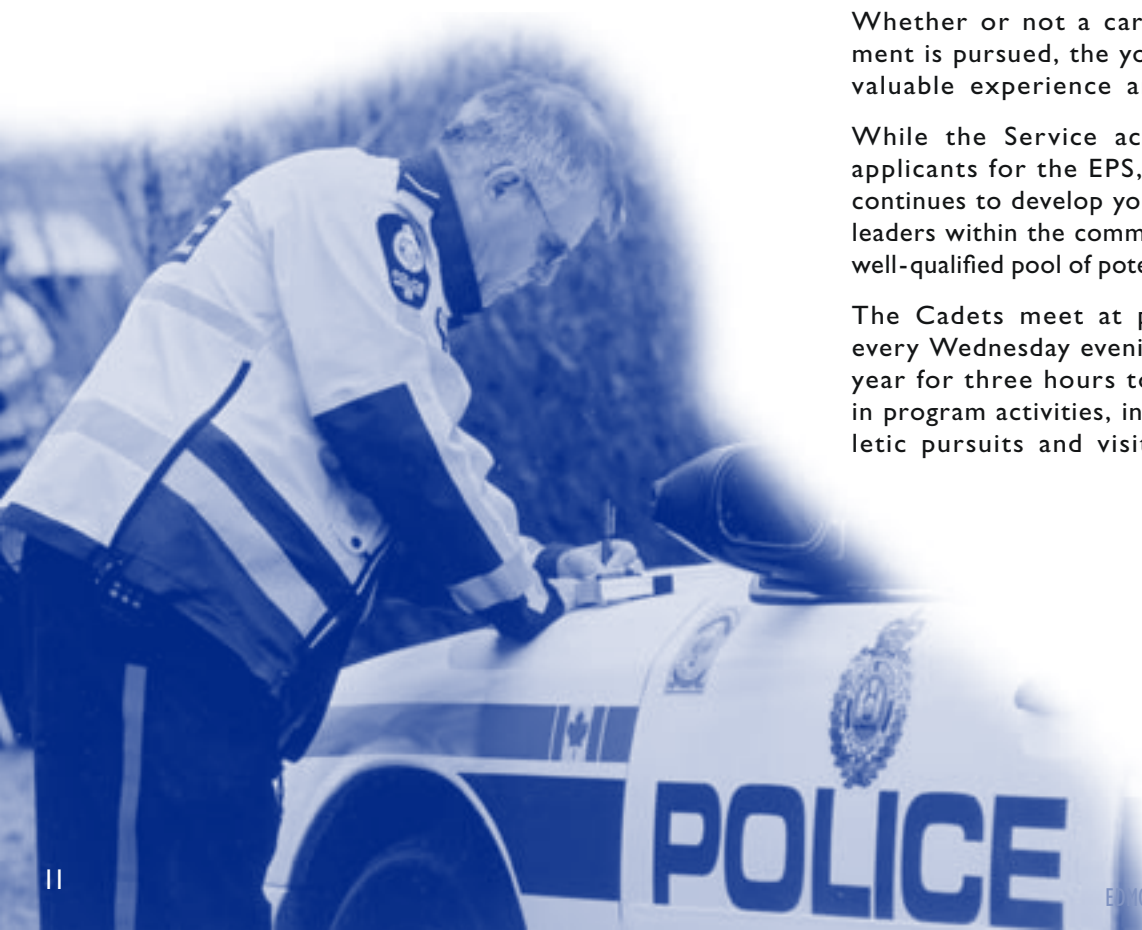
The program instills a sense of community and citizenship, providing youth with the skills and training to be valuable members of society.

The program is filled with police-related activities (foot drills, firearm safety, first aid, search and rescue) and various outdoor pursuits such as scuba diving, camping, canoeing, white water rafting, wall climbing and repelling.

Whether or not a career in law enforcement is pursued, the youth come away with valuable experience and volunteer work.

While the Service actively recruits new applicants for the EPS, the Cadet program continues to develop young talent into future leaders within the community and generates a well-qualified pool of potential future applicants.

The Cadets meet at police headquarters every Wednesday evening during the school year for three hours to plan and take part in program activities, including outdoor athletic pursuits and visits to other venues.





Fairway



McDougall

EPS Community Stations

### Writing's on the wall: Stop the graffiti!

A new initiative out of Old Strathcona Community Station uses a database, similar fact evidence, and community partnerships to combat the systemic problem of graffiti and tagging within the City.

From a police perspective, this is the first time a central location will specifically monitor, track and document incidents of graffiti. Cst. Dave Woudstra, who has already obtained a computer and created a database for the cause, is spearheading this new project dubbed 'White Walls'.

Digital photos, provided mostly by the community and volunteers, will be filed and the information used to link individuals to the symbols and graffiti. By using similar fact evidence, members will be able to maximize the level of prosecution against those accused and deter others from such activity.

While graffiti (a crime of mischief) does not constitute a serious criminal offence, it does have detrimental effects on the community. According to the Anti-Graffiti Association of Alberta, by not actively combating graffiti, a message is sent to the broader community that "no one cares." Its long-term effects can range from decreased property values to a sense of neglect within a community.

The graffiti prevention program follows the 'broken windows' philosophy—a smashed window left unrepaired leads to further windows being broken.







Millwoods



Norwood



Ottewell



Old Strathcona

# IN THE COMMUNITY

'Active in the community since 1892'

## Addressing community concerns

Residents in North Division's Clareview neighbourhood find it easier to sleep at night thanks to a proactive initiative by divisional members.

In early 2002, Cst. Brad Jones decided to take a closer look at a local liquor establishment that had been a consistent drain on EPS resources. The high volume of calls on Thursday morning following Wednesday's reduced drink prices, ranged from loitering, vandalism, possession of weapons, and the all too frequent bar brawls.

Project Apollo was implemented to reduce the number of calls for service, and restore the once tranquil residential neighbourhood — *a sentiment shared by the community*. Jones and S/Sgt. Brian Nowlan implemented a coordinated, problem-solving approach which rallied stakeholders, resource people, the pub owners, and other concerned parties to find a shared community solution.

In earnest, pub owners began banning those previously involved in altercations, as well as known drug dealers, their associates, and those known to be involved in gang activity. They even hired more bouncers and a special duty officer with a marked cruiser positioned near the front parking lot.

While pub owners initially noted a decrease in sales on the evening, they have noticed a new, more manageable crowd frequenting the establishment, and cash flow has since rejuvenated.

## Breaking down barriers

In May, Cst. Mark Neufeld and Cst. Harold Mahler were recognized for their community policing contributions by an international organization known for providing humanitarian service and encouraging high ethical standards in all vocations.

The Edmonton and Area Rotary Clubs announced the recipients of the 2002 Integrity Awards. Neufeld and Mahler, former foot patrol partners who worked the McDougall and Queen Mary Park beat together from 1998 to 2002, were named for the Avenue of Nations Chapter.

"It is for their overall approach to policing, and their genuine caring attitude towards the residents and businesses of McDougall and Queen Mary Park, that we knew they were deserving of our award," says Sherry Dubeta, past president of the Avenue of Nations Rotary Club.

The Integrity Awards were established in 1998 to recognize those individuals who embrace the purest meaning of integrity. "These two police officers have been very supportive of everything we've asked for in our area," says Dubeta.

Since being assigned to these neighbourhoods, Neufeld and Mahler worked to forge partnerships with any individual or group wishing to contribute to the health of the community.

Part of their work involved breaking down the barriers of communication, as well as removing the stranger-on-stranger contact amongst those who have no real connection to their community.

By building trust and personal bonds, both Neufeld and Mahler found that people started to see beyond the police uniform, and share their concerns about everyday life.





Summerlea (WEM)



Westmount

EPS Community Stations

### Inner-city discipline and sportsmanship

Constable Dan Jones of Downtown Division encourages youth in his beat to “put ’em up.”

For the past two years, Jones has been volunteering as boxing coach at the Crystal Kids Recreation Centre.

At first glance, boxing does not seem like the sport one would encourage inner city youth to take up. But in reality, the world-over, this sport is regarded as a strong discipline builder.

Jones suggests that, unlike other sports (hockey) which requires a lot of equipment, boxing is a cheap sport; if you have a T-shirt, shorts, and can afford the \$35 annual membership fee — you’re good to go. For most of the kids, it is their only option.

Boxing, by its very name, is often stereotyped as a violent sport and Jones finds himself trying to defend the sport both as a coach and as an active boxer.

Jones maintains boxing promotes teamwork through hard work and discipline. Sure, he says, it involves contact, but like karate there is an understanding of mutual respect among competitors.

What’s more is the extra effort Jones has put into his coaching is really paying off on the street. He has seen a complete change in some of the youth.

“Certainly, they’re picking up skills in goal setting and achievement. But what’s more is they learn these lessons from a police office, and these relationships will pay dividends for years to come.” Jones added.





# INTELLIGENCE-LED POLICING

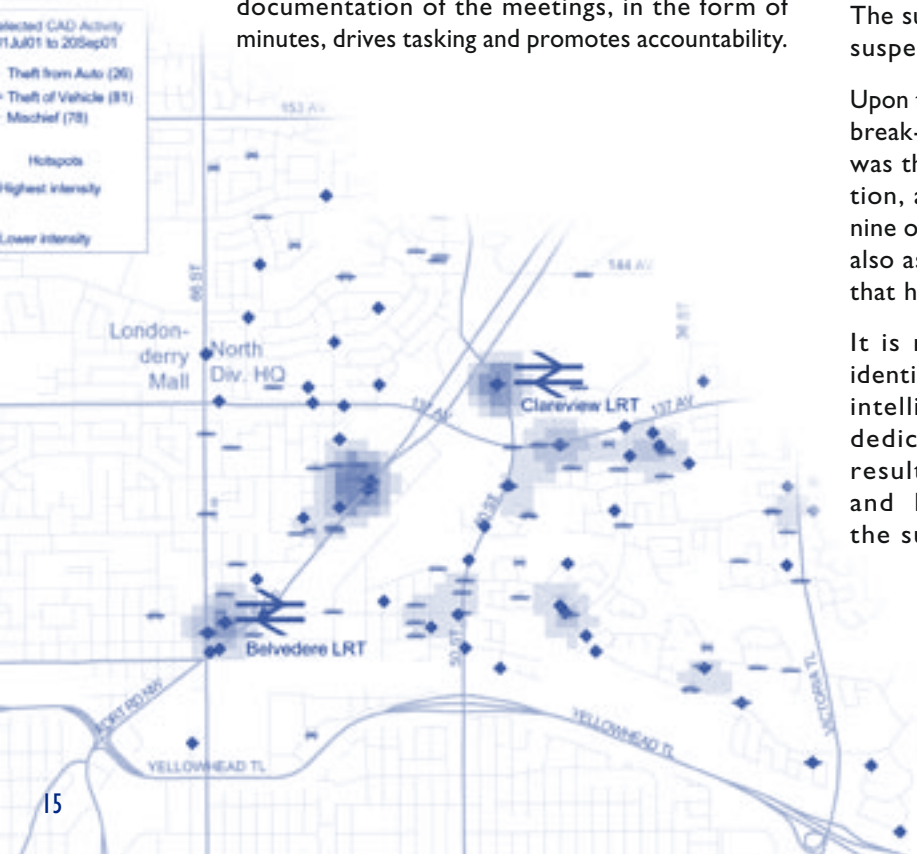
## Intelligence-led policing in 2002

The official implementation of the proposed ILP model is scheduled to commence as of January 2003; however, EPS members are already incorporating the commonsense practices of intelligence-led policing into their daily work. Below are some examples of ILP related activities from 2002.

### Priority Setting Meetings in West Division

West Division's *Priority Setting Meetings* are chaired by the divisional inspector and attended by the on-duty staff sergeant, sergeant(s), divisional intelligence officer(s) and others who can contribute to a given meeting (e.g., Beat constables, community stakeholders etc.).

The objective of the weekly meeting is to identify emerging problems as well as to record tactical actions and results concerning previously identified problems. These meetings ensure timely awareness of problems, and the documentation of the meetings, in the form of minutes, drives tasking and promotes accountability.



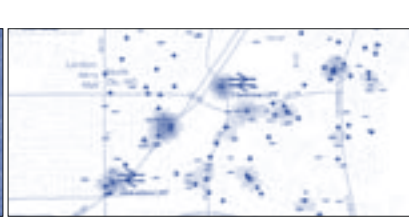
## Break and Enter Case Study

In 2002, North Division set a goal to reduce Break and Enters. During May of that year, through the use of various crime analysis techniques, the DIO discovered a pattern of Break and Enters occurring in a particular neighborhood. The DIO noted that the modus operandi (MO) and property stolen were similar. Beat members were questioned about potential suspects, and the awareness space and MO patterns of the suspects were analyzed. The analysis was then discussed at the daily Tactical Management Team meeting that is held in North Division. It was decided that resources would be dedicated to the emerging problem.

Two constables were assigned to an unmarked unit and concentrated on the area during the time period that the offences were occurring. Within one hour the constables observed a male walking in the lane and looking into yards. They then watched as the subject checked the front door of a home. They approached the male, who fled, but the subject was captured after a brief foot chase. The subject was identified as one of the possible suspects considered during the analysis stage.

Upon the arrest of the suspect, investigators located break-in tools, gloves, and narcotics. The suspect was then debriefed by Criminal Intelligence Section, at which time he admitted to as many as nine other Break and Enter offences. The accused also assisted in recovering some of the property that had been stolen and identified an associate.

It is reasonable to assume that the timely identification of the problem through effective intelligence management and the immediate dedication of resources to the problem resulted in the prevention of future Break and Enter offences being committed by the suspect and the associate he identified.



## The Breach Enforcement Team

The Breach Enforcement Team was established in October of 2002 to address the concern that the criminal justice system often fails to ensure the accountability of offenders who commit spousal assault, and therefore, also fails to ensure the safety of their victims. Their primary goal is to “Increase victim safety through perpetrator accountability by enforcement and follow-up of judicial orders.”

The Breach Enforcement Team consists of one detective and one constable who are tasked with identifying and targeting individuals considered to be at a high risk for breaching court orders relating to spousal assault offences. After only a brief period of operation, the Team met with great success through increased numbers of breach charges, arrests, new criminal charges, warrants executed and more.

The Team uses timely and accurate intelligence to target high-risk offenders and apprehend them before they are able to commit further offences. The result of this proactive response to the problem of spousal violence is that violent incidents that may have occurred subsequent to the violation of court orders are prevented. An additional principal outcome of proactive policing of any kind is that there will be an associated reduction in the draw on reactive policing resources (future calls for service).

## Robbery Case Study

In 2002, Armed Robbery Section set a goal to reduce armed robberies in the city through proactive intelligence analysis and effective tactical management. To accomplish this, a robbery analyst created an ongoing “link analysis” chart that tracks descriptors, MO, time and date of offences, phrases used by offenders etc., as a proactive method for linking robberies. Using this chart, the robbery analyst was able to link two robberies that occurred two weeks apart based on their distinct MO.

Next, significant intelligence was collected identifying a suspect vehicle and suspects with links to crimes in another city. Two more robberies occurred with additional intelligence linking the vehicle, suspects and robberies. As a result of the intelligence and evidence, robbery detectives were able to utilize investigative and surveillance strategies, which resulted in the apprehension of the suspects. The robbery spree was halted and a loaded sawed-off shotgun was recovered.

Were it not for the proactive analyses maintained by the robbery analyst, it is probable that the suspects would have continued to commit robberies and other offences, which in turn, would have consumed more police resources.





# GANG *Suppression*

**In 2002, there was no better example of teamwork and dedication than the EPS's new Gang Task Force, which encourages Service-wide participation from all ranks and areas.**

To effectively deal with gang-related incidents within the city, the police service allocated resources and personnel to a task force with a specific goal; reduce and prevent the prevalence of gang activity in Edmonton.

Officers on patrol immediately began forwarding all information received on gangs, or persons associated with gangs, to the task force via street, intelligence, and general police reports. Their information, once analyzed, is known as intelligence. It is the dissemination of all relevant intelligence that ensures efficient prioritization and deployment of resources to action-oriented responses.

Patrol members' day-to-day notes have given fuel to some of the most significant arrests in years. This trend is expected to continue as all areas of the Service are seeing the success of the Gang Task Force.

Further, due to the Service's crime detection and suppression achievements in recent months, the future of policing in Edmonton is now forecasted to change drastically; intelligence-led policing is the way of the future.

The EPS will continue to find new and better ways to effectively and efficiently use the vast amount of information it gathers through many sources internal and external to the Service. Local police officers are now going beyond solving criminal activities, to preventing further crime using information analysis.





## Coordinated approach to gangs

The EPS Coordinated Crime Section includes both the Drug and the Gang Units. Organized criminal groups often rely on illegal drug trafficking to establish a clientele base or generate funding in order to diversify their criminal pursuits. Where the two units traditionally target similar groups, it proved both efficient and effective to have a closer working relationship.

While the EPS Drug Unit continues to gather/share intelligence with local, provincial, and inter-provincial sources to ensure successful arrest and prosecution of suppliers, the opportunity to work closely with Gang Unit allows for enhanced abilities to achieve their objective of disrupting, suppressing and preventing organized criminal groups and drug suppliers in the greater Edmonton area.

The Drug Unit's mandate has changed over the past year in two significant ways. While the unit continues to focus on drug enforcement, they are more aware of the underlying implications of the information they obtain (and its relevance to other areas of the Service). Their revised mandate includes, "Drug Unit members must approach drug investigations with a view of disrupting organized criminal groups" and "...continuing to work more closely with Gang Unit (to achieve this goal)."

With the assistance of intelligence analysis, Gang Unit monitors and targets organized criminal groups and their illegal activities. The unit is committed to gathering and sharing intelligence with all areas of the Service as well as other police agencies – key components to the success of the intelligence-led policing model.





# NEWS MAKERS

'Making headlines'

## Shaken Baby Syndrome awareness campaign

The EPS teamed up with local organizations and health professionals to raise awareness and prevent tragic occurrences of Shaken Baby Syndrome (SBS).

Over the past few years, Edmonton has become a hub of resources for child protection issues with the establishment of the Zebra Centre, the Child At Risk Response Teams (CARRT), and various proactive initiatives within child protection services.

In October, the SBS committee released information to the Capital Health Region, and related northern Alberta agencies, to heighten public knowledge of the problem. A media campaign was launched and prevention packages (containing a CD with a video and PowerPoint presentation) were also distributed.

The investigation committee (EPS, RCMP, and Child Welfare) realized the importance of training police and child welfare professionals who investigate these occurrences. Together, they have created an investigative manual incorporating all pertinent areas and issues.

On October 16, a one-day seminar, *Crimes against Children: An Investigative Plan*, which focused on SBS investigations was attended by over 350 participants from the law enforcement, victim services, child welfare and medical fields.

## Giving it all for the cause

In August, the Cops for Cancer Ironman Team took to the waters of Lake Okanagan in Penticton, BC anticipating the blast of the cannon to start the race. Edmonton's team, a blend of police officers and civilians from across Western Canada, really stirred the waters.

Edmonton's 35-member contingent had a common goal: to raise money for cancer research and conquer one of the most intimidating Ironman courses in the circuit.

Endless hours were spent campaigning local communities through fundraising functions, pledges and donations. The overall fundraising goal for the event was \$120,000; but Edmonton's team managed to raise a phenomenal \$215,000. With fellow police officers from across the country providing an additional \$100,000, the total reached \$315,000. The Canadian Cancer Society was ecstatic to learn the final tally was more than double their initial goal. All involved were extremely proud of the monetary achievement and the fact those who are affected by cancer may experience a brighter future.

This year was one of the largest fields in Ironman Canada's history, with 2,040 competitors in pursuit of conquering one of the most grueling athletic feats known to man. Competitors were faced with covering 225.8 km in a time limit of 17 hours. The distance was split by a 3.8 km swim, a 180 km bike and a 42 km marathon.

The physical commitment required countless hours of thrashing in the local pools, touring the rural country roads, and pounding the Edmonton river valley trails. As the training progressed, so did the aches, pains and injuries. Members were driven further, knowing the 'bumps in the road' would only pale in comparison to the battle cancer patients endure daily.





## Police counter serious threat to youth

Parents, teachers, and even those in the medical field, were excited about the release of the police service's newest video—however, the subject matter was 'nothing to rave about.'

The informative video (Nothing to Rave About) addresses the use of drugs that are popular at the all-night dance parties, known as raves. These drugs include marijuana, crystal meth (speed), LSD, and the most popular rave drug, ecstasy.

Drugs are far more potent than ever before, and those using these drugs need to know the facts.

According to Cst. Ray Vogan, the health risks at raves are growing at an astronomical rate. A typical marijuana joint in the 1960's and 70's had contained one to two per cent THC content, whereas youth today are being exposed to as much as 28 per cent more of this toxic and harmful chemical in a single joint.

With the harder drugs, the situation is even more complex. Teens are purchasing and taking drugs that they are unaware of the content or origin.

Individuals with no extensive formal education or experience in dealing with chemical processing, known as 'cooks,' are running underground operations producing both ecstasy and crystal meth. Lack of diligence and control of dosage have proven fatal.

The video, produced by EPS Multimedia Services Unit, has been an instant hit in schools, and it has even attracted international attention—Yale University in Connecticut requested a copy.







# NEWS MAKERS

'Making headlines'

The EPS first entered the international peacekeeping realm in 1999, realizing the unparalleled personal and professional experience the United Nations offers.

In 2002, the Service continued to offer members the opportunity to broaden their cultural, political, and global perspectives through a peacekeeping partnership with the UN.

This year, the Service was represented internationally by six members: S/Sgt. Al Pitts and Sgt. Robin Plomp (Bosnia); Cst. Dan Doyle and Cst. Debbie Doyle (East Timor); and Cst. Michelle Stolarchuk and Cst. Jim Smyth (Kosovo).

## S/Sgt. Al Pitts

"Policing's carried out in a primitive fashion; this revitalizes conflict resolution and general problem solving skills. Applying the law may not always be the solution — it may involve consulting elders or finding a community solution to problems."

## Sgt. Robin Plomp

"I have previously travelled internationally, but this time I was more than a passing tourist. To be an effective officer, requires a lot of research into the cultural, historical, and political landscape. This helped in building trust with the community."

## Cst. Dan Doyle

"I realized how fortunate we are to live in Canada. And further, as members of the EPS, I realized that we are respected and held in high esteem both nationally and internationally."

## Cst. Debbie Doyle

"There was a lot of degradation shown towards women. While there, I was more than an officer, I was seen as a woman granted a position of authority. In this regard, I had to set an example for both the local men and women."

## Cst. Michelle Stolarchuk

"UN missions bring out a humanitarian side that we are rarely called upon to use on a daily basis. Offering assistance and support is ingrained in Canadians, and we've certainly developed that reputation."

## Cst. Jim Smyth

"I wasn't home a week when I came across a Kosovanian family struggling with issues surrounding the transition from a war torn country to living in Canada. I, having temporarily lived in their homeland, could relate to their issues."





## United Nations peacekeeping alumni

Since 2000, the Edmonton Police Service has sent twelve officers overseas. In December of 2002, Det. Jack Kraus and Cst. Gary Cook were deployed to Kosovo. Besides those who have returned in 2002 (previously mentioned), the EPS/UN alumni include:

### Kosovo 2000

- Insp. Dan Jones
- Sgt. Art Adamson
- Cst. Dwayne Spurrier

### Kosovo 2000-01

- Sgt. Robert Clarke
- Cst. Wayne Denis

### Bosnia 2001

- S/Sgt. Randy Gowler





# AWARDS & RECOGNITION

'Above and beyond'

## In the line of duty and fire

In December, Sgt. Bob Clarke received the Medal of Bravery for a courageous effort while serving a United Nations Mission in Kosovo.

In 2001, while on patrol in the town of Peje, he entered a home engulfed in flames to pull a woman to safety. His actions were commended at a ceremony in Ottawa, where he received the medal from Governor General Clarkson.

Clarke was training local police officers when the group were told of the fire nearby. They raced to the scene and found a two-storey house fully engulfed in flames. With seven people inside attempting to fight the fire, Clarke, along with three Kosovar police officers, entered the building and searched through heavy smoke and surrounding flames.

When all residents were located and removed, the homeowner raced back inside, to retrieve additional belongings.

Clarke held his breath while rushing back in after the woman again, and managed to drag the resistant victim downstairs and outside where he treated her injuries.

## Crosby answers early morning wake-up call

A police officers' job is never done, on or off duty! That was certainly the case for Cst. Steve Crosby while driving to catch a round of golf just after day break.

It turned out to be anything but 'just another morning' when Crosby noticed someone's arm hanging out of an over-turned car.

Crosby stopped immediately, flagged down another motorist to call for help, then partially entered the burning car through the driver's door window. He released the driver's seat belt, and exited the car to pull her to safety, but struggled as her leg was caught in the steering wheel.

Crosby re-entered the car, freed her leg, and then pulled her from the car and across the highway... while flames rapidly engulfed the car. In the end, the driver required hospital treatment for injuries sustained in the accident, but she was not burned.

In 2002, the Pittsburgh-based 'Carnegie Hero Fund Commission' recognized the EPS member for his off-duty heroics. The award honours people who risk their lives 'to an extraordinary degree' while attempting to save the lives of others. Each recipient will receive a grant of \$3,500. Crosby, along with one another Canadian, brings the total number of persons honoured to 8,644 since the fund's inception in 1904.

The fund, established by industrialist-philanthropist Andrew Carnegie 98 years ago, has awarded \$26 million in one-time grants, scholarship aid, death benefits, and continuing assistance to recipients. The commission names recipients five times a year.





## Order of Merit of the Police Forces

Supt. Ulysses Currie received the Members' Order of Merit of the Police Forces medal from Governor General Adrienne Clarkson in May; making him among the first 23 officers across the nation to receive this distinction.

During a special ceremony at Rideau Hall in Ottawa, the Governor General stated: 'his valuable and dedicated service to humanitarian organizations, Currie has brought distinct credit upon himself, the EPS, and the community at large.'

Currie, who has spent most of his volunteer hours ensuring others receive the recognition they deserve, was surprised when he heard he was on the receiving end of the Members' Order of Merit. His work with the Order of St. John, the Royal Life Saving Society and Soci t  de Sauveteurs de la Vienne (France) have all focused on awarding meritorious acts of bravery, commitment, and service.

"Dedication is something that's ingrained within law enforcement personnel," says Currie. "We all aspire to achieve the altruistic goal of serving the public. This is a personal and professional trait that you can't turn off following a shift. It has a way of carrying over into everything we do."

In this regard, Currie says his receiving of the Order of Merit of the Police Forces, does not come in isolation - rather it reflects the overall commitment of the EPS to Edmontonians.

"I look around the Service and see many examples of members giving whole-heartedly to the community, both on and off the job. I am confident others will receive this award in the future, and in many ways, this award is the foundation for fellow members to continue to represent the Service nationally in this Order."





# AWARDS & RECOGNITION

'Above and beyond'

## Officer receives Crime Prevention Award

This past year, the eleventh annual Crime Prevention Awards recognized 13 Albertan recipients for their outstanding efforts to build safer, stronger communities — among those honoured was S/Sgt. Darren Eastcott.

For his efforts in establishing the Alberta Association of School Resource Officers, he was presented the crime prevention award at a special ceremony hosted by Alberta Solicitor General Heather Forsyth at Government House in Edmonton.

A recipient biography described Eastcott: 'He had a vision of how police officers could work more effectively with Alberta schools to prevent crime... As president of the Alberta Association of School Resource Officers, he played a major role in the first provincial conference, and found ways to purchase and distribute key training videos to schools.'

The award celebrates excellence in volunteer crime prevention efforts; categories include youth, individuals, organizations, businesses, community groups, and police members.

## Kiwanis Oil Capital Top Cop Award

Sgt. Mike Cook was named the 2002 recipient of the Kiwanis Oil Capital Top Cop Award.

The award, recognizing an active-duty officer who exhibits excellence in community policing, both on the job and after hours, was presented for the 27th year and has become a distinguished benchmark of achievement.

"Most of us get involved in community initiatives for the same reason we became officers—out of a passion to contribute to the lives of those around you," says Cook. "It's all the more flattering when you least expect it."

Over the years, Cook has worked with youth through the Boyle Street Co-op, as a leader in Scouts Canada, a play-school director, and a soccer coach. His commitment continued through the Grandview Community League playground program and as a founding member of the Lewis Estates Community League.

Early in his career, which began in 1978, it became evident Cook had decided to be a positive role model for all those around him - particularly youth. In his work with the younger generation, he has built a strong reputation for police and has significantly shaped the future level of respect to be shown towards fellow officers.



Sgt. Mike Cook, left, was named the 2002 Top Cop.



## 2002 Edmonton Police Service retirees

### Sworn Members

- D/C C. Vann
- Supt. R. Montgomery
- S/Sgt. G. Garratt
- S/Sgt. M. McCann
- Det. D. Rhyason
- Det. T. Alm
- Det. J. McMorran
- Det. D. Small
- Sgt. W. Chubb
- Cst. B. Anderson
- Cst. B. Johnson
- Supt. C. McCann
- Supt. W. Mowbray
- S/Sgt. J. Fairweather
- Det. S. Tutt
- Det. S. Hrynchuk
- Det. D. Johnston
- Det. B. Kittle
- Det. J. McCartney
- Sgt. G. Barry
- Cst. J. Nouwen
- Cst. K. Aasland

### Non-sworn Members

- A. Grubisich
- L. Seymour
- C. Dechamplain
- G. Lastucka

## Alberta Law Enforcement Long Service Medals:

- Cst. K. Aasland
- Sgt. J. Ashmore
- Cst. J. Bend
- Sgt. T. Bourassa
- Det. R. Buckley
- Supt. D. da Costa
- Det. D. Doerksen
- Cst. G. Ford
- Det. J. Glana
- Cst. B. Harris
- Det. D. Hut
- Sgt. P. Kawalilak
- Cst. K. Kosak
- Sgt. G. Lamont
- Cst. G. Letkeman
- Cst. H. McHardy
- S/Sgt. R. Milne
- Cst. A. Nichols
- Cst. P. O'Sullivan
- Cst. R. Pratt
- Cst. R. Rutledge
- Det. D. Small
- Cst. L. Van Breda
- Cst. P. Vogan
- Det. B. Wahl
- Det. H. Antoniuk
- S/Sgt. G. Behiels
- S/Sgt. R. Bohachyk
- D/C M. Bradshaw
- Sgt. W. Chubb
- Cst. G. de Haan
- Sgt. L. Epler
- Cst. G. Foster
- Det. J. Hanson
- Det. S. Hrynchuk
- Det. D. Johnston
- Sgt. C. Kluthe
- Det. K. Lafreniere
- Cst. D. Lengyel
- Supt. J. Marshall
- Det. J. McNeilly
- Cst. B. Murdoch
- S/Sgt. K. Nisbet
- S/Sgt. A.H. Pitts
- Det. D. Rhyason
- Det. B. Serbin
- Cst. J. Stephenson
- Sgt. D. Vican
- Cst. L. Vogt

## Chief's Award of Educational Achievement:

- Cst. D. Boyer
- Cst. M. Houle
- Cst. T. Laycock
- Cst. K. Meikle
- Cst. P. Miller
- Cst. K. Sherburne
- Insp. B. Ward
- Cst. S. Young
- C. Mowbray

## Senior Police Administrators Course Equivalency:

- S/Sgt. J. Findlay
- S/Sgt. T. Harder
- Sgt. N. Dubord
- Cst. M. Houle
- Cst. K. Meikle
- Sgt. J. Whittaker

## Essay for Excellence:

- Cst. O. Fedorovich (1st)
- Cst. M. Allan (2nd)
- Cst. B. Pearce/ Cst. D. McIntyre (3rd)

## Recruit Training Class Problem Solving Award:

- Cst. W. Peachman (*Recruit*)
- Cst. B. Edl (*Field Training Officer*)

## Annual Jim Dempsey Customer Service Award:

- Cst. W. Nordstrom

## DARE Officer of the Year:

- Det. D. Hodson
- Cst. M. Neufeld



# Favourable Notices

Throughout 2002, there were a number of EPS members who showed exceptional dedication and commitment to their duties as police officers. The following are a few abbreviated examples of Favorable Notices from last year.

Since November 2000, a number of female prostitutes in both Edmonton and Calgary had been picked up and sexually assaulted by a male; the assaults became more violent with each incident.

Crime Analyst **Cst. M. Deslauriers** reviewed ten sexual assaults, classified as 'bad dates', that were reported to outreach centres in both cities over a three-year span. He produced a detailed 'Similar Fact Analysis' which included a suspect description link, vehicle description link, behavior link and occurrence time line.

Although a suspect was identified in only one occurrence, Crown Prosecutors agreed the Analysis was strong enough to proceed with a number of charges. The suspect was arrested and charged with 14 counts of sexual assault and robbery in relation to six separate complaints in Edmonton (and three charges from a Calgary occurrence). Deslauriers's analysis provided to the lead investigator, Det. Robertson, enabled him to proceed with charges sooner and prevent further victimization.

**Det. L. Pubantz** and **Det. E. Schreiber** were called to assist an investigation of a hit-and-run involving a pedestrian (where the vehicle had fled the scene). They were instrumental to the major case management of this file, providing guidance and expertise pertaining to the direction of the investigation. They demonstrated a high level of compassion for the victim and his family, and their dedication to duty, teamwork, tenacity and innovative thinking greatly contributed to the success of this investigation. As well, **Cst J. Seutter**, **Cst. D. Shreve** and **Cst. R. James**, were the original investigators of this complex and challenging investigation. The constables demonstrated commitment to duty and attention to detail during the initial investigation. Shreve, James, and Seutter showed initiative and innovation through the use of technology and demonstrated their outstanding abilities during the interviewing of witnesses. Their contribution throughout this file was exemplary.

**Cst. A. Omilian** was dedicated to the task of recovering a stolen vehicle and arresting the perpetrator. She relied on inter-agency cooperation and information sharing to build strong evidentiary value into the file. Omilian displayed excellent customer service by continually updating the victims with the latest information. She later retrieved their vehicle, as well as an uncashed \$1,000 cheque left in the vehicle when it was stolen. Further, based on Omilian's information, it is estimated that in relation to this incident, other cases were cleared (approximate value placed on all cases was \$100,000 in property). She successfully identified the suspect by way of photo line-up and used both the media and Crimestoppers to appeal to citizens for information on the suspect's whereabouts."

"Following a west-end home invasion, in which the homeowner was shot at point-blank range (seriously damaging his leg), **Det. L. Riel** and **Det. B. Clark** were assigned to the case. Very little evidence was left at the scene, however, Ident. members were able to retrieve a bullet fired from the suspect's weapon. Through excellent investigative know-how and solid rapport with the RCMP, several leads were established linking four men to this crime as well as another home invasion in Wabamun (as a gun stolen in the latter was linked to the Edmonton case). Through CIS and RCMP surveillance, two of the suspects were apprehended, and they supplied information leading police to the two main subjects who had fled to Manitoba and later shot an RCMP officer in Portage La Prairie.

In Manitoba, Riel and Clark's excellent interrogation methods yielded full confessions. All four have been charged with the break & enter and attempted murder in the Edmonton home invasion."

**Cst. B. Dahlseide** and **Cst. B. Parker** responded to an injured man complaint at a local apartment complex known to police as a source of many 'trouble with man and/or drunk' complaints. Upon arrival, they discovered an injured man lying at the bottom of a stairwell. The man was alive and suffering from an apparent minor head injury and (given the facts/evidence at the time) it was hypothesized the man had fallen down the stairs while intoxicated. Hours later, a final medical diagnosis revealed the subject had a massive head injury, inconsistent with the hypothesis and more consistent with an assault – a few hours later the victim died. Homicide Section initiated an investigation and relied heavily upon preliminary information obtained by the two constables (which included the vague identity of a possible suspect). Their suspect was interviewed on the second day, and provided a full confession to assaulting the complainant. Dahlseide and Parker could have easily submitted to complacency and handled this as another 'trouble with drunk'. Their attention to detail, good note taking and adherence to investigative protocols undoubtedly led to the early detection and resolution of the matter."

# 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.



## OVERALL CRIME UP 4% IN 2002

For year-end 2002, total reported Criminal Code offences in Edmonton rose to 87,110 an overall increase of 4% (from the 83,598 reported in 2001). The increase was driven by an 11% rise in property crime. Crime fell in the other three Criminal Code offence categories: violent crime and Criminal Code traffic offences fell 7% each, and 'other' crime was down 1%.

### VIOLENT CRIME DOWN 7%

Violent crime accounted for 8% of Criminal Code offences, and showed a decline of -7%. The vast majority of violent crimes were assaults (72%) and robberies (19%). Homicide and attempted murder together accounted for less than half of one-percent of violent crime.

The previous year, the percentage of robberies was slightly lower (18.2%) and the percentage of 'other' sex offences slightly higher (1.9%). In comparison to 2001, there were declines in five of the seven violent crime categories: assault (-7%), sexual assault (-4%), robbery (-5%), 'other' sex offences (-38%) and abduction (-33%). However, there were three more homicides in 2002, while attempted murder remained stable with 2001 (7 incidents).

### Three more homicides in 2002

There were 24 homicides in Edmonton, up three from 21 the previous year. The majority of homicides, 15, were classified as second-degree murders, five were first-degree murders and four were manslaughter. Again this year, there were seven attempted murders.

### Assault down 7%

Non-sexual assault accounted for the majority (72%) of violent crime. This category of assault dropped -7% to 5,118 reported incidents. The decline in non-sexual assaults was the main contributor to the drop in overall violent crime. Sexual assault made up 7% of violent crime. Sexual assault fell -4% to reach its lowest level since 1998.

### Robbery drops 5% from four-year high

Robbery is the second largest category of violent crime, accounting for about 19% of violent offences in 2002. The numbers have declined from a four-year high of 1,382 in 2001, to 1,311. The largest absolute decline was in the category robbery with no weapon (64, -9%), followed by robbery with firearm (29, -18%). Robbery with other offensive weapons, such as knives, increased by 4% (22).

### PROPERTY CRIME UP 11%

Property crime accounted for 52% of all code offences. There were 45,319 property offences, an 11% increase over the previous year. 'Other' theft (*excluding motor vehicle theft and property stolen during a break-in*) accounted for the majority of property crime (52%), followed by break and enter (18%), motor vehicle theft (16%), fraud (10%), and possession of stolen goods (5%). These percentages were the same for the 2001 distribution of property crime.

### Theft rises 14% to reach five-year high

There were 23,626 incidents of theft which accounted for over half (52%) of all property crime. Theft increased by 14% (2,950) to reach its highest level over the past five years. The main contributor to the increase was theft from autos, which rose 20%. Increases also occurred for shoplifting (12%) and 'other' theft (10%), while bicycle theft fell -6%.

### Break and Enters up 13%

Break and Enter (B&E) incidents accounted for 18% of property crime. After three consecutive years of decreases, Break and Enters rose 13% in 2002. Most B&Es occurred in private residences (43%) and businesses (32%) with the remaining 25% occurring in garages, sheds and storage facilities. The rise in B&Es was driven by a 28% increase in business break-ins and a 20% increase in 'other' break-ins. Business break-ins are now at their highest level in five years. Residential break-ins showed a 1% marginal increase.

### Motor vehicle theft at five-year high

Motor vehicle theft made up 16% of property crime. There were 7,074 reported thefts in the city (up 7% from 2001). Since 1998, motor vehicle thefts have risen each year for an overall increase of 58% (2,605 reports). Over this five-year period, all categories of vehicle theft have increased: auto thefts rose 69%, truck thefts were up 46%, and theft of 'other' motor vehicles (includes motorcycles) rose 38%.

### Fraud up 4%

In 2002, fraud cases rose by 4%. The main contributor to the increase was credit card fraud, which rose by 26%. This was balanced by decreases in both cheque fraud (-11%) and 'other' fraud (-6%).

## CRIMINAL CODE TRAFFIC OFFENCES FALL 7%

In 2002, Criminal Code traffic offences accounted for about 5% of all Criminal Code offences in the City. However, it is important to note that traffic offences tend to be driven by police enforcement rather than by public reporting. For the year, Criminal Code traffic offences fell -7% to 4,620 – reaching their lowest level since 1998. The majority of the decrease was accounted for by declines in impaired driving (-9%), driving while disqualified (-8%), blood alcohol levels over 0.08 (-4%), and refusal of breathalyzer (-13%).

## OTHER CRIMINAL CODE OFFENCES DECREASE

'Other' crime refers to offences that do not fall in the categories of violent, property or traffic crime; these include mischief, weapons offences, prostitution, arson, counterfeiting, bail violations and disturbing the peace. 'Other' Criminal Code offences (30,101 in total) accounted for about one-third (35%) of total Criminal Code offences in Edmonton.

## NON CRIMINAL CODE OFFENCES

### Increase in drug enforcement

There were 1,648 incidents related to the Controlled Drugs and Substance Act (CDSA) reported to the EPS, a 12% increase from 2001. *It should be noted that drug statistics reflect the level of police enforcement.*

The increase was mainly due to a 26% rise in cannabis offences, as cannabis accounted for 53% of the total drug offences. Cocaine offences also increased slightly (4%) while 'other' drug offences, including heroin and other restricted drugs, declined (-8%) this past year.

### Other federal statutes decline

The category 'Other Federal Statutes' include: violations under the Canada Young Offenders Act, the Canada Health Act, Dangerous Goods, and the CDSA (i.e. *living off the proceeds of crime*). The total federal statute violations fell -68%, and the main contributor to the decline was a drop in CDSA offences, which fell -89% to 40 cases in 2002.

### Provincial statutes

There were -13% fewer summonses issued for Provincial Statute violations. The decline was largely accounted for by a -14% reduction in hazardous traffic offences, which make up 85% of all Provincial Statute violations. Summonses issued under the Alberta Gaming and Liquor Act rose by 14%.

### Traffic summonses down 15%

Provincial traffic summonses declined -13% (to 41,468). Speeding was the most common violation (73%) of all traffic summonses issued, followed by red light violations (7%) and seat belt violations (3%). *It should be noted that traffic statistics reflect the level of police enforcement.*

The largest declines were in the hazardous traffic categories of speeding (-15%) and seat belt violations (-48%).

Forty-one per cent more tickets were issued in 2002 for red light violations. Non-hazardous traffic offences were also down by -12%.

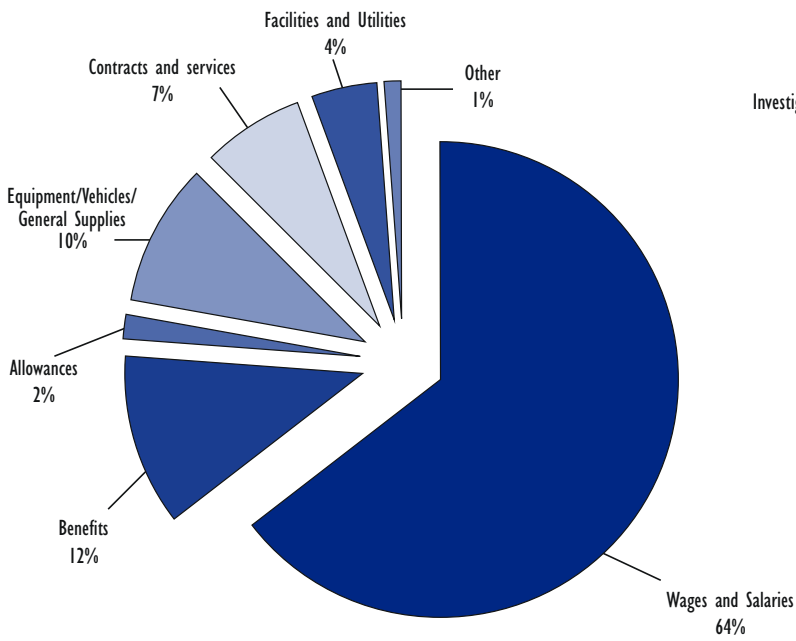
### Traffic collisions at five-year high

Total traffic collisions rose 8%. Almost two-thirds (65%) of these collisions involved property damage. The number of property damage collisions rose (12%), as did injury collisions (6%), but there were five less fatal collisions.

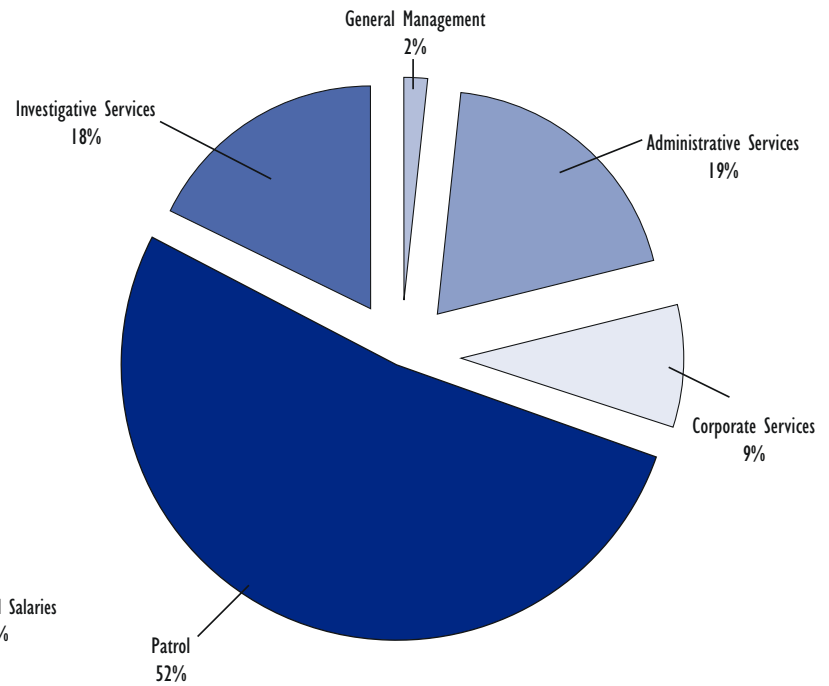
# Budget & Finance

Budget variance by major category for the year ending December 31, 2002

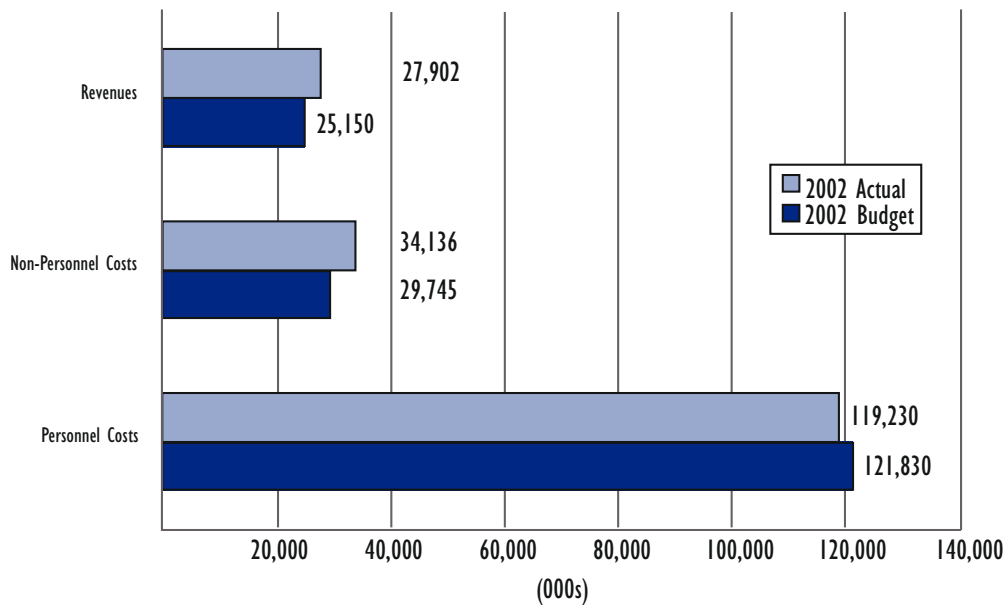
### Actual Expenditures



### Actual Expenditures by Bureau

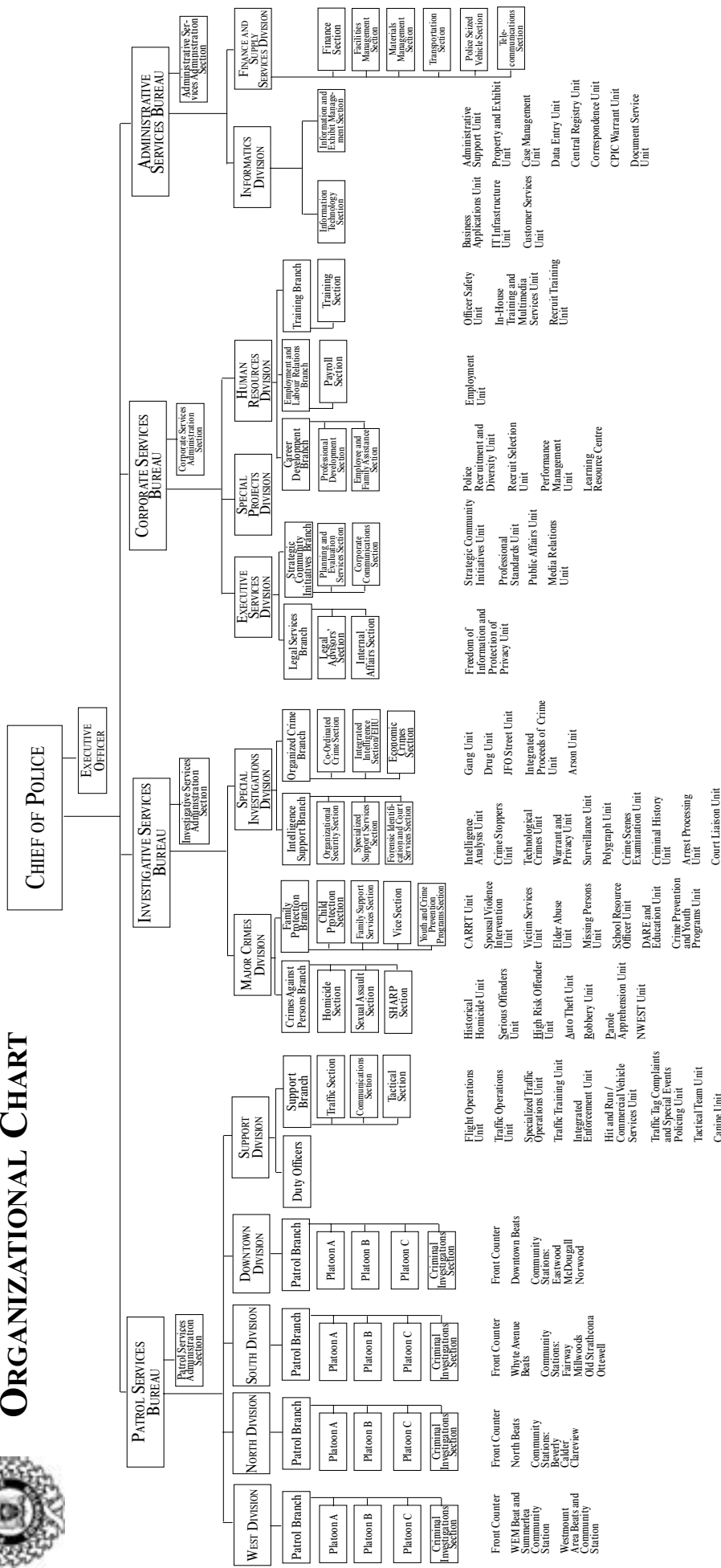


### Budget Variance by Major Category





# EDMONTON POLICE SERVICE ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



Approved by:  Bob WASYLSHEN, Chief of Police  
Date: 2002 June 04



