

# CACP Bulletin

Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police

SPRING 2009



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

# ADDRESS BY THE HONOURABLE JOHN VAN DONGEN, MINISTER OF PUBLIC SAFETY AND SOLICITOR GENERAL, B.C. TO THE B.C. ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE MEETING

Feb. 19, 2009

Good morning – it's a pleasure to join you all today.

I'd like to begin by thanking each of you for your leadership in what are challenging times for many forces and communities... and I want to congratulate you on a number of recent crime-reduction accomplishments.

Last year, on Vancouver Island, RCMP saw traffic deaths decline 18 per cent. In Prince George, crime overall fell 23 per cent in the third quarter of 2008, from the same period a year before. Here in Victoria and Esquimalt, they've seen significant drops in auto theft and theft from vehicles. In my home community of Abbotsford, property crime – which represents most of the city's crime – dropped 12 per cent last year. And provincewide, crime overall is at its lowest level in a generation.

Regrettably, gun violence has overshadowed progress like this in recent weeks. That's completely understandable. But it's also completely unacceptable. As you're now aware, the Province has redoubled its efforts in the war against gang and gun violence. I want to see it added to the list of your successes, as soon as possible.

We understand what you're up against. A number of factors are frustrating your best efforts to keep B.C.'s most brazen and dangerous criminals off the streets. There are factors none of us can control, like the unwillingness of some shooting victims to help police find their would-be assassins. However, there are things we can do as a province, and we are showing leadership in B.C. on matters within our control.

Last week, Premier Campbell introduced a seven-point plan, with important roles for Victoria and Ottawa. You've likely heard about some of these points by now – particularly the headliners: Number one, we're nearly doubling our police complement focused on gangs, to 368 officers. The 168 officers we add over the next two years will build on 950 sworn in since 2001. We're also adding Crown prosecutors to ensure that we can effectively prosecute those offenders whom you spend so much time to investigate. The 10 additional Crown prosecutors will take us to 26 dedicated to fighting gang and gun crime.

In turn, these senior prosecutors will build on the work of 49 colleagues currently working organized crime cases. Importantly, our prosecutors will use all legal means to ensure you don't see those you arrest on gun charges for a long time. They will oppose bail in cases where guns were used or present. They will proceed straight to trial on violent and gun offences. And they will seek the maximum in all gun cases.

The other points of our plan will feed into the success of these efforts. To ensure those who do the crime do their time, we will continue with the largest single investment in new cells and corrections space in more than half a century, adding 700 spaces for both remanded and sentenced inmates. But all these measures need to be complemented by changes in the Criminal Code.

To that end, I will be going to Ottawa asking for key changes within their control. And I ask for your support in delivering this message in your meetings with MPs. For example, evidence-disclosure rules that frustrate the court process and mire the valuable time of investigators in paperwork on the whims of defence lawyers. Wiretap rules that date to the days of rotary phones and party lines, enabling gang criminals to use Blackberries effectively with impunity, and 2-for-1 credit for remanded inmates that benefits those who work to delay their day in court.

With our counterparts in Ottawa, we'll pursue the re-introduction of federal bills to provide more power to detain violent youth and bring in mandatory minimum sentences for drug offences as well as tougher bail requirements for gun and violent criminals, and more protection against intimidation for justice officials. We're creating a 10-member weapons enforcement unit dedicated to seizing illegal firearms and seeking provincial control of the federal Chief Firearms Officer for B.C. with more powers, more rigorous inspections, and more licensing control over prop masters who provide weapons to the film industry. We'll also take new steps to rid our roads of modified, armoured vehicles and put strict controls on who sells and buys body armour. Finally, we'll invest more in efforts to get and keep young people out of gangs, and in encouraging tipsters to help you nail gangsters.

Our vision and call to action are clear: No more gangs. No more gunplay. No more innocent victims.

The resources and strategies in our action plan will have a significant impact on your success in dealing with many of our most dangerous and reckless criminals... getting and keeping them off our streets.

Thank you very much.



CACP President, Deputy Director General Steven Chabot, Sûreté du Québec, the Hon. John van Dongen, Minister of Public Safety and Solicitor General, BC, and Kevin Begg, Assistant Deputy Minister and Director of Police Services, BC

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Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police

Spring 2009



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# PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE



A few years ago, the CACP celebrated its 100th birthday, and what a great 100 years it was. This year, the Ontario Provincial Police is achieving their centennial milestone. Join me in congratulating them and wishing them continued success in their endeavours.

As I consider the content of this Bulletin, I am reminded of how much our world, and policing in particular, has changed. We are expanding our range of partnerships. We cannot imagine working without benefit of new technologies. We are taking innovative approaches to addressing issues and problems.

Words like interoperability – virtually unknown 20 years ago – are now part of our everyday, working vocabulary and are the focus of significant efforts nationally and internationally. We're reaching out and partnering with public and private organizations to learn and apply best practices that will assist us in improving public safety operability. We strive to capitalize on existing and emerging technologies to improve our communication and information sharing abilities, and by extension, to help to make our communities safer, healthier and stronger.

The Coalition for Community Health, Safety, and Wellbeing, a dream only a few short years ago, is now taking a national leadership role in bringing together health, education, child welfare, education sectors, and youth consumers to address the relationships between mental health, crime and victimization for Canada's youth. They are taking a holistic approach that incorporates actions ranging from building community supports to improving criminal justice responses for youths with substance abuse problems enmeshed in the system to prevention. Watch for information on a mental health and youth justice conference coming up this fall!

Recognizing that traditional methods are not always effective led the Law Amendments Committee to seek alternative ways to tackle criminal justice system challenges. The justice symposium, held in January, brought together judiciary, prosecution, defense, policing, and senior bureaucrats to address some of these challenges. We discovered that although each of these sectors may have different perspectives, our views on the challenges were more similar than different. I trust that this Canadian first and promising initiative will maintain traction in the coming months.

Working in new and different ways, capitalizing on technology, and partnering with others is having a positive impact for us and for our communities. I commend you for your continued, creative efforts to to make a difference in the lives of our citizens and visitors.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Steven Chabot". The signature is fluid and cursive.

*Steven Chabot, Deputy Director General,  
Sûreté du Québec*

## Corrections to Committee Chairs List published in the Winter 2009 CACP Police Chief Magazine.

The Chair of the CACP Counter-Terrorism and National Security Committee is:  
A/Commr. Bob Paulson, RCMP.

The Canadian Association of Police Educators, a Sub-committee of the Human Resources Committee, is chaired by Dr. Curtis Clarke, Alberta Solicitor General.

# WELCOME TO NEW MEMBERS

**AUGUST 2008 - FEBRUARY 2009:**

*The CACP welcomes all new Active and Associate members, and congratulates those who have achieved Life membership.*

## ACTIVE MEMBERS

Supt. Jill H. Archer – Peel Regional Police

Staff Supt. Steve Asanin – Peel Regional Police

C/Supt. Randall James Beck – RCMP

Supt. Donald William Bell – Ontario Provincial Police

Mr. Jeffry Brandt, Registrar of Firearms - RCMP

Supt. Ralph Erfle – Ottawa Police Service

Supt. Geoffrey Francis – RCMP Firearms

S/Supt. Rick Gauthier – Toronto Police Service

Chief Stan C. Grier – Tsuu T'ina Nation Police Service

D/Chief Shelley M. Hart – Winnipeg Police Service

Supt. Warren Lemcke – Vancouver Police Department

Insp. Michael S. MacMullen – Peel Regional Police

A/Commr. Dale N. McGowan – RCMP

Supt. Rendall Albert Nasset – RCMP

A/Commr. Dwight William Robinson – RCMP

Chief Murray Rodd – Peterborough

Lakefield Community Police Service

Supt. Robert Rothwell – Vancouver Police Department

Supt. Richard Sauvé – RCMP

## ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

Mr. Donald Wesley Berezowski – Sears Canada Inc.

Dr. Curtis A. Clarke – Director, Alberta Solicitor

General/Public Security/Special Projects Unit

Mr. Breau Fernand – Consieller Principal, Sûreté et Affaires Réglementaires de l'Exploitation, Via Rail Canada

Mr. Paul Martin – EADS Secure Networks

Mr. Marc Tessier – Directeur, Sûreté et Affaires Réglementaires de l'Exploitation, Via Rail Canada

## LIFE MEMBERS

Mr. John Arnold – President – Canadian Police Knowledge Network

Supt. Dwayne Gibbs – Edmonton Police Service

Chief Brian McCarthy – Strathroy-Caradoc Police Service

Chief William O'Brien – Sarnia Service Police

Dir. Gen. Normand Proulx – Sûreté du Québec

D/Chief Menno Zacharias – Winnipeg Police Service

# CALENDAR OF EVENTS: 2009

April 19 – 21  
International Conference for Police and  
Law Enforcement Executives  
Halifax, NS

April 28 – 29  
Human Resources  
Committee Meeting  
Vancouver, BC

May 4 – 7  
Canada's National Pipeline/  
Convoy Conference  
Edmonton, AB

May 6  
Informatics Committee  
Teleconference

May 12  
National Framework for Progressive  
Policing (NFPP) Summit  
Ottawa, ON

May 22 – 24  
Crime Prevention  
Committee Meeting  
Calgary, AB

May 24 – 29  
Institute for Strategic  
International Studies (ISIS)  
King City, ON

May 27  
Organized Crime Committee Meeting  
Ottawa, ON

June 1 – 4  
Advancing Criminal Justice Response Strategies for  
IT Enabled Child Sexual Exploitation Workshop  
Montreal, QC

June 5  
Order of Merit Investiture  
Ottawa, ON

June 14 – 17  
2009 INTERPOL/CAPE Training Symposium  
Edmonton, AB

August 9 – 12  
CACP Annual Conference  
Charlottetown, PE

October 3 – 7  
IACP  
Denver, CO

November 15 – 18  
Third Canadian Voice  
Interoperability Workshop  
Halifax, NS

# YOUTH, SUBSTANCE ABUSE

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

At the "National Invitational Symposium on Youth Justice Renewal" in March 2008, participants agreed that further multi-sectoral consultations on youth and the justice system should take place. Several participants agreed that if the CACP and the Coalition on Community Safety, Health and Well-being were going to make youth justice issues a priority, then there should be a national consultation on youth mental health and illicit substance abuse.

There is no question that illicit substance abuse among young people is a serious concern. Police services across Canada are all too aware of the impact of illicit substance use on youth, their communities and the justice system. Substance dependent youth often become chronic offenders, committing with increasing frequency and escalating seriousness such crimes as theft, breaking and entering and soliciting to get money to buy drugs. Drug dependent youth become a very high risk for themselves and others around them. Coalition member organizations from sectors such as health, education, child welfare and recreation have experience, if not daily contact, with youth who are struggling with substance abuse and/or mental illness. As D/Chief Constable Mike Chadwick points out, "The breadth and depth of the problem is much greater than the justice system and impacts virtually every social agency/institution in society."

The CACP, in association with the Coalition, hosted the "National Invitational Symposium on Youth Illicit Substance Abuse and the Justice System" on February 25-26, 2009 at the Delta Ottawa Hotel and Suites. Funding for this national consultation was provided by Justice Canada through its Youth Justice Fund (Anti-Drug Component). Four Coalition partners, the Canadian Nurses Association, the Child Welfare League of Canada, the Canadian Centre on Substance Abuse and YUCAN, took a lead role in the symposium planning and delivery. The expected

outcomes were: to increase awareness of the relationship between illicit substance abuse and crime and victimization; to help participants and Coalition members modify their approach to working with youth who have substance abuse problems; and to build momentum for addressing, through a holistic, multi-sectoral, long-term approach, the issues affecting youth involved in the justice system.

Fifty-two individuals from Cape Breton to Vancouver Island, Iqaluit to Oakville were invited to take part in the symposium, with most of the participants representing organizations from the justice, health, education, child welfare and addictions sectors. To ensure the fullest possible airing of the issues surrounding substance abuse, six experiential youth delegates were also invited. Their input enriched the discussions and was much appreciated by participants; for example, Lisa Miles of the Crown Attorney's Office in Ottawa noted that the Symposium promoted a "much better understanding of the need to involve youth in a meaningful way in any solution or discussion and to 'engage' them."

The speakers shared a variety of perspectives on youth illicit substance abuse. Jessica Weihrich, a twenty-one-year-old woman who had once been a "straight A" student, described her rapid slide into drug addiction and prostitution as well as

her progress in rebuilding her life, while her mother, Heather Hilts, recounted her struggle to get the appropriate support and treatment for her daughter. Dr. Dick Meen, a clinical psychiatrist from Kinark Family and Child Services in Oakville ON, noted the timeliness of the Symposium since stakeholders need to understand youth substance abuse better; he set out seven key points to consider when developing substance abuse programs and gave examples of specific approaches that work. Chief Marie-Ann Day Walker-Pelletier of the Okanese First Nation in Saskatchewan outlined the often overwhelming challenges facing Aboriginal communities in addressing youth substance abuse and affirmed their need to design their own programs to respond to their young people's problems. Finally, D/Chief Mike Mann gave a police perspective, describing the CACP's long-standing emphasis on addressing the root causes of crime and social disorder and its leadership in promoting crime prevention through social development; he challenged Coalition partners and delegates to speak out, engage youth and influence how they are perceived, raised and supported.

During the day-and-a-half consultation, participants looked at the challenges that youth with substance abuse problems face in dealing with various systems (e.g., justice, health and education) and the difficulties those systems have in

**Coalition Symposium Planning Committee, Peter Dudding, Executive Director, Child Welfare League of Canada; Sandra Wright, Coalition Manager, Rod Olfert, Knowledge Broker, Canadian Centre for Substance Abuse; Dorothy Ahlgren, Co-chair, CACP Crime Prevention Committee; Louise Hanvey, Consultant, Public Policy, Canadian Nurses Association; and Gordon Phaneuf, Director, Strategic Initiatives, Child Welfare League of Canada. Missing: Dave Farthing, Executive Director, YUCAN.**



# AND THE JUSTICE SYSTEM



**Janna Dickinson, Ottawa Youth Delegate with Pytor Hodgson, Centre for Excellence in Youth Engagement**



**Deputy Chief Constable Mike Chadwick, Saanich Police Department with Saul Adams, a Life Skills Officer from the Government of Nunavut**



**Sophia Kelly, Ottawa Youth Delegate, with Chief Troy Hagen, Regina Police Service**

responding to these young people. They discussed how communities might support these youth so that they do not engage in criminal activity. They considered what should be done to prevent youth substance abuse, to prevent young people with substance abuse issues from becoming involved in the justice system and to ensure that youth crime and victimization are seen as a health and justice issue. Finally, they contemplated how to respond most effectively to youth with substance abuse problems once they are enmeshed in the justice system.

In conclusion, participants emphasized the need to address the potentially positive

and negative impacts of government policies on the social factors that can increase the risk of substance abuse by children and youth. The principles of the Youth Criminal Justice Act and its provisions on diversion and non-court options were uniformly praised. Participants identified several challenges that youth with substance abuse and mental health problems and their families must overcome in accessing necessary programs and services. Finally, delegates pointed to the need for communities to be more aware of drugs and drug abuse and to show leadership by speaking out about substance abuse, advocating for prevention and treatment measures and supporting

stronger families. These findings are detailed in the Symposium proceedings which will be submitted to Justice Canada, then posted on Coalition members' websites.

The leadership role of the CACP in promoting safe, healthy and inclusive communities was underlined by Chief Barry MacKnight who observed: "There is a high degree of expectation that CACP will carry this issue of 'prevention', and all of the related issues, forward. The pressure is on us to lead and advance and nurture this issue." That the CACP values its role in strengthening communities is evidenced by its decision to host a major conference on youth mental health and the justice system this fall.

**Jennifer Wilson, Whitehorse Youth Delegate with Deputy Chief Michael Mann, Waterloo Regional Police Service**



**Chief Marie-Ann Day Walker Pelletier, Okanese First Nations, addresses the Symposium**



# 100 YEARS OF SERVICE BRINGS CHALLENGES AND REWARDS TO OPP



First OPP cruisers to be placed into service in Kenora 1942.  
Photo courtesy The OPP Museum. 997.52.1

by Constable Bob Cooke (Rtd), OPP

The Ontario Provincial Police, under the leadership of Commissioner Julian Fantino, is observing 100 years of service to the public of Ontario this year. In this article, Retired Prov. Const. R.D. (Bob) Cooke touches on some of the milestones in the growth and maturity of the OPP.

Becoming one of North America's largest deployed police forces was an evolutionary feat of grand proportions. Long before the Ontario Provincial Police Force was officially formed in 1909, law enforcement in Ontario was sporadic. It wasn't until 1834 when York (now Toronto) hired its first full-time constable and the subsequent formation of police forces in Hamilton (1840) and Ottawa (1855) that organized policing was truly created.

Ontario appointed its first full-time police officer in 1875 and John Wilson Murray continued his "Great Detective" career for 31 years. Policing on a provincial scope was accomplished between 1877 and 1909 by about 100 poorly-equipped constables appointed under The Constables Act. When "silver fever" hit Cobalt and environs, a tsunami of miners flooded the area hoping to get rich quick. With that influx came a definite need for law and order and, in 1905, the first "provincial constable" was appointed, in the person of George Caldbick. All of this, as well as liquor smuggling across the U.S. border, led to the formation of a provincial force on Oct. 13, 1909, but it wasn't until Jan. 1, 1910, that the OPP was considered "active."

The OPP has grown from a complement of one superintendent, five inspectors and 45 constables to become one of the largest deployed police forces on the continent.

## A DIVERSIFIED FORCE

Today, the OPP operates with nearly 6,000 uniformed officers, 850 auxiliary officers and almost 2,600 civilian employees, with 162 detachments and satellite offices in six regions, as well as 11 bureaus and eight sections or units operating out of General Headquarters in Orillia.

The Force's organizational chart displays a broad array of departments to serve and protect the public, including such enforcement issues as traffic and marine safety, drugs, anti-terrorism, illegal gambling, weapons, child exploitation and organized crime. OPP community services officers regularly visit schools, colleges and community groups to provide information related to safety and crime prevention.



Over the years, OPP members have used horses, trains, boats, planes, snowmobiles, dog sleds, cars, trucks, bicycles and motorcycles, as well as their own two feet, to get where they are needed. An inspector recommended in 1917 that a bicycle be provided for every constable to “save considerable horse hire.” In February of 2009, two members experienced some of the challenges faced by early officers. The two constables conducted a commemorative northern patrol, by snowshoe, dog sled and train, providing the public with a glimpse of how policing in remote regions used to be.

## DECADES BRING PROGRESS, CHANGE

Circumstances led to many changes. For example, in 1946 the city of Barrie accepted the Attorney General’s offer of municipal policing and the OPP transferred 18-year veteran Cpl. Harry Peel from his Welland posting to be the city’s detachment commander. With that unpaid transfer came a promotion to sergeant and, for the first time, Peel was at a detachment that had its own vehicles.

In the early 1930s, the living room of the house Peel shared with his wife, Marjory, had doubled as the Welland Detachment office. High County Constable Peel, badge number 253, policed five townships around the clock with one constable under his command. No transportation was provided and, when a seized vehicle wasn’t available, the officers received a 10-cent-per-mile compensation for using their own automobile.

Motorcycles had been replaced by cars in 1941 and the number of coupes increased to nearly 400 by 1950. A modern radio system was installed in 1947 and Harley Davidson motorcycles re-appeared two years later, the same year in which two cabin cruisers were commissioned.

Keeping the peace at strikes was a recurring duty - the Timmins-South Porcupine gold miners’ strike in 1912, the Crowland Township relief workers’ strike of 1935, the 1946 Stelco strike in Hamilton, another miners’ strike in Porcupine in 1953, the controversial Fleck Industries strike at the former RCAF station in Centralia in 1978 and the Boise-Cascade strike in 1979 at Kenora and Fort Frances, as well as others.

Although documents indicate that OPP officers raided a Toronto gambling den in 1938, illegal gambling enforcement has evolved through various changes, first forming officially as a squad in 1942, disbanding in 1981 and re-forming four years later. Like a lost puppy trying to find its way home, the squad has operated under several names and within different branches and sections of the OPP. From an initial complement of three officers, the Illegal Gambling Unit now is part of the Force’s Organized Crime Enforcement Bureau.

## KEEPING PACE WITH THE TIMES

Responsibility for 1,800 miles of provincial highways, as well as other roads in southern Ontario, was awarded to the OPP in 1923 and a motorcycle patrol was established the next year.

What is described as the most modern police radio system of its time was implemented in 1947.

Former Commissioner the late Eric Silk, the only civilian appointed to that post, is remembered by many retired officers for the reformation of the OPP during his 1963-1973 tenure. His innovations included a new promotional and command structure and re-design of the shoulder flash still worn on OPP uniforms today.

In 1990, a new radio system was put into place and, as these words are being written, an updated, state-of-the-art telecommunications backbone is being completed.

A sad chapter in the OPP’s history was written when officers were called to the gruesome scene of an Air Canada DC-8 crash, which killed all 109 persons on board near Toronto International Airport on July 5, 1970.

The OPP now provides regular policing to over 400 towns, cities and rural communities, with a vast array of ground-breaking law enforcement techniques and expertise.

As the Force celebrates 100 years it can take pride in the fact it is considered a leader in several areas of investigation. For example, the OPP worked with the RCMP in developing blood spatter training now presented at the Canadian and the Ontario police colleges. With such a solid past, the future of the Force looks bright but depends upon the imagination, determination and dedication of today’s officers who bring – and build on – the same strong characteristics displayed by their predecessors.

Service, like virtue, is its own reward.



When uniforms were issued upon formation of the OPP in 1909, Stetson hats and tight, high-necked collars were worn. In the early 1930s, peak caps replaced Stetsons. History repeated itself when, in 1997, the Stetson style returned, only to be replaced again by the peak cap in early 2009, a switch welcomed by many OPP members and just in time for the 100th anniversary year. Retired Sgt. Bill Litowski, who kindly provided this photo, is seen wearing what was once the OPP’s regulation uniform.

# 2009 INTERPOL/CAPE Training Symposium

## Training, Learning and Performance:

*International and National Innovation*  
*June 15, 16, 17, Edmonton Alberta*

By Dr. Curtis Clarke, Chair, Canadian Association of Police Educators

The complexity of a modern world is compelling policing to transform. Accountability, leadership, effectiveness and proactive service are core expectations stakeholders frequently demand of policing. If policing is to respond to complex and competing service demands, major structural and cultural organizational change is required. While there are numerous opinions as to how police organizations should undertake the task of operational and organizational change one constant within the discussion is the role of both training and knowledge transfer.

In recent years there have been few developments in any profession or industry in which training and development have not been mentioned. Timely, relevant and effective training is a fundamental mechanism in preparing those involved in law enforcement and public security to confront the operational complexities of the modern world. The globalized reality of policing and public security requires training practices to no longer remain silo based or regionally exclusive.

Given this context, the objective of the 2009 INTERPOL/CAPE Training symposium is to provide an interactive forum where national and international delegates can explore and exchange ideas regarding the latest concepts and practices in adult learning, program delivery and curriculum development. These sessions will highlight the insights, efforts and experiences of training practitioners, academics and policy makers from the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, USA, Canada and other international experts. Key themes to be explored will be investigative training and standards, competency based curriculum, recruit training models, training governance, academic/police collaboration, Adult learning, capacity building and the alignment of training to performance measures.

An underlying objective of this joint INTERPOL/CAPE symposium is to foster international networks and to ensure training continues to be developed in a collaborative environment, wherein best practices are openly shared across national and international jurisdictions.

### Target Audience:

The conference is intended for training specialists, educational professionals in the police and public safety/security community, who are interested in promoting, developing and training.

### Conference Chairs:

- Dale Sheehan, Director: Interpol Training Branch
- Dr. Curtis Clarke, Director: Police and Peace Officer Training, Alberta Solicitor General and Public Security

### Conference Steering Committee:

- Inspector Bob Hassel, Edmonton Police Service
- Inspector Gerry Francois, Calgary Police Service
- Joanne Rigon, RCMP (Learning and Development)

### Speakers:

The following guest speakers will address topic areas such as: aligning competency frameworks to training and performance, rethinking and redesigning recruit training, the development and professionalization of investigative skills and ongoing leadership development.

- Robin Field-Smith, (Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary), Training and Development, UK
- Dr. Maki Haberfeld, John Jay College, NYPD Leadership Development Program, USA
- Commander Cameron Campbell, Director, Oregon Police Academy, USA
- Dr. Harry Peeters, Police Academy of the Netherlands, NL
- Inspector Dan McGrory, Professional Investigators Program, NPIA, UK
- Shelagh O'Leary, Director, NPIA Learning and Development Service, UK
- Dr. Jim Drennan, Dean, Fleming College, CAN
- Dr. Luann Pannell, Director, Police Training and Education, LAPD, USA

For further information visit the conference website  
[www.trainingsymposium2009.com](http://www.trainingsymposium2009.com)

# CACP Informatics Committee Hosts International Conference

By Chief Clive Weighill, Saskatoon Police Service, Co-chair Informatics Committee

The Informatics Committee has hosted its fourth conference since 1998. Building upon successes at previous conferences in Cornwall, Montreal and Vancouver, this year's event was held in Victoria from February 15 through 17. The Fairmont Empress Hotel provided an excellent setting for the conference.

Past conferences have highlighted topics such as: information sharing, data interoperability, and voice interoperability. This conference's theme was "Supporting Public Safety Operations Through Current and Emerging Technology." The conference provided first response executives with information concerning technological tools that can greatly benefit daily operations or major events. The agenda was designed to inform public safety officials on the operational usage of technology, not how the technology works.

The conference was international in scope with presenters from the United Kingdom, United States, and Canada. The delegates were a cross section of public safety officials ranging from government agencies, military, firefighting, emergency medical, and police.

The topics covered were truly operational in nature. Key note sessions were diverse, and included:

- a historical Canadian perspective of data, information and voice interoperability.
- the United States Homeland Security position on interoperability from the emergency response community.
- A presentation from the Minneapolis Police Department highlighting the breadth of technological support required to respond the recent bridge collapse in their community .
- the United States Department of Homeland Security road map for nation-wide interoperability in the United States.
- the RCMP plan for integrated security command at the 2010 Olympics.
- the National Police Improvement Agency from the United Kingdom's success story on the use of the automated number plate recognition system.
- the British Transport Police perspective on the use of CCTV cameras.

Panel discussions themes varied from protecting critical infrastructure, countering cyber threat, best practices to success stories in voice interoperability, building future analysts, presenting winning business cases to police boards, and building video asset management.

The conference highlighted the value of partnerships created between public safety organizations:

- *Correction Service Canada sharing information with police through Information Police (INFOPOL)*
- *police agencies sharing information from their data banks through the Police Information Portal (PIP)*
- *the RCMP sharing information with the Federal Justice Department through the National Integrated Interagency Information System (NIII)*
- *a joint partnership by the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police, the Canadian Association of Fire Chiefs and the Canadian Medical Services Chiefs in connection to broadband spectrum for public safety in Canada.*

Following the conference, the Informatics Committee co-hosted a meeting of the Canadian Interoperability Technology Interest Group (CITIG). The CITIG was formed as a working group of the Informatics Committee to provide leadership in the area of voice interoperability. Its role is to facilitate further research into the five elements of the interoperability continuum. The Canadian Police Research Centre (CRPC) now manages the CITIG and reports back to the Informatics Committee on subjects pertaining to potential partnerships with the CRPC, voice interoperability issues, and the broader public safety perspective. The first National Interoperability Conference, sponsored by CACP, was held in Ottawa in March 2007. This very successful event brought together over 170 police, fire and EMS practitioners to discuss ways to improve public safety interoperability in Canada.

Through funding received from the CACP, Superintendent Finn is now on the Radio Advisory Board of Canada (RABC). This appointment permits us to better represent the needs of public safety at the national level. Recently, this involvement enabled the RABC to respond favourably on the needs of public safety to

Industry Canada's request for comments on the 700 MHz Public Safety Band.

We are most fortunate that the Ottawa Police Service has seconded Inspector Lance Valcour to the Canadian Police Research Centre. Lance has conducted voice interoperability workshops across Canada. His efforts have been instrumental in focusing attention on the spectrum for public safety. In fact, a joint resolution with the Canadian Association of Fire Chiefs and the Emergency Medical Services Chiefs of Canada, regarding first responder voice interoperability and spectrum bandwidth for emergency services has been brought forward for endorsement by the CACP.

Inspector Valcour and Superintendent Finn also attend and represent Canadian policing interests at the National Public Safety Telecommunications Council in the USA. We are confident that, by working together, we can better serve our communities in improving public safety interoperability both in Canada and with our US Partners.



Dr. David Boyd, Director, Command, Control, and Interoperability, Office of Emergency Communications, US Department of Homeland Security; CACP Informatics Committee Co-chair, Chief Clive Weighill, Saskatoon Police Service; Mr. Eldon Amoroso, London Police Service; Mr. Chris Essid, Director, Office of Emergency Communications, US Department of Homeland Security.



D/Commr. Peter German, RCMP E Division and Chief Cst. Jamie Graham, Victoria Police Department

# RE-INVENTING CRIMINAL JUSTICE: A BEGINNING CONVERSATION A REAL BEGINNING!!!!

By Clayton Pecknold, Vincent Westwick and Valerie Westwick (Symposium Researcher)

For many years, the approach to changes in the criminal law meant changes to legislation. On behalf of the CACP, the Law Amendments Committee pursued legislated amendments as the solution for problems in substantive or procedural law. This involved consultations, submissions to Government at the official and political level as well as formal presentations to Parliamentary Committees. A balance had to be struck between the needs put forward by the membership of the CACP and the legislative agenda of the Government of the day - not always the same, not always easy to do!

For several years, the Law Amendments Committee has been working with both the Heads of Prosecution and the Justice Efficiencies Project. Through these relationships two things became apparent. First, that all sectors of the system shared the concern of the CACP that the public was losing confidence in the justice system. Second, and perhaps most importantly, the particular challenges of the police and their role in the system was not sufficiently understood by the other parties. The LAC resolved to do what it could to improve upon the latter.

Recognizing the growing influence of the Courts, in the mid 1990's, the LAC commenced a court intervention program whereby the CACP sought intervenor status at the Supreme Court of Canada in cases of national importance to Canada's policing sector. But these methods were not enough. Growing legislative complexity and narrowing legislative focus forced police and others to seek other ways to affect change in the criminal justice.

During this period, the criminal justice system was growing and changing - not always for the better. The advent of large and complex trials, (the so-called mega trials), spiraling court costs with increased Charter motions, and the logistics of disclosure drove provinces to look for new ways to make the criminal justice system more efficient and effective. This was new territory.

In recent years Justice Canada, in cooperation with the Federal/Provincial/Territorial Ministers process, commenced Justice Efficiencies and Access to Justice. The idea was that judges, crowns and defence would meet to discuss issues and develop solutions. The idea had merit but judges were uncomfortable with police being at the table.

After discussions over a draft issues paper, Manitoba Chief Justice Ray Wyant agreed to meet with the chairs of the Law Amendments Committee. Showing inspired leadership, this led to members of his Committee meeting the LAC in Montreal in January 2006. Later that same year Chief Justice Wyant, joined by William Trudell of the Criminal Lawyers Association, participated in the "Bear Pit" session at the CACP Annual Conference in St. John's, Newfoundland and the relationship was underway.

The LAC began to look for new ways to move the criminal law reform agenda forward. With the enthusiastic support of Chief Justice Wyant, plans were undertaken which led an event in Vancouver. An organizing Committee composed of Chief Wyant and his Ontario colleague, Associate Chief Justice Peter Griffiths, together with LAC co-chairs Deputy Chief Clayton Pecknold and Ottawa Police General counsel Vincent Westwick, began to develop a plan for a symposium to discuss common ground for change.

The plan was to invite 10 leaders from the judiciary, defence bar, senior officials, police and of course prosecutors. The idea was to bring

a small cross-section of senior persons together to start speaking frankly to each other and look for solutions. With the able assistance of the CACP National Office staff, symposium planning was underway. The LAC half jokingly referred to the process as opening diplomatic relations with the other sectors of the criminal justice system.

On January 23 and 24, 2009 many of the most senior partners in the Criminal Justice System met for a two-day conversation in Vancouver. For the very first time, senior members of the judiciary met with police, defense, and prosecution representatives and senior bureaucrats to have a frank and open discussion about the Criminal Justice System and the erosion of public confidence in that system.

The two days of discussion was facilitated by George Thomson. George, a former Deputy Attorney General of Ontario and Canada had the confidence of all the sectors represented. His goal was to open strong and healthy communication on various key topics of criminal justice reform. The agenda was deliberately left open but the organizers were unsure whether a discussion would flow.

No one should have doubted it! It was a dynamic and idea filled two days. Valerie Westwick, an Ottawa University student, developed a paper outlining all of the reform projects currently underway in Canada. The paper provided a jumping off point and reference for the discussions which followed. During the sessions, lists of topics of concern were identified and analyzed in small groups.

The second day was devoted to defining "the way forward". A list of over forty suggestions for progress was developed and is currently under study. Perhaps the true value lay in the agreement and harmony which characterized the meetings. All sectors praised the initiative and vowed to commit to working together to achieve solutions. It was truly an auspicious "beginning" where the conversation flowed easily and productively. It bodes well for the future.

A steering group was formed, made up of the original Organizing Committee, defence lawyers William Trudell and Mayland McKimm, Assistant Deputy Minister of Justice Donald Piragoff, Assistant Deputy Minister of the Department of Criminal Justice and the Attorney General (Alberta) Greg Lepp, and Ontario Crown Prosecutor, John Pearson. They are sifting through the ideas and developing a plan to move forward. Within the CACP this process remains an initiative of the LAC, which in turns reports to Executive members Chiefs Mike Boyd and Frank Beazley. CACP members can look forward to more reports as this process continues.



The Hon. Peter D. Griffiths, Associate Chief Justice, Ontario Court of Justice; Co-chair, Law Amendments Committee D/Chief Cst. Clayton Pecknold, Central Saanich Police Department; The Hon. Raymond Wyant, Chief Judge, Manitoba Provincial Court; Co-Chair Law Amendments Committee, Vince Westwick, Ottawa Police Service Legal Advisor; and CACP President Steven Chabot, Deputy Director General, Sûreté du Québec