

**RESOLUTION 2016 – 1**  
**Canadian Bomb Data Centre**

Submitted by the Calgary Police Commission

**WHEREAS** The RCMP terminated operation of the Canadian Bomb Data Centre in April 2016 as a result of budgetary constraints; and

**WHEREAS** Individual police agencies are now responsible for collecting and storing their own data; and

**WHEREAS** Closure of the centre means police agencies no longer have access to coordinated information, resources, and expertise at a time when it's becoming increasingly important to have a centralized source for information about the criminal use of explosives; and

**WHEREAS** Terrorism and the threat of terrorism is increasing both domestically and abroad, making it incumbent upon governments and law enforcement agencies to amplify rather than diminish efforts in combatting terrorism globally.

**THEREFORE LET IT BE RESOLVED THAT** the Canadian Association of Police Governance urges the federal government to restore funding that will permit the Canadian Bomb Data Centre to continue its operation as an important resource for enhancing the ability of municipal police services to efficiently and effectively prevent crime.

**Background**

The Canadian Bomb Data Centre was a centre of policing expertise on the criminal use of explosives, safety measures to take against explosives, detecting explosives, rendering safe explosive devices, disposing of explosives, and investigating post-blast scenes.

The centre was primarily a resource for Canadian and international police services and partner agencies engaged in combating the illegal use of explosives. Police services could consult with the experts at the centre for assistance, advice, and access to an extensive library of information about explosives disposal and post-blast investigation.

The centre also collected data from Canadian police services on the criminal use of explosives in Canada and produced an annual report of the statistics. The centre exchanged intelligence with similar bomb data centres globally. Technical bulletins were produced and distributed to police agencies throughout Canada with information about identification of a bombers 'signature', emerging trends, and instruction in safety measures when dealing with explosive devices.

**RESOLUTION 2016-2**  
**Roadside Drug Screening Device**

Submitted by the Calgary Police Commission

**WHEREAS** the Federal Government of Canada has committed to legalizing and regulating marijuana by 2017; and

**WHEREAS** the Federal Government has committed to stronger laws to punish those who operate a

motor vehicle while under the influence of marijuana; and

**WHEREAS** drivers under the influence of drugs pose a danger to themselves and other users of the highway; and

**WHEREAS** section 253 of the *Criminal Code* makes it an offense to operate a vehicle while impaired by a drug; and

**WHEREAS** Canada does not currently have a roadside screening device to detect drugs in impaired drivers, although roadside screening devices have been used effectively in other countries, including Australia; and

**WHEREAS** without a roadside drug screening device, police officers will have a more difficult time detecting drug impaired driving, and crown prosecutors will have difficulty prosecuting drug impaired drivers;

**THEREFORE LET IT BE RESOLVED THAT** the Canadian Association of Police Governance brings forward a resolution passed in 2014 urging the Government of Canada to improve the safety of Canada's roadways by identifying and approving a roadside drug screening device that will enhance the investigation and prosecution of drug impaired driving.

## **Background**

In 2014, both AAPG and CAPG approved a resolution urging the government to approve a drug screening tool to enhance investigation and prosecution of drug impaired driving. Currently, the federal government is poised to fulfill its commitments regarding the legalization of marijuana and the creation of stronger laws to punish those who operate a motor vehicle while under its influence. It is prudent to re-issue the call urging the federal government to identify and approve a device that would allow police to identify drug impaired drivers at the roadside.

Currently, when police suspect a driver of being impaired by drugs, a drug recognition expert is called to the scene to administer a field sobriety test. A roadside drug screening device would greatly improve the ability of police officers to detect drug impaired driving and provide objective and efficient means of enforcing drug impaired driving laws. A roadside drug testing regime would be similar to roadside breath testing for alcohol. This capability would simplify the current investigative process for drug impaired driving, including potentially reducing the time a motorist is detained.

MADD Canada agrees that "Roadside toxicological screening ... is the best way to increase the perceived and actual rates of apprehension, and thereby deter drug-impaired driving in Canada."<sup>1</sup>

Canadian statistics show the negative effects of driving while under the influence of drugs: the number of Canadians who report driving after using marijuana is higher than those who report driving under the influence of alcohol.<sup>2</sup> Additionally, findings from Colorado and Washington show that marijuana-related traffic deaths increased after marijuana was legalized.

Given the imminent legalization of marijuana and its proven negative effect on drivers, there is now urgency around acquiring appropriate tools in Canada to enable police to detect drug-

impaired drivers roadside so they can effectively enforce road safety laws, especially the stricter punishments for marijuana-impaired drivers that government intends to introduce.

<sup>1</sup> *Drug-Impaired Driving in Canada: Review and Recommendations*, October 2012, MADD Canada, Chamberlain & Solomon, Faculty of Law, Western University, p 25

<sup>2</sup> *A Comparison of Drug- and Alcohol-involved Motor Vehicle Driver Fatalities*, Ottawa: Canadian Centre on Substance Abuse, 2011 EE Beasley, DJ Beirness & AJ Porath-Waller)

### **Resolution 2016-3**

Submitted by the Vancouver Police Department to the Vancouver Police Board for their consideration as a proposed resolution to the Canadian Association of Police Governance

COMMISSION A COMMITTEE AND/OR ACADEMIC STUDY OF HOW TECHNOLOGY HAS CHANGED THE NATURE OF CRIME, THE IMPACT ON THE PUBLIC AND THE CAPABILITY AND CAPACITY OF LAW ENFORCEMENT TO PROTECT THE PUBLIC AND ENFORCE THE LAW

WHEREAS Technological advancements have changed the way that crimes are committed. Crimes can be committed seamlessly using technology and threats to the public can be made anonymously; and

WHEREAS Local crimes can now be committed using transnational infrastructure, access to victims is no longer limited by geography and evidence related to these crimes may reside as data held by service providers or persons around the world and is usually retained for a limited time if at all; and

WHEREAS Technology that was intended to protect the personal information and the privacy of citizens such as passcodes, encryption and the “Dark Net” is also being used to cloak criminal activity; and

WHEREAS Technological advancements with operating systems, programs and devices to lock phones and protect information have made it extremely difficult if not impossible for law enforcement even pursuant to lawful judicial authorizations, to recover evidence. This issue, among others, requires consultation and collaboration with other stakeholders to resolve; and

WHEREAS Crimes utilizing technology evolve faster than the law, thus diminishing the ability of the law enforcement agencies to protect the public; and

WHEREAS Law enforcement agencies tasked with investigating crimes and defusing threats

have limited resources. In addition they are segregated by information silos, jurisdiction, political boundaries, as well as national and transnational laws;

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED:

That the Canadian Association of Police Governance urge the Federal Government of Canada to commission a study by way of committee and/or an academic review of the evolution of crime due to technology, the impact on the public and the capability and capacity of law enforcement agencies to protect the public and enforce the law. The purpose of this study would be to assess the current state of this issue, explore solutions and make recommendations for future action

#### Supplementary Information

Technology has infiltrated all our lives: how we learn, communicate, spend, capture, and store personal information. Governments, corporations, businesses, and the public have benefitted from technology. This convenience and increased efficiency comes at a cost. The devices and technological infrastructure that serve us is also the conduit by which crimes can be committed upon us. Criminals no longer need to have personal contact with victims, nor are they bound by geographic or political boundaries. Threats to our safety can be made, organized, and coordinated from anywhere in the world. This is a global issue that merits discussion and requires collaborative efforts from multiple organizations to study, with the goal of finding and implementing solutions.

As crime evolves with technology, it is necessary that laws, investigative practices, and investment of resources towards protecting the public be re-evaluated. Changes to laws and the investment of resources should provide the capability and capacity to effectively defuse threats to the public and investigate crime, while protecting the privacy interests and the rights of Canadians.

For an objective study, evaluation, and balanced recommendations, it is proposed that a committee and/or an academic review be comprised of multiple stakeholders representing, but not limited to:

- a. The Office of the Privacy Commissioner of Canada;
- b. Legal experts on civil rights;
- c. Child protection and advocacy groups for vulnerable persons;
- d. National security experts, including implicated federal officials;

- e. Experts in technology from telecommunications service providers and program developers;
- f. Canadian Anti-Fraud Centre;
- g. Financial institutions;
- h. Appropriate academics;
- i. Crown Counsel including experts in the Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty;
- j. The Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police;
- k. The Canadian Association of Police Governance; and
- l. Representatives from law enforcement agencies, specifically experts in technology-based investigations, transnational crime, and information management.

This committee would provide a forum where organizations with different paradigms can share information to expand their collective understanding of this global issue, build working relationships and develop recommendations or solutions that can be acted upon in a coordinated and collaborative manner.

The initial themes that could be examined by this committee and/or academic study may include:

- a. Threats to public safety using technology, including the examination of the lessons learned from national and international events including:
  - Terrorist attacks, recruitment strategies, communication, and financial infrastructure;
  - Cyber-attacks and security breaches;
  - Multi-jurisdictional cyber-crime cases involving the exploitation of persons;
- b. The nature of modern crimes and role of technology in criminal activity;
- c. The frequency of these crimes and the financial and social impact upon the public
- d. The barriers that exist to investigating threats to public safety and criminal activity using technology;
- e. The capability and capacity of service providers to retain and store data/potential evidence;
- f. The capability and capacity of law enforcement agencies to investigate modern crimes and protect the public; and
- g. The capability and capacity of Crown Counsel to prosecute technological based crimes.

This study and the related recommendations could serve as the foundation for:

- a. The Federal and Provincial Governments to develop or modify legislation;
- b. Telecommunication service providers and financial institutions to consider future infrastructure;
- c. Federal, Provincial, and Municipal police agencies to allocate resources, develop expertise and improve interagency communication and cooperation;
- d. Interagency cooperation for future initiatives to educate and protect the public; and
- e. Transnational discussion with global partners as well as coordinated and collaborative solutions.

Law enforcement agencies are continually examining ways to adapt to criminal activity using technology to protect the public, but solutions cannot be found and implemented by a single stakeholder. This is a global issue that merits expansive study and discussion involving multiple organizations. In this way we may account for varying paradigms, encourage collaboration and align future actions. The fruits of this study can serve as a foundation for working groups to explore solutions both nationally and transnationally. Therefore we urge that a study be commissioned by way of committee and/or an academic review of this issue to provide a foundation for future action.

**CAPG RESOLUTION 2016-4:**

**STANDARDIZED PERFORMANCE MEASURES FOR POLICE SERVICES IN CANADA**

Submitted by the Winnipeg Police Board

WHEREAS the availability of reliable data is essential for police boards and commissions to fulfill their mandated requirement to ensure police services are adequate and effective and to monitor the performance of police chiefs. In the current environment of a strong need to demonstrate that police service costs are being adequately controlled and managed, such performance measures are key to demonstrating value for money and to helping ensure that investment decisions are evidence-based.

WHEREAS the current availability of such data is limited. Where data on police workloads, activities and outcomes exists, it is not always standardized, recent, public, or collected using a rigorous methodology.

WHEREAS the Government of Canada already plays a key role in collecting data on policing, crime and victimization and studying issues associated with policing costs in Canada.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED:

That the Canadian Association of Police Governance call on the Government of Canada to take a facilitating role – together with the Provinces, Territories and First Nations – toward the establishment of a set of standardized performance measures for police services that cover the full spectrum of outcomes expected of modern police services in Canada, and related data requirements that enable cross-jurisdictional comparisons.

## **BACKGROUND**

Police boards and commissions have legislated mandates to ensure police services in their respective municipalities are adequate and effective. They also have a responsibility to monitor the performance of their respective police chiefs.

There is a national need for thorough and reliable data to measure and compare the performance of police services. Calls for service involving criminal activity now compose a smaller portion of total calls for service as an increasing share of police workloads involve locating missing persons, assisting persons in a state of mental health crisis, and assisting persons with addictions. As a result, the crime rate and crime severity index are insufficient metrics for understanding police workloads.

Police boards, police commissions and police services must innovate in order to keep pace with change and to provide value for money. Accurate performance data is essential to measuring the effectiveness and efficiency of policing innovations before new technologies and practices are adopted by multiple agencies. Benchmarking identifies the most effective police agencies and allows others to learn from them. It also highlights performance gaps that allow police boards and commissions to adjust their strategic priorities.

There is, at present, a lack of standardized and publicly available data that can assist police boards, police commissions and police services across Canada in measuring performance. The Municipal Benchmarking Network (formerly OMBI) collects data on several aspects of police performance, but its scope is limited to Ontario and select municipalities outside of the province that participate voluntarily. Statistics Canada collects annual data on crime and police resources in Canada, but there are gaps in how police boards and commissions can use this data:

- Statistics Canada reports its rate of officers per 100,000 population for census metropolitan areas, rather than for municipalities. This means that the Statistics Canada data does not reflect the efficiency of a specific police service. Police services measure their own rate of officers per 100,000 population, but how the rate is calculated varies depending on whether the agency includes externally-funded officer positions.
- Statistics Canada no longer calculates the per capita cost of providing police services to individual municipalities. Its annual report, *Police resources in Canada*, reports on the national per capita policing cost, but police boards and commissions do not have access to reliable, consolidated data that would allow them to compare the budget requirements of their respective police services to others.
- Reporting on crime rates and crime severity are useful measures of community safety, but are limited as indicators of police workloads. The publicly available data that measures police workloads, activities and outcomes is currently very limited.
- The current metrics focus on inputs, costs and crime rates. Further metrics are needed in order to measure outcomes and effectiveness.

Data recorded by individual police agencies for their internal use or for reporting to their respective police boards and commissions is not standardized. There are risks associated with relying too heavily on compilations of these self-reported performance measures because police agencies may define their key performance indicators differently. Leadership is needed to ensure federal, provincial, municipal and First Nations agencies produce and share performance data that can be compared and analyzed.