



# CAPB National

October 2005

## CAPB Response to MPI Consultation

The Board of Directors of the CAPB has approved the following motion with regard to the DNA Missing Persons Index (MPI) Consultation Paper issued by Public Safety & Emergency Preparedness Canada (PSEPC): *“The CAPB strongly supports the creation of a DNA Missing Persons Index in Canada to be managed federally, but with a cost-sharing agreement worked out with the Provinces’ Solicitors-General regarding funding of analyses. The CAPB also supports submitting the responses of the Vancouver Police Board to PSEPC’s questionnaire on this topic.”*

Highlights of the Vancouver Police Board’s response are set out below. The complete version is on the CAPB web site.

Do you support the creation of a DNA Missing Persons Index in Canada?

**Response:** Yes, we do support the creation of a DNA Missing Persons Index in Canada. Currently, there are unidentified human remains held by the Coroners in various jurisdictions that cannot be systematically compared via DNA to samples from reported missing persons because there is no effective repository for the DNA. A DNA MPI would address this issue.

Should a Canadian MPI be national or a provincial/territorial network?

**Response:** The MPI should be a national network, similar to CPIC or the criminal DNA database. The simplest process would be to mirror the existing system for submission and analysis of DNA to the National (criminal) DNA Databank. The service could be managed federally, but with a cost-sharing agreement worked out with the provinces Solicitors-General regarding funding of analyses.

If you think an MPI should be national, should it be located in the RCMP? Or, would you support the creation of a new, independent agency to store and protect access to the biological samples and DNA profiles?

**Response:** In the interests of seamlessness, it makes sense to have the RCMP manage this service if it’s going to be a federal MPI.

## Police and National Security Agencies to Get New Powers

At the recent Canadian Association of Police Board’s Conference in Ottawa Justice Minister Irwin Cotler said legislation will be introduced this fall to give police and national security agencies new powers to eavesdrop on cell phone calls and monitor the Internet activities of Canadians. The minister said the law is needed to replace outdated surveillance laws that were written before the arrival of cell phones and e-mail.

Minister Cotler outlined in a speech to the delegates that the proposed bill would allow police to demand that Internet service providers hand over a wide range of information on the surfing habits of individuals, including online pseudonyms, and whether someone possesses a mischief-making computer virus.

The CAPB passed resolutions in 2003 and 2004 calling for such updates to existing “lawful access” legislation and welcomes Minister Cotler’s news.

### What’s Inside...

- CAPB Conference Report
- Victims of Crime Legislation
- In the News – National and Provincial
- Upcoming Events
- People

**CAPB Response to MPI Consultation...continued**

For the purposes of developing an MPI, how should "missing person" be defined?

**Response:** The minimum definition proposed in the discussion paper is a good starting point. However, in any case where foul play is suspected, or there isn't information to suggest that the circumstances of the person going missing are NOT related to foul play, then the samples should be accepted immediately. In addition, the suggested time frame of waiting for the person to be missing for 1 year continuously is far too long. Statistical analysis conducted in Vancouver in 1999 of national missing persons data demonstrated that 90% of missing persons are found within 2 weeks, and 99% are found within 22 weeks. Part of the work around the MPI should be to validate this data, and use it to justify a much shorter "waiting period" for submission of DNA to the MPI, i.e., something between 2 and 22 weeks.

Do you support the inclusion of DNA profiles from volunteer biological relatives of a missing person in an MPI, in addition to the profile of the missing person?

**Response:** If confirmed DNA is NOT available from the missing person, then it is imperative that familial DNA be eligible for submission to the MPI.

Would you want to see some form of advisory or oversight body for a DNA MPI, and if so, what would be its mandate?

**Response:** An oversight committee to balance individual privacy interests against law enforcement interests would be prudent.

Should the possibility of cross-checking the DNA of found human remains against DNA profiles within the National DNA Data Bank be explored further?

**Response:** Yes. While there are privacy interests to address, cross-checking and data-matching between databases creates a powerful tool and, with sufficient rules in place to address privacy issues, should be pursued. We agree with the proposed direction regarding crosschecking of DNA set out in the Discussion Paper.

Would you support consideration of the expansion of a national MPI to include capacity to deal with mass disaster victim identification, and/or a military component, or the capacity to share information with other countries -- either now or in the future?

**Response:** Yes.

Do you have any additional comments to make regarding the creation of a DNA MPI?

**Response:** The lack of an MPI for DNA samples is a significant impediment to solving missing persons cases, some of which are the result of foul play. The technology now exists to create a powerful tool to address missing persons cases and in the identification of found human remains, in the same way that the criminal database has been a powerful tool for solving crime, convicting offenders, and exculpating suspects and wrongly accused persons. An MPI would be an important step in assisting local police agencies in providing closure to families who are missing a loved one, as well as providing a capacity to assist in identification of victims in a mass disaster event, including the sharing of information with other countries whose citizens may die in Canada.

***For the complete questionnaire and responses please visit the CAPB web site.  
For more information on how your Board can have input to the DNA MPI, see the article  
on page 5.***



## CAPB 2005 Conference Report

The theme for this year's conference - *Best Practices in Police Governance* – was selected to highlight the release of the CAPB's research report on best practices. Conference highlights from a more detailed report by Connie Phillipson, Executive Director of the Region of York Police Services Board are summarized below.

### **BEST PRACTICES RESEARCH PROJECT**

In 2004, the CAPB undertook a significant research project on police governance entitled *Best Practices – A Framework for Professionalism and Success in Police Board Governance*. The project, under the leadership of Mr. Frederick Biro, reviewed governance developments in Canada, the United States and England, reviewed legislation, interviewed key stakeholders, and created a framework of best practices for police services boards.

It's a must read for anyone interested in effective Board governance. Against a background of lessons learned in the private sector, the merits of principle-based governance, Board fundamentals, and constructive relationships are highlighted as minimum requirements for Boards which must provide oversight, manage risks and respond to shareholders (i.e. the community, appointing and funding bodies, and the members of the police service). Of most interest to Boards will be the 11 practical recommendations, each of which outlines a rationale, provides examples of implementation and challenges Boards to take certain actions. The 11 recommendations are designed to improve a Board's governance of its police service through the adoption of various best practices in such areas as: qualifications, orientation, education and training of Board Members; Board self-assessment; succession planning; strategic planning; risk management; oversight; accountability to shareholders and employees; procedural by-laws and documented policy development and review processes.

### **THE HONOURABLE IRWIN COTLER, MINISTER OF JUSTICE AND ATTORNEY GENERAL OF CANADA**

Once described by Maclean's magazine as "Counsel for the Oppressed", Minister Cotler inspired his audience with his eloquent plea for a more tolerant and just Canada. It was a fascinating menu of issues to digest in an hour. Terrorism – the police – human rights – the vulnerable - hate crime – the criminal justice system – legislation – guns. A leading public advocate for the Human Rights Agenda, Minister Cotler delivered a compelling message about the priorities of his government's justice agenda.

### **POLICE AND GOVERNANCE: THE BOARD/CHIEF RELATIONSHIP**

Dr. Curtis Clarke, Associate Professor, Criminal Justice Program Coordinator, Athabasca University, Alberta, tackled a tough subject that was dear to the hearts of delegates. How do you make the ambiguous Board/Chief relationship work? What kind of leadership style works best? How do you make the Chief accountable without undermining the relationship? Tough questions. No easy answers followed. Dr. Clarke discussed the two primary functions of Police Boards, namely, governance and oversight and clarified the relationship between leadership and management functions. Boards that confuse governance and management functions will fail to function. He encouraged Boards to be true to their primary leadership responsibilities which include determining the organization's mission and purpose; selecting the Chief of Police and assessing his/her performance; providing proper financial oversight; ensuring adequate resources; ensuring ethical and legal integrity and maintaining accountability; ensuring effective organizational planning; monitoring and strengthening the organization's programs and services; and enhancing the organization's public standing.

### **FINDING THE NEXT GENERATION OF CULTURALLY DIVERSE POLICE OFFICERS – OTTAWA'S OUTREACH RECRUITMENT PROGRAM**

Ottawa's Outreach Recruitment Program is a long-term, proactive hiring and retention strategy to diversify the Ottawa Police Service so that it adequately reflects the demographics of the city it serves. Over the next five years, for example, the Ottawa Police Service will experience significant staff turnover as 20% of constables and sergeants become eligible for retirement. Therefore, police services are challenged to mount competitive marketing campaigns to attract suitable candidates who initially may not have considered a policing career.

...continued on page 4

**CAPB Conference Report...continued**

To achieve its goal of becoming a model of a diverse police organization within 10 years, the Ottawa Police Service has identified Outreach Recruitment as its #1 Strategic Priority. The Outreach Recruitment Program aims to meet operational requirements, compete for talent, increase effectiveness, achieve competitive advantage and provide leadership in compliance with policy and legislative initiatives. It includes recruitment targets, marketing strategies, identified champions of community recruitment, and ongoing support for new recruits.

**LAW ENFORCEMENT ABORIGINAL AND DIVERSITY NETWORK (LEAD)**

Dr. Bill Beahen, Program Director, and Sergeant Ron Johansson, LEAD Steering Committee, Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police (CACP), enlightened their audience about LEAD's mandate. A special program of the CACP, LEAD represents a group of police services across Canada dedicated to improving consultation with and service to Aboriginal and diverse communities. LEAD acknowledges that police services lack cultural competence and aims to improve this situation across Canada. It encourages all law enforcement agencies to acknowledge and strive to eliminate barriers that impede relations with Aboriginal and diverse communities.

LEAD is contributing to the *Cultural Competency Forum* in Toronto, October 12 – 15, 2005 and will be supporting a national Law Enforcement Aboriginal and Diversity Conference entitled *Building Trust* from April 30 – May 3, 2006. The Conference is expected to attract about 800 delegates from various police services and communities.

**ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.** The ANNUAL MEETING was held on August 19, 2005 and a number of resolutions were dealt with as well as elections for the 2005-06 term and the presentation of the CAPB's first strategic plan. Visit the CAPB website for details.

The Canadian Association of Police Boards 17th Annual Meeting and Conference will be held in Edmonton, August 17 – 19, 2006.

**Victims of Crime Legislation**

Early in August the CAPB received a letter from the Alberta Solicitor General and Minister of Public Safety, the Honourable Harvey Cenaiko, to update the CAPB on the *Victims of Crime Amendment Act*, which received royal assent on May 10, 2005. The letter advised that as a result of the passage of this legislation, the guiding principles of the *Victims of Crime Act* were amended to reflect revisions to the *Canadian Statement of Basic Principles for Victims of Crime*. The revised principles do not represent a significant change in policy direction. However, they modernize the previous principles, use simplified language and clarify the types of information victims are entitled to. The principles in the *Victims of Crime Act* now read as follows:

- a) Victims should be treated with courtesy, compassion and respect.
- b) The privacy of victims should be considered and respected to the greatest extent possible.
- c) All reasonable measures should be taken to minimize inconvenience to victims.
- d) Victims should promptly receive, in accordance with the *Act* and the regulations, financial benefits for the injuries that they have suffered.
- e) The safety and security of victims should be considered at all stages of the criminal justice process and appropriate measures to protect victims from intimidation and retaliation should be taken when necessary.

...continued on page 5

**Victims of Crime Legislation...continued**

- f) Information should be provided to victims about the criminal justice system and the victim's role and opportunities to participate in criminal justice processes.
- g) Information should be provided to victims, in accordance with prevailing law, policies and procedures, about the status of the investigation, the scheduling progress and final outcome of the proceedings and the status of the offender in the correctional system.
- h) Information should be provided to victims about available victim assistance services, including the Victim Impact Statement Program, requesting restitution, means of obtaining financial reparation and other assistance and programs.
- i) The views, concerns and representation of victims are an important consideration in criminal justice processes and should be considered in accordance with prevailing law, policies and procedures.
- j) The needs, concerns and diversity of victims should be considered in the development and delivery of programs and services and in related education and training.
- k) Information should be provided to victims about available options to raise their concerns when they believe that these principles have not been followed.

In October 2003, Federal, Provincial and Territorial (F/P/T) Ministers responsible for Justice recommended that provincial legislation be amended to incorporate revisions to the *Canadian Statement of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime*. In addition, this amendment fulfills one of the recommendations of the *Report of the Alberta Victims of Crime Consultation*. This Report is the result of an extensive, province-wide consultation with victims and victim services providers. It creates a ten-year vision for the development and expansion of services for victims of crime and makes recommendations to achieve this vision. A copy of the Report can be downloaded from [www.victims.pov.ab.ca](http://www.victims.pov.ab.ca).

The Minister concluded his letter by asking that police services boards across the nation consider these principles and to work to ensure they are adopted across the nation in an effort to reduce re-victimization, help victims cope better and give victims more confidence to report crime in the future.

**In the News...****National News****DNA Missing Persons Index (MPI)**

There is a public consultation on creating a DNA Missing Persons Index (MPI). The Government of Canada is exploring the potential for the creation of a DNA MPI and is encouraging interested Canadians to make their views known on this important matter.

A consultation paper has been prepared that examines the issues and asks a series of questions, the answers to which will help shape future legislation as well as inform policy and program development. Police services may wish to provide their responses directly to Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Canada (PSEPC).

The deadline for submissions may be extended to ensure the appropriate information is obtained on legal and practical issues including resource implications. The viewpoint from the law enforcement community will help PSEPC to understand the investigative value when trying to connect unidentified remains with a person who has been reported missing.

The consultation document paper is available at the following website: [http://www.psepc-sppcc.gc.ca/publications/Policing/mipi/index\\_e.asp](http://www.psepc-sppcc.gc.ca/publications/Policing/mipi/index_e.asp)

## National News ...continued

**Drug Courts Expanded**

Drug courts are in operation in Toronto and Vancouver and now four more cities will get drug courts according to a recent federal government announcement. Regina, Edmonton, Winnipeg and Ottawa will be part of a federal program to put non-violent criminals into drug treatment instead of jail. Participants must follow a structured treatment program to reduce their dependence on drugs. They will also get help from drug court staff to find housing, jobs and training. The cost to run the program in the four cities is just over 13 million dollars over four years. Each new court is expected to begin operations this year.

**Recommended Changes to Canada-U.S. Border Protection**

A senate committee has recommended a "change of culture" to the way the Canada-U.S. border is protected, including arming customs officers. The Committee's aim is to keep terrorists at bay while insuring against a shutdown along the 49th parallel that could cripple the economy. Over a billion dollars in trade flows across the border every day and almost 90 percent of Canada's exports head to the US.

The committee also recommends almost tripling the amount Canadians can import, from \$750 to \$2,000. That would allow customs officers to devote more of their energies to assessing and repelling security threats.

Authorities on both sides of the border are concerned about the possibility of a terrorist strike on the Ambassador Bridge, which connects Windsor and Detroit. More trade flows over that bridge every year than the total trade between Japan and the US. Both countries have promised to build a second crossing by 2013, but the Committee believes the threat to the span warrants extraordinary action, such as legislation allowing the government to expropriate property in Windsor to advance construction "in the interests of national security."

**Youth Crime Cases Decreasing**

Statistics Canada recently reported that the annual youth crime case load declined last year by the largest annual amount in more than 10 years. Judges heard 70,465 cases in the 2003-2004 fiscal year, down 17 percent from the previous year. It is believed that the number of youth crime cases coming to court fell dramatically last year because this was the first year under the new Youth Criminal Justice Act. The new Youth Justice Act was enacted to keep less serious cases out of court, dealing with them informally and educating youths about the consequences of their crimes. This was the single largest annual decline since 1991-1992, the first year national figures were available.

**Bill C-10 (An Act to Amend the Criminal Code (Mental Disorder) and to Make Consequential Amendments to Other Acts)**

On May 19, 2005, Bill C-10 (An Act to amend the *Criminal Code*, [mental disorder] and to make consequential amendments to other Acts) received Royal Assent. This Bill amends the *Criminal Code* provisions that apply to persons who are "not criminally responsible" on account of mental disorder or of being "unfit to stand trial" due to their mental disorder. It also makes consequential amendments to various Acts including the *Youth Criminal Justice Act* and the *Canada Evidence Act* (see clauses 43-63).

Proclamation of many of the Bill C-10 amendments will not occur until January 2, 2006. These include the proposed amendments in clauses 34-36, which will streamline the transfer of an accused to another province or territory and expand the options open to a peace officer that arrests an accused for contravening an assessment order or a disposition. However, clause 33, that will permit a judicial stay of proceedings for a permanently unfit accused, was proclaimed on June 30, 2005 (refer to clause 33).

Below is a link to the Government of Canada's Legislative Information website which provides detailed information on Bill C-10 reforms, including a link to the version of the Bill which received Royal Assent on May 19, 2005:

<http://www.parl.gc.ca/LEGISINFO/index.asp?Lang=E&query=4217&Session=13&List=toc>

## National News ...continued

**Roadside Screening Devices  
and the Right to Legal Counsel**

This Supreme Court case considered whether police officers were authorized to ask motorists about their prior alcohol consumption and to request the performance of sobriety tests at the roadside without police first informing the driver of his or her right to counsel under s. 10(b) of the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*.

There were three important conclusions stemming from this decision. First, the Court upheld the right of police to stop motorists whom they believe to be operating a motor vehicle having consumed alcohol in such a quantity that the concentration in the motorist's blood exceeds 80 mg. of alcohol in 100 ml. of blood (*Criminal Code of Canada*, s. 253).

Second, the Court upheld the use of roadside screening measures for assessing the sobriety of the driver. In this case the Court found that the use of roadside screening measures and the question about prior alcohol consumption to assess the sobriety of the accused were reasonable and necessary for the police officers to fulfill their duty.

Third, the Court found that the use of approved roadside screening measures is authorized by law and is incompatible with the exercise of the right to counsel by the detained motorist at the roadside. The Court found that the compelling state objective in this case, of protecting society by reducing the carnage caused by individuals who drive while impaired, justifies the use of reasonable roadside screening methods. As a result, the limitation on the s. 10(b) Charter right to counsel is reasonable and demonstrably justified under s. 1 of the Charter.

The specifics of this ruling and how this decision impacts the policies and procedures of your particular police service should be referred to your own legal counsel. The June Supreme Court of Canada's decision in *R. v. Orban* can be found at: <http://www.lexum.umontreal.ca/csc-cc/en/rec/html/2005scc037.wpd.html>.

**Chiefs Call for More  
Co-Operation and Integration**

At the end of its 100<sup>th</sup> annual conference in August, the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police (CACP) called for all law enforcement agencies to exercise better co-operation and integration in their efforts to protect national security. For its part, the CACP struck a committee to explore the issue of integrating and strengthening police efforts. It also called on governments to pursue more efficient and effective policing of "multi-jurisdictional and global" threats to public safety. It said the security roles and responsibilities of each level of government and law enforcement agency must be clarified.

In a paper drafted by delegates the CACP advocated for "coherent and seamless policing," including resource and intelligence sharing "across domestic and international boundaries," all of which is critical to public safety.

At the conference it was noted that a year before the terrorist attacks on New York and Washington on September 11, 2001, Auditor General Sheila Fraser said it was time for clear agreement between the law enforcement community and governments on service levels, funding agreements, management and accountability. She warned again this past April that national security is at risk without more thorough framework arrangements. Adding further credence to the need, a federal government study recently concluded that such a framework is "imperative in today's environment."

At the conference it was also noted that video surveillance was an important tool in the British police investigation after more than 50 people were killed and hundreds wounded in three terrorist bombings in London in July. Canadians must address constitutional and other issues raised by more video surveillance in their cities and seriously consider the need for more cameras in public venues like train stations, bus depots transit systems and airports.

**National News ...continued****Freedom of the Press**

Canada's highest court recently ruled that search warrants should only be sealed from the public when releasing the information would clearly threaten the judicial process. The 9-0 ruling from the Supreme Court of Canada has been interpreted as a victory for freedom of the press and the public's right to know. As a result of this ruling the Crown and police will have to do more than argue that publicity would hamper investigations.

The top court says sealing orders must pass the same stringent tests that are used to keep court proceedings as open as possible, and this is true even in the early stages of an investigation before charges are laid. The ruling stems from attempts by the Ontario Provincial Police to seal search warrants used in the investigation of a tainted meat scandal.

**High-Tech Security System at Canada's Main Airports**

A high-tech security system is being installed to screen workers at Canada's main airports. The system, which includes fingerprint and iris scanning, will replace the current photo ID system. The \$7 million system, which has been three years in the making, is designed to make it tougher to infiltrate secure areas of airports.

The Canadian Air Transport Security Authority is providing new biometric cards and scanning equipment to Canada's 29 biggest airports by the end of December. All 125,000 airport workers should be enrolled sometime next year. British Columbia's Kelowna International Airport is the first facility to transfer all of its 480 workers to the new technology.

**Provincial News****Computer Program Aids Enforcement**

By using a new computer program that shows where serious car crashes happen in British Columbia, the province is helping RCMP reduce the number of deaths and injuries on the roads. Instead of setting up random speed traps, traffic officers are collecting and analyzing data about collisions to identify those areas that are notorious for serious and fatal crashes, and stepping up patrols in those areas.

With this new tool, police resources are redirected away from random speed checks and toward the things that cause injuries and deaths on the road like impaired drivers and people not wearing seatbelts. The approach has resulted in 30 percent fewer serious injuries and 10 percent fewer deaths from collisions over the past three years. The use of the computer program is a first and it is expected that it will eventually be used across the country.

**Public Complaints to be Reviewed**

The British Columbia government has appointed a retired Alberta judge to review the way public complaints against municipal police are handled. The judge is a former police complaint commissioner who understands the role of the police and the public in the complaint process. The review is expected to be comprehensive and impartial. The review will look at the complaint process outlined in the Police Act, how municipal police comply with that process, how police investigate public complaints, and how police chiefs oversee internal investigations.

An interim report and recommendations are expected by December 15th and a final report by the end of February, 2006.

## Provincial News...continued

**Use of Tasers Reviewed**

The recent report on Taser technology carried out for British Columbia's police complaints commissioner recommended moderating the use of Tasers based on the degree of threat posed. It also recommended the appointment of a provincial coordinator on the use of force to evaluate new and existing technologies available to police. The commissioner also indicated that there is still no direct connection between the use of Tasers and death, although there are some problems with repeated use.

The study follows an interim report and recommendations made in the fall of 2004. The investigation into Taser technology was ordered by the police complaints commissioner due to four deaths in B.C. after the Taser was used.

Recommendations in the final B.C. report say Tasers should not be used against suspects who are giving only passive resistance, and should be used in what is called the "push-stun" mode for suspects showing active resistance without attacking. It goes on to recommend that where a suspect is attacking or trying to assault an officer, the officer should consider probe deployment.

The report did not recommend any prohibition on the use of Tasers.

**Fighting Child Pornography**

Early in the summer, Alberta's Solicitor General's office indicated the Integrated Child Exploitation (ICE) team will soon be operational with collaboration from the RCMP, Edmonton Police Service, Calgary Police Service, Lethbridge and Medicine Hat. The program will cost around \$2 million per year and will operate as a new unit and not a short term task force.

The new unit is based on Manitoba's anti-child exploitation task force which is now working to do more to fight the growing problem of Internet child pornography. Manitoba's Integrated Child Exploitation (ICE) Unit has helped with over 100 arrests since it was formed by the Winnipeg Police Service and RCMP in 2001.

The Manitoba ICE has also helped to write an instruction manual for police investigating pedophiles who take advantage of anonymity on the Internet to swap child pornography.

**Aboriginals Over Represented in Jails**

A recent survey released by Statistics Canada has concluded that aboriginal people are over-represented in Saskatchewan jails. The survey considers information on the characteristics and outcome profiles of people involved in Saskatchewan correctional services over two periods between 1999-00 and 2003-04.

**Backlog of Criminal Cases**

The province of Ontario's lawyers say the Ontario government has done little to clear the backlog first warned of two years ago by the provincial auditor. The Ministry of the Attorney General says 36 percent of charges took eight months or more to move through the courts last year, down slightly from 39 percent in 2001-02 that the provincial auditor Jim McCarter called "the worst in a decade" back in 2003.

In 1990, the Supreme Court of Canada ruled that a typical case should go to trial within eight to ten months in order to avoid prejudicing the rights of an accused. Following that Askov decision ruling, Ontario withdrew more than 50,000 criminal charges.

The province has reported that since the 2003 auditor's report, it has hired 15 new judges, 16 replacement judges and 50 Crown Attorneys, established case management teams to prioritize cases, set up new practices to settle cases early, trimmed the number of pre-trial court appearances and run special courts to target the hardest-hit areas. The province is still aiming for a more efficient paperless justice system, even though the 2002 integrated justice project to create a province-wide computerized justice network system failed.

Last December Statistics Canada indicated that in 2003-04, the average time between first and last appearance in a case was more than seven months. The delay was longest in Quebec, followed by Ontario. Overall, 8 percent of cases in Canada took eight months or more to be resolved.

## Provincial News...continued

### Call for Change

Following Ontario's recent enactment of reporting of gun shot wounds where all health professionals are required to report gunshot wounds, no matter how minor, there is pressure from the police community suggesting Alberta needs to change its laws to require hospitals to report all gunshot wounds.

In Alberta, gunshot wounds are only reported to police if the injuries are life-threatening.

Alberta's Health and Wellness ministry staff have reported that it is currently reviewing the Health Information Act, which governs patient privacy, with a view to recommending that if the government wants to follow Ontario's lead, separate legislation should be considered.

### High Flying Crime Fighting

In June the Saskatoon Police Service unveiled its latest tool in the fight against crime. The Skyhawk II, a Cessna 172, was used to respond to calls around the city throughout the summer months. The two-seater plane is equipped with stabilized binoculars, hand-held night vision and a laptop. The red and white plane can fly for about six hours at 90 miles per hour.

A pilot is joined by an observer during flights who surveys the city below. Helicopters are more commonly used in policing, but the Cessna is less expensive. The plane is aiding the force by reducing the ground members' response times and by detecting false alarms.

The project will be evaluated based on how the air support interacts with the front line, the number of hours logged, how many complaints the flying officers respond to and how many apprehensions are made with the Cessna's help.

### New Courthouse for Moncton

In June Premier Bernard Lord announced a new \$28 million courthouse will be built in Moncton, New Brunswick. The stand-alone courthouse will be built on a former commercial property in the heart of the city's downtown. It will feature 13 courtrooms, two hearing rooms, holding cells, and chambers for the judiciary. It will also have offices for administration, public prosecutions, the barristers' society, sheriff personnel, police, and Legal Aid New Brunswick.

Construction is expected to begin in June 2006 and be completed by May of 2008.

### New Justice Centre in Nova Scotia

A new \$12 million justice centre that will serve northern Nova Scotia and Cape Breton was opened in August in Port Hawkesbury, Nova Scotia. This facility is the first of several courthouse complexes under construction in the province. Two other buildings now under construction are in Bridgewater and Yarmouth.

Port Hawkesbury's facility is a 45,500-square-foot justice centre that includes three courtrooms, five holding cells, rooms for lawyers to meet privately with clients, and offices for court administration staff. The new justice centre will be fully operational in late September.

### What's New

Police boards looking to strengthen their stewardship of community police services may find a useful resource in a book titled, "Governing for Results: A Director's Guide to Good Governance" just released by Trafford Publishing. The author, Mel D. Gill, presented workshops on governance at the 2004 CAPB conference.

The book, based on solid research, has received strong endorsements from many nonprofit and public sector leaders, including United Way and IMAGINE Canada. It offers practical advice, tools and quick tips for strengthening governance. It is available from Trafford Publishing, [www.trafford.com/robots/04-2746.html](http://www.trafford.com/robots/04-2746.html) and other online bookstores.

### Ontario Association of Police Services Boards Teleclass Board Governance Training

The OAPSB is now offering teleclass board governance training program for Section 10 and 31 Board members starting September 22, 2005. Call Gayle Rundle at the OAPSB office at 905-458-1488 or visit the OAPSB web site at [www.oapSB.ca](http://www.oapSB.ca) for more information. You can still participate even if you missed the first class!



## Upcoming Events

### 2005 Memorial Service

The 2005 Memorial Service took place on Sunday, September 25, 2005 on Parliament Hill in Ottawa.

In 1998, the Canadian Government officially proclaimed the last Sunday of September of every year as Police and Peace Officers' National Memorial Day. On January 17, 2003 Canadian Heritage declared the last Sunday of September of every year as a nation wide flag half-masting on all federal buildings and establishments in Canada, including the Peace Tower, from sunrise to sunset in honour of fallen officers. These official proclamations are a fitting sign of respect, not only to those gathered on Parliament Hill, but also for those who made the ultimate tragic sacrifice to keep our communities safe.

In 1978, the first Memorial honoured 14 officers. In 2005, the names of over 700 members are engraved on the Honour Roll along the perimeter wall on Parliament Hill, overlooking the Ottawa River and the Supreme Court of Canada. The glass panels provide a lasting tribute and ensures that future generations are reminded of the supreme sacrifices of the nation's fallen peace and police officers.

As in past years, the focus of the Memorial was on the unsung heroes; the surviving families of those brave men and women who died in the line of duty.

Aside from the Service itself, a number of social events for fellow officers and family members are planned for the weekend. More information on next year's plans can be obtained from Canadian Police and Peace Officers Memorial Inc., 141 Rue Catherine Street, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K2P 1C3. Tel: 613-231-4168 Fax: 613-231-3254.

### OAPSB Board Governance Training Seminar

November 24th & 25th, 2005  
Sheraton Parkway Hotel  
Richmond Hill, Ontario

#### Training sessions include:

- Policy & Governance Responsibilities
- Influencing Your External Environment
- Labour Relations 101
- Contract Monitoring & Business Planning
- Financial Stewardship & Business Planning

Visit the OAPSB web site at [www.oapsb.ca](http://www.oapsb.ca) or contact the OAPSB at 905-458-1488 for more information on registration and fees.

### OAPSB 2006 Annual Conference

#### "Managing Crisis: Future Solutions Now"

May 4, 5, & 6, 2006  
Burlington Holiday Inn,  
Halton Region

Hosted by the Halton Regional Police Services Board. The Holiday Inn is taking room bookings now.

### CAPB 2006 Annual Conference

August 17 – 19, 2006  
Westin Hotel  
Edmonton, Alberta

Golf will be held at the Derrick Golf Club on Aug 16, 2006. Set aside these dates for 2006.



## People

### Deputy Minister Appointment

**Deborah Newman** has become Deputy Minister of Community Safety in the Ontario Ministry of Community Safety and Correctional Services effective September 12, 2005.

Ms. Newman was most recently the Assistant Deputy Minister of Youth Justice Services in the Ministry of Children and Youth Services and has held Assistant Deputy Minister positions in Youth Justice Services, Community and Youth Justice Services and Community and Young Offender Services.

She has also held senior management positions in Ontario's Solicitor General and Correctional Services departments, Alberta's Correctional Services Department and Human Resources Development Canada.

Ms. Newman holds a BA in psychology and a MA in criminology from the University of Ottawa.

### New OACP President

York Regional Police Chief **Armand La Barge** has been elected president of the Ontario Association of Chiefs of Police. La Barge was elected at the OACP's 54<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference. Upon his election La Barge said that Ontario's police leaders will continue to play a leadership role in working with our communities on public safety issues.

The CAPB welcomes Police Chief La Barge into the role and expresses its sincere appreciation to Police Chief Paul Hamelin for his great work during his tenure as OACP's President.



## People

### Canada's Highest Award

Former Governor General Adrienne Clarkson honoured a member of the Royal Newfoundland Constabulary with one of Canada's highest awards for courage. RNC Constable Stephen Knight will receive the Medal of Bravery. He is among 13 other recipients announced to receive the award. He is being recognized for attempting to stop a knife attack while off duty and unarmed earlier this year.

### PLEIB Appointment

Deputy Minister Margaret Bloodworth has announced that Diane MacLaren became the new Assistant Deputy Minister, Policing and Law Enforcement and Interoperability Branch (PLEIB), Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Canada, on July 11, 2005.

She was the Executive Director of the Justice and Solicitor General Branch at Treasury Board, where she has held various other posts in the past including an assignment with the Office of the Chief Financial Officer and Office of Performance Management at the U.S. Department of the Treasury. Her considerable federal government experience includes work at the Public Service Commission, Revenue Canada and the Privy Council Office, among other departments.

John Clark, the acting ADM of PLEIB, has agreed to act as special advisor to Ms. MacLaren over the coming months.

### Former Premier Appointed Chairperson

Gary Filmon, the former premier of Manitoba, was appointed chairperson of the watchdog committee overseeing the Canadian Security Intelligence Service late in June.

Filmon, premier from 1988 to 1999, has served on the Security Intelligence Review Committee since 2001. He replaces Paule Gauthier, who has been chairperson for the last five years.

Aldea Landry, former deputy premier of New Brunswick, was also appointed to the committee. Landry, from Moncton, N.B., has been operating her own consulting firm in New Brunswick since leaving public office.

### Winnipeg Police Chief Elected President of CACP

In August, Winnipeg Police Chief Jack Ewatski was elected president of the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police. Ewatski immediately began a two-year term with the CACP. The CACP is a 900-member association of executives, senior officers and civilian senior managers representing 90 percent of Canadian law enforcement agencies.

### BC's New Solicitor General

John Les, the former Chilliwack Mayor was appointed British Columbia's new Solicitor General in June. He replaces Rich Coleman, the former RCMP officer, who became the new Minister of Forests.

Les has indicated that among his priorities he wants to develop a cross-ministry attack on crystal meth and says there's no room for organized crime in B.C.

### CAPB Board Member Resigns

Herb Kreling has recently resigned from the Board of Directors for the CAPB. In September Herb was appointed a Justice of the Peace by the Ontario Ministry of the Attorney General, and was obliged to resign immediately from City Council and all boards and commissions on which he served. While this is sad news for the CAPB and the Ottawa Police Services Board, it is a wonderful opportunity for Herb and the CAPB wishes him the very best.

Herb served for eight years on the Ottawa Police Services Board, six of them as Chair. He also served on the CAPB Board from 1998 to September 2005, and was CAPB President in 2001 and 2002.

In accordance with CAPB's General By-law, the CAPB Board of Directors will be appointing a replacement to the Board in the coming weeks.

### New Governor General

The CAPB welcomes Michaëlle Jean to her new role as Canada's 27<sup>th</sup> Governor General effective September 27, 2005.