



RESOLUTION 15-1
ABBOTSFORD POLICE BOARD
Health Canada Marijuana Grow Operations

WHEREAS, there is strong evidence of abuse by organized crime of the previous Health Canada scheme of providing licenses to grow marijuana in private premises and these crime groups are using the scheme as a shield against enforcement and prosecution; AND

WHEREAS, Health Canada, in recognition of these issues and other problems with the former scheme for providing access to marihuana for medical purposes, has developed a new scheme which will authorize three key activities: the possession of dried marihuana as a prescribed drug for users, licensed producers of marihuana and regulated sale and distribution of the dried marihuana product; AND

WHEREAS, as Canada transitions to the new scheme, there will be thousands of properties that have been used for grow operations and that if not remediated, these properties will be a health and safety risk to any persons, especially children, who come into contact with it; AND

WHEREAS, if this new scheme is regulated and governed with vigilance, it has the potential to reduce organized crime involvement in illegal marihuana production;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Canadian Association of Police Governance urge the Federal Government and Health Canada to:

- a. Ensure that this protracted transition period be kept as short as possible to end the ability for organized crime to abuse the previous scheme;
- b. If the appeal in the Federal Court is successful, provide local governments with the means to ensure that no former licenced marihuana grow operations continue to illegally produce marihuana; and
- c. Require remediation for the thousands of homes and other premises not designed for horticulture, where marihuana has been grown with a license.

RESOLUTION 15-2

DELTA POLICE BOARD

National Strategy for dealing with Dementia-related Illness

WHEREAS the number of Canadians suffering from cognitive impairment, including Alzheimer's and dementia, is approximately 750,000, and that number is expected to increase to 1.4 Million by 2031; AND

WHEREAS according to the Canadian Medical Association, 95% of adult Canadians are concerned that there is no national strategy to deal with our aging population; AND

WHEREAS due to cognitive impairment, dementia patients can become agitated, violent, and disoriented, necessitating police intervention; AND

WHEREAS violent contacts between law enforcement and those suffering from dementia will erode public trust in the police; AND

BE IT RESOLVED THAT Canadian Association of Police Governance call on Federal Government to create a working-group, consisting of all levels of government and relevant stakeholders to develop a national strategy for our aging population;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT a representative from the Canadian Association of Police Governance represent police boards on the national working group.

RESOLUTION 15-3

SUBMITTED BY CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

CYBER CRIME: POLICE ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES WITHIN A COLLABORATIVE NATIONAL FRAMEWORK

WHEREAS since 2012 the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police (CACP) has called on the Government of Canada, together with its public and private sector partners to develop a National Cybercrime Strategy to disrupt cybercrime, recognizing that solutions to cyber-based victimization demand effective collaboration among multiple actors, and that all levels of policing share unique responsibilities to protect citizens and to uphold the rule of law, and;

WHEREAS the CACP Global Executive Studies Program 2015 was directed by the CACP Board to research and illuminate a way forward for Canada on cyber crime by studying approaches in selected key countries to identify the most effective roles for police within such a collaborative framework, and in May 2015, after research and field interviews with almost 100 experts in nine countries representative of policing, government, academia, and private industry, the Global Studies cohort concluded that the most promising law enforcement responses to cyber crime are characterized by:

- (1) Addressing cyber crime as a core policing matter
- (2) Identifying cyber crime as a current community safety priority
- (3) Recognizing that despite its complexity, cyber crime is actionable

to some degree at all levels of policing, and;

WHEREAS the experience of other countries, combined with emerging domestic analysis, confirmed that the patterns of victimization, growing harm to communities, and threats to the rule of law, all fueled further by continued and rapid technological advances, argue urgently for a deliberate, coherent and sustained response by police services at all levels in Canada, and;

WHEREAS the CACP and its members, through adoption of its own Resolution #07-2015 on August 17, 2015, CACP members have acknowledged that all “cyber crime”, regardless of its underlying motivations, sources or forms, is in fact a crime; and, like all crime, it creates victims who merit our support. Notwithstanding the complexity and the need for broad collaborative strategies that must extend national capacity well beyond policing alone, all levels of police agencies continue to bear an obligation, to the extent of their capacity, to prevent cyber crime, to pursue cyber criminals and to protect their communities.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Canadian Association of Police Governance (CAPG) joins into this call to action with a view to working with the CACP, other partners and FPT stakeholders in order to:

- accelerate the advancement and adoption of a consolidated National Cyber Crime Strategy, including frameworks, mechanisms and a structure to achieve better national coordination within law enforcement, and among law enforcement, government, academia and the private sector, and;
- urge the Federal Government to increase the focus on cyber crime, in line with the principles above, when it next updates “Canada’s Cyber Security Strategy (2010)”, and;
- collectively advocate for legislative, regulatory and policy change that will increase investigative efficiency and effectiveness, create greater risk and consequences for offenders, and more effectively facilitate the work of police in several areas, including but not limited to: reporting requirements; data preservation standards; MLAT (Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty) reforms; domestic production orders for foreign data; modernized lawful access; and, extra-territoriality for certain vital cyber systems; and
- call on the Federal Government to educate the public about how to avoid victimization by cybercrime.

RESOLUTION 15-4

Submitted by The Regional Municipality of York Police Services Board

Call for National Inquiry into the Missing and Murdered Aboriginal Women and Girls

Whereas the overrepresentation of Aboriginal women and girls among murdered and missing women and the greater risk factors for violence faced by Aboriginal women and girls, as compared to other women, is well documented in Canada;

And whereas the RCMP released a report that said there were 1,181 cases of missing

and murdered aboriginal women between 1980 and 2012. And those numbers have since been updated to an additional 32 aboriginal women who have been slain and 11 more have disappeared since 2013;

And whereas there is a lack of success among police services in Canada in solving these crimes against Aboriginal women and girls;

And whereas there is a need to examine, at a national level, and address the historical, economic and social factors that serve to create and sustain a culture of violence against Aboriginal women and girls in Canada;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Canadian Association of Police Governance (CAPG) call on the Federal Government to hold a National Inquiry with set objectives and timeframe into missing and murdered aboriginal women and girls AND Further to develop processes to ensure the investigations into missing and murdered aboriginal women and girls are conducted.