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Volume 19 Number 8



Cover Photo: Ray Kolly

Ontario Provincial Police S/Sgt. Kim Paul-Gainforth of the Aboriginal Policing Team receives a traditional *haudensaunee* (tobacco in a leather tie) as a welcome gift from Constable John Hill of the Aboriginal Policing Bureau.

Cover: Witnessing the presentation is RCMP S/Sgt. Jeff Cooper and OPP Const. Randy Cota, Tribal Chief of the Ardoch Algonquin First Nation.

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Deep discount policing

by Morley Lymburner

A police chief can be charged if corruption or malpractice is proven. Corrupt officers can also be fired, charged and replaced. Improper concepts in police delivery can be negotiated and adjusted as seen appropriate –but changing an entire police service because it doesn't fall into the category of a Wal-Mart discount is completely wrong headed.

Earlier this year an Ontario First Nations community did not renew its contract with the Anishinabek Police Service. The official reasons appeared rather weak. In its place, bewildered members of the local Ontario Provincial Police detachment were advised they would be the new police service of choice, and would be called upon only when required. Although the OPP would get paid for this service, detachment strength would not increase.

Very peculiar happenings indeed.

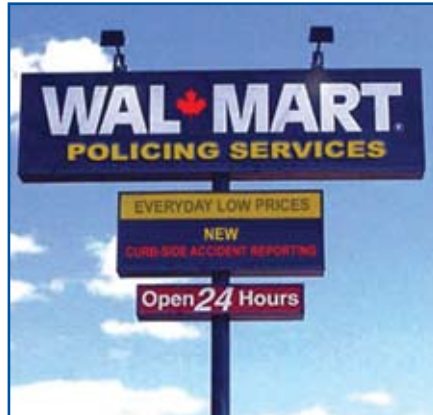
Why would a First Nation community replace a First Nation Police Service, which understood and connected with residents, with an essentially pass-through, show-the-flag, come-when-called policing service at the same cost?

An OPP member posed this very question to me and the only answer I could come up with was simple: community decision makers did not want a police service that knew too much.

Were the Anishinabek officers getting too close to bootleggers and drug dealers? Closing illegal operations and networks that influential community members did not want shut down? Follow the money.

The clarion call for stronger leadership must emanate from solicitors general offices across the country.

The old police act style generally stated that agency changes could occur only under very specific circumstances. There had to be gross



malpractice on a broad scale; a series of occurrences that proved general incompetence, demonstrating that short-term corrective measures would be inadequate to address the problems. In other words, complete and unalterable corruption and incompetence.

A community would never even consider petitioning to change its policing because they could get someone else to do it a little cheaper. If expense was an issue, it was discussed with the local department, but servicing and protecting the community was paramount.

Today, it appears, the concept of community-based policing is replaced with the idea that fiscal savings make for safer communities. The concept of officers in tune with local residents does not matter as much. The idea that a stable police agency is a valuable asset that can not be quantified by dollars, appears to be irrelevant.

Recently, I was impressed by a very simple thank you letter published in an Owen Sound, Ontario, newspaper. A lady wanted to thank an unknown police officer who found her purse. She had left her car windows open on a hot day and the purse – complete with wallet, money

and ID – on the passenger seat. Sure enough, it was gone when she returned. Feeling more embarrassed than outraged, she called the local police and reported it. Thinking officers may believe she deserved her fate, she half expected them to shake their heads and walk away.

The attending officer dutifully took an occurrence, then called two hours later to advise that they had found her purse in a garbage bin. She was grateful that officers cared enough about her predicament, regardless of any great financial loss and her 'stupidity,' to actually search area garbage bins, find the purse and cheerfully return it.

These officers were true heroes to her; living heroes who showed great concern for their community and the people living in it. Their little extra effort made a big difference to her.

Community leaders must accept the positive police environment that nurtured that officer to care and go that extra distance. A responsible leader surely knows that this does not happen by chance.

Taking this notion one step into the hypothetical, what if the town fathers suddenly decided the next day to replace this police service with another that would supply policing at a reduced price? Should the province permit this, or should it step in and work out the issues of concern?

It's important that community leaders are fiscally responsible but still clear-headed enough to see beyond the numbers – that is, if numbers are the real issue and corruption does not exist at a level other than police.

In either case, a vigilant solicitor general's office is the only answer. There is no room for Wal-Mart policing in Canada.



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ABORIGINAL RELATIONS TEAMS

Ontario police respond to evolving Aboriginal needs



by John Periversoff

A new Ontario policing initiative aims to support and bridge the gap between local Aboriginal community leaders, detachment commanders and investigators.

The OPP's Aboriginal Relations Team (ART) vision statement is to, "redefine and advance service delivery and interaction with Aboriginal peoples and communities, ensuring that we respond to evolving Aboriginal needs to ensure safe communities and a secure Ontario."

The concept for the team, which is based on intense proactive efforts, includes elements of transparency and inclusion. ART has been conceptualized and developed from the ground up by front-line Aboriginal OPP officers and its mandate has:

A community-based component An operational support role

The community-based component has ART working proactively with Aboriginal peoples and communities on the goal of developing credible and sustainable partnerships built on accessing and sharing knowledge and mutual understanding. The operational component provides a support resource that offers alternate dispute resolution and conflict management strategies for incidents where the OPP encounters sensitive issues around enforcement, investigations or in dealing with other difficult police-related events.

ART mission statement is to, "provide specialized support and assistance in the spirit of partnership, building respectful relations between police services, Aboriginal peoples and all communities. In so doing, collectively honour each other's uniqueness and the Creator's gifts with dignity and respect."

The statement has already been put to the

test several times, with great success:

- March, 2005 – the OPP's Lambton Detachment asked ART officers to intervene after threatening remarks were left in a Walpole Island First Nation school washroom. Team officers supported and acted as a conduit between local Aboriginal community leaders, investigators and the detachment commander.

- October, 2005 and February, 2006 – ART members were assigned to act as critical mediators and proactive field engagement officers at the Six Nations Land Reclamation in Caledonia. ART and Major Event Liaison Team (MELT) members continue to work at the site, supporting operations through continuing communication and enhancement of ongoing relationships.

ART was also activated for the National Day of Action. Members played a vital role leading up to the day and on the day itself. OPP emergency operations commanders quickly found them to be the most active group on site and their assistance was invaluable in mitigating issues and safety concerns during the protest.

Team training

The OPP's western region (Southwestern Ontario), with help from general headquarters, developed a course outline and provided initial negotiation/mediation training for its aboriginal relations team in November, 2004. Central and eastern region followed by selecting and training ART members in May, 2005. North east and north west teams completed training five months later.

When training was made available to approximately 20 new ART members at Geneva Park (near Orillia) last September, an additional week was offered focusing on integrated response, command and control and public order. Both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal officers

serve on the teams.

Each region has established regional Aboriginal strategy committees, which work as umbrella groups to oversee ART activities on an ongoing basis, to further support the program. With ART now fully operational, the teams are ready to serve the OPP across the province by providing a dedicated and functional support, ready to be called upon for any situation relating to an Aboriginal community.

Observations to date

ART, "is truly part of the integrated response," notes S/Sgt Kim Paul-Gainforth, who oversees and is a critical mediator at Caledonia. "It works in conjunction with MELT, along with other specialized units. ART works proactively prior to events, gatherings or with interest groups. By engaging people, we are provided with the ability to better deal with situations."

"The ART program is perhaps the single most significant initiative the OPP has undertaken in its efforts to provide policing to Ontario's First Nations people and community," says Insp. Dan Rioux, a corporately posted ART co-ordinator who has worked in the Aboriginal policing and justice field.

OPP members are very proud of ART's dedication and expression of care. Through a commitment to building sustainable relationships with the Aboriginal communities served, the OPP will continue to strengthen old associations while experiencing success in developing important new relationships.

Senior commanders are confident that ART will continue establishing itself as a strong example of community policing at its finest.

Insp. John Periversoff is regional manager, OPP Community Policing, Western Region.

Redressing a wrong

A look back at Indian residential schools

by Kathryn Lyburner

What I remember of that time was passing Muncho Lake on the trip up north (to a residential school) and imagining I was drowning. That is where I left my life; I drowned in Muncho Lake. I haven't forgiven my parents to this day because... they weren't there to protect me— a Kamloops Indian residential school student.

Aboriginal education became a federal responsibility in 1867 with the enactment of the *British North America Act*. Nine years later, the first *Indian Act* gave the Indian Affairs minister authority to control Aboriginal education, but residential schools were not institutionalized until 1879 with the publishing of the *Industrial Schools for Indians and Half-breeds* report.

Written by Nicholas Flood Davin and now referred to as the Davin Report, it called for off-reserve industrial boarding schools to help civilize Aboriginal children. Davin's report was widely supported by the Catholic, Anglican, United and Presbyterian churches, civil servants, priests, clergymen and the government.

Further revisions to the *Indian Act*, 1920, stated that, "every Indian child between the ages of seven and 15 years who is physically able shall attend such day, industrial or boarding school as may be designated by the superintendent general for the full periods during which such school is open each year." In many situations this required the backing of the RCMP for enforcement.

Over 130 schools were established across the country in every province and territory except New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island (PEI); children from there were sent to schools in other provinces.

Seen as a promising way to respond to the government's constitutional and Christian obligation to Aboriginal peoples, residential schools were meant to instill industrial society's ideals of order, lawfulness, labour and security of property.

By 1969 the Department of Indian and Northern Development (DIAND) had assumed management of many residential schools and 60 per cent of Aboriginal students had enrolled in provincial schools. Most had been closed by the mid '70s; only seven remained open through the '80s, when First Nations began reclaiming education of their youth.



The effects

The school program's attempts to radically re-socialize Aboriginal children were characterized by mismanagement and under-funding. There were deaths from a wide array of diseases and stories of serious mistreatment, neglect, sexual and physical abuse are common.

The root causes of the substance abuse, violence, suicide, sexual abuse, mental health issue and isolation that exist in today's Aboriginal communities have been traced back to the residential school system, which erased languages, traditions and beliefs and eroded the basic social and familial fabric.

Resolution

The largest class action lawsuit in Canadian history, launched against the government and churches involved, was settled in 2005. Known as the Indian Residential Schools Settlement Agreement (IRSSA), it provides money, truth and reconciliation, commemoration and health support programs, ensuring that emotional and mental health issues are addressed and the historical implications of the residential schools are not forgotten.

Financial compensation began with a one-time advance payment of \$8,000 for elders 65 years or older. Beginning in November, the government will transfer \$1.9 billion to former students under the Common Experience Payment (CEP), which recognizes the experience and impact of residing at the schools.

On average, each former student will receive a lump sum payment of \$28,000. This has the potential to positively affect the lives of many Aboriginal communities, but also carries the potential for financial, physical and mental victimization. The federal government and RCMP are concerned it may trigger an increase in crime in Aboriginal communities and larger cities.

"Our communities are struggling with dependency issues and they will continue to struggle with that," comments Chief Superintendent Doug Reti, director of the RCMP National Aboriginal Policing Services.

Police across the country need to watch for fraud schemes targeting Aboriginal groups, Reti notes. It's also, "important we're not seen to be paternalistic in our attitudes towards these groups because of the large sums of money that they will be receiving," he adds.

He cautions that violence and abuse may increase, some of which may be directed towards police.

"Police can be symbolic of the authority during that era," says Reti, "and (the payments) might resurrect some very negative perceptions of police, which might be manifested in different ways, such as through physical violence..."

"It's important that police respond with a certain amount of compassion," he stresses, "and important that police don't revictimize these groups."

Kathryn Lyburner is a staff writer with *Blue Line Magazine*. She can be reached at kathryn@blueine.ca

Chief of Police Alf Rudd stands beside typical patrol vehicle required by the Louis Bull officers.



PIONEERS IN FIRST NATION POLICING

Police service marks 20th year

by Matt Collison

An anguished mother's pleas to Louis Bull Reservation Chief Peter Bull in 1981 began a process culminating with the formation of the Louis Bull Police Service (LBPS), which celebrated its 20th anniversary in May.

Bull was confronted by a mother whose son was killed in a hit and run accident on the reserve. The driver was never caught. Moved by her loss, Bull promised he would work to make the community safer, but passed away shortly after.

"My father died in 1983 and the council went on to realize his dream of providing a safe environment for the community," says Connie Bull, who chairs the Louis Bull Police Commission.

The council first asked residents for suggestions on how the community could be made safer. The response was unanimous; the community wanted its own police service. The biggest complaint was the slow response time of the RCMP, which varied from one hour to as much as three days. The elders issued a mandate to the chief and council to establish a police service.

"They established a police commission, a

police department and did a nation wide search for a chief of police," Bull recalls, but it was only a partial victory.

Officers would "arrive at the scene, secure the situation and wait for the RCMP. That wasn't seen as acceptable for our requirements." The band lobbied the government to obtain full police service status but, "we were told to wait," she says. There was also another problem.

"We had three or four people who were special constables, but who also had officer status. We were equipped and had the knowledge. We just didn't have authority and couldn't carry firearms," explains Bull. This was especially frustrating since the firearms and other equipment had already been purchased but could not be used.

The limits special constable status imposed on Aboriginal police was the main topic of discussion at a 1986 national conference on First Nations policing. The Louis Bull police service and commission began lobbying the government upon their return, demanding full police service status. The government agreed to consider it and again asked for patience – it needed time to make a decision.

Patience among community leaders ran out

a few months later and the band council and elders decided to send Alberta's solicitor general a letter stating what they were going to do.

"We sent him a letter saying we were going to put the firearms on. We said they could send in the RCMP to arrest our officers if they wanted," says Bull.

"It was basically a demonstration to adjust the requirements of what it takes to be a fully autonomous police force," she says. "It got their attention... the solicitor general's representatives said 'no wait, let's meet and discuss this.'"

The meeting resulted in an agreement – Louis Bull Police would be trained and get full policing authority. Officers were trained in two groups so policing services could continue on the reserve. Dispatchers were trained through the Justice Institute of BC – training which was also open to interested band members.

"Myself and another band member went to the telecom training and it really opened my eyes as to what police service was all about," recalls Bull. "We listened to actual recordings of dispatch calls, one of which was the infamous McDonald's massacre down in Los Angeles.

"That tape really made me understand the



Kelsey Crane, left, and Raymond Bull, of the Louis Bull Tribal Council, hold a plaque of the new uniform and the original issued 20 years ago.

importance of dispatch workers and the pressure they are under.”

The service became fully autonomous and entirely self supported on May 1, 1987.

“I hold the Louis Bull Police Service in the highest esteem,” says Bull. “They were the first of their kind. We started with our little cabin on the top of the hill. It’s still the station. It’s small, but the quality is excellent.”

A new challenge emerged just a few years later. Oil and gas royalty revenues were quickly decreasing and, without help, it appeared the service was destined to fail. The community approached the federal and provincial governments for help in 1993/94 and a tripartite

agreement was reached.

“The band pays for one officer now and that’s about \$133,000 annually,” says LBPS Chief Alf Rudd. “The rest of the money (for the force’s \$785,000 annual budget) comes from the two governments – 52 per cent provincial, 48 per cent federal.”

High on the LBPS agenda is a new station. The current building, which houses Rudd, five officers and six support staff, was constructed many years ago. Wood siding was added during a recent renovation; the previous exterior had earned it the nickname ‘the log cabin.’

“We have a project underway here to hopefully have a new building by the year 2010,”

says Rudd.

The service is also beginning a district policing integration program with the RCMP to improve efficiency and effectiveness.

“We look forward to investing in three areas,” says Rudd; “establishing a full time officer who will be more involved in the schools, community and the very successful Hobbema Cadet Corps program; acquiring the services of a staff elder to strengthen the very important cultural relationship and providing more opportunities to involve interested community members in an auxiliary policing program.”

Matt Collison may be reached at matt@blueline.ca.

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The Lemcke legacy



A family leaves its brand and style on 60 years of policing

by Morley Lymburner

It was the mid 1950s and the old house, on a back street in Wiarton, Ontario, had been abandoned for about a year before six town youths decided to have a look around. Looking for treasures, breaking light bulbs and a myriad of other indiscretions was quite an adventure – the kind of youthful misadventure their parents seldom found out about.

Suddenly one of the youths yelled “It’s Chief Lemcke – he’s coming this way!” Sheer horror and panic ensued as they realized Wiarton Police Chief Art Lemcke himself was on their trail. Terrified, they all scrambled out the rear window and, feet hardly touching the ground, scattered in all directions. Each could imagine the feel of his hand on their back – or worse; maybe he might shoot them. It happened all the time in the western movies they watched at the theatre every Saturday afternoon.

About an hour later the chief drove his scout car down the roadway like a street sweeper, stopping beside each haggard looking youth, who bore the tell-tale symptoms of a frantic run through gardens, burr patches and backyard hedges. The chief suggested to each, with a firm tone, that they get in the car.

A short drive to the local jail and all were treated to the sights and smells of life behind bars. They looked on wide eyed as the chief came into the room and unlocked the door. Swinging the solid grey steel gate open, he exclaimed in a firm low voice, “I don’t expect to see you boys in here again.” A respectful ‘thank you’ from each and the grateful group accepted Lemcke’s tantalizing taste of reality as a caution against a wayward future.

Such was the typical conclusion for a small town cop who well understood the concepts of community policing and crime prevention. You

could run but not hide from Lemcke. He had a style and legacy which lives on today through four generations of policing. Three sons, grandchildren and great grandchildren have walked, and are walking, in his footsteps.

Unlike today, there was no formal training process for police officers in 1946. You simply had an aptitude for finding out who was doing what and the willingness and commanding presence to do something about it. There were two other motivators for Lemcke – nine children and a rock hard farm in the middle of Ontario’s Bruce Peninsula.

Times were as tough as the geography and any way of making a little extra cash in the post war era wasn’t to be ignored. Learning that there was an opening for a Bruce County constable, he quickly applied and received the appointment. He was paid by the call out and had to supply his own transportation. Being a farmer, that meant horse, tractor, car or foot – if it got you where you were needed, it was good enough.

By all appearances Lemcke developed quite a knack for the job and quickly assumed the additional responsibilities for the village of Lion’s Head. He moved himself and almost his entire family to Wiarton in 1950 to take on the duties of chief constable. A steady paycheque was worth the move; even though he once again had to supply his own car, at least now there was a car allowance above his \$36 per week salary.

For the next 12 years his name was synonymous with law and order in the town of 2,000 people. Wiarton’s claim to fame then had nothing to do with a groundhog named Willie. It was a wet town situated 20 miles from the devoutly dry city of Owen Sound. The only source of legal alcohol for those folks was Wiarton’s three licensed bars and its beer and liquor store. The steady stream of traffic plying the roads to Wiarton from a city ten times

larger was plenty to keep a cop busy. Many a bar room brawl needed tending to and many a drunk driver had to be persuaded to sleep it off before heading back home.

Art Lemcke’s love for the job became self evident when three of his sons followed in his footsteps; one remained in the job long enough to see one of his sons and two grandchildren also become police officers.

Lemcke’s eldest son Albert started work in 1954, immediately after the family left for Wiarton, taking over the position his father vacated as county and Lion’s Head village constable. The appointment wasn’t anything fancy. The county warden simply contacted you to explain what the job was and you went about doing it. Send your hourly log in every month and your cheque is mailed out.

Albert decided to expand more into police work and joined Hanover’s town police. He moved on to police the village of Thornbury a couple of years later, then became chief of police for Mount Forest in 1956. Art convinced him to come back to Wiarton in 1958 with a rich offer; although he wouldn’t be chief, he’d make \$700 more per year than his dad!

“Policing was a real family affair back in those days,” Albert recalls. “You really were on duty 24 hours a day and many a time my wife had to take the calls for assistance while I was out patrolling the town. We had a signal set up where she would turn on a light in the window of our house if someone called for the police. Our house was situated well for me to see it from the town’s main street and, when I saw the light on, I would rush home to get the information.”

By 1963, Albert felt policing for 15 years was long enough and left to take up truck driving but remained near the town and currently lives in a small rural setting just south of Wiarton.

Roy, another of Art’s sons, joined the Port

Elgin Police Force in 1965. His initial interest was spurred on by his father and two brothers but after 12 years, he and his wife decided to open what turned out to be a very successful restaurant in the same town. Roy retired to the same town he policed for many years and handed his very popular *Lord Elgin's Restaurant* to his son.

Art's third son, Carmen, also carried on the family tradition, spending 36 of his 37 year policing career as Shelburne chief. Carmen worked in construction in Toronto at about the same time as father Art and brother Albert policed small towns. He changed careers after seeing an ad for a police constable in Shelburne, applied and began in August, 1956.

"It was long hours and we worked six days a week," Carmen says. "The chief worked days and I worked nights, as well as on his days off and lots of extra hours." Without a formal training process it was all on the job learning and he often deferred decisions until the chief came in.

The chief resigned a little over a year later and, at the tender age of 23, Carmen became the town's new police chief. If the constable training was scant, he quickly discovered that training for the top job was even less. With a mixture of angst and youthful enthusiasm, Carmen quickly mastered it though, with a great deal of advice from his father and the moral support of his brothers.

It wasn't until ten years later that Carmen received his official training at the newly opened police training college in Aylmer and he went on to be the longest serving police chief in Canadian history.

Fast forward to 1980 and Carmen's son Bruce received a badge with the Peel Regional Police Service. He became a detective ten years later but remained a resident of the town his father policed for so many years.

Once again the torch was passed. Bruce's son Bryan became an auxiliary officer with Shelburne Police in 2003. Greg, his second son, became an auxiliary officer and transitioned to a full constable on April 5, 2007. The date was particularly significant in that it was exactly 50 years after his grandfather, Carmen, became a police officer with the very same service. It was also 60 years after his great grandfather Art took on the same mantle of responsibility.

The pride of a family and its traditions can be measured in the manner in which descendants contribute to society. Another true measure to the Lemcke style and success in police work is reflected in each retiring to the towns they last policed. This stands as a true testament to their policing style and community involvement. They administered the law in such an even handed manner that they can still walk their old beats in the light of the high esteem in which they were held.

The Lemcke name has a strong and long tradition in southwestern Ontario, branded into the histories of 12 communities - and the Lemcke legacy is far from through.

Morley Lymburner is the group publisher for *Blue Line Magazine Inc.* and may be reached by email to publisher@blueline.ca

COMING EVENTS

Email: admin@blueline.ca

October 10 - 12

CACOLE Halifax NS

The annual conference for the Canadian Association for Civilian Oversight of Law Enforcement. Information and registration at www.cacole.ca.

October 26

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All in the family

by Danette Dooley

While it's not uncommon for children to follow in their father's footsteps when choosing a career, it's unlikely you'll find many RCMP officers like Newfoundland native Jerome Kenny, who has three sons serving with the force.

"I presented all three of my sons with their badges in Regina and this year myself, Jonathan and Michael went to Regina and presented Daniel with his," the RCMP S/Sgt says.

Jerome graduated from Depot on February 10, 1975 at age 23 and has served in numerous detachments throughout Newfoundland and also in Nunavut and the North West Territories. He currently works with the RCMP's commercial crime section in St. John's.

Son Jonathan was 24 years old when he graduated in 2003 and his first posting was in Truro-Bible Hill, Nova Scotia. He currently serves in Canso, Nova Scotia.

Jerome says he never encouraged nor discouraged his sons from pursuing a policing career – the decision was totally theirs – although "it was a bit of a surprise though when Jonathan told us he was planning on joining the force," he admits.

"He was doing a science (biochemistry) degree at the university and his mother found his application on his desk in his room while cleaning."

Michael joined the RCMP in 2006 and



was 25 when he graduated. A licensed pilot, his first posting was to Corner Brook. He was transferred earlier this year to the Deer Lake, Newfoundland detachment. Both Michael and his father served together for a time on the RCMP tactical team in St. John's.

Daniel joined the RCMP in July, 2007. The 21-year-old is now policing in Rimbey, Alberta.

"I had a little concern when my youngest guy said he was joining," Jerome admits.

"I didn't want him to do it just because it's what his brothers decided to do but he assured me that it was always on his mind to join even before Jonathan joined."

Like their father, all three siblings are also avid divers.

While there's no specific reason why all

three sons followed in their father's footsteps, it appears they're all cut from the same cloth when it comes to looking for diversity in a career.

"They're aware of what I did throughout the years," Jerome says, "and, like me, they're not nine-to-fivers. They like something different every day. You come in to work and you don't know what will be facing you throughout that shift, and I guess that's what we all like."

Jerome and his wife Karen are both from Fermeuse on the southern shore of Newfoundland. They also have a daughter, Michelle Frye, who lives and works in Clarenville, Newfoundland.

Karen credits her husband's dedication to the force for helping her sons see the value of a career with the RCMP.

"The boys' joining is a tribute to how Jerome did his job and conducted himself in doing his work. He never complains, he enjoys his job and he holds his profession in high regard – and that's what rubbed off on the boys."

With over three decades' policing experience under his belt, the lessons this father has passed down to his sons are simple suggestions that apply to people in all walks of life.

"I keep telling them to treat people fairly as you would want to be treated," Jerome says. "Don't talk down to people. Treat everybody with respect. If you work hard and keep those things in mind, you'll do well."

Danette Dooley can be reached at dooley@blueline.ca

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Another excellent editorial ("A 12 step program for the RCMP," Aug/Sep, 2007, Blue Line).

It is indeed unfortunate that we now have several examples where some bureaucrats working within the RCMP have been less than successful, if you will pardon the understatement. However, this should not serve to discourage the continued use of properly qualified expertise in all of our police agencies – the RCMP included.

The days are long gone when someone hired as a police officer should end up 20 years later as the director of finance, human resources or some such similar appointment requiring specific skills and expertise to ensure the success of our organizations.

The environment for policing has changed and we as police agencies must change also. Accordingly, as police leaders we can all learn from the less than optimum experiences of the RCMP, but should be careful not to revert to being closed traditional police organizations and reject the essential expertise that can be offered by selecting and hiring the appropriate support staff whether or not they are "bureaucrats."

Your readers might be interested in reading Steve Hewitt's recent book *Riding to the rescue: The transformation of the RCMP in Alberta and Saskatchewan, 1914 - 1939*. It provides useful and relevant history, and thus understanding, about the evolution of the RCMP.

T.G. Coleman
Chief of Police
Moose Jaw Police Service

I appreciate the frustration Bruce Forsyth is expressing in his letter (May, 2007, Blue Line) about the problems and delays the Canada Border Services Agency is experiencing, but his demeaning remarks about security guards are not appreciated. Comments such as, "security guard type of protection," "wouldn't need high education and training standards," and, "wouldn't need to pay them a lot," needs rebuttal.

In Canada as far back as 1996 there were over 82,000 security guards and approximately 59,000 police officers. Currently the ratio of guards to police is almost two to one. A huge gap exists between what the public protection agencies can provide and what is needed.

Security guards take on more and more responsibility for the security of Canadians as the duties of public security agencies take quantum leaps. Like police officers and border guards, security guards are being threatened, assaulted and killed while doing their duty. Unfortunately, despite personal risk and preventing the loss of millions of dollars of merchandise and property each year, government and private industry are usually unwilling to pay top dollar for their services.

The security organization where I work and the guards I rub shoulders with daily are mostly former military police and retired members, including a brigadier general and warrant officers,

retired RCMP and city police and other highly trained and experienced people. I am a 25-year RCMP veteran and retired staff sergeant. I was trained by the FBI as a commander for hostage/barricaded situations (ERT), taught at Regina and trained police from around the world at the Canadian Police College. I did security for the Queen, governor general and several prime ministers so, like many of my associates, we are neither poorly educated nor poorly trained. Under paid – certainly.

I now train security guards and demand a high level of professionalism. They are not trained to be peace officers, nor are they vested with the powers afforded police officers under the Criminal Code. They are given intensive training, must be licensed and receive ongoing training for specific sites and duties. Despite the fact most security guards could walk across the street to McDonald's and make more money flipping hamburgers, many continue to do their job, serving Canadians, out of a sense of duty and service.

I am not naive enough to believe or try to convince anyone that every security guard across Canada is well trained and committed – but I trust this rebuttal will help to change the very common misconception expressed by Mr. Forsyth and other public security personnel, that security guards are poorly educated, poorly trained and not to be trusted to do their duty. Without security guards filling the security gaps, the "thin blue line" would be much thinner.

Ron Lawford,
Security Guard
Saskatoon, SK

I would like to respond to your article regarding auxiliary police officers ("An honour removed by parentheses," May, 2007, Blue Line), not being included on the Police Memorial for in the line of duty deaths.

I was appalled to read that auxiliary officers where excluded from being remembered on the memorial for line of duty deaths. Who in their right mind came up with excluding auxiliary officers from being remembered? I think that this is a huge slap in the face to all auxiliary officers across Canada.

I am a paid on call firefighter as well as a by-law officer for my town and in the event that I die in the line of duty while on the job (as a Firefighter) my name will be included on the memorial walls both Provincially and Federally. Why have our auxiliary officers been overlooked?

I truly believe that the Police Memorial committee for Ontario and nationally need to readdress this issue and include these fine individuals. I hope that we never have to include an auxiliary officers name on these memorials but it is a fitting tribute to their dedication and devotion to their community.

Darren Allan
Sarnia, ON



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Means of identification

What do I look for?

by John Lyons

All security decisions involve trade-offs. Those issuing and relying on means of identification (MOI) trade diligence for delivery of client-centric services and cost savings. This may make political and business sense because, after all, security decisions are about what levels of risk are acceptable. However, this makes policing more difficult and increases workload.

One outcrop is personation by criminals to avoid detection. The crimes include terrorism and human trafficking, as discussed in 'Threats to the new millennium' (*Blue Line Nov 2006*). Although incidents surface from time to time in the media, they are random and do not occur frequently enough to garner public attention to the seriousness of the problem.

Consumer fraud is of more immediate public concern. While politicians are forced to deal with perception, police and security officers face the real problems. Although citizens fear the recent rise in exploitation of their credit-worthiness through credit card, loan and mortgage fraud, they still want instant credit. Business wants to give it to them. Business relies on centralized credit-rating services to serve customers they otherwise do not know; for criminals, this is akin to shooting fish in a barrel.

Our research shows that nothing replaces human intuition in mitigating the risks from MOI in the wrong hands. Experienced interviewers often feel when something in a subject's story or their circumstances isn't quite right.

Identification documents

Governments are the curators of an individual's legal status in a state, so I limit the term 'identification document' (ID) to MOI that affirm status in Canada by right of birth and status by law or privilege (permanent or temporary). These two categories of status in Canada form the record of a person's legally attributed personal identifiers. All other MOI, from library cards to passports, I refer to as means of identification tokens. They should find their roots in a status record retained by an ID issuer. Skilled interviewing should distinguish between ID and other means of identification tokens.

Status by birth

Every person born in Canada has a right to citizenship, regardless of their parents' status. The provinces and territories register births in their jurisdiction and issue birth certificates. Each regulates this process through vital statistics legislation. Attending physicians or regulated health care practitioners submit a document certifying a live birth in many jurisdictions. Parents complete forms with additional details. Collectively this becomes the record of a newborn's legally attributed personal identifiers.

Canada is in a much different circumstance than the US, where more than 7,000 sources issue birth certificates. This forms part of the logic for making a secure driver's licence the de facto ID there, even though its original purpose was to affirm the bearer as licensed to operate a motor vehicle.

The Canadian Bank Note Company manufactures birth certificate blanks in a standardized format for all provinces and territories except Quebec, which manufactures its own. The local parish's baptismal certificate was de facto proof of citizenship status in Quebec until shortly after Ahmed Ressam was arrested at Port Angeles, Washington in 1999. Ressam and his explosive-laden vehicle were en route to Los Angeles Airport. He was carrying a genuine Canadian passport issued on the strength of a forged Quebec baptismal certificate. That province is now transitioning to a centralized birth registration system and provincially issued certificate of birth.

Any person born to a Canadian citizen outside the country also has a right to citizenship. The federal government registers the legally attributed personal identifiers under authority of the Citizenship Act and issues a Certificate of Canadian Citizenship. Before February 1977, the government issued a Certificate of Registration of Birth Abroad (CBA).



Permanent residency status

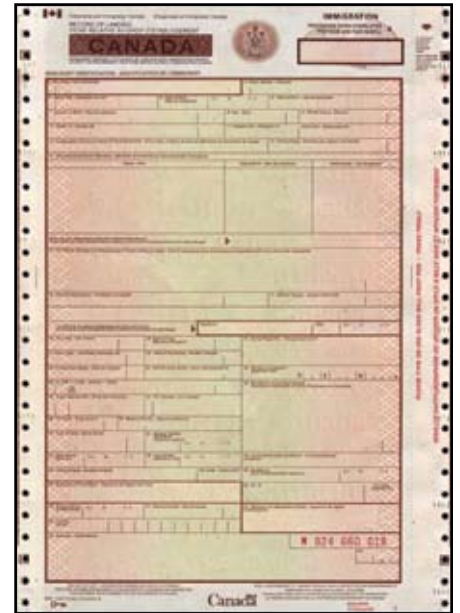
Generally, applicants for permanent residency must apply from outside Canada, although there are specific regulated exceptions for some temporary permit holders already residing here. The regulations specify the embassy or consulate to which the applicant may apply. The regulations also list the acceptable foreign documentation. Designated officers process the applications and issue visas.

Black's Law Dictionary defines a visa as, "an official endorsement upon a document, passport, commercial book etc., to certify that it has been examined and found correct or in due form."

The applicant receives status only after being interviewed and cleared by an immigration officer at a port of entry. The documents required to do this changed in June, 2002:

a) Immigration officers previously required a foreign passport or other regulated travel document and a Record of Landing (IMM1000).

The officer stapled a photo to the IMM1000 for travel documents without a photo. The IMM1000 doubled as a visa with some security features. Immigration administrative details are included on the form.



b) The visa and administrative details were separated in 2002. The visa is now adhesive backed and affixed to the travel document. It has many digital, machine-readable, security features in keeping with international security standards. The administrative immigration details formerly contained in the IMM1000 are now included separately on a Confirmation of Permanent Residence (IMM5292). It has no security features.



In the post, June, 2002 era, digital photographs are taken at ports of entry. A Permanent Resident Card (PRC) – a stand-alone ID affirming permanent residency status – is mailed within weeks.

Temporary status

Any person seeking to work, study, or with some countries to visit, must apply from outside Canada. As with permanent residents, the embassy or consulate officer abroad secures a visa counterfoil in the foreign passport or other travel document and issues a temporary permit (IMM1442). This combined documentation constitutes proof of temporary status once cleared by an immigration officer at a port of entry. The expiry date is recorded on the permit.



Applicants for permanent or temporary residency sometimes fail to meet all the requirements at a port of entry. If an immigration officer is satisfied they will meet the requirements, he/she may issue a minister's permit. This allows the applicant time to comply and prevents turning away someone who, except for an administrative glitch, would otherwise be admitted. As with the temporary permit, a minister's permit is not stand-alone proof of status in Canada. The bearer should have a passport, travel document or other supporting documentation vetted by the immigration officer abroad.



Refugees

Part 8 of the Immigration and Refugee Protection Act contains special provisions for refugees, who may qualify as either convention

refugees or humanitarian protected persons. As with those seeking permanent or temporary residence, there is a general requirement for refugees to apply from outside Canada.

Document requirements for political refugees is an article in its own right. The majority are vetted overseas prior to arrival but their means of identification are not always issued by a foreign state. In extenuating circumstances MOI are issued by the Red Cross, other agencies and sometimes even a sworn affidavit is accepted.

Accommodating refugees is an essential humanitarian commitment and not without identification risks. There are also humanitarian provisions for people who show up at ports of entry without following the vetting process and for those found to be illegally in Canada. If their application is approved, they may remain in Canada, pending a refugee determination hearing.

Tens of thousands of refugees have failed to show over the years. Be aware to the reports on human trafficking and seek the help of an immigration officer if you are suspicious.

Citizenship granted to permanent residents

In addition to children born to Canadians outside of Canada, the government issues Certificates of Canadian Citizenship (C of CC) to permanent residents granted citizenship. The name on the C of CC is generally identical to the legally attributed personal identifiers on the Record of Landing or the Permanent Resident Card, but not always. There are provisions, under exceptional circumstances, for modifying the legally attributed personal identifiers. Additionally, any Canadian may apply for a federally issued C of CC on the strength of their provincially issued birth certificate.



Issues with Certificate of Canadian Citizenship

Prior to 1947, spouses and children were often included in a single certificate of Canadian citizenship. Permanent residents granted citizenship were issued a Certificate of Naturalization. The naturalization classification was done away with in 1947.

The government introduced an unofficial wallet sized, miniature version of the certificate in 1954. It replaced the full size certificate as the primary affirmation of citizenship in Feb. 1977.

To meet consumer demand, the federal government continued to produce a full sized certificate, which was labelled the 'Commemorative

Certificate of Canadian Citizenship.' Accepting a commemorative edition adds risk. Pay very close attention to full sized certificates issued between Feb. 15, 1977 and Feb. 1985. During this period, "commemorative" wasn't clearly marked. The rule of thumb is not to accept any Certificate of Canadian Citizenship that doesn't have a birth date.

The new, more secure, 'Type A' citizenship card was first issued in March, 2002. Despite the increased security features, it is often forged. Boxes of blanks recovered from clandestine document production labs indicate the demand for counterfeits.



Travel documents and MOI tokens

In addition to identification documents, governments issue travel documents and a wide variety of access to privileges, benefits and services tokens. The most common travel document is a passport. Examples of MOI tokens include driver's licences, health and social insurance cards.

It is important to remember that passports are travel and not identification documents. Counterfeit and forged Canadian passports are in high international demand. Additionally, Passport Canada allows for modifications to the applicant's legally attributed personal identifiers to, "the name the person is commonly known by." There are also special provisions for surname modifications if justified by a risk to personal security. This is not the case with the status IDs.

The Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade issues other travel documents. A blue cover denotes a travel document issued in accordance with the 'United Nations Convention Relating to the Status of Refugee.' These are persons residing in Canada in protected-person status. The Certificate of Identity, another type of travel document, has a brown cover. It is issued to persons legally in Canada for less than three years and who are stateless or unable to obtain a national passport from their country of origin.

Impact on law enforcement

Police officers experience first hand the fallout of the tension between exercising diligence and the delivery of client-centric services. Privatization of driver licence issuing is but one example. This, in itself, may not be a

bad thing if issuers decentralized for the right reasons – to increase diligence by engaged registration agents who know their community. However, privatization is usually driven by other factors such as convenience, cost savings and reducing wait times. The stakes have never been higher.

Service counter personnel are among the most junior, lowest paid, most undervalued and least trained in MOI issuing agencies. An earlier *Blue Line* article referenced a 2003 US General Accounting Office study which found licences were issued even when there were problems identified. The impact on security and policing goes without saying.

The question is: how do nation's mitigate the risks? Increasing numbers of security and intelligence specialists recognize that security guards, front line uniformed police officers, criminal and regulatory investigators are key to early detection of potential terrorist and transnational organized crime threats. However, we are not yet at a tipping point where it is conventional wisdom. Informed and vigilant security and police, maintaining open lines of communications with the communities they serve, are intangible and unpredictable risks which terrorist and organized crime operations cannot mitigate.

Determining identity

The new breed of transnational crime boss and terrorist is well educated and global. They exploit identification issuing weaknesses. Crime prevention and intelligence specialists

must be in tune with the criminal's efforts to conceal their true identities.

An identification document or token may be genuine, but is it in the right hands? Nothing replaces a police officer's gut instinct and good interviewing skills. Understanding the processes by which identification documents are obtained, and their weaknesses, contributes to an officer's 'sixth sense.'

Demand the same standards as immigration officers; to do otherwise is pure folly. Understand how someone legally arrives in Canada. This allows an interviewer to direct open-ended questions and to listen for elements of deception in a story. Learn the value in a biographical record associated with a driver's licence. It leads an interviewer to ask open-ended questions for verifiable responses against that record.

Crime problem solvers and intelligence specialists should evaluate how much confidence to place in individual government issued access to privileges, benefits and services tokens. Analyze the proof of identification each token issuer requires. Assess the policy, compliance and training standards, the frequency/type of audits and evaluate the issuer's understanding of identification document authentication. Some talk about 'trusted registration' and 'authenticating' documents through data exchanges, when they are really just verifying that a name and registration numbers are retained by the issuer. This does not assure a document itself is genuine or in the right hands.

Increasing certainty of apprehension is an element of any crime risk mitigation strategy. What are the incentives and disincentives for government, private issuers and their employees to root out deception? What is the policy of MOI issuers on turning applicants away? Do they first take a photo and retain as much information as possible? Do identification documents and token issuers refer their suspicions to a centralized agency with the capacity to identify and follow-up on potential problems?

A criminal turned away is a criminal who has learned how to lie, an experience to be shared with contemporaries.

Conclusion

Governments are upgrading security features in identification documents and tokens. They are making them more difficult to forge. But if issuers do not modify their practices and procedures to root out deception, the situation is likely not going to improve. Criminals using more secure documents will continue duping business, government, security and the police. The outcomes to community safety and consumer protection are predictable.

As Bruce Schneier states, the reality of security is mathematical, based on the probability of different risks and the effectiveness of different counter measures. Good security is about being right about the trade-offs. If MOI issuers do not trust and invest more in their front line people in solving the MOI problems, we will only succeed at placing a more physically secure means of identification in the wrong hands.

John Lyons' 28 year career with the RCMP included co-ordinating FBI investigations in Canada, assisting Canadian police forces conducting international investigations through the Interpol network and conducting terrorist/extremist threat assessments. His final assignment included national and international training design and delivery in Eastern Europe and Southeast Asia. Lyons' current interests are in reducing identity-based crime and fraud controls in health payment systems. He can be reached at alternation_jrl@cogeco.ca

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The Great Mac Attack!
by Tony MacKinnon

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The power and ability to bring it all together

by Jay Hope

In my first article in this magazine, I mentioned that emergency management lends itself well to the operational orientation and skill sets typical of police officers.

It shouldn't have been surprising then, that following the article, I was deluged with interest about career opportunities at Emergency Management Ontario. The reality is that overwhelmingly emergency management practitioners come from other emergency services such as police, fire and EMS, as well as from the ranks of the military and administrative town clerks.

A word of advice to any police officer choosing to follow me into the field of emergency management; first undertake a course of study which provides some recognized accreditation upon completion to increase your likelihood of success. Emergency management practitioners, like police, have acronyms and language specific to them. It is imperative that you have some familiarity before embarking down this rewarding career path.

Today, many community colleges offer certificate programs in emergency management, while universities are offering both undergraduate and graduate degrees in the field. Fortunately, distance learning has grown in popularity and therefore makes learning increasingly accessible to those who don't live near an institution of higher learning.

Also, as elementary and high school prepared us for post-secondary studies, I would strongly suggest those embarking on this field of study become well grounded in the Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act (EMCPA). While some criticize the act for being too powerful, I am a champion for the ability the EMCPA gives the province (okay, me) to deal with any emergency regardless of breadth or scope.

For those of you new to this field, the EMCPA is the legislation that establishes Ontario's legal basis and framework for managing emergencies. It does this by defining the authority, responsibilities and safeguards accorded to provincial ministries, municipalities and to specific individual appointments such as the chief of Emergency Management Ontario. Key provisions include:

- The authority to establish a Cabinet advisory committee on emergency matters;
- The requirement that provincial ministries and municipalities develop and implement emergency management programs, including an emergency plan, training and exercises, public education and other program elements required by regulation;
- The requirement that provincial ministries and municipalities identify and assess hazards and risks to public safety and identify critical infrastructure;
- The authority for a head of council to declare an emergency within their municipality;
- The authority for the lieutenant governor

in council (or the premier in urgent circumstances) to declare an emergency;

- The authority for the lieutenant governor in council to make emergency orders (within certain limitations) in a number of areas to reduce harm to persons or property during a declared emergency;
- The authority for the lieutenant governor in council to delegate order-making powers to the commissioner of emergency management (now community safety);
- The authority for the solicitor general to make regulations setting standards for emergency management programs and plans.

Finally, if you read my first column, you'll recall I wrote of an astute young CBSA officer who recognized me at the border, scruffy new beard and all. Well she, among others, I might add, saw the article and wrote back to me here at *Blue Line Magazine*. I was overwhelmed by your warm response.

I must be doing something right as our good friends on the fire side have also asked me to write a regular column (my portfolio now includes the office of the fire marshal and chief coroner, Criminal Intelligence Service Ontario and, through an assistant deputy minister, a variety of other public safety components.

During the course of the next year, I'll respond to the queries posed in what the editor has graciously seen fit to make a regular feature in these pages, giving readers a better understanding of the work our other brothers and sisters in safety are doing to keep our families and communities safe and secure.

I look forward to your questions and opinions.

Jay Hope can be reached at emergency@blueline.ca

TORONTO - A new study by a professor at the Osgoode Hall law school rocks the belief in judicial impartiality. The study finds that a judge's political stripe and sex have a significant impact on rulings in certain types of cases in the Ontario Court of Appeal.

Professor James Stribopoulos says most lawyers will say that the case depends on the judge - but the study supports that. It found that judges differed in opinion on charter challenges, depending on whether Liberals or Conservatives appointed them. The study also traced divergent opinions to a judge's sex in family law cases showing all male panels were statistically slightly kinder to females before the court.

He says the solution to a balanced court is simple - promote more diversity among judges.

MONTREAL - Increased co-operation between law enforcement and greater public awareness is helping police to put a dent in telemarketing fraud, the RCMP said after arrest warrants were issued Friday for four men in a multimillion-dollar fraud case that goes back to 2005 and spanned the U.S. and Canadian border. Two other people have already been sentenced to 11 years and six years respectively in the case.

They were selling grants and loans, medical memberships and guaranteed credit cards under the premise that the medical memberships were supposed to guarantee discounts on prescription drugs. The memberships would cost between \$400 and \$500 and would in fact be worthless.

The RCMP's Project Colt has cracked down on about \$44 million in telemarketing scams in the last six months with the interception of counterfeit cheques, cash and bank transfers. The elderly are particular targets of scammers, who play on their loneliness and trusting nature, often tricking them into giving up personal bank or credit information or money to claim a prize they supposedly won.

Many of the operations cracked were based in Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver with others found in Calgary. Targets were often in the United States.

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Spotting grow-ops from 125 miles

Airborne imagery gets results in BC trial

by Brian Thiessen

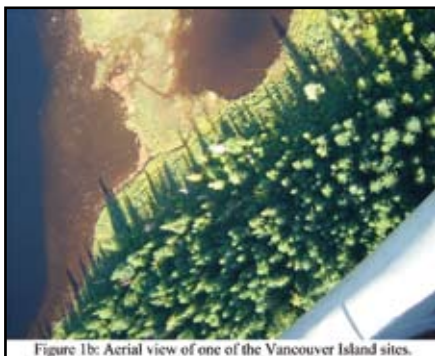
Monitoring illicit crops with satellite imagery has proven useful internationally for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), but the smaller outdoor marijuana grow operations here – and grower efforts to hide them – has hampered detection. New grow-ops are discovered every year, making it clear we are only eradicating a portion of the total crop.

Canadian police seized 177,767 plants from outdoor operations in 2004, according to RCMP figures, resulting in 51 arrests, and this figure does not include plants seized by municipal police departments. In British Columbia, the primary growing region, plants seized from outdoor operations, increased from 12,134 in 1997 to 39,790 in 2000, according to Dr. Darryl Plecas of the University College of the Fraser Valley. His report indicates outdoor grow-ops increased in size by 76 per cent over the same period.

The Canadian Police Research Centre (CPRC), RCMP, Abbotsford Police and Titan Analysis Inc. conducted a detailed spectral assessment last summer, comparing the reflectance of cannabis with the vegetation most often used to camouflage it. Airborne and satellite imagery of known grow-op areas were assessed.

Field data collection

Every plant absorbs, transmits and reflects the sun's radiation in a unique way, thereby creating a specific spectral signature (also known as spectral response). Pigments and other chemical



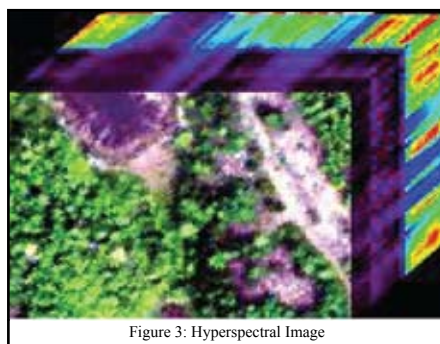
constituents, internal leaf structure, water content and canopy structure/architecture are the main factors responsible. Stress and nutrient availability also play a role.

Reflectance was measured at outdoor marijuana grow operations in Harrison and Vancouver Island (Figure 1) between Aug. 8 and 25 with an ASD FieldSpec Handheld spectrometer. The spectral response was measured for cannabis plants, cut cannabis, other herbaceous vegetation and soil (Figure 2).



Imagery acquisition and preprocessing

Satellite imagery is normally remotely magnified to “see” a picture of a location, however there is much more information behind the picture. Multispectral images generally contain four or more specific wavelength intervals of electromagnetic spectrum, usually spanning the visible and near infrared wavelengths. Hyperspectral images detect from tens to hundreds of narrow spectral channels (Figure 3). The most common range of wavelengths detected by both types of sensors are visible, near infrared and shortwave infrared.



For this project, high spatial resolution airborne hyperspectral imagery (1m) and high resolution Quickbird satellite imagery (2.4m multispectral) was analyzed for Harrison, Malcolm Island and Northern Vancouver Island through GCS Research. IKONOS imagery (4m multispectral) was tasked for two scenes representing the Abbotsford area through MDA. All imagery was geocorrected (i.e. specified in slant range or ground range coordinate systems) scaled radiance data and atmospherically cor-

rected to be comparable to the reflectance data collected in the field.

Analysis of field reflectance

The smoothed reflectance spectra was analyzed using a wavelength selection, which:

1. Reduced the dimensions of the data;
2. Determined the optimal wavelengths with the greatest difference between cannabis and other vegetation;
3. Determined the optimal number of wavelengths to use to classify the data (i.e. separate cannabis from other vegetation) with the lowest error.

The selected wavelengths were then used to classify the reflectance of cannabis, other herbaceous vegetation and soil.

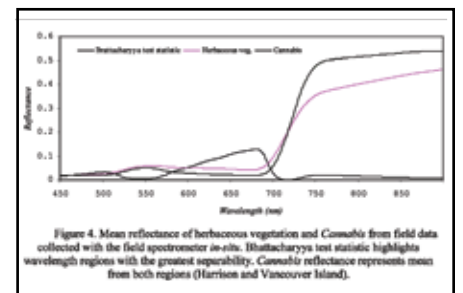
Imagery analysis

The reflectance of known marijuana grow operation sites was extracted from the images (2006 satellite imagery and 2002 Airborne imagery). The co-ordinates from the Harrison site were obtained in the field. Points from the Abbotsford area were obtained from the Abbotsford Police Department.

The pixels representing cannabis grow operations in the airborne imagery were examined in n-dimensional space. The most significant bands representing the greatest separability between cannabis and other vegetation in the scene were subsequently selected (i.e. wavelength selection) and a threshold of the spectral angle was used to locate cannabis operations from the other land covers in the scene. All four bands of the multispectral satellite imagery were examined.

Field reflectance results

From the in-situ data, the relative separability of the mean reflectance of cannabis and the herbaceous vegetation was mapped (Figure 4).



Using only ten wavelengths (i.e. the top ten from the selection) there was no confusion between the spectra of cannabis and the other vegetation, soil or cut cannabis plants. A number of compounds unique to cannabis plants were identified; it's likely that a few or some of these are responsible for the differences in reflectance, based on the wavelengths with the greatest separability in reflectance.

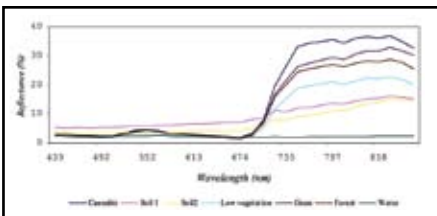


Figure 5. Mean spectra of several common land cover classes and Cannabis from one of the flight lines of the hyperspectral data.



Figure 6. Six dimensional representations of the spectral signatures of Cannabis and other common land cover classes from the hyperspectral imagery.

Airborne and satellite imagery reflection results

Figure 5 illustrates the spectral signatures of cannabis and other common land cover classes from the hyperspectral imagery. Figure 6 illustrates the separability of the reflectance spectra of cannabis and other land cover classes from the hyperspectral imagery.

Good separation is observed between cannabis and other land cover classes. Figure 7 illustrates the spectral signatures of cannabis and other common land cover classes from the multispectral imagery. Figure 8 illustrates the reflectance of cannabis and other land covers from the Quickbird multispectral image. Good separation, except for low vegetation, can be seen between cannabis and other land covers.

As can be seen in Figures 7 and 8, there is considerable similarity between the signatures of low vegetation and cannabis from the multispectral imagery. In contrast, Figures 5 and 6 show a considerable difference between signatures using hyperspectral imagery so we recommend using hyperspectral imagery for the smaller grow operations seen in Canada.

Classification results of the multispectral images highlighted both the known field sites and additional sites in the imagery. However, due to the data's limited spectral resolution, it is believed that up to 30 per cent of the additional sites highlighted by the classification are false positives. Analysis of the hyperspectral data also highlighted the known locations and most probable locations of additional sites.

The hyperspectral imagery is likely to have fewer false positives because of the data's greater spectral resolution.

Conclusions

The CPRC study revealed that the spectral signature of cannabis is different from other common vegetation types in Western Canada. The best separability of the spectral signatures is located in specific areas of the spectrum that can be readily exploited from hyperspectral satellite or airborne imagery.

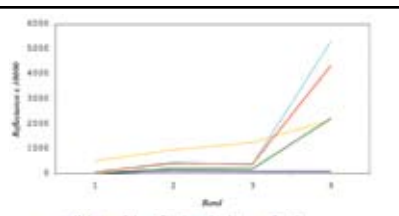


Figure 7. Mean spectra of several common land cover classes and Cannabis from multispectral satellite imagery data.

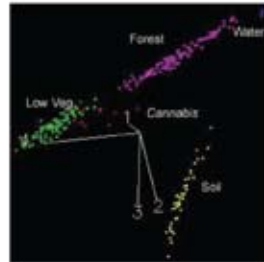


Figure 8. Four-dimensional visualization of Cannabis and other land cover reflectance from the Quickbird image.

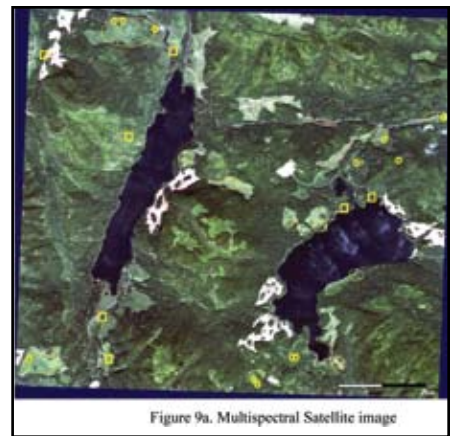


Figure 9a. Multispectral Satellite image

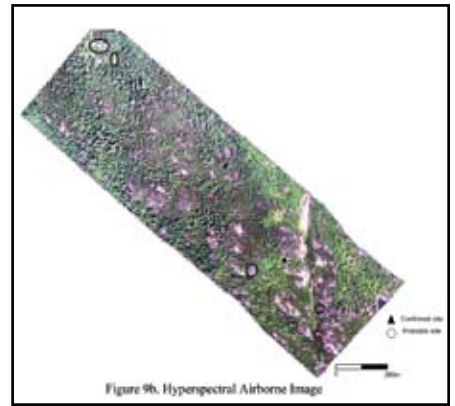


Figure 9b. Hyperspectral Airborne Image

Using spectral imagery, this project identified a minimum of three unidentified probable marijuana grow operations to every one identified by police (Figure 9). This is a significant discovery for the war on drugs.

The practical result for police is that hyperspectral airborne or satellite imagery can be taken of an area and all probable outdoor marijuana grow operations can be detected. Comprehensive advance knowledge of sites will enable outdoor operations to be eradicated.

Staff Sgt Brian Thiessen is the program manager, Pacific Region, for the Canadian Police Research Centre. He can be reached at bthiessen@jibc.ca

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Cool prints on hot paper

by Brian Ward

A sales clerk finishes a sale and hands the receipt to the customer, who then pulls a small calibre handgun from the waist of his pants and demands all the cash in the till. She hesitates, the suspect panics, fires and the clerk falls to the floor gravely wounded. The suspect runs into the street and disappears in a crowd of shoppers.

Officers quickly cordon off the area and wait for the forensic identification team to arrive. One of the ident officers notices a small crumpled piece of paper, the sales receipt, lying on the floor in front of the cashier's till. He carefully photographs it and places it into an envelope for analysis back at the office – but there is a glitch in the process.

The paper receipt was part of a roll of thermal paper in the cash register and the development of fingerprints that may lead to the shooter relies on a simple but critical chemical process.

Traditional development

Thermal paper was developed by the National Cash Register Company in the 1960s, to be used in conjunction with printers employing a heat process rather than ink. It is made up of several layers, including a base coat, support coating for the paper and the thermal layer, which turns the heated image into numbers and letters.

Forensic identification officers and civilian fingerprint technicians developed fingerprints on most types of paper for years using several chemical processes, including dipping the paper in solutions of ninhydrin or DFO (1,8-diazafluoren-9-one). However, thermal paper is different in its composition and in its reaction to the accepted means of development.

Prior to 1987, thermal paper reacted to ninhydrin in the same manner as regular paper. Developing latent prints on thermal paper was common. In September, 1987 though, the 'Montreal Protocol' banned the production and use of CFCs after January 1st, 1996 – and one of those banned substances was a critical ingredient in ninhydrin.

The implications for ninhydrin were serious. A new formula without CFCs, designed to mimic its chemical action, was introduced, but subsequent attempts using it to process thermal paper failed. The paper discoloured badly as a result of this new chemical reaction.

Cst Wade Knapp and technician Bev Broniek, two members of the Toronto Police Service Forensic Identification Service, developed a method to carefully expose thermal paper to muriatic acid and this seemed to work – but only on one side of the paper.

Eliminate the risks

BVDA (Bureau voor Dactyloscopische Artikelen), a forensic supply company, has



Thermal paper treated with ninhydrin (BYDA photo)



Thermal paper treated with ThermaNin (BYDA photo)



now introduced ThermaNin, a chemical that eliminates the risks associated with developing latent prints on thermal paper.

Working with members of the Peel Region Police Service Forensic Identification Service, University of Toronto student Jessica Rickaby recently completed a study of ThermaNin and has recommended its use.

Rickaby, who graduated from the university's Honours Bachelor of Forensic Science program, worked as a co-op student to test the chemical and based her thesis on her study. She wrote that ThermaNin is a derivative, or hemiketal, of ninhydrin but a change in its composition renders developed images on thermal paper more stable and prevents the paper from turning black. This change in formulas was initially developed by a team of Japanese researchers.

Rickaby's study included multiple samples of different brands of thermal paper and was also conducted using the muriatic acid development technique. Constables Dale Stansbury and Sue Gray of Peel Police's FIS supervised the project.

"ThermaNin is superior to muriatic acid when developing latent fingerprints on thermal paper," Rickaby wrote in her thesis, "as it is a sensitive technique which consistently develops high quality fingerprints with level two and three ridge detail, can develop latent fingerprints on both side of thermal paper as well as on ordinary office paper and can efficiently develop latent fingerprints which are at least eight weeks old.

"Development with ThermaNin was preferred over muriatic acid nine times out of 10 on the emulsion side," she concluded. "It also developed more fingerprints of higher ridge detail and better quality than muriatic acid for both eccrine and sebaceous sweat and it was able to develop latent fingerprints on both sides of thermal paper. Additionally, ThermaNin consistently developed fingerprints throughout the eight week study."

BVDA is a Holland based company which has manufactured and sold crime scene investigation materials and equipment since the 1930s. Its products are available in Canada through Fonthill, Ont. based Crime Sciences Inc.



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No case too cold

by Matt Collison

Three bank drafts sent home for safe keeping 24 years ago were the only clues police had in the disappearance of Mary Catherine Shanahan. The young Chicago-area native last spoke to her family from a pay phone in Moose Jaw in 1983, leaving them to wonder what had happened after the calls and letters stopped.

Due to her nomadic tendencies, they were unable to report her missing, despite several pleading attempts to police. Mary's sisters Doreen and Margaret became detectives in their own right and spent a lot of time over the next 20 years trying to find their sister.

"We tried to contact the police in an attempt to try and find her and that was where we hit our first snag," Doreen recounts. "We contacted the Chicago Police Department, the Moose Jaw Police Service and I was even in touch with the RCMP at one point.

"Even though the last time we spoke to her she was in Moose Jaw, basically we were told by the Moose Jaw Police that because we had last physically seen her in Chicago and because she was an American citizen, there wasn't a thing they could do about it," she recalls.

"We called Catholic churches and women's shelters, anything we could think of, (but) it just never went anywhere. Always a dead end," she says.

The pair searched tirelessly, calling police on a regular basis despite knowing they wouldn't help. They also turned to the Internet.

"I was into Google before anyone knew what Google was," Doreen says. "We were just fishing anywhere we could fish. Once the Internet came around, my sister Margaret was in New York, I was in Chicago and we would both constantly be hitting every site there was concerning serial killers, missing people, the mentally ill as well as unidentified bodies.

"We would go through every state's online morgue pictures and that was a horrible thing to do, but that's what we did for years; what else could we do?"

The case went nowhere until 2002 when 'The Doe Network' gave Moose Jaw Police Service Sgt Arnie Ellingson information on her disappearance. It was assigned a case number and he and Sgt. Marc Girard laid the foundation before



handing the case to Cpl. Cam Moore in 2004. He was the first to make significant progress.

It was believed Shanahan had traveled throughout Canada, but she left no trail of employment or health records; the latter was particularly worrisome as her family worried she was displaying signs of schizophrenia. The bank drafts were the only proof she had ever been in Moose Jaw.

"One of the last contacts we had with Mary was when she sent some letters to my cousin asking her to save three money orders for her and, on one of the money orders, the name Arlene Anhorn was signed on the memo line," Doreen explains.

The name was unknown to the family. Moore checked to see if Anhorn was the bank employee who assisted Shanahan, but the bank had no person by that name. This apparent dead end turned out to be the key to solving the case.

The *Moose Jaw Times-Herald* ran a story about Shanahan and police received a tip about a website which showed an Arlene Anhorn living in Medicine Hat, Alberta. The site showed the woman had since married and her name was now Arlene Scheibner.

Moore phoned the contact number but no one was home. "I was forced to leave a message on her machine and on it I referred to her as

Arlene Anhorn, hoping someone at that number would be able to respond with some information. It was basically a 'hail-Mary' pass.

"When she called me back she was a little shocked because she hadn't been called Arlene Anhorn in over 30 years, since she got married."

Though Scheibner had never known Shanahan, further questioning revealed that someone in Toronto had filed an income tax claim using Scheibner's maiden name and social insurance number in 1987. It was the break police had been waiting for.

"The way our system works is, unless you have a crime you can't get a search warrant,"

Moore says, "so once I was able to establish that there was a possible identity theft, that really allowed the investigation to get rolling."

Moore figured Shanahan had assumed the identity of Anhorn and began following her paper trail. Aided by the probability of a crime and with help from S/Sgt. Steve Smethurst of the OPP's Project Resolve, he was able to obtain warrants that opened the door to health records and other documents previously protected by privacy laws.

Records for an Arlene Anhorn showed up from all across the prairies – an arrest record in Edmonton in 1982; health records in Calgary, Moose Jaw and Saskatoon from 1982 to 1985; a social assistance application and finally the 1987 Toronto income tax filing.

Several documents among these records had been signed, apparently, by Arlene Anhorn, but Scheibner hadn't left Alberta and could not possibly have signed them. They continued to trace the movements of Anhorn and were able to get the health records for a woman of the same name who had died of a pulmonary embolism in Toronto in March of 1987. Autopsy reports showed she had suffered from health problems prevalent among members of the Shanahan family.

Instead of exhuming the decades old corpse, an analysis was done of the handwriting on the Moose Jaw bank drafts and some of the documentation signed along the way by the questionable Anhorn. RCMP document expert Timothy McLean concluded Shanahan "probably did write" the Anhorn signatures in question.

An amended death certificate for Mary Catherine Shanahan was issued by the Ontario government on January 5th, 2007, finally closing the case.

"The day I was told that we had definitely found her was the same day as my 25th wedding anniversary," recalls Moore. "I think I spent almost three hours that day trying to figure out how I was going to break the news to them.

"I talked to Margaret and it took me quite a while to finally get around to telling her that I thought we had found her but that she has passed on."

After more than 20 years of searching the family could finally feel a sense of closure and grieve their loss. Doreen says the case would not have been solved without Moore's hard work.

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"When Cam Moore got the case, that's when things started to really happen. He was different," she says. "He was like a dog with a bone...without him it would not have been solved. If you don't have the determination to do it and it seemed to us often that nobody did, it's not going to happen."

"Cam opened the file and saw something real and he began to live it and think it and breathe it and that's the difference. He's just an amazing person and I don't say that too easily; I'm a pretty tough critic. He has really restored my faith in people."

Moore has a different take.

"They're given to hyperbole – they can tend to go a little over the top," he notes, chuckling.

"It was a matter of luck more than anything else that I got involved in this case at all because, unlike the earlier investigators and other people who had worked the case, I had all the skill sets needed to do it. It's not that I'm a super-cop

or anything; it was just that all the things that needed to be done is what I was used to doing, especially with the search warrants.

"I'm kind of a relentless kind of person as well and when you're working on something like this I'm sure it tends to help."

Shanahan's family also voiced frustration, demanding that the US and Canada invest more in searching for missing people.

"The search for ALL missing people is important, not solely the wealthy, the famous and children," their statement noted. "There are many missing adults like Mary who are devalued by this lack of funding, inferior personnel deployment, lack of sharper laws and rules that truly advocate for all missing people, not just special or chosen missing people.

"Every human being is worthy of being searched for."

Matt Collison is a staff writer with Blue Line Magazine. He may be reached at matt@blueline.ca.

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New B.C. forensic unit to identify missing remains

Sep 03 2007

By Terri Theodore

VANCOUVER (CP) - The B.C. Coroners' Service is developing a plan that would give residents the thrill of helping to solve a forensic mystery and could help to end the agony for people whose family members have vanished.

A team in the coroner's identification and disaster response division has been working for more than a year, plugging in data and developing identification frameworks that could match unidentified human remains with a name of someone missing anywhere in the world.

The team hasn't been trying to link names and remains yet, but division director Stephen Fonseca said they have noticed similarities between missing persons inquiries and unidentified remains found in British Columbia.

"We're very excited about it and I'm sure we're going to bring some closure for some families in the near future," Fonseca said in an interview.

That's just what happened for the family of Susanne Tam, who disappeared on July 13, 1996.

Partial human remains were found by a hiker in September, 2005 near Whistler, the resort town about 100 kilometres north of Vancouver.

But it took two more years and an advanced forensic technique using mitochondrial DNA to determine the remains were Tam's.

Fonseca spoke with Tam's family and was happy to at least give them some answers a decade later.

"They have some ideas of what transpired," he said. "They can get on with part of their lives."

Reviewing old cases, using new science, and getting the public's help will all be part of closing cold cases.

Fonseca believes the popularity of crime-scene identification television programs will help their investigations.

"Unfortunately they're not all realistic," he laughed, adding his job is nothing like TV.

But he said it's curiosity from the public that could help a witness see events unfold and take in more information.

"And that information is the type of lead that will help us break a case this year or in 10 years time. Who knows."

A website is also expected to be in operation in the next month or two looking to generate leads from the public on cases, or looking for identification on two dimensional models made from remains found.

"People have a ton of information out there, they just don't know how important it is to us," Fonseca pointed out.

The group is sharing technology with coroner and policing agencies across the country. They also plug their information into a database that can check for missing persons around the world.

The team has reviewed every singled unidentified case in British Columbia, but Fonseca said cases dating back to the 1970s and 80s are more difficult because less information is available.

They have matched names and remains on a few cases so far and Fonseca said they're working on more connections, but he believes this is just the start.

"There are lots of folks who are desperate to find their brother, sister, mother, father," he said. "And when you speak to those people you can feel their desperation."

"It certainly drives us to find something else that we haven't used before."

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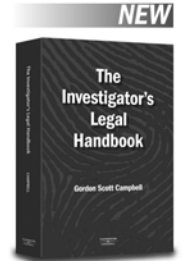
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This list is not exclusive. Some students could not be contacted and for reasons of privacy and security some did not wish to have their names included.

MacPhail Award winner announced



Calgary Police Service Sgt. Jason Walker is the sixth annual recipient of the Sergeant Bruce MacPhail Award for Academic Excellence in Dalhousie University's police leadership program. Established in 2001 by Phyllis MacPhail in memory of her son, the award commemorates his dedication to life long learning in law enforcement.

Prior to being hired by the Calgary Police Service in 1997, Walker studied in the Fraser Valley while working as a correctional officer at Matsqui Institution.


Walker was promoted to sergeant in 2005 and assigned to the recruit training section, known as the Chief Crowfoot Learning Centre. He remains there today, supervising recruit classes and teaching traffic law.

Walker has served the community for the past five years as a supported independent living counselor with non-profit groups such as 'Closer to Home Community Services' and 'Advocate Resources.' His work can best be described as being a foster big brother, providing shelter and guidance to youth removed from their homes by social services.

As he began teaching recruits, Walker recognized the need to further his own education. After completing Dalhousie's *Police Leadership and Management Development* course, he continued on to courses in coaching, communications, human resources and budgeting.

He also completed two of Dalhousie's Police Leadership certificates, with concentrations in administration and supervisory skills. As a result of these and internal courses, he was granted credit for the senior police administration certificate.

As he continues with various educational pursuits, Walker intends to carry on with Dalhousie's program. He has set a goal of completing the advanced police leadership certificate.



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Measuring police success is tricky

by Dorothy Cotton

Ladies and gentleman, WHO do YOU think should be the next superstar... whatever?

The 'superstar' shows seem to have completely taken over the world of television. If it isn't the 'idol' series, it's the best interior designer, dancer, handyman, hair dresser or chef.

I am impatiently waiting for *So you think you can psychoanalyze*. It has been slightly delayed, I hear, because ethical issues arose around patient confidentiality. *Canada's Got Psychologists* ran into problems with the world's fastest IQ test segment. However, I understand both shows will be ready to air long before *Bon Cop, Super Cop*. What a can of worms that turned out to be! It seems no one can decide on exactly what challenges contestants ought to face.

How do you measure good policing? Is it the guy with the biggest gun? The most arrests? The fastest paperwork? Do you trail along behind officers, secretly filming like they do on *What not to wear*, and see who scares the most bad guys or makes the most small children smile? How would you score it?

Does the arrest of one serial killer outweigh 42 B&Es? What about the ethics? I wonder if they can get away with planting 10 bank robbers in a community and seeing which police contestant captures one first. Do you stop after one or keep going till all 10 are captured?

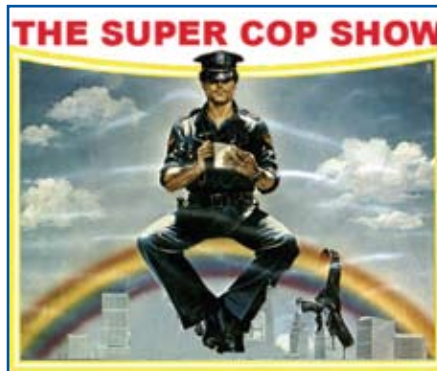
Deciding on the challenges means first figuring out the main point of policing. That's easy. Everyone knows the point is... er... um... QUICK, look at your mission statement!

My sources tell me the goal is generally something to do with working toward a safe community free from the fear of crime. That sounds reasonable; I am all in favour of feeling safe. Now all we have to do is translate that into challenges and PRESTO! – we have a TV series. Luckily for me, many police services have already done a lot of the work here – and, of course, the government requires you to keep track of all kinds of stuff.

It would be pretty unusual for a police service not to have measures to help determine whether they had done a good job – things like:

- Number of arrests;
- Number of charges laid;
- Number of complaints about office misconduct;
- Call response time;
- Crime rate per population;
- Clearance rate;
- Reported versus unreported crime;
- Number of presentations made to community groups;
- Number of calls for service;
- Case load per officer.

I could go on, but won't. The crucial question is how exactly do you link all these various measures to the real overall goal – the safe community free from fear of crime. It's a matter of looking at "outputs" (all that stuff listed above)



versus "outcomes" (what we really wanted to achieve in the first place) – and linking all those outcomes to some global overall goal.

It also (hopefully) has something to do with the organization's mission statement. Interestingly, it appears that not all police services are quite as good at linking those measures to the overall goal as they are at simply collecting the data. They might keep track of all this stuff but not use it to figure out if they are achieving their overall goal. The point is, measuring the outcomes of policing is easier said than done.

It would be much easier if the goal of policing was something simple, like arresting people or responding quickly, but does it really

matter if you respond quickly? Do people care? Evidence suggests they generally want you to get there fast in a real emergency, but are otherwise happy if you just show up when you said you would – whenever that is. So getting there quickly when it is not necessary doesn't really impress anyone.

Does it matter if you arrest a lot of people? If doing so makes people feel safer – or actually makes them safer, then it matters – but does it really? Besides, it also depends on the reasons why you arrested all those people.

The struggle to figure out the end point of policing is not getting any easier. In olden times, keeping track of outputs was probably enough. When a police "force" was a paramilitary and bureaucratic organization – closed and isolated from the community – outputs may have been all that really mattered. They did allow for some degree of financial control and workload management, and helped the chief argue for a larger budget and the need for more bodies, but they're not really what contemporary policing is all about these days.

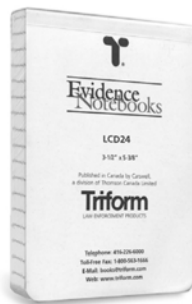
As for the reality show, there are lots of challenges we can use, but in the end, it's the audience who gets to decide. What do you think is the ultimate outcome of policing?

You can reach Dorothy Cotton at deepblue@blueine.ca



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Heroes saluting heroes

by Liz Brasier-Ackerman

A recent public campaign convinced the Ontario government to name the stretch of Hwy 401 running from Toronto to Trenton the "Highway of Heroes." The idea was born out of a new phenomenon – people lining overpasses to express their respect and appreciation for Canada's fallen soldiers as they are taken to CFB Trenton from Toronto airport.

Regardless of your position on Canada's involvement in Afghanistan or the concept and principles of war, the heart and sense of duty which inspires these individuals to risk their lives overseas deserves respect. They leave behind all that they love and walk into uncertainty.

The number of people taking part has increased since I first saw people and flags lining a Whitby overpass. Local police and fire personnel have joined in, standing on top of their parked trucks and saluting as the hearses pass by. It is a stirring sight – heroes saluting heroes. As I watched, I wonder if the officers see themselves as heroes, and hoped they understood that they deserve the same respect and appreciation as the fallen.

The dictionary defines a hero as a person who shows great courage and is admired for their noble qualities – the same qualities it takes to choose a career in policing.

A hero, says Lise Hand, has "a little gem of innocence inside you that makes you want to believe that there still exists a right and wrong; that



decency will somehow triumph in the end." Even if your reasons for choosing a police career are more practical, that belief in right and wrong – that an individual can make a difference – is there. It may become a little worn and scratched over time, but its presence allows officers to carry on.

It takes a lot to be an everyday neighbourhood hero, going places the rest of us see only on crime shows. Job stress takes its toll over time, stretching faith in fellow human beings and a higher power to the limit. It can be difficult to get out of bed and head back into the fray.

Returning to the job after being sidelined brings challenges that also require fortitude. Facing each day with an acute awareness of the snares and dangers is not easy. It takes a real hero to get back out there, knowing their own weakness; "enduring," as Christopher Reeves put it, "in spite of

overwhelming obstacles."

We need heroes. There is not a city or town in this country, urban or rural, where individuals do not choose to flaunt the law, with little regard for the welfare of themselves or others. Our children can access illegal substances, no matter where we live, and the TV shows they watch offer only negative role models and glorified violence. They need heroes – real ones – who they can see at work in their neighbourhood every day.

We all need someone to look up to in this scary, messy world. Police are there for us when things go terribly wrong – heroes who, as Felix Adler said, "kindle a great light in the world," and, "set up blazing torches in the dark streets of life for (others) to see by."

Being seen as a hero can be intimidating but it's part of the job. Seeing the worst of society is not easy. "One must think like a hero to behave like a merely decent human being," May Sarton observed, and this can be very true for police in the day to day grind.

It's important that police never forget that they are being watched – and that they are heroes to many of these people.

The officers saluting the fallen soldiers were showing their appreciation and respect for heroes. Did they know, I wonder, that many people driving by, looking up at them, also saluted them as heroes?

Liz may be reached at Liz@BlueLine.ca

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Top court upholds firearm blockade

by Mike Novakowski

Canada's highest court has reversed an Ontario Court of Appeal decision and convicted two men found with guns in a roadblock outside a large strip club.

In *R. v. Clayton & Farmer, 2007 SCC 32* a man across the street from the club called police at about 1:22 am, gave his name and said he saw about 10 casually dressed black males, four with handguns, congregating. The caller described four vehicles by colour and model (a tan Lexus, a black Jeep Cherokee, a black GMC Blazer and a white Acura Legend) associated with the group. When asked to check, he confirmed there was still a crowd in the parking area but that one of the vehicles had left. The gun call was dispatched and police responded.

The first officers on scene saw a group of men outside the club but no weapons. Two officers positioned at the parking lot's rear exit at 1:26 am, intending to stop and search any exiting vehicle and its occupants. At 1:27 am, they pulled their car in front of the first vehicle to leave—a black Jaguar—even though it wasn't described by the caller. Farmer was driving and passenger Clayton wore driving gloves, even though the night was warm. Police said they were investigating a gun call and asked the two men, both black, to step out of the vehicle.

Clayton complied but appeared nervous and was evasive when questioned. He struggled and then fled toward the club after being touched by an officer directing him to the back of the car. Police pursued and apprehended him as he tried to enter the club. A bouncer identified Clayton as one of the males having a gun and he was handcuffed. Officers found a loaded handgun in his pocket.

Farmer exited with some reluctance and only after three requests. A search at the vehicle turned up a loaded handgun tucked in the back of his pants. Both men were charged with numerous firearms offences.

The evidence was ruled admissible and both men were convicted at trial in the Ontario Superior Court of Justice. The initial brief detention to screen cars leaving the area was permissible at common law, the judge held—however, the officers intended to search the men from the moment they stopped them, even though they had no reasonable and individualized suspicion they were involved in a crime. Continuing the detention by removing them from the car for the search violated their right to be secure from arbitrary detention and unreasonable search. Despite this, excluding the guns would bring the administration of justice into greater disrepute than admitting them, the judge ruled.

Farmer and Clayton appealed. Ontario Court of Appeal Justice Doherty, writing the unanimous judgment, found their Charter rights had been seriously infringed. There was



no statutory authority for the roadblock or any reasonable individualized suspicion that could justify an investigative detention, as described by the Supreme Court of Canada in *R. v. Mann*. Since the roadblock wasn't used for highway safety, any authority for it would have to find mooring in the ancillary police power doctrine (Waterfield test).

At common law, the ancillary power doctrine recognizes that police conduct interfering with a person's liberty can be justified if officers were (1) acting in the course of their duty and (2) their conduct was a justifiable use of police powers associated to that duty. A number of factors must be considered in assessing this, including:

- The duty performed;
- The liberty interfered with;
- The nature and extent of the interference;
- The extent to which some interference with liberty is necessitated to perform the duty;
- The importance of the duty to the public good.

In this case, Doherty held that police had a duty to investigate and prevent crime and stopping the car was done while acting in that course. However, officer conduct did not pass the second prong—the justifiability factors. Here, the stop engaged the criminal process against the targets of the roadblock by determining whether they were involved in criminal activity. Detaining and searching all vehicles and occupants profoundly interfered with individual autonomy and privacy.

“Being stopped by the police, questioned about guns, told to exit the vehicle and made to stand against the vehicle in a public place while the police examine the inside of the vehicle can be a frightening and humiliating experience,” noted Doherty.

Although agreeing that using roadblocks to investigate crimes and apprehend criminals might be a justifiable intrusion on individual liberties in some cases, this wasn't one of them. Since police did not have grounds to suspect any specific person, a roadblock could only be justified if there were reasonable grounds to believe it could apprehend offenders who had just committed a serious crime. The 911 caller was detailed, describing the perpetrators as casually dressed black males and giving the specific make and models of four vehicles connected to them.

Rather than limiting their stops to people resembling the caller's description, police cast too wide a net in stopping all departing vehicles. They didn't have reasonable grounds to believe stopping motorists not matching the description would result in apprehending the perpetrators and recovering the guns. Had police narrowed or tailored their focus consistent with the information provided, the accused's vehicle would not have been stopped.

Since police could not justify stopping all vehicles under the ancillary power doctrine, the stop was unlawful and the accused were arbitrarily detained. Questioning them at the vehicle and examining the interior also violated their rights under *s.8*. However, unlike the trial judge, the appeal court ruled the handguns inadmissible as evidence, characterizing the Charter violations as significant.

The accused were, “entitled to proceed on their way (but) found themselves in a potentially demeaning and frightening confrontation with police.” The fact Clayton and Farmer had handguns did not minimize the breach—“criminals do not have different constitutional rights than the rest of the community,” said Doherty.

The court was also very critical of police training. The officers failed to consider the relevant factors in assessing the ancillary power doctrine and didn't balance the demands of their duties against interfering with individual liberties. They also didn't appreciate the scope of their search powers. Police ignorance of the limits of their ancillary powers was institutional and related to their training.

The handguns were ruled inadmissible, the appeal allowed, the convictions quashed and acquittals were entered on all charges.

High court weighs in

The Crown appealed to the Supreme Court of Canada. Although all nine judges allowed the appeal and reinstated the accused's convictions, they were divided on how they reached that result. The majority (six judges) ruled that police did not arbitrarily detain the accused and the resultant searches were reasonable. The minority (three judges) found the detentions arbitrary but saved by *s.1*, and the searches reasonable. Both the majority and minority recognized that it was important to address each stage of the police interaction.

Initial detention

Justice Abella, writing the majority opinion, first determined whether police acted within the scope of their common law powers when detaining the accused. A lawful detention at common law, she noted, is not arbitrary. In applying the criteria for the Waterfield test, the majority agreed police acted in the course of their duty to investigate and prevent crime when they stopped the car, passing the first prong of the analysis. As for the justifiability criteria, the majority parted company with Doherty, finding that stopping all vehicles was a justifiable use of police powers. Abella wrote:

The justification for a police officer's decision to detain... will depend on the "totality of the circumstances" underlying the officer's suspicion that the detention of a particular individual is "reasonably necessary." If, for example, the police have particulars about the individuals said to be endangering the public, their right to further detain will flow accordingly. As explained in Mann, searches will only be permitted where the officer believes on reasonable grounds that his or her safety, or that of others, is at risk.

The determination will focus on the nature of the situation, including the seriousness of the offence, as well as on the information known to the police about the suspect or the crime and the extent to which the detention was reasonably responsive or tailored to these circumstances, including its geographic and temporal scope. This means balancing the seriousness of the risk to public or individual safety with the liberty interests of members of the public to determine whether, given the extent of the risk, the nature of the stop is no more intrusive of liberty interests than is reasonably necessary to address the risk.

In my view, both the initial and the continuing detentions of Clayton and Farmer's car were justified based on the information the police had, the nature of the offence and the timing and location of the detention.

The police set up the initial stop in response to a 911 call identifying the presence of about ten "black guys," four of them with guns. The police described what they were doing as setting up perimeter surveillance posts to secure the confined geographical area where the offence they were investigating had reportedly taken place.

The police had reasonable grounds to believe that there were several handguns in a public place. This represented a serious offence, accompanied by a genuine risk of serious bodily harm to the public. The police were entitled to take reasonable measures to investigate the offence without waiting for the harm to materialize and had reasonable grounds for believing that stopping cars emerging from this parking lot would be an effective way to apprehend the perpetrators of the serious crime being investigated (references omitted, paras. 30-33).

The majority found that, "requiring the police to stop only those vehicles described in the 911 call imposes an unrealistic burden on the police in this case and one inconsistent with their duty to respond in a timely manner, at least initially, to the seriousness of the circumstances." Abella continued:

The police had reasonable grounds to believe that public safety was at risk, that handguns could be in the possession of those leaving the parking area and that stopping cars leaving that area could result in their apprehension. The steps taken by the police in this case in stopping the car, based on the information they had, were reasonable and reasonably tailored

to the information they had.

In the totality of the circumstances, therefore, the initial detention in this case was reasonably necessary to respond to the seriousness of the offence and the threat to the police's and public's safety inherent in the presence of prohibited weapons in a public place and was temporally, geographically and logistically responsive to the circumstances known by the police when it was set up. The initial stop was consequently a justifiable use of police powers associated with the police duty to investigate the offences described by the 911 caller and did not represent an arbitrary detention contrary to s. 9 of the Charter (paras. 40-41).

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The continued detention

The majority concluded the continued detention was lawful because both men matched the race given by the caller and Clayton wore gloves on a warm night and gave strange and evasive answers on being questioned. The vehicle came from the scene of the reported crime, was the first out, left minutes after the crime was reported and used the rear rather than the front exit, where other officers were arriving. Abella stated:

Taken together, these facts objectively gave rise to the reasonable suspicion that the occupants of the Jaguar could be in possession of the handguns reported in the 911 call and that, as a result, the lives of the police officers and of the public were at risk, justifying their continued detention. This constellation of circumstances was such that the police were required to and did respond quickly and appropriately to the information they had about the possession of guns by individuals in this particular parking lot. They treated the two occupants as equally likely to be connected to the serious crime under investigation. They were reasonable in taking this approach once they saw that both individuals, in a car that had just left the crime scene, matched the general description they had.

I accept... that had the police stopped the vehicle and discovered that the occupants did not correspond to the description given by the 911 caller, they would have had no reasonable grounds for the continued detention of the occupants. For example, had the caller described individuals who were white, the police would not have had reasonable grounds for the continued detention of non-white occupants. On the particular facts of this case, however, based on their subsequent observations, there were reasonable grounds... for the police to conclude that the two occupants of the car they had stopped were implicated in the crime being investigated (paras. 46-47).

Searches of both the occupants were justified for safety reasons as an incident to their detention. "The search was necessarily incidental to the lawful investigative detention and... there was no violation of s.8," said Abella.

The minority view

Justice Binnie, authoring the minority opinion, found police had no particular grounds against the accused and that the blockade, designed to stop all motorists regardless of description, was arbitrary. It was important to distinguish between what the police knew at the time of detention and what they knew after the detention however, when they had a chance to observe the vehicle's occupants. Before stopping the car, officers had no individualized suspicion of the accused or their vehicle, nor did they use other criteria to tailor the roadblock. Instead, it was set-up to stop all vehicles leaving the strip club and thus arbitrary, however it was saved by s.1 of the Charter.

"The protection of society from the flaunting of illegal handguns in a crowded public place is clearly pressing and substantial," the minority held. The roadblock was also a rational response

to the 911 gun call. Randomly stopping only some vehicles would not serve the purpose of the blockade, which was properly tailored to the circumstances. Binnie stressed the difference between the brief imposition on motorists and an investigative detention based on reasonable suspicion:

A Clayton and Farmer stop is not the same thing as a Mann investigative detention, although it may (or may not) lead in that direction. A Clayton and Farmer stop of all vehicles is established for screening purposes. A Mann inquiry may then be undertaken only if reasonable grounds for individualized suspicion emerge.

I conclude that the common law at issue in this case satisfies the requirement of propor-



tionality (in fact "tailored" is more or less a synonym for proportionality). In such circumstances, anything less than a full blockade would not serve the purpose which has already been found to be pressing and substantial. Moreover, for the reasons mentioned, the law's salutary effects exceed its deleterious effects.

Police have the power at common law to set up a roadblock where they have reasonable grounds to believe that a serious firearms offence was committed and it may apprehend the perpetrators. Here, police arrived within five minutes of the 911 call, limited their roadblock to the club's parking lot – where individuals would be leaving through one of two available exits. They had reasonable grounds to believe a serious crime had been committed and the perpetrators might be apprehended.

Police were also entitled to question the occupants to determine if they had information about the incident and detain them for further investigation if an individual suspicion (articulable cause) existed. This power of detention was used to screen cars for further inquiry. The

minority also held the searches lawful:

As to s.8, Mann holds that in a lawful detention situation the police may undertake a pat-down search if the officer believes "on reasonable grounds that his or her safety, or the safety of others, is at risk"....

The issue on the proper scope of the search is clouded in this case because (unlike Mann) the presence of handguns not only constitutes a police safety issue but constitutes the evidence of the offence being investigated. It is not possible to say here, as it was in Mann, that the police went too far when their search proceeded beyond safety considerations to evidence collection. Here, the two purposes were intertwined and not separable.

Nevertheless, I would affirm that after the police officers had observed the respondents and engaged in conversation with them, the police had authority here to conduct a pat-down search incidental to their continued detention. It would be illogical to hold that a pat-down search is justified where the detention relates to a non-violent offence (as in Mann) but not where the police are facing serious issues of personal safety when responding to a gun call...

Equally, it would be illogical to be solicitous of the safety of individuals who may or may not be at risk at the calling end of the 911 call (Godoy...) but not of the safety of the police who, in the course of roadblock duty, are putting themselves, at least potentially, in harm's way. If evidence of the crime emerges in the course of a valid pat-down search incidental to the detention for the purpose of police safety, the evidence will be admissible.

Once the accused were stopped, police acquired grounds of reasonable individualized suspicion to convert the initial blockade stop into an investigative detention under *Mann*. In addition to their initial information, police determined after the stop that Clayton was black and wearing gloves on a warm night, suggesting a concern about leaving fingerprints. This provided the necessary grounds to remove him from the car for a search.

The search of Farmer was similarly reasonable, within the bounds of an investigative detention, stated Binnie:

I think that it would have been foolhardy for the police, in the context of a gun call, to leave Farmer, possibly armed, in the car while they went about their business with Clayton. Nor could the police be expected to allow Farmer to drive away. If Farmer, left alone in the driver's seat, had taken a shot at the police, there would have been legitimate questions raised about police training and police judgment and the unreality of a law that led to such an avoidable result.

The respondents were travelling together and the concerns about officer safety raised by the glove-wearing, possibly gun-flourishing Clayton gave rise to a sufficient concern about the driver to warrant a pat-down search of Farmer for officer safety incidental (at that point) to Farmer's continued detention.

The Crown's appeal was allowed and the accused's convictions restored.

Thorough search was justified

by Mike Novakowski

Searching a backpack for a weapon was reasonable, Alberta's highest court has ruled.

In *R. v. Peters, 2007 ABCA 181* three bike patrol officers responded to a call from a hotel that a man wearing a red jacket and carrying a knapsack decorated with pins and trinkets had a gun. Peters fit the description. Although officers didn't see a gun, they patted him down and opened the knapsack for a quick look to make sure nothing was obvious.

A second officer wasn't satisfied with the cursory search, feeling a small hidden gun or weapon could pose a threat if the knapsack was returned to Peters. He made a more thorough search and found baggies of marijuana, walkie-talkies, pipes, lighters and a bottle of isopropyl at the bottom.

Peters was convicted of possessing marijuana for the purpose of trafficking at trial in the Alberta Court of Queen's Bench. There were reasonable grounds for the investigative detention and protective search, the judge ruled, and they were reasonable in manner and scope.

Peters appealed to the Alberta Court of Appeal. He did not challenge the validity of the initial detention, pat-down or cursory search of the upper part of the knapsack, but argued, in part, that the deeper search by the second officer breached his s.8 Charter rights.

The court upheld his conviction in a memorandum of judgment. Since there was no warrant for the investigative detention or protective search, the Crown had to demonstrate, on the preponderance of evidence, that the search was authorized by law and that the law and manner by which it was carried out were reasonable. The court noted:

In the Mann case, the Supreme Court of Canada established that an investigative detention and protective search is authorized by law and is reasonable in circumstances where carrying out proper police duties requires it. The police have the responsibility of protecting the lives of the public, including their own. In 2007 it is obvious that a member of the public who, in a public place, has a gun, is a potential threat to the public. It is clear that the risk can be as great from a hidden handgun as from a more obvious rifle (para. 5).

The trial judge did not err in finding the officer fully justified in conducting the thorough search of the knapsack, the court found. The marijuana was found during a lawful protective search and was thus admissible. Peters was then arrested, so the discovery of more drugs was incidental to the arrest.

Visit www.blueline.ca/resources/caselaw for complete cases. You can email Mike Novakowski at caselaw@blueline.ca

Vancouver's most wanted now on web

In an effort to reduce some 15,000 warrants currently outstanding, the Vancouver Police Department (VPD) has created a 'most wanted' website.

"WANTED: Hiding in plain view," informs the public and police agencies about individuals wanted for committing crimes or just ignoring the justice system. Launched in November, 2006 the site can be accessed through the department's main website (www.vpd.ca).

The 'Wanted' site was inundated with people trying to log in after the department highlighted it in a press release. The crush caused two city computer servers to crash the first weekend the site was up. Tips received the first week alone led to eight people being arrested – five were wanted on Canada wide and three on BC only warrants.

Visitors can either leave voice mail for the VPD's Fugitive Apprehension Strike Team (FAST) or send their message to CrimeStoppers. Individuals who believe there may be a warrant for their arrest and want to ensure their picture does not appear on the website are encouraged to contact FAST to address the charges.

More than 100 people, wanted on a multitude of charges in BC and across Canada, were featured on the site at press time. With the co-operation of the public, government agencies and other police departments, those wanted will find it increasingly difficult to "hide in plain view," the department notes.



For more information, contact Sgt Jeannie Yee (jeannie.yee@vpd.ca), a member of VPD's FAST.

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Making a much needed connection

Advancing first responder communications interoperability

by Lance Valcour

It happens all too often – you're only a few hundred yards away from another police officer, firefighter or paramedic but unable to transmit vital information to them. Radio systems, cell phones and PDAs are not always properly configured, aligned or even designed to allow inter-agency communication.

The Canadian Interoperability Technology Interest Group (CITIG) is working to solve this problem. Launched in April by the Canadian Police Research Centre (CPRC) in conjunction with the CACP's Informatics Committee, the group includes representatives from public safety, industry, academia and government.

CITIG defines interoperability as, "the ability of public safety agencies to talk across disciplines and jurisdictions via voice communications systems, exchanging voice and/or data with one another on demand, in real time, when needed and as authorized."

CITIG's first priority has been to reach out to those interested in advancing Canadian public safety interoperability. It also aims to:

- Create forums for exchanging information and ideas and promoting discussion;
- Bring together the collective wisdom of public safety and communications leaders and experts (best and brightest);
- Respond to regulatory issues that impact public safety communications;

• Provide a test bed where aspects of the five Safecom® interoperability continuum elements (governance, standard operating procedures, technology, training and exercise and usage) can be understood, designed, tested, negotiated, implemented, trained, exercised, standardized or shared.

"When you look at the great strides in communications technology and you see the work being done south of the border and beyond, it's clear that we have a significant opportunity to impact the state of Canadian public safety interoperability," says CPRC Executive Director Steve Palmer.

"The CPRC serves as a single, national focal point for technology research and development efforts in support of Canada's law enforcement community. A focus on interoperability was a natural fit for us and the opportunity to partner with other first responder agencies, organizations or private sector vendors was most welcomed."

The CPRC and CACP have taken the lead in developing CITIG, he says, but hope to increase representation from other agencies in a model patterned after the US National Public Safety Telecommunications Council (NPSTC). That agency describes itself as, "a federation of organizations whose mission is to improve public safety communications and interoperability through collaborative leadership."

An active drive is now on to get the right

people involved. The first Canadian Interoperability Forum, set for October 11 in Toronto, will feature guest speakers, special presentations and discussions, giving participants an opportunity to shape the group's future direction.

Equally important, the CITIG is actively looking to fund research or development work related to interoperability. Any employee of a Canadian public safety sector agency is invited to submit a research or development proposal related to the five interoperability continuum elements – governance, standard operating procedures, technology, training and exercise and usage. The outcomes can range from guidelines and scenario exercises to scientific papers and patented intellectual property.

The current call for projects closes October 31, 2007 but submissions are always welcomed. The simple two-page application form and details about the funding eligibility and criteria are on the website. A significant portion of the group's start-up budget will be allotted to ensuring at least one or a small number of pilot projects can begin by the end of this year.

The quest for greater public safety interoperability should not simply be viewed as a technical issue related to linking up communication or computer networks. It's really a matter of connecting the right groups and people and moving in the same direction.

Help spread this information to those who may be interested; the more like-minded people we can assemble, the greater our chance for success.

Visit www.cprc.org/citig for more information or e-mail your suggestions, questions or concerns to citig@cprc.org. Lance Valcour is an Ottawa Police Service inspector currently seconded to the CPRC.

Call for projects

CITIG submissions will be evaluated based on the following criteria:

Impact on public safety sector interoperability - Weight: 30%

- Will the proposed area of research and or development significantly impact public safety?
- How many agencies will be assisted in improving interoperability?
- Will it positively impact others beyond the organizations involved?
- Are there spin-off benefits?

Need for research and development in the proposed area - Weight: 30%

- Does the proposed work address a known problem or need?
- Are others currently investigating similar areas?
- Has related research been done before?
- Does it touch on one or more of the five SAFECOM interoperability continuum elements?

Desired outcomes - Weight: 30%

- Is the proposal realistic and achievable?
- Will the outcomes be easily used, transferred or adapted by others in the public safety sector?
- Can the results be used by other sectors?

Other relevant factors - Weight: 10%

- Have partners been identified and, if so, how committed are they?
- Can incentives or opportunities be leveraged in pursuing the proposed work?
- Is the proposal clear and comprehensive?

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DISPATCHES

York Regional Police Const. **Robert Plunkett** was



killed in the line of duty while making an arrest in Markham, Ont. Plunkett was working undercover when he was either struck or dragged by a moving vehicle as he tried to reach into a driver-side window to apprehend a suspect. He chaired the Ontario Special Olympics in 2000, which York Region hosted.

Rick Hanson, a former Calgary Police Service



deputy chief, was selected as the new Chief of the 1400 member force upon the retirement of Chief **Jack Beaton**. After leaving Calgary with 32 years of service Hanson accepted a position with the RCMP as a chief superintendent and moved to the Edmonton area. Upon Chief Beaton's retirement announcement, he applied for the position. His selection was unanimously approved by both the Calgary Police Commission and city council last month.

Deputy Chief **Delaney Chisholm** of the New



Glasgow Police Service, N.S., has accepted the top job with that service starting in October. Chisholm, brings 34 years of police experience to his new position, says the biggest challenge facing police services in rural areas is the retention of officers.

The leaders of Canada's police forces are



calling for a national policing framework to help clarify the roles and responsibilities between municipal, provincial and federal law enforcement agencies. **Jack Ewatski**, outgoing CACP president, said that the country's various police services have been

working well together for several years, but the co-operation needs to be formalized at a higher political level. He said all police forces have had to take on a variety of new tasks in recent years and the lines of responsibility have been blurred. Ewatski further stated that this is especially true in national security issues.

Ken MacLean, the chief of police in Truro, N.S., has announced his retirement after nearly 40 years on the municipal force. MacLean joined the department in 1970. He worked as a constable until his promotion to deputy chief in 1988. Eight years later he succeeded **Lonnie Murray** as chief.

Durham Regional Police Supt **Sherry Whiteway** was sworn in as the service's new deputy police chief. Whiteway fills the vacancy left when **Mike Ewles** was promoted from deputy chief to chief in May. Whiteway began her DRPS career in February, 1980 and served in a frontline uniform patrol capacity in Pickering, Ajax, Uxbridge and Whitby.

NEWS CLIPS

OTTAWA - The first of Canada's border guards to be authorized to carry weapons on the job have graduated after attending training in Ottawa and Chilliwack, B.C.

The training of the 39 guards, who will be deployed at border crossings across Canada, is part of a plan to enhance safety and strengthen security at Canada's border. Prime Minister Stephen Harper announced funding for firearms training for Canada Border Services Agency officers at land and marine ports of entry in August 2006.

The plan includes 400 new permanent border agency officers who will be hired, trained

and equipped in order to eliminate work-alone situations.

The firearm training is something the border guards union has been awaiting for some time. The program trains border officers on various levels of threats and risks, and how to respond. The government hopes to have at least 150 border guards armed and on the job by March 2008, with hundreds more added in each of the following years.

The 2006 federal budget provided the border services agency with \$101 million over two years to begin the process of providing border services officers with firearms.

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Focus on priorities - let the other 'balls' drop

Excessive e-mail leads to increased workload, unrealistic expectations

by Mark Giles

Although it significantly affects the business and personal lives of thousands of police officers and other employees, the topic rarely discussed at work.

During the 1990s, it was referred to by some law enforcement agencies as, "doing more with less," although a police partner of mine once sarcastically described the reality as, "doing less with less." Back then it meant maintaining or even increasing output with fewer resources – usually personnel – in the days of government and business cutbacks.

As technology improves and the world gets faster, expectations of doing "more with less" have taken on a different twist – not so much with fewer personnel, but rather by task overload, much of it generated electronically. The development of e-mail has meant that huge volumes of electronic messages can be sent more quickly, with more content and attachments, and greater expectations.

For most of us, e-mail is no longer an option, but an absolute necessity. It has increased the pace, improved retrieval and follow-up capability – as every sent e-mail is recorded by date and time – and reduced the need for face-to-face contact on the job. These changes have some benefits, but the average police officer or employee is not a machine and faces burn-out if the pace continues.

The BlackBerry – or 'crackberry' as some refer to it – has complicated the situation further, creating unrealistic expectations that extend far beyond the workplace. Initially those who insisted on frequently checking e-mail by BlackBerry were seen as "junkies," but although addiction may be part of the problem, unrealistic expectations are increasingly behind the habit.

No longer limited to the ranks of senior management, the BlackBerry – like the cell phone during the 1990s – is becoming much more common. It's not unusual to see people scanning them for new messages during meetings or presentations – trying to meet the higher expectations these technologies have created.

In 2007, the "non-addictive" user who leaves the BlackBerry alone for extended periods of time – even outside of business hours – may find him or herself in trouble. A senior manager was recently asked to be more diligent in tending to his BlackBerry after an e-mail he received went eight minutes without a response. In another extreme case – on a weekend – a terse follow-up e-mail was sent 14 minutes after the first one went unanswered.

These new expectations – basically a significant increase in the quantity and speed of delivery – are fine as long as they go along with a recognition that quality will suffer. The problem is that they generally do not. With too many balls on the table, each task takes longer and there is a greater likelihood of errors.

"Multitasking just makes people look busy, but is not effective," says Piers Steel, an associate professor of human resources and organizational dynamics at the University of Calgary.

Many senior managers don't take this into account, still expecting relatively error-free performance despite increased communications and the corresponding workload. What should be an obvious inverse relationship between quantity and quality is often being overlooked. I compare it to a driver speeding along a busy downtown street at 110 km/h with expectations of avoiding collisions. The driver is trying to avoid obstacles, but is moving at such a speed that his or her reaction time is severely limited and the likelihood of hitting something is very high.

Getting out on the street

So why do police agencies and other organizations try to do too much in too little time – allowing e-mail overload and other demands to overwhelm officers and civilian employees? Two likely contributors are the "ivory-tower" syndrome and the resulting lack of awareness, and an unwillingness to say no to increasing expectations for fear of career implications.

Ivory-tower syndrome can impact all levels to varying degrees – from the chief to the street supervisor. It's a problem that existed well before electronic communications came along. As the officer commanding Calgary's reserve military police platoon during the 1990s, I recall running a field exercise on the outskirts of the city aimed at training platoon members in route reconnaissance, signing and traffic control.

During the exercise, one of my section commanders informed me that I'd just asked his section to cover about 15 kilometres in 25 minutes – not a reasonable expectation considering the stop-and-go nature of reconnaissance and signing a route of this distance. I quickly noted my error and re-adjusted my expectations, but upon reflection, realized I'd perhaps lost touch with some of the realities on the ground. Having worked exclusively at platoon headquarters for several years, I resolved to spend some time with the frontline jeep teams doing the actual work.

On a much broader scale, it's not hard to find senior police officers who haven't worked the street or investigated anything for years – sometimes even decades. As senior managers, that's no longer their role, but as valuable as their many years of experience are, they usually lose touch with the realities of frontline policing over time and, therefore, the potential impact of their decisions.

A few years back, a deputy chief of a major Canadian police agency apparently questioned



why a patrol officer was directing traffic at an intersection without his hat. When advised that it had been quite windy that day, he responded that the officer should have been using his chin strap. As the story goes, the deputy was somewhat embarrassed when told that the issue forage caps no longer had chin straps and hadn't for more than 20 years. I'm not sure why he was focused on such a trivial issue in the first place, but it is a good example of a senior officer out of touch with reality.

E-mail and the BlackBerry have compounded the situation, reducing telephone and face-to-face contact, and making it easier to impose unreasonable expectations on subordinates. No one expects an inspector, superintendent or deputy chief to go back the street or general investigative duties, but working the odd shift or even partial shift in a front line capacity would go along way to improving awareness of the current challenges – including the management of vast amounts of e-mail – faced by front line officers.

Multi-tasking is a reality of policing in the 21st century, but given the public and officer safety issues facing law enforcement agencies today, we should be looking at minimizing its negative impact. Police officers need to be effective and excessive e-mail and unrealistic expectations from those unaware of today's policing realities are not helpful. Some limits need to be placed on expectations and the electronic communications that often generate them.

The reality in today's hectic, e-mail-obsessed workplace is that some balls must drop – the only question is whether senior management is willing to admit it and let a few go. My former partner was speaking sarcastically, but he may have had a valuable point – we should be doing less with less and focusing on those priorities that really matter.

Mark Giles is *Blue Line's* correspondent for public and media relations, military and international issues. He is also a senior communications analyst for defence and foreign affairs at the Privy Council Office in Ottawa. He may be contacted by email at giles@BlueLine.ca

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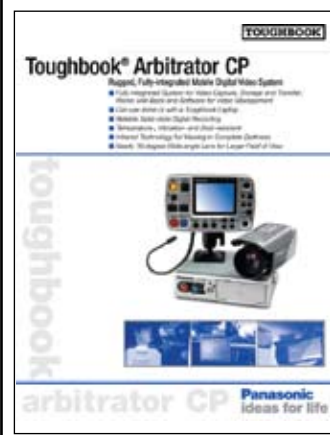
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INDUSTRY NEWS

Innovative law enforcement gear gains popularity among mainstream consumers



Inc. Magazine recently announced its 25th annual list of America's 500 fastest-growing private companies. Modesto, California-based 5.11 Inc. landed in 211th place in the publication's rankings.

The maker of innovative tactical gear for law enforcement, military and fire professionals, 5.11 is probably best known for its seven-pocket, original 5.11 Tactical Pant.

"The 5.11 brand is not only hot in the public safety field, consumers are also very intrigued with our tactical gear," says 5.11 Inc. CEO Dan Costa. "We've become more of a lifestyle brand. We're growing very quickly and are launching several new product lines this fall. It's exciting to be ranked number 211 our first time out on this highly-respected national list."

The company's roots were originally based in the outdoor industry, then moved into the law enforcement arena, where officers found the clothing so comfortable, functional and well-built, they also began wearing it during their off duty hours.

5.11 Inc. reports three-year sales growth of 1,039 percent. Sales topped \$55 million in 2006 with projections of \$85 million for 2007.

For further details call 209 527-4511

Undercover and plainclothes operators get innovative new covert Khakis



A new line of clothing designed for covert operations has been recently released through 5.11 Tactical Series. The 5.11 Covert Khakis are designed specifically for plainclothes and undercover operators.


The flat-front pants feature eight pockets, including two stealth high pockets along theseams. Comparable in weight to 5.11's Tactical Pants, the Khakis are made of wrinkle and fade-resistant 8.8-oz., 100 per cent cotton twill that is treated with Teflon for enhanced dirt and stain resistance.

Priced around the \$40 range, the pants are available in three colors: birch, oak and walnut.

Another great pant for blending into a crowd is 5.11's slightly relaxed fit Denim Jeans. They're traditionally styled and include a hidden rear cuff pocket and internal front pockets for concealed carry items. Constructed of 13.5-oz., 100 per cent cotton denim, Jeans pricing also begins at around the \$40 range.

For further dealer information call 209-527-4511.

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The new OmniPage is also optimized to recognize and convert legal documents that contain special formatting including headers, footers, line number, stamps, signatures and more.

For further details call 888 781-1189.

Court sheriffs could ease police shortages

by Jacqueline Lunot

It's no secret that Canada needs more police – we will be short 7,000 municipal police officers alone by the end of this year, according to Canadian Association of Police Boards President Ian Wilms. The answer to this problem is right in front of our noses – in our courthouses.

The BC Sheriff Services, for example, are an obvious solution to the police shortage in British Columbia. Sheriffs are defined as peace officers within the Criminal Code and BC Sheriffs Act. They are sworn, armed, provincial peace officers with limited responsibilities which could easily be expanded.

Under existing circumstances, their mandate is to act as a neutral entity within the judicial system, but they routinely make arrests within the confines of the courthouse and, occasionally, within the community. Their prime duties are:

- Providing courthouse and jail security;
- Escorting accused and convicted persons;
- Jury management;
- Document service (civil and criminal process);
- Executing court orders and warrants;
- Assisting in Coroner's court.

Sheriffs receive their legal authority from statute and common law and court order. The fact they are bound and authorized by court order is the most significant argument for using them to assume some police duties, thereby freeing police to do what they do best – serve and protect the public.

Alberta sheriffs were given the authority to patrol the province's highways last year and BC sheriffs have been asking to do the same. The problem is that this would



require a change in legislation and, for some reason, the BC Government has a problem with doing this.

Executing warrants and protecting witnesses are both ordered by the courts and could easily be taken over by sheriffs without any change in legislation. I'm not suggesting they completely take over warrant execution, but they could easily act as police back up during this process. No other single measure could go further in reducing police shortages.

There should be no need for police to serve bench warrants to an accused who decides not to show up for a court appearance. They already did their part by arresting the individual in the first place. Deputies could re-arrest them with far less paper shuffling and delays in assignment.

Sheriffs are also more than capable of protecting witnesses. Police should be out on the streets, not confined to looking after witnesses needed for a court appearance. This is clearly

a job for sheriffs who, after all, are already responsible for protecting jury members.

Sheriffs could also protect the judiciary outside the courthouse and transport all in-custody persons. They already transport accused and convicted persons in BC and throughout the country. In fact, it is one of the things that they do best so it seems only logical to add this to their responsibilities.

As it now stands, the RCMP transports many prisoners internationally. They could attend to more important responsibilities and leave this task to sheriffs, who could team up with immigration officers to aid in the movement.

BC deputy sheriffs receive very similar training as municipal police officers, although it is condensed to 10 weeks due to budget restraints. Their training includes legal responsibilities, firearms, driving (finesse and high speed), control tactics – including baton, OC spray and Tasers – written and oral communication skills, etc.

The BC Sheriff Service has an intelligence division that already works together with police and other law enforcement agencies to track high profile criminals within the system. It should not be difficult to take this partnership to the next level and let the service be the lead investigator and apprehending agency.

The answer to BC's police shortage is quite clear. With roughly 500 deputy sheriffs in the province who are already sworn to serve and protect the citizens, why look anywhere else?

The BC Transit system converted its special provincial constables into a successful police force virtually overnight. Sheriffs, who have been serving BC since 1856, should be considered competent enough to step outside the courthouse and perform the work that they already do within it. Other Canadian jurisdictions should also take a serious look at this valuable but under utilized resource.

Jacqueline Lunot may be reached at jloun@shaw.ca

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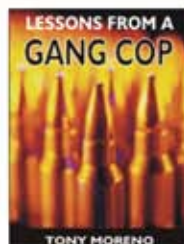
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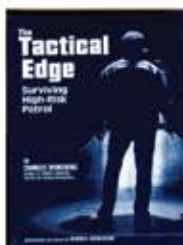
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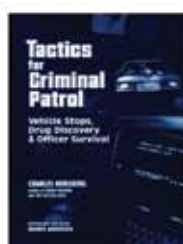
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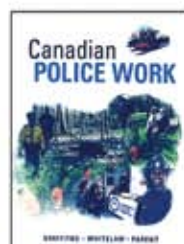
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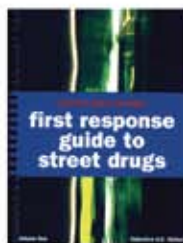
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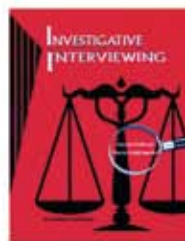
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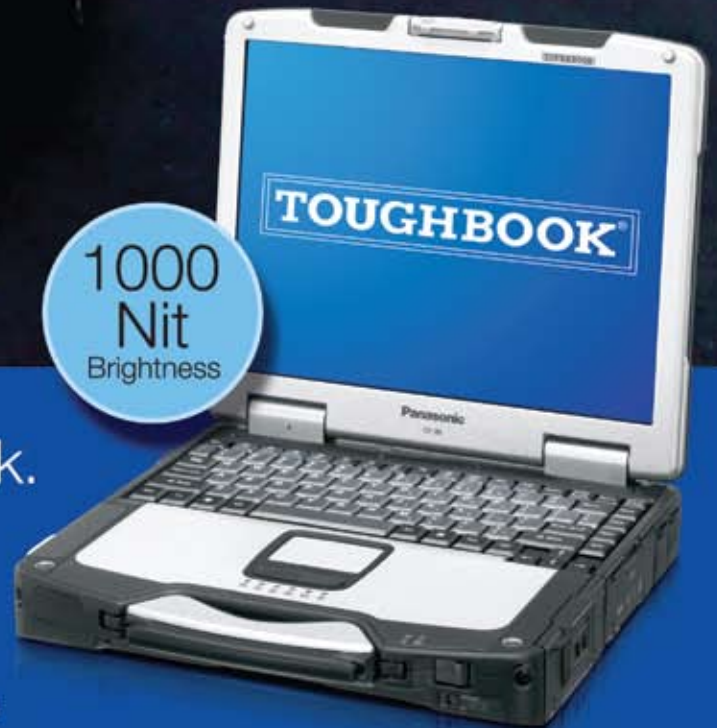
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