



## C.A.C.O.L.E. - The Challenges of Accountability

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### President's Message

It is with regret that we announce the resignation of Don Morrison as President of CACOLE. Don has served CACOLE well for three years, during a time when civilian oversight in Canada has undergone significant changes. He will be returning to private law practice in British Columbia.

In accordance with the constitution of CACOLE, as Vice President I will be assuming the role of President until the September Annual General Meeting in St. John's, Newfoundland, when the next election of officers will take place. On behalf of CACOLE and supporters of civilian oversight, I thank Don Morrison for his service.

The Board of CACOLE continues to work with police and government stakeholders to ensure that civilian oversight remains vibrant and relevant. In March, we attended a briefing provided by staff of the Department of Justice on the new federal anti-gang and anti-terrorism legislation. While the details of implementation are still being developed, there is a strong concern for maintaining public confidence in law enforcement and balancing public safety and individual rights. The Senate requested the inclusion of a significant provision in the legislation that reinforces our oversight role – the requirement that each province and the federal government have a viable organization mandated to oversee law enforcement.

Ms. Shirley Heafey, Chair of the Commission for Complaints Against the RCMP and a member of CACOLE, spoke in March at a conference of the Canadian Institute for the Administration of Justice. She noted that: *"La police doit déployer des efforts extraordinaires pour prévenir tout abus des nouveaux pouvoirs extraordinaires."* She also noted that civilian oversight must keep pace with the evolving role of policing. Advance planning, enhanced intelligence gathering, adequate resourcing and clearly delineated oversight authority will be crucial.

Oversight is not a static entity. It must be accessible, adaptable, fair and transparent, and open to external scrutiny. Legislation must remain relevant and oversight mandates strong. The civilian oversight community must continue to be open to new concepts and learn from other jurisdictions in order to remain effective. We at CACOLE recognize the importance of the civilian oversight community sharing information and working together and with governments to ensure the consistency of protocols and procedures.

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## Message du président

C'est avec regret que nous annonçons la démission de Don Morrison à titre de président de la CACOLE. Pendant trois ans, Don a travaillé pour la CACOLE, à une période où la surveillance civile au Canada a subi d'importants changements. Il retournera à la pratique du droit privé en Colombie-Britannique.

Conformément à la structure de la CACOLE, à titre de vice-président, j'assumerai le rôle de président jusqu'à la prochaine Assemblée générale annuelle qui aura lieu en septembre 2002, à Saint-John's, Terre-Neuve, au cours de laquelle se tiendront les prochaines élections. Au nom de la CACOLE et de tous ceux qui appuient la surveillance civile, je remercie Don Morrison pour le travail accompli.

Le Conseil d'administration de la CACOLE continue de travailler avec la police et les différents intervenants du gouvernement afin de s'assurer que la surveillance civile demeure pertinente et dynamique. Ainsi, en mars, nous avons assisté à une séance d'information du personnel du ministère de la Justice sur la nouvelle loi fédérale anti-gang et antiterroriste. Bien qu'on en soit encore au stade d'élaboration des mesures de mise en application, on se préoccupe toujours du maintien de la confiance du public quant à l'application de la loi, tout en maintenant un certain équilibre entre la sécurité publique et les droits individuels. Le Sénat a exigé l'inclusion d'une importante clause à la loi qui renforce notre rôle de surveillance – c'est-à-dire que chaque province et le gouvernement fédéral mettent sur pied une organisation viable qui aurait comme mandat la supervision de l'application de la loi.

En mars dernier, madame Shirley Heafey, présidente de la Commission des plaintes du public contre la GRC et membre de la CACOLE, a pris la parole lors d'une conférence de l'Institut canadien d'administration de la justice. Elle a alors mentionné : « *La police doit déployer des efforts extraordinaires pour prévenir tout abus des nouveaux pouvoirs extraordinaires.* » De plus, elle a indiqué que la surveillance civile doit aller de pair avec le rôle évolutif du maintien de l'ordre. Une planification préliminaire, une collecte des renseignements plus efficace, un renouvellement adéquat au niveau du personnel et une délimitation précise des autorités en matière de surveillance sont des éléments essentiels dont il faut tenir compte.

La surveillance ne doit pas être perçue comme une entité statique. Elle doit être accessible, modifiable, juste et transparente, susceptible d'être examinée de l'extérieur. La loi, ainsi que les mandats de surveillance, doivent demeurer solides et pertinents. La communauté responsable de la surveillance civile doit toujours être ouverte aux nouveaux concepts et elle doit se tenir au courant de ce qui se passe dans les autres juridictions, afin de conserver son efficacité. À la CACOLE, nous reconnaissons qu'il est important que la communauté responsable de la surveillance civile puisse partager l'information et travailler en collaboration avec les gouvernements afin d'assurer une certaine cohérence au niveau des protocoles et procédures.

À cette fin, la prochaine conférence de la CACOLE, « Les défis de l'imputabilité » fera connaître toute une gamme de conférenciers et de sujets d'intérêt pour les personnes participant à la surveillance de l'application de la loi tout comme pour les personnes qui portent un intérêt spécial à la surveillance des principes et pratiques dans un plus vaste contexte. Pensez dès maintenant à vous inscrire à cette conférence ! Ce sera une excellente occasion de participer à un forum sur le perfectionnement professionnel et le réseautage avec des représentants de la communauté responsables de la surveillance. Vous obtiendrez plus d'information sur cette activité, qui se tiendra en septembre 2002, dans les pages subséquentes.

Paul Monty  
Commissaire à la déontologie policière

To that end, the upcoming CACOLE conference, "The Challenges of Accountability" will feature a broad range of speakers and topics of interest to individuals involved in oversight of law enforcement as well as those who have an interest in oversight principles and practices in a broader context. Plan on registering! It will be an excellent forum for professional development and networking with representatives of the oversight community. You will find more information about the September event in the following pages.

The 2002 CACOLE conference is called "The Challenges of Accountability". The agenda has been structured to be of interest to individuals directly involved in policing oversight, those who have an interest in oversight principles and practices in a broader context, and also those who want to hear about how our mandates may evolve in the future.

Visit our web site at [www.cacole.ca](http://www.cacole.ca) for more information and for Conference updates. We look forward to seeing you there!

Paul Monty

Commissaire à la déontologie policière

**Dr. Leslie Harris, Ph.D., O.C.**  
**2002 Conference**  
**St. John's Newfoundland**

I invite all CACOLE members, their spouses and any others who may be persuaded to accompany them to come to our conference in St. John's on September 18<sup>th</sup>, 2002. The warmest of warm welcomes awaits you. If you have visited our province before, you will, perhaps, be aware of the genuine hospitality with which you will be greeted; if this is your first visit, let us help to make it an unforgettable experience.

St. John's is, by North American standards, a very old city— as a dwelling place for Europeans, the oldest on the continent. Both in respect of its physical attributes and its built heritage, it is unique. Take the opportunity to explore. The harbour front, unlike many seaports, is totally accessible; the Victorian housing of the East End Heritage Area makes for a fascinating walking tour; Water Street, the oldest commercial street in the New World, deserves your attention; the pub district of George Street will show you why some people call our city Sin Jawns. If our fickle weather cooperates, try to get outside the city, explore some of the fabulous coastline and, perhaps, visit one of the world's great natural wonders at the Witless Bay Bird Island or at fabulous Cape St. Mary's for example.

Our staff will be at your disposal and, of course, you can always call for assistance upon a courteous and efficient officer of the Royal Newfoundland Constabulary.

This is not a paid advertisement and neither the Board of Trade nor the Department of Tourism had anything to do with it.



**Coat of Arms of St. John's**

Memorial University of Newfoundland, prepared the following interpretation of the City Crest:

"The saint after which the City is named is symbolized on the shield by the lamb, carrying a banner bearing St. George's Cross, and scalloped shells. The ship, sailing on waves at the top of the shield, refers to the province's early discoverers and explorers. The shield is supported on the left by a mariner of the fifteenth century bearing the year the island was discovered by Cabot. The supporter on the right is a mariner of the late sixteenth century, bearing the date 1583 - the year Sir Humphrey Gilbert claimed the island for England. The stone wall of the crest stands for civic authority, while the lion and roses refer back to the City's British heritage. "Avancez" or "advance", the City's motto, can be seen at the base of the coat of arms".

<http://www.city.st-johns.nf.ca/history/crest.htm#top>



## CIVILIAN OVERSIGHT: Myth or Reality?

**An excerpt from a speech by Andre Marin, Ombudsman, National Defence and Canadian Forces**

One of the many functions an Ombudsman fulfills for the organization it oversees, is to be a voice or a barometer of the views of its membership and suggest possible solutions to the issues that arise. From my appointment in June 1998 to December 1998, I conducted intensive consultations with personnel of all ranks as well as civilian members and other interested parties to gather input on how the Office of the Ombudsman should function.

On January 20, 1999, my report to the Minister of National Defence was presented detailing the results of the consultation as well as my recommendations. From January 20 to this date, I have been discussing with various senior departmental officials, the implementation of some of the recommendations. Today, I would like to offer my observations on one of the themes that I have heard since that first day of taking office in June 1998 and which has resurfaced in a more vocal fashion in the last few months as we continue to put the final touches to the mandate. I would like to discuss, in a more general sense, the difficult role of civilian oversight and the conflicts which are inherent to the position and that must be overcome to allow for civilian oversight to be a reality and not a myth.

My point is not that the public service should mimic the practices of the private sector which serves customers and not citizens, as we do, and whose concerns for the bottom line do not necessarily coincide with the public's welfare. We should not, however, use the differences between the private and public sectors as an excuse for succumbing to slow plodding progress or lack of innovative thinking. This is where civilian oversight bodies can be effective

reminders to government institutions to stay ahead of themselves and continually push the envelope of change so we can always be the best we can be.

Civilian oversight agencies quickly develop expertise over issues that affect the institutions and are able to advise in an arms-length capacity. Does this imply that the institution's inability to spot the matter first is a reflection of its incompetence? Not in the least. It is the oversight body's positioning outside the main organization, which allows it the room to view the matter in a fresh perspective.

All too often, internal momentum for the development of public policy comes after a crisis or whenever a perceived injustice has been judged to be too offensive. A good example of this is a court's decision, which causes ripples in society. Next comes petitions and lobbying for change to a particular law. What appeared to be a quiet and constant area of the law becomes overnight a hotly charged social debate with pressure to act quickly. One of the advantages of the Ombudsman's office is that it allows for the deciphering of trends within the organization so that public policy makers are made aware of coming issues and problems. They, in turn, can then properly deal with them before they mushroom into much more imposing and difficult problems. Surely, we must be pro-active and not wait to have a crisis push us from behind before we are ready to act. That's one way in which the Ombudsman can help. Some of you may feel that what I am saying are truisms. That on a rhetorical level, we continually promulgate the idea of oversight. And that is because oversight means accountability. Along with openness and transparency, it is one of the buzzwords in public policy in the 1990s.

Everyone, according to prevailing wisdom, strives to be more open, more transparent and more accountable. Oversight mechanisms are sprouting in all areas of public life on the federal, provincial and municipal levels and in publicly supported institutions such as universities and colleges. You see oversight mechanisms of all forms: protectors and counsellors of this or that, ombudsman of this or that.

The concept of oversight has even migrated to the corporate world albeit in a quasi- oversight form. Increasingly, private companies in North America are creating offices that report to the President or Chair of a company, bearing the moniker of ombud, ombuds, ombudsperson or corporate Ombudsman.

Furthermore, again rhetorically, we publicly call on overseers to assert their independence and act independently at all times. We expect them to call the shots as they see fit - without fear or favour. We also extol the virtues and invest in civilian oversight mechanisms abroad. We even assist other countries, among them, Brazil, Peru, Honduras, Bangladesh, The Philippines and Thailand in setting them up. We praise civilian oversight as part of the democratic process, making government better and more responsive.

But do we truly welcome the role of civilian overseers in our own country? The various police and government oversight bodies, Ombudsmen, and

external commissioners and auditors. Should the wheels of the overseer's organization quietly, smoothly and consistently churn out good news for the institution is oversees, all is well. It's the perfect world. Everyone is happy, the overseer is welcomed and everyone is presumed well served by the process - except that we should ask whether the public interest is being served in such cases. We must accept that, inevitably, at a minimum, tensions will occur as the overseer probes, investigates, inquires, reviews, looks into or does whatever its official mandate says it does to a) gather facts, and b) form an opinion on those facts.

You see, the word "oversight" in oversight body is not one which should be construed literally. In other words, it doesn't mean looking over something in a cursory way, it means looking into it and getting to the bottom of it. During this process, it is natural that at times the organization may feel invaded and second-guessed and frictions are bound to develop. In other words, one must accept that not everyone in the institution will greet with great enthusiasm an effective oversight body, one which is simply doing the job he was called upon to do. As an overseer, it is part and parcel with the position.

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## Provincial Highlight



Edmonton - During the late fall of 2001 three new members were appointed by order in council to the Law Enforcement Review Board (LERB). The new members are: Elliot W.N. Macdonald, Q.C. (Chair), Kathy Grieve and Wayne Jacques. The board has five members. The chairman of the board must be an active member of the Law Society of Alberta. Chester Cunningham and Aaron Zelmer will retain their positions on the board.

"The wide range of expertise these members bring to the board will ensure impartial reviews of police officer conduct," said Alberta Solicitor General, Heather Forsyth.

The LERB is a quasi-judicial tribunal and is the appeal body for public complaints concerning police officer conduct. The board also hears appeals from police officers who have been the subject of discipline arising from a complaint, appeals from private investigators or security guards who have been refused licenses, and appeals from special constables who have had their appointments cancelled.



## Predictable Challenges to the Oversight Process in Its Early Years in a Community...

www.nacole.org

Remember what Chevigny says about external monitoring:

If the monitoring influence comes from outside the police, it tends to rouse the opposition of police managers as well as the rank and file; without some cooperation from within, then, it is nearly impossible for the outsiders to investigate, and any policy recommendations they make are liable to be ignored.

So, expect external monitoring in, its early years, to face opposition from police managers and their political base; and from rank and file officers and their employee organizations. Remember, if you really were “toothless,” this opposition would be unnecessary.

### Opposition may include:

- Inadequate funding or subsequent de-funding;
- Disparagement of the Auditor, Board Members or staff;
- Attempts to convince the public that police issues are so complicated only police officers or attorneys can understand them;
- Suits from employee groups to stop it;
- Attempts to pack a Board with police supporters or let Boards dwindle so no quorum is possible;
- Pressure to close processes / information dissemination that can be open;
- From the community (including elected officials, media, and those who become Board Members and staff) expect;
- An oversight process that is quickly up and running at full speed;
- If oversight is the result of a vote, people believe that the “work” is over when the election is successful;
- Some Board, staff and political leadership to burnout when it doesn’t happen fast enough.

Minimize the opposition and disappointment by educating all parties to *expect* the process will take time and to expect it will face challenges. This does not mean it’s not working; *it means it means the work is beginning.*

### Remember:

- When establishing evaluation processes, be sure to examine if the kinds of incidents or conditions that led to establishing oversight are still occurring. This is critical information.

Oversight can only be as good as a community’s sustained commitment to it, and citizens’ sustained, patient commitment to put in hours whether or not the police/community relations are in a crisis.



## The Military Police Complaints Commission and Interference Complaints

Overview by: Mr. Tom Pedersen - Director of Operations

The Military Police Complaints Commission (MPCC) is the first civilian oversight body, which is external to and independent of the Department of National Defence and the Canadian Forces. The MPCC carries out quasi-judicial functions pursuant to the powers conferred by the *National Defence Act* (NDA).

The mandate of the MPCC is to promote and ensure the highest standards of conduct of military police in the performance of policing duties, to discourage improper interference in any military police investigation and to further the climate of confidence within the Department of National Defence, the Canadian Forces and the Canadian public regarding the military police. In addition, the MPCC is established to render the handling of complaints involving the military police more transparent and accessible and to ensure that both complainants and members of the military police are dealt with impartially and fairly.

Part IV of the NDA (Sections 250.1 to 250.53) includes several provisions allowing the MPCC exclusive jurisdiction to closely monitor the way in which the Canadian Forces Provost Marshal handles conduct complaints. A complainant who is not satisfied with the handling of a conduct complaint by the Provost Marshal may ask the MPCC to review the complaint.

If deemed to be necessary for the public interest, the Chairperson also has the power to cause the MPCC to conduct a public interest investigation, and if warranted, to hold a public interest hearing into complaints. Moreover, the MPCC has the sole responsibility for dealing with complaints of interference in military police investigations.

The MPCC was created, among other reasons, to ensure that the military police are able to conduct their investigations without undue intervention or interference by the Chain of Command. Unlike civilian police or other federal police agencies, the military police perform a dual role as soldiers and as members of a police force. As a soldier, military police members are required to follow orders. As a military police member in the performance of a policing duty or function, however, military police members need to be able to operate independently and without undue interference from the Chain of Command.

It should be noted that in the NDA the legislator expressly acknowledged the right of members of the military police to make an interference complaint against a superior officer, a non-commissioned member, or a senior official of the Department of National Defence who has either by abuse of authority, intimidation, or other means, interfered in an investigation. To date, however, this right has seldom been exercised.

Speculation as to why military police members seldom file interference complaints generally falls into two categories: either military police investigations are rarely being interfered with by the Chain of Command, or military police members are reluctant to exercise this right for fear of reprisals (negative performance evaluations, denial of future postings and their chances for advancement) from senior officers or management. To date the NDA provides no specific authority for the MPCC to intervene following inappropriate behaviour on the part of those charged with interference complaints.

For the military complaints process to work, military police members must be protected to the extent possible against such reprisals. Even a simple perception that reprisals may occur is a problem. In order for this right of reporting an interference complaint to be freely and fully exercised, it is crucial that military police members are both encouraged to make legitimate interference complaints and supported in their stand. With this goal in mind, the MPCC is working towards a means of providing a sense of security, not only for the military police members, but also for the senior officers who may be placed in a sensitive position when they must make decisions between their responsibilities as senior officers in the military and those duties of the military police. The Commission is committed towards finding ways to protect military police members against such reprisals in a sincere effort to uphold the intent of parliament with respect to interference complaints.

For Additional Information please visit the Military Police Complaints Commission's Web site: <http://www.mpcc-cppm.gc.ca>

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## **CACOLE Welcomes New Administrative Coordinator Hyacinthe Miller**

In the fall of last year CACOLE advertised the position of part time Administrative Coordinator. After a unanimous decision by CACOLE's Executive, a contract was signed with Hyacinthe Miller.

Hyacinthe holds a Bachelor of Arts degree from York University. She has completed numerous post secondary and professional development programs including a Certificate in Management from the Canadian Institute of Management/York University, CALEA Assessor Training, the Reid Technique of Interviewing and Interrogation, Mediation Training through the Arbitration & Mediation Institute of Ontario and the Executive Development Course from the Canadian Police College.

For three years, Hyacinthe was a Police Services Advisor with the Ministry of the Solicitor General, conducting inspections of police services, advising chiefs of police, police associations and police services boards on matters relating to policing, administration, strategic planning, policy development and human resources management. Following that, she was Senior Advisor to the Ontario Civilian Commission on Police Services in Toronto for four years. In this role she was responsible for providing advice on a wide range of legislative, policy and policing issues to the Chair, members of the Commission and governing authorities. Hyacinthe participated in investigations and fact-finding reviews, facilitated workshops and participated in public speaking engagements, developed manuals for public complaints management and training of Commission members. She has been a visiting lecturer at the Canadian Police College and continues as a visiting trainer at the Ontario Police College. She has had numerous articles published.

Hyacinthe currently works as a consultant in the law enforcement sector on a variety of projects and as Business Support Analyst with the Integrated Justice Project in Ontario. An alumnus of the Governor General's Canadian Study Conference, she is also Chair of the Advisory Council for Ontario Women in Law Enforcement and a member of the Canadian Comprehensive Auditing Foundation and the Police Leadership Forum. Hyacinthe volunteers as newsletter editor for the Gilford & District Horticultural Society and the Barrie Canoe Club and continues to develop her craft as a writer.

Make sure you take the opportunity to speak with Hyacinthe during the conference in St. Johns this fall! Visit the website at [www.cacole.ca](http://www.cacole.ca) or write to her at [cacoleadmin@rogers.com](mailto:cacoleadmin@rogers.com)

## Web Watch

National Criminal Justice Reference Service - <http://www.ncjrs.org/>

Principles for Promoting Police Integrity. 2001, NCJ 186189

Contacts Between Police and the Public: Findings From the National Survey. 2001, NCJ 184957.

Citizen Review of Police: Approaches and Implementation. 2001, NCJ 184430

### **Discussion Papers**

- Section 8 of the Charter: An Overview, Renee M. Pomerance, April 2001
- Police Powers Update 2000: A survey of Developments under Section 8 of the Charter, Renee M. Pomerance, April 2000
- Planes, Trains and Automobiles: Warrantless Search of Mobile Venues, Renee M. Pomerance, May 2000
- Disclosing Officer Misconduct: A Constitutional Duty, Lisa A. Regini, July 1996
- Off Duty Police Conduct: A Discussion Paper, Paul Ceysens, June 2000
- Expungement of Discipline Records: A Discussion Paper, Paul Ceysens, June 2000
- Rights & Obligations of Police Officers questioned in the course of Investigations of Breaches of Discipline & of Public Complaints, Dr. Philip C. Stenning, June 2000
- Review of Part 9 (Complaint Procedure) of the British Columbia Police Act as amended by s. 36 of S.B.C. 1997, c. 37, Dr. Philip Stenning
- Criminal Code Search Warrants: A Plea for a New Generic Warrant, Renee Pomerance
- Doe v. Metropolitan Toronto Board of Commissioners of Police and the Status of Public Oversight of the Police in Canada, Paul Ceysens and Scott Childs, (1998) 36 Alta.L.Rev. 1000
- Entry and Arrest in Dwelling Houses, Renee Pomerance
- Warrants to Seize Obscene Materials, Renee Pomerance

## **The Canadian Association for Civilian Oversight of Law Enforcement (CACOLE)**

### **NOTICE OF ANNUAL CONFERENCE THE CHALLENGES OF ACCOUNTABILITY September 18th – 22<sup>nd</sup> 2002**

**The Fairmont - Newfoundland**  
**Box 5637, 115 Cavendish Square, St. John's, Newfoundland A1C 5W8**  
**Global Reservations: (800) 441-1414 or In House (709) 726-4980 Fax (709) 726-2025**  
**www.fairmont.com**

#### **Conference Speakers will include:**

- Her Honour M. Heather Robertson, QC, the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia
- Dr. Leslie Harris, Commissioner, Royal Newfoundland Constabulary Police Complaints Commission
- Supt. Brian Roberts, Administrative Services Officer, RCMP North West Region - Human Resources
- Jean Beeler, Past Chair, Nova Scotia Police Commission
- Norm Gardner, Chair, Toronto Police Services Board
- André Senécal, Sûreté du Québec, Directeur des affaires internes
- Shirley Heafey, Chair, Commission for Public Complaints Against The RCMP
- Serge Joyal PC, OC, Senator
- Louise Cobetto, Chair, Military Police Complaints Commission
- Vince Bevan, Chief of Police, Ottawa Police Service
- Nuala O'Loan, Police Ombudsman for Northern Ireland
- Gordon McGregor, Chief, Kitigan Zibi Police, President, Association Of Aboriginal Chiefs of Police of Québec
- Superintendent Ron Lamabe, Criminal Operations, RCMP Edmonton
- Inspector Robert G. Hall, Professional Standards, Winnipeg Police Service
- Giles Lelievre, Director, Montreal Police Internal Affairs

Join us for an exciting agenda of panel presentations, dialogues and debates on:

- Integrity Assurance & Internal Investigations – Models and Relationships
- Recent Developments in First Nations Policing Oversight
- Protesters, Politicians and Police
- Law Enforcement Justification Provisions and the New Role for Civilian Oversight
- Placards & Petitions: Politicizing Civilian Oversight
- The Impact of Public Inquiries on Oversight Models

For more information, visit the web site at: [www.cacole.ca](http://www.cacole.ca) or contact the Conference Coordinator or the Conference Registrar: (registrations, membership): Hyacinthe Miller, Administrative Coordinator, CACOLE. Telephone. (705) 431-5477, Fax, (705) 431-6306 or email - [cacoleadmin@rogers.com](mailto:cacoleadmin@rogers.com)



Conference Coordinator (agenda, facilities, travel): Lorraine Roche, Program Coordinator, Royal Newfoundland Constabulary Public Complaints Commission. Telephone, (709) 729-0950; Fax, (709) 729-1302 or email - lorraineroche@mail.gov.nf.ca

**Conference 2002 Registration Fee - \$450 - includes two luncheons and a reception \***

(\*Beverages are not provided during reception - Cash Bar Available)

Note: Delegates must make their own travel and accommodation arrangements.

Please contact the Fairmont Newfoundland to make your room reservations.

You must ask for the CACOLE conference in order to access the conference rate.

Please tear off the Registration Form and send a cheque or money order payable to CACOLE CONFERENCE 2002, in Canadian funds to: Hyacinthe Miller, in Trust, CACOLE Administrative Coordinator 1337 Forest Street Innisfil, Ontario L9S 1Z7

CACOLE Conference 2002 - Registration Form	
Member: Yes: No:	Amount enclosed: \$ Cheque Money Order
Name of delegate:	
Agency/Organization:	
Address:	
Postal Code:	
Telephone number:	Fax number:
Email address:	
Would you like to receive a Membership package? Yes:	

## Canadian Association for Civilian Oversight of Law Enforcement Membership Information

**CACOLE is:** A national organization of agencies involved in the oversight of police officers in Canada; dedicated to advancing the concept, principles and application of civilian oversight of law enforcement throughout Canada.

The CACOLE charter allows for the following classes of membership:

**Regular Membership** -- Individual and Organizational (Sustaining) - \$150.00 and \$300.00 per year

1. Organizations that have the mandate, by or under a law, to provide civilian oversight in Canada.
2. Organizations whose membership is composed of organizations that fall within paragraph one.
3. Individuals affiliated with organizations that fall within paragraphs one or two.

Regular members may vote on all CACOLE business at the Annual General Meeting. They also vote to elect members to the Board. Where a member is an Organization, the head of the organization or their designate exercises the vote.

**Associate Membership** -- Individual and Organizational (Sustaining) - \$150.00 and \$300.00 per year

Organizations and individuals who have an interest in civilian oversight in Canada may apply for Associate Membership in CACOLE. This could include:

- Members of police services;
- Members of other criminal justice system agencies;
- Members of institutes, research bureaus, law enforcement associations, criminal justice planning councils;
- Members of the Bench or Bar;
- Professors of accredited colleges and universities who teach or conduct research in the field of criminology or criminal justice;
- Persons who are interested in or have contributed to civilian oversight of law enforcement.

Associate members may vote on all CACOLE business at the Annual General Meeting. Associate members may vote for Associate Directors on the Board of Directors. Where an Associate is an organization, the head of the organization or their designate exercises the vote.

The membership year is January to December.



## Canadian Association for Civilian Oversight of Law Enforcement Application for Membership

Title \_\_\_\_\_ Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Organization: \_\_\_\_\_

Mailing Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Telephone: (    ) \_\_\_\_\_ Facsimile: (    ) \_\_\_\_\_

E-Mail address: \_\_\_\_\_

Membership applied for:    Regular                       Associate  

Membership year (January to December): \_\_\_\_\_

If Regular Membership, include the Name of the employing organization:

\_\_\_\_\_

Title and Name of Organization Head: \_\_\_\_\_

Please complete the application form (one for each member). Send a cheque, bank draft or money order payable in Canadian funds to:

**CACOLE Membership 2002**  
**c/o Hyacinthe Miller, in Trust**  
CACOLE Administrative Coordinator  
1337 Forest Street  
Innisfil, Ontario  
L9S 1Z7



**Avis De Convocation À La Conférence Annuelle  
LES DÉFIS DE L'IMPUTABILITÉ  
Du 18 au 22 septembre 2002**

**Fairmont Terre-Neuve  
C.P. 5637, 115 Cavendish Square,  
St. John's, Terre-Neuve. A1C 5W8  
Téléphone (800) 441-1414 ou (709) 726-4980  
Fax (709) 726-2025 www.fairmont.ca**

Conférenciers invités:

- Son Honneur M. Heather Robertson, c.r., Cour suprême de la Nouvelle-Écosse
- Dr. Leslie Harris, Commissaire, Royal Newfoundland Constabulary Police Complaints Commission
- Supt. Brian Roberts, Agent de services administratifs, GRC Région du Nord-Ouest – Ressources humaines
- Jean Beeler, ex-présidente, Nova Scotia Police Commission
- Norm Gardner, Chair, Toronto Police Services Board
- André Senécal, Director of Internal Affairs, Sûreté du Québec
- Shirley Heafey, Présidente, Commission for Public Complaints Against The RCMP
- Serge Joyal C.P., Officier de l'Ordre du Canada, Sénateur
- Louise Cobetto, Présidente, Commission d'examen des plaintes concernant la police militaire
- Vince Bevan, Chef de police, Services policiers d'Ottawa
- Nuala O'Loan, Ombudsman de la police d'Irlande du Nord
- Gordon McGregor, Chef de la Kitigan Zibi Police, Président de l'Association des chefs de police autochtones du Québec
- Surintendant Ron Lamabe, Police criminelle, GRC Edmonton
- Inspecteur Robert G. Hall, Normes professionnelles, Services policiers de Winnipeg
- Giles Lelievre, Director, Montreal Police Internal Affairs

*Joignez-vous à nous pour un captivant programme de présentations, de dialogues et de discussions de groupe sur les sujets suivants :*

- Assurance intégrité & Enquêtes internes – Modèles et relations
  - Récents développements concernant la surveillance des services policiers des Premières Nations
  - Manifestants, classe politique et policiers
  - Dispositions justificatives concernant l'application de la loi et le nouveau rôle de la surveillance civile
  - Pancartes et Pétitions : Politisation de la surveillance civile
  - L'impact des enquêtes publiques sur les modèles de surveillance

Pour de plus amples renseignements visitez le site Web au : [www.cacole.ca](http://www.cacole.ca), ou adressez-vous au Coordonnateur des conférences ou au (à la) Secrétaire de la conférence :

Coordonnateur des conférences (programme, installations, déplacements) : Lorraine Roche, Coordonnatrice des programmes, Royal Newfoundland Constabulary Public Complaints Commission. Téléphone : (709) 729-0950; Télécopieur : (709) 729-1302, ou adresse électronique - [lorraineroche@mail.gov.nf.ca](mailto:lorraineroche@mail.gov.nf.ca)

**Frais d'inscription Conférence 2002 - 450 \$ - comprend deux déjeuners (midi) et une réception \***

*(\*Les boissons ne sont pas incluses lors de la réception - ils doivent être acquittés au bar)*

Remarque: Les délégués doivent assurer leur transport et leur réservations d'hôtel.  
Nous vous prions de communiquer avec le Fairmont Newfoundland  
pour effectuer votre réservation de chambre.

Vous devez spécifier que vous participez à la conférence de CACOLE pour obtenir les tarifs de la conférence.

Prière de détacher le Formulaire d'enregistrement et faire parvenir un chèque ou mandat poste à l'ordre de CACOLE CONFÉRENCE 2002, en argent canadien à :

**Hyacinthe Miller, en fiducie**  
CACOLE coordonnateur administratif  
1337, rue Forest  
INNISFIL (Ontario) L9S 1Z7

Conférence 2002 CACOLE – Formule d'inscription				
Membre :	Oui :	Non :	Somme jointe : \$	Chèque Mandat
Nom du délégué :				
Organisme / Organisation:				
Adresse :				
Code postal :				
Numéro de téléphone :		Numéro de télécopieur:		
Adresse électronique :				
Désirez-vous recevoir une pochette de documents ?    Oui :				

## **Association canadienne de surveillance civile du maintien de l'ordre**

### **Renseignements concernant l'adhésion**

L'Association canadienne de surveillance civile du maintien de l'ordre (CACOLE) est:

- une organisation nationale regroupant des organismes engagés dans la surveillance des policiers au Canada;
- vouée à la promotion du concept, des principes et de la mise en application de la surveillance civile du maintien de l'ordre dans tout le Canada.

Les statuts de la CACOLE établissent les catégories de membres suivantes :

Membres réguliers – Particuliers et Organismes (Membres donateurs) – 150,00 \$ et 300,00 \$ par année

1. Organismes qui, en vertu d'une loi, ont le mandat d'assurer la surveillance civile au Canada.
2. Organisations ayant pour membres les organismes visés par le premier paragraphe.
3. Particuliers qui sont membres des organismes visés par le premier ou le deuxième paragraphe.

Les membres réguliers sont autorisés à voter sur toutes les questions concernant la CACOLE soulevées à l'Assemblée générale annuelle, et lors de l'élection des membres du Conseil. Lorsque le membre est un organisme ou l'un de ses agents, c'est le directeur de cet organisme qui exerce le droit de vote.

Membres associés – Particuliers et Organismes (Membres donateurs) – 150,00 \$ et 300,00 \$ par année.

Les organismes et les particuliers intéressés à la surveillance civile au Canada peuvent faire une demande d'adhésion à titre de membres Associés de la CACOLE. Ceux-ci comprennent les :

- Membres des services policiers;
- Membres d'autres organismes du système judiciaire pénal;
- Membres d'instituts, bureaux de recherche, associations vouées au maintien de l'ordre, conseils de planification de la justice pénale;
- Membres du Tribunal ou du Barreau;
- Professeurs qui enseignent ou mènent des recherches au sein d'universités ou de collèges accrédités, dans le domaine de la criminologie ou de la justice pénale;
- Personnes intéressées ou contribuant à la surveillance civile du maintien de l'ordre.

Les membres associés sont habilités à voter sur toutes les questions concernant la CACOLE soulevées à l'Assemblée générale annuelle. Les membres Associés sont autorisés à voter pour le poste de codirecteur au Conseil d'administration. Si l'Associé est un organisme, c'est le directeur de l'organisme qui exerce le droit de vote.

L'année de cotisation s'étend de janvier à décembre.



## L'année de cotisation s'étend de janvier à décembre Formule d'inscription

Titre: \_\_\_\_\_ Nom: \_\_\_\_\_

Organisme: \_\_\_\_\_

Adresse postale: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Téléphone: ( ) \_\_\_\_\_ Télécopieur: ( ) \_\_\_\_\_

Adresse électronique: \_\_\_\_\_

Catégorie de membre: Régulier  Associé

Année de cotisation (janvier à décembre): \_\_\_\_\_

S'il s'agit d'un membre Régulier, indiquer le Nom de l'organisme employeur:

\_\_\_\_\_

Titre et Nom du directeur de l'organisme: \_\_\_\_\_

Veuillez compléter la formule d'adhésion (une par membre). Faites parvenir à l'adresse suivante votre chèque, traite bancaire ou mandat en monnaie canadienne, établi à l'ordre de :

Adhésion CACOLE 2002  
a /s Hyacinthe Miller, in Trust  
Coordinatrice administrative de la CACOLE  
1337 Forest Street  
Innisfil, Ontario  
L9S 1Z7

**Canadian Association for Civilian Oversight of Law Enforcement**  
**CACOLE BOARD OF DIRECTORS 2001 - 2002**

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Federal	Louise Cobetto	Military Police Complaints Commission 10th floor, 270 Albert St. Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5G8	(613) 947-5686 or 1-800-632-0566  Fax : (613) 947-5705 or 1-877-947-5713	cobettol@mpcc-cppm.gc.ca Assistant: Claude Galipeau galipeauc@mpcc-cppm.gc.ca
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Nova Scotia	Jean Beeler First Past President	Nova Scotia Police Commission P.O. Box 1573 Halifax, Nova Scotia B3J 2Y3	(902) 424-3246 (902) 424-3919 fax	uarb.polcom@gov.ns.ca Assistant : Pam Little littlepj@gov.ns.ca
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