

# User Report

## INVENTORY OF ABORIGINAL POLICING PROGRAMS IN CANADA

### PART IV: POLICE-COMMUNITY COMMUNICATION AND LIAISON

NO. 1992-15

## Aboriginal Policing Series

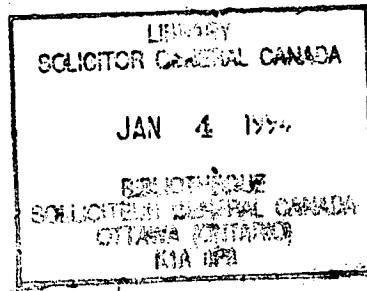
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Julie Jarvis



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**INVENTORY OF ABORIGINAL  
POLICING PROGRAMS IN CANADA**

**PART IV: POLICE-COMMUNITY  
COMMUNICATION AND LIAISON**

**NO. 1992-15**

The views expressed in this working paper are those of the author and are not necessarily those of the Ministry of the Solicitor General of Canada. It is made available as submitted to the Ministry of the Solicitor General of Canada. The English version was reviewed and formatted by Tessier Translations Corporation.

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## INVENTORY OF ABORIGINAL POLICING PROGRAMS IN CANADA

### INTRODUCTION TO THE SERIES

#### A. Background to the Survey

As part of an ongoing effort to improve policing policies and programs for Aboriginal communities in Canada, the Ministry of the Solicitor General of Canada surveyed selected federal, provincial and municipal police services in early 1991 to solicit information on their current Aboriginal peoples policing policies and programs. The objective of the survey was to compile and publish an overview of police initiatives targeted at Aboriginal peoples to serve as a resource document for police officials wanting to develop or expand special initiatives. In order to make the results more accessible and readable, the survey has been published as a series of seven reports.

#### B. Survey Methodology

The survey targeted 430 police services responsible for providing services to Aboriginal communities or to communities with a significant Aboriginal population. The majority of participants were police services providing front-line policing for local communities (including municipal and First Nations forces, Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) and Ontario Provincial Police (O.P.P.) detachments). Other participants included units at the divisional and Headquarters level of the O.P.P., Sûreté du Québec and the RCMP.

The survey questionnaires requested information on specific initiatives, including:

- Training and Development Programs for Aboriginal police officers;
- Cultural Awareness Training Programs for non-Aboriginal police officers; and
- Special Programs for Aboriginal communities (i.e., crime prevention, victims assistance, drug and alcohol abuse, family violence, child sexual abuse, youth and others).

The participants completed individual questionnaires for each program and initiative identified.<sup>1</sup>

#### C. Response

Through this survey, 203 respondents identified close to 460 individual initiatives.

Many detachments made reference to the same provincial, divisional or national initiatives. Duplicated references of programs are included in the total number of initiatives identified.

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1. In some cases, respondents used one survey questionnaire to describe several programs. Wherever possible, these initiatives have been divided and categorized as separate initiatives.

## **D. Interpretation of the Findings**

A key feature of the survey questionnaire was that it left the definition of what constitutes a "police-based" Aboriginal policing initiative to the discretion of respondents. As a result, this concept was widely interpreted. All divisional, provincial and national police participants identified strictly police-based or operated initiatives, whereas front-line police respondents tended to rely on a broad interpretation of Aboriginal policing, including many examples of inter-agency and police-community partnerships. The overall response included the following types of initiatives:

- general or specific references to nation- or province/division-wide initiatives;
- local- or detachment-level implementation of national or provincial Aboriginal policing initiatives;
- local- or detachment-level implementation of other national or provincial policing initiatives in Aboriginal communities (with or without modifications for Aboriginal communities);
- initiatives developed by police on an individual basis to meet the unique requirements of local communities (including those developed in cooperation with other local agencies and/or community members); and
- information on police involvement in, and contributions to, initiatives initiated by other agencies/organizations or by the community.

## **E. Highlighted Initiatives**

In undertaking the survey, it was found that many programs had shared characteristics. To avoid considerable duplication of descriptions, we selected as highlighted initiatives the 100 most comprehensive program descriptions. These form the major part of the seven reports. In addition, at the end of each report similar initiatives were referenced by providing a contact person. Therefore, those seeking information on a particular initiative could refer to those initiatives highlighted and those found in the additional responses section at the end of each report.

## **F. Organization of the Reports**

The information obtained through the survey has been compiled into a seven-part inventory and published as a series of reports:

- I. Aboriginal Police Officer Development and Policing
- II. Aboriginal Cultural Awareness
- III. Increasing Access to Policing Services
- IV. Police-Community Communication and Liaison
- V. Focus on Youth
- VI. Taking Action Against Substance Abuse
- VII. Meeting the Needs of Victims and Offenders

### **Additional Information Gathering**

To supplement and clarify the information provided through questionnaires, the author held follow-up consultations with more than 100 police services. In addition, and to the extent possible, the national and provincial policing initiatives directing local program development have been identified.

The highlighted initiatives represent a cross-section and an overview of Aboriginal policing as it is currently being implemented in communities across Canada.

The information for each highlighted initiative has been organized to emphasize the following types of information:

#### **Police and Community Profile**

This section contains the following information:

- jurisdiction of police service;
- number and size (population) of Aboriginal communities within the jurisdiction;
- location and accessibility of Aboriginal communities within the jurisdiction;
- number of police officers providing service; and
- number of Aboriginal police officers providing service.

The information for these profiles was provided by the respondents. In cases where police services could not provide the information, an effort was made to supplement the profile with information based on 1986 census data. In the cases of the RCMP Divisions, the information was taken from data provided by the RCMP.

#### **History and Development**

Wherever possible, this section provides the following information on each initiative:

- who is responsible for initiating the program or policy;
- the date (month and/or year) of implementation;
- the purpose and objective(s) of the program or policy;
- the target group or focus of the program or policy; and
- pertinent background information on the program, policy or process of implementation.

In particular, this section highlights the contributions of police services.



### **Aboriginal Community Input**

This section outlines the following:

- any consultation process with Aboriginal community members prior to program implementation; and
- mechanisms to facilitate Aboriginal community input on an ongoing basis.

### **Participants and Target Groups**

This section specifies the individuals and organizations involved in the development and implementation of the program and the groups for whom the policy or program was developed.

### **Design and Delivery**

Where possible, this section provides the following information:

- individuals and/or organizations responsible for program design;
- individuals and/or organizations responsible for program implementation;
- description of policy or program content; and
- description of policy or program implementation and operation.

### **Funding**

Where possible, this section provides the following information:

- the total budget or cost of the program;
- the sponsor(s) (i.e., funding bodies);
- contributions in kind; and
- status of funding.

### **Outcomes and Evaluations**

This section contains the following information, where available:

- respondents' comments regarding police and/or community response to the initiative;
- specific related developments which have emerged as a result of the policy or program;
- specific accomplishments related to the initiative;
- the status of policy or program development or implementation; and
- the status of program or policy evaluation, both formal and informal.

### **Contact**

Individuals responsible for either completing and returning survey questionnaires and/or providing additional information have been identified in this section. If the respondent was not identified, the contact is shown as the Chief of Police or Detachment Commander. These individuals are not responsible, however, for the final content of the reports.

If a respondent identified a program offered by other police departments or outside agencies involved in the program, these police departments and/or agencies were, where necessary, contacted for supplemental information. They are also included as contacts in the descriptions.

### **Additional Responses**

Each report in the series includes in addition to the highlighted programs a section called Additional Responses. This section groups initiatives similar to those highlighted that were identified by survey respondents but not highlighted in the report.

## **PART IV: POLICE-COMMUNITY COMMUNICATION AND LIAISON**

### **1. INTRODUCTION**

This is the fourth report in a series of seven on Aboriginal Policing Programs in Canada. This report highlights initiatives in which police and community members work together to improve policing services, including understanding local culture and traditions, and address issues of mutual concern. These initiatives have been divided into three sections: Public Education and Liaison Strategies; Police-Community Advisory Groups; and Inter-Agency Cooperation.

#### **Public Education and Liaison Strategies**

In this section, respondents identified a range of police-based initiatives which seek to educate members of Aboriginal communities regarding policing, and promote ongoing communication between police and the communities they serve.

Initiatives highlighted here include:

- efforts made at the Detachment level to reach out to Elders and others in local Aboriginal communities;
- formal liaison units and committee structures established by municipal police forces to promote public education and communication between police and Aboriginal members of urban communities; and
- an education program designed to familiarize members of the community with policing in order to enhance police and community understanding and cooperation.

#### **Police-Community Advisory Groups**

Several RCMP Detachments identified police-initiated community committees or groups as a key strategy to enhance liaison and communication with members of Aboriginal communities. This section highlights examples of the following types of committees:

- community advisory (or Aboriginal advisory) committees established in Aboriginal communities; and
- community advisory committees in various communities which include representation from local Aboriginal communities.

**Inter-Agency Cooperation**

In this section, respondents identified inter-agency committees or groups as a key strategy in developing appropriate responses to community concerns. The inter-agency committees highlighted here allow practitioners, including police services, to share information and resources and coordinate their responses within a community or region. In addition, these initiatives include community members and local Elders as resource persons.

## **2. PUBLIC EDUCATION AND LIAISON STRATEGIES**

### **2.1 Haisla Peacekeeping Commission RCMP Kitimat Detachment Kitimat, British Columbia**

#### **Police and Community Profile**

RCMP Kitimat Detachment provides policing services for the community of Kitimat (population: approximately 11,000) as well as the village of Kitimaat, an Aboriginal community (population: approximately 700).

The village of Kitimaat is located approximately 20 kilometres from the Detachment and is accessible by road.

RCMP Kitimat Detachment has 17 police officers.

#### **History and Development**

In 1988, RCMP Kitimat Detachment and the Kitimaat Band Council, through a formal agreement, formed the Haisla Peacekeeping Commission. The purpose of the commission is to provide a more meaningful and sensitive justice system for members of the Haisla First Nation.

The objectives of the commission include:

- familiarizing each organization (i.e., the Detachment and the Council) with the objectives and aspirations of the other in order to clarify common goals;
- identifying differences of opinion regarding peacekeeping in the community and finding solutions;
- building trust and respect in the community for the respective roles of the Kitimaat Band Council and RCMP personnel in terms of peacekeeping;
- exploring options for improved policing;
- reviewing policing reports;
- exploring opportunities for enhanced crime prevention;
- seeking opportunities to involve the community in the administration of justice; and
- developing mechanisms to ensure that all the above efforts are continued over the long term.

### **Aboriginal Community Input**

The Kitamaat Band Council initiated the development of the Haisla Peacekeeping Commission as part of ongoing efforts to increase community input into the justice system and help provide community members with a greater sense of responsibility towards their community.

### **Participants**

Members of the Kitamaat Band Council and three police officers from the RCMP Kitimat Detachment form the Haisla Peacekeeping Commission. Personnel from other criminal justice agencies have made commitments to participate in the commission, but are not yet actively involved.

### **Design and Delivery**

The Haisla Peacekeeping Commission meets monthly. Through the Haisla Peacekeeping Commission, the Kitamaat Band Council develops programs and services for the Kitamaat people with the input and assistance of RCMP personnel. Respondents note that the goal of community involvement and ownership is an important part of the program. Consequently, in terms of program development, RCMP personnel play a supportive rather than directive role.

### **Funding**

No information provided.

### **Outcomes and Evaluations**

The Haisla Peacekeeping Commission actively supports the Haisla Diversion Project.

### **Contact**

Corporal R.I. Yates  
RCMP Kitimat Detachment  
888 Lahakas Boulevard  
Kitimat, British Columbia  
V8C 2H9  
Tel: (604) 632-7111

**2.2 Annual Elders Luncheon  
RCMP New Aiyansh Detachment  
New Aiyansh, British Columbia**

**Police and Community Profile**

RCMP New Aiyansh Detachment territory encompasses three First Nations: New Aiyansh/Gitlakdamix First Nation (population: approximately 800); Greenville/Lakalzap First Nation (population: approximately 500); and Canyon City/Gitwinksihlkw First Nation. The Aboriginal population in the region includes members from four different First Nations.

The community of New Aiyansh is one kilometre from the Detachment and Greenville/Lakalzap is 45 kilometres from the Detachment. Canyon City/Gitwinksihlkw is a 20-minute drive from the Detachment and can only be accessed via a footbridge which crosses a canyon.

Originally located on the community of New Aiyansh, the Detachment moved to a new location outside the community three years ago.

RCMP New Aiyansh Detachment has three police officers. One of the police officers is of Aboriginal ancestry.

**History and Development**

In September 1990, RCMP New Aiyansh Detachment sponsored its first luncheon for Elders from local Aboriginal communities.

The luncheon provided an opportunity to do the following:

- gain the confidence of the Elders;
- provide Elders with first-hand information about the RCMP policing philosophy; and
- ask for the assistance of the Elders in condemning alcohol abuse in their communities.

The Detachment plans to hold the luncheon on an annual basis.

**Aboriginal Community Input**

The purpose of the luncheon is to gain support and input from the Elders with respect to policing in the local Aboriginal community.

**Participants**

Approximately fifty Elders from the local communities attended the first luncheon.

### **Design and Delivery**

RCMP New Aiyansh Detachment held the luncheon at the office. Respondents note that the luncheon was held at the office to familiarize the Elders with that location. All Detachment personnel attended (on their own time) and donated freshly caught seafood which was prepared in the traditional way. Staff from the Nishga Valley Health Clinic assisted with the event in the following ways: by helping with the food preparations; driving Elders to the office; and providing medical assistance if required.

During the meal, facilitators made presentations in both English and Nishga. The presentations dealt with the following:

- policing problems in the local Aboriginal communities;
- the RCMP philosophy in relation to Aboriginal policing; and
- the role of Elders in assisting police services.

The RCMP provided Elders with annual statistics on the following:

- crime rates;
- alcohol abuse; and
- Aboriginal populations in correctional institutions.

### **Funding**

The luncheon cost \$500 and was paid for by the Detachment from the operational budget.

### **Outcomes and Evaluations**

The luncheon was reportedly very successful. The event has led to the following results:

- Detachment members reported feeling an increased level of acceptance in the community immediately following the event; and
- since the luncheon, the Elders have been helping to gain community support for the concerns outlined by the RCMP.

### **Contact**

Corporal M. Morris  
RCMP New Aiyansh Detachment  
General Delivery  
New Aiyansh, British Columbia  
VOJ 1A0  
Tel: (604) 633-2222



## **2.3 Community Radio Program RCMP Fort McPherson Detachment Arctic Red River, Northwest Territories**

### **Police and Community Profile**

The RCMP Fort McPherson Detachment provides policing services for the hamlet of Fort McPherson which is situated in the Aboriginal community of Arctic Red River.

The Aboriginal population in the community is approximately 700.

RCMP Fort McPherson Detachment has five police officers. One of the police officers is of Aboriginal ancestry.

### **History and Development**

In 1990, RCMP Fort McPherson Detachment began broadcasting a community radio program in Arctic Red River in order to increase public awareness of the following:

- crimes being committed locally;
- other police matters; and
- various crime prevention initiatives.

The radio program is based on the idea that crime prevention and police and community relations must be considered a single concept involving the following:

- the promotion of public safety and public education through police involvement in community affairs; and
- the publication and distribution of information.

### **Aboriginal Community Input**

Members of the Aboriginal community do not participate in this program.

### **Target Group**

The community of Arctic Red River.

### **Design and Delivery**

All members of RCMP Fort McPherson Detachment are involved in the radio broadcasts which take place on a bi-monthly basis. Police officers make broadcasts on a rotational basis. During each one-hour broadcast, a police officer provides the following information:

- crimes committed and those that remain unsolved;
- court depositions;
- news releases; and
- general information.

Police officers intersperse this information with a selection of music to complement the broadcast.

### **Funding**

There is no funding associated with this program. RCMP Fort McPherson Detachment provides the personnel to broadcast the program and the hamlet of Fort McPherson provides the radio equipment. Police officers produce their own pre-recorded music cassettes to air on the show.

### **Outcomes and Evaluations**

The radio program has led to the following:

- increased community awareness;
- increased police services and community contact; and
- information has been obtained regarding unsolved crimes.

### **Contact**

Constable J.R. Andrews  
RCMP Fort McPherson Detachment  
Box 88  
Fort McPherson, Northwest Territories  
X0E 0J0  
Tel: (403) 952-2551  
Fax: (403) 952-2740

## **2.4 Aboriginal Liaison Portfolio - Multicultural Liaison Unit Calgary Police Service Calgary, Alberta**

### **Police and Community Profile**

The Calgary Police Service provides policing services for the city of Calgary (population: approximately 630,000).

The Aboriginal population of Calgary is approximately 15,000.

The Calgary Police Service currently has one Aboriginal police officer.

### **History and Development**

The Calgary Police Service established the Aboriginal Liaison Portfolio in 1979. The portfolio is now part of the Multicultural Liaison Unit of the Calgary Police Service. The primary objective of the Multicultural Liaison Unit is to improve multicultural awareness within the police service and the community in an effort to enhance ethnic, racial, cultural and religious harmony in Calgary. The Multicultural Liaison Unit has eight police officers with responsibility for six different portfolios: Chinese; Southeast Asian; South Asian; Middle Eastern; Aboriginal; and Black and Hispanic.

The Aboriginal Liaison Portfolio is responsible for the following:

- improving inter-group relations through direct liaison;
- increasing the acceptance and understanding of the police by the Aboriginal people;
- exposing the police service to a higher level of understanding towards Aboriginal people (e.g., the Aboriginal Liaison Officer participates in multicultural awareness training); and
- recruiting potential police officers from the Aboriginal community.

### **Aboriginal Community Input**

The Aboriginal community has ongoing input into this program through contact with the personnel of the Aboriginal Liaison Portfolio.

### **Target Groups**

The Aboriginal peoples of Calgary and Southern Alberta and members of the Calgary Police Service.

### **Design and Delivery**

The Aboriginal Liaison Officer works directly with the Aboriginal residents in Calgary. In addition, the officer travels to all Aboriginal communities in southern Alberta to gain greater insight into the Aboriginal peoples currently residing in the city (personnel from the Portfolio also travel as far north as Hobbema).

The Aboriginal Liaison Officer maintains an ongoing dialogue with First Nation members and Councils in Aboriginal communities throughout southern Alberta, as well as with Aboriginal groups in the city of Calgary.

### **Funding**

The Multicultural Liaison Unit is funded by the Community Services Section of the Calgary Police Service.

### **Outcomes and Evaluations**

There has been no formal evaluation of the Aboriginal Liaison Portfolio. On an informal basis, however, the Calgary Police Service has requested feedback from First Nations, Bands and Councils regarding the effectiveness of the Aboriginal Liaison Portfolio. To date, the response has been very positive.

The Aboriginal Liaison Portfolio has accomplished the following:

- an increased level of understanding between the police service and the Aboriginal community;
- the enhancement of recruitment possibilities for members of the Aboriginal community; and
- practicum and work-experience programs have been set up for Aboriginal students to work with the Calgary Police Service. Practicum students have come from the Aboriginal Criminal Justice System Program, Douglas College in Vancouver, and the Wildlife Management Program, Northern Institute of Technology in Edmonton. The work experience students came from the Prairie Indian Cultural Survival School (PICSS) in Calgary.

Respondents note that overall, the Aboriginal Liaison Portfolio is a very busy section, whose members are very much in demand.

**Contact**

Sergeant Donald Zboya, Constable John Young  
Calgary Police Service  
316-7th Avenue South East  
Calgary, Alberta  
T2G 0J2  
Tel: (403) 268-8399  
Fax: (403) 268-8393

## **2.5 Cultural Relations Section Regina Police Service Regina, Saskatchewan**

### **Police and Community Profile**

The Regina Police Service provides policing services for the city of Regina (population: approximately 170,000). The Aboriginal population is approximately 9,000 (or almost 5 percent of the total population).

Aboriginal police officers currently represent 3.5 percent of the police officers in the Regina Police Service. Additional Aboriginal police officers are being recruited.

### **History and Development**

The Cultural Relations Section was established in 1983, following the recommendations of a public inquiry into the use of police dogs which revealed that a poor relation existed between the police and the Aboriginal community. The inquiry began as an investigation into the use of police dogs. However, as the investigation developed, other issues, such as the relationship between the police and the Aboriginal community, were addressed.

The primary purpose of the Section is to improve the relationship between the Regina Police Service and the Aboriginal community. The Section has focused on three strategies:

- developing policy to prevent inappropriate behaviour by police officers and ensure that appropriate behaviour is rewarded. For example, the Section developed the policy for inappropriate behaviour adopted by this service in 1989. This policy sets a standard for behaviour and conduct within the police force. The Section has also recommended an awards system to be introduced for "appropriate behaviour" (i.e., police officers who "go the extra mile", including those who make referrals and get involved in the community);
- active recruitment of Aboriginal and other ethnic minority community members. For example, the Section is actively involved in the recruitment of Aboriginal community members. The Section staff travel to Aboriginal communities in the province to make presentations on recruitment; and
- cultural awareness training (for example, the Cultural Relations Section is involved in the Cultural Awareness Training Program for the Regina Police Service).

### **Aboriginal Community Input**

The Cultural Relations Section maintains ongoing contact with the Aboriginal community and encourages community input into the design and delivery of all programs. For example, the Section staff work closely with the Treaty Women's Council, an organization representing all Aboriginal communities in the Treaty #4 area (a southern region of Saskatchewan). Respondents note that staff of the Cultural Relations Section spend approximately 85 percent of their time liaising with the Aboriginal community.

### **Target Groups**

Programs are designed for police officers, members of the Aboriginal community and members of other ethnic minority groups. The primary focus, however, is police officers and members of the Aboriginal community.

### **Design and Delivery**

Two Cultural Relations Officers and one Cultural Relations Worker (civilian) staff the Section. The two officers are regular members of the Regina Police Service. The current Cultural Relations Worker is a member of the Aboriginal community.

The Cultural Relations Officers are responsible for:

- interacting with ethnic minority persons and groups in the community;
- developing ongoing lines of communication between the police and the community; and
- identifying issues of intercultural concern in relation to law enforcement.

The civilian Cultural Relations Worker is responsible for:

- education, training and liaison functions involving the Regina Police Service, members of the Aboriginal community and members of other minority groups (respondents note that one important area of concern in this area is the need to educate the Aboriginal community about the criminal justice system: many individuals understand the laws, but not the workings of the court system);
- identifying issues of intercultural concern in relation to law enforcement; and
- acting as a facilitator and mediator between the police service and members of the Aboriginal community.

To liaise effectively with the Aboriginal community in Regina, the Section staff works with representatives of 64 different agencies. It was noted that, due to difficulties in liaising directly with Aboriginal members of the community in Regina, Section staff works through established agencies such as the Native Friendship Centre.

The Section staff also works with Aboriginal communities throughout southern Saskatchewan. For example, they have been invited by these communities to participate in workshops on family violence, child sexual abuse and other issues of concern. At the events, staff members do not give formal lectures or talks. Instead, they participate in a listening and problem-solving process: the police officers ask the community members to identify their needs and goals and then the police officers provide information regarding options available through the police service.

### **Funding**

The Cultural Relations Section is funded by the Regina Police Service.

### **Outcomes and Evaluations**

The program has resulted in the following:

- the Section has developed a good working relationship with the Treaty Women's Council, a collaboration which has been very helpful; and
- staff have earned increased credibility and trust in Aboriginal communities through travelling to the communities.

No formal evaluation of this program has been conducted. Respondents note, however, that constant contact with community members results in an ongoing informal evaluation process.

### **Contact**

Chief E. Reimer, Constable R. Mitchell  
Regina Police Service  
1717 Osler Street  
Regina, Saskatchewan  
S4P 3W3  
Tel: (306) 777-9733  
Fax: (306) 757-5461



**2.6 Police And Community Together (PACT)  
O.P.P. Nipigon Detachment  
Nipigon, Ontario**

**Police and Community Profile**

O.P.P. Nipigon Detachment provides policing services for the town of Nipigon, the township of Dorion and two First Nations: Lake Helen/Red Rock (population: approximately 250) and Macdiarmid/Rocky Bay (population: approximately 3,000 to 4,000).

The Lake Helen/Red Rock community is adjacent to the town of Nipigon. The Macdiarmid/Rocky Bay community is situated approximately 57 kilometres from the Detachment.

O.P.P. Nipigon Detachment has 23 police officers. Two of the police officers are of Aboriginal ancestry.

**History and Development**

In January 1990, O.P.P. Nipigon Detachment introduced the PACT Program. The PACT Program is an educational program for members of the community and is designed to improve the relationship between police officers and members of the community.

Originally developed and initiated by O.P.P. Geraldton Detachment in March 1989, the PACT Program is an adaptation of an American program model, the Citizens Police Academy. The program provides community members with information about police services in order to encourage community interest and involvement in policing.

The PACT Program exposes interested members of the community to curriculum material and presentations similar to recruit training sessions for O.P.P. police officers.

The objectives of the PACT Program include the following<sup>1</sup>:

- to build understanding between citizens and police through education;
- to bring to light problematic areas within the community;
- to ultimately assist in the reduction of the crime rate through deeper community support for police; and
- to assist in the formation of two police committees: one to deal with police and community relations as a whole on the O.P.P. Nipigon Detachment territory; and the other to address Aboriginal concerns specifically.

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1. This information is based on an outline of the first PACT course held by O.P.P. Geraldton Detachment which was supplied by O.P.P. Headquarters in Thunder Bay.

As of June 1991, three PACT courses had been offered by O.P.P. Nipigon Detachment. Two courses involved members of the community at large and the third course involved local high school students.

### **Aboriginal Community Input**

Aboriginal police officers from O.P.P. Nipigon Detachment are involved in the program delivery.

Members of local First Nations communities are invited to participate in the program.

### **Participants**

Program participants include community members who either request participation in the program, or are recommended to the program by Detachment police officers or previous participants.

Participants represent a cross-section of the local community, including individuals from local schools, the business community, service clubs, clergy, media and the community at large.

In each of the three courses held to date, one member of a local First Nations community (Lake Helen/Red Rock) has attended each session. To facilitate the participation of Aboriginal community members, O.P.P. Nipigon Detachment has offered to provide transportation to and from the course location.

In addition, O.P.P. Nipigon Detachment forwards copies of the meeting minutes to the Chief and the Macdiarmid/Rocky Bay First Nation Council. Respondents note that the Macdiarmid/Rocky Bay community has been invited to send a representative to serve on the committee, but no one has participated to date.

Approximately 12 or 13 people attend each course.

### **Design and Delivery**

The course runs for seven weeks. Participants meet once each week for three hours.

Presentations are made by Detachment members on a voluntary basis. The course curriculum includes the following:

### **Week 1**

- Overview of the PACT Program;
- Brief History of O.P.P.;
- Brief History of the Detachment;
- Statistical Data on Detachment Police Officers and Staff as well as Occurrences on the Detachment Territory;
- Tour of Detachment; and
- Identification of Problematic Areas within the Detachment.

### **Week 2**

- O.P.P. Recruiting Policy and Training;
- In-Service Training;
- Traffic Patrol;
- Dangerous Goods Enforcement;
- Selective Traffic Enforcement;
- Mini Quip Radar; and
- Operations and Functions of an O.P.P. Cruiser.

### **Week 3**

- O.P.P. and Detachment Organizational Chart and Force Structure;
- Force and Detachment Specialists;
- Police Officers Appreciation Process;
- Public Complaint Procedure;
- *Charter of Rights* vis-à-vis Law Enforcement;
- Powers of Arrest, Search and Seizure;
- *Bail Reform Act*; and
- Local Arrests and Procedures.

### **Week 4**

Presentations by Special Units, including:

- Crowd Control Unit;
- Search and Rescue Unit;
- Underwater Search and Recovery Unit;
- Breathalyser;
- Alcohol Level Evaluation Road Tester (ALERT); and
- Reduce Impaired Drivers Everywhere (RIDE) Program.

### **Week 5**

- Community Service Programs;
- District and Detachment Court Systems;
- Decentralized and District Special Units;
- Drug Section;
- Criminal Investigation Branch;
- Anti-Rackets Branch;
- District Crime Unit;
- *Young Offenders Act*; and
- Police Services and Community Problems.

### **Week 6**

- Use of Force;
- Police Officers Safety;
- Firearms Training for Police Officers;
- Detachment Weaponry;
- Identification Section;
- Bomb Disposal Robot; and
- General Law Enforcement (GLE) Patrol with Offenders.

### **Week 7**

- Canine Unit Demonstration;
- Course Evaluation;
- Closing Remarks; and
- Graduation Ceremony.

Printed materials and handouts supplement the presentations.

Each evening ends with a question period. Each participant is asked to complete an unsigned evaluation form to provide feedback on the presentations.

Program participants are encouraged to invite their families and friends to the final graduation ceremony. At the ceremony, each participant receives a PACT graduation certificate from a commissioned police officer.

### **Funding**

The PACT course costs approximately \$200 per seven-week session. The courses are funded by the O.P.P.

### Outcomes and Evaluations

The PACT Program has had the following results:

- based on the evaluations provided by participants and their comments at the graduation ceremonies, the program is being very well received. O.P.P. Nipigon Detachment has received positive feedback regarding both the continuation and possible expansion of the program;
- as a direct result of the program, 12 graduates of the PACT course have established a Policing Committee to identify problems (from the perspective of the community). One of the committee members is from the Lake Helen/Red Rock community; and
- O.P.P. Nipigon Detachment is hoping to offer a PACT Program in either Lake Helen/Red Rock or Macdiarmid/Rocky Bay in the fall of 1991.

Due to the success of the original program at O.P.P. Geraldton Detachment, the program has been incorporated throughout O.P.P. "C" Division. Respondents note that detachments in other Divisions also offer the program.

### Contacts

Staff Sergeant J.L. Larson  
O.P.P. Nipigon Detachment  
R.R. #1  
Nipigon, Ontario  
P0T 2J0  
Tel: (807) 887-2637  
Fax: (807) 887-3694

Inspector D. Wall  
Thunder Bay O.P.P. Headquarters  
489 North Algoma Street  
Box 3080  
Thunder Bay, Ontario  
P7B 5G5  
Tel: (807) 344-0891

## **2.7 Police-Community Relations Committee Thunder Bay Police Force Thunder Bay, Ontario**

### **Police and Community Profile**

The Thunder Bay Police Force provides policing services for the city of Thunder Bay.

There are three First Nations communities in the Thunder Bay area: Fort William borders the city, and two others are located within 80 kilometres of Thunder Bay.

The Aboriginal population in Thunder Bay is approximately 6,000 to 8,000. This figure fluctuates as community members move from outlying communities into the city and vice versa. The figure includes students who are flown in from northern First Nations communities in the province to attend school.

The Thunder Bay Police Force has 198 uniformed police officers and 58 civilian members.

### **History and Development**

In 1988, The Chief of Police, Thunder Bay Police Force, initiated the Police-Community Relations Committee to address the following:

- the need to establish better communication with local Aboriginal communities; and
- the recommendations of the provincial Race Relations and Policing Task Force.<sup>2</sup>

### **Aboriginal Community Input**

Aboriginal members of the community participate in the committee and are involved in both the administrative and decision-making process.

Respondents note that the involvement of the Aboriginal community in this initiative has evolved to the point where the Aboriginal community members are now initiating the development of activities designed for their communities.

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2. Lewis, C. «The Ontario Race Relations and Policing Task Force Report». Toronto, the Task Force, 1989.

### **Design and Delivery**

The Police-Community Relations Committee comprises a core committee and three sub-committees. The membership of the core committee includes representatives from the following volunteers groups:

- five police officers (including the Chief, Deputy Chief, Training and Personnel Officer, one executive officer and one Aboriginal police officer);
- four representatives from the Aboriginal community; and
- three representatives from other ethno-cultural groups.

The primary focus of the committee is the concerns of the Aboriginal community, although the concerns of several different ethno-cultural groups are also part of the committee's mandate.

Three sub-committees deal with the following areas:

- sensitization;
- recruitment; and
- complaints.

These sub-committees draft procedures, develop proposals and seek funding to implement programs.

### **Target Group**

The programs are developed to meet the needs of the Aboriginal community in Thunder Bay as well as other ethno-cultural groups in the city. The primary focus, however, is on the needs of the Aboriginal community.

### **Funding**

The committees seek funding from the appropriate sources for each initiative. In addition, the work of the committee is supported by the Thunder Bay Indian Friendship Centre, the Thunder Bay Multicultural Association and the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship.

### **Outcomes and Evaluations**

The committee has helped to open the lines of communication between the Aboriginal community and the Thunder Bay Police Force. The process has led to the development of a number of joint initiatives, including:

- a Complaints and Advocacy system developed in cooperation with the Thunder Bay Indian Friendship Centre;

- a new approach to Aboriginal recruitment and, as a result, none of the Aboriginal applicants at the 1990 training seminar were screened out for failing to meet basic requirements; and
- a training model for sensitizing police services to Aboriginal culture. The respondents note that members in one of the local First Nation have developed a proposal to host a three-day Aboriginal Cultural Awareness Seminar for members of the Thunder Bay Police Force. The proposal has been submitted for funding consideration by the provincial government.

The committee is currently being restructured to reflect changes in the Thunder Bay Police Force, including the recent appointment of a Race Relations Officer.

**Contact**

Sergeant W. Shorrock, Inspector J. Babiak  
Thunder Bay Police Force  
425 Donald Street East  
Thunder Bay, Ontario  
P7E 5V1  
Tel: (807) 625-1286  
Fax: (807) 623-9242



## **2.8 Aboriginal Liaison Program Metropolitan Toronto Police Force Toronto, Ontario**

### **Police and Community Profile**

The Metropolitan Toronto Police force provides policing services for Metropolitan Toronto (population: approximately 3,800,000).

The Aboriginal population of Metropolitan Toronto is approximately 35,000.

The Metropolitan Toronto Police Force has 5,600 police officers. Ten police officers are of Aboriginal ancestry.

### **History and Development**

In August 1989, the Metropolitan Toronto Police Force initiated the Aboriginal Liaison Program. Under the program, two Aboriginal police officers are appointed Aboriginal Liaison Officers. The overall objective of the program is to create harmony and understanding between the Aboriginal community and the police force.

The work of the Aboriginal Liaison Officers is now supported by a Race Relations policy developed by the Metropolitan Toronto Police Services Board in November 1990. According to this document the Police Services Board and members of the police force will promote tolerance and respect for Aboriginal peoples. Specifically, through liaison with social service agencies and community associations, the police force will promote open communication and understanding between the Aboriginal community and the police force.

### **Aboriginal Community Input**

The Aboriginal community provides input into the program through consultation and liaison with the Aboriginal Liaison Officers.

### **Target Group**

The Aboriginal community in Metropolitan Toronto.

### **Design and Delivery**

The Aboriginal Liaison Officers perform the following functions:

- assisting members of the Aboriginal community in dealing with court procedures and the police system;
- becoming familiar with and contacting all Aboriginal organizations in the community;
- contacting and advising government departments of the program mandate; and
- travelling to the 131 First Nations in Ontario to speak to young people about careers with the Metropolitan Toronto Police Force.

### **Funding**

Program costs include salaries for two police officers.

### **Outcomes and Evaluations**

The Aboriginal Liaison Program has received positive feedback from members of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal communities. Individuals have responded to the program via letters, phone calls and post-conference feedback, plus positive media coverage in city newspapers and Aboriginal cultural organization publications.

In addition, the Aboriginal Liaison Program has achieved the following:

- increased police and community communication; and
- increased police and community cooperation with respect to the development of and participation in symposiums, functions and meetings.

### **Contact**

Staff Inspector Ted Price, Sergeant Bob Crawford  
Metropolitan Toronto Police Force  
40 College Street  
5th floor  
Toronto, Ontario  
M5G 2J3  
Tel: (416) 324-6206  
Fax: (416) 324-0683

### **3. POLICE-COMMUNITY ADVISORY GROUPS**

#### **3.1 Crime Prevention and Public Community Relations Operational Plan RCMP Ile a-la-Crosse Detachment Ile a-la-Crosse, Saskatchewan**

##### **Police and Community Profile**

RCMP Ile a-la-Crosse Detachment provides policing services for the community of Ile a-la-Crosse (population: approximately 1,300).

The population of Ile a-la-Crosse includes an estimated 1,200 Metis, 20 to 30 First Nations members and 60 to 70 non-Aboriginal community members.

Settled in the eighteenth century, Ile a-la-Crosse is the second oldest community in Saskatchewan and most community members are long-time residents.

RCMP Ile a-la-Crosse Detachment has four police officers. Posting to the Detachment is a two-year limited duration.

##### **History and Development**

In 1990, RCMP Ile a-la-Crosse Detachment initiated a Crime Prevention and Public Community Relations Operational Plan. The purpose of the plan is two-fold:

- to increase the Detachment overall visibility in the community; and
- to alter the public perception of police services as being exclusively an enforcement agency.

In addition, in the spring of 1991, RCMP Ile a-la-Crosse Detachment formed a Citizens Advisory Committee to support the development of community programs.

##### **Aboriginal Community Input**

Members of the Aboriginal community serve on the Community Advisory Committee.

### **Design and Delivery**

In keeping with the objectives of the Operational Plan, RCMP personnel have become involved in the community at several levels, including:

- playing sports with young people (hockey, curling, volleyball, football and slowpitch);
- meeting with Elders and adult community members;
- providing alcohol and substance abuse lectures at the local Rehabilitation Centre (for example, during bi-monthly meetings at the local Rehabilitation Centre, police officers talk about alcohol and substance abuse, allowing time for participants to ask questions; in the future, these meetings may be held in the homes of community members to create a more comfortable environment for participants and speakers);
- doing interviews on local radio about the problems of drug and alcohol abuse; and
- attending town meetings.

### **Funding**

The program has been implemented on a local level by RCMP Ile a-la-Crosse Detachment. No outside funding is required. Most activities are conducted by police officers on a voluntary basis on their free time.

### **Outcomes and Evaluations**

Although no formal evaluation of this initiative has been conducted, the initiative has reportedly had the following results:

- the Community Advisory Committee has become a tremendous resource for creative ideas (committee members continually develop new ideas for community initiatives);
- a noticeable change in attitude on the part of both the community and the police officers;
- the number of crime prevention and public community relations functions completed by Detachment personnel increased from 40 to 63, from 1989 to 1990; and
- in addition, RCMP Ile a-la-Crosse Detachment has altered its approach to community programming. RCMP personnel are now participating in an advisory and resource capacity for initiatives which are undertaken by the community.

Respondents note that previously, programs initiated by the RCMP would often be discontinued when community members lost interest. The newly defined RCMP role is designed to allow community members to initiate and take ownership of programs.

**Contact**

Corporal D.A. Hardy  
RCMP Ile a-la-Crosse Detachment  
Box 40  
Ile a-la-Crosse, Saskatchewan  
S0M 1C0  
Tel: (306) 833-2063

### **3.2 Citizen Advisory Committee RCMP Cochrane Detachment Cochrane, Alberta**

#### **Police and Community Profile**

RCMP Cochrane Detachment provides policing services in a region encompassing the town of Cochrane (estimated population: 5,000); several smaller settlements and towns on the Detachment territory; and the Stoney First Nation (estimated population: 3,000).

The Stoney First Nation include members of the Goodstoney, Bearspaw and Chiniki Bands.

RCMP Cochrane Detachment has 27 police officers. Five of the police officers serve the community of Cochrane, eight other police officers are assigned to the Highway Patrol, and the remaining 14 police officers are responsible for rural policing, including the community of Stoney.

The community of Stoney also has its own tribal police force.

#### **History and Development**

In December 1989, RCMP Cochrane Detachment proposed the development of a Community Advisory Committee to the Chiefs and Council in Stoney. In May 1990, the committee held its first meeting.

The Citizens Advisory Committee has the following goals:

- to open the lines of communication between police services and the community; and
- to identify and address community problems.

In 1989, RCMP Cochrane Detachment and 10 other RCMP Detachments in "K" Division were directed to develop Citizen Advisory Committees. RCMP personnel attended a conference in Edmonton where Dr. L.W. Kennedy, University of Alberta, provided information on the formation and operation of such committees. RCMP Cochrane Detachment was the first Detachment in the province of Alberta to develop a Citizens Advisory Committee in an Aboriginal community.

#### **Aboriginal Community Input**

Prior to implementing the committee, RCMP personnel presented a proposal for the initiative to the Chiefs and Council in the community of Stoney. At the request of these community members, the RCMP altered the program to meet the specific needs of the community.

### **Participants**

The RCMP sought the involvement of interested community members who want to see improvement in the overall welfare of their community.

Committee members are appointed by the Council and include the following representatives:

- three RCMP police officers from RCMP Cochrane Detachment; and
- ten community representatives (including members of the Stoney Tribal Police, representatives of all three Bands, Elders and youth).

Twelve of the thirteen committee members are of Aboriginal ancestry.

### **Design and Delivery**

The committee meets monthly to identify problems within the community. These concerns and the ensuing discussions are documented and presented to the Chiefs and Council. RCMP personnel take minutes which are later distributed to the First Nation administration. The RCMP also prepares an annual summary for the First Nation.

In 1990 - the first year of the program - the discussion focused on five main topics:

- Drug and Alcohol Abuse;
- Family Violence;
- The Justice System;
- Diversion Programs for Young Offenders; and
- Development of First Nations by-laws regarding First Nation property and individuals who live outside the community but come into the community to make purchases (e.g., cattle, horses, etc.).

### **Funding**

The Stoney administration office provides honorariums for First Nation committee members.

### **Outcomes and Evaluations**

The efforts of the committee have reportedly met with positive results. Through this committee, community concerns have been identified and addressed. The committee has fostered a better understanding between police services and the community and the working relationship of these two groups has greatly improved.

**Contact**

Staff Sergeant R.A. Pennoyer, Sergeant W.W. Lucash  
RCMP Cochrane Detachment  
59-1st Street East  
Cochrane, Alberta  
T0L 0W1  
Tel: (403) 932-2211



**3.3 Saputjugiajet (Caring for Your Fellow People)  
RCMP Nain Detachment  
Nain, Labrador**

**Police and Community Profile**

RCMP Nain Detachment provides policing services in a region encompassing all Canadian territory north of the 56th parallel and west from the Atlantic coast to the Quebec border. The Detachment territory includes the community of Nain (population: approximately 1,200 (predominantly Inuit peoples) and several fishing villages along the coast of Labrador.

The population of Nain includes approximately 450 school-aged children.

RCMP Nain Detachment has four police officers. One of the police officers is of Aboriginal ancestry.

**History and Development**

In June 1990, RCMP Nain Detachment established the Saputjugiajet Citizens Advisory Committee. The purpose of the committee is to address the lack of communication between police services, members of the local Inuit community and local settlers.

The committee originated via a Community Advisory Forum: a series of public meetings organized by the RCMP Detachment to attract community members and create interest amongst those who would eventually form the Citizens Advisory Committee.

Approximately 60 community members attended the forum meetings. Participants in the meetings chose the membership of the committee.

When the committee was established, committee members adopted the name Saputjugiajet and formulated a constitution.

**Aboriginal Community Input**

The membership of the Citizens Advisory Committee includes 11 community volunteers and one police officer from RCMP Nain Detachment. All members of the committee are of Aboriginal ancestry.

**Participants**

Committee members represent a variety of interests in the community. In selecting the members for the committee, the concern was not to focus on the expertise of the individual members, but rather, to ensure that the committee reflects the different voices in the community.

Consequently, committee membership includes:

- Elders;
- youth;
- local practitioners; and
- settlers.

At the request of the committee, the RCMP police officer sits as a full voting member on the committee. An official translator also attends meetings. Approximately 40 percent of the population speaks Inuktitut and 60 percent speak English.

### **Design and Delivery**

The committee is administered by RCMP Nain Detachment which maintains a log of all meetings and activities of the group.

The committee meets once a month and more frequently if needed. The position of chairperson is rotated every week so that every member has the opportunity to take responsibility for a meeting and the topics which are discussed.

### **Funding**

The program costs approximately \$500 per year.

### **Outcomes and Evaluations**

The work of the committee has resulted in the following:

- establishing a resource committee to assist those seeking guidance with their problems;
- plans are underway to set up a Crime Watch Program;
- a Hug-a-Teddy Program has been introduced for children who are victims of crime (a local company bought teddy bears which police officers give to children before the investigation begins and, afterwards, the child is allowed to keep the gift); and
- the distribution of Christmas packages to community members. The committee wrapped packages of Caribou and other wild meats, donated by a local plant, as Christmas packages and distributed them to Elders, the disabled and low income families in Nain.

Since the inception of the program there has been no formal evaluation, but it has been noted that reported crime has decreased measurably.

**Contact**

Corporal P.W. McNeil  
RCMP Nain Detachment  
General Delivery  
Nain, Labrador  
A0P 1L0  
Tel: (709) 922-2862  
Fax: (709) 922-2133

### **3.4 Citizen Crime Prevention Committee RCMP Happy Valley/Goose Bay Detachment Happy Valley/Goose Bay, Labrador**

#### **Police and Community Profile**

RCMP Happy Valley/Goose Bay Detachment provides policing services in a region encompassing four Aboriginal communities, including the Metis and Innu communities of Mud Lake, Sheshatshit and Rigolet.

The Detachment also provides policing services for the community of Happy Valley/Goose Bay (population: approximately 1,000). There are approximately 1,000 Metis inhabitants in the Happy Valley/Goose Bay area.

The total population on the Detachment territory is estimated to be 10,000. Approximately 3,000 inhabitants are residents of the local army base which is primarily policed by its own police force.

RCMP Happy Valley/Goose Bay Detachment has 18 police officers. Two of the police officers are of Aboriginal ancestry.

#### **History and Development**

In 1986, the RCMP Crime Prevention Coordinator at RCMP Happy Valley/Goose Bay Detachment established the Citizen Crime Prevention Committee in the community of Happy Valley/Goose Bay.

This committee has been very active since its inception. Until recently, it was the only Citizen Crime Prevention Committee on the Detachment territory and represented all communities in the area. At this time, the RCMP is helping to establish individual committees in each community. It was noted by the respondents that each individual community is interested in developing their own committee to address the specific needs of their distinct people and culture (the Innu peoples see their issues as separate from other Aboriginal peoples in the region).

#### **Aboriginal Community Input**

Members of the Aboriginal communities on the Detachment territory have been actively involved with the committee from its inception. Membership in the committee currently includes four representatives of the Metis community.

## **Participants**

Membership in the committee includes 12 volunteers representing a mixture of professionals and other people. As of June 1991, the members included:

- the Crime Prevention Coordinator, RCMP Happy Valley/Goose Bay Detachment;
- a representative of the Fisheries office;
- a police officer from the military base;
- a social worker; and
- four representatives from the Metis community (one of whom is a senior citizen).

All members of the Committee have full voting privileges, including the RCMP.

Respondents note that although there is some turnover, those who leave the committee still participate and are called upon to help out at fundraising activities and other events.

## **Design and Delivery**

The committee holds regular monthly meetings and meets additionally as required to plan special events. In the summer, for example, committee representatives set up displays at many community festivals and other local activities.

The committee has sponsored activities for the residents of the Happy Valley/Goose Bay community. Committee members have also been invited to talk about their program to several other communities, both locally and outside the Detachment territory.

## **Funding**

The committee holds monthly bingos to raise money for its activities. To date, the committee has purchased a van for transporting displays and an RCMP safety bear to use for talks and presentations.

## **Outcomes and Evaluations**

The activities of the committee have reportedly been very successful from the outset.

In 1991, the committee focused on two areas: meeting the needs of the elderly and establishing community advisory groups in other communities. These initiatives resulted in the following:

- members made visits to local Elders homes and made suggestions regarding locks and the accessible location of telephones (i.e., for emergencies). This program received a lot of positive feedback from elderly residents;

- the community of Rigolet is in the process of setting up a committee called Crime Prevention Rigolet; the committee has met a few times and is currently working on setting up an Operation Identification program; and
- the Sheshatshit community has also established a committee, Sheshatshit Innu Kaui Menupentat (Sheshatshit Innu Trying To Get Things Better). Similar to the Happy Valley/Goose Bay Citizen Crime Prevention Committee, this group will be registered as a charity and will fund its own projects and initiatives. To date, the group has distributed 20 bicycles, donated from the Happy Valley/Goose Bay lost and found, to children in the community. The committee plans to develop services to help seniors in the community.

### Contact

Constable Dave M. Martin  
RCMP Happy Valley/Goose Bay Detachment  
P.O. Box 3005, Station B  
Happy Valley, Labrador  
AOP 1E0  
Tel: (709) 896-3383

For more information on the Sheshatshit Innu community committee, contact Constable Dave M. Martin.

## **4. INTER-AGENCY COOPERATION**

### **4.1 Inter-Agency Committee RCMP Prince Rupert Detachment Prince Rupert, British Columbia**

#### **Police and Community Profile**

RCMP Prince Rupert Detachment provides policing services for the city of Prince Rupert (estimated population: 16,000), as well as five Aboriginal communities and several small settlements along the North Shore of British Columbia.

The North Shore communities are accessible by either helicopter (average travel time: 45 minutes), or boat (average travel time: from four to five hours).

Approximately 4,800 inhabitants of Prince Rupert are of Aboriginal ancestry.

RCMP Prince Rupert Detachment has 42 police officers. Thirty-four RCMP members serve the city of Prince Rupert, and the remaining eight provide policing services in the rural areas.

Four police officers are of Aboriginal ancestry. Three Aboriginal police officers are permanently stationed in Aboriginal communities (working from storefront offices), while a fourth police officer rotates between these communities.

#### **History and Development**

In April 1990, RCMP Prince Rupert Detachment participated in the establishment of an inter-agency committee. The purpose of the committee is to broaden local practitioners (including RCMP police officers) knowledge of community and professional resources available to serve Aboriginal community members. The long term goal is to improve the effectiveness and sensitivity of services provided to Aboriginal communities.

#### **Aboriginal Community Input**

Local First Nations Councils provide RCMP Prince Rupert Detachment with information on community concerns and needs. Through the Inter-Agency Committee, Detachment personnel work with other agencies in the community to address these needs.

## **Participants**

The Inter-Agency Committee is made up of community service providers working in the city of Prince Rupert and the Aboriginal communities along the North Shore.

The Inter-Agency Committee includes representatives of all government bodies providing services to Aboriginal communities, including:

- Department of Probation;
- Ministry of Social Services and Housing;
- Hydro; and
- Departments of Justice (both provincial and federal).

In addition, there are from 15 to 20 Aboriginal practitioners on the committee, including representatives from the following agencies:

- Native Courtworker Program;
- National Native Alcohol and Drug Abuse Program (NNADAP);
- Tribal Services; and
- North Coast Victims Services.

## **Design and Delivery**

Each participating government body hosts Inter-Agency Committee meetings on a rotational basis. At the meetings, Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal practitioners share information and discuss ways to improve services. Personnel from government agencies identify areas of concern and the Aboriginal practitioners identify additional problem areas. There is an emphasis on identifying areas where increased information or follow-up is required.

## **Funding**

Committee members participate on a voluntary basis.

## **Outcomes and Evaluations**

The Inter-Agency Committee has provided the following opportunities:

- given the high turnover of practitioners in this area, the committee offers a mechanism for ongoing familiarization of various agency professionals with both the community and the team approach;
- through the information-sharing focus of the meetings, committee members learn more about the responsibilities and concerns of other agencies; and



- sharing experiences and information has increased attendance in Aboriginal communities and cut costs (e.g., the RCMP members are in the villages regularly and are therefore in a position to explain to other practitioners the degree of acceptance that community members offer). Due to RCMP police officers familiarity with local Aboriginal communities, police officers can, through the committee, inform and support other practitioners who serve these communities.

In addition, through the committees, government personnel have had great success in coordinating their services, including, for example, cost-sharing helicopter time. If personnel from one agency are planning a trip, other agencies are notified. This ensures greater inter-agency communication and cuts travel costs.

The committee familiarizes RCMP police officers with the team approach: police officers have an increased understanding of the roles of various agencies and have become familiar with all available community resources (which has resulted in an improved joint response to family violence and other potentially dangerous situations).

In addition, an Aboriginal Justice Committee has now formed a sub-group of the Inter-Agency Committee. The Aboriginal Justice Committee meets every three weeks to address issues relevant to Aboriginal communities and the criminal justice system. Through meetings members of the Aboriginal community learn more about the law and the operation of the criminal justice system.

The inter-agency approach is now integral to all Detachment initiatives. The approach emphasizes the equal participation of members of Aboriginal communities and agency personnel.

### Contact

Inspector L.J. Baker  
RCMP Prince Rupert Detachment  
100-6th Avenue West  
Prince Rupert, British Columbia  
V8J 3Z3  
Tel: (604) 624-2136  
Fax: (604) 627-3013

**4.2 Inter-Agency Group  
RCMP Baker Lake Detachment  
Baker Lake, Northwest Territories**

**Police and Community Profile**

RCMP Baker Lake Detachment provides policing services for the Inuit community of Baker Lake (population: approximately 1,000).

RCMP Baker Lake Detachment has three police officers. One of the police officers is of Aboriginal ancestry and is fluent in the local Inuktitut language.

**History and Development**

In 1990, RCMP Baker Lake Detachment, in cooperation with other local agencies, established the Inter-Agency Group. Many local committees were amalgamated into this group.

It was noted that prior to this initiative, there were many committees and groups and community members were becoming frustrated at their lack of productivity. The Inter-Agency Group has incorporated many of the groups and focuses its energy and concern into an number of specific areas.

The group has developed tentative terms of reference in order to accomplish the following:

- define in broad terms the approach of the group; and
- allow the group to deal with many areas of concern that impact upon the community.

Terms of reference of the group include:

- information and resource sharing, and the development of a resource file;
- identifying agency roles and establishing means of inter-agency help and support;
- arranging educational presentations for the group, as necessary;
- distributing resource material to the community via group-sponsored workshops;
- ensuring all appropriate organizations are aware of presentations to be made by outside resource people;
- obtaining feedback from group members regarding relevant workshop topics;
- forming a broad base of concerns and identifying issues of common concern;
- clarifying mandates where coordinated action is required;
- eliminating program overlap and identifying appropriate group members to deal with specific issues; and
- focusing on developing solutions once a problem has been identified.

### **Aboriginal Community Input**

Members of the community serve on the committee. Other interested residents are invited to attend meetings. Community members, including Elders, are also brought in as resource personnel to assist the Inter-Agency Group.

### **Participants**

The Inter-Agency Group includes representatives of local organizations and agencies who participate in the group on a voluntary basis. The group is made up of 18 volunteers. Eight members of the committee are members of the Aboriginal community, including a police officer from RCMP Baker Lake Detachment. Members of the group represent:

- Nursing Station;
- Social Services;
- RCMP;
- National Native Alcohol and Drug Abuse Program (NNADAP);
- Education;
- Roman Catholic Church;
- Anglican Church;
- Concerned Citizens Group;
- Women's Group;
- Baker Lake Project (Sexual Assault Victims Services); and
- Hunter and Trapper Association, Elders Group and various other groups wishing to participate.

### **Design and Delivery**

The Inter-Agency Group holds public meetings to discuss problems and develop plans to address specific concerns. For example, the issue of sexual assault has been identified as the most prevalent concern in the community. As a result, a committee has been struck and various tactics are planned to address this problem such as:

- education programs in the schools;
- T.V. presentations;
- public forums;
- enforcement initiatives;
- victim services;
- parent counselling; and
- workshops for teachers and other professionals.

### **Funding**

There is no funding associated with this program.

### **Outcomes and Evaluations**

Workshops and other activities organized by the Inter-Agency Group have been well-received in the community. Community members appear to be supportive of this group and are willing to provide assistance.

The Inter-Agency Group has been effective in the following areas:

- clarifying the mandates and concerns of individual agencies and helping to eliminate areas of duplication; and
- promoting the team approach to combating problems.

Respondents note it is still too early to fully evaluate this initiative.

### **Contact**

Corporal D.N. McGowan  
RCMP Baker Lake Detachment  
P.O. Box 250  
Baker Lake, Northwest Territories  
X0C 0A0  
Tel: (819) 793-2922  
Fax: (819) 793-2149

### **4.3 Helping Hand RCMP Broughton Island Detachment Broughton Island, Northwest Territories**

#### **Police and Community Profile**

RCMP Broughton Island Detachment provides policing services for the Inuit community of Broughton Island (population: approximately 450) and several remote outposts on the Detachment territory.

Approximately 430 inhabitants of Broughton Island are Inuit.

RCMP Broughton Island Detachment has two police officers.

#### **History and Development**

In December 1990, RCMP Broughton Island Detachment, in cooperation with other agencies in the community, established the Helping Hand group. The purpose of Helping Hand is to educate members of the community, particularly young people, about issues such as family violence.

Helping Hand has six community representatives, including:

- a social worker;
- an RCMP police officer;
- the community health nurse;
- the school principal; and
- a local student.

Two members of the group are members of the Inuit community.

Helping Hand sponsors workshops and other initiatives for the Inuit community in Broughton Island.

#### **Aboriginal Community Input**

Helping Hand is a community project, developed in conjunction with local agency representatives and residents.

#### **Participants**

Helping Hand meetings are open to all interested community members. Respondents note that there is a great deal of enthusiasm for this initiative and meetings are well attended.

### **Design and Delivery**

Informal meetings are held once a month and are used to identify problem areas.

Prior to the meetings, members identify topics for discussion. Through the meetings, the group discusses specific problems, project plans and individual cases. Respondents note that confidential material is discussed only by the appropriate committee members who remain behind after regular meetings. In addition, local practitioners make presentations on selected issues related to their work.

### **Funding**

The group is self-supporting. Committee members are involved on a voluntary basis.

### **Outcomes and Evaluations**

To date, Helping Hand has accomplished the following:

- radio presentations dealing with non-violent problem-solving; and
- sponsorship of a number of community workshops dealing with family violence, suicide, substance abuse and career options.

### **Contact**

Constable B.J. Day  
RCMP Broughton Island Detachment  
General Delivery  
Broughton Island, Northwest Territories  
X0A 0B0  
Tel: (819) 927-8967  
Fax: (819) 927-8309

**4.4 Inter-Agency Group**  
**RCMP Cambridge Bay Detachment**  
**Cambridge Bay, Northwest Territories**

**Police and Community Profile**

RCMP Cambridge Bay Detachment provides policing services for the Inuit community of Cambridge Bay (population: approximately 1,000) and two remote outposts, Bathurst Inlet and Chimo Bay.

Travel to the two outposts is limited to approximately two trips per year, as the communities are only accessible by air.

RCMP Cambridge Bay Detachment has four police officers. An Inuit constable is transferring to the Detachment in the summer of 1991.

**History and Development**

In January 1990, RCMP Cambridge Bay Detachment initiated the establishment of the Cambridge Bay Inter-Agency Group.

The objective of the Inter-Agency Group is to improve services to community members. Cooperation among local agencies helps to ensure that community members receive the services they need as soon as possible.

Respondents note that the formation of this group is consistent with the RCMP Commissioner's directive for the North, which calls for the development of such groups.

**Aboriginal Community Input**

An Elder serves as a volunteer in the Inter-Agency Group. This individual represents the interests of the community as a whole.

**Participants**

Group members represent the following agencies:

- Nursing Station;
- Social Services;
- Katimavik (responsible for alcohol counselling);
- Local Youth Group;

- Crisis Centre;
- Crisis Shelter;
- Ilihkvik School (guidance counsellor); and
- RCMP.

In addition, an Elder represents the community at large.

The services of the Inter-Agency Group are provided to the entire community.

### **Design and Delivery**

The meetings are held monthly (or as required). RCMP personnel take responsibility for scheduling meetings and taking minutes.

Participants discuss both specific cases and community-wide general concerns. In dealing with individual cases, the RCMP or another agency identifies the case and the group then discusses the required service response. By examining general and specific issues, the committee coordinates a response by the services agencies which permits quick identification of problems and a unified response.

### **Funding**

No funding is required for this program. Agency personnel participate on a voluntary basis. RCMP Cambridge Bay Detachment pays for any administrative costs incurred by the group.

### **Outcomes and Evaluations**

Although no formal evaluations have been conducted, the Inter-Agency Group has reportedly led to the following:

- an increased level of cooperation between practitioners in the community;
- better service for members of the community;
- early identification of potential problems; and
- provision of appropriate support services.

### **Contact**

Corporal H.W. Berdahl  
RCMP Cambridge Bay Detachment  
Bag 700  
Cambridge Bay, Northwest Territories  
X0E 0C0  
Tel: (403) 983-2111  
Fax: (403) 983-2498



#### **4.5 Inter-Agency Group RCMP Assumption Detachment Assumption, Alberta**

##### **Police and Community Profile**

RCMP Assumption Detachment is responsible for providing policing services in an area encompassing Rainbow Lake (population: approximately 1,300) and the First Nations communities of Hay Lake (population: approximately 1,000) and Assumption.

Assumption is one of three communities in the region inhabited by members of the Dene Tha First Nation. First Nation members also live in two other communities (Meander and Bushy) which are located on the RCMP High Level Detachment territory. All three communities are represented, however, by the same First Nations Council. RCMP Assumption Detachment is the only one in the province located in a First Nations reserve.

##### **History and Development**

In September 1990, at the initiative of RCMP Assumption Detachment, representatives of local agencies established the Inter-Agency Group. The purpose of the group is to coordinate services for members of the Dene Tha First Nation in Assumption.

##### **Aboriginal Community Input**

The Aboriginal community provides input into the activities of the Inter-Agency Group via community members who participate in the group.

##### **Participants**

The group consists of 8 to 12 volunteer members, including members of the Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal communities. Group members represent various agencies, including:

- Alberta Social Services;
- Catholic Church;
- Dene Tha First Nation;
- Community School;
- Alberta Alcohol and Drug Abuse Commission;
- Aboriginal Counselling; and
- RCMP.

### **Design and Delivery**

The Inter-Agency Group meets monthly to discuss developing coordinated responses to issues of concern.

The focus of the group is on community issues in general. The committee does not discuss the coordination of services in individual cases.

### **Funding**

No funding is required for this initiative. Seminars and other activities sponsored by the group are paid for through registration and donations.

### **Outcomes and Evaluations**

Group meetings are well-attended by agency representatives.

As a result of the Inter-Agency Group, there is a greater understanding between agencies regarding their mandate; increased cooperation between agencies; and a better understanding of the above by members of the community.

Examples of the activities organized by the group to date, include the following events:

- in the spring of 1991, the group planned a meeting on solvent abuse for concerned parents; and
- in January 1991, the Inter-Agency Group sponsored a one-day seminar on family violence and child abuse at the local school.

Respondents note that RCMP personnel try to encourage community involvement in initiatives by not organizing the events of the group, but by becoming involved primarily as participants.

### **Contact**

Corporal M.A. Proctor  
RCMP Assumption Detachment  
Box 360  
Rainbow Lake, Alberta  
T0H 2Y0  
Tel: (403) 321-3835  
Fax: (403) 321-3833

## 5. ADDITIONAL RESPONSES

### Federal and Provincial Liaison Strategies

The following RCMP Divisions reported having regular meetings with federal and provincial officials and Aboriginal community leaders:

Sergeant Mick Ryan  
RCMP "M" Division  
4100-4th Avenue  
Whitehorse, Yukon  
Y1A 1H5  
Tel: (403) 667-5593  
Fax: (403) 667-2621

Inspector Peter Curley  
RCMP "H" Division  
Box 2286  
Halifax, Nova Scotia  
B3J 3E1  
Tel: (902) 426-9245  
Fax: (902) 426-8845

Constable W.J. McNabb,  
Sergeant Dave LeBlanc  
RCMP "F" Division  
6101 Dewdney Avenue  
Regina, Saskatchewan  
S4P 3K7  
Tel: (306) 780-6457  
Fax: (306) 780-5410

Corporal Frank Skidmore  
RCMP "B" Division  
Box 9700, Station B  
St. John's, Newfoundland  
Tel: (709) 772-2571  
Fax: (709) 772-2992

### Local Liaison Strategies

The following respondents identified liaison initiatives based on visits, meetings and reports made by Detachment personnel to First Nations Councils on a regular basis:

Constable Watson  
RCMP Spences Bridge Detachment  
Box 9  
Spences Bridge, British Columbia  
V0K 2L0  
Tel: (604) 458-2233

Sergeant Blaine Everett  
RCMP Alexis Creek Detachment  
Highway 20  
Box 40  
Alexis Creek, British Columbia  
V0L 1A0  
Tel: (604) 394-4211

Sergeant W.O. Manchak  
RCMP Ladysmith Detachment  
Box 280  
Ladysmith, British Columbia  
V0R 2E0  
Tel: (604) 245-2215

Sergeant R.C. Kilden  
RCMP New Hazelton Detachment  
Box 279  
New Hazelton, British Columbia  
V0J 2J0  
Tel: (604) 842-5244

Staff Sergeant J.A. McDonald  
RCMP Penticton Detachment  
1101 Main Street  
Penticton, British Columbia  
V2A 5E6  
Tel: (604) 493-4300  
Fax: (604) 492-4851

Non-Commissioned Officer-in-charge  
RCMP Chetwynd Detachment  
Box 117  
Chetwynd, British Columbia  
V0C 1J0  
Tel: (604) 788-9221

Non-Commissioned Officer-in-charge  
RCMP Colwood Detachment  
2785 Millstream Road  
Victoria, British Columbia  
V9B 3S5  
Tel: (604) 474-2264  
Fax: (604) 474-3719

Corporal D.N. McGowan  
RCMP Baker Lake Detachment  
Box 250  
Baker Lake, Northwest Territories  
X0C 0A0  
Tel: (819) 793-2922  
Fax: (819) 793-2149

Constable Mike Beaudoin  
RCMP Hall Beach Detachment  
General Delivery  
Hall Beach, Northwest Territories  
X0A 0K0  
Tel: (819) 928-8930  
Fax: (819) 928-8949

Corporal G. Palmquist  
RCMP Powell River Detachment  
7070 Garnett Street  
Powell River, British Columbia  
V8A 2A1  
Tel: (604) 485-6255  
Fax: (604) 485-5517

Sergeant N.M. Yurchyshyn  
RCMP Balcarres Detachment  
Box 70  
Balcarres, Saskatchewan  
S0G 0C0  
Tel: (306) 334-2603

Corporal B.E. Van Store  
RCMP Fond du Lac Detachment  
General Delivery  
Fond du Lac, Saskatchewan  
S0J 0W0  
Tel: (306) 686-2060

Staff Sergeant W.G. Urqwhart  
RCMP Meadow Lake Detachment  
Box 1209  
Meadow Lake, Saskatchewan  
S0M 1V0  
Tel: (306) 236-5612

Sergeant R.J. Connors  
RCMP Minnedosa Detachment  
P.O. Box 1319  
Minnedosa, Manitoba  
R0J 1E0  
Tel: (204) 867-2751

Constable A.R. Severight,  
Sergeant J.H. Cain  
RCMP Wadena Detachment  
Box 70  
Wadena, Saskatchewan  
S0A 4J0  
Tel: (306) 338-2584

Constable Eric Durling  
RCMP Cole Harbour Detachment  
1216 Cole Harbour Road  
Dartmouth, Nova Scotia  
B2V 1E9  
Tel: (902) 426-8130  
Fax: (902) 426-4185

Sergeant L. Saunders  
RCMP Yarmouth Rural Detachment  
Box 5050  
Yarmouth, Nova Scotia  
B5A 4K6  
Tel: (902) 742-9106

#### **O.P.P. Liaison Officer Program**

The following O.P.P. respondents identified the position of Liaison Officer as the conduit through which regular First Nations visits and other community liaison activities are conducted:

Detachment Commander  
O.P.P. Blind River Detachment  
Box 400  
Blind River, Ontario  
P0R 1C0  
Tel: (705) 356-2244

Staff Sergeant R.B. Martin  
O.P.P. Chapleau Detachment  
Mill Road  
Box 250  
Chapleau, Ontario  
P0M 1K0  
Tel: (705) 864-1715

Constable D.A. Young  
O.P.P. Little Current Detachment  
Box 490  
Little Current, Ontario  
P0P 1K0  
Tel: (705) 368-2200  
Fax: (705) 368-2200

Staff Sergeant J. Meinen  
O.P.P. Marathon Detachment  
P.O. Box 490  
Marathon, Ontario  
P0T 2E0  
Tel: (807) 229-0220  
Fax: (807) 229-3106

Staff Sergeant R.W. Beatty  
O.P.P. Thessalon Detachment  
Box 160  
Thessalon, Ontario  
P0R 1L0  
Tel: (705) 842-3243  
Fax: (705) 842-3243

Staff Sergeant W.F. Johnson  
O.P.P. Thunder Bay Detachment  
489 Algoma Street North  
Box 3080  
Thunder Bay, Ontario  
P7B 5G5  
Tel: (807) 344-8421  
Fax: (807) 345-5013

### **Multifaceted Liaison Strategies**

The following respondents identified multifaceted liaison strategies which include several of the following components: non-enforcement visits; participation in community activities; regular liaison with First Nations and Councils; and public education programs:

Constable Jim Olson  
RCMP Barriere Detachment  
Box 360  
Barriere, British Columbia  
VOE 1E0  
Tel: (604) 672-9918

Staff Sergeant R.A. Baker  
RCMP Smithers Detachment  
Box 2020  
Smithers, British Columbia  
VOJ 2N0  
Tel: (604) 847-3233

Sergeant R.E. Johnston  
RCMP Sooke Detachment  
Box 40  
Sooke, British Columbia  
V0S 1N0  
Tel: (604) 642-5241

Constable Preston J. Levi  
RCMP Digby Detachment  
Box 1149  
Digby Cove, Nova Scotia  
B0V 1A0  
Tel: (902) 245-2579

Staff Sergeant N.J. Taylor  
RCMP Bonnyville Detachment  
5408-50th Avenue  
Bonnyville, Alberta  
T9N 1Y8  
Tel: (403) 826-2350

Sergeant P.E. Rawlick  
RCMP Carrot River Detachment  
Box 127  
Carrot River, Saskatchewan  
S0E 0L0  
Tel: (306) 768-2713

Corporal Manning  
RCMP Grand Rapids Detachment  
General Delivery  
Grand Rapids, Manitoba  
R0C 1E0  
Tel: (204) 639-2467

Non-Commissioned Officer-in-charge  
RCMP Cranberry Portage Detachment  
Box 69  
Cranberry Portage, Manitoba  
R0B 0H0  
Tel: (204) 472-3611

### **Multicultural Liaison Unit**

The following respondent reported having a Multicultural Liaison Unit which is responsible for liaising with the Aboriginal community:

Sergeant D. Gibbs  
Edmonton Police Service  
9620-103A Avenue  
Edmonton, Alberta  
T5H 0H7  
Tel: (403) 421-2231

### **Ad Hoc Advisory Committee on Aboriginal Policing**

The following respondent reported the formation of an Ad Hoc Committee on Aboriginal Policing as a result of the police force participation in the Aboriginal Policing Conference, "Sharing Common Ground":

Sergeant D. Gibbs  
Edmonton Police Service  
9620-103A Avenue  
Edmonton, Alberta  
T5H 0H7  
Tel: (403) 421-2231

### **Non-Enforcement Visits**

The following respondents identified non-enforcement visits to local Aboriginal communities as a mechanism for increasing police and community contact and understanding:

#### **Stop and Chat**

Sergeant Scott  
RCMP Boyle Detachment  
Box 58  
Boyle, Alberta  
T0A 0M0  
Tel: (403) 689-3622

#### **Home Visitation**

Staff Sergeant R.D. Beckwith  
RCMP Grand Centre Detachment  
Box 1229  
Grand Centre, Alberta  
T0A 1T0  
Tel: (403) 594-3302  
Fax: (403) 594-4900

### **Elders Visitation**

Staff Sergeant J.T.J. (Jim) Fell  
RCMP St. Paul Detachment  
Box 1720  
St. Paul, Alberta  
T0A 3A0  
Tel: (403) 645-4431

### **Informal Meetings with Elders and Other Community Members**

The following respondents identified informal visits and meetings with local Elders as a mechanism for increasing contact with local communities:

Constable Watson  
RCMP Spences Bridge Detachment  
Box 9  
Spences Bridge, British Columbia  
V0K 2L0  
Tel: (604) 458-2233

Staff Sergeant J.T.J. (Jim) Fell  
RCMP St. Paul Detachment  
Box 1720  
St. Paul, Alberta  
T0A 3A0  
Tel: (403) 645-4431

### **Police And Community Together (PACT)**

The following respondents identified local implementation of the O.P.P. PACT Program:

Sergeant S.E. McMillan  
O.P.P. Kenora Detachment  
Box 1080  
Kenora, Ontario  
P9N 3X7  
Tel: (807) 468-3357

Sergeant D.J. Denver  
O.P.P. Minaki Detachment  
Box 1  
Minaki, Ontario  
POX 1J0  
Tel: (807) 224-3341

Staff Sergeant W.F. Johnson  
O.P.P. Thunder Bay Detachment  
489 Algoma Street North  
Box 3080  
Thunder Bay, Ontario  
P7B 5G5  
Tel: (807) 344-8421  
Fax: (807) 345-5013



## **Crime Prevention, Public Education and Awareness Programs**

The following respondents identified specific public education programs introduced in local Aboriginal communities (please note: public education in the areas of substance abuse, family violence and child sexual abuse, as well as specific programs developed for youth are discussed in Parts V, VI and VII of the Inventory):

### **Takla-Drivers Licence and Insurance**

Non-Commissioned Officer-in-charge  
RCMP Fort St. James Detachment  
Skst. # 53515  
Box 1510  
Fort St. James, British Columbia  
V0J 1P0  
Tel: (604) 996-8269

### **Drivers Education and Examination**

Corporal B.E. Van Stone  
RCMP Fond du Lac Detachment  
General Delivery  
Fond du Lac, Saskatchewan  
Tel: (306) 686-2060

### **Operation Identification**

Sergeant G. Stevens  
RCMP Merrit Detachment  
R.R. #1  
Merrit, British Columbia  
V0K 2B0  
Tel: (604) 378-4262

### **Crime Stoppers**

Fisher River First Nations Constable  
RCMP Fisher Branch Detachment  
Box 400  
Fisher Branch, Manitoba  
R0C 0Z0  
Tel: (204) 645-2171

### **General Awareness of Crime**

Corporal R.J. Fast  
RCMP Clyde River Detachment  
General Delivery  
Clyde River, Northwest Territories  
X0A 0E0  
Tel: (819) 924-6200  
Fax: (819) 924-6276

### **Drivers Education and Examination**

Corporal R.I. Strawson  
RCMP Rose Valley Detachment  
Box 70  
Rose Valley, Saskatchewan  
Tel: (306) 322-2244

### **Crime Watch**

Constable S.W. Yellowknee  
RCMP Athabasca Detachment  
Box 1170  
Athabasca, Alberta  
T0G 0B0  
Tel: (403) 675-4252

### **Operation Provident**

Corporal Manning  
RCMP Grand Rapids Detachment  
General Delivery  
Grand Rapids, Manitoba  
R0C 1E0  
Tel: (204) 639-2467

**Cottage Watch**

Non-Commissioned Officer-in-charge  
RCMP Sprague Detachment  
Box 29  
Sprague, Manitoba  
R0K 1Z0  
Tel: (204) 437-2135

**Manitoba Crime Stoppers**

Corporal Tom Crowter  
RCMP "D" Division  
1091 Portage Avenue  
Box 5650  
Winnipeg, Manitoba  
R3C 3K2  
Tel: (204) 983-4951  
Fax: (204) 983-2628

**Crime Prevention Programs**

Staff Sergeant J.A. MacDonald  
RCMP Penticton Detachment  
1101 Main Street  
Penticton, British Columbia  
V2A 5E6  
Tel: (604) 493-4300  
Fax: (604) 492-4851

**Crime Prevention Programs**

Corporal R.J. Marlin  
RCMP Crystal City Detachment  
Box 430  
Crystal City, Manitoba  
R0K 0N0  
Tel: (204) 873-2413

**Operation Identification and Home Safety**

Chief Constable Bruce F. Pollard  
Louis Bull Police Service  
Box 630  
Hobbema, Alberta  
T0C 1N0  
Tel: (403) 585-4296  
Fax: (403) 585-4227

**Crime Prevention Programs**

Chief of Police Kerry George  
Kwanlin Dun Police Force  
154 Tinglit Street  
Whitehorse, Yukon  
Y1A 2Z1  
Tel: (403) 667-4803

**Crime Prevention Programs**

Sergeant R.S. Brakefield-Moore  
RCMP Roblin Detachment  
Box 1024  
Roblin, Manitoba  
R0E 1P0  
Tel: (204) 937-2164

**Crime Prevention Programs**

Non-Commissioned Officer-in-charge  
RCMP Thompson Rural Detachment  
122 Selkirk Avenue  
Thompson, Manitoba  
R8N 0M9  
Tel: (204) 677-2344

**Police Services and Community (Aboriginal) Advisory Committees**

The following respondents identified police services participation in community-based committees on crime prevention and community advisory committees, including Community Law Enforcement Consultative Committees or Groups (CLECC or CLECG) as mechanisms for enhancing communication with members of Aboriginal communities:

**Community Consultative Process**

Corporal M.F. Thompson  
RCMP Boston Bar Detachment  
Box 340  
Boston Bar, British Columbia  
V0K 1C0  
Tel: (604) 867-9333

**CLECG**

Corporal Brian Winters  
RCMP Fort Resolution Detachment  
General Delivery  
Fort Resolution, Northwest Territories  
X0E 0M0  
Tel: (403) 394-4111  
Fax: (403) 394-3330

**CLECG**

Sergeant H.V. Shardlow  
RCMP Fort Simpson Detachment  
Box 210  
Fort Simpson, Northwest Territories  
X0E 0N0  
Tel: (403) 695-3111  
Fax: (403) 695-2159

**Community-Based Policing Group**

Sergeant J.W. Barr  
RCMP Fort Smith Detachment  
Box 26  
Fort Smith, Northwest Territories  
X0E 0P0  
Tel: (403) 872-2107

**CLECG**

Sergeant R.W. McKillican  
RCMP Inuvik Detachment  
Box 1300  
Inuvik, Northwest Territories  
X0E 0T0  
Tel: (403) 979-2953  
Fax: (403) 979-3691

**CLECG**

Corporal G.M. Molloy  
RCMP Spence Bay Detachment  
General Delivery  
Spence Bay, Northwest Territories  
X0E 1B0  
Tel: (403) 561-5201  
Fax: (403) 561-5094

**CLECG**

Corporal W.F. Leil  
RCMP Pangnirtung Detachment  
Box 103  
Pangnirtung, Northwest Territories  
X0A 0R0  
Tel: (819) 473-8833  
Fax: (819) 473-8915

**CLECG**

Constable D.R. Erickson  
RCMP Snowdrift Detachment  
General Delivery  
Snowdrift, Northwest Territories  
X0E 1A0  
Tel: (403) 370-3311  
Fax: (403) 370-3042

**CLECG**

Corporal G.V. Preston  
RCMP Resolute Bay Detachment  
Box 230  
Resolute Bay, Northwest Territories  
X0A 0V0  
Tel: (819) 252-3817  
Fax: (819) 252-3775

**Aboriginal Advisory Groups**

Sergeant H.H. Esson  
RCMP Broadview Detachment  
Box 280  
Broadview, Saskatchewan  
S0G 0K0  
Tel: (306) 696-2437

**Community Police Advisory Committee**

Corporal M.A. Proctor  
RCMP Assumption Detachment  
Box 360  
Rainbow Lake, Alberta  
T0H 2Y0  
Tel: (403) 321-3865  
Fax: (403) 321-3833

**Community Advisory Committee**

Corporal G.D. Clark  
RCMP Desmarais Detachment  
General Delivery  
Desmarais, Alberta  
T0G 0T0  
Tel: (403) 891-3765  
Fax: (403) 891-3885

**Aboriginal Advisory Committee**

Sergeant Gordon Tomlinson  
RCMP Gleichen Detachment  
Box 340  
Gleichen, Alberta  
T0J 1N0  
Tel: (403) 734-3056

**Citizens Advisory Groups**

Corporal C.C. Burgess  
RCMP Hopedale Detachment  
General Delivery  
Hopedale, Newfoundland  
A0P 1G0  
Tel: (709) 933-3820  
Fax: (709) 933-3730

**Community Consultative Group**

Sergeant M.R. Devaney  
RCMP Rosthern Detachment  
Box 969  
Rosthern, Saskatchewan  
S0K 3R0  
Tel: (306) 232-4844

**Community Consultative Group**

Constables C.S. Ohan, R.L. McCarville  
RCMP Gypsumville Detachment  
Box 179  
Gypsumville, Manitoba  
R0C 1J0  
Tel: (204) 659-2682

**Community Advisory Group**

Corporal W.J. Martin  
RCMP Minnedosa Detachment  
Box 1319  
Minnedosa, Manitoba  
R0J 1E0  
Tel: (204) 867-2751

**Aboriginal Advisory Committee**

Staff Sergeant Marcel Audet  
RCMP Richibucto Detachment  
Box 130  
Richibucto, New Brunswick  
E0A 2M0  
Tel: (506) 523-4611  
Fax: (506) 523-4643

**Community Advisory Group**

Sergeant F.G. Kristjanson  
RCMP Ste. Rose du Lac Detachment  
Box 419  
Ste. Rose du Lac, Manitoba  
R0L 1S0  
Tel: (204) 447-2513

**Community Advisory Group**

Staff Sergeant K.A. Craig  
RCMP Virden Detachment  
Box 130  
Virden, Manitoba  
R0M 2C0  
Tel: (204) 748-2135

**Community Advisory Group**

Sergeant K.G. Morrison  
RCMP Winnipegosis Detachment  
Box 369  
Winnipegosis, Manitoba  
R0L 2G0  
Tel: (204) 656-4421

**Community Policing Committee**

Staff Sergeant D.H. Carlson  
O.P.P. Kenora Detachment  
Box 1080  
Kenora, Ontario  
P9N 3X7  
Tel: (807) 468-8971  
Fax: (807) 468-4264

**First Nations Policing Committee**

Staff Sergeant A.R. Neville  
O.P.P. Longlac Detachment  
Box 218  
Longlac, Ontario  
P0T 2A0  
Tel: (807) 876-2249  
Fax: (807) 876-4868

**Afton Crime Awareness Committee**

Crime Prevention and Victim Services  
Coordinator-in-charge  
RCMP Antigonish Detachment  
4 Fairview Street  
Antigonish, Nova Scotia  
B2G 1R3  
Tel: (902) 863-6500

**Community Advisory Committee**

Sergeant C.E. Moore  
RCMP "H" Division  
3139 Oxford Street  
Box 2286  
Halifax, Nova Scotia  
B3J 3E1  
Tel: (902) 426-5120  
Fax: (902) 426-8845

**Police and Community Advisory Committees**

The following respondents identified community-based committees which have been established to encourage the participation of both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal members of the community:

**CLECG**

Sergeant J.R. (Jim) Senft  
RCMP Maple Ridge Detachment  
11990 Haney Place  
Maple Ridge, British Columbia  
V2X 9B8  
Tel: (604) 463-6251  
Fax: (604) 463-4105

**Community Consultative Group**

Staff Sergeant R.C. Stewart  
RCMP Merrit Detachment  
R.R. #1  
Merrit, British Columbia  
V0K 2B0  
Tel: (604) 378-4262

### **CLECC**

Non-Commissioned Officer-in-charge  
RCMP Colwood Detachment  
2785 Millstream Road  
Victoria, British Columbia  
V9B 3S5  
Tel: (604) 474-2264  
Fax: (604) 474-3719

### **Citizens Advisory Groups**

Sergeant T.B. Conroy  
RCMP Punnichy Detachment  
Box 10  
Punnichy, Saskatchewan  
S0A 3C0  
Tel: (306) 835-2282

### **Community Policing Committee**

Constable M.A. Brehmer  
O.P.P. Red Lake Detachment  
Box 342  
Red Lake, Ontario  
P0V 2M0  
Tel: (807) 727-2418

### **Citizens Advisory Committee**

Staff Sergeant Jim Carter  
RCMP Liverpool Detachment  
Box 1767  
Liverpool, Nova Scotia  
B0T 1K0  
Tel: (902) 354-7236

### **Citizens Advisory Groups**

Staff Sergeant D.J.F. Botterill  
RCMP Fort Qu'Appelle Detachment  
Box 910  
Fort Qu'Appelle, Saskatchewan  
S0G 1S0  
Tel: (306) 332-5641

### **King's Crime Prevention Association**

Constable Claude O'Hara  
RCMP New Minas Detachment  
18 Jones Road  
New Minas, Nova Scotia  
B4N 3N1  
Tel: (902) 678-3213

### **Community Consultative Group**

Constable Eric Durling  
RCMP Cole Harbour Detachment  
1216 Cole Harbour Road  
Dartmouth, Nova Scotia  
B2V 1E9  
Tel: (902) 426-8130  
Fax: (902) 426-4185

### **Inter-Agency Liaison Strategies**

The following respondents identified police involvement in inter-agency cooperation in Aboriginal communities:

Sergeant H.V. Shardlow  
RCMP Fort Simpson Detachment  
Box 210  
Fort Simpson, Northwest Territories  
X0E 0N0  
Tel: (403) 695-3111  
Fax: (403) 695-2159

Sergeant R.V. Commer  
RCMP Cut Knife Detachment  
P.O. Box 339  
Cut Knife, Saskatchewan  
S0M 0N0  
Tel: (306) 398-4934

Sergeant S. McFadden  
O.P.P. Orillia Detachment  
Box 206  
Orillia, Ontario  
L3V 6J3  
Tel: (705) 326-3536



The seven reports included in the Aboriginal Policing Programs in Canada series are:

**I. Aboriginal Police Officer Development and Policing**

This report highlights examples of current Aboriginal policing arrangements which employ Aboriginal police officers as well as training initiatives for Aboriginal police officers and strategies for recruiting personnel. This includes Aboriginal Policing Arrangements; Aboriginal Police Officer Training; Recruiting: Policies and Practices; and Pre-Employment Training and Education Programs.

**II. Aboriginal Cultural Awareness**

This report highlights initiatives intended to increase the level of mutual understanding and respect between non-Aboriginal police officers and the members of the Aboriginal communities they serve. This includes Aboriginal Policing Conferences; and Cultural Awareness Training Programs.

**III. Increasing Access to Policing Services**

This report highlights Special Programs that are being used to increase police presence in Aboriginal communities. This includes Community Patrols; Storefront Offices; Community-Based Work Stations; and Satellite Detachments.

**IV. Police-Community Communication and Liaison**

This report highlights initiatives in which police and community members work together to improve policing services and address issues of mutual concern. This includes Public Education and Liaison Strategies; Police-Community Advisory Groups; and Inter-Agency Cooperation.

**V. Focus on Youth**

This report describes the involvement of police services in Crime Prevention and Community Relations Programs aimed primarily at young people in Aboriginal communities. In addition, it illustrates examples of police involvement in services for young offenders and youth at risk. This includes Recreational, Educational and Skills Development Programs; and Services for Young Offenders and Youth at Risk.

**VI. Taking Action Against Substance Abuse**

This report highlights police involvement in the development and delivery of Alcohol, Drug and Solvent Abuse Awareness Programs in Aboriginal communities. This includes Substance Abuse Education/Awareness and Prevention Programs.



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## VII. Meeting the Needs of Victims and Offenders

This report highlights police involvement in the development and delivery of programs designed to assist both victims and offenders in Aboriginal communities. This includes Child Sexual Abuse Treatment Programs and Support Groups; Child Sexual Abuse and Family Violence Education; Victim Assistance Programs and Protocols; and Alternatives for Offenders.

For more information on how to obtain other reports in the series contact:

Aboriginal Policing Directorate  
Solicitor General of Canada  
340 Laurier Avenue West  
Ottawa, Canada  
K1A 0P8  
Tel: (613) 991-5475

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