



**Resolutions adopted
at the 116th CACP
Annual General Meeting**

August 9, 2021

CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

*Supporting police professionals through innovative and inclusive
police leadership to advance the safety and security of all Canadians.*

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Resolution 2021-01

INDIGENOUS POLICING AS AN ESSENTIAL SERVICE

Submitted by the Policing with Indigenous Peoples Committee

- WHEREAS** the intent of the First Nations Policing Policy ('Policy') is to provide First Nations and Inuit communities across Canada with access to police services that are professional, effective, culturally appropriate, and accountable to the communities they serve, and
- WHEREAS** the federal government has implemented the Policy through the [First Nations Policing Program](#) (FNPP), which enables service delivery for community-based Indigenous policing and is intended to enhance existing police services in Canada through tripartite funding arrangements, and
- WHEREAS** the FNPP is often used to provide primary police service delivery in First Nation and Inuit communities, resulting in policing services for many Indigenous communities, and
- WHEREAS** there have been numerous recommendations calling for the federal government to replace the program-based funding framework with an equitable and sustainable funding model for First Nations policing, including recent calls for justice in the Final Report of the National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls, and
- WHEREAS** the policing services provided to non-Indigenous communities are funded as essential services and not restricted by the limitations of a program-based model, and
- WHEREAS** the Federal-Provincial-Territorial Work Group on Indigenous Policing is working to support the federal Minister of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness' mandate commitment to co-develop a legislative framework for First Nations Policing and to expand the FNPP and recognize it as an essential service.
- THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED** that the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police (CACCP) urges the federal government to immediately recognize Indigenous policing as an essential service, that upholds the principles of the First Nations Policing Policy, including equality and cultural responsiveness.

Resolution 2021-02

EQUITABLE AND SUSTAINABLE FUNDING FOR INDIGENOUS POLICING

Submitted by the Policing with Indigenous Peoples Committee

- WHEREAS** the intent of the First Nations Policing Policy ('Policy') is to provide First Nations and Inuit communities across Canada with access to policing services that are professional, effective, culturally appropriate, and accountable to the communities they serve, and
- WHEREAS** the Policy calls for funding on the basis of consistent and equitable funding arrangements, and
- WHEREAS** it is recognized that First Nations policing has been chronically underfunded through the [First Nations Policing Program](#) (FNPP), and funding provided to-date has been inconsistent across the program, and
- WHEREAS** one-third (or approximately 218) First Nation and Inuit communities are not currently served by FNPP-funded policing and numerous requests have been made for program expansions by excluded Indigenous communities, and
- WHEREAS** in 2018, recipients of FNPP funding identified the need for at least 502 additional officers and alternative delivery positions across Canada, and only 110 officers were committed, and
- WHEREAS** it is recognized that significant investments to support service delivery and policing facilities are required to stabilize policing in existing FNPP communities, and
- WHEREAS** the Minister of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness has been mandated to co-develop a legislative framework for First Nations policing, which recognizes First Nations policing as an essential service,
- THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED** that the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police urges the federal government to immediately invest in the stabilization of funding for the FNPP through a long-term, multi-year financial commitment, in order to ensure the sustainability of professional, effective, culturally-responsive policing services for First Nation and Inuit communities that are equitable to policing services for non-Indigenous communities.

Resolution 2021-03

COLLECTION OF INDIGENOUS AND RACIALIZED IDENTITY DATA VIA THE UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING SURVEY

Submitted by the Police Information and Statistics Committee

Supported by the Equity, Diversity, and Inclusion Committee, the Policing with Indigenous Peoples Committee, and Statistics Canada

- WHEREAS** on July 15, 2020, the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police (CACP) and Statistics Canada announced a commitment to work together to enable police to report statistics on Indigenous and ethno-cultural groups in police-reported crime statistics on victims and accused persons, and
- WHEREAS** Statistics Canada, in co-operation with the policing community, collects police-reported crime statistics through the [Uniform Crime Reporting \(UCR\) Survey](#), which was designed to measure the incidence of crime in Canadian society, its characteristics and reflect policing practices and priorities, and
- WHEREAS** the UCR Survey produces a continuous historical record of crime and federal traffic statistics reported by every police agency in Canada since 1962, and
- WHEREAS** data from the UCR Survey provide key information for crime and issue analysis, resource planning, as well as program and policy development for the policing community, municipal, provincial, territorial and federal governments, and
- WHEREAS** the UCR Survey does not currently collect police-reported data on the racialized identity of victims of crime or accused persons, and
- WHEREAS** the UCR Survey has a long-standing variable to collect the Indigenous identity of victims of crime and accused persons, but the data remain incomplete, as they are not mandatory requirements, and
- WHEREAS** police have been reporting the Indigenous identity of victims and accused persons to Statistics Canada's [Homicide Survey](#) since 2014, and data on racialized groups have been reported since 2019, and
- WHEREAS** Indigenous peoples' experiences with Canada's criminal justice system and the need for quality data in this area have been identified consistently across numerous reports, commissions, and inquiries, culminating in recent reports of the Missing, Murdered and Indigenous Women and Girls (MMIWG) Commission and the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, and

- WHEREAS** the experiences of Black and other racialized people with Canada’s criminal justice system and the need for quality data in this area have been identified consistently across numerous reports, commissions, and inquiries, including the [Commission on Systemic Racism in the Criminal Justice System](#) (1995), the [Halifax Street Check Report](#) (Wortley, 2019), [A Collective Impact](#) (OHRC, 2020), and [Race and Criminal Injustice: An examination of public perceptions of and experiences with the Ontario Criminal Justice System](#) (CABL, 2021), and
- WHEREAS** in 2016, the Solicitor General in the province of Ontario created the [Anti-Racism Directorate](#) with a mandate to lead the Ontario government’s anti-racism initiatives to build a more inclusive society, and work to identify, address and prevent systemic racism in government policy, legislation, programs and services, and
- WHEREAS** in 2017, the [Anti-Racism Act](#) came into force in the province of Ontario, including data standards for the collection, use and management of information, including personal information, to identify and monitor systemic racism and racial disparities for the purpose of eliminating systemic racism and advancing racial equity, and
- WHEREAS** the June 2020 First Ministers’ public statement on anti-racism indicated that a commitment to move forward on addressing racism and advancing equity include “working towards enhancing information sharing – particularly disaggregated race-based and socio-economic data – to facilitate evidence-based decision-making”, and
- WHEREAS** at the December 2020 meeting of the Ministers of Justice and Public Safety, Ministers acknowledged the importance of further work to address the very serious issues of racial bias in the justice system. Some ministers underscored the importance of disaggregated data collection efforts to better inform the development of responses to this issue, and
- WHEREAS** in January 2021, the province of British Columbia announced it will be introducing the province’s first anti-racism act and disaggregated, race-based data collection, and
- WHEREAS** in 2020, the CACP supported the creation of a standing committee - the Equity, Diversity & Inclusion Committee, with a mandate to build the capacity of the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police to support its efforts and its membership to create and enhance practices that promote fairness, equity and inclusion through the identification, mitigation, and elimination of the impact of implicit bias and discrimination in practices and policies that may support systemic barriers, and to promote the advancement of diversity within policing institutions, and

WHEREAS Statistics Canada has created a National Engagement Process with input and feedback from the CACP's Police Information and Statistics Committee, the Equity, Diversity & Inclusion Committee, and the Policing with Indigenous Peoples Committee. This process is intended to solicit recommendations on the way forward to collect Indigenous and racialized identity data, with a commitment to establishing national standards and a process for reporting to the UCR Survey. It is also intended to help build trust through engagement and collaboration with partners involved in data collection and information sharing to help develop and deliver police training to support reporting,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police calls on the federal, and all provincial and territorial Ministers responsible for Justice and Public Safety to support the creation and implementation of national standards for the police to report the Indigenous and racialized identity of victims and accused persons to the UCR Survey, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police calls on Statistics Canada to coordinate the engagement with national, provincial, and territorial stakeholders, including Indigenous and ethno-cultural organizations, to create national standards for police to report data on Indigenous and racialized identity of victims and accused persons to the UCR Survey.

Resolution 2021-04

DATA COLLECTION ON DRUG-IMPAIRED DRIVING AND MANDATORY ALCOHOL SCREENING

Submitted by the Traffic Safety Committee

WHEREAS keeping Canadians safe on our roads by combatting impaired driving is a top priority for police and the Government of Canada, and

WHEREAS there has been significant progress made over the past three decades, driving while impaired by alcohol and/or drugs continues to be the leading criminal cause of death and injury in Canada, and

WHEREAS cannabis was legalized in a strictly-regulated market on October 17, 2018, the Government of Canada also put in place stronger laws to deter and detect those who drive while impaired by alcohol and drugs, including cannabis, and

WHEREAS the Government of Canada has provided funding to support law enforcement, including the addition of dedicated data analysts to work with police services to collect data and to work with Public Safety Canada to develop a set of national standardized indicators on drug-impaired driving, and

WHEREAS the Government of Canada introduced a provision as part of changes to the impaired driving legislative regime adopted in 2018 to allow police officers to demand any lawfully-stopped driver to provide a preliminary breath sample to test for alcohol without reasonable suspicion that the driver has alcohol in their body, and committed to providing a 3-year review of the legislation to Parliament, which would include data from police services across Canada on the use and demographics related to mandatory alcohol screening (MAS), and

WHEREAS studies have shown that even experienced and observant police officers can have difficulty detecting whether a motorist has consumed alcohol, and therefore forming the minimal suspicion required for a conventional Alcohol Screening Device (ASD) demand, mandatory alcohol screening (MAS) is an important investigative tool that can be applied fairly and consistently to all motorists by police to increase the likelihood of detection and apprehension of impaired drivers,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police calls on the Government of Canada, in cooperation with the provinces and territories, to improve the completeness, reliability and timeliness of data on impaired driving, as it relates to both alcohol and drugs, by establishing a national real time reporting tool similar to those in use by Drug Recognition Experts in the United States, in order to facilitate data collection by police and allow police services to access national data in a timely manner.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police calls on Statistics Canada to incorporate road safety offences into the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police calls on provincial and territorial governments to leverage the funding associated with the contribution agreements with Public Safety Canada under the drug-impaired driving initiative, to work with their respective police services to establish robust jurisdictional data gathering, analysis and reporting processes and tools to support efforts to identify jurisdictional trends, patterns and the impact of alcohol and drugs on road safety in Canada.

Resolution 2021-05

CREATION OF A COERCIVE CONTROL OFFENCE IN THE *CRIMINAL CODE OF CANADA*

Submitted by the Crime Prevention, Community Safety and Well-being Committee

- WHEREAS** in Canada, it is reported that intimate partner violence accounts for one quarter of all police-reported violent crimes. On average, 70 victims are murdered each year by their intimate partners, and
- WHEREAS** [Bill C-247](#) is an Act to amend the *Criminal Code* to create an offence of Controlling or Coercive Conduct. First Reading of Bill C-247 occurred on October 5, 2020, and
- WHEREAS** Bill C-247 amends the *Criminal Code* to create an offence of engaging in controlling or coercive conduct that has a significant impact on the person towards whom the conduct is directed, including fear of violence, a decline in their physical or mental health, and a substantial adverse effect on their day-to-day activities, and
- WHEREAS** coercive control includes repetitive tactics of all forms of abuse (emotional, financial, physical, sexual, spiritual) to isolate, humiliate, intimidate, exploit, dominate, and cause fear to victims. It is repetitive and continuous with cumulative effects over time, and
- WHEREAS** for many victims of intimate partner violence, the proliferation of technology and social media means that even if they have taken steps to end a relationship, they may not be free from the controlling behaviour of their ex-partner, and
- WHEREAS** current *Criminal Code* offences that are used to prosecute intimate partner violence rely heavily on the presence of physical altercations. Section 264 (criminal harassment) recognizes the pattern of repeat behaviours but does not encapsulate all forms of behaviour that constitute coercive control, and
- WHEREAS** the Canadian criminal justice system treats intimate partner violence as an episodic event, failing to address or provide the capacity to recognize repetitive tactics of abuse that include exploitation, isolation, and the micro regulation of everyday life, and
- WHEREAS** police officers have a responsibility to determine when intimate partner violence is present, including coercive control and the severity of risk posed to the victim, and
- WHEREAS** numerous police agencies across Canada use risk assessment tools to identify and manage the risk of intimate partner violence. However, there is limited knowledge about how police perceive and understand what coercive control is, and

WHEREAS coercive control is currently recognized in other countries. England and Wales adopted the first coercive control offence in 2015, followed by both Ireland and Scotland in 2019. These laws demonstrate that it is possible to create legislation that approaches intimate partner violence as a pattern of behaviour rather than a single incident, and

WHEREAS the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police, as the national voice of Canadian police leadership, is committed to raising issues where federal legislation, such as the *Criminal Code of Canada*, should be amended,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police calls on the federal government to pass legislation (Bill C-247) to amend the *Criminal Code* to include the offence of Controlling or Coercive Conduct., and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police urges the federal government to ensure that former intimate partners, regardless of living arrangements, fall within the scope of coercive control offences.

Resolution 2021-06

REVIEW OF THE COMMUNICATIONS INTEROPERABILITY STRATEGY FOR CANADA: PRIORITIZING THE NATIONAL PUBLIC ALERTING SYSTEM

Submitted by the Emergency Management Committee

- WHEREAS** the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police has adopted several resolutions since 2002 (07-2002, 08-2003, 09-2003, 04-2004, 05-2005, 01-2008) that call upon the Government of Canada to take specific actions to improve public safety communications interoperability, and
- WHEREAS** the [Communications Interoperability Strategy for Canada](#) (CISC), created by public safety and emergency management experts from governments, chiefs of police, fire, paramedic services and many other stakeholders, was approved by federal, provincial and territorial governments in 2010. Founded upon the [Canadian Communications Interoperability Continuum](#), the CISC includes the [National Public Alerting System](#) that launched in 2014, and
- WHEREAS** the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police recognizes that public alerting is an important tool for ensuring the safety of Canadians during critical events, it is crucial to communicate with anyone who is at risk whether they are local residents, businesses or visitors to any area. Vital, accurate, and timely information can save lives, and
- WHEREAS** only authorized government agencies are permitted to issue alerts. Alerts in most provinces and territories are issued by provincial/territorial emergency management entities and those designated as alerting authorities, and
- WHEREAS** in Ontario, with the support of the Ministry of the Solicitor General, the Ontario Provincial Police (OPP) Provincial Operations Centre (POC) obtained the “trusted feed” of the National Alert Aggregation and Dissemination (NAAD) system for AMBER Alerts. Removing a middle entity in issuing AMBER Alerts saves critical minutes and reduces the possibility of human error, and
- WHEREAS** the British Columbia Association of Chiefs of Police (BCACP) established a Special Purpose Committee on Police Emergency Alerts with a mandate to develop and propose policies and procedures required to implement a provincial BC emergency alert system, and
- WHEREAS** the RCMP is building its own foundation to support policy and practices for police-initiated alerts, and
- WHEREAS** local authorities are also struggling to navigate the Canadian public alerting landscape, it is likely that many may proceed with a separate alerting system that will or will not interoperate with Alert Ready, and

WHEREAS significant governance gaps exist in many provinces and territories that must be addressed regarding civil emergency, CBRNE and terrorist alerts across Canada. While specific threat to life alert types have been identified by Alert Ready, the responsibilities, criteria and message content have not yet been clarified for these types of alerts,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the CACP calls upon Public Safety Canada, as a key partner in Senior Officials Responsible for Emergency Management (SOREM); to urge its provincial and territorial partners to complete a comprehensive review of the *Communications Interoperability Strategy for Canada* (CISC) and all of its action plans by the end of June 2022, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the CACP requests that Public Safety Canada commit financial, policy, and other human resources to launch such a review, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this review prioritize the National Public Alerting System, focusing on international effective practices and include all five lanes of the Canadian Communications Interoperability Continuum, as outlined in the CISC, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this review include active participation of the CACP with a view to extend alerting authorities to first responder public safety agencies, based upon a range of civil emergencies including active deadly threats, terrorist threats, as well as chemical/biological/radiological/nuclear/explosive (CBRNE) events.

Resolution 2021-07

LAW ENFORCEMENT SUPPORT MECHANISM'S INTEGRAL ROLE IN THE DISRUPTION AND PREVENTION OF MASS MARKETING FRAUD AS ENABLED BY ORGANIZED CRIME

Submitted by the Organized Crime Committee

- WHEREAS** Canada's law enforcement community works together everyday to combat mass marketing fraud and organized crime, and
- WHEREAS** mass marketing fraud and other frauds in Canada are increasingly facilitated by organized crime groups, and the links between mass marketing fraud and other types of fraud continue to intersect with cyber-enabled criminal activity and the criminal use of digital technologies, assets and online forums, including cryptocurrencies and darknet marketplaces, and
- WHEREAS** the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police (CACP), through [Resolution #09 – 2006](#), recognized the [Canadian Anti-Fraud Centre](#) (CAFC) as Canada's trusted source to combat mass marketing fraud and other types of fraud in Canada at a national level, and called on Federal/Provincial/Territorial (FPT) stakeholders to support a national strategy to dismantle, disrupt, and neutralize Canadian-based mass marketing fraud, and
- WHEREAS** mass marketing fraud is on the rise across Canada and being committed by organized crime groups, and the CAFC is responsible for keeping data on such frauds, and the CAFC currently lacks adequate resource levels to respond to the increase in mass marketing fraud and provide expertise and operational support to law enforcement, and
- WHEREAS** the CACP, through [Resolution #07 – 2015](#), called on FPT stakeholders to support the adoption of a national strategy to combat cybercrime, including frameworks, mechanisms and a structure to achieve better national coordination with law enforcement, which the Federal Government supported through its [National Cyber Security Strategy](#) and the creation of the [National Cybercrime Coordination Unit](#) (NC3), and
- WHEREAS** the links between fraud and cyber-enabled criminal activities are strong and continue to evolve and require operational coordination and collaboration between national law enforcement mechanisms dedicated to combating fraud and cybercrime in Canada, and
- WHEREAS** the scope and magnitude of mass marketing fraud and cyber-enabled fraud has been amplified by COVID-19 themed fraud and cyber threats, including the adoption of these crimes by organized crime groups in Canada, and the rising volume of fraud and cybercrime activity in Canada urgently requires more resources at national and FPT policing levels, and

WHEREAS efforts to combat the increasingly organized and sophisticated nature of mass marketing fraud and cyber-enabled crime requires law enforcement action that extends beyond investigative and prosecutorial efforts, including other disruption, intelligence and prevention measures to combat the scope and magnitude of fraud and cybercrime in Canada, and

WHEREAS as of April 1, 2021, the CAFC and NC3 began working together under a communal reporting line, thereby strengthening the collaboration between the two entities in an unprecedented format.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police hereby calls upon the Federal Government to fund the expansion and collaborative work of the CAFC and NC3 to address the rising volume of fraud and cybercrime, specific to organized criminal activity, through new, enhanced and dedicated centralized reporting, operational intelligence support, as well as disruption and prevention law enforcement measures in collaboration with police and industry partners.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police calls on FPT stakeholders to actively support the expansion of disruption and prevention measures at all levels of policing in Canada, including collaboration between national and FPT law enforcement mechanisms, to combat the increase in mass marketing fraud, cyber-enabled fraud specific to organized crime in Canada.

Resolution 2021-08

DE-ESCALATION AND CRISIS INTERVENTION

Submitted by the National Chief's Roundtable Task Group on De-escalation and Crisis Intervention with support from the Use of Force Advisory Committee and the Law Amendments Committee

WHEREAS Canadian police services are dedicated to working with communities to enhance their commitment for preservation of life and a human-centered policing approach in response to the public's calls for assistance, and

WHEREAS Canadian police services are committed to the enhancement of de-escalation and crisis intervention training for police services across Canada, and

WHEREAS collaboration and engagement with partners and stakeholders, including provinces and territories, Indigenous and racialized communities, are important to ensure that diverse views are heard and considered in the delivery of enhanced policing services, and

WHEREAS current research and data indicates that Canadian police interactions are generally resolved without utilizing force against a person, while recognizing the significant impact certain force events may have on police-public/community relations, and

WHEREAS Canadian police agencies are supportive of a collaborative approach to mental health, distress and addictions by encouraging the increased establishment of joint mental health responses from provincial and municipal health services, and

WHEREAS Canadian police services recognize there continues to be areas for improving de-escalation and increasing public awareness on the complexity of police interactions, and

WHEREAS Canadian police services are committed to an enhanced de-escalation/crisis intervention model that will support police training and decision making and takes into consideration the complexity of police interactions.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police (CACCP) hereby urges the federal, provincial and territorial (FPT) Ministers responsible for Justice and Public Safety to support preservation of life and a human-centered policing approach, by:

- modernizing the current use-of-force intervention models with a hybrid, public facing crisis intervention de-escalation decision making model governing all police/public interactions that will support police training and decision making;
- increased evidence-based training standards to ensure officers receive the necessary de-escalation knowledge, skills and abilities;
- investing in equipping police officers with the necessary less lethal intervention options so police officers can more effectively and safely resolve interactions with minimal harm;
- continued enhancements for de-escalation policy and procedures, public awareness and education, and after-action review initiatives that enhance police oversight, accountability, and transparency.