

# MODULE 8

## Police Oversight

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### Focus Question - What is an oversight system and why is it needed for policing?

#### Overview

In this module, students will consider why oversight systems are needed in policing. Students will also examine the current complaints system in Ontario while being introduced to the formal procedures that are used to make a complaint. Students will then be invited to analyze and to research multiple incidents in Ontario, including the Toronto police response to the 2010 G20 protests, when the public demanded police accountability. Students will examine whether oversight was actually exercised in those incidents, and if not, reflect on how better police accountability can be ensured.

#### Learning Objectives

- To see why an oversight system is needed in policing.
- To understand how the different complaints processes currently work in Ontario.
- To compare and contrast different circumstances across Canada that have resulted in policy changes or discipline as a result of oversight of the police in order to see that oversight is an important part of our policing system.
- To see how Canadian citizens can have an impact on police oversight.

# ACTIVITY 1

## Comparative Analysis of Instances of Police Oversight

### Materials

- Computers and internet (optional)
- Copies of *Police Oversight Systems in Ontario* (one per student)
- Copies of research assignments (one per group)
- Copies of *Student Presentation Rubric* (optional)

### Teaching and Learning Strategies

#### 1. As a class, discuss the following introductory questions:

- What is oversight?
- Is an oversight system needed in policing? Why or why not?
- What role does the public play in oversight of the police?



### Teacher's Key

#### Definitions of oversight include:

- Watchful and responsible care; regulatory supervision (e.g. congressional oversight)<sup>1</sup>
- Supervision; watchful care (e.g. a person responsible for the oversight of the organization)<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/oversight>

<sup>2</sup> <http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/oversight?s=t>

#### 2. Distribute the handout, *Police Oversight Systems in Ontario*, and review as a class. Clarify the role and mandate of each system and how they can be distinguished from one another (Also see Module 7, Activity 2 for more information on the OIPRD).

#### 3. Divide students into four groups and provide each group with a different research assignment handout. The four handouts involve the following controversial incidents of policing that resulted in public outcry and some form of investigation:

- The Ipperwash crisis

- The FLQ crisis
- The tasing of Robert Dziekański
- The death of Doug Minty

Each handout provides a brief description of the incident along with detailed research- and opinion-based questions.

#### 4. Invite each group to prepare a short presentation on the policing incident they researched, focusing on the following points. A rubric is available for assessment. You may choose to give students computer lab time to do further research.

- What happened?
- What oversight of the police occurred?
- Explain why the oversight was or was not sufficient (group members may express more than one point of view).
- If the oversight provided was insufficient, explain what could have been done to provide better oversight

#### 5. After each group presentation, use the four corners strategy and statements below to encourage students to formulate their own opinions about the incident that was just presented.

### Four Corners

Label each corner of the class as strongly agree/agree/disagree/strongly disagree

Read out each statement below and invite students to go to the corner of the room that best represents their opinion.

Give students time for discussion with others of the same opinion. Have a spokesperson from each group present their case to the class and give them time to ask questions or challenge other groups. Give students the opportunity to move to a different corner if their opinion changes.

## MODULE 8 - Police Oversight

**ACTIVITY 1 Comparative Analysis of Instances of Police Oversight (Cont'd)****Statements****Ipperwash crisis**

- For the Ipperwash crisis, oversight for police actions was needed.
- The responses by the oversight systems were sufficient to address the death of Dudley George.

**FLQ crisis**

- For the FLQ, oversight for police actions was needed.
- The responses by the oversight systems were sufficient to address the breaches of civil liberties and mass arrests.

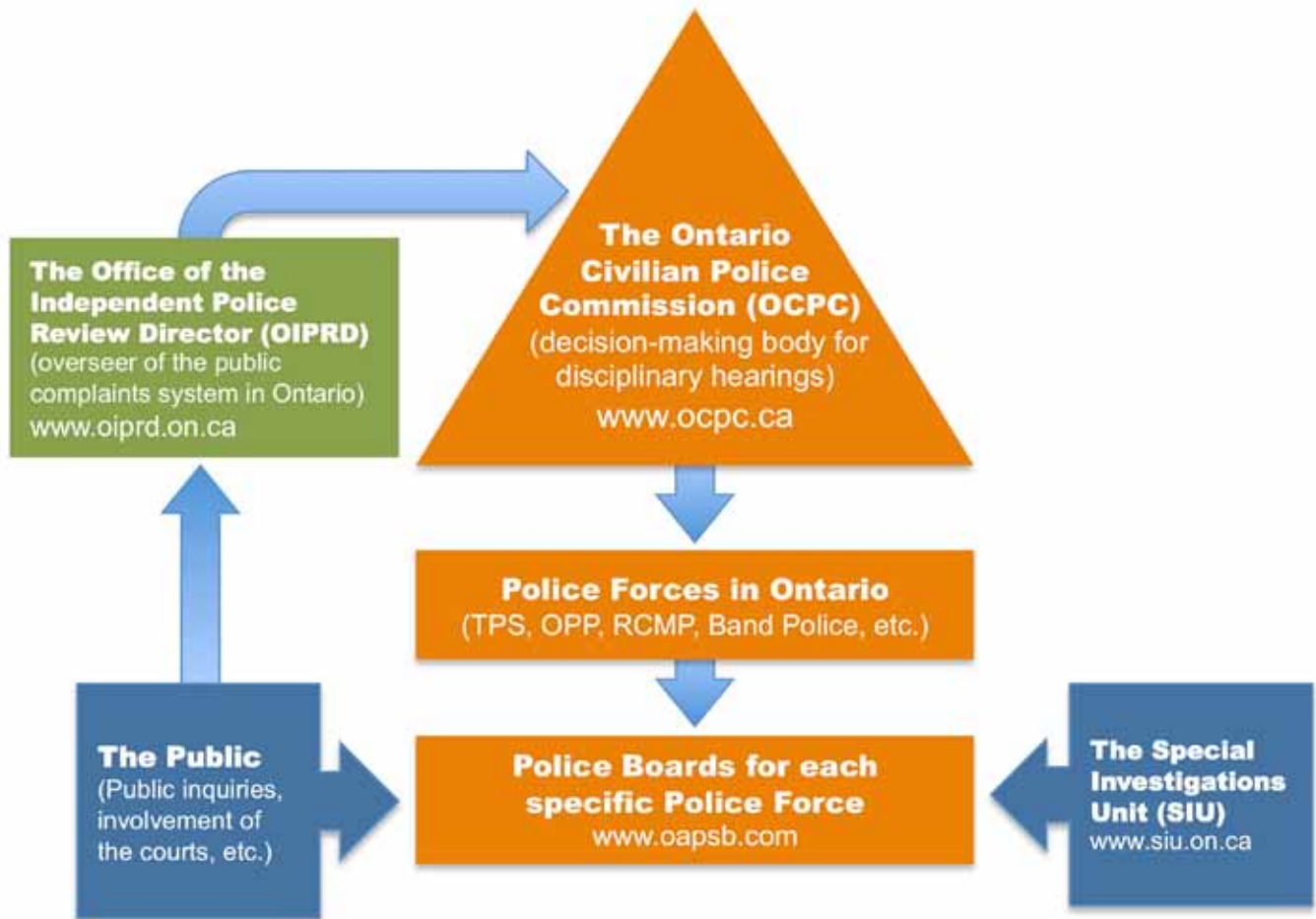
**Tasering of Robert Dziekański**

- For the tasering of Robert Dziekański, oversight for police actions was needed.
- The responses by the oversight systems were sufficient to address the death of Robert Dziekański.

**Death of Doug Minty**

- For the shooting of Doug Minty, oversight for police actions was needed.
- The responses by the oversight systems were sufficient to address Doug Minty's death.

# POLICE OVERSIGHT SYSTEMS IN ONTARIO



## MODULE 8 - Police Oversight

## ACTIVITY 1: Comparative Analysis of Instances of Police Oversight

## STUDENT HANDOUTS

## POLICE OVERSIGHT SYSTEMS IN ONTARIO (Cont'd)

The Ontario Civilian Police Commission (OCPC)	The Special Investigations Unit (SIU)	Ontario Police Boards	The Office of the Independent Police Review Director (OIPRD)
<p>In Ontario, police services and police services boards are ultimately accountable to the public through the Commission. The mandate and duties of the Ontario Civilian Police Commission are set out in the Police Services Act. The Commission reports to the Solicitor General.</p> <p>As an independent quasi-judicial agency, the Ontario Civilian Police Commission carries out a number of duties which are primarily adjudicative or decision-making in nature.</p> <p>These include hearing appeals of police disciplinary penalties; adjudicating disputes between municipal councils and police service boards involving budget matters; conducting hearings into requests for the reduction, abolition, creation or amalgamation of police services; conducting investigations and inquiries into the conduct of chiefs of police, police officers and members of police services boards; determining the status of police service members; conducting reviews of local decisions relating to public complaints at the request of complainants; and, general enforcement relating to the adequacy and effectiveness of policing services.</p> <p><a href="http://www.ocpc.ca/english/aboutocpc/aboutus.html">http://www.ocpc.ca/english/aboutocpc/aboutus.html</a></p>	<p>The SIU is a civilian law enforcement agency, independent of the police, that investigates circumstances involving police and civilians which have resulted in serious injury, including sexual assault, or death. Pursuant to section 113 of the Police Services Act, the Director of the SIU is mandated to consider whether a criminal offence has been committed by an officer(s) in connection with the incident under investigation and, where warranted by the evidence, to cause a criminal charge or charges to be laid against the officer(s). The Director reports the results of investigations to the Attorney General.</p> <p>The SIU is independent of any police service. The Unit reports to the Attorney General, however the SIU's investigations and decisions are also independent of the government.</p> <p><a href="http://www.siu.on.ca/en/unit.php">http://www.siu.on.ca/en/unit.php</a></p>	<p>The Ontario Association of Police Service Boards (OAPSB) is the leading voice of police governance in Ontario. They serve their members and stakeholders, as well as the general public, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• helping local police service boards fulfill their legislated responsibilities, by providing training and networking opportunities, and facilitating the transfer of knowledge; and</li> <li>• advocating for improvements in public safety laws and regulations, practises and funding mechanisms.</li> </ul> <p>Police services boards govern within their jurisdictions by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• establishing priorities, objectives and policies regarding the provision of police services;</li> <li>• hiring police chiefs and deputies, or participating in the selection of OPP detachment commanders; and</li> <li>• monitoring performance of both their police service and its leader</li> </ul> <p><a href="http://www.oapsb.ca/">http://www.oapsb.ca/</a></p>	<p>The Office of the Independent Police Review Director (OIPRD) opened on October 19, 2009. The OIPRD is an arms-length agency of the Ontario Ministry of the Attorney General, staffed entirely by civilians. The OIPRD is accountable to the Attorney General, but the Independent Police Review Director is responsible for the day-to-day decisions.</p> <p>This means the decisions are independent, and they are separate from the government, the police and the community.</p> <p>The OIPRD's goal is to provide an objective, impartial office to accept, process and oversee the investigation of public complaints against Ontario's police. In some cases the OIPRD will also investigate a public complaint.</p> <p><a href="https://www.oiprd.on.ca/CMS/About.aspx">https://www.oiprd.on.ca/CMS/About.aspx</a></p>

# THE IPPERWASH CRISIS



## Brief Description of the Crisis

The Ipperwash crisis was a land dispute that took place over the Ipperwash Provincial Park in 1995. The Stoney Point Ojibway Band claimed that the park belonged to their reserve and in particular, that the park contained a burial site. However, during World War II, the federal government expropriated the land under the War Measures Act and established a military base – Camp Ipperwash. After the end of the war, the government refused to return the land to the Stoney Point Band. Despite attempted negotiations with the government, the land was not returned to the Band.

On September 4, 1995, a group of First Nations people from the Stoney Point Band started a protest at the park to draw attention to their land claim. They were frustrated with trying to negotiate with the government about the return of their land. On September 5, 1995, there was a meeting within the Ontario government to determine what to do about the protesters at Ipperwash. The meeting concluded with a directive to the OPP to remove the First Nations occupiers from the park as soon as possible.

On September 6, 1995, the OPP became concerned about rumours of a group of First Nations people wandering around with bats and sticks. Concerned for public safety, the OPP deployed its Crowd Management Unit (the CMU) and Tactical Response Unit (TRU) – all fully armed. The CMU and TRU moved in on the occupiers during the night.

As the police approached the protesters, a riot ensued. A car and school bus carrying more First Nations protesters came to assist the occupiers in the park. The TRU opened fire on the vehicles, claiming that they had been fired at first. However, there is no evidence that any of the occupiers had any weapons in the park that night. As a result of the police gunfire, two First Nations occupiers were injured and one man, Dudley George, was killed.

Amongst the police officers who fired on the vehicles was Acting Sergeant Ken Deane. Sgt. Deane fired three sniper shots at Dudley George claiming that he had mistaken the elongated dark-coloured branch which George was carrying for a rifle. Deane was later convicted of criminal negligence causing death and was sentenced to a conditional sentence of 2 years less a day (served in the community and not in custody).

Mr. George's sister and brother attempted to bring him to the local hospital for treatment but were arrested and delayed by the OPP for over an hour. Mr. George was declared dead at 12:20AM on September 7, 1995 at a nearby hospital.

## Resources

<http://www.cbc.ca/news/background/ipperwash/>

<http://www.attorneygeneral.jus.gov.on.ca/inquiries/ipperwash/index.html>

## MODULE 8 - Police Oversight

## ACTIVITY 1: Comparative Analysis of Instances of Police Oversight

## STUDENT HANDOUTS

# THE IPPERWASH CRISIS - QUESTIONS

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1. What were the actions of the police?

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2. What systems or bodies of oversight were involved in this incident?

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3. What responses were made by the systems or bodies of oversight?

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4. Was there any follow-up or additional steps taken (e.g. discipline of officers, public inquiry, etc.)?

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5. What role did the public play in demanding oversight?

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6. In your opinion, were the responses given by the systems or bodies of oversight sufficient? If yes, why do you think so? If no, what could have been done to provide better oversight?

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# THE FLQ OCTOBER CRISIS



## Brief Description of the Crisis

During the 1960s, a national liberation movement was emerging in Quebec. The Front de libération du Québec (FLQ) was a part of this movement as a Québec nationalist group which used terrorist tactics to advance its agenda of gaining sovereignty (independence) for the province of Québec. Between 1963 and 1970, the FLQ detonated over 95 bombs. In October, 1970, the FLQ escalated its activities which resulted in a series of events known as the October Crisis.

In early October, 1970, the FLQ orchestrated the kidnapping of two government officials - British trade commissioner, James Cross and the Québec Minister of Labour, Pierre Laporte. In response to the FLQ's activities, the federal government invoked the only peacetime usage of the War Measures Act in Canada's history on October 16, 1970. This allowed for the deployment of Canadian Forces throughout Québec and police were enabled with far-reaching powers including the power to arrest individuals without a warrant. This resulted in numerous raids by the police and the police eventually arrested and detained, without bail, 497 individuals – many of whom were prominent artists and intellectuals associated with the sovereignty movement.

Pierre Laporte's body was found strangled in the trunk of a car on October 17, 1970. The crisis finally came to an end in December 1970 when James Cross was released and the abductors were all arrested for the Laporte's murder.

The October Crisis led to the loss of support for the violent elements within the Québec liberation movement and support grew for attaining independence by political means. This enhanced support for the Parti Québécois, which went on to form the Québec provincial government in 1976.

## Resources

<http://thecanadianencyclopedia.com/index.cfm?PgNm=TCE&Params=A1ARTA0004009>

<http://faculty.marianopolis.edu/c.belanger/quebechistory/chronos/october.htm>

<http://www2.parl.gc.ca/content/lop/researchpublications/8427-e.htm#C.TheMcDonald>



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## ACTIVITY 1: Comparative Analysis of Instances of Police Oversight

## STUDENT HANDOUTS

# THE FLQ OCTOBER CRISIS - QUESTIONS

1. What were the actions of the police?

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2. What systems or bodies of oversight were involved in this incident?

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3. What responses were made by the systems or bodies of oversight?

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4. Was there any follow-up or additional steps taken (e.g. discipline of officers, public inquiry, etc.)?

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5. What role did the public play in demanding oversight?

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# THE TASERING OF ROBERT DZIEKAŃSKI



## Brief Description of the Incident

On October 14, 2007, Robert Dziekański, a Polish immigrant to Canada, died after being tasered five times by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) at the Vancouver International Airport.

Mr. Dziekański had plans to start a new life in Canada by emigrating from Poland to Kamloops, British Columbia to live with his mother. After his arrival in Canada, Mr. Dziekański was engaged in lengthy immigration processing – further complicated by his lack of English. After failed attempts to communicate with bystanders and airport security officers, Mr. Dziekański became visibly agitated. Four RCMP officers arrived on scene and within 25 seconds of their arrival, Corporal Robinson ordered the taser to be used. The officers continued to taser Dziekański for a total of five times. Mr. Dziekański did not receive CPR until paramedics arrived on scene 15 minutes later. He was pronounced dead at the scene, 14 hours after his arrival in Canada.

This incident drew widespread criticism of the RCMP because the entire situation was filmed by a bystander at the airport, Paul Pritchard. After going to court to obtain his video (which had been seized by the RCMP), Mr. Pritchard released the video to the media on November 14, 2007. The video showed that the RCMP were not justified in using the taser multiple times against Mr. Dziekański and that the officers had deliberately misrepresented their actions to investigators. Prior to the release of the video, RCMP representatives had suggested that only three officers were on scene and that Mr. Dziekański had made threatening gestures to the officers.

Despite the widespread criticism, no criminal charges were laid against the officers. The Criminal Justice Branch of British Columbia found that the force used by the officers was reasonable and necessary and that there would be no substantial likelihood of a conviction if charges were to be laid.

## Resources

<http://www.braidwoodinquiry.ca/>

<http://www.cbc.ca/canada/british-columbia/story/2007/11/14/bc-taservideo.html>

<http://www.cbc.ca/mrl3/8752/bc/ondemand/video/YVRTASERVIDEO.wmv>

## MODULE 8 - Police Oversight

## ACTIVITY 1: Comparative Analysis of Instances of Police Oversight

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**THE TASERING OF ROBERT DZIEKAŃSKI - QUESTIONS**

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# THE DEATH OF DOUG MINTY



## Brief Description of the Incident

On Tuesday, June 22, 2009, an altercation occurred between a door-to-door salesman and 59-year old Doug Minty in the town of Elmvale, Ontario. Police were called in response to the altercation. Once OPP officers from the Huronia West Detachment arrived on site, Mr. Minty approached officers with a small utility knife in hand. Instead of complying with orders to drop the knife, Mr. Minty continued to approach the officers. Officers did not know that Doug Minty was a developmentally disabled man. Mr. Minty was shot five times by a single officer and was pronounced dead at the local hospital.

On October 21, 2009, the Special Investigations Unit (SIU) concluded their investigation into Doug Minty's death and determined that there were no reasonable grounds to believe that any of the OPP officers had committed any criminal offences. The officer was cleared because the SIU found that Mr. Minty was holding a knife as he approached the officer.



Despite this conclusion, the SIU accused the OPP of not cooperating with the SIU during its investigation of the shooting. Controversy arose due to a number of issues, including the fact that the SIU was not called to the scene of the shooting right away and the fact that officers vetted their notes with their lawyer before providing them to the SIU. The Minty family –along with another grieving family from an OPP shooting in Pickle Lake, Ontario –made submissions to the courts to make a ruling on the OPP's conduct during SIU investigations. At issue was whether the OPP had violated Police Act regulations by having their notes reviewed by their legal counsel prior to submitting them to the SIU.

The Superior Court of Justice rejected the families' application, but on appeal, the Court of Appeal for Ontario ruled that allowing officers to have lawyers vet their notes before submission to the SIU should not be permitted. The case will proceed to the Supreme Court of Canada, which will make a ruling on whether police officers under investigation by a civilian oversight body for possible criminal wrongdoing can seek legal advice on preparing their notes.

In addition, an inquest has been called for by the regional coroner to examine the circumstances surrounding the death of Mr. Minty.

## Resources

<http://www.cbc.ca/canada/story/2010/05/10/ont-siu-opp.html>

<http://www.cbc.ca/canada/story/2010/05/13/siu-opp-fantino-shootings.html>

<http://www.thestar.com/news/gta/article/885473--siu-missed-key-questions-after-man-shot-five-times>

<http://www.thebarrieexaminer.com/ArticleDisplay.aspx?e=3006699>

<http://news.ontario.ca/mcscs/en/2011/03/inquest-into-the-death-of-douglas-clive-minty-announced.html>

<http://www.trentarthur.ca/index.php/local/2812-opp-seeks-supreme-court-appeal-over-violation-of-police-services-act-in-the-cases-of-levi-schaeffer-and-douglas-minty>

<http://www.montrealgazette.com/news/High+court+decide+whether+cops+under+clo+ud+have+lawyers+notes/6854836/story.html>

<http://www.justiceforlevi.org/>

<http://www.ombudsman.on.ca/Files/sitemedia/Documents/Investigations/SORT%20Investigations/SIU2-Final-EN-2-with-covers.pdf>

## MODULE 8 - Police Oversight

## ACTIVITY 1: Comparative Analysis of Instances of Police Oversight

## STUDENT HANDOUTS

# THE DEATH OF DOUG MINTY - QUESTIONS

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# STUDENT PRESENTATION RUBRIC

	Level 4	Level 3	Level 2	Level 1
Knowledge and Understanding	<p>Student has demonstrated an excellent grasp of the issue and has effectively and clearly identified most key points concerning the incident.</p> <p>There is evidence of extensive research and critical evaluation of sources.</p>	<p>Student has demonstrated a good grasp of the issue and has effectively and clearly identified many key points concerning the incident.</p> <p>There is evidence of good research and critical evaluation of sources.</p>	<p>Student has demonstrated some grasp of the issue and has identified some key points concerning the incident.</p> <p>There is evidence of some research and some critical evaluation of sources.</p>	<p>Student has demonstrated limited grasp of the issue and has identified few key points concerning the incident.</p> <p>There is limited evidence of research and critical evaluation of sources.</p>
Thinking and Inquiry	<p>Student has demonstrated excellent critical thinking skills and reflection on the issue.</p>	<p>Student has demonstrated good critical thinking skills and reflection on the issue.</p>	<p>Student has demonstrated some critical thinking skills and reflection on the issue.</p>	<p>Student has demonstrated limited critical thinking skills and reflection on the issue.</p>
Application	<p>Student has presented the issue in a very thoughtful and original manner. The presentation is very engaging and informative.</p>	<p>Student has presented the issue in a thoughtful and original manner. The presentation is engaging and informative.</p>	<p>Student has presented the issue in a somewhat thoughtful and original manner. The presentation is somewhat engaging and informative.</p>	<p>Student has not demonstrated sufficient planning and execution in the presentation.</p>
Communication	<p>All ideas are very clearly expressed. Excellent presentation skills.</p>	<p>All ideas are clearly expressed. Good presentation skills.</p>	<p>All ideas are expressed somewhat clearly. Adequate presentation skills.</p>	<p>Ideas are not expressed very clearly. Presentation skills need to improve.</p>

## MODULE 8 - Police Oversight

## ACTIVITY 2

## Analysing Oversight Responses to Police Actions During the G20 Protests

**Materials**

- Computers and internet
- Copies of *Police Actions & Security Measures during the G20 Protests* (one per student) (optional)
- Copies of *Responses to the G20* (one per student)

**Teaching and Learning Strategies**

1. Using the handout, *Police Actions & Security Measures during the G20 Protests*, provide students with background information on the G20 Summit that took place in Toronto in June 2010.
2. Have students work in small groups to research responses to the G20 from the various oversight systems outlined in the handout, *Responses to the G20*. Give students computer time to review the various reports and reviews that happened following the G20. Students should use the chart to record what type of report was produced and approximately five recommendations that resulted from it. The reports can be quite long so students will need to skim for the appropriate information. Students can also use the search function to move to relevant areas of the report. Encourage them to consider what the rationale is behind the particular recommendations.



**Teacher's Key** - The answer key below does not provide a comprehensive list of all of the responses or recommendations that resulted. It does, however, provide selected answers that students may use.

Oversight Body	Post-G20 Response	Recommendations
Commission for Public Complaints Against the RCMP	Public Interest Investigation into RCMP Member Conduct Related to the 2010 G8 and G20 Summits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RCMP more effectively integrate into its planning function for major events an awareness of the possibility of ex post facto review and adopt commensurate document organization practices and guidelines for appropriate disclosure</li> <li>• That the RCMP reflect in its agreements with other police agencies, to the extent possible, that RCMP note-taking guidelines require members to retain notes for, among other things, subsequent review of their conduct.</li> <li>• That all contacts be recorded and reported in a comprehensive and consistent manner to ensure proper and adequate recording of actions taken.</li> <li>• That the RCMP ensure that a formal, integrated post-incident process is established for all major events to ensure that deficiencies as well as best practices are identified.</li> <li>• That the RCMP consider the establishment of an enhanced approval and reporting structure for sensitive sector criminal intelligence investigations as a best practice for future major events where such investigations are contemplated.</li> <li>• That the RCMP develop and implement policy requiring best efforts to be made respecting entering into comprehensive agreements with other police agencies prior to beginning integrated operations, addressing such issues as command structure, strategic, tactical and operational levels, and the operation and application of policies and operational guidelines.</li> <li>• That the RCMP make best efforts to establish, together with its partners, clear operational guidelines prior to an event where integrated policing will occur to ensure consistency of application.</li> </ul>

## ACTIVITY 2: Analysing Oversight Responses to Police Actions During the G20 Protests (Cont'd)

Oversight Body	Post-G20 Response	Recommendations
The Office of the Independent Police Review Director (OIPRD)	Report: <i>Policing the Right to Protest - G20 Systemic Review</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Toronto Police Service, other Ontario police services and the RCMP must develop procedures for better, more seamless, and earlier disclosure of documents with agencies responsible for oversight or review</li> <li>If multiple police services are to work together under the same incident Command Management System structure, training should be a cooperative effort. Those who will be working together in the system should train together</li> <li>Officers should be provided with refresher training in the legal parameters of their authorities to stop and search protesters, and the legal authorities to detain and arrest</li> <li>All police services that have public order units should continually review their tactics for maintaining public order. These tactics should enable them to respond effectively to existing protester actions or evolving actions that may be employed at major events or events of mass disorder</li> <li>In situations where mass arrests may be anticipated, police services should prepare a workable model for transporting, booking, holding, feeding, and administering and ensuring the health and safety for an anticipated large number of prisoners</li> <li>The Police Services Act and the existing Code of Conduct regulation should be revised to expand the misconduct of “unlawful or unnecessary exercise of authority” to include an unlawful or excessive detention where no physical force was used</li> </ul>
The Ombudsman of Ontario	Report: <i>Caught in the Act</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Ministry of Community Safety and Correctional Services should take steps to revise or replace the Public Works Protection Act. If the government wants to claim the authority to designate security areas to protect persons, an integrated statute should be created that could be used not only to protect public works but also provide proper authority for ensuring the security of persons during public events when required.</li> <li>The Ministry of Community Safety and Correctional Services should examine whether the range of police powers conferred by the Public Works Protection Act should be retained or imported into any revised statute, including whether it is appropriate to give police the authority to arrest those who have already been excluded entry to secured areas, and whether it is appropriate to authorize guards and peace officers to offer conclusive testimony, whether right or wrong, about the location of security boundaries.</li> <li>The Ministry of Community Safety and Correctional Services should develop a protocol that would call for public information campaigns when police powers are modified by subordinate legislation, particularly in protest situations.</li> </ul>
Toronto Police Service – Internal Review	Report: <i>Toronto Police Service After-Action Review</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>That the TPS prepare and train a cadre of major event specialists who can be mobilized and dedicated to supporting major events in the future with a more robust operational planning capacity. The early inclusion of key personnel including a Sponsor (Deputy Chief), Incident Commander, Project Manager, Planning Chief, and field commanders should be considered in future event planning.</li> <li>That the TPS conduct a training assessment and then implement a plan to ensure appropriate IMS (Incident Management System) training is provided to members (including practical exercises, formal operational debriefs and after action/lessons learned processes).</li> </ul>



## MODULE 8 - Police Oversight

## ACTIVITY 2: Analysing Oversight Responses to Police Actions During the G20 Protests (Cont'd)

Oversight Body	Post-G20 Response	Recommendations
Toronto Police Service – Internal Review (Cont'd)	Report: <i>Toronto Police Service After-Action Review</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>That the TPS conduct a review in relation to public order management to better manage Black Bloc (or similar) tactics, mass disorder and major events like the G8/G20 Summits.</li> <li>That the TPS develop and implement policies and procedures to identify, isolate, and extract individuals in a crowd who are believed to pose a threat to public safety.</li> <li>That the TPS research and develop facility and operational plans for large temporary detention centres for similar events. The plans should include improved facility location and design, high capacity intake and release systems, cross-training of court officers and police officers, a major event prisoner transport strategy, the use of a single prisoner management computer program, the continued use of on-site medical practitioners and duty counsel and enhanced prisoner property management systems.</li> </ul>
Toronto Police Services Board	Independent Civilian Review into Matters Relating to the G20 Summit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The [Toronto Police Services] Board should express its policy on the wearing of name badges and/or police badge numbers in its standard policy format and include in its catalogue of policies. The policy should require the chief of police to report to the Board on a regular basis concerning incidents of non-compliance with the policy</li> <li>The Board should make a policy that directs the Chief of Police to create an operational plan for a temporary mass prisoner processing centre, is such a facility is required at major events held in Toronto. The plan should address the design and processes for the facility, including procedures concerning prisoner care and management.</li> <li>The Board should determine appropriate objectives, priorities, and policies for major events, operations, and organizationally-significant issues in which the Toronto Police Service will be involved</li> <li>The Board should be informed by the chief of police, as soon as practicable, where a reasonable possibility exists that the Toronto Police Service may be involved in the policing of a major event hosted by a government entity. The Board should seek information and clarify concerning the proposed decision making structure and process related to the policing of the event</li> <li>Where there is a large event that may impact upon the Toronto Police Service's ability to deliver regular police officers in Toronto, the Board should consult with the chief of police concerning how continuity of service can be achieved. The Board should be provided with any plans developed by the Toronto Police Service to aid in the consultation.</li> </ul>

3. Have students share the information they collected with their groups and complete the entire chart. Take up the responses with the class.

4. Debrief by discussing the following:

- In your opinion, were the responses given by the oversight systems sufficient? If yes, why do you think so? If no, what could have been done to provide better oversight?
- What recommendations were most useful? Why?

- What was the rationale behind some of the recommendations?
- What role did the public play in demanding oversight?

### Extension

Have students reflect on what an appropriate policing oversight response to the G20 protests would look like. They can draw on some of the various aspects of those they learned about above.

# POLICE ACTIONS & SECURITY MEASURES DURING THE G20 PROTESTS



## Brief Description of the Incident

The G20 Toronto Summit meeting was the fourth meeting of the G20 heads of government to address the global economy and the ongoing world-wide recession. The summit took place on June 26-27, 2010 in downtown Toronto, Ontario.

Past G20 summits had resulted in violent clashes between the protesters and the host city's police and security forces. As such, the Toronto Police Service (TPS) created the Integrated Security Unit (ISU), which consisted of officers from different regional departments, and began working on security issues three months in advance of the summit. Approximately 10,000 uniformed officers, and 1000 security guards and Canadian military forces were deployed during the summit. The ISU also created a security perimeter, including the erection of a \$5.5 million security fence, around the Metro Convention Centre in Toronto— where the summit took place. It is estimated that the total cost of preparations for the G20 cost \$1.1 billion (CAD) – the largest and most expensive security operation in Canadian history.

As with past G20 summits, it was anticipated that the summit in Toronto would have widespread protesting. Protests began the week before the summit and were mainly determined to be peaceful. However, on the first day of the summit, the protests grew in numbers and were followed by what is known as 'black bloc' tactics. These tactics included damaging the windows of businesses across downtown Toronto and lighting police cruisers on fire. Vehicles of media corporations were also physically damaged.

The following day, the ISU tightened its security and a large group of protesters were kettled, a policing tactic whereby large rows of police officers move to contain a crowd in a limited area. The only option for leaving the secured area was to be arrested. More than 900 people were arrested throughout the weekend of the protest, including bypassers and observers as well as protesters.

There has been widespread criticism about the security measures taken during the G20. There are currently multiple inquiries underway to address the demands for police accountability by the public.

## Resources

<http://www.g20inquiry.org/>

<http://www.cpc-cpp.gc.ca/cnt/decision/cic-pdp/2012/g8g20/g8g20rep-eng.aspx>

[https://www.oiprd.on.ca/CMS/getattachment/Publications/Reports/G20\\_Report\\_Eng.pdf.aspx](https://www.oiprd.on.ca/CMS/getattachment/Publications/Reports/G20_Report_Eng.pdf.aspx)

<http://www.ombudsman.on.ca/Files/sitemedia/Documents/Investigations/SORT%20Investigations/G20final-EN-web.pdf>

[http://www.torontopolice.on.ca/publications/files/reports/g20\\_after\\_action\\_review.pdf](http://www.torontopolice.on.ca/publications/files/reports/g20_after_action_review.pdf)<http://www.g20review.ca/>

[www.g20classaction.ca/](http://www.g20classaction.ca/)

<http://ccla.org/our-work/focus-areas/g8-and-g20/>

<http://ccla.org/2010/06/29/ccla-releases-a-preliminary-report-of-observations-during-the-g20-summit/>

<http://ccla.org/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2011/02/Breach-of-the-Peace-Final-Report.pdf>

**MODULE 8 - Police Oversight****ACTIVITY 2: Analysing Oversight Responses to Police Actions During the G20 Protests****STUDENT HANDOUTS**

# RESPONSES TO THE G20

<b>Oversight Body</b>	<b>Post-G20 Response</b>	<b>Recommendations</b>
<b>Commission for Public Complaints Against the RCMP</b>		
<b>The Office of the Independent Police Review Director (OIPRD)</b>		
<b>The Ombudsman of Ontario</b>		
<b>Toronto Police Service – Internal Review</b>		
<b>Toronto Police Services Board</b>		