National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls



Enquête nationale sur les femmes et les filles autochtones disparues et assassinées

National Inquiry into Missing & Murdered Indigenous Women & Girls
Truth-Gathering Process - Part II Institutional Hearing
"Police Policies and Practices"
Saskatchewan Hotel
Regina, Saskatchewan



PUBLIC

Part II Volume IX Thursday June 28, 2018

Panel II: "Developing &Fostering Relationships with Indigenous Communities, Families & Survivors of Violence" (continued)

Yvonne Niego, Deputy Minister with the Department of Family Services, Government of Nunavut;
Retired Chief Clive Weighill, Past President,
Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police;
Jean Vicaire, Director of Police, Lac Simon First Nation;
Alana Morrison, Detective Constable of Nishnawbe Aski Police Service;
Sergeant Dee Stewart, Officer in Charge for Indigenous Policing, RCMP Division "E"

Panel III: "Investigative Policies & Practices"

Deputy Commissioner Brenda Butterworth-Carr, Commanding Officer of the British Columbia RCMP ("E" Division);
Capitaine Paul Charbonneau, Directeur par intérim,
Autorité disciplinaire et services juridiques, Sûreté du Québec;
Chief Superintendent Mark Pritchard, Ontario Provincial Police

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Native Women's Association of Canada	Virginia Lomax (Legal Counsel)
New Brunswick Aboriginal Peoples Council	Elizabeth Blaney (Representative), Chief Wendy Wetteland (Representative)
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Vancouver Sex Workers' Rights Collective	Carly Teillet (Legal Counsel)
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Services, Government of Nunavut

Counsel: Violet Ford (Commission Counsel)

Witness: Retired Chief Clive Weighill, Past President, Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police

Counsel: Ashley Smith (Counsel for the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police)

Witness: Jean Vicaire, Director of Police, Lac Simon First Nation

Counsel: Bernard Jacob (Commission Counsel)

Witness: Alana Morrison, Detective Constable of Nishnawbe Aski Police Service

Counsel: Krystyn Ordyniec (Counsel for Treaty Alliance Northern Ontario - Nishnawbe Aski Nation/Grand Council Treaty 3)

Witness: Sergeant Dee Stewart, Officer in Charge for Indigenous Policing, RCMP Division $^{\text{NE}''}$

Counsel: Anne Turley (Counsel for Government of Canada)

Panel III: "Investigative Policies & Practices"

Chair: Christa Big Canoe (Commission Counsel) Second chair: Thomas Barnett (Commission Counsel)

Witness: Deputy Commissioner Brenda Butterworth-Carr, Commanding Officer of the British Columbia RCMP ("E" Division)

Counsel: Anne McConville (Counsel for Government of Canada)

Witness: Capitaine Paul Charbonneau, Directeur par intérim, Autorité disciplinaire et services juridiques, Sûreté du Québec

Counsel: Bernard Jacob (Commission Counsel)

Witness: Chief Superintendent Mark Pritchard, Ontario Provincial Police

Counsel: Julian Roy (Counsel for Government of Ontario)

Heard by Chief Commissioner Marion Buller & Commissioners Brian Eyolfson, Michèle Audette & Qajaq Robinson

Grandmothers, Elders, Knowledge-keepers & National Family Advisory Circle (NFAC) members: Vern Bellegarde, Bernard Jack, Joanne Jack, Reta Blind, Terrance Bob, Barbara Dumont-Hill (Government of Canada), Pamela Fillier, Fred Fillier, Louise Haulli, Norma Jacobs (Knowledge-keeper / NFAC), Myrna Laplante (NFAC), Cheryl Littletent, Kathy Louis, Larry Oakes, Kimberly Okeeweehow, Darlene Osborne (NFAC), John Osborne, Doug PeeAce, Gladys Radek (NFAC), Leslie Spillett, Audrey Siegl, Laureen "Blu" Waters, Bernie Poitras Williams, Charlotte Wolfrey (NFAC), Cynthia Cardinal, Bonnie Fowler

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Witness: Chief Superintendent Mark Pritchard, Ontario Provincial Police
Submitted by Robert Edward, Counsel for Ontario Native Women's Association

OPENING CEREMONY

1	Regina, Ontari
2	The hearing starts on Thursday, June 28 th , 2018
3	at 7:48 a.m.
4	MR. VERN BELLEGARDE: Louise for lighting
5	the qu'liq this morning. As well, I guess I want to thank
6	our pipe carriers this morning. Pipe carriers asked for a
7	good day. Remember you're in Saskatchewan. It's going to
8	be 29-above later on this afternoon. Tomorrow morning, we
9	should have snow.
10	(LAUGHTER)
11	MR. VERN BELLEGARDE: The elders this
12	morning were the pipe carriers were praying for harmony.
13	They asked for harmony and good feelings. It's been a long
14	week already. We just come through the summer solstice.
15	My friend asked says to me, "The days are getting
16	longer," he said. I said, "Yes. They should be 25 hours
17	in another couple of days," I said.
18	I guess in the pipe as well, they asked for
19	love and respect, and caring about each other. We know our
20	Commissioners are under a lot of stress, our witnesses are
21	under a lot of stress, and the people that have lost loved
22	ones and are still looking for missing loved ones are still
23	bearing a lot of pressure, I guess, and a lot of feelings
24	about, "Will I ever see them again?"
25	So, today, as we go about our day, we just

1	ask that you show respect for each other, show that you
2	care for each other, show that you love each other.
3	Nothing beats a morning hug. Have an opportunity, hug your
4	buddy, hug your friend, hug a stranger, and then get
5	slapped.
6	(LAUGHTER)
7	MR. VERN BELLEGARDE: So, I'll just I'll
8	turn it over to our lady friend there. Thank you very
9	much.
10	MS. MEREDITH PORTER: Good morning, Chief
11	Commissioner Buller, Commissioner Eyolfson, Commissioner
12	Robinson and Commissioner Audette. I believe with at
13	this point, we will I will seek your direction on which
14	of the witnesses we can reconvene and continue with the
15	questioning from the Commissioners, and I will seek your
16	direction on which witness you'd like to direct your
17	questions to first.
18	CHIEF COMMISSIONER MARION BULLER:
19	Certainly. Thank you. We know that Ms. Niego is pressed
20	for time. We'll start with our questions for Ms. Niego,
21	and let her go. And then continue with the other
22	witnesses. Thank you.
23	MS. MEREDITH PORTER: Thank you.
24	QUESTIONS BY COMMISSIONER QAYAQ ROBINSON:
25	COMMISSIONER QAYAQ ROBINSON: (Speaking

1	Inuktitut) kind of clear why. I've been given the
2	opportunity to go first. Yvonne, (speaking Inuktitut).
3	So, I just want to express my gratitude for you being here
4	and sharing with us, as well as the rest of the country,
5	some of the realities of policing in Nunavut and the
6	challenges.
7	You spoke yesterday about a number of things
8	that, to me, reflected Inuit law, the role of your name in
9	your life, how that defines your relationships. And then
10	you also talked about the importance of seeing for Inuit
11	to see themselves in the force. And, I asked Detective
12	Morrison this yesterday as well about, sort of, the laws
13	that the RCMP or any police force is tasked to uphold, and
14	how there is those aren't Indigenous laws, those aren't
15	Inuit laws. I'm not saying that there aren't parallels.
16	But, in your work, have you observed times where the
17	conflict between Inuit laws, Inuit societal values and, you
18	know, the laws of the Criminal Code, where there are
19	conflicts? Have you observed that in your work?
20	MS. YVONNE NIEGO: Yes.
21	COMMISSIONER QAYAQ ROBINSON: Do you have
22	any examples that you want to share with us?
23	MS. YVONNE NIEGO: A couple come immediately
24	to mind that have never sat well with me. One instance was

where I hadn't been involved in the initial investigation.

25

I can't remember if my role was as a court liaison officer
at the time or a general duty officer. However, an
individual, a victim of domestic violence was meeting with
a Crown prosecutor at the courthouse, and so I was called
there because there was some issue between them, my
assistance was requested.

And so, I sat with the two, and it was clear that the individual was not comfortable with moving forward with court, and the Crown prosecutor was pressing, and pressing, and pressing. I very much have always believed in victim empowerment throughout the whole process, going at their pace. And, in that situation, the victim was being forced to testify, and she was not ready. That's one common -- more common example.

Another very common one is, and I'm not sure how to describe it, but it's -- people just aren't coming forward with the violence because the laws in place, everything about the system just doesn't work. We have justice committees in most of our communities, and then we have these foreign court individuals that come to our community to stay for a short while and leave. And, there's -- the justice committees are made of local individuals. They're not seen at that same level, and yet they are the individuals from the community who know the community, who most likely have the best input for what

5 PANEL 2 Questions (Robinson)

1 should be a sentencing.

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Our justice committees are only allowed to hear those lesser offences, the non-violent ones. And, yet, there's so much that goes unreported. I think there can be a lot more done before the violence escalates, allowing our justice committees more of that -- to be held at the same level as the official Nunavut court. I think you've already answered my question, but I'll just ask it in case you want to add to it. Do you think that this disconnect in values between the criminal justice system, policing and Inuit values -- particularly in the how you handle the conflict and how you handle, say like, sentencing, do you think that that has a negative impact on the relationship between a community and law enforcement? Like, you said people don't report, is that

because they don't see their values and their ways of handling situations reflected in the system?

MS. YVONNE NIEGO: Yes, I believe so. Ιn one case of one of our murdered, I go back to -- when the two -- the couple were going through court a lot, and I was the court liaison officer, so I was there when he was going to court for his assaults on her. He's in the court cell block area. And, the tendency back in the day was for family to try to come visit the individual while they were at court, and so because of the violence and the fact that

1	they were on conditions or he was on conditions to not
2	contact her, it was very difficult to keep them separate in
3	our courthouse, just the layout.

And then listening to the court sitting, and as a police officer knowing how the investigation went to what is actually communicated in court, the wheeling and dealing between the lawyers, the judge only hears part of the story. They're distanced from the crime. Police officers, we are at the homes, we see the things firsthand. And then later on, I'm called to assist with the murder investigation.

And, just seeing that evolution of their relationship, the system is failing and the people charged with the responsibility of that system are so distanced from the actual social familial circumstances, and that's why I see the value of the justice committees. If we can just raise them -- raise them to that level of respect, paid -- all of our justice committees are volunteer. They have the knowledge of the community, they have an understanding of our values versus the foreign imposed system.

COMMISSIONER QAJAQ ROBINSON: Thank you. I know in the Nunavut territory, it was a choice at the time of division of the Northwest Territories into two territories, the creation of Nunavut, to continue working

1	with the RCMP. Do you think perhaps there is an
2	opportunity to look at Nunavut having its own police force
3	similar to, like, the Kativik Regional Police Force? Do
4	you think there would be value in that? And, if so, what
5	do you think is needed to get to that point?
6	MS. YVONNE NIEGO: When I was with the
7	Department of Justice, that was one of my projects, was to
8	with the renewal of the First Nations Policing Policy,
9	Nunavut is not able to apply. With the renewal, I was
10	hoping to be able to, to begin a project to build up a
11	local police entity. It has to start small and build.
12	And, right now, with retiring Inuit officers, the numbers
13	are declining and it's, I think, a little too difficult
14	right now to find a territorial police force.
15	I know there's a debate about tiered
16	policing, but if the RCMP can't recruit because of certain
17	standards or because individuals don't want to leave their
18	families to come to Regina, then we have to do something in
19	the territory. It won't be immediate. The levels of crime
20	the crime severity has increased so much, we can't
21	afford to lose the RCMP. We just can't. When members go
22	on holidays and there's talk of maybe shutting down a
23	community for a month, things start happening in that

community.

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25

So, it's going to take a long time and a lot

of building. It has to be between the territorial
government, with the RCMP's cooperation, and certain
communities that are able and willing to start something
from the grassroots. I think Yukon had started something
similar. I can't remember what they're called, but that's,
sort of, the type of model that we were looking at.

COMMISSIONER QAJAQ ROBINSON: You raised a really interesting point about the First Nations Policing funds not being available to you, that's because Nunavut is recognized as a territory as opposed to a First Nation; is that correct? Like, it doesn't meet the criteria. So, the government of Nunavut has challenges with the funding it receives and being eligible for other types of funding specific to, sort of, First Nations or Indigenous policing, is my understanding of that accurate?

MS. YVONNE NIEGO: I think the -- I can't remember now. Several months have gone by and I'm fully immersed in family services programs. But, I think with the FNPP, it was that wherever there are RCMP, you can't also have a FNPP funded entity. Something like that.

COMMISSIONER QAJAQ ROBINSON: Okay. Well,
I'll research. Thank you. I'm going to switch now to
retention. And, we heard about isolated post and limited
duration posts. In the Nunavut territory and I believe all
of the communities in Nunavut are isolated posts because

PANEL 2
Questions (Robinson)

1	they're all fly-in. And, you've shared with us that it's
2	persons in a community, two years, and then to another
3	community maybe two or three, but usually a max in V
4	division is about four to five. Is this the same even for
5	the specialized units like Major Crimes Unit?
6	MS. YVONNE NIEGO: For the most part, yes.
7	There are always exceptions, but for the most part, they're
8	only there two to four years.
9	COMMISSIONER QAJAQ ROBINSON: And, this is
10	you know the answer and I know the answer because I was
11	a prosecutor in Nunavut and you are RCMP. How likely is it
12	that a major crime after being committed, investigated, and
13	then prosecuted and brought through the court would be
14	concluded in a two year window?
15	MS. YVONNE NIEGO: Sorry, what type of?
16	COMMISSIONER QAJAQ ROBINSON: Like, a major
17	crime.
18	MS. YVONNE NIEGO: A major crime?
19	COMMISSIONER QAJAQ ROBINSON: So, you
20	generally have preliminary inquiry, trial like, it goes
21	full process.
22	MS. YVONNE NIEGO: Yes. Nunavut is probably
23	one of the quickest. I've read reports where Nunavut is
24	actually in the top few. But, still, with a major crime,
25	for example a murder, the likelihood is very high that it

1	will	be	transferred	to	the	next	MCU	member.

a community dealing with a major incident that occurred within their community will likely deal with a number of officers, more likely two, but maybe even more while that case is being processed?

MS. YVONNE NIEGO: I've talked to survivors of murdered and one of their concerns has always been about their -- the lack of communication and not knowing who's in charge.

COMMISSIONER QAYAQ ROBINSON: Do you think that this rate of -- and it's not really turnover, because it's not like people are quitting, this -- these policies of posts being these durations -- and you don't have to answer this, but do you think it has an impact on the quality of investigations? And if -- and I know you -- this might not be something that has been studied and if you're not comfortable I'm okay with that.

MS. YVONNE NIEGO: There are some good reasons to having limited duration posts. For example, in my hometown, my priority was the person to person violence, the child sexual abuse, the domestic violence. For others it might be traffic. The longer in a two-man post that I'm there, the more there's going to be accidents and impaireds because that's just not my expertise. We all have

1	different sets of skills, so there's value in having some
2	turnover.
3	In Nunavut we're beginning to grow, and some
4	of our larger communities needs a more steady workforce.
5	All of our top management leaves within that two to four
6	years. Often they have not experienced Nunavut as a young
7	recruit or throughout their career. They may have come
8	once before. But, again, it's about that value, the value
9	system.
10	COMMISSIONER QAYAQ ROBINSON: Okay. Where
11	did that go? So when you talked yesterday about how
12	just two years, two, three years and the relationships are
13	building and then they go, that goes for the highest.
14	That's the that's for the highest level of management as
15	well, because they have the same post times?
16	MS. YVONNE NIEGO: Yes.
17	COMMISSIONER QAYAQ ROBINSON: Okay. We
18	heard that there are sort of advisory committees that are
19	set up at the detachment level and at the divisional level.
20	Are those set up in Nunavut, sort of advisory committees
21	between the community and the detachment commanders?
22	MS. YVONNE NIEGO: At times, over the life
23	of my policing career, there have been attempts to set them
24	up. To my knowledge, they don't continue. I don't even
25	I'm not aware of any

PANEL 2
Questions (Robinson)

1	COMMISSIONER QAYAQ ROBINSON: Okay.
2	MS. YVONNE NIEGO: that exist in Nunavut
3	right now.
4	COMMISSIONER QAYAQ ROBINSON: Does the
5	community have any say in who the detachment commander will
6	be and the hiring process? As a policy or sometimes ad
7	hoc?
8	MS. YVONNE NIEGO: Through the territorial
9	policing contract, yes, but in practice, our choices are
10	limited when bringing detachment management or headquarter
11	management in.
12	COMMISSIONER QAYAQ ROBINSON: I think the
13	last question, and it's the same question that I asked
14	Detective Morrison yesterday, you shared a lot with us and
15	a lot that could translate into recommendations at the end
16	of this Inquiry. And like I shared with Detective
17	Morrison, our recommendations go to governments.
18	Governments like to know how to rate and evaluate the
19	success of where they put their money. Thinking about all
20	the things that you've shared about duration of post,
21	relationships, values, all things that are really
22	important, how would you evaluate this? What would success
23	look like to you?
24	MS. YVONNE NIEGO: I guess it depends on
25	success in which areas, because this is so broad. If we're

1	talking about policing in Nunavut, management of policing
2	in Nunavut, our frontline officers I talked a bit about
3	remote supervision.

So when you're in a two-man post -- this quote is from Senator Vern White when he talks about Nunavut policing. And he talks about how you're like the Chief of Police in a small community. You're left out there. Back up is hours or days away. And so you're it. You're busy. You're busy. You're busy. And then you have your headquarters and then you have Ottawa. You know, up the chain. The RCMP or any police force, any paramilitary entity is very command and control, so you know where the decisions are coming from, the larger decisions, the funding. But that information doesn't get filtered down, especially when you're so remote and far removed from Ottawa, but you know that's where the decisions come from.

So one success would be that up the chain -and I know Commissioner Lucki was looking for
recommendations and advice and I very much believe that her
close staff need to be aware of what's happening in the
smaller, more remote communities, whether they're northern
parts of the provinces or Nunavut or the other territories.
Things don't always get filtered down. Leadership -there's different styles of leadership and, like I said, we
all have different skill sets, so we all have to be on the

1	same page though. And sometimes that leadership can
2	interfere with things and the role and responsibilities get
3	unclear when there's a certain style of leadership, and
4	especially when it's not well informed by the values of the
5	people. That's one area, anyway.
6	COMMISSIONER QAYAQ ROBINSON: M'hm. Those
7	are all my questions. (Speaking in Inuktitut).
8	I want to recognize your policing career.
9	Your achievements as an officer have been impressive and a
10	tremendous example as a Inuk woman for Inuit in Nunavut to
11	see within the force themselves. And I want to acknowledge
12	in your new role with the Government of Nunavut, I'm
13	looking forward to seeing what you're going to continue to
14	do.
15	QUESTIONS BY CHIEF COMMISSIONER MARION BULLER:
16	CHIEF COMMISSIONER MARION BULLER: Ms.
17	Niego, I just have a few questions for clarification.
18	Yesterday you were questioned about the number of shelters
19	for women and children. And, you testified that there were
20	five shelters, but there were some temporary shelters as
21	well. Could you tell us more about those temporary
22	shelters, please?
23	MS. YVONNE NIEGO: Mm-hmm. So, for example,
24	in my home community it no longer exists now because the
25	building is run down and it's going to be torn down, but it

1	was an old health centre turned into a hospice. And so,
2	there were some rooms upstairs, and one room in particular
3	was used when absolutely needed for a woman or women and
4	children.
5	CHIEF COMMISSIONER MARION BULLER: Are you
6	aware of any other temporary shelters either in the past or
7	present?
8	MS. YVONNE NIEGO: Yes, there have been. I
9	don't have other particular examples at the moment.
10	CHIEF COMMISSIONER MARION BULLER: Okay.
11	Thank you. Now, turning to your role as Deputy Minister,
12	what is the Nunavut government doing about remedying the
13	situation about lack of shelters?
14	MS. YVONNE NIEGO: Mm-hmm. So, we have a
15	new government since this last November/December. Their
16	new mandate is concentrated on child abuse and domestic
17	violence. I believe that we will be seeing improvements.
18	Right now, that would be through my department for
19	violence, homelessness, sheltering, that's within my
20	portfolio. So, I'm new, I'm working towards building the
21	proper business cases.
22	CHIEF COMMISSIONER MARION BULLER: Mm-hmm.
23	Okay. Good. Thank you very much. My colleagues don't
24	have any further oh, you do. Okay.
25	QUESTIONS BY COMMISSIONER MICHÈLE AUDETTE:

1	COMMISSIONER MICHÈLE AUDETTE: Yes, it's
2	true. We wanted to give so much time to Qajaq and Chief
3	Commissioner. But, you said something very we've heard
4	it so many time, but coming from you, in this panel, that
5	the system is failing, I commend you for this courage. It
6	goes with what we've heard across Canada with women, men
7	and from your people also.
8	And, now knowing that you are involved
9	inside of the government, which is the system or mini
10	system, institutions, for you, what would be the short-
11	term, mid-term or long-term thing that needs to happen to
12	improve immediately or what do you have an idea, do you
13	have a passion, do you have a message for us that we can
14	put as a recommendation?
15	MS. YVONNE NIEGO: There's so much that
16	needs to be done, especially in Nunavut. Through my
17	department, child abuse training across communities,
18	because of the high, high turnover of every single
19	caregiver service in Nunavut, it has to be collaborative
20	training around child abuse. We've got to get better also
21	at the domestic violence collaboration.
22	With the Department of Justice, I know that
23	they are working on a model as I was speaking, raising the
24	profile of the justice committees. So, I know they are

looking at ways to do that, working with the federal

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PANEL 2

Questions (Audette)

1	government and funding from the federal government. So, I
2	know there's a pilot project starting. So, another short-
3	term measure.
4	And then building in those three areas long-
5	term, there has to be those steps.
6	COMMISSIONER MICHÈLE AUDETTE: Merci. Thank
7	you.
8	CHIEF COMMISSIONER MARION BULLER: Ms.
9	Niego, I want to thank you very much for all that you have
10	given us. What you've told us yesterday and today is very
11	important to our work, and what you have said has made a
12	big difference.
13	So, because of the gifts you've given us
L4	over the last two days, we do have a little gift for you.
15	It's an eagle feather to hold you up and on those days
16	when I know you need holding up, also to lift you up on
17	those days when you know you can go a little higher. And,
18	hopefully in your new position as Deputy Minister, this
19	eagle feather can lift you up and bring you to places you
20	thought you could never be. So, on behalf of all of us, I
21	want to thank you very much, you've made a big difference,
22	not only here, but I know in your own territory. So, my
23	sincere thanks.

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COMMISSIONER BRIAN EYOLFSON: Before you go,

Ms. Niego, I didn't have any questions for you, but I just

18 Questions (Eyolfson)

1	wanted to say thank you very much for coming here and
2	sharing your evidence based on all your experience with us.
3	It's very much appreciated. So, thank you.

(PRESENTATION OF GIFT)

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CHIEF COMMISSIONER MARION BULLER: Okay. Next in the order of questioning will be Mr. Weighill. And, Commissioner Eyolfson, questions for this witness? --- QUESTIONS BY COMMISSIONER BRIAN EYOLFSON:

COMMISSIONER BRIAN EYOLFSON: Good morning, Chief Weighill. I just want to ask you questions about -some follow up questions in one particular area. When we were having our community hearings and hearing from family members about their missing loved ones, one thing that we heard were concerns raised that they weren't being kept informed of investigations by police regarding missing family members. So, I just want to ask you about, are there appropriate standards for keeping families informed of the status of investigations regarding missing family members or can you comment any further on that issue?

RETIRED CHIEF CLIVE WEIGHILL: Well, for those of us that are lucky enough to have missing person liaison officers, that's what fills the gap between police and the families. You know, the investigators, they will be working on one

file, unfortunately they might get another one, and

1	sometimes the families are not spoken to as much as they
2	should be. That's where that gap fills with the liaison
3	officers because that's their full-time job is to make
4	sure that they're working on those files, liaising with the
5	families, and liaising back with the police so that we
6	don't have that lack of communication. Certainly, the
7	family has to talk to the investigators fairly frequently
8	as well too. You just can't use that by itself. I think
9	that's one of the strongest tools that, for us that are
10	fortunate enough to have those, really works well for us.
11	COMMISSIONER BRIAN EYOLFSON: But, whether
12	or not you have liaisons, or just some basic principles or
13	about how you make sure you maintain contact?
14	RETIRED CHIEF CLIVE WEIGHILL: Absolutely.
15	Absolutely. And, within our policies we have that.
16	Whether or not all the time it gets done is another
17	question. And, we have that issue with the victims of
18	break-and-enters, we have that issue with all kinds of
19	things that the police, unfortunately, sometimes do not
20	contact as often as they should. But, it should be a, you
21	know, very, very solid way to do business.
22	COMMISSIONER BRIAN EYOLFSON: Okay. Thank
23	you very much. Those are all the questions I had, so thank
24	you
25	RETIRED CHIEF CLIVE WEIGHILL: Thank you.

1	COMMISSIONER BRIAN EYOLFSON: very much
2	for taking the time to come and provide your evidence with
3	us.
4	COMMISSIONER QAYAQ ROBINSON: Thank you,
5	Chief Weighill, and thank you for bringing the perspective
6	of the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police. I'm
7	pleased to see the steps that have been taken in an
8	advocacy role around this unacceptable situation and for
9	sharing with us some of the steps in the Province of
10	Saskatchewan.
11	I don't have any specific questions. Your
12	material was comprehensive, and I thank you for that. I'm
13	going to put to you the same question, however, that I
14	shared with your fellow panellists.
15	As you can imagine, in my situation, our
16	situation as Commissioners, we're looking at presenting
17	recommendations that are going to result in change and that
18	are going to empower and motivate governments to do what
19	they have to do, that we are tasked by government. And, as
20	I've said, as you've heard, it often comes down to
21	measuring, identifying success, identifying how specific
22	initiatives are measured as successful. So, I'll repeat
23	the question. For you, how do you measure success when it
24	comes to policing and policing in communities?
25	RETIRED CHIEF CLIVE WEIGHILL: Well, I think

1	there's two ways. There's a formal way of measuring it and
2	there's an informal way of measuring it. A formal way,
3	naturally, or doing many tools that we use now, you
4	know, through surveys and seeing how people feel, and
5	quantifying results that you're finding, if you're moving
6	forward or not on different issues or not. Also, informal
7	ways of measurement too. I mean, a community starts to
8	feel about a police service, because we're talking police
9	here, they get a feeling about a police service.

The best way I can describe this is, is that probably not every good story that ever happens people remember. They remember bad stories, always. They don't remember good. But, if they hear enough good stories and they see enough good stories, they start to get a feeling about a police organization.

And, if they get a feeling about a police organization when something does go wrong, and something is always going to go wrong, that's how the world works. But, if they have a feeling about a service or an agency, I won't say they can give the benefit of the doubt, but at least they can hear what an explanation might be and what the service is going to do before being too critical about it.

And, I think that really helps a community because I know from my experience, when I went to

1	Saskatoon, it was very fractured. When you have a
2	fractured community with the police, and you don't have
3	trust in a police service, I would say a community is
4	almost lost, because you have to have trust in the police,
5	and the police have to have trust in the community that
6	they're serving as well too. It's a two-way street.
7	So, in my mind, it's not so much of paper,

So, in my mind, it's not so much of paper, graphs and charts to show how good you are as a police service or how good you are doing in life. The measurement is from the people that you work with every day that you serve are going to be your measurement of how you are.

And, you certainly start to feel that in the community as you walk around and talk to different citizens, and they give you different stories about -- and not everybody's going to tell the Chief of Police what they think, you know, because you're the chief and they may be intimidated, but a lot of people do. And, you can start to feel when you're in a community going to different events how a community is starting to feel about our service.

And, I can't go out there and talk about how great the service is going to be, and -- measurement is how good the service is, is how the community feels about that.

And, I think in another big picture success, just to get away a little bit from policing is that, you know, the federal government, the provincial governments

23 Questions (Eyolfson)

put a lot of money into infrastructure. Infrastructure
projects, building bridges, you know, paving roads. And,
yes, infrastructure has crumbled in Canada. But, I would
like to see more money put into social infrastructure
because that's an infrastructure as well.

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And, when -- another one of the reasons they put money into physical infrastructure is to create jobs, to create a healthy economy. And, I can't see any difference if you're going to hire 150 construction workers or you hire 100 mental health people or addiction people. You're still providing jobs, you're still providing things for the economy. But, for every dollar you invest in that, I know for sure that it reaps many, many times what you put into it. And, it's simple things.

It's simple things like, in Saskatoon, we tracked 20 people that were most high, complex needs people in our city. Between those 20 people, they used about \$2 million worth of resources a year that might be mental health addictions, hospital emergencies, ambulances, police, because of the complex needs and they are homeless. United Way spearheaded a plan to end homelessness.

The first six months, 10 of those 20 people they found a place for a roof over their head, not all in the same place. There are different places that you can put people. They're very hard to place because they have

1	complex needs, and there's no doubt about that.
2	And, I haven't got because it was spur of
3	the moment, I haven't got the figures in front of me, but
4	it was startling. When you had those people that were
5	finally had a place of safety that they could have a roof
6	over their head, when you start to measure that like the
7	number of times that they had to go to the hospital
8	emergencies, and I'm just you can't quote me on these
9	numbers, but this is in a range like this.
10	They went from those 10 people, like from
11	300 and some times a year down to two; to have acute
12	psychiatric care went from, you know, 89 to one; being
13	incarcerated in police cells went from, you know, a few
14	hundred down to almost zero; having to use temporary
15	shelters went from 500-and-some nights down to nothing
16	because they already like the money that you can save by
17	putting money into that social infrastructure. So, to me,
18	that's what the success would be on the bigger picture that
19	we're talking about here today.
20	COMMISSIONER QAYAQ ROBINSON: Thank you for
21	sharing that specific example. Does the United Way have a
22	report on this or some stats, and perhaps for all your
23	RETIRED CHIEF CLIVE WEIGHILL: Yes, they do.
24	If you go to the United Way

COMMISSIONER QAYAQ ROBINSON: Okay. It's

1	public?
2	RETIRED CHIEF CLIVE WEIGHILL: in
3	Saskatoon, it's the whole picture's on there.
4	COMMISSIONER QAYAQ ROBINSON: Okay.
5	Wonderful. Thank you. I was going to ask your lawyer to
6	hook us up if it wasn't, but we will find it.
7	RETIRED CHIEF CLIVE WEIGHILL: If not, we
8	will make sure you get it.
9	COMMISSIONER QAYAQ ROBINSON: Okay. Thank
10	you both very much.
11	QUESTIONS BY COMMISSIONER MICHÈLE AUDETTE:
12	COMMISSIONER MICHÈLE AUDETTE: Merci,
13	Commissaire Robinson. If I may, I will ask my question en
L4	français.
15	OK. Bon matin. Bonjour et, encore une fois,
16	merci d'être venu nous rencontrer, d'être venu partager
17	l'expertise de votre… de vos nombreuses années de service,
18	mais aussi votre collaboration avec l'Association
19	canadienne des chefs de police. Alors, ayant toute cette
20	expertise-là et ce bagage-là au fil des années, j'imagine
21	que vous avez vu et entendu beaucoup de choses au sein de
22	la police en général à travers le Canada ou en
23	Saskatchewan. Vous avez fait état de bonnes et belles
24	pratiques, concrètes, ici avec la police de la Saskatchewan
25	et, ce qui est intéressant de voir, elle date de plusieurs

PANEL 2
Questions (Audette)

1	années pour certaines et qui incluent des comités de
2	femmes, des comités autochtones, des comités qui regroupent
3	la communauté LGBT2S.
4	À votre connaissance, est-ce que d'autres
5	corps policiers à travers le Canada ont… se sont intéressés
6	à vos pratiques?
7	CHIEF CLIVE WEIGHILL: Certainly police
8	agencies across Canada share what they're doing. We all
9	look at each other. We learn from each other. You know,
10	and there's other cities. You know, Vancouver does a lot
11	of things. Calgary does things. Edmonton does it. We all
12	do different things in different manners according to our -
13	- a lot of practices from Saskatchewan picked up. The HUB,
14	for one thing is, you know, spread across Canada right now.
15	So we do look at each other. We learn from
16	each other and we grow and it's always evolving. Policing
17	is evolving. If when I think when I started, where
18	policing is right now and how we deal with people and look
19	at social issues compared to when I just first started and
20	the training that I went through, it's a whole different
21	world now. It's not perfect. We've not hit utopia.
22	Probably never will, but things certainly have changed and
23	for the better.
24	COMMISSAIRE MICHÈLE AUDETTE: Est-ce que
25	vous êtes la seule province qui n'attend plus 24 heures

1	lorsqu'une maman appelle parce que son enfant manque, est
2	disparue ou on sait pas où elle est - ou un papa?
3	CHIEF CLIVE WEIGHILL: I'm sure almost every
4	province that I would could think of, and every Police
5	Service, especially if it's a child, they're going to act
6	on that immediately. And from my understanding, most
7	Police Services now have taken away that old wait 24 hours
8	before we take a report. That's a thing of the past. And
9	I think thank goodness to the awareness that we've had
10	raised here through this whole Inquiry and things leading
11	up to that has made a lot of changes for the Police
12	Services.
13	COMMISSAIRE MICHÈLE AUDETTE: Et si c'est une
14	adulte qui disparait ou qui manque à l'appel, est-ce que
15	les autres provinces, d'après vous, ont retiré aussi le
16	24 heures?
17	MR. CLIVE WEIGHILL: That's my
18	understanding. I can't quote everyone, but I would say a
19	large swath of Police Services now have all changed their
20	policies on that, yeah.
21	COMMISSAIRE MICHÈLE AUDETTE: Merci. Tout au
22	long de votre carrière, vous avez constaté que… pardon,
23	tout au long de votre carrière, avez-vous justement
24	constaté des pratiques policières au sein de vos équipes
25	qui pourraient être différentes en ce qui concerne les

Autochtones et le reste de la population de la Saskatchewan
ou de Saskatoon?

MR. CLIVE WEIGHILL: Absolutely. I think dealing with cultural issues, dealing with how you treat people and recognize how they think compared to how settler population thinks and it's different. Throughout my career I've learned, you know, by going to sweat lodges and dealing with the spirituality of Indigenous people and how differently sometimes they approach issues compared to how the police approach it or how government approaches it. It's a slower, more thoughtful way to do business. Sometimes it works very well. Sometimes it doesn't work very well in our -- I mean, when you start to clash.

But I think the education of -- certainly of police officers to understand what's happened in the Indigenous population across Canada and in Inuit, how things have evolved, how we got to where we are right now. And that understanding I didn't have when I started in policing, not at all. And that was never even taught in the police colleges in those days where now that is. And that's a big step I think.

When you're dealing with people that are living in poverty and poor housing and facing racism and all the vulnerability issues and stuff like that, you have to be able to put yourself sometimes in that situation,

1	which is hard because we never walked that mile, but you
2	have to try to put your mindset into the people that you're
3	working with and where they're coming from and how they're
4	thinking.

COMMISSAIRE MICHÈLE AUDETTE: Merci. Et, de façon un peu plus précise, quelles sont les pratiques lorsque les individus sont appréhendés en état d'ébriété - les pratiques policières, on s'entend?

MR CLIVE WEIGHILL: Okay. I'll speak again in first Saskatoon. We started an action accord in Saskatoon with the Saskatoon Tribal Council, the FSIN and the mental health -- through the Health Authority. Our position was that people that are intoxicated should not be in a police cell. That's -- they've got mental health or addiction problems. They're not criminals. And they shouldn't be in a police cell.

And we've worked very hard. There's a centre in Saskatoon where they received funding for stabilization beds, so that if somebody wasn't violent, we could take them there and they would have a place that they could be with dignity. And hopefully, in the morning, they could get some services that they need to help with their addictions, rather than just that opening the cell door, locking them up overnight. Two days later they're back in again. We lock them up and they never really get any help.

PANEL 2

Questions (Audette)

1	I think this has been a real kind of a game changer in our
2	city.
3	We also changed our policy too, because it
4	used to be if you found somebody that was intoxicated on
5	the street, you bring them into the cell. There's no more
6	trouble. Nobody else is complaining. But now we've made
7	our officers fill out a form, so they have to check, can
8	you take them to the brief detox rather than bringing them
9	to detention. Is there another a family member that
10	might take that person?
11	Now, you have to be very careful with that
12	because the last thing you want to do is take an
13	intoxicated person into a house that could cause more
14	problems, so you have to be very careful with that, but we
15	have a checklist that our officers have to go through
16	before they can bring somebody into detention for
17	intoxication. Because I firmly believe in, and people in
18	our action accord firmly believe a police cell isn't a
19	place for somebody that's got an addiction issue.
20	COMMISSAIRE MICHÈLE AUDETTE: Est-ce que vous
21	connaissez la pratique « Starlight Tour » et, si oui,
22	pouvez-vous
23	CHIEF CLIVE WEIGHILL: Yes.
24	COMMISSAIRE MICHÈLE AUDETTE: Pouvez-vous
25	m'expliquer qu'est-ce que c'est?

Questions (Audette)

1	CHIEF CLIVE WEIGHILL: Starlight tour was
2	coined about police officers taking people that were
3	intoxicated out of the city and dropping them off and
4	making them walk back into the city. That's what a
5	starlight tour was.
6	COMMISSAIRE MICHÈLE AUDETTE: Est-ce qu'il
7	existe des données concrètes? Combien de personnes ont
8	combien de polices ont utilisé cette pratique?
9	CHIEF CLIVE WEIGHILL: I would say that, in
10	my knowledge, that practice is not around. There was
11	certainly enough issues through the Stonechild inquiry.
12	Our service, unfortunately, was certainly highlighted on
13	that. It was a practice used across Canada, I would not
14	ever doubt that, in the past. But, you know, we've learned
15	from that.
16	In our service we've learned from that. The
17	Stonechild Inquiry was there. It had many, many
18	recommendations. And I'm very proud, as the Chief, to say
19	that every single recommendation from that was fulfilled
20	and something was done. It didn't just sit on the books.
21	But, you know, that also started a in our
22	province, a commission on First Nations Métis people in the
23	justice system that was chaired by Chief Littlechild of
24	Alberta. And that was across the province where people
25	would come and talk about justice issues. Not just the

police, but all kinds of justice issues facing the
Indigenous population.

Now layered on top of that, in our city of Saskatoon was a committee on strategic renewal stemming from the Stonechild Inquiry, where it was a partnership between the Saskatoon Tribal Council, Justice and the Saskatoon Police Service. Once again, with another set of recommendations to ensure this didn't happen again and to ensure that we had checks in place and started building relationships up again with the Indigenous people in Saskatoon.

So stemming from that, I would say that
Police Services across Canada were watching that. The
policies changed, tactics changed. Certainly they did in
our city, and I would say right across Canada. So it was a
hard time for our service. It was a hard time for our
province. But I would say a lot of good came out of that
because a lot of change has happened right across Canada in
policing stemming from that.

commissaire michèle audette: OK. Ben, merci beaucoup, et pour terminer je vous dirais que la méfiance, vous la connaissez, vous le savez, elle existe entre les femmes autochtones et les institutions policières, et l'objectif, c'est de se rappeler dans notre mandat, pour ma part, d'amener des recommandations qui vont ramener ou vont

1	construire cette confiance, mais il faut une volonté aussi
2	de la part des institutions policières. J'espère qu'elles
3	vont être au rendez-vous. Les femmes méritent d'être
4	protégées, des femmes méritent d'être soutenues, et ça, ça
5	s'applique à tous les corps policiers, et je vous dis merci
6	d'avoir soutenu une collègue et une amie à moi, Mme Pauline
7	Muskuego (phon.), qui tenait à vous saluer et qui est un
8	exemple que lorsqu'une famille est informée par un corps
9	policier, qui est mise au courant si les gens ont changé
10	dans le dossier de leur fille, ça peut être rassurant, ça
11	peut nous faire comprendre comment un système fonctionne
12	parce que c'est pas notre système. Et ça, je veux vous dire
13	merci au nom de Mme Muskuego (phon.), et je termine en
14	disant : j'apprécie, venant de votre part, que le « social
15	infrastructure » devrait être une recommandation.
16	Merci beaucoup.
17	RETIRED CHIEF CLIVE WEIGHILL: Thank you.
18	QUESTIONS BY COMMISSIONER MARION BULLER:
19	CHIEF COMMISSIONER MARION BULLER: Mr.
20	Weighill, I have just a few questions regarding your
21	recommendations to us. One of your recommendations
22	included funding or increased funding for infrastructure
23	in urban areas. Can you expand on that and perhaps give

RETIRED CHIEF CLIVE WEIGHILL: What I was

some examples of what you meant?

24

1	talking about there is that whenever we have an opportunity
2	to divert youth away from the criminal justice system and
3	we don't have addiction centres that we need, we don't
4	have a community based you know, we might have a John
5	Howard Society, we might have Elizabeth Fry, but there's
6	very little other avenues to divert a youth to.
7	So, once again, it's more of a social
8	infrastructure. We don't have to build buildings to make
9	this happen. It's not a big cost item in the long run.
10	But, certainly, there must have to be some effort put into
11	allowing us to divert that youth into something that they
12	can get the help from.
13	CHIEF COMMISSIONER MARION BULLER: Thank
14	you. Mr. Vicaire is next. Commissioner Eyolfson?
15	COMMISSIONER BRIAN EYOLFSON: I don't have
16	any additional questions at this time, so I just want to
17	thank you very much, Mr. Vicaire, for coming and sharing
18	your evidence with us. Thank you.
19	QUESTIONS BY COMMISSIONER QAJAQ ROBINSON:
20	COMMISSIONER QAJAQ ROBINSON: Bon matin.
21	And, that is the end of my French. Sorry. Je fatigue,
22	mais not on camera. So, Mr. Vicaire, Chief Vicaire, I
23	have a couple of questions for you, particularly about the
24	First Nations Policing Program and the contribution
25	agreement. You've shared a lot about the challenges and

1	the efforts in building the relationships, and I can only
2	imagine in Lac Simon, with the tragedies, that this has
3	been a very challenging time, so I tip my hat to you.
4	But, I also want to acknowledge very much
5	that it seems that you are dealing with a tremendous amount
6	of resourcing issues in trying to reach and meet the needs
7	of your community. So, in your presentation, I believe you
8	said that the contribution agreement under the tripartite
9	agreement funds 12 officers?
10	MR. JEAN VICAIRE: Yes, it does, including
11	myself.
12	COMMISSIONER QAJAQ ROBINSON: Yet, you need
13	20 plus and you are actually you have 20 plus officers?
14	MR. JEAN VICAIRE: Yes, we do.
15	COMMISSIONER QAJAQ ROBINSON: So, where does
16	that other money come from?
17	MR. JEAN VICAIRE: Well, like we mentioned
18	through the dialogue of renewing the agreement, that we
19	definitely realized that, compared to the last financial
20	fiscal year, that we dealt our almost 2.5 that we had in
21	budgeting by both levels of government, were down 200,000
22	from that, and we clearly indicated that we will put a stop
23	to this type of agreement the moment that the funding is
24	not providing the adequate services within our community.
25	Which means, that after nine months, if we realize that the

funding is not adequate, governments will be approached and

2	dialogue must continue to make sure that the community is
3	safe in all ways.
4	COMMISSIONER QAJAQ ROBINSON: When it comes
5	to determining the funding amount that you receive, do you
6	have any clarity from those whom you're negotiating with,
7	specifically the province of Quebec and the federal
8	government, on how they determine their funding formulas?
9	MR. JEAN VICAIRE: All I can say is that,
10	for being at the table, I personally have a hard time to
11	consider that these people are not aware of not
12	totally, but some are totally not aware of the
13	fundamentals, the values, the needs of First Nation
14	communities, specifically Lac Simon, as far as services
15	directly linked to public security within the community.
16	We have to remember that we are the only 24
17	hour service in that community. We are lucky that within
18	the last agreement, because of the incidents that took
19	place and I say lucky with very limited joy that we
20	have a call centre that provides answering services,
21	provides security for our officers, security for the
22	community, to make sure that we can localize a call
23	directly from the 911 service that we receive.
24	But, when we get back to looking at the
25	people that are in front of us, that are negotiating,

1	unfortunately, I've noticed that their sensitivity of
2	knowing what are the direct situations and problems that we
3	live on a daily basis are not of interest for them.
4	COMMISSIONER QAJAQ ROBINSON: Have they
5	shared with you what is of interest and how they come to
6	determine the funding that they believe is adequate?
7	MR. JEAN VICAIRE: The example that I could
8	give you is that what I had spoken about is that we made
9	a five year plan that was complete, precise, detailing the
10	funding that was needed with the experience that we had in
11	the last two years, the loss of the officer, the individual
12	that on it's item number 80 that we had presented,
13	and it's only at the third meeting after being asked that
14	they acknowledged our report.
15	COMMISSIONER QAJAQ ROBINSON: I'm going to
16	thank you for that. We've heard from Mr. Larose that the
17	Kativik Regional Police Force is dealing with the same
18	concerns, we've also heard from other forces under the
19	First Nations Policing Program that are in a very similar
20	situation. So, I want to thank you for adding to our
21	understanding of what is happening on this level.
22	I want to go and this is in line with
23	what I've been asking the other panellists. On the issue
24	of the laws that you enforce, and it's in your territory,
25	Anishinaabe law would be and values; am I correct? Are the

1	laws of the land?
2	MR. JEAN VICAIRE: The laws that we do apply
3	are the Criminal Code and the Highway Code, and any
4	Provincial Act that could be occur within the community.
5	There's no local bylaws or any Anishinaabe laws that exist
6	at this time.
7	COMMISSIONER QAJAQ ROBINSON: On paper;
8	right?
9	MR. JEAN VICAIRE: On paper.
10	COMMISSIONER QAJAQ ROBINSON: Okay. I just
11	but the laws and the values, and the people's laws and
12	values are rich and still alive?
13	MR. JEAN VICAIRE: Yes, they are.
14	COMMISSIONER QAJAQ ROBINSON: Do you find
15	that that disconnect or that conflict between the laws
16	Anishinaabe Indigenous laws and the laws that you are
17	mandated to enforce has an impact on relationship with the
18	community?
19	MR. JEAN VICAIRE: When I look at the
20	approach that we have as a self-administered police force,
21	our approach is totally different than when it's taken over
22	by an outside department. We're community-based, where, or
23	a daily basis, we have people from the community that are
24	doing policing within the community. We don't just create
25	programs and make sure that they apply, and without

regarding the elders, the youth, the involvement of the community, different sectors. All the different sectors.

We work on a regular basis to make sure that whatever interventions are -- like Mr. Weighill was saying, is that instead of incarcerating somebody, is there another alternative possible that we can use as an approach? Even though it's not in police practices and the guides that define what we have to do, can we use them? Yes, we can, and we will use them to make sure that we avoid tragic incidents that took place over the last two years, in particular, and in the last 10 that are well out there in the public knowledge. And, we try every day to make sure that not only are our officers safe, but the whole community from the youngest to the eldest.

Final question, and I give you the opportunity to share with us your thoughts on how you measure, how you identify and what success looks like. What does good community policing and the outcomes look like?

MR. JEAN VICAIRE: If I could define success, it would be that from the start -- I seriously believe that respect has to come back to the structures of the First Nation communities at the political level, at the service level, at all levels. You know, we're not here, we don't even have a home, a women's shelter within the

1	community of Lac Simon where it's prominent to have
2	violence against women within the community, and we don't
3	have the resources.

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They're asked to leave and go on the outside to get services that are unknown to them, or the language barrier is there, or the problems of leaving the community, leaving, maybe, the children behind. And, it's solutions that are plasters, you know, that don't -- there's no longterm, there's not even a mid-term or situations where -- I think the community has the capacity. And, we've put in the past that we can put in place not only at the police service level, but at other levels of health, social services, you know, that we are capable of making sure that all our people are safe within our communities. But, the infrastructures and what comes with that, and the specialized services to make sure that we attain the funding that is -- like Mr. Weighill said, if you don't invest the funding within the proper channels while -- at the forefront, you're going to pay a very higher price afterwards.

And, we see that now. If I go back to the negotiation part, if we want to call it negotiations for the Tripartite Agreement, it's only in June where I assisted a conference in Québec City that was organized by MSP Québec, Public Security Québec, where now the federal

PANEL 2

Questions (Robinson)

1	partners that were in the dialogue for renewing the
2	agreement are announcing us that we can apply now for a
3	prevention program. I'm surprised because this wasn't even
4	discussed at our negotiation table. So, here we are trying
5	to justify, again, that when we have the 5-year program
6	that was presented where the investment should have been
7	done and placed and offered.
8	COMMISSAIRE QAYAQ ROBINSON: Merci, Monsieur
9	Vicaire.
10	M. JEAN VICAIRE: Nakurmik.
11	COMMISSIONER QAYAQ ROBINSON: Ah! Ilaali!
12	(RIRES)
13	COMMISSAIRE MICHÈLE AUDETTE: Ah, c'est
14	gentil, ça.
15	Kuei! Bonjour!
16	M. JEAN VICAIRE: Bonjour.
17	COMMISSAIRE MICHÈLE AUDETTE: Il parait que
18	les Micmacs venaient voler les Faminous (phon.), à une
19	certaine époque, et maintenant on peut collaborer ensemble
20	puis je suis fière de dire que j'ai un fils micmac, et ça,
21	de votre communauté en plus, avec de la famille basque.
22	M. JEAN VICAIRE: Bienvenue dans notre grande
23	famille.
24	COMMISSAIRE MICHÈLE AUDETTE: Oui! Puis ça
25	s'est fait d'un commun accord.

1	Alors, toujours fiere de voir des
2	Autochtones dans des postes pas évidents ou des postes des
3	fois où les femmes autochtones peuvent défier ou réagir, et
4	j'en ai fait partie moi aussi, je ne me cache pas, mais
5	aujourd'hui je suis fière de porter et je le porte avec
6	humilité là le mandat de commissaire, donc je pose des
7	questions au même titre que M. Weighill pour qui j'ai
8	beaucoup de respect.
9	Vous avez, vous aussi, une expérience
10	incroyable au niveau de la pratique policière, de la
11	gestion, de l'administration et du terrain, puis est-ce que
12	vous, vous avez constaté que la pratique policière de la SQ
13	- on va parler de la Sûreté du Québec ici - peut être
14	différente en ce qui concerne les Autochtones et les
15	Québécois et Québécoises?
16	M. JEAN VICAIRE: Si je compare mon 24 ans au
17	sein de l'organisation de la Sûreté, j'ai eu le privilège
18	de voyager puis de travailler autant dans les communautés
19	inuites que les communautés cries, que les communautés
20	algonquines, dans ma communauté natale également, et

Dernièrement, on l'a vu par l'instauration

d'autres que j'ai eu l'occasion de travailler avec, je peux

pratiques ont eu à être modernisées au niveau des pratiques

vous dire que, constamment, au cours des années, les

policières au sein de la Sûreté.

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1	là suite de… aux évènements de Val-d'Or, l'instauration du
2	PPCMA qui tente d'améliorer les relations avec les gens du
3	milieu, sauf que y'a… mon idée à moi, puis c'est personnel
4	à moi, c'est que pour y avoir œuvré pendant 24 ans, faut
5	pas créer deux entités différentes ou similaires dans une
6	organisation qui, un, est ouverte, la collaboration est
7	ouverte à être dynamique, est ouverte à créer du
8	partenariat, et à moins de 3 kilomètres plus loin où les
9	mêmes gens font partie de cette organisation-là, ils sont
10	pas dans la même mentalité de… ou la même philosophie de
11	vouloir intervenir auprès de ces gens-là. Parce qu'à ma
12	connaissance, c'est pas une instauration qui a été faite de
13	concert avec l'accord ou la consultation des Premières
14	Nations, ce qui fait en sorte que, moi, j'ai toujours dit,
15	par mon expérience, alors que j'étais agent de liaison
16	autochtone, c'est que si on inclut pas les gens des
17	Premières Nations dans nos approches, dans nos façons de
18	foliar annual an taonaha lan Danadikana Matikana an annua an
	faire quand ça touche les Premières Nations, on sera pas
19	productif et efficace dans l'approche.
19 20	
	productif et efficace dans l'approche.
20	productif et efficace dans l'approche. COMMISSAIRE MICHÈLE AUDETTE: Monsieur

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M. JEAN VICAIRE: C'est le Poste de police

communautaire mixte autochtone. Moi, j'avais quitté à ce

orès mon départ, et ce que j'ai pu comprendre et le
lalogue que j'ai encore avec les gens de la Sûreté
ctuellement, puis ç'a été créé d'une façon surprenante là
vec avec de par la haute direction pour justement tenter
e remédier à la situation suite aux évènements de Val-
Or, de rapprochement, de difficultés qui ont été vécues
ı cours des années que… 2015 et avant.
COMMISSAIRE MICHÈLE AUDETTE: Est-ce que vous
ous voyiez des avantages avec ça? Êtes-vous en mesure de
es voir?
M. JEAN VICAIRE: Je peux vous dire que je
enlève pas la bonne volonté de l'avoir créé, mais je
eviens à dire que la création aurait dû se faire avec la
ollaboration des gens des Premières Nations pour justement
oriabolación des gens des fremreres Nacions pour justement
ontribuer dans les valeurs, contribuer dans le respect,
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M. JEAN VICAIRE : Effectivement.

1	COMMISSIONEER	MICHELE	AUDETTE	:	Je

comprends. En ensuite, avec toute votre belle longue carrière -j'espère qu'elle était belle!- quelles sont les pratiques lorsque des individus, des hommes et des femmes sont appréhendés en état d'ébriété? Les pratiques policières, on s'entend.

M. JEAN VICAIRE : Oui, ma carrière a été belle, mais parfois difficile. Ce que je peux vous dire, puis ma carrière est juste rendue à 36 ans et demi, donc je suis un débutant!

Quand on regarde les interventions, je vous l'ai mentionné hier qu'on a huit policiers et une policière issus des Premières Nations dans notre service. On a déjà été plus que ça, mais pour des raisons multiples, on est rendus à cela... si on compare huit sur douze. Mais la mentalité et la philosophie des gens et ceux qui sont de l'extérieur de la communauté sont là depuis au moins sept ans, ce qui facilite énormément les relations, les échanges, parce que les équipes sont divisées entre les gens issus de la communauté, issus des Premières Nations. Puis le partage, le respect, la façon, l'approche, c'est sûr et certain qu'on va tout faire pour éviter d'incarcérer quelqu'un parce qu'il est dans une situation d'état mental perturbé - ça, c'est sûr et certain.

D'ailleurs, on fait beaucoup de pression au

1	niveau du Centre hospitalier de Val d'Or pour nous
2	faciliter les accès à différents services de santé mentale,
3	quand les cas viennent à notre connaissance, pour faciliter
4	que ces services-là soient déployés.

La communauté, également, le lendemain, on a un policier éducateur ; son rôle à lui est d'assurer le suivi avec les évènements, quotidiennement, avec les gens du Centre de santé et des services sociaux pour voir à remédier à des situations qui pourraient se prolonger et voir s'il n'y a pas des solutions compatibles pour soit des problèmes de consommation, comportementaux, de santé mentale et tous les autres qu'on pourrait retrouver.

C'est sûr et certain que la détention n'est pas la solution à prévaloir.

COMMISSIONEER MICHÈLE AUDETTE : Alors vous, de votre côté, on a entendu votre collègue de la Saskatchewan et de Saskatoon nous dire qu'il connaissait la pratique Starlight Tour. Est-ce que c'est quelque chose dont vous avez déjà entendu parler?

M. JEAN VICAIRE : C'est quelque chose dont j'ai déjà entendu parler puis que... je ne peux pas comprendre cette situation-là. Je regarde ma communauté à moi puis ça serait... je dirais, comme la commissaire Brenda Lucki, qui, pour moi, ça serait une terminaison d'emploi pour moi si je laissais ça se dérouler dans ma communauté.

1	On ne peut pas… c'est inacceptable, pour moi.
2	COMMISSIONEER MICHÈLE AUDETTE : Mais vous en
3	avez déjà entendu parler?
4	M. JEAN VICAIRE : Oui, j'en ai entendu
5	parler.
6	COMMISSIONEER MICHÈLE AUDETTE : Est-ce qu'il
7	existe des données sur ce type de pratique?
8	M. JEAN VICAIRE : Moi, je n'en ai pas vu
9	comme tel.
10	COMMISSIONEER MICHÈLE AUDETTE : Vous n'en
11	avez pas vu? Okay.
12	Est-ce qu'il y a d'autres pratiques
13	j'imagine que ces données-là ne sont pas codifiées dans
14	votre système ; dans ce cas-là, est-ce qu'il y a d'autres
15	pratiques non codifiées ou des comportements de policiers
16	qui pourraient qui, volontairement ou involontairement,
17	engendrer la méfiance entre les femmes autochtones et les
18	policiers?
19	M. JEAN VICAIRE : Je ne pourrais pas moi,
20	il n'y en a pas qui me viennent à l'idée, qui pourraient
21	nuire au niveau des pratiques policières, au niveau… parce
22	que si je regarde, pour revenir à la desserte qu'on fait au
23	sein de la communauté, la dynamique de travail est
24	fortement assumée par les gens issus des Premières Nations
25	puis de la communauté.

1	Puis les gens qui sont de l'extérieur sont
2	des policiers d'expérience et sont très sensibles et
3	impliqués dans la communauté, à tous les niveaux : autant
4	au niveau des sports… regardez, pas plus tard que cette fin
5	de semaine, il y a un tournoi de pêche qui a été organisé
6	par la police, avec différents intervenants de la
7	communauté, pendant deux jours. Puis ça va se dérouler
8	directement au Lac Simon, à la communauté. Puis je pense
9	que c'est l'une des très belles initiatives d'essayer de
10	cheminer à travers les évènements qui ont eu lieu en 2016-
11	2017 et antérieurement à ça. Parce que ça a été durement
12	frappé… lourdement frappé, au niveau de ces évènements-là.
13	Puis on tente, je vous dirais
14	COMMISSIONEER MICHÈLE AUDETTE : Quels
15	évènements? Quand vous parlez d'évènements?
16	M. JEAN VICAIRE : L'évènement où le policier
17	est décédé en fonction et la personne qui s'est enlevé la
18	vie par la suite. Et l'autre évènement, deux mois plus
19	tard, que malheureusement, les policiers ont mortellement
20	neutralisé quelqu'un au sein de la communauté. Alors, ce
21	sont des évènements très tragiques et ça fait juste deux
22	ans de ça.
23	Donc, ce n'est pas oublié : il y a encore
24	des familles qui sont impliquées, qui sont concernées dans

ça. On a du travail à faire. J'écoute avec passion la

1	Commission Viens pour voir un peu comment nos gens ont été
2	lourdement affectés au cours des années par des
3	interventions policières. Et j'ai à rencontrer
4	prochainement quelques familles, avec des aînés, pour
5	m'appuyer dans cette démarche-là, pour essayer de passer à
6	travers ces évènements-là qui ont été tragiques pour ces
7	gens-là.
8	Autant au niveau policier parce que ce n'est
9	pas facile : il faut dire qu'eux aussi ont été lourdement
10	touchés avec l'enquête, le rapport d'enquête qui a été
11	fait… excusez, par la Commission des normes de l'équité en
12	santé et sécurité au travail. Tout le monde a été affecté
13	dans ça.
14	Je vois la différence, où j'ai passé les
15	trois années, de 2010 à 2013 et j'ai fait un retour à cette
16	fonction-là parce que j'ai une passion. Et je veux la
17	partager aux autres, je veux laisser un héritage qui va
18	suivre son cours et que les gens puissent être en sécurité
19	dans cette communauté-là, à long terme.
20	COMMISSIONEER MICHÈLE AUDETTE : Oui. Puis
21	c'est sûr qu'on a eu, à cette époque-là et encore
22	aujourd'hui, une pensée pour la famille du jeune policier
23	et pour la communauté du Lac-Simon.
24	Pour revenir à la méfiance, nous avons

entendu à maintes reprises que cette méfiance-là entre les

iemmes autochtones et les policiers, et ce a travers le
Canada et le Québec, a fait partie… n'est pas à l'abri de
ça. Je veux reformuler ma question : pensez-vous qu'il y a
des façons ou des comportements qui font qu'il existe… elle
est là, cette méfiance. Pourquoi elle est là, entre la
police ou l'institution et les femmes autochtones?

M. JEAN VICAIRE: Moi, je dirais qu'on a un besoin de formation au niveau de ... non seulement au niveau des organisations policières à l'extérieur des communautés, mais également à l'intérieur. Je vous dirais que malheureusement, même dans notre service, il n'y a aucune mention de favoriser une formation sur la réalité autochtone des Premières Nations. Tout l'aspect des pensionnats, l'aspect des difficultés au cours des diverses décennies que les Premières Nations, particulièrement chez le peuple Anishnabe, ont vécu.

On n'a pas l'occasion et ça, c'est l'une des facettes que je veux défendre, au niveau du financement au niveau de la prévention : je pense que c'est un modèle qu'on doit aller s'approprier pour, justement, permettre à ces policiers et policières-là d'avoir la formation. Et dans les organisations qui sont à l'extérieur des communautés, moi, je dis que les organisations policières... ce n'est pas avec un cours de deux jours qu'on va créer le respect, créer le rapprochement et créer les valeurs de ces

1	organisations-là à tout un chacun des différentes ethnies
2	ou nations avec qui on va traiter.
3	Je pense que les hautes directions de ces
4	services policiers là doivent davantage se rapprocher
5	elles-mêmes des Premières Nations.
6	COMMISSIONEER MICHÈLE AUDETTE : Vous avez
7	aussi répondu, hier, à Me Miller, lors du contre-
8	interrogatoire, qu'une fois qu'on vous avait rapporté… que
9	vous aviez rapporté à la Sûreté du Québec, la situation des
10	femmes autochtones de la communauté dont vous desservez.
11	On ne vous a pas mis au courant du cours du processus
12	d'enquête, puis ni de la conclusion de celle-ci. Alors, on
13	a aussi entendu plusieurs familles au Québec on va
14	revenir encore au Québecé qu'elles regrettaient la façon
15	dont les pratiques policières se passent en cas de mort ou
16	de disparition d'une membre de leur famille, puis qu'il y a
17	comme pas de communication. C'est limité.
18	Avec votre expérience et vous avez fait
19	mention aussi de la famille de Linda Condeau
20	(phonétique) auriez-vous des suggestions à faire pour
21	améliorer cette situation?
22	M. JEAN VICAIRE: Dans le Guide des
23	pratiques policières au niveau du Québec, quand il y a un
24	tel événement, la pratique usuelle et normale c'est d'avoir
25	un contact régulier dans ces cas-là. On contact régulier

n'est pas defini, mais selon moi, dans ces cas-la, le
plus l'avantage d'avoir du rapprochement et un dialogue
ouvert avec les membres de la famille et, comme M. Weighill
le mentionnait des fois, il y a une possibilité d'avoir une
permission au niveau de la famille, de le distribuer à
d'autres services ou à d'autres organismes, exemple, le
Conseil de la nation, pour être mieux informés et mieux au
courant de tels événements.

Et ça, je pense qu'avec un dialogue constant comme ça, particulier, avec les membres de la famille, parce que c'est non seulement arrivé en Abitibi, mais c'est arrivé ailleurs... j'ai eu l'occasion d'entendre ça à Québec lors d'une présentation qui avait été faite dans le secteur de Kahnawake où un événement similaire a été... et je trouvais ça inacceptable dans la condition et dans la façon qu'on avait traité le cas où personne n'avait été informé.

Je pense qu'aujourd'hui, on est rendu à un temps, et je vais le redire, c'est de moderniser ces pratiques-là et de favoriser le dialogue et l'information, pas au point... je respecte les modalités d'une enquête. Ça c'est correct. C'est normal pour ne pas perdre en vue l'importance des éléments de preuve, mais le fait d'informer la famille sur le déroulement, qu'est-ce qui s'est passé, puis c'est quoi les choses à prévoir dans

l'éventualité et connaitre mieux le fonctionnement d'une
enquête, sans détailler l'enquête comme telle, mais comment
fonctionne une enquête? C'est quoi les expertises qui se
font au laboratoire de sciences judiciaires et de médecine
légale à Montréal, à titre d'exemple? C'est quoi le Bureau
du coroner? C'est quoi toutes ces entités-là que ces gens-
là sont démunis à ne pas savoir, à ne pas connaitre parce
que c'est des grosses institutions et l'accès n'est pas si
simple que ça.

COMMISSAIRE MICHÈLE AUDETTE: En effet. En effet.

Alors, dans ce cas, pensez-vous qu'il serait nécessaire de faire des protocoles entre la Sûreté et du Québec et les corps policiers autochtones pour assurer une liaison avec les familles qui ont perdu un être cher, qu'on soit sur communauté ou hors communauté, puis que ce soit adapté, évidemment, aux besoins des familles?

M. JEAN VICAIRE: Moi, je vous dirais, pour avoir œuvré à la Sûreté du Québec. C'est à eux à mettre en place une politique de gestion qui est claire à ce niveau-là, d'assurer que cette pratique-là, peu importe que ce soit issu des Premières nations ou peu importe l'identité de la personne ou l'ethnie de la personne ou quiconque que ce soit, je pense que c'est une procédure qui devrait être adaptée normalement parce qu'on parle de la disparition ou

1	le décès d'une personne humaine et l'importance de ça, pour
2	moi, est primordiale. On peut pas laisser les gens, comme
3	on dirait, dans les nuages en pensant toutes sortes de
4	choses.

Et c'est là que la crédibilité des services de police vient en doute, parce que les gens sont mal informés et c'est la résultante normale.

Comme citoyen, je pense que tout le monde a le droit d'avoir un minimum d'information, pas après 10 ans, pas après 5, immédiatement au cours des événements, dans le meilleur des possibles, de l'information. Il ne faut pas que les médias savent plus que les gens de la famille. Je pense que ça c'est une importance cruciale.

COMMISSAIRE MICHÈLE AUDETTE: Oui.

Bien, je vous remercie beaucoup et je dis le même message que j'ai partagé comme conclusion avec votre collègue, M. Weighill. Les femmes autochtones dans nos communautés à travers le Canada méritent d'être protégées. Elles ont ce droit-là et pendant trop longtemps, les communautés autochtones qui ont eu des ententes tripartites se retrouvaient avec des gens qui ont été nommés par une personne qui a cette autorité-là comme surnuméraire, qui n'était pas des policiers formés, et je ne crois pas qu'aucune municipalité aurait accepté d'avoir des policiers non formés.

1	Alors, je suis contente de voir que chez les
2	autochtones, vous êtes un bel exemple qu'on peut avoir des
3	autochtones formés full fledged, dans mon mauvais français,
4	et dans nos recommandations, c'est de s'assurer aussi que
5	ces femmes-là soient protégées par des gens dûment formés
6	mais aussi avec ce que vous nous proposez au niveau des
7	cultures autochtones et ainsi de suite.
8	Merci d'être venu.
9	M. JEAN VICAIRE: (Langue autochtone
10	parlée).
11	CHIEF COMMISSIONER MARION BULLER: Mr.
12	Vicaire, my colleagues asked the questions I intended to
13	ask, so there's a benefit in being last. I would just
14	simply want to close by saying thank you very much for
15	being with us. Your evidence has been very helpful. Thank
16	you.
17	MR. JEAN VICAIRE: It's been an honour.
18	CHIEF COMMISSIONER MARION BULLER: Thank
19	you.
20	And Sergeant Stewart. Me?
21	UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Oui.
22	CHIEF COMMISSIONER MARION BULLER: See if I
23	can read your minds.
24	SARGEANT DEE STEWART: I was avoiding that.
25	CHIEF COMMISSIONER MARION BULLER: I noticed

1	you were like this.
2	QUESTIONS FROM CHIEF COMMISSIONER MARION BULLER:
3	CHIEF COMMISSIONER MARION BULLER: Sergeant
4	Stewart, in your testimony you mentioned commitment sticks.
5	Can you explain that a little bit more, please?
6	SERGEANT DEE STEWART: The commitment
7	sticks?
8	CHIEF COMMISSIONER MARION BULLER: Yes.
9	SERGEANT DEE STEWART: It was actually
10	started by former Chief Belleau of Esk'etemc.
11	CHIEF COMMISSIONER MARION BULLER: Yes.
12	SERGEANT DEE STEWART: So she started an
13	initiative and it was her and a Elder from the community
14	and he had a suggestion to have these commitment sticks and
15	have people pledge to live violent free and to stop
16	violence within their communities.
17	So her philosophy is we need to take control
18	in our communities. We need to stand up in our
19	communities. I wear two hats here.
20	CHIEF COMMISSIONER MARION BULLER: Yeah.
21	SERGEANT DEE STEWART: When I say "we" I
22	mean First Nations, so that's why that's how the
23	initiative and that was kind of the movement towards it.
24	And she was a big driving force behind getting our
25	communities in B.C. to be accountable in our communities

1	and help ourselves within. Yeah
2	CHIEF COMMISSIONER MARION BULLER: Okay.
3	And you mentioned yesterday that some chiefs had entered
4	into this process.
5	SERGEANT DEE STEWART: Oh, there she had
6	gone to I think yeah, it's called The Gathering our
7	Wisdom. And she had over 120 First Nation leaders and
8	Chiefs, and they pledged to the commitment sticks, held it
9	high and committed that they would, and in our communities
10	in B.C., be accountable to live violent free themselves,
11	but also help their communities and Indigenous women and
12	girls live a
13	CHIEF COMMISSIONER MARION BULLER: Would it
14	be possible to get a list of the names of the people at
15	that meeting who made that commitment?
16	SERGEANT DEE STEWART: I think Charlene
17	Belleau and I don't know if she's got a list, but she's
18	definitely I can get that for you.
19	CHIEF COMMISSIONER MARION BULLER: Okay.
20	Thank youas well as the wording of the actual
21	commitment, please?
22	SERGEANT DEE STEWART: Yes.
23	CHIEF COMMISSIONER MARION BULLER: Thank
24	you.
25	SERGEANT DEE STEWART: Yes.

1	CHIEF COMMISSIONER MARION BULLER: I want to
2	make sure that I understand what your unit does. Is it
3	correct that your unit does not do actual on the ground
4	policing in Indigenous communities?
5	SERGEANT DEE STEWART: So, I'm in charge of
6	the positions, and they actually go out to our communities.
7	They're all they're not enforcement, they're not doing
8	Criminal Code, but there are program services for the
9	communities.
10	CHIEF COMMISSIONER MARION BULLER: So, the
11	members in your unit then are more of a public relations
12	arm of the RCMP then
13	SERGEANT DEE STEWART: Absolutely. And, I
14	remind them that they're working for the 108 members that
15	are on the ground in our communities helping them.
16	CHIEF COMMISSIONER MARION BULLER: Okay.
17	Thank you. And, also, in your testimony, you mentioned
18	about recruiting, but I didn't hear much about retention of
19	Indigenous members.
20	SERGEANT DEE STEWART: As in?
21	CHIEF COMMISSIONER MARION BULLER: Keeping
22	them in the force. Can you describe what, if any, programs
23	there are in E Division to keep Indigenous members in the
24	force?
25	SERGEANT DEE STEWART: My FMP Program.

1	CHIEF COMMISSIONER MARION BULLER: Yes.
2	SERGEANT DEE STEWART: That is what keeps
3	them.
4	CHIEF COMMISSIONER MARION BULLER: That is
5	it?
6	SERGEANT DEE STEWART: Yes.
7	CHIEF COMMISSIONER MARION BULLER: Okay.
8	SERGEANT DEE STEWART: They we've it's
9	designed to help with constable as we've all talked
10	yesterday, I have been in Aboriginal policing section for
11	13 years. But, really 18 years of my life has been to
12	First Nation communities. Our First Nation members are
13	afforded positions. We have 108 positions, and they're
14	Section 16 positions, so they're designated for First
15	Nation members who want to go to those positions. And, we
16	also have a constable, corporal, sergeant, you know, those
17	ranks, and it allows them for career development.
18	And so, I feel like they can move through,
19	but still work within. They don't have to leave us, as in,
20	I mean, leave Aboriginal policing in order to promote. I
21	certainly didn't, and I'm here running the unit, so it
22	affords you career advancement. So, to me, that's the big
23	one that, you know but many want to do other careers as
24	well, police dog handlers, those kinds of things. Yes.
25	CHIEF COMMISSIONER MARION BULLER: Okay.

Thank you, Sergeant. 1 --- QUESTIONS BY COMMISSIONER MICHÈLE AUDETTE: 2 COMMISSIONER MICHÈLE AUDETTE: Merci, Madame 3 la Commissaire en chef. 4 Un peu d'exercice! Alors, merci beaucoup 5 6 d'être partie de votre belle région pour venir nous partager votre vérité, votre expertise et votre expérience 7 et, encore une fois, je ne me gêne pas pour dire que je 8 9 suis toujours fière de voir une femme autochtone s'impliquer dans des milieux, je dirais, non traditionnels, 10 pour cette fois-ci. Et c'est un beau courage. 11 Mais en même temps, on est ici pour se dire 12 les vraies choses ou se poser les bonnes questions, des 13 questions peut-être difficiles, mais je vais y aller avec 14 15 sincérité et douceur, quand même. Je comprends que votre expertise est 16 17 vraiment au niveau de la formation et du recrutement, mais vous faites partie quand même de la grande famille de la 18 GRC. Et en 2013, pour moi, ça a été un choc visuel, un choc 19 spirituel, en tout cas, ça a été frappant de voir le 20 21 rapport de Human Rights Watch sur la relation policière GRC et les femmes autochtones dans le nord de la Colombie 22 Britannique. Vous êtes au courant de ce rapport? 23 24 SERGEANT DEE STEWART : Hum hum.

25

COMMISSIONEER MICHÈLE AUDETTE : Hum hum. Il

1	y a trois sections dans ce rapport où on demande au
2	gouvernement fédéral, au gouvernement provincial et à la
3	GRC.

Je comprendrai si vous n'êtes pas en mesure de répondre parce que ce n'est pas votre mandat, mais avezvous connaissance si, au sein de la GRC, parce que vous vous occupez des policiers autochtones, que vous avez mis en place une stratégie pour répondre à ce rapport-là, sur la relation entre la GRC et les femmes autochtones?

SERGEANT DEE STEWART: I honestly don't know if policies have been put in place for that exercise. I do know that when anything happens within our Aboriginal communities in BC, I'm notified immediately, and immediate action is always taken with regards to any incident that is a complaint regarding a first -- even a complaint against an RCMP member. Policy wise, I'm sorry, I can't speak on that.

I do know that with our current leadership, not that -- I'm not saying that the last leadership wasn't, but the current leadership that we have in BC in the RCMP is strong. And, it is -- First Nations are a priority. And, not that they weren't before, but I'm just saying that with the current leadership that we have, also above me is an Indigenous supervisor, he's the Superintendent John Bruer, very engaged and very strong, so I have a lot of

1	supports. And, when it comes to anything that's affecting
2	our communities, north or anywhere in BC, and there's a
3	complaint or anything, it is strongly looked at. It is
4	investigated. And, you know
5	COMMISSIONER MICHÈLE AUDETTE: Okay.
6	SERGEANT DEE STEWART: and our policies
7	are in place, and whether it's senior management that
8	there's going to be, you know, complaints against, it's all
9	taken care of. Like, it's not ignored. So, yes.
10	COMMISSIONER MICHÈLE AUDETTE: So, if those
11	questions should be no, I'll do it in English. Enough
12	exercise. No, just kidding.
13	SERGEANT DEE STEWART: Sorry.
14	COMMISSIONER MICHÈLE AUDETTE: No, it's
15	okay.
16	SERGEANT DEE STEWART: Sorry.
17	COMMISSIONER MICHÈLE AUDETTE: Just so
18	because of the time also, those questions I guess I would
19	have to ask your supervisor if they had in mind or already
20	put in place an action plan to respond to that report
21	because the relationship was so broken, or inexistent, or
22	unacceptable, according to the report, of course, and the
23	truth of those women and girls. So, that would be the
24	person that I could we could ask those questions?
25	SERGEANT DEE STEWART: I would say that the

PANEL 2
Questions (Audette)

next witness might be able to answer those questions. 1 COMMISSIONER MICHÈLE AUDETTE: Oh, you're 2 3 good. 4 SERGEANT DEE STEWART: I don't mean to put it on them. 5 COMMISSIONER MICHÈLE AUDETTE: 6 perfect. 7 8 **SERGEANT DEE STEWART:** Yes. 9 COMMISSIONER MICHÈLE AUDETTE: And, I will. So, whoever you are, I will. Mon Franglais, sorry about 10 that. And, you heard me asking the question to Mr. 11 12 Weighill and Mr. Vicaire about the Starlight Tour. Is it something you've heard in your territory, your region? 13 SERGEANT DEE STEWART: Yes. The Law 14 15 Enforcement Preparatory Program ---COMMISSIONER MICHÈLE AUDETTE: No, no, no, 16 17 no. 18 SERGEANT DEE STEWART: No, no, no, no. I'm going to answer your question. That Law Enforcement 19 20 Preparatory Program that we teach in Merritt, Nicola Valley 21 Institute, we make sure those things are brought forward. So, we discuss that, actually, during the class. It was at 22 this ---23 24 COMMISSIONER MICHÈLE AUDETTE: Those things? Which things? 25

PANEL 2
Questions (Audette)

1	SERGEANT DEE STEWART: A discussion topic on
2	the Starlight Tours
3	COMMISSIONER MICHÈLE AUDETTE: Okay.
4	SERGEANT DEE STEWART: and just to get a
5	conversation going about, you know, what has happened in
6	the past, and that it's not going to happen again, and that
7	that's not something that's going to be tolerated within
8	BC. So, within that course, that's how I know about the
9	Starlight Tours. It's something that we actually educated
10	ourselves on to make sure that we don't want the
11	students not to be educated on past behaviours and what is
12	expected now as a police officer.
13	COMMISSIONER MICHÈLE AUDETTE: So, it
14	doesn't exist anymore
15	SERGEANT DEE STEWART: No, I
16	COMMISSIONER MICHÈLE AUDETTE: to your
17	knowledge?
18	SERGEANT DEE STEWART: have not and I
19	have not ever heard of it in BC, I'm sorry.
20	COMMISSIONER MICHÈLE AUDETTE: And, you said
21	not tolerate, so they will be measured if the situation was
22	still happening?
23	SERGEANT DEE STEWART: Yes.
24	COMMISSIONER MICHÈLE AUDETTE: Okay. I take
25	your facial responded. Well, that was, for me, my

PANEL 2
Questions (Audette)

1	question. And, to conclude, the training is very, very
2	important. We've heard that everywhere we went. And, I
3	don't know how much time or hours you spend on Indigenous
4	realities or local, but also nationally across Canada, do
5	you know how much time when you train your new your
6	cadet, I guess you say in English?
7	SERGEANT DEE STEWART: I could only speak to
8	my
9	COMMISSIONER MICHÈLE AUDETTE: Yes.
10	SERGEANT DEE STEWART: unit.
11	COMMISSIONER MICHÈLE AUDETTE: Yes.
12	SERGEANT DEE STEWART: And, like I said,
13	it's the you mean cross-cultural training?
14	COMMISSIONER MICHÈLE AUDETTE: Yes.
15	SERGEANT DEE STEWART: Is that what you
16	mean?
17	COMMISSIONER MICHÈLE AUDETTE: Thank you.
18	Yes.
19	SERGEANT DEE STEWART: I think I talked
20	about it yesterday that for BC, it's quite extensive. We
21	have a lot of facets and it's constantly going. Like I
22	explained the Agora course, the computer course, is a
23	baseline. And, from there, there are several other things
24	we do to make sure constant cross-cultural training is
25	occurring, including I had explained the mandatory

1	training, once a year, all those members come together and
2	we do a cross-cultural training and/or sometimes this
3	year, we're going to do Lahalle (phonetic), little bit
4	games and whatnot there.

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But, yes, I -- and I'm a big advocate for -like I had said yesterday, I had a chief, kind of -- a close chief, a friend. And, he had said, what are you police doing to cross-cultural train your, you know -- this is on the news or -- and I started laughing, and I went to go say, what we did, and he went, wait a minute. What am I doing? And, he and I, kind of, ignited something.

And, it's true, we can learn from books and exercises, but the real cross-cultural training has to come from our communities. And, I was happy to hear that there was a lady that spoke the other day about cross-cultural training and it costs money to do cross-cultural training, and to me, it shouldn't be put on the community. The community should supply the training and we should be funding, so that it's not a -- you know, it should be built into our CTA money, it should be funded so that we are addressing those, but in a very good way that it's community led, not RCMP led. I learn more from a community led cross-cultural training than talking heads at a conference.

1	telling me that the community has to pay for the
2	SERGEANT DEE STEWART: I think that not
3	in mine.
4	COMMISSIONER MICHÈLE AUDETTE: Okay.
5	SERGEANT DEE STEWART: I make sure that my
6	members send me business proposals and I would never say
7	no. And, they do, they facilitate. But, it's also as I
8	had addressed yesterday, my FNP members don't need to be
9	trained, my First Nation members. But, the detachment does
10	because detachments are provincial members that go into our
11	communities. And, my First Nation Policing members are
12	cross-culturally trained. The detachment that goes in
13	there needs to. So, to me, it's the detachments that needs
14	to be cross-culturally trained, not just the people that
15	are, you know, there all the time.
16	COMMISSIONER MICHÈLE AUDETTE: So, you're
17	recommending this?
18	SERGEANT DEE STEWART: That would be a
19	recommendation.
20	COMMISSIONER MICHÈLE AUDETTE: Merci
21	beaucoup. Thank you.
22	CHIEF COMMISSIONER MARION BULLER: Best
23	response to date.
24	QUESTIONS BY COMMISSIONER QAJAQ ROBINSON:
25	COMMISSIONER QAJAQ ROBINSON: Thank you.

1	You threw me off my train of thought, so let me compose
2	myself. First, I want to thank you very much for being
3	here and your candour.
4	Both Commissioner Audette and Commissioner
5	Buller asked a couple of my questions, so I'm down to only
6	only down to a couple.
7	SERGEANT DEE STEWART: What does success
8	look like?
9	COMMISSIONER QAJAQ ROBINSON: That's number
10	2. Yes.
11	SERGEANT DEE STEWART: I'm ready.
12	COMMISSIONER QAJAQ ROBINSON: You've been
13	doing your homework. I'm excited. My first question
14	though, is more so a question of a little bit of
15	understanding. So, we talked about overseeing community
16	policing agreements, and is it how many communities in
17	BC have the and I'm assuming this is similar to the CTA?
18	SERGEANT DEE STEWART: The Community
19	Tripartite Agreements?
20	COMMISSIONER QAJAQ ROBINSON: Yes.
21	SERGEANT DEE STEWART: Yes.
22	COMMISSIONER QAJAQ ROBINSON: And, that's
23	the same that we heard about
24	SERGEANT DEE STEWART: We're funded the same
25	for the self-admin

PANEL 2
Questions (Robinson)

1	COMMISSIONER QAJAQ ROBINSON: Okay.
2	SERGEANT DEE STEWART: Yes.
3	COMMISSIONER QAJAQ ROBINSON: And, how many
4	of those in the province of
5	SERGEANT DEE STEWART: We have 55 CTAs,
6	Community Tripartite Agreements, that cover 132
7	COMMISSIONER QAJAQ ROBINSON: Okay.
8	SERGEANT DEE STEWART: communities.
9	COMMISSIONER QAJAQ ROBINSON: Okay.
10	SERGEANT DEE STEWART: And, we have 200
11	communities
12	COMMISSIONER QAJAQ ROBINSON: Okay.
13	SERGEANT DEE STEWART: in BC.
14	COMMISSIONER QAJAQ ROBINSON: And, the RCMP
15	are not signatories to this, but you support
16	SERGEANT DEE STEWART: We're a service
17	provider.
18	COMMISSIONER QAJAQ ROBINSON: Okay. Service
19	provider. So, you do the front you do on the ground
20	work?
21	SERGEANT DEE STEWART: Well, that's where
22	my 108 members
23	COMMISSIONER QAJAQ ROBINSON: Okay.
24	SERGEANT DEE STEWART: they fall
25	underneath those CTA communities or the CTAs.

PANEL 2
Questions (Robinson)

1	COMMISSIONER QAJAQ ROBINSON: But, your 108
2	are not GD officers, right, as Marion
3	SERGEANT DEE STEWART: No.
4	COMMISSIONER QAJAQ ROBINSON: indicated?
5	Okay. So, in terms of the RCMP's role and relationship
6	when it comes to I appreciate that you're not a
7	signatory to this, but I'd like to hear your thoughts, if
8	you're comfortable, on the importance of these self-
9	administered agreements. And, you've heard some of the
10	questions that I've asked about challenges with funding,
11	challenges with the, sort of, root values at play.
12	However, having been an officer within the
13	RCMP at the detachment level, as well as working with these
14	communities, what are your thoughts on the value and the
15	importance of either self-administered, under that program,
16	or just more broadly, communities running their own police
17	forces?
18	SERGEANT DEE STEWART: So, not having RCMP,
19	but having tribal? I think that's all about consultation
20	with that community. I have one self-administered in BC,
21	Stl'atl'imx Tribal.
22	COMMISSIONER QAJAQ ROBINSON: Okay.
23	SERGEANT DEE STEWART: Yes. And, they run
24	they've had human resources issues in the past, but just
25	like any agency, we assisted them until they got their

1	staffing levels up. But, I think if a community wants to
2	have that and it's in consultation and that's what they
3	want, then that's the way it should go.
4	COMMISSIONER QAJAQ ROBINSON: And, do you
5	think if and I'll call it, it's the exercise of self-
6	determination when it comes to policing and self-
7	government. Do you think the role of the RCMP should be to
8	support and give space for communities to do that?
9	SERGEANT DEE STEWART: I think it's about
10	what the community wants, it really I'm a strong
11	believer in we're government I say "we're". First
12	Nations are government. We're government, you know? We
13	have to have that conversation with our communities. And,
14	they should be able to make those types of conditions, you
15	know? But, funding is always the issue; right? Funding.
16	Just like the other my colleagues, funding is always the
17	issue when it's starting a tribal force or their own
18	organization.
19	So, as long as they've got the funding and
20	the mechanisms, and then they can learn from other tribals,
21	but it's always it always comes down to funding.
22	COMMISSIONER QAJAQ ROBINSON: I agree. I
23	guess to be more specific, my question to you is, what do
24	you think the RCMP's role is in this, either the capacity
25	building or allowing for the space to be had for Indigenous

1	communities to take on these roles?
2	SERGEANT DEE STEWART: Well, because BC has
3	their own, we support them. Like I said, they were having
4	a staffing issue and we put our resources in there to help
5	them and worked alongside them.
6	COMMISSIONER QAJAQ ROBINSON: Okay.
7	SERGEANT DEE STEWART: They're no different
8	than a municipal force in my mind. They're treated the
9	same.
10	COMMISSIONER QAJAQ ROBINSON: Okay.
11	SERGEANT DEE STEWART: Yes.
12	COMMISSIONER QAJAQ ROBINSON: But, not
13	funded the same. Anyway.
14	SERGEANT DEE STEWART: Did you is that a
15	recommendation?
16	COMMISSIONER QAJAQ ROBINSON: Is it a
17	recommendation? Final question, and I don't think I need
18	to ask it, is that how do you measure success?
19	SERGEANT DEE STEWART: Funding is always the
20	issue; right? But, I think what I measure success is that,
21	for our communities, victims come forward, young victims
22	come forward. Our communities embrace those victims,
23	because sometimes it's our own community members
24	victimizing our own people. But, to embrace and not be
25	angry that we've come forward and you know?

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1	And then finding support measures for our
2	communities. And, again, it goes back to funding. But,
3	the RCMP is one mechanism. And, my sister I said one
4	day to my sister, oh, I just want to go in there and I want
5	to fix everything and make everything good. And, she said,
6	you as an RCMP member. And, she said, you what are
7	you talking about? You know, you can't fix us. Our
8	communities have to work on fixing ourselves and addressing
9	our issues. And, sometimes those are tough issues that we
10	don't want to address. Why are we having sex assaults?
11	It's historical. And, we have to, kind of, go in and hope
12	that our victims come forward.

To me, a measure of success is when we in our communities, come forward. And, youth workers -- my sister's a youth worker, and she impacts so many youth by working with them, and she's done such an amazing job in working with our youth. Our youth need us; you know? Need work, need support work. They're our future; you know? And, again, that all -- funding.

And, the RCMP, long-term funding for the CTA, you know, Community Tripartite Agreements, not these five year, five year five year renewals. When you take that away, it means that we're here. We're here to stay; right? We're not a -- and we're called the First Nation Policing Program. That bugs me. I want to be a First

1	Nation policing section. Like, there's a police dog
2	section, and there is a traffic section. I want to be a
3	section, not a program. Program means there's an
4	evaluation and it might end; you know? I believe in this
5	program. It's a good one, so
6	COMMISSIONER MICHÈLE AUDETTE: Thank you.
7	SERGEANT DEE STEWART: Thank you.
8	QUESTIONS BY COMMISSIONER BRIAN EYOLFSON:
9	COMMISSIONER BRIAN EYOLFSON: Thank you,
10	Sergeant Stewart. I just have a few follow-up questions
11	about yesterday, you spoke a little bit about the Métis
12	and urban Indigenous liaison position. I just wanted to
13	ask you a little bit more about that.
14	SERGEANT DEE STEWART: Okay.
15	COMMISSIONER BRIAN EYOLFSON: You said you
16	you or your organization identified some needs, and I'm
17	just wondering if you would talk a little bit more about
18	what are what were those needs and what is being done to
19	address those needs?
20	SERGEANT DEE STEWART: Well, our Métis women
21	and Indigenous girls are facing the same things as or,
22	our Métis women and girls facing the same thing as
23	Indigenous women and girls, and it's the same. So, like I
24	said, there was over, you know, 90,000 registered or,
25	you know, self-identified, sorry, in BC, and we wanted to

PANEL 2

1 make sure we were encompassing that. COMMISSIONER BRIAN EYOLFSON: 2 SERGEANT DEE STEWART: I find it's all 3 inclusive. We're all the same, and we all have the same 4 struggles, and they have the same going on within their 5 6 lives with violence and standing up against it, and they're taking their own initiatives. And, my Corporal Boyes is 7 working strongly with them, and again she's helping trying 8 9 to find funding initiatives for them as well to address some of their programs. So, yes. 10 COMMISSIONER BRIAN EYOLFSON: Okay. And, in 11 12 terms of working with the Métis community, are you or your liaison person collaborating with Métis leadership, Métis 13 community members including Métis women? 14 15 SERGEANT DEE STEWART: Yes, yes. Like, the Sashing Our Warriors Campaign they've started. She was 16 17 invited to that, and invited to their Métis Days, and then their Youth Conference. And, she's going to a lot of 18 dinners lately, or gatherings, so she's very much embraced 19 in their community, and she's doing an amazing job. 20 21 **COMMISSIONER BRIAN EYOLFSON:** Okay. you very much. Those are all my questions. I just want to 22 thank you very much for coming and sharing your evidence 23 24 with us.

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SERGEANT DEE STEWART: It was my honour.

1	CHIEF COMMISSIONER MARION BULLER: Well, to
2	all of our witnesses, again, thank you. What you've told
3	us over the last two days has been very helpful to our
4	work. And, I especially want to thank you for coming back
5	today. I know this has upset everybody's schedules to a
6	certain extent so, again, thank you. I also want to thank
7	counsel for their preparation, especially regarding
8	documents. It's been great. Very helpful to us.
9	For you, too, we have gifts of eagle
10	feathers as tokens of our thanks for the gifts that you
11	have given us while you have been here, your knowledge and
12	your experience. The eagle feathers are there to remind
13	you during the hard days, and I know there are hard days,
14	that you can be lifted up, and held up to continue to do
15	your important work, and to remind you of your dedication
16	to your important work. Also, during those moments when
17	you can go a little higher, reach a little higher in your
18	work, they will be there to help you. So, please do accept
19	these gifts from us with our sincere gratitude for not only
20	your time here, but your dedication. Thank you so much.
21	We'll take about a 10-minute break, please?
22	MR. THOMAS BARNETT: Yes. And, just as a
23	matter of housekeeping, for the parties with standing who
24	have not drawn a number for the next panel, Francine

Merasty will be in the Oak Room and will be there to take

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1 numbers. Thank you. --- Upon recessing at 9:53 a.m. 2 --- Upon resuming at 10:13 a.m. 3 MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: Good morning. Good 4 morning, Chief Commissioner and Commissioners. Just by way 5 6 of an introduction, although I know people in the room know, for anyone who's just watching this panel online, I'm 7 Christa Big Canoe. I'm the Commission Counsel that will be 8 9 overseeing this panel and calling the evidence today. Today, we will be discussing investigative 10 policies and practices of police services. Before the 11 12 Commissioners, we have representation and witnesses from the Government of Canada by the RCMP, the Sûreté du Québec 13 and the Ontario Provincial Police. 14 15 Just for the record purpose as well, it is with counsel's consent that we've actually asked the 16 17 parties -- the Government of Canada to call evidence and to 18 lead the evidence of Deputy Commissioner Brenda Butterworth-Carr, in that way, Ms. Anne McConville will be 19 leading the evidence. Before we begin, I ask that Mr. 20 21 Registrar promise Deputy Commissioner Brenda Butterworth-Carr in on her own eagle feather. 22 MR. BRYAN ZANDBERG: Good morning, Ms. 23 24 Butterworth-Carr.

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DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR:

1	Good morning.
2	MR. BRYAN ZANDBERG: Do you promise to tell
3	your truth in a good way today?
4	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR:
5	I absolutely do.
6	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR, Affirmed:
7	MR. BRYAN ZANDBERG: Thank you.
8	MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: And, I also invite
9	Ms. McConville to begin. And, just for the purposes of the
10	record and time, Ms. McConville in leading this evidence
11	has 50 minutes. That's 5-0.
12	EXAMINATION IN-CHIEF BY MS. ANNE MCCONVILLE:
13	MS. ANNE MCCONVILLE: Thank you. And, good
14	morning, Chief Commissioner and Commissioners. Before I
15	begin, I would like to acknowledge the lands of Treaty 4
16	and the homelands of the Métis of Saskatchewan.
17	Deputy Commissioner, before we commence your
18	evidence, would you like to introduce yourself?
19	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR:
20	Yes. Good morning. (Speaking in Indigenous language). My
21	name is jun-ja-shar (phonetic) and jute-den-la (phonetic),
22	and I am from the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in I am a citizen of
23	the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Han Nation, and I belong to the Crow
24	Clan. And, during the time that I was stationed in Prince
25	George, I was also adopted into the Frog Clan with the

1	Lheidli T'enneh of the Carrier Sekani Nation, and I'm a
2	mother of three sons.
3	MS. ANNE MCCONVILLE: Commissioners, you
4	should have before you a document book of 14 tabs. And, if
5	I could have you turn to Tab 1 of the document book?
6	Deputy Commissioner, this is your CV or your bio, I should
7	say?
8	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR:
9	Yes, it is.
10	MS. ANNE MCCONVILLE: And, you're currently
11	the Commanding Officer of the RCMP in British Columbia; is
12	that correct?
13	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR:
14	Yes, it is.
15	MS. ANNE MCCONVILLE: And, the RCMP in
16	British Columbia is also known as E Division?
17	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR:
18	Yes, it's the largest contract division that we have in the
19	Royal Canadian Mounted Police. There's approximately one-
20	third of the RCMP organization in the Province of British
21	Columbia, so that essentially equates to almost 10,000
22	employees.
23	MS. ANNE MCCONVILLE: And, how long have you
24	held the rank of Commanding Officer?
25	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR:

CARR In-Ch (McConville)

1	I was appointed to the position on March 2^{nd} of 2017.
2	MS. ANNE MCCONVILLE: And, when did you
3	first join the RCMP?
4	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR:
5	I joined the RCMP as a Native special constable in 1987. I
6	went to Depot in October and through the winter months.
7	MS. ANNE MCCONVILLE: And, when did you
8	become a commissioned officer?
9	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR:
10	In 2005, I was commissioned to the northern part of British
11	Columbia, the North District Management Team as the second
12	in command.
13	MS. ANNE MCCONVILLE: And, I understand that
14	in addition to serving in British Columbia, you have also
15	served in Yukon, Saskatchewan and the National
16	Headquarters?
17	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR:
18	Yes, I've served in virtually every community in the Yukon
19	Territory including my own home community where I
20	originate. Again, I had the privilege of being here in
21	Saskatchewan for four years, and as well as Ottawa, and
22	then back to my second home in British Columbia.
23	MS. ANNE MCCONVILLE: One of the positions
24	you held was as Officer in Charge of the Prince George
25	Detachment; is that right?

1	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR:
2	Yes, it is.
3	MS. ANNE McCONVILLE: And what role did you
4	have with respect to homicide, sudden death and missing
5	persons investigations in that capacity?
6	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR:
7	So, as the Officer in Charge of Prince George Detachments,
8	all the units would have reported to me, so the Serious
9	Crime Unit that oversaw any of the homicides, missing
10	persons, serious sexual assaults and so forth would have
11	reported to my position.
12	MS. ANNE McCONVILLE: And you were also the
13	Criminal Operations Officer in Saskatchewan when you served
14	here?
15	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR:
16	Yes, so I spent one year as the Criminal Operations
17	Officer. And, again, Major Crimes would have reported to
18	my position directly as the Officer in Charge of Criminal
19	Operations.
20	MS. ANNE McCONVILLE: And you were also
21	Commanding Officer of the RCMP in Saskatchewan?
22	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR:
23	Yes, I was. I spent three years as the Commanding Officer
24	here in the province of Saskatchewan.
25	MS. ANNE McCONVILLE: And prior to becoming

1	the Commanding Officer in British Columbia, I understand
2	you were the Officer in Charge of Criminal Operations Core
3	Policing; is that correct?
4	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR:
5	Yes, I was. And so core policing is oversees all of the
6	detachments under the four districts, in addition to our
7	support services such as Indigenous policing and crime
8	prevention and a number of other units.
9	MS. ANNE McCONVILLE: Chief Commissioner,
10	will we follow the same method as yesterday and have
11	exhibits entered at the end of the hearing?
12	CHIEF COMMISSIONER MARION BULLER: Yes, in
13	the interests of time we'll mark the exhibits after
14	testimony.
15	MS. ANNE McCONVILLE: Perfect. Thank you.
16	If you could turn then to Tab 2 of the
17	document book? Deputy Commissioner, you're here today to
18	provide an overview of RCMP policies and practices
19	concerning missing persons, homicide and sudden death
20	investigations; is that right?
21	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR:
22	Yes, it is.
23	MS. ANNE McCONVILLE: And this document is
24	entitled "Overview of Your Testimony."
25	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR

1	Yes.
2	MS. ANNE McCONVILLE: And have you read the
3	document?
4	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR:
5	I have.
6	MS. ANNE McCONVILLE: And are you able to
7	speak to the matters set out in the document?
8	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR:
9	Yes, I am.
LO	MS. ANNE McCONVILLE: Okay.
11	Could we turn then to Tab 3 of the document
12	book? And can you identify this document for us?
13	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR:
L4	Yes. So, Tab 3 is a Major Case Management Policy, which is
15	contained in our National Policy under the Operational
16	Management Manual, pardon me, and Chapter 25.3.
17	MS. ANNE McCONVILLE: And is the OM what
18	signifies Operational Management?
19	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR:
20	Yes, it is.
21	MS. ANNE McCONVILLE: Manual? And are there
22	other levels of policies at the RCMP?
23	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR:
24	Yes, absolutely. So in addition to the National Policy we
25	would have individual policies. You know, the respective

1	provinces and territories where we have RCMP jurisdiction
2	and then, you know, following that we would have specific
3	unit supplements as it pertains to, you know, certain
4	things that we needed more fulsome responses to reflect the
5	geographical location.
6	MS. ANNE McCONVILLE: And what crimes are
7	considered major cases?
8	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR:
9	So major cases essentially are the high profile serious
10	crimes such as homicides, sudden deaths where there's
11	suspicious in nature, serious sexual assaults, missing
12	persons, you know, where there's suspicious circumstances
13	associated to it.
14	MS. ANNE McCONVILLE: And then can you
15	explain for us, what is major case management?
16	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR:
17	Okay. So major case management is a methodology in which
18	there's oversight with respect to any kind of major crime.
19	And so it essentially determines the speed and the flow of
20	the investigation. There's clear accountability in terms
21	of the crime solving and the investigative techniques. And
22	within it is also contained nine principles. And one of
23	the principles is the command triangle.
24	MS. ANNE McCONVILLE: And can you explain a
25	little bit further what the command triangle is?

1	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR:
2	So the command triangle, there's three primary positions
3	which form that. And so at the top would be the team
4	commander, primary investigator and then the file
5	coordinator.
6	MS. ANNE McCONVILLE: And why is it
7	important that these roles are defined and assigned to one
8	person?
9	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR:
10	So in terms of the team commander, essentially, that person
11	is responsible for the entire investigation. And the role
12	is critical with respect to the type of training that the
13	individual has, the experience that they bring to it
14	because they're accountable for, you know, additional
15	resources, the funding, and the overall investigation.
16	With respect to the primary investigator, that is their
17	role. They also have the ability to bring in additional
18	investigators based upon the support from the team
19	commander. And, of course, the file coordinator is
20	responsible for the coordination of the file and, you know,
21	written documentation as well as the electronic format.
22	And, again, that person will have the ability to bring in
23	analytical support and so forth.
24	MS. ANNE McCONVILLE: And the approach that
25	you're describing that's set out in the Major Case

1	Management Policy, does that approach apply if the major
2	event occurs in a smaller or more remote location?
3	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR:
4	It'll apply anywhere that there's a major crime that's met
5	the threshold of that.
6	And the other element is that all of the
7	files are managed through an electronic major case
8	management. It's important to be able to do that because
9	of the sheer volume of information that can come out
10	through the course of an investigation, the exhibits and
11	investigational techniques and that. You know, they're
12	readily available in an electronic format.
13	MS. ANNE McCONVILLE: And what difference
14	has it made to major case investigations to have
15	implemented this policy?
16	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR:
17	It's significant, absolutely significant.
18	And, you know, in relation to where a crime
19	occurs, whether it's in a remote, rural location or not, I
20	mean, ultimately, the same principles apply. You'll have
21	your front line member that'll attend the scene and then,
22	you know, notification will go in through our District
23	Senior Investigative Officer, specifically within the
24	Province of British Columbia, but really, anywhere. And an
25	assessment will be done and then resources will be flown

1	into the remote locations or go in by road and, you know,
2	based upon the determination of the team commander,
3	additional people can be brought in.
4	MS. ANNE McCONVILLE: And on page 2 of your
5	overview you refer to a concept of benchmark offences. Can
6	you explain what those are?
7	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR:
8	Yeah, so in the province of British Columbia we utilize the
9	benchmark offences and it puts additional rigour around the
10	reporting, as well you have another senior individual that
11	receives the reports.
12	So contained within them would be, you know,
13	the investigational progress. It'll identify the
14	individual in a homicide, as an example, inclusive of
15	potential suspects and so forth. And that is done weekly
16	through the team command.
17	And benchmark offences include serious
18	offences, you know, the ones off very similar in terms
19	of major crime our major case management is applied to
20	it. When it comes to homicides, missing persons where
21	there's suspicious circumstances, and again, serious sexual
22	assaults, there's a myriad of other offences, but
23	definitely the major case management principles apply to
24	those offences.

MS. ANNE McCONVILLE: On page 3 of the

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1	overview you've outlined some examples of oversight in
2	major crimes investigations and I'd like to ask you about a
3	few of those.
4	First, can you explain what the Office of
5	Investigative Standards and Practices is?
6	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR:
7	Yes, so in the province of British Columbia we have what's
8	known as the Office of Investigative Standards and
9	Practices. And, essentially, they are an office that
10	oversees and governs the major case management through the
11	Province of British Columbia so that all of it is strictly
12	adhered to. They have that oversight. Additionally, they
13	also have a unit, which is the Legal Application Support
14	Team. And, of course, they're onsite to give any, you
15	know, advice or guidance as it pertains to judicial
16	authorizations for the team triangle, as well as they're
17	going to be very fluent in recent case, Supreme Court
18	decisions or anything that's influencing, including a
19	guidance as it pertains to in the ITOs.
20	MS. ANNE McCONVILLE: And can you explain
21	what the National Investigative Standards and Practices
22	Unit is?
23	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR:
24	Yes. So, because there is such rigour around the Office of
25	Investigative Standard and Practices, it's deemed a best

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practice, and so it influenced the National Investigative
Standards and Practices Unit. So that way, there will be
the same structure and rigour around any of our major cases
that are happening anywhere across the country.

And the other thing that I neglected to mention with respect to the Office of Investigative Standards and Practices in British Columbia is that the team command, they're also responsible for the team accreditation. And so team accreditation is a higher level with respect to the team command. It's a very robust process where team commanders that are interested in being accredited, you know, not only do they have to take the requisite training that all team commanders do, but they have to fill out an additional application wherein that they have validation from Crown because they've, you know, been in court and they've provided evidence as it pertains to an investigation. Additionally, they will also have to have peer validation, as well as a committee of very trained, experienced team commanders, accredited team commanders will then put them through the process.

MS CHRISTA BIG CANOE: Sorry, if we can stop the time, please? I'm sorry. I couldn't see you.

MS MICHAEL VONN: Hello, I'm so sorry. I hope this is the correct protocol. I don't know how the translators are doing, but I actually can't even keep up

1	with notes. I wonder if it might be appropriate to make a
2	request to ask for a slight slowing down of the evidence.
3	Thank you.
4	MS CHRISTA BIG CANOE: And, sorry, while
5	we're also have the clock still stopped, I Chief
6	Commissioner, I don't want to contradict the last
7	instruction you gave in relation to exhibits. However,
8	when witnesses are already identifying by title the
9	exhibit, it does make it easier for reference of the 46
10	parties in the room, given that in the short time between
11	the examination-in-chief and when we commence cross-
12	examination, we can't produce a list quick enough for them
13	to appropriately identify the exhibits in their cross-
14	examination.
15	So, there is a request on behalf of
16	Commission Counsel if we could have the exhibits identified
17	as we go. If there are some that weren't included or
18	addressed, then we could maybe add those after, would be
19	the suggested recommendation.
20	CHIEF COMMISSIONER MARION BULLER: Okay.
21	We'll do it quickly during the course of examination. The
22	documents that aren't identified by the witness, we can
23	deal with during the break.
24	MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: Okay. Thank you.
25	CHIEF COMMISSIONER MARION BULLER: If I

1	understand your request correctly.
2	MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: And, on that basis
3	though, because this party hasn't had the opportunity and
4	is going back, I would request and we'd wait for yours
5	for 1 minute to be added back onto their time, so they
6	have the opportunity to have the document that the witness
7	is currently talking about and the one they referenced at
8	Tab 3.
9	CHIEF COMMISSIONER MARION BULLER:
10	Certainly.
11	MS. ANNE MCCONVILLE: Sure. And, just so
12	I'm clear on the process, Chief Commissioner, you would
13	like me to go back and we'll introduce the exhibits?
14	CHIEF COMMISSIONER MARION BULLER: Yes.
15	MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: If you could,
16	please. Just the overview and you've already spoken to the
17	case management.
18	MS. ANNE MCCONVILLE: Sure.
19	MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: Thank you.
20	MS. ANNE MCCONVILLE: So, all of the
21	documents have been distributed to the parties in advance.
22	The first document we'd ask to be made an exhibit is the
23	Deputy Commissioner's biography
24	CHIEF COMMISSIONER MARION BULLER: Yes.
25	MS. ANNE MCCONVILLE: which was Tab 1.

1	CHIEF COMMISSIONER MARION BULLER: The bio
2	is Exhibit 99.
3	Exhibit 99:
4	Biography of Brenda Butterworth-Carr (one
5	page)
6	Witness: Deputy Commissioner Brenda
7	Butterworth-Carr, Commanding Officer of the
8	British Columbia RCMP ("E" Division)
9	Submitted by Anne McConville, Counsel for
10	Government of Canada
11	MS. ANNE MCCONVILLE: The second document
12	we'd like to have made an exhibit is at Tab 2, it's the
13	overview.
14	CHIEF COMMISSIONER MARION BULLER: Exhibit
15	100.
16	Exhibit 100:
17	"Overview of Testimony of Deputy
18	Commissioner Brenda Butterworth-Carr," June
19	28-29, 2018 (23 pages)
20	Witness: Deputy Commissioner Brenda
21	Butterworth-Carr, Commanding Officer of the
22	British Columbia RCMP ("E" Division)
23	Submitted by Anne McConville, Counsel for G
24	overnment of Canada
25	MS. ANNE MCCONVILLE: And, the third

1	document we'd like to have made an exhibit is at Tab 3, it
2	is the Major Case Management Policy.
3	CHIEF COMMISSIONER MARION BULLER: Exhibit
4	101, please.
5	Exhibit 101:
6	RCMP Operational Manual, chapter 25.3 "Major
7	Case Management," directive amended December
8	28, 2011 (six pages)
9	Witness: Deputy Commissioner Brenda
10	Butterworth-Carr, Commanding Officer of the
11	British Columbia RCMP ("E" Division)
12	Submitted by Anne McConville, Counsel for
13	Government of Canada
14	MS. ANNE MCCONVILLE: Okay. Thank you.
15	Deputy Commissioner, you were explaining the offices of the
16	Investigative Standards and Practices Branch at E division,
17	and then the National Investigative Standards and Practices
18	Unit. Did you have anything else to add to your evidence
19	describing those two units?
20	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR:
21	No, just suffice it to say that the accredited team
22	commander rig around the process that we have in British
23	Columbia will, in fact, be adapted into the national
24	program.
25	MS. ANNE MCCONVILLE: Another element of

1	oversight that you've identified in the overview on page 3
2	is the Service Standards Investigative Guides. Can you
3	explain what those are?
4	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR:
5	Yes. So, in the province of British Columbia, we utilize
6	the service standards for our frontline members.
7	Essentially, it provides a one-on-one if you're attending a
8	sudden death or if you're attending a missing persons
9	complaint. You know, recognizing that they have varying
10	levels of experience, but we want to ensure that when
11	they're attending those types of incidents that they, in
12	fact, do in a very structured manner and explains that
13	contained within the policies, which they have to know.
14	MS. ANNE MCCONVILLE: And, if you turn to
15	Tab 4 of your document book.
16	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR:
17	Yes.
18	MS. ANNE MCCONVILLE: Are these examples of
19	the service and guides?
20	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR:
21	Yes, they are.
22	MS. ANNE MCCONVILLE: And, we've included in
23	here, Missing Persons and Sudden Death Service Guides?
24	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR:
25	Yes.

CARR In-Ch (McConville)

1	MS. ANNE MCCONVILLE: Okay. May we have
2	this document marked as the next exhibit?
3	CHIEF COMMISSIONER MARION BULLER: Exhibit
4	102.
5	Exhibit 102:
6	Excerpts of RCMP "E" Division Standards
7	Investigative Guides ("Missing Person";
8	"Missing Person - General Investigational
9	Rules"; "Sudden Death"; "Sudden Death -
10	Related Offences"; "Sudden Death - General
11	Investigational Rules" (15 pages combined)
12	Witness: Deputy Commissioner Brenda
13	Butterworth-Carr, Commanding Officer of the
14	British Columbia RCMP ("E" Division)
15	Submitted by Anne McConville, Counsel for
16	Government of Canada
17	
18	MS. ANNE MCCONVILLE: Okay. And, you may
19	have mentioned this in your evidence, but these guides are
20	available to the frontline police officers throughout the
21	division?
22	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR:
23	Yes. I mean, they're available to anyone, but they're
24	definitely available to the frontline members.
25	MS. ANNE MCCONVILLE: Okay. And, I'd like

1	to ask you as well, if you can explain what is the BC
2	Integrated Homicide Investigation Team?
3	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR:
4	So, our Integrated Homicide Investigative Team is a best
5	practice. It's known as a best practice because it's a
6	composition of RCMP personnel, as well as for independent
7	municipal agencies. You know, we recognize through our
8	experience within the province that integrations are
9	incredibly important in terms of communication.
10	And, ultimately, their mandate is to
11	investigate homicides, missing persons with suspicious of
12	nature associated to the missing person, and then of
13	course, any serious sexual assaults. And, their area of
14	geographic is from Pemberton to Boston Bar, so it's fairly
15	significant, but they're well resourced. And, in addition,
16	they have their own historical homicide unit, they've got
17	their family liaison and their media liaison and so forth.
18	MS. ANNE MCCONVILLE: And, how does the BC
19	Integrated Homicide Investigation Team ensure oversight of
20	major case investigations when it's a combination of
21	different agencies?
22	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR:
23	And, again, ultimately, the standardized Major Case
24	Management principles are strictly adhered to. They're
25	applied to every single investigation and, you know, that's

1	the reality of anywhere across the country. Every
2	division, every territory applies the MCM principles to a
3	serious major case.
4	MS. ANNE MCCONVILLE: Okay. I'd like to
5	turn now to some considerations in missing persons cases.
6	Can you just generally describe for us what is a missing
7	persons case?
8	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR:
9	So, a missing persons case is when we have an individual
10	that is their whereabouts are unknown. And, of course,
11	you know, the uniqueness there is not all of our people
12	that have been identified as missing are actually missing,
13	they may be missing of their own volition. As an example,
14	you would have heard Retired Chief Clive Weighill yesterday
15	talk about our chronic runaways and so forth. However, we
16	do need to ensure that we're addressing every single
17	missing person complaint thoroughly and ensuring that we're
18	following up.
19	MS. ANNE MCCONVILLE: And, in RCMP
20	jurisdictions, do families and friends have to wait a
21	certain period of time before they can report a person
22	missing?
23	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR:
24	No, absolutely not. If anything, we need the information

as expediently as possible, because the moment it comes

25

1	into, you know, the RCMP knowledge and jurisdiction, then
2	we can do an immediate assessment of it and then deploy the
3	required resources. So, the sooner it comes into us, then
4	the sooner we can be aware of it. And, it doesn't matter
5	which jurisdiction.
6	A person may be missing from one location
7	and it's being reported by family, third party or
8	otherwise, but we'll ensure that a file is actively opened
9	and we won't conclude one until the other police
10	jurisdiction has an active open investigation. And then
11	with the BC Missing Persons Unit, of course they'll have
12	additional oversight, and that's reflective, you know,
13	throughout every jurisdiction.
14	MS. ANNE MCCONVILLE: Right. Can you turn,
15	please, to Tab 5 of the document book?
16	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR:
17	Yes.
18	MS. ANNE MCCONVILLE: And, can you identify
19	this document for us?
20	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR:
21	Yes, I can, because I had some significant influence in the
22	creation of this document, myself and a number of the other
23	western criminal operations officers, it's the National
24	Missing Persons Strategy.
25	So, flowing from the time that I was here in

1	Saskatchewan, and then of course even when I was in
2	national headquarters in charge of the National Aboriginal
3	Policing and Crime Prevention, you know, we hear
4	continuously from our families the necessity of making sure
5	that we were communicating properly, we were communicating
6	effectively. You know, we wanted to ensure that there was
7	a strong governance with respect to the investigations,
8	that, you know, we were sharing intelligence, that we were
9	supporting families, increasing awareness with respect to
10	prevention and communication.
11	And, the National Missing Persons Strategy
12	is built on the four pillars. And, ultimately, we did that
13	because it recognizes the four directions, you know, across
14	this country, north, south, west, east, and we wanted to
15	ensure that all of our people that were missing and our
16	families could see themselves in the strategy.
17	MS. ANNE MCCONVILLE: And, were any
18	consultations with community stakeholders done in the
19	creation of this strategy?
20	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR:
21	Yes, it was. So, you know, from the time that I was even
22	and Prince George is an example. Certainly, working
23	with families. On the heels of the symposium with Highway
24	of Tears, where there was 33 recommendations that came out,
25	I worked with the families continuously. And so, I took

1	that. And then when I was here in Saskatchewan working
2	with a number of different agencies and so forth, and I can
3	say through British Columbia, the CrOps officer there at
4	the time, Alberta and Manitoba, definitely a lot of
5	consultation.
6	MS. ANNE MCCONVILLE: And, I understand that
7	there was some changes made to the Missing Persons Policy
8	as a result of the implementation of the strategy?
9	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR:
10	Yes. So, there's been consistent evolution of the Missing
11	Persons Policy. You know, certainly when it first started,
12	there was recognition that we needed to ensure that we were
13	capturing relevant information, and then of course the
14	mandatory obligation of filling out the ViCLAS, which is
15	the violent crime linkage analysis system. And,
16	ultimately, you know, it takes two hours to complete it,
17	but it's incredibly critical for us, you know, that flows
18	on the heels of the Clifford Olson matter. And so,
19	essentially, it provides investigators the ability to link
20	similar types of crimes and subject behaviour of an
21	individual.
22	MS. ANNE MCCONVILLE: Can you turn, please,
23	to Tab 6 of the document book?
24	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR:
25	Yes.

1	MS. ANNE MCCONVILLE: And, is this the
2	current National Missing Persons Policy for the RCMP?
3	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR:
4	Yes. So, again, it's the National Missing Persons Policy,
5	Operational Manual Chapter 37.3 and it clearly defines what
6	a missing person is how we are to, you know, do the
7	analysis around missing persons, that we need to
8	communicate with families, that there's a specific intake
9	and assessment tool that we complete so we can capture as
10	much information as possible in the first instance.
11	There's a requirement for supervisors to
12	ensure that they are reviewing all the files and they're
13	providing guidance and documentation, and guiding that.
14	And, again, as I was mentioning previously, the missing
15	persons within British Columbia would become aware of that
16	as well.
17	MS. ANNE MCCONVILLE: So, I'm going to ask
18	you about each of those elements. But, first, may we have
19	the policy marked as the next exhibit?
20	CHIEF COMMISSIONER MARION BULLER: Yes, 103,
21	please.
22	Exhibit 103:
23	RCMP Operational Manual Chapter 37.3
24	"Missing Persons" amended 2018-06-14; &
25	Chapter 37.3.1 "Missing Person Information

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1	Checklist" amended 2014-09-05 (ten pages
2	combined)
3	Witness: Deputy Commissioner Brenda
4	Butterworth-Carr, Commanding Officer of the
5	British Columbia RCMP ("E" Division)
6	Submitted by Anne McConville, Counsel for
7	Government of Canada Division
8	Submitted by Anne McConville, Counsel,
9	Government of Canada
10	MS. ANNE MCCONVILLE: Okay. You mentioned
11	the an intake form. Can I have you turn to Tab 7 of the
12	document book?
13	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR:
L4	Yes.
15	MS. ANNE MCCONVILLE: This is a document
16	entitled "Missing Persons Intake and Risk Assessment"?
17	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR:
18	Yes, it is.
19	MS. ANNE MCCONVILLE: And, this was one of
20	the changes to the policy after the implementation of the
21	strategy?
22	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR:
23	Yes. And, the reason for it was created so that we would
24	have a consistent approach to acquiring and obtaining
25	information from all missing persons within the RCMP

1	jurisdiction, so this is completed by individuals that are
2	first responding to the complaint, or if a person comes
3	into the detachment. And, again, consistent completion of
4	the documentation is critical.
5	MS. ANNE MCCONVILLE: And, who completes the
6	form?
7	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR:
8	So, it would be the individual taking the information at
9	like I said, the responding member or somebody came into
10	the detachment, or the call-in, or even, you know, through
11	Operational Communication Centres, they may start taking
12	the information, but then it would be redirected to a
13	detachment. So, this is applicable right across the
14	country in all RCMP jurisdictions.
15	MS. ANNE MCCONVILLE: And, what happens to
16	the form once it's completed?
17	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR:
18	So, it's placed on our electronic file management system.
19	And, as I was mentioning, supervisors are required,
20	mandated to ensure that they are, in fact, reviewing the
21	file that a proper assessment's done. And, of course, if
22	there is a high-risk analysis to it, then the district
23	services investigative officers, so the higher ranking
24	officers, are immediately contacted so that we can do a
25	proper risk assessment.

1	MS. ANNE MCCONVILLE: May we have this
2	document marked as the next exhibit?
3	CHIEF COMMISSIONER MARION BULLER: 104,
4	please?
5	Exhibit 104:
6	RCMP Missing Persons Intake and Risk
7	Assessment, Form 6473e 2016-08 (three pages)
8	Witness: Deputy Commissioner Brenda
9	Butterworth-Carr, Commanding Officer of the
10	British Columbia RCMP ("E" Division)
11	Submitted by Anne McConville, Counsel for
12	Government of Canada
13	MS. ANNE MCCONVILLE: You mentioned a
14	requirement that supervisors review the
15	form.
16	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR:
17	Yes.
18	MS. ANNE MCCONVILLE: Why is it important
19	that the supervisors are reviewing the form? And, I
20	understand there's also a requirement that they document
21	any advice that they get.
22	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR:
23	Well, ultimately, they're responsible for reviewing the
24	form because we want to ensure that there's sound
25	governance and there's guidance and direction given to any

1	of the investigators that are first taking the information.
2	Again, there's the accountability that's expected of our
3	supervisors and, you know, because if it is deemed a high-
4	risk missing person, there's a higher level of
5	accountability that triggers the benchmark offence, and
6	that provides us the ability to initiate a major
7	investigation.
8	MS. ANNE MCCONVILLE: Okay. One of the
9	other changes that you itemized earlier was with respect to
10	communications.
11	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR:
12	Yes.
13	MS. ANNE MCCONVILLE: And, if you could turn
14	to Tab 8 of your document book?
15	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR:
16	Okay.
17	MS. ANNE MCCONVILLE: And, can you identify
18	this document?
19	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR:
20	This document is recent. It's essentially the complainant
21	and the family communication schedule. So, whether it's,
22	you know, it's a family member or of a missing person,
23	or if it's a homicide investigation, or a serious sexual
24	assault, as an example, it provides the opportunity for the
25	investigators to meet with the family contact so they then

1	can determine a schedule, mutually agreed upon, but really,
2	you know, provided by the family for regular updates.
3	MS. ANNE MCCONVILLE: And, does the
4	requirement to consult with family on a communication
5	schedule apply in other types of investigations as well?
6	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR:
7	Yes. And, as I was mentioning, whether it's homicide, most
8	serious investigations, that is, you know, something that
9	we want to do. And, in Canada, you know, all of our
10	investigations, we're required to follow-up, but when it
11	comes to our serious investigations, we want to make sure
12	that it's document and it's a mutually agreed upon
13	schedule.
14	MS. ANNE MCCONVILLE: And, may we have the
15	communication schedule marked as the next exhibit?
16	CHIEF COMMISSIONER MARION BULLER: 105,
17	please?
18	Exhibit 105:
19	RCMP Complainant/Family Communication
20	Schedule, Form 6519e 2018-06 (one page)
21	Witness: Deputy Commissioner Brenda
22	Butterworth-Carr, Commanding Officer of the
23	British Columbia RCMP ("E" Division)
24	Submitted by Anne McConville, Counsel for
25	Government of Canada

1	MS. ANNE MCCONVILLE: In the course of an
2	investigation whether of missing persons or others, does
3	the RCMP refer families to Victim Services?
4	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR:
5	We absolutely do. You know, we have family liaison units
6	in a number of our units. However, we want to make sure
7	that families have significant supports, so Victim
8	Services, community Victim Services, RCMP, provincially,
9	territorial.
10	MS. ANNE MCCONVILLE: Are there any other
11	steps that members are expected to take if the victim or
12	family they're working with is Indigenous?
13	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR:
14	Absolutely. We want to ensure that we're respecting any of
15	the traditional cultures. And so, you know, in terms of
16	family services, there may be a requisite knowledge or a
17	knowledge at a local level as to who an elder that maybe is
18	very respected that they could add support to the family.
19	But, we want to make sure that, you know, we're taking that
20	into consideration.
21	MS. ANNE MCCONVILLE: And, when does the
22	RCMP use public releases in the course of a missing persons
23	investigation?
24	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR:
25	So, public releases, it's an individual assessment based

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upon each missing person's report. And, in some instances,
that'll happen immediately, and especially in the instance
of an AMBER Alert, as an example. However, it's not done
immediately in all instances, because there's investigative
paths that have to be followed up with, such as, you know,
determining whether the person's in a hospital, whether
they're in a location that, you know, we can ping with a
cell phone, is an example. There's other factors that play
into it before we go out to publicly.

MS. ANNE MCCONVILLE: Okay. I want to ask you about some of the promising practices that you have identified. They're listed, starting on page 7 of the overview. And, the first one I'd like to ask you about is the National Centre for Missing Persons and Unidentified Remains. Can you explain what role this centre plays?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR:

Yes. So, the National Centre for Missing Persons and Unidentified Remains is essentially a database that has overview, guidance and structure with respect to all missing persons investigations across the country, and it is utilized by all police jurisdictions. It flowed out of the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police, and ultimately was funded through that, through government funding, and it's available, as I was mentioning, for all police jurisdictions, medical practitioners, pathologists

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1	and coroners.
2	MS. ANNE MCCONVILLE: And, do they play a
3	role with respect to training?
4	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR:
5	Yes, they do. So, not only do they have a repository for
6	the information with respect to missing persons, there's
7	also a website. And, of course, they have a best
8	practices. They contain all best practices for missing
9	persons, unidentified remains. And, their other component
10	is to ensure that they're providing training with respect
11	to missing persons.
12	MS. ANNE MCCONVILLE: And, you mentioned
13	best practices. Can I have you turn to Tab 9 of the
14	document book?
15	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR:
16	Yes.
17	MS. ANNE MCCONVILLE: And, can you identify
18	this document for us?
19	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR:
20	Yes, I can. It's the National Centre for Missing Persons
21	and Unidentified Remains' best practices.
22	MS. ANNE MCCONVILLE: Okay. And, are these
23	available to any police service?
24	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR:
25	Yes, they are, and in addition to the coroners and medical

1	practitioners that I was mentioning. And, the important
2	thing to note with respect to the best practices is that
3	they have actually been signed off by subject matter
4	experts. So, not only do they take into consideration the
5	best practices across Canada, but internationally as well.
6	MS. ANNE MCCONVILLE: And, does the RCMP
7	follow these best practices to the extent possible?
8	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR:
9	Yes, we do. And, in fact, the National Missing Persons
10	Strategy is contained within this document.
11	MS. ANNE MCCONVILLE: Okay. May we have the
12	best practices guide marked as the next exhibit?
13	CHIEF COMMISSIONER MARION BULLER: 106,
14	please.
15	Exhibit 106:
16	National Centre for Missing Persons and
17	Unidentified Remains (NCMPUR) Best
18	Practices, Version 2.0, June 14, 2017 (73
19	pages)
20	Witness: Deputy Commissioner Brenda
21	Butterworth-Carr, Commanding Officer of the
22	British Columbia RCMP ("E" Division)
23	Submitted by Anne McConville, Counsel for
24	Government of Canada
25	MS. ANNE MCCONVILLE: I'd like to ask you

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1	now about the National Missing Persons DNA Program. Can
2	you explain what that program is and what it does?
3	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR
4	So, the National Missing Persons DNA Program is linked to
5	the National Centre Missing Persons and Unidentified
6	Remains, as well as the National Data Bank for DNA, and it
7	leverages the two with respect to acquiring DNA and there
8	are specific parameters set out with that.
9	MS. ANNE MCCONVILLE: Okay. And, I
10	understand there was some significant changes recently,
11	particularly with respect to missing persons
12	investigations?
13	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR
14	Yes. So, as an example, it allows for I mean, once the
15	investigator meets the threshold in terms of the legal
16	application, but it allows them to acquire family DNA, as
17	well as DNA from a missing person. And so, if as an
18	example, from material or clothing that a missing person
19	has put forward, and it also takes into consideration the
20	how to do it, and then of course human remains.
21	MS. ANNE MCCONVILLE: Okay. If you could
22	turn to Tab 10 of the document brief?
23	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR
24	Yes.
25	MS. ANNE MCCONVILLE: Can you identify this

1	document, please?
2	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR:
3	Yes. So, this is the investigator's guide to the National
4	Missing Persons DNA Program.
5	MS. ANNE MCCONVILLE: Okay. And, are there
6	some additional components that this guide speaks to in
7	terms of when and how to collect DNA?
8	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR:
9	Yes, it does. It provides an investigator the overall
10	tools with respect to, you know, the National Missing DNA
11	Program, the family indexes, the crime indexes and so
12	forth, in which you have the ability to acquire DNA and
13	then the use of it.
14	MS. ANNE McCONVILLE: Okay. May we have the
15	Investigators Guide marked as the next exhibit?
16	CHIEF COMMISSIONER MARION BULLER:
17	One-o-seven (107) please.
18	Exhibit No. 107:
19	Investigator's Guide to the National
20	Missing Persons DNA Program, 2018-04-12
21	(15 pages)
22	Witness: Deputy Commissioner Brenda
23	Butterworth-Carr, Commanding Officer of
24	the British Columbia RCMP ("E"
25	Division)

1	Submitted by Anne McConville, Counsel
2	for Government of Canada
3	MS. ANNE McCONVILLE: And if you could turn
4	then to the next tab, Tab 11. And what is this document?
5	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BUTTERWORTH-CARR: This
6	is a Family Guide to the National Missing Persons DNA
7	Program, which is critical and it assists family in
8	understanding, you know, the fact that they are consenting
9	and what they're consenting to. It lays out exactly what
10	the DNA would be utilized for, whether it's from their
11	loved one's articles or if it's family DNA.
12	And again, it just it provides a good
13	description of how and why and what it's used for.
14	MS. ANNE McCONVILLE: And if we could have
15	the Family Guide marked as the next exhibit?
16	CHIEF COMMISSIONER MARION BULLER:
17	One-o-eight (108) please.
18	Exhibit No. 108:
19	"A Family's Guide to the National
20	Missing Persons DNA Program: Submitting
21	DNA for the investigations of missing
22	people" (eight pages)
23	Witness: Deputy Commissioner Brenda
24	Butterworth-Carr, Commanding Officer of
25	the British Columbia RCMP ("E"

1	Division)
2	Submitted by Anne McConville, Counsel
3	for Government of Canada
4	MS. ANNE McCONVILLE: Turning then to sudden
5	death investigations. What is a sudden death
6	investigation?
7	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BUTTERWORTH-CARR: So a
8	sudden death is an investigation which essentially members
9	are called to or come to the RCMP's attention that a person
10	is deceased. And with the most recent policy that's been
11	put in place, it's mandatory that all RCMP officers when
12	they're attending to a sudden death that they, you know,
13	approach it as though it's suspicious in nature. It
14	doesn't mean that it is, and that eventually, you know, it
15	may not be, but that's how they immediately investigate.
16	MS. ANNE McCONVILLE: Okay. And you
17	mentioned the most recent policy. If you turn to Tab 12 of
18	the Document Book. Is this the policy you were referring
19	to?
20	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BUTTERWORTH-CARR: Yes,
21	it is.
22	MS. ANNE McCONVILLE: And it's entitled The
23	Human Deaths Policy?
24	Who determines the cause of death in a
25	sudden death investigation?

1	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BUTTERWORTH-CARR: That
2	determination is made by a coroner, a medical examiner, or
3	in some instances, a pathologist.
4	MS. ANNE McCONVILLE: And what is the role
5	of the police, then, if it's the coroner or pathologist
6	that's making that determination?
7	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BUTTERWORTH-CARR: So
8	the role of the police would be to attend the scene and
9	then wait for a coroner to attend where possible. And then
10	if it's deemed suspicious in nature, that we would again
11	wait until the coroner provides that approval for us to
12	remove the deceased person and then take him to a medical
13	examination or a pathologist.
14	MS. ANNE McCONVILLE: And who is responsible
15	for notifying families in the instance of a death?
16	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BUTTERWORTH-CARR: So
17	the police of jurisdiction, and if it's any of the RCMP
18	detachments it would be RCMP personnel.
19	And typically, we try to ensure that there
20	is at least two people that would attend to a family's home
21	or do the notification. I think what's critical as well is
22	that recognizing, especially within our Indigenous
23	families, that we've got good support to do that. The
24	primary person that's going to be doing the notification,
25	they will have the understanding of the investigation so

1	they're able to provide some answers to the best of their
2	ability, you know, given the nature of the death.
3	MS. ANNE McCONVILLE: And are members
4	expected to consider the cultural needs of the family when
5	they're delivering a death notification?
6	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BUTTERWORTH-CARR: Yes,
7	we absolutely are. So again, in the event, you know, that
8	we are aware of an elder of a Indigenous support worker or
9	somebody within the community, or in the family that feels
10	comfortable.
11	In the smaller areas, it's a little bit
12	easier because of the relationship that most of the police
13	officers have with the community in the urban/Aboriginal
14	areas. You know, again, fairly well-connected, but we
15	definitely take that into consideration where we're at.
16	MS. ANNE McCONVILLE: How does the RCMP deal
17	with requests from families to see the site where their
18	loved one may have passed?
19	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BUTTERWORTH-CARR: SO
20	I've actually had this experience. When I was in Prince
21	George, we had to we identified a missing person and
22	their remains and we were advising the family of the
23	homicide. And obviously, they're very emotional, and they
24	came from the Northern part of British Columbia.
25	So we facilitated their ability to come down

1	to Prince George, and then we took them to the site, after
2	we obviously completed the investigation, so that they
3	could do their ceremony.
4	And recognizing that this needed to be done
5	consistently, we wanted to ensure that it was placed within
6	the policy so that, you know, this is afforded to our
7	families in recognition of any type of traditional
8	ceremonies that they may want to undertake at that specific
9	location.
10	MS. ANNE McCONVILLE: And is that reflected
11	in the policy now?
12	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BUTTERWORTH-CARR: Yes,
13	it is.
14	CHIEF COMMISSIONER MARION BULLER: Excuse
15	me. Do you want that marked?
16	MS. ANNE McCONVILLE: Yes, I would like that
17	policy marked. Thank you, Chief Commissioner.
18	CHIEF COMMISSIONER MARION BULLER:
19	Exhibit 109 is the Operation Manual of Human Deaths.
20	Exhibit No. 109:
21	RCMP Operational Manual, Chapter 41.3
22	"Human Deaths" & Chapter 41.3.1 "Next
23	of Kin Death Notification Checklist"
24	both amended June 14, 2018 (ten pages
25	combined)

1	Witness: Deputy Commissioner Brenda
2	Butterworth-Carr, Commanding Officer of
3	the British Columbia RCMP ("E"
4	Division)
5	Submitted by Anne McConville, Counsel
6	for Government of Canada
7	MS. ANNE McCONVILLE: Okay. Turning now to
8	homicides, and I'd specifically like to focus on historical
9	homicides.
10	When do homicides become historical homicide
11	investigations for the RCMP?
12	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BUTTERWORTH-CARR: So
13	there's no definitive timeline or policy on when a
14	investigation becomes historical. It's not a matter of how
15	old it is. Ultimately, the investigation will be deemed by
16	the respective province or territory, based upon the
17	information available, to continue the investigation
18	itself.
19	So the file may be 40 years old, but if we
20	still have active leads in an investigation then it's an
21	active file, but you know, it may be more recent and we
22	just haven't had any information for a number of years. So
23	then it will transition into the dedicated Historical Case
24	Unit.
25	MS. ANNE McCONVILLE: And what is the role

1	of the Historical Case Units?
2	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BUTTERWORTH-CARR: Their
3	role is to review all of our historical case units. There
4	is an investigator assigned to absolutely every single
5	historical case unit. You know, we've got a multitude
6	right across the country. There will at least be a
7	coordinator.
8	I can say that within the Province of
9	British Columbia we have a dedicated History Case Unit. In
10	Alberta, there is one, and falls under Project Care; as
11	well as Saskatchewan, they have dedicated resources for
12	Historical Case Units, and Manitoba which would fall under
13	a devote.
14	MS. ANNE McCONVILLE: And in divisions that
15	do not have a specific Historical Case Unit, who
16	investigates the historical cases?
17	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BUTTERWORTH-CARR: They
18	would stay with our Serious Crime or Major Crime, or they
19	would have a designated individual that has the ultimate
20	responsibility to ensure that they're still reviewing and
21	furthering any investigative leads.
22	MS. ANNE McCONVILLE: And what are some of
23	the challenges with investigating historical cases?
24	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BUTTERWORTH-CARR: There
25	is a multitude of challenges because, of course, we want to

1	be able to further the investigation as soon as possible
2	and put the adequate resources to it. And what happens
3	when they become historical is it could be, you know,
4	witnesses are no longer living and/or the evidence that we
5	have as it pertains to DNA and so forth, audio statements,
6	sometimes they erode. So it's critical to be able to
7	maintain that and preserve any of the information and
8	evidence that we require.
9	MS. ANNE McCONVILLE: What role do advances
10	in technology such as DNA analysis play in investigating
11	historical cases?
12	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BUTTERWORTH-CARR:
13	Significant. Absolutely significant the role that they
14	play. In fact, we have a case out of British Columbia
15	involving two little ones, so in 1975 as an example. The
16	two little ones were found, an 11-year-old and a 12-year-
17	old in two different locations. And we are now we
18	charged an individual and we're prosecuting him, or he's
19	being prosecuted, pardon me, as we currently speak. So
20	it's more than 40 years old.
21	MS. ANNE McCONVILLE: And does the RCMP
22	share best practices or new developments in investigative
2223	share best practices or new developments in investigative techniques?

Absolutely we do. You know, we share best practices in a

25

1	number of different venues. So as an example, with the
2	Western Criminal Criminal Operations officers we have an
3	established meeting that happens twice a year, and that's
4	outside of their National Integration and Operational
5	Council meetings that happen in Ottawa three times a year.
6	And ultimately, they talk about all the best
7	practices that are happening among, you know, the Western
8	provinces. We invite the Yukon and the Northwest Territory
9	and so forth to participate
10	And then of course we also have the Cold
11	Case Review Team that happens here in Saskatchewan where
12	cold historical files are discussed, best practices are
13	shared, and then of course they're uploaded and we ensure
14	that they're in the National Centre of Missing Person and
15	identified remains best practices.
16	MS. ANNE McCONVILLE: If we can turn now
17	then to a discussion of some of the special projects and
18	task forces that the RCMP has put into place.
19	Can you tell us, first of all, what is a
20	special project or task force?
21	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BUTTERWORTH-CARR: So
22	task forces are initiated when there is a significant
23	amount of investigations or material that needs to be
24	investigated. And we do joint task forces where we work
25	with the RCMP as well as other policing jurisdictions. And

1	essentially, it's a mechanism to manage, as I was
2	mentioning, voluminous amount of investigation material and
3	disclosure, which is can be incredibly intense as well.
4	MS. ANNE McCONVILLE: In the overview, there
5	is a description of four specific special task forces or
6	special projects. We don't have time to go into them in
7	detail, but can you very briefly just highlight what the
8	focus of each of those task forces was?
9	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BUTTERWORTH-CARR: Yeah.
10	So Evenhanded that was a significant investigation in the
11	Lower Mainland and ultimately culminated in the prosecution
12	of Robert Pickton. And through the course of that
13	investigation there was a number of things that occurred.
14	Again, the successful prosecution of him, but also, we were
15	able to identify 125 women through the course of that
16	investigation that weren't actually missing. We were able
17	to verify where they were and that they were safe and, you
18	know, of their own volition that they didn't want to be
19	found.
20	Additionally, we were able to identify two
21	other suspects involving one case with six women and
22	another case with three women. And, of course, the active
23	investigations that we are still pursuing, many of them
24	have gone back to the Vancouver Police Department and then
25	the RCMP retains five.

1	With respect to project E-Pana, that is an
2	investigation that happened in Northern British Columbia,
3	very strict parameters with respect to the files that are
4	contained within that investigation. Eighteen (18)
5	there was an intense search of multiple, multiple files.
6	But essentially the parameters were that, you know, an
7	individual is along Highway 16, which would be from Prince
8	Rupert to Prince George. It took into consideration
9	Highway 97 from Prince George down to Hope. And then it
10	also took into the consideration Highway 5 and Highway 97.
11	And so it was also, you know, those that
12	were living were vulnerable with respect to hitchhiking
13	or potentially being sexually exploited. And so that
14	culminated, as I said, within the 18 investigations.
15	But I think it's really important to note
16	that all the other investigations that were still reviewed
17	through the whole area in that corridor, just because they
18	didn't meet that threshold, they still had active
19	investigations investigators assigned to them, and some
20	of them have been solved.
21	And then, of course, we have Project KARE at
22	the height. It was put together based upon the amount of
23	unidentified remains that were located in the Edmonton
24	area, and it was a joint project between Edmonton and the
25	RCMP jurisdiction. It, you know, is scaled back based upon

the resources, where they are now, but ultimately there's four components to it. So they're unidentified historical case units there. They've got their Project KARE reach out, which of course, we work with our most vulnerable in the streets to ensure that we're collecting information from them so that we can help facilitate and know where they are.

And, you know, also with Project Devote, which is out of Manitoba. And, again, that was a joint project between the RCMP and Winnipeg Police Services.

And, again, you know, looking at investigating missing persons, homicides and, of course, with respect to our most vulnerable.

MS. ANNE McCONVILLE: Okay. And what are the advantages of employing the task force approach when you say there are multiple cases, rather than investigating them separately or individually?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR:

It's integral, because there's just such an incredible amount of volume of information. And I think specifically of E-Pana as an example, so I'd mentioned earlier that, you know, my interactions with the families. When we went down to Vancouver I travelled with some of the families and so we met with the unsolved homicide unit that was in charge with this, and still is in charge of this project. There

1	were 700 banker boxes of investigative material that they
2	had to go through and it was overwhelming. And that all
3	had to be put into an electronic format and ultimately, you
4	know, uploaded so that they would have the ability to
5	navigate it. And then, of course, assist with disclosure.
6	Like, it's incredibly voluminous.
7	And, you know, at one point, with
8	Evenhanded, there was more than 270 resources associated to
9	it. It or, you know, disclosure, 2 million documents
10	were disclosed. It's staggering the amount of material.
11	So this is the best way to manage those types of
12	investigations.
13	MS. ANNE McCONVILLE: And can you speak to
14	the opportunity to see linkages between cases through a
15	task force approach?
16	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR:
17	Absolutely. So because it's all analytically connected,
18	that, you know, they are able to then navigate it and
19	manage it more effectively.
20	MS. ANNE McCONVILLE: To what extent did any
21	of the task forces address prevention of violence or
22	reducing harm to vulnerable individuals?
23	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR:
24	And that was a lot of the lessons that came out of
25	Evenhanded, and certainly were reflected with respect to

CARR

1	His Honourable Wally Oppal's report, the Forsaken, and, you
2	know, the importance of ensuring that we have good
3	relationships with our most vulnerable in our communities
4	and those that are sex trade workers and so forth.

And so that's reflective, you know, in the number of units that we have within the province of British Columbia, as well as Project KARE and Project Devote. It's strong outreach. It's ensuring that we're continuing to correspond and communicate with families, but really about knowing who's on our streets.

MS. ANNE McCONVILLE: And can you speak a little bit about what the KARE Pro-Active Unit does?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR:

And so basically what I was just mentioning. Essentially, they're tasked with reaching out. They've got a registry where they will take information for, you know, those that are being -- you know, really, they're the most vulnerable in our communities. And, you know, like our sex trade's workers and then some -- you know, they're there because they're being forced to, so that we can at least acquire the information and that we have it in the case that they, you know, go missing.

MS. ANNE McCONVILLE: I want to turn now to communications with families. You spoke a little bit about it earlier, but can you generally let us know what the

1	RCMP's approach is to communicating with families in major
2	case investigations?
3	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR
4	So as I was mentioning, you know, certainly we've heard
5	continuously the importance of communicating with families
6	and, you know, wanting to ensure that we're providing
7	timely updates. And, you know, really it's about
8	understanding the frequency which our families want to
9	hear, because sometimes it can be frustrating when we don't
10	have a lot of new information as it pertains to the
11	investigation.
12	And so I think about the family meetings
13	that I participated in with the families in Northern
14	British Columbia. And so we would meet twice a year with
15	the investigators and they would come in. And you know,
16	they got to know a number of the investigators and senior
17	officers so that they could create that relationship.
18	That's still ongoing. And again, right across all of our
19	police jurisdictions it's supposed to happen.
20	And the challenge can be though, because
21	we've got such a complexity and I think of even my own

family, right, there's a lot of family in terms of

identifying cousins, but they're -- you know, I call them

just recognizing the -- that we're all over the country

siblings because that's who they are to me. And, you know,

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1	too.	And	then,	who	do	you	identify	as	the	contact	and	that
2	we've	got	the co	onsis	ster	nt co	mmunicat	ion	with	n family	memk	pers
3	and do	oing	so in	a re	espe	ectiv	ve way.					

And sometimes it's hard because, you know, if it's a family member that's suspected of the -- you know, that might be coming up in the investigation as a suspect, that becomes challenging too, because I know that, you know, some of our families, and I know mine is, is very protective with respect to, you know, if the police are getting involved or I think we may want to take it into our own hands, if you will. But, you know, the important piece is that we identify somebody and try and convey as much information as possible.

And I think the other piece is that, you know, the goal is always to protect the integrity of the investigation. There's information that investigators know and they want to share it with the families and want to tell the families but they can't. And, you know, especially when it comes to holdback evidence. That's contained within the team triangle and it doesn't go out of that. And we don't ever want to be in a position where we compromise the integrity of the investigation or impact a successful prosecution of, you know, that investigation.

MS. ANNE McCONVILLE: Will the RCMP share information with third parties such as elders or community

1 leaders?

2 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR:

Yes, if the family identifies another individual, we will absolutely communicate. You know, and that's another area that I think would be incredibly beneficial is, you know, recognize that investigators, they're so hard-wired to investigate and they just want to bring a successful conclusion to the investigations that they get. You know, so focussed and they're so passionate about it that, you know, in terms of being able to keep families updated, we want to make sure that that's happening and that we've got, you know, the support in all of our communities because we don't have that right now, whether it's in the RCMP or in communities.

MS. ANNE McCONVILLE: And if you could turn to the last tab of the document book and then we'll come back to the one in between, but the last tab is called "A Family Guide." I'd like you to explain what this is and how it's used.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR:

So in speaking to so many of our families through the province of British Columbia, you know, we ended up developing through our major crime section the Family Guide. And it tells about victim services. It speaks to, you know, who's in charge of the investigation, who you can

peally a one on one for our families so that they can better understand, you know, the complexity because it is challenging. It's challenging to understand why you may not be getting updates or, you know, not feeling like it's as beneficial as you want it to be. And then, you know, the interactions with the media, as well as the support services that are available. And, you know, we candidly believe it's a best practice. I know Clive said that yesterday, but I think we got a little competition going on, but anyway. It is a best practice for us and, you know, it's a document that's available to all of our families and publicly. MS. ANNE MCCONVILLE: So, if we could have that made the next exhibit? CHIEF COMMISSIONER MARION BULLER: Yes, the Family Guide is Exhibit 110, please. Exhibit 110: "Family Guide: Support for Families of Homicide Victims or Missing Persons where Foul Play is Suspected," BC RCMP Major Crime Section, Integrated Homicide Investigation Team (12 pages) Witness: Deputy Commissioner Brenda	1	contact, how you can be kept informed. And it's just
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23 Section, Integrated Homicide Investigation 24 Team (12 pages)	21	Homicide Victims or Missing Persons where
Team (12 pages)	22	Foul Play is Suspected," BC RCMP Major Crime
	23	Section, Integrated Homicide Investigation
25 Witness: Deputy Commissioner Brenda	24	Team (12 pages)
	25	Witness: Deputy Commissioner Brenda

1	Butterworth-Carr, Commanding Officer of the
2	British Columbia RCMP ("E" Division)
3	Submitted by Anne McConville, Counsel for
4	Government of Canada
5	MS. ANNE MCCONVILLE: And, with our very
6	limited time available, I'd just like you to turn to Tab
7	13, if you could please identify that last policy?
8	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR:
9	Yes. So, this is, again, our Victim Assistance Policy, and
10	it's contained within the Operational Manual Chapter 37.6,
11	and it lays out, you know, the support that's available and
12	the expectations in terms of the assistance, and that all
13	families deserve to have that assistance.
14	MS. ANNE MCCONVILLE: And, if we could have
15	that made the next exhibit?
16	CHIEF COMMISSIONER MARION BULLER: Yes, the
17	Operations Manual, Victim Assistance is 111. Thanks.
18	Exhibit 111:
19	RCMP Operational Manual, chapter 37.6
20	"Victim Assistance" amended January 5, 2016
21	& Chapter 37.6.1 "Victim Services Referral
22	Process" new chapter July 28, 2011 (seven
23	pages combined)
24	Witness: Deputy Commissioner Brenda
25	Butterworth-Carr, Commanding Officer of the

CARR In-Ch (McConville)

1	British Columbia RCMP ("E" Division)
2	Submitted by Anne McConville, Counsel for
3	Government of Canada
4	MS. ANNE MCCONVILLE: Thank you. Thank you,
5	those are my questions for you, Deputy Commissioner.
6	MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: Thank you. Thank
7	you, Ms. McConville. Given that Commission Counsel has
8	called this evidence, I just have two questions of
9	clarification for administrative or procedural purposes if
10	I may ask those, Ms. McConville?
11	MS. ANNE MCCONVILLE: Sure.
12	MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: At Tab 6, the RCMP's
13	National Missing Persons Strategy was discussed, but I
14	don't believe it was made an exhibit and is the only
15	document that wasn't. Did you want that made an exhibit?
16	MS. ANNE MCCONVILLE: Yes, please. Thank
17	you.
18	CHIEF COMMISSIONER MARION BULLER: Okay.
19	The Operation Manual, Missing Persons document is Exhibit
20	112.
21	MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: Sorry, that's just
22	the Missing Persons Strategy currently at Tab 5.
23	CHIEF COMMISSIONER MARION BULLER: At Tab 5.
24	Okay. Let's do that again
25	MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: Yes, sorry.

1	CHIEF COMMISSIONER MARION BULLER: to be
2	clear.
3	MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: The title of the
4	document is the RCMP's National Missing Persons Strategy
5	dated 2014.
6	CHIEF COMMISSIONER MARION BULLER: I just
7	want to double check something. Okay. Just double checked
8	with the experts. For everybody's record, Tab 4, document
9	entitled, Missing Person Explanation is Exhibit 102.
10	MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: Sorry.
11	CHIEF COMMISSIONER MARION BULLER: RCMP
12	National Missing Persons Strategy, 2014, at Tab 5 is 103.
13	Tab 6, Operation Manual, Missing Persons is 104 that's
14	not what I have.
15	MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: I think we're it
16	was one exhibit that we've numbered, it's not the same
17	sequence or number. So, I'm just asking for the one to
18	come back, and I believe and I stand to be corrected,
19	the next number would be 112.
20	CHIEF COMMISSIONER MARION BULLER: Yes.
21	MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: And so, the RCMP
22	National Missing Persons Strategy would be Exhibit, if I'm
23	correct, 112. And, the rest of the documents have already
24	been made exhibits.
25	CHIEF COMMISSIONER MARION BULLER: That's

CARR In-Ch (McConville)

1	not my understanding, but I don't want to take time
2	MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: Okay.
3	CHIEF COMMISSIONER MARION BULLER: right
4	now. We have all of the documents marked with the
5	exception, I believe, of the Risk Assessment Form at Tab 7.
6	MS. ANNE MCCONVILLE: No, we did that one.
7	CHIEF COMMISSIONER MARION BULLER: You have
8	that as one of
9	MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: I have that as
10	Exhibit 104.
11	CHIEF COMMISSIONER MARION BULLER: Okay. I
12	think I understand where the problem is. We'll sort this
13	out
14	MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: Certainly.
15	CHIEF COMMISSIONER MARION BULLER: let's
16	not take time.
17	MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: Yes.
18	CHIEF COMMISSIONER MARION BULLER: Okay.
19	MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: Thank you. There
20	was one more clarification or administrative question, Ms.
21	McConville, if I may ask your witness directly.
22	In relation to a question that Ms.
23	McConville asked you and in regards to Exhibit 100, which
24	is your overview of testimony, she asked if you could cover
25	any of the information in that overview. And, for

1	clarification sake and purpose of the record, so it's clear
2	in procedures moving forward, now that this is an exhibited
3	document, if there was something you weren't able to cover
4	in the 50 minutes, but it is in this overview document,
5	would you be able to answer a question in relation to it?
6	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR:
7	Yes, I can.
8	MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: Thank you. I have
9	had a request for at least a 5 minute break before we call
10	the next witness, if that's possible, please.
11	CHIEF COMMISSIONER MARION BULLER:
12	Certainly.
13	Upon recessing at 11:12 a.m.
14	Upon resuming at 11:27 a.m.
15	MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: Just a second.
16	Chief Commissioner and Commissioners, I am now going to
17	ask, on behalf of Commission Counsel, Mr. Bernard Jacob to
18	call the next witness, Captain Paul Charbonneau.
19	CHIEF COMMISSIONER MARION BULLER: We need
20	to
21	MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: Sorry, we'll just
22	wait for your microphone. Can the Chief have a microphone,
23	please?
24	CHIEF COMMISSIONER MARION BULLER: Okay.
25	Just before we commence with the new witness, there was one

1	tab that was missed. So, Ms. McConville, do you want the
2	document found at Tab 5 of your Book of Documents entitled
3	RCMP's National Missing Persons Strategy (2014) marked as
4	an exhibit?
5	MS. ANNE MCCONVILLE: Yes, please.
6	CHIEF COMMISSIONER MARION BULLER: Okay.
7	That document found at Tab 5 will be Exhibit 112. Go
8	ahead, please.
9	Exhibit 112:
10	"RCMP's National Missing Persons Strategy
11	2014" (six pages)
12	Witness: Deputy Commissioner Brenda
13	Butterworth-Carr, Commanding Officer of the
14	British Columbia RCMP ("E" Division)
15	Submitted by Anne McConville, Counsel for
16	Government of Canada
17	MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: And, just for the
18	purpose, Mr. Registrar, if you could please have the clock
19	set at 50 minutes, 5-0. And, this examination will be
20	fully in French, so anyone who requires the audio device,
21	please make sure you have one.
22	MR. BERNARD JACOB: Good morning, everyone.
23	Good morning, Commissioners, elders and members of the
24	community. My first witness will be Capitaine Paul
25	Charbonneau.

1	Est-ce que vous pouvez assermenter le
2	capitaine? Une déclaration sous serment. Not on the Bible.
3	MR. BRYAN ZANDBERG: D'accord. Merci.
4	CAPT. PAUL CHARBONNEAU, sous affirmation solennelle:
5	MR. BRYAN ZANDBERG: Alors, Monsieur, est-ce
6	que vous affirmez solennellement de dire la vérité, toute
7	la vérité, et rien que la vérité?
8	CAPT. PAUL CHARBONNEAU: Je l'affirme
9	solennellement.
10	MR. BRYAN ZANDBERG: Merci.
11	INTERROGATOIRE PRINCIPAL PAR Me BERNARD JACOB:
12	Me BERNARD JACOB: Alors, Monsieur
13	Charbonneau, quelle est votre occupation?
14	CAPT. PAUL CHARBONNEAU: Je suis
15	présentement, de façon intérimaire, le directeur des
16	Services juridiques à la Sûreté du Québec.
17	Me BERNARD JACOB: Quel est votre grade?
18	CAPT. PAUL CHARBONNEAU: Je suis capitaine.
19	Me BERNARD JACOB: Depuis quand êtes-vous
20	directeur des Services juridiques par intérim?
21	CAPT. PAUL CHARBONNEAU: Depuis le 19 mars
22	2018.
23	Me BERNARD JACOB: Monsieur Charbonneau, je
24	vous montre à l'onglet A votre biographie.
25	Que j'aimerais, Madame la commissaire en

1	chef, déposer en preuve sous le titre « Biographie du
2	Capitaine Paul Charbonneau ».
3	CHIEF COMMISSIONER MARION BULLER:
4	Exhibit 113.
5	Exhibit 113:
6	Biography of Paul Charbonneau (one page)
7	Witness: Capitaine Paul Charbonneau,
8	Directeur par intérim, Autorité
9	disciplinaire et services juridiques, Sûreté
10	du Québec
11	Submitted by Bernard Jacob, Commission
12	Counsel
13	Me BERNARD JACOB: Alors, Monsieur
14	Charbonneau, je vois que vous avez été affecté dans
15	plusieurs régions du Québec.
16	CAPT. PAUL CHARBONNEAU: C'est exact.
17	Me BERNARD JACOB: Entre autres, la Minganie,
18	la Côte-Nord, Sept-Îles, l'Ouest du Québec.
19	CAPT. PAUL CHARBONNEAU: En fait, je n'ai pas
20	été affecté en Minganie là, mon périple sur le Côte-Nord a
21	commencé dans la MRC de Caniapiscau, ensuite Manicouagan,
22	Sept-Rivières, ensuite j'ai quitté la Côte-Nord pour les
23	Laurentides.
24	Me BERNARD JACOB: Est-ce qu'au cours de
25	votre périple à travers le Québec, vous avez eu l'occasion

1	d'être en contact avec les communautés autochtones?
2	CAPT. PAUL CHARBONNEAU: Oui, tout à fait.
3	J'ai été en contact avec la communauté innue lorsque
4	j'étais à Schefferville, également la communauté de
5	naskapie qui est 15 kilomètres au nord de Schefferville.
6	J'ai continué d'être en contact avec la communauté innue à
7	sur la Côte-Nord, que ce soit dans la MRC Manicouagan ou à
8	la MRC Sept-Rivières à Sept-Îles.
9	Me BERNARD JACOB: Qu'est-ce que vous retenez
10	de votre contact avec ces communautés? Est-ce que y'a un
11	point commun quant à la façon d'entrer en contact avec
12	CAPT. PAUL CHARBONNEAU: Ce que je retiens
13	en fait, mon temps à Schefferville fait partie de mes… j'ai
14	été là pratiquement quatre ans, c'est parmi les plus belles
15	années que j'ai passées à la Sûreté du Québec durant ma
16	carrière. Ce que je retiens surtout, c'est le respect et
17	certaines effectivement, certaines différences
18	culturelles. Les souvenirs que j'en ai, c'est je pourrais
19	parler d'un peuple très accueillant.
20	Me BERNARD JACOB: Qu'est-ce que vous voyez
21	comme différences culturelles qui peut avoir un impact sur
22	l'intervention policière?
23	CAPT. PAUL CHARBONNEAU: En fait, votre
24	question, c'est une excellente question. La réponse peut
25	être très large, dépendamment de où on est avec quelle

1	nation on est. Mon expérience personnelle avec les Innus,
2	c'est que… exemple, ce que j'ai pu vivre à Pessamit a été
3	différent de ce que j'ai vécu par exemple à Uashat Mak
4	Mani-Utenam ou même à Matimekush-Lac John, et c'était
5	complètement différent aussi avec les Naskapis, et quelques
6	petites différences culturelles, je dirais, qu'on va noter
7	au fil du temps, mais ça prend un certain temps avant de
8	voir ces petites différences-là.

Me BERNARD JACOB: Avez-vous des exemples?

CAPT. PAUL CHARBONNEAU: Je racontais cette semaine à quelqu'un en fait, moi, l'exemple qui m'a le plus frappé à l'époque où j'étais à Schefferville, c'est comment qu'on communique par téléphone. Quand on appelait au poste de police, normalement quand on appelle quelqu'un, on appelle et on demande à qui on veut parler; à Schefferville, quand on appelait au poste, on demandait qui parlait. Ça fait que là, je disais : « Ben, c'est Paul. »

Là, on me demandait si Gaétan était là. Ben là, je disais : « Non, moi, est-ce que je peux t'aider? — OK, Martin est-tu là? — Ben, je disais, non. » Là, on me disait : « Dominique, lui, est-tu là? » Ben, je disais : « Non. Moi, je peux-tu t'aider? — T'es-tu nouveau, toi? » Ça fait que ça prenait du temps avant d'arriver en fait à ce en quoi on voulait appeler.

Puis j'avais d'ailleurs écrit un petit texte

1	là dédié à mes scouts pour leur montrer la différence qui
2	existait entre ce que nous on pouvait vivre dans le fond.
3	Moi, à ce moment-là, je venais de la région de Shawininigan
4	quand je suis arrivé à Schefferville, et cette anecdote-là
5	finit là par le fait qu'on m'a demandé si j'avais sorti le
6	relevé du caribou. Là, j'ai dit : « Oui, c'est au comptoir.

- OK, je vais passer cet après-midi. »

Ça fait que c'est des petites différences, mais quand qu'on n'est pas habitué à ça, ben, ça peut provoquer de l'incompréhension.

Me BERNARD JACOB: D'accord. Vous étiez officier dans toutes ces années-là. Est-ce que vous avez été témoin d'actes ou de paroles racistes et comment avez-vous réagi?

CAPT. PAUL CHARBONNEAU: En fait, ça m'est arrivé une fois lorsque j'étais à Schefferville. Moi, je suis arrivé à Schefferville le 11 février 2005, et puis, je me rappelle, y'a eu ce qu'on appellera la « crise du caribou » en 2006 où les Innus avaient monté un blocus d'une route qui menait aux pourvoiries, à la base d'avion des pourvoiries. Les revendications étaient qu'on accusait les pourvoyeurs de dévier, si on veut, le cheptel ou le troupeau de caribous de façon à ce que les caribous, au lieu de passer là où ils veulent bien passer, se dirigeaient vers les secteurs de chasse des pourvoiries.

Ceci dans le but évident que la clientèle puisse pouvoir prélever du caribou. Alors, les Innus dénonçaient cette pratique et y'a eu un blocage de la route qui menait de l'aéroport de Schefferville où les chasseurs arrivaient et étaient transportés par voie terrestre jusqu'à la base d'hydravion pour ensuite aller dans les secteurs de chasse des pourvoiries.

À ce moment-là, vous comprendrez que y'a une opération de surveillance qui a été mise en place par la Sûreté du Québec. Également, y'a des renforts qui sont provenus du Sud, si on peut dire, spécifiquement d'une unité de Québec, et la pratique à ce moment-là, les Innus ne bloquaient pas le chemin à la police parce qu'en fait ça coupait mon territoire de patrouille complètement en deux. Alors, quand qu'on arrivait à la barricade, l'entente que j'avais prise avec le responsable des manifestants, c'était « ben, vous allez bloquer l'accès à l'auto-patrouille, vous allez nous demander ce qu'on fait, on va vous dire qu'on va aller patrouiller de l'autre côté », pis... et là, on ouvrait la barricade et on passait.

Ça se passait très bien jusqu'à ce qu'un policier en particulier a été impatient sur la barricade, peut-être ç'a pris un petit peu plus de temps qu'habituellement, et là, en fait là, y'a dit quelque chose que y'aurait jamais dû dire, y'a dit : « C'est pas un

1	kawish qui va venir me dire quoi faire. »
2	À ce moment-là, la réaction de son
3	partenaire, parce que y'étaient deux dans l'auto-
4	patrouille, ç'a été de me le ramener au poste de police.
5	Immédiatement, quand j'ai été informé de ça, j'ai suspendu
6	le policier sur-le-champ, je lui ai retiré son arme de
7	service, et deux heures plus tard y'était sur un avion de
8	retour à Québec.
9	Me BERNARD JACOB: Donc, c'est des
10	comportements qui sont pas tolérés.
11	CAPT. PAUL CHARBONNEAU: C'est des
12	comportements qui ne sont pas tolérés, Mesdames les
13	commissaires, Monsieur le commissaire. C'est des
14	comportements que la Sûreté du Québec ne cautionne pas, ça
15	va pas du tout avec la philosophie de police de proximité
16	qui encadre toutes les interventions de la Sûreté du
17	Québec. La philosophie de la police de proximité comporte
18	cinq fondements, je pourrai peut-être y revenir un peu plus
19	tard, mais, entre autres, c'est basé sur le respect qui est
20	une, d'ailleurs, des valeurs de la Sûreté du Québec.
21	Me BERNARD JACOB: Dans ce contexte-là,
22	juste… on va aller à l'onglet B, on voit ici « Directeur-
23	président du Comité de discipline et directeur des Services
24	juridiques, Direction générale ». Est-ce que vous
25	reconnaissez ce document-là?

1	CAPT. PAUL CHARBONNEAU: Oul, il s'agit de la
2	description du poste d'emploi de… la description de
3	l'emploi du poste que j'occupe présentement.
4	Me BERNARD JACOB: Donc, vous êtes président
5	du Comité de discipline?
6	CAPT. PAUL CHARBONNEAU: Non, pas tout à
7	fait. De par ma fonction intérimaire, la présidence du
8	Comité de discipline ne m'a pas été transférée, elle est
9	toujours conservée par la personne qui l'avait avant mon
10	arrivée, qui est maintenant le directeur du cabinet du
11	directeur général.
12	Me BERNARD JACOB: OK. Donc, vous
13	reconnaissez ce document-là?
L4	CAPT. PAUL CHARBONNEAU: Oui, tout à fait.
15	Me BERNARD JACOB: Madame la commissaire en
16	chef, j'aimerais le déposer.
17	CHIEF COMMISSIONER MARION BULLER: Yes, the
18	job description?
L9	Me BERNARD JACOB: Yes.
20	CHIEF COMMISSIONER MARION BULLER: My
21	translation is Exhibit 114.
22	Exhibit 114:
23	Job description for the position of
24	Président du comité de discipline et
25	Directeur des services juridiques

1	(two pages)
2	Witness: Capitaine Paul Charbonneau,
3	Directeur par intérim, Autorité
4	disciplinaire et services juridiques,
5	Sûreté du Québec
6	Submitted by Bernard Jacob, Commission
7	Counsel
8	Me BERNARD JACOB: Vous dites « Comité de
9	discipline ». Ça vise quoi exactement?
LO	CAPT. PAUL CHARBONNEAU: Ben, le Comité de
11	discipline, d'ailleurs, pour le bénéfice des commissaires,
12	j'en suis membre. Je suis le membre policier ayant le plus
13	d'expérience au sein de ce comité qui est composé
L4	actuellement de quatre policiers et de deux personnes
15	civiles qui ont été nommées par le gouvernement. La
16	discipline et là, souvent, c'est des concepts qui sont
17	qui peuvent être abstraits et ça peut être mélangé, je vais
L8	tenter d'éclaircir la situation.
L9	La discipline gère la relation qu'un
20	policier a avec son employeur. Par exemple, des retards
21	fréquentes, ne pas respecter des directives, ce genre de
22	choses là. Alors, les comportements d'un policier versus
23	son employeur, c'est géré par la discipline.
24	Me BERNARD JACOB: Et à l'égard des citoyens?
25	CAPT. PAUL CHARBONNEAU: À l'égard des

1	citoyens, c'est la déontologie policière, donc le
2	commissaire à la Déontologie policière du Québec.
3	Me BERNARD JACOB: Qui est un organisme
4	indépendant.
5	CAPT. PAUL CHARBONNEAU: Qui est un organisme
6	indépendant, le commissaire étant nommé par l'Assemblée
7	nationale.
8	Me BERNARD JACOB: Vous avez parlé de… vous
9	êtes sur le Comité de discipline depuis combien d'années?
10	CAPT. PAUL CHARBONNEAU: J'ai été nommé pour
11	la première fois en 2013.
12	Me BERNARD JACOB: Donc, ça fait près de
13	15 ans?
14	CAPT. PAUL CHARBONNEAU: En 2013, ça fait
15	cinq ans. Je suis membre du Comité de discipline depuis
16	cinq ans.
17	Me BERNARD JACOB: Je suis un avocat, hein?
18	Je suis pas habitué de soustraire, mais d'additionner.
19	(RIRES)
20	Me BERNARD JACOB: Ça va être dans les notes.
21	Bon, à tout évènement, j'aimerais… est-ce
22	que vous connaissez le numéro de poste de Val-d'Or?
23	CAPT. PAUL CHARBONNEAU: Oui, c'est le poste
24	PQ40144.
25	Me BERNARD JACOB: Est-ce que vous avez été,

1	comme membre du Comité de discipline, sensibilisé à la
2	problématique de bracelets portés par vos membres - on
3	parle aussi de respect là - portant un bracelet rouge
4	portant un numéro 144? Est-ce que vous êtes sensibilisé
5	est-ce que vous connaissez cette réalité?
6	CAPT. PAUL CHARBONNEAU: Oui, je connais très
7	bien cette réalité; par contre, je n'ai pas été sensibilisé
8	à cela parce que je suis sur le Comité de discipline. Je
9	connais très bien cette réalité parce que depuis mon
10	arrivée comme conseiller à la direction des Services
11	juridiques en janvier, par la suite à titre de directeur
12	intérimaire en mars, j'ai entre autres comme mandat de
13	suivre les travaux des commissions, de la Commission de
14	l'enquête nationale ici et la Commission Viens au Québec.
15	Alors, c'est dans le cadre de ces… c'est dans le cadre de
16	ces fonctions-là que j'ai été sensibilisé à la question.
17	Me BERNARD JACOB: Est-ce que vous savez
18	bon, on va se comprendre. Y'a des étoiles, savez-vous y'a
19	combien d'étoiles dessus?
20	CAPT. PAUL CHARBONNEAU: Non, je n'ai pas
21	personnellement le nombre d'étoiles.
22	Me BERNARD JACOB: Si je vous dis que y'en a
23	huit pour les huit… les huit policiers qui ont été
24	suspendus suite aux évènements qui ont été divulgués par

les journalistes, c'est possible?

25

1	CAPITAINE PAUL CHARBONNEAU: Oui, c'est
2	possible.
3	Me BERNARD JACOB: O.k. Donc, dans ce
4	contexte-là, que fait la Sûreté du comment c'est perçu
5	par les communautés? Est-ce que vous avez suivi la
6	Commission Viens, qui a eu des reportages? Comment c'est
7	perçu par la communauté ce port de bracelet là?
8	CAPITAINE PAUL CHARBONNEAU: En fait, oui,
9	parce que j'ai suivi la Commission, mais j'ai aussi eu des
10	communications avec certains membres du personnel de la
11	Commission. En fait, on parle de perception, Mesdames les
12	commissaires, Monsieur le commissaire. J'aimerais vous
13	entretenir là-dessus un petit peu.
14	Comment c'est perçu par les communautés?
15	C'est clair que c'est vu comme un affront peur eux, pour
16	les communautés. Spécifiquement dans la région de Val
17	d'Or, c'est perçu comme étant un support aux policiers qui
18	ont été suspendus, qui ont été, dans le fond, impliqués
19	dans des allégations. Ça c'est la façon que c'est perçu.
20	Ça leur cause un traumatisme, en fait. Quand ils voient un
21	policier arriver avec ça sur l'uniforme, pour eux c'est un
22	rappel évident des événements de 2015.
23	Me BERNARD JACOB: Alors, pourquoi la Sûreté
24	du Québec n'interdit pas à ses membres subalternes de
25	porter ledit bracelet?

1	CAPITAINE PAUL CHARBONNEAU: En fait, la
2	Sûreté, on a fait des interventions. Ce qui est important
3	de comprendre c'est, dans un premier temps, on a tenté de
4	sensibiliser le personnel sur l'impact que le port de ce
5	bracelet-là pouvait avoir sur la communauté.
6	Puis en même temps, j'aimerais attirer votre
7	attention que la communauté le perçoit de cette façon-là,
8	mais pour les policiers, le port de ce c'est parce que
9	le bracelet n'est pas seulement porté que dans la région de
10	Val d'Or. Je dirais qu'il est porté pas mal partout à
11	travers la province. J'ai personnellement vu des policiers
12	circuler dans certaines unités bien loin de Val d'Or
13	arborant ce bracelet-là, soit au poignet, soit sur leur
14	veste. Pour les policiers, le port de ce bracelet-là ne
15	signifie en aucun cas en aucun cas un cautionné des
16	allégations. C'est plutôt en support de tout le poste de
17	Val d'Or qui a à subir les contrecoups des événements de
18	Val d'Or, parce que suite à ces événements-là, vous
19	comprendrez qu'à l'intérieur même du poste, ç'a été
20	difficile pour le morale des policiers.
21	Me BERNARD JACOB: Mais dans ce contexte-là,
22	est-ce que vous avez mis en poste un poste particulier à
23	Val d'Or qui s'appelle le CP
24	CAPITAINE PAUL CHARBONNEAU: Le PPCMA.
25	Me BERNARD JACOB: Mais là, vous savez qu'il

1	y a des policiers du PPCMA qui sont supposés se rapprocher
2	de la communauté qui portent ce bracelet-là?
3	CAPITAINE PAUL CHARBONNEAU: En fait,
4	présentement, il n'y a plus de policiers au PPCMA qui
5	portent ce bracelet-là.
6	Me BERNARD JACOB: Mais il y en a déjà eus?
7	CAPITAINE PAUL CHARBONNEAU: Il y en a déjà
8	eus. D'ailleurs, je crois qu'on peut en apercevoir dans la
9	vidéo promotionnelle de la Sûreté du Québec. Il y a eu
10	deux vidéos. Je crois qu'il y en a une qui sera déposée en
11	preuve, Mesdames les commissaires, Monsieur le commissaire.
12	Il y a une première vidéo qui a été faite à l'époque du
13	projet pilote et il y a une deuxième vidéo qui est plus
14	récent. En fait, les deux vidéos sont disponibles sur
15	YouTube. Si on tape PPCMA, on va trouver les deux vidéos
16	de la Sûreté du Québec sur YouTube.
17	Comme je disais, pour terminer là-dessus,
18	sur le port du bracelet par les policiers, c'est plus un
19	mouvement de solidarité envers les policiers qui ont eu à
20	vivre les contrecoups de cet événement-là. Ce n'est pas
21	seulement que quelques policiers qui étaient visés par les
22	allégations.
23	Me BERNARD JACOB: Mais la question c'est
24	pourquoi la Sûreté du Québec ne donne pas d'ordre à ses

membres de cesser de porter ce signe qui peut être

25

1	considéré comme offensant dans la communauté visée?
2	CAPITAINE PAUL CHARBONNEAU: En termes
3	clairs, nous préférons beaucoup mieux convaincre que
4	contraindre.
5	Les travaux en cours dans les deux
6	commissions et l'effet du temps aidant, j'ai bon espoir que
7	finalement le port de ce bracelet-là va s'estomper avec le
8	temps.
9	Me BERNARD JACOB: Donc, je comprends que
10	l'état-major de la Sûreté du Québec a fait le choix
11	politique de ne pas ordonner à ses membres de cesser de
12	porter ce signe je l'ai qualifié d'ostentatoire, mais
13	c'est typiquement québécois, de ce signe qui porte atteinte
14	aux gens des communautés?
15	CAPITAINE PAUL CHARBONNEAU: En fait, je ne
16	veux pas me substituer à l'état-major, mais moi, ce que
17	j'en comprends c'est que si on convainc les gens d'une
18	chose, l'effet va être beaucoup plus durable que si on
19	tente de le contraindre. Ça c'est dans un premier temps.
20	Et lorsqu'on prend conscience d'une chose,
21	que ce soit de parts et d'autres, ça aide à la
22	compréhension. On est conscient qu'il y a un enjeu de
23	confiance actuellement et que le port de ce bracelet-là est
24	un facteur dans cet enjeu-là.
25	Me BERNARD JACOB: Donc, je comprends que

1	c'est un facteur qui vise à miner la qui a pour effet de
2	miner la confiance.
3	MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: Sorry, I apologize.
4	You just need to give an opportunity for translation to
5	catch up. And then if it can catch up, then when you're
6	ready, we'll start the time again.
7	COMMISSAIRE MICHÈLE AUDETTE: S'il n'y a pas
8	une pause entre chaque
9	MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: No worries.
10	Me BERNARD JACOB: Désolé.
11	MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: So we're going to
12	let the translator, if they're able to translate, and then
13	we'll start the time so that the time isn't delayed based
14	on the translation, please.
15	Would you like them to repeat?
16	Me BERNARD JACOB: Ça va? Je peux rouler?
17	THE INTERPRETER: Repeat the last
18	Me BERNARD JACOB: The last question?
19	Je comprends que c'est un signe qui peut
20	avoir pour effet d'atteindre la confiance, de miner la
21	confiance entre la communauté et la Sûreté du Québec.
22	C'est ce que j'ai compris de votre témoignage.
23	CAPITAINE PAUL CHARBONNEAU: C'est exact.
24	Me BERNARD JACOB: Dans ce contexte-là, je
25	comprends, qu'est-ce que la Sûreté du Québec a fait pour

convaincre ses policiers de cesser, parce que vous dites que vous avez décidé de ne pas donner d'ordre, et quel moyen avez-vous pris pour que cesse le port de ce bracelet, de convaincre le port de ce bracelet? Et je vais vous le dire de façon transparente, comment se fait-il que quelque chose qui était spécifique à Val d'Or s'est étendu à, selon votre témoignage, à peu près l'ensemble du Québec? Il n'y a pas un problème là quant au message envoyé aux communautés des Premières nations et des Inuits?

vous reviendrais au niveau de la perception. Pour les policiers, il ne s'agit pas de cautionner des gestes ou d'être contre une communauté, loin de là. Il s'agit pour l'ensemble des policiers de démontrer leur support face à... par rapport à des collègues qui vivent des moments difficiles.

D'ailleurs, il n'y a pas que le fameux bracelet rouge 144 qu'on peut voir à l'occasion sur les uniformes. On peut voir d'ailleurs, je pense que c'est thin blue line. Il y a aussi un bracelet thin blue line qui a commencé à faire son apparition et d'ailleurs pas seulement à la Sûreté du Québec. Ça c'est en support de certains policiers qui font peut-être face à la justice. C'est pour démontrer un certain support moral sur des épreuves que certaines peuvent vivre. Ce n'est pas un

1	statement pardonnez l'anglicisme contre une
2	communauté.
3	Me BERNARD JACOB: Mais encore une fois,
4	Monsieur Charbonneau, je vais donner l'exemple de moi,
5	hier, il y a une membre d'une famille qui m'a fait un
6	commentaire sur ce que je faisais en avant avec mon
7	téléphone cellulaire. J'ai compris le message. Je me suis
8	excusé et j'ai cessé d'avoir ce comportement fautif.
9	Pourquoi ne pas expliquer aux policiers que
10	leur comportement n'est pas acceptable et qu'ils souhaitent
11	que vous cessiez de l'utiliser? On fait affaire à leur
12	bonne foi, à la nécessité de rétablir des ponts avec les
13	communautés autochtones. Alors pourquoi ne pas tenter de
14	les convaincre? Ce que vous me dites c'est que vous n'avez
15	rien fait?
16	CAPITAINE PAUL CHARBONNEAU: Non, ce n'est
17	pas ce que j'ai dit. Ce que je dis, et je le répète, nous
18	préférons convaincre que contraindre.
19	Me BERNARD JACOB: Alors qu'avez-vous fait
20	pour les convaincre?
21	CAPITAINE PAUL CHARBONNEAU: Il y a eu
22	plusieurs rencontres qui ont été effectuées envers le
23	personnel qui porte ce et d'ailleurs, il y a du
24	personnel qui ont cessé de le porter. Il a toutefois
25	encore du personnel qui le porte. Alors, nous multiplions

1	les rencontres en ce sens, le but de sensibiliser les
2	policiers sur l'effet que ce signe sur l'uniforme peut
3	avoir sur la communauté. Le but c'est de les sensibiliser,
4	de leur faire comprendre. Et puis on veut les convaincre
5	et non les contraindre pour que l'effet soit beaucoup plus
6	durable.
7	Me BERNARD JACOB: Alors, on va passer à un
8	autre aspect.
9	Vous êtes ici en regard parce que vous
10	avez reçu un subpoena émis par la Commission, c'est bien
11	ça?
12	CAPITAINE PAUL CHARBONNEAU: C'est exact.
13	Me BERNARD JACOB: Je vais à l'onglet C.
13 14	Me BERNARD JACOB: Je vais à l'onglet C. CAPITAINE PAUL CHARBONNEAU: En fait,
14	CAPITAINE PAUL CHARBONNEAU: En fait,
L4 L5	CAPITAINE PAUL CHARBONNEAU: En fait, j'aimerais, si c'est possible, ajouter quelque chose sur le
14 15 16	CAPITAINE PAUL CHARBONNEAU: En fait, j'aimerais, si c'est possible, ajouter quelque chose sur le fait d'être ici sous assignation par subpoena. La Sûreté
14 15 16	CAPITAINE PAUL CHARBONNEAU: En fait, j'aimerais, si c'est possible, ajouter quelque chose sur le fait d'être ici sous assignation par subpoena. La Sûreté du Québec doit collaborer sans aucune retenue avec la
14 15 16 17	CAPITAINE PAUL CHARBONNEAU: En fait, j'aimerais, si c'est possible, ajouter quelque chose sur le fait d'être ici sous assignation par subpoena. La Sûreté du Québec doit collaborer sans aucune retenue avec la Commission, avec l'Enquête nationale sur les femmes et les
14 15 16 17 18	CAPITAINE PAUL CHARBONNEAU: En fait, j'aimerais, si c'est possible, ajouter quelque chose sur le fait d'être ici sous assignation par subpoena. La Sûreté du Québec doit collaborer sans aucune retenue avec la Commission, avec l'Enquête nationale sur les femmes et les filles autochtones disparues ou assassinées. Également,
14 15 16 17 18 19	CAPITAINE PAUL CHARBONNEAU: En fait, j'aimerais, si c'est possible, ajouter quelque chose sur le fait d'être ici sous assignation par subpoena. La Sûreté du Québec doit collaborer sans aucune retenue avec la Commission, avec l'Enquête nationale sur les femmes et les filles autochtones disparues ou assassinées. Également, nous allons collaborer sans retenue avec la Commission sur
14 15 16 17 18 19 20	CAPITAINE PAUL CHARBONNEAU: En fait, j'aimerais, si c'est possible, ajouter quelque chose sur le fait d'être ici sous assignation par subpoena. La Sûreté du Québec doit collaborer sans aucune retenue avec la Commission, avec l'Enquête nationale sur les femmes et les filles autochtones disparues ou assassinées. Également, nous allons collaborer sans retenue avec la Commission sur les relations entre certains services publics et les

Québec, d'attendre d'être assigné pour se présenter. Ça a

25

1	été le cas il y a… l'an dernier, à la Commission
2	Chamberland. Alors, c'est la raison pour laquelle nous
3	avons été assignés.

Également, pardonnez-moi l'anglicisme encore une fois, mais le timing du panel cette semaine. La Sûreté, vous n'êtes pas sans le savoir, au cours des dernières semaines, a eu beaucoup d'énergie déployée dans l'organisation du G7. On a fait d'ailleurs une collaboration avec la GRC. Ça a nécessité beaucoup de ressources de la Sûreté du Québec et l'opération avec le G7 s'est terminée le 12 juin pour certains et le 18 juin pour d'autres, alors que nous étions en phase de démobilisation. Alors survient le timing de la Commission.

Et d'ailleurs, l'officier qui est généralement à la tête du Bureau des affaires autochtones à la Sûreté du Québec et c'est une entité dont j'aurai le plaisir de vous entretenir plus longuement, ultérieurement, mais cet officier-là avait déjà des vacances prévues durant cette semaine-ci. Alors, on avait concentré nos énergies un peu ailleurs et lorsque nous avons reçu l'assignation, en fait, moi, j'ai été assigné pour venir ici à titre de Directeur des services juridiques, de par la connaissance que j'ai des dossiers. Alors, on s'est préparés depuis les deux dernières semaines à venir vous offrir toute la collaboration et donner les documents requis et le

1	témoignage requis.
2	ME BERNARD JACOB : Alors, on va essayer
3	d'avancer un peu plus vite, parce qu'il nous reste juste 30
4	minutes.
5	Onglet C, avenant au contrat numéro 2015-00-
6	71-31-01. Qu'est-ce que c'est, ça, M. Charbonneau?
7	CAPITAINE PAUL CHARBONNEAU : En fait, c'est
8	l'avenant dans un contrat de gré à gré que nous avons avec
9	la compagnie, je pense que c'est Gripma de M. Pierre Picard
10	de Wendake.
11	ME BERNARD JACOB : Quel est l'objet du
12	contrat?
13	CAPITAINE PAUL CHARBONNEAU : L'objet de ce
14	contrat-là est d'offrir une formation sur la sensibilité
15	aux réalités autochtones à nos policiers, tant les
16	patrouilleurs que les enquêteurs, formation qui a été, par
17	ailleurs, dans les dernières années, renouvelée. J'ai eu
18	l'opportunité moi-même de la suivre à trois…
19	ME BERNARD JACOB : Je vais vous laisser je
20	vous interromps. J'aimerais déposer la pièce C sous la
21	cote, Madame la Commissaire en Chef.
22	CHIEF COMMISSIONNER MARION BULLER: Yes.
23	ME BERNARD JACOB : Ça va s'appeler Avenant
24	au contrat no 2015-00-71-31-01.
25	CHIEF COMMISSIONEER MARION BULLER : Yes.

1	The service contract for training is Exhibit 115.
2	PIÈCE NO. 115:
3	Contract « Contrat de service de gré à
4	gré » between Sûreté du Québec and Pierre
5	Picard / Groupe de recherche en intervention
6	psychosociale en milieau autochtone
7	(GRIPMA), project number : 2015-00-7131-01,
8	along with two different addenda, both named
9	« Avenant 1 au contrat numéro
10	2015-00-7131-01 »
11	Witness: Capitaine Paul Charbonneau,
12	Directeur par intérim, Autorité
13	disciplinaire et services juridiques,
14	Sûreté du Québec
15	Submitted by Bernard Jacob, Commission
16	Counsel
17	Me BERNARD JACOB : Next tab, C is the
18	Contrat de service de gré à gré, quelle cote? Quelle cote,
19	Madame la Chef
20	CHIEF COMMISSIONNER MARION BULLER :
21	Contract what is the sorry, 115.
22	ME BERNARD JACOB : It's the same okay. And
23	we have the other one, always on Tab C, all these documents
24	are about the formation of the Sûreté du Québec officers.
25	CAPITAINE PAUL CHARBONNEAU : Oui, c'est

1	exact.
2	ME BERNARD JACOB : Alors, peut-être en
3	complément, Madame la Commissaire en chef, avec votre
4	autorisation, je vais aller immédiatement à l'onglet K, ça
5	va?
6	CHIEF COMMISSIONEER MARION BULLER: Yes.
7	ME BERNARD JACOB : J'aimerais déposer
8	l'onglet K sous une cote.
9	CHIEF COMMISSIONNER MARION BULLER : And the
10	name of the document, please?
11	ME BERNARD JACOB : Session de
12	sensibilisation aux réalités autochtones, volet
13	opérationnel.
14	CHIEF COMMISSIONNER MARION BULLER: 116,
15	please.
16	ME BERNARD JACOB : Thanks.
17	PIÈCE NO. 116:
18	Printout of Powerpoint « Session de
19	sensibilisation aux réalités
20	autochtones » Sûreté du Québec
21	(86 pages)
22	Witness: Capitaine Paul Charbonneau,
23	Directeur par intérim, Autorité
24	disciplinaire et services juridiques,
25	Sûreté du Québec

1	Submitted by Bernard Jacob, Commission
2	Counsel
3	ME BERNARD JACOB : And next tab I want to
4	show you I le PowerPoint est
5	PERSONNE NON IDENTIFIÉE : C'est la dernière
6	le Powerpoint, c'est la dernière.
7	ME BERNARD JACOB : La dernière? Non, ce
8	n'est pas le même.
9	PERSONNE NON IDENTIFIÉE : O.
10	ME BERNARD JACOB : O. Non, it's not the
11	oui, yes, onglet O. Vous reconnaissez ce document?
12	CAPITAINE PAUL CHARBONNEAU : Oui, tout à
13	fait.
14	MS. SUSAN FRASER: I'm sorry to rise,
15	Commissioners. I just have an objection.
16	Unless somebody can correct me, but I was in
17	transit this morning to get here, but as of late last
18	night, there were no translated versions of the exhibits to
19	Mr. Charbonneau's evidence. Am I and so I don't we
20	haven't seen the English versions.
21	MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: And as is true with
22	the inverse, when a document is produced in English by a
23	government and the official language is that and they have
24	not produced a translation, we can't undertake to translate
25	documents that belong to a government that are issued by a

government. So although this may be one of the few times a large number of the English parties don't have the English translation, in most of our proceedings, it's been the inverse true for any of the francophone parties not necessarily having a French. But we can't undertake, if the document belongs to a party or to a government, to make a translation because they haven't produced an official translation.

example, when Canada produces documents, it's often in both official languages pursuant to their obligation to do so, they are. So we don't translate documents that belong to other parties, and this has actually been occurring throughout the hearing process. It might be coming to your attention for the first time as an Anglophone as opposed to the Francophone parties who have only had the opportunity to have English documents at points.

MS. SUSAN FRASER: Well, I can't say why others may not have objected, but I am objecting now. I don't think it's fair. I don't think it's fair to the process or the parties, and I want to make that objection known.

MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: I'm going to take no position other than to the explanation I was making in relation to our obligation or not interfering in

1	translating other parties' documents and leave it to the
2	Commissioners to address.
3	(SHORT PAUSE/COURTE PAUSE)
4	CHIEF COMMISSIONER MARION BULLER: Ms.
5	Fraser, I'm sorry, I don't know where you went. What
6	remedy are you seeking?
7	MS. SUSAN FRASER: I would ask that the
8	documents be translated so that the parties can have a
9	reasonable right of cross-examination.
10	(APPLAUSE/APPLAUDISSEMENTS)
11	MR. ROY STEWART: I just wanted to support
12	the previous objection given that many of my clients'
13	concerns in the southern region of Labrador have this
14	overlap with the close proximity of Quebec. So I do think
15	it's unfair as well given that we were only provided them
16	in French. So I do support the previous objection.
17	MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: So if we could
18	just one moment.
19	(SHORT PAUSE/COURTE PAUSE)
20	MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: So if I could
21	recognize Ms. Marie-Paul Boucher.
22	Me MARIE-PAUL BOUCHER : Bonjour, Mesdames
23	les commissaires, Messieurs les commissaires. Donc, si
24	cette demande va d'un côté, on comprend que ça va être des
25	deux côtés. Jamais on ne nous a demandé, par la

1	Commission le témoin est présenté par Me Jacob. Jamais
2	on nous a demandé de fournir de la documentation dans les
3	deux langues. On n'a pas cette obligation légale-là au
4	Québec, à ma connaissance.

Me ANNY BERNIER: Bonjour. Anny Bernier,

DPCP. J'aimerais préciser également, tel que mentionné par

ma consoeur, Madame Christa Big Canoe, au niveau des

francophones, je représente naturellement le DPCP au

Québec. Nous n'avons également pas reçu, bien souvent, la

transcription des documents déposés par mes consoeurs et

confrères anglophones. Donc, au niveau de la règle de

l'équité, je crois que ça s'applique dans les deux sens.

Merci.

MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: And so if I may also add just in terms of background, when the National Inquiry produces documents, whether they are summaries or not, they are produced in both languages because of our requirement of producing documents in both languages.

However, when it's proprietary or in interests that belong to either another party or a government, it's their document and there's no requirement for them to translate.

And so that's just -- I'm not taking a position. I'm just explaining sort of the world we're working in in terms of producing our document productions,

what our responsibilities or liability in terms of the
National Inquiry we put in a concerted effort to make
sure anything we're producing is in both languages, and
sometimes there's a lapse either way. Sometimes if it's
produced first in French, it's a little delayed to get it
in English and vice versa.

(SHORT PAUSE/COURTE PAUSE)

MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: I'm sorry, I do have to raise one thing my colleague has brought to my attention as well, and I just had a moment to confer on quick.

One of the implications of a determination you may make now is the effect of having to recall this particular witness, and so I just wanted to put on the record that in your consideration, you take into account that factor. And this individual has been subpoenaed to attend and has met the subpoena.

So on that basis, it's just something I think you may have to consider in your deliberation of the objection.

Me BERNARD JACOB: Avec respect pour les

Commissaires, je tiens à souligner qu'en vertu... le

Gouvernement du Québec a ce qu'on appelle la Charte de

langue française et seuls les lois et les règlements

doivent être traduits dans les deux langues. La langue de

l'état québécois est le français. Donc, conséquemment, les

1	documents sont produits dans la langue de l'état québécois.
2	C'est la situation. J'en suis sincèrement
3	désolé. Mais juste pour éclairer les commissaires, on s'en
4	remet à la discrétion du Board. Merci.
5	(SHORT PAUSE/COURTE PAUSE)
6	CHIEF COMMISSIONER MARION BULLER: Go ahead,
7	please.
8	Me WINA SIOUI: Bonjour. Je veux simplement
9	noter qu'au nom de Wina Sioui, au nom de l'Assemblée des
10	Premières nations Québec-Labrador, j'appuie le sentiment
11	d'équité qui doit être accordé à tous les représentants
12	francophones qu'on a vécu une grande partie de la situation
13	à l'inverse, mais je ne suis pas ici en train de demander
14	qu'on puisse ravoir tout notre temps de façon équitable
15	aussi pour contre-interroger.
16	Merci.
17	MR. ROY STEWART: Commissioners, I would
18	just ask that I guess first, I do respect the burden
19	imposed if you were to order a translation and I respect
20	Commission Counsel's position.
21	However, I would just ask that you consider
22	the ultimate objective of the Inquiry and the protection of
23	indigenous women and girls and that it shouldn't come down
24	to an English or French translation.
25	MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: And sorry, I might

1	also and I ask your indulgence to make a further
2	submission on this our next witness' materials are only
3	in English and Ontario has not produced a French version of
4	the materials and they were not required to. And again, we
5	cannot make an official translation of other people's
6	material.

So the determination you make now will not impact just one witness but the next two witnesses if all is being treated equally.

MS. DE WHYTELL: If I may, I just have one thing to add to this, and that is that the parties themselves might have had the opportunity to translate the materials if the disclosure was provided a little sooner, and that's no reflection on the work that the Commission has been doing, but it speaks to the extension of this important work.

MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: Thank you.

an objection before us with respect to translation of documents as a larger issue, but more specifically that documents provided by this particular witness are in the French language only and have not been translated into English.

As I understand the law of the land, the Quebec government is not required to provide those

1	documents	in both	languages	unless, of	course,	I suppose,
2	they were	asked to	o do so or	volunteered	to do s	so.

On the other hand, we have to remember and we're mindful of the fact that many witnesses have produced documents only in English, and francophone parties have had to work in those circumstances, not to mention the Commissioners and National Inquiry staff have had to deal with this dichotomy or split in languages.

The difficulty that we face is timing, of course. This objection is brought in the middle of the examination of a witness. I'm not being critical; I'm just pointing this out for the record.

As Commission Counsel has properly pointed out, we cannot force a government, but we could ask a government, to translate documents, as with any other party.

As one of the witnesses said, time is our blood, or words to that effect, and we have to proceed today in the existing circumstances. That, I suppose, is equally unfair to everyone.

So I am not going to order translation of documents written in French into English at this point in time. However, this is an issue, an operational issue, that we will take up with further witnesses. So we will maintain the status quo for this hearing. However, this is

1	a critical point that's been raised.
2	MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: Thank you,
3	Commissioners.
4	And we're not looking for a broader sweeping
5	determination because we'll deal with what we have before
6	us today, but I did, for the purposes of the record, want
7	to suggest that that same principle or sentiment probably
8	applies to all the other governments in Anglophone that we
9	would then be requesting they produce them in French as
10	well.
11	CHIEF COMMISSIONER MARION BULLER: Okay.
12	Let's proceed with this witness. The ruling stands.
13	MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: Thank you.
14	Me BERNARD JACOB: Merci.
15	Nous étions rendus à l'onglet O. Nous
16	étions en train d'obtenir une cote. J'aimerais déposer le
17	document intitulé « Enquête nationale sur les femmes et les
18	filles autochtones disparues et assassinées », Madame la
19	commissaire en chef.
20	CHIEF COMMISSIONER MARION BULLER: Thank
21	you. The document at Tab O is Exhibit 117, please.
22	PIÈCE NO. 117:
23	« Enquête sur les femmes et les filles
24	autochtones disparues et assassinées -
25	Présentation de la Sûreté du Québec »

1	(46 pages)
2	Witness: Capitaine Paul Charbonneau,
3	Directeur par intérim, Autorité
4	disciplinaire et services juridiques,
5	Sûreté du Québec
6	Submitted by Bernard Jacob, Commission
7	Counsel
8	
9	Me BERNARD JACOB: Merci.
10	Je demanderais aux techniciens de mettre sur
11	la projection le document 117, s'il vous plait. Et je vais
12	inviter Monsieur Charbonneau à prendre connaissance de la
13	page 35 dudit document qui traite trente-cinq/thirty-
14	five Okay. Houston, we've got a problem.
15	Monsieur Charbonneau, pouvez-vous lire la
16	page 35 du document et expliquer on voit ici « Session
17	de sensibilisation reliée aux autochtones ».
18	Vous l'avez suivie cette formation-là?
19	CAPITAINE PAUL CHARBONNEAU: Oui. En fait,
20	j'ai suivi cette version la version actuelle de la
21	formation en mars dernier. J'avais, auparavant, suivi à
22	deux reprises l'ancienne version de la formation parce que
23	la formation a évolué dans le temps.
24	Me BERNARD JACOB: Dans quel sens elle a
25	évolué? Pouvez-vous expliquer?

1	CAPITAINE PAUL CHARBONNEAU : Oui. Je vous remercie de
2	l'opportunité de me permettre d'expliquer cette avancée à
3	la Sûreté du Ouébec.

En fait, quand on a débuté la formation de sensibilisation aux réalités autochtones, dans le cursus de cette formation-là -et là, je tente de parler lentement pour les besoins de la traduction - dans le cursus de cette formation-là, on s'attardait, la première journée, je vous dirais, à une vision anthropologique des Premières Nations.

Alors, juste pour vous donner une idée, on commençait la session, entre autres, c'était donné par un Abénaki à l'époque, un M. Obobsawin qui avait déjà été membre de la Sûreté du Québec par ailleurs et un anthropologue, de mémoire, M. Bouchard. Et on commençait en expliquant que les Premières Nations étaient arrivées en Amérique par un nisme, lors de la glaciation, ils étaient partis de l'Asie, etc.

Avec le temps, à la Sûreté, on s'est aperçus que peut-être que ça ne répondait pas tout à fait aux besoins qu'ont les policiers de savoir ce qu'est la culture autochtone. Et c'est quelque chose qui est important pour nous, que cette sensibilité-là soit comprise par nos policiers, parce que ça va aider grandement dans les opérations policières et dans les interventions policières.

Alors, la nouvelle formation, je ne sais pas

1	si vous voyez l'onglet derrière moi, mais ça indique le
2	cursus de la première journée. On a plutôt une vision
3	socioculturelle : l'organisation sociale, politique,
4	territoriale des Premières Nations au Québec. Et là, c'est
5	important ce qui se passait avant la colonisation et après
6	la colonisation.

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Et Monsieur Picard, qui est de Wendaké, il met... je n'ai pas le mot en français, mais un stress sur le fait qu'il y a aussi une différence au sein des Premières nations entre est-ce qu'on est sédentaires ou nomades? Et ce sont des traits... et c'est effectivement important de le comprendre puis je vais donner un exemple concret de mon vécu personnel.

Les gens qui sont plutôt d'une culture de type nomade, si on ne sait pas que... quand ils parlent et s'expriment, il arrive qu'ils font des pauses et ce n'est pas parce qu'ils ont fini de parler. Or, vous savez la culture européenne -moi, je suis Irlandais de souche- les moments de silence, on n'aime pas ça, on a tendance à vouloir remplir le silence. Alors, si on fait ça, peut-être qu'on est en train de faire perdre le fil d'idées de la personne qui nous parle.

Si on comprend... par exemple, moi, j'ai vécu avec les Innus, à Sherferville, si on comprend que les nomades ont tendance à faire ca, le silence ne deviendra

1	plus inconfortable pour nous, lorsqu'on fait des entrevues
2	de victimes ou lorsqu'on fait des interrogatoires de
3	suspects. C'est un léger détail, mais qui peut, lors d'une
4	enquête, lors d'une intervention policière, faire toute la
5	différence. Et c'est pour ça que la Sûreté du Québec
6	reconnaît l'importance. Et d'ailleurs
7	ME BERNARD JACOB : D'ailleurs, dans ce
8	contexte-là, si c'est important, qui doit suivre cette
9	formation-là?
10	CAPITAINE PAUL CHARBONNEAU : En fait, le
11	souhait de la Sûreté, c'est que tous nos policiers la
12	suivent.
13	ME BERNARD JACOB : Vous dites « le souhait »
14	; quels moyens prenez-vous pour que votre souhait soit
15	rencontré?
16	CAPITAINE PAUL CHARBONNEAU : On a multiplié
17	les sessions de formation. On a accéléré la cadence avec
18	MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: I'm sorry, stop
19	please.
20	I'm sorry for interrupting. There was just
21	a little lag in the translation. It was on the wrong
22	channel.
23	You can continue. Interpreter, are you able
24	to insert or to provide a translation on that last 30
25	seconds?

1	COMMISSAIRE MICHÈLE AUDETTE: Welcome to my
2	world. I felt so lonely for many months.
3	CAPITAINE PAUL CHARBONNEAU: Je peux parler?
4	MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: Before we start, Mr.
5	Registrar, wait 30 seconds to start the clock again,
6	please.
7	ME BERNARD JACOB : Donc, on revient à ma
8	question : quels moyens vous prenez pour vous assurer que
9	l'ensemble des membres de la Sûreté du Québec suivent cette
10	formation?
11	CAPITAINE PAUL CHARBONNEAU : Premièrement,
12	on priorise les patrouilleurs qui sont près des nations. On
13	priorise les patrouilleurs qui doivent se rendre en support
14	dans les nations, les enquêteurs également qui ont à
15	travailler avec à des dossiers autochtones.
16	On assigne des policiers… en fait, un
17	policier à la Sûreté du Québec, lorsqu'il est assigné à une
18	formation, il doit simplement s'y rendre. Par contre
19	ME BERNARD JACOB : Donc, elle devient
20	obligatoire pour le policier qui est assigné?
21	CAPITAINE PAUL CHARBONNEAU : Tout à fait.
22	Par contre, on n'a pas nécessairement besoin de
23	contraintes. Je vous dirais qu'on a beaucoup de volontaires
24	pour cette formation-là. Puis principalement, la raison,
25	c'est, pardonnez-moi l'expression, mais le marketing qui

1	est fait par nos agents de liaison autochtones et les gens
2	qui ont suivi la formation, les gens comme moi. Moi, je la
3	trouve très intéressante, cette formation-là et j'en parle
4	allègrement.
5	Et lorsque les gens vous savez, lorsqu'on
6	engage des policiers, le trait commun chez tous les
7	policiers, c'est la curiosité, parce que si on n'était pas
8	curieux, on ne trouverait jamais d'indices et on ne
9	résoudrait pas de crimes, tout simplement.
10	ME BERNARD JACOB : Donc, les gens sont
11	volontaires?
12	CAPITAINE PAUL CHARBONNEAU : Les gens sont
13	volontaires. Par curiosité, ils entendent parler de la
14	formation et ils veulent aller la suivre, par intérêt
15	personnel.
16	Mais effectivement, nous avons accéléré la
17	cadence avec laquelle on offre ces formations-là. On offre
18	beaucoup plus de groupes, on a élargi les groupes et c'est
19	une formation, d'ailleurs, que nous avons étendue et nous
20	invitons les corps de police autochtones également à
21	envoyer leur personnel suivre cette formation-là.
22	ME BERNARD JACOB : Capitaine Charbonneau, je
23	vais vous amener à l'onglet H et je vais demander à Madame
24	la Commissaire en chef une cote, s'il vous plaît? Onglet H,
25	qui s'appelle Intervention en milieu autochtone - ligne du

1	temps.
2	CHIEF COMMISSIONEER MARION BULLER : The
3	timeline at Schedule H is 118, please.
4	ME BERNARD JACOB : Thanks.
5	PIÈCE NO. 118 :
6	Timeline « Interventions en milieau
7	autochtone - Ligne du temps Annexe 2 »
8	Sûreté du Québec (one page)
9	Witness: Capitaine Paul Charbonneau,
10	Directeur par intérim, Autorité
11	disciplinaire et services juridiques,
12	Sûreté du Québec
13	Submitted by Bernard Jacob, Commission
14	Counsel
15	ME BERNARD JACOB : On voit que ce document-
16	là, c'est une ligne du temps, est-ce que je comprends bien?
17	On voit l'évolution de la Sûreté du Québec.
18	CAPITAINE PAUL CHARBONNEAU : Oui. C'est un
19	acétate, ça fait partie du PowerPoint lors de la formation
20	sur les réalités, la sensibilisation aux réalités
21	autochtones. C'est la ligne du temps représentant
22	l'implication de la Sûreté du Québec, les débuts de
23	l'implication dans le monde autochtone pour la Sûreté du
24	Québec.
25	ME BERNARD JACOB : Donc, je comprends que la

1	Sûreté reçoit le mandat d'organiser et de développer des
2	services policiers cri et inuit, c'est en lien avec la
3	Convention de la baie James du Nord québécois. C'est bien
4	cela?
5	CAPITAINE PAUL CHARBONNEAU : C'est exact, le
6	mandat qui avait été donné par le gouvernement.
7	ME BERNARD JACOB : Ensuite, suite à la crise
8	du saumon à Restigouche, la Sûreté du Québec se
9	repositionne dans ses relations avec les communautés
10	autochtones. C'est bien ça?
11	CAPITAINE PAUL CHARBONNEAU : C'est exact.
12	Suite à une intervention lors de cette crise-là, on s'est
13	aperçu que peut-être que nos méthodes de travail étaient
14	incomprises et que si on avait adapté nos méthodes de
15	travail et qu'on avait eu peut-être l'apport qu'on a
16	maintenant, d'ailleurs, des agents de liaison autochtones,
17	assurément que ça aurait connu une autre tournure, cette
18	crise-là.
19	ME BERNARD JACOB : On va ici à la crise
20	d'Oka : ça a entraîné… ceci a entraîné… la Sûreté assure la
21	liaison auprès des corps de police autochtone et répond à
22	des demandes d'assistance. C'est bien ça
23	CAPITAINE PAUL CHARBONNEAU : En fait, dans
24	la ligne du temps, oui, il y a eu la crise d'Oka en 1990 et
25	en 1991, nous avons élargi le mandat des agents de liaison

1	autochtones.
2	ME BERNARD JACOB : Ensuite, en 1995, il y a
3	la crise de Ipperwash et le dépôt du rapport Gilbert. Et,
4	suite à ça, la Sûreté du Québec intègre les recommandations
5	du rapport Gilbert à ses interventions en milieux
6	autochtones. C'est bien ça?
7	CAPITAINE PAUL CHARBONNEAU : C'est exact. Le
8	rapport Gilbert découle de 1990, de la situation au début
9	de 1990.
10	ME BERNARD JACOB : Suite au dépôt du rapport
11	Lindell, la Sûreté révise son approche en liaison
12	autochtone à la suite d'une tournée des nations et double
13	l'approche des milieux autochtones. C'est bien ça?
14	CAPITAINE PAUL CHARBONNEAU : C'est exact.
15	C'est ce qui est inscrit.
16	ME BERNARD JACOB : Le conflit Norfolk amène
17	la Sûreté à centraliser la gestion des liaisons autochtones
18	et redéploie ses effectifs en fonction des nations. C'est
19	bien ça?
20	CAPITAINE PAUL CHARBONNEAU : non, ce n'est
21	pas à cause du conflit Norfolk. La Sûreté du Québec a créé…
22	parce que tantôt, on a parlé des évènements de Val d'Or. La
23	Sûreté du Québec, lors des évènements de Val d'Or, a fait
24	certains constats, a décidé… il y a eu la création du
25	Bureau des affaires autochtones -j'imagine que j'aurai

1	l'opportunité d'en parler un peu plus tard.
2	On a aussi modifié la façon de déployer les
3	agents de liaison autochtones.
4	ME BERNARD JACOB : Donc, c'est survenu suite
5	aux évènements de Val d'or?
6	CAPITAINE PAUL CHARBONNEAU : Oui. C'est des
7	actions que nous avons prises suite aux évènements de Val
8	d'Or.
9	ME BERNARD JACOB : Donc, je comprends que la
10	Sûreté est toujours en réaction avec les évènements et non
11	pas proactive?
12	CAPITAINE PAUL CHARBONNEAU : Non, je ne
13	dirais pas ça. Parce qu'en fait, il y a eu plusieurs… il y
14	a eu d'autres… je vais vous parler du module d'assistance
15	aux victimes. Il n'y a pas eu de crise puis on a décidé de…
16	ME BERNARD JACOB : Il y a eu un rapport
17	Gagné, par exemple?
18	CAPITAINE PAUL CHARBONNEAU : de créer ce
19	module-là et de faire… d'innover, entre autres, avec les
20	chiens de soutien, d'innover en intégrant des gens du CAVAC
21	au sein des unités de la Sûreté du Québec pour faire de la
22	relance aux victimes.
23	ME BERNARD JACOB : Mais corrigez-moi si je
24	me trompe… on va le déposer, ce document-là, auquel se
25	réfère le capitaine Charbonneau. C'est la Table… il était

1	dans le dossier, je vais le retrouver.
2	PERSONNE NON IDENTIFIÉE : La ligne de temps?
3	ME BERNARD JACOB : Non, je veux savoir la
4	formation ah non, il est dans le PowerPoint. Si vous allez
5	à la page… Assistance aux victimes, Partie 7, page 42 du
6	PowerPoint. C'est bien de ça dont vous voulez parler,
7	Monsieur Charbonneau?
8	CAPITAINE PAUL CHARBONNEAU : Oui, c'est
9	exact, les choses que la Sûreté fait pour l'assistance aux
10	victimes.
11	ME BERNARD JACOB : Et ça, ça ne faisait pas
12	le rapport Gagné, c'est quoi?
13	CAPITAINE PAUL CHARBONNEAU : Je n'ai aucune
14	connaissance de ce rapport.
15	ME BERNARD JACOB : Okay. Donc, vous n'êtes
16	pas capable de nous dire si c'est suite au rapport Gagné
17	que ce module d'assistance aux victimes a été fait?
18	CAPITAINE PAUL CHARBONNEAU : Non, je ne suis
19	pas en mesure de vous dire ça.
20	Par contre, je suis en mesure de vous dire
21	que les initiatives avec les chiens de soutien et les
22	CAVAC, les Centres d'aide aux victimes d'actes criminels
23	d'intégrer des ressources à l'intérieur de nos rangs pour
24	faire de la relance aux victimes, ce n'est pas suite… ça,
25	ce sont des initiatives de la Sûreté.

1	Parce que la Sûreté, je vous le rappelle,
2	est une organisation tournée vers l'avenir et on va se
3	réévaluer lorsque… on se réévalue et on identifie des
4	besoins pour le bien de la mission en sécurité publique. Et
5	lorsqu'il y a des améliorations à être faites, nous allons
6	prendre les devants, nous n'allons pas nécessairement
7	attendre une crise.
8	Je comprends que quand on regarde la ligne
9	du temps Ce qu'il faut comprendre, la ligne du temps,
10	lorsque nous l'avons écrite, entre autres, c'est pour
11	expliquer à nos policiers les pourquoi et où on s'est rendu
12	compte de certaines lacunes et pourquoi nous avons redirigé
13	certains efforts.
14	ME BERNARD JACOB : Okay. Juste dans votre
15	comité liaison, est-ce qu'il y a des autochtones qui sont
16	impliqués?
17	CAPITAINE PAUL CHARBONNEAU : Vous parlez des
18	agents de liaison autochtones?
19	ME BERNARD JACOB : Non, le comité attendez
20	session de… non, ce n'est pas ça, excusez-moi. L'onglet 7,
21	page… le Comité Voie, c'est quoi?
22	CAPITAINE PAUL CHARBONNEAU : Le Comité Voie,
23	c'est la vérification… Voie, c'est un acronyme : V-O-I-E,
24	la vérification et l'observation intersectorielle des
25	enquêtes en matière d'agressions sexuelles. Ça fait suite,

1	entre autres vous avez tous entendu parler du protocole
2	Philadelphie? Alors, c'est une idée que nous avons importée
3	parce que la Sûreté du Québec, on ne se gênera pas, quand
4	il y a une bonne ailleurs, on va l'importer et l'appliquer,
5	l'adapter à la réalité propre du Québec et de notre
6	clientèle. Et ça, ça en est un exemple.
7	Alors, le comité Voie, c'est un comité, de

Alors, le comité Voie, c'est un comité, de mémoire, qui se réunit deux fois par année, qui implique les gens du DPCP, qui implique des gens des BAVAC, Bureaux d'aide aux victimes d'actes criminels, les CAVAC, les Centres d'aide pour victimes d'actes criminels, pour réviser les dossiers qui n'ont pas débouché sur des accusations. Certains dossiers, suite à cette révision-là, sont ré-enquêtés.

ME BERNARD JACOB : Je comprends qu'il n'y a personne du monde autochtone qui siège sur ce comité?

CAPITAINE PAUL CHARBONNEAU : Actuellement, à ma connaissance, non.

Par contre, nous sommes ouverts à toute suggestion et s'il y a besoin d'avoir des gens, c'est quelque chose que nous allons certainement évaluer, nous sommes ouverts à toute suggestion pour améliorer nos services.

ME BERNARD JACOB : Okay. Je comprends que le module Voix et le module Assistance aux victimes, ce sont

1	des modules de la Sûreté du Québec qui s'adressent à toute
2	la population québécoise? Ce n'est pas spécifique aux
3	personnes autochtones?
4	CAPITAINE PAUL CHARBONNEAU : Non, ce n'est
5	pas spécifique aux personnes autochtones. Par contre, les
6	problèmes vécus en matière d'agressions sexuelles par les
7	femmes autochtones, ce sont des problèmes… qui se passent
8	un peu partout au Québec. Et le travail qui va être fait
9	dans Voie va nécessairement impliquer des dossiers de
10	femmes autochtones.
11	ME BERNARD JACOB : Dans ce contexte-là, je
12	vous ramène au Bureau des affaires autochtones. Vous
13	connaissez ce bureau-là?
14	CAPITAINE PAUL CHARBONNEAU : Oui, tout à
15	fait.
16	ME BERNARD JACOB : Il y a combien de
17	personnes du monde autochtone qui siègent, qui sont sur le
18	Bureau des affaires autochtones?
19	CAPITAINE PAUL CHARBONNEAU : Je n'ai pas les
20	données actuelles, mais en 2017, il y avait deux personnes
21	qui étaient agents de liaison autochtones qui provenaient
22	du monde autochtone.
23	ME BERNARD JACOB : Okay. Avez-vous le nom de
24	ces personnes-là de 2017?
25	CAPITAINE PAUL CHARBONNEAU : Pas de mémoire.

1	ME BERNARD JACOB : Il n'y avait pas M. Jean
2	Vicaire?
3	CAPITAINE PAUL CHARBONNEAU : Jean Vicaire a
4	déjà été agent de liaison autochtone, mais je crois qu'il
5	avait quitté en janvier 2016. Mais je ne suis pas certain,
6	je me rappelle son témoignage d'hier.
7	ME BERNARD JACOB : Juste pour me situer la
8	force, le nombre de membres de la Sûreté du Québec est de
9	combien?
10	CAPITAINE PAUL CHARBONNEAU : Nous avons
11	actuellement 5 400 policiers et 2 200 civils, environ.
12	ME BERNARD JACOB : Combien de policiers
13	issus des Premières Nations et des communautés inuites?
14	CAPITAINE PAUL CHARBONNEAU : Présentement, à
15	la Sûreté du Québec, il y a 80 policiers issus des
16	Premières Nations et 16… et là, c'est de mémoire, 16 ou
17	18 membres du personnel civil.
18	ME BERNARD JACOB : Le personnel civil, on
19	parle de?
20	CAPITAINE PAUL CHARBONNEAU : On parle
21	d'agents de secrétariat ou de professionnels ou de
22	techniciennes en administration, techniciens en
23	administration.
24	ME BERNARD JACOB : Mais des policiers comme
25	tels, il y en a 80?

1	CAPITAINE PAUL CHARBONNEAU: Il y en a 80
2	actuellement, à la Sûreté du Québec.
3	ME BERNARD JACOB : Sur l'ensemble de combien
4	de membres?
5	CAPITAINE PAUL CHARBONNEAU : 5 400
6	policiers.
7	ME BERNARD JACOB : Ma question est : qu'est-
8	ce que la Sûreté du Québec fait pour améliorer l'accès aux
9	membres des Premières Nations?
10	CAPITAINE PAUL CHARBONNEAU : En fait, à la
11	Sûreté du Québec, nous avons un programme d'accès d'égalité
12	à l'emploi. Le but est, effectivement, d'augmenter le
13	nombre de personnes des Premières Nations ou inuites au
14	sein de la Sûreté du Québec. Mais c'est également
15	d'augmenter le nombre de femmes, d'augmenter le nombre de
16	minorités visibles ou de minorités ethniques et par là,
17	j'entends les gens dont la langue maternelle n'est ni le
18	français ni l'anglais.
19	Alors, nous tentons d'augmenter la
20	représentativité au sein de nos effectifs.
21	ME BERNARD JACOB : Je comprends que vous
22	avez un programme de discrimination positive, comme on
23	l'appelle, un programme d'accès à l'égalité. Quelles
24	mesures prenez-vous pour intéresser les gens des Premières
25	Nations à devenir membres de la Sûreté du Québec?

1	CAPITAINE PAUL CHARBONNEAU : En fait, il y a
2	deux façons dont on le fait : premièrement, il y a le
3	travail de nos agents de liaison autochtones, qui sont dans
4	les milieux. Et je ne me rappelle pas quel témoin l'a dit,
5	cette semaine : si on voit les gens et on s'intéresse à
6	leur travail, on va vouloir y aller. Et ce qu'on veut
7	faire, c'est que les gens des Premières Nations soient
8	intéressés à devenir policiers au sein de la Sûreté du
9	Québec. On veut aussi que les gens des minorités ethniques
10	et tout… c'est pour ça que nous avons ce programme-là.
11	Nous avons par ailleurs des agents
12	recruteurs. Au cours des dernières années, nous avions des
13	agents recruteurs qui, en plus de leurs fonctions
14	habituelles soit de patrouilleur, de superviseur ou
15	d'enquêteur, agissaient comme agents recruteurs.
16	Nous nous sommes aperçus que ce n'est peut-
17	être pas si efficace que ça, alors nous avons des gens à
18	temps plein, maintenant, des officiers recruteurs. De
19	mémoire, nous en avons trois; j'en connais deux
20	personnellement, mais je crois que de mémoire, nous en
21	avons trois et qui vont dans les cégeps, dans les endroits
22	propices pour tenter de recruter des candidats pour la
23	Sûreté du Québec et également tenter de recruter dans les
24	groupes visés par le Programme d'accès à l'égalité à

l'emploi.

1	ME BERNARD JACOB : Juste pour me situer,
2	j'aimerais déposer, sons l'onglet J, un document, Madame la
3	Commissaire en chef, qui s'appelle Rapport annuel- Liaison
4	autochtone, 2016-2017.
5	CHIEF COMMISSIONEER MARION BULLER: Yes, the
6	Annual Report
7	ME BERNARD JACOB : Yes.
8	CHIEF COMMISSIONEER MARION BULLER: will
9	be Exhibit 119.
10	PIÈCE NO. 119:
11	Annual report / Rapport Annuel -
12	Liaison Autochtone, État de situation
13	du 1 ^{er} avril 2016 au 31 mars 2017,
14	Bureau des affaires autochtones,
15	Grande fonction de la surveillance du
16	territoire du Sûreté du Québec (76
17	pages)
18	Witness: Capitaine Paul Charbonneau,
19	Directeur par intérim, Autorité
20	disciplinaire et services juridiques,
21	Sûreté du Québec
22	Submitted by Bernard Jacob, Commission
23	Counsel
24	ME BERNARD JACOB : Vous reconnaissez ce
25	document-là?

1	CAPITAINE PAUL CHARBONNEAU : Oui.
2	ME BERNARD JACOB : On parle ici du Bureau
3	des affaires autochtones. Combien y a-t-il d'agents de
4	liaison autochtones à la Sûreté du Québec?
5	CAPITAINE PAUL CHARBONNEAU : De mémoire, il
6	y a 13 personnes au Bureau des affaires autochtones. Il y a
7	des agents de liaison autochtones ; la particularité de
8	ceux-ci, on avait un peu amorcé le sujet tantôt, si je peux
9	terminer à ce moment-ci… nous avons redistribué la façon…
10	parce qu'auparavant, ce qu'il faut comprendre, c'est que
11	les agents de liaison autochtones relevaient des bureaux de
12	commandants.
13	Et, à la Sûreté du Québec, avant 2015, il y
14	avait 10 districts, donc 10 commandants, 10 bureaux du
15	commandant. Cette répartition-là, elle était géographique :
16	on s'est aperçus que ce n'était pas efficace pour les
17	nations autochtones.
18	Et je vais vous donner un exemple concret :
19	les Attikameks. Les Attikameks, dans notre ancienne
20	répartition géographique, il y avait le Saguenay Lac-Saint-
21	Jean, qui était un district, il y avait
22	Montréal/Laurentides/Lanaudière/Laval qui était un autre
23	district puis il y avait Mauricie/Cœur-du-Québec qui est un
24	autre district. Et les trois nations Attikameks étaient
25	dans chacun des districts : Manawan était dans Lanaudière,

1	en Mauricie y'avait Weymontachie, Opitciwan, au Lac-Saint-
2	Jean. Alors, y'avait trois agents de liaison autochtones
3	différents pour ces trois communautés-là issues de la même
4	nation. Alors, il arrivait qu'un conseil qui pouvait être
5	donné à Opitciwan était différent, avait des nuances par
6	rapport au conseil qui était donné à Manawan. Parce que ce
7	qui est important de comprendre, nous avons décidé de
8	redistribuer les agents de liaison autochtones par nation.
9	Y'a une question de cohérence, une question de cohésion
10	dans ce qui peut être amené, et aussi c'est difficile de
11	demander à un agent de liaison autochtone de devenir très
12	familier avec plusieurs nations parce que y'a certains
13	districts que y'a plusieurs nations et on demande à un
14	agent de liaison autochtone de… et ça devient difficile. Et
15	chacun des agents de liaison autochtones à cette époque-là
16	se rapportait au Bureau du commandant.
17	D'ailleurs, avant la création du BAA, moi,
18	j'étais officier de mesures d'urgence pour
19	Me BERNARD JACOB: Là, on a dix parce que le
20	temps coule. Y'a dix agents autochtones, combien sont
21	agents de liaison autochtones, combien sont autochtones?

23

24

25

précédemment.

CAPT. PAUL CHARBONNEAU: Ben, j'ai pas cette

donnée-là, mais je crois qu'ils en avaient deux l'an passé,

je n'ai pas la donnée actuelle là, tel que j'ai répondu

1	Me BERNARD JACOB: OK, vous l'avez pas.
2	Possible que y'en ait pas du tout non plus?
3	CAPT. PAUL CHARBONNEAU: Ben, c'est une
4	information que je pourrais… que je pourrais vous rapporter
5	ultérieurement, mais j'ai pas l'information au présent.
6	Me BERNARD JACOB: J'aimerais ça que Monsieur
7	prenne l'engagement de nous fournir le nombre d'agents de
8	liaison autochtones qui sont autochtones.
9	CAPT. PAUL CHARBONNEAU: Je prends
10	l'engagement.
11	Me BERNARD JACOB: Merci.
12	Juste pour me situer parce que là on va
13	prendre une question, vu le temps qui passe, l'onglet L, on
14	a « Politique de gestion - Direction des enquêtes
15	criminelles ». Vous reconnaissez ce document-là?
16	CAPT. PAUL CHARBONNEAU: Oui.
17	Me BERNARD JACOB: Ça, c'est une fugue… sur
18	les fugues et les disparitions/enlèvements. C'est bien ça?
19	CAPT. PAUL CHARBONNEAU: Oui.
20	Me BERNARD JACOB: Quel j'aimerais, Madame
21	la commissaire en chef, une cote.
22	CHIEF COMMISSIONER MARION BULLER: A document
23	at Tab L?
24	Me BERNARD JACOB: Yeah.
25	CHIEF COMMISSIONER MARION BULLER:

1	"Management Policy", is that correct?
2	Me BERNARD JACOB: Yeah.
3	CHIEF COMMISSIONER MARION BULLER: Is
4	Exhibit 120.
5	PIÈCE NO. 120:
6	Politique de gestion: Fugue,
7	disparition, enlèvement
8	Witness: Capitaine Paul Charbonneau,
9	Directeur par intérim, Autorité
10	disciplinaire et services juridiques,
l1	Sûreté du Québec
12	Submitted by Bernard Jacob, Commission
13	Counsel
L4	Exhibit 121:
15	Sûreté du Québec Politique de gestion:
16	« Crime à caractère sexuel » last
17	update 2016-08-31 (seven pages)
18	Witness: Capitaine Paul Charbonneau,
19	Directeur par intérim, Autorité
20	disciplinaire et services juridiques,
21	Sûreté du Québec
22	Submitted by Bernard Jacob, Commission
23	Counsel
24	Me BERNARD JACOB: Table M - like « Mother »
25	- « Politique de gestion - Direction des affaires sur les

1	crimes	majeurs	:	Crimes	à	caractère	sexuel	»,	Madame	la
2	commis	saire en	c.l	hef.						

3 CHIEF COMMISSIONER MARION BULLER: Yes.

4 MS. SUSAN FRASER: Sorry to rise again,

Commissioners. Thank you.

We in receipt of these because as of last evening and all I can find on the website is up to Tab K. So I don't know if I've missed something, but I can't find them on the website which we download the productions from, and so I've never seen -- first, it's very difficult to follow because the documents are not being shown on the screen, but also we're trying to follow along with the materials that we've prepared at the very last minute, but these I don't think we've seen.

I apologize, I'm looking because this is the way I can see where the email went out to best answer. I do believe that Ms. Tenley Desrochers, our paralegal, did upload. Without going on the site right now immediately, but a communication was sent out. We produced these as they were available to us and on that basis, you know, and pursuant to the Rules, we would prefer obviously a more advanced sharing of these documents, but right in our Rules, we produce them as they were available.

1	I will have to confirm, so maybe we can come
2	back to this point after lunch and I can confirm because I
3	don't have a computer in front of me. We can look on the
4	drive and see what was uploaded.
5	MS. SUSAN FRASER: And, Commissioners, we are
6	trying to follow the pace and play along with the process
7	and the constraints on it, but these are actually documents
8	that, as of 11:00 p.m. last night, were not on the
9	database.
10	MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: And I will have to
11	confirm that. I can't confirm that until I actually have an
12	opportunity to talk to Ms. Desrochers and also to look when
13	they were uploaded.
14	MS. SUSAN FRASER: Okay. Thank you.
15	CHIEF COMMISSIONER MARION BULLER: Thank you
16	for raising that.
17	We'll continue with this witness and during
18	the lunch break we'll sort out when the documents were
19	disclosed.
20	MS. SUSAN FRASER: Thank you.
21	CHIEF COMMISSIONER MARION BULLER: So getting
22	back to marking exhibits, at
23	Me BERNARD JACOB: « Crimes à caractère
24	sexuel », onglet M.
25	CHIEF COMMISSIONER MARION BULLER: "M".

1	"Management Policy for Major Crimes
2	Me BERNARD JACOB: Yes.
3	CHIEF COMMISSIONER MARION BULLER: and
4	Major Crimes and Sexual Offences", I believe is the
5	wording. 121, please.
6	PIÈCE NO. 121:
7	No description given
8	Me BERNARD JACOB: Tab N, \ll Intervention en
9	matière de violence familiale ».
10	CHIEF COMMISSIONER MARION BULLER: I'm sorry?
11	So this Tab N is about family violence?
12	Me BERNARD JACOB: Yes.
13	CHIEF COMMISSIONER MARION BULLER: 122.
14	PIÈCE NO. 122:
15	Sûreté du Québec Politique de gestion:
16	« Intervention en matière de violence
17	familiale » last update 2014-09-19
18	(four pages)
19	Witness: Capitaine Paul Charbonneau,
20	Directeur par intérim, Autorité
21	disciplinaire et services juridiques,
22	Sûreté du Québec
23	Submitted by Bernard Jacob, Commission
24	Counsel
25	Me BERNARD JACOB: OK. La question : quel est

le rôle de la Sûreté du Québec en matière de violence
familiale? Comment la Sûreté du Québec intervient en
matière de violence familiale, de disparition de femmes
autochtones et d'assassinats là, de meurtre de femmes
autochtones, et quel est le rôle des agents autochtones?
C'est la question fourre-tout à trois
minutes de la fin.

CAPT. PAUL CHARBONNEAU: OK. Si je comprends bien la question : quel est le rôle de la Sûreté du Québec lorsqu'un évènement survient dans une communauté qui est desservie par un corps de police autochtone.

Me BERNARD JACOB: Oui.

capt. Paul Charbonneau: Bon, lorsque y'a un évènement qui survient dans un corps de police autochtone, prenons l'exemple de… pour nommer quelque chose, à Septîles, à Uashat-Maliotenam, y'a une agression sexuelle sur le territoire, les agents du Service de police de UashatMaliotenam vont se rendre sur place prendre la plainte, faire les premières démarches, et, si besoin d'assistance, vont appeler au numéro unique qui est valable pour tous les corps de police au Québec qui est au Centre de vigie et de coordination opérationnelles à Montréal, et à partir de ce moment-là, le support sera donné au corps de police, que ça soit par le biais d'enquêteurs, de techniciens en scènes de crime, de spécialistes quelconques de quelconques

expertises qui pourraient etre requis pour faire de
l'interrogatoire vidéo, le cas échéant, un maitre-chien qui
pourrait on pourrait avoir besoin d'un maitre-chien pour
trouver des indices à l'extérieur, ce genre de choses là. À
ce moment-là, la Sûreté va se déplacer et, selon la posture
opérationnelle du moment là, les effectifs seront peut-être
déplacés depuis le poste de Sept-Îles, peut-être depuis le
quartier général à Baie-Comeau, et cetera.

Me BERNARD JACOB: Est-ce que y'a une différence de traitement entre les situations en milieu autochtone versus en milieu... versus hors réserve?

CAPT. PAUL CHARBONNEAU: Non, du tout, y'a pas vraiment de différence. Je vais vous donner un exemple. Si dans un de nos postes dans les Laurentides, à Saint-Sauveur, y'arrive une plainte d'agression sexuelle, les patrouilleurs de la SQ de Saint-Sauveur se rendent sur place, font les mêmes démarches que tout autre corps de police que ce soit, et si y'ont besoin d'assistance pour des services supérieurs offerts par la Sûreté du Québec là de façon régionale ou nationale, à ce moment-là ils appellent également au Centre de vigie et de coordination opérationnelle, font la demande et les services sont envoyés en fonction de la posture opérationnelle.

Me BERNARD JACOB: Donc, comment se fait la différenciation pour la Sûreté du Québec entre les

1	interventions en milieu autochtone versus hors réserve?
2	CAPT. PAUL CHARBONNEAU: En fait, au niveau
3	travail policier, Mesdames les commissaires, Monsieur le
4	commissaire, y'a pas vraiment de différence; la différence
5	est dans l'environnement dans lequel on travaille. Et ça,
6	ça revient à ce qu'on parlait tantôt au niveau de
7	l'importance à ce que nos policiers soient sensibilisés aux
8	réalités autochtones parce qu'on n'intervient pas peu
9	importe le milieu, y'a des différences, on n'intervient pas
10	de la même façon dans différents milieux. On peut pas
11	expliquer notre travail, les actions qu'on va poser, la
12	nature du travail de la même façon dépendamment où on fait
13	ces actions-là.
14	Me BERNARD JACOB: La pièce sous l'onglet D,
15	on a ici le Bureau des affaires autochtones, une
16	description, Madame la commissaire en chef.
17	CAPT. PAUL CHARBONNEAU: En fait, le Bu
18	CHIEF COMMISSIONER MARION BULLER: Yes. The
19	I can't even say this in English. The organigram
20	Me BERNARD JACOB: Of the Bureau des affaires
21	autochtones.
22	CHIEF COMMISSIONER MARION BULLER: Yes.
23	Indian Office of Indian Affairs at Schedule D is Exhibit
24	123.
25	EXHIBIT NO. 123:

1	Org chart / Organigramme « Le Bureau
2	des affaires autochtones » (one page)
3	Witness: Capitaine Paul Charbonneau,
4	Directeur par intérim, Autorité
5	disciplinaire et services juridiques,
6	Sûreté du Québec
7	Submitted by Bernard Jacob, Commission
8	Counsel
9	Me BERNARD JACOB: 123. OK, I will talk to
10	put some more exhibits at the lunch.
11	CHIEF COMMISSIONER MARION BULLER: Sure.
12	Thank you.
13	Me BERNARD JACOB: Thank you.
14	MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: I actually, for
15	purposes of clarification again and to ensure we have it on
16	the record, have one question.
17	So you may need the headset or you're good
18	to answer my question in English?
19	Me BERNARD JACOB: Ah, he's perfectly
20	bilingual.
21	MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: Perfect. Thank you.
22	I just want to, for the purposes of the
23	record, ask one question. Is it okay if I do that, please?
24	CAPT. PAUL CHARBONNEAU: You want me to ask
25	one question?

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1	MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: No, I want to ask you
2	a question.
3	(RIRES)
4	MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: That's what I'm
5	saying, do you need translation 'cause can you
6	CAPT. PAUL CHARBONNEAU: Parce que j'en avais
7	plusieurs.
8	(RIRES)
9	MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: We're good? Okay.
10	CAPT. PAUL CHARBONNEAU: I was born in
11	Scarborough
12	MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: Okay.
13	CAPT. PAUL CHARBONNEAU: but raised in
14	Toronto.
15	MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: Okay.
16	CAPT. PAUL CHARBONNEAU: I understand English
17	but I will testify in French.
18	MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: Okay.
19	MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: Thank you. The
20	question I have for you is, Monsieur Jacob, he walked you
21	through a number of the exhibits and you've identified them
22	and understood them well. If there is a question that
23	arises from parties withstanding in relation to any of the
24	exhibits put in are you comfortable answering them?
25	CAPTAINE PAUL CHARBONNEAU: Oui, je le suis

1	
2	MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: To the best of your
3	ability. I'm not saying
4	CAPTAINE PAUL CHARBONNEAU: Au meilleur de
5	ma
6	MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: you can only
7	answer a question to the best of your ability?
8	CAPTAINE PAUL CHARBONNEAU: Exactement.
9	MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: And you are
10	comfortable?
11	CAPTAINE PAUL CHARBONNEAU: Oui, je le suis
12	MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: Thank you.
13	CHIEF COMMISSIONER MARION BULLER: Okay.
14	MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: At this point,
15	Commissioners, I will be requesting a lunch adjournment,
16	but I do have a couple of housekeeping matters, if I might
17	just briefly.
18	The first one is, again, we will be having
19	lunch for party withstanding's in the Oak Room, that's the
20	room that they can meet in. For everyone else, it'll
21	available just downstairs, so lunch is provided for anyone
22	in attendance.
23	With in relation to the parties
24	withstanding for the draw for cross, we have just a couple
25	of parties that still haven't done so. So please, if you

1	could, at the lunchbreak take the time to draw, if you
2	haven't, and to also submit your numbers please, so that
3	Commission counsel can begin to prepare the order for
4	cross-examination.
5	I also, just for the purposes of the record,
6	because we are still in examination in-chief, would like to
7	remind all parties of Rule 48, which for the purposes of
8	the examination in-chief, it's not a prohibition on talking
9	to the witness. For example, you can ask them how they are
10	or talk about lunch, but you are not allowed to speak with
11	the witnesses in relation to the evidence that they are
12	discussing while they're in their examination in-chief.
13	Later, that rule will reverse, but for now that's where
14	we're at, and I just wanted to remind everyone on the
15	record.
16	And I would require a I would request,
17	I'm sorry, not require, request that we actually take a
18	45-minute break because that will allow us to deal with
19	some of the administrative needs of the rest of the
20	operations.
21	CHIEF COMMISSIONER MARION BULLER:
22	One-thirty (1:30), please.
23	MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: Thank you.
24	MR. BERNARD JACOB: Okay. Tab E like Edward.
25	CHIEF COMMISSIONER MARION BULLER: Name, le

1	nom?
2	MR BERNARD JACOB : Directives concernant
3	l'ensemble des conditions de travail des cadres.
4	CHIEF COMMISSIONER MARION BULLER: 124.
5	PIÈCE NO. 124:
6	Directive concernant l'ensemble des
7	conditions de travail des cadres (39
8	pages)
9	Witness: Capitaine Paul Charbonneau,
10	Directeur par intérim, Autorité
11	disciplinaire et services juridiques,
12	Sûreté du Québec
13	Submitted by Bernard Jacob, Commission
14	Counsel
15	Me BERNARD JACOB : Table F : Contrat de
16	travail entre le gouvernement du Québec et l'Association
17	des policières et policiers provinciaux du Québec.
18	CHIEF COMMISSIONER MARION BULLER: Contract
19	at Table F is 125.
20	PIÈCE NO. 125:
21	Contrat de travail entre le
22	Gouvernement du Québec et l'Association
23	des policières et policiers provinciaux
24	du Québec (259 pages)
25	Witness: Capitaine Paul Charbonneau,

1		Directeur par intérim, Autorité
2		disciplinaire et services juridiques,
3		Sûreté du Québec
4		Submitted by Bernard Jacob, Commission
5		Counsel
6		
7	MR BE	RNARD JACOB : Tab J :
8	CHIEF	COMMISSIONER MARION BULLER: Onglet G?
9	J?	
10	Me BE	RNARD JACOB : Oui, G en anglais mais
11	c'est J : la rémunér	ation et les conditions relatives à
12	l'exercice des fonct	ions des officiers de la Sûreté du
13	Québec.	
14		CHIEF COMMISSIONER MARION BULLER: At
15	Tab G, remuneration,	126.
16	PIÈCE NO. 126 :	
17		La rémunération et les conditions
18		relatives à l'exercice des fonctions
19		des officiers de la sûreté du Québec
20		Witness: Capitaine Paul Charbonneau,
21		Directeur par intérim, Autorité
22		disciplinaire et services juridiques,
23		Sûreté du Québec
24		Submitted by Bernard Jacob, Commission
25		Counsel
		COULDCT

1	MR BERNARD JACOB : 1 Will not depose Tab 1.
2	No. I don't this one. Skip, skip this one no. This one,
3	yes, I skip this. Okay.
4	CHIEF COMMISSIONER MARION BULLER: Done.
5	MR. BERNARD JACOB: Done, done, done,
6	done.
7	CHIEF COMMISSIONER MARION BULLER: Done.
8	Upon recessing at 12:47 p.m.
9	Upon resuming at 1:37 p.m.
10	MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: Good afternoon,
11	Chief Commissioner and Commissioners.
12	Just before I call the next witness and
13	their counsel to lead evidence, I have a couple of
14	housekeeping notes, if I may.
15	Before the break adjourned, one of the
16	objections I undertook to look into when material was
17	uploaded. And so material was uploaded at two points
18	yesterday to the full group and correspondence went out to
19	the full group. The first time was at 10:32 a.m. Central
20	time, and the second one was at at 3:03 p.m. in the
21	afternoon, Central time.
22	If there are parties who are having an issue
23	with being able to access or upload, if you could let us
24	know. Either Commission counsel or Ms. Desrochers, our
25	paralegal, would be happy to assist you in locating them.

1	And at this particular hearing, we have made a printer
2	available for parties withstanding if they have to print
3	material. And if you're not familiar how to do that,
4	Ms. Desrochers can show you and you can photocopy away, or
5	print away.
6	In before I actually ask my colleague,
7	Mr. Roy, to call the evidence of Chief Superintendent Mark
8	Pritchard, I just want to note on the record that the Chief
9	Superintendent will have, like other witnesses on this
10	panel, 50 minutes; however, we have requested as Commission
11	counsel additional time for this particular witness.
12	Because we could have called him on yesterday's panel as
13	well, but rather than try to put in six witnesses to
14	address the topics of yesterday's panel, we just combined
15	it for the purposes of today.
16	So on that basis, the Chief Superintendent
17	will actually have one hour and twenty minutes, so we're
18	requesting thirty minutes. Is that correct? I'm looking
19	at Mr. Roy like I've said something wrong.
20	MR. JULIAN ROY: I hate to argue about time,
21	but I think an hour and thirty minutes, I thought, on the
22	last schedule, but I think we can probably do an hour and
23	twenty anyway. So
24	MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: Okay. So but
25	MR. JULIAN ROY:I'll move a little

1	faster.
2	MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: based on the
3	agreement, and consent of counsel, we will put 1:30 on the
4	clock and I'll see if Mr. Roy can keep in his time.
5	MR. JULIAN ROY: It'll be a first if that
6	happens.
7	MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: But essentially,
8	though, Chief Superintendent could speak to both panels and
9	has provided materials that could speak to both panels, but
10	there was an efficiency in having him speak only once. And
11	so on that basis, and just for the purpose of the record,
12	or if any party is wondering why there's a discrepancy
13	between the times, that is the reason why.
14	And at this point, on consent, I have asked
15	Mr. Roy to lead the evidence of Chief Superintendent Mark
16	Pritchard. And I can see that Mr. Registrar has already
17	put up the 90 minutes, and on that basis, I will allow
18	Mr. Roy to proceed.
19	MR. JULIAN ROY: All right. I think Chief
20	Superintendent Pritchard needs to be sworn, please.
21	THE REGISTRAR: Good afternoon. I
22	understand sworn in on the Bible? Yes?
23	MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: So can you please
24	stop the time until the witness is actually sworn in and
25	set it back to 90? Thank you.

1	MARK PRITCHARD, Sworn:
2	EXAMINATION IN-CHIEF BY MR. JULIAN ROY:
3	MR. JULIAN ROY: Good afternoon, Chief
4	Commissioner and Commissioners. Before I start, I'd like
5	to acknowledge that we're on Treaty 3 territory in the
6	homeland of the Métis Nation.
7	I'm from Saskatchewan originally, and I
8	moved away a long time ago, and that's the first time I've
9	made that acknowledgement. So I'm happy to make that right
10	today.
11	So I'd like to start, Chief
12	Superintendent Pritchard with your background. And I'm
13	going to call you Chief Superintendent because I'm very
14	old-fashioned, but you're okay with others calling you
15	Mark?
16	CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: Yes.
17	MR. JULIAN ROY: All right. And so, if you
18	could tell me, what police service are you with?
19	CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: I'm
20	with the Ontario Provincial Police.
21	MR. JULIAN ROY: And what is your current
22	position, sir?
23	CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: I'm
24	the Chief Superintendent, and I was assigned in December of
25	last year to lead the OPP's Inquiry Team in preparation for

this Inquiry. 1 MR. JULIAN ROY: And what do your 2 3 responsibilities entail? CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: 4 There's a number of them. Primarily, mine is to focus on 5 6 our policies and procedures and look for any gaps, come up with potential recommendations and provide advice back to 7 the Commissioner. 8 9 MR. JULIAN ROY: Okay. And how long have you been with the OPP? 10 CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: 11 just about finished my 35th year of policing. The majority 12 of that was with the OPP. I did start with the Toronto 13 Police many years ago. 14 15 MR. JULIAN ROY: Okay. And if you could give -- I'm not going to take you through your CV, it's 16 17 been distributed elsewhere, and I'm going to be asking for that to be made an exhibit at the appropriate time. But if 18 you could give the commissioners a bit of a Readers Digest 19 of your career, in particular, as it relates to the matters 20 21 you're going to be speaking to today. CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: 22 Prior to this assignment, I was the original commander for 23 24 Northwestern Ontario overseeing the delivery of police

services to approximately 20 OPP locations, support to

approximately 60 First Nations, with a staff of about 500 1 officers. Prior to that, I was the commander of the OPP's 2 3 Indigenous Policing Bureau at headquarters. I was a detachment commander in Aurora which is a detachment in the 4 GTA responsible for policing some of the busiest highways 5 6 in North America, plus police administration and support to Georgina Island First Nation. For the better part of a 7 decade, I was a major case manager in our criminal 8 9 investigations branch which was tasked with investigative homicides and other serious offences. 10 I also spent two years seconded outside of 11 12 the OPP as the officer in charge of major case management at the Ministry of Community Safety and Correctional 13 Services. I was an acting criminal operations manager in 14 15 Northeastern Ontario, a crime coordinator in Northeastern Ontario. I was a detective sergeant and detective 16 17 constable on drug enforcement, as well as having been a 18 constable in frontline policing duties. MR. JULIAN ROY: Right. Have you had any 19 involvement in the career that you've had with missing 20 21 persons investigations? 22 CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: 23 at many of those levels. 24 MR. JULIAN ROY: Okay. As a constable?

CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD:

1	MR. JULIAN ROY: And, what about in a
2	supervisory capacity?
3	CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: Yes.
4	Certainly as a crime coordinator, a criminal operations
5	manager and as a major case manager.
6	MR. JULIAN ROY: All right. You've been
7	following the evidence at this Inquiry, have you not?
8	CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: Yes, I
9	have.
10	MR. JULIAN ROY: Okay. And, we are going to
11	be addressing current practice and policy at the OPP with
12	respect to missing persons investigations primarily. But,
13	before I get there, you appreciate that many of the cases
L4	that this Commission has looked at and the families they've
15	heard from are cases that go back decades, do you know
16	that?
17	CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: Yes,
18	absolutely.
L9	MR. JULIAN ROY: Okay. And, let me just ask
20	you this, having missing persons investigations evolved
21	over that period of time, of decades?
22	CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD:
23	They've evolved significantly. Our Missing Persons Policy
24	first appeared in OPP police orders in 1980, it's been
25	revised 15 times since then and is currently undergoing its

1	sixteenth	revision
_	0 1 2 2 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 1	T C V T C T C II •

MR. JULIAN ROY: Okay. What about some of
the technology and the practices involved in missing
persons investigations, have they changed as well over that
period of time?

CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD:

There's been significant changes involving investigations, investigative technique, how investigations are conducted, the creation of a Missing Persons and Unidentified Remains Unit, which has now become the provincial centre for Missing Persons and Unidentified Remains, feeding it to the national centre run by the RCMP.

A number of technological enhancements, the use of GPS, DNA, very advanced trained canine dogs. Very importantly, over recent years, the ability to quickly use specially trained civilian employees to look for digital footprints on social media for missing persons.

MR. JULIAN ROY: Okay. We're going to be having you give evidence with respect to the policy framework for missing persons investigations for the OPP. But, before we get into those details, do you acknowledge that families have real questions about the quality of missing persons investigations involving Indigenous people?

CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: I certainly do.

1 MR. JULIAN ROY: Okay. And, are those concerns valid? 2 CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: Yes, 3 4 they are. MR. JULIAN ROY: All right. And, do you 5 6 think it's important for Indigenous people and people in 7 the non-Indigenous community to understand what kind of -what level of service they're entitled to expect from 8 9 police services? CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: Very 10 much so. 11 MR. JULIAN ROY: Okay. And, is that really 12 what we're going to be talking about today, talking about 13 that level of service that they should be expecting in 14 15 every case? CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: Yes. 16 17 MR. JULIAN ROY: Okay. Do you want to know -- in police leadership like you, do you want to know when 18 your frontline officers are not complying with these 19 20 expectations? 21 CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: Yes, 22 we do. MR. JULIAN ROY: Okay. And, is it important 23 24 for you to hear that perspective from community as well? CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: As 25

1	police leaders, it's crucially important. Without the
2	trust of the community that's at the core of what we do.
3	MR. JULIAN ROY: So, Chief Commissioner,
4	Commissioners, there's a document book that you should
5	have, and I'm going to be referring to some documents
6	subject to your direction. And, I'm also going to be
7	giving the citations from the documents that were
8	distributed to parties. So, just to make things very easy,
9	we've numbered the book, but the documents as they've been
10	distributed are lettered, so I'm going to give both just to
11	try to ensure that everybody can follow along.
12	So, the first document I want to show you,
13	it's at, in the document book, it's Tab A, and it's
14	Schedule B for counsel in the electronic documents. This
15	is a document entitled, Overview of Chief Superintendent
16	Mark Pritchard's Evidence, June 25 th to 29 th .
17	CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: Yes.
18	MR. JULIAN ROY: Okay. You've seen this
19	document before?
20	CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: I
21	have.
22	MR. JULIAN ROY: Okay. And, you're content
23	with its contents?
24	CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: Yes,
25	am.

1	MR. JULIAN ROY: All right. I am going to
2	be asking that this be made an exhibit. And, to the extent
3	that we don't cover some of the materials in viva voce
4	evidence, counsel are free to ask questions about
5	everything that's in here.
6	CHIEF COMMISSIONER MARION BULLER: Okay.
7	Thank you. The overview of evidence is Exhibit 126.
8	Exhibit 126:
9	Overview of Chief Superintendent Mark
10	Pritchard's Evidence
11	Witness: Chief Superintendent Mark
12	Pritchard, Ontario Provincial Police
13	Submitted by Julian Roy, Government of
14	Canada counsel
15	MR. JULIAN ROY: Are OPP missing persons
16	investigations governed by written policy?
17	CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: Yes,
18	we have policy within our police orders, as well as a
19	Missing Persons Manual that's contained in the orders as
20	well.
21	MR. JULIAN ROY: Okay. And, I'm going to
22	show you a document, it's at Tab 3 of the document book,
23	and it's Schedule N for counsel. What is this document,
24	sir?
25	CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: That

1	is our Missing Persons Policy. Of note, at the beginning,
2	it states that it's a critical policy. And, the OPP, like
3	any other large police organization, we have at least
4	several hundred, if not more, policies. We have 18
5	critical policies that are considered critical to the
6	completion of our mission of public safety and having the
7	confidence and trust of the public.
8	MR. JULIAN ROY: And, what's the expectation
9	with respect to the 18 critical policies as opposed to the
10	other hundreds of policies that police officers are bound
11	by?
12	CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: Well,
13	there's an expectation that officers will be familiar with
14	them. They receive training when they're recruits at the
15	Provincial Police Academy, critical policy training.
16	MR. JULIAN ROY: Okay. And, I'm going to be
17	asking that this document, Ontario Provincial Police
18	Orders, Chapter 2, Law Enforcement, Chapter 2.18, Missing
19	Person be the next exhibit, please.
20	CHIEF COMMISSIONER MARION BULLER: Yes, the
21	OPP policy for missing persons is Exhibit 127.
22	Exhibit 127:
23	Ontario Provincial Police (O.P.P.) Orders,
24	Chapter 2.18 "Missing Person" (six pages)
25	Witness: Chief Superintendent Mark

1	Pritchard, Ontario Provincial Police
2	Submitted by Julian Roy, Counsel for
3	Government of Ontario
4	MR. JULIAN ROY: I'm going to show you
5	another document as well. If I could put hand to it. And,
6	that's the Missing Persons Manual, and that's at Tab 1 for
7	the Commission. Yes, that would be at I think that's
8	Schedule D. Although I'm looking at it right now, I might
9	have got that one wrong. There's a document called,
10	Missing Persons Manual, Tab 1 for
11	CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: You
12	put it at Tab 1, yes.
13	MR. JULIAN ROY: Yes. So, can you tell me
14	what this document is?
15	CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: This
16	is the document that is the manual to help guide officers
17	when they're responding to and conducting a missing persons
18	investigation. It serves as a reminder to them of the
19	nuances and intricacies of investigation that's quite
20	complex, that they may not do on a day-to-day basis.
21	MR. JULIAN ROY: Okay. And, if this could
22	be made the next exhibit, please, Missing Persons Manual.
23	CHIEF COMMISSIONER MARION BULLER: 128,
24	please.
25	Exhibit 128:

1	O.P.P. Missing Person Manual, Missing
2	Persons Unidentified Bodies (MPUB) Unit
3	Investigation & Support Bureau,
4	February 2011 (18 pages)
5	Witness: Chief Superintendent Mark
6	Pritchard, Ontario Provincial Police
7	Submitted by Julian Roy, Counsel for
8	Government of Ontario
9	MR. JULIAN ROY: Thank you. Before we get
10	into the details, what is the purpose of having written
11	policy in the form of police orders and the manual?
12	CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: It's
13	to provide clear expectations to officers of what's
14	expected of them when they're conducting investigations.
15	It's to bring consistency from one end of the province to
16	another, so we're all working off the same page. And,
17	also, to provide accountability to ensure these
18	investigations are done properly.
19	MR. JULIAN ROY: Okay. Let me just ask some
20	questions about accountability because I know that that's
21	going to be of interest to the Commissioners.
22	When you say accountability in relation to
23	policies, can there be consequences if police officers fail
24	to comply with these policies?
25	CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: Yes,

that	would	be	considered	a	neglect	of	duty	and	they	would
be s	ubject	to	discipline.							

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MR. JULIAN ROY: Right. So, in terms of general principles that apply to missing persons investigations as governed by both the manual and the police orders, can you tell me what some of the general principles that apply to these investigations?

CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: at the beginning of the manual it stipulates two general principles. One that a lost person is always missing, but a missing person is not always lost. But, every missing person is considered lost until proven otherwise. And, the other one is that foul play is to always be a consideration until there's evidence that demonstrates otherwise.

MR. JULIAN ROY: Okay. Can we go to the first one that was an interesting two sentences together? Can you perhaps break that down for the Commission, please?

CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: The OPP, we respond to about -- between 300 and 400 lost person occurrences a year. This can often be people that are hiking, fishing, boating, hunting that are thought to be in a specific area, and they're considered lost. But, once that area that they're believed to have been in is searched and they're not located, then they're missing. For instance, if somebody was fishing and their boat was found,

1	but they weren't, they would then no longer be a lost
2	person, but missing.
3	MR. JULIAN ROY: Okay. Let me ask you a
4	couple other things about general principles. Is there any
5	difference in the application of OPP policy in terms of the
6	police orders in the manual in circumstances when there's a
7	period of time that passes between when the person was last
8	seen and when the person was reported missing?
9	CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: No.
10	And, our statistics show that about 98 percent of missing
11	people and we deal with between 6,000 and 7,000 missing
12	persons occurrences a year, and our statistics show that
13	about 98 percent of them are located or returned within the
14	first 48 hours. So, the longer a person has been missing
15	for, it would actually increase the urgency of the search
16	for them based on those statistics.
17	MR. JULIAN ROY: Okay. So, in terms of the
18	policy, the expectation is when there's a delay in
19	reporting that the police response is to be more urgent; is
20	that right?
21	CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: Yes.
22	MR. JULIAN ROY: Okay. What about a
23	situation where somebody is regularly going missing? What
24	is the policy, and tell us about that.

CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: The

policy	stipulates	that	that s	should	ln't b	e a	factor	in how	
the inv	estigation	is co	nducte	ed, th	at it	shc	ould be	conduct	ed
just as	any other	missi	ng per	rsons	inves	tiga	ition wo	ould be.	,

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MR. JULIAN ROY: Okay. And, the 24-hour period that we've heard so much about, does that rule or so-called rule exist under the OPP policy?

CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: No, it does not, and I don't believe it ever has. Researching back through our policies over the years, I didn't see that anywhere. I think that's a common misconception often perpetuated by American television shows, but I actually don't know of any police service that has that policy.

MR. JULIAN ROY: Okay. All right. So, now I've been promising a number of times that we would get into some of the details in the policy, and I want to start -- I don't want to have you read them to the Commission because I don't think that that's helpful. But, what I'd like to do is kind of take us through the stages of how a missing persons investigation would unfold, and how the policy governs. So, I want to start with the initial report that would come in. How are missing persons reports received by OPP?

CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD:

Generally speaking, there would be two ways that they could be received through one of our five communication centres.

When somebody calls the general OPP number, the call's
automatically routed to the closest of the five
communication centres, or they could report it in person at
a detachment or to an officer that they saw somewhere in
the public.

MR. JULIAN ROY: Okay. Let's deal with the

MR. JULIAN ROY: Okay. Let's deal with the situation when it's called into one of the five Provincial Communication Centres. How is that information collected, recorded, and then disseminated?

chief superintendent Mark Pritchard: Well, it's recorded in two ways. All calls into our communication centres are verbally recorded. Everything that's said on the telephone is recorded, and the call taker takes the information, and enters it into the computer. It's called CAD, which is an acronym for computer-assisted dispatching system, and they would take the information from the caller that's pertinent to the incident, and that is time stamped every time the communications operator hits the enter button. The information is time stamped and provides a chronology of when things were known. And, that would include, actually, receiving information from the officers over the radio. That's all time stamped.

MR. JULIAN ROY: Okay. And, what kind of information is typically collected by the Provincial

1	Communication Centre?
2	CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: They
3	would collect information from the complainant, also
4	information on who the missing person is, their name, birth
5	date, description, clothing, where they were last seen,
6	potential vehicle they might have, a licence plate number,
7	a cell phone number if they had such, those type of
8	particulars.
9	MR. JULIAN ROY: Okay. You've told us how
10	it becomes electronically recorded when you hit enter and
11	it goes into the system, who sees it?
12	CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: Any
13	employee that has access to the system can see the
14	incidents, officers that are on the road in that detachment
15	area, as well as the Provincial Operation Centre in Orillia
16	can see all the occurrences that are ongoing in the
17	province.
18	MR. JULIAN ROY: Okay. So, would
19	supervisors have access to this information?
20	CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: Yes.
21	MR. JULIAN ROY: And, when would they get
22	it?
23	CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: The
24	supervisor on two levels, the communication supervisor
25	and what we commonly refer to as the road supervisor, who's

1	the rank of sergeant, are to be notified immediately.
2	MR. JULIAN ROY: Okay. And, we're going to
3	drill down on that a little bit later. You talked about
4	the member of the public coming into a detachment or
5	perhaps flagging down a police officer on the road, what
6	happens when a report is delivered through those means?
7	CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: The
8	officer is required to record the exact same information in
9	their notebook and immediately notify the communication
10	centre of the incident.
11	MR. JULIAN ROY: Okay. And, these
12	requirements to take reports in the fashion that you've
13	described, is it mandatory under the policy?
14	CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: Yes,
15	it is.
16	MR. JULIAN ROY: And, is that something an
17	officer can be disciplined over if they fail to do that?
18	CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: Yes,
19	it would be a neglect of duty to not follow that procedure,
20	and they could be disciplined under the there's
21	progressive steps of discipline under the Code of Conduct
22	in the Police Services Act.
23	MR. JULIAN ROY: Okay. I want to take us
24	further. So, we have dealt with the initial report, and
25	how it's recorded and what's supposed to happen. I'd like

1	us to go to the next step, and the first responding officer
2	and what their obligations are under the policy being the
3	police orders and the manual.
4	CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: The
5	officer is to respond to the location of the complainant.
6	They're importantly to interview the complainant in person,
7	and gather as much information as they can to establish a
8	perimeter if there is one to be established, and to
9	commence the investigation at that time.
10	MR. JULIAN ROY: And, what's the expectation
11	in terms of how quick that response is supposed to be?
12	CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: It's a
13	Priority 1 call.
14	MR. JULIAN ROY: And, what does that mean?
15	CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: It's
16	an urgent priority call.
17	MR. JULIAN ROY: Okay. Is that the highest
18	level of priority?
19	CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD:
20	There's a Priority 0, which is actually the highest level,
21	and that's where an officer is in a life threatening

situation and needs immediate backup.

MR. JULIAN ROY: Okay. So, in terms of the

obligation of that officer when they arrive on scene, you

mentioned that they're to interview the complainant, and

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1	that's, in other words, the person reporting the person
2	missing. Are there documents that assist them in doing
3	that work?
4	CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: Yes,
5	there is. There's two documents that are to be completed,
6	a Lost or Missing Persons Questionnaire and another form,
7	which is evaluating the search urgency.
8	MR. JULIAN ROY: Okay. And, Commissioners,
9	Chief Commissioner, if you could turn up Tab 8, please?
10	And, for counsel, it's Schedule J. Are you able to
11	identify this document, Chief Superintendent?
12	CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: Yes.
13	MR. JULIAN ROY: Can you tell the
14	Commissioners what this is?
15	CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: That
16	is the Lost or Missing Persons Questionnaire.
17	MR. JULIAN ROY: Okay. And, it's a fairly
18	lengthy document.
19	CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: Yes,
20	it is.
21	MR. JULIAN ROY: It's 11 pages as a
22	printout. Is this carried around in paper by officers or
23	in what form is it?
24	CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: It's
25	available on their mobile workstation. Every frontline

1	patrol vehicle has a mobile computer in it. The officer
2	can simply pop it out of their cruiser and take it into the
3	scene with them.
4	MR. JULIAN ROY: All right. And, what is
5	the purpose of this document?
6	CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD:
7	There's a few purposes. Very importantly it removes
8	discretion from the officer, but it also serves as a memory
9	aide to guide them through to get as much information as
10	possible. As I said, we have 6,000 or 7,000 of these
11	occurrences a year, but we have close to 6,000 officers, so
12	it may not be an investigation that an officer does on a
13	regular basis. So, filling in all these boxes really would
14	end up with information not being omitted that would be
15	important.
16	MR. JULIAN ROY: Okay. When you say removes
17	discretion, what do you mean by that?
18	CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: Well,
19	the officer wouldn't have any discretion on whether or not
20	they were going to gather information. It has to be done.
21	It has to be approved by their supervisor and importantly,
22	it has to be submitted before their they go off duty.
23	MR. JULIAN ROY: Okay. And how do they
24	submit it before going off duty?
25	CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: It

1	would be submitted electronically and would become part of
2	the investigative case file and materials that are on the
3	records management system.
4	MR. JULIAN ROY: And does that become then
5	visible to everybody with a mobile workstation and
6	including supervisors?
7	CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: Yes.
8	MR. JULIAN ROY: Okay. And does a
9	supervisor have to look at it before the office goes off
10	shift?
11	CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: Yes.
12	MR. JULIAN ROY: And what's the purpose of
13	that look?
14	CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: Again,
15	it's just it's another level of accountability to make
16	sure that the reports have been done properly and that
17	we're investigating the matter as seriously as we should
18	be.
19	MR. JULIAN ROY: Right. I'm going to ask
20	Chief Commissioner, Commissioners, if you could turn up Tab
21	9, please? And that's Schedule K for counsel.
22	CHIEF COMMISSIONER MARION BULLER: Just
23	before we do that, do you want the document "Lost or
24	Missing Persons Questionnaire" marked as an exhibit?
25	MR. JULIAN ROY: Okay. That's the first

1 time I forgot to do that. CHIEF COMMISSIONER MARION BULLER: 2 3 why ---MR. JULIAN ROY: There will be other times. 4 CHIEF COMMISSIONER MARION BULLER: That's 5 why I'm here. Exhibit 129 is "Lost or Missing Persons 6 7 Ouestionnaire". --- EXHIBIT 129: 8 9 O.P.P. Lost or Missing Person(s) Questionnaire, Form ER035 2014/11 (12 10 pages) Witness: Chief Superintendent 11 Mark Pritchard, Ontario Provincial 12 Police 13 Submitted by Julian Roy, Counsel for Government of Ontario 14 15 MR. JULIAN ROY: Thank you. Tab 9, please, Chief Commissioner, the next 16 17 document -- and other Commissioners, please. And for counsel, Schedule K. Could you -- Chief Superintendent, 18 could you tell us what this is? 19 CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: 20 21 again is another document that it's really -- I guess in some ways a risk assessment tool. It's another document 22 that removes discretion and it helps an officer by scoring 23

the information received on evaluating whether the matter -

- the search is very urgent, urgent, or not urgent. And

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1	anyone of those areas that indicates that the situation is
2	life threatening, it would automatically become a very
3	urgent response.
4	MR. JULIAN ROY: And is the first responding
5	officer is there a mandatory requirement that this
6	document be filled out by the first responding officer?
7	CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: Yes.
8	And it has to be filled out before they go off duty also.
9	MR. JULIAN ROY: Okay. And does this
10	document is this also electronic and become visible to
11	other members of the OPP?
12	CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: Yes.
13	MR. JULIAN ROY: Okay.
14	CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD:
15	Actually, every one of our forms and reports is available
16	over the mobile workstations electronically.
17	MR. JULIAN ROY: Right. I'm going to show
18	you also Tab so if we could make that an exhibit. I
19	remembered this time. Thank you.
20	CHIEF COMMISSIONER MARION BULLER: Yes,
21	"Evaluating Search Urgency" is 130, please.
22	Exhibit 130:
23	O.P.P. Evaluating Search Urgency, Form
24	ER036 2014/10 (one page)
25	Witness: Chief Superintendent Mark

1	Pritchard, Ontario Provincial Police
2	Submitted by Julian Roy, Counsel for
3	Government of Ontario
4	MR. JULIAN ROY: Thank you.
5	One more tic box form. It might not be the
6	last, but at Tab 5, in Schedule G is something called a
7	"Missing Persons Checklist". Could you tell the Commission
8	what that is?
9	CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: That
10	is in the OPP's Field Guide, which is available
11	electronically on the workstation, but also all the
12	officers have them a paper copy of them. They're issued
13	to them. And again, it's just a tic box form, if you will,
14	to help with their memory and to make sure they're not
15	overlooking important questions that should be asked.
16	MR. JULIAN ROY: All right. I want to ask
17	you this, because I know the Commissioners will be
18	interested in this question, as will be families who've
19	come before this Commission and others that are that may
20	be watching either in the room or on the webcast. And
21	that's the assessment of whether foul play could
22	potentially be involved.
23	I want you to just limit this answer to the
24	first responding officer. Do they have a role in that
25	assessment?

1	CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: Yes.
2	That's part of their initial when they're interviewing
3	the complainant initially is they're to they are to
4	attempt to make that assessment and then continually remake
5	that assessment as the investigation progresses and more
6	information comes in. It's supposed to always be on their
7	mind that that is something that is a possibility.
8	MR. JULIAN ROY: And what if the evidence
9	doesn't take you one way or the other, you just don't know?
10	CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: Well,
11	then you still don't know, but you still have to follow the
12	evidence and continue gathering evidence. The policy
13	requires that the investigations be conducted as if they
14	were conducting a criminal investigation, really with no
15	difference. So
16	MR. JULIAN ROY: Okay. Why don't we speak
17	to that right now? If you go to Tab 3 again, we've already
18	made this an exhibit. And that's the Missing Persons
19	Policy 218, that's Tab 3 of your documents.
20	CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: So
21	CHIEF COMMISSIONER MARION BULLER: What
22	about the Missing Person sorry. What about the Missing
23	Persons Checklist? Do you want that marked?
24	MR. JULIAN ROY: I told you that wouldn't be
25	the last time.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER MARION BULLER: Okay. 1 MR. JULIAN ROY: Please. 2 CHIEF COMMISSIONER MARION BULLER: Missing 3 Person Checklist is exhibit ---4 MR. JULIAN ROY: I need a checklist to 5 6 remember to enter these exhibits. 7 CHIEF COMMISSIONER MARION BULLER: Me too. Missing Person Checklist is 131. 8 9 --- Exhibit 131: Missing Person Checklist, June 2015 10 11 (three pages) Witness: Chief Superintendent Mark 12 Pritchard, Ontario Provincial Police 13 Submitted by Julian Roy, Counsel for 14 15 Government of Ontario MR. JULIAN ROY: Okay. But let's go 16 17 backwards now to Tab 3. You mentioned that these missing 18 persons investigations have to be conducted as though they are a criminal investigation. Is there somewhere in the 19 policy that you can point the Commissioners to that would 20 21 justify that? CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: 22 2.18.2, the last bullet point. It's about halfway down the 23 24 page. It says that: "Missing persons investigations are conducted in accordance 25

1	with police orders, Chapter 2, Criminal Investigation
2	Management Procedures."
3	MR. JULIAN ROY: Okay. And then that
4	document, Criminal Investigation Management Procedures", if
5	we could go to Tab 2? And that's Schedule C for counsel
6	following along, Tab 2. Are you able to identify this
7	document that we're going to make an exhibit?
8	CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: Yes.
9	That is the Criminal Investigation Procedures.
10	MR. JULIAN ROY: And so that's a document
11	Chief Commissioner, Ontario Provincial Police Orders
12	Chapter 2 Law Enforcement 2.7 Criminal Investigation
13	Management Procedures.
14	CHIEF COMMISSIONER MARION BULLER: Yes, 132,
15	please.
16	EXHIBIT 132:
17	O.P.P. Orders, Chapter 2.7 "Criminal
18	Investigation Management Procedures"
19	(six pages)
20	Witness: Chief Superintendent Mark
21	Pritchard, Ontario Provincial Police
22	Submitted by Julian Roy, Counsel for
23	Government of Ontario
24	MR. JULIAN ROY: Thank you. And what does
25	this policy govern?

1	CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: 1t
2	governs how criminal investigations are to be conducted.
3	MR. JULIAN ROY: Okay. And does this by
4	virtue of the previous passage that you showed us, does it
5	also govern missing persons investigations?
6	CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: Yes,
7	it's to make them seamless. So when you've got an
8	investigation that you're conducting into a missing person,
9	when you've established foul play, you've already conducted
10	your investigation as if it was a criminal matter from the
11	beginning.
12	MR. JULIAN ROY: Okay. Now, I know we are
13	considering this Commission is considering things like
14	improvements. Have you turned your mind to potential
15	improvements to the forms that might be of interest to the
16	Commission?
17	CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: Well,
18	right now in response to an inquest in Ontario, the seven-
19	youth inquest, for the search urgency form, we're looking
20	at making some changes to that to include if the missing
21	person is of Indigenous identity. If their primary
22	residence is on a First Nation but they're missing in an
23	urban area. If they have prior involvement of the child
24	welfare system. And whether or not there's indications of
25	the potential for human trafficking.

1	MR. JULIAN ROY: Okay. And is that as a
2	result of your work in following the work of this
3	Commission?
4	CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: Yes.
5	MR. JULIAN ROY: Thank you. All right. So
6	we've covered the responsibility of the first responding
7	officer to both fill out the forms and then get a sign off
8	from the supervisor. Are there any other responsibilities
9	that the first responding officer has before he signs off -
10	- he or she signs off shift?
11	CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: To
12	make sure that there's involvement of victim services where
13	available. It's a big province and sadly not every
14	community has that, but most do.
15	MR. JULIAN ROY: Okay. And are you talking
16	about victim services provided by the OPP, or community
17	victim services, or elsewhere?
18	CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: It
19	would be community victim services. There is a
20	responsibility that a victim liaison officer be assigned as
21	well. And that would be that could be the investigating
22	officer. It's preferable if it is another officer. But
23	that is possible that the victim liaison officer is also
24	the investigating officer.
25	MR. JULIAN ROY: Okay. And our personnel at

the local detachment, are they responsible to know what

victim services are available in their community?

3 CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: Yes,

4 they are.

MR. JULIAN ROY: All right. Let's go to the supervisors, and here's where it gets complicated because there's lots of supervisors. So what I'd like us to do is for you to take us through how supervisors become involved in missing persons' investigations.

the communications centre supervisor becomes involved immediately when they're notified, as does the road supervisor who is the rank of Sergeant. Often times when the dispatcher is putting the call over the radio, they would ask the Sergeant to acknowledge as well, because generally they'd be on the same radio as well. If they're not, they'd be calling them on their phone and notifying them. As well as the notification, the supervisor would see it on their mobile workstation in their cruiser.

Importantly, I guess too, in Ontario, most of the self-administered First Nations Police Services are on the OPP's radio system and we also share a records management system. So those officers that would be working in the area, should it be in an area of a First Nation, would also become aware of the incident.

MR. JULIAN ROY: All right. So that would 1 include the forms we already talked about? They would 2 become visible to First Nation Police Services that are on 3 4 RMS? CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: Yes. 5 6 MR. JULIAN ROY: Okay. All right. 7 So you've told us about how the supervisors learn about the missing person's investigation and the 8 9 timing for that. What are their responsibilities once notified? 10 CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: 11 12 responsibility -- their prime responsibility, their overarching responsibility at all times is to make sure 13 that the proper resources have been deployed, to 14 15 continually assess. And also, to be making that assessment for foul play being there, a more senior experienced 16 17 officer. 18 MR. JULIAN ROY: Okay. And in terms of the resources, ensuring that proper resources are available, 19 that responsibility, is that mandatory under the policy as 20 21 well? 22 CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: it is. 23 24 MR. JULIAN ROY: Okay. So another situation where supervisors could become subject to discipline if 25

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they don't comply with their responsibilities in that
regard?

3 CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD:

4 Absolutely.

MR. JULIAN ROY: Okay. Let's talk a little bit about some of the resources that would be available in a typical missing person's investigation, if there is such a thing as typical.

there's -- first off, there's the detachment officers that would be working the shift that would be available. There would be ERT, which is an acronym for Emergency Response Team, which is charged with search and rescue operations. Canine, we have specific dogs that are trained for tracking that have a non-aggressive training. There's aviation services, which include unmanned aerial devices, commonly -- I think everybody calls them drones, that have heat seekers on them. They have FLIR, the forward-looking infrared that can assist in looking, especially in suburban areas, for heat signatures. GPS tracking devices, social media, which has become very prevalent over the last few years as just about everybody these days has a mobile phone.

MR. JULIAN ROY: Okay. What about the responsibility of ensuring, if appropriate, that criminal

1	investigation	resources a	are app	olied to	the	case?	Is	that
2	also the respo	onsibility o	of the	supervis	sor?			

CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: 3

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As soon as there's -- well, the supervisor and the investigating officer share that same responsibility that the minute there's any indication or foul play is suspected they're to notify the area crime sergeant, who is an experienced criminal investigator that is charged with overseeing criminal investigations in their detachment area that brings a great deal of experience and training to the cases.

MR. JULIAN ROY: Okay. There was a question yesterday about the integration between the Emergency Response Team that the OPP provides and that Nishnawbe Aski Police Service provides. Is there that level of integration between First Nation Police ERT teams and the OPP ERT teams?

CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD:

Specifically to NAPS or Nishnawbe Aski Police Service, they 19 have three ERT-trained members, and they are integrated 20 21 with our teams in the northwest. They work together. They 22 train together. They have the same equipment, the same radio. And so they really work shoulder to shoulder. And 23 24 that's a two-way street. The NAPS officers will assist on OPP calls and, you know, we assist in calls within their 25

jurisdictions as well.

2	MR. JULIAN ROY: Okay. Is there Indigenous-
3	specific resources that are also available for the
4	supervisor to assign in a missing person investigation?

CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: Yes, there's the Provincial Liaison Team. The Provincial Liaison Team are a group of officers that are deployed throughout the province. Their specific job is to respond to critical incidents involving Indigenous people or in Indigenous communities and act as the OPP's communicators to the community, to Chief and Council, or other services within the communities. There's an expectation that those officers have a pre-existing relationship with Chief and Council within their area of responsibility. So when there is a critical incident, they already know each other and can quickly establish, you know, positive communications and make information flow.

MR. JULIAN ROY: Okay. And how many Provincial Liaison Team members are there?

CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD:

There's 26 full-time Provincial Liaison Team members within the OPP, about 60 part-time that would do PLT duties along with other duties. Also, there's a number of the self-administered First Nations officers that are PLT trained that work with OPP PLT, as well as a number within the 19

1	OFNPA communities that are PLT-trained. And that's ongoing
2	training, regular training and, very importantly, working
3	together on a regular basis.
4	MR. JULIAN ROY: All right. And how is that
5	resource helpful in a missing person's investigation in
6	this context involving Indigenous women and girls?
7	CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: Well,
8	many of those officers are Indigenous. Not all of them,
9	but many of them are, although the supervisors are. And
10	the flow of information and the communication is crucial,
11	especially on community when they're you know, our
12	Emergency Response Team members, their equipment and their
13	dress is very similar to a tactical team and there's very
14	few things that cause more stress in a First Nation than
15	the arrival of a police tactical team. So having that
16	communication, being able to explain to the community who
17	they are and what they are, that they're there to, you
18	know, search for their missing loved one is very important.
19	MR .JULIAN ROY: Okay. All right. So let's
20	move forward. We've now covered the supervisors and their

23 Commission may have some more questions about those

that are available. And I'm sure counsel and the

responsibility under the policy and some of the resources

resources and some suggestions for you. 24

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I want to drill down some more on the issue

1	of criminal investigations and that move from a missing
2	person's investigation to a criminal investigation. You've
3	already told us that the policy requires these
4	investigations to be conducted like they're a criminal
5	investigation.
6	And you've acknowledged previously that
7	families, quite rightly and legitimately, have real
8	concerns here about police, and whether or not there's a
9	difference in how the cases of Indigenous women and girls,
10	whether they're taken as seriously, and whether or not foul
11	play is in the picture enough when police officers conduct
12	these investigations. You've heard that; right?
13	CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: Yes, I
14	have.
15	MR. JULIAN ROY: Okay.
16	CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: Very
17	clearly.
18	MR. JULIAN ROY: And can you help the
19	Commission with explaining how the analysis works? How do
20	we go from a missing persons to a criminal investigation?
21	CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: I'm
22	not sure I follow that actually.
23	MR. JULIAN ROY: Okay. Well, let me ask you
24	this. Why don't I ask you this, because I think we've
25	covered some of it already? The issue of an investigation

moving from an ordinary missing person's investigation to a 1 criminal investigation, does that involved judgement and 2 subjective discretion on the part of police officers? 3 4 CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: It 5 does. 6 MR. JULIAN ROY: Okay. And do you acknowledge that whenever we have police officers 7 exercising discretion and subjective judgment that that is 8 9 a potential -- there's a potential risk that racism and stereotyping can affect that decision making? Do you 10 acknowledge that? 11 12 CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: Yes, I do. 13 MR. JULIAN ROY: Okay. And acknowledging 14 that, what does the OPP do to attempt to address that, that 15 risk that discrimination is going to affect good decision 16 17 making? CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: Well, 18 having a very robust and descriptive policy in regards to 19 20 how these investigations are conducted when, if they're not, the officers are subject to discipline for a neglect 21 of duty, having a number of people involved in the decision 22 making, not leaving one person out there to make a bad 23

decision on their own, having supervisors, potentially

multiple supervisors, involved in that decision.

24

Anti-bias training -- there's a component of
anti-bias training in virtually every course that's offered
at the Provincial Police Academy. Anti-bias training,
valuing diversity and sound judgment are all factors that
are used in measuring an officer's suitability for
promotion.

Training, we have a five-day Indigenous awareness training course that's experiential. It's attend in person. Offered approximately 16 times a year, sometimes 17 or 18, but generally 16. It's a one week course and it's mandatory for supervisors and specialists to attend that course. So, having them having a greater understanding of the history of First Nations, the history of difficulties with the police in the past go towards that.

The Commissioner has an inclusion counsel and every regional commander has an inclusion counsel continually messaging from the Commissioner on down about the importance of diversity, the importance of the rich culture and history that First Nations people play in Ontario, and building relationships with those communities.

I think since the Ipperwash inquiry, the OPP has changed drastically. We've worked very hard to build those relationships with our communities. Our senior commanders work very hard in building relationships. Many

1	First Nations leaders, chiefs, regional chief deputy
2	grand chiefs, regional chiefs have our contact information.
3	And, I can tell you myself, I fielded so many calls from
4	First Nations leaders where they're not happy with the work
5	or response of an officer, and being able to deal with the
6	situation in a timely fashion at that level can really
7	rectify a lot of those issues. And, I think rectifying
8	them timely is crucial to having those relationships of
9	trust.

MR. JULIAN ROY: Okay. Now, you've mentioned a lot of things just now. Is it fair to say from your answer that there isn't one magic solution to this issue of how do we ensure that frontline police officers and their supervisors exercise their discretion in a non-discriminatory manner? Is it fair to say that there isn't really one solution to that?

CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: No, there's not. The issues are very complicated and stretch over long periods of time, so it's important to address the situation from as many angles as possible.

MR. JULIAN ROY: Okay. All right. So, I'm sure people will have questions for you about all that. I want to ask you this though, so let's say the judgment gets exercised, that this is -- now foul play is suspected or we're now into a criminal investigation, how does that

2 CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: Well,
3 there's an immediate assignment of a major case manager
4 from our criminal investigations branch, those are officers
5 with extensive experience, they're at the rank of
6 inspector, to oversee the investigation and really control
7 it and be responsible for how the investigation is
8 conducted.

MR. JULIAN ROY: Okay. So, you mentioned Major Case Management and I know that that's an area that's going to be of interest to the Commission. Now, we've heard already some evidence about that this morning, but why don't you -- if you could tell us from your perspective what MCM is or Major Case Management -- I'm going to stop using acronyms. Major Case Management, if you could tell us what that is?

CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD:

Ontario Major Case Management is a regulation which is embedded within the Police Services Act. It applies to all police services in Ontario. There's two components to it, the methodology or framework on how investigations are being conducted. As we heard earlier from the RCMP, the command triangle of the case manager, the file coordinator and the primary investigator.

Also, in Ontario, we have a very powerful

1	software called PowerCase. This regulation created in
2	Ontario the first jurisdiction in the world where every
3	police service is connected on their software that's used
4	in Major Case Management, to look for commonalities and
5	linkages, analyze the vast amounts of information which is
6	humanly impossible regardless of your level of skill, or
7	dedication or how long you've been a detective for. It's
8	just impossible to do.
9	So, PowerCase brings that ability. It
10	brings structure to the file, it brings the ability to
11	analyze the file, research it. And, in the words of
12	Justice Campbell, prevents information from slipping
13	through the cracks.
14	MR. JULIAN ROY: Okay. So, in terms of
15	preventing information slipping through the cracks, how is
16	Major Case Management I almost did it again with the
17	acronym. Major Case Management, how does that value add in
18	terms of preventing things slipping between the cracks?
19	CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: Well,
20	it provides accountability to the investigation.
21	Everything is tracked, everything is numbered, and
22	everything is done in tasks. For instance, as a case
23	manager, if I want to have Julian Roy interviewed as a

potential witness, it's not going to be forgotten about,

it's not going to slip through the tracks [sic], because

24

within PowerCase, the task is created, it's assigned and it
has to be responded to. And, if it's not responded to, it
shows up with the file coordinator as a task that's not
completed. So, it's almost an insurance step, if I could
use that term, to make sure that every task is completed
and followed up on.

MR. JULIAN ROY: Okay. The software that you mentioned, and you talked about the vast amounts of data, can you give an illustration of that, please, for the Commission and for those watching?

every investigation in this day and age that's a major case is massive. Massive amounts of data, massive amounts of information that's humanly possible -- impossible, I'm sorry, to analyze and be aware of. In both the Campbell inquiry and the Opal inquiry, both justices acknowledged that it's impossible, that names and information does slip through the cracks.

So, for instance, just about everybody today has a smartphone. So, when one of our technician's downloads the information out of that smartphone, there's potential to be hundreds of thousands of pieces of information, thousands and thousands of e-mails, thousands of contacts. So, no human can possibly analyze all that or be aware of all that information. So, when that

information is put into PowerCase, it not only compares the information within the investigative file, but it would compare it to the investigative files of all other police services in Ontario looking for linkages.

So, again, once I have Julian Roy interviewed and his name goes into the investigative file,

interviewed and his name goes into the investigative file, every night in Toronto, where the database lives, that information is compared to other investigative files within the province.

So, if Julian Roy -- he's going to be mad at me for using his names.

MR. JULIAN ROY: Can you leave me out of this, please?

that file, but also in another file somewhere else in the province, those officers will receive a notification. The case manager gets a notification that this person is in your file, that same name is in another file, and again those notifications have to be responded to. They have to be responded to within seven days. And, if they're not responded to, a notification goes out to the supervisor and can, in fact, go all the way up to the Chief of Police or the Commissioner of the OPP if they're not responded to.

MR. JULIAN ROY: And, he would be pretty mad if he got a notification like that?

1	CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: He
2	would be very displeased.
3	MR. JULIAN ROY: Okay. And so, there's all
4	those levels of accountability right up the chain of
5	command to make sure that if there's these linkages sitting
6	out there in that data, that the police act on it, fair?
7	CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: Fair.
8	MR. JULIAN ROY: Okay. I'm going to ask
9	I'm going to show you Tab 4 from our book, and this is
10	Schedule D for counsel. This is a document called Ontario
11	Major Case Management Manual. What's this?
12	CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: That
13	is the manual that's a regulation in Ontario
14	MR. JULIAN ROY: Okay.
15	CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD:
16	under the Police Services Act.
17	MR. JULIAN ROY: All right. If this could
18	be made the next exhibit, please?
19	CHIEF COMMISSIONER MARION BULLER: Yes,
20	Exhibit 133, Ontario Major Case Management Manual.
21	Exhibit 133:
22	Ontario Major Case Management Manual,
23	Ontario Ministry of Community Safety
24	and Correctional Services, December 1,
25	2017 (60 pages)

Witness: Chief Superintendent Mark 1 Pritchard, Ontario Provincial Police 2 3 Submitted by Julian Roy, Counsel for Government of Ontario 4 5 6 MR. JULIAN ROY: Okay. And then if we could turn up, please, Chief Commissioner and Commissioners, Tab 7 12, please. I'm showing you a document, Chief 8 Superintendent, Ontario Regulation 354/04. What's this? 9 CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: 10 is the actual regulation in the Police Services Act of 11 12 Ontario. MR. JULIAN ROY: Okay. And so, you 13 mentioned that every police service is required to be 14 15 linked through software? CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: Yes. 16 17 MR. JULIAN ROY: And, that's -- this is the regulation in law that does that? 18 CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: 19 MR. JULIAN ROY: First Nation Police 20 21 Services, do they have access to Major Case Management? CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: 22 they do have access to it. There's three First Nations 23 24 self-administered services that are on it. In fairness

though, under the FNPP, they're not funded for that. And,

1	many of the most of the services have the OPP that
2	investigate most of their serious crimes all of their
3	homicides with the exception of one community that is on
4	PowerCase. So, we do work to support the First Nations
5	self-administered services and the First OFNPA
6	communities, and an OPP case manager is assigned. So, if
7	there's a murder in a First Nation, the information would
8	be on a PowerCase. However, it may not apply to all sexual
9	assaults or missing persons investigations depending on
10	whether or not the OPP were involved or that service was on
11	PowerCase.
12	MR. JULIAN ROY: Okay. Thank you for that.
13	All right. I want to move from major case management to
14	something else.
15	CHIEF COMMISSIONER MARION BULLER: Before we
16	do that
17	MR. JULIAN ROY: I did not make an exhibit.
18	Tab 12. I better do this. Ontario Regulation 354/04. I
19	saw you shaking your head, Chief Commissioner, and I still
20	didn't know what I had done wrong. So, Ontario Regulation
21	
	354/04, if that could be the next exhibit, please?

24 --- Exhibit 134:

please.

23

25

Police Services Act Ontario Regulation

1	354/04, Major Case Management, last
2	amendment 29/18 (two pages)
3	Witness: Chief Superintendent Mark
4	Pritchard, Ontario Provincial Police
5	Submitted by Julian Roy, Counsel for
6	Government of Ontario
7	MR. JULIAN ROY: I want to ask you about
8	something else that may be of interest to the Commission
9	and to people watching today and on the webcast, something
10	called the Provincial Operations Centre. Can you tell the
11	Commission what that is?
12	CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: The
13	Provincial Operations Centre is housed within our
L4	headquarters in Orillia, our general headquarters on the $3^{\rm rd}$
15	floor. It's a situational awareness location staffed by a
L6	uniform inspector and other uniform officers 24/7, as well
l6 l7	uniform inspector and other uniform officers 24/7, as well as civilian analysts and social media specialists. And,
17	as civilian analysts and social media specialists. And,
17	as civilian analysts and social media specialists. And, they are they keep aware of every incident that's going
17 18 19	as civilian analysts and social media specialists. And, they are they keep aware of every incident that's going on in the province. Certainly every significant incident
17 18 19 20	as civilian analysts and social media specialists. And, they are they keep aware of every incident that's going on in the province. Certainly every significant incident they report up to senior command, to the Commissioner's
17 18 19 20 21	as civilian analysts and social media specialists. And, they are they keep aware of every incident that's going on in the province. Certainly every significant incident they report up to senior command, to the Commissioner's Office and other senior commanders of incidents that are

get involved in an investigation with the social media

1	specialists, looking for somebody's digital footprint,
2	whether that's a missing person or somebody who's wanted as
3	a suspect. It's just it's hard to fathom for somebody
4	my age the amount of data that's available, open source
5	that can be accessed and can be accessed very, very quickly
6	now.
7	MR. JULIAN ROY: Okay. And, does the
8	Provincial Operations Centre become involved in missing
9	persons investigations?
10	CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: Yes,
11	they do. They would see them. They're on the same records
12	management system as everybody else. So, when the incident
13	pops up in a communication centre, it also pops up on their
14	screen in Orillia and can see it. And, one of their
15	analysts can start looking for similar occurrences,
16	previous occurrences, where that person might have been
17	found previously and also start looking on social media for
18	clues.
19	MR. JULIAN ROY: Okay. And, do they have to
20	be asked to do that or do they just insert themselves in
21	the investigation automatically?
22	CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: No,
23	that's their job. They monitor and insert themselves into

matters that are going on. And, they also are responsible

for the deployment of any specialized resources, so it's

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one-stop shopping for investigations that need any
specialized resources. There's one number to call. No
matter what the occurrence, no matter what the specialized
resources is, that's the number they call.

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MR. JULIAN ROY: Okay. All right. So, that completes the questions I wanted to ask you about missing persons investigations. I want to move on to some recommendations, and this was added recently, for counsel, to the will-say document. There was a revision to the will-say document. There's 10. This would have been released yesterday or the day before. Yes, and I see that Chief Commissioner and Commissioners you have a separate document with the 10 recommendations.

I don't want you to speak to all of these, because most of them appear pretty self-explanatory from your evidence or just from other things the Commission has heard. But, I want to focus on Recommendation 2 and 3, please. Recommendation 2 is that police services consider developing a protocol for the creation of written communication plans with families in respect of major investigations. What is that recommendation, please?

CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: Well, when we read the interim report issued by the Commission, the common theme amongst the families appeared to be -well, there's two common themes, the lack of trusting

1	relationships and the poor communication. So, that's an
2	area that we thought we were doing well in, and clearly not
3	doing as well as we thought we were and an area we need to
4	improve on.

I assigned a senior Indigenous officer to interview some family members, and see how they felt about our communications, and it wasn't that great. So, when I brought that information to the attention of the commissioner's committee, they tasked me with doing some work on that and appointed me the FBI. So, a couple of us went to FBI Headquarters and met with the assistant director that's in charge of Victim Services.

And, what I didn't know prior to this is that the mandate of the FBI is very similar to serious criminal investigations on a First Nation in Ontario to that of the OPP's criminal investigation branch where they investigate murders in -- on-reserve, as they say in America. So, they had established some really progressive communication plans. The assistant director we met with actually had a presidential citation for her work with victims and families. Importantly, President Obama, I guess.

(LAUGHTER)

MR. JULIAN ROY: I'm a neutral civil servant, so I can't laugh at that joke.

In-Ch (Roy)

CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: So,

they established a written communication plan with families, which kind of -- it serves as a -- like a contract between the police and the families on how they're going to communicate, when they're going to communicate, by what means, who they're going to communicate to, who they're not going to communicate to, addressing the, you know, intricacies of fractured families, and they sit down with the family and they draw this plan up together working with them. They give them a copy of it, they tell them, when the need arises, if they need it to be changed, it can be changed, that although it's an agreement, it's a fluid agreement. And, we're very much committed to implementing that.

And, actually, last night in discussions with our Deputy Commissioner, what our plan is right now is we're going to meet with some of those family members that weren't real happy with us and how we communicated with them, and get their feedback in the creation of our own plan and steal the FBI's, but turn it into our Ontario -- or an OPP version.

MR. JULIAN ROY: Okay. All right.

Recommendation 3 that police services consider the creation of a victim specialist position with defined roles, responsibilities and appropriate training.

1 CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD:

Currently, the major case management manual specifies the
duties of a victim liaison officer, and says the victim
liaison officer is to have the knowledge, skills and
abilities to be the victim liaison officer but doesn't say
what those are, or how to assess them, or what the training
should be. So, again, looking at the FBI model, they have
civilian employees embedded in their investigative teams
that are victim specialists. And, this isn't to replace
any non-government or non-police victim advocacy role, it's
to be a more modern version of the police victim liaison
person embedded with the investigative team.
Traditionally, the victim liaison officer is
kept outside of the investigative team to prevent the
inadvertent disclosure of information that you wouldn't
want to what's the word I'm looking for?
MR. JULIAN ROY: Hold back information?
CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: Hold
back information is what the word we use common in
policing. So, one of the things the FBI talked to us about
we talked to a psychologist there because they really
thought that that was old fashion thinking, and their
experience was that the information actually flows much
better two ways, between the family and the police when

that person is properly trained and is embedded with the

PRITCHARD In-Ch (Roy)

investigative team.

2	MR. JULIAN ROY: Okay. Thank you. All
3	right. We're going to get into trouble because we're going
4	to run out of time. We're moving on from missing persons
5	investigations, and we're going to speak to, subject to
6	you, Commissioners, to some of the issues that were raised
7	in Panel 2, and that's the relationship-building issue.
8	And we don't intend to cover the whole issue, but we had a
9	best practice that we wanted to offer to the Commission.
10	And I'm wondering, Chief Commissioner, if
11	you could tell quickly, because you're looking at the time
12	and you know there's something else involved in this, what
13	Project Journey is?
14	CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: I
15	think you meant me. You said
16	MR. JULIAN ROY: Sorry, Chief
17	Superintendent. All right. Well, maybe you know what
18	Project Journey is too.
19	CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: So I
20	don't think the two issues can be looked at in isolation of
21	each other. Investigative practices and best practices,
22	they go hand in hand with our community relations and those
23	trusting relationships that are at the core of being able
24	to provide an effective police service. And that goes
25	right back to the days of Sir Robert Peel when modern

policing was created about the police having the -- or the
public having the confidence in the police.

So Project Journey exists in the Community of Pikangikum First Nation in Northwestern Ontario. And it's a powerful program to help youth overcome the day to day challenges, to help them build life skills, to help them build self-confidence, to help them build self-esteem. It's a program that was based on an American program, again called Project Venture.

And the program was really built by the community, this Project Journey. The police role in it is that of coordinating, but it's a joint effort, a collaborative effort, if I can use that word, between the Police Chief and Council, the Education Authority, the Health Authority, and elders.

Earlier this year, a contingent of the youth came to OPP Headquarters in Orillia to speak to senior command as well as every other OPP employee that wished to participate, either in person or through webcast. And that was some of the youths from Project Journey. there was members of Chief in Council, the Education Authority, First Nations officers.

And the day after they did their presentation, I spoke with them, and one of the girls said to me that she wanted to go away to secondary school but

1	was afraid to	leave her com	nunity because	she didn't want
2	to become one	of the murder	ed or missing.	

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So I asked the kids if they could produce me a video that I'd hopefully be able to show to this Inquiry. So I'm very happy today that we've got this opportunity to do so.

Last night, I received an email from Chief Dean Owen of Pikangikum, very pleased that the Inquiry had agreed to hear the video, and very importantly, to hear the youth of his community and how they see the world and hoping that they will become the Nation's future leaders.

So anyhow, I'll turn it over to watch the 13 video. 14

15 MR. JULIAN ROY: Okay. So just to be clear, the OPP didn't create this video, did it? 16

17 CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: not. I asked them to produce me a video, and this is the 18 video I got from them about two weeks ago. 19

MR. JULIAN ROY: Okay. And you didn't edit 20 21 it or anything like that?

CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: done no editing, no production. We enhanced the sound because some of it was hard to hear, but no input whatsoever.

25

1	MR. JULIAN ROY: Thank you.
2	(VIDEO PRESENTATION ON PROJECT JOURNEY)
3	(APPLAUSE)
4	MR. JULIAN ROY: All right. I'm going to
5	ask one more question. I have 1 minute. You have 1 minute
6	to answer, and it's the question that you asked me to ask
7	you as the last question, Chief Superintendent, and that's
8	what has the OPP learned from Project Journey?
9	CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: To
10	properly answer that we'd dial up another 90 minutes. But,
11	I think our biggest lesson from Project Journey aside from
12	the collaboration and the fact that it's a partnership. We
13	often hear in the media the stories of troubled communities
14	and all the bad things. And, I think to make these
15	initiatives succeed is to look for the strengths and use a
16	strength-based approach.
17	So, you can have a committee that's
18	struggling, that has troubles, but you find the you find
19	their strengths because the strengths are there, you just
20	have to look for them sometimes, and you capitalize on
21	those strengths and you build a program around that. And,
22	those strengths very quickly start emerging out of the use
23	that are involved in the project. And, I think that's been
24	the key to the success, is using that approach.

MR. JULIAN ROY: All right. That's my last

question, Chief Commissioner and Commissioners. 1 MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: Thank you. 2 MR. JULIAN ROY: Twelve seconds over. 3 Thirteen, 14. No, 4 MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: I'm just kidding. 5 6 (LAUGHTER) MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: They can stop. We 7 can stop the clock, please. 8 9 CHIEF COMMISSIONER MARION BULLER: I just have one question. I don't know what format that was in, 10 but I would like to have that video marked as an exhibit. 11 12 MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: Yes, please. MR. JULIAN ROY: Yes, please. 13 CHIEF COMMISSIONER MARION BULLER: Is it... 14 15 MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: Yes. CHIEF COMMISSIONER MARION BULLER: It's on a 16 17 website?

electronic format so that it's available.

nod his head too.

MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: We can get an

CHIEF COMMISSIONER MARION BULLER: Okay.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER MARION BULLER: Okay.

Well, if he says it's okay, then it's okay. We'll have the

video then as our next exhibit, which is 135. Thank you.

MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: I see Mr. Registrar

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1	Exhibit 135:
2	Project Journey video, MP4 format, 862
3	MB (24 minutes 47 seconds)
4	Witness: Chief Superintendent Mark
5	Pritchard, Ontario Provincial Police
6	Submitted by Julian Roy, Counsel for
7	Government of Ontario
8	
9	MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: And, with consent of
10	my colleague here, I would ask that the one sheet page
11	called "Recommendations" is also entered as an exhibit. I
12	know that the witness had an opportunity to speak to two of
13	the 10. Are you okay with that, Mr. Roy?
14	MR. JULIAN ROY: Yes.
15	MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: So, could we also
16	please ask to have the Recommendation the one sheet
17	Recommendation? And, I understand for the purposes of
18	counsel, you don't have the single sheet, but it is the
19	same 10 recommendations that were in the will-say, and we
20	can have it produced again as a single sheet to parties if
21	they'd like that.
22	CHIEF COMMISSIONER MARION BULLER: Okay.
23	The recommendations, one page, will be Exhibit 136, please.
24	Exhibit 136:
25	Recommendations (one page)

1	Witness: Chief Superintendent Mark
2	Pritchard, Ontario Provincial Police
3	Submitted by Julian Roy, Counsel for
4	Government of Ontario
5	
6	MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: Thank you. I note
7	the time is almost 3:10. I'm going to request at least a
8	25-minute break, and that's Commission Counsel requesting
9	that time so we have the appropriate amount of time to do
10	the verification process with the parties withstanding so
11	we can determine the time allotments for cross-examination.
12	I believe that that would take us to about 3:35.
13	If we could have that break, and then if I
14	could just announce to parties withstanding, you know, take
15	a few minutes up front to actually give yourself a break.
16	And if you could also then make your way to the parties
17	withstanding room, the oak room, so that we can do the
18	verification process in approximately 10 minutes that would
19	be appreciated.
20	CHIEF COMMISSIONER MARION BULLER: So what
21	time are you
22	MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: So if we could
23	return at 3:35 that would allow for a break and the
24	verification process.
25	CHIEF COMMISSIONER MARION BULLER: Sure.

PRITCHARD
In-Ch (Roy)

1	3:35.
2	MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: Thank you.
3	Upon recessing at 3:13 p.m.
4	Upon resuming at 3:54 p.m.
5	CHIEF COMMISSIONER MARION BULLER: Cross-
6	examination. I had to make a correction on the exhibit
7	numbering. The document that was marked as Exhibit 126,
8	Overview of Evidence that was at Tab A, I believe, now will
9	be Exhibit 137.
10	MR. JULIAN ROY: Can I also make a
11	correction, Chief Commissioner, while we're making
12	corrections? So I waited 28 years to acknowledge the
13	territory we're on and that I grew up on and I got it
14	wrong.
15	(LAUGHTER)
16	MR. JULIAN ROY: So Treaty 3, of course, is
17	in Ontario where I do lots of work there too, so I'd like
18	to acknowledge properly Treaty 4 territory that we're on.
19	Thank you.
20	MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: Thank you.
21	Just before we start into we're now at a
22	transition point when the examination in-Chief is over and
23	we now are entering into cross-examination, for those who
24	are watching or in the room and haven't seen this before.
25	We I'm just going to remind everyone that

1	the rules, and particularly Rule 48, the inverse part of
2	the rule now applies. And so essentially, once we're into
3	the cross-examination, the counsel that led their party can
4	no longer speak to them about the evidence that while
5	questions by cross-examination is taking place. And just
6	for clarity of the record, that means no notes, no
7	conversations, nothing to do with any of the evidence.
8	However, it's not a prohibition on them talking to them or,
9	you know, about weather, children, other things, it's
10	specific to the evidence. And so I just want to remind
11	everyone that that rule is now in place until the end of
12	cross-examination.
13	And on that basis, we now have a list. And
14	there will be a list that will be distributed and put on
15	the tables to the parties withstanding as well as to the
16	Commissioners, but I do have the three the first three
17	parties that will be doing cross-examination and would like
18	to invite up New Brunswick Aboriginal Peoples Council. I
19	believe Ms. Elizabeth Blaney will be no?
20	MS. WENDY WETTELAND: President and Chief
21	Wendy Wetteland.
22	MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: Thank you. And the
23	New Brunswick Aboriginal Peoples Council will have 10-and-
24	a-half minutes for their cross-examination.
25	MS. WENDY WETTELAND: That's great. I

thought we had seven-and-a-half, so that's perfect.

MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: Once the time pooled

you've been graced.

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4 MS. WENDY WETTELAND: Great.

--- CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MS. WENDY WETTELAND:

MS. WENDY WETTELAND: So good afternoon, families, Elders, Commissioners and witnesses. I would like to address my questions today to Deputy Minister Brenda Butterworth-Carr.

So the transition from rural or on reserve to urban and off reserve living is a key period of vulnerability, whether the move is for work, school, marriage, access to services for seniors -- excuse me -institutionalized care for persons with disabilities or various other reasons. People living in urban centres experience difficulty in accessing services to which they are entitled. This difficulty in obtaining services is due in part to mainstream service providers mistakenly believing that the Indigenous people should and can access services through a service providers -- a reserve community, without recognizing that many Indigenous people do not belong to a reserve and that many may live far away from their home reserve. Outside of urban areas, even fewer supports and services are available, which creates additional strains for off reserve, rural Indigenous

1 peoples.

So can you speak to how the RCMP interacts with off reserve communities? For example, native councils, friendship centres and urban areas where you police, and in more rural off reserve areas as well?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR:

Yeah, so in, you know, the Lower Mainland, as an example of British Columbia, you know, we know we have a large urban population, whether it's in Surrey or Richmond, Langley and others, Prince George and, you know, a number of other communities. And ultimately, we're very well connected to our friendship centres. You know, I can speak personally for myself from the time that I was in Prince George, you know, I keep in contact still with Barb Ward-Burkitt, recognizing, you know, the important role that she plays and how incredibly connected she is.

And I had an opportunity to speak to the Aboriginal Advisory -- Women's Aboriginal Advisory

Committee as well, and to solicit from them some of the thoughts that they had with respect to our connectivity in our urban areas. And, again, the advice that we received is, you know, ensuring that we've got good liaison RCMP personnel, employees, and that we're taking advantage of the Urban Aboriginal Society and the friendship centres.

MS. WENDY WETTELAND: Okay. Thank you.

1 Okay.

So unfortunately, Indigeneity of a missing
person may not get noted in police investigations for
various reasons, including police are not asking
comprehensive questions about identity and are instead
relying on the individual notifying them of a missing
person to indicate that the case involves an Indigenous
person. Furthermore, investigators may have their own idea
of who is or appears to be Indigenous and may not feel they
need to ask because they are capable of determining whether
this case is about Indigenous persons.

Assuming that the investigator will be able to determine Indigeneity without asking can lead to incorrect categorization of cases, especially in urban settings because there is no single way to look or be Indigenous. Failing to concretely and consistently identify cases as involving Indigenous individuals affects police interaction with the family and community members.

So what are the best practices being proposed to ensure that police identify off reserve cases about being about Aboriginal peoples? And is there a consistent process to identify files for off reserve populations?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR:

When it's a missing person, we -- as I had mentioned

previously, you know, we take all information that comes
forward to us from any source. So specifically if it's
somebody from our urban population that's bringing forward
that information, you know, we fill out the assessment tool
as required and then have a supervisor as well ensure that
they're documenting on the file and, you know, we're
looking for any family members and so forth.

So for us it's about ensuring that all of our people are treated, you know, equitably and that we get the information as fulsome as we possibly can to initiate that investigation expediently.

MS. WENDY WETTELAND: Okay. So, even when questions about Indigeneity -- sorry -- are asked, self-identification may not be forthcoming. As mentioned previously by panels, the reasons for this may include a lack of trust in police, concerns about not receiving adequate services as a result of self-identification, and having received better services in the past when read by the provider as not being Indigenous. Hesitance to self-identify when dealing with law enforcement means that past and present discriminatory practices by law enforcement impede access to police assistance.

You mentioned that there is a best practice model of risk assessment tools. So what is the approach of police to identify vulnerable populations who reside off

1	reserve who may not present or identify as Indigenous?
2	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR:
3	Again, when a missing person is brought to our attention,
4	the form, the assessment tool seeks that information. And
5	so it's incredibly important for any of the officers that
6	are responding and/or receiving that information to ensure
7	that those questions are asked of the person that's
8	reporting. And typically the person that would be
9	reporting would have that knowledge or information.
10	MS. WENDY WETTELAND: Okay. So is
11	Indigeneity considered a risk factor?
12	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR:
13	I'm sorry, can you repeat that question?
14	MS. WENDY WETTELAND: Is Indigeneity
15	considered a risk factor of its own? As in, would that
16	trigger a higher alert response?
17	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR:
18	All the missing persons that come to our attention are
19	individually assessed. And as per the policy that I had
20	referenced earlier today, you know, there's certain factors
21	that are part of that. You know, lifestyle, whether
22	there's potential self-harm that the individual may have
23	conveyed. And that's all taken into consideration in the
24	assessment. You know, for me it's about, if there's a high
25	risk associated to an individual that's missing, then

1	that's the assessment that's utilized and we want to ensure
2	that a response is, you know, done completely and
3	immediately in terms of an investigation.
4	MS. WENDY WETTELAND: Okay. Thank you. So
5	you mentioned task forces are initiated when there's a
6	significant amount of information to investigate, and this
7	may involve joint projects between policing services. For
8	clarity, do you mean across detachments, or might it also
9	be between a detachment and a provincial or a municipal
10	policing agency?
11	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BUTTERWORTH-CARR: Yes,
12	and three of the examples that I provided this morning with
13	even-handed care as well as devote, were joint task forces
14	between municipal and RCMP agencies.
15	MS. WENDY WETTELAND: Okay. So in the case
16	of detachment and a municipal agency, whose procedures are
17	privileged?
18	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BUTTERWORTH-CARR:
19	That's the whole purpose of having the major case
20	management principles adapted by everyone, and ultimately,
21	you know they're immediately applied as per the major case
22	management policy and regardless if its RCMP or otherwise,
23	it's consistently applied.
24	MS. WENDY WETTELAND: Okay. So as
25	Aboriginal Peoples are a federal responsibility under

1	Section 9124 of the Constitution, does the RCMP have
2	oversight on murdered and missing Indigenous women and
3	girls' cases across jurisdictional lines?
4	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BUTTERWORTH-CARR:
5	Essentially, with the policing jurisdiction, so if it's a
6	joint operations, as we've experienced with the Vancouver
7	city police and RCMP jurisdictions, it's a mutual
8	cooperation and we ensure that the priority is successfully
9	investigating the file.
10	MS. WENDY WETTELAND: Okay. So as we heard
11	throughout these hearings, there are limited to no service
12	levels and slow response times for emergencies in rural
13	areas. Slow response times are an issue because when a
14	person has gone missing, the chances of successfully
15	locating the person are highest when police services are
16	notified quickly. Excuse me. Information about
17	alternatives to first responder services for rural areas is
18	not widely available. Do you have any information about
19	the response times in rural and urban areas?
20	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BUTTERWORTH-CARR: So in
21	the province of British Columbia, one of the things that we
22	are actually doing is assessing the response times through
23	a business intelligence tool that we've developed and
24	specifically, general duty assessment. And ultimately what

that factors in is, you know, if they have a large

1	geographical area that they're responsible for, then what
2	is the timing in terms of getting from point A to point B?
3	And secondly, what are the, you know,
4	acceptable timelines in terms of response, as well as is it
5	victim related or sorry, persons related crime or a
6	property crime. And there's a number of other aspects
7	involved in that.
8	MS. WENDY WETTELAND: Okay. And what is the
9	availability of first culturally competent responders in
10	rural and urban areas?
11	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BUTTERWORTH-CARR: Based
12	upon the training that we have internally within the RCMP,
13	it's as mentioned for British Columbia, it is mandatory
14	that all of our employees have their First Nations online
15	training. Additionally, we look to our communities to work
16	with us to ensure that we have community level training.
17	So as an example if you're stationed in Sakintani
18	(phonetic), or you know, in one of our urban populations,
19	that we look to see how we can continue to collaborate with
20	the communities. So that the members or employees as a
21	whole because it's also inclusive of any of our other
22	support staff that we have the opportunity to work with
23	an Elder and/or you know, somebody else that's very well-
24	respected and is willing to share the cultural component.
25	MS. WENDY WELLELAND: Okay. So I'll try to

do this really quick.

So while there've been improvements in the amount of coverage and the narratives advanced about missing and murdered Indigenous women and girls, there is still significant work needed to end discriminatory and sensationalized media treatment. What kinds of media support protocols have the RCMP developed to assist families in interacting with the media about their missing loved ones? Would you recommend a uniform media protocol to ensure services are effectively using the media to locate missing persons, and are appropriately supporting families in their contact with the media?

of the components in the national strategy is to have a consistent -- a communication model that is utilized and we can work with our families. I can say within British Columbia that we do have that and, you know, we look to our families when we're going out to the media because we want to be very respectful if we're providing news releases and/or if we're giving updates in the media, we immediately consult our families. So we have a very strong communication plan with respect to how we interact with all of our families.

MS. WENDY WETTELAND: Okay. I thank you for your time.

1	MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: Thank you. And I'm
2	sorry, could you do me a favour and just I'm sorry,
3	counsel, could you come back to the microphone for a
4	minute? Sorry. I didn't get we want to make sure we
5	have you full name on record again, please.
6	MS. WENDY WETTELAND: President and Chief
7	Wendy Wetteland, New Brunswick Aboriginal Peoples Council.
8	MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: And it's sorry, it's
9	Wendy?
10	MS. WENDY WETTELAND: Wetteland.
11	MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: Wetteland.
12	MS. WENDY WETTELAND: Yes.
13	MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: Okay. Thank you.
14	The next party that we're going to invite up
15	is the NunatuKavut Community Council Incorporated, Mr.
16	Stewart will also have 10 and a half minutes.
17	CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. ROY STEWART:
18	MR. ROY STEWART: Good afternoon everybody,
19	all the families, Commission, Commission Counsel, everybody
20	contributing to the inquiry. I would just like to thank
21	you yet, once again. My questions are for Deputy
22	Commission Butterworth-Carr.
23	This week we heard from Commissioner Lucki
24	and she discussed the relationship building protocol
25	between AFN and the RCMP, and I was just wondering, are you

1	familiar with that protocol agreement?
2	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BUTTERWORTH-CARR:
3	Intimately familiar, yes.
4	MR. ROY STEWART: Okay. So you would you
5	be comfortable just clarifying a few questions?
6	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BUTTERWORTH-CARR:
7	Absolutely.
8	MR. ROY STEWART: Okay. So before I ask a
9	few questions, I just some context for my question is
10	that there's no such protocol agreement between the RCMP
11	and the Southern Inuit of Labrador, or any Inuit, I don't
12	believe. And it was only this year that the RCMP engaged
13	with the NunatuKavut Community Council with respect to
14	moving forward with cultural awareness training.
15	Now, on the topic of that relationship
16	protocol agreement, Commissioner Lucki stated during her
17	cross-examination that she thinks the RCMP would benefit
18	from similar partnership agreements with Inuit and Metis
19	organizations. Do you agree with that?
20	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BUTTERWORTH-CARR: So
21	I'm not familiar with the relationship that you've just
22	described. I would say though that I think that any
23	relationship that we can improve would be of benefit. And
24	in particular with British Columbia, I can say that we do
25	have a public safety protocol that mirrors the national one

1	with the AFN, except that ours obviously is with the
2	leadership council and it's very similar with respect to
3	what we want to achieve holistically.
4	MR. ROY STEWART: Okay. That sort of ties
5	in with my next question, which we know that AFN is a
6	national organization, but could similar protocol
7	agreements be entered into with regional Indigenous
8	organizations instead of a national organization?
9	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BUTTERWORTH-CARR:
10	Absolutely.
11	MR. ROY STEWART: Okay. Now, in my
12	experience, in addition to Indigenous organizations being
13	overwhelmed or stretched thin with consultations or other
14	projects they have internally, they often receive pushback
15	from federal or provincial governments and are excluded
16	from various discussions and negotiation tables. And I
17	guess so considering that, do you thin the onus should
18	be on those Indigenous groups to initiate the conversation
19	with the RCMP to begin that dialogue on entering into
20	partnerships?
21	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BUTTERWORTH-CARR: So I
22	have a unique perspective because I come from a self-
23	governing First Nation. And for me, you know, I clearly
24	understand what consultation means, and so when we're
25	reaching out to our communities, you know, we often are the

1	ones that are reaching out. And I think that's part of
2	that importance of establishing relationships in all of our
3	communities across the country.

And certainly, in speaking to my colleagues, you know, I have a high level of confidence that they would have the same perspective. That, you know, we don't have to wait for communities to reach out to us. Part of establishing good relationships outside of a specific protocol, that's what we should be doing in every one of our communities.

MR. ROY STEWART: Great. I agree. So my next few questions are in relation to the missing persons cases you discussed and the sharing of information with families. And you explained that the goal is always to protect the integrity of the investigation and sometimes officers want to share information, but they do not want to jeopardize the ongoing investigation.

And so, I was having a look at the national centre for missing persons best practice documents that is in your evidence. I believe it's Exhibit 106, and the section that I was looking at is 3.11.6, which states that non-government organization and national aboriginal organizations may want to be involved or contribute information to those investigations, but they're not afforded any legislative privilege or access to any more

information than that's available to the public.

So, I just wanted to ask, you know, in your opinion, would legislation or some form of policy providing for more information sharing with Indigenous groups provide an opportunity to positively contribute to those ongoing investigations if supported by the communities and families that the Indigenous organization represents?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR:

So, if there's specific information to further an investigation, then we would absolutely welcome that, because it's critical that we have all information possible to help, you know, further any investigation. And, with respect to family members, one of the things that I commented on earlier is that they have the ability to identify or appoint somebody on their behalf to interact with the RCMP personnel.

MR. ROY STEWART: I guess my question was sort of the inverse of that where if more information was shared with the Indigenous organization that, you know, has close familial ties or knowledge of the community and the specific family at issue, if more information was shared with that Indigenous organization than that's permitted at this time, would you agree that there may be opportunity for them to contribute positively towards that investigation if the information was shared in a privileged

1 manner?

2 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CAR

I'm not sure what information would be shared, because if it's an active investigation, ongoing investigation, you know, the concern is that we always protect the integrity of that investigation. So, as I was talking or mentioning earlier, you know, it's the same as when we're interacting with families. Like, it's so important that we don't do anything to erode the integrity of it and, you know, inadvertently share information or that's going to derail the success of that investigation. So, in terms of families, you know, families are welcome to communicate with any of the agencies if — you know, and in terms of relationship building, absolutely, we would welcome the opportunity to create and enhance any relationships that we currently have.

MR. ROY STEWART: Okay. I guess I was just asking that question in the context of hearing of many families or organizations feeling frustrated, because they don't receive enough information or they feel like there's more that could be shared, and that's not. So, I guess I'll just leave that one there.

And, when I was engaging with Commissioner Lucki, I asked the following question, but she kindly referred it to you, and it was just whether you could

1	comment or have any knowledge regarding a correlation
2	between communities where the local economy is based on
3	resource development and incidents or reported sexual
4	violence against Indigenous women or girls.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR:

So, I can say, you know, very candidly that we see, certainly, the correlation. And, when we know that we've got industry that's happening in any of our communities across the country, we're constantly doing the assessment, we are working with, you know, as many people that — as we can to ascertain, you know, the growth, and then be able to provide a meaningful response. So, if we have to look at mobilizing resources to help with the prevention and so forth, because we really want to ensure that, you know, our women are safe, like in any of our communities, and so they're not, you know, victims of sexual exploitation or any of the other things that we know can happen within resource industries, especially with a transient population.

MR. ROY STEWART: I guess -- so when you refer to a transient population, is that, I guess, the non-Indigenous, or maybe it's Indigenous, workers on the projects that are coming in or on their territory? Is that what you're referring to, those peoples?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR:

1	I'm talking about the people that wouldn't normally reside
2	in that community.
3	MR. ROY STEWART: Okay. That's what I
4	thought you were saying. That's all my questions I have.
5	Thank you.
6	MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: Thank you, Mr.
7	Stewart. Next, we would like to invite up the MMIWG
8	Coalition of Manitoba. Ms. Catherine Dunn has 10-and-a-
9	half minutes for her cross-examination.
10	CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MS. CATHERINE DUNN:
11	MS. CATHERINE DUNN: Good afternoon. My
12	name is Catherine Dunn, and my questions this afternoon are
13	for the RCMP Deputy Superintendent (sic) Butterworth-Carr.
14	Ms. Carr, part of your testimony today dealt with your
15	expertise in terms of dealing with families who are
16	involved with victims of crime; is that fair to say?
17	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR:
18	I certainly have worked with families, yes.
19	MS. CATHERINE DUNN: And, as part of your
20	work with families, you have referenced in your direct
21	examination form called the Complainant/Family
22	Communication Schedule, that's Tab 8 to your written
23	material, and it might be Exhibit 104. I'm not sure.
24	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR:
25	It's Exhibit 105.

MS. CATHERINE DUNN: Yes. Okay. 105 is the 1 exhibit number. Now, that is a form that is written by and 2 3 generated by the RCMP; is that correct? DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR: 4 Yes, it is, out of National Headquarters. 5 6 MS. CATHERINE DUNN: All right. And, that 7 form, the purpose of that form is to provide, at least in part, some accountability to the investigating officers who 8 9 are investigating the crimes and how they relate to the family; is that fair? 10 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR: 11 12 The form, as I was mentioning earlier, is an opportunity for investigators or family liaison personnel to sit down 13 with families and complete a schedule to the mutual 14 15 agreement with respect to our families. MS. CATHERINE DUNN: Okay. You're saying 16 17 opportunity. I'm saying it is an obligation. DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR: 18 Sorry. Yes, it is. No, it is -- we are obligated to 19 complete the form. That's my bad terminology. 20 21 MS. CATHERINE DUNN: Yes. Okay. No 22 problem. And, that form is important because it creates a record for the RCMP in terms of what was done with a 23 24 particular family in terms of a communication or, in particular, a communication schedule; is that fair? 25

1	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR:
2	So, all of our investigations have to have documentation
3	with respect to our contact with our families, and this is
4	a form to formalize it. Regardless, we would still have
5	documentation on a file indicating the time and the
6	frequency with which we would be contacting families. We
7	just wanted to ensure that there was standardization.
8	MS. CATHERINE DUNN: This form proves you
9	talked to families, in essence; right?
10	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR:
11	It captures the time and the date, and who the family
12	liaison member is, yes.
13	MS. CATHERINE DUNN: Okay. So, I'm going to
14	direct your attention to the top right-hand corner of that
15	form. And, what that says is it defines a number of
16	circular things called Protection Level once the form has
17	been completed. Do you see that box there?
18	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR:
19	Yes.
20	MS. CATHERINE DUNN: And, one of the circled
21	entities under that box is entitled "Secret". Can you tell
22	me why a complainant or family communication schedule form
23	would be ticked off "Secret"?
24	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR:
25	So, we have classification associated to all of our files,

and in terms of why this is specifically there and -- I'd 1 be guessing. And so, as to why it would be secret, I can't 2 answer that, unfortunately. 3 4 MS. CATHERINE DUNN: Because the purpose of this form is to provide proof to yourself, as the -- one of 5 6 the heads of the RCMP, that there is a tracking of a schedule of communication between the RCMP and the 7 families; right? 8 9 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR: Absolutely, that, you know, we are ensuring that we are 10 communicating with families on the time schedule that was 11 12 agreed upon between the family and the investigator. MS. CATHERINE DUNN: And, if that circle is 13 ticked off "Secret", then that is antithetical to the 14 15 purpose of this form, because by the word "secret", I assume that means secret from the family, not from the 16 17 RCMP, who is generating the form in the first place? DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR: 18 I -- that's not what my perspective of the form would be. 19 The form is to sit down and mutually agree upon the 20 21 frequency and the timing and who the family liaison member I can see the perspective, but for myself, this is a 22 form that goes on the file. 23 24 MS. CATHERINE DUNNE: Yes, and the file --

it goes on the file -- and I'm going to go back now to the

1	next block. It says "instructions to be completed by the
2	investigating member." So I'm assuming that the
3	investigator of the crime, the RCMP officer investigating
4	the crime fills out this form; right?
5	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR:
6	Yes, or the family liaison member, but the investigator
7	certainly has to have knowledge of the agreed upon
8	schedule.
9	MS. CATHERINE DUNNE: Well, the reason that
10	I'm saying the investigating member is because that's what
11	the form says and a separate column, the middle column
12	there, is referencing the liaison member. And what I found
13	interesting is that the investigating member fills out this
14	form, not the liaison member. Do you know why that would
15	be?
16	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR:
17	As I was mentioning, the investigating member has to have
18	knowledge and has to ensure that this form is completed and
19	that, again, the liaison as well is involved in the
20	process.
21	MS. CATHERINE DUNNE: The liaison is
22	involved in the process, but they have no control over
23	whether or not this form is completed or whether or not
24	this form is uploaded into the general police file; is that
25	fair?

1	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR:
2	As I was mentioning, the liaison is involved in the process
3	and ultimately the investigator has to ensure that it's
4	been completed and it's on the file.
5	MS. CATHERINE DUNNE: But that's the
6	responsibility of the RCMP investigating officer and not of
7	the liaison member, who may or may not know whether or not
8	this form was completed.
9	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR:
10	The liaison person has to know that the form is completed.
11	If they're the ones that going to be contacting the family
12	they have to have absolute knowledge that the form was
13	completed and they have to know exactly when the meetings
14	are to occur.
15	MS. CATHERINE DUNNE: It says "once
16	completed, upload the to be completed by an
17	investigating member." And then point number three is
18	"once completed" that is, I assume completed by the
19	investigating member, it is to be uploaded from the
20	investigative file onto PROS or applicable RMS, which I
21	assume is a RCMP file; right?
22	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR:
23	Yes, it's our internal system.
24	MS. CATHERINE DUNNE: Right. So I don't see
25	anything on this form that says the liaison member touches

1	this for	m or p	rovides	this	form	to	anybody.	This	is a	form
2	that is	in the	complet	te 100) per	cer	nt control	of the	he	
3	investio	gating :	member;	is th	nat no	ot d	correct?			

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DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR:

No, the family liaison person that has been identified would have knowledge of it. They would have access to it and they would know when they would be the person that was meeting with the family and agreed upon schedule. would have absolute knowledge that the form was completed and the timing of when those meetings were to occur.

MS. CATHERINE DUNNE: They may have knowledge of it. They don't have control of it. That's the question.

The liaison member may indeed have knowledge of what is on this form or not, but that is at the option of the investigating officer. And the liaison member has no control -- at least just reading the form -- about where this form goes. I.e., whether it goes into the file or whether it goes into the secret pile.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR:

I can absolutely assure you the family liaison person will have seen the form, they'll have -- they will absolutely know when they have to meet with the family. They'll have thorough knowledge of its existence and they'll have access to it.

1	MS. CATHERINE DUNNE: The form does not have
2	a space for the family to review and accept the
3	communication schedule that is ticked off on this form.
4	So, for example, if the form is ticked off as agreed upon
5	communication frequency, for example monthly, the
6	there's nowhere on this form for the family member to sign
7	off on that; right? The RCMP signs off on that tick check
8	of frequency.
9	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR:
10	Yes, it does.
11	MS. CATHERINE DUNNE: Yeah. So there's
12	if this form was for accountability purposes, and I'm
13	assuming that's why it's here, there is no check back with
14	the family to confirm with them when they complain that
15	they wanted more information, they can't say, well, you
16	only wanted monthly information because you checked it off.
17	They don't get to check off this form; do they?
18	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR:
19	Not as it's currently written.
20	MS. CATHERINE DUNNE: And do you think on a
21	going forward basis it would be a good idea to change this
22	form to something more like the previous witnesses'
23	material which allows a dual process of information between
24	the police and the families?
25	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR:

1	Absolutely.
2	MS. CATHERINE DUNNE: There is no box on
3	this form that checks off language in which this
4	information is to be communicated to the families. For
5	example, if you were only Cree speaking or only Inuk
6	speaking, there's nothing on this form to tell the person
7	that that's the language that they prefer to be
8	communicated in; is that correct?
9	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR:
10	No, there isn't.
11	MS. CATHERINE DUNNE: Would that be a good
12	idea in your view?
13	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR:
14	I think it absolutely would be a great idea.
15	MS. CATHERINE DUNNE: And there's no place
16	on this form for the level of understanding by the family
17	in terms of what communication they're getting. That is,
18	they have a good understanding, they have no understanding,
19	they need more information.
20	MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: Sorry, Ms. Dunne,
21	you're over time
22	MS. CATHERINE DUNNE: Oh, I'm sorry.
23	MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: at this point.
24	MS. CATHERINE DUNNE: I keep yeah, sorry.
25	Pardon me. Thank you.

1	MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: Thank you.
2	Next we would like to invite up the Assembly
3	of First Nations. Ms. Julie McGregor will have 14 minutes.
4	CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MS. JULIE McGREGOR:
5	MS. JULIE McGREGOR: Good afternoon, panel
6	members, as well as Commissioners. My name is Julie
7	McGregor and I'm representing the Assembly of First
8	Nations. I'm going to be asking each of the panel members
9	questions, but I would like to start today with Deputy
10	Commissioner Butterworth-Carr.
11	Deputy Commissioner, throughout this week, I
12	don't know, I'd say the bulk of the evidence we've heard is
13	about best practices and best case scenarios. So a lot of
14	stories about how well, not stories, but I mean,
15	discussions about how what happens when things go right
16	in a missing persons or a murder case.
17	And it struck me especially when I was
18	listening to your evidence because you provided that story
19	about the notification of a family member and that they
20	wanted to view the crime scene and how you accompanied them
21	and they were allowed to do a ceremony there.
22	And I appreciate I might be putting you on
23	the spot because we've heard from a lot of witnesses about
24	best case scenarios, but I'm going to ask you to share with

us an example of when things went wrong, because I think

1	it's important for everybody to hear not only best case
2	scenarios, but when things don't go right and why they
3	don't go right.
4	And keeping in mind, I don't want you to

And keeping in mind, I don't want you to breach any kind of confidentiality or hurt the integrity of any ongoing investigations. I just would like sort of the same sort of -- the flip side of what you presented.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR:

Yeah, well, I would think that -- well, I do think, you know, given the nature of some of the experiences or things that have happened, it's pretty observable in terms of the trauma that it leaves with families when, you know, we're not responsive or we're not culturally sensitive. It's pretty apparent that the relationships erode, have the potential to deteriorate and then become very challenging to overcome.

And so, you know, based upon those experiences, from my perspective, we need to be doing it the way I just described in my first example that we're always looking to work with our families and be truly respectful of all of our cultures and that, you know, we're facilitating that as best as we can given the crime scene and/or, you know, just in the manner in which we're interacting with the loves ones, you know, that we've lost.

MS JULIE McGREGOR: But you have been

1	involved in cases where it didn't go as a best practice or
2	best practices weren't followed and best case scenarios
3	didn't happen; correct?
4	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR:
5	I have knowledge of it, yes.
6	MS JULIE McGREGOR: You spoke about
7	benchmark offences. And in addition and how additional
8	rigorous investigation is mandated in those circumstances;
9	correct?
10	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR:
11	Yes.
12	MS JULIE McGREGOR: Has there ever been any
13	kind of evaluation done or handling of the handling of
14	benchmark offences investigations?
15	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR:
16	There's a constant assessment and then and an analysis
17	of how those investigations are being completed. It's done
18	through peer review. As an example, we've got a Special
19	Projects Team, and then of course with the Office of
20	Investigative Standards and Practices, that is also
21	something that the new National Investigative Standards and
22	Practices will be doing.
23	But in absence of it, I can say that those
24	analyses and evaluations are continuous.
25	MS. JULIE McGREGOR: And is any of that

1	information made public, to the extent it can be?
2	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR:
3	I'm not sure if it's been made public previously. I'm
4	sorry, I can't answer that.
5	MS. JULIE McGREGOR: Okay. What types of
6	accountability for benchmark offences investigations
7	what kind of accountability is there to First Nations in
8	terms of in benchmark offences investigations?
9	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR:
10	So the accountability would be that the benchmark offence,
11	if it occurred, that, again, if it was involving any of our
12	indigenous families, we would immediately ensure that we
13	were communicating and providing updates. Because of the
14	requirements in terms of once that offence occurs and then
15	ultimately as it's being investigated, we want to ensure
16	that we're continuing to provide updates to our families.
17	MS. JULIE McGREGOR: And do you have
18	like, I mean, in terms of yeah, you update families as
19	well, but is there additional sort of, I guess,
20	accountability to communities as well? Is there additional
21	check-ins, I guess you could say, that are provided?
22	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR:
23	In terms of the benchmark offences, as I was mentioning,
24	once they're initiated based upon that, so if it's a
25	missing persons offence where there's foul play suspected

1	or if it's a homicide or if it's a serious sexual assault,
2	typically the updates are made, you know, to the family.
3	Have I had, you know, inquiries with respect
4	to some of our First Nation communities come forward or
5	indigenous communities and ask for additional information
6	if it's a public safety concern, as an example? We have to
7	be very mindful in how we're providing that information,
8	and we typically work with our families. And if it is a
9	public safety concern, you know, there are certain aspects
10	that we may come out publicly with, but we have to respect
11	the Privacy Act and so forth associated to it.
12	MS. JULIE McGREGOR: Thank you.
13	I'm going to move on to questions for
14	Captain Paul Charbonneau.
15	Mr. Charbonneau, how does the Sûreté du
16	Québec prioritize missing person cases in general?
17	CAPITAINE PAUL CHARBONNEAU: Une disparition
18	c'est un appel de priorité 1.
19	MS. JULIE McGREGOR: And there's no
20	difference between Priority 1 calls or there's no
21	difference between a prioritization for indigenous people
22	who go missing or indigenous women who go missing than any
23	other population in Quebec; is that correct?
24	CAPITAINE PAUL CHARBONNEAU: C'est exact.
25	MS. JULIE McGREGOR: Okay. When somebody

1	goes missing, how does the Sûreté du Québec communicate
2	with other police forces?
3	CAPITAINE PAUL CHARBONNEAU: Je vous dirais
4	que ça dépend du dossier. Tout le monde connait l'alerte
5	amber. Ça c'est un cas spécifique. Il pourrait y avoir
6	une alerte amber. Sinon, c'est fait par le biais de la
7	Centrale de renseignements policiers du Québec, le CRPQ, où
8	il y a un message narratif. Ça se fait de façon
9	informatique sur un ordinateur. On écrit le message et on
10	l'envoie aux autres agences. Ce système-là fonctionne
11	aussi inter-province.
12	MS. JULIE McGREGOR: And to reiterate my
13	previous question, there's no special communication for
14	when an indigenous woman goes missing?
15	CAPITAINE PAUL CHARBONNEAU: Non. Toutes
16	les plaintes de disparition à la Sûreté du Québec sont
17	prises avec sérieux dès le départ. On a entendu dans les
18	témoignages antérieurs à l'effet d'attendre un 24 heures.
19	Ça n'existe pas à la Sûreté du Québec. Il n'y a pas
20	d'attente. Une plainte de disparition c'est pris au
21	sérieux tout de suite. C'est un appel et on doit faire une
22	réponse immédiate.
23	MS. JULIE McGREGOR: Does the Sûreté du
24	Québec communicate with First Nations police forces and
25	update them on missing persons when the person is from a

1	First Nation the missing person is from a First Nations
2	community?
3	CAPITAINE PAUL CHARBONNEAU: Oui, tout à
4	fait. Les services de police les corps de police
5	autochtones des Premières Nations sont partie intégrante du
6	Centre de renseignements policiers du Québec.
7	MS. JULIE McGREGOR: Okay. Thank you.
8	I'm going to move on to my questions for
9	Chief Superintendent Pritchard now. I want to start off by
10	thanking you, Chief Superintendent Pritchard, for actually
11	giving us evidence of going through evidence about how
12	the OPP or a police force responds when a person goes
13	missing. I think it's the first time we've actually had
14	that important evidence.
15	You stated in your evidence that if a police
16	officer hasn't followed these policies, and you outlined
17	several policies and they were put into evidence, that it's
18	a neglect of duty and that a disciplinary action can be
19	taken. Is that correct?
20	CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: Yes.
21	MS. JULIE McGREGOR: What are those
22	disciplinary actions?
23	CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD:
24	There's a number of options available, and it would really
25	depend on the severity of the neglect. There's a

1	progressive discipline to follow that could start from a
2	verbal warning, a written warning, a charge under the
3	Police Services Act, the penalty for which, depending again
4	on the severity of the charge, can range from loss of hours
5	to demotion and ultimately dismissal.
6	MS. JULIE McGREGOR: In the past 15 to 20
7	years, how many officers have been disciplined for neglect
8	of duty in cases of missing and murdered indigenous women
9	and girls?
10	CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: I'm
11	sorry, I don't know that.
12	MS. JULIE McGREGOR: Okay. So similarly
13	with regard to Victim Services, you stated that the Victims
14	Liaison person is also the investigating officer; is that
15	correct?
16	CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD:
17	Potentially.
18	MS. JULIE McGREGOR: Yes. And that managers
19	in those cases are responsible for ensuring there's proper
20	resources deployed to these cases, and if they're not
21	deployed, there's also, again, disciplinary measures which
22	I assume are similar to the ones you've just stated. Is
23	that correct?
24	CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: Yes.
25	And for supervisors, generally the penalties are more harsh

1	because they have a higher level of responsibility. They
2	are supervisors. Their job is to make sure things are done
3	properly. So if they're not doing it properly, then it's
4	more serious.
5	MS. JULIE McGREGOR: And in the past 15 to
6	20 years, how many managers have been disciplined for not
7	providing adequate resources in cases of missing and
8	murdered indigenous women?
9	CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: I'm
10	sorry, I don't know that either.
11	MS. JULIE McGREGOR: With regard to urgent
12	priority calls and missing persons, you said that an urgent
13	priority call is number 1. How quickly must the OPP
14	respond in those cases?
15	CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: The
16	response is immediate. Geography would play a factor
17	potentially on how quickly the officer would arrive at the
18	scene. It would really depend on where. We do have some
19	fly-in communities that are more of a challenge.
20	MS. JULIE McGREGOR: That was actually my
21	follow-up question. In terms of communities that are in
22	the north or more remote, does this time obviously it
23	can't be immediate, but what kind of timing is there for
24	those cases?
25	CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: We

1	have aviation services available. We have a plane on the
2	ground in Thunder Bay, as well as a helicopter, and we also
3	have the ability to charter as necessary.
4	MS. JULIE McGREGOR: I want to turn now to
5	the Missing Persons Checklist, which I believe is Exhibit
6	131.
7	Can that be put before the witness, please?
8	MR. THOMAS BARNETT: That's Tab 5 for Chief
9	Commissioner and Commissioners.
10	MS. JULIE McGREGOR: So the date on the
11	document refers to 2015; is that correct?
12	CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: That's
13	correct.
14	MS. JULIE McGREGOR: Was it in use before
15	2015, this checklist?
16	CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: I
17	don't know that.
18	MS. JULIE McGREGOR: Was there anything that
19	prompted the use of the checklist, any events?
20	CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: Not
21	that I'm aware of.
22	MS. JULIE McGREGOR: In discussing again the
23	use of the Victim Services liaison person, what kind of
24	training do victim liaison investigators receive in terms
25	of First Nations?

1	CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: If the
2	liaison officer happens to be a member of the Provincial
3	Liaison Team, they've got extensive training. There is no
4	specific training course right not for the specific to
5	being a victim liaison officer. The Provincial Liaison
6	Team member course is a 2-week course with yearly updates
7	of, I can't remember if it's either two or three days per
8	year.
9	MS. JULIE MCGREGOR: When was the Provincial
10	Liaison Team established? What year was that?
11	CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: It was
12	sometime around The Ipperwash Inquiry. There was actually
13	two teams. There was one called the ART, which was the
14	Aboriginal Relations Team, and there's one that was the
15	Major Incident Liaison or Major Event Liaison Team, and
16	they were combined into the one team, the Provincial
17	Liaison Team.
18	MS. JULIE MCGREGOR: And, it was a result of
19	The Ipperwash Inquiry?
20	CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: Yes.
21	MS. JULIE MCGREGOR: Okay. Thank you. That
22	is my time.
23	MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: Thank you, Ms.
24	McGregor. Just before I call the next party up, we are
25	currently distributing a corrected and updated list, and so

1	I just wanted to bring that to the attention of parties as
2	it comes around to you as well as thank you. Just a
3	couple of quick notes. There was an agreement between two
4	parties that are now in a different order. So, number 8 is
5	a different party, and some other minor corrections.
6	To keep going though, I would like to next
7	invite up ITK. I believe Ms. Elizabeth Zarpa? Yes, thank
8	you, will be making submissions on doing cross-
9	examination, and she will have 10-and-a-half minutes,
10	please.
11	CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MS. ELIZABETH ZARPA:
12	MS. ELIZABETH ZARPA: Thank you, Commission
13	Counsel. My name is Elizabeth Zarpa, and I am legal
13 14	Counsel. My name is Elizabeth Zarpa, and I am legal counsel here representing Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami, which is
14	counsel here representing Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami, which is
14 15	counsel here representing Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami, which is a national organization that represents Inuit throughout
14 15 16	counsel here representing Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami, which is a national organization that represents Inuit throughout the country. So, my questions will hopefully hit all of
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14 15 16 17 18	counsel here representing Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami, which is a national organization that represents Inuit throughout the country. So, my questions will hopefully hit all of the different testimony that's been given today, and I want to say thank you for your time and your information.
14 15 16 17 18	counsel here representing Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami, which is a national organization that represents Inuit throughout the country. So, my questions will hopefully hit all of the different testimony that's been given today, and I want to say thank you for your time and your information. So, Mr. Pritchard, you highlighted earlier
14 15 16 17 18 19 20	counsel here representing Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami, which is a national organization that represents Inuit throughout the country. So, my questions will hopefully hit all of the different testimony that's been given today, and I want to say thank you for your time and your information. So, Mr. Pritchard, you highlighted earlier that the electronic system where information is uploaded,
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	counsel here representing Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami, which is a national organization that represents Inuit throughout the country. So, my questions will hopefully hit all of the different testimony that's been given today, and I want to say thank you for your time and your information. So, Mr. Pritchard, you highlighted earlier that the electronic system where information is uploaded, like when an individual is missing, there's an electronic

electronic system accessible throughout all police

PANEL 3
Cr-Ex (Zarpa)

1	jurisdictions in Canada?
2	CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: No.
3	MS. ELIZABETH ZARPA: Is it only in Ontario?
4	CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: Well,
5	in Ontario, there's actually a number of records management
6	systems used by different police services. The most
7	popular is the Records Management System, which the OPP and
8	many municipal and First Nation services are on. Some of
9	the bigger forces have their own systems. But, PowerCase,
10	which is the software used for managing major cases, is for
11	all police services.
12	MS. ELIZABETH ZARPA: Across the country?
13	CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: Across
14	Ontario.
15	MS. ELIZABETH ZARPA: Are there any national
16	databases that are mandatory for different police
17	institutions where they can upload this information so it's
18	accessible all throughout Canada?
19	CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD:
20	Perhaps that's best addressed to the RCMP. I'm not aware
21	of that.
22	MS. ELIZABETH ZARPA: Okay. And, is the
23	electronic system that you're speaking of, is the access to
24	information Privacy Protection Act, is that is this
25	the electronic system excluded from that Act?

PANEL 3
Cr-Ex (Zarpa)

1	CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: No.
2	MS. ELIZABETH ZARPA: So, anybody could call
3	in to do an ATIP request to access information on this
4	electronic system?
5	CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: In
6	Ontario, it's got a different name, but yes.
7	MS. ELIZABETH ZARPA: Okay. Thank you. And
8	so, earlier also, you highlighted there are five provincial
9	call centres that are available for individuals if they
10	want to speak of or make contact with the OPP regarding
11	their missing family member or loved one?
12	CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: Yes.
13	MS. ELIZABETH ZARPA: So, when an individual
14	calls in to provide information to these centres, is there
15	desegregated data, such as the ancestry? Say for instance,
16	an Inuit woman goes missing, is this data something that's
17	put into the call centre?
18	CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: I'm
19	not following your question. I'm sorry.
20	MS. ELIZABETH ZARPA: So, say for instance,
21	there's a missing Inuit woman, and then they call into the
22	call centre, is the ancestry of this individual something
23	that's highlighted by the call centre?
24	CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: Yes.
25	MS. ELIZABETH ZARPA: Okay. And, is there

1	any information or any way that this call centre looks at
2	the origin or the ancestry of the individual? Say for
3	instance, there's Ottawa has the highest population of
4	urban Inuit in Canada. Say, if an Inuit woman from Iqaluit
5	goes missing, is this information put into the call centre
6	as well?
7	CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: Well,
8	our protocols our procedure doesn't matter where the
9	person is from. We'd accept the report as being reported
10	missing. It doesn't matter where you're missing from. Our
11	policy is that we will accept a report.
12	MS. ELIZABETH ZARPA: And, in that
13	acceptance of the report, the information, the data of the
14	individual, the ancestry, the place of origin is something
15	that might come up in the call centre?
16	CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD:
17	Certainly.
18	MS. ELIZABETH ZARPA: Okay. Thank you.
19	And, of those five call centres you mentioned with
20	throughout Ontario, are there any sections or centres that
21	are dedicated to families of missing and murdered
22	Indigenous women and girls?
23	CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: No,
24	these are communication centres that all of the calls, that
25	when you phone the OPP, that your calls go to.

PANEL3 Cr-Ex (Zarpa)

1	MS. ELIZABETH ZARPA: So, there's no centre
2	or section that's dedicated entirely to missing Indigenous
3	women or girls?
4	CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: No.
5	MS. ELIZABETH ZARPA: Okay. So, under
6	Exhibit 127, the Missing Persons Manual, you said that
7	so if they don't meet the expectations within this
8	particular manual, do citizens can citizens file a
9	complaint?
10	CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: Yes.
11	In Ontario, there's civilian oversight of policing, so a
12	complaint can be made to the it's called OIPRD, Ontario
13	Independent Review Directorate.
14	MS. ELIZABETH ZARPA: And, how do citizens
15	learn about these redress mechanisms?
16	CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: Well,
17	OIPRD has a website. Also, a complaint directly to the
18	police, we would refer the individual to OIPRD if they
19	wanted to speak to them and file a complaint. Complaints
20	can be made online, over the phone and in person.
21	MS. ELIZABETH ZARPA: Okay. Thank you. My
22	next questions will go to Deputy Minister Commissioner
23	Brenda Butterworth-Carr. Could I call you Brenda?
24	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR:
25	Absolutely.

1	MS. ELIZABETH ZARPA: Okay. Thank you. So,
2	you highlighted are you familiar with the federal Family
3	Information Liaison Unit, also known as FILU?
4	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR:
5	Yes, I am.
6	MS. ELIZABETH ZARPA: And, is this service
7	something that you see as essential for families who need
8	help navigating the several systems that they have to
9	navigate when their loved one goes missing? Do you see
10	this is as something that is essential?
11	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR:
12	As I understand it, that's their mandate, yes.
13	MS. ELIZABETH ZARPA: And, is this program
14	temporary or is it permanent?
15	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR:
16	I'm not sure of the permanency because it's funded outside
17	of the RCMP. It's a completely separate program from us.
18	MS. ELIZABETH ZARPA: But, the work that you
19	see the liaison workers do in the time of crisis, do you
20	see this as something that's essential to helping families
21	navigate several systems in a traumatic event?
22	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR:
23	The knowledge that I have of the FILU program, you know,
24	they've certainly been very beneficial in interacting with
25	families as how I've been briefed. I haven't worked

1	directly with the FILU.
2	MS. ELIZABETH ZARPA: Okay. And, you
3	highlighted earlier Historical Investigation Units?
4	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR:
5	Yes.
6	MS. ELIZABETH ZARPA: Okay. So, how does a
7	division get a Historical Investigation Unit?
8	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR
9	Essentially, that is the determination of the Commanding
10	Officer or Criminal Operations Officers in the respective
11	provinces and territories. And, what I would say is that
12	if they don't have a designated historical unit, that they
13	would certainly have somebody identified in their Serious
14	Crime Unit that would have the responsibility to ensure
15	that they were actively investigating, or they would have
16	custody of any historical cases.
17	MS. ELIZABETH ZARPA: Okay. Thank you. My
18	next set of questions will go to Captain Charbonneau. My
19	French is very poor.
20	CAPTAIN PAUL CHARBONNEAU: Charbonneau.
21	But, everybody can call me Paul.
22	MS. ELIZABETH ZARPA: Okay. Thank you,
23	Paul. Thank you. In your testimony, you highlighted the
24	importance of increasing the number of Inuit, visible
25	minorities and other individuals whose language is not

1	English or French within the SQ; correct?
2	CAPITAINE PAUL CHARBONNEAU: Oui, c'est
3	exact. Il y a un programme d'accès d'égalité à l'emploi.
4	MS. ELIZABETH ZARPA: Okay. Could you
5	please explain why you think this is important?
6	CAPITAINE PAUL CHARBONNEAU: En fait, le
7	policier fait partie du tissu social. Alors, c'est
8	important que son effectif représente la société. Alors,
9	dans un monde idéal, l'effectif de la Sûreté du Québec
10	représenterait de façon égale toute la composition de la
11	société, en fait.
12	Je ne sais pas si je réponds à votre
13	question?
14	MS. ELIZABETH ZARPA: Sure you are. Yes.
15	And so are you aware that there are Inuit in Quebec?
16	CAPITAINE PAUL CHARBONNEAU: Je n'ai pas la
17	donnée à savoir… je sais qu'il y a 80 policiers qui sont
18	membres des Premières Nations, des autochtones, mais je
19	n'ai pas les données par nation.
20	MS. ELIZABETH ZARPA: But are you aware that
21	there are Inuit in Quebec?
22	CAPITAINE PAUL CHARBONNEAU: Oui, il y a 14
23	villages nordiques.
24	MS. ELIZABETH ZARPA: Okay. Thank you.
25	And from your experience, what barriers are

1	there for an inuit person who lives in Nunavik to become a
2	police officer in Quebec?
3	CAPITAINE PAUL CHARBONNEAU: En fait, je
4	saisis mal… il y a certainement… je ne suis pas sûr de
5	saisir votre question: des barrières pour devenir policier,
6	si on est un Inuit?
7	MS. ELIZABETH ZARPA: Yes. Oui.
8	CAITAINE PAUL CHARBONNEAU: En vertu du
9	programme d'accès à l'égalité, il y a les mêmes chances que
10	tous. Il y a certains critères pour devenir policier au
11	Québec qui sont enchâssés dans la Loi sur la police. Si on
12	respecte ces critères-là, il y a possibilité d'appliquer à
13	la Sûreté du Québec.
14	MS. ELIZABETH ZARPA: Okay. Thank you.
15	Earlier in the week we heard that when
16	there's a major crime in Nunavik the Major Crime Unit is
17	flown to a Nunavik community. Is it the SQ that provides
18	those Major Crime Units to Nunavik?
19	CAPITAINE PAUL CHARBONNEAU: Oui, c'est
20	exact. En vertu des niveaux de services policiers,
21	lorsqu'un corps policier a besoin d'assistance, c'est la
22	Sûreté du Québec qui va venir suppléer.
23	MS. ELIZABETH ZARPA: And do these officers
24	speak Inuktitut?
25	MR. THOMAS BARNETT: Counsel, you're out of

1	time.
2	MS. ELIZABETH ZARPA: Thank you.
3	MR. THOMAS BARNETT: Next, if we could call
4	the Ontario Native Women's Association? Counsel Robert
5	Edwards, you have 18 minutes.
6	CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. ROBERT EDWARDS:
7	MR. ROBERT EDWARDS: Good afternoon Panel,
8	Commissioners, it's my privilege to act for the Ontario
9	Native Women's Association. I'm going to ask some
10	questions, please, to Chief Superintendent Pritchard.
11	Chief Superintendent, my client's focus in
12	this inquiry is on finding practices or programs that will
13	stop violence against Indigenous women and girls throughout
14	Ontario and Canada. And from your testimony today can I
15	assume that you agree fully with that?
16	CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT RICHARD PRITCHARD:
17	Absolutely.
18	MR. ROBERT EDWARDS: Yes. And one of the
19	ways that the Ontario Native Women's Association believes
20	that safety can be enhanced, violence lessened, if not
21	stopped, is if the Indigenous Police Services are given the
22	human resources and the tools and the opportunity to
23	provide better protection on and off reserve. Would you
24	agree with that as a general principle?
25	CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT RICHARD PRITCHARD:

PANEL 3
Cr-Ex (Edwards)

1	Yes.
2	MR. ROBERT EDWARDS: Historically, do you
3	agree that the Indigenous services have been undersupplied
4	with the resources to do the job to your standards?
5	CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT RICHARD PRITCHARD: In
6	many areas, certainly.
7	MR. ROBERT EDWARDS: Sir, I assume that you
8	are familiar with the Ontario Regulation that provides
9	mandatory adequacy and effectiveness for policing services
10	in Ontario?
11	CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT RICHARD PRITCHARD:
12	Yes, I believe that's in our package.
13	MR. ROBERT EDWARDS: It's in your material
14	at Tab O and I don't believe that do you have a copy of
15	it, sir, because I have an extra one here if you need it.
16	MR. JULIAN ROY: We have it.
17	MR. ROBERT EDWARDS: You have one? And it's
18	at Tab
19	MR. JULIAN ROY: Commissioners, that's at
20	Tab 13
21	MR. ROBERT EDWARDS: Tab 13, thank you.
22	MR. JULIAN ROY: Thirteen (13) of your book.
23	MR. ROBERT EDWARDS: That has not yet been
24	entered as an exhibit, Madam Chief Commissioner. I
25	believe that I'll be asking that it be so entered.

1	MR. JULIAN ROY: I have no issue with that
2	at all.
3	CHIEF COMMISSIONER MARION BULLER: And
4	Ontario Regulation 3/99 Adequacy and Effectiveness of
5	Police Services is 138, please.
6	EXHIBIT NO. 138:
7	Ontario Police Services Act, Regulation
8	3/99 "Adequacy and Effectiveness of
9	Police Services" last amendment O. Reg
10	185/16 (eight pages)
11	Witness: Chief Superintendent Mark
12	Pritchard, Ontario Provincial Police
13	Submitted by Robert Edward, Counsel for
14	Ontario Native Women's Association
15	MR. ROBERT EDWARDS: Sir, I'm not going to
16	read the entire thing into the record, but you would agree
17	with me that these are mandatory standards, it speaks in
18	mandatory language that a police service or a board or a
19	chief of police, which actually would include the
20	Commissioner by definition, shall do certain things;
21	correct?
22	CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT RICHARD PRITCHARD:
23	Correct.
24	MR. ROBERT EDWARDS: For example, number six
25	on the second page,

PANEL3
Cr-Ex (Edwards)

1	"Police forces shall have a member of the police force
2	available 24 hours a day to supervise police
3	communication."
4	That's a mandatory standard in Ontario;
5	correct?
6	CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT RICHARD PRITCHARD:
7	Yes, it is.
8	MR. ROBERT EDWARDS: Every chief of
9	Section 10,
10	"Every chief of police shall,
11	[] ensure that there is supervision available to members
12	of the police force 24 hours a day"
13	That's also a mandatory standard; correct?
14	CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT RICHARD PRITCHARD:
15	Yes, it is.
16	MR. ROBERT EDWARDS: And if you go to one
17	that is a very long list of about 28 requirements, I'll
18	just highlight a few of them, Section 12, sir, at page 3 of
19	the Regulation?
20	CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT RICHARD PRITCHARD:
21	Yes.
22	MR. ROBERT EDWARDS: "Every chief of police
23	shall develop and maintain procedures on and processes for
24	undertaking and managing general [crime] investigation[]
25	and investigations into,

PANEL3 Cr-Ex (Edwards)

1	[] physical and sexual abuse of children;
2	[] child pornography;
3	[] criminal harassment;
4	[] domestic occurrences"
5	And the list goes on and on; true?
6	CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT RICHARD PRITCHARD:
7	Yes.
8	MR. ROBERT EDWARDS: And the thrust of the
9	Regulation is that Police Services shall provide adequate
10	and effective services to the areas that they police,
11	whatever adequate and effective means; is that fair?
12	CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT RICHARD PRITCHARD:
13	Yes.
14	MR. ROBERT EDWARDS: This came into effect
15	actually in it says it's a Regulation from 1999, but
16	it came into effect on January 1st of 2001?
17	CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT RICHARD PRITCHARD:
18	I'll take your word for that.
19	MR. ROBERT EDWARDS: All right. My it
20	doesn't say that in the Reg, but it actually says that in
21	the older version that I have.
22	Anyway, if a municipal service or a board
23	failed to achieve that, Section 39(5) of the Police
24	Services Act provides for a way to resolve the financial
25	impediment. Are you familiar with that process?

CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT RICHARD PRITCHARD: 1 Yes, I am. 2 After January 1st of MR. ROBERT EDWARDS: 3 2001 Ontario signed a number of tripartite agreements 4 pursuant to the Ontario First Nations Policing Agreement 5 6 that included language as set out in Exhibit 41. Do you 7 have that handy? I have an extra copy here, Counsel, if you need it. 8 9 MR. JULIAN ROY: I would say, Chief Commissioner and Commissioners, we are starting to get to 10 the frontiers of what this witness could testify about. 11 He's a police officer. He's not responsible for police 12 governance. Of course, in Canada and in Ontario, the 13 principle that civilians govern police and not the other 14 15 way around is a cherished principle, so I think -- I'm just -- I'm alerting my friend of the fact that we may be 16 17 getting, subject of course to your rulings, Commissioner, 18 we may be getting to the frontiers of ---MR. ROBERT EDWARDS: Madam Chair, I can 19 assure that I'm not going very much further with this. 20 21 It's in the record. I think at some stage I may make some argument about the difference between the old and the new, 22 but I'm not going to ask this officer to -- really to 23 24 comment on that at all. I don't think that would be fair and I agree with my friend to that extent. 25

PANEL3

Cr-Ex (Edwards)

1	Sir, you just acknowledged that the self-
2	administered agreements had wording set out similar to that
3	on the second the page of the agreement that says,
4	"The purpose of the agreement is to provide for the
5	continuation of effective policing and it is intended that
6	the police service will reach a certain standard." (As
7	read)
8	Is that language that you're at all familiar
9	with?
10	CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT RICHARD PRITCHARD:
11	Yes.
12	MR. ROBERT EDWARDS: Thank you. Some people
13	might say that those two standards, adequate and effective,
14	in mandatory language are not the same as the language in
15	the self-administered agreement, which seems to be
16	aspirational. You think that's a reasonably held view that
17	they're not the same?
18	CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT RICHARD PRITCHARD:
19	Yes, I think it is very much aspirational in nature.
20	MR. ROBERT EDWARDS: All right.
21	If Indigenous services opt in under the new
22	legislation, Section 51 seems to provide very clearly
23	and I'm not asking you for a legal opinion in this but I
24	think we can all read it. The section applies if a First
25	Nation board believes that the funding it receives from the

PANEL 3
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1	Minister and from other sources is not sufficient to
2	"provide adequate and effective policing in the area."
3	So it does seem to be a change or an
4	improvement in the standard; would you agree with that,
5	sir?
6	CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT RICHARD PRITCHARD:
7	Well, very much an improvement
8	MR. ROBERT EDWARDS: Right.
9	CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT RICHARD PRITCHARD:
10	you know, currently.
11	MR. ROBERT EDWARDS: And may I assume that
12	you would actually be in favour of that improvement for the
13	adequacy and effectiveness for First Nations services?
14	MR. JULIAN ROY: I'm a bit concerned
15	because, again
16	MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: Yes.
17	UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE SPEAKER: Slow down a
18	little bit
19	MR. JULIAN ROY: I'm sorry?
20	UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE SPEAKER: for the
21	translation?
22	UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE SPEAKER: One mouth.
23	UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE SPEAKER: One mouth at a
24	time.
25	MR. JULIAN ROY: Yes. It's hard for me.

I'm sorry. If we could stop ---1 MR. ROBERT EDWARDS: Thank you for the 2 caution, members of the panel. 3 MR. JULIAN ROY: Stop -- if we could -- the 4 clock it stopped. I guess I'm reiterating my concern for a 5 6 police officer to be giving his views on the advisability of something that civilians are responsible for. In other 7 words, the legislative regime and governance of police. 8 9 I do think we -- if he wants -- if my friend wants to ask about the operational implications of there 10 being different standards potentially, I think that would 11 be in the heart of what Chief Superintendent Pritchard 12 could speak to. But when we get into what civilian regime 13 should apply to police, I think we start to upset the 14 proper order of things. 15 MR. ROBERT EDWARDS: I was actually just 16 17 going to operations, and I thank my friend for that. 18 If an Indigenous service opts in, and that's another whole other issue, it would appear that there could 19 be some improvement in their operational capacity, is that 20 21 fair? CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: 22 and I think it would also give them the ability under 23 24 adequacy and effectiveness standards to ---MR. THOMAS BARNETT: Sorry, if we can just 25

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1	restart the clock.
2	CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: I
3	think as adequacy and effective standards is written now,
4	it also gives the Board the opportunity to form an
5	agreement with another police service that can provide
6	those services.
7	MR. ROBERT EDWARDS: And what you have, sir,
8	with those agreements is a blending and mutual support,
9	typically between the OPP and the Indigenous services,
10	right? And it's a balancing of the that they work out
11	together, is that fair?
12	CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: And I
13	think that's how it's operationalized right now, actually,
14	by in large.
15	MR. ROBERT EDWARDS: Right. But if an
16	Indigenous service such as Treaty 3 or NAPS was to opt in,
17	would you would you assume that the service level on
18	reserve could be enhanced?
19	CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: Yes.
20	MR. ROBERT EDWARDS: So would you support if
21	they had a 24 hour communications capacity in the
22	Indigenous service?
23	CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: Of
24	course.
25	MR. ROBERT EDWARDS: Would you support it if

1	they had a criminal investigation management capacity in
2	the individual Indigenous service?
3	CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: Yes.
4	MR. ROBERT EDWARDS: And that other shopping
5	list of investigative tools, and investigative areas, would
6	you would you be in support of the Indigenous services
7	having enhanced capacity there?
8	CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: Yes.
9	MR. ROBERT EDWARDS: Thank you.
10	Sir, this the legislation, Section 51 and
11	it is part of the new Police Services Act 2018, has been
12	passed and a proclamation date has been announced some
13	time, I think it's a year in the future. Do you have any
14	reason to suspect that it might not come into force?
15	MR. JULIAN ROY: That's in my respectful
16	submission that's there is no way.
17	MR. ROBERT EDWARDS: I'll withdraw that.
18	CHIEF COMMISSIONER MARION BULLER: Yes,
19	thank you.
20	MR. ROBERT EDWARDS: In any event, sir, the
21	I trust that the OPP would continue to work
22	cooperatively with the Indigenous services, no matter what
23	level of capacity it took to itself in it's movement
24	towards self-government and self-regulation?
25	CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: The

1	position that our Police Commissioner has taken is that the
2	OPP will do everything we can to support First Nations
3	police services in Ontario, and to help them succeed.
4	MR. ROBERT EDWARDS: Thank you for that,
5	sir. Thank you also, for the strength-based video that you
6	shared with us this afternoon. I think we all found that
7	to be quite moving.
8	Sir, I'm going to switch to another
9	question, sort of looking back, and then one sort of
10	looking forward. You're the lead on the OPP on Inquiry
11	team; is that correct?
12	CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: Yes.
13	MR. ROBERT EDWARDS: And in did you in
14	that responsibility, I assume you conducted reviews of OPP
15	programs, and practices, and training respecting missing
16	persons, and human trafficking, and sexual assault, et
17	cetera?
18	CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: Yes.
19	MR. ROBERT EDWARDS: Major case management
20	policing support for Indigenous policing partners, you
21	looked at all that?
22	CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: Yes,
23	we did.
24	MR. ROBERT EDWARDS: You did. And thank you
25	for that. As part of that review, looking backwards to

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1	today, did the OPP seek out the expertise of Indigenous
2	women's organizations or Indigenous women with lived
3	experience as part of its preparation for coming here?
4	CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: Yes,
5	we did.
6	MR. ROBERT EDWARDS: I see. Well, then may
7	on a go forward basis, sir, would you assume that you
8	would after the Commission issues its decision, or
9	issues its recommendations, may I assume that you would
10	similarly consult and seek the expertise of Indigenous
11	women's organizations and Indigenous women with lived
12	experience about implementation?
13	CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: We're
14	already planning to do that before any recommendations come
15	down. You know, we've got our list of 10 recommendations
16	that we've respectfully put forward. Many of those we can
17	move forward on ourselves as a police service. And as I
18	said earlier, consultation will be very much part of that,
19	including some of the Indigenous families that we
20	interviewed where we were told we weren't communicating
21	very well. You know, we're going to hopefully some of
22	those families will agree to help us get better and improve
23	our responses, improve our communications.
24	MR. ROBERT EDWARDS: Thank you for that,
25	sir. I think it would be a synergy of mutual strengths

1	might system an	effective	implementation.	I've not taken
2	up all my time,	and those	are my questions	for you, sir,
3	and thank you.	Thank you	to the panel.	

MR. THOMAS BARNETT: Thank you, counsel. If we could next call up the British Columbia Civil Liberties Association. We have counsel Ms. Michael Vonn. You have 13 minutes.

--- CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MS. MICHEAL VONN:

MS. MICHEAL VONN: Good afternoon. I would first like to thank the Aboriginal Legal Services for allocating some of their minutes to us. Being from British Columbia, it may come as no surprise that many of my questions are for Deputy Commissioner Butterworth-Carr.

Deputy Commissioner, I acknowledge that the major case management principles and protocol are applicable and mandatory, regardless of size of detachment. I would like to explore some of the possible gaps between the policy and the practice, or aspiration, and how the methodology scales to smaller communities.

So first, I would ask you if you would echo the testimony of your colleague, Chief Superintendent Pritchard, in acknowledging that there have been many concerns from indigenous families and communities regarding the adequacy and the appropriateness of the investigations into the deaths of their family and community members?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BUTTERWORTH-CARR: 1 Absolutely. I acknowledge that there's been concerns 2 3 expressed, absolutely. MS. MICHEAL VONN: Thank you. 4 Noting the importance of an addition --5 6 rather initial assessment and the categorization that evaluations come in, could I confirm with you that the 7 sudden death investigation protocol requires that the 8 9 default is set for deaths to be considered suspicious until the are proven otherwise. Is that the case? 10 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BUTTERWORTH-CARR: 11 12 according to our human death policy, it clearly states that all human deaths need to be approached as though suspicious 13 in nature until deemed otherwise, yes. 14 15 MS. MICHEAL VONN: Thank you. And it is the coroner or pathologist who 16 17 makes an official determination into the cause of death; is 18 that correct? 19 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BUTTERWORTH-CARR: 20 it is. 21 MS. MICHEAL VONN: So if at the scene of a 22 death, a family or community member were to overhear an 23 officer greeting the coroner with words such as, "She was 24 drunk, she fell in the river, and she drown." Would that be 25 inappropriate?

1	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BUTTERWORTH-CARR: The
2	expectation and the training that all of our employees
3	receive is that they are to be respectful in all instances.
4	And if they're not, and that information is brought
5	forward, then we have an internal discipline policy where
6	we would initiate an investigation if they were being
7	disrespectful.
8	MS. MICHEAL VONN: And in your view, is that
9	a likely breach of the policy that you just referenced?
10	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BUTTERWORTH-CARR: It
11	would certainly warrant a follow-up investigation.
12	MS. MICHEAL VONN: And who should the family
13	or community member bring that concern to?
14	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BUTTERWORTH-CARR:
15	Families have a number of options. They can certainly
16	bring it to the attention of the local detachment. If they
17	didn't feel comfortable bringing it forward to the local
18	detachment then they also have the ability to bring it to
19	the B.C. Liberty attention, as well as the commission
20	the CRCC, so the Civilian Rights Complaints Commission.
21	And there's a number of avenues that they can bring it
22	forward so that it could be thoroughly reviewed.
23	MS. MICHEAL VONN: Thank you. Deputy
24	Commissioner, could you speak given the community's
25	concerns about how alcohol or drug ingestion has factored

into the determinations in so many of these cases? Could you please speak to the role of alcohol and drug use in investigations of these kinds?

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DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR:

So, we certainly know that there has been an increase in opioid deaths within our Indigenous communities across the Province of British Columbia. You know, obviously that's incredibly concerning, and we're working with the Ministry of Health, as well as many other agencies to address it.

You know, the opioid crisis is significant in the Province of British Columbia, and I know that many of our communities across Canada are feeling it. It's something that, you know, we want to continue to work with all of our communities in a multi-agency approach so that we can ensure that, you know, not only are we looking at enforcement options, but prevention and interdiction. incredibly troubling.

MS. MICHEAL VONN: Indeed. And, Deputy Commissioner, could you speak specifically to the role of how, or if there are any directives within your division about how to view the ingestion of drugs or alcohol by a victim in relation to the investigation of that crime? For example, deaths that involve women falling from tall buildings.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR:

So, that determination obviously would be through either
the coroner, medical examiner and/or the pathologist who
ultimately makes the final ruling with respect to cause of
death.

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MS. MICHEAL VONN: Certainly. But, the potential for investigating that event as an accident, a suicide or a potential crime is left to the police; am I correct?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR:

Now, as I was mentioning, we respond to all of our human deaths as they are suspicious, we investigate them. then, ultimately, the coroner and/or the pathologist -forensic pathologist will make that determination of cause of death.

MS. MICHEAL VONN: Thank you. Could we look at the major case management mechanism for a moment and, specifically, the provisions for independent file assessment? Who would do an independent file assessment?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR:

So, with respect to the independent file assessment as it pertains to our major crime units, as I was mentioning, we have the Office of Investigative Standards and Practices in the Province of British Columbia, and they would do the review. We also have a Special Projects Team who would, you know, look at some of our investigations as well. So,

1 it's an independent lens to ensure that, you know, it's
2 strictly -- the Major Case Management principles are
3 strictly adhered to.

In addition too, there's -- with the special projects team, because they're a peer review, they have a tremendous amount of experience, and it would be their responsibility, again, to review it to see if there's any furtherance with respect to investigative techniques or avenues that they needed to pursue that the team commander or the primary investigator may not have considered. So, there's a series of levels. And then it's also provided to the senior officer, who's an accredited team commander as well. There's many levels of assessment and evaluation for our files.

MS. MICHEAL VONN: Do it take it then that that review is what is referred to as a paper review? So, you're reviewing the documents only?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR:

No, it's the entirety of the investigation. It's in our electronic case management. They will look at as to what's already occurred. And, again, they'll look at the techniques that have been used, you know, in terms of processing of some of the exhibits that might be associated to it. You know, they review the statements that may have been required -- or acquired, pardon me, from witnesses and

- so forth, and there's many aspects of it that they review.
- 2 It's fairly broad.
- MS. MICHEAL VONN: And, is any of that
- 4 conducted in a way that would, for example, involve re-
- 5 interviewing any of those witnesses or probing any of the
- 6 documentation that finds its way into the electronic
- 7 systems?

8 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR:

- 9 They have access to do all of that, absolutely.
- 10 MS. MICHEAL VONN: And, would they do so in
- 11 a small detachment?

12 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR:

- Absolutely. So, within the Province of British Columbia,
- 14 we have the District Senior Investigative Officers, and
- they're all accredited team commanders. And so, if there
- is a file that's at a smaller detachment, again, they have
- 17 the ability to review it. They would initiate that review
- 18 and, again, they would bring in, like the Special Projects
- 19 Team for a peer review. So, there's multiple layers.
- Like, files are not left at detachments with inexperienced
- individuals. There's a very sound, robust opportunity to
- review that, and that happens consistently.
- MS. MICHEAL VONN: I note -- thank you. I
- note that the policy says that this "should" be done. It
- is not mandatory. It should be done when necessary, is the

1	wording of the policy. Would a family concern of
2	investigational inadequacy constitute a reason for a review
3	being deemed necessary?
4	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR:
5	So, as much as the policy says "should", I can tell you in
6	the Province of British Columbia, they are done. If it's a
7	benchmark offence or if it's a serious investigation where
8	the Major Case Management principles are applied, they are
9	strictly adhered to, and those reviews are done
10	continuously. And, I would say that if families do, in
11	fact, have concerns with respect to the investigation, or
12	if they don't feel that they're receiving fulsome
13	information, then they can certainly reach out and contact,
14	you know, through the major crime team in the area, through
15	the District Senior Investigative Officer. Like, there's a
16	number of avenues that they can bring their concerns
17	forward.
18	MS. MICHEAL VONN: But, certainly, with
19	respect, in many cases, it would be those very people who
20	are conducting the investigation, would it not?
21	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR:
22	No, it would not be. It would actually be at a senior
23	level.
24	MS. MICHEAL VONN: Okay. How would families
25	become apprised of whether or not an independent file

1	assessment had been conducted?
2	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR:
3	They can ask.
4	MS. MICHEAL VONN: Who?
5	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR:
6	They can ask the investigator, and that's something that
7	can be shared in terms of has it been reviewed, who's
8	reviewed it. They can certainly ask.
9	MS. MICHEAL VONN: Assuming that they hadn't
10	just previously read the night before, as I did, the Major
11	Case Management protocol, how would they know to even do
12	such a thing?
13	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR:
14	In the course of their conversations that the investigators
15	have with family members and/or the family liaison
16	officers. Again, you know, we share as much information as
17	possible without compromising the integrity of the
18	investigation. And, if the family does have concerns, you
19	know, they can certainly ask those questions at that point.
20	If they don't feel that the answers are responsive enough,
21	then they can elevate it to a higher level.
22	MS. MICHEAL VONN: Would E Division consider
23	putting together some materials that would guide a family
24	through how they would go about making their concerns about
25	the adequacy of the investigation known and be made

effective in terms of a response to the RCMP? 1 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BRENDA BUTTERWORTH-CARR: 2 3 So, the family guide that's in the back of the book, 4 it's certainly an opportunity I think that we can place it in there. But, we do cover off as to why the investigator 5 6 won't answer the phone when the family members call and/or, you know, why police won't tell us specific information 7 about the investigation itself. So, there's certainly an 8 9 opportunity for that. MS. MICHEAL VONN: Okay. Thank you. 10 Quickly, if I might just speak to Chief Superintendent 11 Pritchard, I would like to follow-up on the question of the 12 neglect of duty. We have canvassed that neglective duty 13 could result in serious disciplinary infractions. My 14 15 question to you would be, realistically, who could bring forward such a complaint other than people already within 16 17 the detachment and working on the investigation? What I'm getting at here, Chief 18 Superintendent, is, how could you possibly know if such an 19 infraction had occurred or such a complaint was warranted 20 as a member of the general public or indeed someone 21 involved in the investigation, let's say, a family member? 22 CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT MARK PRITCHARD: 23 That's 24 a little bit hypothetical, but if I understand you correctly, anybody can make a complaint to the civilian 25

- oversight body in Ontario if they're not satisfied with how 1 the police are or a police officer have performed their 2 3 duties. There's really two aspects to that complaint. They can make a complaint against the police service itself for not following their protocols or practices, or they can 5 6 make a conduct investigation specific to an officer or officers. 7 MS. MICHEAL VONN: True. How would you know 8 9 that the protocols and practices had not been fulfilled? MR. THOMAS BARNETT: Thank you, counsel. 10 That's actually your allotted time. 11 12 MS. MICHEAL VONN: I am done. Thank you. (LAUGHTER) 13 MR. THOMAS BARNETT: 14 Thank you. And, next, 15 if we can call up the Assembly of First Nations Québec-Labrador? Counsel Wina Sioui you have 10.5 minutes. 16 --- CONTRE-INTERROGATOIRE PAR Me WINA SIOUI:
- 17
- 18 Me WINA SIOUI: Bonjour, est-ce que vous m'entendez? Oui. 19
- Bonjour, Mesdames les commissaires. 20
- 21 Bonjour, Monsieur le commissaire. Bonjour, chers 22 panellistes.
- Mes questions... bien, premièrement, mon nom 23 24 est Wina Sioui. Je représente l'Assemblée des Premières Nations Québec-Labrador et je m'adresse aujourd'hui 25

1	évidemment à Monsieur Capitaine Charbonneau.
2	Capitaine Charbonneau, je vous réfère à la
3	ligne du temps que vous avez déposée en preuve.
4	CAPITAINE PAUL CHARBONNEAU: Quel tab,
5	Maître?
6	Me WINA SIOUI: Honnêtement, je suis un
7	peu j'ai eu de la difficulté à suivre la liste des
8	exhibits. Je suis pas certaine que c'était écrit non plus.
9	Donc, je vous réfère à la pièce. Les évènements… ben, c'est
10	ça, la liste… la pièce, pardon, c'est la ligne du temps.
11	CAPITAINE PAUL CHARBONNEAU: OK.
12	Me WINA SIOUI: Je suis désolée là de
13	Donc, pour pas trop prendre
14	CAPITAINE PAUL CHARBONNEAU: J'écoute la
15	question.
16	Me WINA SIOUI: Vous vous rappelez de la
17	pièce?
18	CAPITAINE PAUL CHARBONNEAU: Je l'ai.
19	Me WINA SIOUI: La ligne du temps, c'est
20	vous
21	CAPITAINE PAUL CHARBONNEAU: Oui.
22	Me WINA SIOUI:c'est votre pièce?
23	CAPITAINE PAUL CHARBONNEAU: Oui. 118.
24	Me WINA SIOUI: 118?
25	personne non identifiée: Oui.

1	Me WINA SIOUI: Excellent.
2	Dans cette ligne du temps, la mention
3	« Évènements survenus à Val-d'Or » est indiquée à côté de
4	l'année 2015. Est-ce exact?
5	CAPITAINE PAUL CHARBONNEAU: Oui, c'est
6	exact.
7	Me WINA SIOUI: À votre connaissance, est-ce
8	que c'est possible qu'il y ait eu des allégations ou des
9	dénonciations d'abus policiers envers des femmes des
10	Premières Nations avant 2015, notamment à Val-d'Or, entre
11	autres?
12	CAPITAINE PAUL CHARBONNEAU: Oui, c'est
13	possible.
14	Me WINA SIOUI: Est-ce que vous êtes au
15	courant?
16	CAPITAINE PAUL CHARBONNEAU: Je n'ai pas une
17	connaissance personnelle, mais j'ai entendu le témoignage
18	cette semaine.
19	Me WINA SIOUI: OK. Merci. Votre biographie
20	introduite également en preuve au numéro de pièce que je
21	n'ai pas
22	M. BRYAN ZANDBERG: Vous allez l'avoir.
23	Me WINA SIOUI:fait mention que vous êtes
24	notamment membre du Comité de discipline de la Sûreté du
25	Québec, et ça depuis 2013.

Cr-Ex (Sioui)

1	M. BRYAN ZANDBERG: Pièce 113, Maitre Sioui.
2	Me WINA SIOUI: Merci.
3	M. BRYAN ZANDBERG: J'adore être votre
4	greffier.
5	Me WINA SIOUI: Pardon?
6	CAPITAINE PAUL CHARBONNEAU: J'adore être
7	votre greffier.
8	Me WINA SIOUI: Ah oui, oui! Excellent.
9	Donc, considérant vos responsabilités et vos
10	fonctions en lien avec la discipline, pourriez-vous nous
11	dire si les allégations ou les dénonciations d'abus
12	policiers envers des femmes des Premières Nations,
13	particulièrement à Val-d'Or ou ailleurs au Québec, ont fait
14	l'objet de mesures disciplinaires avant 2015?
15	CAPITAINE PAUL CHARBONNEAU: En fait, je n'ai
16	pas cette information-là. J'aimerais clarifier ce qui peut
17	arriver lors d'allég parce qu'une allégation d'inconduite
18	sexuelle ou d'agression sexuelle, ça, c'est un crime, c'est
19	une infraction criminelle sanctionnée par le Code criminel
20	du Canada. Dans cette mesure-là, il doit y avoir une
21	allégation faite au ministre et y'a une enquête qui va être
22	faite par la Direction des normes professionnelles dans le
23	but de déposer des accusations devant la Cour du Québec,
24	Chambre criminelle. À ce moment-là, le Comité de
25	discipline, dont je fais partie, n'est pas impliqué.

1	Ce qu'il faut comprendre, au Québec, c'est
2	que y'a trois avenues. Lorsque y'a une plainte, y'a trois
3	avenues possibles : y'a une allégation criminelle, donc une
4	enquête criminelle dans le but de déposer des accusations;
5	y'a, comme je mentionnais dans mon interrogatoire
6	principal, la Déontologie policière qui vient gérer les
7	relations entre les citoyens et le public, ça, c'est fait
8	par le commissaire à la Déontologie policière du Québec, à
9	ce moment-là le Comité de discipline, dont je fais partie,
10	n'est pas impliqué; et il y a le Comité de discipline
11	lorsque, après ces options-là, si y'a une infraction au
12	Code de discipline, et dans des cas comme ça, certainement
13	que y'aurait une infraction possible si ce n'est que
14	d'entacher l'honneur de la Sûreté du Québec, à ce moment-
15	là, ça viendrait devant le Comité.
16	Me WINA SIOUI: Donc, justement, à ce moment-
17	là, y'a certaines informations qui vous sont partagées.
18	CAPITAINE PAUL CHARBONNEAU: Comme membre du
19	Comité de discipline là, juste pour le bénéfice des
20	commissaires, je suis un peu comme le juge et j'entends la
21	cause. Alors, avant l'audience, je n'ai pas ces
22	informations-là.
23	Me WINA SIOUI: Mais est-ce que, justement
24	pour mieux comprendre le rôle ou… j'aimerais connaitre les…
25	est-ce que… est-ce que y'a un suivi qui est apporté une

1	fois que y'a une mesure disciplinaire? Ou qu'est-ce que la
2	qu'est-ce que votre comité est en mesure de faire ou… pour
3	montrer là le sérieux qui peut être apporté à une mesure
4	disciplinaire?

CAPITAINE PAUL CHARBONNEAU: Oui. En fait, je peux peut-être prendre un exemple là rapide. Disons qu'un policier prend des congés auxquels il n'a pas droit, alors c'est une infraction au Code de discipline, y'aurait enquête. Ça, c'est purement disciplinaire à ce moment-là. Y'aurait enquête, y'aurait dépôt d'accusation disciplinaire devant le Comité de discipline par la Direction des normes professionnelles à la Sûreté du Québec.

À ce moment-là, le Comité est composé soit de un membre, à ce moment-là c'est un officier de la Sûreté du Québec, ou de trois membres, dépendamment de la sanction possible. Quand c'est un comité à trois membres, on siège en fait à deux policiers et un membre civil du comité.

Lorsque y'a... l'employé dans le fond, le membre de la Sûreté du Québec, est reconnu dérogatoire, y'a une sanction qui est applicable. Le suivi de l'application de cette sanction-là est sous la responsabilité de la Direction des normes professionnelles à la Sûreté du Québec.

Me WINA SIOUI: OK. Merci.

Je vais faire référence au Poste de police mixte de Val-d'Or que vous avez appelé, ben, l'acronyme là,

1	PPCMA, je crois?
2	CAPITAINE PAUL CHARBONNEAU: C'est exact.
3	Me WINA SIOUI: Quel type d'agents compose ce
4	poste de police?
5	CAPITAINE PAUL CHARBONNEAU: C'est des agents
6	patrouilleurs. Y'a également du personnel de supervision.
7	Actuellement, le PPCMA - et je vous remercie pour la
8	question, c'est de quoi je voulais dire tantôt -, le PPCMA
9	actuellement est dirigé et codirigé par un policier de la
10	Sûreté du Québec et Mme Sally Rankin, qui est un membre -
11	et là, je m'excuse, je me rappelle pas de quelle
12	communauté.
13	Me WINA SIOUI: Probablement Anishnabe
14	d'Abitibiwinni?
15	CAPITAINE PAUL CHARBONNEAU: Je pourrais pas
16	vous dire de quelle communauté, mais effectivement c'est
17	une Anishnabe. Et y'a des patrouilleurs. Ç'a été fait sur
18	des bases volontaires.
19	Lorsque le projet a germé, rapidement il a
20	été annoncé, c'est vrai, ça été dit dans le fond dans
21	l'interrogatoire principal, et y'avait pas eu consultation
22	à ce moment-là. Par contre, dans la phase de planification
23	pour faire la mise en œuvre, y'a eu invitation à la
24	communauté entre autres de Lac-Simon, de Kitcisakik et le
25	Centre d'amitié autochtone de participer et le projet,

1	lorsqu'il a été complété, que y'a eu effectivement des
2	patrouilleurs sur le terrain, des intervenants sociaux, ce
3	n'est que plus tard.
4	On a d'ailleurs appris de d'ça et y'a un
5	projet qui s'en vient à Sept-Îles dans…
6	Me WINA SIOUI: Monsieur, sincèrement, c'est
7	parce que je vois mon temps qui passe, puis là, vous on
8	est rendus un peu plus loin que la réponse à la question.
9	Est-ce que vous êtes d'accord? Je vais ramener un petit peu
10	là parce que ma question, c'était quel type d'agents qui
11	compose, puis je me demandais justement si y'avait combien
12	de policiers des Premières Nations qui sont à l'emploi.
13	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: If we could stop the
14	clock, we have an objection.
15	PERSONNE NON IDENTIFIÉE: On s'ennuyait.
16	Mme MARIE-PAUL BOUCHER: Désolée, Maitre
17	Sioui.
18	Je voulais juste mentionner, si c'est
19	possible que le témoin puisse terminer… terminer la réponse
20	à sa question. Il n'avait pas encore terminé. Je crois que
21	les interrogatoires doivent être faits de manière
22	respectueuse et les règles de pratique, de ma
23	compréhension, permettent au témoin et encouragent le
24	témoin à terminer leur réponse avant d'être coupé par un
25	autre procureur.

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1	Me WINA SIOUI: Je vais répondre. J'aimerais
2	répondre.
3	Justement, on parle de réponse à une
4	question. Je suis pas certaine que c'était une réponse à ma
5	question. <rires> Donc, c'est pour ça que j'ai fait une</rires>
6	intervention.
7	Me BERNARD JACOB: En complément, la question
8	était: « Quel type de policier compose le poste PP
9	Pardon?
10	PERSONNE NON IDENTIFIÉE: (Inaudible : hors
11	micro)
12	Me BERNARD JACOB: « Quel type de policier
13	compose le poste PPMA? » Et la réponse est : « On va en
14	faire un autre à Sept-Îles, puis il va…
15	Me WINA SIOUI: Ben, c'est ça.
16	Me BERNARD JACOB: Donc, on était en
17	projection, alors je pense que l'objection est bien fondée.
18	Euh, mal fondée, excusez.
19	Mme MARIE-PAUL BOUCHER: Si je peux répliquer
20	à ça, y'a quand même… elle a quand même demandé quel genre
21	d'agents et qu'est-ce que c'était, et il l'expliquait
22	qu'est-ce que c'était. Donc, je crois que mon objection
23	était fondée, Mesdames et Messieurs les commissaires.
24	Me WINA SIOUI: Oui, j'ai pas dit « qu'est-ce
25	que c'était », hein, en passant. J'ai dit : « Quel type

1	d'agents compose le centre? » Tout, tout simplement.
2	MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: So, if I might as
3	well, on behalf of the Commission Counsel and in the
4	interest of time, the general concept and rule is
5	respectful questions, but you have to balance that with the
6	accurate answer of questions and that is what I'm simply
7	putting before you for your determination.
8	CHIEF COMMISSIONER MARION BULLER: Sir, is
9	there anything else you'd like to add to your answer?
10	CAPITAINE PAUL CHARBONNEAU: Ben, je vous
11	dirais, Madame la commissaire, respectueusement, la réponse
12	à la question, c'est : c'est des agents patrouilleurs qui
13	sont à Val-d'Or dans le PPCMA.
14	CHIEF COMMISSIONER MARION BULLER: Okay.
15	Thank you.
16	Me WINA SIOUI: Merci.
17	CHIEF COMMISSIONER MARION BULLER: Okay.
18	Thank you.
19	Me MARIE-PAULE BOUCHER: Merci.
20	MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: We can start the
21	time again, please.
22	MS. WINA SIOUI: Ma question c'était pour en
23	venir à combien de policiers de Premières Nations sont à
24	l'emploi du poste et de quelle nations, s'il y a des agents
25	qui viennent de Premières Nations, qui sont Premières

1	Nations, de quelles nations ils proviennent?
2	CAPITAINE PAUL CHARBONNEAU: En fait, à ce
3	moment-ci, j'ai pas cette information précise là. Je
4	m'engage à la transmettre à la Commission.
5	Me WINA SIOUI: Je trouve ça dommage parce
6	que j'aurais aimé on parle quand même d'un poste de
7	police mixte qui est supposé être mixte.
8	Justement, qu'est-ce qu'on entend par mixte?
9	CAPITAINE PAUL CHARBONNEAU: En fait, c'est
10	ce que je suis en train de faire, c'est la philosophie ÉMD,
11	Équipe mixte d'intervention policiers/intervenants
12	communautaires. Il y a, à l'intérieur de ce poste, des
13	intervenants communautaires. Je vais anticiper votre
14	question pour dire je ne sais pas de quelle nation ils sont
15	et s'ils sont autochtones. Je sais pour sûr que la
16	codirectrice du poste est une Anishinaabe qui s'appelle
17	Madame Sally Rankin.
18	Me WINA SIOUI: Merci.
19	Donc, on va prendre en note l'engagement.
20	Donc, prochaine ma prochaine question :
21	considérant le fait que les corps policiers des Premières
22	Nations sont largement sous financés et que ce sont les
23	gouvernements de chacune des nations du Québec qui doivent
24	payer pour la formation de leurs membres à l'École
25	nationale de police du Québec, qui doivent justement payer

1	pour la formation de leurs membres et les sommes sont
2	vraiment considérables. On parle de on a entendu cette
3	semaine 28 000 versus 8 000. Donc, 28 000 pour un membre
4	des Premières Nations et ce montant-là doit être pris, si
5	le Conseil, le gouvernement de la nation dans laquelle
6	cette personne est membre, si le gouvernement de cette
7	nation accepte de payer, c'est 28 000 \$ que ça coûte et
8	versus 8 000, de ce que j'ai compris, pour monsieur et
9	madame qui ne sont pas Premières Nations.
10	Donc, je comprends qu'il y a un poste de
11	police mixte, entre autres, c'est un exemple, mais la
12	Sûreté du Québec aussi, on a compris, embauchait des
13	policiers Premières Nations.
14	Considérez-vous qu'il n'y a pas une certaine
15	iniquité ou une inégalité pour la SQ qui offre des
16	conditions salariales nettement plus avantageuses que
17	peuvent le faire les corps de policiers des Premières
18	Nations?
19	CAPITAINE PAUL CHARBONNEAU: En fait, je ne
20	pourrais pas répondre à cette question-là. Je ne fais pas
21	partie des négociations des ententes tripartites. Je n'ai
22	aucun pouvoir sur le salaire des autres corps policiers.
23	Je n'ai pas de pouvoir sur le salaire des policiers à la
24	Sûreté du Québec non plus.

Me WINA SIOUI: Ma question c'était pas sur

25

1	le je ne vous demandais pas aujourd'hui de changer les
2	salaires mais bien une question de il n'y a pas une
3	disproportion? Je vous demandais votre opinion là-dessus.
4	Évidemment, vous n'êtes pas obligé d'y répondre.
5	Mais ce que je voulais savoir aussi c'est
6	quand vous offrez un emploi à un membre d'une Première
7	Nation que c'est son Conseil qui a payé sa formation, est-
8	ce que la SQ rembourse ses coûts-là au Conseil?
9	CAPITAINE PAUL CHARBONNEAU: En fait, quand
10	on engage un membre d'une Première Nation comme policier à
11	la Sûreté du Québec, c'est le Gouvernement du Québec qui
12	paye son salaire.
13	Me WINA SIOUI: Oui, le salaire. Je parle
14	de la formation pour qu'il arrive à être embauché?
15	MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: So sorry. Sorry,
16	your time's up.
17	MS. WINA SIOUI: Okay. Yes.
18	MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: Thank you.
19	I just wanted to canvass the Commissioners
20	in terms of proceeding and how you would like to proceed.
21	It's now 5:30. One of the recommendations is that we would
22	do what we have done for the last number of days, which is
23	reconvene at 7:45 for opening, and start testimony at 8:00.
24	A rough estimate of that has most of cross-examination done
25	by lunchtime, approximately, or we'll take your direction

PANEL 3
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on how we proceed for the remainder of the day. 1 CHIEF COMMISSIONER MARION BULLER: We're 2 3 going to stop for the day. I think that's pretty clear. 4 We're going to stop for today. We'll reconvene tomorrow morning at 7:45 to begin evidence at 8:00 a.m. We are 5 6 officially adjourned for the day. 7 However, of course, we have other obligations that are wonderful. Thank you. Go ahead. 8 9 MR. VERN BELLEGARDE: Okay. Thank you very much, ladies and gentlemen. Is Grandma Louise -- Louise, 10 I'll ask you to extinguish the qu'liq. And, if you'll give 11 me -- yes, go ahead. She's just going to blow it out. 12 (LAUGHTER) 13 MR. VERN BELLEGARDE: I've got a couple of 14 15 short stories to -- which I hope may have some impact, perhaps, on some of the people that may be suffering and 16 17 caring burdens, and I'll share them with you. We'll be out of here before 7:00. 18 (LAUGHTER) 19 20 MR. VERN BELLEGARDE: Actually, it may take 21 about 2 or 3 minutes, and then we'll have our closing 22 prayer by Haus (phonetic) and Joanne. Are they here? Okay. 23 24 The first story I'd like to tell, about 40 years ago, I was called by the RCMP to come and identify a 25

1	body.	Ιt	was	my	bro	othei	, W	9	were	about	. 18	mont	hs	apart,
2	and we	spe	ent	all	of	our	live	es	toge	ether	hun [.]	ting,	fi	shing,
3	trappin	ng,	pla	ying	g ba	all,	play	yi	ng ho	ockey.				

What had happened, he was drinking with some friends. They had a broken muffler. He agreed to go fix it. While he was under the car, they decided they're going to run him over, which they did, back and forth, back and forth. They went in and drank some more. My brother crawled up along the house, broken back, broken legs. They came out, saw him, pulled him out again, ran him over again, back and forth, back and forth. I was called to identify the body.

I bore this with me for about three years, and the Creator -- I talked to the Creator, how do I fix it? He said to forgive. Today, I hugged those people. Every time I see them, I've told them I have forgiven them.

Another story. I told you about my son. He wasn't really my son, he was my daughter's son, but we raised him from the time he was 9-months-old. He was stabbed in the back for 10 bucks and a bag of weed. My daughter went to the trial, the judge asked her if she would like to say something to the prisoner. She went to the railing and said, and I won't use his name, but she said, "Danny, look at me." He had his head down. And, she yelled at him, "Danny, look at me." He looked up. She

PANEL 3
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said, "Danny, you took something from me. I forgive you." 1 And, that's something we have to do if we want to get on 2 with our lives. There's a book here that says if you 3 cannot forgive, nothing good can come to you. It's the 4 Bible, and I stand on God's word. 5 6 Another story, a short one. Two weeks ago, I attended my grandson's graduation. Fourteen years ago, I 7 and his dad sat on a porch, we're having coffee, and he was 8 9 with us. His dad asked him, "What do you want to be when you grow up?" "I want to be like Papa." "Why," he says. 10 "Papa doesn't drink." And, this fall in this fall it'll be 11 38 years since I had a drink. Stood in the field with 12 colours all around me and yelled at my Creator, "Take it 13 away. Take it away." He lifted me up. From that day 'til 14 15 now I've never had a drink, never wanted a drink. Call on your Creator. He's there for us. 16 17 I'd like to call on -- is Audrey here or did she take off? Audrey Seagull? She was going to do a 18 little song presentation for us. But anyway, I'll --19 music, please. 20 21 I'd like to call on Haas and Joanne Jack to say our closing prayer and we'll see you at 7:15 in the 22 morning. 23 24 MS. JOANNE HAAS: Thank you, Elder Vern.

May we all rise, please?

25

1	(CLOSING PRAYER)
2	MS. JOANNE HAAS: Meegwetch.
3	ELDER VERN BELLEGARDE: Okay. We'll see you
4	in the morning at 7:45. There's a pledge ceremony again at
5	7:00 followed by breakfast. And I left some money at the
6	casino last night. I'm going to go get it back. Anybody
7	else leaves some? If they did, I'll try to pick that up
8	too. Have a great evening.
9	
10	Upon adjourning at 6:38 p.m.
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18	LEGAL DICTA-TYPIST'S CERTIFICATE
19	
20	I, Félix Larose-Chevalier, Court Transcriber, hereby
21	certify that I have transcribed the foregoing and it is a
22	true and accurate transcript of the digital audio provided
23	in this matter.
24	
25	

Fels Laros Planks

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2	
3	Félix Larose-Chevalier
4	June 25, 2018