

# OUTLINE OF EVIDENCE

## ONTARIO POLICE COLLEGE

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### 1. HISTORICAL CONTEXT OF ONTARIO POLICE COLLEGE

- The Ontario Police College (OPC) provides training designed to prepare police officers to safely and effectively perform their duties, while meeting the needs of Ontario's diverse communities.
- The college has 165 full-and part-time employees including instructors, support and seconded staff. The 45 permanent instructors are supplemented by police officers from various police services, usually for two-year periods.
- The college has 549 student rooms and can accommodate approximately the same number of students at any given time.
- In the early 1950's, *the Ontario Association of Chiefs of Police (OACP)* proposed the idea of a central provincial police academy.
- In 1959, the Attorney General appointed an advisory committee on police training and in 1962 announced the formal establishment of the college. OPC offered its first classes beginning January 7, 1963 in the temporary wartime training quarters of an abandoned Royal Canadian Air Force base near Aylmer, Ontario.
- It was not until 1976 that the college moved to its present facilities at that site. The operations of the OPC became the responsibility of the *Ministry of the Solicitor General* in 1972, now the *Ministry of Community Safety and Correctional Services*.
- The Ontario Police College is situated on 121.5 hectares of rural land 190 kilometers west of Toronto.
- The OPC is a post-hire institution and does not offer services to the general public. Individuals cannot apply directly to the Ontario Police College.
- If a member of a service or ministry is interested in a course, they may inform their service or ministry manager, who will then take the request to the Ontario Police College's Registration Office, if deemed appropriate.
- The primary clients of the OPC are police and civilian members of all police services in Ontario, including municipal and regional police services and the

Ontario Provincial Police (OPP). Other clients include government employees from provincial and municipal enforcement agencies and clients from other provinces and abroad.

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## 2. ADMINISTRATION

- The adoption of the *Adequacy and Effectiveness of Police Services Regulation*, made under the *Police Services Act*, has brought fundamental changes to Police Investigations.
- The Adequacy Regulation provides for the adoption by all Police Services of policy on Criminal Investigation Management and Procedures and the adoption of policies on Child Abuse and Neglect, Sexual Assault Investigations, Victims' Assistance and Arrest.
- An updated Policing Standards Manual was released in February of 2000, replacing the Policing Standards Manual for the Province of Ontario that had been adopted in 1992.
- The determination of what courses will be offered at the Ontario Police College is done by circulating an annual demand survey to all Police Force Services in the Province of Ontario.
- The Ontario Police College has gone from all courses being paid by the Government of Ontario to the implementation of an almost complete Cost Recovery Basis for all courses.
- The Ontario Police College offers a number of courses using alternative delivery modes, which include the following:
  - Traditional delivery at OPC
  - Satellite Delivery
  - Partnership Delivery
  - Police service Delivery

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## 3. TRAINING

### a) Basic Constable Training

- As a result of the adoption of the new *Basic Training Regulation* (Ont. Reg. 36/02) in 2002 all new recruits have to successfully complete this sixty-day training program at the Ontario Police College.

- This program is designed to provide candidates with a sound knowledge of the law and procedures that front-line officers are required to apply in the performance of their duties.
- The particular emphasis is placed on crime prevention, assistance to victims of crime, public order maintenance and emergency response.

**b) History of Investigative Training at the Ontario Police College (Including Training Partnerships)**

**i) Criminal Investigation Training**

- Training was 5 to 6 weeks in length (1964 – 1990), and mainly guest speakers covered instruction on investigative techniques.
- Included instruction in both procedural law (evidentiary) and substantive law.
- Advanced Criminal Investigation Training was also available. It was specialist training and required the completion of a number of modules.

**ii) General Investigation Training Course**

- This course is the newly formatted version of the **Criminal Investigation Course**. The course was shortened from five weeks to three weeks, and the later reduced from three weeks to two weeks.
- The course is designed to prepare police officers to conduct general criminal investigations and is a prerequisite to most other investigative courses.
- The course includes case management, interviewing and interrogation, search and seizure, case preparation, death investigations, operational planning, crime scene management, criminal harassment, media and victims.
- The course is delivered at the Ontario Police College and on an outreach basis. The course is required training under the Adequacy Regulation.

**iii) Sexual Assault Investigation Course**

- Sexual assault training was first introduced as substantive offences and evidentiary procedures within the Criminal Investigation Training up to 1984. (Bill C-127 (January 4, 1983))
- *Criminal Code* amendments started to change the approach of training when rape was repealed and the new offences were introduced in 1983.

- In 1984, the Ontario Police College started to design specialized “Advanced Criminal Investigation” training including a 5-day module. The module “Sexual Offences, Domestic Violence, and Child Abuse” was first delivered in December of 1985.
- Training was then updated to reflect Bill C-15 (January 1, 1988) *Criminal Code* amendments, which was impacted by the 1984 Badgley Report, and other *Criminal Code* amendments.
- In 1994, sexual assault training was redesigned and became a two-week course at the Ontario Police College. This sexual assault investigation course was designed to assist experienced investigators in developing attitudes, skills and knowledge as they relate to the investigation of sexual assault incidents.
- The course reflects the content of the September 26, 1996 investigative standard within the Policing Standards Manual, but does not address child abuse offences.
- The Criminal Investigation/General Investigative Techniques Course is a pre-requisite.
- Sexual assault training was also updated to reflect inquests such as the Jonathon Yeo inquest (1992), recent case law, and substantive and procedural amendments to the *Criminal Code*.
- In 1999, the sexual assault training was updated to reflect the proposed Adequacy Regulation, and the course was delivered both at the College and on an outreach basis throughout the Province of Ontario.
- The pre-requisites were updated in 2001 to reflect the Adequacy Regulation.

#### iv) **Ontario Major Case Management Course**

- The first **Case Management Training** was designed, developed, and delivered in April, 1985. This training was in modular form, five days in length, and was part of the Advanced Criminal Investigation Program.
- The Ontario Major Case Management Course was developed through the Campbell Report Implementation Project in cooperation with the Ontario Police College and in consultation with the Ontario Major Case Management committee, following the release of Justice Archie Campbell’s 1996 Report into the review of the Bernardo Investigation.
- This course was first delivered within Ontario in 1998 and the content of the course was driven by the Ontario Major Case Management Manual.
- The Ontario Major Case Management Manual refers to the guidelines issued under the Adequacy Regulation.

- The **Major Case Management (MCM)** System and Manual were regulated on January 1, 2005 (*Major Case Management Regulation*. (O. Reg. 354/04)
- The Ontario Major Case Management Course provides an investigator with the knowledge and skills required to manage the resources, direction, speed and flow of a coordinated investigative team using a multi-disciplinary approach including the use of the designated Major Case Management Software.
- **The Ontario Major Case Management Manual** consists of minimum investigative standards for the purpose of case managing and investigating defined major cases within the Province of Ontario.
- The impetus of the MCM system was to develop one standard case management system for use by all Ontario police services, to raise the standard across the province, allow linked cases to be integrated more easily, and to promote cooperation and information sharing between law enforcement agencies.
- The Ontario Police College now also delivers the Transitional Major Case Management course.

**v) The Concept of Joint Police/CAS Child Abuse Training**

- In 1978 the Ministry of Community and Social Services released "*The Report of the Task Force on Child Abuse*" (also known as the Garber Report) making a number of recommendations related to incidents of Child Abuse. This report formed the basis of the "*Standards and Guidelines*" identified below including the role of police and CAS during investigations.
- As early as February 1981, the Ministry of Community and Social Services, through "*The Standards and Guidelines for the Management of Child Abuse Cases under the Child Welfare Act (1978) by Children's Aid Societies*" identified the need for joint CAS/Police Child Abuse Investigations.
- In 1982, His Honour Judge Ward Allen released his report "*Judicial Inquiry into the Care of Kim Anne Popen*" by the Children's Aid Society of the City of Sarnia and the County of Lambton. Issues around training and joint investigations were commented on within the 87 recommendations made. Reference was also made within the Allen Report to the above Task Force Report.
- *Sexual Abuse of Children: A Training Program for Children's Aid Society Staff Providing Services to Sexually Abused Children and Their Families*, Vol. VII, was issued. Ross Dawson authored it. (Toronto, Ont.: Ministry of Community and Social Services (1982, September))

- The Ontario Centre for the Prevention of Child Abuse started training from a structured perspective regarding Child Abuse Investigations. In 1983, the Standing Committee on Social Development in the Province of Ontario issued its *Second Report on Family Violence: Child Abuse*. The Report addressed the need for a multi-disciplinary approach to Child Abuse Investigations.
- The Institute for the Prevention of Child Abuse (IPCA) took the lead in delivering Joint CAS/Police Outreach Training Province Wide. This included annual conferences. The Ontario Police College participated in this training.
- The London Family Court Clinic delivered training around the preparation of Child Witnesses in the mid 1980's.
- Joint Training Initiatives were carried out between the Ontario Police College and IPCA on "Train the Trainers" for joint outreach training. Particular attention was given to interviewing, and members of IPCA staff trained lead trainers, including the police and CAS. IPCA hosted an annual conference to expand current working knowledge of trainers.
- In 1988, the Ministry of Community and Social Services and the Ministry of the Solicitor General jointly released a handbook "*Child Abuse: A Guide for Ontario Police*". This handbook served as a blueprint for joint Police/CAS Child Abuse Investigations and general guidelines for police and CAS including working protocols.
- In 1988, there was considerable training on Bill C-15 *Criminal Code Offences*. IPCA, the Ontario Police College, and professionals such as Mary Wells developed training materials and resources. Mary Wells authored a book "Canada's Law on Child Sexual Abuse," (1990, Department of Justice, Canada) and was actively involved in the delivery of this training.
- In 1990, Phil DeBruyne and Ross Dawson, IPCA, co-presented a paper on joint Police/CAS Training/Investigations at the International Congress on Child Abuse and Neglect in Hamburg, Germany.
- "Reaching for Solutions" – *The Report of the Special Advisor to the Minister of National Health and Welfare on Child Sexual Abuse in Canada* was prepared by Mr. Rix G. Rogers. (Note: Rix Rogers went on to become the Executive Director of IPCA). Training is identified within the Report (1991).
- The IPCA exemplified the very best for the development and design of Child Abuse Training. Their trainers were highly qualified and they developed leading edge Child Abuse Training using a multi-discipline approach, much of this under the leadership of Mr. Ross Dawson, former Executive Director of IPCA. This approach included joint Police/CAS Child Abuse training, part of which was developed in partnership with the Ontario Police College and the Police Community.
- Instructor Phil DeBruyne conducted joint training around the time of Project Jericho in Prescott as well as Interviewing Children Training around the time

of Project Guardian in London. One of the comments made on both occasions was that police officers should receive training before conducting investigations, and not during the investigation.

- In 1998, Heather Henderson, Simcoe County CAS, and Catherine Nanton, co-authored a paper on Joint Police/CAS training/investigations. Heather Henderson presented the paper at an international Child Abuse Conference in San Diego, USA.
- February 2000 – Ministry of the Solicitor General released guidelines (Policing Standards Manual) for the Adequacy Regulation. The guidelines made reference to joint Police/CAS Investigations and Joint Training between Police and CAS.

**vi) Child Abuse Training (IPCA delivered with Ontario Police College)**

- Child Sexual Abuse: Investigation and Assessment Part I (Joint Police/IPCA Training).
- Investigation and Assessment of Sexual Abuse Regarding Very Young Children Part III (Joint Police/IPCA Training).

Note: Other specialized courses were developed by IPCA and delivered in partnership with the Ontario Police College and the Police Community. Other specialized training was being developed by the Ontario Police College and IPCA to address specialized training needs. This training included:

- Specialized Issues in Child Abuse Investigations (physical abuse, custody disputes, special needs)
- Case Management of Complex Investigations

**vii) Issues Impacting Child Abuse Training in Ontario**

- Funding to IPCA was cut in 1994.
- The Ontario Association of Children's Aid Societies ("OACAS") contracted IPCA to deliver joint Police/CAS training for one year.
- In 1995, the OACAS took over Child Abuse Training from IPCA.
- The Course "Investigation of Sexual Offences against Children" (ISOAC) continued to be jointly delivered between Police and CAS throughout the Province.
- In 1996, the OACAS and the Ontario Police College established a joint training protocol. This training continued with the OPC being a full partner until March 2003.

- This protocol was updated in 2001 and in 2003 when a decision was made between the Ontario Police College and the Ontario Association of Children's Aid Societies to suspend joint training around the "Investigation of Sexual Offences" Course. In essence, each organization pursued its own training mandate.
- Zachery Rogers Inquest and Coroner's Protocols, Policies and Procedures.
- The Ontario Police College and the OACAS agreed to deliver separate training to their own clients. In 2005, the OPC delivered "Investigating Offences Against Children Course."

**viii) Investigating Offences Against Children Course**

- This is a ten (10) day course developed by the Ontario Police College to replace the course formerly offered by the Ontario Police College and the Association of Children's Aid Societies.
- Whereas the original course was also being offered to social workers, it is now only made available to police officers.
- The course is designed for police officers whose area of responsibility includes the investigation of offences against children.
- The first three courses were offered in 2005.
- The course has components dealing with Child development (language, memory, etc.) and Child Interviewing Techniques. It also explores all types of sexual offences involving children, the *Child and Family Services Act*/Joint Investigative Protocols, and investigations of allegations against persons in authority and the historical sexual offences.