

# 2012 Annual Report

## Office of the Police Complaints Commissioner

on behalf of the  
Nova Scotia Police Review Board





November 1, 2013

Honourable Lena Metlege Diab  
Minister of Justice and Attorney General  
5151 Terminal Road  
PO Box 7  
Halifax, Nova Scotia  
B3J 2L6

Dear Minister,

I have the honour to submit to you the Annual Report of the Nova Scotia Police Review Board for the calendar year 2012, pursuant to the provisions of Section 26 of the *Police Act*, R.S.N.S. 2004, Chapter 31.

This report provides statistics on the number and nature of complaints received by the Office of the Police Complaints Commissioner as well as a comprehensive description of the complaint process and mandate of the Office.

Yours truly,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Nadine Cooper Mont', is written over a light blue rectangular background.

Nadine Cooper Mont  
Police Complaints Commissioner

## **Mission Statement**

The mission of the Office of the Police Complaints Commissioner and the Nova Scotia Police Review Board is to maintain public confidence in our municipal police agencies by delivering judicious, timely, impartial, client-oriented service to the public, to the police services and to the police officers within its jurisdiction.



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## Executive Summary

The Police Complaints Commissioner's Office investigates complaints by citizens alleging misconduct by municipal police officers. The Office provides administrative support to the Police Review Board which is empowered to hear complaints made by the public and appeals from police officers who are disciplined.

Complaints by citizens must be filed using a prescribed form within six months of the incident that provoked the complaint and be signed by the complainant. The police department investigation of the complaint must be completed within 60 days of the date that the complaint form is filed. In those instances where the complainant is not satisfied by the decision of the Chief or the municipality's Board of Police Commissioners, the Commissioner may conduct an independent investigation. If, as a result of that investigation, the Commissioner finds that the complaint is not frivolous or vexatious, the matter is referred to the Police Review Board. Police Review Board hearings into public complaints are open to the public unless the Review Board orders otherwise. Review Board hearings regarding internal disciplinary appeals are not open to the public. The Police Review Board's decision is final.

In 2012, the Commissioner received 128 complaints from the public. An additional 29 internal disciplinary matters were dealt with by the Office.

Of the 128 public complaints, one was substantiated, seventeen were informally resolved, 39 were unfounded, 32 were withdrawn, 8 are still under investigation, and 31 were not accepted or proceeded with because they did not meet the statutory conditions or the officers retired or resigned. In the event of officer retirement or resignation, an investigation may continue however no discipline can be imposed if a default is substantiated.

Public complaints related to abuse of authority and discreditable conduct continued to be the most common allegations in 2012. Complaints related to neglect of duty were prevalent again in 2012. Internal discipline allegations dealing with discreditable conduct and neglect of duty were respectively the most common in 2012.

Twelve public appeals were filed by the time of reporting in 2012. The Commissioner exercised her statutory discretion to conduct an independent investigation on seven of the appeals. As a result of these investigations, four of the appealed files had been forwarded to the Police Review Board for a formal hearing (at the time of reporting).

One 2012 internal disciplinary matter had been appealed to the Police Review Board at the time of reporting.

The Police Review Board conducted an equivalent of 8 days of hearings in 2012. Twelve meetings were also held to consider preliminary arguments.



## Role of the Police Review Board/Commissioner

The primary role of the Office of the Police Complaints Commissioner is to investigate complaints by citizens alleging misconduct by municipal police officers. The Police Review Board is empowered to hear and rule on public complaints and police officer's appeals against disciplinary penalties or dismissals that are imposed or ordered by chiefs of police and boards of police commissioners.

The responsibilities of the Police Review Board are outlined in Section 18 of the *Police Act* which states that: "The Review Board shall perform the functions and duties assigned to it by this *Act*, the regulations, the Minister or the Governor in Council".

These responsibilities include the following:

- 1) Conduct investigations and inquiries in accordance with the *Act*; and
- 2) Conduct hearings into complaints referred to it by the Complaints Commissioner in accordance with the *Act* or the regulations

Section 19(1) of the *Police Act* provides that the Minister may direct the Review Board to investigate, inquire into and report to the Minister upon any matter relating to:

- (a) the extent, investigation or control of crime
- (b) the enforcement of law
- (c) the operation and administration of a police department

The Office of the Police Complaints Commissioner was established by proclamation of the *Police Act* on December 20, 2005 and came into effect January 1, 2006. Prior to this, the Nova Scotia Police Commission was responsible for many of the functions that fall within the purview of the *Police Act* and regulations. The Office of the Police Complaints Commissioner is responsible for providing all of the administrative support needed by the Review Board to carry out its responsibilities.

The Police Complaints Commissioner shall attempt to negotiate a resolution to public complaints upon an appeal by the complainant. If the Commissioner determines that the complaint has merit he/she will forward the matter for a full hearing before the Police Review Board. The Commissioner may forward the matter to an outside investigator for a full, independent investigation to assist with this decision.

Where the Commissioner cannot satisfactorily resolve a complaint, or has determined the complaint is frivolous and vexatious and does not merit a review by the Board, he/she may refuse to forward the complaint to a hearing.



## History

The Nova Scotia Police Commission was established by proclamation of the *Police Act* in 1976. At that time, the Police Commission reported to the Attorney General; it was responsible for improving the effectiveness of municipal police forces and relations between the police and the public. Initially the Police Commission provided a large number of services relating to provincial policing and security including:

- 1) development and approval of training programs for police officers,
- 2) development of programs to improve public awareness of police functions,
- 3) duties and responsibilities,
- 4) maintenance of statistics and research services,
- 5) determinations of the adequacy, efficiency, and effectiveness of the police services provided by municipalities,
- 6) recommendations for appointment or re-appointment of Provincial Civil Constables, Special Constables, and By-Law Enforcement Officers; and
- 7) other duties under the Private Investigators and Private Guards Act and the Police Services Act.

In 1992, changes to the *Police Act* resulted in the re-organization and re-orientation of the Nova Scotia Police Commission. The majority of the services listed above were transferred to the Policing Services Division of the Department of the Solicitor General. These services are now the responsibility of the Department of Justice. The Police Commission retained its responsibility for investigating matters relating to the conduct and performance of duties by police, the administration of a police force, the system of policing in municipalities, and the police needs of municipalities.

The Nova Scotia Police Review Board was established through amendments to the *Police Act* in the mid-1980s. It replaced the Police Commission as the adjudicating body for citizen complaints and for appeals by officers against decisions made in internal discipline matters. On January 1, 2006 a new *Police Act* was proclaimed and the Office of the Police Complaints Commissioner was created.

## Commissioner & Review Board Members

Under the provisions of Section 13(1) of the *Police Act*, the Nova Scotia Police Review Board is composed of not less than three persons appointed by the Governor-in-Council.

As of December 31, 2012, the members of the Police Review Board were:

Nadine Cooper Mont, *Police Complaints Commissioner*

Lester Jesudason, *Chair*

Ann Mann, *Vice Chair*

Betty Thomas, *Member*

Daniel Paul, *Member*

Richard Evans, *Member*

William Kilfoil, *Member*

Ken Langille, *Member*

Paulette Anderson, *Member*

Garry Mumford, *Member*

### Staff

Jeff Garber, *Manager, Investigations and Outreach*

Pamela J. Whittaker, *Coordinator, Adjudicative Branch*

Mirella Lopresti, *Complaint Intake Clerk*

Ellen Dodson, *Complaint Intake Clerk*

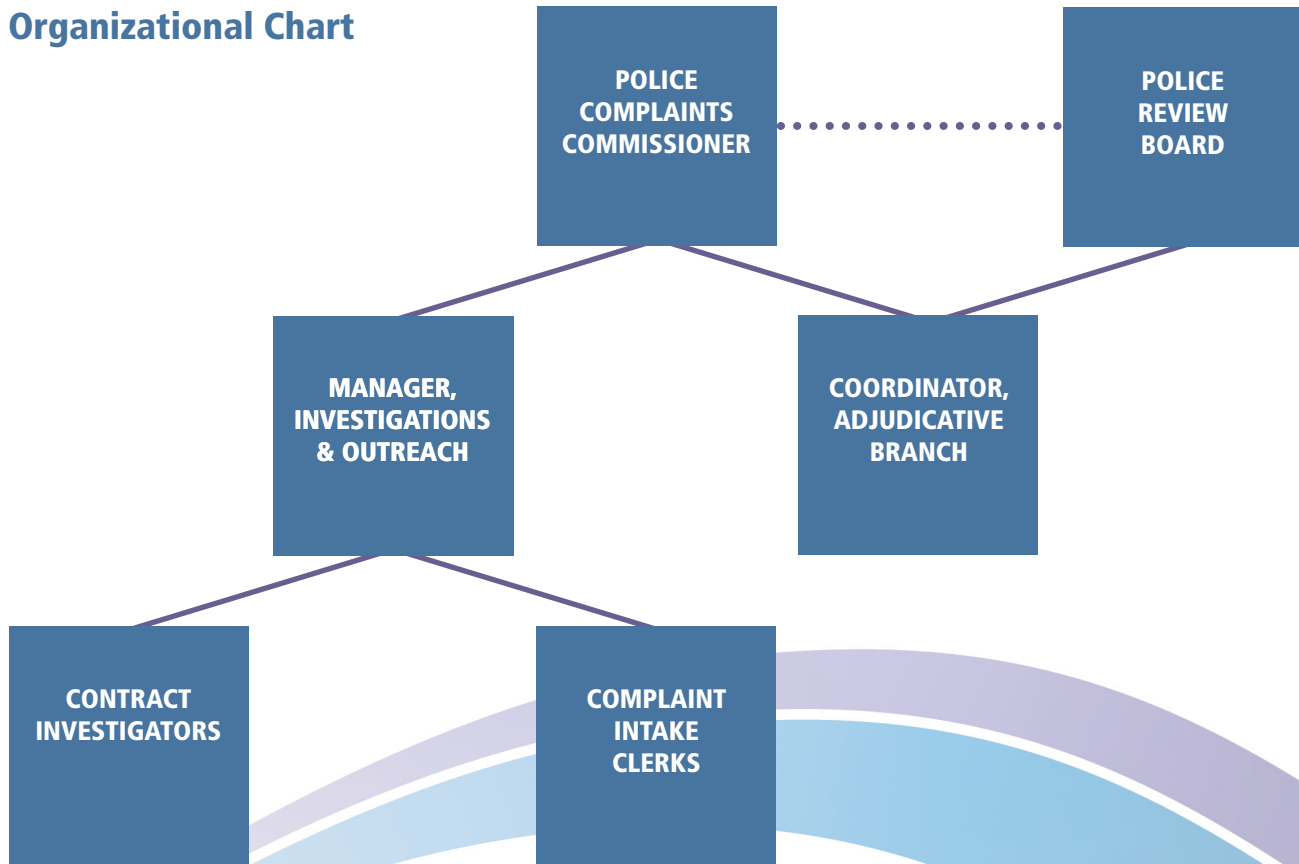
### Staff Offices

The Office of the Police Complaints Commissioner is located at Sun Tower, 1550 Bedford Highway, Suite 720, Bedford, Nova Scotia.

*Mailing Address:* PO Box 1573  
Halifax, NS  
B3J 2Y3  
Canada

*Telephone:* (902) 424-3246  
*Facsimile:* (902) 424-1777  
*Email:* polcom@gov.ns.ca  
*Website:* novascotia.ca/opcc

## Organizational Chart



## Professional Association

The Office of the Complaints Commissioner is proud to be a member of the Canadian Association for Civilian Oversight of Law Enforcement (CACOLE). CACOLE is a national non-profit organization of individuals and agencies involved in the oversight of police officers in Canada. CACOLE is dedicated to advancing the concept, principles and application of civilian oversight of law enforcement throughout Canada and abroad.

The first meeting of heads of oversight agencies happened in the fall of 1995. The first conference was held in Halifax in September of 1996. CACOLE was ultimately established in 1997, and is an incorporated non-profit organization under the Canada Incorporations Act. The national organization is governed by a set of By Laws and is managed by an elected, volunteer Board of Directors representing oversight agencies in each province, as well as First Nations and the Federal Government. The part-time Executive Director is the only paid position.

CACOLE members represent diverse organizations - municipal and provincial police boards and commissions, First Nations, provincial and federal oversight agencies, ombudsman offices, police associations and professional standard bureaus. CACOLE member organizations operate in Canada, the United States, Great Britain, Northern Ireland, Portugal and other European countries.

For more information please visit CACOLE's website at: [www.cacole.ca](http://www.cacole.ca)



## The Complaint Process

### How long do I have to file a complaint?

You must file your complaint within 6 months of the incident which gave rise to the complaint. If you file a complaint 6 months after the incident it cannot be considered under any circumstances.

### Where do I file a complaint?

You may make your complaint against a police officer, chief of police, or police department in general to any of the following:

- Any member of the police force of which the officer is a member;
- The Board of Police Commissioners in the municipality for which the police force is responsible for policing;
- The Police Complaints Commissioner.

The Police Complaints Commissioner obtains a copy of every complaint, wherever it is filed.

### How do I file a complaint?

You must file the complaint in writing. You can obtain a form from any municipal police station, local board, or the Office of the Police Complaints Commissioner. The form, with instructions, is also available online: [www.novascotia.ca/opcc/publications/Form\\_5\\_and\\_Form\\_5A.pdf](http://www.novascotia.ca/opcc/publications/Form_5_and_Form_5A.pdf)

You should include details such as the date, time and place of the incident that you are complaining about.

### Will my complaint be taken seriously?

Yes. Once you have put your complaint in writing, the Chief of Police or the authority will appoint an officer to investigate the complaint.

### What happens after I make my complaint?

The police officer appointed to investigate the complaint will contact you to discuss the matter and will try to resolve the complaint informally if you and the officer you complained about agree. If informal resolution is not agreed upon, the investigator will proceed with the investigation. The police department investigation must be completed 60 days from the day you filed the written complaint. In some circumstances, the Commissioner may grant an extension of time to complete the investigation. You will receive a notice when the investigation is complete.

### Who decides the outcome of the case?

The Chief of Police or the Municipal Board of Police Commissioners (if the complaint is against the Chief of Police) will review the investigation and based on its findings will decide to:

- Take no further action with respect to the complaint; or
- Discipline the officer.

You will be notified of the decision, as will the officer complained about and the Commissioner.

### What is the role of the Police Complaints Commissioner in the Police Department's Investigation?

The Commissioner ensures that time limitations provided within the *Police Act* have been and are adhered to and may exercise her/his authority to extend the time to investigate complaints when additional time is requested by the authority.

### **What can I do if I am not satisfied with the decision of the Chief, or the Municipal Board of Police Commissioners?**

You must file a Notice of Review (Form 13) with the Commissioner within 30 days of receipt of the decision. Once you file the Form 13, the Commissioner will attempt to mediate an informal resolution. Any informal agreement will require the consent of the officer being complained about and the complainant.

If informal resolution is unsuccessful, the Commissioner may conduct an independent investigation of the complaint. Following the completion of this investigation, the Commissioner will decide whether the complaint is frivolous and vexatious and if that is the case, the matter will not be referred to the Police Review Board. If the complaint is not referred to the Police Review Board, you will be notified that no further action will be taken with respect to your complaint.

### **What can I do if my complaint is not referred to the Review Board?**

The Commissioner's decision is final. You may seek legal advice or contact the Office of the Ombudsman.

### **What happens when my complaint is referred to the Review Board?**

A panel of three members will conduct a public hearing into your complaint. You will be notified of the hearing date and you may be represented by a lawyer if you wish. If you are not represented by a lawyer, the Office of the Police Complaints Commissioner will provide assistance in preparation of subpoenas for witnesses and information on hearing procedures.

### **Is my complaint kept confidential?**

Complaints are considered confidential. However, if your complaint is referred to the Police Review Board, the hearing is open to the public, unless the Review Board orders otherwise.

### **Who sits on the Police Review Board?**

The Governor in Council appoints civilian members to the Police Review Board. Please refer to page 4 for the names of the members of the Police Review Board. A Chair and Vice-Chair are designated. Co-Chairs may also be designated by the Governor in Council. The Chair or Vice-Chair and two members constitutes quorum.

### **What can the Review Board do?**

The Review Board may:

- Find the complaint valid and make recommendations on penalties;
- Dismiss the matter;
- Affirm or change any penalty which has been imposed or substitute a finding;
- Award or fix costs where appropriate.

The Review Board cannot award compensation.

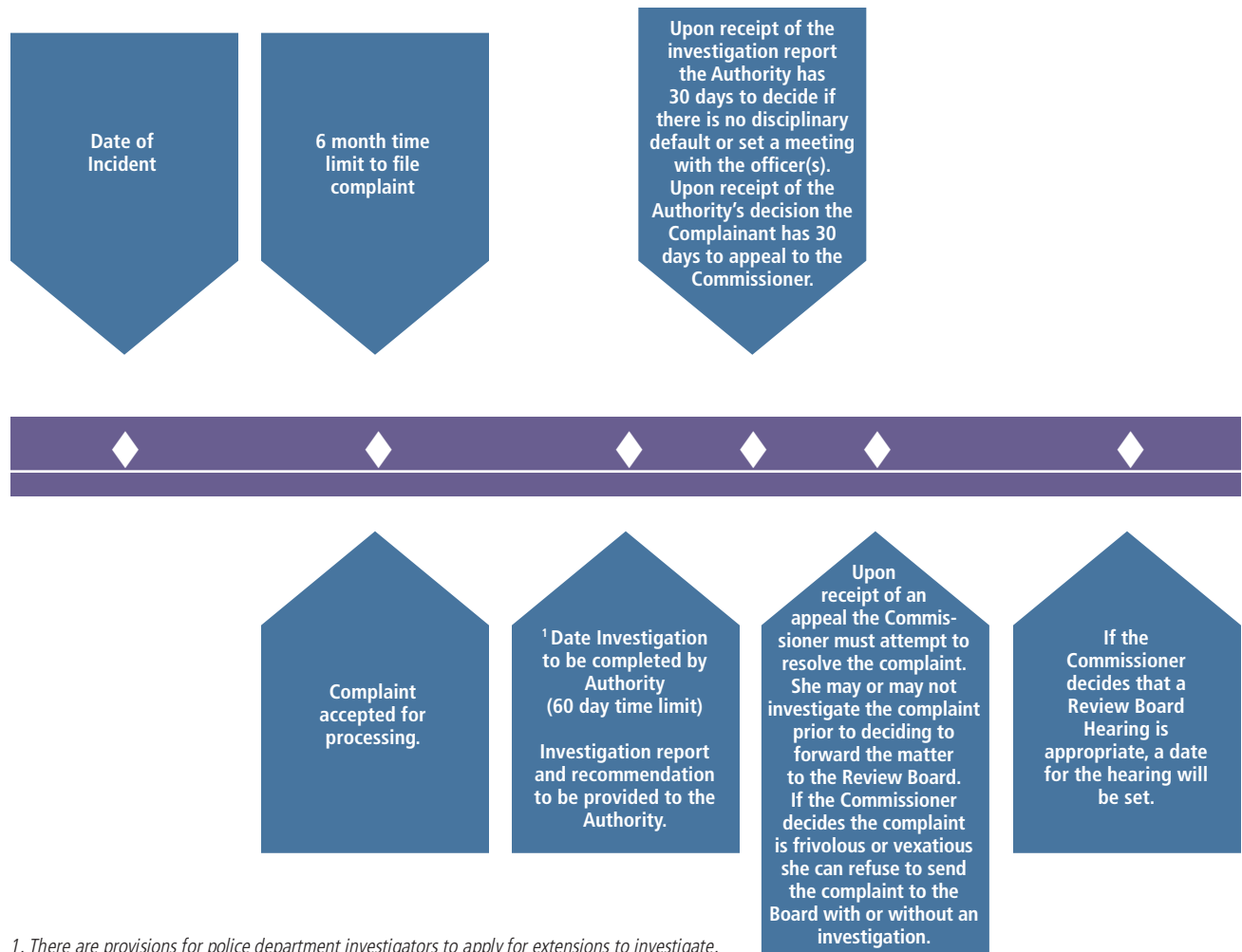
### **Can a police officer appeal?**

A police officer may appeal disciplinary action imposed by the Chief of Police or the Authority.

### **What if I am dissatisfied with the Review Board's decision?**

The Review Board's decision is final. If you are unhappy with it, you should contact a lawyer.

## Filing a Public Complaint Timeline Example



## Demographics

A total of 157 complaints were filed with the Office of the Police Complaints Commissioner in 2012. 128 of the complaints began with a member of the public bringing allegations forward while the other 29 arose internally, with one officer making an allegation of misconduct against another officer.

Of the 128 public complainants, 49 were female with a median age of 47. The median age of the 79 male complainants was 42.

The Office of the Police Complaints Commissioner tracks several associated factors regarding public complaint files. These factors are: the involvement of youth, alcohol consumption (complainant had consumed alcohol), whether a family dispute led to the initial involvement of police, and whether or not a charge was laid in relation to a complaint file. In 2012, alcohol consumption was associated with 19 files, a youth was party to the complaint in 6 instances, a family dispute resulted in police involvement and subsequent allegations in 14 files, and charges or summary offence tickets were laid/ issued in 52 of the 128 public complaint situations.

## Complaints by municipal agency

| Department      | 2011             |                     | 2012              |                     |
|-----------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
|                 | Public Complaint | Internal Discipline | Public Complaint* | Internal Discipline |
| Amherst         | 7                | 3                   | 7                 | 0                   |
| Annapolis Royal | 0                | 0                   | 1                 | 0                   |
| Bridgewater     | 1                | 0                   | 1                 | 1                   |
| Cape Breton     | 29               | 3                   | 41                | 0                   |
| Halifax         | 44               | 30                  | 65                | 23                  |
| Kentville       | 3                | 0                   | 5                 | 0                   |
| New Glasgow     | 2                | 3                   | 0                 | 2                   |
| Springhill      | 2                | 0                   | 2                 | 0                   |
| Stellarton      | 0                | 1                   | 3                 | 2                   |
| Truro           | 6                | 6                   | 2                 | 1                   |
| Westville       | 0                | 0                   | 0                 | 0                   |

\* One public complaint file was not assigned to any department as the allegations were made against Sheriffs, for which the OPCC has no jurisdiction.



## Internal Discipline

The total number of internal disciplinary matters decreased from 46 in 2011 to 29 in 2012. This represents a change of -37%.

## Public Complaints

Public complaints increased from 94 in 2011 to 128 in 2012. This is an increase of 36%.

## Disposition of complaints

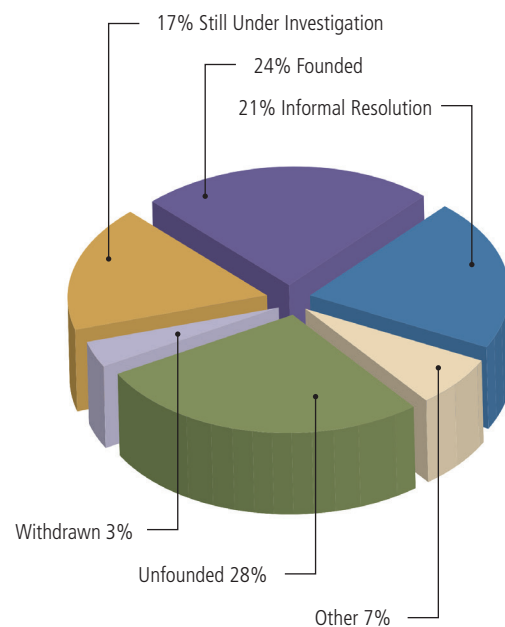
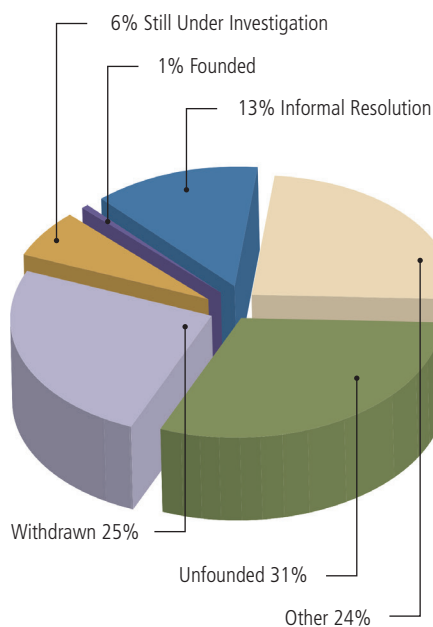
Complaints against municipal police officers may conclude in a variety of ways. The conclusion of a file, or the current status of the file is recorded and used to provide a snapshot of the progress of files.

*Disposition of Public Complaints*

| Disposition               | 2011 | 2012 |
|---------------------------|------|------|
| Founded                   | 6    | 1    |
| Informal Resolution       | 7    | 17   |
| Other                     | 28   | 31   |
| Unfounded                 | 21   | 39   |
| Withdrawn                 | 13   | 32   |
| Still Under Investigation | 19   | 8    |
| Abandoned                 | 0    | 0    |
| Founded in Part           | 0    | 0    |
| Total                     | 94   | 128  |

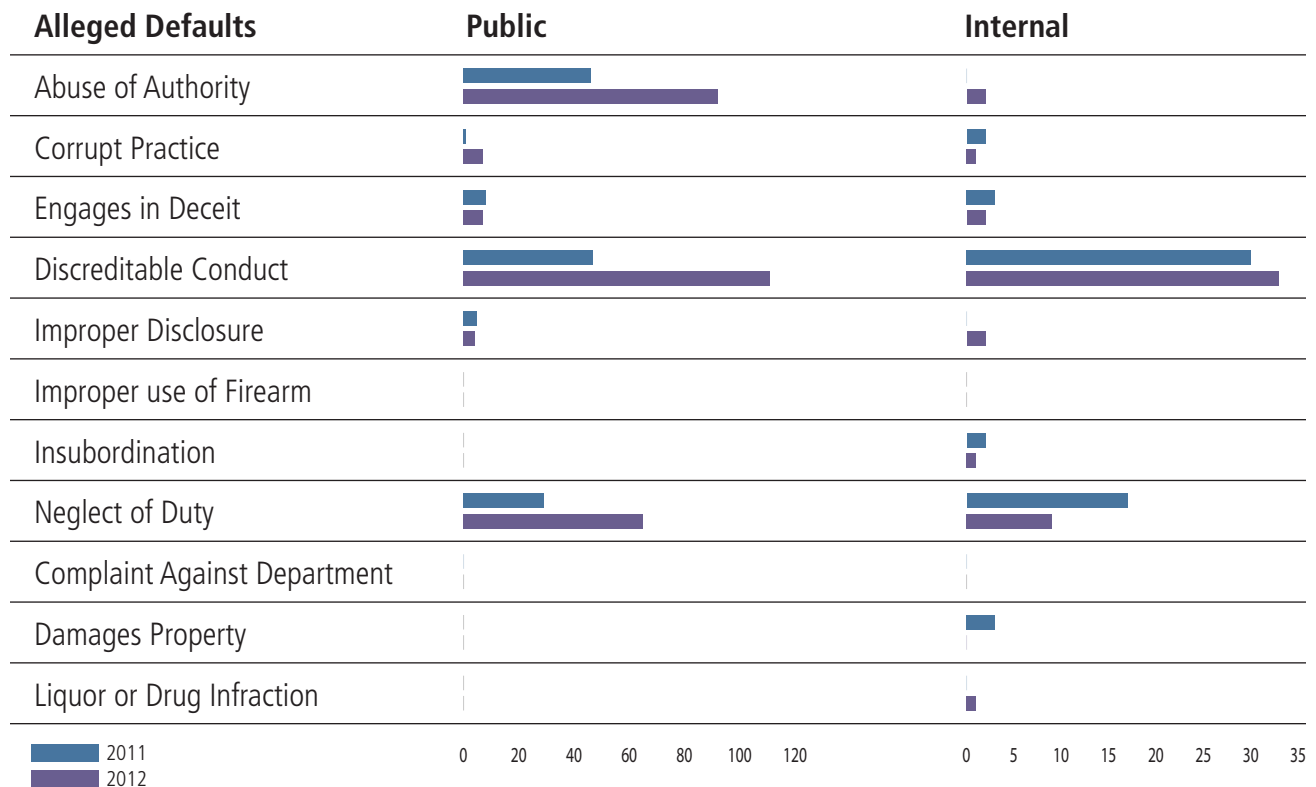
*Disposition of Internal Complaints*

| Disposition               | 2011 | 2012 |
|---------------------------|------|------|
| Founded                   | 18   | 7    |
| Informal Resolution       | 5    | 6    |
| Other                     | 0    | 2    |
| Unfounded                 | 8    | 8    |
| Withdrawn                 | 3    | 1    |
| Still Under Investigation | 12   | 5    |
| Abandoned                 | 0    | 0    |
| Founded in Part           | 0    | 0    |
| Total                     | 46   | 29   |



## Allegations

| Alleged Defaults             | Public     |            | Internal  |           |
|------------------------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|
|                              | 2011       | 2012       | 2011      | 2012      |
| Abuse of Authority           | 46         | 92         | 0         | 2         |
| Corrupt Practice             | 1          | 7          | 2         | 1         |
| Engages in Deceit            | 8          | 7          | 3         | 2         |
| Discreditable Conduct        | 47         | 111        | 30        | 33        |
| Improper Disclosure          | 5          | 4          | 0         | 2         |
| Improper use of Firearm      | 0          | 0          | 0         | 0         |
| Insubordination              | 0          | 0          | 2         | 1         |
| Neglect of Duty              | 29         | 65         | 17        | 9         |
| Complaint Against Department | 0          | 0          | 0         | 0         |
| Damages Property             | 0          | 0          | 3         | 0         |
| Liquor or Drug Infraction    | 0          | 0          | 0         | 1         |
| <b>Total</b>                 | <b>136</b> | <b>286</b> | <b>57</b> | <b>51</b> |



## Appeals to the Commissioner

### Public Appeals of Complaint Files Opened in 2012

Twelve public appeals were filed by the time of reporting in 2012. The Commissioner exercised her statutory discretion to conduct an independent investigation into seven of the appeals. As a result of these investigations, four of the appealed files had been forwarded to the Police Review Board for a formal hearing (by the time of reporting).

### Internal Disciplinary Appeals Resulting from Files Opened in 2012

One 2012 internal disciplinary matter had been appealed to the Police Review Board by the time of reporting.

### Activity of the Police Review Board in 2012

The Police Review Board conducted an equivalent of 8 days of hearings in 2012. Twelve meetings were also held to consider preliminary arguments.

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## Complaint Summaries

### File PC-12-0010 Allegation(s)

#### Internal Disciplinary Matter

#### Sustained

**24(1)** A member who engages in discreditable conduct in any of the following ways commits a disciplinary default:

- (a) acting in a disorderly manner or in a manner that is reasonably likely to bring discredit on the reputation of the police department;

**24(5)** A member who improperly discloses information in any of the following ways commits a disciplinary default:

- (a) communicating information that the member has as a member of a police department without proper authority;

Internal disciplinary files begin with one officer making an allegation of misconduct against another officer within the same police force. This internal disciplinary matter begins with a Staff Sergeant alleging the defaults listed above against a constable within the force.

An internal investigation was conducted and the member admitted to breaching the code of conduct at a subsequent meeting. The member was fined 24 hours for the breach.

### File PC-12-0018 Allegation(s)

#### Public Complaint

#### Informally Resolved

**24(7)** A member who abuses their authority in any of the following ways commits a disciplinary default:

- (c) unlawfully exercising authority as a member.

A member of the public alleged that two municipal police officers detained her daughter without a reason to do so, thus upsetting her daughter (a minor at the time of detention). The complainant's daughter was released without charges after it was determined that the youth was not involved in criminal activity.

The officers were responding to a third-party account of individuals involved in suspicious activity. The officers approached several youths, who in turn fled on foot. The officers did wish to speak to the youths and so they pursued and briefly detained them.

Legal Aid provided representation to the third-party complainant in this matter, who, along with a mediator engaged by the Office of the Police Complaints Commissioner, were able to agree to an informal resolution to conclude the file.

The informal resolution involved a meeting between the complainant, complainant's legal counsel, respondent officers and counsel, and a mediator. The meeting involved a discussion about the interaction between the officers and youths in which each shared their perspective of the events. The discussion resulted in all parties having a better understanding of the each other's perspective and resulting actions on the date of incident.

**File PC-12-0033  
Allegation(s)**

**Public Complaint**

**Not founded**

**24(7)** A member who abuses their authority in any of the following ways commits a disciplinary default:

- (b)** using unnecessary force on or cruelly treating any prisoner or other person with whom the member may be brought into contact in the course of duty;

In this public complaint file, the complainant alleged that the arresting officers used excessive force in taking him into custody, including a severe concussion and internal injuries.

The investigation indicated that the arresting officers were en route from another matter when they observed a physical altercation. The officers attempted to intervene and the complainant refused a verbal command to stop assaulting another party and continued to kick the other party. A police-issue collapsible baton was used to strike the complainant in the shoulder in an effort to discontinue the assault.

Upon being struck by the baton the complainant fell into a retaining wall and momentarily lost consciousness.

Upon taking the complainant into custody it was determined that he was under the influence of alcohol while on court ordered conditions to abstain from intoxicants.

No appeal was filed by the complainant.

**File # PC-12-0067**

**Public Complaint**

**Awaiting Hearing of the  
Police Review Board**

**Allegation(s)**

**24(1)** A member who engages in discreditable conduct in any of the following ways commits a disciplinary default:

- (e)** being discourteous or uncivil to a member of the public, having regard to all the circumstances;

**24(7)** A member who abuses their authority in any of the following ways commits a disciplinary default:

- (c)** unlawfully exercising authority as a member.

An officer was responding to a complaint that individuals were trespassing on a construction site. The complainant in this matter was one of the individuals on the site. The complainant is a prominent member of a local Muslim community. The construction under way was a mosque and the complainant was there to create a video about the project.

The complainant in this matter alleges that he was intimidated by the verbal commands of the responding officer. The officer's commands were allegedly to exit the construction site and to explain the reason for being present at the construction site.

The complainant requested the presence of a supervisor to assist with the interaction and a short time later a supervisor arrived on scene.

The supervisor, it is alleged, was also rude to the complainant and related a story to the complainant that was not culturally sensitive.

Subsequent to the events on the date of incident, the complainant and the first officer to arrive on scene met and were successful in agreeing upon an informal resolution to the matter, thus ending the formal complaint file with regard to the officer who was first on the scene.

There was no informal resolution of the allegations against the supervising officer and the matter is currently being scheduled for a full hearing of the Police Review Board. Evidence will be submitted and testimony heard and the Police Review Board, comprised of a panel of the Chair, or Vice Chair, and two other members, will determine if the disciplinary defaults took place. If it is determined that the defaults occurred, a separate hearing will be scheduled to determine an appropriate penalty for the supervising officer.

**File # PC-12-0136**  
**Allegation(s)**

**Public Complaint**

**Founded**

**24(3)(c)** leaving an area detail or other place of duty without permission or sufficient cause or, having left a place of duty with permission or cause, failing to return without undue delay

**24(1)(e)** being discourteous or uncivil to a member of the public, having regard to all the circumstances

This complaint arose when a member of the public alleged that his spouse participated in an extra-marital affair with the subject officer. It was further alleged that the subject officer was rude and discourteous to the complainant during a telephone conversation.

It was determined that the alleged default related to the actual affair did not directly affect the complainant for the purposes of a *Police Act* file, as it was the complainant's spouse who allegedly took part in the affair while the constable was on-duty. The spouse was not interested in pursuing or endorsing a *Police Act* Complaint against the subject officer so that portion of the complaint could not proceed. The complaint was therefore accepted in part, related to the telephone conversation only.

The respondent officer was found guilty of a disciplinary default and a "severe reprimand" (written) was issued as penalty for the default.

## Municipal Police Agencies



Chief Ian Naylor  
Amherst Police Department  
45 Victoria Street  
Amherst, NS B4H 1X4  
P (902) 667-8600  
F (902) 667-0268



Chief Delaney Chisholm  
New Glasgow Police Service  
225 Park Street  
New Glasgow, NS B2H 5P7  
P (902) 755-8325  
F (902) 755-9982



Chief P.J. McNeil (Bert)  
Annapolis Royal Police Department  
PO Box 310  
Annapolis Royal, NS B0S 1A0  
P (902) 532-2427  
F (902) 532-7492



A/Chief Dean Ruddick  
Springhill Police Service  
PO Box 2380  
Springhill, NS B0M 1X0  
P (902) 597-3779  
F (902) 597-3119



Chief John W. Collyer  
Bridgewater Police Department  
45 Exhibition Drive  
Bridgewater, NS B4V 0A6  
P (902) 543-2465  
F (902) 543-74781



A/Chief Donald Husher  
Stellarton Police Service  
PO Box 609  
Stellarton, NS B0K 1S0  
P (902) 752-6160  
F (902) 752-4101



Chief Peter McIsaac  
Cape Breton Regional Police Service  
865 Grand Lake Road - Central HQ  
Sydney, NS B1P 6W2  
P (902) 563-5306  
F (902) 567-2266



Chief David MacNeil  
Truro Police Service  
776 Prince Street  
Truro, NS B2N 1G9  
P (902) 895-5351  
F (902) 897-3270



Chief Jean-Michel Blais  
Halifax Regional Police  
1975 Gottingen Street  
Halifax, NS B3J 2H1  
P (902) 490-5020  
F (902) 490-5038



Chief Don Husher  
Westville Police Service  
PO Box 923  
Westville, NS B0K 2A0  
P (902) 396-2777  
F (902) 396-2779



Chief Mark Mander  
Kentville Police Service  
80 River Street  
Kentville, NS B4N 1G9  
P (902) 678-3378  
F (902) 678-6600

## Nova Scotia 2012 Police Resources & Population

| Municipality                       | Police Officers <sup>2</sup> |      |        |       |   |                    |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|------|--------|-------|---|--------------------|
|                                    | Population <sup>1</sup>      | Male | Female | Total | Total<br>Police Officers<br>per 100,000 | Other<br>Personnel |
| <b>Population (100,000+)</b>       |                              |      |        |       |   |                    |
| Cape Breton Regional               | 101,189                      | 188  | 16     | 204   | 202                                     | 66                 |
| Halifax Regional                   | 228,380                      | 421  | 95     | 516   | 226                                     | 253                |
| <b>Population (5,000 - 14,999)</b> |                              |      |        |       |   |                    |
| Amherst                            | 9,252                        | 25   | 3      | 28    | 303                                     | 11                 |
| Bridgewater                        | 7,854                        | 21   | 3      | 24    | 306                                     | 11                 |
| Kentville                          | 5,961                        | 15   | 1      | 16    | 268                                     | 8                  |
| New Glasgow                        | 12,180                       | 32   | 3      | 35    | 287                                     | 10                 |
| Truro                              | 12,352                       | 31   | 7      | 38    | 308                                     | 22                 |
| <b>Population (&lt;5,000)</b>      |                              |      |        |       |   |                    |
| Annapolis Royal                    | 464                          | 3    | 1      | 4     | 862                                     | 8                  |
| Springhill                         | 3,838                        | 9    | 0      | 9     | 234                                     | 7                  |
| Stellarton                         | 4,694                        | 9    | 1      | 10    | 213                                     | 9                  |
| Westville                          | 3,783                        | 7    | 0      | 7     | 185                                     | 4                  |

Adapted from: Statistics Canada, 2012, *Police Resources in Canada*, catalogue no. 85-225-X, page 33.

<sup>1</sup> Populations are based on preliminary postcensal estimates for 2011, Statistics Canada, Demography Division. Populations are adjusted to follow policing boundaries. Populations for 2012 were not yet available at the publishing of the Statistics Canada report.

<sup>2</sup> Represents the actual number of permanent, fully-sworn police officers of all ranks (or their full-time equivalents) as of May 15, 2012.

Use caution in comparing forces: The number of officers may not reflect the number available for general community policing because some officers in certain communities are restricted to specific locations (e.g. ports, airports).







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