

November 2022



Lakeshore Regional Police Service

NOW RECRUITING

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www.lakeshoreregionalpoliceservice.com

For more information about Careers with LRPS

Email: careers@lsrps.ca 1-855-299-0138

For Newsletter information call: Lakeshore Regional Police Service
Crime Prevention Unit 1-855-299-0138 Email: kristina.letendre@lsrps.ca

Selected candidates are requested to clearly demonstrate how they meet the qualifications and skill requirements of this position through an interview process.



LAKESHORE REGIONAL POLICE EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

The Lakeshore Regional Police Service is responsible for police service on the five First Nations – Kapawe'no First Nation, Sucker Creek First Nation, Driftpile Cree Nation, Swan River First Nation, and Sawridge First Nation. We work closely with these communities to prevent and solve crime, and to promote safety and protect their communities.

The Lakeshore Regional Police Service strives to ensure its image and community profile remain second to none through community engagement and partnerships, and by ensuring members are extensively trained, committed, loyal and enthusiastic, and represent the "best of the best." We offer competitive salaries, excellent group insurance benefits, and a pension plan.

CONSTABLE-INVESTIGATOR JOB SUMMARY

Act as an official representative of the LRPS who is required and trusted to work within the law. Powers and duties are conferred by statute. Serve the community, safeguard lives and property, protect the innocent, keep the peace, and ensure the rights of all to liberty, equality, and justice.

GUARD SERVICES JOB SUMMARY

Contract, casual, call-in work. Monitor and safeguard persons in custody in the short-term holding facility. Ensure persons in custody are safe and secure and their dignity is maintained. Ensure the short-term holding facility is secure and operational readiness is maintained.

LOCATION: Lakeshore Regional Police Service Detachment

START DATE: As soon as possible

CLOSING DATE: Open until suitable candidates found

Please submit a resume to:

Human Resources, Lakeshore Regional Police Service

Box 291, Driftpile, AB T0G 0V0

Email: careers@lsrps.ca Fax: 587-749-0423

Crime Prevention Unit



LRPS CRIME PREVENTION UNIT

The Lakeshore Regional Police Service Crime Prevention Unit is an integral part of community policing. The Crime Prevention Unit is committed to the on-going development of programs and initiatives within the First Nations.

The Crime Prevention Unit engages the whole community in defining issues, establishing priorities, and build problem solving coalitions. The Crime Prevention Coordinator is tasked with creating culturally appropriate programming for First Nation members, working with local Elders and community organizations, e.g. Health Centre's.

The Crime Prevention coordinator promotes crime prevention by developing and implementing programs for First Nation members to participate in. Some of our programming and community events that we have initiated and participated in are:

- Quad Safety
- Robbery Prevention
- Cyber Bullying / Online Gaming Awareness
- Elder Abuse Awareness
- Bike Rodeo's
- Domestic Violence Awareness
- National Pink Shirt Day (Anti-bullying initiative)
- Orange Shirt Day Initiatives
- Fraud and Scam Prevention
- Youth Engagement
- Missing and Murdered Indigenous People
- First Nation Barbeques
- Adhere to the provincial Traffic Safety Calendar

If you would more information on programs or have any ideas on programming you would like to see brought to your First Nation, contact the Crime Prevention Unit at 1-855-299-0138 or by email: Kristina.letendre@lsrps.ca

Be Safe. Be Smart.



TRAFFIC SAFETY

November traffic safety focus is Occupant Restraints.

Our traffic safety focus for the month of November is **Occupant Restraints**.

Wearing a seatbelt is one of the simplest, yet most important decisions drivers and passengers can make to protect themselves in a vehicle. It's also crucial that infants and young children are properly restrained in car seats or booster seats.

Occupant restraints facts:

- From 2015 to 2019, there were 252 unbelted fatalities in Alberta.
- In 2019, people involved in collisions who used restraints had a much lower injury rate (6.5%) than those who did not use restraints (16.7%).
- Drivers are responsible for ensuring children under the age of 16 are properly secured and could face a \$162 fine for not doing so.
- Children younger than 6 years old who weigh less than 18kg (40lbs) must be in a properly installed child safety seat.
- Children are safest in a rear-facing car seat until they are at least 2 years old. Once they are at least 2 years old, children can move to a forward-facing car seat.
- Once a child is at least 6 or weighs at least 18kg, they should be in a booster seat. While not required by law, booster seats are highly recommended because they help position a child so the seat belt fits properly. Without a booster seat, a child is three and a half times more likely to suffer a significant injury.
- A child is safest in the back seat until they are at least 13.

Dial 9-1-1 for Emergencies.



KEEPING SAFE: OVERDOSE PREVENTION

Mixing Drugs:

Mixing any combination of prescription drugs, over-the-counter drugs, illicit drugs and alcohol can be unpredictable and dangerous.

Most fatal overdoses involve use of more than one type of drug (poly-drug use).

Poly-drug use is dangerous because different drugs act on our bodies in different ways. The harmful effects are magnified by using more than one drug type. For example, the more alcohol in the body, the less heroin needed to cause an overdose.

Prevention Tips:

- Use one drug at a time, or use less of each drug.
- Reduce the amount of every drug being taken
- Try to avoid mixing alcohol with heroin/pills—this is an incredibly dangerous combination
- If drinking or taking pills with heroin, do the heroin first to better gauge how high you are. Alcohol and especially benzos impair judgment so you may not remember or care how much you've used.
- Have a friend with you who knows what drugs you've taken and can respond in case of an emergency

Tolerance:

Tolerance is your body's ability to process a certain amount of a drug. Low tolerance means that your body can only process a small amount of a drug (i.e., it takes less drugs to feel the effects) and increased tolerance means your body has learned how to process increased amounts of the drug (i.e., it takes more drugs to feel the effects).

Tolerance develops over time, so the amount of a drug a long-time user needs to feel the drug's effects is a lot greater than a newer user. Tolerance also wavers depending on several factors including, weight, size, illness, stress, compromised immune system, and age.

Dial 9-1-1 for Emergencies.



KEEPING SAFE: OVERDOSE PREVENTION

Prevention Tips:

- Use less when you are sick or you haven't used—even a few days of abstinence or decreased use can lower your tolerance.
- If you are using after a period of abstinence, be careful and go slow
- Do a tester shot, or go slow
- Use different method, i.e. snort instead of inject Use one drug at a time, or use less of each drug.

Previous Non-Fatal Overdose

If a person has ever had a nonfatal overdose in the past, this increases the risk of a fatal overdose in the future. This is because people who have overdosed before may have drug use patterns that put them at risk for an overdose in the future. In addition, experiencing a nonfatal overdose may cause damage to the body even if the person survives the overdose.

One study found that people who had experienced a non-fatal overdose experienced other harms, including: physical injury sustained when falling at overdose, burns, assault while unconscious, peripheral neuropathy (nerve damage, numbness/tingling), vomiting, temporary paralysis of limbs, chest infections and seizure.

Prevention Tips

- Always use with a friend or around other people
- Use less at first, especially if you are using a new product
- Make an overdose plan with friends or drug partners

CANADIAN ANTI-FRAUD CENTRE

Alert: Phishing Prevention and Awareness

As of September 30th, 2022, the CAFC has received 7051 reports of phishing where 1722 people were victims. Phishing scams are associated with misleading and deceptive emails or text messages, falsely claiming to be from a legitimate organization, such as a financial institution, business or Government agency. Phishing messages will ask you to click on a link or download an attachment for various reasons. The goal is to steal your personal and/or financial information.

Victims of phishing are putting themselves at risk for:

Identity Fraud:

After stealing your personal information, fraudsters can use your identity to:

- Access your bank accounts
- Open new bank accounts
- Transfer bank balances
- Apply for loans and credit cards
- Buy goods and services
- Hide their criminal activities
- Get passports or receive government benefits

Spear Phishing:

Spear phishing scams involve fraudsters pretending to be from legitimate sources trying to convince businesses or individuals to send them money. These scams leverage existing relationships between the person receiving the email and the person sending it. The sender's address appears to be the actual email address of the source they're pretending to be, a tactic known as *spoofing*. In many cases, suspects can gather the information required for a spear phishing scam after accessing the victim's system through a phishing campaign.

Warning signs & How to protect yourself

- Beware of unsolicited text messages and emails from individuals or organizations asking you to click on a link or attachment
- Watch for spelling mistakes
- Look at the hyperlink behind the link's text or button by hovering over the text
- When in doubt, do not click on links or attachments; they can contain viruses or spyware
- The Government of Canada will never send funds by email or text message
- Law enforcement will never demand payment and will not threaten arrest by email or phone



Anyone who suspects they have been the victim of cybercrime or fraud should report it to their local police and to the Canadian Anti-Fraud Centre's online reporting system or by phone at 1-888-495-8501. If not a victim, report it to the Canadian Anti-Fraud Centre anyways.

CANADIAN ANTI-FRAUD CENTRE

Financial Literacy Month: Scams to Watch For

This bulletin was prepared to inform the public as part of the Canadian Anti-Fraud Centre's (CAFC) campaign for this November's Financial Literacy Month.

Financial scams pose a significant risk to Canadians. Loan scams, job scams, grant scams and investment scams often target people experiencing financial hardship.

Loan scams are typically advertised online through social media or websites that are designed to look like legitimate lending institutions. Their fraudulent loan applications are used to collect your personal information which can lead to identity fraud. Once quickly approved, the fraudsters will request fees to secure the loan and victims never receive any money.

Job scams are most often received through an email offer where the suspect claims to have found your resume online. In many job scams, victims are asked to receive or process payments on behalf of the prospective employer. In these cases, victims receive cheques (by mail or mobile deposit) or e-transfers deposited into their bank account. They are told to send money back to the suspect company through money service businesses, cryptocurrency (Bitcoin) or gift cards.

Grant scams are offers of guaranteed free money. Yet, fraudsters will collect personal and financial information, upfront fees, and leave victims with empty promises. Common grant scams involve ads stating that you may qualify for free money that you can spend on anything. All you have to decide is how much money you would like, and pay the fee based on that amount. The promise is that the more you can pay upfront, the more you will receive. In a popular variation of the scam, the victims receive a message from one of their trusted friends. The message states that they received a free grant and encourages the victims to follow their lead. Unfortunately, the messages are from the fraudster who has hacked their friend's account.

Investment scam reports received by the CAFC are primarily cryptocurrency investment scams. Cryptocurrency investment scams target victims by fake ads (social media and internet), fake or compromised social media accounts and, in some cases, via direct calls. Investment scams also include initial coin offerings, Ponzi schemes, franchise opportunities, futures trading, multi-level marketing opportunities, mortgage investment opportunities and pump and dump schemes. In most of these cases, the investment opportunities offer higher than normal, or true monetary, returns which often result in investors losing most, or all, of their money.

Warning signs

- Investment opportunities with higher than normal returns.
- Unsolicited telephone, email or social media investment offers.
- Displays of urgency so you don't miss out.



Anyone who suspects they have been the victim of cybercrime or fraud should report it to their local police and to the Canadian Anti-Fraud Centre's online reporting system or by phone at 1-888-495-8501. If not a victim, report it to the Canadian Anti-Fraud Centre anyways.

CANADIAN ANTI-FRAUD CENTRE

Financial Literacy Month: Scams to Watch For

- An individual met on a dating or social media website who quickly attempts to convince you to invest into crypto currency.
- Companies that offer guaranteed loans; even if you have bad credit or no credit.
- Instant approvals.
- Unsolicited messages offering employment.
- Government grants are available to specific demographics for specific reasons.
- All grants require an application. Government grant applications are free and readily available.
- Grant applications are not guaranteed to be accepted; even if you meet the eligibility requirements.
- There are no upfront fees for legitimate grants.

How to protect yourself

- Do your research before you provide your personal information.
- In most provinces, it is illegal for a company to request an upfront fee before you receive your loan. You should never send money first.
- Contact your provincial consumer protection agency and/or financial regulator to confirm that a company is a legitimate lender.
- Be mindful where you post your resume. Scammers use legitimate websites to seek out victims.
- Take the time to research an employer and confirm that they are hiring.
- If you receive a suspicious message from a trusted friend, reach out to them through a different means of communication to confirm that it is them.
- Do not trust offers of guaranteed free money. If you have to pay money for a free grant, it really isn't free.
- Information for grants and funding from the Government of Canada is available at: <https://www.canada.ca/en/government/grants-funding.html>.
- Contact your provincial securities regulator if you suspect an investment scam.
- Verify if the companies are registered with the National Registration Tool (www.aretheyregisterd.ca)
- If you receive funds for any reason from an unknown individual or company and you are asked to forward it elsewhere - DON'T!



Anyone who suspects they have been the victim of cybercrime or fraud should report it to their local police and to the Canadian Anti-Fraud Centre's online reporting system or by phone at 1-888-495-8501. If not a victim, report it to the Canadian Anti-Fraud Centre anyways.

LAKESHORE REGIONAL POLICE SERVICE VICTIM SERVICE UNIT

November is Family Violence Prevention Month (FVPM) in Alberta. It's a time to increase awareness about family violence and share resources that can help those experiencing violence and abuse.

DID YOU KNOW?

Alberta has the third highest rate of self-reported spousal violence among Canadian provinces.

As part of Family Violence Prevention Month, the government is reinforcing its commitment to work with community partners to support individuals and families affected by family violence.

"Family violence devastates people in all communities and all socio-economic classes. We all have responsibility to be part of the solution and end these needless crimes"

SPOTLIGHT ON CLARE'S LAW

Clare's Law, also called the Disclosure to Protect Against Domestic Violence Act, allows for those who feel at risk of experiencing domestic violence a path to obtain information about their partners' past and if it may include violence or abuse. This allows for individuals to make informed decisions about their safety.

FIVE WAYS YOU CAN HELP PREVENT FAMILY VIOLENCE



More than one-third of women and one in twelve men have experienced family violence in their lifetime. *That's too many.* Here's how you can help.

1. **Don't ignore it.** If you hear your neighbors engaged in a violent situation, call the police. It could save a life.
2. **Lend an ear.** If someone confides in you they are experiencing domestic violence, listen without judgment. Believe what they are telling you and ask how you can help.
3. **Check in regularly.** If a loved one or friend is in danger, reach out regularly to ensure his or her safety.
4. **Be a resource.** Offer to do the legwork to help ease stress and keep things confidential.
5. **Lead by example.** Refuse to support the culture perpetuated in music, movies, television, games and the media that glorifies violence, particularly against women.

A hand signal for help

Learn the "Violence at home hand signal for help" developed by the Canadian Women's Foundation in response to increasing rates of domestic violence during COVID-19. It indicates that someone wants you to "reach out to them safely" and is now "being shared by partner organizations around the world."¹⁵



1. Palm to camera and tuck thumb



2. Trap thumb



LAKESHORE REGIONAL POLICE SERVICE VICTIM SERVICE UNIT

Restraining Orders

There are many different types of restraining and protection orders which a court can make that orders one person to have no contact with another person. These are called 'non-contact orders.' If the other person disobeys these orders, there may be civil or criminal penalties.

Types of Restraining Orders:

Emergency protection order (EPO)

- when violence or threatening behavior occurs between family members
- must be a need for immediate protection
- the police can obtain an EPO if they're investigating a domestic disturbance
- can be used to remove an offender from their home and prevent their return
- you can apply for an EPO from the Provincial Court without notice to the other party
- an EPO must be reviewed by a judge within 9 working days
- A judge can replace an EPO with a Queen's Bench protection order

Peace bond

- a complaint is made to the police
- requires an individual to have no contact with persons named in the order
- requires an individual to stay away from specific locations
- non-emergency situations
- if you fear for your safety, then a peace bond can be ordered
- the same procedure for both family and non-family individuals
- accused is arrested and given a notice to appear in court
- the peace bond doesn't create a criminal record
- if ignored, the person is charged with a criminal offence
- a bond can be in place for up to a year
- at court, the accused is asked if they'll agree to a peace bond:
- if they agree, the bond is prepared for them to sign, and the matter is ended
- if they won't sign, the matter is set for trial (several weeks or months later)



LAKESHORE REGIONAL POLICE SERVICE

Community Commitment



Ashley Campbell, LSLIRC, Cst. Byron Abraham, Rose Toner and Kristina Letendre at the Slave Lake Job Fair.



Cst. Byron Abraham at the Slave Lake Job Fair.



Cst. Sheena Hooke Remembrance Day event in High Prairie Jr. Red Wings Game.



LAKESHORE REGIONAL POLICE SERVICE

Community Commitment



Cst. Byron Abraham attended the Fallen Peace Officers Memorial in Edmonton on September 25, 2022.



Rock Your Mocs - November 15



Driftpile Cree Nation Travel Center Grand Opening.