

CAPB NATIONAL

Dedicated to excellence in municipal police governance

April 2012

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Message from CAROL ALLISON-BURRA, CAPB President

Welcome to the latest issue of the CAPB newsletter. This has been an increasingly busy year and I am encouraged to see how much we have accomplished with a group of dedicated volunteers and one staff.

Our journey as a board began with a two-day retreat in late September where we reviewed where we are with our strategic plan, constituted our committees and began mapping out our work plans for the year.

You can read more about the committees and their work in this newsletter.

Recognizing that there were some new faces around the table, we also instituted a mentoring program that paired experienced directors with those recently appointed. The retreat provided us with a theme that we carried throughout our work: 'Let's open the dialogue'

really worked to our advantage as we met with diverse stakeholders and partners over the year.

Given the tight timelines on the crime legislation, I thought a trip to Ottawa was a priority. In November I spent two days with our executive director, Jennifer Lanzon, meeting with members of parliament, bureaucrats and other key decision makers. Our bi-lateral meeting with Public Safety included the assistant deputy minister, Richard Wex, and other senior directors in his division. These meetings give CAPB a window to the department. Our discussions included the economics of policing workshops, RCMP contract renewals, national drug strategy, firearms strategy and public safety initiatives on crime prevention.

Earlier that day we had the opportunity to meet with Mary Bartram, Director at the Mental Health Commission of Canada, where I raised our concerns about the amount of policing resources that are currently spent on dealing with people with mental health issues. We agreed that this is not just a health spending issue but a social spending issue.



We were encouraged to hear of a new national mental health strategy that is being launched this spring and we'll continue to foster a strong partnership with the Commission.

CAPB's policing and justice committee spent a lengthy time reviewing the omnibus crime bill, C-10 and pulled together a very detailed brief. Our request to appear at the House of Commons SECU committee was declined but we were invited to appear at the Senate Standing Committee on Justice and Human Rights. Our vice president, Derek Mombourquette, appeared as a witness for CAPB at the Senate committee and did a very admirable job of speaking on our behalf. The brief focused on areas of the legislation which we viewed as minimizing mental health issues of the incarcerated and the overall neglect of prevention initiatives for youth and aboriginals.

Our lead on the Coalition on Sustainable Public Policing continued as we worked in collaboration with FCM, CACP and CPA and held a meeting in Ottawa in November. The economics of policing/public safety is gaining momentum at all levels of government and the stakeholders are acknowledging the time for discussion is immediate.

In late February, representatives from the three national police associations were invited to sit down with all of the Assistant Deputy Ministers responsible for policing initiatives from every province and territory (ADM-PI group). This meeting was a first for CAPB and was facilitated and hosted by ADM Richard Wex from Public Safety. We welcomed this unparalleled opportunity to proclaim the important role you, our members, play in the delivery of police services and to encourage greater co-operation amongst policing services at the federal, provincial and municipal levels in Canada.

We are active participants in the growing debate about the economics of public safety at the federal, provincial and territorial level, and there is growing acknowledgement of the need to conduct a comprehensive review of police resource allocation.

What a stimulating and challenging time we had on Parliament Hill in March. Once again CAPB carried out a very successful two days of advocacy. A small group was in attendance but we scheduled over 25 meetings of at least half an hour each. Our strategy was to specifically target members of the House and Senate Committees on justice and public safety. We also had excellent meetings with both the Minister of Justice and the Minister of Public Safety. Our briefing package, put together by the Policing and Justice Committee in a very short time, was very well written and well received.

I salute the collective stamina of our board members who were in Ottawa as well as their abilities to engage with the people with whom we met. We had read the excellent briefs and were able to speak clearly and concisely to our priorities: economics of policing, mental health issues and aboriginal policing. Indeed conversations arose on related matters during those interviews which helped us clarify our positions as well as hear the members' concerns with the issues especially related to Bill C-10.

On Friday, March 9th we had the 11th annual meeting of the three police associations in Ottawa (CAPB, CACP and CPA) and for the first time we had the ADM for policing policy from Public Safety, Richard Wex, make a presentation on the economics of public safety. There has been a lot of momentum recently with the workshops that are being hosted across the country by CACP, the Canadian Police College and the Police Sector Council on this topic and it was announced at this meeting that CAPB, CPA and FCM were being invited to the table. A fall summit in Ottawa is being planned to bring all the provinces, organizations and the federal bureaucrats together to talk about the future of policing and CAPB will be involved in the planning process.

Fred Biro, on behalf of CAPB, also updated the three associations on work that the Coalition on Sustainable Policing has done and a meeting is planned in Ottawa in April to plan the next steps for the Coalition.

In the afternoon, we had three presentations: the first was the recent study on Ethics in Policing that was sponsored by CACP; second was an update from the Canadian Police Research Centre and the fact that they are in jeopardy of losing their funding; finishing with information on lawful access legislation, Bill C-30. CAPB was asked about our support of the legislation and the answer was affirmative provided there are no additional fees or costs to police services.

On a sad note, we accepted with regret, the resignation of Past President, Mayor Ivan Court from the board of directors due to a very heavy work schedule. We thank Ivan for his countless hours of service to CAPB over the 7 years he served on the board and he will certainly be missed.

Speaking on behalf of CAPB is one of the important roles that I take on as your President. We had an excellent opinion piece published in the Hill Times that provided information on the mental health,

policing and how new legislation may have a negative impact on police and community resources.

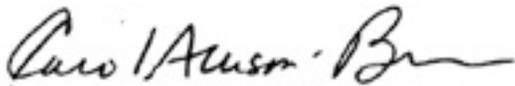
The International Conference planned for Police & Law Enforcement Executives in Quebec City on May 7th, 2012 has invited me to participate. The theme of the conference is 'Delivering on Promise to Serve & Protect' and I am a panelist with two police chiefs. Our panel will be addressing public confidence in police leadership when things go sideways and the media is all over an incident. The panel is titled 'From Hero to Zero: You are Only One Headline Away'.

The Canadian Association of Civilian Oversight Law Enforcement (CACOLE) asked me to present at their annual conference in Toronto on May 29, 2012. Federation of Canadian Municipalities (FCM) President, Berry Vrbanovic and moderator David Gavsie, Chair of the Ontario Civilian Police Commission will join me for a session that will focus on how police boards/commissions, municipalities and provincial oversight bodies work together to ensure the provision of adequate, effective, affordable and sustainable policing.

Work on the CAPB 2012 conference in Victoria is progressing well. The program of education, networking and entertainment is outstanding. I hope to see all of you there.

I thank all of you for renewing your membership in CAPB this year. You are the link between the community and the police and CAPB is the bridge across this country that carries your voice, shares your concerns, informs and educates. We are here to serve you.

I look forward to working with all of you. I welcome any questions, comments or feedback you have.



Carol Allison-Burra
President

BOARD NEWS

The CAPB board of directors attended a weekend retreat in Toronto in early October. Board members reviewed the mission and vision statements, making sure that they remain current and relevant. With our facilitator, Andrew Graham, the group spent time updating the current strategic plan, taking a realistic

approach to what is achievable with the limited resources we have.

Priorities for retreat: stabilizing funding; advocacy role, maintaining partnerships and communication.

The Governance Committee is chaired by newcomer Mike Ervin, who sits on the Calgary Police Commission. The other committee members are Jonathan Franklin from Saint John Board of Police Commissioners, Emil Kolb from Region of Peel Police Services Board, and Kathryn Nokony from Port Moody Police Board. The mandate of the committee is to review and recommend governance policies and guiding procedures that will ensure the effective management and operability of CAPB.

This committee has established a template of an annual work plan that will be used by all CAPB committees. They will also be reformatting and updating the strategic plan and terms of reference for all committees. However, the overarching task for this committee is to prepare a new set of by-laws for the approval of the membership at the annual general meeting next August.

The Conference Committee is chaired by veteran board member, David Walker who is on the Bridgewater Board of Police Commissioners. David is joined by Vera Pezer from the Saskatoon Board of Police Commissioners and Joan Kotarski from the Victoria Police Board.

This committee is tasked with preparing the requests for proposals for future CAPB conferences, oversees the nominations and resolutions process and establish policies and guidelines to ensure annual conferences are successful.

The Policing & Justice Committee is headed by Dr. Alok Mukherjee of the Toronto Police Services Board. It's members include Ron Skye from Kahnawake Peacekeepers Board, Cathy Palmer from the Edmonton Police Commission, CAPB President, Carol Allison-Burra from the Kingston Police Services Board and Micki Ruth from the Halifax Board of Police Commissioners.

This committee reviews and recommends improvements to legislation that affect policing services, and formulates policy positions and appropriate responses at the policy making level, from the perspective of civilian governors, for dissemination to government, CAPB members and the public.

CAPB Vice President, Derek Mombourquette and the Executive Director, Jennifer Lanzon are ex officio members of all committees.

The Executive Committee is made up of the President, Vice-President, Secretary-Treasurer and the Executive Director. It's mandate is set out in the CAPB by-laws and includes finance, audit and personnel.

Experienced board members were partnered with the newly appointed directors in a mentoring exercise. CAPB has been fortunate to have the ability to conduct this exercise for the last three years and we'll make every effort to see that this continues.

November Meetings in Ottawa

Meeting with Trina Morissette, Director of Policy in the Minister of Justice's office.

When we sat down with Ms. Morissette we raised the issue of juvenile component of C-10 and repeat and violent offenders. According to Ms. Morissette the government is concerned about victims but also wants to measure the behavior of young offenders while incarcerated. Treatment and prevention programs for youth are provincial responsibilities but, there is a lot of federal government money being put into crime prevention. The current C-10 is more on the enforcement side rather than prevention.

On the topic of the cost of policing in relation to police time used interacting with people with mental health issues, Ms. Morissette mentioned that both Minister Nicholson and Minister Toews had held a symposium in Calgary in May 2011, as a follow up to the fall 2010 FPT meeting where Ministers encouraged collaboration between the criminal justice and mental health systems to manage the needs of those with mental health issues who come in contact with the justice system. The symposium was co-hosted by Justice Canada, Public Safety Canada and the Province of Alberta.

The Minister of Justice takes this issue very seriously and she said they are working with partners to ensure that the justice system treats those with mental health issues fairly and appropriately.

CAPB's concern is that there are serious funding, implementation and accountability gaps that are hindering the delivery of mental-health services for people in prison and that new legislation will only exacerbate the problem.

Carol Allison-Burra questioned how mandatory minimums will limit judicial discretion and wondered about the impact on social drug users. Ms. Morissette suggested the legislation is targeting drug traffickers and people who commit more serious crimes.

The meetings in Ottawa also included time with Candice Hoepfner, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Public Safety, The Honourable Irwin Cotler, Liberal justice and human rights critic, and Jack Harris from the NDP where the discussion focused mainly around Bill C-10.

Continuing to build stakeholder partnerships, we had a meeting with Mary Bartram, Director of the Canadian Mental Health Commission to talk about the concerns CAPB has about the amount of policing resources that are currently spent on mental health issues. The Commission is launching a new strategy in the spring and they invited CAPB to be a partner in the process and to endorse the strategy when it is launched.

Our bi-lateral meeting with the Assistant Deputy Minister of Policing Issues, Richard Wex, was held later that day. There were similar themes of discussion, namely: the economics of policing, RCMP contract negotiations with the provinces, follow up on recommendations from the Brown Task Force on the modernization of the RCMP, appointment of a new Commissioner, their National Drug Strategy and crime prevention.

Police officer recruitment fund (PORF) was briefly touched on and the message from the ADM is that this was a program that was handled by the provinces and the government no longer has any role in it. The money was allocated and the funding is not going to continue at the end of the five years. When asked whether there is a subsidy being provided to municipalities who are policed by the RCMP, Mr. Wex argued the benefits these communities receive and that the cost share ration represents the benefits the federal government receives.

The government is participating in the economics of policing workshops and is interested in the outcomes, especially where best practices that improve the efficiency of policing. The issue was identified at the FPT ministers meeting and is on their agenda.

Regular bi-lateral meetings will be held with the ADM and his directors throughout the year.

ASSISTANT DEPUTY MINISTERS RESPONSIBLE FOR POLICING ISSUES (ADM-PI)

On February 28, 2012, CAPB was invited to present to the ADM's from the FPT group responsible for policing issues. This was the first time that our association had the opportunity to sit down with all of the federal, provincial and territorial assistant deputy ministers who oversee policing issues. CAPB President, Carol Allison-Burra and Executive Director, Jennifer Lanzon attended the meeting.

Jennifer Lanzon gave a brief overview of CAPB, highlighting the work the association undertakes on behalf of our members and in keeping with our mission and objectives.

Ms. Allison-Burra spoke to the fact that civilian governance of policing is the community umbrella rather than a layer of government. The issues she identified as priorities for CAPB included the economics of policing and how salaries have risen at an unsustainable rate while the delivery of services continues to become more complex; the allocation of police resources to dealing with people who have mental health issues; and she touched on the needs for more resources for aboriginal policing.

During the discussion period, Clayton Pecknold from British Columbia applauded the role of the police boards and commissions and stressed the need to hear the voice of the community.



ADVOCACY DAYS

On Wednesday, March 7 and Thursday, March 8, 2012, CAPB directors were on Parliament Hill meeting with close to 30 MPs, Senators, Cabinet Ministers and other senior officials.

A group met with Ian McPhail, Interim Commissioner for Public Complaints against the RCMP. We had a good relationship with the previous Commissioner, Paul Kennedy and this meeting was important to reestablish that connection. Mr. McPhail and his

staff were very receptive to the messages we brought forward in our brief but the main focus of the meeting was to talk about new legislation that is anticipated that will modernize the complaints process for the Commission.

The meeting with Hon. Vic Toews spent some time talking about C-10, mental health issues and crime prevention. Minister Toews also asked about Bill C-30 and whether CAPB was in support. Our position on adding any additional user fees for police services was made clear.

We also met with the Minister of Justice, the Hon. Rob Nicholson to discuss the following issues outlined in our brief that we've included for your information.

THE IMPACT OF BILL C-10 ON ABORIGINAL COMMUNITIES

Issue

It is anticipated that the passage of Bill C-10 will have a global negative impact on Aboriginal people in Canada, unless additional measures are taken.

Background

- The Correctional Investigator of Canada reported in 2006 that between 1996 and 2004, the number of First Nations peoples in federal institutions increased by 21.7 percent compared to a 12.5 percent decline in the total federally incarcerated population during the same period.
- Aboriginal youth are over-represented among criminalized young people. They are criminalized and jailed at earlier ages and for longer periods of time than non-Aboriginal young people.
- The number of incarcerated First Nations women also increased by 74.2 percent between 1996 and 2004.
- The Correctional Investigator recommended that, beginning in 2007, the Correctional Service implement a number of initiatives.
- In addition to these initiatives, Aboriginal youth at risk require early intervention and support services to prevent ongoing criminal behaviour, especially since Bill C-10 will remove discretionary authority of the Canadian judiciary and reduce the ability to apply Section 718.2(e) of the Criminal Code and the "Gladue.Principles"

of sentencing required by the Supreme Court's R v. Gladue decision.

CAPB's Position

1. In the absence of additional preventive and rehabilitative measures, the passage of Bill C-10 will add another reason, codified within Canadian Law, for the greater incarceration of Aboriginal young people.
2. Canada's governments need to address solutions to the root causes of criminal behaviour by Aboriginal youth. We ask the Federal Government to take the lead in finding these solutions.
3. First Nations communities must be active partners in this search for solutions.

MENTAL HEALTH STRATEGY

Issue

The increasing frequency of people committing criminal offences as a direct result of an untreated mental illness has also led to mental illness being "treated" within the criminal justice system rather than the health care system. In effect, correctional institutions regrettably have become the institutionalized care of the twenty-first century for those with mental illness.

Background

- According to A Report on Mental Illnesses in Canada, published by Health Canada in 2002, mental illnesses indirectly affect all Canadians through illness of a family member, friend, or colleague; it also concluded that 20 percent of all Canadians will personally experience a mental illness in their lifetime.
- Those with an untreated or sporadically treated mental illness often end up interacting with police.
- The article "Criminalization of Mental Illness," published by the Canadian Mental Health Association in March 2005, reported that research showed that a person with a mental illness was more likely to be arrested for a minor criminal offence (causing a disturbance, mischief, minor theft) than a non-ill person. Our background paper contains details of the findings.

- Estimates of untreated mental illness in the criminal justice system range from 15 to 40 percent of those incarcerated.
- Families, friends, and neighbours often turn to police and the justice system in a desperate attempt to acquire much-needed medical care for those with mental illness and/or to prevent their self-harm or their further victimization of others.
- A Canadian Mental Health Association (BC Division) study found that over 30 percent of interviewees with serious mental illness had contact with police while making, or trying to make, their first contact with the mental health system.
- Police officers are, by default, becoming the first point of access to mental health services for persons with mental illness.
- The impact on police in these ever-increasing situations can be very negative.
- Police services have used different strategies to address mental health as a policing issue. However, the best solution lies in decreasing the chance of police interaction with those who in effect require health care.
- Using law enforcement agencies is a costly way to address mental health emergencies and crises, both in public funds and in the collateral damage to all involved.

CAPB'S Position

1. Standardize training for law enforcement officers and other front-line police personnel to assist them in identifying signs of mental illness and to provide alternate strategies for response.
2. At the federal level, develop and implement a national mental health strategy in cooperation with provincial and territorial governments to ensure that individuals with mental health issues are dealt with appropriately, so that:
 - people with mental illness are treated rather than punished;
 - systems are in place for police to refer offenders to mental health services instead of the criminal justice system, which services would include screening, treatment, and follow-up care;

- new models are instituted for police response to incidents involving mental health issues, including the ability to function within interdisciplinary teams;
- police agencies have policies and procedures in place to support the application of training geared to provide basic skills and knowledge on appropriate strategies for responding to incidents involving a person with mental illness; and
- courts become more educated on the issues and the solutions for persons with mental illness and ensure post-release support.

- This situation will only be further exacerbated by funding restraints at the federal and provincial levels
- Failure to address this issue will result in a continued reliance on bandage solutions that will inevitably lead to an erosion to the level and quality of policing that Canadians have come to expect and rely upon
- Status quo is no longer viable

ECONOMICS OF PUBLIC SAFETY

Issue:

The majority of Canadians are policed by local police services, either municipal in nature, or through contract with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and two provincial police services (Provinces of Ontario and Quebec). The common thread is these services are funded by municipal property taxes. This has resulted in an unreasonable burden being placed on municipalities as policing has become more expensive as a result of downloads from the other levels of government, the impact of judicial and legislative change, growth in technology, and the increased complexity of serious crime.

Without comprehensive change in the manner in which police services are funded in this country, significant erosion in the delivery police services in Canada is inevitable.

Background

In 2008, the Federation of Canadian Municipalities released a study which found that municipal police services were enforcing federal laws and mandates to the amount of \$500 million per year.

The situation facing those mandated to provide municipal police services can be summarized as follows:

- Work of individual police officers and civilian members of all police services is valued; regardless whether it is a federal, provincial or municipal agency
- Funding sources do not align with policing responsibilities and legislated requirements
- Policing expenditures in Canada went from \$6.8 billion in 2000 to \$12.3 billion in 2009; an increase of 81% in nine years

CAPB's Position

The first step is the acknowledgement by the provinces and the federal government that there is an issue, and that any solution will require the participation of the three orders of government and the expertise of those engaged in the delivery of police services.

When the Federal/Provincial/Territorial (FPT) Ministers met in Charlottetown in January 2012, they discussed the challenges of the escalating costs of policing and the work underway to improve efficiency and effectiveness. The Ministers supported enhanced information sharing among jurisdictions on best practices and stressed the importance of collaboration among all law enforcement partners to fight the root causes of crime. All ministers expressed support for a National Summit on the Economics of Policing in fall 2012.

The provinces, the federal government and police stakeholders must identify a process that has a holistic approach to bring all parties to find solutions that include:

- Identifying practical initiatives the federal government can undertake, at no cost, to allow municipal police services to work more effectively
- Maintain status quo – no downloads or user fees
- Support for a comprehensive Fall Summit in 2012 on Economics of Policing, engaging full spectrum of stakeholders

We are further encouraged by the province of Ontario's hosting a summit on the future of policing this week that will look at core policing versus non-core activities; efficiencies and alternate service delivery; cost recovery/revenue generation options and a need to examine transformational activities to increase performance and decrease costs.

In British Columbia, they recently released a green paper on modernizing the BC justice system and that document looks at the funding pressures, future

costs and adverse outcomes; recognizes that police are different from other justice components and that the largest single funding source is municipal governments; acknowledges concern over cost of new contract for provincial police force (RCMP); and will lead to a white paper and new strategic plan for police.

CAPB, as the voice of civilian oversight of police in Canada, needs to play a role in any future dialogue on the economics of public safety and policing in Canada.

C-10 & YOUTH JUSTICE AND SENTENCING

Issue

The stated purpose of the youth justice portion of the Safe Streets and Communities Act is “to help ensure that violent and repeat young offenders are held accountable through sentences that are proportionate to the severity of their crimes and that the protection of society is given due consideration.” This purpose appeals to the public concerned about the perceived rise in violent crime, especially among youth.

Background

Government desires to promote safe communities and address victimization by facilitating a get tough on crime approach.

One of the primary principles of Bill C-10 is to hold young people accountable for their actions, yet it ignores the fact that many young people do not understand the concept of accountability.

Another general point of concern pertains to the cost impact of Bill C-10. The initial increase in the cost of incarceration is the most obvious impact. However, this may be much less than the lost opportunity cost experienced by communities who will have a greater number of unproductive incarcerated youth with a greater likelihood of becoming unproductive incarcerated adults.

The addition of sentencing principles of deterrence and denunciation will serve to increase the period of incarceration but will do nothing to deter crime among youth as they do not have the same power of reason and prediction as adults. Even among the adult population general deterrence has a weak influence on crime at best.

Bill C-10 will allow publication ban to be lifted where a young person is found guilty of a violent offence, even if tried as a young offender. This will present another barrier to a youth trying to enter the work force or change their life's direction while providing nothing of benefit, in terms of security, to the community.

The bill defines “serious crime” as an indictable offence for which a maximum sentence is 5 years or more will be required and “violent offence” as resulting in bodily harm and/or threats or attempts to commit such offences, including reckless behaviour endangering public safety. These definitions may cast a very wide net resulting in more youth being incarcerated rather than diverted from the system. This will have a particularly disproportionate impact on Aboriginal/First Nations and Black youth, given that they are already over-represented in the prison system.

The bill requires mandatory police record keeping of any extrajudicial measures. This will place an additional burden on police time and costs while undermining the purpose of extrajudicial measures.

Under Bill C-10, the Crown must consider applying for an adult sentence or inform the court that they are not making the application for youth 14 and over who commit serious violent offences. This requirement will place Crowns on the defensive by opening their actions to the court of public opinion which will not necessarily possess all the facts of a case.

CAPB's Position

The current legislation focuses on treating youth in an age appropriate manner by emphasizing non-custodial sentences designed to promote rehabilitation, correction and prevention. The proposed legislation places the emphasis on detention of youth. CAPB acknowledges that there are some youth for whom detention, and in some cases lengthy detention, is the most appropriate course of action. The current legislation provides for that remedy.

At the same time, CAPB urges the government to concentrate on the proactive measures involving prevention, treatment and rehabilitation.

As the government intends to proceed with the legislation as written, CAPB recommends that:

1. there be greater investments in the proactive measures of prevention, treatment, education, community support and rehabilitation within the community;
2. while the youths are in a detention facility education, treatment and rehabilitation be the primary focus; and.
3. the mental health of youth be considered during sentencing and that appropriate treatment is provided while in detention, including pretrial detention.

11th Annual JOINT MEETING – Friday, March 9, 2012, Ottawa, Ontario

11th annual meeting of CAPB, Canadian Association of Police Chiefs (CACP) and Canadian Police Association (CPA) was held in Ottawa on Friday, March 9th. The day was divided into a few sessions with different presenters and a lively discussion amongst the participants.

Economics of policing

Fred Biro provided an update from the Coalition for Sustainable Police Funding. The CAPB, the CPA, the CACP, as well as the Federation of Canadian Municipalities and representatives of the federal government have been holding regular meetings to address areas of common interest with respect to funding for policing and public safety. This session updated the group on the work from the past year, and provided an opportunity to offer strategic guidance for the coalition members going forward.

The second presentation was delivered by Richard Wex, Assistant Deputy Minister of Public Safety Canada. Richard gave the group an update from the recent meeting of the Federal/Provincial/Territorial Justice and Public Safety Minister's meeting in Charlottetown. The Ministers discussed the challenges of the escalating costs of policing and the work underway to improve efficiency and effectiveness. All ministers expressed support for a National Summit on the Economics of Policing in fall 2012.

Third on the agenda was Geoff Gruson from the Police Sector Council who was joined by Cal Corley from the Canadian Police College. The PSC and other partners have been holding a series of executive workshops across Canada to discuss the need for a sustainable model of funding for policing in Canada. This session gave an update on what these workshops have heard, how the three associations continue to work together to address

significant challenges and an announcement that CAPB, Canadian Police Association and Federation of Canadian Municipalities are all invited to be part of the planning process for the Fall Summit.

Lawful Access legislation

Vince Westwick, on behalf of the CACP Law Amendments Committee, and Tim Smith, CACP government relations, gave a presentation regarding the government's recently introduced Bill C-30 "Lawful Access" legislation which seeks to provide additional tools to law enforcement to combat crime in a period of evolving technology. The discussion around the table was interesting as some of the associations have different concerns and CAPB expressed their main objection to the legislation as currently drafted, namely that additional fees will be incurred by police services and we cannot support this clause and would suggest an amendment to the legislation to reflect that point..

Canadian Police Research Centre

This presentation provided a status update from the Canadian Police Research Centre and underscored the fact that their funding is in serious jeopardy.

CACP Study on Ethics in Policing

CACP recently released the results of the first-ever national survey and study of ethics and professionalism in Canadian police forces. The study, which started in 2009, includes a national survey with over 10,000 respondents in 31 Canadian police services, as well as 80 interviews and a literature review. This session provided a brief overview of the study, as well as a discussion regarding the recommendations that were made by the study's authors.



**You don't want to miss
CAPB 2012 Conference in beautiful Victoria**

Visit the CAPB website for more details and regular updates to the program.
www.capb.ca