

EYE ON QUEEN'S PARK



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Police Leaders, Premier Meet

Members of the OACP Board and Executive met with Premier Kathleen Wynne to discuss policing in the province and our mutual goal of safe and healthy communities. The meeting on January 11, 2017 at Queen's Park included discussions on:

- Public trust and confidence in policing;
- The issues surrounding the new Policing Effectiveness and Modernization Grant;
- The OACP submission to Justice Michael Tulloch on his Independent Review of Policing Oversight in Ontario; and
- The status of the Future of Policing Advisory Committee (FPAC).

OACP representatives told the Premier that police personnel are expressing concern about government announcements and comments from senior government officials in 2016 on police-related issues, which eroded public trust and confidence in policing.



Photo: Melissa Mascarin, OACP

Attendees (L to R): Back: J. Couto, Commissioner V. Hawkes, Chief K. Greenwood, Chief M. Saunders, Chief J. Pare. Front: R. Bain, Chief B. Larkin, Premier Wynne, Chief C. Bordeleau, Chief J. McGuire.

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Eye on Queen's Park is a publication of the Ontario Association of Chiefs of Police.

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Meet the New Minister



Ontario's police leaders are pleased to welcome our new Minister, the Hon. Marie-France Lalonde, to the policing community. The member from Ottawa-Orleans was first elected in 2014 and has a degree in social work from the University of Quebec in Hull. Minister Lalonde has been given the following direction by Premier Kathleen Wynne:

"The new minister will lead work in key areas such as supporting the long-term transformation of the correctional system; developing options to prioritize de-escalation in police interactions with the public; introducing legislation this year to support the investigation of missing persons; and considering options for regulating exotic animals."

First Canada-wide Account of Situation Table Adoption: What it Means for Ontario

By Norman E. Taylor

For the first time since the launch of the widely respected Prince Albert Hub model in February 2011 and the rapid and widespread adoption that followed, we now have an accurate picture of the nationwide embrace of risk-driven intervention. With due respect to the originators whose innovative work in Saskatchewan continues to impress, the evidence now shows that this is as much an Ontario story. Of the more than 80 adopting sites confirmed across Canada, 62 of them are occurring in this province.

After a presentation from the Community Mobilization Prince Albert (CMPA) team at a Niagara Falls crime prevention conference early in 2012, then Deputy Chief Peter Sloly approached the team to immediately make plans for a joint site visit that included the Toronto Police Service, United Way, and city officials involved in community development. By April of that year, FOCUS Rexdale was well on its way to becoming the first application of the multi-sector Hub model outside Saskatchewan. In recent years, no one has driven this adoption more widely than the Ontario Provincial Police (OPP). Recognizing the alignment between intervention tables and the OPP's broader commitment to Ontario's Mobilization and Community Engagement Model (OMEM) and led as much from the detachment level as from Commissioner Vince Hawkes and his senior command team, the OPP earns full credit for bringing the model to the benefit of many small urban, rural, and First Nations environments across the province.

It is the cooperative work among the OACP's own Community Safety and Crime Prevention Committee and the Ministry of Community Safety and Correctional Services (MCSCS) that sits at the core of this social innovation movement in Ontario. Under their combined impetus and with early leadership coming from health, social services, and policing partners in Waterloo Region, Greater Sudbury, Peel Region, and Toronto, the Ontario Working Group (OWG) took shape in 2013. Less than a year later, those OWG meetings became too large to accommodate, yielding to two symposiums in 2014 & 2015, each with hundreds of delegates from diverse human services sectors around the province, all keenly interested in learning "how to do this, and how to do this right".

At the same time, building on insights obtained from the Future of Policing Advisory Committee (FPAC) and informed by other consultations and deliberations inside MCSCS and among other ministries, Ontario began to move forward discussions of a *Strategy for a Safer Ontario* under the leadership of Deputy Minister Matthew Torigian. The Ministry's 2014 booklet, "*A Snapshot of Local Voices*", builds a strong case for Situation Tables (their general label in Ontario) within a broader framework for community safety and well-being (CSWB) planning and action at the community level.

As a private firm, Global Network for Community Safety provides a range of advisory services to communities and governments at all levels across Canada and in the USA. Much of our work supports the advancement of multi-sector intervention and CSWB models. Two questions our team often encounters are, "How many communities have adopted this model?", and, "How many lives have been touched by these supportive multi-agency interventions"? Recently called to testify about the promise of these models to the Standing Senate Committee on Legal and Constitutional Affairs, I found it more than a little embarrassing to resort to a guess in that forum, and especially one that in hindsight was well understated. As such, our firm was inspired to conduct this national accounting, and we were delighted with the cooperation we encountered. It seems many others were facing the same questions on a regular basis. We obtained our confirmed numbers directly from local champions, from provincial sources and the OPP, and we were assisted in some cases by data available from Ontario's still-evolving and very promising Risk Tracking Database.

One aim of the release of our info-graphic was to stimulate more accuracy for the future, as we anticipate more and more stakeholders, researchers, and the public will continue to seek evidence around the overall impact of this movement. We are pleased to report that in the days since the release, already several communities have reached out to help us further refine our data. We are committed to keeping the Canada-wide Account available to all via our firm's website. We will update the picture dynamically as more information comes our way, and it can be accessed and downloaded at any time from www.globalcommunitysafety.com.

From among the immediate and positive feedback we have received since the release, I will close with this comment that came from one of the originators, Tamara Dunlop, crime analyst at CMPA: "*Over 8,400 situations is pretty significant! I never forget that these numbers represent mostly marginalized people and their loved ones. This movement absolutely changes people's lives.*" Well said Tamara, and well done everyone involved. This journey continues.

Norm Taylor is President and co-founder of Global Network for Community Safety and also serves as Editor-in-Chief of the peer reviewed Journal of Community Safety and Well-Being.

OACP Executive & Board of Directors

Here is the updated OACP Executive and Board of Directors for 2016-2017:

Executive

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Chief J.P. Levesque, Thunder Bay Police Service
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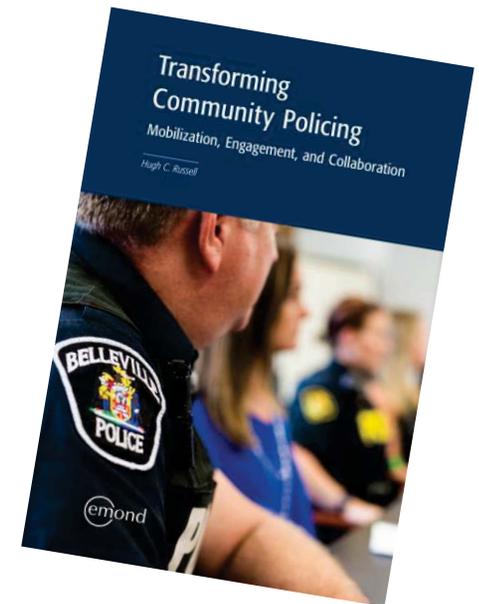
Chief Garry Conn, Chatham-Kent Police Service

Director – Zone 6

New Community Policing Book

Ontario's police leaders are committed to community mobilization and engagement with all our communities. It's how we serve and protect. Over the years, the OACP's Community Safety and Crime Prevention Committee has had the privilege of working with Dr. Hugh Russell on many community policing issues. His dedication to the women and men of all our services and to the Province of Ontario have made him a true champion of community safety and well-being. That's why we're delighted to inform members of a new book by Dr. Russell entitled, *Transforming Community policing: Mobilization, Engagement, and Collaboration*.

This book is a "must have" resource for police personnel and academics with an interest in community policing and criminal justice issues in general. To order copies of the book, please access www.emond.ca and enter the discount code below.



A New Police Services Act?

The OACP office has received many inquiries from members and media about the timing of the introduction of a new *Police Services Act*. Given the many issues facing the Ministry of Community Safety and Correctional Services (including a new Minister), questions are asked about the ability of the Minister to table legislation this spring as planned. The OACP has been told that the timetable for the legislation's tabling remains unchanged. Stay tuned!

Viewpoint: To Train or Not to Train? Making a Better Police Service

By Jeffrey Wenzel



The public relies on police personnel to be leaders in their communities and to perform their duties with competence and professionalism. Police officers are held to a high standard, and the public puts trust in the police to keep their communities safe. Police misconduct, however, has become the focus of recent media attention and, as a result, threatens the public's confidence in police to effectively protect and serve.

Police legitimacy, as well as the adequacy of police training, have been called into question. Many of the criticisms about police revolve around interpersonal interaction, as well as overall misconduct (Dowler & Zawilski, 2007). Shootings in such cases as the Paul Boyd, Sammy Yatim, and Craig shootings are all examples of officer conduct issues that threaten the public's confidence in the police (CBC News, 2013; The Canadian Press, 2015; CBC News, 2016).

Another public complaint area gaining significant media attention is "carding". Some individuals and groups have stated that "carding" is a breach of their human rights, claiming that officers are applying the law selectively and on the basis of racial profiling (Bivens, 2015). As a result, the training of officers is gaining interest among the public (Dowler & Zawilski, 2007). Recent Canadian research revealed that lengthier and more comprehensive training results in less officer complaints. Putting officers through 26 weeks of training resulted in a 30% reduction in the number of complaints compared to officers who were only trained for seven weeks (Innes & Hope, 2004). Inadequate police training can undermine public confidence, lower social cohesion, and increase the number of complaints against police (Innes & Hope, 2004). In order to ensure a strong and positive relationship between the public and police, a greater understanding between police training and public perspectives is required. Identifying the public's perception of police training adequacy will provide a base framework through which fundamental change, within the structure of police training, can emerge.

To that end, Humber College students conducted a research study to obtain the public's perception of police training, as well as the subjective opinion of police. These perspectives were gathered from 140 Humber College students who were enrolled in both criminal justice related programs and non-criminal justice related programs. The research revealed that the public believed police misconduct was not the result of inadequate training.

Instead, of the 40 participants who witnessed or experienced misconduct, "police culture" (46.3%) and "subjective beliefs of the officer" (35.2%) were identified as the reason behind the misconduct. The research also revealed that the public's confidence in police is degraded by the current structure of training and education. The majority (55.7%) of the sample population believed that police training is not sufficient. The public's confidence in police was measured through levels of effectiveness and professionalism. Participants who believed that police training was sufficient were more likely to rate the police as more effective and professional than those who believed that police training was insufficient. As well, individuals who expressed low confidence in police training were 4 times less likely to consider calling police for help in an emergency situation, compared to those who expressed confidence in police training.

Despite the public's belief that training is adequate enough to prevent misconduct, the current structure of training and education is not adequate enough to prevent the degradation of the public's confidence in police. The study also revealed that media plays a significant role in influencing public opinion. Participants who use media to form their perspectives of police are likely to develop a negative view of the police and question their legitimacy, as the media portrays misconduct among police as a rampant issue in society.

Carding, in particular, is a police practice that has been criticised for its targeting racial minorities (Bivens, 2015). The research was able to reinforce the issue of racial profiling, with visual minorities being six times more likely to report that they have witnessed or experienced racial profiling misconduct than Caucasians. These results can help influence areas that are in need of improvement and set the groundwork for a better training structure. Having adequate training can help counteract negative public perception and increase confidence and legitimacy within policing.

Studying the public's perspective of police training, however, is a topic requiring further empirical attention. Public confidence in policing is paramount for law enforcement and the justice system to work as it intends. If the public are in disagreement with the current structure of police training, they should be encouraged to articulate their dissatisfaction so change can be made to benefit both parties.

Click [here](#) to view to full thesis article.

Thesis Article Authors: Jeffrey Wenzel, Arnold Don Paul, and Rizwan Johnston.

Jeffrey Wentzel served as a Placement Student with the OACP in 2015 while completing his Justice Studies degree at Humber College.

The views expressed herein are not necessarily those of the OACP



Court of Appeal Upholds Drug Convictions, Dismissing Argument That Searches Were Unconstitutional

In the case of *R v Merelles*, the Ontario Court of Appeal upheld a number of drug-related convictions, rejecting the defendant's claims that searches conducted at two properties in Toronto violated his right to be free from unreasonable search and seizure under section 8 of the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*.

In August 2010, the Ontario Provincial Police was advised by a confidential informant that Alberto Merelles, who lived in Toronto, was dealing in large quantities of heroin. The informant provided police with very specific information about Mr. Merelles, including his appearance, details about his vehicle, places he frequented, and the type of heroin he was selling. Police conducted surveillance on Mr. Merelles and observed what appeared to be a number of hand-to-hand drug transactions at Mr. Merelles' home and at another home under construction. The police then obtained search warrants for the two properties, as well as for Mr. Merelles' girlfriend's mother's home. Large quantities of heroin, cocaine, and cash were discovered and seized at two properties and on Mr. Merelles' person.



At trial in the Superior Court, Mr. Merelles applied to quash the search warrants for two properties and to exclude the evidence found as a result of those warrants. The trial judge rejected the application. He found that Mr. Merelles lacked standing to challenge the search of one property. Although he had a key to the garage from September 2010 when the search was carried out, he had no connection with the property prior to that time. In such circumstances, Mr. Merelles had no reasonable expectation of privacy at that property. As regards the other property, the trial judge accepted that Mr. Merelles had a reasonable expectation of privacy at his own home, but held that the police had reasonable grounds to believe that drugs and other crime-related property would be located at that property, based on their surveillance and on the informant's evidence.

Mr. Merelles was convicted of possession of heroin and cocaine for the purposes of trafficking and possession of the proceeds of crime. The trial judge sentenced him to 10 years imprisonment. Mr. Merelles appealed his conviction to the Court of Appeal, arguing that the trial judge erred in dismissing Mr. Merelles' application to exclude the evidence found during the searches of the properties.

Justice Pepall, for the unanimous Court of Appeal, recalled that section 8 of the Charter confers protection from unreasonable search and seizure only where an individual has a reasonable expectation of privacy. Following *R v Edwards*, when considering whether such an expectation arises in any case, a court should examine all the circumstances, including:

- the accused's presence at the time of the search;
- the accused's possession or control of the property or place searched;
- the accused's ownership of the property or place searched;
- the accused's historical use of the property or item;
- the ability to regulate access, including the right to admit or exclude others from the place;

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Legal Matters concluded

- any subjective expectation of privacy by the accused; and
- the objective reasonableness of any such expectation.

It is for the individual seeking to exclude evidence to establish that he or she had a reasonable expectation of privacy in the place the search was carried out. A search warrant is presumed to be valid, and the test for assessing the validity of a search warrant is “whether there was reliable evidence that might reasonably be believed on the basis of which the authorization could have issued”.

On the facts of this case, the Court of Appeal held that the trial judge did not err in concluding that Mr. Merelles had no standing to challenge the search of that property. Mr. Merelles had a key to the property, but did not exercise any possession or control over it, nor did he own the property. He had no ability to exclude anyone from the property, and there was no evidence of his historical use of it. The property was not akin to a storage locker, as Mr. Merelles did not rent the space or enjoy exclusive access to it. He was “no more than a privileged guest” at one property, and accordingly could not assert a reasonable expectation of privacy there.

Turning to the other property, Justice Pepall noted that, as the Supreme Court held in *R v Garofoli*, in assessing whether evidence from a confidential informant was sufficiently reliable to support the issuance of a search warrant, a court should consider factors including: (1) the degree of detail of the informant’s evidence (such as the time, place, and nature of the alleged activity as well as the participants involved), (2) whether the informant’s knowledge is first-hand or obtained from others, and (3) overall reliability of the informant based on indicia such as past performance or confirmation from other investigative sources.

The Court of Appeal agreed with the trial judge that the confidential informant’s evidence, combined with the observations made by the police during their surveillance of Mr. Merelles, amply supported the issuance of the search warrant:

I accept that the confidential informant had only provided information on one previous occasion that resulted in charges as opposed to a conviction, and that the trial judge’s comments on monetary compensation were misplaced. That said, the information provided by the informant was detailed and first-hand and there was no information given in the past to the police that turned out to be unreliable.

Furthermore, the police investigation and surveillance established a strong link between the appellant and the Delaware residence and included the observation of an apparent hand-to-hand transaction in the residence’s well-lit garage. The appellant then was observed to have left the premises and to have participated in another apparent hand-to-hand transaction. The police surveillance observations amplified, and were consistent with, the rest of the information provided by the informant.

Accordingly, Mr. Merelles’ appeal was dismissed. In arriving at its decision to uphold Mr. Merelles’ convictions, the Court of Appeal applied a number of well-established principles relating to unreasonable search and seizure under the Charter. These include the non-exhaustive list of factors in *R v Edwards*, which a court should take into consideration in deciding whether an accused had a reasonable expectation of privacy on any given facts, as well as the rules in *Garofoli* relating to the evaluation of a confidential informant’s reliability.

The conduct of the investigation in this case was consistent with the applicable legal requirements, and therefore the police were able not only to obtain search warrants, but also to produce evidence leading to convictions that were upheld on appeal.

MAG, OACP Working on Framework in Wake of *R v. Jordan*

In the wake of the *R v. Jordan* ruling last July, Ministry of the Attorney General (MAG) officials expressed a desire for Memorandum of Understanding (MOUs) to be signed in between police services and the Crown to address disclosure requirements related to all criminal cases for all stages, including the bail process. For the past several months, OACP representatives representing a broad range of the membership, have met with MAG officials to develop a framework document (in the form of a draft MOU) with the intent to present the document through the local Crown offices to the respective police service of jurisdiction for their consideration and implementation. The framework document would allow for unique local issues to be incorporated into those local MOUs.

There has been considerable discussion on the particular roles and responsibilities and obligations involved in this matter. There has been considerable discussion on the use of checklists, and the process of redaction. The OACP has also expressed considerable concern regarding the roll out of MAG’s SCOPE solution, particularly for NICHE users, particularly with respect to disclosure practices and the digital exchange of court briefs.

A draft version of the framework document will be tabled at February meeting of the OACP Board of Directors for discussion and approval by the Board, which will be brought back to the MAG-led Special Purpose Working group on Disclosure at the next scheduled meeting on February 23.



OACP Weighs in on Sec. 11 Issue

During a meeting with His Honour Michael Tulloch to discuss reforms to police oversight in Ontario, the OACP was asked to consider a proposed recommendation that would ostensibly transfer the responsibility for the Section 11 review from the Chief of Police to the Independent Police Review Director.

In response to the Justice, the OACP noted that it should be noted that, “Section 61(2) of the *Police Services Act* (PSA) currently requires the OIPRD to refer all policy and service related public complaints to the requisite Chief of Police to be dealt with. We would suggest that this requirement acknowledges the practical reality that the OIPRD does not have a working knowledge of the police service’s procedures and practices and, therefore, is not in a position to conduct a 30-day review of the policies of and services provided by the police service. Combining an OIPRD investigator with a member of professional standards may bridge that knowledge gap to a certain extent. However, we would suggest that this model would be inefficient and would tax the resources of both the OIPRD and professional standards.”

With regard to the conduct component of the Section 11 review, the OACP expressed concern that the proposal would result in a de facto public complaint against officers for every SIU notification and would create a third stream for conduct complaints under Part V of the PSA which may lead to procedural conflicts. Conceivably, a matter that results in a SIU investigation could give rise to a Chief’s complaint, a public complaint and a Section 11 review complaint.

The OACP recommended five specific recommendations that would achieve the desired goal of increased transparency and oversight while maintaining the efficacy of the process. OACP members can contact Joe Couto at jcoutho@oacp.ca for more information.



Welcome Our Newest Placement Student!

The OACP is pleased to welcome our newest placement student, Larissa Alszegi, to the OACP team! Larissa is a 3rd year Justice Studies student at Humber College in Toronto. Members will be hearing a lot more from and about Larissa in the coming months. She will be working closely with Director of Government Relations and Communications Joe Couto on communications and policy issues.

No Brainer: Perpetual Licence Plates for Municipal Police Vehicles, Please

The Ontario Law Enforcement Fleet Sub-Committee (PCPG), which reports to the OACP Co-operative Purchasing group, has been working with the Ministry of Transportation’s (MTO) Licencing Team for more than a year to address the issue of perpetual licence plates, which are currently issued to the OPP, most local Fire Services, and selected municipal police agencies – but have not been authorized to issue all municipal police services. MTO continue to advise that the issue is “under review.” The issue has now been elevated to the OACP Board for action.

We have also been advised of a similar issue with the new Commercial Vehicle Operator’s Registration (CVOR) legislation. Fire and ambulance are exempt, but police are not. It’s likely that the drafters of the legislation never thought police have large vehicles such as prisoner, forensic identification, marine/diver, and tactical trucks, armored and Commander Centre vehicles, and R.I.D.E. (Breath testing) trucks.

Policing Oversight

The OACP has urged Justice Michael Tulloch to make recommendations on police oversight that are “effective and fair” and rejected calls for more layers of oversight since Ontario already have oversight bodies that can meet those objectives.

“We reject any calls for ‘new’ oversight bodies. Instead, we strongly recommend that you consider making our oversight system work better.” said Chief Charles Bordeleau in a letter offering Justice Tulloch detailed recommendations on how to improve oversight in Ontario.

Highlights of the OACP submission include:

- The transparency of Special Investigations Unit (SIU) investigations should be enhanced during the investigation stage to provide the public and involved parties with meaningful updates and the SIU must improve the timeliness of their investigations;
- Any changes to SIU-related legislation must not erode or impair the statutory role of the Chiefs of Police or the OPP Commissioner in maintaining the discipline of their respective police services;
- Office of the Independent Police Review Director (OIPRD) investigations should be subject to the same timelines as matters that are referred to the police services for investigation;
- The OIPRD Director should be required to adhere to the 30-day timeline for reviews under section 71(2) of the *Police Services Act (PSA)* or the section should be amended to require the Director to advise when a review will not be completed within 30 days and provide a timeline as to when it will be completed;
- With the 2009 creation of the OIPRD, the OACP questions whether there is an on-going need for the Ontario Civilian Police Commission (OCPC) to retain its residual investigative functions. The OACP recommended that the role of the OCPC be limited to that of an adjudicative body; and
- The OACP is calling for the repealing of Part V of the *Police Services Act*. The Government of Ontario needs to determine whether Part V ought to be replaced with a new system for police public complaints while internal discipline would continue to be the duty of the Chief or Commissioner subject to the appropriate labour laws, collective agreements, and grievance arbitration.
- The OACP also recommends that the roles and responsibilities of Police Services Boards (PSBs) needs clarity. There should be robust and mandatory training to those appointed to a PSB. The Ministry also requires expanded powers of review and inspection of PSBs.

Serious Questions Remain About New Policing Effectiveness and Modernization Grant

The Ministry of Community Safety and Correctional Services’ (MCSCS) recent changes to its grant programs under the *Strategy for a Safer Ontario* left many municipal officials and police leaders grasping for answers to questions left unaddressed. MCSCS announced that it will “repurpose” funding allocated under the Toronto Anti-Violence Intervention Strategy (TAVIS), Provincial Anti-Violence Intervention Strategy (PAVIS), Community Policing Partnerships (CPP) and Safer Communities - 1,000 Officers Partnership (1,000 Officers) programs to new, transitional Policing Effectiveness and Modernization (PEM) Grant.

On the surface, the main messaging from the Ministry is clear: the PEM Grant will address “risk factors” such as mental health and domestic violence and help reduce reliance on police when it comes to responding to social disorder situations that are non-criminal in nature. However, Chiefs of Police as well as municipal officials quickly raised serious questions about the announcement. For example, please see below 10 questions the Association of Municipalities of Ontario (AMO) has developed about the PEM Grant.

An OACP *All Chiefs* was sent to Chiefs of Police/Deputy Chiefs of Police and the OPP Commissioner/Deputy Commissioners on January 4, 2017 providing a full update on the PEM Grant announcement. If you have any questions about the Grant itself, please contact Silvana Burke, at Silvana.Burke@ontario.ca.

Ten Questions About the PEM Grant

- When will the government be announcing to the public that it has cut a twelve-year-old cost-shared grant which funds approximately 2,000 officers province-wide with six weeks’ notice to the co-funders and employers of those officers?
- What was the total grant funding envelope for all of the grants the Ministry provided in 2014-15 and 2015-16 (excluding Court Security, First Nations and Crime Stoppers Assoc.)?
- What is the historic funding envelope of each grant (TAVIS, PAVIS, CPP, 1,000, and all others)?

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Street Checks: We're Still Protecting Ontarians

The Regulation governing Voluntary Interactions or "Street Checks" came into effect on January 1, 2017 and guess what? Our officers continue to utilize street checks as a tool to keep all Ontarians safe. The Ministry of Community Safety and Correctional Services (MCSCS) has provided information on its website pertaining to the Regulation coming into force (see below the image MCSCS is using to drive people to their website via social media).

The OACP continues to emphasize that our police officers can and will ask individuals to engage in voluntary interactions and that "Street Checks" have not been "prohibited" as some media continue to report. Such media are suggesting that "Street Checks" are a form of "carding". They are not. We encourage all police services to provide accurate information to the citizens they serve.

Changes to policing
are in effect.

ontario.ca/streetchecks

Ten Questions concluded

- What is the historic distribution of those funds to police services or other entities for the past two financial years?
- What communications has the Ministry sent to police services in the last two years regarding grants?
- What is the proposed funding envelope and distribution for 2017-18 and 2018-19 and future years of the PEM grant and the CSWB grant?
- If the new PEM grant is to fund "modernization", then what dollars are funding the provincial share of the old grants dedicated to the "front line"?
- If the new grant dollars are making up for the lost old grant dollars, then what dollars are funding "modernization"? In other words, if the Ministry is winding up old grant programs with a "transitional", "short-term" grant, what happens to the PEM grant's objectives for the long-term?
- What approach to funding or personnel cuts is the Ministry proposing to police service boards and municipalities for 2018 and beyond?
- If a PEM grant applicant is unsuccessful, is there a plan to keep that service whole?

Status of Government Bills of Interest to Law Enforcement

Bill 59 – Putting Consumers First Act (Consumer Protection Statute Law Amendment), 2016 (Hon. M-F Lalonde). Seeks to enhance consumer protection in the following three areas: regulating the home inspection industry; curbing door-to-door contracts for certain, still to be determined goods and services; and reduce the risk to consumers who use alternative financial services such as payday loans. **Standing Committee on Social Policy**

Bill 65 – Safer School Zones Act, 2016 (Hon. S. Del Duca). Amends the *Highway Traffic Act*. Addresses the ability of municipalities to set speed limits within their borders and the use of automated speed enforcement systems and red-light camera systems. **First Reading**

Bill 84 – An Act to amend Various Acts with Respect to Medical Assistance in Dying (Hon. E. Hoskins). Amends various Acts in response to the federal Criminal Code legislation dealing with medical assistance in dying; amends the *Coroners Act*, the *Excellent Care for All Act* and the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act*; seeks to provide more clarity on medical assistance in dying for patients, families, and health care providers. **First Reading**

To access these and any other government or Private Members' Bills, please visit access [here](#).