

**TOWN OF FORT FRANCES
POLICE SERVICES BOARD**

**Minutes
Session 5**

June 1, 2018

The regular Meeting of the Police Services Board was held in the Committee Room June 1, 2018 from 8:00 a.m. - 9:55 a.m.

The following members were present: John McTaggart, Rick Wiedenhoeft, and Roy Avis 8:00 a.m. - 9:30 a.m., John Albanese and A. Hallikas.

Also Present: Insp. N. Schmidt, S/Sgt. D. McLean, Const. R. Caul and L. Holt Secretary.

1. **Call to order:** Chair called meeting to order at 8:02 A.M.
2. **Non-Agenda Items:** - None
3. **Disclosure of Pecuniary Interest:** None identified.
4. **Approval of Agenda:**
25/18 A. Hallikas - R. Wiedenhoeft: That the Police Services Board approve the Agenda as prepared. **CARRIED.**
5. **Approval of Minutes:**
26/18 R. Wiedenhoeft - A. Hallikas: That the Minutes of the Board Meeting being Session No. 4 dated April 27, 2018 having been typed and distributed to the members be approved. **CARRIED.**
6. **Business Arising from Previous Meeting:**
 - i) Staffing Review - moved to In-Camera
7. **New Business:**
 - i) Letter from Township of Baldwin re Bill C-71, referred from P. Briere, By-Law Enforcement Officer, Planning & Development for consideration.

27/18 A. Hallikas - R. Wiedenhoeft: That the Police Services Board table the Letter from the Township of Baldwin - referred from P. Briere to the next meeting after the Board receives more information on Bill C-71. **CARRIED.**
 - ii) Report from J. McTaggart and A. Hallikas - OAPSB 2018 Conference
- Report from A. Hallikas attached to minutes.
- Zone 1 Meeting - Jody Davis, Director Zone 1. Draft By-law from Zone deferred to next meeting; Next Zone Meeting will be held in Thunder Bay in September but hosted by Kenora Police Services Board.
Next OAPSB May 22-25, 2019 in Windsor, Ontario.

28/18 A. Hallikas - R. Wiedenhoeft: That the Police Services Board receive A. Hallikas Report from the OAPSB Conference held May 23-26, 2018. **CARRIED.**

- iii) **Use of Police Facilities during an Election**
- The Police Services Board needs to have a Policy in place. A. Hallikas commented that the Library Board has a policy the Board can refer to and possibly adopt similar.

8. **Inspector N. Schmidt, Detachment Commander - April 2018 OPP Activity Report**

- Designated foot patrol in the downtown - Officers visiting and introducing themselves to businesses
- June 12 - Veterans Lunch (retired officers)

29/18 R. Wiedenhoeft - A. Hallikas: That the Police Services Board receive Insp. N. Schmidt April 2018 OPP Activity Report. **CARRIED.**

9. **Non-Agenda Items:**

10. **Standing Items:**

- i) Speed Signs - Board suggests moving the sign from Kings Highway
- ii) New OPP Building - Construction start 2019

11. **Information/Correspondence Received:**

- i) Letter received from Minister Marie-France Lalonde - New Police Services Act

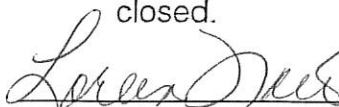
12. **Next Meeting - June 29, 2018.**

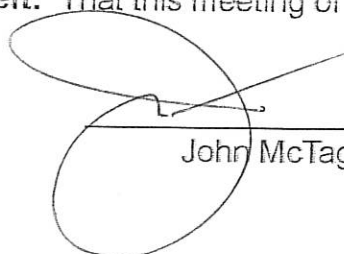
13. **In-Camera: Staffing Review**

30/18 R. Wiedenhoeft - A. Hallikas: That this Police Services Board now meet in-camera in order to address a matter pertaining to personal matters about an identifiable individual, including municipal or local board employees. **CARRIED.**

31/18 J. Albanese - A. Hallikas: That the Police Services Board now come out of in-camera at 9:54 a.m. **CARRIED.**

32/18 A. Hallikas - R. Wiedenhoeft: That this meeting of the Board be now closed. **CARRIED.**


Loreen Holt, Secretary
/elh


John McTaggart, Chair

Report on 2018 OAPSB Spring Conference and AGM

By Andrew Hallikas

The focus of the conference was twofold. Day one was primarily spend on Bill 175, The Safer Ontario Act for OPP Governors. Day two was mostly spend on Bill C45, in the form of a Cannabis Legislation Workshop.

There were also other sessions some of which dovetailed nicely with the above two major, pieces of legislation.

There was an excellent session on Implementing Change. This session dealt with: Fake news and Megatrends in changing communications. Fake news isn't new, but it's newly dangerous. It has been around for years, as far back as the American revolution. Now however, Fake news spreads much quicker, due to cell phones and social media. There is a strong correlation between Fake News and the decline of journalism. Local papers are closing at a record rate and so more and more people get their news from social media which is not reliable. This leads to a decline in trust. The problem for all public organizations including policing is how to build trust. Organizations need to show competence and deliver on any promises that they make. They need to provide an experience to the public that when interacting, they can be trusted to act fairly. They must act fairly, even when the public disagrees with them. The highest level of trust is called "Values Trust". This occurs where you share the underlying beliefs of an organization and will support that organization even during a crisis. Trust = Values + Actions. The values of an organization need to align with its actions. Organizations need to be authentic and realistic. The values of an organization inform its choices. Organizations will always face risks, but values assist in mitigating risk. For policing, the highest risk spaces are: Mental health, Indigenous relations, LGBTQ relations and interactions with people of colour. In order to lead in contested spaces, organizations must bring their values to communication. Trust is earned through relationships. Relationship health must be measured. The public must believe that they can influence the organization. The organization must be good at listening. It must build an architecture of listening. It must have a strategy for listening. When you have listening relationships and trust, risks get smaller and opportunities get larger. Most inventive organizations collaborate. They transparently report to their community. An organization must have a strategy to strengthen relationships that will give it credibility in the community.

Three sessions dealt with public-private Sector partnerships. These were presentations by two private security companies, Gardaworld, and the Canadian Corp of Commissionaires. The third company was Accident Support Services International LTD. All three of these companies offer services that can free up front line police officers, by providing personnel that can do certain jobs with non-sworn employees,

at a much cheaper rate. This does fit in with the theme of the conference in that the implementation of Bill C-45 will be expensive for the OPP, in training and other costs.

Accident Support Services has partnered with police in several jurisdictions, Toronto being one of them. They have set up accident reporting and managing depots. If you have an accident you call 911 and the operator determines, if there is significant injury or if a crime has been committed. If this is not the case then you take your car to an accident centre and they fill out all the forms that the police would normally do, they notify your insurance and they photograph the damage. This frees up police officers to spend time on more serious situations.

Gardaworld and the Canadian Corp of Commissionaires are large Canadian security companies. Gardaworld is a for profit company. Corp of Commissionaires is a not for profit company that employs Canadian Veterans. They pay them a living wage that is significantly above minimum wage. They are already performing work for several police services, primarily in the West.

Bill 175

Policing governance will be extended to 200 more communities. Bill 175 is proclaimed effective Jan 1, 2020. Regulations are still to be written, so much is not clear.

A significant amount of time was spent going over changes to The Police Services Act. I will not discuss all of the changes but will highlight a few. What is clear is that all Police Services Board members need to be educated on these changes. And in fact, in the new bill, there is legislated training for all Police Services Board Members. This is going to cost money.

There is an emphasis on equity in policing for all parts of Ontario including First Nations policing, and that Police Services and Police Service Boards must be representative of the communities they serve. There is a need for sensitivity to the pluralistic, multiracial and multicultural character of Ontario society. This will come up later in mandated training. Our Police Services Board is lacking in this area.

Police Services may enter into agreements with for profit entities to provide the following policing functions: Crime scene analysis, forensic identification, canine tracking, technical collision investigation and reconstruction, breath analysis, physical surveillance, electronic interception, video and photographic surveillance and polygraph and behavioural science. This could result in savings that could be used for my front-line officers. None of this is intended to reduce the number of sworn police officers.

Temporary emergency assistance may be provided to another jurisdiction, but it can also be declined, or stopped at the discretion of the Chief. An invoice can be sent for assistance provided.

There is legislation on OPP Detachment Boards and their duties, detachment commanders and their duties, and setting local policies and local action plans.

Ontario Provincial Police Governance Advisory Councils shall be established

There is Legislation governing agreements with First Nations to provide OPP policing and First Nations OPP Boards.

Every Municipal Council shall prepare and by resolution adopt a community safety and well being plan. The OPP detachment Board shall consider any community safety and well-being plan adopted by a municipality or First Nations that receives policing from the detachment.

Training will be compulsory for members of Police Services Board. A member of a police services board shall within a prescribed period complete prescribed training with respect to the role of a police services board, shall complete the prescribed training with respect to human rights and systemic racism, complete the prescribed training that promotes recognition of and respect for I) the diverse, multiracial and multicultural character of Ontario society and II) the rights and cultures of First Nation, Inuit, and Metis Peoples and complete any other prescribed training.

A member of the police services board who does not complete the training referred to shall not exercise the powers or perform the duties of a board member until the training is complete.

Cannabis Legislation Workshop (Bill C-45)

This workshop along with the workshop on Bill 175 comprised the main part of the conference. The Cannabis workshop was put on by Health Canada, The OPP, LCBO, and Private Sector Partners.

Unfortunately, our workshop was cut short a bit, as the LCBO reps were not able to be there for two days in a row.

Health Canada had a logical and well reasoned approach to legalization. Their perspective was from a public health approach. Their aim was to minimize harm and promote the health of Canadians. Their intent was to shift the discussion from criminalization to harm reduction. Their approach is going to be to provide Cannabis education and awareness and to provide clear consistent evidence-based information on health and safety risk of Cannabis usage. They want to support informed choices. They also wish to engage First Nations, Metis and Inuit in the discussions. There is also a desire to keep organized crime out.

There was information presented on what has been learned from jurisdictions such as Colorado that have already legalized Cannabis. Price has tended to go down. Not a huge effect on organized crime. Not much change in the demographics of people who

chose to use Cannabis. Medical usage has gone down as legalization has proceeded. Overall usage has not increased significantly.

The OPP gave an enforcement perspective. The OPP is concerned that there is both Provincial and Federal legislation, but there are no Federal regulations yet.

I was very impressed with the OPP presentation. They were factual, logical and realistic. They had several concerns based on enforcement and enforcement costs. There will be new offences due to this legislation. One of the most concerning in terms of enforcement is driving under the influence of Cannabis (and other drugs). The technology is not completely there yet for detection. An oral fluids screening device exists, which can detect THC in saliva, but it is not sufficient to provide grounds for a blood test. Training cost for new drug detection officers is expected to be high.

The OPP will need to provide training for 5800 officers. The officers will be required to be trained on the new legislation. As well they will have to undergo a "mindset" change when dealing with users of Cannabis. OPP administration constantly emphasized education. Drug recognition officers will also have to undergo training.

Cannabis growers also presented. Their point was that this is a new industry that has never been there. They also echoed the view of the LCBO that the approach is much like that to the years right after prohibition, when the public, legislators and law enforcement were feeling their way. They wish to be seen as responsible and credible corporate citizens.

Judging from the questions asked and in many cases the lack of answers, I would say that a lot of work in terms of education is required on this issue.