



# COMMUNITY SAFETY VS. ROLE OF POLICING –

UNSM FALL CONFERENCE NOVEMBER 6, 2013

PRESENTED BY: MARK PHILLIPS, CAO TOWN OF  
KENTVILLE

TOM MACEWAN, CAO COUNTY OF KINGS

# WHY ARE YOU HERE TODAY?

To talk about policing. We are all somewhere between .....

A. Satisfied



B. Heightened Awareness / Concern



C. Looking for action



D. Panic Mode




# UNSM FALL CONFERENCE

## Community Safety vs. Role of Policing - Mark Phillips, CAO, Town of Kentville and Tom MacEwan, CAO, County of Kings

### The sales pitch!

Town policing and RCMP costs are escalating at alarming rates. Municipalities are expected to pay increasing costs without a clear provincial definition of minimum policing standards. Municipalities can utilize alternative community safety officers to reduce policing costs while maintaining a high level of community safety. The key is to differentiate between criminal and non-criminal activity within your municipality. While police are paid primarily to deal with criminal activity, municipalities can utilize other means to address non-criminal activity such as property crime (unsightly premises), noise complaints, animal control, and alcohol related incidents. Examples of these types of positions include bylaw enforcement officers, animal control officer, building and fire inspectors, special constables, private security firms, and volunteer community watch programs. This presentation will focus on how municipalities can utilize these types of safety officers to save money while still maintaining a high level of community safety.

# HEADLINERS / DELIVERABLES OF SESSION

- Costs are escalating .....
  - Minimum policing standards .....
  - Utilize alternatives .....
  - Community Safety .....
  - Community Safety Officers .....
  - Criminal and Non-Criminal Activities .....
  - Municipalities can utilize other means .....
  - Save money .....
  - Maintain Community Safety .....
- 

# COMMUNITY SAFETY

## Definitions

**Community** - a group of people living in the same place or having a particular characteristic in common.

**Safety** - the condition of being protected from or unlikely to cause danger, risk, or injury.

- Provided by the Oxford Dictionary



# COMMUNITY SAFETY

Federal Level – Public Safety Canada

Our mandate is to keep Canadians safe from a range of risks such as natural disasters, crime and terrorism.

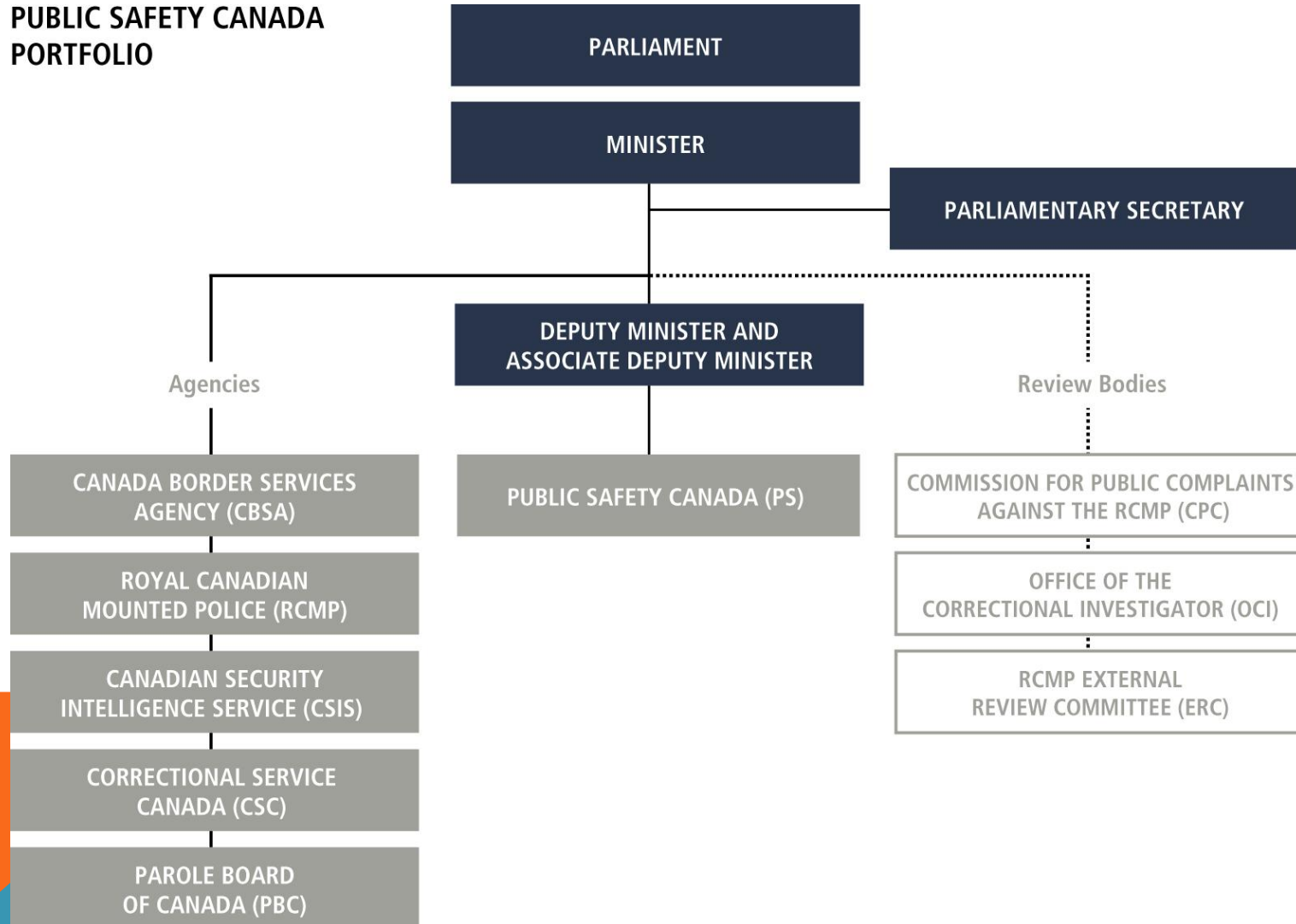
Public Safety Canada works with five agencies and three review bodies, united in a single portfolio and all reporting to the same minister and deputy minister.

We also work with other levels of government, first responders, community groups, the private sector and other nations, on national security, border strategies, countering crime and emergency management issues and other safety and security initiatives, such as the National Information Exchange Model.

Canada 

# COMMUNITY SAFETY

**PUBLIC SAFETY CANADA  
PORTFOLIO**



# COMMUNITY SAFETY

## Provincial Level - Department of Justice

### Services

- Correctional Services
- Court Services
- Court Transcribers and Certifications
- EMO
- Information Access & Privacy
- Legal Services
- Policing Services
- Public Safety
- Summary Offense Tickets
- Victim Services



# COMMUNITY SAFETY

## Provincial Level - Department of Justice


### Programs

- Domestic Violence Court
- Family Law Information Centre
- Maintenance Enforcement
- Mental Health Court
- Personal Directives
- Private Security & Special Constables
- Provincial Firearms
- Restorative Justice
- Rewards for Unsolved Crimes
- Self-Represented Litigants

# COMMUNITY SAFETY

Municipal Level – Town of Kentville

## Protective Services

- Police Protection – Administration, crime investigation, prevention and protection, training, police infrastructure, fleet and other
  - Law Enforcement - Transfer to province ; corrections and prosecutions
  - Fire Protection -
  - Emergency Measures – EMO, animal control, building inspection, fire inspection and by-law enforcement
- 

# NOVA SCOTIA POLICE ACT

Municipal Policing - Responsibility for Policing in Municipality

## “WHAT YOU MUST DO!”

35

- (1) Every municipality is responsible for the policing of the maintenance of law and order in the municipality and for providing and maintaining an adequate, efficient and effective police department at its expense in accordance with its needs.
- (2) In providing an adequate, efficient and effective police department for the purpose of subsection (1), a municipality is responsible for providing all the necessary infrastructure and administration.

# NOVA SCOTIA POLICE ACT

## Municipal Policing - Responsibility for Policing in Municipality

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(3) For the purpose of subsection (1), the service provided by a police department shall include

- a) Crime protection
- b) Law enforcement
- c) Assistance to victims of crime
- d) Emergency and enhanced services; and
- e) Public order maintenance. 2004, c. 31, s. 35.

# NOVA SCOTIA POLICE ACT

## Municipal Policing – Methods for discharge of responsibility

36 (1) The obligation of a municipality to provide policing services pursuant to Section 35 may be discharged by

- a) The establishment of a municipal police department pursuant to this Act;
- b) Entering into an agreement with the province, the Government of Canada or another municipality for the use or employment of an established police department or any portion of an established police department (*Typically RCMP*);
- c) Entering into an agreement with another municipality pursuant to section 84 or 85 ; or (*Amalgamation of Police Departments*)
- d) Any other means approved by the Minister

# NOVA SCOTIA POLICE ACT

## Municipal Policing – Composition of municipal police department

37 (1) A municipal police department shall consist of a chief officer and such other members, special constables, by-law enforcement officers and civilian employees as the council, after consultation with the board, may from time to time determine.

# NOVA SCOTIA POLICING STANDARDS

The Police Act serves as the Policy

The Policing Standards serve as the operating procedures.

The Standards have impacts on costs and service delivery.

- 43 Chapters of the Standards
  - 1. Roles and Responsibilities .....
  - 10. Personnel Allocation ....
  - 18. Training ....
  - 23. Criminal Investigation....
  - 26. Crime Prevention ....
  - 30. Internal Investigations ....
  - 38. Prisoner Transport ....

# QUEBEC POLICE ACT – COMPARISON

## The Six Levels of Police Service

Municipal police forces must provide a certain level of services depending on the population served or the geographic location. The Sûreté du Québec, which plays an additional role, provides higher level services to those offered by municipal police forces, including level 6 services.

Police forces activities are divided into four categories: policing, investigations, emergency measures and support services. The complexity of these activities increases according to service level of the police body. For example, a police body of level 1 can control a peaceful crowd whereas police bodies those of service levels 5 and 6 will have to control crowds showing high risk of agitation, uncontrolled behavior or riot. Every level of service includes, in addition, the services listed at the lower levels.



# QUEBEC POLICE ACT – COMPARISON

70. The territory of a local municipality must be under the jurisdiction of a police force.

A municipal police force must provide, in the territory under its jurisdiction,

(1) level 1 services, if the population to be served is less than 100,000 inhabitants;

(2) level 2 services, if the population to be served is 100,000 or more and not more than 249,999 inhabitants;

(3) level 3 services, if the population to be served is 250,000 or more and not more than 499,999 inhabitants;

(4) level 4 services, if the population to be served is 500,000 or more and not more than 999,999 inhabitants; or

(5) level 5 services, if the population to be served is 1,000,000 inhabitants or more.



# HOW DID WE GET TO THIS DISCUSSION POINT ?

## A TIPPING POINT !

- **Economics of Policing Summit**
- “It took place on January 16 and 17 , 2013 in Ottawa. The summit included 30 speakers from Canada, the United States, the United Kingdom, and New Zealand, as well as participants representing the policing community and other stakeholders in Canada. “
- “The agenda for the summit was developed in cooperation with all governments and the three national policing associations in Canada. It was built around three pillars for reform: one, efficiencies within police services; two, new models of community safety; and three, efficiencies within the justice system.”


# SUMMIT SUMMARY

MR. MARK POTTER (DIRECTOR GENERAL, POLICING POLICY  
DIRECTORATE, LAW ENFORCEMENT AND POLICING BRANCH, DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY AND EMERGENCY  
PREPAREDNESS)

- In his welcoming address at the summit, Minister Toews made a number of key points. The minister referred, for example, to “a shift in public expectations”, and noted the following:
  - “A decade ago, the average Canadian readily accepted, almost without question, steady increases in police budgets.”
  - “Today, however, there are increasing calls to demonstrate the value of the investments that all governments make in public services, including policing.”
  - “And because policing performance measures are not well-developed, widely applied, or reported to the public, there is little clarity as to the efficiency and effectiveness of police spending.“

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- “In concluding, the minister stated that police services face a couple of options: they can do nothing, and may eventually be faced with having to make cuts or significantly reduce the growth rate of police spending depending on the fiscal situation in their jurisdiction, or they can be proactive, get ahead of the curve, and have greater flexibility in designing and implementing both incremental and meaningful structural reforms in order to better serve Canadians.”
  - The UK and New Zealand have experienced cuts and reform.
  - The US has too experienced cuts and are engaged in the process.
  - Canada has not yet experienced the same level of reform as others.
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# SUMMIT ON THE ECONOMICS OF POLICING

## 3 Pillars

1. Pillar #1 - Efficiencies Within Police Services
2. Pillar #2 - New Models of Community Safety
3. Pillar #3 - Efficiencies Within The Justice Systems

# PILLAR #1

## - EFFICIENCIES WITHIN POLICE SERVICES

- In terms of efficiencies within police services, these areas include strengthened civilianization, police service efficiency reviews, sharing and adoption of best practices, improved measurement and reporting, and enhanced research capacity and coordination.

Sara Thorton, Chief Constable, Thames Valley Police Service, UK.

- “Cut the budget but not the service.” “Not the front line.. front line can change”
- “Reputation, Pride and Confidence must be maintained in time of fiscal restraint.”

Bob Paulson, RCMP Commissionaire

- "We need a method to measure police productivity". He spoke of the untouchable attitude that exists with policing.
- “Finding the Right Balance: Civilianization, Privatization and Tiered Policing”

# PILLAR #1

## - EFFICIENCIES WITHIN POLICE SERVICES

Jim Bueermann, President, Police Foundation, Washington DC

- “Other services are taking priorities... Transportation, recreation, economic development etc....”
- “Service levels can change”. “Sorry we don't do that anymore”.
- “ The solution to the problem is not found at the same level at which it was created” – Albert Einstein

Mike Cunningham, Chief Constable, Staffordshire, UK

- "The platform of public spending is burning".

Tom Stomatakis, President of Canada Police Association

- "Police officers are a good deal"



# PILLAR #2 - NEW MODELS OF COMMUNITY SAFETY

- Reform could include cataloguing and validating new community safety models and identifying and advancing policing priorities for justice reform. Clearly progress requires system-wide approaches. “Movie : “Moneyball”


Graham Farrell, Senior Research Fellow, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, BC

- Finding the Right Balance: Civilization, Privatization and Tiered Policing

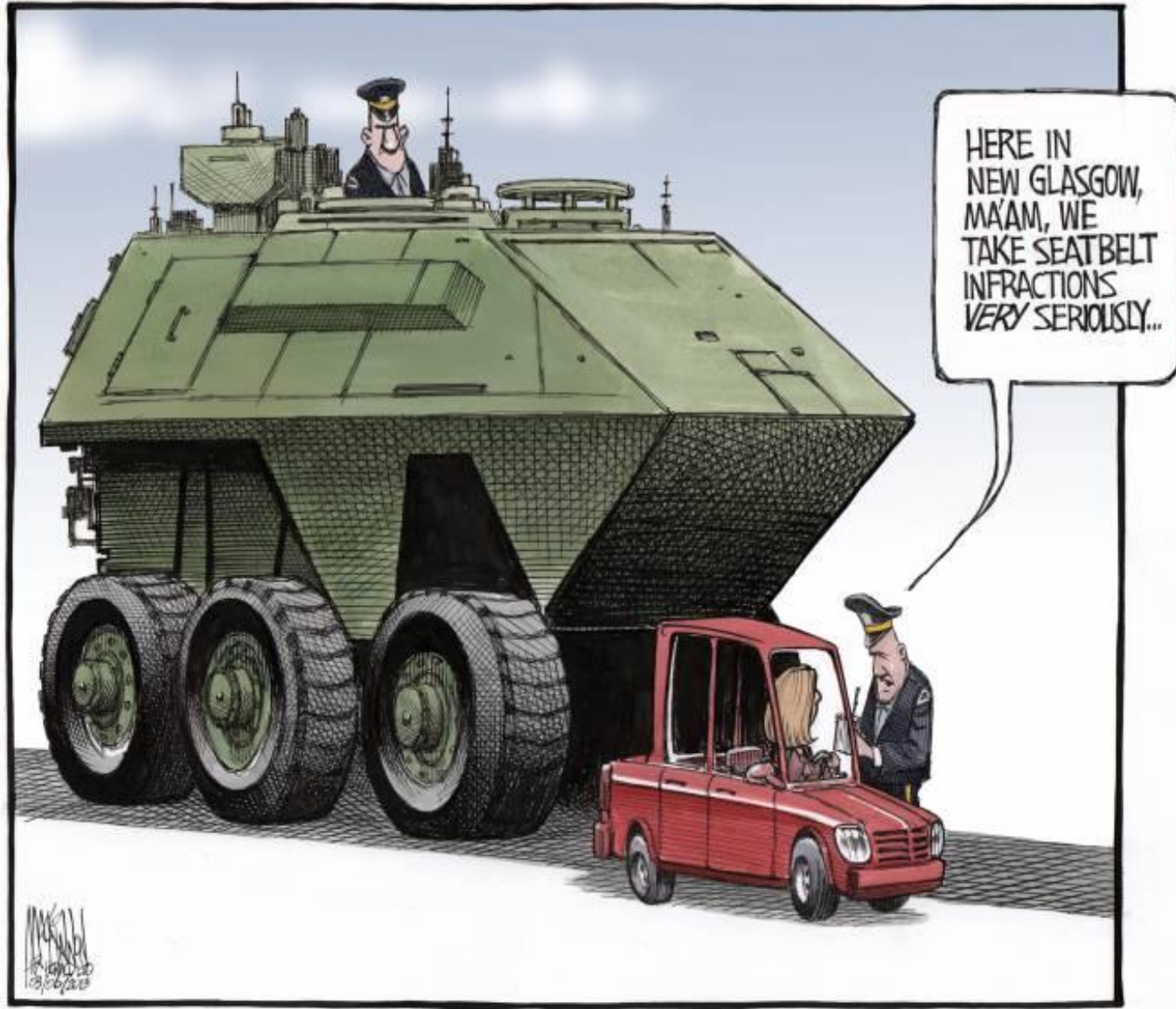


# PILLAR #2 – NEW MODELS OF COMMUNITY SAFETY

Reasons for drop in crime:

- Lead free gasoline
  - Abortion
  - Imprisonment
  - Police Strategy
  - Policing numbers
  - Demographics (societal changes... smart phones, webcams, silver-surfers, etc..)
  - Illegal drug markets
  - Improved economy
  - Gun control (concealment)
  - Security hypothesis (vehicle theft.... Better car security..)
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# PILLAR #2 - NEW MODELS OF COMMUNITY SAFETY (THE RIGHT TOOL FOR THE RIGHT JOB!)



# PILLAR #3 - EFFICIENCIES WITHIN THE JUSTICE SYSTEMS

- There are numerous examples of cases in which, as a result of procedural and other requirements that flow from the justice system, costs, time, and complexity are imposed on police services, ultimately increasing costs.

# BEYOND THE SUMMIT

## Public Safety Canada

- **Index of Policing Initiatives**
- As part of federal, provincial and territorial Ministers' commitment to improve the sharing of information, governments and police services have worked together in compiling a database of innovative initiatives and approaches that contribute to police efficiency and effectiveness while helping keep communities safe. The result is the Index of Policing Initiatives, an evergreen, online search engine and the first police information-sharing tool of its kind in Canada.
- <http://www.publicsafety.gc.ca/cnt/cntrng-crm/plcng/cnmcs-plcng/ndx/srch-eng.aspx> **Go to site and search for Economics of Policing**

# NS DEPT. OF JUSTICE – UPDATE

The standards review committee is officially known as the "Policing Standards Committee" and membership is comprised of:

- Rep from RCMP
  - Rep from Nova Scotia Association of Chiefs of Police
  - Rep from Halifax Regional Police
  - Rep from Cape Breton Regional Police
  - Rep from Nova Scotia Association of Police Governance
  - Reps from RCMP Advisory Boards
  - Staff from DOJ
- 

# NS DEPT. OF JUSTICE – UPDATE

The other committee will be known as the Joint Public Safety Committee.

This committee is still in the process of being formed.

- Reps from municipalities with their own police force
- Reps from municipalities policed by the RCMP
- Appropriate staff from DOJ

# MUNICIPAL LEVEL DISCUSSIONS

- CAO Policing Forum, Kentville Nova Scotia – March 7, 2013 (25 CAOs in attendance)
  - CAO / CEO Forum, Truro Nova Scotia – April 18, 2013
  - Nova Scotia Chiefs of Police Association
  - Nova Scotia Association of Police Boards
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# THINGS TO LOOK AT / PENDING CHANGE

## Gather your resources

Nova Scotia Police Act

Nova Scotia Policing Standards

Municipal Policing Resources

Other

## Statistical Reports

Criminal and Non-Criminal Stats

Call Nature and volume (property related, parking, noise, alcohol, criminal, security....

## DOJ Staff

Fred Sanford, Director of Policing Services

Bob Purcell, Executive Director of Public Safety



# THINGS TO LOOK AT / PENDING CHANGE

## Opportunities for :

- Privatization
  - Collaboration
  - Integration
- 
- Challenge the Status Quo!!



# SPECIAL CONSTABLE DISCUSSION



**Tom MacEwan, CAO**  
County of Kings