



Working together with our community

Norfolk County Police Services Board Agenda

The Corporation of Norfolk County

9:00 a.m.
June 23, 2021
Electronic Meeting

	Page
1. Call to Order	
2. Disclosure of Pecuniary Interest	
3. Ceremonial Activities	
4. Presentations/Deputations	
A) Niel Unwin, Chair of the Board of Directors for Crime Stoppers of Haldimand & Norfolk, and Aimee Bernardo, Coordinator of Crime Stoppers of Haldimand & Norfolk Re: Crime Stoppers Update	
5. Approval/Correction of Police Services Board Meeting Minutes	
A) Norfolk County Police Services Board – May 19, 2021	3
6. Business Arising from the Minutes	
7. Correspondence	
A) Orval Slack Re: Illegal Cannabis Cultivation – Norfolk County	6
B) Ontario Provincial Police Operational Statistics and Highlights – May 2021	12
8. Reports/Discussion Items/Action Items	
A) Information Memo: Aren Plante, Committee Coordinator Re: 2021 Calendar of Meetings	30

B)	Detachment Commander Performance Evaluation	32
C)	Bursaries for Retired Community Policing Constables Verbal Update (George Santos)	
D)	Ontario Association of Police Service Board Conference (George Santos)	
E)	Ontario Association of Police Services Boards Zone 4 Meeting Update (George Santos)	46
F)	Norfolk County Ontario Provincial Police Detachment Action Plan 2020-2022 (Inspector Scott)	110
G)	Body-Worn Cameras Verbal Update (Inspector Scott)	
H)	Communication to the Ministry of the Solicitor General on the Composition of Police Services Board	130

9. Other Business

10. Question Period

11. Closed Session

12. Next Meeting

- A) September 22, 2021

13. Adjournment

Contact Information

Aren Plante, Committee Coordinator

Aren.plante@norfolkcounty.ca





Working together with our community

**Police Services Board
Information Package**
The Corporation of Norfolk County

May 19, 2021

Present: Chair Dennis Travale, Vice Chair George Santos, Staff Sgt. Fashing, Insp. Scott, Mayor Kristal Chopp, Willy Van Heugten, Kim Huffman

Also Present: Jacob Robinson, Lee Fulford, Det. Sgt. Jeff Brazeau, Staff Sgt. Scott Wade

Call to Order (Item 1)

Disclosure of Pecuniary Interest (Item 2)

Ceremonial Activities (Item 3)

Presentations/Deputations (Item 4)

Approval/Correction of Police Services Board Meeting Minutes (Item 5)

A) Norfolk County Police Services Board – April 28, 2021

The Norfolk County Police Services Board Meeting Minutes of April 28, 2021, having been circulated and no errors or omissions noted, were declared as adopted.

Business Arising From The Minutes (Item 6)

Correspondence (Item 7)

A) COVID and the Quarantine Act Impact on OPP Time

B) Resources for PD13

C) Canadian Border Services Agency
RE: COVID - Compliance and Enforcement (Attached)

D) Shelley Darlington
Re: Recoverable Service Contract (Attached)

E) Peter Black
Re: Thank You (Attached)

All items received as communication.

Reports/Discussion Items/Action Items (Item 8)

F) OPP May Statistics (if available)

Interim Detachment Commander Rob Scott provided the OPP Monthly Report for May 2021 and responded to questions from the Board. The report and questions included, but were not limited to: speeding, focused patrols, and impaired driving.

Closed Session (Item 9)

Pursuant to Section 35 (a) and (b) of the Police Services Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. P. 15, as amended, as subject matter involving public security, may be disclosed and, having regard to the circumstances, the desirability of avoiding their disclosure in the public interest outweighs the desirability of adhering to the principle that proceedings be open to the public.

(Van Huegten /Santos) THAT the PSB reconvene in Open Session at 10:10am.
Carried.

Adjournment (Item 10) – 10:11 a.m.

(Van Huegten/Santos) THAT the Police Services Board adjourn at 10:11 a.m.
Carried.

Next meeting - June 23 at 9 a.m.

Contact Information

Jacob Robinson, Acting PSB Secretary

Jacob.Robinson@norfolkcounty.ca



04 Jun 21

Mr. Travale and Police Service Board Members

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

RE: Illegal Cannabis Cultivation – Norfolk County

First let me thank you Mr. Travale for responding to our letter dated 28 May 21. I would also like to say that on behalf of Deb France, Daphne Schuyler and myself we appreciate your time and service to the residents of Norfolk County. However, I feel compelled to comment on a few points that were noted in your letter.

1/ Discussion at Ontario Association of Police Services Boards – PSBs not being able to give direction to our police service. (Page # 2 1st par)

This is not a new issue and no one in the community expects this board to step outside of what it is legally permitted by legislation. However, there is a distinct difference as how this board approaches issues such as approaching council with respect to False Alarm Bylaws, traffic calming issues in communities, school bus safety in Norfolk VS illegal cannabis cultivation in Norfolk County.

The Norfolk Police Services Board describes its primary function is to determine priorities and objectives for the police service within the community.

2/ “Strategic Plan for Policing in Norfolk are prime examples where prime objectives and priorities are provided to our Chief of Police.” (Page 2 Par 3)

Is illegal cannabis cultivation in Norfolk County a priority for the Norfolk County Police Services Board? Considering the size and scope of this issue in Norfolk and virtually no action taken by the police service in Norfolk suggest it is not a priority. I have not read where the board has made Illegal Cultivation in Norfolk a priority.

You suggest “prime objectives and priorities have been provided to the Chief of Police. The board now waits for the imminent presentation.” I wish to remind members of the board the issue of illegal cannabis cultivation has not just recently raised its ugly head. It has been in existent for more than 4 yrs.

How long are the residents of Norfolk required to wait before the Chief of Police recognizes illegal cannabis cultivation is an issue? How long do the residents of Norfolk wait for the Chief of Police and the Police Services Board to make this issue a priority?

Why did the Chief of Police not recognize illegal cannabis cultivation as a major problem? Illegal cannabis cultivation equals GUNS–GANGS–METH and ORGANIZED CRIME!

This has been recognized by other police services in Ontario. Why was illegal cannabis cultivation not recognized as a problem in Norfolk County? Why are the residents of Norfolk required to wait four years and counting before the local police service (OPP) and the Police Services Board recognize illegal cannabis is a big problem in Norfolk?

The residents of Norfolk have been telling elected officials, members of the police service (OPP) and yes members of the Police Services Board that illegal cultivation is a big problem in Norfolk! Why are the residents of Norfolk required to wait for the members of the Police Services Board and the OPP to make this issue a priority?

To date the local police have not adequately addressed the issue of illegal cannabis cultivation in Norfolk. Putting on paper that illegal cannabis cultivation is **now** a priority of the local police chief will not give the residents much comfort based on this police service record in addressing this issue. It will require action! Action speaks much louder than words!

2/ “I understand the frustration many people have with government process and the bureaucracy involved”(page 2 Par 4)

I wish to verify for the members of the Police Services Board that yes members of the community are frustrated with the usual government bureaucracy. However, that is a separate issue than what the residents of Norfolk are experiencing in Norfolk County at the municipal level.

Members of the community, myself included, have attempted to discuss with members of Norfolk Council the issue of illegal cannabis cultivation and how it impacts the residents specifically but also the community at large only for some members of council not to acknowledge the emails or phone calls left for them.

This cannot be excused away with the term government bureaucracy!

Members of the community have attempted to have conversations with members of the local OPP however have given up in total disgust because of the lack of interest displayed by the officers. In some cases the residents have been discouraged to call the police if the issue was illegal cannabis.

This cannot be excused away with the term government bureaucracy!

I was told by a commissioned officer that there was no difference having an illegal cannabis grow-op in the neighbourhood than a convenience store. (Jan 11/20 1:45 PM)

This cannot be excused away with the term government bureaucracy!

As a resident of Norfolk County, I placed a call to the Simcoe OPP and asked to speak with someone in command staff to discuss the issue of illegal cannabis in Norfolk County. I was told there was no one in the office to speak with regarding this issue. A request was made for someone in command staff to return my call. I provided my phone number and email address. This phone call was placed on 29 Jan 21 10:18 am. I am still waiting to be contacted by a member of the command staff!

This cannot be excused away with the term government bureaucracy!

3/ On Oct 13/20 members of the community presented to Norfolk Council details of the 5 point plan that York Regional Police and the municipality implemented which has proven to be very efficient and effective in addressing the illegal cannabis issue in the York Region. No action was taken by Norfolk Council or any individual councillor for nearly 9 months!

This cannot be excused away with the term government bureaucracy!

4/ On 24 Feb /21 members of the community gave a second deputation to the NPSB requesting assistance from the board. On Mar 16/21 Councillor Kim Huffman requested a staff report regarding the 5 point plan to be available to members of Council on May 11/21. The issue of the 5 point plan was not put on the agenda for the May 11/ 21 council meeting.

Is this delay because of government bureaucracy or just a delay tactic?

5/ (Identify and verify information received from residents.)

“ Complaints must NOT be general in nature – such as perceived proliferation of illegal growing marijuana (we all see it being grown but have NO information relative to its status (legal or illegal) but must contain actionable evidence or “illegal” growing, and / or breaches of the fire code/regulations, Building Code or other local actionable Bylaw violations.” (Page 2 Par 6)

Respectfully, I disagree with this statement and your position with respect to the 5 point plan.

If police were to apply the same standard that you are applying to the issue of a citizen reporting illegal cannabis cultivation to other criminal offences i.e. Impaired Driving, the following scenario would occur before a citizen could call police to report a suspected incident of impaired driving.

A citizen observes a vehicle being operated on a highway and the vehicle is wandering across the center line and travels onto the shoulder of the road. The citizen would be required to complete a vehicle stop, approach the driver and determine that it was not a case of a sleepy driver or a medical condition being the cause of the driver's actions. The citizen would be required to determine:

A/ Does the driver have an odour of an alcoholic beverage on his breath?

B/ Are the drivers eyes bloodshot?

C/ Is the driver unsteady on his feet?

D/ Does the driver have slurred speech?

Once the citizen has satisfied himself the above noted evidence exists, the citizen would now be satisfied his complaint is not general in nature and the offence of impaired operation of a motor vehicle has actually occurred.

The citizen **now has a complaint that is more than general in nature**. The citizen now has **actionable evidence of an illegal criminal** offence of impaired driving. The citizen can now place a call to the local police to report an incident of impaired driving!

This obviously is not required by the police and they merely ask that if anyone observes a person operating a vehicle who they suspect their ability is impaired, the citizen is encouraged to call the police.

When attempting to address the issue of illegal cannabis cultivation you require something much different and demanding from the citizen. **Complaints must NOT be general in nature, such as perceived proliferation of illegal growing of marijuana – but must contain actionable evidence of “illegal” growing, and / or breaches of Fire Code Regulations, Building Code or other actionable Bylaw violations. (P2 Par 6)**

Mr. Travale, what you are suggesting requires a citizen to investigate how many plants are being grown, whether the numbers of plants exceed the parameters of the license issue by Health Canada permit(s) for that specific site, and whether any breaches of the Fire code, Building Code or Bylaw have occurred. Once that is established then the citizen is permitted to file a complaint with Police or Norfolk County.

The question begs to be asked, why does Norfolk County pay staff in the Bylaw, Fire, Building and Police departments if the citizens are required to complete the investigative duties of those working in these departments?

The question begs to be asked when addressing the issue of illegal cannabis cultivation in Norfolk why require residents to prove an offence has occurred before they are permitted (encouraged) to call the police. Is this intended to ensure that if and when a 5 point plan is put in place in Norfolk it is guaranteed to fail?

I am aware that this next area of discussion is not the responsibility of the Police Services Board, however, I wish to enlighten PSB members. Residents in the past have encouraged members of Norfolk Council to require individuals wishing to construct “Hoop Green Houses” to obtain a permit from Norfolk County. This would permit Norfolk

County an opportunity to provide oversight of what structures are being built in the county. This would be the first step in establishing whether the structures are being built in accordance to relevant Bylaws, Building Code and Fire regulations. At the present time Norfolk County provides NO oversight to the construction of hooped greenhouses.

Currently, Norfolk requires a person to obtain a Permit should he wish to burn a pile of brush, however, that same individual can build acres of hoop greenhouses, and Norfolk County has no interest in whether there are any breaches of Bylaw, Building or Fire regulations when these structures are being built.

Norfolk County has a better idea as to who is burning brush piles than those individuals who are building acres of hoop greenhouses!

My neighbour built a new deck on his house during the summer of 2019 and was visited on three occasions by a building inspector during the project. Norfolk County provided great oversight for the building of a deck. Norfolk County at the same time completely ignores someone who is building acres of hoop green houses!

The County must ensure current bylaws are adequate to ensure the implementation of a 5 point plan is effective and efficient. Keeping in mind this is currently being done in other municipalities. All that is required is for Norfolk County to ensure that adequate bylaws are in place and the appropriate steps are implemented.

Please be assured that members of the community have had many conversations with representatives from other municipalities regarding the issue of illegal cannabis cultivation in Ontario. When we look at the steps taken by other municipalities you will not convince me and members of our community that elected officials and the local police service in Norfolk County have taken any meaningful steps to address illegal cannabis cultivation.

We all recognize the Cannabis Act authored and implemented by the Federal Government is flawed. We recognize that the Ontario Provincial Government has shown no interest in helping local municipalities in addressing the problems that illegal cannabis cultivation has caused communities across Ontario.

We also recognize what other police services in Ontario are doing to address the issue of illegal cannabis cultivation. These police services are working with the same Criminal Code, Cannabis Act, and Evidence Act as the local police service are required to utilize in Norfolk County

We recognize that the Cannabis Act has created challenges for the police services when addressing the issue of illegal cannabis cultivation, however, based on the examples previously listed we are satisfied illegal cannabis cultivation has NOT and is NOT a priority for members of Norfolk County Council and the local police service.

Based on the examples I have provided to you everyone will have to agree there is much work to be done in Norfolk County. Work that has already been undertaken in other municipalities!

Respectfully

Orval Slack



NORFOLK COUNTY POLICE SERVICES BOARD

“Working In Partnership With the Communities We Serve”

Robert Scott

Inspector

Interim Detachment Commander

Ontario Provincial Police, Norfolk County Detachment

Telephone/Téléphone: (519) 426-3434
Facsimile/Télécopieur: (519) 426-2294

File number/Référence: 614 10

16 June 2021

Norfolk County
Police Services Board
50 Colborne Street South
SIMCOE, Ontario
N3Y 4N5

Attention: Mr. Dennis Travale, Chairperson

The following are specific items and issues that were requested by the Ontario Provincial Police to report to the police services board.

OPEN PORTION

OPERATIONAL STATISTICS AND HIGHLIGHTS 2021

May 2021

OVERTIME

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Overtime allotment per the contract	\$453,911.00	\$423,114.00
Dollars spent to date (estimate)	\$114,297.76	\$ 98,939.95
Percentage spent	25.18%	23.38%

AUXILIARY POLICING

Auxiliary policing hours for the month of May – 130 (administration and training only due to Covid 19 restrictions)

TRIBUTES

- None

CORRESPONDENCE

- Norfolk County O.P.P. – Crime Stoppers Report for May 2021.

This concludes the May submission of the operational activities from the Norfolk County detachment of the Ontario Provincial Police.

Robert Scott
Inspector
Detachment Commander
Norfolk County Detachment

/ld

CRIME STOPPERS



HALDIMAND & NORFOLK

Summary of Activities – May 2021

Tip Activity

- There have been 273 anonymous tips received this year. (not including update calls (approx. 90/month) or admin calls (u/k)).

Statistics

Arrests
Narcotics Seized
Property Recovered
Charges Laid

Since Inception

2,186
\$45,110,084
\$5,705,620
6,538

Student Crime Stoppers

- Board will be funding a tribute, anticipating the installation of a memorial bench in Hagersville in memory of Calgary Police Sgt. Andrew Harnett who was killed in the line of duty on Dec. 31, 2020. Andrew was a member of Hagersville Secondary School Student Crime Stoppers program and was the 2001 recipient of the Region Crime Stoppers award.

Promotions/Presentations/Meetings

- From April 1 to May 30, 2021, Crime Stoppers of Haldimand & Norfolk is offering a special reward of \$1,000.00 for anonymous tip information that leads to arrests/charges against traffickers of Fentanyl operating within Norfolk and Haldimand Counties, as well as a reward of \$500-\$1,000.00 for tips that result in significant seizures of Fentanyl/derivatives.
- Participated in/presented to/met with/gave promotional items to: Waterford Library

Media Relations

- Conducted our usual media relations throughout the month (Crime of the Week, etc.).
- Continued writing script for East Link Cable / 92.9 The Grand re partnerships featuring unsolved crimes for Haldimand and Norfolk.

Fundraising

- Rain barrel fundraiser was a success, raised over \$1600.00
- The annual Protect your Identity document shredding events are scheduled for August 21-Staples Plaza-Simcoe- June 12-Caledonia Community Centre and Sept. 11-Erie Mutual, Dunnville.
- The Board is planning to hold the annual golf tournament in August 12 at Cayuga Golf Course, subject to COVID restrictions

Provincially/Nationally / Internationally

- Crime Stoppers continues to partner with Ministry of Finance regarding illicit tobacco
- Crime Stoppers continues to partner with Ministry of Natural Resources & Forestry regarding illegal dumping on Crown land as well as poaching/illegal hunting.
- Crime Stoppers has partnered with RCMP, OPP and local Police Services with jurisdiction over Pearson International Airport to intake anonymous tip information on crimes within the airport i.e.: smuggling, human trafficking

Other

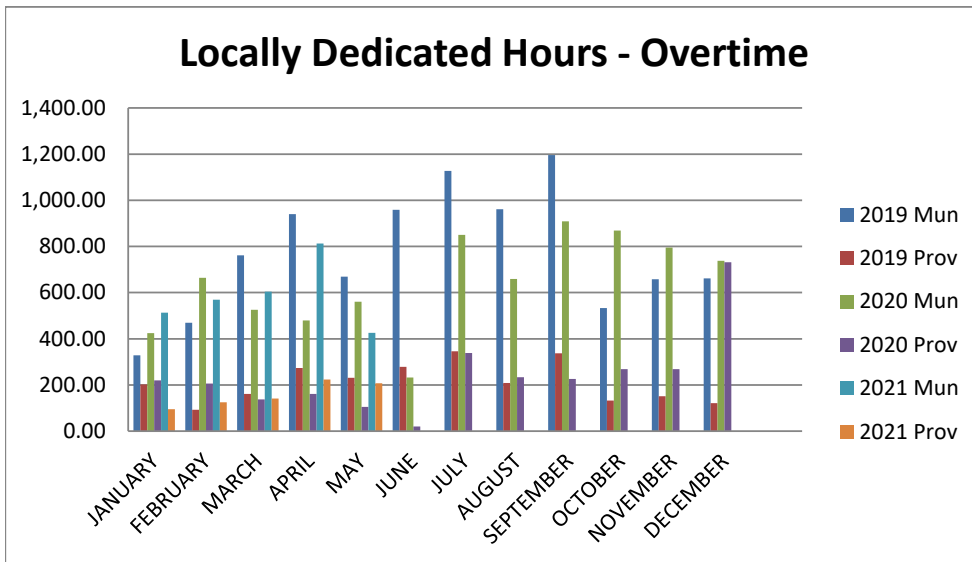
- Board actively seeking new board members.
- Chairperson Neil Unwin continues to serve as the President of Haldimand and Norfolk.

cc: Inspector Varga, Inspector Carter, Inspector Scott

Norfolk County O.P.P.

LOCALLY DEDICATED HOURS - OVERTIME

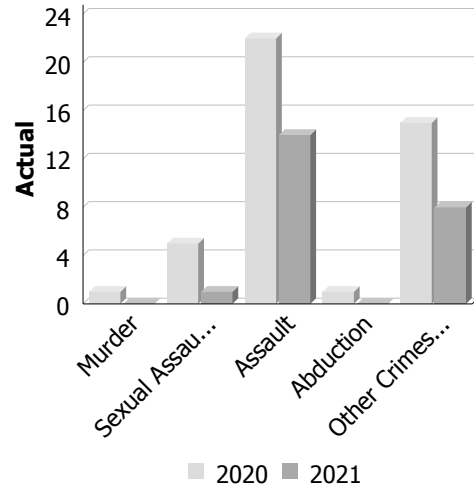
Month	2019 Mun	2019 Prov	2020 Mun	2020 Prov	2021 Mun	2021 Prov
JANUARY	328.88	202.13	424.86	219.50	513.63	94.88
FEBRUARY	469.13	92.13	664.00	205.50	569.50	125.50
MARCH	761.63	161.37	525.00	138.00	603.75	141.50
APRIL	940.25	273.00	479.38	160.86	812.38	223.88
MAY	669.75	231.00	560.63	104.63	426.25	207.38
JUNE	958.88	277.88	232.50	20.63		
JULY	1,126.86	346.38	850.50	338.25		
AUGUST	961.00	209.00	658.63	233.38		
SEPTEMBER	1196.125	337.63	908.25	225.86		
OCTOBER	532.75	133.00	868.25	268.50		
NOVEMBER	657.63	150.63	794.63	268.63		
DECEMBER	662.25	121.00	737.25	731.64		
TOTAL	9,265.135	2,535.145	7,703.875	2,915.370	2,925.500	793.125



**Police Services Board Report for Norfolk County
Records Management System
May - 2021**

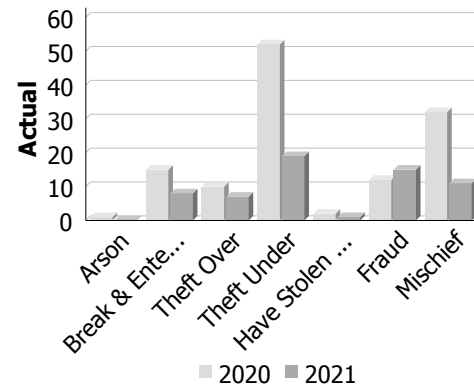
Violent Crime

Actual	May			Year to Date - May		
	2020	2021	% Change	2020	2021	% Change
Murder	1	0	-100.0%	1	1	0.0%
Other Offences Causing Death	0	0	--	0	0	--
Attempted Murder	0	0	--	0	0	--
Sexual Assault	5	1	-80.0%	21	16	-23.8%
Assault	22	14	-36.4%	106	94	-11.3%
Abduction	1	0	-100.0%	2	1	-50.0%
Robbery	0	0	--	1	4	300.0%
Other Crimes Against a Person	15	8	-46.7%	39	46	17.9%
Total	44	23	-47.7%	170	162	-4.7%



Property Crime

Actual	May			Year to Date - May		
	2020	2021	% Change	2020	2021	% Change
Arson	1	0	-100.0%	2	0	-100.0%
Break & Enter	15	8	-46.7%	72	40	-44.4%
Theft Over	10	7	-30.0%	78	33	-57.7%
Theft Under	52	19	-63.5%	282	141	-50.0%
Have Stolen Goods	2	1	-50.0%	6	7	16.7%
Fraud	12	15	25.0%	92	87	-5.4%
Mischief	32	11	-65.6%	112	76	-32.1%
Total	124	61	-50.8%	644	384	-40.4%



Drug Crime

Detachment: 60 - NORFOLK COUNTY

Location code(s): 6000 - NORFOLK COUNTY, 6001 - NORFOLK COUNTY (Simcoe (MI)) (Inactive), 6011 - NORFOLK COUNTY (Norfolk (MI)) (Inactive), 6021 - HALDIMAND-NORFOLK (Cayuga (MI)) (Inactive)

Area code(s): (blank), 0, 2 - Marine, 6010a, 1065, 6003, 6254 - Charlotteville, 6255 - Delhi, 6256 - Delhi Special Event, 6257 - Turkey Point, 6258 - Windham, 6260 - Port Dover, 6261 - Port Dover Special Event, 6262 - Townsend, 6264 - Waterford, 6265 - Woodhouse, 6268 - Simcoe, 6270 - Courtland, 6271 - Houghton, 6272 - Langton, 6273 - Middleton, 6274 - North Walsingham, 6275 - Port Rowan, 6276 - South Walsingham, 6292 - Norfolk Mall, 6293 - Long Point, 6306 - Lynn Valley Trail, 6307 - Waterford Heritage Trail, 6321, 6508, 6904 - Turkey Point Provincial Point, 6912 - Long Point Provincial Park, 6930 - Hwy 24, 6931, 6934 - Hwy 3, 6945 - Hwy 6, 6254 - Charlotteville (Old Association), 6260 - Port Dover (Old Association), 6268 - Simcoe (Old Association), 0, 6263 - Walpole (Old Association)

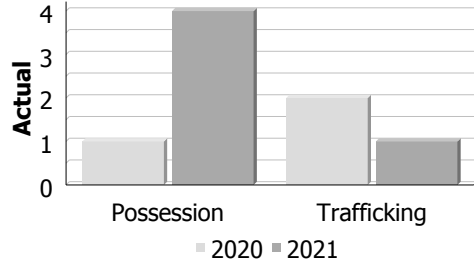
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2021/06/12

Report Generated by:
Clark, Paul

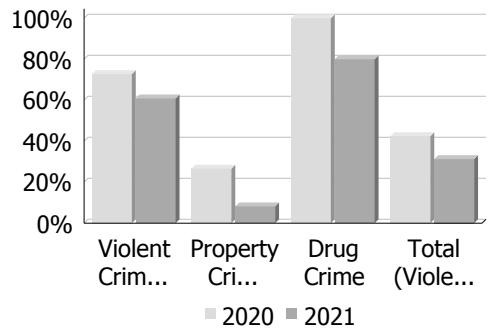
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**Police Services Board Report for Norfolk County
Records Management System
May - 2021**

Actual	May			Year to Date - May		
	2020	2021	% Change	2020	2021	% Change
Possession	1	4	300.0%	12	9	-25.0%
Trafficking	2	1	-50.0%	14	8	-42.9%
Importation and Production	0	0	--	0	0	--
Total	3	5	66.7%	26	17	-34.6%



Clearance Rate						
Clearance Rate	May			Year to Date - May		
	2020	2021	Difference	2020	2021	Difference
Violent Crime	72.7%	60.9%	-11.9%	71.2%	68.5%	-2.7%
Property Crime	26.6%	8.2%	-18.4%	18.8%	21.1%	2.3%
Drug Crime	100.0%	80.0%	-20.0%	69.2%	88.2%	19.0%
Total (Violent, Property & Drug)	42.5%	31.2%	-11.2%	33.9%	41.0%	7.1%



Data contained within this report is dynamic in nature and numbers will change over time as the Ontario Provincial Police continue to investigate and solve crime.

Data Utilized

- Major Crimes
- Niche RMS All Offence Level Business Intelligence Cube

Detachment: 60 - NORFOLK COUNTY

Location code(s): 6000 - NORFOLK COUNTY, 6001 - NORFOLK COUNTY (Simcoe (MI)) (Inactive), 6011 - NORFOLK COUNTY (Norfolk (MI)) (Inactive), 6021 - HALDIMAND-NORFOLK (Cayuga (MI)) (Inactive)

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Data source date:

2021/06/12

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Clark, Paul

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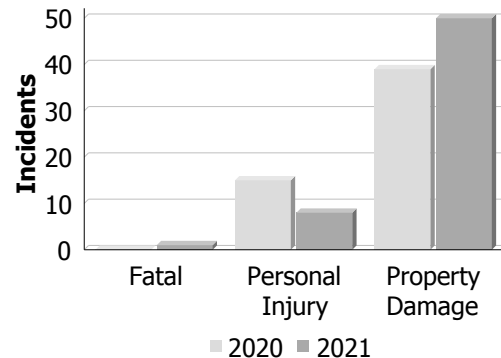
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**Police Services Board Report for Norfolk County
Collision Reporting System
May - 2021**

Motor Vehicle Collisions by Type

Incidents	May			Year to Date - May		
	2020	2021	% Change	2020	2021	% Change
Fatal	0	1	--	0	2	--
Personal Injury	15	8	-46.7%	50	39	-22.0%
Property Damage	39	50	28.2%	244	260	6.6%
Total	54	59	9.3%	294	301	2.4%



Fatalities in Detachment Area

Incidents		May			Year to Date - May		
		2020	2021	% Change	2020	2021	% Change
Motor Vehicle Collision	Fatal Incidents	0	1	--	0	2	--
	Alcohol Related	0	0	--	0	0	--
Off-Road Vehicle	Fatal Incidents	0	0	--	0	0	--
	Alcohol Related	0	0	--	0	0	--
Motorized Snow Vehicle	Fatal Incidents	0	0	--	0	0	--
	Alcohol Related	0	0	--	0	0	--

Persons Killed	May			Year to Date - May		
	2020	2021	% Change	2020	2021	% Change
Motor Vehicle Collision	0	1	--	0	2	--
Off-Road Vehicle	0	0	--	0	0	--
Motorized Snow Vehicle	0	0	--	0	0	--

Detachment: 60 - NORFOLK COUNTY

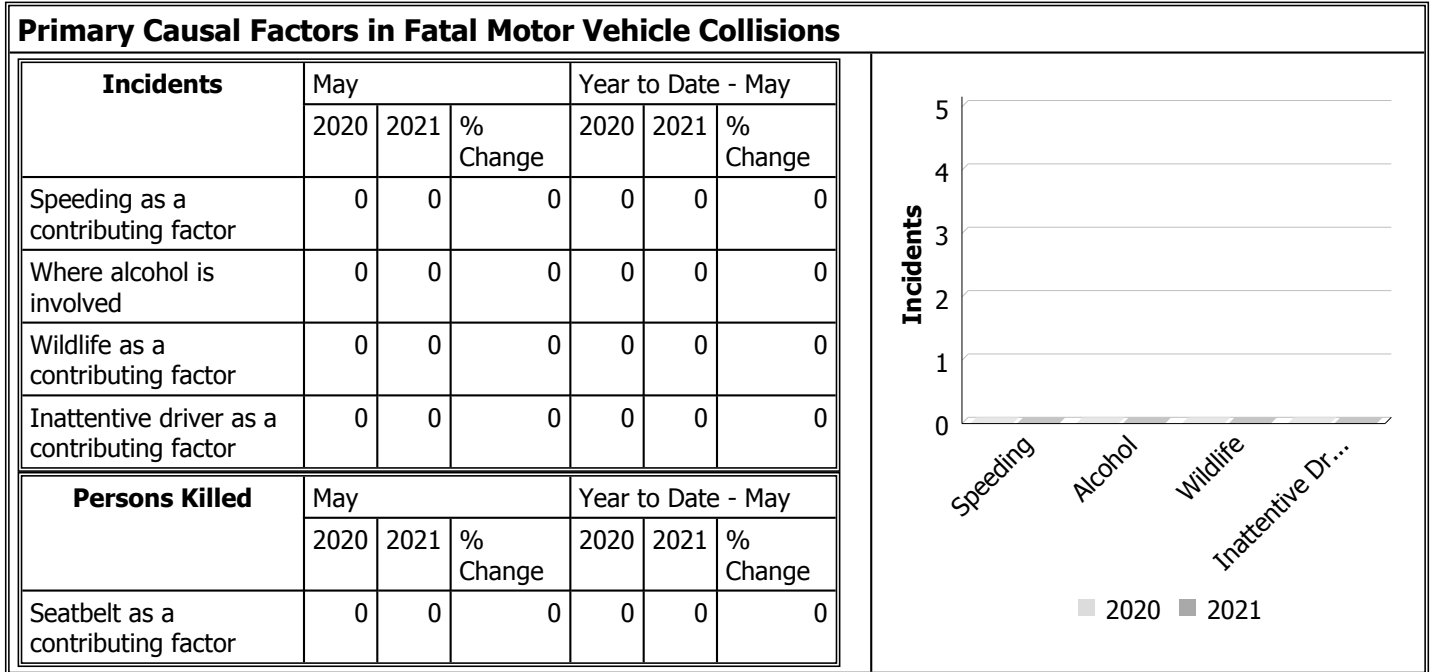
Location code(s): 6000-NORFOLK COUNTY, 6001-NORFOLK COUNTY (Simcoe (MI)), 6010-NORFOLK COUNTY (Norfolk), 6011-NORFOLK COUNTY (Norfolk (MI)), 6020-CAYUGA, 6021-HALDIMAND-NORFOLK (Cayuga (MI)), 6070-NEW CREDIT FIRST NATION

Data source date:
2021/06/13

Report Generated by:
Clark, Paul

Report Generated on:
Jun 15, 2021 8:00:56 AM
PP-CSC-Operational Planning-4300

**Police Services Board Report for Norfolk County
Collision Reporting System
May - 2021**



Data Utilized

- SQL online application reporting system – OPP CRS 2.3.09
- Collision Reporting System Business Intelligence Cube

Detachment: 60 - NORFOLK COUNTY

Location code(s): 6000-NORFOLK COUNTY, 6001-NORFOLK COUNTY (Simcoe (MI)), 6010-NORFOLK COUNTY (Norfolk), 6011-NORFOLK COUNTY (Norfolk (MI)), 6020-CAYUGA, 6021-HALDIMAND-NORFOLK (Cayuga (MI)), 6070-NEW CREDIT FIRST NATION

Data source date:
2021/06/13

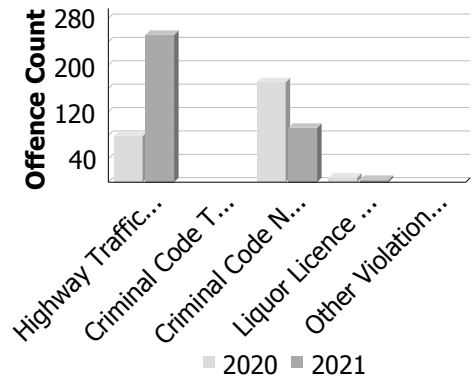
Report Generated by:
Clark, Paul

Report Generated on:
Jun 15, 2021 8:00:56 AM
PP-CSC-Operational Planning-4300

**Police Services Board Report for Norfolk County
Integrated Court Offence Network
April - 2021**

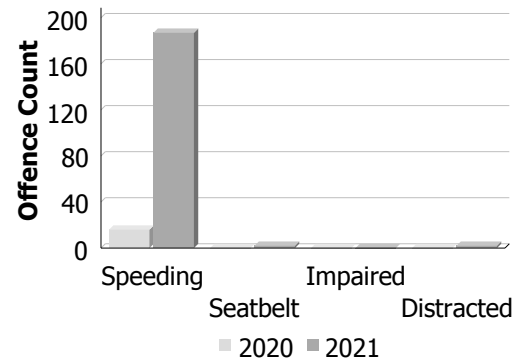
Criminal Code and Provincial Statute Charges Laid

Offence Count	April			Year to Date - April		
	2020	2021	% Change	2020	2021	% Change
Highway Traffic Act	79	252	219.0%	935	833	-10.9%
Criminal Code Traffic	--	--	--	--	--	--
CCC Non-Traffic	--	--	--	--	--	--
Liquor Licence Act	8	4	-50.0%	28	15	-46.4%
Other Violations	--	--	--	--	--	--



Traffic Related Charges

Offence Count	April			Year to Date - April		
	2020	2021	% Change	2020	2021	% Change
Speeding	16	187	1,068.8%	552	621	12.5%
Seatbelt	0	2	--	2	4	100.0%
Impaired	10	3	-70.0%	53	60	13.2%
Distracted	0	2	--	3	4	33.3%



Integrated Court Offence Network data is updated on a monthly basis: Data could be as much as a month and a half behind.

Data Utilized

- Ministry of Attorney General, Integrated Court Offence Network
- Integrated Court Offence Network Charge Business Intelligence Cube

Please Note:

Due to recent system changes in how the courts are interacting with the OPP (specifically via 'E-Intake'), our ability to accurately present counts of Criminal Code charges from our ICON data feed has been impacted.

As a result, all Criminal Code Charges which we normally display in the ICON PSB report have been removed.

We are actively working on an solution to re-capture the correct data from alternate sources.

Detachment: 60 - NORFOLK COUNTY

Location code(s): 6000 - NORFOLK COUNTY, 6010 - NORFOLK COUNTY (Norfolk) (Inactive)

Data source date:
May 11, 2021 10:49:39 AM

Report Generated by:
Clark, Paul

Report Generated on:
Jun 15, 2021 8:01:53 AM
PP-CSC-Operational Planning-4300

Ontario Provincial Police

Paul CLARK, Provincial Constable #13713

Norfolk County Detachment

2021/06/15

POLICE SERVICES BOARD ANALYTICAL REPORT

MAY 2021

BOARD MONITORED ISSUES

RIDE

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
RIDE	14	17	19	12	15								77
Seatbelt	8	2	9	9	4								32
Total	22	19	28	21	19								109

LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES

Criminal Code and Provincial Statutes (**SEE NOTE BELOW**)

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
HTA	150	135	296	252									833
CC Traffic	-	-	-	-									-
CC Non-Traffic	-	-	-	-									-
LLA	5	1	5	4									15
Other	18	52	69	57									196
Total	173	188	370	313									1044

Traffic Related Charges

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Speeding	105	94	235	187									621
Seatbelt	0	1	1	2									4
Impaired	18	14	25	3									60
Distracted	1	1	0	2									4
Total	124	110	261	194									689

*****Charges are at least a month behind and will likely change in each report*****

D/L Suspensions

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
ADLS (8881)	9	7	13	3	8								40
3 Day (Warn Range)	0	2	2	1	3								8
7 Day (Warn Range)	0	0	0	0	0								0
30 day (Warn Range)	0	0	0	0	0								0
Novice Driver	0	0	0	0	0								0
7 Day (Racing)	1	0	2	2	1								6
Total	10	9	17	6	12								54

BY-LAW INCIDENTS

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Master	1	1	0	2	0								4
Noise	1	0	0	1	2								4
Dogs	2	0	1	0	2								5
Firearms	0	0	0	0	0								0
Other	4	6	5	3	4								22
Fireworks	0	0	0	0	1								1
Traffic	1	6	1	2	1								11
Total	9	13	7	8	10								47

ALARMS

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Alarm General	0	0	0	0	0								0
Alarm - Holdup	0	0	0	0	0								0
Alarm -Others	0	0	0	0	0								0
False Alarm - Warning Issued	0	0	0	0	0								0
False Alarm- Accidental Trip	0	0	0	1	0								1
False Alarm- Malfunction	0	0	0	0	0								0
False Holdup Alarm-Accidental Trip	2	3	2	7	2								16
False Holdup Alarm- Malfunction	0	0	0	0	0								0
False Alarm – Others	26	43	30	41	36								176
False Alarm - Cancelled	0	0	0	0	0								0
Total	28	46	32	49	38								193

911 CALLS

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Non Specified	26	30	40	53	6								155
Misdial	1	0	0	7	0								8
Dropped	13	9	8	16	10								56
Total	40	39	48	76	16								219

****Due to recent system changes in how the courts are interacting with the OPP (specifically via 'E-Intake'), our ability to accurately present counts of Criminal Code charges has been impacted.**

As a result, all Criminal Code Charges which are normally displayed in this report have been removed.

We are actively working on an solution to re-capture the correct data from alternate sources.**

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT INITIATIVES

Focused Patrols

CRIME – OPEN

Title: Crime – COVID 19 Foot Patrol

Address: Norfolk County

Duration: 6 July 2020 – 31 May 2021

Focused Patrol Efforts:

This Focused Patrol occurrence has been generated in regards to foot patrols re: COVID-19.

Results:

Current results indicate that 19 officers have dedicated 1033.75 hrs to this patrol.

Title: Crime – Unwanted Activity

Address: 175 Robinson St, Simcoe

Duration: 3 June 2021 – 30 June 2021

Focused Patrol Efforts:

This Focused Patrol occurrence has been generated in regards to unwanted activity resulting from a trailer parked on the old Trademark Warehousing property.

Results:

On June 8 2021 the trailer was involved in a fire. The location will continue to be monitored for the duration of the focused patrol.

CRIME – CLOSED

Title: Crime – Cottage Patrol

Address: Norfolk County

Duration: 5 January 2021 – 1 May 2021

Focused Patrol Efforts:

This Focused Patrol occurrence has been generated in regards to mischief and break and enter events to seasonal cottages and trailers.

Results:

As a result of this focused patrol, 22 officers have dedicated 278.25 hrs to this patrol. There were no reported events to any cottages, trailers, or marinas.

TRAFFIC – OPEN

Title: West Region Collision Reduction Plan

Address: Hwy 24

Duration: 15 March 2021 – 31 December 2021

Focused Patrol Efforts:

This Focused Patrol occurrence has been generated in regards to the West region Collision Reduction Strategy. Norfolk detachment and WR Highway Safety will focus on the big 4 and collision reduction.

Results:

Title: West Region Collision Reduction Plan

Address: Hwy 3

Duration: 15 March 2021 – 31 December 2021

Focused Patrol Efforts:

This Focused Patrol occurrence has been generated in regards to the West region Collision Reduction Strategy. Norfolk detachment and WR Highway Safety will focus on the big 4 and collision reduction.

Results:

Title: West Region Collision Reduction Plan

Address: Hwy 59

Duration: 15 March 2021 – 31 December 2021

Focused Patrol Efforts:

This Focused Patrol occurrence has been generated in regards to the West region Collision Reduction Strategy. Norfolk detachment and WR Highway Safety will focus on the big 4 and collision reduction.

Results:

Title: West Region Collision Reduction Plan

Address: Brantford Rd

Duration: 15 March 2021 – 31 December 2021

Focused Patrol Efforts:

This Focused Patrol occurrence has been generated in regards to the West region Collision Reduction Strategy. Norfolk detachment and WR Highway Safety will focus on the big 4 and collision reduction.

Results:

Title: Port Dover Traffic Concerns

Address: Port Dover

Duration: 15 April 2021 – 10 September 2021

Focused Patrol Efforts:

This Focused Patrol occurrence has been generated in regards to complaints of increased summer traffic to and from Port Dover. There is an increase in concerns for all traffic related violations along the common routes including speeding, stunt driving, excessive noise along with other traffic violations.

Results:

Current results indicate that 2 officers have dedicated 5.5 hrs to this patrol resulting in 1 charges.

TRAFFIC – CLOSED

Title: ERT ATV Patrol

Address: Long Point / St Williams ATV Patrols (ERT members only)

Duration: 24 March 2021 – 31 May 2021

Focused Patrol Efforts:

This Focused Patrol occurrence has been generated in regards to complaints of ATV/off road vehicles within Long Point Provincial Park and St Williams Conservation Reserve.

Results:

As a result of this focused patrol, 3 officers dedicated 24 hrs. A total of 7 charges were laid along with 16 warnings.

SPEED SPY STUDIES

<u>OCC #</u>	<u>YEAR</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>PROBLEM</u>	<u>FOCUSED PATROL</u>

SPEED WATCH SIGN

<u>OCC #</u>	<u>YEAR</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
RM21054375	2021	10 May 2021	Teeterville Rd, Teeterville
RM21058551	2021	17 May 2021	Nixon Rd
	2021	June	Old Highway 24 (Bloomsburg)
	2021	June	Cedar St, Simcoe

CSO Activity YTD

Subject	Activity Type					Totals
	Presentation	Meeting	Event	School Visit (non-program)	Other	
Abuse Issues/Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0
Addictions	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bicycle Safety	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cannabis Related - Education	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cannabis Related - Engagement	0	0	0	0	0	0
Career Fair	0	0	0	0	0	0
Community Event	0	0	1	0	0	1
Community Policing Committee	0	0	0	0	0	0
Community Watch	0	0	0	0	0	0
DARE	0	0	0	0	0	0
Detachment Tour	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fair	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fraud/Scams	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lock it or Lose it	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not Applicable/NA	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not Specified	0	0	0	0	0	0
Off road vehicle safety	0	0	0	0	0	0
On-line safety	0	0	0	0	0	0
Opioid Related - Education	0	0	0	0	0	0
Opioid Related - Engagement	0	0	0	0	0	0
OPP KIDS	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other (please describe)	0	1	1	0	0	2
Personal safety	0	8	0	0	0	8
Police Services Board	0	0	0	0	0	0
Safe Schools	0	0	0	0	0	0
School Board	0	0	0	0	0	0
School Bus Safety	0	0	0	0	0	0
Situation Table	0	2	0	0	0	2
Traffic safety	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water safety	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	0	11	2	0	0	13

DATA extracted from the CSO Activity Summary report on NICHE

PD 13 ACTIVITY

No events to report.

Memo

To: Chair and Members of the Police Services Board
From: Aren Plante, M.P.A., Committee Coordinator
Date: June 23, 2021
Re: Police Services Board Calendar of Meetings

To assist the Chair and Members of the Police Services Board in planning for upcoming Police Services Board meetings, staff have prepared a list of proposed dates and times for the remaining meetings of the Police Services Board for the 2021 calendar year. Previously, the Members of the Police Services Board determined that the Police Services Board would meet on a bimonthly basis with a break in July and August.

If the Chair or Members of the Police Services Board desire to make changes to the draft calendar of meetings attached to this memo, requests can be submitted to the Committee Clerk at the June 23, 2021 Police Services Board meeting. Once the Police Services Board approves the dates and times, the Committee Clerk will send out a calendar invite and Microsoft Teams link.

For questions and concerns regarding this memo please contact the Committee Coordinator by e-mailing Aren.plante@norfolkcounty.ca or by calling 519-426-5870 ext. 1261.

Recommended Motion

Approve the proposed dates and times of the remaining meetings of the Police Services Board for the 2021 calendar year.

Respectfully submitted,

Aren Plante, M.P.A.
Committee Coordinator

Corporation of Norfolk County
Clerks and Bylaw Department
Draft Police Services Board Meetings Dates and Times

2021

September

Wednesday September 22, 2021 – Police Services Board at 9:00 AM

October

No meeting unless called by Chair or requested by majority of Members

November

Wednesday November 24, 2021 – Police Services Board at 9:00 AM

December

No meeting unless called by Chair or requested by majority of Members

2022

January

Wednesday January 26, 2021 – Police Services Board at 9:00 AM



February 2012

Thoughts on Executive Performance Evaluation

There are two fundamental approaches to monitoring performance of Police Chiefs & OPP Detachment Commanders: (1) competency-based evaluation, and (2) results-based evaluation.

1. In the first approach, **competency-based evaluations**, the police services board assesses the Chief's competencies as demonstrated by the Chief throughout the evaluation period. This approach is used within some police services for evaluating members other than the Chief. It is also typically used during the Chief hiring process, when boards are looking for demonstrated competencies as a means of evaluating candidates.

You can access the Police Sector Council's inventory of competencies for Constable to Chief at: <http://www.policouncil.ca/pages/iskill1.html>comprises . OACP also has a competency model for Chiefs.

2. In the second approach, **results-based evaluation**, the police services board views the performance of the Chief and the performance of the police service as synonymous. Accordingly, the Chief's performance evaluation speaks only of the organizational results achieved (or not) throughout the reporting period, as compared to expectations spelled out in policy and the business plan. This system was jointly developed by the OAPSB and the OPP, and is currently in use by all section 10 police services boards and their Detachment Commanders.

The forms are located at:

http://oapSB.ca/members/resources/detachment_commander_evaluation_system/
[user name: members, password: collaborate09].

It should be noted that, compared to competencies, **results** are:

- Much easier to observe and articulate,
- Easier to measure,
- More objective, and less subjective or open to bias,
- Do not require extensive training or experience to effectively assess,
- More transparent to all, and
- Easier to reach consensus among board members and the chief regarding performance.

It is also possible to use a hybrid system of competencies and organizational performance, which is the case among several large police services.

OAPSB staff recommends that boards:

- Use the first approach, **competency-based evaluation**, for selecting (hiring), executives, and
- Use the second, **results-based evaluation**, for monitoring and annually evaluating executive performance.



Regardless of which system is used, factors central to the success of any performance monitoring and evaluation system include:

- ▶ Setting measurable goals prior to the start of the evaluation period – what are the specific organizational results (rather than efforts) that are sought, and what are the limitations on how those results may be achieved (e.g. must be legal, ethical, within budget, in accordance with relative priorities, etc.)
- ▶ Establishing metrics (how results will be measured)
- ▶ Creating an action plan (the Chief’s job)
- ▶ Set periodic follow-up meetings (e.g. status reports at Board meetings throughout the year)
- ▶ Debrief – formal meeting of the entire Board and the Chief, with a record (in-camera minutes) of the meeting and the Board’s overall finding.

Fred Kaustinen
Executive Director OAPSB

The Ontario Association of Police Services Boards (OAPSB) Protocol for “Detachment Commander Performance Monitoring and Feedback” for Section 10 Police Services Boards

Overview to Performance Monitoring Guidelines

Section 10 of the Police Services Act (PSA) sets out the relationship between the detachment commander (Detachment Commander) and the police services board (PSB) including:

- 10(9)(a) provides that the PSB shall: “*participate in the selection of the detachment commander of the detachment assigned to the municipality or municipalities.*”
- 10(9)(b) sets out that the PSB shall: “*generally determine objectives and priorities for the police services, after consultation with the detachment commander or his or her designate*”.
- 10(9)(c) provides that the PSB shall: “*establish, after consultation with the detachment commander or his or her designate, any local policies with respect to police services (but the board or joint board shall not establish provincial policies of the Ontario Provincial Police with respect to police services).*”

The monitoring role of the PSB is articulated in 10(9)(d) of the PSA where the PSB shall: “*monitor the performance of the detachment commander*”.

The monitoring role is expanded in 10(9)(e) where the board shall: “*receive regular reports from the detachment commander or his or her designate on disclosures and decisions made under section 49 (secondary activities)*”; and 10(9)(f) where the board shall: “*review the detachment commander’s administration of the complaint system under Part V and receive regular reports from the detachment commander or his or her designate on his or her administration of the complaints system*”.

Monitoring the performance of the Detachment Commander should be directly linked to the parameters set out in the legislation, and specifically to how the Detachment Commander interacts with the PSB with respect to these roles and responsibilities, enabling the PSB and the Detachment Commander to be effective and responsive to the needs of the municipality.

As an employee of the Ontario Provincial Police (OPP) and the Ontario Public Service a performance evaluation is completed annually by the Detachment Commander’s supervisor, generally the Regional Commander (Regional Commander).

These guidelines are designed to assist Boards on how to provide their input into the performance evaluation process of the OPP. A structured performance monitoring system provides an opportunity for the Board and Detachment Commander to review or clarify the goals, objectives and measures of the Detachment Commander as set out in the Detachment Business Plan, his/her local OPP service responsibilities under the terms of the contract, to advocate for the resources necessary to meet those objectives and to provide feedback to the Regional Commander to support the OPP's performance evaluation of the Detachment Commander.

The Board must be prepared to establish in consultation with the Detachment Commander business plan goals that clearly articulate performance expectations which realistically reflect the policing duties of the municipality, responsibilities and challenges of the Detachment Commander with respect to the community. The resources necessary to meet these performance criteria must be supported by the Board. Regular, performance-based feedback to the Detachment Commander, and annual feedback to the Regional Commander, is integral to such a monitoring role.

The Detachment Commander is responsible for effectively working with the Board to develop the goals and objectives of the Detachment Business Plan, regarding the established performance parameters, for alerting the Board when obstacles arise which impede achieving established commitments, and for providing explanations if the mutually agreed upon commitments are not met.

A process to provide feedback should be a positive and constructive human resource tool. The overall aim of the board's input into the OPP's performance management system should be directly linked to commitments contained in the Detachment's Business Plan.

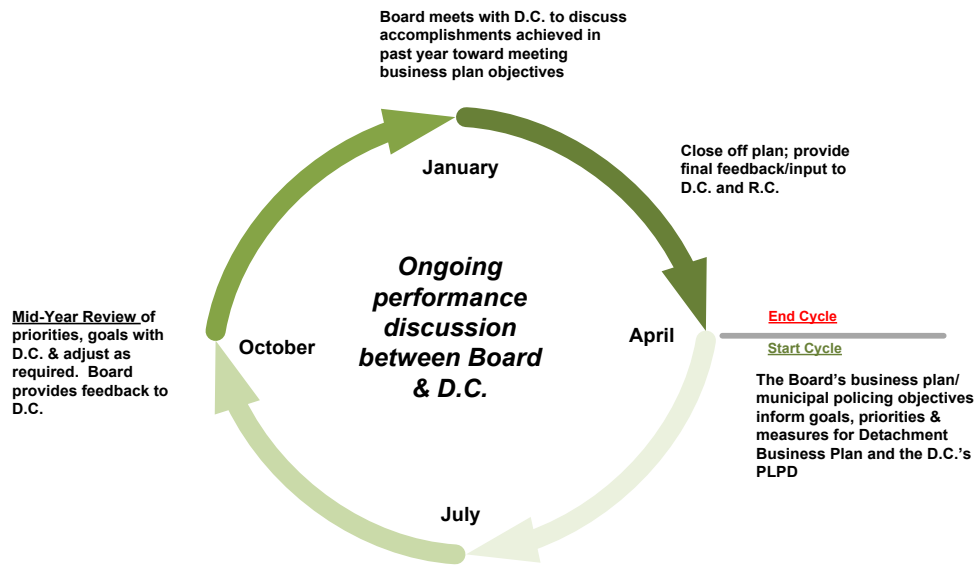
It is critically important that the performance monitoring responsibility of the Board be accomplished through regular and frequent monitoring and discussion of service delivery expectations and achievements.

The policy statement, protocol and performance monitoring form are designed to assist Section 10 Boards in this important role. Boards may adopt this complete package or adapt it to suit local circumstances. Boards interested in reading more about performance monitoring before embarking on this important process may visit the OAPSB web site under resources for a companion document called Best Practices in Performance Monitoring.

Attached to this overview is a schematic of the performance monitoring cycle to aid Board's in their planning for performance monitoring of the DC.



The Performance Monitoring Cycle



Sample Policy Statement

The Anytown Police Services Board ('the Board') recognizes that monitoring the Detachment Commander is an important governance responsibility and the Board is committed to supporting the Detachment Commander in achieving public safety objectives.

Performance monitoring and feedback is integral to the Board's business planning process. The Board's three-year Business Plan shall be used to establish goals and objectives outlined in the Detachment Business Plan. Detachment Business Plan commitments are then captured in the individual performance commitments for the Detachment Commander, who operationalizes the strategic goals.

The Board is committed to supporting the performance management process of the OPP that inspires excellence in achieving public safety objectives and increases mutual understanding between the Board, the Regional Commander and the Detachment Commander. Furthermore, the Board expects the Detachment Commander to achieve significant results each year, and in so doing, to provide adequate and effective police services, to meet the community's public safety needs.

The Board shall work co-operatively with the Regional Commander in this performance monitoring process by providing annual input into the Performance Learning and Development Plan (PLDP) and feedback on the Detachment Commander's achievement of Detachment Business Plan goals.

Policy requirements set out in this document shall form part of the Police Services Board Policy Manual.

1. Application and Scope

This policy applies to the Police Services Board and the Detachment Commander.

2. Purpose

Performance Monitoring and Feedback provides the Police Services Board with a formal opportunity to offer feedback on the results achieved by the Detachment Commander in implementing the Detachment Business Plan. It also helps the Police Services Board develop and support the Detachment Commander in his or her achievement of public safety objectives.

3. Statutory Authority

Under Section 10 (9) (d) of the *Police Services Act*, a Police Services Board has the responsibility to monitor the Detachment Commander's performance.

4. Principles

1. A performance monitoring and feedback process is essential to supporting and contributing to excellence in policing and will focus on achievement of public safety objectives.

2. A performance monitoring and feedback system is, at a minimum, an annual requirement that will support and reinforce the achievement of the strategic priorities, goals and objectives outlined in the Detachment Business Plan.

5. Policy Guidelines

1. The Board shall monitor the performance of the Detachment Commander and annually provide feedback on his / her performance to the Regional Commander.
2. The Detachment Commander's Performance Monitoring and Feedback process will consider the strategic priorities, goals and objectives of the Detachment Business Plan.
3. The Chair shall initiate the performance monitoring process in consultation with the Detachment Commander prior to the end of the OPP performance cycle (March 31).
4. The Board's performance monitoring process will ensure the Regional Commander is offered meaningful feedback on the Detachment Commander's achievement of Detachment Business Plan objectives.
5. The Board shall meet with the Detachment Commander to offer feedback on his or her achievement of Detachment Business Plan objectives for the previous year.
6. The Detachment Commander will prepare a description of results achieved during the previous year. The Board will articulate a statement goals and objectives and measures for the coming year, drawn from the Detachment Business Plan, using the performance monitoring feedback form.
7. The Board shall discuss the performance for the previous year and performance objectives for the next year prior to final approval. The Board may also wish to consult with community stakeholders with expectations around public safety to assist in determining local priorities and assessing impact of the previous years strategies.
8. As a result of changing circumstances, the Board or the Detachment Commander may determine the need to revisit the business plan priorities during the year.
9. The Board will provide its feedback annually to the Regional Commander, in advance of the end of the performance management cycle.

Sample Protocol

Protocol for the Monitoring of the Performance of the Detachment Commander
Between

The Anytown Police Services Board

And the Ontario Provincial Police Regional Commander

WHEREAS the Municipality of is required pursuant to Section 4(1) of the Police Services Act to provide adequate and effective police service in accordance with its needs;

AND WHEREAS, the Municipality of has entered into a contract with the Ministry of Community Safety and Correctional Services pursuant to Section 10(1) of the Police Services Act for the provision of police services for the municipality by the Ontario Provincial Police;

AND WHEREAS, the municipality is required pursuant to Section 10(2) of the Police Services Act to have a Police Services Board;

AND WHEREAS, the Police Services Board is required pursuant to Subsection 10(9)(d) of the Police Services Act to monitor the performance of the Detachment Commander

THEREFORE THE PARTIES HEREBY AGREE THAT

1. ThePolice Services Board shall provide the Ontario Provincial Police Regional Commander before the end of March of each year with a report containing performance feedback as it relates to the performance monitoring responsibility of the Board on the Detachment Commander;
2. The Board shall include specific examples to illustrate feedback.

Signature of Board Chair

Signature of Regional Commander

OPP Detachment Name: _____

Detachment Commander Name: _____

Legislated Requirements for PSB Monitoring of DC Performance, in accordance with the <i>Police Services Act</i>		<i>To be completed by March 31, annually</i>	
		DC Comments	PSB Comments
The DC provides the PSB with the necessary information to enable the PSB to determine objectives and priorities for police services (<i>PSA, sec. 10(9)(b)</i>)			Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
The DC provides the PSB with the necessary information and consultation to enable the PSB to establish local policies with respect to police services (<i>PSA, sec. 10(9)(c)</i>)			Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
The PSB receives regular reports from the DC or his or her designate on disclosures and decisions made regarding secondary activities (<i>PSA, sec. 10(9)(e)</i>)			Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
The PSB has received regular reports from the DC or his or her designate on his or her administration of the complaints system, (<i>PSA, sec. 10(9)(f)</i>)			Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
The DC provides sufficient information to allow the PSB to monitor the delivery of police services to ensure provision of adequate and effective police services in accordance with the municipality's needs. (<i>PSA, sec. 4</i>)			Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Detachment Business Plan Goal <i>To be completed by PSB April to October, annually</i>	Activities Supporting Achievement of Business Plan Goal <i>To be completed by PSB April to October, annually</i>	Results Achieved <i>To be completed by March 31, annually</i>	
		DC Comments	PSB Comments

Completed by (Police Services Board): _____ (date) _____

Reviewed by Detachment Commander: _____ (date) _____

Forwarded to Regional Commander by PSB: _____ (date) _____

Detachment Commander Performance Monitoring System for Section 10 Police Services Boards

Section 10 Police Services Boards are required to monitor the performance of the Detachment Commander (DC) under Section 10 (9) (d) of the Police Service Act (PSA).

Performance Monitoring Systems

Structured performance monitoring systems provide an opportunity for the Board and Detachment Commander (DC) to review or clarify the responsibilities of the DC's position relative to his/her local police service responsibilities under the terms of the contract, to articulate future goals and objectives (as set out in the Detachment Business Plan) and to advocate for the resources necessary to meet those objectives.

Both the Board and the DC have obligations under such a system. The Board must be prepared to establish clearly articulated performance criteria which realistically reflect the local duties, responsibilities and challenges of the DC set out in the business plan in consultation with Regional Commander. The resources necessary to meet these performance criteria must be supported by the Board. Regular, performance-based feedback to the DC is critical to a successful relationship.

The DC is responsible for engaging with the Board in a meaningful discussion about local goals and objectives which are set out in the Detachment Business Plan, for meeting the established performance criteria, for alerting the Board when obstacles arise which impede performance, and for providing a cogent explanation if performance expectations are not met.

Performance monitoring should be positive and constructive - it should not be a punitive process. The overall aim of performance monitoring in cooperation with the Regional Commander is to direct the DC's energy and focus toward meeting the business plan goals for the detachment. A secondary but equally essential objective is to ensure that the DC effectively mobilizes staff and resources to achieve the business plan goals, and delivers adequate and effective local police services.

It is critically important that the performance monitoring responsibility of the Board be accomplished through regular and frequent discussion of performance expectations and achievements. This should not be a once a year exercise, nor should it be performed as a merely mechanical or by rote task of the Board. Through continuous feedback and dialogue, the DC should continually be aware of the Board's perception of his or her performance and whether and what changes are required to meet the Board's expectations. Open communication reduces the likelihood of any surprises when the time comes to provide the formal performance monitoring input to the Regional Commander and will enhance and strengthen the partnership between the Board and the DC.

Characteristics and Key Elements of an Effective System

There is no one perfect performance monitoring system. The effectiveness of a performance monitoring system will largely depend on the commitment, motivation and attention that each party gives to their respective responsibilities to set, monitor and meet performance expectations. The OAPSB's Performance Monitoring Tools can help link a Board's Performance Monitoring System to the OPP's Performance Management System.

The performance management system in place at the OPP, under the responsibility of the Regional Commander has the following characteristics:

- (a) It focuses both on the desired outcomes and on the behaviours required to achieve those outcomes. For example, the Regional Commander (and by extension, the Board) should not only expect that the DC *achieve* a certain objective, it should also be concerned about the *conduct* employed by the DC in achieving that objective.
- (b) Board feedback on performance will be attained by using both qualitative and quantitative measures. For example, while the DC might attain the financial goals set by the Board (determined qualitatively), the Board will need to ensure that those goals are not achieved at the expense of sacrificing the quality of the service provided to the community.
- (c) Performance expectations and achievements are impacted by various stakeholders. When formulating feedback for the Regional Commander, the Board may wish to consider the DC's relationship with other community groups and organizations with public safety expectations, such as council, the school board and business improvement areas. It is important that the DC be consulted about which relationships will be considered and the methods used to secure that input. The DC may also suggest that the Board obtain feedback from specific groups and organizations with public safety expectations. This will enhance the DC's perception of the credibility and reliability of the feedback provided to the Regional Commander.
- (d) Performance monitoring is ongoing, iterative process. Is it not a once a year exercise; it is rather part of a regular "conversation" that the Board and the DC should have. Nothing could be worse than a system where the Board saves up its grievances until the annual performance feedback is offered and literally dumps them in the DC's lap. Ongoing constructive feedback will allow the DC to meet the expectations of the Board when they are required to be met and to make any adjustments at the time the Board observes that changes are required.

The Board's performance monitoring process is part of a larger system to accomplish the goals of the police service in the community and to define expectations. A number of key elements support the effective performance monitoring system:

- (1) A well-defined job description for the DC contains the duties and responsibilities that the DC carries out on a daily basis. It provides the starting point for performance management system in the OPP in terms of the scope of responsibilities for the DC.
- (2) A Detachment Business plan, developed collaboratively between the DC, RC and Board, outlining priorities and strategic directions related to the police services' desired future, and the identified goals that will create the desired future.

Strategic directions aim to close the gap between how the service is operating today and how the Board would like to see the service operate in fulfilling its mandate (the "desired future").

The business plan goals set out the specific steps which must be taken to achieve those results. Since the DC will be largely responsible to ensure that the Board's strategic, financial, and community service objectives will be met, certain business plan goals will also form part of the DC's performance plan over a given year. The DC will operationalize the content of the Detachment Business Plan by ensuring that staff resources at the detachment level are mobilized to execute the plan's goals and objectives. Therefore, elements of the Detachment plan will also be reflected in the performance plans of detachment staff (as appropriate to their role).

- (3) The Board's expectations of the DC will be largely determined through the achievement of the responsibilities outlined in the attainment of the business plan or annual budget objectives.
- (4) Similarly, the DC may have expectations of the Board in order to carry out his or her responsibilities and attain business plan objectives. For example, certain resource constraints may have to be removed by the Board to allow the DC to accomplish a given strategic goal. The DC's expectations of the Board, and the Board's associated assurances, should also be incorporated into the performance monitoring system.
- (5) The DC should expect that the Board will provide ongoing support to assist in meeting business plan commitments. For example, the DC may determine that training or development is required in a key skills area to attain a certain outcome. Part of the performance monitoring discussion is aimed at determining what support the DC will require from the Board and the Regional Commander to meet the established expectations.
- (6) Goals which are not met or completed during the performance monitoring cycle should be carried forward into subsequent years along with new objectives. This ensures that the performance monitoring system is reliable as an incentive toward service, organizational and individual performance and is iterative.

The Mechanics of an Effective Process

A number of steps should be taken by the Board, the Regional Commander and the DC at the outset of the performance monitoring cycle:

- (1) The Board should consult with the Regional Commander and the DC to be sure there is a shared understanding of the process and the role of the Board in that process. The OAPSB recommends its members use the Performance Monitoring Protocol and Board Policy to formally establish and document the Board's approach to performance monitoring and offering feedback to the Regional Commander.
- (2) The Board should identify a member or a committee of members of the Board who will have the responsibility to seek the input of the DC about the process, objectives and expectation and to seek the input of others who will be involved in the process (including other Board members). Attention should be paid to the personal characteristics of the selected Board member(s). Given the real danger that a performance monitoring system can fail if it is conducted in a subjective, biased manner, member(s) selected should be objective, open-minded, inclusive in seeking input, and skilled at providing constructive feedback on results achieved.
- (3) The Board should contact the Regional Commander to work with him/her in establishing its DC performance monitoring system. The OAPSB has developed a system that dovetails into the OPP performance management process and annual cycle. The Board role is to offer feedback to the Regional Commander, who considers it in the context of additional performance information when completing the DC's annual performance evaluation.
- (4) A meeting should be set up with the DC to discuss his or her expectations of the process, to gather input on who should be involved in providing performance feedback and to set a timeline for the overall process that fits into the broader OPP process.
- (5) The Board and DC should collaboratively develop business plan goals and objectives to reflect local policing requirements. As part of this discussion, the DC and Board should develop an initial list of goals and objectives, anticipated challenges in meeting such, and resources required to achieve the objectives. In consultation with the whole Board and the DC, the business plan goals and measurables should be finalized in writing and agreed to by the DC and the Board.
- (6) A process for providing ongoing and frequent feedback to the DC about achievement of goals and objectives should be developed, including a timeline for performance discussions. Consideration should be given to the timeframe for the formal, written process in keeping with the OPP's cycle.

Generally, the formal feedback is offered to the Regional Commander and

Detachment Commander on an annual basis. A shorter timeframe (e.g. at six months) may be used if necessary or appropriate.

- (7) The whole Board should be involved in the process of meeting with the DC to discuss his or her achievement of business plan objectives. While it might be expedient to have a member or a committee of members shepherd the process, performance monitoring should be the responsibility of all members of the Board.



**OAPSB ZONE 4 MEETING MINUTES
ITEMS CONSIDERED IN-CAMERA**

Date of Meeting Wednesday, June 2, 2021

Time of Meeting 9:00 am

Location of Meeting ZOOM

Attendees See Appendix "A"

1. WELCOME / INTRODUCTIONS

Call to Order 9:00 am by Marty Verhey, Chair OAPSB Zone 4

2. OAPSB Director Report

- (i) Zone 4 Director, OAPSB Curt Allen
Wonderful OAPSB Conference – shared opportunity to continue focus on governance. New OAPSB website in the works.

3. PRESENTATION

OAPSB Spring Conference & Update with Fred Kaustinen, OAPSB Executive Director

OAPSB's focus is on how to help Boards once they are established, realize, and fulfill their statutory obligations, and realize their potential as effective governing bodies.

OAPSB Spring Conference files will be loaded to the member portal OAPSB website.

Future of Board Training Appendix "B"

4. MINISTRY - POLICING SERVICES ADVISOR REPORT

Ministry Update with Duane Sprague, Zone 4 Advisor

Appendix "C"

5. MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING

Moved by Dennis Travale

Seconded by Bill Steele

That the Minutes of the OAPSB Zone 4 meeting held February 17, 2021, be adopted as circulated.

Carried

**6. BUSINESS ARISING FROM LAST MEETING
George Santos Strategic Plan for Policing**

Norfolk County has suggested a 5-point plan for illegal grow-ops.

The steps involved could include:

- Identify and verify information received from residents. Residents should be provided an open line to report their suspicions to authorities.
- Norfolk would issue an order to comply if a building permit has been issued to a specific site.
- Norfolk would issue a stop-work order if no permit has been issued.
- Members of Norfolk’s bylaw division, building department, and fire department would attend to ensure setbacks from sensitive land uses have been observed and that building- and fire-code requirements have been met. Inspections would be unannounced. Norfolk OPP would attend to keep the peace.
- If authorities determine they are dealing with an “over-grow” or other breaches of the federal Cannabis Act, police will launch a criminal investigation.

Appendix “D”

7. ZONE 4 FINANCIAL REPORT

2021 Statement of Operations – February 2021 - Current

Moved by Dennis Travale

Seconded by Henry D’angela

That the Zone 4 Financial Report be accepted.

Carried

8. OAPSB DIRECTOR REPORT

- (i) Zone 4 Director, OPP Contract South Jim Maudsley
Reaffirmed need for Board training.

9. NEW BUSINESS

N/A

10. QUESTIONS / COMMENTS / CONCERN

Under the new Community Safety & Policing Act, all Board members must have training before they can vote.

11. MEETING DATES

October 6, 2021

12. ADJOURNMENT

Meeting adjourned at 10:40 am

Moved by Bill Steele
Seconded by George Santos

APPENDIX A

June 2, 2021 Attendance

In attendance

Bill Steele Chair Niagara Police Services Board
Duane Sprague Ministry of the Solicitor General
Curt Allen Halton Police Services Board
Darell Parker Ingersoll Police Services Board Chair
Dave Eke Niagara Police Service Board Vice-Chair
Deb Reid Niagara Police Services Board
Dennis Travale Norfolk County Police Services Board Chair
Fred Kaustinen Halton Police Services Board and OAPSB
George Santos Norfolk County Police Services Board
Henry D'angela Niagara Region Police Services Board
Jen Lawson Niagara Region Police Services Board
Jim Maudsley OPP Contract South Zone 4
Karen George Brantford Police Services Board
Ken Whiteford Woodstock Police Services Board
Kevin Gibson Niagara Police Services Board
Kimberly Calderbank Halton Police Services Board
Kirsten Stevenson Hamilton Police Services Board
Marty Verhey Brant County Police Services Board
Sam Horton Ingersoll Police Services Board
Stephen Molnar Tillsonburg Police Services Board

APPENDIX B

Link to video - <https://youtu.be/gftHkTEFO6Q>

POLICE GOVERNANCE EDUCATION & TRAINING

OAPSB

5 May 2021

OUR ASK

- Learn about our vision, and ultimately endorse it
- Approve our proposed board member competencies
- Accredite OAPSB E-Learning Course I
- Commit to funding development of new programs you'll accredit
- Authorize OAPSB to administer & deliver these accredited programs

INDEPENDENT POLICE OVERSIGHT REVIEW

Recommendation 12.2

The Ministry of Community Safety and Correctional Services should develop mandatory training for police services board members. This training should be developed **in partnership with the Ontario Association of Police Services Boards and post-secondary institutions** with expertise in the areas of public sector and not-for-profit governance.

Justice Michael H. Tulloch, 2017

THUNDER BAY POLICE SERVICES BOARD INVESTIGATION



Comprehensive, structured orientation and training are required by any police services board.in co-operation with Ontario Association of Police Services Boards and funded by the Province, develop a compulsory and standard orientation package for new Board members that addresses the critical skills and knowledge areasnewly-appointed Board members not be mandated to vote until they have completed this training...

pp x, xi

WHAT IF?

- Mitigate board governance omissions & errors
- Enhance community safety through effective local governance by design
- Showcase the Government's investment in police governance

OAPSB E-LEARNING PORTAL

- First course: knowledge of legislative imperatives. The “what”

OAPSB E-LEARNING PORTAL

- First course: knowledge of legislative imperatives. The “what”
- Police board members need training on “how” to govern policing
- Other courses: develop other competencies thru experiential learning

WHAT IF BOARD EDUCATION & TRAINING?

- Developed/enhanced identified police governance competencies
- Aligned with key police board tasks
- Builds on existing programs & platforms, leveraging existing thought leaders
- Is designed for optimal competency-development and learning retention
- Accredited by Province, university and independent governance learning institution
- Readily accessible, reasonable development costs, low delivery costs
- Real-time records as learners complete each educational piece
- Cost-effectively administered

POLICE GOVERNANCE COMPETENCIES

- 16 competencies, related to 6 primary board tasks, and 2 teamship tasks
- Competency areas: knowledge, analytical skills, thinking, personal style, teamship
- 16 competencies identified = learning objectives

KEY BOARD TASKS

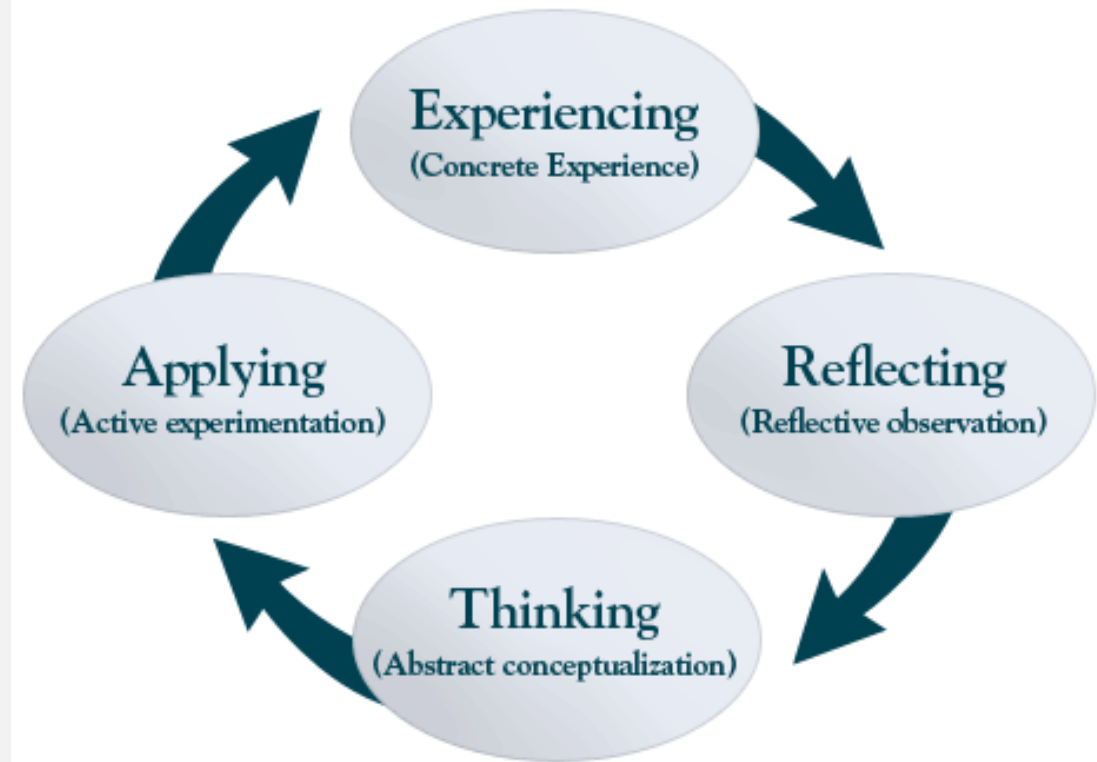
- Establish strategic objectives & priorities
- Establish policies for effective policing
- Hire chief & deputies
- Monitor chief's performance
- Establish mandates for negotiating collective agreements & executive contracts
- Establish budget direction

LEVERAGES EXISTING CAPACITIES

- Programs: Thunder Bay training
- Program developers: Thunder Bay program developers, reinforced
- Platforms: OAPSB e-learning portal designed & dedicated

OPTIMAL DEVELOPMENT & RETENTION

- Experiential
- Learning confirmation
- Legislative contents
- Inactive case studies
- Interactive board room scenarios



ACCREDITED

- SOLGEN
- Queen's
- ICD

ACCESSIBLE, COST-EFFECTIVE

- Web-based
- Individual, interactive
- Team exercises, coaching available
- Reinforce thru regular OAPSB zone and province-wide events

REAL TIME RECORDS

- OAPSB membership database
- Individual access names & passwords
- Lesson/course completion auto-recorded

COST-EFFECTIVELY ADMINISTERED

- Low-overhead not-for-profit OAPSB

WHAT IF BOARD EDUCATION & TRAINING?

- Developed/enhanced identified police governance competencies ✓
- Aligned with key police board tasks ✓
- Builds on existing programs & platforms, leveraging existing thought leaders ✓
- Is designed for optimal competency-development and learning retention ✓
- Accredited by Province, university and independent governance institution ✓
- Readily accessible, reasonable development costs, low delivery costs ✓
- Real-time records as learners complete each educational piece ✓
- Cost effective administration ✓

OUR ASK

- Learn about our vision, and ultimately endorse it
- Approve our proposed board member competencies
- Accredite OAPSB E-Learning Course I
- Commit to funding development of new programs you'll accredit
- Accredite new education programs once developed
- Authorize OAPSB to administer & deliver these accredited programs

APPENDIX C

Ministry of the Solicitor General ZONE UPDATE

May 2021

1. THE COMMUNITY SAFETY AND POLICING ACT, 2019 (CSPA)

- The *Community Safety and Policing Act, 2019* (CSPA) received Royal Assent on March 26, 2019 as part of the *Comprehensive Ontario Police Services Act, 2019*, however its proclamation date has not been determined yet. The ministry is currently working towards an in-force timeframe of 2022.
- When the CSPA comes into force it will replace the current *Police Services Act* (1990). Until then, the *Police Services Act* remains in force.
- There are approximately 50-70 matters for regulation that need to be developed in order to bring the CSPA into force. The ministry hosts regular engagement tables with policing, community and First Nation partners to develop regulations to bring the CSPA into force.
- The engagement tables include representation from:
 - The policing sector that represent frontline officers, chiefs of polices, the Ontario Provincial Police (OPP), police service boards, municipalities and Indigenous policing partners;
 - The community and social services sector that represent Indigenous, addictions and mental health, municipalities, legal clinics, civil liberties and anti-racism partners; and
 - First Nation police services and police service boards. The ministry also continues to engage with First Nation communities to discuss gaps/challenges and the choices for policing models under the CSPA.
 - In addition to the regular engagement tables, the ministry convenes technical tables of regulation-specific issues on an as needed basis to seek technical input into the regulation development from subject matter experts.
 - The ministry also engages the Association of Municipalities of Ontario (AMO) Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) Table, as appropriate, to provide updates on key regulatory matters. Updates are also provided to Toronto-Ontario Cooperation and Consultation Agreement (TOCCA) on key regulatory matters, where appropriate.
- On April 23, 2021, the Ministry of the Solicitor General posted the following regulations, requesting public and stakeholder input:
 - Oaths and affirmations for police officers, First Nation Officers, special constables, auxiliaries and police service board members,
 - Composition of the Ontario Provincial Police (OPP) Governance Advisory,
 - A review and revision period for community safety and well-being (CSWB) plans,
 - Suspension without pay, and
 - Chief's referral to the Law Enforcement Complaints Agency.
- The posting closes on June 7. Additional regulations will be posted in the future.

2. OPP DETACHMENT BOARDS

- Section 67 of the CSPA requires each OPP detachment to have one, or more than one detachment board, which will provide a venue for the municipalities and First Nations in the detachment area who receive OPP policing services to coordinate and collaborate to address common issues. Existing boards under s.10 of the PSA will no longer have a statutory role when the CSPA comes into force.
- On March 18, the Ministry sent an information package by email to councils of municipalities and First Nations who receive OPP policing services. These communities are asked to submit a proposal to the Ministry, using an online form, for the composition of their detachment board(s). The form asks for basic information on the composition including the number of boards, size, communities involved. Names of board members are not required at this time. The proposals will inform the drafting of regulations for detachment boards.
- The Ministry requests one proposal per detachment wherever possible. If more than one board is being proposed for a detachment, a rationale must be provided (e.g., distance, different types or levels of service demand, linguistic differences, etc.)
- Proposals are due to the Ministry by June 7, 2021. If there are challenges in meeting this deadline, the ministry is asking communities to let us know as there may be some flexibility, however all proposals should be submitted by July.
- The Ministry will review proposals and follow up as needed if it has any questions or if a proposal does not meet the minimum requirements. This will happen through summer 2021.
- The detachment boards are not required to be in place until the CSPA comes into force in early 2022.
- In April and early May the ministry also hosted 2 general virtual information sessions and one session specific to First Nations. Ministry staff will continue to meet with municipalities and First Nations to provide more information and answer questions.

3. COVID SUPPORTS

a. PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

- As part of government's commitment to support police services during the COVID-19 outbreak, the Ministry of the Solicitor General works with police services to support the provision of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) to supplement existing procurement efforts and assist in addressing urgent shortages.
- The PPE program is led by the Ministry of Government and Consumer Services, which implemented a survey to identify the current status of inventory and anticipated weekly demand for PPE.
- Data collected through the survey allows the ministry to monitor inventory and consumption and anticipate demand of supplies for police services across the province.
- Police Services are encouraged to continue to participate in weekly survey and identify PPE needs.

- Police services can also reach out to their respective Police Services Advisor and identify their urgent PPE requirements.

b. ENFORCEMENT SUPPORT LINE

- The Ministry's 1-800 Enforcement Support Line (1-866-389-7638) and dedicated enforcement email address (EssentialWorkplacesSupport.SolGen@ontario.ca) was established to provide guidance to policing and other enforcement personnel in relation to the enforcement of provincial and emergency orders.
 - **Note: the 1-800 number and ministry email address are not public information and should not be distributed beyond enforcement personnel.**
- It is intended to assist enforcement personnel and is available Monday to Friday from 8:30 a.m. – 5:30 p.m.

c. EMPLOYER RAPID TESTING PILOT

- As per All Chiefs Memo 21-0055 sent on May 17th, as of May 7, 2021 emergency services, including police and fire services, looking to provide COVID-19 screening at their workplace can now apply to receive free rapid antigen tests through the Ontario Together website. <https://covid-19.ontario.ca/provincial-antigen-screening-program>
- Through the Provincial Antigen Screening Program, the Government of Ontario provides free rapid antigen tests to high-risk communities, in-scope organizations and essential workplaces.
- The *COVID-19 Testing for Organizations* page provides a 'one-stop shop' for organizations to apply for rapid antigen test kits through the Provincial Antigen Screening Program. The website helps organizations determine their eligibility for free tests, then intakes them into the program, providing all the necessary guidance and information about how to order tests and set up a screening clinic on-site.
- While the Ontario Together site centralizes the process to access rapid antigen tests for new participants, police services that have already been onboarded into the provincial rapid testing program through past Advisor outreach do not need to do anything differently.

4. COMMUNITY SAFETY AND WELL-BEING (CSWB)

A. CSWB PLANNING

- Legislative requirements related to CSWB planning came into force on January 1, 2019, as an amendment to the current *Police Services Act (PSA)*, which mandates all municipalities in Ontario to prepare and adopt a CSWB plan, working in partnership with police services/boards and various other sectors, including health/mental health, education, community/social services and children/youth services through the establishment of an advisory committee.
 - Municipalities have the discretion and flexibility to develop CSWB plans either individually or jointly with other municipalities or First Nation band councils.
- The deadline for municipalities to prepare and adopt their first CSWB plan is July 1, 2021. This is a new deadline that was prescribed under the PSA in response to the COVID-19 emergency and provides municipalities with a six month extension from the original deadline of January 1, 2021.

- This change will ensure municipalities, police services and local service providers can continue to dedicate the necessary capacity and resources to respond to COVID-19, while also providing adequate time to effectively undertake consultations, work collaboratively with multi-sectoral partners, and meet the legislative requirements to develop meaningful and effective CSWB plans
- A communication package was sent out to the AMO, the City of Toronto and all municipal CAOs, Heads of Council and Clerks on December 24, 2020 to announce this extension.
- The Ministry is currently exploring the development of a regulation related to a review and revision period for CSWB plans. If approved, the proposed regulation would come into effect under the new CSPA. Public and stakeholder input on the proposed regulation is currently being requested through Ontario's Regulatory Registry which can be found at <https://www.ontariocanada.com/registry/view.do?postingId=36950&language=en>.
- Ministry staff continue to be available to provide direct support to communities in navigating the legislation related to CSWB planning through interactive presentations and webinars. For questions and requests related to CSWB, please contact Tiana Biordi, Community Safety Analyst, at Tiana.Biordi@ontario.ca.

5. PROVINCIAL TOWING TASK FORCE

- On June 29, 2020, the province announced the establishment of the Towing Task Force (Task Force), in response to growing violence in the towing industry.
- The mandate of the Task Force is to develop a comprehensive provincial regulatory regime for Ontario's towing industry with a focus on increasing safety and enforcement, clarifying protections for consumers and businesses, improving industry standards, and considering tougher penalties for violators.
- The Task Force is co-led by the Ministry of Transportation (MTO) and the Ministry of the Solicitor General (SOLGEN), and consists of representatives from the following ministries and police organizations:
 - Ministry of Government and Consumer Services (MGCS);
 - Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing (MMAH);
 - Ministry of Labour, Training and Skills Development (MLTSD);
 - Ministry of Finance (MOF);
 - Ontario Provincial Police (OPP); and
 - Municipal police organizations.
- In 2020, the Task Force conducted consultations with stakeholders in the towing, consumer protection, automobile insurance, municipal and law enforcement sectors, resulting in a strong recommendation from all stakeholder groups that a new provincial oversight regime is required for the towing industry.
- In addition, stakeholder and public surveys about towing were also conducted.
- Starting in May 2021, MTO has been undertaking consultations with 1-2 municipalities per week to learn which bylaws, requirements, and systems are most effective and will explore the potential role municipalities could play in a provincial towing and storage oversight and enforcement regime.
 - Consultations will also support MTO in gaining insights from municipalities on their experiences with customer complaints (volume and resolution), appeals, enforcement strategies, storage facilities and licences to better inform regulation development and future processes.
 - Thus far, consultations have been completed with Brampton, Orangeville, Ottawa and Toronto.
- MTO also recently established the Technical Advisory Group (TAG), with representation from municipalities, policing, towing, consumer and insurance sectors to provide further advice regarding the towing sector.

- Policing representatives include the Ontario Association of Chiefs of Police, OPP, Indigenous Police Chiefs of Ontario, and York Regional Police Service.
- The TAG includes municipal representation from Ottawa, Toronto and Mississauga and approvals are being sought to invite Dryden to the table for a northern municipal perspective.
- The TAG met for the first time on March 12. The second meeting is scheduled for May 21, 2021.
- On April 26, 2021, the Minister of MTO introduced Bill 282 - the *Moving Ontarians More Safely Act, 2021* (MOMS). The Bill is currently in the third reading.
- If passed by the legislature, the MOMS Act would improve truck safety and strengthen the province's oversight of the towing sector by creating the *Towing and Storage Safety and Enforcement Act, 2021* (schedule 3). This Act:
 - would require tow operators, tow truck drivers and vehicle storage operators to be certified, and set new standards for customer protection and roadside behaviours, including penalties for non-compliance;
 - provide for the designation of highways or parts of highways as restricted towing zones, in which only authorized certificate holders may provide towing services. The Act also provides that one or more dispatch services may be designated by the regulations for the purpose of governing the dispatching of tow trucks, and that specified persons would be required to use any such dispatch service; and
 - provides for a Director of Towing and Vehicle Storage Standards, with specified powers and duties, to be appointed for the purposes of the Act. The Director may in turn appoint inspectors for enforcement purposes.

6. GRANTS

Community Safety and Policing (CSP) Grant

- The CSP Grant supports eligible police services/boards in combatting crime and provides flexibility to implement initiatives that address policing and community needs related to safety and well-being.
- The CSP Grant offers two funding streams – one focused on addressing local priorities and the other focused on addressing provincial priorities.
 - Projects funded under the local priorities funding stream must address local risks that are most prevalent in communities.
 - Projects funded under the provincial priorities funding stream must focus on addressing priorities of provincial interest which include gun and gang related violence, sexual violence and harassment and/or human trafficking (priorities may differ for each grant cycle).
- For your reference, all successful applicants and a summary of their associated projects are available on the Ministry's website at: <https://www.mcscs.jus.gov.on.ca/english/Policing/ProgramDevelopmentandGrants/GrantsandInitiatives/PSDPolicingGrantsRecipients.html>
- The next call-for-applications for CSP Grant Local and Provincial Priorities Funding Streams is anticipated for Fall 2021.
- For more information about the CSP Grant, please contact James Lee, Community Safety Analyst at James.Y.Lee@ontario.ca or Tiana Biordi, Community Safety Analyst, at Tiana.Biordi@ontario.ca.

Court Security and Prisoner Transportation (CSPT) Program

- The ministry has proceeded with the 2021 CSPT Program and will be providing a maximum total of \$125M to assist municipalities in offsetting their CSPT costs.

- 2021 agreements covering the period of January 1 to December 31, 2021 were distributed to municipalities on March 31, 2021.
- Ministry staff is currently tracking incoming signed agreements. Once the agreements have been signed by all parties, the ministry will issue the 2021 first instalment.
- On May 4, 2021, the ministry informed participants under the CSPT Program that in addition to the list of CSPT services and activities eligible as per the contractual agreement, costs associated with the guarding, monitoring and transportation of prisoners when court proceedings are held remotely outside of court locations are eligible for consideration for funding for 2020 and 2021. Participants have been requested to submit a revised 2020 Annual Financial Report, if applicable, or confirm that there will be no changes to their previous submission.
- in September 2020, the ministry hired an independent consultant, Goss Gilroy Inc., to conduct a review of court security and prisoner transportation in Ontario, including the design of the CSPT Program. This review is part of the ministry's ongoing work to reduce court delays, leverage technology and improve public safety to build a more responsive and efficient justice system. Municipalities, police services and other justice sector partners were engaged during the review process. The ministry is currently reviewing findings and recommendations in the final report. More information will be shared with stakeholders soon. **Note: this review is led by the Modernization Division.**
- No changes were made to the 2021 CSPT Program as a result of the review

Guns and Gangs Funding

- The province introduced Ontario's Guns, Gangs and Violence Reduction Strategy (GGVRS) to address the increase in gun violence and gang-related activity in Ontario. The GGVRS is being implemented in a phased approach that balances the government's policy objective to deliver a comprehensive and effective solution to the gun and gang crisis, with the government's fiscal priorities and commitments.
- Most recently, on August 10, 2020, the Ministry launched the new Ontario CCTV Grant Program. The new Grant will expand CCTV systems in more municipalities as part of the Ontario GGVRS and will further support police services and the communities they serve to increase public safety.
 - The new Ontario CCTV Grant currently involves a three-year investment of \$6 million. Every grant cycle will be for the duration of one year (i.e., \$2 million per fiscal year).
 - A total of 18 projects were funded over one fiscal year from April 1st, 2020 to March 31st, 2021.
 - The 2021-2022 call for applications is anticipated to take place in spring/summer 2021.
- For any inquiries relating to Ontario CCTV, police services may contact Ramanan.Thanabalasingam@Ontario.ca or Silvana.Burke@Ontario.ca.

Reduce Impaired Driving Everywhere (R.I.D.E.) Grant

- The R.I.D.E. Grant provides funding to police services to enhance local enforcement capabilities and ensure a year-round provincial program to conduct spot checks aimed at deterring and detecting impaired drivers. The R.I.D.E. Grant has an annualized budget of \$2.4M and is intended to cover only sworn officers' overtime and paid duty R.I.D.E. activities. All municipal and First Nations police services and OPP municipal contract locations are eligible to apply for funding.
- Final reports for FY 2020-21 were due on April 15, 2021. Pending receipt/approval, the ministry will issue final payments by June 2021.

- It is anticipated the next call for applications will be issued in Spring 2022.

Safer and Vital Communities (SVC) Grant

- The SVC Grant Review Committee met in the Fall to review and score the applications, and 26 applicants were approved by the SG. The public announcement was made in February 2021, a full list of successful applicants can be found on the Ministry's website: <http://www.mcscs.jus.gov.on.ca/english/Policing/ProgramDevelopmentandGrants/GrantsandInitiatives/PSDPolicingGrantsRecipients.html>
- The next Call for Applications is anticipated around end of 2021/early 2022.

7. PROVINCIAL BOARD MEMBER APPOINTMENTS

- Appointments and potential candidates are being reviewed and processed by the Office of the Solicitor General. Please be aware that reappointments are not automatic or guaranteed, regardless of the number of years served.
- If you have questions about your appointment, or a vacancy on your board, please let your Advisor know and we would be happy to follow up.

APPENDIX D

Deputation to Norfolk County Council, October 13/20

Handouts of Reading Material

1. Deputation of September 23/20 to Police Service Board
2. Deputation of September 23/20 to Agricultural Advisory Board
3. What are Some of the Cannabis Loopholes?
4. Stop Illicit Grow Operations with a PDF of a small Sampling of News Articles and Presentations regarding Cannabis
5. Open Letter to the Ontario Federation of Agricultural
6. Cannabis Inspections
7. Production Loophole

County Presentation

Good afternoon, first on behalf of Deb France, Daphne Schuyler and myself Orval Slack, let me thank the members of the Norfolk County Council for giving us an opportunity to speak with you this afternoon. The issue I would like to address this afternoon is cannabis cultivation in Norfolk County.

The cannabis industry is controlling Norfolk County!

Norfolk County is not controlling the cannabis industry!

The cannabis industry is taking advantage of Norfolk County and in turn the tax payers of Norfolk County!

Illegal cannabis cultivation is a 7 million to 1 billion dollar industry in Ontario.

In 2018 there were approx. 38 suspected grow- ops in Norfolk County. In 2019 the number grew to 70. The number continues to grow. We are aware of an additional 7 sites in the Simcoe and Waterford area so far just this year.

Norfolk County is playing a major role in the illegal cannabis industry!

The Provincial Joint Forces Cannabis Enforcement Team emphasis that Cannabis Cultivation = Gangs, Guns, Meth & Organized Crime!!

The first step in addressing a problem is to acknowledge (admit) that there is a problem.

Norfolk County has a big problem!

How do we address this problem?

I ask you What economic value is added to Norfolk County by Part 2 facilities??

Part 2 facilities can only grow for 4 prescriptions.

Only the grower or prescription holder can touch the plants.

No added employment is created.

Increased cost to police and by-law enforcement.

Increased safety issues in Norfolk County.

Properties near these sites have devalued assessment (MPAC).

What has caused these problems?

Loopholes in the Cannabis Act

This is an area that needs Federal government scrutiny and input regarding:

Prescription size

Calculation of the number of plants to fill the prescription

A tracking system to monitor the number of grows / crops per year

Health Canada refusal to share cannabis license information with municipalities

NOTE: All municipalities must be given the right to refuse the establishment of Part 2 facilities within their municipalities. Municipalities currently have this power with respect to Part 1 facilities.

Suggestions to address Cannabis Act Loopholes and Shortfalls

Industrial Designation for Cannabis

Norfolk County must use the tools that are available to them to gain control of the out of control cannabis industry. We suggest the first step towards reducing the number of Part two facilities from being established in Norfolk County in the future is to establish an Industrial Designation for marijuana at the municipal level. Other municipalities have taken this route and have realized the benefits.

On June 26, 2019 Matt Vaughan Principal Planner for Norfolk County submitted a staff report to council. Mr. Vaughan was encouraging council to establish an Industrial Designation for marijuana.

Mr. Vaughan stated, “The County can with an industrial designation hold Level II producers to the same high standards as Level I producers. The key to restoring harmony in disturbed neighborhoods is for strict requirements in the area of odor control”

Matt Vaughan continued, “Large scale producers licensed by Health Canada have to control the air coming in and the air coming out. The nice thing about that is those growing it properly will not have odor issues”

Wayne Caldwell – Professor in Rural Planning and Rural Development – University of Guelph stated when speaking of those growing marijuana, “These guys have no rules or regulations. They do what they want. Municipalities don’t seem to understand the gravity of the risk to people’s livelihood.”

He continued, “Part of the concern like it was with the growing number of large livestock barns decades ago, is the cannabis operations are more industrial than agriculture in nature.”

Caldwell said that cannabis growers are being treated as agriculture so far as growers of crops. That means they have the exemptions that agriculture activities have from site planning requirements and they pay taxes at the agriculture rate!

(Farm Ontario [Jan 13/20](#))

Other communities have realized the benefits of establishing an Industrial Designation for marijuana at the municipal level. The municipality of East Gwillimbury is one such municipality. A member of the Town of East Gwillimbury council states that by limiting cannabis production in industrial areas they are able to keep these sites well removed from residential areas and schools and Industrial zoning allows for proper servicing. Industrial buildings can accommodate security concerns, light dampening and ventilation issues.

The councilor stated that by allowing cannabis to be produced in industrial zones has NOT attracted any operations at this time, however it strengthens our hand legally when they challenge operations that are out of zoning.

The councilor continued, “By not having a zoned area for cannabis production it could be challenged on various legal grounds and possibly have something foisted on us at an LPAT hearing. That we didn’t want!”

We would ask that Norfolk County Council establish a Industrial Designation for cannabis Cultivation

ASK

We ask for a mandatory review of bylaw and inspections procedures related to farm structure classification.

We have retrofitted greenhouses, outbuildings and hoop greenhouses that contribute to the proliferation of these sites and the escalating problems in Norfolk County.

The Ontario Building Code was written to protect the public from injury due to building failures and to address health and safety requirements. Municipalities throughout Ontario are required to enforce Provincial and Federal Building Code requirements.

We would ask that farm outbuildings and hoop greenhouses be legislated to require inspections and permits in Norfolk County.

Currently Norfolk County requires a farmer to obtain a “Burn Permit” if he wishes to burn a brush pile. The same farmer can put up a hoop greenhouse that covers numerous acres fill the greenhouse with cannabis, plastics, and questionable electrical hookups with **NO oversight?** Norfolk County **MUST ensure that bylaws are established that require those who wish to build hoop greenhouses first apply for a building permit. Having such a bylaw in place will give county the necessary tools required to effectively address such issues as:**

A/ Site Planning control

B/ Parking Issues

C/ Lighting

D/ Odour

Establishing a bylaw that requires a building permit before these structures are built is **NOT additional red tape!** This would give Norfolk County the ability to provide oversight of these facilities.

ASK

Bylaw Department

We would ask that a mandatory review of the bylaw department be completed. Areas that must be addressed are:

Additional resources must be provided to make the bylaw department more effective and efficient when addressing marijuana issues

First additional office staff would permit bylaw officers to use their time more effectively by permitting them to dedicate more time to conduct field investigations.

Secondly provide equipment to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of time spent on field investigations. We are talking about the purchase of a drone. Some of these sites are located in areas that prevent easy and safe observations of the facilities.

It is an established fact that there is a criminal element involved in the illegal cultivation of cannabis. Knowing that organized crime is heavily involved and requiring one officer to attend these sites puts a bylaw officer at risk.

Should the bylaw officer be injured given what we know puts Norfolk County in a serious liability issue. This practice should stop immediately.

Members of the OPP should accompany the bylaw officer when he /she conduct their investigations. The police presence would be to (Keep the Peace)

Increase Penalties

We ask that the possibility of increased penalties be considered.

Conviction for offences such as Distance Separation should result in a PERMANENT prohibition for the growing of cannabis on the offending property title and be registered on title.

Furthermore monetary penalties should equal the profits that the property has generated. A fine of \$1,000.00 - \$50,000 means nothing to individuals who are making millions. This could be applied to property taxes and collected accordingly. Non- payment would result in seizure of the property by the county.

People responsible for these issues Norfolk County **MUST address should be required to pay for the cost incurred by the municipality. A definitive fee structure should be established. Once a stop order has been issued a set amount per day should be levied until compliance is met!**

It is our understanding that a short-form bylaw would permit the municipality to obtain authorization for a ticket to be issued. A substantial increase in a penalty could be sought.

A Question for Members of Norfolk County Council:

Did Norfolk County receive \$100,000.00 from the Federal or Provincial government to address the issue of cannabis cultivation? If Norfolk County did receive any money, how has the county used this money?

What benefits to the tax payers have been realized if Norfolk County has received this money?

911 Numbering System

In **2017 Norfolk County rescinded additional 911 numbers that cannabis growers requested in order to increase their production. Currently cannabis growers are exploiting another loophole related to the numbering of residences on farms.**

Farm properties purchased which have additional homes on the same survey are doubling up prescriptions with the additional houses. This has nothing to do with the farms activities other than to add another 4 prescriptions with additional 911 addresses. We would ask that this practice be reviewed by Council and the necessary changes be made.

Fire Service- First Responders

We would ask for a mandatory review and comments from the fire department on implementing viable steps from the Ontario Provincial Fire Code to work in conjunction with our municipal bylaws with respect to required inspections of cannabis sites.

The Ministry of Community Safety and Correctional Services presented a symposium on fire safety in greenhouses in September of 2018. This can viewed on their website.

There are safety concerns for the members of our fire service when they attend cannabis sites due to chemicals, plastic, and compromised electrical hookups that are commonly found at these grow-ops. Bylaws that require Fire Safety Inspections of buildings and greenhouses used for cannabis cultivation need to be in place.

Ontario Provincial Police

To ensure the safety of Norfolk County employees while they address their respective areas of oversight of these grow facilities, members of the OPP should be required to attend with county staff to ensure their safety. Simply put members of the OPP would be attending for the purpose of “keeping the Peace”.

ASK

We would ask Norfolk County to review and ensure bylaws authorize inspections of cannabis sites. These inspections would be carried out by staff from bylaw, building and fire with members of the police in attendance. This would form the bases of a 5 point plan. The five point plan would be as follows:

Five Point Plan

1/ Identify and verify information received by county staff.

Residents of Norfolk County should be encouraged and provided an open line to report their suspicions to bylaw or the police.

2/ Norfolk County would issue an Order to comply – if no Permit!

3/ Norfolk County would issue a stop work order until a permit is issued or zoning compliance is met.

4/ Compliance Verification

Members of Bylaw, Building (Planning dept.) fire dept. would attend the site with a member of the OPP. (Keep the Peace)

If the inspection of the site determines that it is an overgrow or other breaches of the Cannabis Act is determined, it immediately becomes a criminal investigation.

If there are no criminal violations the county would issue a Stop Work Order until bylaw and zoning issues are corrected.

5/ Norfolk County would make application for a court order to prevent continued production or processing at the cannabis facility.

This plan requires collaboration between members of council, bylaw dept., planning (building dept.) fire dept. and members of the local O.P.P.

Again I remind you: **Cannabis Cultivation = Guns, Gangs, Meth and Organized Crime**

The proliferation of illegal cannabis cultivation is affecting residents of Norfolk County. There is the usual odor, light, health and zoning issues but it also involves the criminal element. It is our hope you now recognize the seriousness of the issue! There is an immense safety issue and liability to Norfolk County front line staff and the residents of Norfolk.

Please consider all the information that was presented to the Police Services Board and the Agriculture Advisory Board on September 23/20. Copies of these deputations have been provided to you.

As a result of our efforts and speaking with other municipalities, members of our group have identified **WHAT** can be done to address these issues at the municipal level and **HOW** it can be done!

All that is required now is for members of this council to take this opportunity and provide leadership that is required.

I wish to remind all elected officials of the following:

Every time there is a shooting in the GTA you should be asking yourself, “Have I done everything in my power to prevent this incident?”

I suggest there are not many who can answer in the affirmative to this question!

Let’s change that!

What is happening in Norfolk County not only impacts the residents of Norfolk County, it impacts the GTA and the province of Ontario. When it comes to organized crime, it requires all hands on deck!

Thank you for your time.

1.

PSB Deputation. September 23, 2020

Good Morning, first on behalf of Deb France, Daphne Schuyler and myself Orval Slack, let me thank the members of the Police Service Board for giving us an opportunity to speak with you this morning. The issue I would like to address this morning is the issue of illegal cannabis cultivation in Norfolk County.

The Provincial Joint Forces Cannabis Enforcement Team (PJFCET) advises that illegal cannabis is a 7 million to 1 billion dollar industry in Ontario.

In 2018 there were approx. 38 suspected grow- ops in Norfolk County. In 2019 the number grew to 70. The number continues to grow. We are aware of an additional 7 sites in the Simcoe and Waterford area so far just this year.

Norfolk County is playing a major role in the illegal cannabis industry!

Cannabis cultivation = gangs, guns, meth & organized crime!!

The first step in addressing a problem is to acknowledge (admit) that there is a problem.

Norfolk County has a big problem!

How do we address this problem?

BYLAW Department

Norfolk County has assigned (1) one bylaw officer to cannabis investigations. Considering there are currently close to 80 illegal grow ops in Norfolk County, it is not reasonable to expect one bylaw officer to handle this number of files.

ASK

We would ask members of the Police Services Board to encourage members of Norfolk County Council to add additional bylaw officers dedicated to address cannabis cultivation in Norfolk.

We suggest a minimum of two additional officers.

The municipal Act refers to prosecution under section 447.2 as occurring within a reasonable amount of time. The current case load would take years! **I am sure this would not fall within the definition as being reasonable.**

We would ask that members of Norfolk County Council to adequately fund the bylaw department to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the bylaw department.

First this can be accomplished by providing office support staff. This would free up officers from the bylaw department to use their time more effectively by permitting them to dedicate more time to conduct field investigations.

Secondly provide equipment to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of time spent on field investigations. We are talking about the purchase of a drone. Some of these sites are located in areas that prevent easy and safe observations of the facilities.

It is an established fact that there is a criminal element involved in the illegal cultivation of cannabis. Knowing that organized crime is heavily involved in this activity and requiring one officer to attend these sites puts the bylaw officer at risk.

Should the bylaw officer be injured given what we know puts Norfolk County in a serious liability issue. This practice should be stopped immediately!

Members of the OPP should accompany the bylaw officer when he conducts his investigations. The police presence would be to (Keep the Peace).

Conviction for offences such as Distance Separation should result in a PERMANENT prohibition for the growing of cannabis on the offending property title. This would be known to any new owner in the event the property is sold.

Furthermore monetary penalties should equal the profits that the property has generated. A fine of \$1,000.00 - \$50,000 means nothing to individuals who are making millions. This could be applied to property taxes and collected accordingly. Non- payment would result in seizure of the property by the county.

People responsible for these issues Norfolk County must address should be required to pay for the cost incurred by the municipality. A definitive fee structure should be established. Once a stop order has been issued a set amount per day should be levied until compliance is met!

It is our understanding that a short-form bylaw would permit the municipality to obtain authorization for a ticket to be issued. A substantial increase in a penalty could be sought.

Planning Department – Building Department

Staff members at the Planning Department have advised that anyone can construct hoop green houses without a building permit which means these sites are being established with **NO** over site!

I remind you Norfolk County has close to (80) eighty of these sites. Some of these sites can and do cover areas which exceed (5) acres.

These facilities are built with no consideration of setback bylaws, odour and electrical requirements to name a few.

Currently Norfolk County requires a farmer to obtain a “Burn Permit” if he wishes to burn a brush pile.

That same farmer can put up hoop green houses that can cover numerous acres, fill the hoop green houses with cannabis. Use unlimited amounts of chemicals, plastics, and questionable electrical hookups with **NO** over site?

Norfolk County **MUST** ensure that bylaws are established that require those who wish to build hoop greenhouses first apply for a building permit. Having such a bylaw in place will give county staff the necessary tools required to effectively address such issues as:

- a/ Site planning control
- b/ Parking Issues
- c/ Lighting
- d/ Odour

Establishing a bylaw that requires a building permit before these structures are built is **NOT** additional red tape!

ASK

We would ask that members of the Police Service Board support this proposal and encourage members of Norfolk County Council to implement a bylaw that gives Norfolk County the ability to provide over site of these facilities!

First Responders – Fire Department

It is a well known fact individuals that establish these illegal grow ops use chemicals, plastics and compromised electrical hookups when establishing these facilities. These unknowns create

an unacceptable risk for members of our fire services should they be required to attend these facilities.

Ask

We would ask the Police Services Board to encourage members of Norfolk County council to ensure bylaws are in place that require these sites to be inspected by members of the fire service when these sites are established. This would reduce the risk to members of our fire service in the event they are required to attend these sites in an emergency situation

Ontario Provincial Police

To ensure the safety of Norfolk County employees while they address their respective areas of over site of these grow facilities, members of the OPP should be required to attend with county staff to ensure their safety. Simply put members of the OPP would be attending for the purpose of “KEEP THE PEACE”!

ASK

We would ask members of the Police Service Board support this initiative and encourage the cooperation of the Ontario Provincial Police.

FIVE POINT PLAN

To ensure the issues and concerns that cannabis cultivation has created are adequately addressed in a more effective manner, we suggest a collaborative approach is required. It is our suggestion that a five point plan be established and we suggest the following:

1/ Identify and verify information received by county staff.

Residents of Norfolk County should be encouraged and provided an open line to report their suspicions to the bylaw department or the police.

2/ Norfolk County would issue an Order to Comply – if no permit has been issued to a specific site.

3/ Norfolk County would issue a stop work order if no permit has been issued until a permit is issued or zoning compliance is met.

4/ Compliance Verification

Members of Bylaw, building (planning dept,) fire dept. would attend the site to ensure requirements have been met. These inspections would be unannounced. Members of the OPP would also attend for the purpose of Keep the Peace.

5/Criminal Investigation

If during the inspection it is determined that it is an over grow or other breaches of the cannabis act is determined, it immediately becomes a criminal investigation by the OPP.

ASK

It is our request that members of the Police Services Board encourage this collaborative approach by members of Norfolk County Council, Norfolk County Staff and members of the Ontario Provincial Police.

In closing I wish to remind members of the Police Services Board of the following:

Cannabis Cultivation = Gangs, Guns, Meth and Organized Crime

Continuing to do the same as Norfolk County has been doing for the past three years in hopes of addressing the issues is not an option. We know it is **NOT** working. The suggestion that there is nothing that can be done at the municipal level to address these issues does not cut it.

As a result of our efforts and speaking to other municipalities, members of our group have identified what can be done to address these issues at the municipal level and how it can be done! All that is required now is for the leaders in Norfolk County to take this opportunity and provide the leadership that is required!

Thank you for your time

Sent from my iPad

Ag Advisory Board Deputation, September 23, 2020

Good evening, first on behalf of Deb France, Daphne Schuyler, and myself Orval Slack I would like to thank the members of the Agriculture advisory Board for allowing us to speak to you this evening. The issue I would like to address this evening is the issue of illegal cannabis cultivation and the negative impact it is having rural families and communities across Southwestern Ontario and specifically Norfolk County.

In Norfolk County the issue is the proliferation of unmonitored medical marijuana producers. There is evidence that some of these facilities are being operated by criminal gangs from the GTA.

Some facilities are being operated by members of the farming community using loop holes in the Cannabis Act to make a fast dollar.

Operators of unmonitored medical marijuana facilities are limited to grow for four prescription holders, however they are filling green houses that once grew cucumbers, peppers, tomatoes and tobacco seedlings.

Once these individuals grow plants that exceed the four prescriptions they are licensed to grow for, these facilities become nothing more or less than an illegal grow –op.

The Provincial Joint Forces Cannabis Enforcement Team advises that illegal cannabis is a 7 million to 1 billion dollar industry in Ontario.

In 2018 there were approx. 38 suspected grow- ops in Norfolk County. In 2019 the number grew to 70. The number continues to grow. We are aware of an additional 7 sites in the Simcoe and Waterford area so far this year.

Norfolk County is playing a major role in the illegal cannabis industry!

Cannabis Cultivation = gangs, guns, meth and organized crime!!

The first step in addressing a problem is to acknowledge (admit) that there is a problem.

Norfolk County has a big problem!

In other areas of Ontario such as Niagara, Leamington and Petrolia a different issue surrounding the cannabis industry exist. In these areas greenhouses that were used to grow vegetables or flowers are being purchased by large cannabis companies to grow marijuana.

These facilities were not designed to deal with issues such as light pollution, odour and noise. Despite modifications to these facilities, those living in the area of these facilities experience firsthand the fact that these greenhouses cannot be modified to address these issues.

Rural communities are being ripped apart because of the total disregard the operators/ owners of these facilities have for the Health Canada regulations and those who live nearby.

I have spoken to Trevor Brand a young farmer who farms 200 acres near Petrolia. Across the road from the Brand family farm is a large greenhouse facility that grew peppers for many years. During this time Mr. Brand had no issues with the operator of this facility. A few years ago this facility was purchased by Tilray, which now grows marijuana in the green houses.

Trevor and his family must now deal with issues such as odour, light pollution, noise, traffic, diesel generators and 48 air conditioners that run 24/7.

Two years ago MPAC reduced the residential assessment on his residence by \$150,000.00 as they recognize the negative effect this facility has on his property. Trevor has filed a complaint with the Normal Farm Practices Board. To date this young farmer has spent over \$65,000.00 of his own money and has been advised that an additional \$50-\$75,000.00 in legal fees will be required to pursue this further.

A lady who lives in Brant County has had a horse ranch for a number of years. During this time her horses have not experienced any health issues. A property near her was purchased and the new owners began to grow marijuana. The horses began to be experience asthma and all the horses have been put on a regimen of hormone shots. The rancher is confident that marijuana is the cause of the change in the health of all of her horses.

These are just some examples of the negative impact the marijuana industry is having on rural Ontario.

Is Cannabis a Agriculture Crop

Marijuana is bred for recreational and medical purposes. The Cannabis Act and its regulations control the production, distribution, sale and possession of cannabis across Canada.

Under the Food and Drug Act products containing cannabis can be considered to fall into one of three categories.

1/ Cannabis for non-medical purposes

2/ Cannabis for medical purposes

3/ Health products containing cannabis such as prescription drugs.

Does marijuana sound like an agriculture crop or does it sound like a pharmaceutical product?

Does the designation of industrial sound more appropriate than agriculture?

You do not require a license from Health Canada to grow peppers, tomatoes, and cucumbers!

You do not need a prescription to purchase or possess peppers, tomatoes and cucumbers!

I have listed an example how the value of farms and houses that are near these facilities are devalued due to the negative impact growing this plant has on properties.

I have listed an example of how growing this plant has a negative impact on horses that were otherwise healthy until this plant is grown on property near the horse ranch where these horses are kept. This should be a concern to anyone involved in animal husbandry.

There are numerous examples of this plant being grown in Norfolk county resulting in the neighbours living near these facilities being afraid for their personal safety due to the criminal element involved in the industry.

The state of California defines medical cannabis as an agriculture product. However the definition as an agriculture crop does **not** extend to other areas of the law. For example, cannabis is **NOT** an agriculture crop with respect to local, “right to farm” ordinances.

I challenge anyone to identify a recognized agriculture crop that is currently grown which has such a large negative impact on those who live in the vicinity of the facilities where cannabis is grown.

How does growing Cannabis benefit Norfolk County

The growth of the cannabis industry in Norfolk County does not contribute financially to the county in a positive way. In fact this industry cost the county.

There is no additional tax revenues generated from this industry.

There are no addition jobs created by this industry. One must remember that an unmonitored medical marijuana grower can only grow plants for 4 prescriptions. The only people that can touch the plants are the grower and the prescription holder. No additional jobs are created.

Currently the County of Norfolk has dedicated one bylaw officer to address the cannabis issues. As mentioned earlier Norfolk County has close to 80 grow-ops and the numbers continue to

grow. Obviously one officer cannot handle this large number of files. If Norfolk County wishes to adequately address the cannabis issue, we suggest two additional bylaw officers, additional equipment and office staff are required. All of this being an additional cost to the tax payers of Norfolk County.

This does not take into account the cost of county staff and the county solicitor when matters result in hearing at LPAT..

Furthermore it does not take into account for the additional cost related to any action taken by the police.

How is the cannabis industry making a positive contribution to Norfolk County?

Hoop Green Houses

Norfolk County staff members at the Planning Dept have advised that anyone can construct a hoop greenhouse without a building permit which means these sites are being established with **NO** over site.

I remind you that Norfolk County has close to eighty of these sites. Some of these sites cover an area of more than five acres.

These facilities are constructed with no consideration of setback bylaws, odour, and electrical requirements to name a few.

Currently Norfolk County requires a farmer to obtain a “burn permit” if he wishes to burn a brush pile.

The same farmer can put up hoop greenhouses that can cover numerous acres, fill the hoop greenhouse with cannabis. Use unlimited amounts of chemicals, plastics and questionable electrical hookups with no over site.

Norfolk County must ensure that bylaws are established that require individuals who wish to build hoop greenhouses must first apply for a building permit. Having such a bylaw in place will give county staff the necessary tools required to effectively address issues such as:

- a/ site planning control
- b/ Parking issues
- c/ Lighting
- d/ Odour

Prime Agriculture Land taken out of Food production

Currently municipalities and elected officials in the area known as the Holland Marsh have voiced concern as a result of large areas of this area being takeout of food production for the purpose of growing cannabis.

Elected officials and residents of Norfolk County should be equally concerned. Consider that close to 80 sites in Norfolk County are currently growing cannabis. Consider how much food production has been taken out of Norfolk County?

ASK

1/ We would ask that members of The Agriculture Advisory Committee support our submission and encourage Norfolk County Council to implement a bylaw that requires those wishing to construct hoop greenhouses be required to obtain a Building Permit. This would give Norfolk County Staff the tools required to provide proper over site.

This over site would include inspections of the sites, verification that permits and orders issued by Norfolk County are met. If permits have not been obtained or zoning requirements met, the county must have the ability to issue stop work orders until compliance has been met.

2/ We would ask members of the Agriculture Advisory Committee to support our submission and encourage members of Norfolk County council to require cannabis facilities be directed to lands zoned Industrial. This would result in much easier and cost effective enforcement and policing of the industry. It would also ensure prime agriculture land remains in food production. Other communities in Ontario have recognized the benefits of this zoning requirement.

3/ We would ask members of the Agriculture Advisory Committee to support our submission and encourage members of Norfolk County Council to implement bylaws with greater penalties and prohibition capabilities.

Conviction for offences such as Distance Separation should result in a permanent prohibition for the growing of cannabis on the offending property title. This would be known to any new property owner in the event the property is sold.

Furthermore monetary penalties should equal the profits that the property has generated. A fine of \$1000.00 - \$50,000.00 means nothing to individuals who are making millions. This could be applied to property taxes and collected accordingly. Non-payment would result in seizure of the property by the county.

People responsible for these issues that Norfolk County must address should be required to pay for the cost incurred by the municipality. A definitive fee structure should be established. Once a stop order has been issued a set amount per day should be levied until compliance is met.

The issues that the cannabis industry has brought to Norfolk County are similar to what other communities are facing. However based on conversations that members of our group have had with other communities, I am confident Norfolk County has a much greater problem than other communities due to the large number of cannabis sites that have been established with in the county!

THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME

Sent from my

3.

What are Some of the Cannabis Loopholes?

Definition of Loophole – “an ambiguity or inadequacy in the law or a set of rules”

The majority of loopholes in the Medicinal Designated Cannabis Growers lie with the prescription.

- When the national cannabis prescription average is 2 grams per day as of March 2020 one has to question why the College of Physicians and Surgeons are not questioning or investigating prescriptions as high as 100-150 grams per day. It should be up to the Ministry of Health to investigate any prescription over 3 grams per day. To the best of our knowledge there are no restrictions on what a licensed physician can prescribe. There are definite breaches of medical protocol as many prescriptions are provided without examining the patient. There is a medical duty of care to “know your patient”. That is not being followed. The various College of Physicians and Surgeons have put out prescription guidelines to start a patient at .7 grams per day but not to exceed 3 grams per day as a maximum dose. If a physician is prescribing an amount over this a “due diligence” investigation is required on both the prescriber, the company he works for and the patient. The judge in the Allard decision said that enforcement will be necessary and that is where the Ministry of Health is falling apart by error or omission. It is also extremely annoying that there is a problem known and they are doubling down on nothing being wrong and blaming everyone else.
- Prescriptions can be filled with one grow. Why are some sites growing 3- 4 crops per year. Where are these extra prescriptions going? There is no tracking system.
- Owners are layering their prescriptions to increase their totals by either obtaining additional 911 numbers or using a farm property with additional homes.
- Only the designated grower or prescription holder can touch the plants. Why are there multiple workers at sites?
- Police raids have revealed that many of these operations are growing beyond their allowable plant prescription limits.
- The government of Canada’s cannabis prescription plant calculator is flawed. It does not take into account what a plant can yield. Some cannabis plants are the size of small trees. Yield has been estimated to be anywhere from 100 grams to 4lbs or greater per plant.
- Prescriptions lengths are a maximum of one year. Are they getting renewed and is this being monitored?

Loopholes also exist around good production standards.

- Product is not being inspected for a quality product control.

- Obnoxious skunk-like odours are adversely impacting the health and well being of residents. The ability to have clean air is constitutionally protected.
- Risks to drinking water supply from excessive water usage and chemical contamination.
- Light and noise pollution.
- Designated grower sites are not sterile. Both properties and growing conditions lack cleanliness.

Loopholes also exist around the granting of licenses.

- Municipalities are not notified of designated grower locations when licenses are granted and locating in their area. Growers do not let municipalities know where they are.
- There seems to be a disconnect on background checks of those granted a licence. Anyone convicted of a cannabis growing infraction should not be granted a new licence to restart their operations.
- For the last decade Crown Prosecutors have been loath to convict all of the offending parties in Cannabis Operation police raids. Designated and Personal Grow Operators know that, if caught, it is at worst a slap on the wrist. If someone is charged, that does not detract from their ability to get Personal or Designated Grow licenses. They have to be convicted of a drug offence to not get a Personal or Designated grow license. A criminal conviction does not limit their ability to get a license. The probability of someone getting a Personal or Designated Grow license is over 95%. It is also killing the legitimate producer. Also, the Mr/Mrs./Ms. Big of these operations doesn't get charged, it is usually a minor character.
- As Health Canada churns out these licenses in 8 weeks and takes pride in that, one wonders how much due diligence in reviewing applications is happening.
- There is no requirement from Health Canada that Personal and Designated Growers have pollution control prior to licensing.

Regulatory, Enforcement loopholes

- Police have noted the lack of enforcement from Health Canada and Ministry of Justice and the Attorney General and have concluded that the only justice is from them getting a search warrant and seizing all of the Cannabis plants and equipment from the operator. Although this temporarily reduces the gross volume, typically these operators are back operating in a few days without pollution control equipment. In fact, the habitually raided operators know the police tactics and have plants and equipment stored off site or have new tactics like buried electrical services so that police can't cut their electrical supply.
- Although the Ministry of Health claims in its literature that Personal and Designated Grow Operations should follow local zoning codes. There has to be pro forma recognition that they are unlikely to do that given that local zoning bylaws take years to enforce and the fines are minimal.

Loopholes in Municipal ByLaws

In the Government of Canada publication, “Submit a report on cannabis”, municipal bylaws are to cover

- Zoning Density
- Business licensing
- Building codes
- Nuisance
- Odour
- Electrical
- Fire Safety

And any other activity regulated by the Municipality.

Contact is to be made to local municipality, local government and local authority. Suspected illegal activity to local law enforcement.

There is no steadfast and uniform regulations put out by the federal government leading municipalities scrambling to put a workable plan in motion.

Norfolk County’s cannabis bylaw should encompass all these factors into their bylaw and implementing a 5 point plan could be a solution that would bring a collaboration between residents, council, bylaw staff and local law enforcement to bring a suitable enforceable solution.

Sent from my iPad

4.

Stop Illicit Cannabis Grow Operations

This email is being sent to all municipalities in Ontario who are being unjustly impacted by the outbreak in cannabis grow operations that choose not to follow municipal bylaws and regulations.

These grow operations are surging throughout Ontario exposing residents to personal safety and health risks.

What has caused the problem?

Loopholes in cannabis legislation

Loophole after loophole in cannabis legislation continues to be exploited. The legalization of cannabis was meant to keep cannabis from our youth and to get it off the black market. According to law enforcement, legislation has had the opposite effect. It has allowed organized crime to gain an even stronger foothold.

Why work together with other municipalities?

Residents are suffering from the unintended consequences of some of the components of cannabis legislation.

- Many cannabis operations are operating without the required municipal permits, required set-backs and in areas not municipally zoned for cannabis operations.
- According to police, there is a threat to community safety. Guns have been seized at raids. Profits have been known to fund other crimes such as methamphetamine labs and cannabis can be used as currency to trade for cocaine and guns coming from United States. Organized crime has found a way to be comfortably sheltered within existing cannabis laws.
- Obnoxious skunk-like odours are adversely impacting the health and well being of residents.
- Risks to drinking water supply from excessive water usage and chemical contamination.
- Light and noise pollution.
- Greenhouses and other facilities that could be used for more legitimate job creating purposes are often being used for illicit cannabis production.
- Residents are afraid to voice their concerns in public as they fear the criminal element.
- A standardized and enforceable solution will significantly reduce many of the costs municipalities are currently facing.

Over the last few weeks, I have fielded phone calls and emails from residents of Norfolk County and across the province who live in municipalities attempting to control the outbreak. The municipalities all appear to be going to great lengths to help their impacted residents but the common response from everyone is that there isn't an immediate enforceable solution.

In developing a solution, it is important to consider the contributing factors to this problem

- It appears as though many cannabis producers are boldly going forward with their operation without regard for municipal regulations believing they can potentially hide behind the Ministry of Agriculture, Right to Farm legislation that was established to protect farmers who feed our country.
- Far too often, cannabis operations disregard compliance to local bylaws and zoning regulations. Court cases often take years.
- Many cannabis operations are difficult to monitor and are improperly regulated.
- There doesn't seem to be a cannabis tracking system in place for the vast majority of these operations. Where is the cannabis going?
- The secluded locations of these growers make it challenging for enforcement.
- Police raids have revealed that many of these operations are growing beyond their allowable plant limits.
- When the national cannabis prescription average is 2 grams per day as of March 2020 one has to question why the College of Physicians and Surgeons are not questioning or investigating prescriptions as high as 100-150 grams per day.

The purpose of the Cannabis Act was to displace the illicit market but it has actually given it a banner to flourish under a legal license.

Unfortunately, our Federal Government put us in this position. It's long overdue for our Provincial Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing, and our Federal and Provincial Ministers of Health, Agriculture and Justice to place the personal safety and health of residents first.

What should a solution involve?

- Change in Federal and Provincial legislation and/or regulation is required to eliminate the loopholes that the criminal element has taken advantage of.
- Delegation of inspection authority to local municipalities would allow for fire, health and building inspections. Law enforcement would continue to have authority of plant count and the validity of operational authenticity.
- There is a need to verify prescriptions and the doctors who issue them.

THE ASK...

1. This issue **MUST** be raised at the Federation of Canadian Municipalities (FCM), Rural Ontario Municipalities Association (ROMA) and the Association of Municipalities of Ontario (AMO).

2. We are requesting municipalities to join together and place this at the top of our Provincial and Federal Governments "must urgently fix" list. All levels of government need to be involved in developing a standardized and enforceable solution. Reach out to your MP's and MPP's.

There is strength and leverage in numbers. Join together with other municipalities and demand an enforceable solution from our Ministers.

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- 9) Federal MP's who are actively requesting Health Canada to solve Cannabis issue
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- 14) Nuisance bylaw amendment - Cannabis Odour
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Note: The list of links in this document is a small representation of information mostly connected to news articles that show there are significant issues connected to Marijuana Cultivation in Agricultural areas throughout the Province of Ontario. We encourage anyone viewing this document to search and reach out in their municipality to discover how the issues are unfolding in the Municipality they call home. Further investigation is likely to uncover similar issues in areas throughout the Province of Ontario and across the Country. We expect that further investigation is likely to uncover other elected officials who have been actively trying to find solutions for the constituents they were elected to serve. We encourage anyone viewing this information to connect with the author of the letter that accompanies this list or they can email their contact information and concerns to debbiefrence@live.ca and a representative of this group will reply to help address their concerns.

Cannabis Articles

1) *General knowledge*

Article: Gaping hole in pot legislation is hitting Norfolk hard (Ontario Farmer Jan 24, 2020)
(Perhaps best article to understand entire issue)

<https://www.ontariofarmer.com/features/gaping-hole-in-pot-legislation-is-hitting-norfolk-hard/>

Article: Change is in the wind (Ontario Planners June 1, 2018)
(Outlines challenges for Municipalities from a planning perspective)

<https://ontarioplanners.ca/blog/planning-exchange/june-2018/change-is-in-the-wind>

Article: Stench among concerns as Bradford council hears about cannabis cultivation in Holland Marsh (Barrie Today Jun 14, 2020)

(Outlines common complaints amongst those living nearby grow ops)

<https://www.barrietoday.com/local-news/bradford-council-hears-from-public-about-cannabis-cultivation-in-holland-marsh-2433271>

Article: County council concerned by marijuana licences (Belleville Intelligencer June 25, 2020)

<https://www.intelligencer.ca/news/local-news/county-council-concerned-by-marijuana-licences>

2) Cannabis land use reports

Article: Final Land Use Study on Cannabis Production in The Town of Pelham

(Explains potential issues between Municipal By-laws & Farm & Food Protection Act relating to Cannabis) Review sections... 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.5, 3.7 to understand potential issues

<https://pelham-pub.escribemeetings.com/filestream.ashx?DocumentId=21743>

3) Municipalities not permitting Cannabis grow ops on agricultural lands

Article: Brighton sets limits on where cannabis production facilities can locate (Northumberland news Apr 9, 2019)

<https://www.northumberlandnews.com/news-story/9274359-brighton-sets-limits-on-where-cannabis-production-facilities-can-locate/>

Article: Prime agricultural land no place for cannabis, Oro-Medonte coalition says (Simcoe May 31, 2020)

<https://www.simcoe.com/news-story/10001301-prime-agricultural-land-no-place-for-cannabis-oro-medonte-coalition-says/>

4) Municipal Panel & Roundtable Discussion with Local & Provincial Law Enforcement

Article: East Gwillimbury Cannabis Production Facilities Panel Discussion OPP & YRP discuss organized crime's active involvement in Cannabis production and the risks that it poses to residents (YouTube video)

<https://youtu.be/Oisv7MEIV14>

Article: Hastings-Lennox & Addington Roundtable on Illicit Cannabis Operations – Fed MP Derek Sloan

<https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=3216967588368948&extid=jTObBPn7swAbfxrz>

5) Police Intervention - Police shut down massive illegal cannabis operation, seize more than 100k plants (CBC News Aug 21, 2020)

Article: <https://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/hamilton/project-woolwich-cannabis-niagara-1.5695691>

6) Police Intervention - Cannabis production allegedly fueling synthetic drug production labs (Project Moon)

Article: More than \$45m in drugs and cash seized as twin drug gangs dismantled in York Region
(CP24 Aug 8, 2019)

<https://www.cp24.com/news/more-than-45m-in-drugs-and-cash-seized-as-twin-drug-gangs-dismantled-in-york-region-1.4541063>

7) Police Intervention – raids involving production exceeding limits

St. Catharines

Article: Niagara police bust \$34m illegal cannabis operation (Global News July 1, 2020)

<https://globalnews.ca/news/7128873/niagara-illegal-cannabis-grow-op/>

King Township

Article: Police seize \$4.7m in illegal drugs after search of former Joe’s Garden property in King
(York Region Oct 7, 2019)

<https://www.yorkregion.com/news-story/9633352-police-seize-4-7m-in-illegal-drugs-after-search-of-former-joe-s-garden-property-in-king/>

Article: 8 charged after \$400k worth of ‘excess cannabis’ found on King Township grow-op
(CBC News Oct 2, 2018)

<https://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/toronto/eight-charged-marijuana-trafficking-cannabis-farms-york-region-1.4847114>

Article: Police bust marijuana grow op in King Township worth \$6.5m, seize 4,000 plants
(CTV News Aug 3, 2018)

<https://toronto.ctvnews.ca/police-bust-marijuana-grow-op-in-king-township-worth-6-5m-seize-4-000-plants-1.4039863>

Stouffville

Article: Police bust cannabis grow op in excess of licence limits near Aurora
(YorkRegion Jan 29, 2019)

<https://www.yorkregion.com/news-story/9148816-police-bust-cannabis-grow-op-in-excess-of-licence-limits-near-aurora/>

8) Police Intervention - Cannabis busts at US/Canada border

Article: Canadian resident arrested in relation to massive cannabis bust at U.S. border
(Global News June 16, 2020)

<https://globalnews.ca/news/7070697/canadian-involved-significant-drug-seizure-u-s-border/>

9) Federal MP's mentioned in articles who are actively requesting Health Canada to solve Cannabis issue

Article: MP Finley brings the issue of unlicensed large-scale marijuana producers to Parliament (Norfolk Today July 27, 2020) - **Fed MP Diane Finley**
<https://www.norfolktoday.ca/2020/07/27/96986/>

Article: Stomp out cannabis criminality: Sloan (Quinte News July 2, 2020) - **Fed MP Derek Sloan**
<https://www.quintenews.com/2020/07/02/stomp-out-cannabis-criminality-sloan/>

Article: 'Stinks like 10000 skunks': Tottenham residents want more potent restrictions for medical-marijuana growers (Simcoe Feb 11, 2020) - **Fed MP Terry Dowdall**
<https://www.simcoe.com/news-story/9844540--stinks-like-10-000-skunks-tottenham-residents-want-more-potent-restrictions-for-medical-marijuana-growers/>

10) Municipal guide to Cannabis legislation (by FCM)

<https://fcm.ca/en/resources/municipal-guide-cannabis-legalization>

11) The final report of the task force on Cannabis legalization and regulation

<https://hoban.law/2017/01/the-final-report-of-the-task-force-on-cannabis-legalization-and-regulation/>

12) Municipalities who have refused requests for exceptions to bylaws

Article: Marijuana setback relief denied (Simcoe Reformer May 29, 2019)
<https://www.simcoereformer.ca/news/local-news/marijuana-setback-relief-denied>

Article: Council officially denies the marijuana micro-cultivation facility (NewTecTimes March 6, 2020)
<http://newtectimes.com/?p=24388>

13) Court cases - Bylaw/Zoning violations

Article: Cannabis producer pleads guilty to violating bylaw (Simcoe Reformer Feb 20, 2020)
<https://www.simcoereformer.ca/news/local-news/cannabis-producer-enters-guilty-plea>

Article: East Gwillimbury takes medical marijuana facility to court (York Region Aug 12, 2020)
<https://www.yorkregion.com/news-story/10134439-east-gwillimbury-takes-medical-marijuana-facility-to-court/>

14) Nuisance bylaw amendment - Cannabis odour

Article: Council enacts nuisance by-law addressing cannabis odour concerns
(Bradford Today Jun 19, 2020)

<https://www.bradfordtoday.ca/local-news/council-enacts-nuisance-by-law-addressing-cannabis-odour-concerns-2441245>

Article: Hamilton targets large-scale personal grow operations with nuisance bylaw amendment
(Global News Apr 23, 2020)

<https://globalnews.ca/news/6857506/city-of-hamilton-nuisance-bylaw-amendments-personal-grow-operations-cannabis/>

Article: Nuisance bylaw to deal with cannabis odour coming soon to Lincoln
(Niagara This Week Aug 3, 2020)

<https://www.niagarathisweek.com/news-story/10128119-nuisance-bylaw-to-deal-with-cannabis-odour-coming-soon-to-lincoln/>

Article: Pelham gives stamp of approval on odour bylaw to deal with cannabis operations
(Niagara This Week Mar 27, 2020)

<https://www.niagarathisweek.com/news-story/9918340-pelham-gives-stamp-of-approval-on-odour-bylaw-to-deal-with-cannabis-operations/>

Article: Niagara area town buys \$5,000 device to measure weed smell after repeated complaints from residents
(Timmins Today Jul 7, 2020)

<https://www.timminstoday.com/around-ontario/ontario-niagara-area-town-buys-5000-device-to-measure-weed-smell-after-repeated-complaints-from-residents-2545977>

15) Municipalities that have requested assistance from Province

Article: Council supports request for more control over cannabis production in municipalities
(Bradford Today May 22, 2020)

<https://www.bradfordtoday.ca/local-news/council-supports-request-for-more-control-over-cannabis-production-in-municipalities-2366228>

Thanks kindly,
Debbie France
751 Townsend Concession Rd 14
Simcoe, Ontario, N3Y 4K3
519 426 8626
Resident of Norfolk County

5.
Open Letter to OFA Executive and Directors

Orval, also sent this to National Farmers Union, Christian Farmers and it was also published in the Ontario Farmer.

Subject: Open Letter to OFA Executive and Directors

First let me introduce myself. I am Orval Slack and reside in Norfolk County. I grew up on a dairy farm. I have become very concerned of the negative impact the Cannabis Industry is having on rural families and communities across Southwestern Ontario. In the County of Norfolk, the issue is the proliferation of unmonitored medical marijuana producers. There is evidence that some of these facilities are being operated by criminal gangs from the GTA. Some facilities are being operated by members of the farm community using loopholes in the Cannabis Act to make a fast dollar. The operators of the Unmonitored Medical Marijuana facilities are limited to grow for four prescription holders, however, because these sites are unmonitored they are filling greenhouses that once grew cucumbers, peppers, tomatoes and tobacco seedlings.

Once these individuals grow plants that exceed the amount of the four prescriptions they are licensed to grow for, these facilities become nothing more or less than an illegal grow op. The OPP has indicated that illegal cannabis is a 700 million to 1 billion industry in Ontario. In 2018 there were approximately 38 of these sites in Norfolk County. In 2019 the number grew to 70 and the numbers continue to grow today. Norfolk County is playing a major role in the illegal drug industry in Ontario.

In other areas of Ontario such as Niagara, Leamington, and Petrolia a different issue surrounding the cannabis industry exists.

In these areas, existing greenhouses that were used to grow vegetables or flowers have been bought by large cannabis companies to grow marijuana.

These facilities were not designed to deal with issues such as light pollution, odour and noise. Despite modifications to these facilities, those living in the area of these facilities experience firsthand the fact that these greenhouses cannot be modified to address these issues. Rural communities are being ripped apart because of the total disregard these operators/owners of these facilities have for the Health Canada Regulations and those who live nearby.

Recently I spoke to Trevor Brand, a young farmer who farms 200 acres near Petrolia. Across the road from the Brand family farm is a large greenhouse facility that grew peppers for many years. During this time Mr. Brand had no issues with the operator of this facility. A few years ago this facility was purchased by Tilray which now grows marijuana in the greenhouses. Trevor and his family must now deal with the issues such as odour, light pollution, noise, traffic, diesel generators and 48 air conditioners that run 24/7. Two years ago MPAC reduced the residential assessment of his residence by \$150,000 as they recognize the negative effect this facility has on his property.

Trevor has filed a complaint with the Normal Farm Practices Protection Board. To date this young farmer has spent over \$65,000.00 of his own money and has been advised that an additional \$50-\$75,000 in legal fees will be required to pursue this further.

Trevor has sent out an email to those of us who would listen and has requested help. This is only one example of what is happening across Southwestern Ontario.

From my experience and those like Trevor's, municipalities are limited in what they can do to help. Provincial leaders chose not to get involved and refer us with concerns back to the Federal Government. The Federal Ministries refer us back to the Provincial Ministries.

Marijuana is bred for psychoactive and medical substances (THC and CBD). Marijuana is grown for recreational and medical purposes. The Cannabis Act and its regulations control the production, distribution, sales and possession of Cannabis across Canada.

Under the Food and Drug Act, products containing cannabis can be considered to fall into one of three categories.

1. Cannabis for non-medical purposes
2. Cannabis for medical purposes
3. Health products for containing cannabis such as prescription drugs.

Does marijuana sound like an agricultural crop or does it sound like a pharmaceutical product?

Does the designation of industrial sound more appropriate than agricultural?

Why should cannabis be called an agricultural product and receive protection from the Farm and Food Production Protection Act?

The Federal and Provincial Governments have failed to implement effective controls on the marijuana industry. The Farm and Food Production Protection Act was implemented to protect the legitimate farmer as he produced farm products.

Organized crime and large corporations are using this act to protect themselves from concerns raised by the legitimate farmers like Trevor Brand who is fighting to keep his family farm and his way of life.

“It is an agricultural crop. It is a Normal Farm Practice.” It is an excuse that is used by organized crime and large corporations to avoid regulations of the industry.

The Federal Government's Cannabis Act is poorly written with many loopholes and the OPP tell us that it is practically impossible to enforce.

Municipalities are struggling to address the issues these facilities are creating in their communities with little success. The Provincial Government chooses to do nothing to assist in this regard.

Deputy-Mayor Judy Krall, Township of Enniskillen, County of Lambton and Council Members met with Ernie Hardeman, Ontario's Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs Minister to ask for help. Mr. Hardeman indicated “he can't do a whole lot”. I do not accept this from an Agriculture Minister that is a member of a Provincial Conservative Majority Government.

If Cannabis was not considered an agricultural crop, if Cannabis was not considered a Normal Farm Practice, if Cannabis was not given the same consideration under the Farm and Food Production Protection Act, municipalities would be able to implement effective controls on this industry.

The Provincial Government can and should make these changes.

The Ontario Federation of Agriculture states that it is a “trusted farm-led organization for Ontario’s farming community. We use our grass roots to advocate for sustainable farming and food sector that impacts our more than 38,000 farm members, our industry and our rural communities.”

I would encourage the OFA to lobby OMAFRA to make the necessary changes to the FFPPA as previously noted.

These changes would permit municipalities to create by-laws and zoning regulations that would control this industry.

Please find attached some photos that Trevor Brand has taken showing his farm house and his farm yard at 3 AM. This helps demonstrate what rural families like Trevor Brand has been subjected to for the past few years. All the while, all three levels of government are telling us there is nothing they can do. For this to be occurring in Ontario Canada is NOT acceptable!

I would encourage the Ontario Federation of Agriculture to come to the aid of rural families that need your assistance.

Respectfully Yours,

Orval Slack

6 Taishan PL

Waterford ON

<IMG_0244.PNG>

<IMG_0245.PNG>

Sent from my iPad

Sent from my iPad

6.

Cannabis Inspections

In April 2017, there were 14 inspectors available to monitor Part 1 Cannabis Facilities all across Canada. In an email I received from Cannabis Canada January 6, 2020 from a request I sent in April 2019, I was advised that by the end of 2019 the number of inspectors had increased to 75 for all of Canada. There are currently 320 licensed Part 1 producers that these inspectors are overseeing, as stated in the Government of Canada Publication dated March 9, 2020. These 320 sites are producing for 369,614 medical registrations as of September 2019.

But what is of grave concern is that there are no inspectors to oversee Cannabis Part 2 Facilities. There are 29193 individuals that are registered with Health Canada for personal and designated growers as of September 2019. If we used the maximum of 4 registrations per site there would be a minimum $(29193 \text{ divided by } 4) = 7298.25$ Part 2 facilities across Canada with no inspectors to oversee their production standards.

Of this total, Ontario accounts for 9873 individuals registered with Health Canada for personal and designated growers or 2468.25 sites in Ontario alone assuming once again there is the maximum of 4 registrations at each site.

There is absolutely no form of monitoring at these Part 2 Facilities.

Concerns relating to this are good production practices, safety, pesticide control, product quality controls (mildew), sanitation, tracking of product, overproducing and more.

At our Cannabis Information Session held on January 11, 2020, participants signed a letter addressed to The Honorable Patty Hadju and it was copied to The Honourable Christine Elliott, Federal and Provincial Ministers of Health. This was hand delivered to the local offices of the Honourable Diane Finley and the Honourable Toby Barrett. Beneath is the content of the letter.

“REQUEST - Health Canada to enforce the existing regulations under to Cannabis Act for Personal Production of Cannabis for Medical Purposes

SPECIFICALLY To inspect the now UNMONITORED Designated Medicinal Marijuana Growers to verify that they are respecting their plant limits and ensuring the security of cannabis as set out in the attached document received from Health Canada. “

We are respectfully following up on our request and pointing out the statistics to show the scope of the problem which shows another loophole that most designated growers are using to flourish their illicit activities under this unmonitored medicinal designated cannabis banner.

On May 5, 2020, I received correspondence from Joanne Garrah, the Acting Director General Licensing and Medical Access Controlled Substances and Cannabis Branch from Health Canada in response from 3 of my emails forwarded June 7, 2019, December 10, 2019 and March 6, 2020. The email stated that “Since coming into force of the Cannabis Act and its regulations, Health Canada has taken a number of steps to strengthen its oversight of persons authorized to produce a limited amount of cannabis for medical purposes. This included increasing the number of site inspections.” I would like to see the statistics for this please and thank you as I am aware

only of inspections at Part One facilities and none at Part 2 facilities where the problem is in Norfolk County and the whole of Canada exists.

Perhaps a direction given by the provincial governments to take over the role of inspections and enforcement would be better suited to a law enforcement team similar to how liquor is policed.

Beneath are the 2 government publications that these statistics are taken from.

<https://www.canada.ca/en/health-canada/services/drugs-medication/cannabis/research-data/medical-purpose.html>

<https://www.canada.ca/en/health-canada/services/drugs-medication/cannabis/industry-licensees-applicants/licensed-cultivators-processors-sellers.html#wb-auto-5>

Inspections are one way of stopping what is happening at grow ops as per the attached report from CHCH news from July 1, 2020.

<https://www.chch.com/police-bust-massive-illegal-grow-op-in-st-catharines/>

Respectfully submitted
On Behalf of Orval, Daphne and Debbie

Debbie France
751 Townsend Concession Rd 14,
Simcoe, Ontario, N3Y 4K3
519 426 8626

This email is being sent to Norfolk County and Provincial and Federal Members of Parliament in Ontario that have cannabis operations in their areas plus federal and provincial ministers.

Sent from my iPad

7.

PRODUCTION LOOPHOLE

The purpose of the Cannabis Act was to displace the illicit market.

The biggest loophole lies with Part 2 facilities, the Designated Grower for medicinal marijuana production. The television Morning Show called “Your Morning” estimated in October 2019, one year after legalization that the illicit market totalled 5 billion and the legal market was 1 billion.

As a result of a Federal Court Case in February 2016, Allard vs Canada on August 24, 2016 the way Canadians could access cannabis for medical purpose changed under the Access to Cannabis for Medical purposes Regulations (ACMPR) to allow registered individuals to produce a limited amount of cannabis for their own medical purposes or they could have another individual produce it for them.

Cannabis being produced in greenhouses for medicinal purposes as a designated growers have a maximum of 4 registrations. That means they are growing only 4 prescriptions. Only the designated grower or patient can touch the cannabis. It is illegal for anyone else to touch.

My next comments are very conflicting and troublesome. We know that designated growers are producing prescriptions for abnormally high dosages making them trouble zones of unregulated, unmonitored cannabis production.

Based on dosage prescribed by a doctor determines number of plants that can be produced by a designated grower. Licences are given for a maximum of 1 year but it could be shorter depending on the doctors prescription.

The government has a calculator for number of plants to be produced based on dosage.

I have used the example of a site just down the road from where I live which was authorized to grow 1356 plants to fill prescriptions for 4 people. This information was obtained from a Zoning Amendment request disclosed to our council. Using another site located at 5148 Highway 3 to show another high dosage this site is authorized to grow 1704 plants for 4 prescriptions. According to the legislation, whatever the total authorized is, those plant totals can be on site at any time during the year, even though they may have filled the prescription after one grow. Because designated growers are unmonitored and have no accountability required to the Cannabis Tracking System the illicit market flourishes under this banner. This loophole is unavailable to the Part 1 produces as they have to track their production.

Health Canada statistics state the average prescription dosage is 2.0 grams per day as of September 2019. At this site the dosage of 69-70 grams is 3450% higher than the national average. The prescription can be filled with one grow but the site produces on a continual basis perhaps producing another 3 to 4 or more crops per year.

There are several variables that determine how much one plant can produce. Is it grown indoors, outdoors or hydroponically, in soil or in water? Hydroponically production increases by 20% more but it is easier to grow in soil. Light watts have a bearing on production, 600 watts verse 1000 watts, number of plants per lamp, plant density per area, plant variety, plant height, amount of CO₂. You must continually vent to get air from the outside. There is no way of predicting the crop weight as it can be influenced by any of the above factors.

The cost to grow indoors runs from .90 cents to 2.00 per gram. Outdoor grow can cost between .03 cents per gram and .20 cents per gram. Profit levels are ridiculously high. Used in the calculations beneath is a production cost of 2.00 per gram.

The math has been calculated using a modest 100 grams per plant, a lb. a plant and 4 lbs. a plant. An OPP Cannabis Task Force team member who presented at a Cannabis Information Session recently held at Waterford District High School on January 11, 2020 estimated production between 4 and 5 lb per plant.

The math results beneath are staggering using a 3 crop production per annum. The examples are assumptions only as it cannot be verified. In reality, it is most likely 4 crops per year that designated growers are producing.

What are these prescription holders paying for their own medicinal cannabis produced by a designated grower?

In my calculations beneath I have included no remuneration for this.

Are they paying their designated producer a black market price, or a lower or higher price? We do not know.

If they are producing their own medicinal cannabis at the designated grower location are they renting the space to do so and at what cost?

Constant 1 lb equals 453.92 grams and 454 grams was used.

Authorized plants for 4 prescriptions is 1356 equates to 339 plants per prescription and using Government of Canada calculator equals a daily prescription of 69-70 grams per patient.

Example

- #1. Using a modest plant production of 100 grams per plant
- #2. Using a lb per plant or 454 grams per plant
- #3. Using 4 lbs per plant or 1,816 grams per plant

Example #1

1,356 plants x 100 grams = 135,600 grams
70 grams a day x 4 prescriptions = 280 grams per day
280 grams a day x 365 days a year requires a production of 102,200 grams to fill the 4 prescriptions
135,600 grams produced - 102,200 grams for prescriptions equals an overage of 33,400 grams
If 3 crops were grow in a year the overage is
First crop 33,400 grams
Second crop.....135,600 grams
Third crop.....135,600 grams
Total overage per year of 304,600 produced at \$5.00 per gram equals \$1,523,000 black market gross profit.

Overage 304,600 grams at a production cost of \$2.00 per gram equals \$609,200 gives a net profit at \$913,800.

Example #2

1,356 plants x 454 grams = 615,624 grams
70 grams a day x 4 prescriptions = 280 grams a day
280 grams a day x 365 days a year requires a production of 102,200 grams to fill the 4 prescriptions
615,624 grams produced - 102,200 grams to fill prescriptions equals an overage of 513,424 grams
If 3 crops were grown in a year, the overage is
First crop.....513,424 grams
Second crop....615,624 grams
Third crop.....615,624 grams
The total overage per year of 1,744,672 grams at \$5.00 per gram equals \$8,723,360 gross black market profit.

Overage of 1,744,672 grams at a production cost of \$2.00 per gram equals \$3,489,344 gives a net profit of \$5,234,106

Example #3

1,356 plants producing 4 lbs per plant (4 lbs = 1,816 grams) = 1356 plants x 1,816 grams = 2,462,496 grams
70 grams a day x 4 prescriptions = 280 grams per day
280 grams a day x 365 days a year requires a production of 102,200 grams to fill 4 prescriptions
2,462,496 grams produced - 102,200 grams to fill 4 prescriptions = overage of 2,360,296 grams
If three crops are grown in a year, the overage is
First crop.....2,360,296 grams
Second crop...2,462,496 grams
Third crop.....2,462,496 grams

The total overage per year of 7,285,288 grams at \$5.00 a gram equals \$36,426,000 gross black market profit.

Overage of 7,285,288 grams at a production cost at \$2.00 per gram equals \$14,570,576 gives a net profit of \$21,855,424

Thanks kindly
Debbie France
751 Townsend Concession Rd 14,
Simcoe, Ontario, N3Y 4K3
519 426 8626

END OF MINUTES



2020-2022

ACTION PLAN



NORFOLK COUNTY DETACHMENT

OUR VISION

Safe Communities... A Secure Ontario

OUR MISSION

To serve our province by protecting its citizens, upholding the law and preserving public safety.



OUR VALUES

Serving with
**PRIDE,
PROFESSIONALISM
& HONOUR**

Interacting with
**RESPECT,
COMPASSION
& FAIRNESS**

Leading with
**INTEGRITY,
HONESTY
& COURAGE**

Always doing the right things for the right reasons

NORFOLK COUNTY Detachment Action Plan

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Message from the Detachment Commander

I am pleased to present the Norfolk County Detachment 2020-2022 Action Plan. As we look back over the past year and even over the past three years, we recognize the many challenges and successes we have experienced.

As we look forward, we will continue to ensure our communities have the most effective police service delivery. The focus of this Plan for our Detachment will be:

- Continued emphasis on the reduction and victimization of persons specifically subjected to violent crime, property crime, illicit drugs and cyber-crime.
- Focus on reduced victimization of our aging population against elder abuse.
- Reduce the overall number of traffic collisions: fatal, personal injury and property damage.



An “all hands on deck approach”, including our frontline members, Crime Unit, Community Street Crime Unit, Community Mobilization Officer, Community Safety Officer, Regional Operational Analyst and our community partners are all heavily engaged and committed to harm reduction in our community through relentless education, engagement and enforcement.

The Norfolk County Detachment remains committed to a traffic safety approach that will change driver behaviours responsible for injuries and deaths on roadways, waterways and trails. I am pleased to report that in 2019, the Norfolk Detachment experienced reductions in both fatal and non-fatal collisions.

We continue to partner, engage and educate to find solutions in demands for service involving persons with mental health issues, or in a mental health crisis. During the past year, we have worked closely with our local health care partners, to establish more efficient victim sensitive protocols; specifically those pertaining to patient transfer of care and transportation.

We are also committed to reducing the number of false alarms which continue to misdirect law enforcement resources in OPP communities.

The OPP has launched its 2020-2022 Strategic Plan. It outlines our next steps towards becoming the sort of organization we want to be, and what and how policing services will be delivered. The Plan is available on opp.ca.

The OPP has a new mission statement and new core values. Along with our enduring vision for Safe Communities... A Secure Ontario, they are the basis for every decision we make and every action we take.

We have adopted a new reporting standard for occurrence clearance categories and a new methodology for reporting clearance statuses in our progress reports. These new standards will enable a better understanding of why incidents may or may not be cleared (or solved). We are committed to collaborating with our community partners to develop co-response models that focus on prevention, harm reduction and risk intervention strategies to improve the overall well-being of our communities. We remain open to, and respectful of, cultural differences and the ongoing development of skills and knowledge to build mutually effective relationships. We will continue to identify opportunities to enhance our frontline officer's experience.

All of our planning activities are designed to address public safety, internal and external relationship building, our workforce and effectiveness of our service delivery. We will strive to build upon our past successes and implement future strategies that will result in efficiencies, reduction in crime and best practices. The safety and security of our community is a shared responsibility between our members as well as internal and external partners. Our continued collaborative efforts will ensure our success in keeping our communities safe.

Joseph J. Varga
Inspector - Detachment Commander
Norfolk County OPP

Message from the Police Services Board Chair

Norfolk County Police Services Board Strategic Business Plan 2020 - 2022

PREFACE:

Good governance of policing is important to ensure the alignment of the public expectations and safety with the Chief of Police (i.e. OPP Detachment Commander). Strategic Planning provides the opportunity to improve the necessary civilian oversight of policing.

OUTCOME:

The Norfolk Police Services Board (The NCPSB) in partnership with our Chief of Police and Norfolk County Council have developed this Strategic Policing Business Plan to serve the needs of our citizens. The Plan is to be a roadmap to the way policing is applied in Norfolk County and a living document that can be adjusted to meet any important influence of change. It will also serve as a template of metrics against which the Chief of Police will be assessed by the NCPSB.

VISION:

To provide optimum public safety and security that enhances the quality of life in Norfolk County and our distinct communities.

MISSION:

The safety and security of the citizens of and visitors to Norfolk County is the prime focus. This will be achieved in accordance with the 5 core policing functions as listed as the Provincial Adequacy Standards contained in the Police Services Act, 1990:

1. Crime Prevention;
2. Law Enforcement;
3. Assistance to Victims of Crime;
4. Public Order Maintenance; and
5. Emergency Response.

Additionally, the NCPSB will take all reasonable measures to ensure that the right services are being delivered in the best possible way and that proactive policing is always being practiced.

Throughout the term of this Plan, we will continue to look for efficiencies in how we do business, both internally and working with our community partners, to build on past and recent successes. Our focus, as always, will be to provide the most efficient and cost-effective service to the citizens of Norfolk County, being always mindful of our Vision.

PRIORITIES AND OBJECTIVES:

In working with our partners (i.e. Norfolk Council, H-N Crime Stoppers, Norfolk County Community Policing Committee) the NCPSB and the Norfolk Police Service will seek to:

1. Reduce Illicit Drug Crime

The Norfolk Police Service will reduce the unlawful sale, distribution and production of illicit drugs. The NCPSB recognizes the connection between illicit drug crime levels, the number of property crime, and the local effect of the national opioid crisis. Reducing illicit drug crime will increase community safety, security, health, and prosperity.

2. Prevent Crime

The Norfolk Police Service will seek to prevent crime through constant proactive policing, crime data analysis, focused enforcement, public education, and community engagement. The NCPSB will monitor crime prevention progress and engage the Norfolk County Community Policing Committee on crime prevention initiatives.

3. Focused Policing Responses

The Norfolk Police Service will engage in the 5 primary policing functions. The NCPSB will take the necessary steps to ensure the maximum amount of front-line policing through the reduction of ineffective and inappropriate deployment of policing services for matters such as false alarm, 911 misdials, and non-directed By-law enforcement.

4. Mental Health Services and Assistance to Victims of Crime

The Norfolk Police Service, in partnership with other related health partners, will offer responses to persons experiencing mental health crisis. Further, our Police Service will offer assistance to victims of crime. The NCPSB will increase collaborative efforts between police services and other community care providers to further enhance these services.

Board Monitored Issues (but are not limited to):

- Crime Prevention Activities (e.g. RIDE Programs, focussed patrols, proactive policing).
- Law Enforcement Activities (Distracted Driving, Speed and Traffic Violations).
- Public Safety at major events in Norfolk (e.g. Port Dover Friday 13th)
- Community Engagement Initiatives.
- Engagement in By-Law Enforcement, as directed.
- Alarm Responses, False Alarms, 911 Dropped Calls and Misdials.

This Strategic Business Plan 2020 - 2022 was approved by the Norfolk County Police Services Board at its September 23, 2020 meeting.

Dennis Travale
Chair, Norfolk PSB

Our Detachment

Norfolk County is 1,607 square kilometres (km) and it shares its border with Elgin, Oxford, Brant, Haldimand and Six Nations Territory. Norfolk County has 137 km of shoreline along the “North Shore” of Lake Erie, with many marinas located in Long Point Bay and especially the Inner Bay. There are 368 km of snowmobile trails and 200 acres of all-terrain vehicle (ATV) trails in the County.

Norfolk County’s population is forecast to grow from nearly 65,000 in 2020 to just over 70,000 by 2031 representing an 8% growth over the next 11 years. Over this same period, the population of residents over 65 years is projected to represent 30% of the County’s population. It is anticipated that senior-related issues such as elder abuse, fraud, and related missing persons due to dementia will increase.

Historically, agriculture has been the mainstay of the local economy and still is. Although, tobacco was once the foundation of the local economy, Norfolk County has diversified its agricultural industry and is now recognized as “Ontario’s Garden”; a top producing area for farm fresh produce and cannabis in Ontario.

Norfolk County continues to promote itself as a tourist destination. The population increases substantially in the summer attracting people to the area to enjoy the many festivals, beaches, marinas, camping areas, cottage communities and local wineries. Pottahawk is an annual boating event attracting approximately 2,000 boats and 10,000 people. Friday the 13th Motorcycle Rallies have become well known internationally. As a result, a large influx of people and motorcycle enthusiasts converge on the small town of Port Dover. These events are weather dependent with summer events attracting in excess of 100,000 people.

Within Norfolk County, and in addition to the main detachment located in Simcoe, there are seven extended services offices located in Port Dover, Waterford, Delhi, Vittoria, Simcoe, Courtland, and Port Rowan. These offices are placed strategically throughout the County to allow the public more access to officers. These area offices are utilized for investigative purposes as well as contact with the community members and groups. These offices are equipped with telephone and computers allowing officers to remain in their assigned patrol zones to complete work and answer calls for service.

Three Provincial highways pass through Norfolk County. Highway 6 runs north/south roughly along the east boundary of the County and is the major route from Hamilton to Port Dover. Highway 3 runs east/west through the middle of the County for approximately 50 km and is a well-travelled route between Windsor and Fort Erie. Highway 24 connects the County to Highway 403 near Brantford and Highway 59 connects the County to Highway 401 at Woodstock.

Our Detachment Area (map)



Action Plan Commitment Summary

The OPP's action planning process ensures compliance with the Adequacy and Effectiveness of Police Services Regulation (Adequacy Standards) filed as O. Reg. 3/99 in 1999.

Through analysis and consultation, the following areas of focus were identified for the next three years. These are reflective of local issues; activities will be addressed, monitored and adjusted as needed.

Crime	Roadways, Waterways and Trails	Other
<p>To place a high priority on reducing victimization resulting from break and enter offences, thefts, mischiefs, and fraud investigations.</p> <p>Work proactively within the community to ensure awareness of theft and fraud prevention strategies and awareness.</p>	<p>Focus on enforcement of the 'Big Four'.</p>	<p>To identify co-response solutions for non-police related demands for service that impact police resourcing.</p>
<p>Norfolk County Frontline Officers, Community Mobilization Officer, Street Crime Unit will utilize all investigative techniques and resources to identify suspects, and develop intelligence in order to reduce illicit drug crime and opioid deaths.</p>	<p>Build partnerships with community stakeholders to focus on road safety and collision reduction.</p>	<p>To develop transfer of care protocols with relevant healthcare facilities.</p>
<p>Norfolk Detachment will use all resources at hand to investigate, identify suspect(s), and gather intelligence in order to reduce Cyber Crime.</p>	<p>Partner with West Region Highway Safety Division to educate and enforce marine activities in Norfolk County.</p>	<p>To streamline collision reporting.</p>
<p>Work with community stakeholders using all resources at hand to ensure investigative excellence to reduce violent crime inclusive of assault, sexual assault and domestic violence.</p>		<p>To reduce the number of false alarms and 911 pockets dials which misdirect law enforcement resources in Norfolk County.</p>

Crime

Description:

To address and prevent the following crimes in our communities;

Violent Crimes-Domestic Abuse, Elder Abuse and related crimes against persons including Sexual Assault.

Property Crimes- Break and Enters, Mischiefs and Frauds.

Illicit Drugs (including Opioids).

Cyber Crimes- Victimization from cyber and/or technology-enabled crime.

Commitment	Outcomes	Actions
<p>To place a high priority on reducing victimization resulting from break and enter offences, thefts, mischiefs, and fraud investigations.</p> <p>Work proactively within the community to ensure awareness of theft and fraud prevention strategies and awareness.</p>	<p>A coordinated effort between the Regional Analyst, Frontline Officers, Community Mobilization Officer, the Community Street Crime Unit and Crime Unit will result in the gathering of intelligence which will assist in the laying of charges and thus a reduction of break and enters.</p> <p>Informative messaging through the Community Safety Officer will promote education that will greatly enhance the reduction of theft and fraud due to the communication of prevention strategies as well as situational awareness.</p>	<p>Community Safety Officer to engage the local media in order to inform the public of crime trends, crime prevention and police successes via media releases.</p> <p>Regional Analyst to monitor property crimes and identify areas requiring Focused Enforcement Initiatives. Frontline officers will conduct Focused Enforcement Initiatives in areas identified by Regional Analyst.</p> <p>Ensure Police Services Board and Community Policing Groups are engaged in relation to Focused Enforcement Initiatives, local crime trends and clearance rates.</p> <p>Frontline, Street Crime Unit, Community Mobilization Officer and Crime Unit will utilize all investigative techniques / resources to identify / apprehend suspects and recover stolen property.</p> <p>Liaise with neighbouring detachments and police agencies.</p> <p>Compliance with Intelligence-led Policing Crime Abatement Strategy (ILP-CAS).</p> <p>Community Safety Officer to coordinate “Lock it or lose it” campaigns as well as fraud awareness.</p> <p>OPP Auxiliary Unit engaged with local businesses in relation to “Safeguard Ontario”.</p> <p>Utilize tips from Crime Stoppers of Norfolk/ Haldimand.</p>

Commitment	Outcomes	Actions
<p>Norfolk County Frontline Officers, Community Mobilization Officer, Street Crime Unit and Crime Unit will utilize all investigative techniques and resources to identify suspects, and develop intelligence in order to reduce illicit drug crime and opioid deaths.</p>	<p>Reducing drug crime will not only reduce the number of opioid deaths, it will reduce other crimes such as property crime, theft and violence. The reduction of drug crime will result in a safer community. Engaging the community in the dangers of drug use particularly at a young age, will help to reduce likelihood of use.</p>	<p>Community Safety Officer to engage local media in relation to public awareness, education and prevention.</p> <p>Community Mobilization Officer engaged with Frontline Officers in regards to adherence of the Overdose Automatic Referral Program (OAR).</p> <p>Continue to engage and participate with the Haldimand-Norfolk Social Services Harm Reduction Action Team (HRAT).</p> <p>Develop and implement Focused Enforcement Initiatives in order to reduce illicit drugs.</p> <p>Ensure Police Services Board and Community Policing Groups are engaged in relation to Focused Enforcement Initiatives, local crime trends and clearance rates.</p> <p>Utilize other OPP resources if required, such as the Organized Crime Enforcement Bureau – Drug Section to facilitate drug investigations and the Criminal Investigations Bureau when mandatory notifications are required in regards to opioid deaths.</p> <p>Impose the Intelligence-led Policing-Crime Abatement Strategy to monitor high-risk offenders and compliance with court-imposed conditions.</p> <p>Officer school visits to engage and educate youth to drug awareness and the potential dangers of illicit drugs.</p> <p>Crime Unit guidance and/or involvement in Benchmark occurrences.</p> <p>Utilize tips from Crime Stoppers of Norfolk/Haldimand.</p> <p>Engage local pharmacies and methadone clinics.</p>

Commitment	Outcomes	Actions
<p>Norfolk Detachment will use all resources at hand to investigate, identify suspect(s), and gather intelligence in order to reduce Cyber Crime.</p>	<p>Strong enforcement and increased awareness and education will reduce cyber-crime victimization, as well as engage the public to report such incidents. This will act as a deterrent to Cyber Crime resulting in a safer community.</p>	<p>Officers will conduct thorough and timely investigations in relation to cyber and/or technology crime. Utilization of the Cyber Frontline Tool kit will assist officers with this.</p> <p>Utilize the Crime Unit for Benchmark investigations such as those involving vulnerable persons.</p> <p>Presentation to Norfolk County Seniors' Centers and groups by the Community Safety Officer.</p> <p>Utilize OPP Seniors Assistance/Abuse Resources, the Canadian Anti-Fraud Center and www.cybertip.ca in relation to fraud related cyber-crime.</p> <p>Consult and engage with OPP Electronic Crime Section, Forensic Identification Unit, and Child Sexual Exploitation Section in relation to Cyber/Technology Crimes.</p>
<p>Work with community stakeholders using all resources at hand to ensure investigative excellence to reduce violent crime, inclusive of assault, sexual assault and domestic violence.</p>	<p>Increased awareness and education will help the community as a whole reduce violent crime within Norfolk County. Strong enforcement will result in increased safety for victims, as well demonstrate zero tolerance for domestic assaults. As a result of proactive investigations into seniors' abuse, the community as a whole will feel safer knowing that this crime will not be tolerated. Crime Unit will conduct door knocks and verifications on individuals that are on the Sexual Offender Registry on a regular basis therefore, they will know that they are being monitored, resulting in less likelihood of re-offending.</p>	<p>Continue to build and maintain positive relationships with community partners and stakeholders i.e.: Victim Services of Haldimand/ Norfolk, Victim/Witness Assistance Program (VWAP), Children's Aid Society of Haldimand/ Norfolk, Crown Attorneys, Probation and Parole, Norfolk General Hospital, Local Women's Shelters, Justice for Women, Public Health, Grand Erie District School Board and Brant Haldimand Norfolk Catholic District School Board.</p> <p>Norfolk County OPP Officers continue to receive training, specific to sexual assault investigations, domestic violence investigations, human trafficking, and elder abuse incidents.</p> <p>All frontline members will continue to be fully engaged and complete timely and thorough domestic violence and crimes against person's investigations, and lay charges where grounds exist.</p> <p>Frontline members to ensure compliance with OPP policy and procedures and the Ministry of Attorney General (MAG), along with a zero tolerance policy related to domestic charges.</p>

Commitment	Outcomes	Actions
		<p>The Crime Unit will provide oversight and investigative expertise in relation to all Benchmark incidents in relation to sexual assault and crimes against persons.</p> <p>Utilize OPP Crime Management / Behavioral Sciences / Violent Crime Linkage Analysis System (VICLAS) for expertise.</p> <p>Community Safety Officer to identify opportunities to leverage existing media and social media outlets to inform and engage community partners and stakeholders.</p> <p>Presentations to Norfolk County schools and youth groups by Community Safety Officer and OPP KIDS (Knowledge, Issues, Decisions, Supports). This will raise awareness to youth on legislation, personal safety, and the risks of social media.</p> <p>Intelligence-led Policing Crime Abatement Strategies to be used to identify and monitor high-risk offenders in Norfolk County, and ensure they are complying with court-ordered conditions.</p> <p>The Detachment Elder Abuse Investigator will review all incidents of elder abuse and provide guidance and expertise to all frontline members.</p> <p>Community Mobilization Officer will liaise with our community partners to proactively assist Seniors in need.</p> <p>Crime Unit to provide oversight ensuring legislative compliance with the Ontario Sex Offender Registry and National DNA Data Bank.</p>

Roadways, Waterways and Trails

Description:

To sustain a continuous and year-round focus on the causal factors of motorized vehicle collisions.

Norfolk Detachment will continue to enforce the 'Big Four' causal factors of fatal, personal injury and property damage collisions on roadways, waterways and trails. The 'Big Four' are: impaired driving (alcohol/drug), speeding/aggressive driving, inattentive/distracted driving and lack of occupant restraint and safety equipment use.

Commitment	Outcomes	Actions
<p>Focus on enforcement of the 'Big Four'.</p>	<p>Enforcing the 'Big Four' will reduce collisions as well as fatalities within Norfolk County. Partnering with HSD and Snow Vehicle, All-terrain Vehicle, Vessel Enforcement/Education (SAVE) teams will increase enforcement on our roads, waterways and trails, thus making them safer.</p>	<p>Community Safety Officer to engage local media in relation to public awareness and education on the dangers of 'The Big Four'.</p> <p>Reduce Impaired Driving Everywhere (RIDE) checks and increased RIDE checks during the holiday season and summer weekends.</p> <p>Utilize focused patrols and Zero Tolerance/Zero Collisions based on analysis including speed spy studies, collision analysis, observed driver behaviour and community complaints to address traffic "hotspots".</p> <p>Continued participation in Provincial Traffic Initiatives.</p> <p>Utilize specialized vehicles such as the Automated Licence Plate Reader (ALPR) police vehicle to increase enforcement efficiencies.</p> <p>Continue to develop positive partnerships with various stakeholders such as; Ministry of Transportation (MTO), Norfolk County Roads, and Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (MNRF) Conservation Officers.</p> <p>Norfolk County officers to work in conjunction with other OPP specialty teams such as Highway Safety Division (HSD), SAVE team and to utilize equipment such as Snowmobiles, ATVs and bicycles in order to maximize enforcement presence on our roads, waterways and trails.</p>

Commitment	Outcomes	Actions
<p>Build partnerships with community stakeholders to focus on road safety and collision reduction.</p>	<p>Form and maintain a committee focused on road safety and collision reduction (Norfolk County Road Safety Committee). The committee will consist of members from the OPP and Norfolk County (Roads, Engineering, and Risk Management).</p>	<p>The Norfolk County Road Safety Committee will meet at least quarterly to discuss areas of concern. Strategies including road design, speed reduction, and traffic calming measures may be introduced to reduce traffic concerns and collisions. The committee is responsible for requesting and deploying equipment such as speed watch signs, deer crossing signs, intersection flashers, and any other equipment that may assist with road safety.</p> <p>The Committee will incorporate feedback from our Partners including the Norfolk County Police Services Board, County Council, County Roads and the Community in our quest to make Norfolk County roads safer.</p> <p>Work with the Police Services Board to acquire new equipment to assist with speed enforcement and analysis. Speed Spy units and Radar/Lidar units that are provided to the OPP will focus on speeding complaints. Analysis and reports will be completed and shared with the Police Service Board and the Road Safety Committee.</p>
<p>Partner with West Region Highway Safety Division to educate and enforce marine activities in Norfolk County.</p>	<p>A visible presence as well as marine enforcement duties will help to ensure compliance with marine laws resulting in the public enjoying our waterways in safety.</p>	<p>Community Safety Officer to engage local media in public awareness and education in regards to boating safety.</p> <p>Dedicated marine enforcement on local waterways during the weekends in the summer seasons.</p> <p>Participation in boating/marine expos promoting boating safety education.</p> <p>Develop a positive relationship with local Marinas, Canadian Coast Guard, Fisheries and Oceans, and Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry.</p> <p>Presentation of the KIDS Program (Knowledge, Issues, Decisions, and Supports) to Norfolk County schools and youth groups by Community Safety Officers in regards to water safety.</p>

Other Operational Commitments

Description:

Through collaboration and co-operation with our partners and stakeholders we will work together to assist our communities and create more efficient measures in which to deal with our other operational commitments.

Commitment	Outcomes	Actions
<p>To identify co-response solutions for non-police related demands for service that impact police resourcing.</p>	<p>Reduced repeat contacts between police and persons in mental health crisis and/or those with substance abuse disorder.</p> <p>Improved outcomes for individuals in crisis.</p>	<p>Community Mobilization Officer to coordinate the development of co-response/intervention teams.</p> <p>Continued collaboration with Canadian Mental Health Association (CMHA) and Community Addictions and Mental Health Service (CAMHS) specifically the Mobile Crisis Rapid Response Team (MCRRT).</p> <p>Engage the Overdose Automatic Referral (OAR) Program for those that experience a near fatal opioid overdose.</p> <p>Review officer submission compliance of the Behaviour Mental Health Screener (BMHS) form.</p> <p>Community Mobilization Officer to chair the Community Response Table (Situation Table) and ensure active participation of community stakeholders and organizations. Proactively attempt to remediate situations where persons and/or families whom have been deemed acutely elevated risk receive immediate assistance within 24/48 hours.</p>
<p>To develop transfer of care protocols with relevant healthcare facilities.</p>	<p>Reduced officer wait times to transition individuals in crisis to the appropriate service provider.</p> <p>Improved outcomes for individuals in crisis.</p>	<p>Community Mobilization Officer to engage and collaborate to implement signed protocols with various healthcare stakeholders such as healthcare facilities, doctor's offices and private clinics (including local methadone and Rapid Access Addiction Medicine [RAAM] clinics) to ensure Provincial guidelines are met.</p>

Commitment	Outcomes	Actions
<p>To streamline collision reporting.</p>	<p>Maximize police resourcing.</p> <p>Reduce the time officers will have to spend investigating minor traffic accidents, therefore freeing up more time to spend on enforcing the 'Big Four'.</p> <p>Simplified processes for the driving public.</p>	<p>Examine and implement alternative solutions for collision reporting.</p> <p>Activate a Collision Reporting Center which would be co-located within the Norfolk County OPP Detachment.</p> <p>Community Safety Officer to engage the media to get the message out that we have a Collision Reporting Centre and the parameters of use.</p> <p>Produce flyers to circulate around the Norfolk area to educate the public as to the workings of the Collision Reporting Center.</p>
<p>To reduce the number of false alarms and 911 pockets dials which misdirect law enforcement resources in Norfolk County.</p>	<p>A reduction in the number of false alarms and accidental 911 "pocket dial" calls.</p>	<p>Community Safety Officer to utilize media and community events to increase awareness on false alarms and 911 pocket dials.</p> <p>Continued focus at Provincial Communications Centre London to screen 911 calls and eliminate unnecessary calls for service requiring officer attendance.</p>



2020-2022

ACTION PLAN

PROGRAMS & SERVICES

Alcohol and Gaming Enforcement	Drug Evaluation and Classification	Provincial Operations Centre
Asset Forfeiture	DNA Coordination	Public Order
Auxiliary Policing/Chaplaincy	Emergency Management	Remotely Piloted Aircraft Systems
Aviation/Flight Operations	Emergency Response	Repeat Offender Parole Enforcement
Biker Enforcement	Explosives Disposal	RIDE (Reduce Impaired Driving Everywhere)
Blood Stain Analysis	Federal Firearms Program Delivery	Search and Rescue
Breath Analysis/Drug Recognition	Federal and Provincial Road Safety Countermeasures	Security Assessments and Enquiries
Canine Search, Rescue, Tracking and Detection	Forensic and Identification Services	Surveillance - Electronic and Physical
Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and Explosive Response	Fraud, Corruption, Economic/ Financial Crime Investigation	Tactical and Emergency Medical
Child Exploitation Investigation	Hate Crimes/Extremism Investigation	Tactics and Rescue
Civil Litigation File Coordination	Illegal Gaming Investigation	Technological Crime/ Digital Evidence Forensics and Analysis
Civilian Data Entry	Incident Command	Threat Assessment
Collision Reconstruction and Investigation	Indigenous Policing	Traffic Safety
Commercial Vehicles and Dangerous Goods	Information Technology	Training
Communications	Intelligence	Underwater Search and Recovery
Community Policing	Justice Officials and Dignitary Protection Services	United Nations Policing Missions
Community Street Crime Units	Marine, Motorized Snow and Off-road Vehicle and Motorcycle Patrol	Urban Search and Rescue United Nations Policing Missions
Complaint Investigation	Media Relations	Video Forensics
Computer-Aided Dispatch	Missing Persons and Unidentified Bodies	Violent Crime Linkage Analysis
Contraband Tobacco	Offender Transportation	Victim Assistance, Support and Response
Court Case Management	Ontario Sex Offender Registry	Weapons Enforcement
Crime Analysis	Organized Crime Enforcement	Witness Protection
Crime Gun Analysis	Physical Security Services	
Crime Prevention and Community Safety	Polygraph	
Crime Stoppers	Provincial Anti-Terrorism	
Criminal Investigation Services and Major Case Management	Provincial Cybercrime Strategy	
Crisis Negotiation	Provincial Human Trafficking Strategy	
Drug Enforcement		

The above list corresponds with the *Adequacy and Effectiveness of Police Services Regulation (Adequacy Standards, O. Reg. 3/99)*. The list further provides an overview of various OPP programs and services but should not be considered complete.

CONTACT THE OPP

REACH THE OPP BY PHONE

- Call 9-1-1 for emergencies
- Don't hang up, stay on the line
- Call 1-888-310-1122 for non-emergency calls
- TTY 1-888-310-1133
(for the Deaf, Hard of Hearing and Speech Impaired)
- Know your location

SPEAK WITH AN OFFICER IN PERSON

To arrange to meet an officer at a detachment, go to www.opp.ca to use the Local Detachment Finder and follow the prompts.

PROVIDE AN ANONYMOUS TIP

- Call Crime Stoppers at 1-800-222-8477 (TIPS)
- Visit www.crimestoppers.ca

REPORT ONLINE

You now have the option to report select occurrences to police from the convenience of a computer.

Visit www.opp.ca/reporting to use the Citizen Self Reporting system. Specific incidents can be reported online at your convenience without attending a detachment or waiting for an officer.

You can use this system to report:

- Driving Complaints
- Lost/missing property
- Mischief/damage to property
- Mischief/damage to vehicle
- Stolen licence plate(s) and/or validation sticker
- Theft From vehicle
- Theft

Do not use this system if this is an emergency! If it is, call 9-1-1.

9-1-1 is for police, fire, or medical emergencies only.

Every time an accidental or hang-up 9-1-1 call is received, OPP officers are dispatched.

You may be taking police officers away from a real emergency.

#KnowWhenToCall

If you've dialed in error, stay on the line and speak with the communicator. This will eliminate the need for the emergency operator to call back. As per OPP policy, officers will still be dispatched to ensure you are safe.

2020-2022

ACTION PLAN

**NORFOLK COUNTY
DETACHMENT**

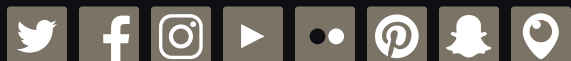
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www.opp.ca

Follow us on



Memo

To: Mayor and Council
From: Teresa Olsen, Clerk
Date: June 11, 2021
Re: Composition of Police Service Board

Background

Norfolk County received correspondence from the ministry of the Solicitor General. The Ministry noted that in February 2020, they conducted seven regional roundtable sessions across the province to focus on new OPP-related regulatory requirements under the *Community Safety and Policing Act, 2019* (CSPA).

In response to the feedback through these sessions, the Ministry created an OPP detachment board framework to provide municipalities and First Nation communities receiving direct and/or supplemental services from the OPP the flexibility to create a board that reflects the community and local needs.

Municipalities and First Nations within a detachment were requested to review and determine the composition of their board(s) and submit their proposal to the ministry.

The Ministry set requirements that the composition of the Board must include a minimum number of five members per board and a requirement that each board should be composed of 20% community representatives and 20% provincial appointees. At this time municipalities and First Nations are not required to identify the names of the individuals that will be participating on the detachment board but only to identify the number of seats each municipality and First Nation will be allocated on the detachment board as well as the number of community representatives and provincial appointments.

Proposals to the composition were required to be submitted to the ministry by June 7th, 2021 or the ministry would designate the appropriate composition. It is staff's understanding that this deadline has been extended to June 30th, 2021.

Discussion

Upon review of the composition of the Norfolk Police Services Board, staff recognize that the current membership meets the requirements outlined by the ministry.

Staff suggest consulting with the Police Services Board to provide communication to the ministry to confirm that the County is satisfied with the current composition of its Board and that it meets the minimum requirements as outlined by the ministry.

If Council wishes to make other recommendations to the Board composition then a resolution would be required.

Conclusion

The Ministry of the Solicitor General requires municipalities and First Nation to submit proposals for the composition of their Police Services Board. Staff will consult with the Police Services Board to ensure communications are provided to the ministry to confirm that Norfolk County is both satisfied with and meets the minimum requirements of the Boards composition.

Recommendation

Accept for information.