

**THIS IS AN EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES OF THE PUBLIC MEETING OF THE
TORONTO POLICE SERVICES BOARD HELD ON AUGUST 10, 2006**

**#P252. EXAMINATION INTO COST-RECOVERY OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE
TORONTO POLICE SERVICE**

The Board was in receipt of the following report July 19, 2006 from William Blair, Chief of Police:

Subject: EXAMINATION INTO COST-RECOVERY OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE
TORONTO POLICE SERVICE (TPS)

Recommendation:

It is recommended that: the Board receive this report for information.

Background

At its meetings of March 22 and 24, 2004, the Board approved the following motion (Board Minute #P77/04 refers):

That the Chief further investigate receiving federal money for:

- intelligence and national security;
- coast guard responsibilities;
- consulate protection; and
- drug money seizures.

The Board also requested that the Chief report to the Board through the Budget Task Force.

A report in response to this request was prepared and submitted at the Board's confidential meeting of January 24, 2005 (Board Minute #C10/05 refers). At that meeting, the Board approved the following motions:

- 1) That the Board request the Chief of Police to review the foregoing report and submit a revised version in a format that could be placed on the public agenda for consideration at a future meeting;
- 2) That the Chief of Police quantify the specific costs incurred by the Toronto Police Service for policing services separated into categories indicating whether they were the result of response to federal, provincial or municipal issues, and that the Chief also identify how other jurisdictions resolve cost-recovery issues with the provincial and federal governments; and
- 3) That with regard to the information requested in Motion No. 2, this be contained in a summary page attached to the public report noted in Motion No. 1.

Responsibilities and Associated Funding

This report outlines the responsibilities of the Service in providing policing services in the areas of intelligence, national security/emergency planning, coast guard responsibilities, consulate protection, drug money seizures, organized crime, and court security, and identifies, where possible, which of those costs incurred can be attributed to federal and provincial issues.

Additionally, this report details the ongoing funding and “in kind” support that the Service receives from both provincial and federal sources, in support of various policing initiatives, including, but not limited to, intelligence/national security, coast guard responsibilities, consulate protection, drug money seizures, organized crime and court security.

Intelligence/National Security and Emergency Planning:

Intelligence/National Security

The population of the Greater Toronto Area (GTA) exceeds 4.6 million people (Statistics Canada, 2001 census). Toronto is the centre of government for the Province of Ontario (the Province). The Toronto Stock Exchange, all the major banks, and countless financial firms and institutions are headquartered or represented within Toronto. As well, the head offices of numerous multinational and American based corporations are situated within the City. Toronto is considered the economic engine and financial capital of Canada, and its relationship to Canada equates to New York City’s relationship to the United States, relative to both commerce and industry.

Any attack on terrorism or its related criminal enterprises must begin with proactive “front-end” investigative work and intelligence gathering. It is critical that we have sufficient resources to proactively monitor, detect, investigate and disrupt terrorist activities, and related criminal acts which affect the safety and security of our citizens.

The Service is not the sole agency responsible for proactive investigations and intelligence gathering within the City. In fact, the Service has partnered with other municipal services and agencies in response to issues whereby national security is at risk, in an effort to enhance its intelligence gathering capabilities, as well as its response within these areas.

The TPS Intelligence Services unit has staff who conduct terrorism investigations and who manage and investigate any information that comes to the Service’s attention that is considered a security threat. in the City. They work in conjunction with other agencies at the municipal, provincial and federal levels, to exchange and act on information.

It is impossible to quantify the specific costs incurred by the Service for policing services dealing with “Intelligence and National Security” for the purposes of cost recovery because the role of Intelligence Services, and of the various intelligence gathering/sharing processes within the Service, are intertwined with the day to day policing of Toronto. The nature and scope of intelligence related duties encompass a wide range of criminal, organized crime and national security issues in a single multifaceted investigation.

Although the Service has not received any direct federal or provincial funding for gathering intelligence or conducting investigations on terrorist based activity, the Service receives indirect and in kind support from both the Federal government and Provincial government, in support of policing activities within the areas of Intelligence, National Security and Emergency Planning.

The Federal government funds the entire cost of the Criminal Intelligence Service of Canada (CISC), which is responsible for managing the criminal intelligence operation in Canada. They also pay the cost of managing the Automated Criminal Intelligence Information System (ACIIS), a computer system that stores and shares intelligence information on a national basis. The TPS has access to the system and is a major contributor of intelligence information.

Following the 2001 terrorist attacks in New York and in the Washington area, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) built an operations centre in Toronto to serve the needs of the Province of Ontario. The operations centre has positions for all of the police agencies in the GTA, including the TPS. In the event of a serious incident, whether a terrorist attack, a natural disaster or any other major incident, the Service has officers trained in the use of the operations centre who would respond. The RCMP has never asked for any funding from the Service to support the construction of this facility — a facility which is located within our city limits, and which has been constructed, in part, to support our policing operations in the event of a major incident.

The Service has a member assigned full-time to the RCMP-led Integrated National Security Enforcement Team (INSET) office, which is also located in Toronto. INSET consists of members of the RCMP, Canada Border Services Agency (Customs and Immigration), Canadian Security Intelligence Service (CSIS) as well as members from various provincial and municipal police services. The Service member ensures that any national security information that flows to or from the Service is acted upon. The RCMP fully funds this secondment and the costs associated to it.

While the Federal government does not provide funding directly to the Service, it does pay the entire cost of the National Police Service, which is managed by the RCMP. The National Police Service supplies our Service with access to the Canadian Police Information Centre (CPIC) at no cost other than the hardware necessary to access it from our patrol vehicles and offices. We have been a partner in CPIC since the 1970's and are consulted regularly when the RCMP plans to make changes to the system. The Federal government also manages the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) system and assists us, at no charge, when making queries outside of Canada.

The Federal government also runs the Canadian Police College, which is located in Ottawa. They provide training to both uniform and civilian members of our Service at no cost. The Service pays only a modest amount for the meals and accommodations of its attendees.

The Provincial government pays for the purchase and upkeep of a computer system called PowerCase. This system, which was developed in the aftermath of the Bernardo case, allows the Service to connect with every other police agency in Ontario, and thereby supports major investigations within our Service.

Emergency Planning

Ensuring that our Service is able to adequately respond to, plan and prepare for, mitigate and facilitate recovery from any emergency or disaster that may impact Toronto, is a core business issue. All emergency planning for the Service is coordinated through its Emergency Management and Operations Unit, which is a subsection of the TPS Public Safety and Emergency Planning Unit. The safety of the citizens of Toronto, through emergency planning, is a municipal responsibility, regardless of whether the potential threat and/or cause of an incident may also be of provincial or federal interest. As the Service has an obligation to provide emergency response and by extension planning for that eventuality, it is not reasonable to expect that the Federal or Provincial governments would provide funding beyond what they already give in the form of grants.

The Joint Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) Team is a City funded project, staffed by members from all three emergency services - the TPS, the Toronto Fire Services (TFS), and the Toronto Emergency Medical Service (EMS). All equipment is owned by the City of Toronto and is administered by the Office of Emergency Management, City Works and Emergency Services. Equipment has been purchased for the policing component of the team to support Forensic Identification Services (FIS) and the Emergency Task Force (ETF). The primary objective of the team is to create a specialized, unified response by all three emergency services to identify, intervene, and mitigate the consequences of a CBRN incident. A secondary objective is to provide training to all Service members on CBRN response and CBRN awareness training to the general public with the goal of improving both officer and public safety. The Service's component of the Joint CBRN Team currently has one full time and thirty part time members, fourteen of which are members of Forensic Identification Services (FIS), and seventeen of which are ETF Explosives Technicians. All team members have received extensive training.

The Heavy Urban Search and Rescue (HUSAR) initiative is a Toronto Fire Services-led enhanced emergency management initiative. The HUSAR team provides response capability to the structural collapse of buildings and its tasks include searching for survivors and stabilizing buildings to prevent further collapse. The HUSAR team plays an important role in planning the response to such disasters within Toronto. The HUSAR budget is administered by the TFS and the City of Toronto's Office of Emergency Management. The Service currently has two Public Safety Unit members who have received HUSAR training and who could function as search/incident managers during this type of incident.

Specialized equipment is an absolute requirement if our officers are to respond to emergencies safely and effectively. The Service has submitted several Joint Emergency Preparedness Program (JEPP) grant applications for funding in support of emergency management initiatives. JEPP is a joint federal/provincial program that provides partial funding (up to 45%) for projects that enhance the national emergency response capability.

In 2005, the construction of the TPS Police Command Centre, located at 703 Don Mills Road, was completed. This project was supported by JEPP, which contributed a total of \$30,000 to the construction of the facility. JEPP also contributed \$40,000 for the TPS Emergency Logistics Equipment truck, which is used by the Service's Public Safety Unit in major emergencies or event. JEPP has also committed \$15,886 to fund the Telephone Autodialer System for emergency response.

In support of HUSAR, which is a City of Toronto initiative, the Federal government, through the TFS, provided \$35,000 in funding for 2001/2002, and \$50,000 in funding for 2005/2006. This funding will allow for the purchase and training of 8 general search dogs, and 2 cadaver dogs, as well as provide training to their handlers.

Coast Guard Responsibilities:

The Toronto Harbour Police Force was established in 1912. It was a paid police agency that was jointly funded by the Dominion Government, the City and the Harbour Commission. The Toronto Harbour Police carried out traditional coast guard duties in the Toronto area. Consequently, when the TPS integrated the Toronto Harbour Police into its operation in 1982, all previous Toronto Harbour Police responsibilities were assumed by the TPS Marine Unit, including those that are typically regarded as coast guard type functions.

The TPS Marine Unit is responsible for:

- Responding to calls for service and providing law enforcement on the water, the Toronto Islands, including the Toronto City Centre Airport, and medical transport of sick or injured persons from the Islands to the mainland.
- Providing a patrol, search and rescue capability (SAR) on Lake Ontario from the shoreline to the international border, an area of some 460 square miles. It also provides SAR service for all of the river systems in the City, such as the Don River and the Humber River.

The TPS Marine Unit's coast guard duties include:

- Supervision of boat launches;
- Inspections of boats for legislated safety equipment;
- Public education on boating safety; and
- Search and rescue operations in co-ordination with Canadian Forces Base Trenton.

City of Toronto Legal Services has been consulted on a number of occasions since the 1980's regarding the responsibility of the Toronto Police in policing Lake Ontario. City Legal has consistently provided the opinion that policing the 460 square mile portion of Lake Ontario is the responsibility of the City of Toronto.

In July of 2004, Canada, through its acceptance of the *Maritime Security Regulations of the Maritime Transportation Security*, adopted the ISPS code. The ISPS code requires airport style security for port facilities. Compliance with this Code will require the Toronto Police Marine Unit to increase its resources, both in terms of the types and quantity of vessels maintained, as well as the number of personnel on staff. The Federal government has committed to funding 75% of the changes required to ensure compliance with this legislation.

In 2002, the Marine Unit received \$110,000 from the Federal government NIF (New Initiative Fund), specifically from the Search and Rescue Secretariat. This funding supported the purchase of dive and river rescue equipment. In January of 2006, the Marine Unit received confirmation that the Search and Rescue Secretariat has committed \$550,000 to the TPS Marine Unit in support of the purchase of search and rescue equipment and training.

The 2005 operating budget for the TPS Marine Unit was \$5.5 million. However, the provision of coast guard related services is so intertwined with the day to day policing operations of the TPS Marine Unit that it is not possible to quantify the cost of such activities.

Consulate Protection:

While embassies usually exist in Ottawa, major urban centres, such as Toronto, house consulates. Some consulates, such as the United States consulate, attract considerable attention from the public. However, the vast majority of the 101 consulates and foreign government trade offices in the City generate little, if any, attention from the public. Most consulates, in fact, operate within a law office or private home, and provide service on a part-time basis to the citizens of the country they represent.

In 1963, Canada committed as part of the Vienna Convention, to "take all appropriate steps to protect the consular premises against any intrusion or damage and to prevent any disturbance of the peace of the consular post or impairment of its dignity (Article 31.2)."

While the RCMP has the primary responsibility of ensuring the security of internationally protected persons from threats of murder, assault, kidnapping and hostage-taking, the Federal and Provincial Solicitor Generals have agreed, through a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) established in 1986, that this primary responsibility can be specifically given to local authorities.

In 1993, the Service entered into an MOU with the RCMP and the Ontario Provincial Police (OPP) to ensure an orderly and cooperative atmosphere under which federal, provincial, and municipal services respond to a possible threat to the security of Canada and/or an internationally protected person.

This MOU outlined that the Service will exercise “lead responsibility” whenever an emergency arises to which the Service is the first to respond. In non-emergency situations, the Service’s Chief of Police shall designate a senior officer who shall form a management team with the RCMP and determine the responsibilities under which each police agency shall act. It should be noted that while the Service responds to calls for service at these locations, just as it would any commercial premise situated within the City, members follow the appropriate protocol as established through the MOU.

Therefore, the responsibility for providing policing services to and protecting consulates within Toronto, by virtue of agreements with the provincial and federal levels of government, is a municipal responsibility and thereby lies with the Service. As demonstrations and protests generally take place on City of Toronto property, they are, by virtue of their location, the responsibility of the Service.

It should further be noted that on a day to day basis, the Service does not provide a higher level of policing services to these consulates. The Service does not guard or provide static security at these sites, and no resources are specifically dedicated to providing protection or responding to incidents at these sites. Consequently, the Service is unable to quantify, for the purposes of cost recovery, what portion of their day to day responsibilities is in fact in relation to the “protection” of consulates. While the Service receives no funding from the Federal government in support of this responsibility, the RCMP does provide protection to these consulates and other locations through the use of confidential protective services, which includes a mobile patrol and response component.

Drug Money Seizures:

The federal legislation that allows for the seizure of proceeds of crime has been in effect since 1989. In 1993, federal legislation created the Seized Property Management Directorate (SPMD). If the seized goods are to be used as evidence, the police agency constrains the goods. However, if the assets are derived from the proceeds of crime, legislation requires that the proceeds seized be turned over to the SPMD, which maintains the property until the court case is concluded.

Once the case is concluded with a successful prosecution in court, the monies realized from the asset sale are shared between the various levels of government as follows:

- For an offence relating to a federal statute other than the Criminal Code, and which was investigated by a provincial or municipal agency, 90% of the funds flow back to the Province.
- For a Criminal Code offence, 100% flows back to the Province.
- For cases where agencies such as the OPP or TPS commence an investigation with RCMP assistance, 50% of the funds flow back to the Province.
- For cases where the RCMP is the lead agency and there is OPP or municipal assistance, 10% flows back to the Province.

At the present time, the position of the Federal government is that the proceeds seized do not flow directly back to the municipal governments. Rather, these proceeds are sent to the Provincial government to disburse through grants to the municipalities.

The funds the Province receives are divided between the Ministry of the Attorney General (MAG) (25%) and the Ministry of Community Safety and Correctional Services (MCSCS) (75%). If the matter was a Criminal Code offence, 100% flows back, with MAG getting 40% and MCSCS getting 60%. Regardless of the source, the MCSCS divides the money equally between crime prevention grants and the Criminal Intelligence Service of Ontario (CISO).

This distribution of proceeds has been a recurring subject of debate, and has been repeatedly challenged by various municipal police services, as well as by the Ontario Association of Chiefs of Police (OACP) and the Canadian Association Chiefs of Police (CACP).

The seizure of the proceeds of crime is a time consuming and very labour intensive endeavour, particularly when it comes to seizing properties that may be mortgaged and registered through a maze of numbered companies where crime assets have been hidden. The investigators have to be very skilled at searching property titles and tracking large amounts of cash. Currently TPS has one officer assigned to the federal RCMP-IPOC unit, and four officers assigned to the provincial unit.

If the proceeds seized were fully returned directly to the Service by the Federal government, then more resources could be assigned to investigations pertaining to asset seizures. Notwithstanding this position, it must be recognized that although the funds do not flow directly back to the Service, we do benefit considerably by receiving funds from Criminal Intelligence Service of Ontario (CISO) to conduct joint forces investigations, particularly in the Organized Crime area.

There are thirteen Integrated Proceeds of Crime (IPOC) units in Canada that have been in existence since 1997, combining local, provincial and RCMP officers along with Canada Border Services Agency (customs) officers. Currently, there is one Service member assigned to the local RCMP-IPOC unit and the RCMP pays the officer's salary and supplies all equipment.

As identified earlier, there are four officers from the Service's Organized Crime Enforcement (formerly Special Investigation Services) who conduct proceeds investigations as part of a provincial initiative. While the Service pays the salaries of these members, as well as for their vehicular gas and minor vehicle maintenance while in Toronto, the OPP's Asset Forfeiture Unit pays for the officers' spring and fall training, additional courses, their vehicles, major vehicle maintenance, cell phones and pagers, as well as hotels, gas and per diems in relation to out of town investigations.

Proceeds of crime grants are also used to fund crime reduction initiatives in communities across Canada. These funds go directly to community groups and organizations upon application to the Federal government.

Of all the proceeds of crime investigations conducted by the four TPS officers assigned to the provincial unit, approximately 75% are drug related. In 2005, drug related seizures accounted for approximately ninety percent of the \$4.6 million worth of cash and assets seized.

However, it should be noted that currently, the Service receives several grants, \$7.7 million of which were awarded in 2005 by the MCSCS. Consequently, the Service's investment in proceeds of crime investigations is very small relative to the amount in seizures it brings in, and most importantly, quite small relative to the millions of dollars in benefits the Service receives through various provincial and federal grants (Appendix A refers).

Organized Crime:

Organized crime at one time confined itself to liquor or drug smuggling. However, in recent years it has proliferated into a variety of domains, including identity theft, internet and telephone fraud, theft of high end vehicles, prostitution, narcotics trafficking, and marijuana grow houses.

Organized crime investigations are very complex and frequently involve numerous and varied resources from within the Service. While such investigations may span provincial and federal interests, it is still the responsibility of the Service to investigate such matters. Furthermore, as such investigations are commonly intertwined with those policing activities that are part of the Service's mandate, it is not possible to identify the specific costs of such investigations.

The Service currently enjoys a co-operative relationship with the various levels of government relative to organized crime investigations. In particular, the Service has officers working in the Provincial Biker Enforcement Unit. While the Service pays the salaries of these officers, the OPP provides these officers with an office, as well as the equipment, vehicles and computers to support their work. The Service also has officers working in the Provincial Repeat Offender Program Enforcement (ROPE) squad. The OPP completely funds this operation, which includes paying the salaries of the officers assigned from the Service.

Further provincial support into organized crime investigations has come as a result of the development of the Gang Intervention Network (GangNet). GangNet is a database that allows the Service to link gang members from across the Province. While the Service pays for the cost of three civilian clerks to manage the GangNet database, the Provincial government paid for the purchase of the GangNet software.

There are also TPS officers assigned to the Combined Forces Special Enforcement Unit (CFSEU). The Service pays the salaries of these officers, and the RCMP provides the office, cars, equipment and tools to support the major investigations that these officers conduct.

Court Security:

The mandate of Court Services is drawn from various municipal bylaws, as well as provincial and federal laws. These duties are the legislated responsibility of the Service.

TPS Court Services is mandated to discharge the following duties:

- Provide court security;
- Provide prisoner transport;
- Obtain DNA samples;
- Deliver and serve court documents and notices, as mandated by several provincial and federal statutes;
- Provide training and supervision to Court Officers;
- Assist in the prosecution of offences;
- Provide certain services to the Coroner.

In 2005, the Service spent \$35.9 million to deliver these services to the various court facilities located in the City of Toronto.

Prior to 1989, the Provincial government provided funding specifically for court security through the use of a “per household” grant. In 1992, this funding formula was amended and the City was provided with a revised funding formula to cover all provincial funding and previously existing cost-sharing arrangements.

In 2003, the Provincial government purchased and equipped a prisoner transportation bus and an additional prisoner transport vehicle, total value at approximately \$795,000, to offset those impacts and expenses associated with the increased travelling distance required to transport prisoners to and from the newly created super jail, the Maplehurst Detention Centre. The Provincial government also provides the Service with compensation for the mileage associated with the added 45 kilometre commute, to offset the expenses associated to fuel costs, operating costs and recapitalization of both vehicles.

The funding arrangement in relation to the provision of court security is one that has been challenged, and continues to be challenged, by the OACP and CACP, as well as by the various police services across the Province.

As identified earlier, the duties and responsibilities of TPS Court Services are drawn from the various municipal bylaws, as well as provincial and federal legislation. These responsibilities have grown markedly in breadth over the years, as Court Services now services 109 more courtrooms than it did in 1990.

The Province has steadily increased the number of courtrooms it operates in order to meet the increase in case volume, so as to ensure that justice is delivered in a timely manner. Additionally, a large percentage of the courts are being used for criminal matters, especially “in custody” cases, which require enhanced security. However, opening these new courtrooms has had a large impact on Court Services. The staffing today is nearly double what it was in 1990 (203 full time and 74 part time Court Officers in 1990, versus 403 full time and 165 part time Court officers in 2005), and while the TPS spent \$16.2 million in 1990 to deliver services to the various court facilities located in the City of Toronto, this number has grown steadily over the years such that in 2005, TPS spent \$35.9 million.

In the past few years there have been a number of high-security trials that have placed an unprecedented demand upon Court Services' resources, such that personnel costs alone for Court Services' personnel to deliver this service is projected to be in excess of \$2.25 million in 2006. While there is every indication that this level of activity is the "new normal," the funding arrangement that was established between the Province and the City in relation to court security has not changed since the early 1990's. Courts Services is the one area where a case can be made for some level of cost recovery from the Province, since the decisions of the Province can impact the level of service TPS Court Services must provide. Representatives from the TPS have met with Mayor David Miller to identify those issues associated with the increased responsibilities and costs associated to Court Services in delivering court security services, so that these could be included in his "new deal" discussions with the Province. In addition, the Board has directed that the Chair and I meet with the Province on this issue in order to identify a long term sustainable cost recovery arrangement.

Cost Recovery Strategies of Other Police Agencies

The Board requested that the Service examine how other jurisdictions resolve cost-recovery issues with the Provincial and Federal governments.

A number of municipal police agencies in Ontario with significant international water boundary responsibilities were surveyed in 2005. These agencies include Niagara Regional, Kingston, Chatham-Kent, Windsor, and Durham Regional Police Services. Each of these agencies advised that they received no federal funding in support of policing these waters.

The Federal government's decision to not fund certain police services whose activities are dramatically impacted by a federal government operation within their jurisdiction is not unique to marine operations. For instance, Kingston Police operations are impacted by the placement of a federal penitentiary within their jurisdiction. Kingston Police are required to respond to a number of situations within the federal institution, including serious assaults on inmates, riots, and homicides, they are not provided with any special funding for these activities.

Funding Opportunities

Currently, the Service has ten active grants which are fully funded by the Provincial government. The total amount of funding that the Service is actively receiving annually from the Provincial and Federal governments is approximately \$19.8 million.

There are numerous other benefits that the Service enjoys through its partnerships with various agencies at both the federal and provincial level that are difficult to quantify. These benefits are so significant that attempting to do business without them would significantly hamper the ability of the Service to deliver effective policing services to its communities.

Any discussions by the Service and/or the City in an attempt to secure funding for programs and activities related to intelligence gathering, national security and emergency planning, coast guard responsibilities, consulate protection, drug money seizures, organized crime, and court security,

should be held in the context of, and give consideration to, all sources of funding and in-kind benefits that the Service receives from both provincial and federal sources.

The Service proactively applies for funding at both the federal and provincial levels. Currently, the Service seeks funding as soon as it is made available at the various levels of government for matters which are relevant to delivering policing services in the City of Toronto. In circumstances where the adoption of specific legislation requires the Service to deliver a specific service and/or to increase its resources the Service advocates for funding. Additionally, the Service seeks funding or compensation when there has been an exceptional event (such as the 1999 Serbian demonstrations that cost the Service \$2.1 million to police to name but one) and/or set of circumstances that has strained the resources of the Service.

The Service will continue these efforts to ensure that every available opportunity to obtain funding is adequately and thoroughly explored.

Conclusion

The Service is responsible for delivering policing services to Canada's largest and most vibrant city. Toronto, with its diverse population, and home to numerous tourist venues, a major waterway and a mass transit system, is also the economic centre of Canada. Delivering policing services to a large urban centre such as Toronto brings with it numerous challenges. Large urban centres, by their very nature, experience a qualitatively different type of criminality, and in far greater numbers, than smaller communities. Consequently, the cost of delivering policing services within such a large urban centre as Toronto has a larger per capita cost than delivering policing services to a smaller community.

The Service currently receives a number of grants, with a value in excess of \$19.8 million. In addition to this direct financial support, the Service has partnered with various agencies, at both the provincial and federal level, that provide us with the network and infrastructure, that makes it possible for us to more effectively conduct various types of investigations. It is these relationships that enable us, and upon which we depend, to continue to deliver high quality policing services to our communities. Therefore, it is critical for the Service to continue to seek out funding opportunities in support of the delivery of policing services, and that this approach both recognize and give careful consideration to the relationships we currently enjoy with our government partners.

Deputy Chief A.J. (Tony) Warr, Specialized Operations Command, and Mr. Tony Veneziano, Chief Administrative Officer, Administrative Command, will be in attendance to answer any questions the Board may have.

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The Board inquired whether the Service was aware that the Memorandum of Understanding into which it was entering with the RCMP and OPP in 1993 would result in no financial compensation to the Service for the additional municipal police services that would be provided. Chief Blair advised that he would make inquiries to determine whether the Service entered into the MOU with the understanding that compensation would not be provided.

The Board approved the following Motion:

THAT the report be received and referred to the Chair to prepare a further report to the Board on the extraordinary costs of policing in Toronto with a view to developing strategies and allies to begin to address the imbalance of costs and to further investigate whether there are any tools that may be available through the new *City of Toronto Act*.

Appendix A

**Toronto Police Service
Grant Inventory
As at March 30, 2006**

Name of Grant (active grants are highlighted)	Grant Term	Grant Program Administered By	Amount of Funding (Shown in Year Awarded*)						Notes
			2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	
Community Policing Partnerships (CPP) Program	April 1, 2005 to March 31, 2007	Ministry of Community Safety & Correctional Services (MCSCS)	7,530,000	7,530,000	7,530,000	7,530,000	7,530,000	7,530,000	Ongoing. Now being offered in perpetuity. Contract is for 2-year period, then renewed.
Reduce Impaired Driving Everywhere (R.I.D.E.)	April 1, 2005 to March 31, 2006	MCSCS	103,300	108,000	105,000	87,001	87,143	87,000	2006 amount is estimate only. 2006/2007 application submitted.
Safer Communities Partnership Program	January 1, 2006 to March 31, 2008	MCSCS						4,400,000	Ongoing. Offered in perpetuity. 2006 amount is estimate only; funding amount annualizes to \$8.8M/yr
Public Education and Crime Eradication (PEACE)	March 24, 2004 to August 31, 2007	MCSCS				270,700			
Assisting Victims by Ensuring Maximum Compliance with Christopher's Law and Effective Sex Offender Management	June 11, 2004 to November 30, 2006	MCSCS (Funding from Victims' Justice Fund - Federal and Provincial)				700,000			
Gun Amnesty	2005/2006 (timelines not confirmed)	Ministry of the Attorney General						75,000	contract outstanding
Toronto Anti-Violence Intervention Strategy	January 1, 2006 to December 31, 2006	MCSCS						5,000,000	contract outstanding

