



## STAFF REPORT ACTION REQUIRED

### Response to Toronto City Council - Toronto Police Service: Downloaded Policing Costs by the Federal Government

<b>Date:</b>	August 16, 2011
<b>To:</b>	Executive Committee, City of Toronto
<b>From:</b>	Alok Mukherjee, Chair, Toronto Police Services Board

#### **SUMMARY**

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The purpose of this report is to provide the Executive Committee with the Toronto Police Service's response to Toronto City Council regarding downloaded policing costs by the federal government.

#### **RECOMMENDATION**

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It is recommended that the Executive Committee receive this report for information and take appropriate action, where necessary.

#### **FINANCIAL IMPACT**

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There are no financial implications related to the receipt of this report.

#### **ISSUE BACKGROUND**

At its meeting held on July 21, 2011, the Toronto Police Services Board ("the Board") was in receipt of a report, dated July 7, 2011, regarding the Toronto Police Service's response to Toronto City Council regarding downloaded policing costs by the federal government.

#### **COMMENTS**

The Board received the foregoing report and agreed to forward a copy to the Executive Committee for information and appropriate action.

**CONCLUSION**

A copy of Board Minute No. P185/11, in the form attached as Appendix "A" to this report, regarding this matter is provided for information.

**CONTACT**

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**SIGNATURE**

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Alok Mukherjee  
Chair, Toronto Police Services Board

**ATTACHMENT**

Appendix A – Board Minute No. P185/11

a: downloaded policing costs.doc

## Appendix “A”

### THIS IS AN EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES OF THE PUBLIC MEETING OF THE TORONTO POLICE SERVICES BOARD HELD ON JULY 21, 2011

**#P185. RESPONSE TO TORONTO CITY COUNCIL – TORONTO POLICE SERVICE – DOWNLOADED POLICING COSTS BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT**

The Board was in receipt of the following report July 07, 2011 from Alok Mukherjee, Chair:

Subject: RESPONSE TO TORONTO CITY COUNCIL - TORONTO POLICE SERVICE  
- DOWNLOADED POLICING COSTS BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Recommendation:

It is recommended that:

1. The Board receive this report; and
2. The Board forward a copy of this report to the City’s Executive Committee for information and appropriate action.

Financial Implications:

There are no financial implications relating to the recommendations contained in this report.

Background/Purpose:

At its meeting held on April 14, 2010, City Council requested that the Board, with assistance from the Chief Financial Officer and Deputy City Manager, report back to the Executive Committee on August 16, 2010, with an updated report on downloaded policing costs by the federal government. The Board also directed that the Chair review services provided by the Toronto Police Service and make recommendations to the City on opportunities for savings through uploading.

According to a study prepared by the Federation of Canadian Municipalities (FCM) in 2008 entitled, Towards Equity and Efficiency in Policing a Report on Policing Roles, Responsibilities and Resources in Canada, fire and police protection is the fastest growing area of municipal spending in Canada with security, including policing, accounting for nearly 20 % of municipal operating budgets. FCM argues that police roles, responsibilities and resources have to be aligned and clarified so that each order of government is better able to ensure the performance of those duties that are mandated within its jurisdiction. This is particularly true, it notes, with respect to organized crime, drug-related operations, national security (including surveillance of possible terrorist targets), forensic identification, cyber crime, and border and port security, all areas in which municipalities appear to be underwriting federal policing costs. FCM estimates

Staff report for action on downloaded policing costs

that municipalities perform close to \$600 million worth of downloaded federal policing duties in these areas.

Additionally, the FCM reports that in 2006, municipalities paid 56.6% of Canada's total \$9.9 billion policing expenditures, for a total municipal contribution of over \$5 billion, and were the predominant funding provider for 65.7% of Canada's police officers. Municipal stand-alone policing expenditures totalled \$4.988 billion, with the remainder allocated to municipal contract policing with the RCMP, Sûreté du Québec and Ontario Provincial Police.

As a result of this trend, municipalities are assuming a growing burden of the cost and execution of policing duties that should fall under federal or provincial jurisdictions. The federal share of the cost of provincial and municipal RCMP contract services has declined steadily over time, from 50% as recently as 1976, to 10-30% by 1990, and down to zero for all municipal contracts signed after 1992.

The delivery of policing services is very complex. Increasingly, federal and provincial security needs are intermingled with local policing. Indeed, FCM, the Canadian Association of Police Boards (CAPB) and the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police (CACP) have agreed that an integrated model of policing is the reality whereby local police services participate in policing that crosses jurisdictions. What is absent is a funding arrangement through which different orders of government bear their share of the cost of policing.

As such, it is necessary to identify those services being delivered by the Toronto Police Service (TPS) which can be said to belong to the jurisdiction of federal or provincial governments in order to identify opportunities for savings through uploading.

#### Discussion:

The following information is extracted from a report dated November 30, 2010, provided to the Toronto Police Services Board (Board) by Chief of Police William Blair and considered at the February 3, 2011 Board meeting.

In addition to its local policing responsibilities, the TPS performs a number of services for and with provincial and federal agencies in support of various policing initiatives. The Chief provides an overview of the services provided to those agencies by the TPS, as well as ongoing funding and "in kind" support received by the TPS from those agencies. The information provided focuses on service provision in the areas of Intelligence/National Security, Emergency Planning, Coast Guard Responsibilities, and Consulate Protection.

#### *Intelligence/National Security*

Downtown Toronto is the financial hub of Canada, where the Toronto Stock Exchange, major banks, numerous financial firms, high-powered legal firms and insurance companies are headquartered. Thus, it is critical that sufficient resources are available to monitor, detect, investigate and disrupt terrorist activities, and related criminal acts which affect the safety and security of the public. The TPS takes a proactive approach to

investigative work and intelligence gathering with respect to any real or perceived threats and in addition has partnered with other municipal services and agencies in response to issues of national security, in an effort to enhance its intelligence gathering capabilities, as well as its response within these areas.

Terrorism investigations and managing and investigating information with respect to security threat within the City is the responsibility of the TPS Intelligence Services. TPS Intelligence Services work in conjunction with other agencies at the municipal, provincial and federal levels, to exchange and act on information.

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. 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, for the purposes of cost recovery it is impossible to quantify the specific costs incurred by the TPS for policing services dealing with “Intelligence and National Security”. Although the TPS does not receive direct federal or provincial funding for intelligence gathering or for conducting investigations on terrorist based activity, it does receive indirect and in-kind support from the Federal and Provincial governments in support of policing activities within the areas of Intelligence, National Security and Emergency Planning. Some initiatives funded by the federal and provincial governments include:

- The Criminal Intelligence Service of Canada (CISC), which is responsible for managing the criminal intelligence operation in Canada. CISC also pays 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.
- Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) operations centre built in Toronto following the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks is staffed by the RCMP and GTA police services. The centre serves Ontario and responds in the event of a serious incident, whether a terrorist attack, a natural disaster or any other major incident. The facility was constructed using federal funds and supports in part TPS policing operations in the event of a major incident.
- Also located in Toronto, the RCMP-led Integrated National Security Enforcement Team (INSET) office 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. TPS has three members assigned full-time to INSET that ensure that any national security information that flows to or from TPS is acted upon. The RCMP fully funds two of the three secondments, along with the associated costs. With respect to the third position, the Service receives grant funding of \$90,000.

- The National Police Service which is managed by the RCMP supplies the TPS with access to the Canadian Police Information Centre (CPIC) at no cost other than the hardware necessary to access it from patrol vehicles and offices. The cost of the National Police Service is funded entirely by the Federal government. TPS has been a partner in CPIC since the 1970s and is consulted by RCMP regularly with respect to changes to the system. Likewise, the Federal government manages the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) system and assists TPS, at no charge, when making queries outside of Canada.
- Training of TPS uniform and civilian members provided by the Canadian Police College, which is located in Ottawa at minimal cost.
- 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 Paul Bernardo case, allows the Service to connect with every other police agency in Ontario, and thereby supports major investigations within the TPS.

### *Emergency Planning*

Ensuring that the TPS 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. It is a municipal responsibility to provide emergency planning regardless of whether the potential threat and/or cause of an incident may also be of provincial or federal interest. The TPS has an obligation to provide emergency response and by extension planning for that eventuality. The TPS currently participates in a number of initiatives in preparation to responding/planning for emergencies and/or disasters that may affect Toronto. TPS receives a number of grants that assist with the cost of the provision of this service as follows:

- The Joint Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) Team is a City funded project, staffed by the TPS, the Toronto Fire Services (TFS), and the Toronto Emergency Medical Service (EMS). The primary objective of the team is to create a specialized, unified response by all three emergency services to identify, intervene in 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 TPS component of the Joint CBRN Team currently has one full time and thirty part time members, fourteen of whom are members of Forensic Identification Services (FIS), and seventeen are Emergency Task Force (ETF) Explosives Technicians. All team members have received extensive training. 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 ETF.

- The Heavy Urban Search and Rescue (HUSAR) initiative is a TFS-led enhanced emergency management initiative. The HUSAR team provides response capability to the structural collapse of buildings, searching for survivors, stabilizing buildings to prevent further collapse and 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. Two TPS Public Safety Unit members have received HUSAR training and could function as search/incident managers during this type of incident.
- The Federal government, through the TFS, provided \$35,000 in funding for 2001/2002, and \$50,000 in funding for 2005/2006 in support of HUSAR. The funding was used to purchase and train search and rescue dogs and their handlers.
- Purchase of specialized equipment required to respond to HUSAR incidents. TPS 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. JEPP has contributed \$30,000 toward the construction of the TPS Police Command Centre, \$40,000 for the TPS Emergency Logistics Equipment truck, and has committed \$16,000 to fund the Telephone Autodialer System for emergency response.

### *Coast Guard Responsibilities*

Established in 1912, the Toronto Harbour Police Force was a paid police agency that was jointly funded by the Dominion Government, the City and the Harbour Commission and carried out traditional coast guard duties in the Toronto area. After amalgamation with the TPS 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.

In July of 2004, Canada, through its acceptance of the *Maritime Security Regulations of the Maritime Transportation Security*, adopted the *International Ships and Port Facility Security Code* (ISPS code). The ISPS code requires airport-style security for port facilities. Compliance with this Code requires the Toronto Police Marine Unit to increase its resources, both in terms of the types and quantity of vessels maintained and 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, which supported the purchase of dive and river rescue equipment. In 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.

In addition, the TPS currently has three officers assigned to the Marine Security Enforcement Response Team (MSERT). These positions are fully funded by the RCMP.

The 2011 approved operating budget request for the TPS Marine Unit is \$6.6 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*

The RCMP has the primary responsibility for ensuring the security of internationally protected persons from threats of murder, assault, kidnapping and hostage-taking. However, 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 TPS 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. The 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 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 TPS responds to calls for service at these locations, just as it would at 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 TPS. As demonstrations and protests generally take place on City of Toronto property, they are, by virtue of their location, the responsibility of the Service.

On a day to day basis, the TPS does not provide a higher level of policing services to these consulates. The TPS 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, it is difficult to quantify, for the purposes of cost recovery, what portion of TPS day to day responsibilities is attributed to the “protection” of consulates. While the TPS receives no funding from the Federal government in support of this responsibility, the RCMP does provide protection to 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 received by the Province 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 of Chiefs of Police (CACCP).

Although funds do not flow directly back to the TPS, it does benefit considerably by receiving funds from the CISO to conduct joint forces investigations, particularly in the Organized Crime area. There are thirteen Integrated Proceeds of Crime (IPOC) units in Canada that combine local, provincial and RCMP officers along with Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA) officers.

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. TPS receives several grants, \$7.7M 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 (discussed below).

### *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 TPS. While such investigations may span provincial and federal interests, it is still the responsibility of the Service to investigate such matters.

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. Although the TPS pays for the cost of three civilian clerks to manage the GangNet database, the Provincial government paid for the purchase of the GangNet software. In addition, there are eight TPS officers assigned to the Combined Forces Special Enforcement Unit (CFSEU) whose salaries are paid for by the TPS, with RCMP providing office space, cars, equipment and tools to support major investigations carried out by the officers.

### *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 TPS.

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.

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 a prisoner transport vehicle, valued at approximately \$795,000.00 to offset the impacts and expenses associated with the increased travelling distance required to transport prisoners to and from, the Maplehurst Detention Centre. The Provincial government also provides the TPS with compensation for the mileage associated with the added 45 kilometre commute, to offset the expenses associated to fuel, operating costs and recapitalization of both vehicles.

The Province has steadily increased the number of courtrooms it operates in order to meet the increase in case volume. Additionally, a large percentage of courtrooms are being used for criminal matters, especially “in custody” cases, which require enhanced security. These changes have had a large impact on Court Services responsibilities with court services now servicing a total of 270 courtrooms. Staffing levels have doubled from 203 full time and 74 part time Court Officers in 1990, to 415 full time and 165 part time Court officers in 2010. There has also been an increase in the cost of delivering court services, from \$16.2 million in 1990 to \$48 million in 2010.

The Province has agreed that starting in 2012, it will upload the costs of court security over seven years, by providing funding to municipalities to a maximum of \$125 million annually at maturity. The Ministry of the Attorney General (MAG) and the Ministry of Community Safety and Correctional Services (MCSCS) are working with the Assistant Ministers Office (AMO) and the City of Toronto to develop an implementation plan to move forward with the collection of current court security costs and the development of court security standards, associated costs and related governance. Toronto’s share of this uploading is yet to be confirmed.

#### *Cost Recovery Strategies of Other Police Agencies*

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.

Police services whose activities are dramatically impacted by a federal government operation within their jurisdiction are not unique to marine operations. For example, 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 TPS has 14 active grants that are fully funded by the provincial government. Annual grants from the provincial and federal governments total approximately \$26M in 2011.

In addition to annual grants, the TPS has also benefited from the Infrastructure Stimulus Fund (ISF). The 2009 Federal Budget established a new ISF to support the rehabilitation or construction of provincial, municipal and community infrastructure projects that could be built during the 2009 and 2010 construction seasons. The Government of Ontario agreed to match the federal program. The City of Toronto applied for and received approval for two TPS projects – 11 Division (\$9.7M of ISF funding) and 14 Division (\$8.7M of ISF funding). There are also City-led capital projects on police-occupied facilities that benefited from this funding.

The TPS performs numerous activities and maintains several programs that are related to or affected by federal legislation or jurisdiction. These include national security, emergency planning, coast guard responsibilities, consulate protection, drug money seizures, organized crime, and court security. The TPS receives a significant amount of funding from the federal government, as well as significant in-kind benefits through partnerships with various agencies at both the federal and provincial level.

The TPS proactively applies for funding at both the federal and provincial levels. The TPS seeks funding as soon as it is made available, or proactively advocates for funding when the adoption of specific legislation impacts on our resources. Additionally, the TPS seeks funding or compensation when there has been an exceptional event.

Given the inter-relationships of policing activities at the federal and provincial level with the day to day policing for the City of Toronto, it is very difficult for the TPS to isolate costs specifically attributable to the federal/provincial governments. The federal/provincial governments do not recover costs from the TPS for benefits that we receive in assisting policing operations.

### Issue and Ongoing Initiatives:

It is evident from the report by the Chief of Police, excerpted above, that under the emerging integrated framework for policing in Canada, municipal police services have assumed responsibility for numerous policing services that pertain to federal and provincial jurisdictions on the basis that the local police agency is best able to perform these functions and that these functions are so intertwined that they cannot be separated by jurisdiction. As the Chief's report notes, from time to time, the federal government has provided financial and in-kind support to the Toronto Police Service for carrying out these responsibilities. The province of Ontario provides several grants and has agreed to upload the cost of court security and prisoner transportation over a seven year period, starting in 2012.

Based on the above analysis, the Chief of Police is unable to provide a costing for the services that TPS provides on behalf of the other orders of government. However, there is a general consensus among police services boards and municipalities that while policing is essentially local, the financing of all policing services through property tax, supplemented to a small extent by the type of *ad hoc* approaches that the report by the Chief of Police outlines, is unsustainable. Property tax alone cannot bear the burden of the full cost of policing and *ad hoc* arrangements are unsatisfactory.

It is the position of municipalities and police boards/commissions that there is an urgent need for federal, provincial, territorial and municipal orders of government and police services boards/commissions to engage in an examination of the issue of police financing. To frame such a discussion among stakeholders, a Coalition on Sustainable Policing has been established and it is comprised of the CAPB, the CACP, the CPA and the FCM. The Coalition has adopted the following five principles as the basis for discussions with the federal government:

1. Individual police officers overall provide an excellent level of service to communities across Canada;
2. However, police services have not been able to keep pace with changing expectations resulting from the introduction of new legislation, technological advances, the increasing globalization of crime, the impact of judicial decisions and the unforeseen consequence of other government decisions (i.e., the termination or limiting of programs and treatment available for those with mental health issues);
3. This situation is compounded by a funding model from the 19<sup>th</sup> century which sees the majority of policing costs in Canada funded by municipalities with an over-reliance on the property tax;
4. Failure to address this issue will result in a continued reliance on bandage solutions that will inevitably lead to an erosion to the level and quality of policing that Canadians have come to expect and rely upon; and
5. The first step is for the two levels of government responsible for the Criminal Code (federal) and for the provision of police services (provincial) to acknowledge there is a problem that must be addressed before it assumes a crisis level.

The Coalition believes that operating within these five principles, a consistent approach to policing needs within Canada can be established, with a standard of practice that would ensure a quality and effective policing response, seamless and equitable services for citizens, and service delivery not constrained by unnecessary barriers to funding and resources.

In Ontario, as noted earlier, the government has agreed to assume responsibility for the cost of court security and prisoner transportation. These costs will be uploaded gradually, based on a formula and timeframe agreed upon by the province, the Association of Municipalities of Ontario (AMO) and the City of Toronto. In addition, on a recommendation by the Ontario Association of Police Service Boards, the Ministry of Community Safety and Correctional Services (MCSCS) has agreed to create a working group of all stakeholders to examine ways to achieve efficiencies in the delivery of policing services through streamlining administrative

procedures and reducing or simplifying requirements that cause police officers to spend significant time on paperwork.

Thus, some progress is being made in engaging the province in discussions related to the cost of policing. The same, regrettably, cannot be said with respect to the willingness of the federal government to come to the table. Given that the federal government has already recognized that it has a role to play in local policing through its funding of 2500 additional police officers and its periodic support for certain policing functions as described above, it is desirable that it consider a funding mechanism that is consistent with the work that municipal police services such as ours perform in areas that come under federal responsibility.

The report by FCM cited earlier proposes a formula to determine the federal share of the cost of municipal policing. In 2010, the Toronto City Council agreed to support efforts to bring the federal government to the table.

#### Conclusion:

Based on the foregoing information and discussion, the Toronto Police Services Board urges Toronto City Council to follow up on the motion that it approved in 2010 and take steps directly and through the FCM to support the efforts to achieve the federal government's participation in the financing of municipal policing generally, and in Toronto in particular. This needs to be an important element in the Board's and the City's efforts to ensure an efficient, affordable and sustainable policing service for this city.

It is, therefore, recommended that:

1. The Board receive this report; and
2. The Board forward a copy of this report to the City's Executive Committee for information and appropriate action.

**The Board received the foregoing report and agreed to forward a copy to the City's Executive Committee for information and appropriate action.**