CHAPTER 381
Police Act

1. In this Act,

(a) "Arbitration Commission" means the Ontario Police Arbitration Commission referred to in section 38;

(b) "association" means an association limited to one police force and having among its objects the improvement of conditions of service or remuneration of the members of that force;

(c) "board" means a board of commissioners of police;

(d) "Commission" means the Ontario Police Commission;

(e) "Commissioner" means the Commissioner of the Ontario Provincial Police Force;

(f) "regulations" means the regulations made under this Act. R.S.O. 1970, c. 351, s. 1; 1972, c. 1, s. 97 (1); 1972, c. 103, s. 1.

PART I
DIVISION OF RESPONSIBILITY

2.-(1) Every city and town is responsible for the policing of and maintenance of law and order in the municipality and for providing and maintaining an adequate police force in accordance with the police needs of the municipality.

(2) The Lieutenant Governor in Council may exempt any town having a population of less than 5,000 according to the last municipal census from the application of subsection (1), and such exemption continues in effect until it is revoked. R.S.O. 1970, c. 351, s. 2 (1, 2).

(3) Where in special circumstances a municipal police force, in the opinion of the Commission, is not capable of providing adequate policing for any part of the area for which it is
responsible, the Solicitor General may authorize the Ontario Provincial Police Force to police such part for such period and on such terms and conditions as the Solicitor General may prescribe. R.S.O. 1970, c. 351, s. 2 (3); 1972, c. 1, s. 97 (2).

(4) Every village and township which, or any part of which, has a density of population and real property assessment sufficient to warrant the maintenance of a police force and which has been so designated by the Lieutenant Governor in Council upon the recommendation of the Solicitor General is, with regard to the municipality or part thereof, as the case may be, responsible for the policing and maintenance of law and order and for providing and maintaining an adequate police force in accordance with the police needs of the municipality or part thereof. R.S.O. 1970, c. 351, s. 2 (4); 1972, c. 1, s. 97 (2).

(5) Where by reason of the establishment of any enterprise or because for any other reason special circumstances or abnormal conditions exist in any area that in the opinion of the Solicitor General would render it inequitable that the responsibility for policing should be imposed on any municipality or on the Province, the Lieutenant Governor in Council may designate such area a special area and may require any company operating such enterprise or being the owner of such area to enter into an agreement under section 64, for the policing of such area. R.S.O. 1970, c. 351, s. 2 (5); 1972, c. 1, s. 97 (2).

3.—(1) The Ontario Provincial Police Force is responsible for policing all that part of Ontario that is not in a municipality or part of a municipality referred to in section 2, but the Ontario Provincial Police Force is not responsible for policing any part of Ontario in which a municipal police force is maintained.

(2) For the purpose of subsection (1), municipal law enforcement officers shall not be deemed to be a municipal police force. R.S.O. 1970, c. 351, s. 3 (1, 2).

(3) The Ontario Provincial Police Force, in addition to performing the policing services prescribed in subsection (1), shall,

(a) maintain a traffic patrol,

(i) on the King's Highway, except such portions thereof as are designated by the Solicitor General, and
(ii) on such connecting links, within the meaning of the Public Transportation and Highway Improvement Act, as are designated by the Solicitor General;

(b) enforce the Liquor Licence Act and the regulations thereunder and any other laws designated by the Solicitor General; and

(c) maintain a criminal investigation branch which shall be used to assist municipal police forces on the direction of the Solicitor General or at the request of the Crown attorney. R.S.O. 1970, c. 351, s. 3 (3); 1971, c. 61, s. 1; 1972, c. 1, s. 97 (2), revised.

4.—(1) The obligation of a municipality to provide and maintain a police force may be discharged,

(a) by the appointment of the members of the police force by the board of commissioners of police under section 15;

(b) by the appointment of the members of the police force by the council under section 20; or

(c) by entering into an agreement under section 63 or 64,

and not otherwise.

(2) Members appointed under clause (1) (a) or (b) shall be paid directly by the municipal council of the municipality for which they are appointed.

(3) In exceptional cases, the Commission may approve of a system of policing that does not comply with this section. R.S.O. 1970, c. 351, s. 4.

5. Where the Commission finds that a municipality mentioned in section 2 does not maintain a police force and is not provided with police services pursuant to an agreement under section 63 or 64, the Commission may request the Commissioner to secure the proper policing of the municipality by the Ontario Provincial Police Force, and the cost thereof shall be charged to the municipality and may be deducted from any grant payable out of provincial funds to the municipality or may be recovered with costs by action in any court of competent jurisdiction as a debt due to Her Majesty. R.S.O. 1970, c. 351, s. 5.
6.—(1) Where the Commission finds that a municipality mentioned in section 2, or any other municipality that maintains its own police force, is not providing or maintaining an adequate police force or not complying with this Act or the regulations, it may communicate with the clerk of the municipality and, where there is a board, the board, indicating that the police force is not adequate or that the provisions of this Act or the regulations are not being complied with and requesting the council of the municipality and, where there is a board, the board, to take such steps as the Commission considers necessary.

(2) Where the council or the board neglects to comply with a request made under subsection (1), the Commission may request the Commissioner to secure the proper policing of the municipality by the Ontario Provincial Police Force, and the cost thereof shall be charged to the municipality and may be deducted from any grant payable out of provincial funds to the municipality or may be recovered with costs by action in any court of competent jurisdiction as a debt due to Her Majesty. R.S.O. 1970, c. 351, s. 6.

7. Where an area has been designated under subsection 2 (5) and the company required to enter into an agreement under section 64 refuses or neglects to enter into an agreement, the Ontario Provincial Police Force shall police the area and the cost thereof may be recovered with costs from the company by action in any court of competent jurisdiction as a debt due to Her Majesty. R.S.O. 1970, c. 351, s. 7.

PART II

MUNICIPAL POLICE FORCES

8.—(1) Notwithstanding any special Act, every municipality that provides and maintains a police force and that has a population of more than 15,000 according to the last municipal census shall have a board, and,

(a) any county or town having a population of 15,000 or less according to the last revised assessment roll;

(b) any village or township having a population of more than 5,000 and not more than 15,000 according to the last revised assessment roll; and

(c) with the consent of the Solicitor General, any village or township having a population of 5,000 or less according to the last revised assessment roll,
that provides and maintains a police force may, by by-law, constitute a board. R.S.O. 1970, c. 351, s. 8 (1); 1972, c. 1, s. 97 (2).

(2) The board, except as provided in subsection (3), shall consist of,

(a) the head of the council; and

(b) two persons appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. 1979, c. 74, s. 1 (1).

(3) Where a vacancy occurs on the board by reason of the death of a member appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, or where such member is unable to carry on his duties as a member of the board by reason of his illness or absence, the Solicitor General may in writing appoint some other person to act as a member of the board for a period of six months from the date of such appointment, unless the Lieutenant Governor in Council sooner appoints another member.

(4) The council shall provide for the payment of a reasonable remuneration, not being less than the minimum prescribed by the regulations, to the members of the board appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council or the Solicitor General and may provide for the payment of an allowance to the head of the council. 1979, c. 74, s. 1 (2).

(5) A board may contract and may sue and be sued in its own name, and the members thereof are not personally liable upon any contract made by the board. R.S.O. 1970, c. 351, s. 8 (5).

9.—(1) Notwithstanding any special Act, any two or more municipalities having a combined population of more than 5,000 according to their last revised assessment rolls may, if authorized so to do by by-law of their respective councils, by agreement constitute a board. R.S.O. 1970, c. 351, s. 9 (1).

(2) A joint board established under subsection (1) shall consist of,

(a) the head of the council of each of the municipalities; and

(b) such other persons as the Lieutenant Governor in Council may appoint. 1979, c. 74, s. 2.
(3) All other provisions of this Act applicable to boards apply with necessary modifications to boards established under this section. R.S.O. 1970, c. 351, s. 9 (3).

Meetings

10.—(1) The board shall in each year hold such meetings as are prescribed by the regulations and shall at its first meeting in each year elect a chairman.

Quorum

(2) A majority of the members of the board constitutes a quorum.

Meetings open to public

(3) The meetings of the board shall be open to the public unless otherwise directed by the board. R.S.O. 1970, c. 351, s. 10.

Repeal of by-law

11.—(1) The by-law of a village, township, county or town constituting a board may, with the consent of the Solicitor General, be repealed and, if so repealed, the board is dissolved on the 1st day of January next after the passing of the repealing by-law. R.S.O. 1970, c. 351, s. 11 (1); 1972, c. 1, s. 97 (2).

Idem, joint boards

(2) Where a board is constituted under section 9, the by-laws of the municipalities constituting the board may, with the consent of the Solicitor General, be repealed and, if so repealed, the board is dissolved on the 1st day of January next after the passing of the repealing by-law. R.S.O. 1970, c. 351, s. 11 (2); 1972, c. 1, s. 97 (2).

By-law

12.—(1) A by-law of a board is sufficiently authenticated if signed by its chairman or acting chairman, and a by-law purporting to be so signed shall be received in evidence in all courts without proof of the signature.

(2) A copy of a by-law purporting to be certified by a member of the board to be a true copy shall be received in evidence in all courts without proof of the signature. R.S.O. 1970, c. 351, s. 12.

Board to summon witnesses

13. A board has the same power to summon and examine witnesses on oath as to any matter connected with the execution of its duties, to enforce their attendance, and to compel them to give evidence, as is vested in any court of law in civil cases. R.S.O. 1970, c. 351, s. 13.

Composition of police force

14.—(1) Subject to subsection (3) and to clause 42 (g), the police force in a municipality having a board shall consist of a chief of police and such other police officers and such constables, assistants and civilian employees as the board considers adequate, and shall be provided with such accommodation, arms, equipment, clothing and other things as the board considers adequate.
(2) Every board shall, on or before the 1st day of March in each year, prepare and submit to the council or each council responsible for maintaining the force, for its consideration and approval its estimates of all moneys required for the year to pay the remuneration of the members of the police force and to provide and pay for the accommodation, arms, equipment and other things for the use and maintenance of the force.

(3) Where the council does not agree with the board on the estimates or on the adequacy of the number of members of the police force or the accommodation, arms, equipment or other things for the use and maintenance of the force, the Commission shall determine the question after a hearing. R.S.O. 1970, c. 351, s. 14.

15. The members of the police force in a municipality having a board shall be appointed by the board. R.S.O. 1970, c. 351, s. 15.

16. A board may by by-law make regulations not inconsistent with the regulations under section 74 for the government of the police force, for preventing neglect or abuse, and for rendering it efficient in the discharge of its duties. R.S.O. 1970, c. 351, s. 16.

17.—(1) Notwithstanding section 2, the board is responsible for the policing and maintenance of law and order in the municipality and the members of the police force are subject to the government of the board and shall obey its lawful directions.

(2) Every member of the police force of a municipality, however appointed, is, from and after the passing of a by-law establishing a board, subject to the government of the board to the same extent as if appointed by the board. R.S.O. 1970, c. 351, s. 17.

18.—(1) Where any motor vehicle, bicycle or any personal property of any kind is in the possession of the board or a member of the police force by reason of having been stolen from its owner or by reason of having been found abandoned in a public place and the board or, where there is no board, the chief of police is unable to ascertain its owner, the board or, where there is no board, the council may cause it to be sold or otherwise disposed of as hereinafter set forth and, subject to subsection (3), may retain to its own use the proceeds of such sale or disposition.
(2) Where such property is perishable, the sale or disposition of it may be made at any time without notice of any kind, and, where such property is not perishable, the board or, where there is no board, the council may,

(a) in the case of property, other than motor vehicles or bicycles, after the expiration of three months from the time it came into possession of the board or member of the police force; or

(b) in the case of motor vehicles or bicycles, after the expiration of one month from the time it came into possession of the board or member of the police force,

sell it by public auction after at least ten days notice of the time and place of holding such auction has been given by publication once in a newspaper published in the municipality, and any such sale may be adjourned from time to time until the property is sold.

(3) Where a motor vehicle or bicycle is sold under subsection (2) before the expiration of three months, the owner thereof may, at any time before the three months expire, claim the proceeds of the sale, less the costs of advertising and sale.

(4) This section is subject to the Highway Traffic Act. R.S.O. 1970, c. 351, s. 18.

19.—(1) Any county, township or village not required to establish a police force under section 2 may, with the approval of the Commission, establish or maintain a police force.

(2) The approval of the Commission to maintain a police force established before the 22nd day of June, 1965, and maintained on the 15th day of June, 1967 shall be deemed to have been given.

(3) The Commission may revoke an approval given under subsection (1) or (2) at any time. R.S.O. 1970, c. 351, s. 19.

20.—(1) Where a municipality that has established a police force does not have a board, the council shall appoint the members of the police force.

(2) Subject to clause 42 (g), the members of a police force referred to in subsection (1) shall consist of one or more constables and such other police officers, assistants and civilian employees as the council considers adequate, and the council shall provide and
pay for such accommodation, arms, equipment, clothing and other things as the council considers adequate.

(3) Where a police force has two or more constables, the council may appoint one constable to be chief of police. R.S.O. 1970, c. 351, s. 20.

21. The trustees of a police village may, with the approval of the Commission, establish a police force, and where they do so the trustees shall carry out the duties of a council under section 20, and section 20 applies with necessary modifications. R.S.O. 1970, c. 351, s. 21.

22.—(1) Subject to the approval of the Commission, the cost incurred by a municipality in maintaining its own police force or by reason of an agreement under section 63 or 64 may, if the council considers it proper, be paid by levying rates that are different between areas defined by the council or by levying rates in one or more such areas only.

(2) Subject to the approval of the Commission, the council may grant entire or partial exemption from any rate or rates levied under subsection (1) to lands and buildings used exclusively for farming purposes. R.S.O. 1970, c. 351, s. 22.

23.—(1) Every person employed in a police force shall be deemed to be a member thereof.

(2) Where a question arises as to whether or not any person is a member or senior officer of a police force for the purposes of any provision of this Act, the Commission shall, upon the application of any person affected and after a hearing, determine the question, and the decision of the Commission is final. R.S.O. 1970, c. 351, s. 23.

24.—(1) The chief of police is liable in respect of torts committed by members of the police force under his direction and control in the performance or purported performance of their duties in like manner as a master is liable in respect of torts committed by his servants in the course of their employment, and shall in respect of any such torts be treated for all purposes as a joint tortfeasor.

(2) Where a chief of police is liable in respect of a tort committed by him in the performance or purported performance of his duties, he is also liable and may be sued separately in his capacity as chief of police for the purposes of subsection (4).
(3) Where the office of chief of police is vacant or where there is no chief of police, the chairman of the board or, where there is no board, the head of the council shall be deemed to be the chief of police for the purposes of this section.

(4) The municipality shall pay,

(a) any damages or costs awarded against the chief of police in any proceeding brought against him by virtue of this section and any costs incurred by him in any such proceeding so far as not recovered by him in the proceedings; and

(b) subject to the approval of the council, any sum required in connection with the settlement of any claim made against the chief of police by virtue of this section.

(5) Where damages and costs are awarded under this section in respect of the tort of a member of an amalgamated police force, each municipality participating in the amalgamation is jointly and severally liable for the damages and costs referred to in subsection (4).

(6) The council of a municipality may, in such cases and to such extent as it thinks fit, pay any damages or costs awarded against a member of the police force maintained by them or any special constable in any civil or criminal proceeding brought against him, any costs incurred and not recovered by him in any such proceeding, and any sum required in connection with the settlement of any claim that has or might have given rise to such proceeding.

25. The council of a municipality may grant pecuniary aid or other assistance to the widows and children of members of the police force who are killed or die from injuries received, or from illness contracted in the discharge of their duties. R.S.O. 1970, c. 351, s. 25.

AMALGAMATIONS

26.—(1) Notwithstanding any other Act, two or more municipalities having police forces may enter into an agreement for the amalgamation of their police forces, and the agreement shall not take effect until it is approved by the Commission.
(2) An agreement under subsection (1) shall provide for,

(a) the establishment and composition of a board for the amalgamated police forces;

(b) the amalgamation of the police forces into one police force for the amalgamated area and the appointment or transfer of the members thereof;

(c) the use and disposition of the assets and liabilities of the component police forces by the amalgamated board;

(d) the budgeting of the cost for the maintenance and operation of the amalgamated police force;

(e) any other matter necessary or advisable for the purpose of effecting the amalgamation of the police forces. R.S.O. 1970, c. 351, s. 26.

27.—(1) Where two or more municipalities are amalgamated, the amalgamation of the police forces shall not take effect until the organization of the amalgamated municipality has been approved by the Commission.

(2) Any appointments to the board for a proposed amalgamated municipality may be made before the amalgamation takes effect. R.S.O. 1970, c. 351, s. 27.

BARGAINING AND ARBITRATION

28. A member of a police force shall not remain or become a member of any trade union or of any organization that is affiliated directly or indirectly with a trade union. R.S.O. 1970, c. 351, s. 28.

29.—(1) A majority of the members of the police force may, where no agreement exists or at any time after ninety days before an agreement would expire but for section 35, give notice in writing to the council of the municipality, or, where there is a board, the board, of its desire to bargain with a view to making an agreement or to the renewal, with or without modifications of the agreement then in operation or to the making of a new agreement.

(2) Where notice has been given under subsection (1), the council of the municipality, or, where there is a board, the board, shall meet with a bargaining committee of the members of the police force within fifteen days from the giving of the notice or within such further period as
the parties agree upon and the parties shall bargain in
good faith and make every reasonable effort to come to
an agreement for the purpose of making an agreement in
writing defining, determining and providing for remuner-
ation, pensions, sick leave credit gratuities, grievance pro-
dcedures or working conditions of the members of the
police force, other than the chief of police and any deputy
chief of police, except such working conditions as are
governed by a regulation made by the Lieutenant Governor
in Council under this Act.

(3) Where not less than 50 per cent of the members
of the police force belong to an association, any notice
under subsection (1) shall be given by the association.

(4) In every case under this section, the members of a
bargaining committee shall be members of the police force,
but, where,

(a) the association is affiliated with a police organ-
ization; or

(b) not less than 50 per cent of the members of the
police force belong to a police organization,

at all meetings of the parties held for the purpose of
bargaining, the bargaining committee may be accompanied
by one member of such organization who is actively
engaged in the occupation of a police officer and who shall
attend in an advisory capacity only.

(5) In addition to the person mentioned in subsection (4),
a bargaining committee may be accompanied by one legal
counsel and one other adviser and the council or the
board, as the case may be, or bargaining committee
thereof, may be accompanied by one legal counsel and one
one other adviser.

(6) The council or, where there is a board, the board
may designate one or more of its members as a bargaining
committee to bargain on its behalf.

(7) Where a notice under subsection (1) involves pensions
under a pension plan established or to be established
under the Municipal Act, the notice shall also be given
to the Ministry of Intergovernmental Affairs, which may deter-
mine the maximum pension benefits that may be included in any
agreement or award with respect to such pension plan. 1972,
c. 103, s. 2, part.
30.—(1) In this section, "senior officer" means a member of a police force of the rank of inspector or higher or a civilian employee employed in a supervisory or confidential capacity, but does not include a chief of police or deputy chief of police.

(2) Where not fewer than 50 per cent of the senior officers of a police force are members of an association composed only of senior officers, sections 29, 31 and 32 apply to the senior officers of the police force and to the association in the same manner as to the members of the police force and their association and the senior officers shall not be included as members of the police force for the purposes of bargaining, conciliation and arbitration.

1972, c. 103, s. 2, part.

31.—(1) Where notice has been given under subsection 29(1), the Solicitor General, upon the request of either party, may appoint a conciliation officer.

(2) The conciliation officer shall confer with the parties and endeavour to effect an agreement and he shall, within fourteen days from his appointment, report the result of his endeavour to the Solicitor General.

(3) The period mentioned in subsection (2) may be extended by agreement of the parties or by the Solicitor General upon the advice of the conciliation officer that an agreement may be made within a reasonable time if the period is extended.

(4) Where the conciliation officer reports to the Solicitor General that the differences between the parties concerning the terms of an agreement have been settled or that an agreement cannot be reached, the Solicitor General shall forthwith by notice in writing inform the parties of the report.

(5) Where the appointment of a conciliation officer has been requested under subsection (1), neither party shall give notice pursuant to section 32 requiring all matters in dispute to be referred to an arbitrator, until the Solicitor General has informed the parties of the report of the conciliation officer in accordance with subsection (4) or of his determination that a conciliation officer should not be appointed. 1972, c. 103, s. 2, part.

32.—(1) Where, after bargaining under section 29, the council of the municipality or, where there is a board, the board, or the members of the police force or, where there
is a bargaining committee, the bargaining committee is satisfied that an agreement cannot be reached, it may by notice in writing to the Solicitor General and to the other party require all matters in dispute to be referred to an arbitrator designated by the Solicitor General.

(2) The arbitrator shall commence the arbitration proceedings within thirty days after he is designated and shall deliver the decision or award within sixty days after the commencement of the arbitration proceedings.

(3) Where a board or a bargaining committee of the board is a party to proceedings before an arbitrator, the council may, when authorized by resolution thereof, make or have made on its behalf representations before the arbitrator.

(4) The Arbitration Commission shall pay the fees of the arbitrator and each party to the arbitration shall bear its own costs incurred in the proceedings except for those costs and expenses of the arbitration for matters shared in common, which shall be borne equally by the parties.

(5) The Arbitrations Act does not apply to an arbitration under this section. 1972, c. 103, s. 2, part.

33.—(1) Where,

(a) a difference arises between the parties relating to the interpretation, application or administration of an agreement made under section 29, 30 or 31, or of a decision or award of an arbitrator made under section 32; or

(b) an allegation is made that the agreement or award has been violated,

either of the parties may, notwithstanding any grievance or arbitration procedure established by the agreement, notify the other party in writing of its desire to submit the difference or allegation to an arbitrator and, if the recipient of the notice and the party desiring the arbitration do not within ten days agree upon a single arbitrator, the appointment of a single arbitrator shall be made by the Solicitor General upon the request of either party, and the arbitrator shall commence to hear and determine the difference within thirty days after his appointment and shall issue a decision within a reasonable time thereafter, and such decision is final and binding upon the parties.
(2) Each party to an arbitration under subsection (1) shall share equally the cost of the arbitration proceedings and the cost of the arbitrator.

(3) The arbitrator may, and, at the request of either of the parties, shall, after the expiration of thirty days from the date of the delivery of the decision, or of the date provided in the decision for compliance, whichever is the later, file in the office of the Registrar of the Supreme Court a copy of the decision, exclusive of the reasons therefor, in the form prescribed by the regulations, wherein the decision shall be entered in the same way as a judgment or order of that court and is enforceable as such.

Sec. 34. Any period mentioned in section 29, 31, 32 or 33 may be extended by agreement of the parties. 1972, c. 103, s. 2, part.

Sec. 35.—(1) Every agreement made under section 29 or 30 and every decision or award of an arbitrator is binding upon the council of the municipality, the board, where there is a board, and the members of the police force, other than the chief of police and any deputy chief of police. 1972, c. 103, s. 3.

(2) Every agreement, decision or award remains in effect until the end of the year in which it comes into effect and thereafter remains in effect until replaced by a new agreement, decision or award.

(3) Notwithstanding subsection (2), the parties to an agreement may provide therein or at any time before a decision or award is made with respect thereto that the agreement and any such decision or award shall remain in effect until the end of the year next following the year in which it comes into effect, in which case it remains in effect for such period and thereafter remains in effect until replaced by a new agreement, decision or award.

(4) Either party to collective bargaining that has resulted in an agreement, decision or award may proceed under sections 29, 30, 31 and 32 at any time for a new agreement, decision or award. R.S.O. 1970, c. 351, s. 36 (2-4).

Sec. 36.—(1) An agreement, decision or award takes effect upon the first day of the fiscal period in respect of which the council of the municipality may include provision in its estimates for any expenditures incurred in the agreement,
decision or award, whether such day is before or after the date of the agreement, decision or award, unless another day is named in the agreement, decision or award in lieu thereof.

(2) Where, pursuant to subsection (1), another day is named in an agreement, decision or award as the day upon which the agreement, decision or award is to take effect and such day is prior to the first day of the fiscal period in respect of which the council of the municipality may include provision in its estimates for any expenditures involved in the agreement, decision or award, any of the provisions involving expenses shall, notwithstanding the naming of such day, take effect from the first day of such fiscal period. R.S.O. 1970, c. 351, s. 37.

Provision for expenditure

37. Where a request in writing is made under subsection 29 (1) during a year ending with the 31st day of December and no agreement, decision or award has resulted therefrom at the time when the council is passing its estimates in the year next following, the council shall make such provision as in its opinion is adequate for the payment of any expenditure resulting from such agreement, decision or award. R.S.O. 1970, c. 351, s. 38.

Ontario Police Arbitration Commission continued

38.—(1) The commission known as the Ontario Police Arbitration Commission is continued and shall be composed of five members appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, of whom one shall be designated as chairman to hold office during the pleasure of the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

Composition

(2) Two members of the Arbitration Commission, other than the chairman, shall be representative of police governing bodies and two members, other than the chairman, shall be representative of members of police forces.

Term of appointments

(3) The appointments of representatives of police governing bodies and members of police forces shall be for terms of two years, and representatives are eligible for reappointment.

Full-time arbitrator

(4) There shall be a full-time arbitrator on the staff of the Arbitration Commission who shall be appointed by the Solicitor General upon the recommendation of the Arbitration Commission.

Staff

(5) Such other officers and employees as are considered necessary shall be appointed to the staff of the Arbitration Commission under the Public Service Act.
(6) The duties and functions of the Arbitration Commission are to,

(a) maintain a register of arbitrators available for designation by the Solicitor General under this Act;

(b) assist arbitrators by making the administrative arrangements required for the conduct of arbitrations;

(c) sponsor the publication and distribution of information in respect of arbitration processes and awards;

(d) sponsor research in respect of arbitration processes and awards;

(e) fix the fees of arbitrators for the purposes of section 33 and determine the amount that shall be deemed to be the fees of the full-time arbitrator on the staff of the Arbitration Commission where he acts under the said section, which amount shall be paid to the Arbitration Commission. 1972, c. 103, s. 4, part, revised.

39.—(1) Where a council or board enters into an agreement in respect of matters referred to in subsection 29 (2), the council or board shall file a copy of the agreement with the Arbitration Commission.

(2) An arbitrator who makes an award or decision under section 32 or 33 shall file a copy of the award with the Arbitration Commission. 1972, c. 103, s. 4, part.

40. Subject to the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, the Arbitration Commission may make regulations,

(a) governing the conduct of arbitration proceedings and prescribing procedures therefor;

(b) prescribing forms and providing for their use. 1972, c. 103, s. 4, part.

PART III

ONTARIO POLICE COMMISSION

41.—(1) The commission known as the Ontario Police Commission is continued and shall be composed of three persons who shall be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council.
(2) The Lieutenant Governor in Council may designate one of the members of the Commission to be chairman.

(3) When a vacancy occurs on the Commission from any cause, the vacancy may be filled by the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

(4) Two members of the Commission constitute a quorum whether or not a vacancy exists in the membership of the Commission.

(5) The Commission shall in each year hold such meetings as it considers appropriate and the meetings shall be open to the public unless otherwise directed by the Commission.

(6) All orders, consents, certificates and other documents issued or made by the Commission shall be signed by the chairman or any member of the Commission, and, when purporting to be so signed, shall be judicially noticed without further proof. R.S.O. 1970, c. 351, s. 40 (1-6).

(7) The Commission shall, after the close of each calendar year, file with the Solicitor General an annual report upon the affairs of the Commission, and the Solicitor General shall submit the report to the Lieutenant Governor in Council and shall then lay the report before the Assembly if it is in session or, if not, at the next ensuing session. R.S.O. 1970, c. 351, s. 40 (7); 1972, c. 1, s. 97 (2).

(8) The moneys required for the purposes of the Commission shall be paid out of the moneys appropriated by the Legislature for the purpose. R.S.O. 1970, c. 351, s. 40 (8).

42.—(1) It is the function of the Commission,

(a) to maintain a system of statistical records and research studies of criminal occurrences and matters related thereto for the purpose of aiding the police forces in Ontario;

(b) to consult with and advise boards of commissioners of police, police committees of municipal councils and other police authorities and chiefs of police on all matters relating to police and policing;

(c) to provide to boards of commissioners of police, police committees of municipal councils and other police authorities and chiefs of police information and advice respecting the management and operation of police forces, techniques in handling special problems and other information calculated to assist;
(d) through its members and advisers, to conduct a system of visits to the police forces in Ontario;

(e) to require municipalities to provide such lock-ups as the Commission may determine;

(f) to assist in co-ordinating the work and efforts of the police forces in Ontario;

(g) to determine whether a police force is adequate and whether a municipality is discharging its responsibility for the maintenance of law and order;

(h) to inquire into any matter regarding the designation of a village or township under subsection 2 (4) and, after a hearing, to make recommendations therefor to the Solicitor General;

(i) to operate the Ontario Police College;

(j) subject to the approval of the Solicitor General, to establish and require the installation of an inter-communication system for the police forces in Ontario and to govern its operation and procedures;

(k) to conduct investigations in accordance with the provisions of this Act;

(l) to hear and dispose of appeals by members of police forces in accordance with this Act and the regulations; and

(m) to exercise the powers and perform the duties conferred and imposed upon it by this Act. R.S.O. 1970, c. 351, s. 41 (1); 1972, c. 1, s. 97 (2).

(2) Subject to the approval of the Solicitor General, the Commission may, by order, regulate or prohibit the use of any equipment by a police force in Ontario or its members. R.S.O. 1970, c. 351, s. 41 (2); 1972, c. 1, s. 97 (2).

PART IV

ONTARIO PROVINCIAL POLICE FORCE

43.—(1) There shall be a Commissioner of the Ontario Provincial Police Force who shall be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. R.S.O. 1970, c. 351, s. 42 (1).

(2) Subject to the direction of the Ontario Police Commission as approved by the Solicitor General, the Commissioner
has the general control and administration of the Ontario Provincial Police Force and the employees connected therewith. R.S.O. 1970, c. 351, s. 42 (2); 1972, c. 1, s. 97 (2).

(3) The Commission, the Commissioner or a deputy commissioner may hold an inquiry into the conduct of any member of the Ontario Provincial Police Force or of any employee connected therewith and upon such inquiry it or he has and may exercise all the powers and authority of a commission under Part II of the Public Inquiries Act, which Part applies to such inquiry as if it were an inquiry under that Act. R.S.O. 1970, c. 351, s. 42 (3); 1971, c. 49, s. 18.

44.—(1) Unless otherwise provided by order in council, the Commissioner is ex officio a provincial judge for the Province of Ontario and he has and may exercise and perform the powers and duties of a provincial judge, and may take informations and issue warrants or summonses in any city, town, county, provisional county or provisional judicial district or other locality in Ontario, and may make the same returnable in the city, town, county, provisional county, provisional judicial district or other locality in which the offence charged is alleged to have been committed.

(2) The jurisdiction conferred by subsection (1) may be exercised by the Commissioner notwithstanding that there is in the locality in which he acts a provincial judge who, under the Provincial Courts Act or any other statute, has jurisdiction, exclusive or otherwise. R.S.O. 1970, c. 351, s. 43.

45. The Commissioner shall, after the close of each calendar year, file with the Solicitor General an annual report upon the affairs of the Ontario Provincial Police Force, and the Solicitor General shall submit the report to the Lieutenant Governor in Council and shall then lay the report before the Assembly if it is in session or, if not, at the next ensuing session. R.S.O. 1970, c. 351, s. 44; 1972, c. 1, s. 97 (2).

46.—(1) The Ontario Provincial Police Force shall consist of the Commissioner and such other officers and other ranks as are appointed.

(2) There may be appointed such employees as are required in connection with the Force.

(3) The Lieutenant Governor in Council may,

(a) appoint persons to be officers; and
(b) authorize the issue of a commission under the Great Seal to an officer upon his first appointment to the rank of an officer. R.S.O. 1970, c. 351, s. 45.

47.—(1) It is the duty of the members of the Ontario Provincial Police Force, subject to this Act and the orders of the Commissioner,

(a) to perform all duties that are assigned to constables in relation to the preservation of the peace, the prevention of crime and of offences against the laws in force in Ontario and the criminal laws of Canada and the apprehension of criminals and offenders and others who may be lawfully taken into custody;

(b) to execute all warrants, perform all duties and services thereunder or in relation thereto that may, under the laws in force in Ontario, be lawfully executed and performed by constables;

(c) to perform all duties that may be lawfully performed by constables in relation to the escort and conveyance of convicts and other prisoners and mentally incompetent persons to and from any courts, places of punishment or confinement, hospitals or other places; and

(d) generally to perform such duties as are from time to time assigned to them by the Commissioner.

(2) Except under an agreement entered into under section 64, the Ontario Provincial Police Force shall not be charged with any duties under or in connection with any municipal by-laws. R.S.O. 1970, c. 351, s. 46.

48.—(1) The Commissioner is liable, in respect of torts committed by members of the Force in the performance or purported performance of their duties, in like manner as a master is liable in respect of torts committed by his servants in the course of their employment, and shall in respect of any such torts be treated for all purposes as a joint tortfeasor.

(2) The Treasurer of Ontario shall pay out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund,

(a) any damages awarded against the Commissioner in any proceeding brought against him by virtue of this section and any costs incurred by him in any such proceeding so far as not recovered by him in the proceedings; and
(b) subject to the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, any sum required in connection with the settlement of any claim made against the Commissioner by virtue of this section. R.S.O. 1970, c. 351, s. 47.

49. The Lieutenant Governor in Council may, out of moneys appropriated therefor by the Legislature, grant pecuniary aid or other assistance for the benefit of the surviving spouses and children of members of the Ontario Provincial Police Force who are killed or die from injuries received or from illness contracted in the discharge of their duties. 1974, c. 106, s. 1.

50.—(1) The Lieutenant Governor in Council may provide for the granting of service badges to the members of the Ontario Provincial Police Force or any class thereof and for money allowances to be paid to the members entitled to any service badge.

(2) The money allowance shall be deemed to be part of the salary of the member. R.S.O. 1970, c. 351, s. 48.

PART V

EMERGENCY POLICE

51. In this Part, "member" includes an auxiliary member. R.S.O. 1970, c. 351, s. 49, revised.

52.—(1) An authority empowered to appoint members of a police force may appoint auxiliary members in a number approved by the Commission, and may suspend or terminate any such appointment.

(2) The appointment of an auxiliary member of a police force is subject to the approval of the Commission, and written notice of the suspension or termination of the appointment of an auxiliary member shall be forthwith transmitted to the Commission.

(3) Where an emergency exists or where the members of a police force are not adequate to meet a special occasion, the chief of police or the Commissioner, as the case may be, may authorize auxiliary members of the force to perform police duties, and while so authorized an auxiliary member becomes a constable and has authority to act as a constable of the force.
(4) Every authority appointing an auxiliary member of a police force shall require him to take and subscribe to an oath in a form prescribed by the regulations. R.S.O. 1970, c. 351, s. 50.

53. Subject to sections 33 and 34 of the National Defence Act (Canada), during an emergency no member of a police force having jurisdiction in the area in which the emergency exists shall resign without the consent of the Commissioner. R.S.O. 1970, c. 351, s. 51.

54. Where an emergency exists, the Solicitor General may make agreements with the Crown in right of Canada or of any other province or any agency thereof for the provision of additional police services and, upon the agreement being made, all peace officers to whom the agreement relates are authorized to act as constables in the area in which the emergency exists. R.S.O. 1970, c. 351, s. 52; 1972, c. 1, s. 97 (2).

55. The relationship between a member of a police force and the body that employs him continues for the purposes of the Workmen’s Compensation Act as if this Part had not been passed. R.S.O. 1970, c. 351, s. 53.

PART VI

GENERAL

56. Every chief of police, other police officer and constable, except a special constable or a by-law enforcement officer, has authority to act as a constable throughout Ontario. R.S.O. 1970, c. 351, s. 54.

57. The members of police forces appointed under Part II, except assistants and civilian employees, are charged with the duty of preserving the peace, preventing robberies and other crimes and offences, including offences against the by-laws of the municipality, and apprehending offenders, and commencing proceedings before the proper tribunal, and prosecuting and aiding in the prosecuting of offenders, and have generally all the powers and privileges and are liable to all the duties and responsibilities that belong to constables. R.S.O. 1970, c. 351, s. 55.

58.—(1) The Ontario Police Commission or any member thereof designated by the chairman may investigate, inquire into and report upon the conduct of or the performance of duties by any chief of police, other police officer, constable, special constable or by-law enforcement officer, the administration of any police force, the system of policing any municipality, and the police needs of any municipality,
(a) at the request of the council of any municipality, in which case the municipality, unless the Solicitor General otherwise directs, shall pay the cost of the investigation, including the cost of reporting and transcribing the evidence; or

(b) without the request of the council of a municipality, in which case the cost of the investigation, including the cost of reporting and transcribing the evidence, shall be paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

R.S.O. 1970, c. 351, s. 56 (1); 1972, c. 1, s. 97 (2).

Inquiry as to amalgamation of police forces

(2) The Commission may inquire into and report to the Solicitor General on the advisability of amalgamating the police forces of any two or more municipalities and any question, matter or thing relating thereto. R.S.O. 1970, c. 351, s. 56 (2); 1972, c. 1, s. 97 (2).

Powers on investigation

R.S.O. 1980, c. 411

(3) The Commission or person holding an investigation under this section has and may exercise all the powers and authority of a commission under Part II of the Public Inquiries Act, which Part applies to the investigation as if it were an inquiry under that Act. R.S.O. 1970, c. 351, s. 56 (3); 1971, c. 49, s. 18.

Counsel

(4) The Solicitor General may, upon the request of the Commission, appoint counsel to assist the Commission in an inquiry or investigation under this section. R.S.O. 1970, c. 351, s. 56 (4); 1972, c. 1, s. 97 (2).

Report

(5) The Commission shall communicate its report of an investigation under subsection (1),

(a) to the Solicitor General upon his request or if the Commission considers it advisable;

(b) to the council or, where there is a board, the board of the municipality for which the police force is maintained upon its request or if the Commission considers it advisable; and

(c) to such other persons as the Commission considers advisable. R.S.O. 1970, c. 351, s. 56 (5); 1972, c. 1, s. 97 (2).

Inquiries

59.—(1) The Lieutenant Governor in Council may direct the Commission to inquire into and report to the Lieutenant Governor in Council upon any matter relating to,
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(a) the extent, investigation or control of crime; or

(b) the enforcement of law,

and the Lieutenant Governor in Council shall define the scope of the inquiry in the direction. R.S.O. 1970, c. 351, s. 57 (1).

(2) For the purpose of an inquiry under this section, the Commission has and may exercise all the powers and authority of a commission under Part II of the *Public Inquiries Act*, which Part applies to the inquiry as if it were an inquiry under that Act. R.S.O. 1970, c. 351, s. 57 (2, 3), revised.

(3) Upon the request or with the consent of a witness at an inquiry under this section, his evidence shall be taken in private.

(4) A witness under this section has,

(a) the right to retain and instruct counsel;

(b) the remedies by way of *habeas corpus*, or in the nature of certiorari, prohibition, mandamus and other extraordinary remedies;

(c) every protection available under the *Evidence Act* to a witness; and

(d) all the rights of a witness in a civil court.

(5) Where the validity of a direction under subsection (1) or the jurisdiction of the Commission or the validity of any decision, order, direction or other act of the Commission is called into question by any person affected, the Commission, upon the request of such person, shall state a case in writing to the Divisional Court setting forth the material facts.

(6) If the Commission refuses to state a case, any person affected may apply to the Divisional Court for an order directing the Commission to state a case, and, pending the decision of the stated case, no further proceedings shall be taken by the Commission.

(7) Where evidence is taken in private under subsection (3), no person, without the consent of the Commission, shall knowingly disclose any evidence so taken or the name of any witness so examined, and every person who contravenes this subsection is guilty of an offence and on conviction is liable to
a fine of not more than $2,000 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than one year, or to both. R.S.O. 1970, c. 351, s. 57 (4-8).

60. The chairman of the Commission may authorize one or more members of the Commission to exercise the powers and perform the duties of the Commission under section 42 or 59. R.S.O. 1970, c. 351, s. 58.

61. The Crown attorney may request the services of the Ontario Provincial Police Force in any area for the policing of which a municipality or board is responsible and the cost of furnishing such services shall be certified by the Crown attorney or the Commissioner and, unless the Solicitor General otherwise directs, the amount so certified shall be paid by the municipality to the Treasurer of Ontario and may be deducted from any grant payable out of provincial funds to the municipality or recovered with costs by action in any court of competent jurisdiction as a debt due to Her Majesty. R.S.O. 1970, c. 351, s. 59 (1); 1972, c. 1, s. 97 (2).

62.—(1) A board or council responsible for the policing of a municipality or part thereof may by resolution request the Commissioner to furnish the assistance of the Ontario Provincial Police Force in maintaining law and order or investigating any offence in the municipality and the Commissioner may with the approval of the Ontario Police Commission provide such assistance as he considers necessary. R.S.O. 1970, c. 351, s. 60 (1).

(2) Where such assistance is provided in an area for the policing of which the board or municipality is responsible, the expense incurred shall be certified by the Commissioner and, unless the Solicitor General otherwise directs, the amount certified shall be paid by the municipality to the Treasurer of Ontario and may be deducted from any grant payable out of provincial funds to the municipality or recovered with costs by action in any court of competent jurisdiction as a debt due to Her Majesty. R.S.O. 1970, c. 351, s. 60 (2); 1972, c. 1, s. 97 (2).

63. The board or, where there is no board, the council of a municipality may by agreement with the board or, if none, the council of another municipality provide that the services of the members of the police force of the first-mentioned municipality shall be available in the other municipality upon such terms and conditions as are set forth in the agreement. R.S.O. 1970, c. 351, s. 61.

64.—(1) The Solicitor General may enter into an agreement with the council of any municipality for the policing
of the whole or any part of the municipality, or with any company for the policing of any area, by the Ontario Provincial Police Force. R.S.O. 1970, c. 351, s. 62 (1); 1972, c. 1, s. 97 (2).

(2) In municipalities having a board, no agreement shall be entered into under this section except at the request of the board. R.S.O. 1970, c. 351, s. 62 (2).

(3) No agreement shall be entered into under this section with a municipality at a cost that is less than the aggregate of police salaries paid by the municipality or where in the opinion of the Solicitor General such an agreement is sought for the purpose of defeating the collective bargaining provisions of this Act. R.S.O. 1970, c. 351, s. 62 (3); 1972, c. 1, s. 97 (2).

(4) Where an agreement has been entered into under subsection (1), the members of the Ontario Provincial Police Force assigned to duty in the municipality or area are charged with the duty of preserving the peace, preventing crime and other offences, including offences against the by-laws of the municipality, and shall perform such other duties as are specified in the agreement.

(5) The moneys received from a municipality or company pursuant to an agreement entered into under subsection (1) shall be paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund. R.S.O. 1970, c. 351, s. 62 (4, 5).

(6) Where a municipality is entitled to receive fines or the proceeds of estreated recognizances because of prosecutions instituted by constables appointed by the council or by a board and the municipality has entered into an agreement with the Solicitor General or with another municipality to furnish police services, such members of the Ontario Provincial Police Force or of the police force of the other municipality as are assigned for duty under the agreement shall, for the purposes of the disposition of any such fines or proceeds, be deemed to be constables of the first-mentioned municipality. R.S.O. 1970, c. 351, s. 62 (6); 1972, c. 1, s. 97 (2).

65. Where pursuant to section 64 the Solicitor General enters into an agreement with a municipality having a board, sections 14, 15, 16 and 17 do not apply, but the board shall act in an advisory capacity to the senior officer of the Ontario Provincial Police Force in the municipality and to the Solicitor General with respect to the policing of the municipality. R.S.O. 1970, c. 351, s. 63; 1972, c. 1, s. 97 (2).
66.—(1) Every person appointed to be a chief of police, other police officer or constable shall before entering on the duties of his office, and every special constable when thereunto required, take and subscribe the following oath:

I, ........................., do swear that I will well and truly serve Her Majesty the Queen in the office of constable (or as the case may be) for the......................of......................without favour or affection, malice or ill-will; and that, to the best of my power, I will cause the peace to be kept and preserved, and prevent all offences against the persons and properties of Her Majesty's subjects; and that, while I continue to hold the said office, I will, to the best of my skill and knowledge, discharge all the duties thereof faithfully according to the law. So help me God.

C.D.

(2) The oath of every chief of police, other police officer and constable of a municipal police force shall be deposited in the office of the clerk of the municipality or of the secretary of the board of the municipality for which he is appointed. R.S.O. 1970, c. 351, s. 64.

67. The expenses of and incidental to the calling out of The Canadian Forces in aid of the civil powers shall be paid by the corporation of the city or separated town wherein their services are required, and in the case of other municipalities by the county. R.S.O. 1970, c. 351, s. 65.

68. A municipality having an interest in a building or area beyond the boundaries of the municipality may undertake and agree to pay the whole or a part of the cost of policing such building or area. R.S.O. 1970, c. 351, s. 66.

69.—(1) Subject to section 56, a county court judge, a district court judge or a provincial judge may, by written authority, appoint any person to act as special constable for such period, area and purpose as he considers expedient.

(2) The Commissioner may, by written authority, appoint any person to act as a special constable for such period, area and purpose as he considers expedient, and, notwithstanding section 56, such special constable may be authorized to act as a constable throughout Ontario.

(3) Every appointment as a special constable is subject to the approval of the Commission.

(4) The authority who has appointed a special constable, or the Commission, may suspend or terminate the services of such constable, and written notice of the suspension or
termination shall, if made by the Commissioner or a judge, be forthwith transmitted to the Commission.

(5) Every authority appointing a special constable shall require him to take and subscribe an oath similar to that set out in subsection 66 (1). R.S.O. 1970, c. 351, s. 67.

70. The council of any municipality or the trustees of any police village may appoint one or more municipal law enforcement officers who shall be peace officers for the purpose of enforcing the by-laws of the municipality or police village. R.S.O. 1970, c. 351, s. 68.

71.—(1) Every person, including a member of a police force, who,

(a) causes or attempts to cause, or does any act calculated to cause, disaffection among the members of a police force;

(b) induces or attempts to induce, or does any act calculated to induce, a member of a police force to withhold his services or commit a breach of discipline; or

(c) being a member of a police force, withholds his services,

is guilty of an offence and on conviction is liable to a fine of not more than $500 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than one year, or to both. R.S.O. 1970, c. 351, s. 69 (1).

(2) No prosecution shall be instituted under this section without the consent of the Solicitor General. R.S.O. 1970, c. 351, s. 69 (2); 1972, c. 1, s. 97 (2).

(3) Where a person convicted of an offence under subsection (1) is a member of a police force, he shall,

(a) cease to be a member and shall not thereafter be appointed to any police force; and

(b) subject to any agreement with or by-law of the municipality, forfeit all pension rights under any pension scheme of such police force except his right to receive such moneys as he has paid into any fund under the scheme with interest at the rate payable under the scheme. R.S.O. 1970, c. 351, s. 69 (3).
72.—(1) The police college known as the Ontario Police College for the training of members of police forces is continued. R.S.O. 1970, c. 351, s. 70 (1).

(2) The Commission shall operate the Ontario Police College and is responsible to the Solicitor General therefor. R.S.O. 1970, c. 351, s. 70 (2); 1972, c. 1, s. 97 (2).

73. Any chief of police may, subject to the approval of the board or, where there is no board, of the council, appoint persons as police cadets to undergo training, and police cadets shall be deemed to be members of the police force. R.S.O. 1970, c. 351, s. 71.

REGULATIONS

74.—(1) The Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations,

(a) for the government of police forces and governing the conduct, duties, suspension and dismissal of members of police forces;

(b) providing for the payment of fees and expenses to witnesses at hearings in connection with the discipline of police officers;

(c) governing the qualifications for the appointment of persons to police forces and for their promotion;

(d) establishing the ranks that shall be held by members of police forces;

(e) prescribing the form of oath that shall be taken by auxiliary members of police forces;

(f) prescribing the minimum salary or other remuneration and allowances to be paid to members of police forces;

(g) prescribing the minimum remuneration to be paid by a municipality to the members of boards who are designated by the Lieutenant Governor in Council or appointed by the Solicitor General;

(h) prescribing the minimum number of members of police forces that shall be employed either upon a basis of population, area, property assessment, or any combination thereof, or upon any other basis;
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(i) governing lock-ups and providing for their inspection;

(j) prescribing requirements respecting clothing and equipment to be furnished by municipalities;

(k) prescribing courses of training for members of police forces;

(l) providing for or granting financial aid to and the administration and course of study in a police training school;

(m) prescribing or regulating the number of meetings to be held by boards and the times and places at which they are to be held;

(n) prescribing the records, returns, books and accounts to be kept and made by police forces or the members thereof;

(o) prescribing the method of accounting for fees and costs and other money that comes into the hands of members of police forces;

(p) respecting any matter relating to the Commissioner and the Ontario Provincial Police Force as is considered necessary;

(q) respecting any matter necessary or advisable to carry out effectively the intent and purpose of this Act. R.S.O. 1970, c. 351, s. 72 (1); 1972, c. 1, s. 97 (2).

(2) Any regulation made under the authority of subsection (1) may be general or particular in its application. R.S.O. 1970, c. 351, s. 72 (2).