

Strategic Community Investment Funds Agreement

Traffic Fine Revenue Grant

In 2009, the Province of BC (the Province) and the City of Surrey (the City) entered into the Strategic Community Investment Funds Agreement, whereby the Province agreed to restructure the Traffic Fine Revenue Sharing (TFRS) grants over the next two years and the City agreed to set out a plan for the intended use of the funds and report publically on the progress of that plan.

The City has received, or is anticipating receiving the following amounts:

Strategic Community Investment Funds	Use	Date	Amount
TFRS Grants	Defray the cost of local police services	March 2009	\$ 6,392,552
		September 2009	3,082,862
		July 2010	<u>2,380,454</u>
		Total	\$ 11,855,868

The TFRS grant has historically been used 100% to support policing services within the City. When this agreement was entered into, Council determined that the City would continue to commit the TFRS grant to defraying the cost policing services over the two years of the agreement. In the 2009 Financial Plan, \$5,972,000 was committed to policing services and the remaining \$5,883,868 has been committed to the 2010 Financial Plan.

For the 2009/2010 fiscal year, the City added 20 new RCMP contract members to ensure that the City maintains a ratio of one officer for every 700 citizens. The addition of these members helps the City support our Crime Reduction Strategy. The three fundamental policing philosophies of our approach to Crime Reduction are:

1. Community Policing - which is deeply rooted in the belief that communities themselves play an integral role in the identification of community policing needs and should also be active partners in the delivery of many police services, from crime prevention and education to investigation, enforcement and victim support. This client-centred approach involves working collaboratively in and with communities at all levels to systematically identify and respond to the issues and social needs that underlie many community crime problems (i.e. causal factors).
2. Intelligence-led Policing - which acknowledges that research, analysis and evidence-based decision-making are critical to effective and efficient policing and that reliable and timely crime analysis should be a fundamental driver in the mobilization of both police and community resources (i.e. enforcement, investigation and prevention measures proactively targeting habitual offenders, high crime areas and crime causation factors).
3. Integrated Policing - which recognizes that success in crime reduction is contingent on our ability to coalesce otherwise divergent organizations and operate in an inclusive yet seamlessly integrated approach to a police services delivery that remains flexible and responsive (i.e. rapidly deployable).