

Meeting of the  
**Association of  
Manitoba  
Municipalities**



with

The Honourable Dave Chomiak

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Minister of Justice and Attorney General

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December 18, 2007

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# Executive Summary

## Departmental Issues

### 1. Youth Crime and The Youth Criminal Justice Act

- Since the YCJA has been implemented, communities have experienced increasing pressures on local resources to provide alternative programming.
- There are significant differences between the type of programming required in a large urban centre and a small town or rural community.
- The Provincial Government must ensure that its probation offices have sufficient staff to coordinate new procedures and to provide adequate support and supervision to youth offenders.
- All orders of government have a responsibility to contribute to youth crime prevention and greater resources must be allocated to making the consequences for offenders under the YCJA more meaningful.

**Therefore, the AMM urges the Provincial Government to lobby for a review of The Youth Criminal Justice Act to deal more effectively with offenders and repeat offenders as well as to address the regional capacity of Manitoba municipalities.**

### 2. Municipal Policing Costs

- Municipalities have two central concerns regarding policing: escalating costs and the inefficiencies of service provision.
- Improved policing efforts will not be sustainable over the long term if there is a heavy reliance on municipalities to provide funding and therefore the Provincial Government must mitigate these financial impacts.
- The escalating cost of providing police services is the foremost issue for the larger urban centres that contract policing since the majority of these costs are not under local control.
- There is a need to identify and enact measures that will allow municipalities to provide effective policing while maintaining cost efficient delivery.

**The AMM urges the Provincial Government to commit additional resources to police services throughout Manitoba to ensure that all communities have sufficient access to safety and crime prevention services and provide an update on new officer placements.**

### 3. Parking Violations

- Municipalities have the authority to pass by-laws defining parking and traffic regulations, but offenders are not held accountable due to the lack of consequences for ignoring the penalties.
- Outstanding parking fines often accumulate to a substantial amount and therefore represent potential opportunities for municipalities to invest in other areas of service provision.
- If outstanding parking violations in the City of Winnipeg can be classified as offences, the same regulations should apply throughout the province.

**Therefore, the AMM urges the Provincial Government to restrict the re-issuance of driver and vehicle licences pending the payment of outstanding parking and traffic violation fines and requests an update on the working group assigned to review this problem.**

## General Issues

### 1. Creating Fiscal Balance

- Manitoba's municipal governments continue to take on increasingly greater responsibilities. As the importance of local community increases, it is necessary that the roles, responsibilities and resources of municipal government be examined.
- Unclear legislation, such as the Water Protection Act, concern municipal governments because the financial costs in implementing and enforcing this Act are great. Infrastructure needs in municipalities throughout the province are at the top of municipal agendas however the municipal budgets are stretched thin.
- Some options to support municipal governments to serve their communities effectively are removing education tax from property and exempting municipal governments from the Provincial Sales Tax.
- Provincial/territorial municipal associations have developed a cross Canada perspective of municipal responsibilities and finances to inform municipalities of the similarities and inequalities that are currently being experienced nation-wide.

**The AMM urges the Province to work collaboratively with municipalities to create a fiscal balance for all orders of government in Manitoba.**

## **Departmental Issues**

### **1. Youth Crime and The Youth Criminal Justice Act**

Manitoba Justice endeavors to ensure the safety and well being of Manitobans while holding individuals accountable for offences they have committed. This includes the utilization of a balanced strategy using both the court system and a community justice approach. Municipalities are concerned with the level of crime that is occurring in communities province-wide. In 2006, Manitoba had the second highest crime rate and the highest vehicle theft rate in Canada. Municipalities are particularly concerned about the number of youth offenders, which appears to be increasing. Youth crime increased nation-wide in 2006, with Manitoba reporting the highest rates of youth accused of homicide (Stats Canada, 2007). These statistics indicate that Manitoba has significant work to do to reduce youth crime rates in the province.

The Youth Criminal Justice Act (YCJA) came into force in 2003 with the intention of developing a youth justice system focused on rehabilitation and reintegration as means of preventing crime. The intention of the Act was to work with youth offenders outside of the traditional system as a way to reintegrate them into the local community. The AMM generally supported this method of rehabilitation and at the time were pleased to see the development of the YCJA. However, the legislation has not been successful in reducing youth crime and therefore is not effective. Since the introduction of the YCJA, the proportion of Canadian youth formally charged by police has dropped from 56% in 2002 to 42% in 2006 (Stats Canada, 2007). This statistic is misleading, because although it appears to show a reduction in overall youth crime, Stats Canada's youth crime statistics for Manitoba indicate otherwise. This is likely due to an increased number of youth that are being funneled through the community justice process rather than being formally charged within the justice system. Regardless of what statistics or explanations are used, youth crime continues to be a problem in Manitoba and a review of the YCJA is required.

Municipalities have indicated that there are a number of concerns within the Act that need to be addressed. Addressing the root causes of youth crime is a complex task that requires targeted interventions and strong community involvement. Since the YCJA's implementation, communities have been experiencing increasing pressures on their local resource base in order to

provide alternative programming. Municipalities are seeing increased resources flowing to work within the YCJA framework without positive or tangible results. The current system for allocating consequences has not proven to be effective at the local level, and municipalities request that a thorough review of the system be completed to evaluate the success of this method. All orders of government have a responsibility to contribute to youth crime prevention and greater resources must be allocated to making the consequences for offenders under the YCJA more significant.

A major principle in the YCJA that needs to be reviewed states that “a young person is subjected to *meaningful* consequences for his or her offence.” Manitoba communities are concerned that this principle is not being fulfilled, especially in light of the diversity of regional demands. A review of the YCJA must ensure that consequences are actually preventing crime and reducing rates of re-offending. Municipalities need to be involved as a stakeholder in this review process, and the AMM as a representative of Manitoba municipalities provides an opportunity to reflect opinions of municipalities province-wide. The Provincial Government should pursue a thorough evaluation of the YCJA with the AMM as a key stakeholder in the process.

Since its inception, the YCJA has been widely criticized by provincial leaders across Canada. The Federal and Provincial/Territorial Ministers Responsible for Justice held meetings in 2006 to discuss common areas of concern, which included the youth justice system. There was support for a review of the YCJA’s effectiveness in preventing crime. The Federal Minister of Justice committed to review the legislation in both 2005 and 2006. Premier Doer also indicated the need for a change to the YCJA in the 2007 provincial election campaign. The bottom line is that there has been significant criticism of the YCJA by numerous parties, and yet action to change it has not occurred. The AMM was pleased to see the Province meeting with Prime Minister Stephen Harper recently to discuss this issue, and we are looking forward to hearing the outcome of this discussion.

The AMM appreciates the Provincial Government’s youth early-intervention programs targeted to keep youth out of crime. Municipalities also recognize the positive effect of the Lighthouse program offered under the Neighbourhoods Alive! program. Society has a responsibility to

address the developmental challenges and needs of young persons. Municipalities are working in partnership with others to prevent youth crime by addressing its underlying causes, responding to the needs of young persons and providing guidance and support. However a review of the YCJA in association with resources and capacity for municipalities are needed from the Provincial Government in order to reduce youth crime in Manitoba.

**Therefore, the AMM urges the Provincial Government to lobby for a review of The Youth Criminal Justice Act to deal more effectively with offenders and repeat offenders as well as to address the regional capacity of Manitoba municipalities.**

## **2. Municipal Policing Costs**

Providing a safe environment for residents and enhancing crime prevention strategies are priorities for maintaining vibrant communities. Municipalities are absorbing an increasing share of policing costs in addition to undertaking a key role in alternative service provision. The growing pressure on municipal budgets and the rising cost of police services require greater investment by the Provincial Government since municipalities cannot bear these costs alone.

Municipalities continue to have two fundamental issues concerning policing: escalating costs and the inefficiencies of service provision. These issues are inherently linked since municipalities have little influence over the level of police service obtained yet are required to provide the funding stipulated by the RCMP. The RCMP undertook a valuable process by developing the “D” Division report that aims to augment the provision of police services in Manitoba. The implementation is now complete and the process appears to be working well to date.

As the focus of crime prevention evolves towards a heightened reliance on alternative measures, additional time and resource commitments are required from municipalities in order to provide the necessary community supports. At the same time, alternative measures must focus on local priorities. Municipalities are willing to work on community safety priorities by engaging in consultations with the RCMP. The Town of Stonewall was the first municipality in Manitoba to use a model of community consultation to work collaboratively on addressing local issues and

several municipalities have followed this example. These processes demonstrate that many municipalities have created an environment of open and collaborative communication aimed at aligning RCMP action with local priorities. Although municipalities are working to improve community safety and are committed to making a contribution, municipal budgets cannot respond to the demand for increasing RCMP salaries across the province, in addition to the escalating overall costs of police services. Salaries presently make up a significant part of most municipal policing budgets and for this reason the Provincial Government should ensure that the recent changes do not result in additional costs at the municipal level.

The AMM has also been working with the large urban centres with direct contracts with the RCMP to highlight their unique policing concerns. The escalating cost of providing police services is the foremost issue for these municipalities since the majority of this cost is not under local control. Although these municipalities are eager to enhance community safety, the lack of control over increasing salaries is discouraging. Salaries and accommodations typically account for over 80 per cent of policing costs in large urban centres and municipalities have no control over these amounts. The AMM is aware that the RCMP is aiming to have among the top three highest officer salaries in Canada, however this goal should not be achieved at the expense of other municipal services. As well, the seven communities are concerned that the initiation of criminal activity occurs beyond the boundaries of large urban municipalities. In many of these communities, a disproportionate number of crimes are committed by non-residents, yet these non-residents do not contribute to the urban municipality's tax base and therefore do not help to fund the rising cost of police services within these communities. Municipal budgets are not increasing at the same rate as police costs, which hinder municipal councils' ability to fund all local priorities and municipal services, including alternative crime reduction measures. The present system does not consider the new challenges that municipalities face, therefore new funding mechanisms are needed for policing in these communities.

All municipalities are struggling to provide police services to their communities and this will continue until adequate funding is in place. Across Canada, police budgets absorb a larger share of fixed municipal budgets every year. A study of western Canadian cities demonstrated that from 1992 to 2002, protective services consumed the largest portion of municipal expenditures.

In Manitoba, municipalities with a population greater than 5,000 commit 25 per cent of their annual budgets to protective services. This accounts for the highest line item at a total of \$284 per capita. Within the category of protective services, police budgets account for the largest line item of all municipal emergency services. For instance, policing expenditures in the Town of The Pas was \$1.45 million in 2006, which constitutes 78.4 per cent. The City of Thompson spent over \$3.2 million on police services in 2005, totaling 61.2 per cent of their protective services budget and 20 per cent of their total budget. These figures illustrate that municipalities are required to spend a significant portion of their funding on policing. To rectify this imbalance, all orders of government must work together to investigate options that will lessen the financial burden on municipal governments.

The AMM was pleased to see increased numbers of police officers promised in the 2007 Provincial budget and increased funding commitments for policing made by Premier Doer during the 2007 provincial election campaign. The AMM is interested in knowing how and when these officers will be allocated across the province. Improving crime prevention is often addressed through additional RCMP officers being deployed in a community. This is necessary in some situations, however there is a need to ensure that all policing staff are being utilized to the best of their abilities. An alternative to this is to hire additional support staff to deal with increasing paperwork. For the current salary that a community pays a RCMP officer, they may be better served to hire two local residents for administrative duties. This can be more efficient and effective from a cost perspective, but will also allow officers to spend more time in a community focusing on crime prevention. Visible police presence in a municipality aids residents in justifying policing costs and is a crime deterrent. Alternative funding and staffing arrangements need to be evaluated to ensure that overall municipal policing budgets are being used effectively and efficiently. Understandably this must be completed within the framework of the policing contract, however flexibility and cooperation is necessary to find the best ways to deliver services.

Another way to maximize resources is to only have RCPM officers respond to cases where their skills are truly necessary. For example, the RCMP has been lobbying for changes to the procedure for responding to vehicle accidents so officers are not required to respond to vehicle

accidents based solely on damage costs. They believe that it would be more appropriate to respond to accidents where their support is required such as where there is an injury or need for traffic rerouting. This would improve response times to situations where the RCMP presence was genuinely required and would increase the overall efficiency of policing efforts. Improved policing efforts will not be sustainable over the long term if there is a heavy reliance on municipalities to provide funding. The Provincial Government must assist in mitigating these financial impacts.

With a new policing contract required by 2012, the AMM would like to ensure that there is appropriate discussion between the Province, RCMP and municipalities in order to develop a funding arrangement that will complement effective policing in communities province-wide. There is a need to identify and enact measures that will allow municipalities to provide effective policing while maintaining cost efficient delivery. The need for communication on this issue will be critical to the success of municipal policing province-wide. The AMM should be involved in the development of the new funding arrangement to ensure that municipal interests are addressed.

**The AMM urges the Provincial Government to commit additional resources to police services throughout Manitoba to ensure that all communities have sufficient access to safety and crime prevention services and provide an update on new officer placements.**

### **3. Parking Violations**

Outstanding fines for parking and traffic violations are a continual problem, particularly in urban municipalities across Manitoba. Municipalities have the authority to pass by-laws that define parking and traffic regulations, but offenders are not held accountable due to insufficient consequences for ignoring the penalties. At the 2005 AMM Convention, the membership passed a resolution asking for outstanding fines on parking violations to become a Provincial offence and for these charges to impact vehicle and licence renewal. Fines resulting from parking and traffic violations are one of the few mechanisms municipalities can use to raise revenue therefore a successful mechanism to collect these fines is crucial.

Outstanding parking fines often accumulate to a substantial amount and can reduce opportunities for municipalities to invest in other areas of service provision. For instance, the City of Winnipeg has estimated that outstanding fees due to parking violations amount to approximately \$10 million. If collected, these funds could be used to upgrade parking features, such as investing in metering technology that would allow more vehicles to park on city streets. Similarly, the City of Portage la Prairie currently has outstanding parking fines totaling more than \$100,844, compared to \$86,589 at the same time in 2005. The City of Portage la Prairie estimates that the unpaid fines would be enough to cover half of the city's targeted road improvements. The magnitude of this problem and the upward trend illustrate the need for a more productive means of collecting these fines.

The City of Winnipeg is setting a precedent by employing its existing authority to ask the Provincial Government to block annual licence and registration renewals if a driver owes the city for parking tickets. The AMM recognizes that the City of Winnipeg functions under separate legislation than the rest of Manitoba's municipalities, however this issue is consistent across all municipalities that issue parking and traffic violations. Therefore if outstanding parking violations in the City of Winnipeg can be classified as offences, the same regulations should apply throughout the province. Furthermore, if mechanisms are in place whereby information can be shared between Manitoba Public Insurance Corporation and the provincial departments of Justice and Infrastructure and Transportation to accommodate the City of Winnipeg, such mechanisms should also be established for use province-wide. Specific attention must be focused on enhancing the enforcement of unpaid parking and traffic violations in order to ensure that municipalities can collect these amounts.

In 2006 a small working group was created by the Province of Manitoba to investigate and review the impact of unpaid parking tickets in municipalities. The AMM has yet to see any advancement made on this issue. The AMM requests an update on the progress regarding this issue in order to resolve this problem.

**Therefore, the AMM urges the Provincial Government to restrict the re-issuance of driver and vehicle licences pending the payment of outstanding parking and traffic violation fines and requests an update on the working group assigned to review this problem.**

## **General Issues**

### **1. Creating Fiscal Balance**

Municipal government is playing a more important role in the every day lives of Canadians. No longer is the local council seen as merely the local tax collector and tertiary service provider. Today, municipal governments have greater responsibilities, often playing a leading role in key areas that are not traditionally municipal in nature, such as health care and environmental protection. As the importance of the local community grows, municipal government, as the order of government closest to the people, is becoming more important. Yet, municipal governments do not have the tools they need to meet these new expectations. Many communities are starting to see the decay of key infrastructure and the unfortunate reduction in program delivery as a result of limited resources and increasing responsibilities. Municipal councils are left with the impossible task of delivering all the services expected by both the citizens and other orders of government, while only having access to limited resource streams. This is not sustainable and consequently it is necessary to undertake a major review of municipal government in Manitoba to create a fiscal balance between all orders of government.

Nationally, through the work of the Federation of Canadian Municipalities, municipal governments have been able to secure a full rebate of the GST as well as the New Deal for Communities or 'Gas Tax Rebate.' Community issues have become front and centre on the national stage, and the AMM is pleased with the recognition by the federal government of the importance of local government and the need to put resources in the hands of the order of government that delivers key services.

Provincially, municipal government in Manitoba has seen some advances as well. Most recently the Province announced the new Building Manitoba Fund that will link municipal grant money to provincial gas tax revenues. Manitoba is also unique in that the Provincial Government shares a percentage of income tax with municipalities through the previous Provincial Municipal Tax Sharing agreement.

While these initiatives are certainly positive, more is needed. Many of the resolutions currently being worked on by the AMM deal with issues of funding, or more specifically inadequate

funding levels. A serious discussion of the resources available to municipalities needs to be undertaken. However for this discussion to be fruitful, it must be raised within the greater context of what are and what should be the responsibilities of municipal government.

Municipal government in this province has embraced taking on additional responsibilities as these have been seen to be for the betterment of the local community. For instance, many municipalities have gone to great lengths to help provincial RHAs recruit physicians. As well, municipalities have undertaken projects to help reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve the environment. Yet there are limits to how much municipalities can do with their current revenue streams.

We have consistently heard from the Province that Manitoba municipalities fare better than almost every other province in terms of funding transfers from provincial governments. However, this discussion is meaningless without a discussion of the responsibilities of these municipal governments. If Manitoba's municipalities are continually expected to take on additional responsibilities it is imperative that new revenue sources are made available.

Provincial and territorial municipal associations have developed a cross Canada perspective of municipal responsibilities and finances. Manitoba municipalities have heard many times that they receive more resources from other orders of governments than any other province or territory. This report informs all municipalities on the similarities and inequalities that are currently being experienced nation-wide and will assist in understanding the issues that need to be addressed within Manitoba. The AMM will be working with Intergovernmental Affairs on the issues raised.

In Manitoba, a major municipal issue is the financial implications of the recently passed Water Protection Act. While the intent behind this legislation is laudable, the overwhelming lack of detail, especially in the area of responsibilities and finances, has many municipal governments concerned. Municipal governments cannot take on the financial costs associated with implementing and enforcing this Act. The Municipal budget is already stretched too thin.

The current municipal infrastructure deficit in Manitoba further compounds the need to re-examine the resources available to municipalities. Communities are facing crumbling roads, deteriorating community centres and inadequate water treatment facilities. It is estimated that Manitoba's infrastructure deficit is \$7.4 billion, which includes \$2 billion in rural municipal infrastructure and \$1 billion within the City of Winnipeg. These are staggering numbers when compared to the revenue streams available to these municipalities. When only 7 to 8 cents of every tax dollar goes to municipalities, it is evident there is a lack of resources to deal with this deficit.

This is why the AMM has been advocating for a 5-year plan to significantly reduce the reliance on property tax to fund education. Currently the property tax base is the principal source of revenue for municipalities. However, this tax base is diminished when education tax takes up over 50 per cent. Equally concerning is the continuing increases year after year which force municipalities to seriously re-consider any municipal tax increases, as there are limits to what local residents are able to withstand. The AMM fully supports maintaining and improving the quality of education in Manitoba, however the current system of education taxation is not sustainable and in reality it is hurting local communities by limiting municipal resources.

In addition to the removal of education tax from property, there are other options to provide greater revenue to municipalities. For example, the Provincial Government can follow the lead of the Federal Government with the GST and exempt municipal governments from the Provincial Sales Tax. Not only would this leave more money in the hands of municipalities, but it would significantly reduce the costs of many major infrastructure projects, thereby freeing up valuable funding for other areas of need. This would represent a significant shift away from the current tax and return system toward a new system that allows municipalities to retain resources for community needs.

Strong communities are the foundation of a strong province and a strong Canada. As the Association that represents all incorporated municipalities in Manitoba, we understand this. The AMM has long been advocating for municipal governments to look at ways of improving how they do business to ensure strong, sustainable communities across Manitoba. We also hear

firsthand the challenges communities are facing and we see the implications provincial actions are having on municipalities. It is for this reason that we believe it is time to take a closer look at the resources available to municipalities and take stock of the roles and responsibilities of municipal government in Manitoba. It is only through this type of examination that we can truly create fiscal balance in Manitoba.

**The AMM urges the Province to work collaboratively with municipalities to create a fiscal balance for all orders of government in Manitoba.**

## **Appendix A – Active Resolutions**

### **AMM Resolution Number 19/06**

#### **Topic: Property Offence Consequences**

Sponsor: City of Dauphin (Parklands District)

Department: Manitoba Justice,

WHEREAS property offences such as vandalism have increased significantly in Manitoba municipalities;

AND WHEREAS resources for municipalities to resolve vandalism crime are limited and the cost to communities is increasing;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT the AMM lobby the Provincial Government to request the cooperation of all judicial branches of government to provide alternative consequences for property offences and break and enter offences;

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that Manitoba municipalities be involved in the process.

### **AMM Resolution Number 50/05**

#### **Topic: Improving the Youth Criminal Justice Act**

Sponsor: City of Dauphin (Parklands District)

Department: Manitoba Justice, Justice Canada

WHEREAS the Youth Criminal Justice Act was enacted on April 1, 2003;

AND WHEREAS the implementation of this Act has resulted in regional disparities in Canada and increased the public's concern over public safety;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT the AMM lobby the Provincial Government to initiate or support efforts to revise the Youth Criminal Justice Act to deal more effectively with offenders and repeat offenders of this Act;

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT the AMM lobby the Provincial Government to ensure regional disparities in Canada are considered in any future revision of the Youth Criminal Justice Act.

### **AMM Resolution Number 51/05**

#### **Topic: Parking Violations**

Sponsor: City of Portage la Prairie (Central District)

Department: Manitoba Justice, Manitoba Public Insurance

WHEREAS AMM presented the Province of Manitoba in 2003 with a request to enact legislation to restrict the re-issuance of personal or vehicle licenses until restrictions for parking and traffic violations within the municipality have been made;

AND WHEREAS parking violations in the City of Winnipeg are considered a Provincial offence and therefore charges may be added to driver's license renewals;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT the AMM lobby the Provincial Government to provide that parking violations throughout the province be considered a Provincial offence and that charges may be added to vehicle and license renewals.

**AMM Resolution Number 35/04**

**Topic: Use of RCMP for Court Security**

Sponsor: RM of Coldwell (Interlake District)

Department: Manitoba Justice

WHEREAS RCMP may be presently providing security duties at courts;

AND WHEREAS the RCMP may also be providing transportation for prisoners to and from court;

AND WHEREAS this not only ties up officers from other duties, but adds a significant cost to our policing;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Association of Manitoba Municipalities lobby the Provincial Government to have Sheriff Services assume some of the duties currently delegated to the RCMP to free up its time for other duties.

**AMM Resolution Number 29/03**

**Topic: Greater Information Regarding Fines**

Sponsor: City of Portage la Prairie (Central District), RM of Wallace (Western District)

Department: Manitoba Justice

WHEREAS municipal police services may, in the performance of their duties, issue tickets and/or summons for violations under provincial legislation (for example, the Highway Traffic Act) as well as under municipal by-laws;

AND WHEREAS fines, less an approved administrative charge, shall accrue to the municipality affected if a municipality is responsible for providing police services;

AND WHEREAS it is incumbent upon municipal authorities to accurately account for all revenues inclusive of those provided by such fines;

AND WHEREAS the municipality is currently reimbursed by a block sum less the administrative charge;

AND WHEREAS information as to the particulars of the offence leading up to such fines is not included with the reimbursement from the Province;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Association of Manitoba Municipalities lobby the Provincial Government to provide a detailed accounting of the offences and corresponding fine revenues in the Province's reimbursement to municipalities.

**AMM Resolution Number 31/03**

**Topic: Justice**

Sponsor: RM of Alonsa (Parklands District), RM of Rossburn (Midwestern District)

Department: Manitoba Justice, Solicitor General Canada, Royal Canadian Mounted Police

WHEREAS the crime rates to private individuals, private property and commercial property, especially thefts, is very high;

AND WHEREAS the sentence for offenders does not deter repeat offenders from committing crimes;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Association of Manitoba Municipalities lobby the Federal and Provincial Governments to review property crime rates in Manitoba;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT the Association of Manitoba Municipalities lobby the Federal and Provincial Governments to increase the number of R.C.M.P. officers in Manitoba and that greater fines and/or longer sentences be given to offenders.

**AMM Resolution Number 47/03**

**Topic: Additional Personnel to Coordinate Youth Justice Act**

Sponsor: Town of Morden (Central District)

Department: Manitoba Justice

WHEREAS the adoption of the Youth Criminal Justice Act has resulted in the need for coordination of the program;

AND WHEREAS this coordination is best done by Probation Services and the Department of Justice has in fact stated that all referrals for extra judicial sanctions go through Probation Services;

AND WHEREAS Probation Services currently does not have the resources to adequately coordinate the Youth Criminal Justice Act;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Association of Manitoba Municipalities lobby the Provincial Government to hire the required personnel to adequately coordinate the Youth Criminal Justice Act.