

MINISTRY OF JUSTICE
Office of the Superintendent of Motor Vehicles
BRIEFING NOTE

PREPARED FOR: The Honourable Suzanne Anton, QC
Attorney General, Minister of Justice
FOR INFORMATION

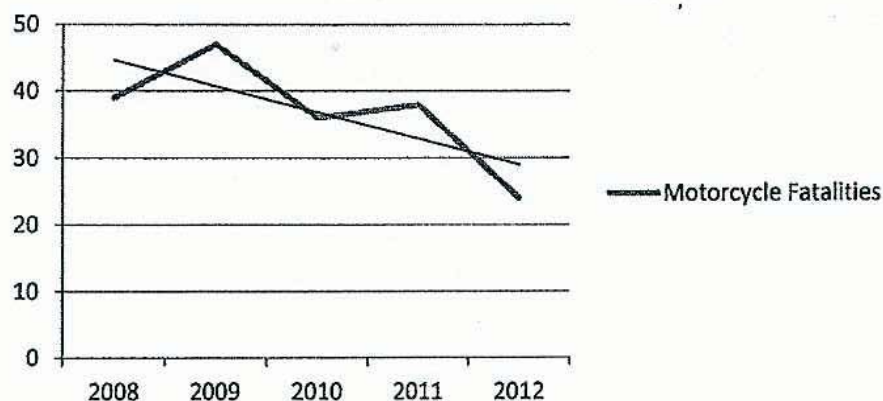
ISSUE:

Summary of the development of the Province's Comprehensive Approach to Motorcycle Safety, and recommended next steps.

BACKGROUND:

Motorcyclists are significantly over-represented in road trauma statistics. In British Columbia, motorcycles are estimated to make up less than 3 per cent of insured vehicles, yet they are involved in approximately 10 per cent of road fatalities. Despite this, the 5-year sample for motorcycle fatalities has shown a significant trend downwards. Preliminary numbers show 2012 has the lowest number of fatalities (24) since 1997.

5-Year Motorcycle Fatality Trend



Source: Traffic Accident System. Data as of June 2012
2011 and 2012 counts are preliminary

In the winter/spring of 2009, the Province launched stakeholder consultations on proposed measures to address increased motorcycle fatalities began. The resulting strategy encompassed a number of items (see Attachment 1 for a history of the Province's Comprehensive Approach to Motorcycle Safety).

In the spring of 2012, the Province launched expedited stakeholder consultations on the following measures to improve motorcycle safety:

1. New Graduated Licensing Program for all new motorcyclists (GLP-M);
2. Motorcycle power restrictions for GLP-M drivers; and
3. Enhanced motorcycle training project.

The objectives of the consultation were to update stakeholders on how the proposals had evolved and taken into account input from previous consultations, and to gain further stakeholder feedback.

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DISCUSSION:

Competing Priorities

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Continuing Challenges for Implementation

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Next Steps

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Attachment(s)

Attachment 1: Development History of the Province's Comprehensive Approach to Motorcycle Safety.

2005: Denise Lodge (mother of Corey Lodge, who died in a motorcycle crash at the age of 21) of the Coalition of Riders Educating Youth (C.O.R.E.Y.) submits recommendations to the Ministry for improving motorcycle safety. She continues to meet with various Ministers over the years to advocate for changes.

2008: Motorcycle Safety Project team assembled with members from the Office of the Superintendent of Motor Vehicles (OSMV), Police Services Division (PSD), Police, BC Coroner's Service, and ICBC and developed a proposal to improve motorcycle safety.

2009: Public and industry consultations on proposed measures to address increased motorcycle fatalities began. The resulting strategy encompassed the following items:

1. Standards-based motorcycle helmet requirements;
2. Passenger seating requirements;
3. Enhanced licence plates;
4. Increased fines;
5. New Graduated Licensing Program for all new motorcyclists (GLP-M);
6. Motorcycle power restrictions for GLP-M drivers; and
7. Enhanced motorcycle training project.

2010: BC Coroner's Death Review Panel report on motorcycle fatalities was released publicly. The report outlined several recommendations to improve motorcycle safety, largely overlapping with the above working group recommendations.

Government also passed *Motor Vehicle Act* amendments enabling power restrictions and updating helmet/seating requirements, but these were not immediately brought into force. Government direction to halt work followed from changes in ministerial portfolios and government leadership.

Spring 2012: Government announced and implemented several items in the Comprehensive Approach to Motorcycle Safety, which included the following:

- Standards-based motorcycle helmet legislation and supporting regulations;
- Passenger seating legislation in order to protect child passengers;
- Enhanced licence plates in order to assist with enforcement;
- New and increased motorcycle-related fines; and
- Expedited consultations on GLP-M (including power restrictions) and training enhancements, with a public commitment these would be implemented by spring 2013.

Summer 2012: Joint OSMV/ICBC motorcycle awareness campaign and expedited stakeholder consultations were launched. The objectives of the consultation were to update stakeholders on how the remainder of the changes have evolved and taken into account input from previous consultations, and to gain further stakeholder feedback.

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Summer 2013: Following the provincial election, Denise Lodge of C.O.R.E.Y. wrote the Ministry seeking to open dialogue about the future of the project.

Attachment 2: Proposed Changes to Graduated Licensing for Motorcycles (GLP-M)

Table 1: Current Class 6L Motorcycle Licensing Model (Non-GLP)

Restrictions	Learner Stage		Fully Licensed	
	Knowledge Test	1 year	5 Years	Road Test
Expires	14 Days	30 days	X	X
Entry Requirement	X	X	X	X
Minimum Duration	✓	✓	✓	✓
98HP Max	✓	✓	✓	✓
19 Year Old Licensed Supervisor	✓	✓	✓	✓
0 BAC	✓	✓	✓	✓
60kph	✓	✓	✓	✓
Daylight	✓	✓	✓	✓
No Passenger	✓	✓	✓	✓

Table 2: Current Class 8 Motorcycle Licensing Model (GLP)

Restrictions	Learner Stage		Novice Stage		Fully Licensed	
	Knowledge Test	12 Months	18-24 Months	5 Years	5 Years	N/A
Min Time	30 Days	12 Months	18-24 Months	5 Years	5 Years	N/A
Expires	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Entry Requirement	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Minimum Duration	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
No Electronic Devices	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
25 Year Old Licensed Supervisor	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
0 BAC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
L/N Signs	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
60kph	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Daylight	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
No Passengers	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

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**MINISTRY OF JUSTICE
POLICING AND SECURITY BRANCH
BRIEFING NOTE**

PREPARED FOR: Honourable Suzanne Anton, Attorney General and Minister of Justice
FOR INFORMATION

ISSUE:

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BACKGROUND:

- Under the *Police Act*, municipalities over 5,000 population are responsible for providing police services within their municipal boundaries. Municipalities generally acquire the funds for their policing services through local property taxes. Municipalities that contract for RCMP services pay either 70% or 90% percent of the costs and the federal government pays the difference. Municipalities with Independent Municipal Police Departments pay 100% of the policing costs.
- Also under the Act, the provincial government is mandated to provide policing to unincorporated areas and municipalities less than 5,000 population. The RCMP is currently under contract to act as BC's Provincial Police Force. The Province pays 70% of policing costs while the federal government pays the remaining 30%.
- A portion of the provincial cost for front-line detachment policing is recovered through the Police Tax, which was introduced in 2007. The Police Tax is paid by property owners in unincorporated areas and municipalities under 5,000 population.
- The recovery of small community policing costs (the Police Tax) is governed by Part 9.1 of the *Police Act*.
- As outlined in legislation, every year Police Services Division (PSD) must calculate an estimate of the total costs of policing in unincorporated areas and under 5,000 municipalities by accounting for the total number of General Duty/General Investigative Services (GD/GIS) members assigned to these areas and the average cost of a GD/GIS member in 5,000 to 15,000 municipalities. First Nation reserve lands and areas such as provincial parks are generally exempt from the estimate.
- Section 66.3(2) of the Act also mandates that the amount raised by the Police Tax must not exceed 50% of the estimated costs. PSD provides a "Police Tax Target" to the Ministry of Finance which is 50% of the estimated costs.
- Once received, the Ministry of Finance conducts further reductions to the target amount to account for Small Community Grants and Traffic Fine Revenue Sharing, Payments in Lieu of Taxes from federal properties, as well as the fact that some of the Rural Property Tax already goes towards policing. (**Note:** In 2012, the Police Tax assessed to rural areas and small communities was about \$14.5 million or 36% less than the PSD target amount.)

- To illustrate provincial policing costs and the Police Tax process, in 2012:
 - Total costs paid by the Province for the Provincial Force = \$338,391,905
 - PSD's estimated cost for policing contributing areas = s.17
 - PSD's Police Tax Target (less 50%) = s.17
 - Ministry of Finance Actual Police Tax Rates = \$25,729,043

DISCUSSION:

- s.13, s.16, s.17
- There is a significant disparity in the amounts paid by taxpayers for their policing services. The inequity of police funding was identified as an issue during the BC Policing Plan consultation process.
- The cost of policing has steadily increased over time. Over the last several years, on average the provincial force contributions to the Provincial Force have increased by 4% annually (see attachment chart 1).
- The amount of Police Tax assessed to rural areas and small communities is only 32% of the estimated cost for policing these contributing areas. This calculation does not factor in the amount collected for policing as part of the Rural Property Tax (see attachment chart 2).

s.13, s.16, s.17

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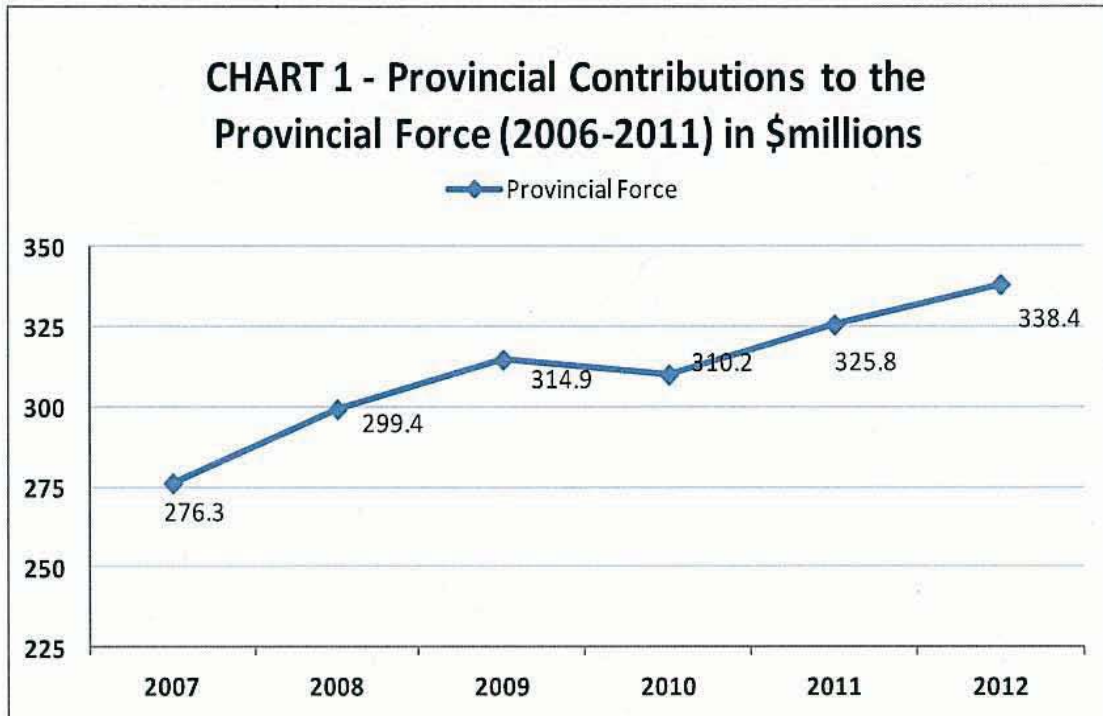
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Recommended and approved

September 27, 2013 by:

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Attachment: Chart 1 – Provincial Contributions to the Provincial Force
Chart 2 – PSD's Small Communities Policing Cost Estimate



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**MINISTRY OF JUSTICE
CORPORATE POLICY AND PLANNING OFFICE
BRIEFING NOTE**

PREPARED FOR: Honourable Suzanne Anton,
Attorney General and Minister of Justice
FOR INFORMATION

ISSUE: Payday lending in BC and a proposed review of payday lending.

BACKGROUND:

- A payday loan is defined as a "loan of money with a principal of \$1,500 or less for a term of 62 days or less".
- Borrowers are required to have a bank account and a regular source of income. They provide a cheque or pre-authorized debit for the full amount of the loan, plus fees, to be repaid on payday.
- In BC, costs are capped at \$23 for each \$100 borrowed by provincial regulation. However, because of the short-term nature of these types of loans and the high rate of borrowing, these loans can have significant cost implications for consumers.

Regulation of Payday Loans:

- As payday loans are small value loans that must be paid within a short time period, the annual percentage interest rate of these loans well exceeds the criminal interest rate of over 60%.
- A 2007 amendment to the Criminal Code allowed payday lenders to operate legally, as a carve out to the usury provisions, if a province regulated the industry and set maximum rates. Most provinces regulate this industry.
- Regulation of the payday lending industry in BC has been administered by Consumer Protection BC since 2009.

- The law protects borrowers by:
 - defining payday loans;
 - setting a maximum allowable cost of borrowing;
 - providing cancellations rights for borrowers;
 - setting out disclosure requirements;
 - requiring licensing;
 - defining prohibited practices and maximum penalties for violations. See Appendix A: Payday Loan Regulation in BC.
- Maximum payday lending rates of 23% in BC are set out in regulation and can be amended by order of the Lieutenant Governor in Council. The rate has not changed since BC's regulations came into force in 2009.
- Consumer Protection BC licensed 280 lenders 2012. Cash Store and Money Mart are two large multi-location lenders who account for more than two thirds of payday loan storefronts. See Appendix B: Payday Loan Industry Data.
- Since the licensing and regulatory regime was launched, the most common instances of non-compliance have continued to include:
 - requiring a larger repayment than permitted;
 - engaging in prohibited practices – including charging for cash cards;
 - failing to provide required terms and disclosure statements in loan agreement;
 - improper use of Pre-Authorized Debit (PAD) agreements;
 - operating without a license.
- Following inspections, five unlicensed online payday lenders ceased operations in BC rather than taking the necessary steps to operate in compliance.
- In 2010, Consumer Protection BC took significant enforcement action against one of the largest lenders, Cash Store Financial Inc., for violating various provisions of BC's payday lending law. Cash Store is disputing this order and the case is currently before the BC Supreme Court.

Concerns about Payday Loans:

- Payday loans can be a last resort for consumers who do not have access to the more mainstream forms of credit provided by banks and credit unions.
- Consumer groups contend that payday loans, by their very nature, create a debt spiral that is impossible to escape. Without an extended payback period, most borrowers are forced to immediately take out another loan to cover the repayment of the first.
- While there are restrictions on the number of loans that one lender can issue, there is no way to track whether the borrower has gone to another lender for more funds.
- Research in the United States indicates that average borrower is a repeat borrower with 8 to 12 loans a year.

- The industry says that there are high risks associated with these loans and have encouraged provincial governments to set rates at the national average of 22%.
- There are differing opinions as to the real costs of these loans and the appropriate level to cap fees.
- All jurisdictions are struggling with the right balance of regulation for this industry. See Appendix C: Other Jurisdictions Maximum Payday Lending Charges.

Unregulated Lenders and New Lines of Business:

- Canadian Payday Loan Association has been very critical of Manitoba who capped its maximum rate at 17% claiming it has unfairly hurt the industry and sent many customers to get loans from unregulated, high cost internet lenders who operate outside of provincial rules.
- The largest payday lender in Canada, Cash Store, currently operating roughly 40% of all payday lending stores in BC, is beginning to offer new 'line of credit' products rather than payday loans in other provinces. It is very likely they will do the same in BC.
- Consumer Protection BC expects that any move to reduce the allowable fees could encourage other BC payday lenders to move towards these line of credit products.
- These new products may not fall within current federal or provincial payday loan regulations and vulnerable consumers could be negatively impacted.

Platform Commitment and Review

- When regulation was introduced in 2009, the then Minister responsible for consumer affairs committed to a review after 2 years.
- Extensive enforcement and legal action against Cash Store has delayed this review.
- Ontario recently announced a review to respond to technological changes in the industry such as growth of online transactions and new forms of high cost, short term loans.
- The payday lending industry has not been consulted on BC's Platform Commitment to reduce maximum fees to mirror Manitoba at 17%.
- This commitment provides an opportunity to engage in a larger discussion on the regulation of this industry.
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Attachment(s):

Appendix A: Payday Loan Regulation in BC

Appendix B: BC Payday Loan Industry Data

Appendix C: Other Jurisdictions Maximum Payday Lending Charges

Appendix D:

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Appendix A: Payday Loan Regulation in BC

Payday Lenders Cannot:

- Charge more than \$23 for each \$100 lent.
- Charge more than a one-time default fee of \$20 for defaulted loans.
- Charge more than 30% annual percentage rate of interest on the balance of the defaulted loan principal.
- Charge for a cash card.
- Issue a borrower more than one loan at a time.
- Issue a loan for more than 50% of the borrower's pay cheque.
- Require another service, such as insurance or product, such as a cash card, with a loan. Nor can the lender discount the value of a loan by subtracting the fees for these products out of the loan.
- Rollover a borrower's loan. This means not extending or renewing a loan at an extra cost to the borrower or giving the borrower a new loan to pay out the old one.
- Use unfair practices such as collecting a repayment from an employer, obtaining unrestricted access to a borrower's bank account or requiring loan repayment before receipt of a pay cheque or income.

Payday Lenders Must:

- Give the borrower a copy of the contract and the cancellation notice.
- Display visible posters showing the rates charged.
- Honour a borrower's decision to cancel a payday loan, so long as the application is made before the end of the next business day following the day on which the loan was granted.
- Include all charges, terms, and conditions within the loan agreement.
- Provide borrowers who have taken out a third loan in a two month period with an extended payback period such as three bi-weekly pay periods or two monthly pay periods.
- Keep records for all repaid payday lending transactions for a period of two years.

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Appendix C: Other Jurisdictions Maximum Payday Lending Charges

Jurisdiction	Maximum Charges (%)
British Columbia	23
Alberta	23
Saskatchewan	23
Manitoba	17
Ontario	21
Nova Scotia	25
Prince Edward Island	Proposed maximum rate of 25
New Brunswick	Rate has yet to be set
Quebec	No payday lenders licensed
Newfoundland	Does not regulate
Yukon	Does not regulate
North West Territories	Does not regulate
Nunavut	Does not regulate

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**MINISTRY OF JUSTICE
CORPORATE POLICY AND PLANNING OFFICE
BRIEFING NOTE**

PREPARED FOR: Honourable Suzanne Anton,
Attorney General and Minister of Justice
FOR INFORMATION

ISSUE: Upcoming meeting with Mr. Stan Keyes, President of the Canadian Payday Loan Association regarding regulation of Payday Lending Industry.

BACKGROUND:

- Stan Keyes is the President of the Canadian Payday Loan Association which is the national trade association for companies that provide Canadians with short-term loans or payday advances. The Association represents the larger lenders across Canada.
- Payday loans are small value, short term loans that are intended to be repaid in full on the next payday.
- Payday lending regulations for the Province are administered by Consumer Protection BC and have been in place since 2009. BC requires payday lenders to be licensed and regulates the maximum lending fees they can charge, as well as regulating certain business practices such as prohibit rolling over a borrower's loan.
- The Association advocates for laws and regulations that balance strong consumer protections while preserving access to short-term credit. See Appendix A: Biography for Stan Keyes for more information on the Association.
- Consumer Protection BC licensed 280 lenders in 2012. Cash Store and Money Mart are two large multi-location lenders who account for more than two thirds of payday loan storefronts. Money Mart belongs to the Association.
- The Association regularly commissions studies and surveys on users of payday lenders and the economics of payday lender across the country. Its most recent commissioned survey in BC was a survey of recent payday loan customers on a number of issues including types of loans, awareness of fees and legislation, reasons for taking a loan, repayment and overall satisfaction. This survey supports the need for these types of loans and concludes that borrowers are fully informed.

- Maximum payday lending rates in BC are designated by regulation and can be amended by order of the Lieutenant Governor in Council. In BC, the maximum charge is set at 23% of the principal. This rate has not changed since BC's regulations came into force in 2009.
- A platform commitment proposed to reduce the maximum charge for payday loans from 23% to 17% of the principal.

DISCUSSION:

- Despite claims from industry that these are "high risk" loans, payday loans are only issued for short periods of time, until the next payday, where the borrower has a secure source of income. They require a pre-authorized debit to allow the lender to recover the funds directly from the borrower's bank account on payday.
- The payday lending industry has not been consulted on any proposal to reduce BC's maximum fees to mirror Manitoba at 17%. The Association has encouraged provinces to set rates at the national average of 22%.
- The Association has been critical of Manitoba who capped its maximum rate at 17% claiming it has unfairly hurt the industry and sent many customers to get loans from unregulated, high cost internet lenders who operate outside of provincial rules.
- On September 12, 2013, Ontario publicly announced it will review its payday lending legislation, in response to changes in the industry including online transactions and new forms of short-term loans. The Association says it welcomes the review but cautions against over regulating legitimate businesses.

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Attachment:

Appendix A: Biography for Stan Keyes

Biography for Stan Keyes



- President of Canadian Payday Loan Association (CPLA) since October 2006.
<http://www.cpla-acps.ca/english/home.php>
- First elected as a Member of Parliament in 1988 as a member of the Liberal Party in Ontario and served until 2004.
- Between 2002 and 2004, Mr. Keyes was Chair of the National Liberal Caucus and Chair of the National Liberal Caucus Executive Committee.
- Also served as:
 - Canada's Consul General in Boston;
 - Federal Cabinet Minister responsible for Revenue Canada, the Canadian Mint, Canada Post and Sport Canada;
 - Before entering politics Mr. Keyes was a television reporter.

Canadian Payday Loan Association:

- The Association is the national trade association for companies that provide Canadians with short-term loans or payday advances in small amounts to help cover unanticipated expenses.
- Established in 2004, their mandate is to work with the federal and provincial governments to achieve a regulatory framework that protects consumers and allows for a viable competitive industry.
- They are strong advocates for regulation of the payday industry in Canada and have developed a Code of Business Practices that their members adhere to.
- They represent 764 retail financial services outlets providing payday loans and/or cheque cashing services to nearly 2 million customers in Canada. In BC this includes Cash Money, Money Mart, Money Tree Canada, My Canada Payday; and PayCheck Plus.
- Many of the smaller payday lending outlets are represented by the BC Payday Loan Association.

**MINISTRY OF JUSTICE
POLICING AND SECURITY BRANCH
BRIEFING NOTE**

PREPARED FOR: Honourable Suzanne Anton, Attorney General and Minister of Justice
FOR DECISION

ISSUE: There are a number of potential unfunded pressures that the RCMP may have to
mitigate, including:

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**MINISTRY OF JUSTICE
POLICING AND SECURITY BRANCH
POLICE SERVICES DIVISION
BRIEFING NOTE**

PREPARED FOR: Honourable Suzanne Anton
Attorney General and Minister of Justice
FOR INFORMATION

ISSUE: Port Moody Municipal Police Board Appointments
For Meeting with Mayor Mike Clay, October 2, 2012

BACKGROUND:

- The mandate of a police board is to establish and operate a police department in their municipality. A police board is the employer of sworn members and civilian staff. It also sets priorities, goals and objectives of its police department and develops the annual police department budget. The police board is responsible for taking action to respond to complaints about the services or policies of its police department.
- The *Police Act* requires each municipal police department to have a board consisting of:
 - the Mayor who acts as board chair.
 - one person appointed by the municipal council.
 - up to five people appointed by the Province.
- The Port Moody Police Board currently has a vacant position; another member's term will come to an end in early November. There are three members that may be considered for re-appointment, Devi Manhas in December and Peter Schmidt and Rosemary Rawnsley, June 2014. Please find a list of current members and appointment terms. Backgrounders on each member are attached for review.

Current Members of the Port Moody Police Board			
Name:	By order:	Position:	Expiry:
Mike Clay	Statute Elected, Nov 24, 2011	Chair	At Pleasure
Hardev Manhas	OIC 258/13, June 30, 2013	Provincial Member	Dec 31, 2013
Rosemary Rawnsley	OIC 481/12, June 22, 2012	Council Nominee	June 30, 2014
Peter Schmidt	OIC 482/12, June 22, 2012	Provincial Member	June 30, 2014
Robert S. Simons	OIC 482/12, June 30, 2012	Provincial Member	Feb 27, 2015
Dave T.M. Whelan	OIC 249/11, June 30, 2011	Provincial Member	Nov 8, 2013 (maximum term)
Vacancy			

- Appointments are governed by the overriding principle of selection based on merit. This is an objective assessment of the fit between the skills and qualifications of the prospective candidate and the needs of the board.
- When there is a vacancy on the board, names of people interested in serving on the board are obtained through advertising, recommendations, referrals, searches and other means.
- Applications include information such as, name, community, contact information, education, profession or occupation, current employment, employment history, community service, references, reason for seeking an appointment, and other relevant background information or expertise. References are contacted and criminal record checks are completed as well as CPIC, PIRS, Prime and PROS are conducted.
- The Board Resource and Development Office (BRDO) provide oversight at all stages of the appointment process.

RECOMMENDED RESPONSE:

- The Ministry supports the selection process to appoint the most qualified person for each vacancy on a police board. The emphasis is on ensuring that, collectively, the members of each board contain the skills necessary to enhance the performance of its agency.
- The goal of the province and municipalities is to have police boards that reflect community demographics and that consist of qualified people who have shown they can act in the best public interest.

DISCUSSION:

- The Board has recently completed a 'skills matrix', and identified what qualities are currently lacking on the board; these include having a board member with youth mentorship/involvement (like a councillor, teacher, principal, etc), and a local business owner.
- The Municipality is currently advertising for members and is considering approaching the local newspaper. As well, the vacant positions will be advertised on the Police Services Division and Board Resource and Development Office (BRDO) web sites.
- Interviews will be conducted by BRDO and Police Services.

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Approved by:

Clayton Pecknold
Assistant Deputy Minister
and Director of Police Services
Policing and Security Branch
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Attachment: Board Member Backgrounder

BOARD MEMBER BACKGROUNDER

PORT MOODY POLICE BOARD

Ms. Hardev Manhas

Devi Manhas is a semi-retired real estate agent. Most recently, she was a Realtor with the Sutton Group and prior to this, she was a realtor with Royal LePage. Active in her community, Ms. Manhas is a past Vice President and Treasurer of the India Club of Vancouver and a past member of the Real Estate Board of Vancouver. Ms. Manhas holds her Bachelor of Science from San Jose State College.

Ms. Rosemary Rawnsley

Rosemary Rawnsley is the former Executive Director of the Alzheimer Society of British Columbia. Previously, she was the Director of Regional Resources for the Heart and Stroke Foundation of BC and Yukon and a Volunteer Resources Coordinator for the Canadian Red Cross' Vancouver Branch. Active in her community, Ms. Rawnsley currently sits on the City of Port Moody Community Care Committee and is a former member of the Port Moody Public Library Board. Ms. Rawnsley holds her Bachelor of Arts and her Certificate in Education from the University of Manitoba.

Mr. Peter F. Schmidt

Peter Schmidt is a Partner with Burke Tomchenko Morrison Lawyers LLP in Port Moody. Before joining his current law firm he was a Law clerk to several judges in the BC Supreme Court, and before that he was an Associate with Gibbons Fowler Nathanson. Active in his community, Mr. Schmidt volunteers his time as a Legal Advisor with the Law Student Legal Advice Program. He is a member of the Trial Lawyers Association of BC and the Canadian Bar Association. Mr. Schmidt holds his Bachelor of Arts in Criminology from Simon Fraser University and his Bachelor of Laws from Dalhousie University.

Mr. Robert S. Simons

Robert Simons is employed by TELUS as a Senior Business Analyst. He has a career spanning more than 35 years with TELUS (and its predecessor BC Tel). This has included management and team lead positions in Corporate Finance, Project Management, Process and Systems Analysis, Contribution Management, Product and Service Development, Operations Management, and Marketing and Sales. Active in both community and civic initiatives, Mr. Simons is a Director of the Port Moody Heritage Society and Port Moody Foundation and is a member of the Port Moody 2013 Centennial Steering Committee. In the past, he has served as President with the Vancouver Neurological Centre, President and Vice President with Epilepsy BC, President and Vice President of the British Columbia Institute of Technology (BCIT) Alumni Association, and various committees with the BCIT Board of Governors. Mr. Simons holds diplomas in Marketing and Finance from BCIT.

Mr. Dave T.M. Whelan

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