

THE CORNWALL PUBLIC INQUIRY



PHASE 2 CLOSING SUBMISSIONS

GOWLINGS

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PHASE 2 CLOSING SUBMISSIONS

MANDATE OF THE COMMISSION

The Cornwall Public Inquiry (“Inquiry”) was established to consider the institutional response of the justice system and other public institutions to allegations of historical abuse of young people in the Cornwall area and to make recommendations for the improvement of that response. In particular, this Commission’s terms of reference were established by Order in Council enacted by the Lieutenant Governor in Council on April 14th, 2005, pursuant to the *Public Inquiries Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c. P. 41, s. 2 (the “Terms of Reference”). The Terms of Reference appointed The Honourable G. Normand Glaude as Commissioner (“Commissioner”). The preamble of the Terms of Reference states:

Whereas allegations of abuse of young people have surrounded the City of Cornwall and its citizens for many years. The police investigations and criminal prosecutions relating to these allegations have concluded. Community members have indicated that a public inquiry will encourage individual and community healing...

The mandate of the Commission for Phase 2 of the Inquiry is set out in sections 3 and 4 of the Terms of Reference, which state as follows:

3. The Commission shall inquire into and report on processes, services or programs that would encourage community healing and reconciliation in Cornwall.
4. The Commission may provide community meetings or other opportunities apart from formal evidentiary hearings for individuals affected by the allegations of historical abuse of young people in the Cornwall area to express their experiences of events and the impact on their lives.

Phase 2 of the Inquiry’s mandate is to encourage healing and reconciliation for the victims of sexual abuse and more generally for the citizens of Cornwall, so that they can

move forward into the future with hope and strength. It is important that the work in Phase 2 results in the development of sensible and well-founded recommendations for services and programs in Cornwall that will be beneficial to those affected by allegations of childhood sexual abuse. In addition, the work from Phase 2 should also focus on the future of Cornwall's youth so that they become healthy, contributing citizens to this community.

Phase 2 of this Inquiry focused on several initiatives to foster community healing, including:

- Counselling and witness support;
- Community dialogue to determine community needs, facilitated by the Inquiry's Advisory Panel;
- Action-oriented research, education and training;
- Consultations on opportunities outside of the formal evidentiary hearings in Phase 1 to enable people affected by alleged abuse of young people in Cornwall to express their experiences and the impact those experiences have had on their lives; and
- Opportunities to make submissions on the most appropriate processes, services and/or programs to encourage community healing and reconciliation.

(December 13, 2006 Press Release, "Phase 2 of the Cornwall Public Inquiry affords unique opportunity for healing and reconciliation")

The Cornwall Community Police Services' submissions on Phase 2 of the Inquiry focus on the steps that it has taken in promoting healing and reconciliation for the citizens of Cornwall.

PREVENTION AND COMMUNITY POLICING

During the Phase 2 meetings, there were four recurring themes that emerged: prevention, caring, community renewal and community education. The Cornwall Community Police Services (“CPS”) is committed to all these areas as part of its efforts to contribute to the promotion of healing and reconciliation within the Cornwall community.

Policing in today’s world requires more than the traditional reactionary responses that defined police services in the past. The concept of community policing emerged in Ontario in the 1970s and became a guiding principle in the 1990 *Police Services Act* (“PSA”) (Parkinson Transcript, Volume 20, pages 35-36; Aikman Transcript, Volume 18, pages 34-35). Police services today generally recognize the importance of community policing as a more effective way to deal with crime. The Chief of Police of the CPS, Chief Dan Parkinson, is a strong proponent of community policing and “a true believer in prevention” (Parkinson Transcript, Volume 20, page 24). He described the concept of community policing as follows:

MR. PARKINSON:Community policing, of course, is a recognition that police cannot -- will never be able to deal with all the issues in a community that contribute to crime. It requires a high degree of consultation, very effective communication, cooperation and collaboration with stakeholders in the community and it is a companion, certainly, to my own professional philosophy on how we can more effectively deal with crime in any given community. As I said, always keeping in mind the focus has to be on reducing crime and thereby reducing the number of victims in a community.

(Parkinson Transcript, Volume 20, page 26)

The CPS recognizes the importance of community partnerships in crime prevention. As Chief Parkinson indicated, “what we have to seek is actual crime reduction as opposed to higher solvency rates”, and this requires collaboration between the various public institutions in Cornwall (Parkinson Transcript, Volume 20, page 24). Research has shown that community policing is an effective way to deal with crime (Parkinson Transcript, Volume 20, page 29). The CPS has engaged in community policing since the 1980s with its collaborations with schools, school boards and the CAS, as well as other community institutions.

Shortly after Chief Parkinson became the Chief of Police in Cornwall in 2004, the CPS sought community feedback on different areas of policing by holding town hall meetings and conducting a survey through Compustat Consultants Inc. The results from the community’s feedback formed the basis of the CPS 2004 Business Plan (Parkinson Transcript, Volume 20, pages 39-41; Exhibit 31, Tab 5). The results from the Compustat survey indicated that 96% of the citizens of Cornwall were satisfied with the service provided by the CPS and 92% were proud of their police service (Exhibit 31, Tab 7). These were higher ratings than the Peel Regional Police Service, which Chief Parkinson had been most familiar with, and which has more resources than the CPS:

MR. PARKINSON: I was very, very pleasantly surprised with the results in at least five or six categories here that have been highlighted. Again, understand I came from an organization, the Peel Regional Police, that are very well resourced in a community that is quite wealthy by comparison and they enjoyed an 88 per cent satisfaction rate. When I saw the results coming back from Cornwall from the telephone survey, I was very pleasantly surprised. It showed that the community satisfaction of the Cornwall Community Police Service was at 96 per cent, and 92 per cent of those people surveyed were or felt proud of their police service.

(Parkinson Transcript, Volume 20, page 41)

The ratings are also similar in the CPS's most recent business plan.

Prior to 2004, the CPS also sought feedback from the community regarding its needs. Former Chief Repa undertook consultations in 1995 and changed how the police patrolled the areas in Cornwall. D/Chief Aikman testified to this and explained it as follows:

MR. CALLAGHAN:And if I can take you, say, for example, to Chief Repa who was a former chief of police here in Cornwall, what type of community policing was involved at that stage?

MR. AIKMAN: In 1995, Chief Repa formed a community consultation committee or community advisory committee which was empanelled to provide him feedback from the community in regards to the community needs, similar to the process that we recently undertook in regards to our business plan. That committee submitted a report to Chief Repa and it contained a series of recommendations in regards to the establishment of storefront policing operations, bicycle patrol, foot patrol, those sorts of initiatives. It also recommended the subdividing of the city into smaller policing zones, which many of those recommendations were actually implemented.

MR. CALLAGHAN: And those smaller zones, what impact did they have?

MR. AIKMAN: Prior to that date, prior to 1995, the City of Cornwall was, in essence, divided into two very large patrol zones. We further subdivided the community into six smaller zones which allowed officers to have more intimate knowledge of the community in which they were working and patrolling. I was assigned as the officer in charge of one of those community zones. So I was responsible for maintaining a community consultation committee which would have had input in regards to problems which were specific to that area in the city.

MR. CALLAGHAN: And how did you ascertain what the problems are in an area?

MR. AIKMAN: Through consulting with the community.

MR. CALLAGHAN: And how did the Cornwall Community Policing Program compare with what was going on in the province at that time in the mid-'90s?

MR. AIKMAN: I believe it was a reflection of what other trends were going on in the Province of Ontario at the time.

MR. CALLAGHAN: And just to be clear, in terms of foot patrol, storefront policing, and the other items you referred to, how does that apply to the current philosophy of community policing in Ontario?

MR. AIKMAN: It's still valid. Those strategies are still valid in regards to community policing.

(Aikman Transcript, Volume 19, pages 213-215)

As the evidence before this Inquiry has shown, community policing is integral to how police services function and is also aimed at being responsive to the needs of the communities they serve. The CPS is committed to community policing efforts as a way to reduce crime. The CPS has also taken steps, and continues to do so, to engage the citizens of Cornwall and seeks to address the concerns raised by them.

As part of its community policing activities, the CPS has engaged with the youth to provide education and information through the school system. In the 1980s, the CPS had a dedicated police officer in the Crime Prevention and Community Policing Division where the officer focused on liaising with the community. Cst. Rene Desrosiers was in

this position from 1988 to 1991. His responsibilities focused on lectures and talks to the public on various police related matters. He also delivered programming within schools, including the “Values, Influences and Peers” program as well as the street light program for kindergarten children. Cst. Desrosiers described this as follows:

MR. DESROSIERS: My responsibilities were to be involved with the public sector of the community in relation to giving lectures, talks. I was also involved in the continuing, say in September, of grade school children. We had a street light prop that we would use and go into kindergarten to show them what the red light, yellow light and green lights were. We also did what they call Values, Influences in relation to Peers Program which was a spin-off from the American CARE Program -- or DARE Program, and also I was involved on several committees, started several programs; also involved with Neighbourhood Watch Program which was already in existence, Block Parent programs, that kind of -- and I had to put together Police Week activities whenever Police Week would arrive in the late spring, early summer.

(Desrosiers Transcript, Volume 234, page 43)

Working closely with schools to reach young children is a key component of community policing. As former Chief Repa testified, community policing is proactive policing “where you go out proactively to reduce the likelihood of a crime occurring” (Repa Transcript, Volume 248, page 183).

As part of the CPS’s community policing endeavours, the CPS has been involved with the development and implementation of various protocols with Cornwall’s public institutions. These types of partnerships are an integral element of community policing (Aikman Transcript, Volume 18, page 35). The protocols include such partners as the CAS, school boards, OPP, Crown Attorney’s office, hospitals, shelters, among others. The following is a non-exhaustive list of protocols that Cornwall’s various public institutions are engaged in:

- The 1992 “Child Sexual Abuse Protocol”, which was a multi-agency protocol that included the CPS, CAS, OPP, S.D.&G. Roman Catholic School Board, S.D.&G. County Board of Education, local Crown Attorney’s office and the Religious Hospitaliers of St. Joseph Health Centre (Exhibit 30, Tab 23).
- The “Child Sexual Abuse Protocol” was updated and superceded in 2001 by the “Eastern Zone Child Protection Protocol” (Exhibit 30, Tab 38; Aikman Transcript, Volume 19, page 23). The 2001 protocol was expanded to include more institutions and a larger geographic area, including six police services, more OPP detachments, four CAS offices, four school boards, eight hospitals and shelters (Exhibit 30, Tab 38, Bates 6001108; Aikman Transcript, Volume 19, pages 21-22).
- The “Police/Shelter Protocol Dealing with Woman Abuse in the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry”, which was a multi-agency protocol with Baldwin House, a women’s shelter, and was updated in 2004 (Exhibit 30, Tab 25; Aikman Transcript, Volume 19, pages 32-35, 38-39).
- The 1996 Sexual Abuse Response Team (“SART”) protocol, which included a hospital, the CPS, the health unit and a family counselling centre (Aikman Transcript, Volume 19, pages 29-31; Exhibit 30, Tab 24).
- The SART protocol was superceded by the Partners Abuse Sexual Assault Care Team (“PASACT”) in 2005 and included the OPP (Exhibit 30, Tab 47; Aikman Transcript, Volume 19, pages 89-90).
- The 2002 “Ontario Eastern Region Police and School Board Protocol”, which was updated in 2004 (Exhibit 30, Tab 39).
- The “Joint Forces Operations” protocol between the CPS and OPP (Exhibit 30, Tab 37).
- The 1994 “Protocol Agreement between OPP Number 11 District and the CPS” (Exhibit 30, Tab 48).
- The “Framework Agreement for Services” between the OPP and the CPS in response to the 2000 Adequacy Standards requirements (Exhibit 30, Tab 49).

The above protocols are examples of the steps the CPS has taken to engage in community policing efforts.

INITIATIVES ARISING OUT OF PHASE 2

The CPS has been actively involved in Phase 2 endeavours. Two key initiatives have emerged from Phase 2 with which the CPS is involved: PrévAction and the Boys and Girls Club (formerly, the Youth Centre). Chief Parkinson is one of the members of PrévAction and is spearheading the crime prevention subcommittee of PrévAction, along with Bishop Paul Andre Durocher. Chief Parkinson has also taken the lead in establishing a Boys and Girls Club in Cornwall.

PRÉVACTION

PrévAction is a citizen's group, independent of Phase 2 of the Inquiry, whose focus is to implement the projects that arise from Phase 2 community meetings. PrévAction is committed to a five-year plan to support healing and reconciliation activities in Cornwall, Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry. PrévAction's mission is:

To promote an attitude of respect, of care for all individuals, and of pride in our community; to ensure that individuals are informed, aware, and committed to prevention of sexual abuse; to ensure that institutions are transparent, safe, and committed to working together to prevent sexual abuse.

(PrévAction, Report to Phase 2 of the Cornwall Public Inquiry, September 26, 2008)

PrévAction members formed four committees: prevention, community education, caring and community renewal. The prevention committee, led by Chief Parkinson and Bishop Durocher, aims to foster community opportunities to aid and assist with the prevention

of child abuse. The community education committee, led by Richard Allaire and Patrick Finucan, aims to promote the harmonization of sexual abuse education programs among the community organizations involved in public education. The caring committee, led by Gail Kaneb, aims to provide accessible immediate services in a non-threatening environment for children in crisis through the development of a Child First Response Centre/Advocacy Centre for Children, as well as support the work of an independent committee to provide a safe environment for male survivors of historical and present sexual abuse. Lastly, the community renewal committee, led by Gail Kaneb, Bernadette Clement and Chris Francis, aims to understand the links between economic development and social problems as well as foster cultural change and support social inclusion (PrévAction, Report to Phase 2 of the Cornwall Public Inquiry, September 26, 2008, Appendix 1).

The prevention of sexual abuse is the underlying component driving the work of PrévAction. Prevention is therefore the ultimate goal of all the healing and reconciliation activities. The prevention committee identified the importance of supporting youth initiatives by encouraging community partnerships. A primary means to achieve this is to expand the Youth Centre services to other parts of the Cornwall community through the Boys and Girls Club. The PrévAction Report submitted to the Inquiry sets out in detail the progress made to date by the various committees of PrévAction. PrévAction has also received funding support from the Inquiry to undertake research that will contribute to its five-year strategic community development plan. These submissions will therefore only highlight the key areas dealing with the prevention committee's work,

and in particular the need for sustaining the Boys and Girls Club as part of PrévAction's five-year commitment to the healing and reconciliation work of Phase 2 of the Inquiry.

BOYS AND GIRLS CLUB

Research has shown that after school and weekend hours are a critical time for youth. After school hours, in particular, are the peak time for youth crime and risky behaviours such as alcohol and drug use. As stated by the Honourable Roy McMurtry and Dr. Alvin Curling in their recent report, "The Review of the Roots of Youth Violence", research confirms that the crucial time period from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m. is "prime time for crime" ("The Review of the Roots of Youth Violence", the Honourable Roy McMurtry and Dr. Alvin Curling, Volume 2, Executive Summary, page 20). After school programs offer youth a healthy and positive alternative (PrévAction, Report to Phase 2 of the Cornwall Public Inquiry, September 26, 2008, page 17). A Boys and Girls Club in Cornwall would "provide a safe, supportive place where children and youth can experience new opportunities, overcome barriers, build positive relationships and develop confidence and skills for life" (PrévAction, Report to Phase 2 of the Cornwall Public Inquiry, September 26, 2008, page 17). The Boys and Girls Club achieves these goals by providing after school, weekend and summer programs for children and youth.

As part of its 2005-2007 Strategic Plan, the CPS identified four issues to focus on that were also supported by the feedback received from the community and various stakeholders: attention to youth and youth programs, community partnerships, police visibility and presence, and effective communication (Parkinson Transcript, Volume 20, pages 51-52). According to Chief Parkinson, he was pleased to see the community

supported the need to focus on youth as this mirrored his own philosophy as a means to reduce crime:

MR. ENGELMANN: And sir, the four strategic thrusts that you set out, first one being youth ---

MR. PARKINSON: That's right.

MR. ENGELMANN: Did that surprise you that that was a strategic thrust?

MR. PARKINSON: No. I was quite pleased. That actually supported my own philosophy and that is, you know, if we are going to apply crime prevention through social development, that it certainly needs to be directed towards that population, the young people, the youth, from zero through to 18 in order to be effective to make a change in the community.

MR. ENGELMANN: You talk about ---

MR. PARKINSON: We had also experienced a significant spike in youth crime activity in the years preceding the actual business plan development, and it was obvious to me in arriving in this community, along with listening to and being sensitive to what people around me were telling me, that youth somehow were going to emerge as a key issue for this community and it did.

(Parkinson Transcript, Volume 20, page 52)

Currently, the City of Cornwall has a community organization called the Youth Centre that provides after school programs for young people such as sports, recreation, computer labs and assistance with homework, to name a few. Chief Parkinson is a board member for the Youth Centre and testified that the City of Cornwall has expressed interest in being involved in this program, and the board is seeking to expand the Youth Centre to reach more youth in Cornwall (Parkinson Transcript, Volume 20, pages 56-57). PrévAction hopes to turn the current Youth Centre into a Boys and Girls Club in an effort to reach more young people. The Boys and Girls Club of Canada has operating standards that require both start-up and ongoing research. They include

three levels of achievement: Achieving, Advancing and Excelling. PrévAction is currently assisting with securing the Achieving level for the Boys and Girls Club. As part of its five-year plan, it will consider assisting with securing the remaining two levels.

To properly run the programs for youth, sustainable funding is required. It is hoped that the Inquiry continues to support the work already done by PrévAction for the young citizens of Cornwall and will be able to assist with ongoing funding for PrévAction's five-year strategic plan, and in particular the Boys and Girls Club of Cornwall.

The CPS is a strong advocate of providing healthy and meaningful outlets for young people as a means to prevent them from engaging in behaviour that could result in potential criminal activity. Crime prevention is the goal of community policing and having a Boys and Girls Club in Cornwall is a significant step in that direction. As stated by Chief Parkinson:

MR. PARKINSON:Social development requires a number of things, basic literacy, staying in school as a key component, not using and abusing drugs, positive role modelling. We're trying to hit on all those components basically with our approach to dealing with youth through social development.

(Parkinson Transcript, Volume 20, page 55)

GOING FORWARD

The Inquiry's involvement in healing and reconciliation shows its commitment to raising awareness about and preventing child abuse. The seeds have already been sown in this community through the work done by the Commission in Phase 2. Looking into the future, the legacy of this Inquiry should be to serve as a catalyst to cause change in the

attitude towards crime prevention, so that crime prevention is considered a “must have” rather than a “nice to have” for the City of Cornwall and its citizens.

To this end, the CPS makes the following recommendations for the consideration of this Inquiry.

SCHOOLS – EDUCATION AND RESOURCES

School Resource Officers

The City of Toronto has recently implemented a school resource officer program in 22 public high schools to reduce crime by placing a police officer in each of these schools. The goal of this program is to improve police-youth interactions by having the police work with youth, run programs and build positive relationships. The results have been positive. Over the last five months since this program commenced, the 22 schools have seen a 17% drop in suspensions and a 24% drop in violent incidents. Other public schools in Toronto are now eager to participate in this program. (Toronto Star, February 18, 2009, “Schools seek more police as crime drops”, by Kristin Rushowy).

Currently, the CPS does not have dedicated school resource officers in any of the City’s schools. Although the provincial government has provided a grant to the CPS for four youth officers, this is not adequate to meet the need of having dedicated school resource officers. The youth officers are not able to be at all the schools on a full time basis. This is what is needed to make the school resource officer program work successfully.

Additionally, the commitment for this type of crime prevention endeavour must come from senior levels of government rather than from local levels. This is not something

that would only benefit the City of Cornwall. Indeed, based on the preliminary results of the Toronto model, the school resource officer program should be implemented in schools throughout the Province.

Funding for School Counsellors

Cornwall schools currently do not have a sufficient number of school or guidance counsellors. These roles are invaluable to the healthy development of our young people. School counsellors are positive role models and provide support to students. An obvious partnership with school counsellors is with the police. For example, police officers, particularly dedicated school resource officers, can work with school counsellors on issues of truancy as well as other negative behaviours that may ultimately lead down the path of victimization or delinquent behaviour. The benefit of having dedicated school counsellors in all Cornwall schools is a step towards crime prevention.

Youth Symposium

The Youth Symposium is an annual event spearheaded by the CPS over the past four years. This Symposium is a full day event for youth, their parents and teachers. The speakers have subject matter expertise in areas such as internet luring, cyber-crime, drug education and other areas that are risk factors for young people. The goal of the Youth Symposium is to educate youth, parents and teachers on these issues as well as provide skills and knowledge to keep children safe from being exposed to, or engaging in, these risky behaviours. The financial resources for the Youth Symposium currently come out of the CPS community policing budget, which is limited. Sustaining this valuable community program requires ongoing funding.

PARENT EDUCATION

The need for parental engagement and involvement as well as learning effective parenting skills are fundamental to promoting healthy behaviour among youth and young children. A positive family environment leads to resilience and a healthy sense of self in young people. However, due to economic or social factors, as described by Robert Fulton who testified about Cornwall's demographics, parents may not have the time, ability or the skills necessary to engage their children to develop these positive traits their children require. Community programs that provide parent education are invaluable. The Youth Symposium, mentioned above, is one such endeavour in Cornwall. However, more comprehensive and all-encompassing programs that are jointly supported by various institutions, such as the school boards, police, hospitals, the medical officer of health, to name a few, are necessary to provide the required access to information and education that parents need to raise healthy children who do not fall into the trap of becoming victims of crime or delinquents.

BOYS AND GIRLS CLUB

The need for a Boys and Girls Club in Cornwall has been discussed elsewhere in these submissions. The value of having after school programs for young people and youth cannot be overstated. These types of programs are fundamental to crime prevention. PrévAction has already submitted a five-year budget to the Inquiry for sustainable funding to implement the Boys and Girls Club. As already identified to the Inquiry, the required five-year operational budget is as follows:

Year 1 - \$300,000

Year 2 - \$270,000

Year 3 - \$243,000

Year 4 - \$218,000

Year 5 - \$196,000

It is hoped that after the five-year funding commitment, the Boys and Girls Club of Cornwall will be able to raise its own funding to sustain the programs it provides to youth.

PRIVACY LEGISLATION ISSUES

Current privacy legislation is too restrictive from a policing perspective. While the CPS does not support the residents of Ontario living in a police state, there is no question that the limitations imposed by privacy legislation is frustrating for police officers and hampers their ability to detect and prevent criminal activity. The CPS recognizes that certain key stakeholders such as the privacy commissioner and civil liberties groups were not parties to this Inquiry. Their input is necessary for a fulsome discussion on issues affected by privacy legislation. Nonetheless, the issue of how privacy legislation impacts the work of the police should seriously be considered by this Inquiry, particularly in relation to sexual abuse cases. It is hoped that this Inquiry will take the necessary steps to engage in a thoughtful debate regarding the restraints that result from privacy legislation and the need for crime prevention.

NEED FOR RESOURCES

The above recommendations are lofty goals but necessary steps for this Inquiry to take if it wishes to leave a lasting legacy not only for the City of Cornwall, but for the Province. It is obvious that implementing these recommendations will require financial

resources to see them come to fruition. To recommend placing a dedicated police officer in each school, for example, is welcomed by the CPS. However, to do this without additional resources will inevitably have an impact on the current complement of police officers. The CPS must maintain its current officer strength in the Criminal Investigation Bureau and the Sexual Assault/Child Abuse Unit. It is therefore submitted that consideration of any recommendation must also take into account the need for additional resources, particularly from the senior levels of government.

The effects of this Inquiry have been beneficial to the City of Cornwall over the past three and one-half years. It is hoped that the benefits will continue well past the release of the Commissioner's report to the Attorney General of Ontario. Phase 2 of the Inquiry in particular, has mobilized and engaged various stakeholders, including public institutions, various organizations, citizens and survivors, to build a positive future for Cornwall based on healing and reconciliation. Child sexual abuse can be greatly reduced if people are provided with education, information and access to services. Significant steps have already been taken by the work done in Phase 2 of the Inquiry in this regard. The CPS hopes that the Inquiry is committed to ensuring the sustainability of the programs that the City of Cornwall has identified as being necessary to achieving the mandate of Phase 2.

The CPS will continue its efforts to make the police visible and accessible to everyone through its community policing endeavours and partnerships with various public institutions, and particularly the schools. By educating young people about the risk factors of child sexual abuse and crime generally, it is hoped that our youth will develop into healthy adults. This is what crime prevention is all about. The CPS is committed to

the well-being of its citizens and to making Cornwall a safe place to live for all its citizens.

The CPS looks forward to the recommendations of other parties and is hopeful they will be beneficial to the work for the Commission that lies ahead. The CPS trusts that its participation in Phase 2 of this Inquiry and these submissions will also be of assistance to the Commissioner.