

FOURTH SESSION
THIRTY-FIRST LEGISLATURE

ASSEMBLÉE NATIONALE DU QUÉBEC

Bill 48

An Act to amend the Police Act

First reading
Second reading
Third reading

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Ministre de la justice

L'ÉDITEUR OFFICIEL DU QUÉBEC

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EXPLANATORY NOTES

This bill amends the Police Act. Its object is, in particular, to increase the jurisdiction and the power of inquiry of the Police Commission, to establish new rules of operation for inquiries on organized crime and to establish a register of peace officers.

As regards the Québec Police Force, the bill provides a mechanism for assisting municipal police forces and establishing a code of ethics and discipline which will eventually apply to municipal policemen.

The bill also proposes new rules concerning the establishment of municipal police forces and specifies the obligations of municipal corporations in that matter.

Finally, it provides new rules respecting peace officers and special constables.

Bill 48

An Act to amend the Police Act

HER MAJESTY, with the advice and consent of the Assemblée nationale du Québec, enacts as follows:

1. Section 1 of the Police Act (1968, chapter 17), amended by section 1 of chapter 22 of the statutes of 1969 and by section 1 of chapter 12 of the statutes of 1970, is again amended:

(a) by replacing paragraph *f* by the following paragraph:

“(f) “municipality”: any municipal corporation, by whatever law governed, and an urban or regional community;”;

(b) by replacing paragraph *h* by the following paragraph:

“(h) “chief”: the chief of a municipal police force;”.

2. The said act is amended by inserting after section 2 the following sections:

“**2a.** A member of the Police Force, a municipal policeman or a special constable does not cease to act as an employee when he performs his duties as a peace officer.

The Attorney General is, for the purposes of this section, deemed to be the employer of a municipal policeman acting as a peace officer in a territory other than that of the municipality employing him.

“**2b.** Every person belonging to a class of peace officers designated by regulation of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council must furnish to the Commission the information provided by that regulation in the manner prescribed therein.

“**2c.** The chief of a municipal police force or of any other class of peace officers designated by regulation of the Lieutenant-

Governor in Council shall submit to the Attorney General, at the latter's request or of his own initiative, detailed reports on disturbances of the peace, order and public safety occurring in the territory subject to his jurisdiction or respecting the crime situation in that territory."

3. Section 6 of the said act, amended by section 3 of chapter 12 of the statutes of 1970, is again amended by striking out the third paragraph.

4. Section 7 of the said act is repealed.

5. Section 10 of the said act, replaced by section 4 of chapter 22 of the statutes of 1969, is amended by replacing the third paragraph by the following paragraph:

"Except where the Commission sits for the purposes of an inquiry, not fewer than four members, including the president, constitute a quorum."

6. The heading of subdivision 2 of Division II and section 16 of the said act, amended by section 6 of chapter 12 of the statutes of 1970, are replaced by the following heading and section:

"§ 2.—*Functions*

"16. The Commission is entrusted with exercising the jurisdiction conferred on it by this act and with promoting the prevention of crime and the efficiency of police services in Québec.

For these purposes, the Commission shall, in particular,

(a) establish a documentation and statistics service permitting the assessment of the crime situation and the efficacy of police action;

(b) establish a general inspection service to advise the Police Force and the municipal police forces on police matters, and to inspect them;

(c) organize a research service to improve methods used in detecting and suppressing crime;

(d) establish a register of persons performing duties as peace officers."

7. Section 17 of the said act, amended by section 5 of chapter 22 of the statutes of 1969, section 7 of chapter 12 of the statutes of 1970 and by section 2 of chapter 16 of the statutes of 1971, is again amended:

(a) by replacing paragraphs *b* to *d* by the following paragraphs:

“(b) prescribe, for such classes of peace officers as it indicates, mechanisms for the control of qualifications for the performance of such duties;

“(c) determine the characteristics of the uniforms, identity papers and badges which may be worn or carried by Police Force cadets and members, municipal cadets and policemen, and special constables, determine their equipment and how it may be used, and determine what equipment may be installed in the motor vehicles they use;

“(d) determine the statistics and documents that must be kept by the Police Force, municipal police forces, their members and special constables, and the forms they must use;”;

(b) by striking out paragraph *f*;

(c) by replacing paragraph *g* by the following paragraph:

“(g) establish the procedure for the conduct of matters within its competence;”;

(d) by adding at the end the following:

“(k) establish rules for its internal management.

The Commission may also, by by-law and after consulting the representative municipal bodies, extend the application of a by-law contemplated in section 47*a* to all or part of the municipal policemen of Québec. This by-law may provide that the elements contemplated in paragraphs *c*, *d* and *e* of section 47*a* may vary according to the magnitude of the municipal police forces and the number of policemen they have.”

8. Section 18 of the said act, amended by section 3 of chapter 16 of the statutes of 1971, is replaced by following sections:

“18. A by-law adopted by the Commission must be submitted to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, who may then amend it.

In the cases contemplated in subparagraphs *a*, *b*, *c*, *g* and *j* of the first paragraph and in the second paragraph of section 17, the Commission shall publish every by-law it adopts in the *Gazette officielle du Québec* not less than thirty days before its approval by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

The by-law comes into force on the day the Lieutenant-Governor in Council publishes a notice of his approval in the *Gazette officielle du Québec* or on any later date indicated in the notice. If the Lieutenant-Governor in Council has amended the

draft by-law, the notice must be accompanied with the text of the amendments or the final text of the by-law.

“13a. A by-law adopted under section 17 prevails over a municipal by-law to the same effect.

The by-laws adopted under subparagraphs *a* to *d*, *h* and *i* of the first paragraph of section 17 may vary according to the regions or localities and classes of persons to which they apply.”

9. Section 20 of the said act, replaced by section 5 of chapter 16 of the statutes of 1971, is amended by adding, at the end, the following paragraph:

“Furthermore, the Commission must, if so required by the Attorney General, make an inquiry into the conduct of any other person acting as a peace officer in Québec, if he belongs to a class of peace officers designated by regulation of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. The Commission may, in that case, also act on its own motion or at the substantiated request of a citizen.”

10. Section 21 of the said act is replaced by the following section:

“21. For the purposes of an inquiry held by it under this act or any other act, the Commission, each of its members and every person authorized by it to make an inquiry are vested with the powers and immunity of a commissioner appointed under the Public Inquiry Commission Act (Revised Statutes, 1964, chapter 11).

11. Section 21*a* of the said act, enacted by section 2 of chapter 16 of the statutes of 1972, is amended by adding, at the end, the following paragraph:

“A warrant must be executed between seven o’clock in the morning and ten o’clock in the evening, unless the Commission or the judge authorizes its execution at another time.”

12. Section 21*c* of the said act, enacted by section 2 of chapter 16 of the statutes of 1972, is repealed.

13. Section 21*d* of the said act, enacted by section 2 of chapter 16 of the statutes of 1972, is replaced by the following section:

“21d. An object seized under section 21*a* shall be handed over without delay to the Commission or to the person designated by it for that purpose.

However, on the expiration of ninety days following the seizure, any person may, if he shows that he has an interest, ask to have the object handed back; the Commission may then either order the object handed over to that person or another person designated by it, or, failing that, determine how it should be disposed of.

Notwithstanding the second paragraph, the Commission, *ex officio* or at the request of the person who carried out the seizure, may at any time order the object handed over to the person designated by it or, failing that, determine how it should be disposed of."

14. Section 22 of the said act is amended by replacing the second paragraph by the following paragraphs:

"In the case of an inquiry contemplated in section 19, a witness is deemed to object that he refuses to answer each of the questions put to him upon the ground that his answer may tend to expose him to judicial proceedings or to incriminate him or to establish his liability to a judicial proceeding against him. No answer may then be used against him in any judicial proceeding instituted under an act of Québec, except in the case of perjury or false testimony.

In addition, a witness must be informed by the Commission of his right to object to each of the questions put to him, in accordance with section 5 of the Canada Evidence Act (Revised Statutes of Canada, 1970, chapter E-10).

A witness, or a person who makes an application provided for in section 22*a* or who is heard in a private hearing, is entitled to the assistance of an advocate."

15. Sections 22*a* to 22*c* of the said act, enacted by section 3 of chapter 16 of the statutes of 1972, are replaced by the following sections:

"22*a*. During an inquiry contemplated in section 19, the Commission may, on application and on such conditions as it may fix,

(*a*) authorize a person whose name or activities are mentioned at a public hearing to testify or produce witnesses at the hearing to explain his conduct or report a fact that he believes will enlighten the Commission;

(*b*) authorize a witness who believes himself aggrieved as a result of his testimony to testify again and to produce witnesses;
or

(c) authorize the examination of a witness by his advocate or the cross-examination of a witness by the advocate of a person whose name or activities have been mentioned by that witness or the latter's advocate, if it considers that that examination or cross-examination better serves the purposes pursued by the inquiry.

An application is made in writing and it indicates the reasons why the authorization should be granted and, where such is the case, the names and pretensions of the witnesses the person intends to produce.

This application is heard publicly unless the applicant requests or the Commission orders that it be presented *in camera*. If the application is granted, the Commission may require that the evidence be received *in camera* to verify whether it is relevant or not. The Commission may thereafter, if it considers it necessary, authorize the presentation of the evidence at a public hearing.

"22b. The inquiries of the Commission are public unless the Commission, in the public interest, orders that they be held *in camera*.

Furthermore, the Commission may, in the cases contemplated in section 19, hold part of its inquiries *in camera*, if it considers

(a) that certain testimony may involve elements concerning public order;

(b) that certain testimony may involve personal, financial or other elements of such a nature that it is important, in the interest of the witness, of another person or the general public, not to make them public;

(c) that the witness might be subject to threats or reprisals as a result of his testimony, or that certain testimony may jeopardize the safety of another person; or

(d) that it is necessary to verify the relevance of certain testimony with regard to the purposes pursued by the inquiry.

"22c. In the case of an inquiry contemplated in section 19, the Commission may proceed with the private hearing of a person consenting thereto or applying therefor and exclude every other person from the place of the hearing.

The testimony so given is confidential; the Commission may, nevertheless, in a report, use the information so obtained, but solely in such a manner that it cannot be connected in any way with the witness or another person.

This section does not prevent a witness from agreeing to repeat his testimony in whole or in part at a hearing *in camera* or at a public hearing.”

16. The said act is amended by inserting after section 22*d* the following sections:

“**22 e.** When during an inquiry contemplated in section 19, a summons cannot, for reasons the Commission considers sufficient, be served on a person to testify or when a person served with such a summons is outside Québec during the period of the inquiry, the Commission may accept the filing of a previous declaration received under oath by the Commission.

The Commission may, in a report, use the information so obtained but solely in a manner that it can in no way be connected with a person.

“**22 f.** At a public hearing, the commissioners, if of opinion that the disclosure of certain testimony would be inimical to the interests of justice, or would deprive a witness or a person whose name or activities have been mentioned in the inquiry of his reputation or good name, or for any other reason considered sufficient, may order, on such terms and conditions and for such period as they may fix, that the testimony be not reported, published or broadcast.

Every person who, through his act or his omission, infringes the order, is guilty of contempt of court and is liable to the penalties provided in article 51 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

“**22 g.** Every person who, directly or indirectly, discloses, in whole or in part, testimony given at a private hearing or, without the authorization of the Commission, testimony given *in camera*, is guilty of contempt of court and is liable to the penalties provided in article 51 of the Code of Civil Procedure.”

17. Section 24 of the said act is replaced by the following sections:

“**24.** The Commission may refuse to make or to proceed with an inquiry under section 20, if the member of the Police Force or the municipal policeman respecting whom it is making the inquiry is, for the same facts, the subject of an inquiry before a committee on discipline established in accordance with a by-law adopted under the second paragraph of section 17, a regulation under section 47*a*, or a by-law under section 235 of the Montreal Urban Community Act (1969, chapter 84).

However, if the Commission continues its inquiry, such a committee must stay any proceeding.

“24 a. Notwithstanding any act to the contrary, a request for an inquiry made in accordance with section 20 or an inquiry instituted in accordance with that section suspends the prescription of a right or a recourse arising out of a collective agreement or arbitration award until the Commission renders a decision in accordance with section 24*b* or 24*c*.

However, in the case of a request made by a citizen, this suspension has effect only in the case where the Commission decides to proceed with an inquiry.

“24 b. The Commission may, pursuant to an inquiry contemplated in section 20, make an order declaring that a member of the Police Force, a municipal policeman, a special constable or another peace officer has become disqualified to perform, in Québec, for such time as it may indicate, the duties of a peace officer.

“24 c. The Commission may, in the report of an inquiry made under section 20, recommend, taking into account the nature and gravity of the conduct of a person, that a penalty be imposed on him consisting in a warning, a reprimand, a suspension with or without pay for a fixed period, a demotion or dismissal.

“24 d. The Commission shall not, in its reports, censure the conduct of a person or recommend that punitive action be taken against him unless it has informed him of the facts alleged against him and has permitted him to be heard on that subject.

That obligation ceases if that person has been invited to appear before the Commission within a reasonable time and he has refused or neglected to do so. That invitation shall be served in the same manner as a summons under the Code of Civil Procedure.”

18. The said act is amended by inserting after section 26 the following section:

“26 a. The amounts required for conducting an inquiry contemplated in section 19 are paid out of the consolidated revenue fund.”

19. Section 29 of the said act is amended by adding, at the end, the following paragraph:

“Futhermore, notwithstanding section 54, if a municipal police force does not have the personnel, equipment or competence

required to carry out its duties adequately, the Police Force shall, if so requested by the Attorney General, of its own initiative or at the request of a municipality, assume responsibility for policing the municipality or, as the case may be, conduct an inquiry."

20. Section 33 of the said act, amended by section 7 of chapter 22 of the statutes of 1969 and by section 5 of chapter 16 of the statutes of 1972, is again amended by replacing paragraph 4 of the first paragraph by the following paragraph:

"(4) officers called respectively chief inspectors, inspectors, captains and lieutenants, in the number determined for each rank by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council;"

21. Section 40 of the said act is amended by replacing the second paragraph by the following paragraph:

"At the end of such delay, he must surrender to the Director General the uniforms, badges, arms, identity papers and other articles in his possession belonging to the Police Force."

22. Section 45 of the said act is replaced by the following section:

"45. The Director General, or a Deputy Director General authorized pursuant to section 44, may suspend, for cause, any cadet or member of the Police Force. He shall notify the Attorney General forthwith of every suspension that he orders."

23. Section 47 of the said act, amended by section 12 of chapter 22 of the statutes of 1969, is again amended by replacing the first paragraph by the following paragraph:

"47. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council, by regulation, may

(a) provide for the classification and establish the scale of salaries of the members of the Police Force mentioned in paragraphs 2, 4, 5 and 6 of the first paragraph of section 33 and of the cadets;

(b) determine the terms and conditions for the keeping of the register contemplated in section 16, the classes of peace officers whose members are subject to the obligation provided in section 2b and the content of the information they must furnish to the Commission;

(c) provide for the payment of medical expenses for the cadets and members of the Police Force;

(d) organize the direction and internal government of the Police Force, and ensure its proper administration and efficiency;

(e) determine the standards of training for cadets and members of the Police Force;

(f) determine the information that must be contained in the reports provided for in section 2c and the classes of peace officers whose chief must submit such reports;

(g) determine the classes of peace officers who may be the subject of an inquiry under section 20."

24. The said act is amended by inserting, after section 47, the following sections:

"47 a. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may also, upon the recommendation of the Director General, make a regulation respecting the ethics and discipline of the members of the Police Force, in view of

(a) determining the duties of Police Force cadets and members, and the acts or omissions which constitute breaches of discipline;

(b) determining the occupations, activities or employments prohibited for Police Force cadets and members owing to their status as peace officers;

(c) constituting a committee for the examination of complaints, determining its powers and composition and specifying the mode of appointment of its members;

(d) constituting a committee on discipline, determining its powers and composition and specifying the mode of appointment of its members;

(e) determining the rules of procedure and proof applicable in case of disciplinary proceedings against a cadet or a member of the Police Force;

(f) determining the powers of the Director General and of the officers of the Police Force in disciplinary matters;

(g) determining the disciplinary penalties, including demotion and dismissal, which may be imposed on a cadet or a member of the Police Force;

(h) determining the conditions under which a disciplinary penalty imposed on a cadet or a member of the Police Force may be lifted;

(i) regulating any other matter respecting the development of a professional conscience and the exercise of disciplinary authority within the Police Force.

"47 b. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council, if he deems it appropriate, may fix a limited time for the Director General to

submit a recommendation to him on any subject contemplated in subparagraph *c*, *d* or *e* of the first paragraph of section 47 or in section 47*a*; he may proceed to adopt a regulation if the Director General fails to submit his recommendation within the time thus fixed.

The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may accept, modify or reject a recommendation submitted to him by the Director General.

“47*c*. A regulation contemplated in section 47 comes into force on the date of its publication in the *Gazette officielle du Québec* or on any later date fixed therein.

However, where a regulation concerns one of the subjects contemplated in section 47*a*, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council shall publish a draft regulation in the *Gazette officielle du Québec* at least thirty days before making it. The regulation comes into force on the day the Lieutenant-Governor in Council publishes in the *Gazette officielle du Québec* a notice of its adoption, or on any later date indicated in the notice. If the Lieutenant-Governor in Council has amended the draft regulation, the notice must be accompanied with the text of the amendments or the final text of the regulation.”

25. Section 52 of the said act is replaced by the following sections:

“52. A municipality may establish by by-law, and maintain, a police force in its territory; however, any municipality having a population of five thousand or over is bound to establish and maintain such a police force.

The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, for the period and under the conditions he determines, exempt a municipality from complying with its obligation to establish and maintain a police force, or authorize it to reduce the personnel strength of its police force. In such a case, he may also, if he deems it appropriate, fix the personnel strength of the police force.

Before making a decision, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council shall obtain the opinion of the Commission, which, in formulating its opinion, shall consider, in particular, the crime rate in the municipality, the implications of that decision for the members of the police forces concerned and the possibilities of agreements pursuant to section 60 or 60*a*. He shall also obtain the advice of the representative municipal organizations and of the associations devoted to the protection of policemen’s interests.

“52*a*. The decision of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to exempt a municipality from its obligation of maintaining a

police force or to authorize it to reduce its strength takes effect only after a reclassification committee, established by the Minister de la justice, has examined the situation and made recommendations. This committee shall consider what opportunities the policemen affected have to find employment with another police force and, with the municipality, examine the possibility of finding them other employment.

This committee shall have seven members appointed by the Minister, one of whom is his representative, another the Commission's representative, and another, the representative of the Minister des affaires municipales; the other members shall be chosen, in equal numbers, from among the representatives of the representative municipal organizations and the associations devoted to the protection of policemen's interests.

"52 b. The Attorney General, a group of citizens of the municipality concerned or a certified association of policemen may, by a motion, ask the Commission to make an inquiry in order to verify if a municipality is maintaining adequate police service. For the purposes of such an inquiry, the Commission may then hold public hearings and hear the parties concerned; it shall make a report to the Attorney General.

"52 c. If a municipality fails to comply with its obligation under section 52 or if, according to the Commission, it does not maintain adequate police service, the Attorney General may direct the Police Force to maintain peace, order and public safety in the territory subject to the jurisdiction of the municipality and to enforce the municipal by-laws.

The Police Force shall then act at the expense of the municipality. This expense shall be computed by the Director General according to the tariff established each year by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, and a claim for payment shall be presented to the municipality.

Such a claim is homologated, on the motion of the Attorney General, by the Provincial Court or the Superior Court of the judicial district in which the municipality is situated, according to their respective jurisdictions, and thereupon it becomes executory as any judgment of that court."

26. Section 53 of the said act, amended by section 13 of chapter 22 of the statutes of 1969, is again amended by striking out subparagraph c of the first paragraph.

27. Section 53a of the said act, enacted by section 12 of chapter 12 of the statutes of 1970, is repealed.

28. The said act is amended by inserting, after section 60, the following section:

“60a. The Attorney General may make an agreement with a municipality contemplated in section 52 for the purpose of authorizing the Police Force to supply all or certain police services in its territory.”

29. Sections 61 to 62*d* of the said act are replaced by the following sections:

“61. No municipality may make a contract, otherwise than in accordance with sections 60 and 60*a*, to entrust to a third party the organization or maintenance of a police force.

“62. When a municipal policeman acts as peace officer in a territory that is not subject to the jurisdiction of the police force of the municipality which employs him, the Attorney General is deemed to be his employer for the purposes of the Workmen's Compensation Act (Revised Statutes, 1964, chapter 159).

Any disagreement arising out of the application of the first paragraph shall be decided exclusively and finally by the Commission, after inquiry.”

30. Section 63 of the said act, amended by section 16 of chapter 22 of the statutes of 1969, section 15 of chapter 12 of the statutes of 1970 and by section 6 of chapter 16 of the statutes of 1971, is again amended by replacing the third paragraph by the following paragraph:

“Such resolution shall be served upon the person concerned in the same manner as a summons under the Code of Civil Procedure; such person may, however, appeal from the decision to the Commission, if

(1) the municipality has acted in the absence of a recommendation of the Commission;

(2) the municipality follows up a recommendation rendered by the Commission but imposes a more severe penalty than that provided for;

(3) new facts have occurred since the recommendation of the Commission.”

31. Section 65 of the said act is amended by adding, at the end of the first paragraph, the following: “The Council may also, by an annual by-law which must be approved by the Attorney General and by the Ministre des affaires municipales, authorize

the mayor to appoint, in writing, for a period not exceeding four months, persons to act as special constables."

32. Section 72 of the said act is replaced by the following section:

"72. Every special constable, whenever he acts as such, must wear a badge in accordance with the by-laws of the Commission and carry with him a duplicate of the writing attesting his appointment or any other identity paper approved by by-law of the Commission and show it whenever requested when he does anything in the performance of his duties."

33. Section 76 of the said act is replaced by the following section:

"76. The Institute shall be managed by a council consisting of the Attorney General or his representative, who shall preside over it, and six other members or less appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council; the latter shall fix, if expedient, the salary, additional salary, fees and allowances of each of such other members."

34. Section 78 of the said act is replaced by the following section:

"78. The training and refresher programmes shall be elaborated by the Institute in cooperation with the Ministre de l'éducation and the Commission; such programmes must be approved by the Attorney General."

35. The said act is amended by inserting, after section 82, the following:

"DIVISION VII A

"OFFENCES AND PENALTIES

"82 a. Any person who, directly or indirectly, orders a member of the Police Force, a special constable, a cadet or a municipal policeman to engage in any partisan activity contrary to section 6 or incites a policeman to do so, is guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of not under one hundred nor over three thousand dollars.

"82 b. Any person who falsely represents himself to be a member of the Police Force, a cadet or a municipal policeman or a special constable, particularly by means of the clothing or badges

he wears, and any person who continues to exercise the functions of a peace officer notwithstanding an order rendered pursuant to section 24*b*, is guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of not under one hundred nor over three thousand dollars.

“82 c. Any person who contravenes section 2*b*, 2*c*, 40 or 72 or a by-law adopted under paragraphs *d* and *e* of the first paragraph of section 17 is liable to a fine of not under one hundred dollars nor over one thousand dollars.

“82 d. Proceedings under this act shall be instituted under the Summary Convictions Act (Revised Statutes, 1964, chapter 35) by the Attorney General or by a person he authorizes, generally or specially, for such purpose.”

36. Section 4 of the Department of Justice Act (1965, 1st session, chapter 16), amended by section 94 of chapter 26 of the statutes of 1969, is again amended by replacing paragraph *d* by the following paragraphs:

“(d) is responsible for promoting the coordination of police activities;

“(e) is responsible for devising and seeing to the application of public safety policies and programmes;

“(f) is responsible for promoting crime prevention;

“(g) performs such other functions as are assigned to him by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.”

37. The regulations or by-laws adopted under the Police Act by the Police Commission, the Government or by a municipal corporation continue to be in force to the extent that they comply and are compatible with this act until they are repealed or replaced.

38. In the Police Act, particularly in paragraph *i* of section 1, in paragraphs *a* and *i* of the first paragraph of section 17 and in sections 55, 56, 63, 70 and 80, the expression “director or chief” is replaced by the word “chief”.

39. A municipality governed by the Municipal Code having a population of five thousand or over must establish a police force in accordance with section 52 of the Police Act within two years from (*insert here the date of the coming into force of Bill 48*), unless exempted therefrom in accordance with that section.

40. A city or town municipality which maintains a police force on (*insert here the date of the tabling of Bill 48*) shall continue to maintain its police force until it is exempted therefrom pursuant to section 52 of the Police Act or, after (*insert here*

the date of the coming into force of Bill 48), pursuant to section 52 of the Police Act, as replaced by section 25.

Section 52c of the Police Act, enacted by section 25, has effect from (*insert here the date of the tabling of Bill 48*) with regard to such municipality.

[[**41.** The sums required for the application of this act shall be taken, for the fiscal period 1979/1980, out of the consolidated revenue fund and, for the subsequent years, out of the sums granted annually for such purpose by the Legislature.]]

42. This act will come into force on the date which will be fixed by proclamation of the Government, except for the provisions excluded by such proclamation, which will come into force on any later date which may be fixed by proclamation of the Government.