

John Walker Classroom teacher 26 years

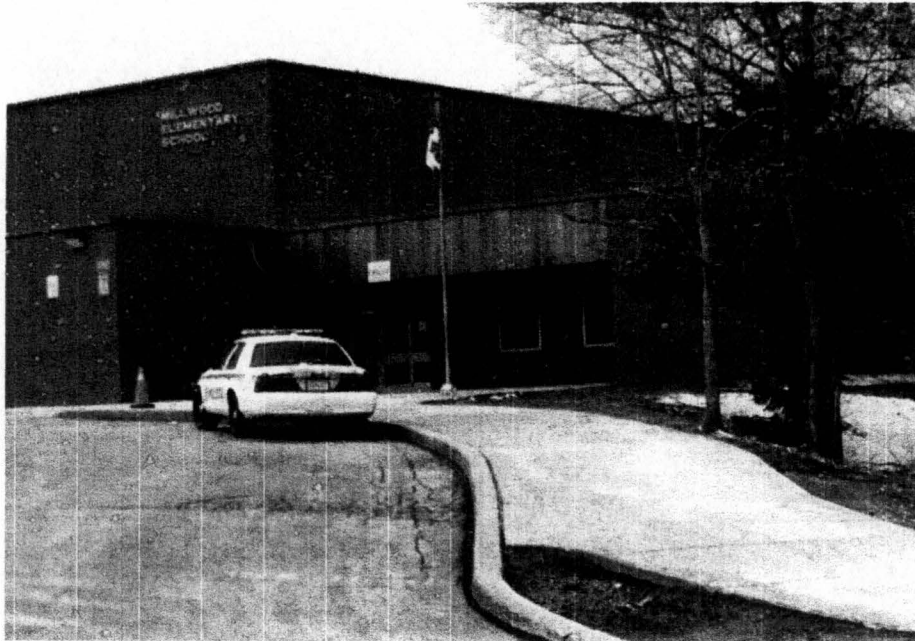
Two young people are facing multiple weapons-related charges after RCMP found a duffel bag containing several guns and ammunition in a wooded area close to Millwood High School in Middle Sackville. RCMP say one of the youths was arrested at the scene and another was arrested nearby shortly afterward. The high school was locked down for part of Tuesday afternoon.

Cpl. Jennifer Clarke says the investigation is ongoing. There were no injuries reported.

She would not specify what type of firearms were found, but said there was a mix of real weapons and replicas in the bag and none on the people arrested.

"We believe the two individuals arrested put it there prior to their arrest," Clarke said.

Parents were notified by automated phone message and email, while RCMP investigated a weapons complaint near Millwood Elementary School. (David Laughlin/CBC)



012-0-0000-1187

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Neighbours confirmed that Millwood High and Millwood Elementary said they were told the schools were secured as a precaution.

There were several police cars on scene including black SUVs and standard police cruisers. Police with assault rifles were also called out but left just before 1 p.m.

Other police were seen entering and leaving the building.

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- Teachers in this province just want a little respect from the government in the collective bargaining process.
- As I communicated to Stephen Gough when he visited Millwood Elementary teachers would settle for:
 - 1% raise each year
 - Over four years
 - Public service award “unfrozen” and kept in place as we bargained our indexed pension away for this benefit

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- **Nova Scotia MLAs to get pension eligibility after 2 years**
- **Legislature committee cuts requirement from five years to two**
- [CBC News](#) Posted: Apr 09, 2014 1:01 PM AT Last Updated: Apr 09, 2014 3:32 PM AT
- Nova Scotia MLAs now only have to serve for two years to become eligible for a pension after a panel that examined how members are compensated recommended the change in a report released Wednesday.
- A three-member panel said the pay for members of the legislative assembly should stay the same, but pensions should come sooner.
- Until November 2013, politicians had to be elected twice and serve for five years before being eligible to earn a pension. Now, one election win and two years of work is enough.
- [Read the review panel's report on MLA remuneration](#)
- The report said MLA pension plans continue "to capture the attention of people in Nova Scotia, as was evidenced by almost every public submission made to the panel as part of this review."
- It reasoned that civil servants in Nova Scotia are eligible for a pension after being employed for two years.
- "Generally, with some exceptions, civil servants 'control' the length of their employment with the province of Nova Scotia. Elected MLAs do not have the same ability," the panel concluded.
- Backbencher MLAs who serve eight years will now get a pension of \$25,480 a year once they turn 55.
- "They cannot determine their length of service as our democratic political system places that determination in the hands of the electorate on election day."
- Former auditor general Roy Salmon, who was the chairman of the three-member panel, said reducing the eligibility to two years is reasonable given the average time an MLA remains in the House of Assembly is seven to eight years.
- "Fewer members simply get a refund of their contributions. They're in the pension plan but they don't get a pension after two years — except if that's all they serve. And they don't get it until they're 55," he said.
- "If you want to look at a pension for a member who serves two years and at 55 gets a pension, he gets seven per cent of his salary."
- The changes presented by the panel — which also included Janet Hazelton, the president of the Nova Scotia Nurses' Union and consumer advocate John Merrick — are binding because of legislation passed in the fall that said the recommendations will be law.

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- **Summary**
- **36500**
- **British Columbia Teachers' Federation, on behalf of all members of the British Columbia Teachers' Federation v. Her Majesty the Queen in Right of the Province of British Columbia**
- **(British Columbia) (Civil) (By Leave)**
- **(Sealing order)**
- **Keywords**
- Canadian charter (Non-criminal) - Constitutional law, Freedom of association (s. 2(d)).
- **Summary**
- **Case summaries are prepared by the Office of the Registrar of the Supreme Court of Canada (Law Branch). Please note that summaries are not provided to the Judges of the Court. They are placed on the Court file and website for information purposes only.**
- Charter of Rights – Constitutional law – Freedom of association – Right to collective bargaining – Prohibition of collective bargaining on certain topic – Law declared unconstitutional and invalid – The provincial government held pre-legislative consultation with the Federation on the remedial legislation – Whether pre-legislative consultations are relevant in the assessment of a breach of right to bargain collectively – Whether the Courts can inquire in the reasonableness of the parties' position and the good faith of the negotiation at the pre-legislative stage – Education Improvement Act, S.B.C. 2012, c.3 – Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms, ss. 1, 2(d)
- In 2002, the province of British Columbia passed two statutes dealing with collective agreements for public sector workers in the field of education, the Education Flexibility and Choice Act, S.B.C. 2002 c.3 and s. 5 of the Education Services Collective Agreement Amendment Act, 2004, S.B.C. 2004, c.16. The legislation deleted collective agreement terms between the applicant, the British Columbia Teachers' Federation (BCTF) and the British Columbia Public School Employers' Association (BCPSEA), the exclusive employer bargaining agent for the Province of British Columbia, the defendant. The legislation also prohibited future bargaining on certain issues.
- In 2011, the Supreme Court of British Columbia found that the legislation was unconstitutional because it infringed s. 2 (d) of the Charter and that the infringement was not justified under s. 1 of the Charter. The Supreme Court of British Columbia declared the law unconstitutional, but suspended the order for 12 months to grant the Province time to address the decision.
- Following the decision, consultations between the Province and BCTF and collective bargaining between BCTF and the respondent BCPSEA occurred simultaneously but in both cases the parties were not able to reach an agreement and declared an impasse. Upon expiration of the suspension period, the Province enacted a new statute, The Education Improvement Act, S.B.C. 2012, c.3, that included sections previously declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of British Columbia.
- BCTF challenged the constitutionality of The Education Improvement Act based on the fact that the Education Improvement Act was virtually identical to the legislation previously declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of British Columbia. The trial judge found that there was no basis to distinguish the new legislation from the previous finding of unconstitutionality and granted the BCTF declaratory relief plus \$2 million in damages pursuant to s. 24 (1) of the Charter. The Court of Appeal for British Columbia allowed the appeal and found that the consultation were undertaken in good faith and that the context in which the new legislation was enacted was relevant to its constitutionality. The award of Charter damages was set aside.