



Ministry of

Corrections, Public Safety and Policing

**POLICING AND COMMUNITY SAFETY
DIVISION**

The Police Service Agreements

Technical Briefing
Saskatchewan Urban
Municipalities Association
January 29, 2012.

Briefing Format

- RCMP in Saskatchewan
- The Provincial Police Service Agreement
- Contract Renewal – process
- Federal Interest
- Saskatchewan's Interest (Municipal interests)
- Shared Interest (all three orders of government)
- Cost implications and drivers
- Municipal Agreements and Impacts
- Favorable outcome from discussions
- Moving forward (MPA signings)

RCMP in Saskatchewan

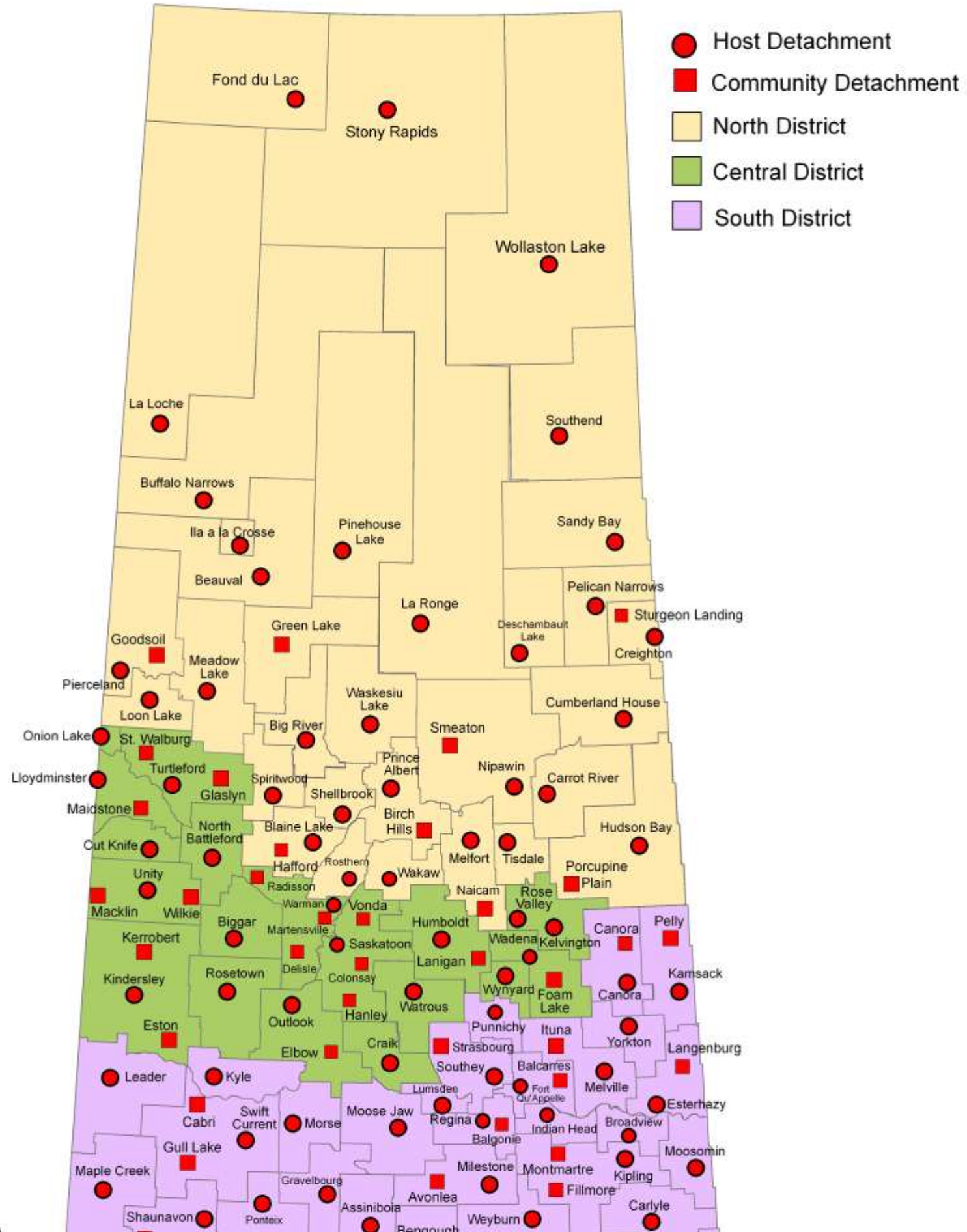
RCMP provides:

- Provincial Policing (PPSA):
under agreements with 7 provinces and 3 territories
- Municipal Policing (MPA): (currently)
agreements with municipalities with population over 500
currently 35 in Saskatchewan
- Aboriginal Policing (CTA):
Community Tripartite Agreements
34 in Saskatchewan
- Federal Policing:
in all jurisdictions in Canada

RCMP in Saskatchewan

- There is currently 96 detachments in Saskatchewan
- 674 Uniformed RCMP Members deployed in Rural Saskatchewan, in Urban Municipalities under 5000 and RM
- The 674 are supported by 355 RCMP Members performing Specialized functions
- There are 131 RCMP Members performing Enhanced Policing to First Nations Communities
- As well as, 100 Federal RCMP Members

Row 1 - Division Detachment Boundaries



RCMP in Saskatchewan

- The Police Act provides authority for use of RCMP for provincial and municipal policing
- Cost share 70:30 (provincial/federal) (PPSA)
 - The 30% federal share continues to be considered fair and is **not** considered a subsidy
 - Canada maintaining a National Police Force – meets national interests.
- 70:30 under 15,000 (MPA)
- 90:10 over 15,000 (MPA)
 - The 90% municipal share recognizes the Municipalities ability to pay
- 48:52 under FNPP (enhanced policing) (CTA)
- 100% federal
 - Saskatchewan benefits hugely by having a Federal presence in our province (RCMP Federal Drug enforcement, IBET – Approximately 100 resources)

The Provincial Police Service Agreement

- Is between Canada and the province for the use of the RCMP in provincial policing
- CPSP Minister signs on behalf of the province – authority provided through OIC
- Contains Articles that define the RCMP role in provincial policing and funding model.
- Current Agreement expires March 31, 2012
- (renewed August 2011.)

Contract Renewal Discussions and Process

Agreement of the parties at the outset:

- Principled interest-based approach that recognizes the interests of the parties
- Discussions focused on the relationship and costs; alignment and containment.
- Parties conducted research to understand the cost implications of each Article or clause within the Agreement

Contract Renewal Discussions and Process

- Determining the legitimate costs of contract policing. The major cost areas researched included: legal costs, health care, depot, recruiting and training; and accommodations
- Understanding the cost implications
 - considerable research and committee work required over 2-3 years
- Fair and reasonable cost allocation
- Pay as if your own police service

Federal Interest

- Memorandum to Cabinet directed process
- Cost share would remain at 70:30 PPSA
- MPA 70:30 < 15,000 90:10 > 15,000
- Agreement 20 years
- Initial Cost estimate would have seen an increase of 8% most of which would have been passed onto the province and municipalities.

Saskatchewan's Interest

1. Preserving the cost share
2. Modernizing the Agreement to reflect modern principles of policing; such as:
 - accountability and transparency
 - updated program and financial reporting
3. Interest-based approach
 - recognition of the interests of the parties
4. Creation of a strong contract management committee (to replace the current CAC)

Shared Interest

- Modernizing the relationship to reflect modern principles of policing and accountability.
- Strengthened Contract Management Committee.
- Examining and containing costs.
- Fair allocation of costs.

Cost Implications and Drivers

- Accommodation program emerged as the major cost driver
- A number of lesser cost items that were less than 1% of the cost increase.

Cost Implications and Drivers

- Accommodation: biggest cost driver due to no increases since 1992 in sq meter lease rate and will drive the biggest portion of the increase.
- In consideration of the provincial interest, during the development of the program, now included:
 - Fenced funding
 - Participation in accommodation planning cycle
 - Address rust-out issue and aging infrastructure
 - no longer be paying rent on old buildings

1992 – 2012 Lease Program

- Saskatchewan was disadvantaged by the National Accommodations program.
- We have a portfolio facing “rust out” with old and aging buildings

New Detachments built during the current contract	15,912.66 sqm \$37,285,404
Lease payments during the current contract	39,616 sqm @ \$107.64/sqm \$85,285,325

Rust Out

Average age of existing accommodations by Division

Division	B	D	E	F	G	H	J	K	L	M	V
Province / Territory	NF	MB	BC	SK	NT	NS	NB	AB	PE	YK	NU
Average Age of Buildings	27	33	24	35	29	26	29	27	10	25	20

Cost Implications and Drivers

New Accommodations program will provide:

- 1,000 sqm annually (currently planned 1085 sqm in PA (planned completion Fall 2012), 1085 sqm in Emerald Park (planned completion Fall 2013) and cell expansion in Wollaston)
- Significant investment in life-cycle costs,
- Provide funding for member housing, and
- Cover costs associated with PILT

RCMP Member Housing Needs

- The RCMP identifies a need for 64 houses to ensure its members are mobile.
- The Accommodations model addresses this need through ongoing funding and all RCMP Member paid housing rent is re-invested in housing program.

RCMP Member Housing Needs

	Regular Members	Houses
Central District	25	2
Greenwater	9	1
Kindersley	16	1
North District	65	24
Big River	5	1
Blaine Lake	5	1
Carrot River	4	1
Deschambault Lake	5	1
Hudson Bay	6	6
La Loche	13	3
Loon Lake	7	2
Pierceland	4	1
Pinehouse	4	1
Southend	5	1
Stony Rapids	2	3
Wollaston Lake	5	3

	Regular Members	Houses
South District	75	38
Broadview	11	4
Coronach	6	2
Gravelbourg	4	2
Kamsack	18	14
Kyle	4	2
Milestone	6	2
Morse	4	2
Ponteix	5	1
Punnichy	9	6
Southey	8	3

EXPENDITURES ON MUNICIPAL POLICING BY PROVINCE AFTER COST SHARE

Province	Non RCMP Municipal Police Departments				RCMP Municipal Police Service Agreements				Per Officer Variance after cost share
	Census	# of Officers	Per Capita cost	Cost per officer	Census	# of Officers	Per capita after cost share	Per officer after cost share	
PEI 1999	50,000	83	\$131	\$78,988	8,100	7	\$59	\$68,143	-15.9%
PEI 2009	50,866	92	\$205	\$113,106	9,195	9	\$79	\$80,734	-40.1%
Nova Scotia 1999	348,800	735	\$169	\$80,033	31,600	53	\$110	\$65,434	-22.3%
Nova Scotia 2009	384,654	883	\$283	\$123,436	29,032	62	\$198	\$92,844	-33.0%
New Brunswick 1999	242,200	499	\$170	\$82,337	128,000	151	\$114	\$96,411	14.6%
New Brunswick 2009	219,099	461	\$248	\$117,735	142,785	209	\$175	\$119,808	1.7%
Manitoba 1999	695,200	1,319	\$164	\$86,452	105,600	174	\$103	\$62,580	-38.1%
Manitoba 2009	739,279	1,482	\$254	\$126,749	104,129	181	\$156	\$89,791	-41.2%
Saskatchewan 1999	492,300	779	\$155	\$97,727	132,700	176	\$82	\$61,784	-58.2%
Saskatchewan 2009	501,919	968	\$246	\$127,643	59,734	91	\$135	\$88,365	-44.5%
Alberta 1999	1,666,500	2,542	\$163	\$106,587	592,400	630	\$74	\$69,460	-53.5%
Alberta 2009	\$2,050,680	\$3,540	\$281	\$162,897	735,025	976	\$121	\$91,354	-78.3%
British Columbia 1999	1,136,000	2,006	\$196	\$110,835	2,158,200	2,522	\$86	\$73,402	-51.0%
British Columbia 2009	1,263,954	2,398	\$307	\$162,058	2,411,052	3,219	\$148	\$110,529	-46.6%
Total 1999	4,631,000	7,963	\$171	\$99,197	3,156,600	3,713	\$85	\$72,487	-36.8%
Total 2009	5,210,451	9,824	\$278	\$147,633	3,490,952	4,747	\$143	\$105,492	-39.9%

Municipal Police Agreement (MPA)

- Is between Canada and the municipality for the use of the RCMP as the municipal police service.
- Municipality is provided authority to sign through an Order in Council.
- MPAs contain Articles that define the RCMP role in municipal policing, governance and the funding model.
- Current MPAs expire March 31, 2012

29 Current MPA's will expire and convert to the PPSA under the new agreement

Municipality	POPULATION	Municipality	POPULATION
Assiniboia	2,305	Meadow Lake	4,771
Battleford	3,685	Melville	4,149
Biggar	2,033	Moosomin	2,257
Canora	2,013	Nipawin	4,076
Creighton	1,502	Outlook	1,938
Esterhazy	2,336	Rosetown	2,277
Fort Qu'Appelle	1,919	Shaunavon	1,691
Hudson Bay	1,646	Tisdale	2,981
Indian Head	1,634	Unity	2,147
Kamsack	1,713	Warman	4,764
Kindersley	4,412	Wadena	1,315
Lanigan	1,233	Watrous	1,743
La Ronge	2,725	Wilkie	1,222
Lumsden	1,523	Wynyard	1,744
Maple Creek	2,198	Based on 2006 Census	

Impact on the 29 municipalities

- No longer:
 1. have to pay for Detachment or lease space
 2. have to pay for Clerical Support and existing Municipal Employees may convert to Public Service Employees
 3. have to sign a MPA
- No anticipated change to service delivery

Municipalities that will be required to contract with Public Safety Canada

- Currently there are 6 municipalities who will be required to renew their MPAs.
- Yorkton, Swift Current, North Battleford, Melfort, Humboldt, and Martensville
- Additionally, based on the anticipated results of the 2011 census a number of communities who are nearing 5000 will likely require MPAs in the future: potentially Kindersley, Meadow Lake, Melville, and Warman

New MPAs Impacts

Based on initial discussions with Ottawa:

- Modernized relationship between the Detachment Commander and CEO
- Mutually established priorities
- Enhanced reporting on priorities
- Continued benefit of cost share
- Municipalities will still be required to provide clerical support and detachment space

Favorable outcome from discussions

- Modernized relationship
 - increased transparency accountability, reporting and response to municipal priorities
 - strengthened Contract Management Process
 - understanding of the costs (interest-based)

Moving Forward

- Communicate with Municipalities on MPAs – to be provided by Public Safety Canada in draft after all provincial/ territorial jurisdictions have indicated agreement.
- Provincial officials will facilitate discussions.
- Implementation of the PPSA and MPA's

QUESTIONS

