

President's Summit on Policing

Provincial Police Service
February 17, 2021





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AUMA Advocacy



[FMAV] Pat Neeland



Maegan Sheskey



Clint Neufeld



Ashley Morgan



Rena Stackhouse



Michael Hogan, AUMA

TOGETHER WE CAN
2020 AUMA Convention
September 24-25, 2020

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Chat

Q&A

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Ask questions of the speaker





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Post comments and chat with other attendees



Mute



ChatQ&A

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Zoom Polls and Trivia



Gift Basket Draw



Session Overview

Honourable Kaycee Madu, Minister of Justice and Solicitor General
Doug Morgan, Project Principal, Alberta Provincial Police Service Transition Study



Deputy Commissioner Curtis Zablocki, Commanding Officer of the Alberta RCMP



Brian Sauvé, President of the National Police Federation



Jurisdictional Review and Audience Engagement



Guest Speakers

Honourable Kaycee Madu

Minister of Justice & Solicitor General

Douglas Morgan

Project Principal

Alberta Provincial Police Service Transition Study

Justice & Solicitor General



Questions?





Guest Speaker

Deputy Commissioner Curtis Zablocki
Commanding Officer
Alberta RCMP



Questions?





Guest Speaker

Brian Sauvé
President
National Police Federation



Questions?





Jurisdictional Review

- Police billing models in Ontario and Quebec
- Policing costs in Ontario and Quebec
- Municipal experiences with police service transition
- Municipal considerations for an Alberta Provincial Police Service
- Participant survey



Ontario Provincial Police (OPP) Billing Model

- In Ontario, municipalities may:
 - Set up their own police service
 - Arrange with one or more municipalities to have a joint police service for the area
 - Hire the police service of another municipality
 - Hire the Ontario Provincial Police (OPP)



Ontario Provincial Police (OPP) Billing Model

Base Service

Allocate among municipalities on an equal per property basis
(households plus commercial and industrial properties)

- Legislated activities (e.g., crime prevention, officer availability to respond to emergency calls for service 24 hours a day, general and directed patrol, victim assistance, etc.)
- Proactive policing (e.g., RIDE, traffic safety, community policing, intelligence gathering etc.)
- Officer training and administrative duties
- All Inspector and Staff Sergeant positions

+

Calls for Service

Allocate the costs to municipalities based on their individual usage level.

- Crime calls (assaults, break & enter, mischief, drug offences, etc.)
- Provincial Statutes (Mental Health Act, Trespass to Property Act, landlord/tenant disputes, etc.)
- Motor vehicle collisions (property damage, personal injury, fatal, etc.)
- General calls for service (false alarms, lost property, missing person, etc.)
- Does not include incidents normally generated through proactive policing

Additional Costs

Municipalities billed on their specific usage:

Overtime Court security Cleaning/Caretakers

Accommodations Enhancements Prisoner Transportation*

* Prisoner transportation cost is allocated to all municipalities on an equal per property basis.

Ontario Provincial Police (OPP) Billing Model

The Cost of MUNICIPAL POLICING

Other: \$37+ million

These costs include overtime, court security, dedicated positions and cleaning/caretakers.

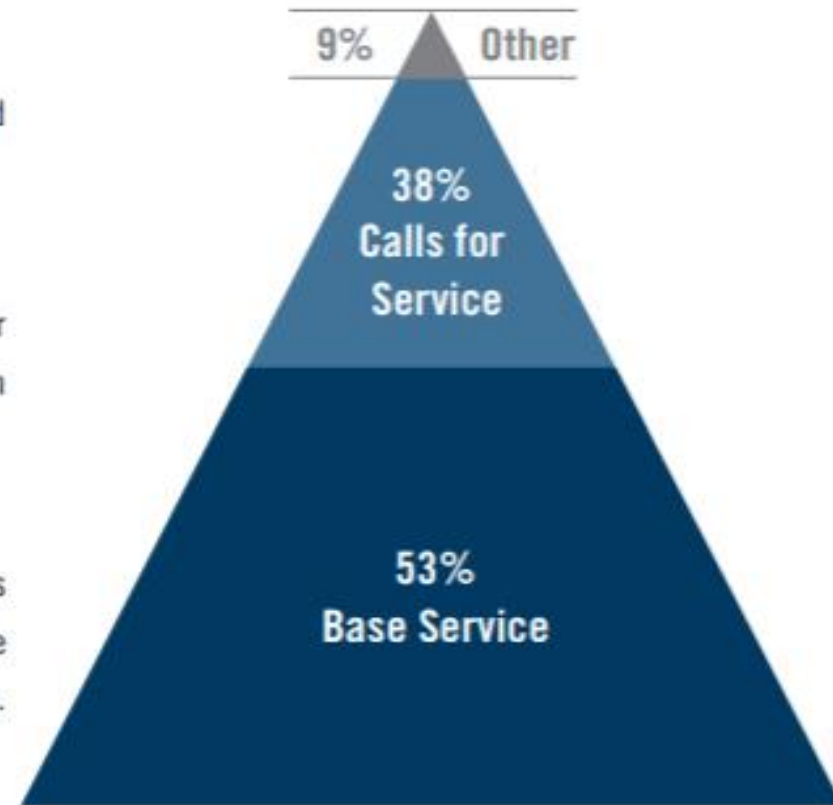
Calls for Service: \$155+ million

The cost of municipal REACTIVE calls for service allocated based on their usage (i.e. crime calls, provincial statute calls, motor vehicle collision (MVC) calls and general calls for service).

Base Service: \$215+ million

The cost of fully trained and well equipped, available police officers performing PROACTIVE policing and other activities as required by the *Police Services Act* and under the OPP integrated service delivery calls.

TOTAL: \$409+ MILLION





Ontario Provincial Police: *Resources*

MUNICIPAL POLICING RESOURCES

Detachment Staff*

- Supervision
- Frontline Constables
- Civilian Administrative and Support

Support Positions*

(Cost-Recovery Formula)

- Communication Operators
- Prisoner Guards
- Provincial Police Academy and In-Service Training
- Uniform Recruitment
- Municipal Policing Bureau
- Quality Assurance
- Forensic Identification
- IT and Telephone Support
- Regional Headquarters

*Municipalities are billed for the portion of detachment and support positions required to meet their service demands

Aboriginal Policing

Unincorporated Territory

PROVINCIAL / SPECIALIZED RESPONSIBILITIES

Traffic Safety

- Aircraft Enforcement
- Provincial Traffic Safety Program
- Snowmobile All-Terrain Vessel Enforcement
- Waterways and King's Highway

Investigations

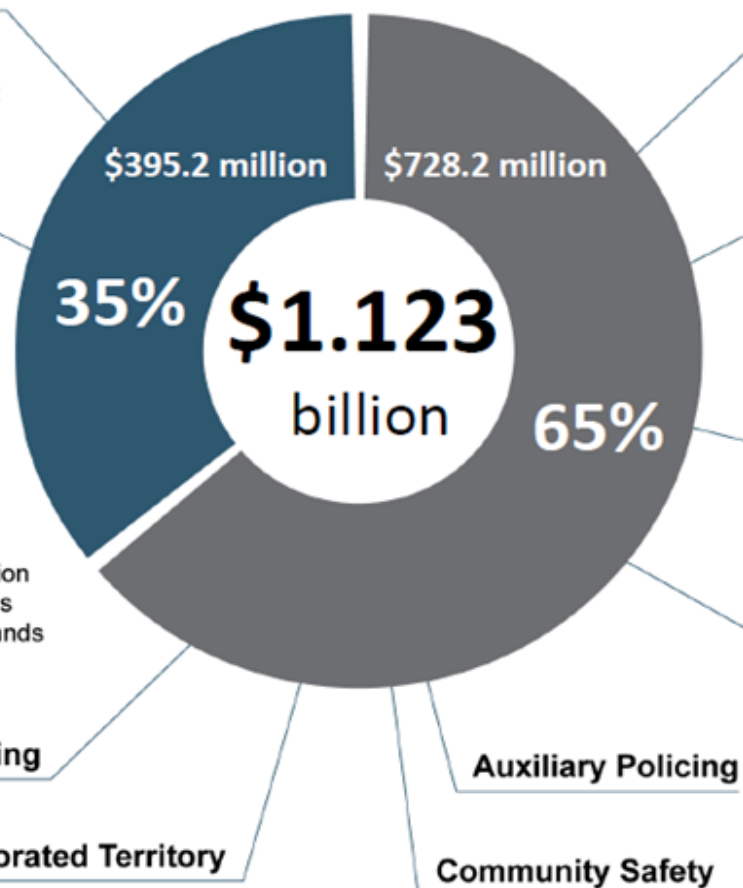
- Criminal Investigations
- Child Sexual Exploitation Investigations
- Anti-Rackets
- Organized Crime
- Investigation and Support

Intelligence

- Covert Operations
- Provincial Anti-Terrorism and Hate Crimes
- Analysis and Information
- Field Intelligence

Specialized Response Teams

- Tactical Emergency Medical Services
- Aviation Services
- Canine Unit
- Emergency Response Team
- Negotiations
- Tactics and Rescue Unit
- Underwater Search and Recovery Unit
- Urban Chemical Response Team



Source: OPP

Total OPP expenditures of \$1.123 billion are based on 2016/17 actuals.

Total OPP Municipal policing resourcing costs of \$395.2 million are based on reconciled policing costs for 2016.

Sûreté du Québec (SQ) Funding Model

- In Quebec, municipalities with populations under 50,000 may:
 - Set up their own police service
 - Hire the SQ
- These municipalities must pay 100% of policing costs for their own municipal police service, but only 50% of policing costs if they hire the SQ
- Municipalities that are part of metropolitan regions and municipalities with populations of 50,000 and over must set up their own police service and pay 100% of the costs



Sûreté du Québec (SQ) Funding Model

- Billing formula outlined in Police Act Regulation
- Billing is based on:
 - Consumer Price Index
 - Number of police officers assigned to municipality
 - Property value



Alberta's Policing Model Today

Municipal Population	Policing Arrangement	Responsibility for policing costs
Over 50,000	Stand-alone or regional municipal police service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipality pays 100% • Grants provided by the Government of Alberta
Over 15,000	Municipal Police Service Agreement with RCMP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipality pays 90% • Federal Government pays 10% • Grants provided by the Government of Alberta
5,001 to 15,000	Municipal Police Service Agreement with RCMP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipality pays 70% • Federal Government pays 30% • Grants provided by the Government of Alberta
5,000 and under	Provincial Police Service Agreement with RCMP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipality does not pay for policing. • Municipality pays a percentage of policing costs as per the new police funding model. • Provincial government pays the remainder of policing costs up to 70% • Federal Government pays 30%

Snapshot of Provincial Police Services

	Ontario Provincial Police (OPP)	Sûreté du Québec (SQ)	RCMP K Division
Total annual budget (2019)	\$1.148 M	\$1.110 M	n/a
Number of municipalities served	324	1,039 municipalities in 86 regional counties	345
Number of detachments	163	117	113
Number of employees (uniformed and civilian)	8,700	7,903	4,555



Snapshot of OPP Policing Costs

	Municipal population (2019)	Policing costs (2019)	Policing Costs Per Capita
Town of Mattawa	1,993	\$508,763	\$255
Town of Hawkesbury	10,263	\$3,000,773	\$292
Town of Lakeshore	36,611	\$4,917,474	\$134
Town of Caledon	66,502	\$11,958,411	\$180

Snapshot of SQ Policing Costs

	Municipal population (2019)	Policing costs (2019)	Policing Costs Per Capita
Township of Low	982	\$145,000	\$148
City of Saint-Joseph-de-Beauce	4,722	\$557,793	\$118
Montmagny	11,255	\$1,422,871	\$126
City of Rimouski	48,664	\$6,403,000	\$132

Snapshot of RCMP K-Division Policing Costs

	Municipal population (2019)	Policing costs (2019)	Policing Costs Per Capita
Town of Legal	1,345	\$24,453 (2020 cost)	\$18
Thorhild County	3,242	\$79,141 (2020 cost)	\$24
Town of Vegreville	5,708	\$1,123,300 (2020 cost)	\$197
Town of Okotoks	29,002	3,499,319	\$120
City of Red Deer	101,002	\$25,239,000	\$250

Municipal Experiences - Richmond

- Undertook study in 2013
- Based on concern with RCMP in the following areas:
 - Governance
 - Local needs
 - Cost controls, transparency and accountability
 - Service delivery and staff



Municipal Experiences - Richmond

- Independent force would increase costs between 5% and 9% from RCMP service
- Estimated implementation costs of \$19.6 million
- Total tax impact of 1.08% to 1.90%



Municipal Experiences - Richmond

“There will exist the potential for an increased ability to create specialized programs tailored to the population and to local issues, provided provincial policing standards are met, as well as an ability to create a preference for hiring local residents who know the community.”



Municipal Experiences - Richmond

- Transition would lead to a loss in RCMP efficiencies and infrastructure:
 - Specialized national resources
 - Facilities and equipment
 - Administrative functions
- Additional personnel would be needed to maintain same level of service



Municipal Experiences - Richmond

- Municipal survey found that only 29% of respondents supported shift to independent model
- Richmond ultimately retained its RCMP service



Richmond

Municipal Experiences – Red Deer

- Undertook review in 2018
- Review focused on:
 - Governance and oversight
 - Operating and capital costs
 - Operations management



Municipal Experiences – Red Deer

- Operating costs would increase by 17%, from \$43.7M to \$50.9M under an independent police force (based on 2023 cost projections)
- Estimated implementation/transition cost would be \$13.5 million



Municipal Experiences – Red Deer

- Review found that an independent police force would increase municipal control over policing, but also increase municipal risk and liability
- The RCMP model allows for improved capacity and access to specialized units and resources but with flexibility as to how resources are used
- An independent police service would be better able to respond to changing service level needs



Municipal Experiences – Red Deer

- Municipal survey found that 92% of respondents were satisfied or very satisfied with RCMP service
- Red Deer ultimately retained its RCMP service



Municipal Experiences – Surrey

- Transition from RCMP to independent police service began in 2018
- Surrey's transition is the largest in Canadian history
- Transition based on increasing local input and accountability



Municipal Experiences - Surrey

	RCMP	Independent
Police officers	843	805
Administrative staff	302	325
Community safety personnel	unknown	20
Total positions	1145	1150

Municipal Experiences - Surrey

- Independent force was expected to be operational by April 2021
- The completion of the transition is now delayed until 2022
- Transition costs have increased significantly, from an estimated \$45 million to \$63.7 million
 - This is mainly driven by escalating IT costs
- When complete, Surrey expects the transition to cost 40% more than originally projected



Municipal Experiences - Surrey

- Surrey's 2021 financial plan is still lacking transition cost estimates for:
 - Full IT system
 - Officer training
 - Legal costs
 - Collective agreement costs
 - Investigative file continuity costs



Municipal Experiences - Surrey

- To account for escalating costs, Surrey is proposing:
 - A \$200 levy on each household in 2021
 - A 2.9% property tax increase



Lessons Learned – Municipal Transitions

- Creating an independent police force is complex and costly, but may bring long-term benefits in some areas
- Projected transition costs tend to be underestimated
- An independent force will increase local control, but also increase local costs
- Policing and public safety is a political issue, but also one with complex policy and operational questions
 - The process cannot be rushed, and promises should not be made
 - It is critical to engage with stakeholders and operate transparently when evaluating options, and throughout the transition process



Considerations for Alberta Municipalities

- There is no blueprint for transitioning to a provincial police service in the twenty-first century
- Where is the balance between increased costs and increased input – what are we willing to pay?
- Will a provincial police force improve service levels and responsiveness?
- What can we borrow from other provincial and municipal experiences? What has to be “made in Alberta”?
- Can the current model be tweaked, or is a new model necessary?
- What questions require answers from the GOA to allow municipalities to take an informed position?



Have Your Say!





Thank you for joining us!

