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BUILDING A **SAFE** AND **RESILIENT** CANADA

FIRST NATIONS POLICING PROGRAM

Community Tripartite Agreement (CTA) Toolkit



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Acronyms

ACCP	Aboriginal Community Constable Program
APP	Annual Performance Plan
CCG	Community Consultative Group
CTA	Community Tripartite Agreement
ED78	RCMP “E” Division 78 Policing Report
FNCPS	First Nations Community Policing Service
FNPP	First Nations Policing Program
LOE	Letter of Expectation
PPSA	Provincial Police Service Agreement
PS	Public Safety Canada
RCMP	Royal Canadian Mounted Police
TPSA	Territorial Police Service Agreement

Definitions

Annual Performance Plans: (APP)	Describes the overall RCMP Detachment's policing priorities for the year as well as identifies key policing priorities for First Nation Communities.
Community Consultative Group: (CCG)	The CCG is established by the elected leadership of the First Nation community. The group, made up of members selected from the community, is the principal liaison between the First Nation Community and the RCMP, promoting dialogue and good communication. Its role is to identify and advocate for the community's policing priorities.
Community Tripartite Agreement: (CTA)	After the signing of the FNCPS Framework Agreement, CTAs are entered into with First Nation communities. The agreements are to provide dedicated police services that are responsive to the specific needs of each First Nation community. Under a CTA arrangement, the First Nation community has dedicated police officers, over and above police services provided by the Province and Territory under the Provincial Police Service Agreement (PPSA) and the Territorial Police Service Agreement (TPSA).
E Division 78s: (ED78s)	Monthly RCMP reports prepared for the First Nation community on FNPP activities. Note - "E" Division refers to the British Columbia Division of the RCMP.
First Nations Community Policing Service: (FNCPS)	RCMP members deployed under the FNCPS to provide dedicated policing services to First Nation communities. A policing service that is in addition to the current core policing; is community centered and engages in collaborative crime prevention and educational initiatives to address the First Nation communities' policing priorities and concerns.
FNCPS Framework Agreement:	Agreement between Canada and the province or territory that allows for the future signing of individual CTAs that will provide dedicated policing services in a community through the RCMP.

Letter of Expectation: (LOE)	The LOE defines the First Nation community policing priorities and working relationship between the RCMP and the First Nation community. This will include service commitments, involvement of the FNCPS member into the First Nation community and sets out formal processes for meetings between parties. The LOE should also include specific strategies that are designed to address the policing priorities identified. (See appendix C for a sample LOE.)
Monitoring:	Canada and the province or territory will conduct program monitoring to ensure that the goals and objectives of the FNPP are being met and to ensure that the First Nation communities are receiving policing services that are culturally sensitive and responsive to their particular needs over and above the current level of policing services provided under the Provincial/Territorial Policing Services Agreements.
RCMP FNCPS Non-Financial Report:	This is a mandatory report to be completed by the First Nation communities on an annual basis. This report is sent out electronically in survey format and enables each First Nation community to provide feedback on the policing service.

Purpose of the toolkit

This toolkit was developed by Public Safety Canada (PS) in collaboration with the Province of British Columbia (BC) to assist First Nation community members and/or Community Consultative Group (CCG) members to understand the various components of the First Nations Policing Program (FNPP).

This toolkit provides an overview of the elements and considerations involved in setting up, operating, and maintaining a CCG. It also contains explanations and examples of key components of a Community Tripartite Agreement (CTA) including the Letter of Expectation (LOE), the RCMP ED78, and the RCMP FNCPS Non-Financial Report.

The sample documents included in the toolkit are examples that are meant to provide suggestions of potential content and are not intended to be prescriptive in nature. Ultimately, each First Nation community will determine the approach that best meets its particular needs.

This toolkit is only a guide, and as practices and procedures evolve, affected sections will be modified to ensure that it remains current and relevant. We encourage all First Nations to share their best practices and success stories with other First Nation communities. If you would like to share your examples of best practices or suggestions on updating the toolkit for relevance, you may do so by directing your comments by mail or email to the Public Safety Canada contacts listed on page 58.

Please note that this toolkit can also be viewed on the Province of British Columbia's web site: <http://www.pssg.gov.bc.ca/policeservices/firstnations/index.htm>

First Nations Policing Program - Overview

The Government of Canada introduced the FNPP in 1991 as the framework for the implementation of Community Tripartite policing arrangements in First Nation communities. Under the *Constitution Act 1867*, provincial and territorial governments are responsible for policing services and for the administration of justice.

Through the FNPP, PS provides financial contributions for policing that is dedicated and responsive to the First Nation communities they serve and is respectful of cultural diversities.

Funding for the FNPP is provided through tripartite contribution agreements between the federal government, the provincial or territorial government, and the First Nation communities. All CTAs are cost shared with the province or territory, with Canada paying 52% and the province or territory providing a financial contribution for 48%.

PROFILE OF THE FIRST NATIONS POLICING PROGRAM IN BRITISH COLUMBIA AND YUKON TERRITORY

- There are a total of 55 CTAs throughout the Province of British Columbia supported by a total of 108.5 Full Time Equivalent (FTE) RCMP members. These members provide dedicated police services to a total of 121 First Nation communities in BC.
- In Yukon, there is 1 CTA supporting 4 FTEs providing services to 1 First Nation community.

See Appendix A for a list of BC First Nation Communities involved in a CTA and Appendix B for a map illustrating their location.

Roles and Responsibilities of Parties under a Community Tripartite Agreement

Each of the following parties has roles and responsibilities under the CTA:

- CTA First Nation Communities
- Government of Canada (represented by PS)
- Province/Territory
- RCMP (service provider)

First Nation Community

- Establish and maintain a CCG within sixty (60) days of signing a CTA. The CCG shall 1) be representative of the community and may include participants who are elders, women and youth; 2) consist of no less than 3 members and no more than 5 members; 3) meet at least once every 3 months during the term of the CTA,
- Identify policing issues and concerns of the First Nation community and bring them to the attention of the FNPP member and work with the FNPP member in seeking solutions to these issues and concerns.
- In consultation, work with the FNPP member to develop the objectives, priorities, goals, strategies, and special projects related to policing and effective crime prevention strategies, identify which by-laws are to be enforced, describe how RCMP members can participate in or be involved in the First Nation community, and specify the frequency and nature of meetings between the RCMP and the CCG, and develop a LOE outlining these elements.
- Participate in the periodic evaluation of the police services which will assist the community and the policing service to address specific community issues and concerns.
- Identify desirable attributes for the FNPP members who are to be considered for deployment to the First Nation community.
- On or before June 30 every Fiscal Year covered by the CTA, complete the RCMP FNCPS Non-Financial Report using the electronic form sent by Canada to the First Nation community.
- If required, provide policing facilities and/or residences to the FNPP member(s), in accordance with the CTA.

Canada and the Province or Territory

- Provide funding for the FNPP.
- To assist the CCG with their role and responsibilities, Canada, the Province/Territory and the RCMP may, from time to time, offer training to the CCG.
- Conduct program monitoring in the First Nation communities to ensure that the goals and objectives of the FNPP are met. This is done through on-site visits and other forms of communication such as telephone calls. The RCMP FNCPS Non-Financial Reports submitted by First Nation communities are also an opportunity to obtain feedback on the FNPP.
- Promote activities designed to strengthen and enhance governance and accountability with respect to the CCGs (e.g. co-hosting workshops, developing toolkits).

Royal Canadian Mounted Police

- Provide policing services to the First Nation community that:
 - are over and above the current core policing provided by the PPSA/TPSA;
 - are community centred; and
 - engages in collaborative crime prevention and educational initiatives to address the community's policing priorities and concerns
- Ensure the FNPP member(s) devote 100% of their regular working hours to the policing needs of the First Nation community. Except when they are utilized to provide policing services that are not related to the policing needs of the First Nation community in the case of an emergency, a special or major event, the FNPP members shall spend the majority of their time within the First Nation community.
- Exercise best efforts to assign RCMP members who are Aboriginal or familiar with the needs and culture of the First Nations. In the absence of a RCMP member meeting these requirements, training shall be provided.
- Where vacancies occur, the RCMP will exercise best efforts, subject to and in compliance with RCMP human resource and labour relations policies and governing regulations, to fill or provide coverage for such vacancies as expeditiously as possible and without undue delay.
- The RCMP will inform Canada, the Province and the Council as soon as it is known that a RCMP Member will be off duty for any reason other than regular time off, annual leave or training lasting more than seven (7) days and will report to the Council the reason for the

resulting vacancy, the anticipated duration of the vacancy, if known, and provide them with the contingency plan explaining how the minimum level of policing according to provincial standards will be provided to the First Nation community.

- The RCMP shall work with the CCG to develop the objectives, priorities, goals, strategies, and special projects related to policing and effective crime prevention strategies, identify which by-laws are to be enforced, describe how RCMP members can participate in or be involved in the First Nation community, specify the expected frequency and nature of meetings between the FNPP member and the CCG, and develop a LOE, which will be reviewed at least annually.
- Where consistent with available resources and community priorities, and in addition to their regular duties and functions, the FNPP members will enforce By-Laws enacted by the First Nation community under the Indian Act, R.S.C. 1985, c. I-5 in accordance with the LOE. The RCMP members shall not be required to perform any duties or provide any services, which are not appropriate to the effective and efficient delivery of policing services.
- On a quarterly or monthly basis, provide to the First Nation community a report detailing the policing services provided to their community under the CTA and, when the FNPP members were utilized to provide policing services not related to the policing needs of the First Nation community, setting out which members were utilized, the reason and the period of time during which they were engaged in these other policing activities.
- The RCMP shall, in consultation with the First Nation community and the CCG, conduct a managerial/operational review of the RCMP FNCPS, including a workload analysis and client satisfaction survey, after twenty four (24) months of the CTA coming into effect.

Community Consultative Group

This toolkit has been designed to help volunteers from First Nation communities participate in and contribute to the delivery of dedicated and culturally responsive police services in communities across Canada. The information contained here will help to establish a Community Consultative Group (CCG) so that communities can play a key role in advocating for effective police services.

Community involvement is key to the success of a community's safety and security. These guidelines will provide information on strengthening the relationship between the community and the First Nations Police officer, playing a vital role in obtaining the services that support the practical needs of the community. This is done through the development of the CCG.

For example, the active participation of a CCG can play a key role in:

- Defining the working relationship between the community and the First Nations police officer(s);
- Organizing and participating in regular meetings to discuss and monitor the community's policing needs; and
- Undertaking yearly reporting and evaluation activities in accordance with the policing agreements in place.

Use of this toolkit can help contribute to the delivery of dedicated and culturally responsive police services in the community.

What is a Community Consultative Group?

The CCG is a committee made up of individuals representing the First Nation community. If a committee has not been established, Chief and Council take on the role of the CCG and are responsible for interacting with the RCMP.

The primary purpose of a CCG is to provide a dedicated liaison role between the First Nation community and the RCMP. The CCG is critical to identifying and advocating for the community's policing priorities, promoting dialogue and good communication between the police service and members of the community, building relationships, and assisting the community to address its issues and concerns related to policing and community safety.

A CCG ensures that the *policing interests of your community are well represented*.

THE FIRST NATION COMMUNITY AND THE RCMP WORKING TOGETHER

Community-based policing is centred on a shared responsibility between the police and the community, enabling the delivery of culturally sensitive and responsive police services. By working together, the community and RCMP can influence and support initiatives to prevent crime, enforce the law, support victims, and educate members of the community regarding current policing efforts. This coordinated effort will enhance the safety and security of the overall community.

There are a number of opportunities to build on community relationships. Members of the community can be invited to attend CCG meetings; the CCG can work with various organizations to organize and/or attend community events and support police-related initiatives.

What a Community Consultative Group can accomplish

The advantage of the CCG is that it can play a key role in setting objectives that will benefit the community. For example, it is encouraged to:

- Identify desirable attributes for police officers who could be assigned to work in the community.
- Identify the issues, projects, or events that may be occurring in the community.
- Provide suggestions, ideas or information that will help address issues or that will support upcoming projects or events.
- Bring the community's policing priorities to the attention of the RCMP and work with them to resolve such concerns.
- Share issues raised by the police service with the community's leadership.
- Assist in developing community policing objectives, priorities, goals, and collaborating on special projects.
- Offer advice regarding gaps in policing services or identify specific policing requirements.
- Raise issues pertaining to other problems, complaints or priorities identified by the community.
- Enhance police officers' cultural sensitivity and awareness, thus fostering greater understanding between community members and police officers.

A Community Consultative Group is an effective way to achieve these and other policing goals you may identify.

An effective CCG supports good governance and accountability between the community and the police service.

A well-functioning CCG

Other than emergency calls for service directly to the RCMP, community members will often approach members of the CCG to express their concern regarding non-emergency policing issues. The CCG will then raise these issues with the RCMP during their interactions. Over time, this approach may change as trust is built between the police and members of the community. Until such time, the CCG may continue to play an intermediary role between the community and the RCMP to ensure the community is safe and the RCMP are aware of the safety priorities of the community members.

Establishing a Community Consultative Group

Establishing a CCG is an important first step towards developing community policing priorities. It will be necessary to identify community members to participate in the CCG and the roles and responsibilities assigned to CCG members.

Selecting Members

Certain details may differ from community to community; however, the following are guiding questions to help develop CCG membership.

- **How many members are required?**

The CCG should consist of no less than three (3) members and no more than five (5) members.

- **Who elects the Chairperson (if required)?**

A Chairperson, if required, will be appointed by the Chief and Council or elected by CCG members (generally at the first CCG meeting).

- **How are CCG members selected?**

Initial CCG members may be appointed by the Chief and Council or may be identified by the community and then approved by the Chief and Council. Once the CCG has been established, it may choose to create procedures for how it will recruit new members.

- **Who makes up CCG membership?**

Any member of the community or a delegate is eligible to be a member of the CCG. The CCG is intended to be representative of the community, which may include Elders and youth.

- **What qualities should CCG members possess?**

CCG members should be community-oriented, have an interest in community policing, and be willing to commit their time to attend regular meetings of the CCG.

- **What other eligibility criteria may apply?**

The community may also choose to include other criteria to identify or select members. These might include being a respected and long-term member of the community, or having some experience in matters related to justice and policing. These may not be mandatory requirements, applicable in all cases, but it may be beneficial for some members to have these assets.

Roles and responsibilities of the CCG

CCGs make a meaningful contribution towards the delivery of dedicated and culturally responsive police services in the community, as outlined below.

- **Identify the community's policing priorities and work with the FNPP member(s) to seek solutions to address those issues.**

Consider the particular challenges that are being experienced in the community. Has there been an increase in family violence or substance abuse? Are gangs an issue? The CCG will play an important role in helping the police officers understand the community's concerns so they can be better prepared to support community needs.

- **Work with police officers, along with the Chief and Council, to develop your community's policing objectives and priorities, and outline how you will achieve those goals.**

Create a plan or strategy to address the specific issues the community has identified. For example, how will the FNPP member(s) be introduced to the community? What events or special projects can help to tackle some of the issues being experienced? Will community- or police-sponsored events be organized, such as community dinners, workshops or other get-togethers? The CCG is in the best position to know what type of activities will support the community's ongoing policing objectives. Policing Priorities can be developed through dialogue and communication between CCG members and the community members, which can take place in various forms. For example, newsletters, surveys, community meetings, Chief and Council sessions, or simply by word of mouth.

- **Hold regular meetings to discuss policing requirements, make decisions that will affect the community, and keep the lines of communication open between the community and the police officer.**

Monthly, or at least quarterly, meetings between the Chief and Council, the RCMP Detachment Commander and CCG members serve to keep the lines of communication open and allow the parties to discuss any issues that may arise between the police and the community. While there is a specific process for police conduct complaints, issues relating to service levels are usually resolved through dialogue between the CCG, the FNP officer, as well as the Detachment Commander.

- **Manage other requirements in compliance with the terms and conditions of the CTA.**

This includes developing, reviewing and updating, as required, the Letter of Expectation that will help lay out policing priorities and fulfilling other reporting requirements, including completing the RCMP FNCPS Non-Financial Report on an annual basis. The LOE is required to be updated, at the least, on an annual basis.

- **Identify desirable attributes for RCMP members who are to be considered for deployment to the FNCPS.**

Some examples of attributes include respect for First Nation culture, knowledge of local First Nation traditions and beliefs, willingness to participate in cultural events, open mindedness, willingness to learn, patience, flexibility, and good communication skills. Although the final decision for selecting FNP officers rests with the RCMP, attributes identified will be taken into consideration.

Community Consultative Group Meetings

The CCG's main responsibility is to provide a forum for dialogue and communication between the RCMP and the First Nation community pertaining to community policing issues. The CCG should also engage the community and the RCMP to identify the community's policing priorities.

The frequency of meetings should occur at least every three (3) months. The CCG will determine the individual responsible for organizing meetings.

An effective CCG will:

- Communicate results of meetings to First Nation leadership – issues and activities;
- Provide input to the annual RCMP FNCPS Non-Financial Report;
- Provide orientation to FNP officers as well as to the RCMP detachment;
- Explore opportunities for horizontal linkages with other service providers in the community (e.g. Health, Department of Justice) that contribute to the common goal of building healthier and safer communities.

CHALLENGES IN MAINTAINING A COMMUNITY CONSULTATIVE GROUP

Over time, it can be challenging to maintain a CCG given that people on all sides will ultimately change: current RCMP members will be deployed to other areas/regions/postings, the First Nation's Chief and Council can change as a result of elections, and there can be turnover of CCG membership for various reasons. This contributes to challenges in maintaining the CCG.

HOW TO EFFECTIVELY MAINTAIN THE CCG?

In order to maintain an effective CCG, it is important that information be readily available to new CCG members including information about the First Nation community for new RCMP members and information about the RCMP for new CCG members.

Developing the Letter of Expectation

The Letter of Expectation (LOE) allows the CCG to formalize, in writing, the community's expectations of policing priorities regarding the types of service the community will receive and the type of working relationship and experience with the police officer(s) assigned to the community.

The LOE is created in collaboration with the RCMP. It reflects the community's policing priorities, along with recommended strategies to address these priorities. As situations change or progress, it can be adapted to suit those needs. Consider, below, what the LOE can help to accomplish. This will assist in developing an effective LOE.

- **Clarify community-police relationships.**

As a first step, the LOE acknowledges the importance of a positive working relationship between the community and the police service provider. Therefore, make this clear at the beginning of the LOE and identify the name of the First Nation community and the RCMP Detachment in order to recognize the parties that will be signing the LOE.

- **Outline the community's law enforcement priorities, as well as their relationship to traditional "laws" or practices for handling disputes.**

The LOE can identify the best way to approach effective policing by orienting the police officer to the community's culture, traditions, and protocols, as well as the services available to assist in achieving policing objectives. Consider the priorities, programs and services that will enable the officer to better understand the community's actual needs and adapt a culturally sensitive approach to policing in the community.

- **Identify the commitments to promote and implement effective crime prevention strategies.**

Depending on the community's policing priorities, there are a number of ways for the community and RCMP to work together to achieve those goals. For example:

- Include key items on the agenda for meetings of the CCG.
- Create a work plan that prioritizes the community's crime prevention initiatives including: drug and alcohol awareness and prevention, internet safety, suicide prevention, family violence initiatives. The work plan can list and schedule the various events or activities that will support the community's policing initiatives.

- **Describe how police officers can be more effective in working with the community.**

Consider ways that you can support the interaction of police officers with your community.

Examples for participation could include:

- Language and cultural sensitivity training;

- Involvement with school programs;
- Community, youth and sports programs;
- Career fairs in conjunction with crime prevention initiatives;
- Networking with service providers and organizations in the community;
- Attending community events; and
- Meeting with Elders.

- **Specify the frequency and nature of meetings between the police officer and the CCG.**

The CCG shall meet at least once every 3 months during the term of the CTA to support the ongoing policing objectives of the community. Recording the frequency of meetings in the LOE will ensure that all parties are aware of meetings and their responsibility to attend. The LOE can also include the need to:

- Create and submit regular reports to the Chief and Council;
- Have the RCMP debrief Chief and Council about incidents that occur in the community; and
- Organize and attend additional meetings with the Chief and Council regarding any law enforcement, policing or social issues that require special attention.

The success of the CCG depends on regular and effective communication and decision-making processes. CCG meetings facilitate and promote that process.

Effective community policing is based on understanding the community's objectives, as a whole, and keeping the lines of communication open among the police service, the CCG, the community, and its leadership. Methods for accomplishing this include:

- Ensuring that strategic policing plans integrate related community objectives so that everyone is working together to achieve effective policing objectives.
- Monthly reports (ED78) will reflect efforts and strategies made by the RCMP to address community-based policing priorities and objectives.

THE IMPORTANCE OF PRACTICALITY AND COLLABORATION

In addressing public safety concerns, early intervention and breaking problems down into manageable pieces are key to making a difference. It is important for the CCG to be practical and work collaboratively with the police and the resources available in the community.

How often should the LOE be reviewed?

The LOE is a living document and should be reviewed on a regular basis and updated as required. However, it is recommended that the CCG and the police service meet to review the past year's accomplishments and objectives as set out in the LOE at least annually. This provides the opportunity to amend the LOE and/or to establish new objectives for the coming year, if required.

Who signs off on the LOE?

Once completed, the LOE is endorsed by the Chief of the First Nation community or their designate and the Detachment Commander or the Officer in Charge of the local RCMP detachment.

BALANCING ENFORCEMENT WITH PREVENTION

The LOE between the RCMP and the CCG is crucial for positive collaboration between the police and community. The LOE plays two equally important roles. First, it is used as a way to review the enforcement priorities in the community and, second, it provides opportunities to work pro-actively for early intervention and to build trust between the RCMP and community members. To promote consistency and true collaboration, copies of the LOE are provided to everyone involved: the Chief and Council, the CCG, the RCMP detachment commander and federal and provincial officials.

Reporting and Accountability

What reports are provided by the RCMP?

In BC, the ED 78 is a monthly report prepared by the RCMP for the First Nation community. It provides an overview of policing activities, crime statistics, and efforts made to address the community policing priorities outlined in the LOE. In the Yukon, a quarterly report provides this information.

What is the reporting requirement for First Nation communities?

As part of the CTA, First Nation communities are expected to submit a completed RCMP FNCPS Non-Financial Report to Canada on an annual basis prior to June 30.

The report, delivered in survey form via an electronic link, contains a series of questions that allow for the community to provide feedback pertaining to the FNPP in their community. The completion of the RCMP FNCPS Non-Financial Report is integral to the FNPP as it provides First Nation communities with an opportunity to provide direct feedback to Canada. This includes information about:

- The relationship that exists between the RCMP and the community;
- The RCMP's involvement in the community; and
- Policing priorities and needs at the community level.

This review process helps to highlight the year's accomplishments while identifying areas where improvement may be required.

A sample ED78 report and a copy of the questions found on the RCMP FNCPS Non-Financial Report can be found in Appendix D and E respectively.

Creating a Culturally Responsive Policing Environment

The FNPP is intended to deliver a dedicated level police service, over and above the existing core policing services provided by the RCMP, in a manner that is *culturally sensitive and responsive* to the First Nation community being served. In First Nation communities, where culture, traditions, and local practices may vary from one place to another, community members are in the best position to identify what is needed to respond to their specific policing requirements.

For example:

- What do police officers need to know and understand about the community's culture, traditions, and protocols?
- What customs are practiced in the community?
- What do community members want the RCMP to understand about the way of life and about what matters in the community?
- How would the RCMP's knowledge and understanding of the community's culture help them to provide services that effectively respond to the community's needs?
- What policing priorities should they be aware of?
- Are there community or cultural events that they would benefit from attending?
- Could introductions to other service providers in the community be made to encourage a more collaborative approach to the community's policing needs? These might include health care and family support agencies, other justice-related programs or organizations, as well as business owners or other individuals.

Cross-cultural orientation currently delivered to FNPP members

- **RCMP Training Academy**
During the RCMP basic training program, recruits receive some cross-cultural awareness training.
- **On-line training**
In addition to the orientation delivered during basic training, an on-line course has been developed and is currently available to all RCMP members.
- **Cultural Sensitivity and Orientation package developed for each community**
RCMP detachments committed to developing a Cultural Sensitivity and Orientation package about each First Nation community they serve in order to ensure that their members are familiar with the culture and traditions of the community, as well as any other relevant information. These packages are to be developed with input from the First Nation community.
- **Annual gathering of FNPP members**
RCMP members dedicated to the CTA communities gather annually to review and discuss issues related to the FNPP.

Other Resources

- **Film “The Spirit Has No Colour”**
Initially conceived as a training film for BC’s municipal police recruits, the film provides a first step training for recruits on the history of Aboriginal Peoples, particularly in BC. The film explains the role of police in the enforcement of laws of Canada that, today, are deemed to have been damaging to Aboriginal Peoples and the consequences of those actions and decisions. Licensed to the Province of British Columbia, this video has been distributed to all Detachments in the Province for viewing.

Understanding one another – suggestions for consideration

RCMP

The value in cultural orientation training at an introductory level is beneficial for both new FNPP members as well as for a Detachment's regular members to increase their knowledge and understanding of the First Nation communities with whom they work. An enhanced cultural sensitivity and understanding will support the strengthening of relationships and sustain the FNPP in a constructive way.

It is the RCMP's responsibility to:

- Become familiar with community culture and traditions (through orientation);
- Develop and provide the First Nation community with an orientation on the RCMP as an organization and a bio sheet on the FNPP member(s);
- Be aware of community policing priorities;
- Be willing to participate in community cultural events; and
- Explore opportunities for horizontal linkages (e.g. work with other service providers in the community such as health, restorative justice, etc.)

It is strongly suggested that orientation materials be developed in consultations with First Nation communities.

First Nation Community

Just as important as the RCMP members learning about the cultures and traditions of individual First Nation communities, the communities need to learn about the RCMP's cultures, traditions, and enforcement protocols, both organizational and member personal.

Limited written material exists on First Nation culture and tradition, and consideration needs to be given to jointly developing orientation materials as an introductory step. Additionally, given the difference in culture and tradition from community to community, each First Nation Community will likely be required to have a unique orientation and training package specific to their needs.

It is the responsibility of each First Nation Community to:

- Understand the roles and responsibilities of the FNPP Officer.
- Gain knowledge of the RCMP organization.

- Create opportunities and encourage all RCMP Detachment members to actively participate in and be involved in the First Nation community and their events – and ensure that this component forms part of the LOE.
- Be aware of community priorities.
- Assist the FNPP member(s) to become aware of community culture, traditions, and protocols (e.g. orientation).

Developing a Cross-cultural Orientation Package

The following information may be included in a cross-cultural orientation package:

- Contact information;
- History;
- Community protocols pertaining to funerals, potlatches and other cultural events and traditions;
- Traditional territorial lands;
- Community profile, including demographics, etc.
- Governance structures (e.g. traditional and elected leadership);
- Tribal affiliations;
- Treaty/self-governance;
- Oral history;
- Restorative/alternative justice (agreements and processes).

Appendices

Reference Documents

- Appendix A - List of First Nation Communities involved in a CTA
- Appendix B - Map of BC First Nation Communities with a CTA agreement

Sample Documents

- Appendix C - Letter of Expectation
- Appendix D - “E” Division 78
- Appendix E - Yukon RCMP Quarterly Report

Template

- Appendix F - RCMP FNCPS Non-Financial Reporting Tool

First Nation communities with a CTA

Detachment	CTA Communities	Number of Communities	Compliment
100 Mile House	Canim Lake Band	1	1
Agassiz	Sto:lo Tribal Council <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scowlitz First Nation • Kwantlen First Nation • Soowahlie First Nation • Shxw'ow'hamel First Nation • Seabird Island Band • Chawathil First Nation • Kwaw-kwaw-a-pilt First Nation • Cheam First Nation Sts'ailes Band (formerly <i>Chehalis</i>)	9	6
Ahousaht	Ahousaht First Nation	1	4
Alexis Creek	Alexis Creek First Nation (also <i>Tsi Del Del</i>) Xeni Gwet'in First Nations Government Yunesit'in Government (formerly <i>Stone</i>) Tl'etinqox Government (also <i>Anaham</i>)	4	3
Anahim Lake	Ulkatcho First Nation	1	1
Bella Coola	Nuxalk Nation	1	1
Burns Lake	Burns Lake Indian Band Cheslatta Carrier Nation Lake Babine Nation Nee-Tahi-Buhn Band Skin Tyee Nation Wet'suwet'en First Nation	6	3
Campbell River	Cape Mudge (We Wai Kai) Nation Campbell River (Wei Wai Kum) Indian Band Homalco Indian Band	3	1
Chase	Neskonlith Indian Band Little Shuswap Lake Indian Band	2	1
Chetwynd	West Moberly First Nation	1	0.5
Chetwynd	Saulteau First Nation	1	0.5

APPENDIX A – First Nation communities with a CTA

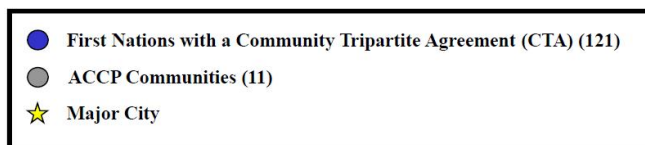
Cranbrook	?Akisq'nuk First Nation Lower Kootenay First Nation St. Mary's Indian Band Tobacco Plains Indian Band	4	1
Dease Lake	Tahltan Indian Band Iskut First Nation Dease River First Nation	3	2
Enderby	Splatsin First Nation (formerly <i>Spallumcheen</i>)	1	1
Fort Nelson	Fort Nelson First Nation Prophet River First Nation	2	2
Fort St. James	Tl'azt'en Nation Nak'azdli Band	2	4
Fort St. John	Blueberry River First Nation Doig River First Nation Halfway River First Nation	3	2
Kamloops	Tk'emlups te Secwepemc (also <i>Kamloops</i>) Whispering Pines/Clinton Indian Band Skeetchestn Indian Band	3	4
Kelowna	Westbank First Nation	1	3
Kitimat	Haisla Nation	1	1
Ladysmith	Stz'uminus First Nation (also <i>Chemainus</i>)	1	1
Lake Cowichan	Ditidaht First Nation	1	1
Lax Kw'alaams	Lax Kw'alaams Band	1	3
Lisims/Nass Valley	Nisga'a Village of Gitwinksihlkw Nisga'a Village of Laxgalt'sap Nisga'a Village of New Aiyansh Council Nisga'a Village of Gingolx	4	3
Lytton	Lytton First Nation Skuppah Indian Band Kanaka Bar Indian Band Cook's Ferry Indian Band Nicomien Indian Band Siska Indian Band	6	1
MacKenzie	McLeod Lake Indian Band	1	1
Masset	Old Massett Village Council	1	2

APPENDIX A – First Nation communities with a CTA

Merritt	Coldwater Indian Band Nooaitch Indian Band Upper Nicola Indian Band Lower Nicola Indian Band Shackan Indian Band	5	4
Nanaimo	Snuneymuxw First Nation	1	1.5
Nanaimo	Nanoose First Nation	1	0.5
New Hazelton	Gitanmaax Band Council Kispiox Band Council Gitwangak Band Council Gitsegukla Indian Band Gitanyow First Nation Hagwilget Village First Nation Glen Vowell Indian Band	7	2
North Cowichan/ Duncan	Cowichan Tribes First Nation	1	4
Oliver	Lower Similkameen Indian Band Osoyoos Indian Band	2	1
Penticton	Penticton Indian Band	1	2
Port Alberni	Huu-ay-aht First Nation Uchucklesaht First Nation	2	2
Port Alberni	Hupacasath First Nation Tseshah First Nation	2	2
Port Hardy	Kwakiutl First Nation Gwa'sala-'Nakwaxda'xw Nation Quatsino First Nation	3	2
Port McNeill (Tahsis)	Ka:'yu:'k't'h'/'Che:k'tles7et'h First Nation	1	1
Powell River	Sliammon First Nation	1	1
Prince Rupert	Gitxaala Nation (also <i>Kitkatla</i>) Gitga'at First Nation (formerly <i>Hartley Bay</i>)	2	3
Prince Rupert	Kitasoo/Xaixais Nation	1	2
Queen Charlotte	Skidegate Band Council	1	2
Quesnel	Lhtako Dene Nation (also <i>Red Bluff</i>) Nazko First Nation ?Esdilagh First Nation (formerly <i>Alexandria</i>) Lhoosk'uz Dene Nation (also <i>Kluskus</i>)	4	1
Sidney/North Saanich	Pauquachin First Nation Tsartlip First Nation Tsawout First Nation Tseycum First Nation	4	2

APPENDIX A – First Nation communities with a CTA

Sunshine Coast	Sechelt First Nation	1	2
Surrey	Semiahmoo First Nation	1	0.5
Takla Landing	Takla Lake First Nation	1	2
Terrace	Kitsumkalum First Nation Kitselas Indian Band	2	1
Tsay Keh	Tsay Keh Dene Band Kwadacha Nation	2	2
Ucluelet	Yuulú?i?ath Government Toquaht Nation Government	2	1
Vanderhoof	Saik'uz First Nation	1	1
Vernon	Okanagan Indian Band	1	1
West Shore	Songhees First Nation Esquimalt Nation	2	1
Williams Lake	Stswecem'c Xgat'tem First Nation (also <i>Canoe Creek</i>) Esk'etemc First Nation	2	2
Williams Lake	Williams Lake Indian Band Soda Creek/Deep Creek Band	2	2
"E" Division	Program Administration		2
TOTAL CTA COMMUNITIES		121	104.5
Detachment	ACCP Communities	Number of Communities	Compliment
Alert Bay	'Namgis First Nation Tsawataineuk First Nation (also <i>Dzawada'enuxw</i>) Da'naxda'xw First Nation Tlatlasikwala Nation Tlowitsis Nation Gwawaenuk Tribe	6	1
Bella Bella	Heiltsuk Nation Oweekeno/Wuikinuxv Nation	2	1
North Vancouver	Squamish Nation Tsleil-Waututh Nation (also <i>Burrard</i>)	2	1
Smithers	Morice town Indian Band Fort Babine Reserve	1	1
TOTAL ACCP COMMUNITIES		11	4



Letter of Expectation

This is the Letter of Expectation (LOE) between the XX First Nation and the XX RCMP Detachment. This LOE is intended to define and promote positive and cooperative working relations and aids in the clarification of the policing relationship. The goal is to ensure that the XX First Nation receives dedicated and responsive First Nation Community Policing over and above existing core policing provided by the RCMP.

This is a living document and will be reviewed and update as required, or at least annually, in order to address the XX First Nation priorities.

Priorities

The priorities for the year 20XX as identified through meetings between the RCMP and the XX First Nation are as follows:

1. Communication
2. Youth Partnerships
3. Traffic Safety

Action Plan

The following is the Action Plan(s) to accomplish the priorities as agreed to by both parties.

1. Communication

- a. Regular meeting between the RCMP and the Chief of the XX First Nation.
 - i. RCMP members will attend additional meetings with the Chief and Council as requested/required.
- b. RCMP members and the XX First Nation will jointly coordinate and organize cultural awareness training.
- c. The RCMP will provide monthly Aboriginal policing reports for the XX First Nation community.
- d. RCMP members will work closely with Chief and Council and Band Administration to resolve community policing problems and to support community policing priorities.

2. Youth Partnerships

- a. Participate in youth/community activities several times per year.
 - i. Regular school visits to all schools attended by XX First Nation youth.
 - ii. Participation in youth group activities.
 - iii. Participation in special community events, such as Youth canoe trips, Bike Rodeo, and any other special events where youth are included.

- iv. Work in close partnership with the Youth Program Coordinator in developing and supporting positive activities and programs for the youth as positive role models.
- v. Participation in any youth activities not mentioned above, where required.
- b. Attend, be visible, and support XX First Nation Youth/community events
 - i. Canoe Journey
 - ii. First Nations Youth Officer Training Academy
- c. Sporting activity (minimum 2 per year)
 - i. Basketball games (cops vs. community youth teams)
 - ii. Hockey games (cops vs. community youth)
- d. Involvement in educational seminar
 - i. Bullying talk/presentation in schools (min. once per year)
 - ii. Deliver youth drug and alcohol awareness education and other programs, such as D.A.R.E., W.I.T.S. (bullying awareness), and internet safety.
 - iii. Support the school liaison program by attending and participating in school functions and programs to develop positive police/youth relations.

3. Traffic Safety

- a. Deliver regular traffic enforcement focused on aggressive driving, impaired driving, seatbelt use, and other traffic offences.
- b. The Speed Watch Program will be used to promote traffic calming and preventive education in the community.
 - i. If possible, a community volunteer will be trained for the Speed Watch Program.
- c. RCMP members will assist in providing traffic safety information through the community newsletter, video presentations and traffic safety programs.
 - i. Child Passenger Restraint
 - ii. Seatbelts
 - iii. Insurance
 - iv. Unlicensed Drivers
 - v. Vehicle Impounds
 - vi. Impaired Driving

Measurement/Assessment

The following establishes the process that will be used to measure the success/failure of this action plan.

1. Communication

- a. The RCMP will meet with the Chief on a quarterly basis, or as needed, to discuss policing for the community and to discuss progress being made on meeting these priorities.
- b. A policing report summarizing policing activities for the community will be provided on a monthly basis.
- c. A record of attendance at special events, meetings and presentations will be kept to record interaction with community members.

2. Youth Partnerships

- a. Attendance at a minimum of two (2) youth related activities, meetings or presentations each month.
- b. Delivery of the D.A.R.E. and W.I.T.S. program at the school.
- c. A written Client Satisfaction report from the Youth Coordinator, Youth Chief and Council and Health Services regarding the commitment and visibility of First Nation Police Officers working with youth.

3. Traffic Safety

- a. RCMP will conduct a minimum of two (2) traffic enforcement initiatives each month and report enforcement on the monthly Aboriginal Policing Report.
- b. Speed Watch will schedule regular visits to the problem speeding locations in the community. The number of Speed Watch visits will be reported monthly.
- c. Traffic safety education will be provided to the community through the community newsletter and other presentations. The number of yearly traffic safety education articles or presentations will be at least four (4) per year.

XX First Nation and RCMP Responsibilities

1. In support of the Community Tripartite Agreement (CTA), the RCMP will meet with the XX First Nation every three months (quarterly) to discuss the progression of priorities.
2. The RCMP will ensure receipt by the XX First Nation Leadership of the Monthly ED78 Policing Activity report. The content of the Police Activity report will be reviewed with representative, ensuring privacy rules are respected.
3. During the last two years, leaders of the XX First Nation have organized and presented cultural awareness training to members of the RCMP. This training included presentations by Elders and leaders regarding XX First Nation traditions, Longhouse ceremonies, sacred regalia, language, and customs used by many members of the community. The continuation of this training is important in helping educate new officers regarding the beliefs, customs

and ways of life practiced by the XX First Nation. The RCMP will liaise with the XX First Nation leaders to organize and support two annual cultural awareness sessions for RCMP officers.

4. RCMP Officers assigned to the CTA will devote one hundred percent (100%) of their on-duty time to the policing needs of the XX First Nation community and the majority of this time will be spent within the XX First Nation Community Police Service Jurisdiction. If the XX First Nation Community Police Service will be away from duty for an extended period of time, the RCMP will notify the XX First Nation Leadership.
5. Questions regarding the interpretation or implementation of this LOE will be a matter for consultation and resolution between the XX First Nation Leadership and the RCMP. Every effort will be made to resolve the matter informally and expeditiously.

Signed at Local, British Columbia

Chief
XX First Nation

Officer in Charge
XX RCMP Detachment

Date

Date

INSTRUCTIONS:

Hand deliver original to Band Chief & Council or Village Government

ED 78 - ABORIGINAL COMMUNITY
POLICING REPORT

Forward: copy 2 to OC S/Div.

copy 3 to OIC Aboriginal Policing

copy 4 to Detachment File

copy 5 to Public Safety Canada:

Aboriginal Policing Directorate

copy 6 to Ministry of British Columbia:

Solicitor General

To:	From:	Month of
XX First Nation Chief & Councillors Local, B.C. c.c. XX First Nation CCG	Staff Sergeant Tim JONES XX RCMP Detachment, B.C.	March 20XX
		Date Prepared April 3 rd 20XX
		Phone No. 111-111-1111
		not recorded

Total hours spent policing Reserve/Community by members of this detachment during the month of this report:

Aboriginal Community Policing Services Policy Reference: Chapter 38.2.1

PART I OFFENCES REPORTED AND/OR COMMITTED ON YOUR RESERVE / IN YOUR COMMUNITY			
A. Criminal Code		C. Liquor	
1. Sexual Assaults	0	1. Liquor Offences	10
2. Assaults – Spousal/ Other	2	2. Above Cases Band By-law Related	0
3. Wilful Damage/Vandalism	1	D. Traffic	
4. Break, Enter and Theft	0	1. Accidents	0
5. Thefts	2	2. Charges	18 tickets
6. Impaired Driving/Over 0.08%	0	E. Assistance/ Services	
7. Disturbing the Peace	0	1. Missing Persons	0
8. Other Criminal Code Offences	2	2. Child Neglect	0
B. Drugs		3. Sudden Deaths	1
1. Possession of Drugs	1	4. Assistance – General Public	5
2. Trafficking	0		

PART II HOURS SPENT BY ALL DETACHMENT PERSONNEL IN COMMUNITY POLICING/ PREVENTION INITIATIVE WITHIN COMMUNITY		PART III HOURS SPENT ON RESERVE BY ABORIGINAL CONSTABLE PROGRAM MEMBERS	
1. School Liaison	28	1. Hours Worked on Your Reserve	340
2. Community Presentations/ Meetings	12	a. all duties in Part II	86
3. Recruiting	4	2. Hours Worked on Other Reserve(s)	0
4. Crime Prevention Programs	8	3. Other Duties	24
5. Community Liaison (non-enforcement)	34	Total Hours Worked (i.e. 1+2+3)	440
Total	86		

			Detachment Commander
Presented By		Presented To	Date Presented

PAGE 1

INSTRUCTIONS:

Hand deliver original to Band Chief &
Council or Village Government

ABORIGINAL COMMUNITY POLICING REPORT

*Forward: copy 2 to OC S/Div.
copy 3 to OIC Aboriginal Policing
copy 4 to Detachment File
copy 5 to Public Safety Canada:
Aboriginal Policing Directorate
copy 6 to Ministry of British Columbia:
Solicitor General*

PART IV NARRATIVE INTERPRETATION OF ABOVE STATISTICS

(i) List the priorities of the Letter of Expectation.

Anywhere RCMP Detachment efforts to address Letter of Expectation Priorities for 2011:

Communication

On March 5th 2011 RCMP S/Sgt JONES and Cst SMITH met with Chief & Council to discuss previous month of Feb 2011 Policing Report. XX First Nation Chief and Council requested more attention be focused on traffic enforcement for month of March 2011.

On March 18th 2011 Cst SMITH met with Councillors DEHART and JONES to discuss the upcoming arrangements for the Salmon Festival Days held at the long house in XX First Nation territory. All Anywhere RCMP Detachment members are invited to participate in this annual XX First Nation cultural event.

Youth Partnership

This month Anywhere RCMP Detachment members noted a decrease in youth related police calls such as Loitering, vandalism and alcohol related calls involving youth. This decrease may be attributed to LOE priorities and efforts by RCMP to participate more in youth functions in addition to ongoing D.A.R.E presentations.

As of March 28th 2011 there has 41 XX First Nation youth instructed on D.A.R.E with another 28 students graduating from D.A.R.E. in April 2011.

RCMP members Cst BROWN and Cst SMITH organized a floor hockey tournament for the XX First Nation youth during the weekend of March 23-25th, 2011. A total of 30 youth participated and awards were issues to youth for participation and fair play.

On March 18th XX First Nation Youth Coordinator, Mrs KOKUM, and Cst SMITH facilitated a youth employment opportunity workshop. Several youth along with parents attended to hear RCMP recruiters and Canadian Armed Forces guest speaker present youth summer student opportunities

Traffic Safety

Anywhere RCMP with the assistance of the local newspaper made the public aware of the March Traffic Safety initiative of aggressive driving. RCMP focused on Hwy 21 which runs through XX First Nation territory. The Anti -Aggressive Driving campaign netted the following results:

4 unsafe lane change violations
9 Speed Violations

2 Driving without Due Care and Attention Violations

1 No insurance

2 No Valid Licence

The majority of violations were issued to non XX First Nation members but rather from commuters along Hwy 21 during peak hours of 5pm – 8pm. One XX First Nation member was issued a no insurance violation. This XX First Nation member is known to RCMP to regularly drive without insurance.

March 10th 2011 Cst BEATTY trained an additional 4 XX First Nation community members on the Speed Watch Program. With the previously trained 6 XX First Nation community members we should have enough volunteers to conduct intermittent speed watch along hwy 21 especially in summer months when traffic volume increases.

(ii) Include particular problems, crime trends, program updates & initiatives, and recommendations/ solutions.

The month of March 2011 indicated the following crime trends:

1. Liquor offences increased from last month 6 to 10, this increase could be a result of recent return to community of XX First Nation member who was supposed to go for Alcohol counselling, but left the program early to return to reserve. Since his return he has had several contacts with Anywhere RCMP while intoxicated in Public. XX First Nation Alcohol and Drug Counsellors have been advised of this individual's activities due to his drug and alcohol addiction.
2. A decrease in Vandalism and Break and Enter in the community for the second month in a row. This decrease can be attributed to previous month's efforts by RCMP to speak to youth in schools about vandalism and property crime. In addition several youth have come forward to teachers and RCMP with information as to the youth responsible for property crime in community. XX First Nation youth workers and RCMP have met with the affected youth parents and there are now some control mechanisms in place to deter these youth from property crime.
3. RCMP will require XX First Nation band assistance in developing better strategies for repeat offenders in the community. Statistics indicate that 3-4 XX First Nation community members are responsible for the majority of the criminal activity. RCMP continues to address these individuals, yet family of several of these individuals are alleging police are harassing the family member unnecessarily. RCMP are frustrated as the family is fostering support not representing community needs by addressing crime trends and repeat offenders in community. RCMP requires community input and Chief and Council support.

RCMP FNCPS Non-Financial Report

BUILDING A SAFE AND RESILIENT CANADA



The Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) First Nation Community Police Service (FNCPS) Non-Financial Reporting Tool

Part 1: Background, Definitions and Instructions

Background

The RCMP FNCPS Non-Financial Report is an annual report pursuant to the Community Tripartite Agreement (CTA) between the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) and the First Nation or Inuit community.

In accordance with the CTA, the First Nation or Inuit community is responsible for completing the RCMP FNCPS Non-Financial Reporting tool and submitting it to Canada and the Province each fiscal year. The report should outline the benefits of the agreement to the First Nation Community, the activities of the Community Consultative Group (CCG), and the police services provided to the First Nation or Inuit Community under the agreement.

In the event that a CCG is not established within the community and is therefore unable to complete this reporting requirement, the responsibility for completion will be deferred to Council.

Definitions

Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) First Nation Community Police Service (FNCPS) Contribution Agreements - Otherwise known as Community Tripartite Agreements (CTAs)

Under the First Nation Policing Program (FNPP), one of the options available is Community Tripartite Agreements (CTA) where the RCMP is the police service provider. These police services are professional, dedicated and responsive to the needs and cultures of the Communities they serve. The CTA provide a level of policing services that supplements the level that has been agreed to pursuant to each Provincial / Territorial Police Services Agreement (PPSA/TPSA). Under the CTA, the Communities have a role in establishing the priorities of policing services in their communities. FNPP agreements for RCMP services cannot replace policing provided under the PPSA /TPSA, and no funding will be provided for this purpose through the FNPP.

Provincial Police Services Agreement / Territorial Police Services Agreements

The PPSA /TPSA is negotiated between the Federal Government, the Provincial or Territorial Government of Jurisdiction. Recently renewed in April 2012, all current PPSAs and TPSAs expire March 31, 2032. The PPSA /TPSA outlines the duties and responsibilities of the RCMP in financial, operational, and administrative areas within the provisions of provincial and municipal policing. In addition, the PPSA /TPSA establishes the level of resources, budget, and policing priorities in consultation with the RCMP for each of the provinces (with the exception of Ontario and Quebec) and the territories.

CCG - Community Consultative Group - The CCG is the group established under section 12 of the Community Tripartite Agreement (CTA). The CCG can be made up of community members, Chief and Council or a combination of both, and it should be representative of the community.

CTA - Community Tripartite Agreement - an arrangement between Canada, the Province or Territory of jurisdiction, and a First Nation or Inuit community for the services of the RCMP First Nation Community Police Service (FNCPS) made pursuant to section 9 of the Framework Agreement for the respective province or territory.

FNCPS - First Nation Community Police Service

FNC - First Nation Community - which means a band within the meaning of subsection 2 (1) of the Indian Act, R.S.C 1985 m.c. 1-5 or an aboriginal community, recognized as a legal entity, that has entered into a self-government agreement which is approved by an act of Parliament.

FNPP - First Nation Policing Program - means the federal program under which Canada and the Province or Territory contribute to the provision of policing services that are professional, dedicated and responsive to the unique needs of the First Nations Communities located in the Province or Territory.

LOE - Letter of Expectations - which means a document accessory to a CTA and used to define and promote a positive and cooperative working relationship with one or more First Nations and the RCMP and identifies policing priorities for the community(ies) involved. In some regions, this may also be referred to as the "Roles and Responsibilities document".

RCMP - Royal Canadian Mounted Police - means any officer, regular member, or special constable of the RCMP appointed under the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act, R.S.C. 1985, c. R-10 and assigned under subsection 8.1 of a community tripartite agreement (CTA). Referred to as RCMP CTA officers or RCMP CTA members.

Instructions and Additional Information

APPENDIX E – RCMP FNCPS Non-Financial Report

Please complete all questions as outlined in the report.

Should you encounter any technical difficulties, please send an email to: PS.PPA-APD.SP@ps-sp.gc.ca

To facilitate the completion of this report, you may "Save" the survey and come back to it at a later date. By Clicking "Save" at the bottom of any page, you will be provided with a hyper link which can be saved into your favourites. You can also have the system send you an email with your specific survey information. Be sure to check your "junk folder" if it seems as though the email hasn't gone through.

Additionally, before submitting, you may click "Print" to generate a full copy of your completed report for your records.

Part 2: Community Profile

2.1. Province

☐ *British Columbia*

2.2. Agreement

- ☐ Alexis RCMP CTA
- ☐ Bigstone Cree CTA
- ☐ Duncan's CTA
- ☐ Enoch Cree Nation CTA
- ☐ Ermineskin, Montana, Samson Cree CTA
- ☐ Stoney Nakoda First Nation RCMP CTA
- ☐ Sturgeon Lake CTA
- ☐ Whitefish Lake (Goodfish Lake) CTA
- ☐ Woodland CTA
- ☐ Ahousaht CTA
- ☐ Akisq'nuk, Lower Kootenay, St. Mary's, & Tobacco Plains
- ☐ Alexis Creek, Xeni Gwet'in, Stone FN CTA
- ☐ Blueberry River, Doig River and Halfway River CTA
- ☐ Burns Lake, Cheslatta, Lake Babine, Nee-Tahi-Buhn, Skin Tyee and Wet'suwet'en CTA
- ☐ Campbell River, Cape Mudge & Homalco CTA
- ☐ Canim Lake RCMP CTA
- ☐ Canoe Creek and Esketemc CTA
- ☐ Chemainus CTA
- ☐ Cowichan CTA
- ☐ Ditidaht CTA
- ☐ Fort Nelson and Prophet River RCMP CTA
- ☐ Gitanmaax, Gitanyow, Gitsegukla, Gitwangak, Glen Vowell, Hagwilget, Kispiox CTA
- ☐ Gitxaala First Nation and Hartley Bay First Nation CTA
- ☐ Haisla (Kitimaat) CTA
- ☐ Huu-ay-aht, Hupacasath, Tseshah and Ucklesah RCMP CTA
- ☐ KA:'YU:'K'T'H' CTA
- ☐ Kamloops, Whispering Pines/Canton and Skeetchestn RCMP CTA
- ☐ Kitasoo Indian Band CTA
- ☐ Kitsumkalum and Kitselas CTA
- ☐ Kwakiutl, Gwa'Sala-Nakwaxda'xw and Quatsino RCMP CTA
- ☐ Lax Kw'alaams CTA
- ☐ Lytton, Skuppah, Kanaka Bar, Cooks Ferry, Nicomen and Siska CTA
- ☐ McLeod Lake Indian Band CTA
- ☐ Nanoose CTA
- ☐ Neskonlith and Little Shuswap Lake CTA
- ☐ Nisga'a RCMP CTA
- ☐ Nuxalk Indian Band CTA
- ☐ Okanagan CTA
- ☐ Old Masset Village Council CTA
- ☐ Osoyoos & Lower Similkameen CTA
- ☐ Penticton CTA
- ☐ Red Bluff, Nazko, Alexandria and Kluskus CTA
- ☐ Saik'uz CTA
- ☐ Saulteau CTA
- ☐ Sechelt Indian Band CTA
- ☐ Semiahmoo CTA
- ☐ Skidegate CTA
- ☐ Sliammon CTA

2.2. Agreement

- ☐ Snuneymuxw CTA
- ☐ Songhees FN and Esquimalt CTA
- ☐ Spallumcheen CTA
- ☐ Sto:lo and Sts'ailes
- ☐ Tahltan, Iskut and Dease River CTA
- ☐ Takla Lake CTA
- ☐ Tl'azt'en and Nak'azdli CTA
- ☐ Tsartlip, Tseycum, Tsawout and Pauquachin First Nations
- ☐ Tsay Keh Dene and Kwadacha RCMP CTA
- ☐ Ulkatcho Indian Band CTA
- ☐ Upper Nicola, Lower Nicola, Coldwater, Shackan and Nooaitch CTA
- ☐ West Moberly CTA
- ☐ Westbank CTA
- ☐ Williams Lake & Soda Creek CTA
- ☐ Yuułuuth and Toquaht First Nations CTA

2.3.a Please specify which First Nation(s) you are responding on behalf of:

--

Part 3: Community Consultative Group (CCG)

This section of the reporting tool will help gather information pertaining to the CCG and it's related activities.

3.1. How many community members actively participate in your CCG?

- ☐ 1
- ☐ 2
- ☐ 3
- ☐ 4
- ☐ 5
- ☐ 6
- ☐ 7
- ☐ 8
- ☐ 9
- ☐ 10
- ☐ More than 10

3.2. CCG members should be representative of their community(ies). Which of the following groups of community members would you say the CCG is comprised of? Please select all that apply.

- ☐ Elder(s)
- ☐ Women
- ☐ Men
- ☐ Youth
- ☐ Council Member(s)
- ☐ Other

3.2.a If other, please specify If other, please specify

3.3. When reflecting on the past year, how often did the CCG meet with regards to your CTA:

- ☐ Never
- ☐ Monthly
- ☐ Quarterly
- ☐ Semi-Annually
- ☐ Annually
- ☐ As required

3.4. When reflecting on the past year, how often did the CCG meet with the RCMP CTA officials to discuss policing concerns, issues and objectives:

- ☐ Never
- ☐ Monthly
- ☐ Quarterly
- ☐ Semi-Annually
- ☐ Annually
- ☐ As required

- 3.5. In the last year, have the members of the CCG participated in a CCG training / orientation program related to their CCG roles and responsibilities?

☐ Yes
☐ No
☐ Don't know

- 3.5.a If yes, please identify.

- 3.6. On the scale provided, please rate how effective the CCG was in achieving its mandate, specifically relating to the following matters:

	<i>Not at all Effe ctive (1)</i>	<i>Some what E ffectiv e (2)</i>	<i>Effecti ve (3)</i>	<i>Very Ef fective (4)</i>	<i>Don't Know</i>	<i>Not Ap plicabl e</i>
Identifying policing issues and concerns to the RCMP CTA officers	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Seeking solutions to community issues and concerns	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Developing, in consultation with the RCMP CTA officers, the objectives, priorities, goals, strategies and special projects, which assist the community in addressing specific community issues and concerns (i.e. Letter of Expectations - LOE)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Identifying desirable attributes for officers of the RCMP CTA who are to be considered for deployment in your community(ies)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

- 3.7. Have members of the CCG received a copy of the Guidelines for a Community Consultative Group developed by Public Safety Canada?

☐ Yes
☐ No
☐ Don't know

- 3.8. Do you have any additional comments or concerns that relate to this section?

Part 4: Your Policing Agreement

This section of the reporting tool will help gather information pertaining to staffing and community relationships with the police service provider.

4.1. As outlined in your CTA, were all of the RCMP officer positions filled during the past fiscal year?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Don't know

4.1.a If no, please indicate the number of vacancies:

- ☐ 1
- ☐ 2
- ☐ 3
- ☐ 4
- ☐ 5
- ☐ 6
- ☐ 7
- ☐ 8
- ☐ 9
- ☐ 10
- ☐ More than 10

4.2. If applicable to your CTA, were all of the RCMP Support Staff positions filled during the past year?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Don't know
- ☐ Not applicable to our agreement

4.2.a If no, please indicate the number of vacancies:

- ☐ 1
- ☐ 2
- ☐ 3
- ☐ More than 3

4.2.b According to the CTA, *"the RCMP should inform Canada, the Province, and Council as soon as it is known that a RCMP member will be off duty for any reason other than regular time off, annual leave, or training lasting more than 7 days and will report to Council the reason for the resulting vacancy, the anticipated duration (if known), and provide them with a contingency plan explaining how the minimum level of policing according to the policing standards will be provided to the community."*

If there has been any vacancy(ies) in your community(ies) in the last year, did the RCMP provide the community(ies) with reasoning for the vacancy and a contingency plan for the vacancy?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Don't know

- 4.3. On the scale provided, how would the CCG rate their level of satisfaction with the communication between the CCG and the RCMP CTA officers?

Completely Dissatisfied (1) *Dissatisfied (2)* *Satisfied (3)* *Completely Satisfied (4)* *Don't Know*
☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

- 4.4. Does the CCG and the RCMP CTA members have an agreed upon Letter of Expectation (LOE) or Letter of Roles and Responsibilities?

☐ Yes
☐ No
☐ Don't know

- 4.4.a1 If yes, on the scale provided, how would the CCG rate their level of agreement with the following statements?:

	<i>Completely disagree (1)</i>	<i>Disagree (2)</i>	<i>Agree (3)</i>	<i>Completely Agree (4)</i>	<i>Don't Know</i>
The LOE is a valuable document	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The community is satisfied with the priorities identified in the LOE	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The LOE is easy to update when necessary	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

- 4.4.d1 If yes, on the scale provided, how would the CCG rate their level of satisfaction with the developed LOE?

Completely Dissatisfied (1) *Dissatisfied (2)* *Satisfied (3)* *Completely Satisfied (4)* *Don't Know*
☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

- 4.5. Do you have any additional comments or concerns that relate to this section?

Part 5: RCMP Effectiveness

This section of the reporting tool will help gather information pertaining to the effectiveness of the RCMP CTA officers in meeting the objectives of the CTA.

Below is a list of definitions that you may find helpful while completing this section.

Professional Policing Services

It is expected that police officers serving First Nation and Inuit communities should have the same training and qualifications as other police officers in Canada. This means that police officers working in First Nation and Inuit communities are expected to meet the same or equivalent level of professionalism in carrying out their duties as other police officers in a given province or territory. This includes, but is not limited to, adherence to provincial or territorial standards, as well as policies or procedures developed by the police service and police governing body, and the completion of a recruit training program at a police academy recognized by the applicable province or territory.

Dedicated Policing Services

Police officers working in First Nation and Inuit communities are expected to dedicate their time and efforts to providing policing services to the community or communities they serve. Police officers are expected to have knowledge, understanding and awareness of local public safety challenges.

Responsive Policing Services

Policing services in First Nation and Inuit communities are expected to be responsive to the cultural specificities of the community or communities being served. Community members are expected to play an appropriate role in working with their police services through police governing boards or advisory bodies that are representative of the communities. These organizations work to help set policing priorities.

Safety

In the context of the FNPP, safety can be defined as the protection against physical or social harm, more specifically the freedom from danger or risk of injury. The protection against such physical or social harm is defined within the parameters of Canada's statutes, laws, and regulations.

5.1. Please indicate whether the following statements apply to your community(ies). Does the RCMP:

	Yes	No	Don't Know
Make the best effort to ensure that members of the RCMP CTA are Aboriginal	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Make the best effort to ensure that members of the RCMP CTA are familiar with the cultures and traditions of the community(ies)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ensure that RCMP CTA member assignment (deployment) is carried out in consultation with the CCG	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ensure that the members deployed through the RCMP CTA devote 100% of their on-duty time to the unique policing needs of your community(ies)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ensure that a member's on-duty time spent outside of your community(ies)'s territory is related to the handling of your community(ies)'s policing issues	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

5.1.f What percentage of time would you say your RCMP CTA member spends on the unique policing needs of your community(ies)'s:

- ☐ 0-25%
- ☐ 26-50%
- ☐ 51-75%
- ☐ 76-100%

5.2. Does the Council receive quarterly reports detailing the police services provided within the community(ies) by the RCMP?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Don't know

5.3. Does the CCG receive regular status reports from the RCMP?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Don't know

5.3.a If yes, how often do you receive status reports?

- ☐ Monthly
- ☐ Quarterly
- ☐ Twice a year
- ☐ Once a year
- ☐ As required
- ☐ Not receiving reports
- ☐ Don't Know

5.4. On the scale provided, please rate your level of agreement to the following statement. The police services provided by the RCMP through the CTA are:

	Completely Disagree (1)	Disagree (2)	Agree (3)	Completely Agree (4)	Don't Know
Professional	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Dedicated	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Effective	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Responsive	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

5.5. Please indicate whether the following statements apply to your community(ies). The RCMP CTA officers:

	Yes	No	Don't Know
Work in cooperation with the community(ies)'s CCG to achieve its mandate	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Treat community members with respect	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Serve and protect the community(ies)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Work with the community(ies) to prevent or resolve problems that affect the community(ies)'s safety and quality of life	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Have established crime prevention initiatives through their capacity	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

5.6. Any additional comments or concerns:

Part 6: General Perceptions of Policing

This section will gather information pertaining to the impact the CTA is having on your community(ies).

6.1. Please indicate whether the following statements apply to your community(ies).

	Yes	No	Don't Know
The CTA agreement has led to an increase in the number of dedicated officers in your community(ies)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The community has played a role in establishing the police service priorities for their community(ies)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The police service in your community(ies) is independent from any political interference	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Your community(ies)'s policing needs are being met in a way that is respectful of your community(ies)'s unique culture(s)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

6.2. On the scale provided, how would the CCG rate their level of satisfaction with the police services provided?

Completely Dissatisfied (1)	Dissatisfied (2)	Satisfied (3)	Completely Satisfied(4)	Don't Know
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

6.3. On the scale provided, how would the community(ies) rate their level of satisfaction with the police services provided?

Completely Dissatisfied (1)	Dissatisfied (2)	Satisfied (3)	Completely Satisfied(4)	Don't Know
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

6.4. On the scale provided, please rate to what extent you agree that the community(ies) has/have confidence in the police services?

Completely Disagree (1)	Disagree (2)	Agree (3)	Completely Agree (4)	Don't Know
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

6.5. On the scale provided, please rate to what extent you agree that members of the community(ies) feel safe?

Completely Disagree (1)	Disagree (2)	Agree (3)	Completely Agree (4)	Don't Know
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

6.6. Does the CCG see the need for changes in your community(ies) policing services.

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Don't know

6.6.a If yes, what would you identify as the three (3) most important changes needed to improve the police services provided to your community(ies): Please ensure to only select three (3) responses.

- ☐ Increased visibility, presence and interaction with community members by the FNPP members of the community.
- ☐ Increased awareness, prevention, and enforcement of domestic or family violence
- ☐ Increase participation of FNPP members in community based cultural activities and youth related activities
- ☐ Improved communication between the FNPP members and the CCG on community policing priorities
- ☐ More emphasis on crime prevention activities in the community
- ☐ Better traffic enforcement
- ☐ More community based policing efforts by the FNPP members
- ☐ Better drug and alcohol enforcement
- ☐ Concentrate on more important duties (i.e. serious crime, gangs, etc...)
- ☐ More culturally appropriate police officers
- ☐ Faster Response
- ☐ Other

6.6.b If other, please identify:

6.6.c What would you identify as the single most important change needed to improve the police services provided to your community(ies)

- ☐ Increased visibility, presence and interaction with community members by the FNPP members of the community.
- ☐ Increased awareness, prevention, and enforcement of domestic or family violence
- ☐ Increase participation of FNPP members in community based cultural activities and youth related activities
- ☐ Improved communication between the FNPP members and the CCG on community policing priorities
- ☐ More emphasis on crime prevention activities in the community
- ☐ Better traffic enforcement
- ☐ More community based policing efforts by the FNPP members
- ☐ Better drug and alcohol enforcement
- ☐ Concentrate on more important duties (i.e. serious crime, gangs, etc...)
- ☐ More culturally appropriate police officers
- ☐ Faster Response
- ☐ Other

- 6.7. On the scale provided, please rate the level of importance to your community on each of the following statements.

The police officers in your community:

	<i>Not at all Impo rtant (1)</i>	<i>Somew hat Imp ortant (2)</i>	<i>Importa nt (3)</i>	<i>Very Im portant (4)</i>	<i>Don't Know</i>	<i>Not App licable</i>
Are Aboriginal	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Live in your community	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The detachment commander is Aboriginal	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Know the local Aboriginal culture	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Are visible in the community	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Are involved in the community	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Speak or understand the local Aboriginal language	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Understand and take into account traditional Aboriginal methods of justice	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

- 6.8. When reflecting on the past year, please indicate whether or not the following have been present in your community?

The police officers serving your community:

	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Don't Know</i>	<i>Not Appli cable</i>
Are Aboriginal	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Live in your community	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The detachment commander is Aboriginal	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Know the local Aboriginal culture	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Are visible in the community	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Are involved in the community	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Speak or understand the local aboriginal language	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Understand and take into consideration traditional Aboriginal methods of justice	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

6.9. On the scale provided, please indicate the severity of crime in the community(ies) you represent:

	<i>Not a Problem (1)</i>	<i>Minor Problem (2)</i>	<i>Significa nt Problem (3)</i>	<i>Very Sign ificant Problem (4)</i>	<i>Don't Know</i>	<i>Not Appli cable</i>
Alcohol	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Drugs (illicit or prescription)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Domestic (Family) violence	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Assault	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Sexual Assault	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Break and Enter	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Vandalism	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Theft	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Gangs	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Gambling	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Organized Crime	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Suicide	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Illegal use of firearms	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Traffic offenses	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Homicide	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Bullying	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Elder Abuse	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Other	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

6.9.s If other, please specify:

6.10. Based on the answers provided above, do you feel that the police service is focusing its efforts in the right areas?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No
☐ Don't know

6.10.a If no, please explain

6.11. Compared to other areas of Canada, do you think your community(ies) has/have a higher amount of crime, about the same, or a lower amount of crime?

- ☐ Higher
☐ About the same
☐ Lower
☐ Don't know

6.12. During the last five years, do you think that crime in your community has increased, decreased, or remained about the same?

- ☐ Increased
☐ About the same
☐ Decreased
☐ Don't know

6.13. Would you say that, in general, relations between the people in your community and the police are:

- ☐ Excellent
☐ Good
☐ Fair
☐ Poor
☐ Don't know

6.14. Do you think your local police service does a good job, an average job or a poor job in the following areas: (please select one response for each)

	Poor (1)	Average (2)	Good (3)	Don't Know
Enforcing the laws	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ensuring the safety of citizens	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Treating people fairly	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

6.15. Overall, do you feel as though the RCMP CTA members have made a positive contribution to your community?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

6.16. Please explain:

6.17. Any additional comments:

Thank you for completing the RCMP FNCPS Non-Financial Report

6.18. We invite you to leave us with some feedback on this reporting tool (i.e. technology, questions, length, etc...)

If you have any further questions, please contact your regional representative.

For technical support, please send an email to: PS.PPA-APD.SP@ps-sp.gc.ca

Contact information for key partners

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