Ontario First Nations Policing Agreement-1991-96

Goal I
2. The primary goal of First Nations policing arrangements in Ontario is for the First Nations, with the financial support of Canada and Ontario, to provide an effective and efficient policing service which is culturally sensitive and appropriate for First Nations communities. This will include First Nations members in providing policing services and in serving on the police governing authorities responsible for providing such services. An effective policing service will include keeping the peace, providing protection to both persons and property through prevention, community education, and enforcement of federal, provincial and First Nations laws and rendering assistance to the public in both emergency and non-emergency situations.

Objectives
3. The primary objective of First Nations policing arrangements in Ontario is to provide a level and standard of police service at least equivalent to that provided in non-aboriginal communities with the equivalent police work-load, population and location. A further objective is to provide 24-hour-perday police coverage to any First Nations Territory where such coverage would be provided to a non-aboriginal community in Ontario with the equivalent police work-load, population and location.

Self-Administered Agreement 2003-2005

2. PURPOSE OF THIS AGREEMENT

2.1 The purpose of this Agreement is to provide for the continuation of effective policing in Nishnawbe-Aski area by NAPS. It is intended that the police service in the Nishnawbe-Aski area will be appropriate to the culture and traditions of the people of the Nishnawbe-Aski area; responsive to the policing needs of the communities, and at least equivalent in level and standard of service to that provided in non-aboriginal communities in Ontario with similar characteristics.
Section 51 of the new Police Services Act, 2018.

Funding review, First Nation board

51 (1) This section applies if a First Nation board believes that the funding it receives from the Minister and from all other sources is not sufficient to,
(a) provide adequate and effective policing in the area for which it has policing responsibility, including the amounts required to provide the police service with required equipment and facilities, having regard for the various ways that the board can discharge this obligation; and
(b) pay the expenses of the board's operation.

Dispute

(2) If a First Nation board is not satisfied that the funding is sufficient for the purposes described in clauses (1) (a) and (b), it may give the Minister written notice referring the matter to arbitration.

Arbitrator

(3) The First Nation board and the Minister may jointly appoint an arbitrator within the prescribed period after the notice is provided to the Minister.

Unable to select

(4) If the First Nation board and the Minister do not jointly appoint an arbitrator within the time period referred to in subsection (3), either party may apply to the chair of the Arbitration Commission to appoint an arbitrator.

Considerations

(5) In determining the matter, the arbitrator must consider whether any First Nation board policies intended to reflect the cultural traditions of the First Nations that are in the board's area of policing responsibility affect the funding required to provide adequate and effective policing.

Findings

(6) If the Minister demonstrates that the First Nation board could reasonably have entered into an agreement under section 14 to have policing functions provided in a manner that meets the applicable standards for adequate and effective policing and at a lower cost than the funding provided to the board, the arbitrator shall not find that the funding is insufficient to the extent of the amount that could have been saved by entering into the agreement.

Decision

(7) The Minister shall provide additional funding if the arbitrator determines that additional funding is required.