OVERVIEW

NAPS is the only Police Service of its kind anywhere in North America;

NAPS is the largest First Nations Police Service in Canada;

The estimated population of NAN is 45,000 and NAPS polices this territory with 147 officers;

23 out of 34 NAN communities that NAPS polices are remote fly-in communities;

NAPS is governed by an independent Board, and administered by a Chief of Police who reports to the Board.
NAPS was created in 1994.
NAPS expanded in 1998 to include the NAN communities in the Northwest.
QUICK FACTS

- 34 Detachments
- 147 Sworn Police Officers
- 30 Civilian Support Positions
- 2 Regional Offices – Sioux Lookout, Cochrane
- 1 Headquarters/1 Central Region – Thunder Bay
INCIDENTS

In 2016
- 16,601 Occurrences Recorded
- 2853 Charges Laid

In 2017
- 18,094 Occurrences Recorded
- 3654 Charges Laid

*NOTE: NAPS receives many calls that are serious and/or violent crimes (i.e. assaults, sexual assaults, aggravated assaults, homicides, etc.) in a much larger frequency than most agencies in Ontario, and these calls take more time to investigate.*
THE TRIPARTITE AGREEMENT AND A LACK OF LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

NAPS was founded on a Tripartite Agreement between NAN, Canada and Ontario, formulated under Canada's First Nations Policing Policy.

This meant NAPS was:

prohibited from owning assets and using government funds for major capital expenditures; and

not backed by the rule of law.
The issues of inadequate funding and lack of a regulatory framework were addressed in the Final Report of the Ipperwash Inquiry:

59. Federal, provincial, and First Nation governments should commit to developing a secure legislative basis for First Nation police services in Ontario.
The Kashewan Inquest into the Deaths of Jamie Goodwin and Ricardo Wesley, the jury made several recommendations:

28. First Nations, Canada and Ontario should work together to ensure that policing standards and services levels in First Nations communities are equivalent to those in non-First Nations communities in Ontario.

30. Canada and Ontario should provide NAPS with the funding required to ensure that the communities it serves receive the same level and quality of policing services and infrastructure that non-First Nations communities receive. Funding levels should be sufficient to allow NAPS to comply with adequacy standards set out in the Ontario Police Services Act and the Policing Standards Manual of the MCSCS and Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) guidelines.
The Inquest into the Death of Lena Anderson, the jury made several recommendations related to policing:

6. To Canada, Ontario and NAN: Ensure the provision of adequate and sustainable funding to provide an adequate complement of backup officers and supervising officers to ensure that community members have access to the police services.

7. To Canada, Ontario and NAN: Ensure adequate and sustainable funding and policy support to ensure that police officers in First Nations communities have access to a central communications dispatch centre that meets the requirements of the Police Services Act.
PUBLIC SAFETY NOTICE

2013 Public Safety Notice, February 2013
• Chronic underfunding of NAPS;
• Provincially-mandated standard of policing impossible to attain;
• Absence of promised modular units;
• Detachments without sprinkler systems; and
• Overall substandard policing conditions leading to compromised public safety.
2013 Public Safety Notice sent to:

Dr. Dan Cass, Chief Coroner for Ontario
The Honourable James Moore, Acting Federal Minister of Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
The Honourable Madeleine Meilleur, Ministry of Community Safety and Correctional Services
The Honourable Vic Toews, Minister of Public Safety
The Honourable John Gerretsten,
The Attorney General for Ontario
The Honourable David Zimmer, Minister of Aboriginal Affairs
Only Response: Dr. Dan Cass Chief Coroner for Ontario