

Questions Post Public Open House Consultations

Question: Is it possible to obtain a copy of any and all documents the Town of Deep River would be expected to sign with the OPP or the Province of Ontario if we decide to contract OPP?

Answer: The Contract Proposal presented to the municipality on January 19th 2017, is posted on the Deep River website. The Section 10 Contract that the municipality signs, is currently under review and will be finalized in the coming weeks.

Question: My question is on the number of hours of police service each day. Is this number legislated? Will the OPP have to provide the same number of hours?

Answer: There is no legislated number of hours of police service each day. Section 4 (1) of the Police Services Act states:

4. (1) Every municipality to which this subsection applies shall provide adequate and effective police services in accordance with its needs. 1997, c. 8, s. 3.

Core police services

(2) Adequate and effective police services must include, at a minimum, all of the following police services:

1. Crime prevention.
2. Law enforcement.
3. Assistance to victims of crime.
4. Public order maintenance.
5. Emergency response.

Ontario Regulation 3/99 under the Police Services Act further defines those core services.

The OPP provides adequate and effective police services to the municipality by efficiently managing their resources, and ensuring there is an adequate number of officers available to address both the proactive and reactive policing needs of the municipality.

Can you find out what the policing costs in 2000 (\$566,527) were as a percentage of the town budget and what the policing costs in 2015 (\$1,449,579) are as percentage of the town budget?

In 2015, the Deep River Police Department was responsible for \$1,377,068 NET of all revenues, out of a total NET expense for the Town of \$5,427,316. This represents a net cost of 25.4% of the Town's total spending.

The net expenses for the Town for the year 2000 are not readily available.

In 2000, the cost of Deep River Police Department Salaries was \$514,064. In comparison that cost was \$1,234,205 in 2015. This represents an increase of 140%.

Question: Also if this is to be a fair comparison are the same costs... wages, overheads, depreciation, external dispatching and so on included in both estimates?

Yes they are. The figures in your first question are taken from the same line of the Financial Information Return submitted to the Province by the Town.

Question: What are other municipalities policing costs as percentages of their budgets, both those policed by the OPP and those with municipal police forces?

Police, Fire, and EMS departments combined accounted for approximately 19% of total municipal operating expenditures in 2011. (<https://www.amo.on.ca/AMO-PDFs/Presentations/2014/Policing-Facts-2014-02-28.aspx>).

Deep River's Police and Fire Departments combine for over 43% of the Town's annual net expenses. The Deep River Police Department was responsible for 25.4% of the Town's net expenses in 2015.

Question: Request for breakdown in DRPS expenses ie wages, occupancy costs etc.

Expenses	2015 (Audited)	2016 (Unadjusted)	2017 (Budget)
Total Administration - Police Expenditures	\$430,456.15	\$296,393.21	\$446,326.36
Total Training - Police Expenditures	\$9,680.34	\$5,545.84	\$12,300.00
Total Police Service Expenditures	\$1,031,367.02	\$710,807.29	\$1,105,967.47
Total Vehicles - Police Expenditures	\$22,146.02	\$20,856.36	\$33,689.00
Total Police Expenditures	\$1,493,649.53	\$1,033,602.70	\$1,604,982.83

All data provided directly from 2017 budget presented to Council.

Question: Request for breakdown of all income streams ie background checks (individual and third party), RIDE grants, community policing grants, by-law enforcement tickets, highway traffic act ticket (apportioned) etc.

Revenues	2015 (Audited)	2016 (Unadjusted)	2017 (Budget)
G-220-1135-4618 Fines	\$347.24	\$343.19	
G-220-1135-4700 Miscellaneous Revenue (Criminal Record Checks/ fingerprints/ etc.)	\$90,937.18	\$81,400.68	\$80,000.00
G-220-2220-4610 Grant Revenue (R.I.D.E. Grant)	\$1,671.00	\$6,676.00	\$6,700.00
G-220-2230-4610 Grant Revenue (Community Policing)	\$34,550.63	\$-896.13	\$30,000.00
Total Police Service Revenues	\$12,620.26	\$5,162.08	\$1,736.45
Total Police Revenues	\$140,126.31	\$92,685.82	118,436.45

All data provided directly from 2017 budget presented to Council.

Question: Why wasn't the local force asked to provide a proposal for cost reduction and/or increased revenue streams?

The management and costs for running the police service in Deep River is an ongoing process, and is not and should not be a one time "call for proposal". All our officers and staff have an obligation to provide for efficiencies and suggestions on an ongoing basis to the Police Chief &/or the Police Services Board.

The Deep River Police Services Board (PSB) has worked closely with Chief Barry Swarbrick to continuously address the budget challenges and delivery of services. There have been initiatives implemented and/or considered. For example, the hiring of 2 part-time constables this year to cover maternity leaves, vacation and leaves due to illness and injury. These temporary positions have helped reduce overtime that would have otherwise increased dramatically.

However, there is limited opportunity to make significant change given the many demands of professional service delivery, including the purchase of regulated equipment and/or replacement of equipment, such as vehicles, fingerprinting equipment, the provision of dispatch, in addition to working within the collective agreement. As well, the number of officers must be maintained to cover all shifts over a 24 hour service period, 365 days per year.

The Police Chief and the Police Services Board (PSB) have been challenged in managing costs due to changing regulatory requirements, meeting the personal safety needs and requirements for our officers, updating and providing the necessary legislated equipment in cars and the station, as well as addressing the increasing costs, including dispatch services. It is fair to say that given the discussions at the PSB Board meetings, there is an expectation from Chief Swarbrick, that all of his officers and civilian staff participate in ongoing participation in budget planning, suggestions for improvement and ideas for cost savings. We are all

These are just some instances; other factors add to the pressures of managing costs. As an example of the challenges we face within the department, a call for proposals for Dispatch provided only 2 responses. Although one response was significantly less than our current service, this municipality is also seeking costing for OPP services. For this and other reasons, Chief Swarbrick recommended that Deep River remain with the present dispatch provider.

I want to acknowledge that Chief Swarbrick and the PSB have been able to effect some reduction in costs. This can be seen in the PowerPoint presentation presented by Chief Swarbrick at the Open Houses held this past week. The Chief's presentation is posted on the town website.

Question: Why were the 2016 actual expenses not reported?

2016 Audited financial statements were not available during this process. Audited financial statements for 2009-2015 are readily available on the Finance Department's page.

<http://www.deepriver.ca/departments/finance/audited-financial-statements-2009-2015/>

Question: Is there a list available that shows which types of calls are included in the base cost?

Answer:

<http://www.opp.ca/index.php?id=115&lng=en&entryid=56b7cd858f94aca15828d178>

The Base Cost portion of the Municipal Billing Model covers the following costs:

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

Additional information may be found on the OPP website on Page 15 of the presentation at

<https://www.opp.ca/index.php?&lng=en&id=115&entryid=56b7d3258f94ac9e5828d182>

An answer was posted to a question stating that services provided by the OPP on Highway 17 or on waterways are paid for by the municipality in the Base Cost of \$193.00 per property. This answer was made in error and the Town takes this opportunity to correct the answer. The policing of Highway 17 and area waterways is entirely paid by the Province of Ontario as part of their contributions to the OPP Annual Budget. The Town apologizes for this error.

Question: How are OPP salaries negotiated – with the province?

Answer: The Ontario Provincial Police Association (OPPA) works on behalf of all civilian and non-commissioned uniform members of the Ontario Provincial Police. There are over 6,200 uniform and approximately 3,600 civilian members who belong to the Association. The OPPA is the sole bargaining agent who represents members' in negotiations with the employer (the Ontario government). Negotiations are conducted in accordance with the legislation in force and effect in the Province of Ontario using the same process as other collective bargaining units, bound by the essential services requirements and binding interest arbitration.

Question: I was told that if Council were to contract with OPP, the Deep River Hospital would close its doors at 10:00PM. Is there any truth to this?

Answer From DR&DH Administration: None. There are numerous hospitals that are supported by OPP and RCMP after 2200 hours.

Question: It has been suggested that the hospital accreditation would be affected by a change from the existing police service to another. Is this correct?

Answer from the Deep River Hospital: There are no accreditation requirements that speak specifically to local policing versus OPP policing versus RCMP policing. Hospitals/Healthcare centers achieve accreditation in all 3 models.

Question: I understand the OPP will not provide bylaw enforcement of our municipal bylaws. I realize we have a part-time bylaw enforcement officer, but he works 2 other job functions as our building inspector and deputy fire chief. I also understand the City of Pembroke pays \$150,000-\$200,000 annually in addition to their OPP contract to employ their own bylaw enforcement officers. Can you please discuss the Town's plan to provide bylaw enforcement services and provide an annual cost estimate for bylaw enforcement of Deep Rivers municipal Bylaws?

Answer from the Police Chief: The by law occurrences are **53** for 2014, **58** for 2015 and **57** for 2016. The breakdown is:

By-law	2013	2014	2015	2016
Noise	29	16	12	15
Parking	15	5	11	10
Watering	0	0	2	1

Animal	22	22	32	23
Snow removal	6	2		4
Taxi		1	1	2
snowmobile		1		2
Open fire		3		
voting		3		
	72	53	58	57

Answer from By-law Enforcement: with an average of 60 By-law calls per year, many of which were referred to the By-law Enforcement Officer from the Deep River Police Service, these calls would be responded to utilizing existing resources. No additional costs would be incurred or anticipated at this time.

Question: Additional - Could you please define “many” where you say many were referred to the Bylaw Enforcement Officer? How many specifically?

The average for the three year period was 19 by-law matters referred from DRPS to Municipal Law Enforcement. See chart below.

By-law		By Law officer		2013	2014	2015	2016
Noise		4		29	16	12	15
Parking		1		15	5	11	10
Watering				0	0	2	1
Animal		10		22	22	32	23
Snow removal		1		6	2		4
Taxi		2			1	1	2
snowmobile		1			1		2
Open fire					3		

voting					3		
		19		72	53	58	57

So bylaw enforcement services will not be available 24 hours a day 7 days a week?

Correct. Municipal Law Enforcement in most Ontario municipalities, especially small municipalities work weekday business hours. Municipal Law Enforcement will respond after hours in the event of serious matters depending upon the circumstances. Police forces, municipal and provincial have many laws that may be enforced after hours to maintain order and peace.

Question: What will the term/length of the contract with the OPP?

Answer: The transition contract will see municipalities entering into an agreement for a defined number of contractual hours of service as represented by uniform full-time equivalents plus civilian FTE's. After 3 years plus the number of days/months to reach December 31st of that year, the municipality will transition to the OPP Billing Model. Therefore, the initial contract with the OPP, if signed on August 31st, would be for 3 years, plus 4 months. Following the transition contract, the municipality would have the option of renewing its contract or transitioning to a Section 5.1 Non-contract Police Service.

Question: Do we really need 14 officers/constables!!!!!!? With the OPP option, is there any guarantee there will always be an officer in the immediate Deep River area?

Answer: Deep River Police Service is currently made up of 9 officers, 5 of whom are special constables, and 1 Chief. The OPP, along with the Deep River Police Service, cannot guarantee an officer in the immediate Deep River area at all times. If there was an extremely urgent matter that required supplementary police presence in the area surrounding Deep River, police officers would be pulled out of Deep River to assist with the situation. Once the situation was stabilized officers would return to Deep River. This is true for both the Deep River Police Service, as well as the OPP. The OPP have committed to offering the same amount of policing man hours per day for 3 years, in Deep River, as the Deep River Police Service currently offers.

Question: What assurances do we have that an individual's response to the survey will be kept confidential / anonymous? I don't see anything about this in the information package mailed out to residents.

Answer: The company conducting the electronic survey, Simply Voting provides the following and is copied if they wish to add additional information. You may view their website at: www.simplyvoting.com.

Security and Reliability

Simply Voting was designed from the ground-up to eliminate the risk of electoral fraud or breach of secrecy:

- Voters who bypass authentication or have already voted are denied access to the ballot.
- One-vote-per-voter is guaranteed by marking electors as voted and storing the vote in a single transaction. Even if a voter submits the ballot simultaneously on several devices, this technology guarantees that only one vote is accepted.
- Ballots are rigorously checked for validity before being accepted.
- Communication between the voter's computer and our website is encrypted with *TLS 1.2* and strong cipher suites to protect against current and future encryption attacks.
- Our servers are "hardened" and are subjected to daily [Trust Guard PCI Compliance](#) security scans.
- Our voting system has been subjected to live vulnerability scans by [WhiteHat Security](#) and source code security audits by [HP Fortify](#).
- Simply Voting adheres to guidelines established by the [Open Web Application Security Project](#).
- Any change to the voting system must pass an internal security review before going live.
- We use [DomainKeys Identified Mail](#) and the [Sender Policy Framework](#) to protect voters from phishing attacks.
- Our servers are protected by a very powerful firewall, *FortiGate Unified Threat Management*, which includes an *Intrusion Detection System* and a redundant firewall on hot standby.
- Simply Voting uses [CloudFlare](#) to protect against Denial of Service (DoS) attacks. CloudFlare has the most sophisticated mitigation technology on the market and has successfully blocked the largest DoS attacks seen on the internet.
- We use redundant *Anycast DNS* deployments which protects against DNS-based DDoS attacks.

Fully Hosted & Reliable

Don't worry yourself about servers, IT staff, installing software or taking backups. Simply Voting gives you instant access to the latest technology and is ready to process millions of votes around the clock.

Simply Voting is built on an enterprise-class cloud computing service powered by high performance IBM hardware, with full redundancy across the entire infrastructure (no

single points of failure). Our data centre is in a stable mountain zone, away from earthquake, hurricane, tornado, and severe weather zones. The data center contains advanced power, cooling and security infrastructure, and Cisco Data Center 3.0 network architecture. It is staffed 24x7, backed-up by an offsite network operations center. We also use several Anycast DNS clusters to ensure fault tolerance at the DNS level.

Simply Voting uses third party offsite monitoring tools to automatically monitor key “vital signs” of our voting system 24x7 and a technical staff member is immediately notified of any anomaly. Simply Voting maintains a Disaster Recovery Plan as well as a Hot Site at a backup data center in a different geographical area. The Hot Site is synchronized with the primary data center using remote database replication. Should the primary data center experience an outage, we have the capability of quickly redirecting traffic of the entire voting system to the Hot Site, minimizing disruption to ongoing elections and avoiding any loss of data. You can rest assured that your election is always protected and available in the case of a disaster.

For telephone voting, Simply Voting uses industry leader Plum Voice as a voice-to-web interface layered on top of our online voting system. Every component in the Plum Voice, fault-tolerant infrastructure has a backup and Plum's platforms have been tested by billions of calls since 2000. Plum's PCI Level 1 compliant operation actively secures and protects applications and data from digital, physical, and social intrusion vectors. There is no artificial cap on “ports”, the telephone voting system can handle spikes of millions of simultaneous calls at once.

100% Availability Guarantee

Simply Voting endeavours to provide the most reliable infrastructure possible for our online voting system. We guarantee that all functionality is available 100% of the time in a given month, excluding special planned maintenance. We will credit your account 5% of your election fee for each 30 minutes of unavailability (up to 100%).

Confidentiality



Simply Voting takes secrecy of the vote very seriously. It is impossible for election organizers to determine what a particular voter has voted as the results are anonymous. All voter information is removed from our servers if you choose to have the election deleted. We never make use of voter information for anything other than voting and never share such information with third parties. Our [privacy policy](#) and voting system have been independently certified by TRUSTe for compliance with their Privacy Certification and Trusted Cloud requirements.

Skyhigh Enterprise-Ready Rating



Simply Voting received the highest [CloudTrust Rating](#) from Skyhigh Networks. Skyhigh performs objective and thorough evaluations of cloud services based on a detailed set of criteria developed in conjunction with the Cloud Security Alliance (CSA). Services designated as Skyhigh Enterprise-Ready fully satisfy the most stringent requirements for data protection, identity verification, service security, business practices, and legal protection.

SSAE 16 Certification



Simply Voting is SSAE 16 SOC 1 Type I certified. The SSAE 16 (formerly known as SAS 70) is a widely recognized auditing standard issued by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA). An auditor's report details a service provider's ability to offer adequate controls and safeguards when they host or process data belonging to their customers. The audit focuses heavily in the areas of compliance, security and access. It addresses important topics such as backup and recovery, computer operations, and human resources.

Our data center, RackForce, is similarly SSAE 16 SOC 1 Type II certified. Both Simply Voting and RackForce are also CSAE 3416 and ISAE 3402 certified; these are the Canadian and international equivalents to the SSAE 16. **These certifications are an independent validation of the quality, integrity and reliability of Simply Voting's infrastructure and services.**

In addition to the information provided, we would like to add the following:

Re: Question 1 - Anonymity

Once a vote is cast, the vote is completely separated from to voter. The vote is stored only with the randomly generated receipt code which is displayed at the time of voting. It must be captured by the voter at that time as it is not stored along with any

identifying information making it impossible to retrieve a specific voter's receipt code after the fact.

This also means it is impossible to tie a vote back to any one voter within the system. There are no links stored in any database.

Question: The letter about the survey notes: “Please be prepared to record your receipt code to verify your participation after the survey has closed...”.

- I'm not sure I understand why I should want or need to verify my participation afterwards, particularly if I am concerned about confidentiality.

Answer: Voter-Verified Audit Trail

Once the electronic ballot has been cast a printable receipt is provided to assure voters that their votes have been recorded as intended. Should you opt to publish the final results, anyone will be able to download a file containing votes and receipt codes. This serves as a Voter-Verified Audit Trail (VVAT) - an independent verification system for voting systems designed to allow voters to verify that their vote was cast correctly, to detect possible election fraud or malfunction, and to provide a means to audit the stored electronic results. Only the voter will have the verification code to be able to verify that their vote was cast. No other person will have access to that code or access to that information.

Re: Question 2 - Receipt Code

As mentioned above, when a vote is cast it is severed from the voter's identifying information and is stored with a randomly assigned receipt code.

After voting has ended, if a voter has noted down their receipt code they will be able to return to the voting website and type the code into a search box to confirm their vote was cast as desired.

This is our approach to transparency while maintaining voter anonymity. Of course it's optional if the voter wishes to mark down their receipt code as well as look it up later.

Question: I find the “Note” accompanying the table of “Renfrew County OPP Policing Costs per Property” on page 3 somewhat confusing. It states

- “The Data was taken directly from MIDAS... to calculate the Renfrew County Police Department Coasts shown above.”

-But also states “The Renfrew County OPP Policing Costs were provided by the OPP”

-This appears to be two different sources, but it's not clear which data come from which source.

Answer: Correct. Historical costs from 2000 – 2015 for Renfrew County municipalities were obtained from the MIDAS database. OPP Costs per property for Renfrew County 2015 – 2017 were provided by the Ontario Provincial Police.

Question: The bulk of policing costs are really constable salaries, in both DRPS and OPP options. I understand that the OPP are the highest paid police in the province and have the best benefits. How can the OPP total cost be so much less if OPP provides the same level of policing as DRPS? There may be an answer (e.g., larger municipalities "subsidizing" smaller ones somehow) but it isn't obvious because the OPP funding model obscures the point. Is the answer simply a lower level of service will be provided for the estimated cost? What service(s) would we lose with the OPP, or what "extras" – at extra cost - would we need to add to get to a level of service we accept?

Answer: You are correct in relation to the bulk of policing costs being salaries and benefits. This is where the OPP billing model yields the savings. The OPP uses an integrated service delivery model with support provided by Regional and General Headquarters. Officers in a Detachment can provide police services to multiple municipalities, along with fulfilling provincial obligations, in contrast to each municipality all needing their own officers. Savings are also realized with the sharing of the cost for infrastructure, supervisory and administrative duties, again, eliminating the need for each municipality to have their own infrastructure, supervisors and administrative staff. The sharing of RHQ and GHQ support services distributes these costs on an even larger basis providing additional savings. The service level to the municipality is maintained, the municipality would not receive a "lower level of service".

Question: The failings of the arbitration system are cited as the reason for high DRPS salaries. Isn't the OPP subject to the same system? Could it fail just as badly, or worse, with them?

Answer: The Police Services Act ("PSA") and the Ontario Provincial Police Collective Bargaining Act ("OPPCBA") govern collective bargaining for all police within the Province. Both clearly establish the arbitration process and set out rules for arbitrators. "

In making a decision or award, the arbitration board takes into consideration all factors it considers relevant, including the following criteria:

1. The employer's ability to pay in light of its fiscal situation.
2. The extent to which services may have to be reduced, in light of the decision or award, if current funding and taxation levels are not increased.
3. The economic situation in Ontario and in the municipality.
4. A comparison, as between the employees and other comparable employees in the public and private sectors, of the terms and conditions of employment and the nature of the work performed.
5. The employer's ability to attract and retain qualified employees.
6. The interest and welfare of the community served by the police force.
7. Any local factors affecting the community.

Arbitrators must take into consideration ALL factors it considers relevant – there is no specific factor more important than another.

****If the Town of Deep River wishes to quote a PAO study you may be interested in citing the following:**

Over a 10-year span beginning in 2001, the PAO tracked the bargaining of each of its 60 affiliates. During that time 38 contracts – a yearly average of 6% - were settled via interest arbitration. This is a very small fraction of the total number of contracts which were negotiated and ratified. Conversely, 94% of Ontario's police contracts were freely negotiated, locally at the bargaining table. Further, an analysis of the awards shows that arbitrators are balancing the interests and needs of both sides, because their awards are in line with what has been freely negotiated.

Having reviewed the bargaining trends in Ontario's policing sector, the collective bargaining process, including the interest arbitration system, is working efficiently and effectively.

Question: Where would OPP constables be located, typically, in cases where they are called out to an emergency - either in the detachment in Petawawa or on the road somewhere in Zone 3 - which is much bigger than Deep River? What would

their average response time be? I expect it would inevitably be more than the DRPS response time since DRPS constables come from town hall. This could be a big issue for the hospital ER staff at night; they probably now reliably can get help in a very few minutes, if necessary.

Answer: The main operations and administration is housed out of the Petawawa Detachment. Across the OPP, frontline vehicles are equipped with a blend of technologies aimed at ensuring members are mobile, out in the communities, not stationary behind a desk in an office. It is our experience policing 323 municipalities, the OPP has determined this type of service delivery makes our officers more accessible and increasingly effective. Frontline OPP vehicles are equipped with mobile workstations, thereby affording the officers the ability to be out on patrol thus increasing visibility. Our frontline vehicles are equipped with GPS monitoring systems so that the closest car to the call can be dispatched. An officer could be very close to a call at any given time, and with the technology that our dispatchers have at their disposal we find the response very effective.

OPP policed municipalities benefit from the integrated service model whereby the OPP combine resources required to police multiple municipalities within one detachment. This provides the OPP with enhanced flexibility in meeting fluctuating and changing policing demands. Combining resources provides a larger number of officers to draw on for major occurrences and emergencies, thereby improving the effectiveness of the response.

Question: What level of local knowledge would OPP officers have, since they would not be assigned to Deep River and would be stationed and probably would live in Petawawa? I expect that they would likely be less familiar with the social fabric of Deep River than DRPS officers who spend most of their working time here. Detailed knowledge of the local community population and situation can't help but lead to better policing.

Answer: The local DRPS members who are amalgamated into the OPP would still be working in the detachment area, therefore local knowledge still exists. The OPP has had experience amalgamating many municipal police services. All officers within the detachment will be expected to familiarize themselves with all aspects of their patrol areas.

There are currently more members of the OPP who live in Deep River than members of the Deep River Police Service.

Question: What effort has been put into looking into expanding DRPS into a "North Renfrew" police force? It may not be feasible for some reason I am unaware of, but it should have been presented as an option.

Answer: No effort has been put into looking into expanding DRPS into a "North Renfrew" police force. Laurentian Hills and/or Head, Clara, Maria would have to be willing to pay more for policing than they currently do; therefore, what would be the point? The following outlines the costs for policing Laurentian Hills and Head, Clara Maria in 2015 as listed on the Town's Future of Policing in Deep River website under the Cost Analysis PowerPoint:

Laurentian Hills	\$289.00 per property
Head, Clara, Maria	\$264.0 per property
Deep River	\$644.54 per property

The other potential scenario would be where Deep River provided policing to the Town of Laurentian Hills and/or Head, Clara, Maria at the same cost as the OPP, knowing that the true cost of policing these municipalities by DRPS would be higher, requiring Town of Deep River taxpayers to subsidize policing in neighbouring municipalities. Supposing that the Deep River Police Service could provide policing in neighbouring municipalities without requiring additional resources would be presumptuous and would call into question the level of resources in place for the current policing task.

Question: The OPP wouldn't retain the current DRPS facilities in town hall. How does that affect total policing costs and other things? For example, my son and I recently wanted criminal background checks. We simply walked to town hall to be fingerprinted and got it done quickly. Would we have to drive to Petawawa to get it from the OPP detachment?

Answer: The Town of Deep River would no longer have the cost of maintaining a police facility. The OPP would charge a cost for accommodation and cleaning as outlined in the costing proposal. Yes, criminal records checks would be conducted at the Upper Ottawa Valley OPP Detachments.

The OPP would also set out certain times of the year where more criminal record checks where required (beginning of hockey season, before school trips, etc.) where they would bring a mobile unit to Deep River to complete records checks for Deep River Residents.

