

Saskatchewan Public Safety Agency

Annual Report for 2021-22

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Letters of Transmittal



The Honourable
Christine Tell
Minister Responsible
for the SPSA

Office of the Lieutenant Governor of Saskatchewan

I respectfully submit the Annual Report for the Saskatchewan Public Safety Agency for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2022.

A blue ink signature of Christine Tell, written in a cursive style.

Christine Tell
Minister Responsible for the Saskatchewan Public Safety Agency



Marlo Pritchard
President of the SPSA
and Fire Commissioner

The Honourable Christine Tell
Minister Responsible for the Saskatchewan Public Safety Agency

Dear Minister:

I have the honour of submitting the Annual Report of the Saskatchewan Public Safety Agency for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2022.

A blue ink signature of Marlo Pritchard, written in a stylized, cursive manner.

Marlo Pritchard
President of the Saskatchewan Public Safety Agency and Fire Commissioner

Agency Overview

The Saskatchewan Public Safety Agency (SPSA) is a Treasury Board Crown corporation created in November 2017 to streamline public safety services in Saskatchewan. The SPSA is governed by *The Saskatchewan Public Safety Act, 2019*. As noted in the Saskatchewan Growth Plan, the SPSA was created to provide greater co-ordination of Saskatchewan's emergency safety and wildfire responses. The SPSA also oversees the province's 911 emergency dispatching and other emergency support services.

The Agency's **mandate** is *to provide or support public safety services for and with the people, municipalities, Indigenous people, public safety service providers and the Government of Saskatchewan*. In 2021-22, the SPSA's mandate was expanded and now includes: Emergency Crisis Support (formerly Emergency Social Services), Sask911, SaskAlert, the Civic Addressing Registry, wildfire management, emergency management and fire safety. This expansion meets government's ongoing commitment to service excellence and is consistent with SPSA's commitment to exploring new and innovative ways of providing programs and services to the public. Further expansions are under consideration and in discussion.

The SPSA is home to the Saskatchewan Fire Commissioner and is responsible for providing support to local fire departments, establishing standards and training, ensuring compliance with the National Fire Code and designating inspectors as Peace Officers when required.

As Saskatchewan's provincial public safety organization, the SPSA works in partnership with municipalities and First Nations communities to build the resilience and capacity for local communities to respond to emergencies, improve the safety of Saskatchewan residents and enhance public safety across the province.

The SPSA is focused on achieving its **vision** *to enhance, support and integrate public safety in Saskatchewan* by providing:

- high-quality service, access to a larger pool of expertise and enhanced training opportunities;
- opportunities for innovative partnerships with other agencies, communities and stakeholders for response;
- a single point of contact for a broad range of public safety services;
- increased co-ordination of long-term planning efforts to ensure Saskatchewan is prepared for all hazards large-scale emergency events and mitigating risks that can contribute to severity/impact; and
- access to affordable up-to-date emergency communications technology that is supported by the Agency-managed Provincial Emergency Communications Centre (i.e., Sask911 communications centre).

In so doing, the SPSA will fulfill its **mission** *to safeguard and protect the people, property and resources of Saskatchewan through partnerships, co-ordinated planning, education, prevention, mitigation, response and recovery*.

Legislation

The SPSA derives its mandate, responsibilities and authority from several Acts and regulations under those Acts. The SPSA is responsible for:

- *The Saskatchewan Public Safety Agency Act, 2019*
- *The Saskatchewan Public Safety Agency Regulations*
- *The Emergency 911 System Act*
- *The Public Safety Answering Point Regulations, 2011*
- *The Emergency Planning Act*
- *The Emergency Services Telecommunication Program Regulations*
- *The Fire Safety Act*
- *The Fire Safety Regulations*
- *The Wildfire Act*
- *The Wildfire Regulations*

Reporting Responsibility

As a single agency, the SPSA, by statute, has responsibility and obligations to report annually on:

- the work performed by the SPSA over which the Minister presides in accordance with *The Executive Government Administration Act*;
- the activities of the Fire Commissioner as well as the extent of fire losses in the province. The Commissioner, in accordance with *The Fire Safety Act* and *The Saskatchewan Fire Code Regulations*, provides communities, fire departments and emergency service organizations with leadership as well as information and education programs and services that protect people, property and the environment from the effects of fire and other emergency events; and
- its activities in relation to Sask911, in accordance with *The Emergency 911 System Act* and *The Executive Government Administration Act*. The Sask911 system refers to the province-wide emergency telephone service that connects a person dialing the telephone digits 911 to emergency service providers through a public safety answering point and includes the province-wide radio communication network used by emergency service providers, also known as the PPSTN.

Full-Time Equivalent Utilization

The full-time equivalent (FTE) utilization for the SPSA on March 31, 2022, was 414 FTEs.

Progress in 2021-22

SPSA Goal 1

Government Goals



A Strong Economy



Strong Communities



Strong Families

Agency Goal

Safe, resilient communities prepared for disasters and emergencies

Strategy

Reduce the impact of emergencies by increasing community preparedness

Key Actions

Strengthen community emergency planning efforts

- In Saskatchewan, *The Emergency Planning Act* requires that municipalities establish emergency preparedness plans, which help Saskatchewan communities respond to emergencies in a timely, efficient and co-ordinated manner. These plans:
 - help local authorities assess and prioritize potential public safety risks and develop plans to support mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery;
 - enable agencies to locate resources required to inform citizens of danger, how to avoid danger and quickly arrange assistance when needed;
 - reduce the human and financial impacts of emergencies; and
 - support the recovery process.
- Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the SPSA was limited in meeting with communities to generate and approve new emergency preparedness plans. However, in 2021-22, the SPSA worked with all communities that sought out assistance from the Agency in developing plans.
- A review of the community planning function was initiated in 2021-22. The objective of the review was to determine if the current community planning and preparedness programming is meeting stakeholder needs and legislative responsibilities. The SPSA is currently in the process of designing tools to assess community capacity and readiness for emergency planning. The target is to make Incident Command System (ICS) awareness tools available to 100 per cent of municipalities, with targeted ICS training offered to municipalities that represent 80 per cent of Saskatchewan's population.

Develop wildfire community preparedness plans for all at-risk communities

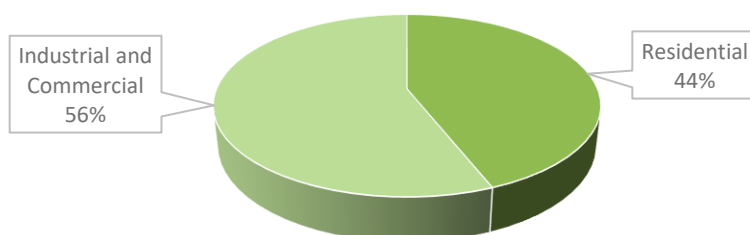
- In 2021-22, the SPSA continued to develop wildfire community preparedness plans for at-risk communities by completing three new plans. The preparedness plans:
 - assess the risk of wildfire to communities;

- enable communities to identify hazards and vulnerable areas/populations with higher risks and prioritize efforts to address these risks well in advance of potential wildfire impacts to the area; and
- help with wildfire suppression efforts when communities are threatened by wildfire.
- As an active participant in the FireSmart Canada Community Recognition Program, the SPSA provided funding to the FireSmart program for at-risk communities to be eligible to receive a \$500 grant for community wildfire preparedness initiatives. Communities may apply for the grant through the Canadian Interagency Forest Fire Centre FireSmart Canada website.

Review and strengthen the SPSA's public safety compliance and investigation role

- Through its mandate, the SPSA ensures compliance with emergency management, planning and regulations to keep Saskatchewan citizens safe.
- *The Saskatchewan Public Safety Agency Act* gives the SPSA authority to ensure municipal compliance with emergency and safety plans in the province. In addition, *The Fire Safety Act* requires municipalities to investigate and report the origin, cause and circumstances of every fire that occurs within their jurisdiction. Investigations may also be undertaken by the SPSA when the fire is of interest to the Fire Commissioner, in cases of wildfires, when death results and/or when fires are suspicious.
- In 2021-22, a total of 3,288 fires were reported to the SPSA, an increase of 73 per cent from the 1,898 fires reported in 2020-21. Out of the total fires reported, 2,329 impacted structures with 1,023 of these fires (44 per cent) impacting residential structures and 1,306 (56 per cent) impacting industrial/commercial structures. The Cloverdale fire impacted critical infrastructure in the region north of Prince Albert in May 2021.
- Further information on the origin, cause, circumstance and associated financial loss resulting from these fires is available in Appendix A.

Fires Reported: Residential and Industrial/Commercial Structures 2021-22



Strategy

Prevent and mitigate emergencies through planning and partnerships

Key Actions

Review and update the Provincial Emergency Management Plan with other ministries, Crowns and agencies

- The Provincial Emergency Management Plan establishes the comprehensive Government of Saskatchewan framework for planning for, and responding to, emergencies or disasters that require an integrated and co-ordinated provincial response. The plan was formally approved by Cabinet in March 2022.
- The plan also establishes the SPSA as the co-ordinating agency for emergency management in Saskatchewan. In this role, the SPSA facilitates the activities of other ministries, Crowns and agencies that may serve as lead or support for emergency management.

- The updated plan:
 - outlines an all-hazards methodology compatible with the Incident Command System;
 - includes an overview of Saskatchewan's emergency management governance structure;
 - provides emergency management guidance to ministries, Crowns and agencies;
 - describes roles and responsibilities of ministries, Crowns and agencies during an emergency response; and
 - describes the relationship between the Government of Saskatchewan and municipal emergency responders, including the role of local authorities and municipal Emergency Operations Centres.

Deliver fuel management (fire hazard mitigation) projects to protect northern communities and provincial parks (*Federal Disaster Mitigation and Adaptation Fund - DMAF*)

- Vegetation and wildfire fuel management projects enhance the effectiveness of wildfire suppression efforts when communities are threatened by wildfire. In 2021-22, the SPSA conducted 19 community wildfire mitigation projects at the following locations: Bear Creek, Candle Lake, Chitek Lake, Dore Lake (Michele Pt. Tower Beach), East Trout Lake, Hudson Bay, Jeanette Lake, Little Bear Lake, Lower Fishing Lake, McPhee Lake, Napatak, Potato Lake, Prince Albert, Sandy Bay, Sled Lake, Stanley Mission, Uranium City and White Swan Lake (Whelan Bay).
- This work entails thinning softwood forest stands and removal of slash and deadfall to reduce the amount of fuel that is available for a wildfire to burn. As a result of these mitigation projects, 84 at-risk communities are building capacity to prepare for, and protect themselves from, the threat of catastrophic wildfire impacts. The SPSA collaborates with SaskPower, the New North and Northern Municipal Services to ensure these projects effectively address the mitigation needs within at-risk jurisdictions. The SPSA has worked with the Government of Canada to finalize and sign the contribution agreement for the Disaster Mitigation and Adaptation Fund (DMAF).

Performance Measure Results

Percentage of total and local communities with emergency preparedness and response plans (*Climate Resilience in Saskatchewan*)

Saskatchewan communities that develop up-to-date emergency plans are better able to respond to emergencies in a timely, efficient and co-ordinated manner. These plans can reduce the human and financial impacts of emergencies and support the recovery process. They enable communities to locate resources and equipment required for emergency operations and inform citizens of any danger.

The methodology for this measure is under development. A review of the community planning function and this measure was initiated in 2021-22. The objective of the review was to determine if the current community planning and preparedness programming is meeting stakeholder needs and legislative responsibilities.

Number of wildfire community pre-plans completed for at-risk northern communities (*Climate Resilience in Saskatchewan*)

This measures the number of at-risk communities in Saskatchewan's wildland-urban interface that have community preparedness plans. These communities are identified as being at a moderate to high risk of wildfire. Preparedness plans help with suppressing wildfires and enables communities to identify hazards and prioritize efforts well in advance. The target is to complete plans for all 84 "at-risk" communities by 2030. In 2021-22, three new plans were completed for a total of 68 completed plans.

Saskatchewan's total Crown land (hectares) with wildfire fuel management work completed (*Climate Resilience in Saskatchewan*)

Wildfire mitigation projects, including vegetation management, reduce the intensity of fire and provide an anchor point for suppression efforts. The Saskatchewan Community Wildfire Risk Assessment identifies all Crown land locations requiring fuel management projects as well as priority for project completion. The current target is to complete all mitigation work on 2,264 hectares of Crown land adjacent to communities by 2028. In 2021-22, 196.8 hectares of fuel mitigation work was completed by the SPSA. In the third year of the nine-year plan, a total of 657.2 hectares fuel mitigation work has been completed.

Progress in 2021-22

SPSA Goal 2

Government Goals



A Strong Economy



Strong Communities



Strong Families

Agency Goal

Public safety services in Saskatchewan are integrated

Strategy

Deliver seamless public safety services utilizing an “all hazards” approach

Key Actions

Activate the Provincial Emergency Operations Centre (PEOC) to provide assistance to communities when needed

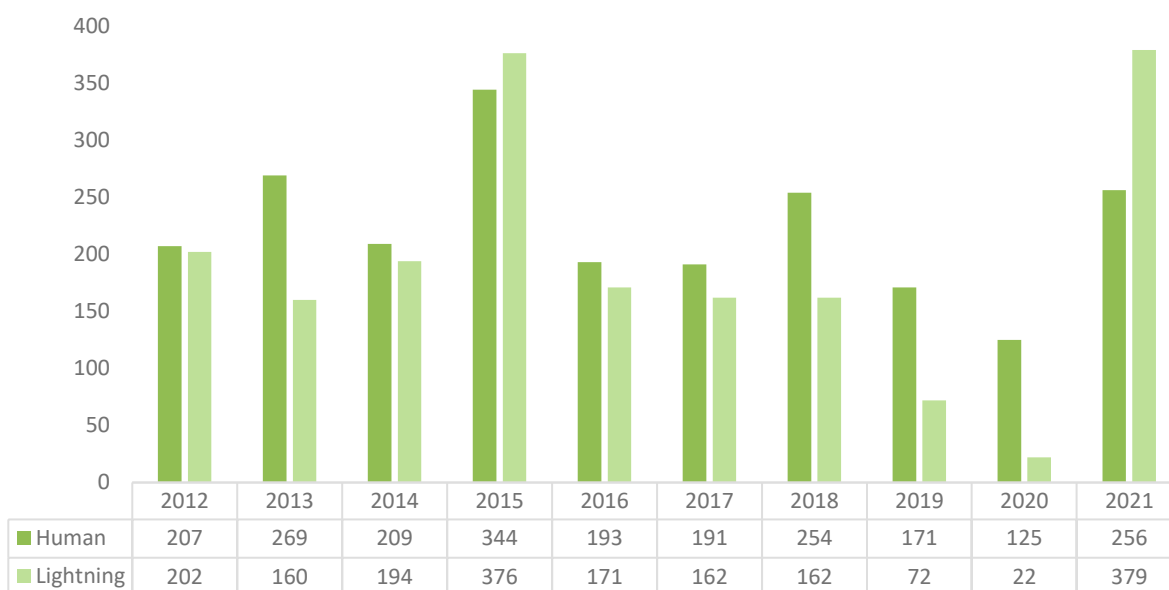
- All levels of government in Saskatchewan have a legislated responsibility to respond to emergencies. Local governments provide the first level of response beyond the individual. Where local capacity is not sufficient to provide adequate response, provincial resources are deployed. This may involve the opening of a PEOC, which is co-ordinated by the SPSA. The PEOC brings together key people from agencies and organizations to form a unified structure to share information, co-ordinate and deploy assistance to communities in need.
- The PEOC and the Unified Command structure were established in October 2021 to increase co-ordination of information between the Saskatchewan Health Authority (SHA), the Ministry of Health (MOH) and the SPSA to speed up decision making during the fourth wave of the COVID-19 pandemic response. The integration of the MOH and SHA into the PEOC resulted in the successful execution of multiple strategies aimed at maximizing hospital capacity and taking pressure off frontline healthcare workers and the SHA. The removal of the Public Health Order regarding masking and mandatory self-isolation on February 28, 2022, resulted in the PEOC winding down its operations with the MOH and SHA in March 2022.
- In addition to the COVID-19 PEOC, the PEOC was activated in May 2021 to respond to a prolonged power outage that impacted several areas north of Prince Albert.
- The PEOC was also activated in July 2021 in response to the escalating fire situation in the north and in February 2022 due to protests over COVID-19 mandates.

Contain wildfires occurring within wildland-urban interface areas to minimize impacts on people and property

- In 2021, the application of provincial wildfire management strategies resulted in a successful season.
 - There were no human fatalities.
 - All threatened communities were protected.
 - No major public infrastructure burned.

- Wildfire events in 2021 were significantly above the 10-year average in terms of total number of wildfires and total area burned.
- At the end of the 2021 wildfire season, there were:
 - 635 wildfires, compared to 147 in 2020. The 10-year average is 412 wildfires and the five-year average is 359 wildfires;
 - 256 human-caused wildfires (40 per cent) and 379 lightning-caused wildfires (60 per cent); and
 - a total of 864,791 hectares burned, compared to 42,160 hectares in 2020. The 10-year average is 437,782 hectares and the five-year average is 294,532 hectares.

Fire Causes (Human vs. Lightning): 2012 – 2021



- With wildfire events in Saskatchewan last year well above the 10-year average, the SPSA was not able to assist its national or international partners except for assisting Manitoba on two occasions. The SPSA provided Manitoba with four land-based aircraft and a bird dog aircraft, which delivered long-term retardant.
- The SPSA continued partnerships with the Prince Albert Grand Council and the Federation of Sovereign Indigenous Nations to strengthen wildfire management operations in areas including:
 - types and requirements for different firefighting crews, such as number of people per Type III firefighting crew, overnight camping on fire lines and use of Type III firefighters to help fight low intensity fires; and
 - contracts with 22 northern community crews and 57 First Nations crews that provide fire suppression and first response to wildfires on, or close to, applicable reserves and northern municipalities.

Consolidate provincial public safety programs within the SPSA

- In 2021-22, the SPSA continued to examine the further integration of public safety functions into the Agency. On April 1, 2021, Emergency Crisis Support (formerly Emergency Social Services) provided by the Ministry of Social Services was transferred to the SPSA to allow the Province to provide more streamlined and efficient public safety services. This transfer of services will provide enhanced emergency programming at no additional cost to government.

- No additional programs were transferred in the 2021-22 fiscal year, but the commitment to achieve greater co-ordination, a clearer reporting structure and a more seamless provincial response to emergency and public safety issues in Saskatchewan remains.

Review and establish an effective inventory management and asset deployment strategy for emergency response

- In 2020-21, the SPSA undertook an internal logistics review to develop an effective inventory management and asset deployment strategy for emergency response. Key deliverables from this review in 2021-22 included:
 - enhancing accountability and ownership by establishing a Refurbishment Centre at the Prince Albert Northbase location, which created a segregation of equipment based on serviceable and unserviceable;
 - developing synergy by locating Mobile Assets and Transportation Services within the same complex, thus increasing daily communication and strategic planning;
 - training field staff to use the write-off function for equipment lost and damaged during incident deployment, thus allowing the SPSA to maintain adequate inventory levels through the variable budget using Standing Offers; and
 - increasing Standing Offer development to encompass all Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) catalogue items used by the SPSA.

Strategy

Enhance technology supports for public safety service providers and citizens

Key Actions

Increase community participation in the enhanced SaskAlert program

- The SPSA developed the Provincial Public Alerting Program (SaskAlert) to inform Saskatchewan residents about imminent emergencies that could be harmful to life and safety. As of March 31, 2022, there have been 195,046 downloads of SaskAlert by Saskatchewan residents, an increase of 5,754 downloads from December 31, 2021. As of December 2021, the Francophone community in Saskatchewan can use the SaskAlert app in French on iPhone or Android devices.
- Provincial ministries, Crowns and agencies, Environment and Climate Change Canada, as well as trained local jurisdictions (e.g., urban/rural municipalities and First Nations communities), are authorized to actively participate in public alerting and generate emergency alerts within their mandated areas of responsibility.
 - In 2021-22, a total of 540 emergency events were covered by 6,003 alerts issued through SaskAlert.
 - Of these 540 events, 522 were at the advisory level and 18 were at the critical (Broadcast Immediate) level.

Event Type	Alert Issuing Agency	Number of Emergency Events (with Alerts)
Weather-related Events	Environment and Climate Change Canada	456
Non-weather-related Events	Crowns, agencies, ministries and municipal jurisdictions	84
Total		540

Administer the provincial Sask911 system and develop a plan for the NextGen (NG911) rollout

- Sask911 is a co-operative program between the SPSA, municipalities and a not-for-profit corporation contracted by the SPSA to maintain a province-wide, enhanced 911 call-taking system available to 99 per cent of the population.

- To ensure the stability and continuity of the Sask911 system, Sask911 service fees were increased in April 2021 from \$0.94 to \$1.88. The fee increase was implemented pursuant to *The Sask911 Fees Regulations*. Amendments to *The Emergency 911 System Act* and *The Sask911 Fees Regulations* are being drafted to accommodate the NG911 changes and to move financial responsibility for the Sask911 fee and Sask911 system from SaskTel to the SPSA.
- There are three Public Safety Answering Points (PSAPs) for the Sask911 system in Saskatchewan: Regina (serving the city of Regina); Saskatoon (serving the city of Saskatoon); and Prince Albert (serving the rest of the province). In 2021-22, the program responded to 530,018 calls, up 10.1 per cent from 481,287 calls in 2020-21.

Calls Answered by Public Safety Answering Points	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Regina	89,294	103,958	106,816	111,507
Saskatoon	101,311	115,682	117,475	130,192
Prince Albert	197,123	221,783	256,996	288,319
Total	387,728	441,423	481,287	530,018

- NG911 is the expected future state for the Sask911 system. It is a multi-year, multi-phase project to establish new infrastructure, technology, protocols and governance for 911 delivery and processing.
- In 2021-22, the SPSA continued to participate in NG911 working groups and governance committee meetings; provided updates to Public Safety Answering Point agencies; and worked with SaskTel on provincial planning efforts needed to support this national project.

Strengthen Provincial Emergency Communication Centre (PECC) enablers and supports

- The PECC provides dispatch, call-taking and monitoring services to over 360 municipal fire departments and municipal and provincial public safety agencies in the province.
- In 2021-22, the SPSA worked with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police on planning for technical and security requirements for integrating information from the Canadian Police Information Centre (CPIC) into the Provincial Records Management System. The integration within the SPSA computer-aided dispatch (CAD) system is planned for phase two and this will provide accurate and timely information to frontline officers.
- The SPSA continued with year two of a three-year refresh cycle for most hardware systems in the PECC. Supply chain issues hampered the procurement and deployment of infrastructure in 2021-22.
- Significant development and deployment work was undertaken in 2021-22 for the Emergency Medical Services CAD/Provincial CAD project. Configuration and deployment tasks will continue into 2022-23.
- In partnership with SaskTel, the SPSA developed a deployment plan for three primary PSAPs. A provincial PSAP working group was also established to support the development and deployment of provincial NG911 models and systems.
- The SPSA worked with industry and dispatch partners to develop a plan to integrate the SPSA PECC CAD system with the Prince Albert Police CAD system. Work will continue in 2022-23.

Strengthen the Provincial Public Safety Telecommunications network (PPSTN)

- A four-year, \$20-million radio equipment upgrade for PPSTN program clients began in 2021-22. Over 2,500 new units will be purchased to replace obsolete and unreliable public safety radios.
- PPSTN system coverage continues to grow, with three new sites added in 2021-22. As well, site resiliency is being enhanced with a backup battery upgrade project. To date, 30 sites have had capacity doubled to permit over 30 hours of operation during line outages. This initiative will continue for all locations.
- The SPSA commenced a trial of a cellular application that permits access to PPSTN talk-groups. This allows cellphone users to join the PPSTN system from anywhere cellular or Wi-Fi coverage exists.

Performance Measure Results

Client and stakeholder satisfaction with public safety services

The SPSA is committed to working with clients and stakeholders to develop strategies to meet their current and future needs. This measure will track client and stakeholder satisfaction to ensure needs are being adequately met. The SPSA initiated the development of this measure in 2021-22 and will implement and report on this measure in 2022-23.

Number of communities and First Nations participating in the SaskAlert program

SaskAlert is the Government of Saskatchewan's emergency public alerting program that provides critical information on emergencies in real time. Tracking the number of communities will identify program reach, impact and room for improvement. The current target is for 350 communities and First Nations to actively participate in the SaskAlert program. As of March 31, 2022, 272 communities and First Nations were actively participating in the SaskAlert program.

Per cent of provincial population with access to 911

Sask911 provides citizens with direct access to help when emergencies occur. Ensuring all citizens have access to this call system strengthens emergency response throughout the province. Targets for the measure have been consistently met by the SPSA. The enhanced 911 call-taking system is available to 99 per cent of the population.

Progress in 2021-22

SPSA Goal 3

Government Goals



A Strong Economy



Strong Communities



Strong Families

Agency Goal

A high-performing organization committed to excellence

Strategy

Ensure the SPSA is a centre of excellence, providing innovative programs and services that meet client needs

Key Actions

Advance innovation and accountability in the delivery of Agency programs and services to ensure the best use of public funds

- In 2021-22, the SPSA continues to meet government's ongoing commitment to provide excellence by exploring new, innovative ways of providing programs and services to the public.
- Several innovative ideas were brought forward through the SPSA's Innovation Committee. As a result, business cases were developed for consideration in 2021-22 that will add value to planning, coordinating and providing emergency management for Saskatchewan.
- In 2021-22, the SPSA undertook multiple program reviews. These reviews help the SPSA continually monitor and improve its programs, services and operational response efforts. Input is gathered from staff, clients and stakeholders to assess performance and help ensure the SPSA is meeting its core mandate and legislative requirements.

Provide, review and refresh external stakeholder (e.g., first responder and community partner) accreditation and training needs

- The SPSA provides communities with tools and training to better manage and mitigate incidents in their jurisdictions. Training includes Incident Command System, Wildland Fire Suppression Awareness, SaskAlert, Emergency Plan Development and Emergency Operations Centre co-ordination.
- In 2021-22, the SPSA provided:
 - Wildland Fire Suppression Awareness training at the Fall Fire School of the Saskatchewan Volunteer Fire Fighters Association, and on several other occasions, to a total of 213 students;
 - 400 firefighters in the province with certification in various National Fire Protection Association standards;
 - Incident Command System 100 training (online) to 978 participants, up from 494 participants in 2020-21;
 - Incident Command System levels 200 to 400 training to 114 students from various communities and organizations; and

- 18 Emergency Operations Centre Level 1 sessions.
- The SPSA maintains active relationships with external stakeholders to regularly provide and review accreditation and training needs.

Engage with Indigenous community service providers and leaders to build community safety

- The SPSA is committed to supporting Indigenous leaders and their efforts to enhance public safety in their jurisdictions. In 2021-22, the SPSA introduced the Emergency Crisis Support program to four tribal councils and discussed their capacity for emergency response.
- Engagement efforts with Indigenous communities continued throughout 2021-22. Regular meetings (in-person, virtual and by telephone) were held to share information and discuss various issues related to COVID-19, evacuations and communications processes.
- In March 2021, SPSA staff and First Nations emergency management co-ordinators completed work on a Business Impact Assessment tool for use in Saskatchewan communities. This tool will enhance business continuity planning efforts for local authorities. Community rollout (support and testing) was to begin in 2021-22 but was delayed due to a fourth wave of COVID-19 and community lockdowns.
- In 2021-22, the SPSA continued to meet with Indigenous communities and organizations on Disaster Mitigation and Adaptation Fund projects.

Strategy

Foster a safe, high-performing organization and a positive culture

Key Actions

Develop a workforce plan to align employee resources with the SPSA's business plan and strategy and to ensure employees are supported to successfully deliver results

- In 2021-22, the SPSA:
 - conducted an employee engagement survey and established a working group to analyze survey results. Results will be reviewed in 2022-23 and may lead to new or revised processes; and
 - developed a new training guide to support the Land Operations Branch in training new Type I firefighters.

Identify and implement actions to promote the objectives of a Mission Zero workforce

- The SPSA continues to identify and implement actions to reduce workplace injuries and promote the objectives of a Mission Zero workforce. Examples for 2021-22 include:
 - daily safety briefings provided to all Type I crew members and leaders at all 12 Response Areas and five Sub-Response Areas;
 - a total of 308 courses co-ordinated/facilitated by the SPSA Skills, Development and Training and Occupational Health and Safety Units; and
 - additional national requirements for hover exit certification were implemented for Type I and Type II crews.
- The SPSA continues to implement a best practice safety program inclusive of key success elements, which include: employee engagement, worksite hazard analysis, employee involvement (trust, buy-in and sustainability), hazard prevention and controls, meaningful safety and health training, and management commitment (resources and visibility).

Establish an integrated data analytics function to strengthen the effectiveness of investments in program and service delivery

- Data analytics is the process of storing, organizing and analyzing data for business purposes. This process is used to inform SPSA evidence-based decision making and allows the SPSA to make important strategic decisions based on data, rather than anecdotal evidence.

- Due to competing priorities, progress was limited on this key action in 2021-22. Work to establish an integrated data analytics function will be carried over into 2022-23.

Performance Measure Results

Employee engagement

Engaging employees is critical for employee retention, employee satisfaction and productivity. The SPSA closely monitors employee engagement to understand, support and improve overall performance of staff members and the SPSA. In 2021-22, the SPSA completed an Employee Engagement and Culture Survey. The Agency achieved an employee engagement score of 68 per cent, six per cent higher than its anticipated target of 62 per cent.

Workforce representation by diverse employee groups

A diverse workforce helps drive SPSA innovation and supports the recruitment and retention of talent. The SPSA is committed to building an inclusive environment and a diversified workforce responsive to the needs of Saskatchewan citizens.

The SPSA measures the total percentage of SPSA employees by diverse employee groups including Aboriginal, persons with a disability, persons of visible minority, women in middle management and women in senior management. These metrics are a benchmark for the SPSA to evaluate efforts to recruit and retain employees in these equity groups. The SPSA measures results against annual Saskatchewan Human Rights Commission (SHRC) targets. As of March 31, 2022, the SPSA had the following percentage of workforce representation by diverse employee groups:

Workforce representation by diverse employee groups	SPSA workforce representation (%)	SHRC Targets (%)
Aboriginal	30.8	14.0
Persons with a Disability	2.1	22.2
Persons of Visible Minority	4.3	10.6
Women in Senior Management	33.3	47.0
Women in Middle Management	46.4	47.0

Workforce injury rate

SPSA frontline staff face inherently dangerous conditions on a routine basis as part of their job duties associated with direct wildfire suppression, emergency management and response. Continued focus on worker safety is necessary to foster a strong safety culture and ensure employees have the support and training they need to work safely. An important measure of a safe work environment is the number of injuries occurring in the workplace. The workforce injury rate aims to monitor and reduce the number of injuries sustained by employees that may or may not result in the loss of work time as reported through injury claims. In 2021-22, the SPSA workforce injury rate for full-time and labour service employees was 2.8 per cent, a decrease from 5 per cent in 2020-21.

Financial Summary

Additional financial information can be found in the Government of Saskatchewan Public Accounts located at <https://publications.saskatchewan.ca/#/categories/893>

Appendix A

2021-22 Fire and Wildfire Statistics

1. Fire Statistics - Saskatchewan Fire Losses

The SPSA maintains data regarding the origin, cause, circumstance and all reported fire losses in the province. The information from fire reports is used nationally, provincially and locally to assist in the development of fire safety products, training curriculum for firefighters and targeted education programs for the public. It is also used to improve fire and building codes. This information also supports inquiries from provincial and federal government ministries and departments, fire services, media, insurance personnel, police and other interested parties.

In 2021-22, a total of 3,288 structural fires were reported to the SPSA, an increase of 73 per cent from the 1,898 fires reported in 2020-21. In part, the large increase in reported fires can be attributed to enhanced reporting by municipal fire services. Out of the total fires reported to the SPSA, 2,329 impacted structures with 1,023 of these fires (44 per cent) impacting residential structures and 1,306 (56 per cent) impacting industrial/commercial structures. Information regarding these fires is provided in the tables below.

A. Industrial/Commercial & Residential Property Losses (over \$500,000)

Property Class	2020-21 Amount (\$)	2021-22 Amount (\$)
1 or 2 family dwelling	31,248,986	26,765,328
Residential, other	2,494,288	5,161,230
Utility, defense, agriculture, mining, other	1,136,450	4,289,087
Outside or special property, other	873,332	3,975,081
Undetermined	2,530,728	3,058,728
Storage, other	825,669	1,790,759
Residential street, road or driveway	--	1,705,742
Restaurant or cafeteria	862,400	1,510,000
Property use, other	1,082,998	1,503,068
Service station, gas station	--	1,400,000
Parking garage (detached residential garage)	1,597,077	1,319,978
Multifamily dwelling	6,551,200	1,245,937
Vehicle storage, other	819,501	1,007,764
Crops or orchard	557,475	898,494
Fixed use recreation places, other	--	725,000
Parking garage, general vehicle	--	555,715
Vehicle parking area	--	515,776
Livestock production	--	503,600
Ice rink: indoor/outdoor	--	500,000

Mercantile, business, other	3,354,628	--
Outbuilding or shed	1,188,662	--
Highway or divided highway	1,688,181	--
Hotel/motel, commercial	7,100,000	--
Open land or field	7,273,786	--
Manufacturing, processing	2,163,400	--
Total	73,348,761	58,431,287

B. Residential Fires by Ignition Source

Cause	2020-21 Number of Fires Reported	2021-22 Number of Fires Reported
Undetermined	168	452
Investigation not completed	--	181
Heat from powered equipment, other	45	54
Spark, ember or flame from operating equipment	25	49
Heat from other open flame or smoking materials	21	38
Radiated, conducted heat from operating equip.	16	31
Cigarette	28	28
Hot or smoldering object, other	20	27
Cigarette lighter	10	21
Heat source: other	23	21
Arcing	15	18
Heat from direct flame, convection currents	3	15
Heat spread from another fire, other	6	13
Hot ember or ash	7	12
Candle	12	10
Flame/torch used for lighting	5	9
Chemical, natural heat source, other	6	6
Heat, spark from friction	1	5
Lightning	4	4
Multiple heat sources incl. multiple ignitions	2	4
Radiated heat from another fire	--	4
Incendiary device	2	3
Heat from undetermined smoking material	4	3
Flying brand, ember, spark	--	3
Chemical reaction	2	3
Molten, hot material	--	2

Explosive, fireworks, other	--	1
Fireworks	1	1
Match	10	1
Backfire from internal combustion engine	--	1
Sunlight	--	1
Other static discharge	--	1
Conducted heat from another fire	2	1
Pipe or cigar	2	--
Total	440	1,023

C. Industrial/Commercial Fires by Ignition Source

Cause	2020-21 Number of Fires Reported	2021-22 Number of Fires Reported
Undetermined	444	734
Investigation not completed	--	158
Spark, ember or flame from operating equipment	68	96
Heat from powered equipment, other	74	63
Hot or smoldering object, other	28	39
Heat source: other	34	36
Heat spread from another fire, other	10	32
Arcing	25	22
Radiated, conducted heat from operating equip.	22	21
Heat from other open flame or smoking materials	15	14
Hot ember or ash	7	11
Heat, spark from friction	15	11
Heat from direct flame, convection currents	--	8
Cigarette	7	7
Cigarette lighter	2	7
Flame/torch used for lighting	5	7
Multiple heat sources incl. multiple ignitions	--	5
Molten, hot material	1	4
Chemical reaction	4	4
Lightning	3	4
Fireworks	--	4
Flying brand, ember, spark	--	3
Incendiary device	1	2
Match	2	2

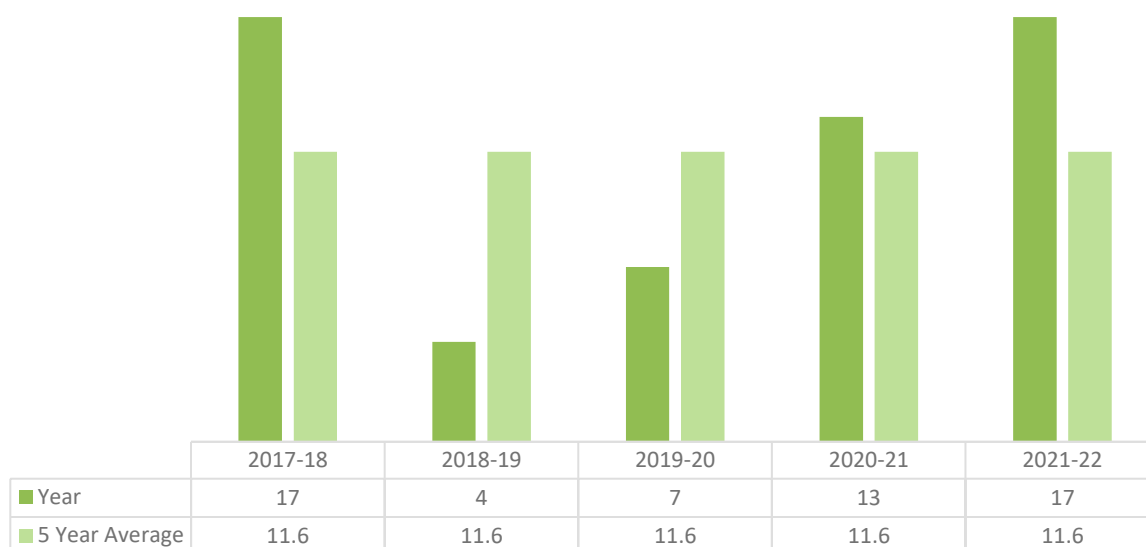
Warning or road flare; fuse	--	2
Chemical, natural heat source, other	2	2
Sunlight	1	2
Heat from undetermined smoking materials	--	1
Candle	--	1
Other static discharge	5	1
Radiated heat from another fire	--	1
Conducted heat from another fire	--	1
Explosive, fireworks, other	--	1
Backfire from internal combustion engine	3	--
Total	778	1,306

D. Total Reported Fires by Incident Type

Cause	2020-21 Number of Fires Reported	2021-22 Number of Fires Reported
Building fire	589	759
Passenger vehicle fire	166	379
Dumpster or other outside trash receptacle fire	53	289
Cooking fire, confined to container	58	280
Outside rubbish, trash or waste fire	28	252
Grass fire	257	245
Brush, or brush and grass mixture fire	97	224
Off-road vehicle or heavy equipment fire	209	155
Outside rubbish fire, other	34	137
Mobile property (vehicle) fire, other	148	72
Natural vegetation fire, other	25	72
Trash or rubbish fire, contained	44	60
Fire, other	--	59
Special outside fire, other	14	52
Fires in structures other than in a building	17	46
Road freight or transport vehicle fire	43	37
Cultivated grain or crop fire	20	30
Forest, woods or wildland fire	9	26
Outside equipment fire	15	20
Cultivated vegetation, crop fire, other	21	14
Outside storage fire	7	13
Fire in motorhome, camper, recreational vehicle	1	10
Camper or recreational vehicle fire	7	10

Chimney or flue fire, confined to chimney	4	8
Garbage dump or sanitary landfill fire	2	8
Fuel burner/boiler malfunction	8	7
Fire in portable building, fixed location	1	4
Incinerator overload or malfunction	--	3
Commercial compactor fire	--	3
Outside stationary compactor/compacted trash fire	1	3
Fire in mobile home used as fixed residence	7	2
Rail vehicle fire	4	2
Self-propelled motorhome or recreational vehicle	1	2
Fire in mobile prop. used as a fixed structure	6	1
Cultivated trees or nursery stock fire	--	1
Construction or demolition landfill fire	1	--
Outside gas or vapour combustion explosion	1	--
Total	1,898	3,288

E. Total Reported Civilian Fatalities by Year 2017-18 to 2020-21 (Excluding Wildfire)

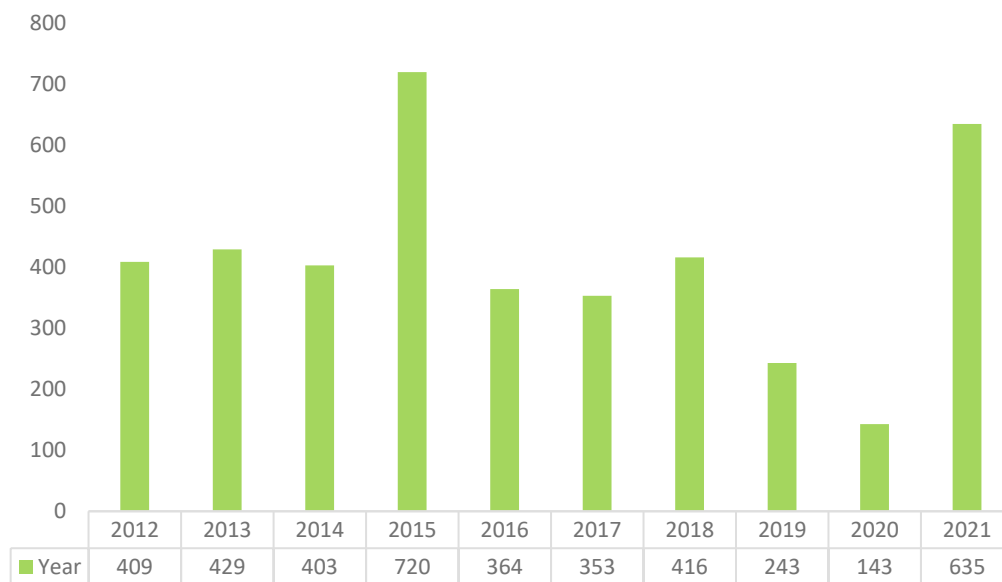


2. Wildfire Statistics

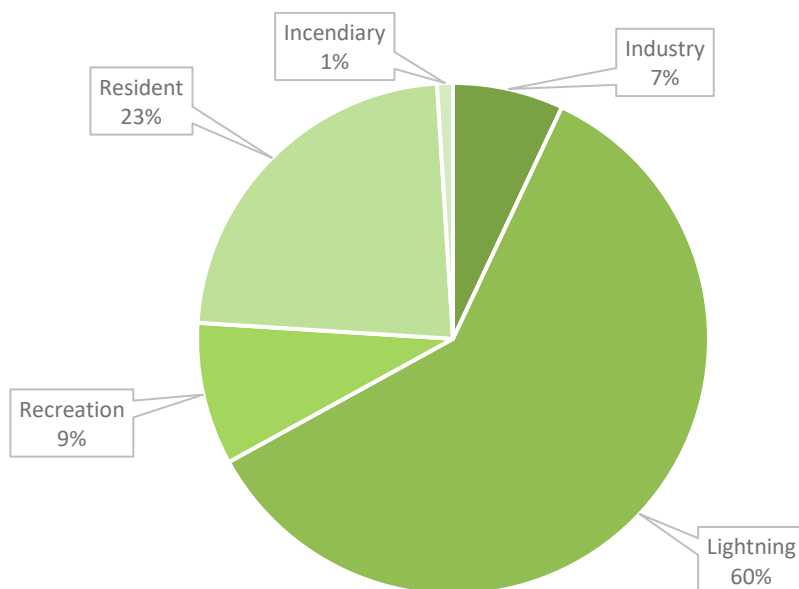
The Wildfire Statistics provide a summary of the 2021 wildfire season. In 2021, there were 635 wildfires in the province: 256 were human caused (40 per cent) and 379 were lightning caused (60 per cent). The 10-year average is 412 wildfires (57.7 per cent human caused and 42.3 per cent lightning caused). The total area burned in 2021 was 864,791.1 hectares compared to 42,160.2 hectares in 2020. The 10-year average is 437,781.8 hectares.

There were no human fatalities in 2021. Information regarding the 2021 wildfires and historical trends are outlined in the tables below.

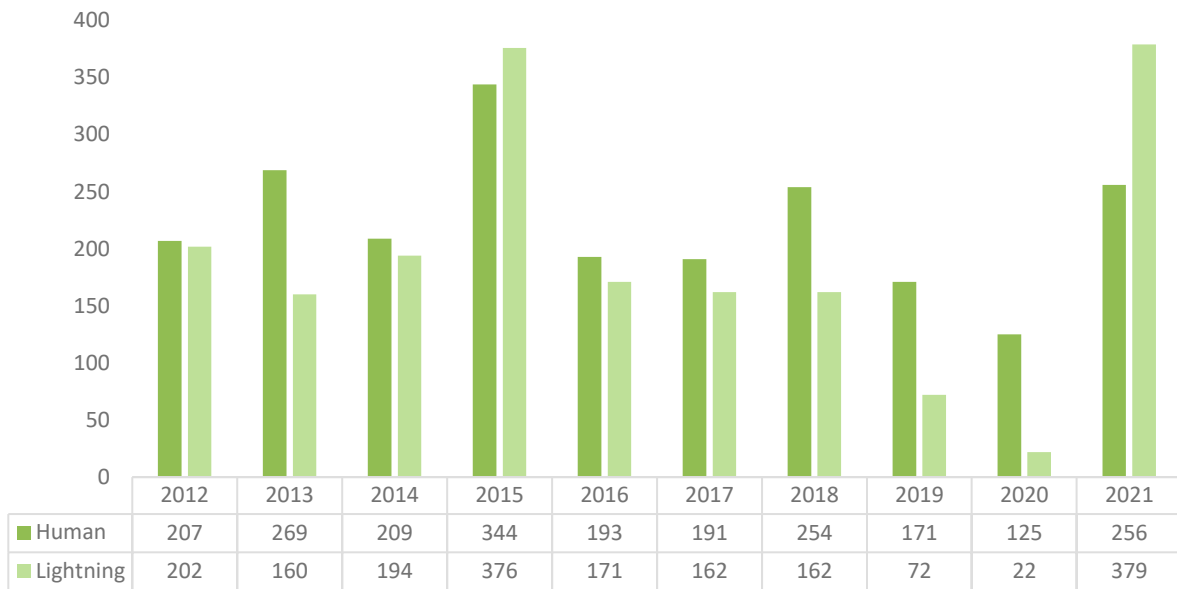
A. Number of Wildfires by Year 2012 to 2021



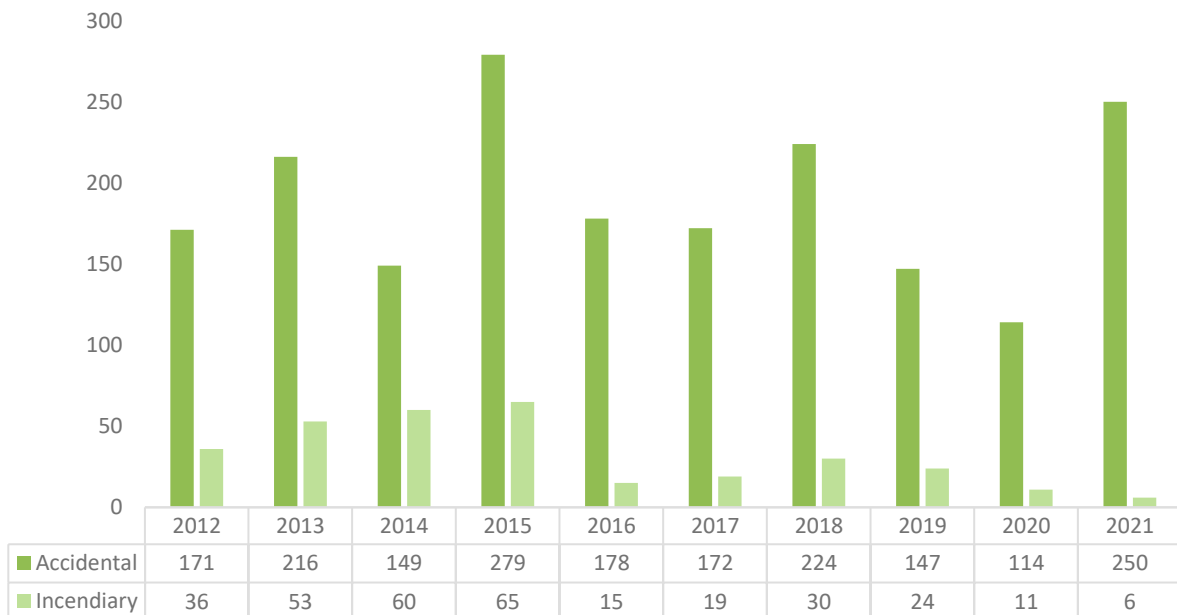
B. Wildfire Causes - 2021



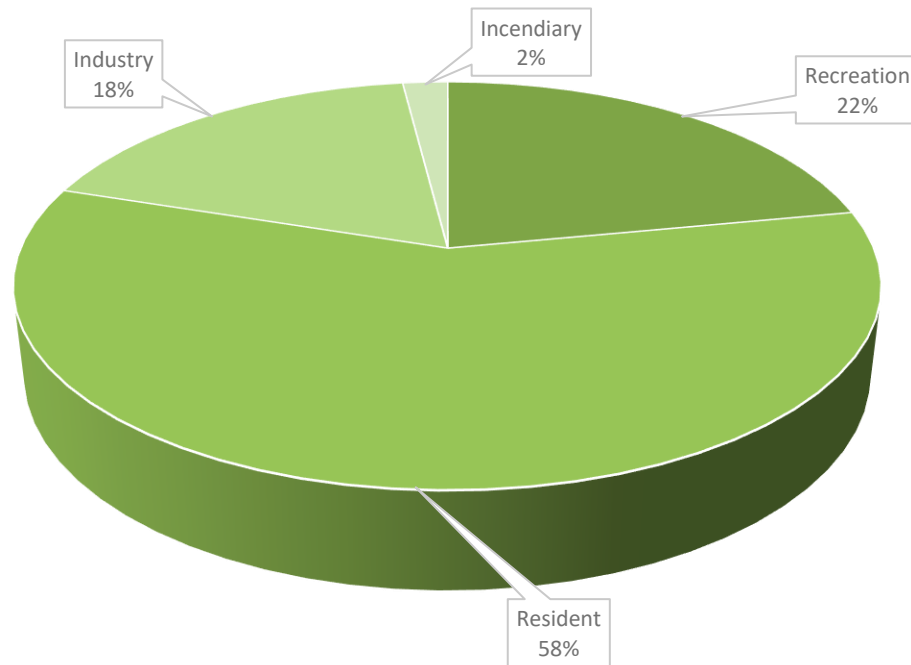
C. Wildfire Causes: Human Versus Non-Human (Lightning) 2012 to 2021



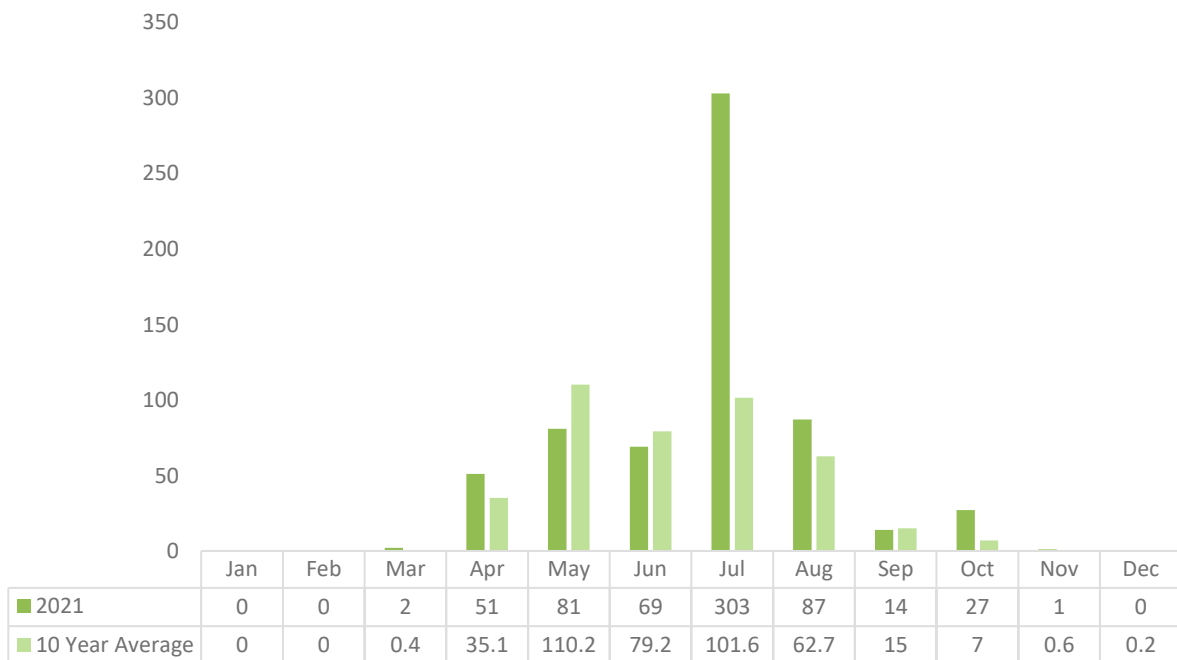
D. Wildfire by Human Cause 2012 to 2021



E. Wildfire by Human Cause by Type 2021



F. 2021 Monthly Wildfire Starts Compared to 10-Year Average



Appendix B

Saskatchewan Public Safety Agency

2021-22 Financial Statements

(Independent Auditor's Report – See attached)

Additional financial information can be found in the Government of Saskatchewan Public Accounts located at <https://publications.saskatchewan.ca/#/categories/893>.

SASKATCHEWAN PUBLIC SAFETY AGENCY
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
March 31, 2022



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To: The Members of the Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of the Saskatchewan Public Safety Agency, which comprise the statement of financial position as at March 31, 2022, and the statements of operations and accumulated surplus, changes in its net financial assets, and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Saskatchewan Public Safety Agency as at March 31, 2022, and the results of its operations, changes in its net financial assets, and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Saskatchewan Public Safety Agency in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Canada, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards for Treasury Board's approval, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Saskatchewan Public Safety Agency's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Saskatchewan Public Safety Agency or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Saskatchewan Public Safety Agency's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.



- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Saskatchewan Public Safety Agency's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Saskatchewan Public Safety Agency's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Saskatchewan Public Safety Agency to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control identified during the audit.

Regina, Saskatchewan
June 20, 2022

Tara Clemett, CPA, CA, CISA
Provincial Auditor
Office of the Provincial Auditor

Saskatchewan Public Safety Agency

Statement of Financial Position

As at March 31, 2022

(in thousands)

	2022	2021
Financial assets		
Due from General Revenue Fund (Note 3)	\$ 57,984	\$ 30,508
Accounts receivable	19,401	13,595
Inventory for resale	-	1,278
	<u>77,385</u>	<u>45,381</u>
Liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Note 7)	13,447	7,950
Deferred revenue (Note 8)	715	668
	<u>14,162</u>	<u>8,618</u>
Net financial assets	<u>63,223</u>	<u>36,763</u>
Non-financial assets		
Capital assets (Schedule 1)	138,560	132,232
Inventory for consumption	27,539	25,928
Prepaid expenses	98	90
	<u>166,197</u>	<u>158,250</u>
Accumulated surplus (Note 4)	<u>\$ 229,420</u>	<u>\$ 195,013</u>

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

Contractual rights (Note 5)

Contractual obligations (Note 6)

Saskatchewan Public Safety Agency

Statement of Changes in Net Financial Assets

For the year ended March 31

(in thousands)

	2022 Budget (Note 11)	2022	2021
Net financial assets – beginning of year	\$ 36,763	\$ 36,763	\$ 23,658
Surplus from operations	14,316	34,407	12,234
Transfer of capital assets to GRF	1,400	1,273	606
Net acquisition of capital assets	(17,814)	(21,103)	(12,487)
Amortization	12,815	13,502	12,652
(Increase) of prepaid expenses	-	(8)	(46)
(Purchase) use of inventory for consumption	-	(1,611)	146
Net financial assets – end of year	\$ 47,480	\$ 63,223	\$ 36,763

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

Saskatchewan Public Safety Agency

Statement of Operations and Accumulated Surplus

For the year ended March 31

(in thousands)

	2022 Budget (Note 11)	2022	2021 (Note 12)
Revenue			
Grants – Province of Saskatchewan			
Operating	\$ 76,804	\$ 149,934	\$ 85,929
Capital	17,814	17,814	13,094
Grants – Government of Canada	13,572	14,233	2,967
Sask911 Account capital funds	-	9,493	-
Recoverable services	5,200	17,600	7,100
Other	-	120	192
Interest	-	96	35
Gain on asset disposal	-	11	-
	<u>113,390</u>	<u>209,301</u>	<u>109,317</u>
Expense			
Salaries and benefits	36,984	45,790	36,613
Operating costs	47,875	114,329	46,972
Transfer of assets to General Revenue Fund	1,400	1,273	846
Amortization	12,815	13,502	12,652
	<u>99,074</u>	<u>174,894</u>	<u>97,083</u>
Surplus for the year	14,316	34,407	12,234
Accumulated surplus – beginning of year (Note 4)	<u>195,013</u>	<u>195,013</u>	<u>182,779</u>
Accumulated surplus – end of year (Note 4)	<u>\$ 209,329</u>	<u>\$ 229,420</u>	<u>\$ 195,013</u>

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

Saskatchewan Public Safety Agency

Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended March 31

(in thousands)

Cash provided by (used in)

Operating activities

	2022	2021
		(Note 12)
Surplus from operations	\$ 34,407	\$ 12,234
Amortization	13,502	12,652
Transfer of capital assets to GRF	1,273	606
(Gain) on asset disposal	(11)	-
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable	(5,806)	5,743
Decrease (increase) in inventory for resale	1,278	(1,278)
(Increase) in prepaid expense	(8)	(46)
(Increase) decrease in inventory for consumption	(1,611)	146
Increase in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	5,497	226
Increase in deferred revenue	47	412
	<u>48,568</u>	<u>30,695</u>

Capital activities

Capital asset additions	(21,103)	(12,487)
Capital asset sale proceeds	11	-
	<u>(21,092)</u>	<u>(12,487)</u>

Increase in cash equivalent

27,476 18,208

Cash equivalent – beginning of year (due from GRF) (Note 3)

30,508 12,300

Cash equivalent - end of year (due from GRF) (Note 3)

\$ 57,984 \$ 30,508

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

Saskatchewan Public Safety Agency

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2022

NOTE 1. Description of operations

On November 16, 2017, the Saskatchewan Public Safety Agency (SPSA) was established as an entity by Bill 169. *The Saskatchewan Public Safety Agency Act, 2019* was proclaimed on July 7, 2019. The SPSA is a Treasury Board Crown Agency responsible for provincial emergency management, fire safety and wildfire management in the province, and managing Saskatchewan's 911 emergency dispatching services.

SPSA's purpose is to:

- provide or support public safety services for and with the people, municipalities, Indigenous peoples, public safety service providers and the Government of Saskatchewan;
- provide support services to public safety service providers and any other persons, agencies or bodies engaged in public safety matters;
- provide for the development, implementation, delivery and operation of emergency management and wildfire management services;
- plan, manage, deliver, coordinate and prioritize emergency management and wildfire management services as needed, including information technology, programs, services, infrastructure and support services;
- identify and advise on issues, opportunities and planning options related to emergencies, emergency management, wildfire management and other public safety services;
- work with the Government of Canada, the government of any other province or territory of Canada, municipalities, Indigenous peoples, industry, the government of any other country or any jurisdiction within that country, and any other persons involved or associated with the objects and purpose of SPSA;
- promote, undertake and coordinate research, data collection, investigations, surveys, studies, programs and activities relating to emergencies, disasters, emergency management and wildfire management services in Saskatchewan;
- keep or cause to be kept records of all emergencies to which a public safety service provider in Saskatchewan responded, including the cause, origin and circumstances of each emergency and other information respecting each response that SPSA considers appropriate;
- acquire, develop, manage or otherwise improve assets and infrastructure as required to deliver emergency management and wildfire management services.

NOTE 2. Significant accounting policies

The financial statements have been prepared by management in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards for public sector entities established by the Canadian Public Sector Accounting Board. These financial statements do not include a Statement of Remeasurement Gains or Losses as the SPSA currently has no balances that give rise to measurement gains or losses.

Saskatchewan Public Safety Agency

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2022

NOTE 2. Significant accounting policies - continued

Revenue recognition

Government transfers are recognized as revenue in the period during which the transfer is authorized and eligibility criteria are met, except when and to the extent that the transfer stipulations give rise to an obligation that meets the definition of a liability. Revenue from the sale of goods and services are recognized in the period earned or received.

Contaminated Sites

Obligations for contaminated sites are recorded net of any expected recoveries as accounts payable and accrued liabilities, using the SPSA's best estimate of the amount required to remediate sites for which the SPSA is responsible for.

Capital assets

Capital assets owned by the Agency are recorded at cost less accumulated amortization. Amortization is provided on the straight-line basis. Assets are not amortized until completed and placed into service for use.

Buildings and land improvements	15 to 50 years
Water infrastructure	40 years
Heavy equipment	20 years
Operating equipment	10 years
Aircraft	20 years
Vehicles	10 years
Systems and information technology	10 years

Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Canadian public sector accounting standards requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. Actual results could differ from the estimates.

Financial instruments – Recognition and measurement

All financial instruments are initially recognized at fair value. The Agency has the following financial instruments: due from General Revenue Fund, accounts receivable and accounts payable and accrued liabilities. The fair value of a financial instrument is the amount of consideration that would be agreed upon in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable, willing parties who are under no compulsion to act. The carrying amount of these instruments approximates fair value due to their short-term nature.

Saskatchewan Public Safety Agency

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2022

NOTE 2. Significant accounting policies - continued

Non-financial assets

Non-financial assets are recognized at cost, are not available to discharge existing liabilities and are held for use in the provision of services. Non-financial assets have useful lives extending beyond the current year and are not intended for sale in the ordinary course of operations. Included in non-financial assets are inventory for consumption for response and aviation activities.

NOTE 3. Due from General Revenue Fund (GRF)

The SPSA's bank account is included in the Consolidated Offset Bank Concentration arrangement for the Government of Saskatchewan. The SPSA earns interest on a quarterly basis, calculated on the Government's thirty-day borrowing rate and the SPSA's average daily bank account balance. The Government's average thirty-day borrowing rate for 2022 was 0.19 percent (2021 – 0.19 percent).

NOTE 4. Accumulated surplus

The accumulated surplus includes funds received and designated by SPSA for specific purposes. Capital funding received in the previous year is carried forward and designated for the purpose of investing in capital assets.

Accumulated surplus is designated as follows:

(in thousands)

	2022	2021
Sask911 Account (1)	\$ 1,282	\$ 732
Invested in capital assets (Schedule 1)	138,560	132,232
Unrestricted	89,578	62,049
	<u>\$ 229,420</u>	<u>\$ 195,013</u>

- 1) The Sask911 Account is designated for the purpose of sustaining the Sask911 System. For the 2021-22 fiscal year, revenues totaling \$12.097 million (2021 - \$2.179M) less operating expenses totaling \$3.222 million (2021 - \$1.859 million) were reported for a total surplus of \$8.875 million (2021 - \$320,000). The surplus of \$8.875 million includes \$8.325 million (2021 - \$nil) invested in capital assets and \$550,000 (2021 - \$320,000) to fund costs designated for the purpose of the Sask911 Account.

Saskatchewan Public Safety Agency

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2022

NOTE 5. Contractual rights

The Agency has contractual rights arising from contracts entered into for the delivery of services.

As at March 31, 2022, the Agency has the following contractual rights over the next five years:

(in thousands)	Year ended March 31, 2023	\$	7,786
	2024		7,721
	2025		6,904
	2026		6,188
	2027		6,111
	thereafter		23,763
		\$	58,473

NOTE 6. Contractual obligations

The Agency has entered into a number of multi-year contracts for the delivery of services. These contractual obligations will become liabilities in the future when the terms of the contracts are satisfied. Disclosure relates to the future performance of the contracts.

As at March 31, 2022, the Agency has the following contractual commitments over the next five years:

(in thousands)	Year ended March 31, 2023	\$	26,054
	2024		16,314
	2025		14,933
	2026		14,804
	2027		14,915
	thereafter		13,055
		\$	100,075

NOTE 7. Contaminated sites liabilities

The Agency is liable for site contamination where the contamination of soils exceeds environmental standards. Contamination is assessed by an environmental engineer and recorded in accounts payable with an estimated cost of \$126,234 (2021 - \$170,000).

NOTE 8. Deferred revenue

Deferred revenue is comprised of dispatching service fees received for which services will be delivered after March 31, 2022. These amounts are included in income when the revenue is earned.

Saskatchewan Public Safety Agency

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2022

NOTE 9. Financial risk management policy

The Agency is exposed to various risks through financial instruments. The Agency's financial instruments and the nature of the risk which they may be subject to, are as per the following descriptions.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to an institution if a debtor to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. Such risks arise principally from certain financial assets held consisting of accounts receivable.

SPSA is exposed to credit risk in the event of non-performance by a debtor. Collection risk is mitigated as the majority of accounts receivable are due from the Government of Canada and related parties and collection is reasonably assured. Allowances totalling \$204,888 (2021 - \$179,454) are included in accounts receivable balances in the Statement of Financial Position.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an organization will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due.

The Agency manages its liquidity risk through monitoring projected and actual cash flows and accounts receivable management. Obligations are managed and settled upon receipt of grants or service revenues.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. SPSA is not exposed to significant market risk.

NOTE 10. Pension plan

The Agency makes contributions to a defined contribution plan. Payments to the defined contribution plan in the fiscal year were \$6,768,435 (2021 - \$5,538,108) and are included in salaries and benefits in the Statement of Operations.

NOTE 11. Budget figures

The budget figures are presented for comparison purposes.

NOTE 12. Comparative figures

Certain of the prior year comparative figures have been reclassified to conform with the current year's presentation.

Saskatchewan Public Safety Agency

Schedule 1 – Capital assets

(in thousands)

	Land, Buildings & Improvements	Infrastructure	Water Infrastructure	Operating & Heavy Equipment	Vehicles & Aircraft	Systems & Information Technology	Work In Progress	2022 Total	2021 Total
Cost									
Opening Balance	\$ 12,253	\$ 44,441	\$ 108	\$ 17,908	\$ 164,931	\$ 6,020	\$ 20,738	\$ 266,399	\$ 253,906
Transfer to/from GRF	(1,273)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,273)	(46)
Reclassification	1,875	-	-	475	-	225	(2,575)	-	52
Additions	7	-	-	7,793	191	-	13,112	21,103	12,487
Disposals	-	-	-	(77)	(12)	-	-	(89)	-
Closing Balance	12,862	44,441	108	26,099	165,110	6,245	31,275	286,140	266,399
Accumulated Amortization									
Opening Balance	4,037	27,804	32	12,059	87,454	2,781	-	134,167	120,903
Transfer to/from GRF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	560
Reclassification	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52
Amortization	384	2,953	3	1,657	7,918	587	-	13,502	12,652
Disposals	-	-	-	(77)	(12)	-	-	(89)	-
Closing Balance	4,421	30,757	35	13,639	95,360	3,368	-	147,580	134,167
Net Book Value	\$ 8,441	\$ 13,684	\$ 73	\$ 12,460	\$ 69,750	\$ 2,877	\$ 31,275	\$ 138,560	\$ 132,232

Appendix C

SPSA 2021-22

Payee Statements

**Saskatchewan Public Safety Agency
2021-22 Payee Details Report**

SALARIES

Listed are employees who received \$50,000 or more for the provision of services

Ackerman, Scott	92,060	Caisse, Joshua	109,100
Adams, Landon	72,474	Carswell, Alan	94,014
Adams, Lee	69,085	Chartier, Barbara	57,080
Addley, Eric	52,216	Chartrand, Bryan	102,014
Alexandersen, John	107,443	Chell, Regan	104,429
Anderson, Brendan	98,460	Clark, Andrew	74,406
Anderson, Mario	80,172	Clemett, Christopher	116,245
Anderson, Shelley	53,566	Cook, Earl	89,013
Andrei, Susanna	52,933	Cossette, Ryan	126,757
Andrusyk, Glen	54,599	Costley, Andrew	116,429
Avila Hernandez, Arnold	87,396	Coupland, Rebecca	87,996
Backlund, Randy	81,378	Crowe, Joseph	68,093
Balicki, Robbert	69,097	Dagenais, Henri	118,722
Ballantyne, Kenneth	78,081	Dallyn, Chris	108,768
Balzer, Lowell	60,436	Dauk, Amanda	63,189
Bannerman, Melanie	73,677	David, Gary	76,214
Barlow, Duane	87,514	Dearborn, Bruce	125,631
Baschuk, Kelly	129,658	Debassige, Laura	126,933
Bast, Danny	94,370	Delisle, Christopher	86,803
Bell, John	110,738	Desjarlais, Joel	52,031
Bell, Loretta	63,604	Desjarlais, Max	56,100
Bergh, Ryan	94,685	Dickie, Wanda	57,466
Berry, Owain	79,026	Dimmer, Tristan	76,800
Berry, Robert	93,015	Downes, Keith	99,321
Bird, Troy	51,563	Duncan, Kirk	58,311
Birns Hahn, Michele	86,960	Dunn, Alan	87,968
Bobinski, Kane	73,697	Dunnigan, Tracey	101,439
Boehr, Wesley	51,636	Dupont, Wade	56,396
Boniface, Peter	133,245	Durand, Cory	106,111
Braaten, Eric	123,232	Durocher, Cory	70,484
Braaten, Marie	64,453	Durocher, Howard	77,450
Bradburn, Connie	105,180	Dyck, Garry	113,855
Braham, Jordi	88,165	Ehalt, Lyle	143,866
Brandon, Timothy	66,504	Ehr, Garrett	75,278
Broda, Michelle	150,618	Elderkin, Ira	97,056
Brown, Edward	114,267	Ens, Karla	57,476
Brown, Jacenda	74,896	Erickson, Risa	98,865
Brown, Michelle	68,530	Evans, Lyle	83,108
Brown, Robert	108,693	Fafard, Jean-Claude	85,748
Buettner, Kevin	93,760	Fajt, Crystal	96,365

SALARIES - Continued**Listed are employees who received \$50,000 or more for the provision of services**

Fajt, Randy	51,712	Hopson, Hayley	79,137
Faubert, Jean-Denis	73,945	Houk, Meghan	59,589
Favel, Tyler	90,223	Hovdebo, Ryan	66,849
Fennig, Jadie	52,308	Hrycyk, Joan	140,681
Fiddler, Vernon	64,385	Hubka, Jeremy	101,093
Finlayson, Peta-Gay	53,575	Hudson, Leonard	105,531
Fiske, Courtney	51,716	Hunter, Glenn	110,808
Floch, David	82,193	Islam, Mohammad	60,509
Florizone, Teresa	202,308	Johnson, Dean	62,022
Fraser, Bryan	99,405	Jolibois, Kurt	86,014
Fraser, Michael	118,584	Jones, Dana-Lynn	90,739
Fremont, Larry	82,150	Jorgensen, Frederick	149,320
Friesen, Caleb	66,135	Kang, Hera	131,301
Ganes, Diane	54,936	Kempf, Karri	71,736
Gardiner, Bryden	70,074	Kent, Brian	122,222
Gardiner, Gerald	81,369	Kirkness, Shane	76,514
Gardiner, Kyle	64,406	Kkaikka, Christina	57,940
Gardiner, Robert	125,081	Knowles, Rebecca	80,631
Georgeson, Howard	119,197	Kokesch, Tim	101,093
Glover, Michael	88,668	Korczak, Albert	62,784
Goldak, Ethan	52,826	Kowalko, Jeffery	57,242
Goota, Suzanne	53,737	Krayetski, Brent	88,191
Goulet, Cyril	97,151	Krayetski, Jeanette	96,246
Grosy, Christopher	62,548	Kruus, Robert	79,216
Grundner, Leon	115,813	Labach, Kenneth	103,440
Gundaya, Kim	50,242	Laliberte, Alex	72,251
Gunville, Murray	114,753	Laliberte, Amy	75,192
Habel, Michael	103,205	Laliberte, Chad	52,303
Hallett, Andrea	61,839	Laliberte, Melissa	56,883
Hambly, Tessa	87,358	Lapworth, Shaune	89,483
Hamill, Bernadet	104,798	Larocque, Shawna	84,819
Hansen, Kim	66,012	Larson, Judy	92,068
Hansen, Lorraine	66,457	Lawrence, Bryce	74,308
Hanson, Cara	77,231	Ledoux, Shaina	96,764
Hardcastle, Corey	142,225	Lee, Jack	103,420
Harris, Camille	86,732	Legare, Avery	93,016
Harrison, Tyler	88,148	Leggett, Trevor	127,679
Haugen, Kim	103,267	Lennox, Jeff	53,920
Heidel, David	122,530	Liedtke, Peter	102,168
Hembruch, Gary	94,445	Longhurst, Bonnie	106,374
Hepper, Lynette	72,864	Lueken, Cody	77,135
Hirsche, Shawna	56,531	Lukan, Jeremy	72,563
Hobman, Judy	52,224	Lukaszuk, Tammy	55,098
Holowach, Terry	57,369	Lukoni, Dara	52,733

SALARIES - Continued**Listed are employees who received \$50,000 or more for the provision of services**

Luskey, Charlene	143,307	Porter, Ronald	67,862
Mack, Anthony	71,924	Pritchard, Marlo	224,196
Madden, Joshua	80,427	Prokopetz, Lyle	128,716
Madden, Robert	72,728	Protasenko, Victor	76,603
Markowsky, Jamie	75,536	Proulx, Steve	121,115
Marra, Rosanne	72,281	Pulvermacher, Eric	113,352
Martin, Tyson	108,693	Purves, Rocky	107,292
Matsalla, Cheryl	59,793	Rameshappa, Ullas	62,125
McCallum, Clarence	51,598	Ray, Phane	142,735
McCallum, David	77,830	Ready, Forest	80,108
McColgan, Michael	60,908	Reed, Trevor	95,119
McGill, Todd	101,124	Reimer, Jennifer	74,116
McGillis, Bryce	67,882	Rhodes, Jody	62,845
McKay, Dan	105,434	Robbins, Lorri	117,659
McKay, Nyles	60,562	Roberts, Stephen	176,250
McKay, Reg	103,448	Roberts, Wendell	96,662
McKenzie, Glen	53,120	Robertson, Brandon	90,377
McKenzie, Sean	83,279	Robertson, Ivan	77,336
McTaggart, Lee-Ann	52,791	Robinson, Geoff	89,357
McTaggart, Malcolm	97,805	Rockel, Dale	73,582
Michaels, Rhonda	94,421	Rolles, Keri	93,412
Miller, Quincy	101,442	Roske, Sharon	67,186
Morin, Alena	87,423	Rudd, John	52,910
Morin, Brenda	53,449	Rumancik, Jason	119,056
Moritz, Keith	50,478	Russill, Jason	113,503
Morton, Ryan	90,877	Sabeau, Watson	81,772
Natomagan, George	66,746	Sachkowski, Daryl	89,806
Nicholson, Cindy	97,898	Sagardia, Hernan	111,607
Northey, Robert	113,558	Salisbury, Frank	97,193
O'Brien, Dan	115,532	Savoie, Shelby	71,262
Okemau, Abel	56,767	Sawchuk, Kelly	107,870
Okemau, Brian	62,855	Schafer, Sharon	51,230
Olsen, Kim	122,472	Scheidt, Heather	97,344
Olson, Fergus	104,776	Schertzing, Bradley	101,954
Opekokew, Norman	52,936	Schill, Brent	109,720
Osazuwa-Peters, Mac	75,546	Schlosser, Michelle	54,073
Ouellette, Jordan	61,213	Schneider, Kevin	97,936
Patterson, Douglas	97,817	Scriven, Terry	76,365
Patterson, Troy	115,476	Simpson, Robert	60,076
Pederson, Davine	101,978	Skarbon, Christopher	143,509
Pelly, Larry	59,606	Smallwood, David	84,177
Petit, Kenneth Jr	95,818	Snell, Kenneth	101,483
Plante, Daniel	85,379	Spracklin, Robert	85,969
Poisson, Danielle	62,558	Springinotic, Michael	56,698

SALARIES - Continued**Listed are employees who received \$50,000 or more for the provision of services**

Stadnyk, Arlin	91,862	Unrau, Ray	130,722
Stallard, Robert	177,519	Vandeven, Tamie	101,883
Starchenko, Oksana	55,060	Walker, Rod	105,738
Stark, Robert	92,807	Wallace, Wilfred	97,226
Stead, Darcy	105,895	Ward, Edward	111,754
Stevenson, Ian	132,869	Wasylenchuk, Scott	94,845
Stewart, Ross	105,095	Weinhofer, Todd	86,819
Stockdale, Jim	110,963	Wenkoff, Peter	101,093
Stratton, Vern	64,263	Whitedeer, Calvin	57,609
Studer, Mark	52,167	Whitehead, Jason	59,705
Switzer, Sterling	119,784	Wiesner, Aaron	75,393
Synk, Luanne	111,903	Willis, Shauna	118,682
Tait, Quinton	120,630	Wills, Tyla	64,193
Thomasgard, Kenneth	74,086	Wilson, Annette	69,695
Thompson, Zachary	58,931	Wilson, Christopher	111,282
Thomson, Norman	103,205	Wilson, Cory	64,150
Tonn, Jonathan	94,115	Wishlow, Audrey	69,141
Toth, Brent	65,901	Witkowski, Bridget	101,587
Tourond, Lee-Ann	57,386	Wiwcharuk, Derrick	93,286
Trimble, Kirstin	53,185	Wood, Donald	57,969
Trotchie, Kyle	67,157	Woytiuk, Garrett	75,584
Trueman, Dennis	99,270	Wurster, Charlene	86,059
Trumier, Jarrett	75,945	Yaworski, Aleicia	74,654
Tweedie, Richard	110,045	Young, Dave	129,821
Towill, Michael	106,798	Zbaraschuk, Brent	89,965

Saskatchewan Public Safety Agency 2021-22 Payee Details Report

GOODS AND SERVICES

Listed are payees who received \$50,000 or more for the provision of goods and services, including travel, office supplies, communications, contracts, and equipment.

101135544 Saskatchewan Ltd.	231,920	Coopadees Contracting Ltd.	404,256
102094980 Saskatchewan Ltd.	647,923	Core Rock Consulting & Construction	56,000
Aasen, Marlon	52,276	Cougar N.D.E. Ltd.	98,776
Accurate Industries Canada Ltd.	697,111	Cumberland House, Northern Village Of	186,006
Acklands - Grainger Inc.	77,167	Cypress Sales Partnership	313,299
Advanced Airborne Applicators	130,900	D.C. North Contracting Ltd.	72,855
Aeronautical Industrial Resources Inc.	144,195	Dacon Enterprises Ltd.	131,394
Agency Chiefs Tribal Council Inc.	136,184	Dallas Airmotive, Inc.	270,495
Arrowhead Helicopters Ltd.	1,774,075	Damage Trucking Ltd.	289,523
Aubichon, Mervin P.	62,566	Delta Helicopters Ltd.	3,454,846
Beardy's & Okemasis First Nation	88,894	Double F Trucking Ltd.	361,581
Beauval, Northern Village Of	171,372	Dwayne Enterprises Ltd.	362,766
Bekkattla, Rene	69,671	Eagle Ridge Rentals	154,513
Best Flood Barriers Llc	185,944	Energys Canada Inc.	54,431
Bieker, Ted	61,833	Executive Flight Centre Aviation Ltd.	1,160,960
Big River First Nation	67,836	Expedition Helicopters Inc.	65,840
BK Enterprises	73,417	Federated Co-Operatives Limited	173,708
Bluewave Energy	173,581	Forest Technology Systems Ltd. (Fts)	90,403
BMO Purchase Cards	7,487,347	Gardiner Plumbing Ltd.	227,360
Borysiuk Contracting	364,727	Garson Energy Inc.	55,200
Buckingham Security Services Ltd.	61,606	Gel Systems Canada Inc.	175,881
Buckland Fire & Rescue	118,697	Gemini Heli Ltd.	221,877
Buffalo Narrows, Northern Village Of	209,860	Go Pack Packaging Solutions	131,465
Buffalo River Dene Nation	144,078	Government Of The Northwest Territories	109,635
Burco Electrical Contractors	116,714	Great Plains Drilling Ltd.	75,860
Campbell Helicopters Ltd.	3,481,855	Great Slave Helicopters 2018 Ltd.	435,300
Canadian Interagency Forest Fire Centre	103,312	Green Lake, Northern Village Of	103,607
Canadian Red Cross Society	6,713,237	Green, Rick	131,577
Canwest Air	182,898	Gregg Buckingham Ent. Ltd.	593,415
Capital Petroleum Services Ltd.	88,749	Guardian Helicopters Inc.	3,374,832
Carrot River, Town Of	82,569	Hansen, Terry	58,701
CDR Contracting Ltd.	245,326	Harold's Family Foods	119,190
Chartier, Napoleon	116,217	Harris Canada Systems Inc.	82,328
Clifton Engineering Group Inc.	54,388	Haztech Energy Corporation	501,730
Cole Bay, Northern Hamlet Of	102,800	Heaver Oilfield Consulting Ltd.	220,918
Conair Group Inc.	114,470	Heli-Lift International Inc.	5,417,849
Coombs, Cliff	90,762	Heli-Recon Aerial Support Services Inc.	957,376

GOODS AND SERVICES – Continued

Listed are payees who received \$50,000 or more for the provision of goods and services, including travel, office supplies, communications, contracts, and equipment.

Helicopter Transport Services Inc.	8,342,674	Prairie Power Mulchers Ltd.	99,823
High Stakes Cat Services	186,043	Prince Albert Grand Council	2,402,031
Hummingbird Drones Inc.	214,548	Prince Albert Northern Bus Lines (2007) Ltd.	70,770
Ile A La Crosse, Northern Village Of	187,295	Prince Albert, City Of	52,849
Jadac Holdings Ltd.	130,122	Propworks Propeller Systems Inc.	55,483
Jans Bay, Northern Hamlet Of	82,531	R.M. Of Moose Range No. 486	50,253
Kelowna Flightcraft Ltd.	425,339	R.M. Of Wilton No. 472	78,600
Kluane Helicopters	1,126,073	Ramada Plaza Regina	492,822
L & D Enterprises Inc.	168,864	Receiver General For Canada Innovation, Science And Economic Development Canada	242,409
La Loche, Northern Village Of	160,427	Remai Investment Corp. O/A Coronet Hotel Prince Albert	280,875
La Ronge Petroleum Co. Ltd.	745,250	Remote Helicopters Ltd.	2,040,050
La Ronge, Town Of	59,434	Riemer, Kole	82,806
Lakeland & District Co-Operative Volunteer Fire Department	107,265	Roadpost Inc. T46274	60,537
Living Skies Tree Service	252,000	Sandy Bay, Northern Village Of	63,500
Lloydminster, City Of	153,947	Saskatoon Avionics Ltd.	63,036
Logistik Unicorp Ltd.	146,233	Saskpower Corporation	733,956
Logwood Industries Ltd.	109,023	SaskTel	1,740,857
Loon River Ranch Ltd.	105,847	Sawatzky Trucking Ltd.	56,287
Mag Aerospace Canada Corp.	573,680	Schaan Healthcare Products Inc.	380,148
Marsh Canada Limited	168,267	Selkirk Systems Inc.	215,326
Mass Energy Services	65,902	Shell Canada Products	6,454,612
Meadow Lake Tribal Council	1,278,165	Skyline Helicopters Ltd.	1,073,297
Michel Village, Northern Hamlet Of	79,554	Snowbird Aviation Services Lp	72,575
Minister Of Finance-Ministry Of Saskbuilds And Procurement	13,132,788	Soucy Holdings Ltd.	550,238
Mitchell Bros. Excavating	125,337	St. Brieux And District Fire Protection Association	53,460
Mooney's Excavating & Redi-Mix Ltd.	438,951	St. George's Hill, Northern Hamlet Of	92,177
Morin Mechanical	166,952	Stanley Mission, Northern Settlement Of	118,800
Morton, Dion	63,318	Taiga Air Services Ltd.	793,264
Northeast Contracting Ltd.	408,863	Taylor Bros Concrete Ltd.	153,585
Northern Municipal Services	468,538	Thomcat Management Ltd.	201,844
Northwinds Bus Lines Ltd.	100,942	Titan Services	138,045
Osprey Wings Ltd.	632,354	Transwest Air	667,004
PA Aquifer Prince Albert O/A Aquifer Group Of Companies	645,513	Triple S Construction Co. Ltd.	155,030
Pacific Propeller International Llc (Ppi)	70,099	Triple S Transport Inc.	68,612
Padc Management Co. Ltd.	1,823,313	Turnor Lake, Northern Hamlet Of	92,688
Panorama Helicopters Ltd.	315,385	United Enterprises Ltd. O/A Tropical Inn Hotel & Conference Centre	70,988
Patuanak, Northern Hamlet Of	85,299	Uranium City Contracting Ltd.	112,549
Perimeter Solutions Canada Ltd.	3,528,088		
Phoenix Heli Flight Inc.	122,976		
Pinehouse, Northern Village Of	172,485		

GOODS AND SERVICES – Continued

Listed are payees who received \$50,000 or more for the provision of goods and services, including travel, office supplies, communications, contracts, and equipment.

Valley View Ventures	59,360
Viking Air Limited	1,012,745
Vortex Helicopters Inc.	2,586,778
Voyage Air	117,551
Waterax Inc.	137,345
Weyakwin, Northern Hamlet Of	93,813
White Krow Construction Ltd.	116,058
Yellowhead Helicopters Ltd.	1,047,499

Appendix D

*Sask911 2021-22
Financial Statements*

Financial Statements of

SASK911 ACCOUNT

And Independent Auditors' Report thereon

Year ended March 31, 2022

SaskTel / Sask911 Annual Report

(Fiscal year April 1, 2021 – March 31, 2022)

The Emergency 911 System Act was proclaimed in 1996 and provided the legislative authority for development and implementation of Provincial Enhanced 9-1-1 (E9-1-1) service. The Sask911 system utilizes SaskTel's Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission (CRTC) regulated Provincial E9-1-1 Service infrastructure for 9-1-1 call routing, and SaskTel's customer billing systems for billing the call taking fee to SaskTel's customers. Competitive Local Exchange Carriers and Wireless Service Providers are responsible for billing the call taking fee to their end customers and remitting the fees to SaskTel to deposit into the Sask911 Account.

On June 1, 2017, the CRTC released policy 2017-182, Next-generation 9-1-1 – Modernizing 9-1-1 networks to meet the Public safety needs of Canadians. As telecommunication networks evolve to Internet Protocol (IP) technology, it is expected that 9-1-1 calls be able to use the enhanced technologies to enable enhanced 9-1-1 call features. Examples of this may include the ability to stream video or send pictures of an accident or send personal medical information to aid emergency responders.

The preliminary groundwork required to modernize existing 9-1-1 networks has been established as a result of activities related to CRTC policy 2017-182. Further co-ordination and collaboration between multiple stakeholders, including federal, provincial, municipal governments, Sask911, Public Safety Answering Points (PSAPs) and emergency responder organizations is required to execute transition and implementation plans from existing E9-1-1 service to Next-Generation 9-1-1 (NG9-1-1) service.

SaskTel, as the incumbent local exchange carrier (ILEC), is responsible to construct, operate and maintain the NG9-1-1 network as the NG9-1-1 service provider in Saskatchewan. While the CRTC does not regulate Sask911 or PSAPs, they are asking them for a leadership role in the coordination, funding, development of PSAP standards and public education to prepare PSAPs to transition to NG9-1-1. To ensure our mutual success, SaskTel continues to work collaboratively with Sask911 and the PSAPs in this regard as we are both key stakeholders in the delivery of this initiative.

SaskTel's Goals for Sask911 and Future Direction

Key areas of activity:

- Establishing and executing work plans to achieve CRTC mandated delivery dates for NG9-1-1 implementation and decommissioning of existing legacy 9-1-1 networks. These delivery dates are defined and directed by CRTC Telecom Regulatory Policy 2017-182 titled "Next Generation 9-1-1 – Modernizing 9-1-1 networks to meet the public safety needs of Canadians". Original NG9-1-1 delivery dates were delayed due to a shift in priorities resulting from the Covid-19 pandemic. Since this delay, a new NG9-1-1 launch timeline with specific delivery dates has been established and communicated by the CRTC via their Notice of Consultation process. Workplans have been drafted to meet the NG9-1-1 delivery dates that have been established with work currently being executed to meet initial deadlines.
- Key NG9-1-1 delivery dates include the completion on March 1, 2022 by the NG9-1-1 network providers, including SaskTel, to have their respective NG9-1-1 networks established and capable of completing all NG9-1-1 production onboarding activities; and on or before March 4, 2025, the decommissioning of all current 9-1-1 network components that will not form a functional part of the NG9-1-1 network.

- Continue to support the legacy Enhanced 9-1-1 (E9-1-1) network which will be operational in tandem with the launch of the new NG9-1-1 platform until such time as the NG9-1-1 platform has been fully deployed and the E9-1-1 network can be decommissioned.
- Informing Sask911 of evolving NG9-1-1 requirements to assist them with transition and preparation plans to meet National Emergency Number Association (NENA) interconnection and security standards and to ensure NG9-1-1 compliancy.
- Continue active participation in discussions impacting the development of the Next Generation 9-1-1 (NG9-1-1) framework via the Emergency Services Working Group. These discussions are facilitated through regularly scheduled national task identification forum meetings which formulate reports and recommendations to the CRTC on various components of the new NG9-1-1 networks to ensure national uniformity across all NG9-1-1 stakeholders.
- Oversee billing, collection, and administrative activities for Sask911 call taking fees which are mandated to be collected and submitted by all telecommunications service providers operating within the province of Saskatchewan.
- Approval was received from the Government of Saskatchewan in March of 2022 to increase the 911 Call Taking Fee from \$1.88 per subscriber number per month to \$1.95 per subscriber number per month effective June 1, 2022. To accommodate this rate change, SaskTel implemented the necessary billing and administrative updates to ensure proper collection, financial tracking and reporting of remittances to Sask911.

Statement of Management's Responsibility for Financial Statements

Sask911 Account is responsible for the accompanying financial statements. Sask911 Account, through Saskatchewan Telecommunications, maintains a system of accounting and administrative controls to ensure that accurate and reliable financial statements are prepared and to obtain reasonable assurance that transactions are authorized, assets are safeguarded, and financial records are maintained.

Sask911 Account prepares these statements in accordance with Canadian Public Sector Accounting Standards, using management's best estimates and judgement when appropriate.

KPMG LLP expresses an independent opinion on these statements. Their report, which appears on the following page, provides the scope of their audit and states their opinion.

Saskatchewan Telecommunications approves the financial statements. The financial statements are tabled in the Legislative Assembly.

On behalf of the Sask911 Account



Doug Kosloski – VP Corporate Counsel & Regulatory Affairs
Saskatchewan Telecommunications



Charlene Gavel – Chief Financial Officer
Saskatchewan Telecommunications



KPMG LLP
Hill Centre Tower II
1881 Scarth Street, 20th Floor
Regina Saskatchewan S4P 4K9
Canada
Telephone (306) 791-1200
Fax (306) 757-4703

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of the Legislative Assembly, Province of Saskatchewan

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Sask911 Account ("the Account") which comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at March 31, 2022
- the statement of operations and net assets for the year then ended
- the statement of cash flows for the year then ended
- and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies

(hereinafter referred to as the "financial statements").

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Account as at March 31, 2022, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian Public Sector Accounting Standards (PSAS).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the "Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements" section of our auditors' report.

We are independent of the Account in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Canada and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with PSAS, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Account's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Account or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.

We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Account's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Account's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Account to cease to continue as a going concern.



Page 3

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'KPMG LLP'. The signature is written in a cursive, stylized font. Below the signature is a long, horizontal, slightly curved line.

Chartered Professional Accountants

Regina, Canada

June 27, 2022

Sask911 Account

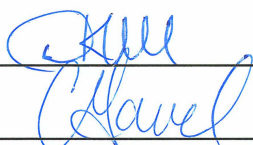

Statement of Financial Position

As at March 31

	2022	2021
Financial assets		
Cash	\$ 8,227,050	\$ 6,691,291
Accounts receivable	3,512,545	1,996,737
Interest receivable	6,862	4,371
	\$ 11,746,457	\$ 8,692,399
Liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ 265,617	\$ 1,733,648
Net financial assets	\$ 11,480,840	\$ 6,958,751

See accompanying notes.

On behalf of the Account by the manager, Saskatchewan Telecommunications

 Officer
 Officer

Sask911 Account

Statement of Operations and Net Assets

For the year ended March 31

	2022	2021
Revenues		
Sask911 fees - Wireline and Wireless	\$ 28,500,104	\$ 14,798,434
Interest income	56,373	59,710
	28,556,477	14,858,144
Expenses		
Public safety answering points	11,031,228	8,973,299
Central co-ordination	13,003,160	6,049,182
	24,034,388	15,022,481
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenses	4,522,089	(164,337)
Net financial assets, beginning of year	6,958,751	7,123,088
Net financial assets, end of year	\$ 11,480,840	\$ 6,958,751

See accompanying notes.

Sask911 Account

Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended March 31

	2022	2021
Cash provided by (used in):		
Operating activities		
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenses	\$ 4,522,089	\$ (164,337)
Changes in non-cash working capital:		
Accounts receivable	(1,515,808)	(48,164)
Interest receivable	(2,491)	1,776
Accounts payable	(1,468,031)	1,733,648
Increase in cash	1,535,759	1,522,923
Cash, beginning of year	6,691,291	5,168,368
Cash, end of year	\$ 8,227,050	\$ 6,691,291

See accompanying notes.

SASK911 ACCOUNT

Notes to Financial Statements

March 31, 2022

1. STATUS OF THE SASK911 ACCOUNT

The Emergency 911 System Act (Chapter E – 7.3 of the Statutes of Saskatchewan) (“the Act”) provides for the development, implementation and operation of an Emergency 911 system in the Province, known as The Sask911 System.

Section 45.1 of *The Saskatchewan Telecommunications Act* established the Sask911 Account (“the Account”). *The Sask911 Fees Regulations, 2003* (Chapter S - 34 Reg 5 as amended by Saskatchewan Regulations 37/2010, 196/2010, 120/2017, 549/2017 and 35/2021), requires all telecommunication operators providing services in Saskatchewan to bill their connected customers prescribed Sask911 fees and to remit these fees to Saskatchewan Telecommunications (“SaskTel”) for deposit into the Account. SaskTel manages the Account.

Section 7 of the Act provides that the Minister responsible directs SaskTel to make payments out of the Account for the purposes of implementing the Act or exercising any of the Minister’s powers. Remeasurement gains and losses are not included in the financial statements, as there were no remeasurement gains and losses.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Canadian Public Sector Accounting (PSA) standards, issued by the Public Sector Accounting Board of the Chartered Professional Accountants of Canada (CPA).

Revenue recognition

Wireline and wireless Sask911 fees from Saskatchewan Telecommunications are recorded on the accrual basis. Sask911 fees from other service providers are recorded based on amounts reported by the other service providers for the reporting period.

Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Canadian PSA standards, require management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amount of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. The inherent uncertainty involved in making such estimates and assumptions may impact the actual results reported in future periods.

New accounting standards – not yet in effect

PS 3400 Revenue (effective April 1, 2023) is a new standard establishing guidance on how to account for and report on revenue. Specifically, it addresses revenue arising from exchange transactions and unilateral transactions. The Account plans to adopt this new standard on the effective date and is currently analyzing the impact this will have on these financial statements.

SASK911 ACCOUNT

Notes to Financial Statements

March 31, 2022

3. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

These financial statements include transactions with related parties. The Account is related to all Government of Saskatchewan ministries, agencies, boards, and Crown corporations under common control of the Government of Saskatchewan (collectively referred to as “related parties”). Included in these financial statements are transactions with various Saskatchewan Crown Corporations, ministries, agencies, boards and commissions subject to common control by the Government of Saskatchewan, non-Crown corporations and enterprises subject to joint control by the Government of Saskatchewan and investee corporations accounted for under the equity method (collectively referred to as “related parties”).

Routine operating transactions with related parties were conducted in the normal course of business and were accounted for at the exchange amount. These transactions and amounts outstanding at year end are as follows:

	2022	2021
Expenses	\$ 11,629,021	\$ 5,008,830
Accounts payable	252,307	1,612,977
Revenues	18,526,294	9,742,070
Accounts receivable	2,170,666	1,339,076

In addition, the Sask911 Account pays Saskatchewan Provincial Sales Tax to the Ministry of Finance on all its taxable purchases. Taxes paid are recorded as part of the cost of those purchases.

4. FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The carrying amounts of cash, accounts receivable, interest receivable and accounts payable approximate fair value due to the short-term nature of these financial assets and liabilities.

5. BUDGET

The Sask911 Account does not have a formal budget prepared and approved and therefore this information is not presented in these financial statements.

Appendix A: Payee Report

SUPPLIERS AND OTHER PAYMENTS

Individual payees are recorded below when the sum of expense for the fiscal year exceed \$50,000.

Vendor	Remuneration (\$)
Canadian Public Safety Operations Organization.....	8,647,311
City of Regina.....	1,231,275
City of Saskatoon.....	1,152,642
Information Services Corporation.....	52,330
Intergraph Canada Ltd – Hexagon Safety Infrastructure	604,022
Powerland Computers.....	149,987
Saskatchewan Public Safety Agency.....	10,004,888
Saskatchewan Research Council.....	60,000
SaskTel.....	1,764,110
Xentrax Inc.....	132,466