

# Police and Crime Commissioners

## October 2011 update

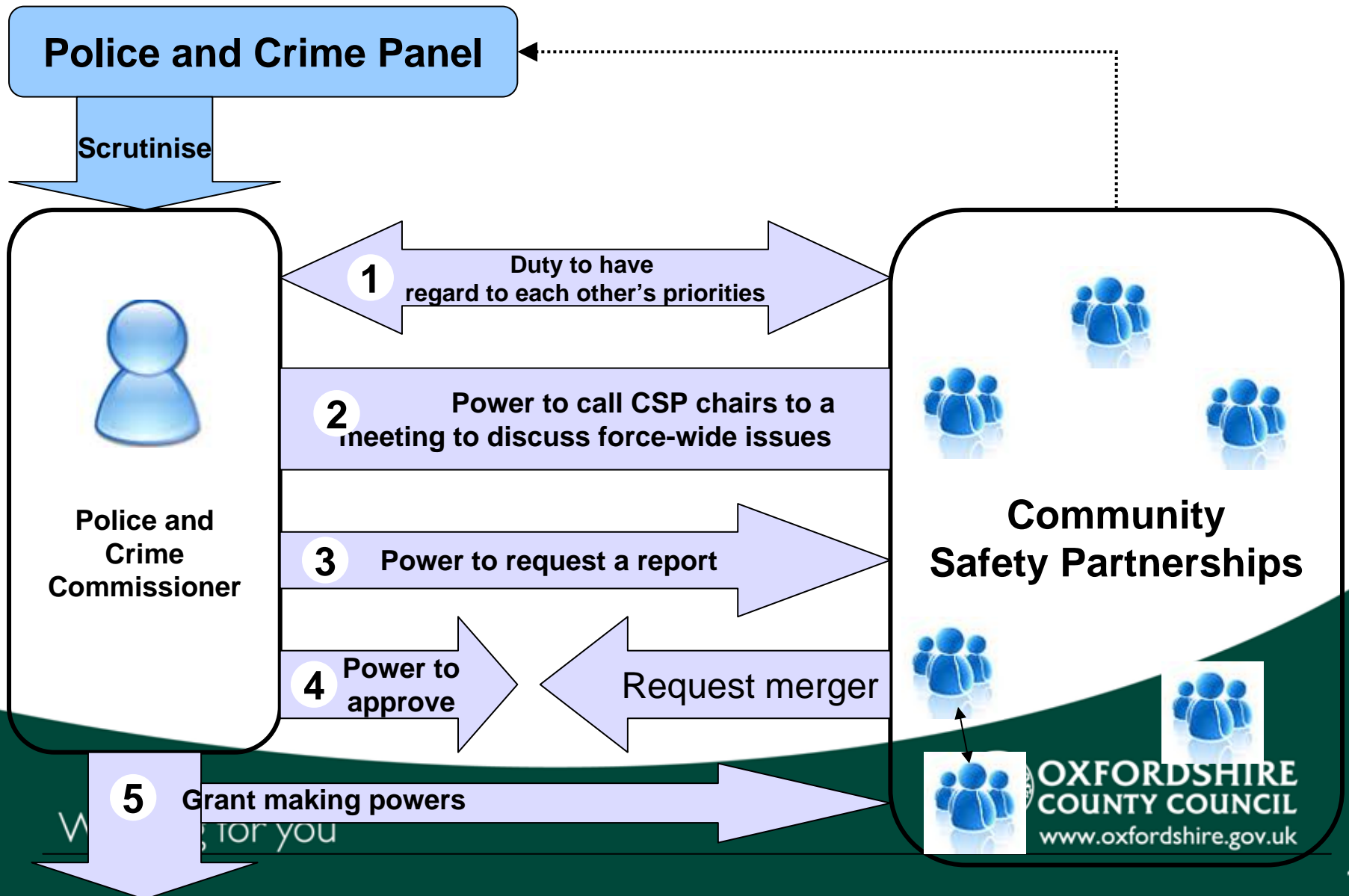


# Future Challenges: Funding

- 2011-12 – 20% reduction in Community Safety Fund, paid to unitaries and counties
- 2012-13 – further 40% reduction, paid to unitaries and counties
- 15 November 2012 – proposed election day.
- 1 April 2013 – potential for all Community Safety grant funding paid to PCC



# Police and Crime Commissioners - Community Safety



# What do we know already?

- PCCs will be elected for a four year term, with the first election in November 2012
- Police Authorities abolished shortly after. All staff will be transferred to the PCC who will decide about their future employment
- PA Chief Exec becomes interim PCC Chief Exec
- PCCs will have to produce a five-year Police and Crime Plan
- PCCs set the force budget and determine the precept
- PCC and CSPs must have due regard to each other's priorities – those set out in Police and Crime Plans and those in CSP strategic assessments/partnership plans
- PCCs will be scrutinised by Police and Crime Panel. The panel should increase the level of transparency around actions and decisions taken by the PCC.



# Establishing panels

- Local Authorities across the force area are responsible for forming the police and crime panel. They should appoint a lead authority for this purpose.
- Local authorities should work together to establish panel arrangements, i.e. how the panel will look
- Given £30k funding pa + on costs to administer to use on administrative and support functions for the panel, plus c.£920 per panel member
- Each LA will get a minimum of one seat on the panel.
- Panels will be a minimum of 12 members and maximum of 20
- The panel will advertise and recruit a minimum of two co-opted independent members. (This can be, as far as it is practicable, to address political, geographic or demographic balance)
- Panel can veto selection of CC and precept by a majority vote of 2/3
- Home Secretary retains backstop power to appoint a panel in a force area where local authorities do not.

# What might be different?

- PCCs may choose to commission ALL CS services – or just focus on policing.
- If so, services will need to be evidenced for delivery and quality – evaluations must be of a high standard
- Current providers may be in competition with third/private sector providers.
- Is it worth competing, or do you withdraw from delivering some services? If you do compete, do you need to merge services for efficiency across boundaries?
- Can we create a single commissioning framework across the force area to realise efficiencies?



# Winning the Argument

- How can you demonstrate to a new PCC that CSPs are effective?
  - Evaluation
  - Self-promotion
- How can you make a PCC's life easier?
  - Deliver on their promises
  - Take the work from them – single commissioning framework



# What we need to consider to help LAs prepare for the PCC.

- Bring partners and CSPs together across the force area to discuss impact
- Review current partnership arrangements – can they be simplified/made more efficient?
- Consider current partnership priorities, and the potential involvement and interests of the PCC
- Think about how the PCC can easily access partnerships
- Evaluate and assess for VfM all activity; consider what the PCC might wish to see
- Consider joint commissioning across areas, partners, services
- Work with Scrutiny officials to consider how the Panel may link with local O&S committees and might be serviced.
- Consider the way in which PCCs can deliver better outcomes for local people. Working with other partners to develop the right solutions to local issues in a new and co-ordinated way.

