



SEPTEMBER 21, 2021

**PRINCE ALBERT BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS**  
**PUBLIC AGENDA**

**THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 2021**

**9:00 A.M.**

**MAIN BOARDROOM, 2<sup>ND</sup> FLOOR, CITY HALL**

**APPROVAL OF AGENDA:**

*"That the Agenda for this meeting be approved, as presented."*

**READING MINUTES:**

1. Minutes of the Board of Police Commissioners Meeting held June 10, 2021.

**Recommendation:**

*Minutes be taken as read and adopted; and, that the Board Chairperson and the Board Secretary be authorized to execute the Minutes.*

**Page No.**  
**A-1**

Public  
BOC

**STATISTICS:**

2. August 2021 Monthly Statistics Report

**Recommendation:**

*Be received as information and filed.*

**Page No.**  
**A-5**

Public  
BOC



SEPTEMBER 21, 2021

**PRINCE ALBERT BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS**  
**PUBLIC AGENDA**

**THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 2021**

**9:00 A.M.**

**MAIN BOARDROOM, 2<sup>ND</sup> FLOOR, CITY HALL**

3. August 2021 Community Safety Officer (CSO) Report

**Page No.**  
**A-21**

Public  
BOC

**Recommendations:**

1. *That the Board receives the report as information and filed; and,*
2. *That the Board forwards the report to the Community Safety Officer (CSO) Program Manager as per the Saskatchewan CSO Policy Manual.*

**FINANCIAL REPORTS:**

4. Financial Report to July 31, 2021 and Projection

**Page No.**  
**A-24**

Public  
BOC

**Recommendation:**

*Be received as information and filed.*

**POLICIES:**

5. Mobile Device Policy

**Page No.**  
**A-31**

Public  
BOC

**Recommendations:**

1. *That the Board approves the following policy related to mobile devices assigned to members of the Prince Albert Police Service: Part 5: Communications and Automated Systems, Chapter D: Telecommunications, Part 3: Mobile Devices.*
2. *That the Board adds the Policy to the Prince Albert Police Service Policy Manual.*



SEPTEMBER 21, 2021

**PRINCE ALBERT BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS**  
**PUBLIC AGENDA**

**THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 2021**

**9:00 A.M.**

**MAIN BOARDROOM, 2<sup>ND</sup> FLOOR, CITY HALL**

6. In-Car Camera System Policy

**Recommendations:**

1. *That the Board approves the following policy related to in-car camera system utilized by the Prince Albert Police Service: Part 4: Traffic and Motor Vehicles, Chapter D: Police Vehicles, Part 18: In-Car Camera System.*
2. *That the Board adds the Policy to the Prince Albert Police Service Policy Manual.*

**Page No.**  
**A-40**  
Public  
BOC

**ANNUAL REPORTS – 2020 TO 2021**

7. Saskatchewan Police Commission - Annual Report for 2020 to 2021

**Page No.**  
**A-46**  
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8. Ministry of Corrections, Policing and Public Safety – Public Disclosure Committee – Annual Report for 2020 to 2021

**Page No.**  
**A-74**  
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9. Ministry of Justice Attorney General – Public Complaints Commission – Annual Report 2020 to 2021

**Page No.**  
**A-80**  
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BOC



SEPTEMBER 21, 2021

**PRINCE ALBERT BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS**  
**PUBLIC AGENDA**

**THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 2021**

**9:00 A.M.**

**MAIN BOARDROOM, 2<sup>ND</sup> FLOOR, CITY HALL**

**Recommendation:**

*That the Board approves the following Annual Reports 2020-2021 as information and filed:*

- *Saskatchewan Police Commission*
- *Ministry of Corrections, Policing and Public Safety – Public Disclosure Committee*
- *Ministry of Justice Attorney General – Public Complaints Commission*

**CORRESPONDENCES:** N/A

**DISCUSSION ITEMS:** N/A

**NEXT MEETING:**

Thursday, October 21, 2021

9:00 a.m.

Main Boardroom, 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor, City Hall

**MOTION TO AJDOURN:**

**Recommendation:**

*That this Board do now adjourn the Public meeting.*





**PRINCE ALBERT BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS**  
**PUBLIC MINUTES OF MEETING**

THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 2021

9:00 A.M.

MAIN BOARDROOM, 2<sup>ND</sup> FLOOR, CITY HALL

**Present in Boardroom:**

**Mayor G. Dionne, Acting Chairperson**  
**Councillor B. Edwards**  
**Councillor C. Miller**  
**Darcy Sander**

**J. Bergen, Chief of Police**

**M. Boulet, Board Secretary**

**Nigel Maxwell, PA Now**

Meeting convened at 9:03 a.m.

**APPROVAL OF AGENDA:**

052. **Moved by Councillor C. Miller, AND RESOLVED:**

That the June 10, 2021 Board of Police Commissioners Public Meeting Agenda be approved as presented.

**READING MINUTES:**

1. Minutes of the Board of Police Commissioners Meeting held May 20, 2021

053. **Moved by D. Sander, AND RESOLVED:**

That the Minutes of the Board of Police Commissioners Meeting held May 20, 2021, be taken as read and adopted; and, that the Board Chairperson and Board Secretary be authorized to execute the minutes on behalf of the Board of Police Commissioners.

## **POWERPOINT PRESENTATION:**

2. Profile of Canine Section

*PowerPoint Presentation by Sergeant Kelsey Bighetty.*

*Sergeant Bighetty was excused from the meeting at 9:45 a.m.*

054. Moved by Councillor C. Miller, AND RESOLVED:

That the Report from Inspector McDonald dated June 2, 2021 and the PowerPoint Presentation from Sergeant Bighetty, regarding Profile of Canine Section be received as information and filed.

## **STATISTICS:**

3. May 2021 Monthly Statistics Report

055. Moved by Councillor B. Edwards, AND RESOLVED:

That the Report from Chief of Police dated June 4, 2021, regarding May 2021 Monthly Statistics Report be received as information and filed.

4. May 2021 Community Safety Officer (CSO) Report

056. Moved by D. Sander, AND RESOLVED:

That the Report from Inspector Kellett dated June 2, 2021, regarding May 2021 Community Safety Officer (CSO) Report be received; and that the following be approved:

1. That the Board receives the report as information and filed; and,
2. That the Board forwards the report to the Community Safety Officer (CSO) Program Manager as per the Saskatchewan CSO Policy Manual.

## **FINANCIAL REPORTS: N/A**

## **POLICIES:**

### 5. Intoxilyzer Program Policy Amendments

#### 057. Moved by Councillor B. Edwards, AND RESOLVED:

That the Report from Inspector Mushka dated June 3, 2021, regarding Intoxilyzer Program Policy Amendments be received and that the following be approved:

1. That the Board approves the policy amendments in relation to Intoxilyzer Program with the Prince Albert Police Service: Part 3 – Specialized Investigations, Chapter O: Impaired Driving, Part 8: The Intoxilyzer Program; and,
2. That the Board adds the Policy to the Prince Albert Police Service Policy Manual.

### 6. Saskatchewan Crime Watch Advisory Network (Everbridge) Policy

#### 058. Moved by Councillor B. Edwards, AND RESOLVED:

That the Report from Inspector Mushka dated June 3, 2021, regarding Saskatchewan Crime Watch Advisory Network (Everbridge) Policy be received and that the following be approved:

1. That the Board approves the policy in relation to the participation of the Prince Albert Police Service with the Saskatchewan Crime Watch Advisor Network: Part 1 – Authority and Responsibilities, Chapter H: Media Policy, Part 11: Saskatchewan Crime Watch Advisory Network (Everbridge); and,
2. That the Board adds the Policy to the Prince Albert Police Service Policy Manual.

7. Clare's Law Policy

059. Moved by Councillor C. Miller, AND RESOLVED:

That the Report from Inspector Mushka dated June 3, 2021, regarding Clare's Law Policy be received and that the following be approved:

1. That the Board approves the policy related to Clare's Law applications with the Prince Albert Police Service: Part 2 – General Investigations, Chapter D: Intimate Partner Violence, Part 19: Clare's Law; and,
2. That the Board adds the Policy to the Prince Albert Police Service Policy Manual.

**CORRESPONDENCES:** N/A

**DISCUSSION TOPICS:** N/A

**NEXT MEETING:**

Thursday, September 23, 2021

9:00 a.m.

Main Boardroom, 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor, City Hall

**MOTION TO ADJOURN:**

8. Adjournment – 10:18 a.m.

060. Moved by Councillor C. Miller, AND RESOLVED:

That this Board do now adjourn.

**ACTING CHAIRPERSON**

**BOARD SECRETARY**



## PRINCE ALBERT POLICE SERVICE

**TITLE:** August 2021 - Monthly Statistical Report

**DATE:** September 15, 2021

**TO:** Chief of Police ☐

Board of Police Commissioners ☒

**PUBLIC:** ☒

**INCAMERA:** ☐

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### RECOMMENDATION:

- That the Board of Police Commissioners receive this report as information and file.

### TOPIC & PURPOSE:

The report reviews the total statistics related to calls for service responded to by the members of the police service. This public report is to keep informed our community and the Prince Albert Board of Police Commissioners on statistics and service requirements for August and the year to date for 2021.

### BACKGROUND:

Monthly statistics related to police calls for service are captured, reviewed and released to the Board and public. The Statistics captured in this report are measured and compared to the previous year, and in some cases, a five-year comparative review is provided to identify anomalies or trends to monitor and determine effective and efficient deployment of all police resources. The report will also capture the specific monthly data for August, 2021.

### PROPOSED APPROACH AND RATIONALE:

#### Total Calls for Service Five-Year Trend:

The all calls created and attended to by the Prince Albert Police Service members to the end of August, 2021 was 30,165, this was a 3.41% decrease over the previous year. The calls captured in the total amount include a 2.64% decrease in proactive “neighbourhood strengthening” efforts,

which is a proactive patrol and attendance that has been recorded by a member to capture a general patrol effort or specific response to an area of focus.

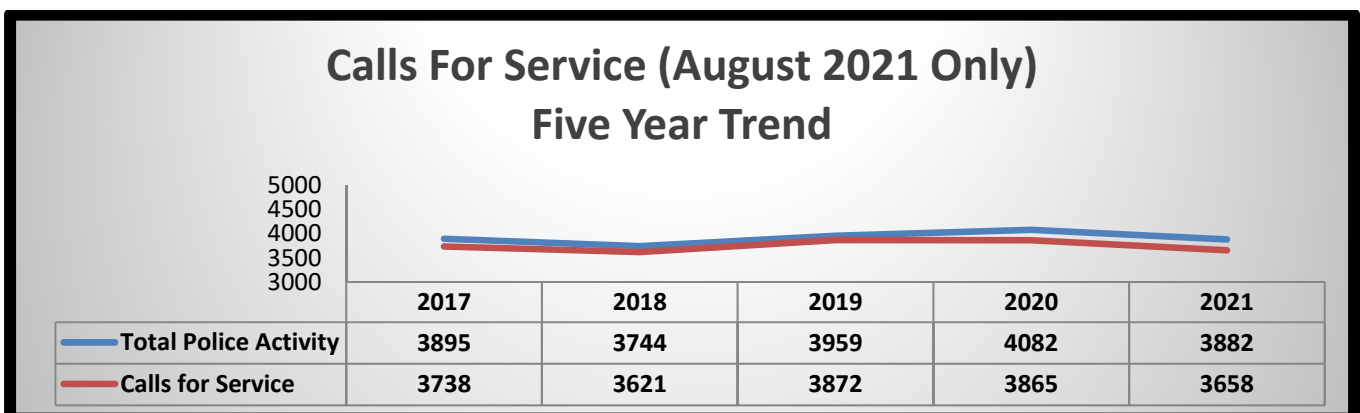
The total calls responded to by members of the police service in 2021 after taking out proactive calls for service – including neighbourhood strengthening, COVID compliance, and court conditions - was 26,926 and that is a decrease of -3.69% over the previous year. The following graphical representation provides the five-year total call trends for all calls and dispatched calls.



**Appendix 1:** a visual representation that shows the calls for service over the previous five years.

The total police activity, including proactive high-visibility patrols in the month of August 2021, was 3,880, this is 202 less than the previous year. The five-year August average for all calls is 3912.

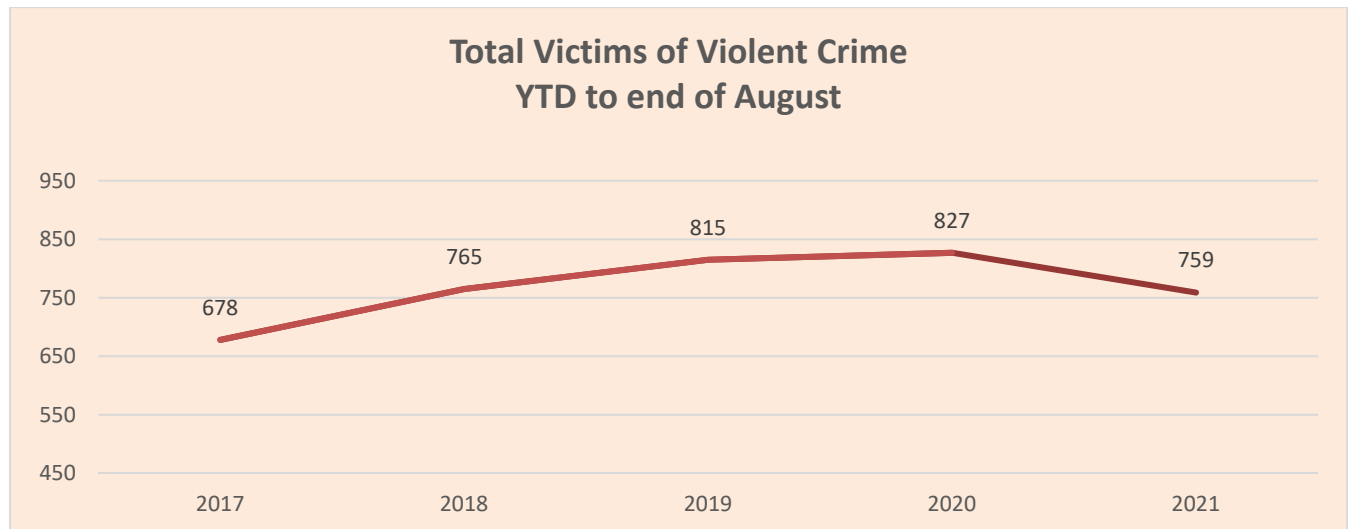
Calls for service was lower than the previous year by 5.36% with 3658 calls compared to 3,865 in August 2020.



**Appendix 2:** a visual representation that shows the August five-year calls for service.

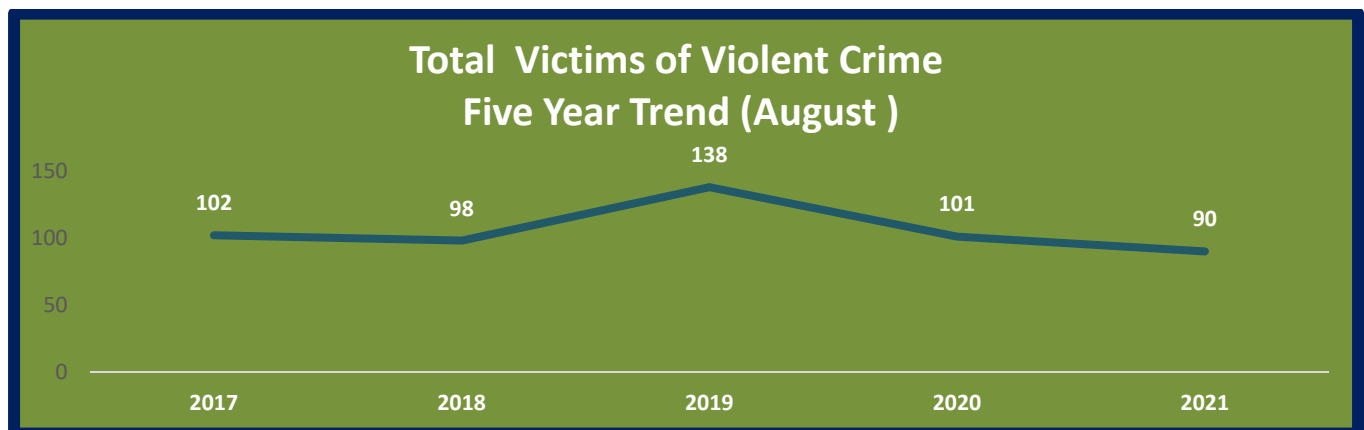
**Violent Crime:**

The Prince Albert Police Service responded to 759 victims of violent crime (YTD) in 2021, which represents an 8.22% decrease from the previous year of 827. The five-year average reported violent crime victims was 769 reported (YTD).



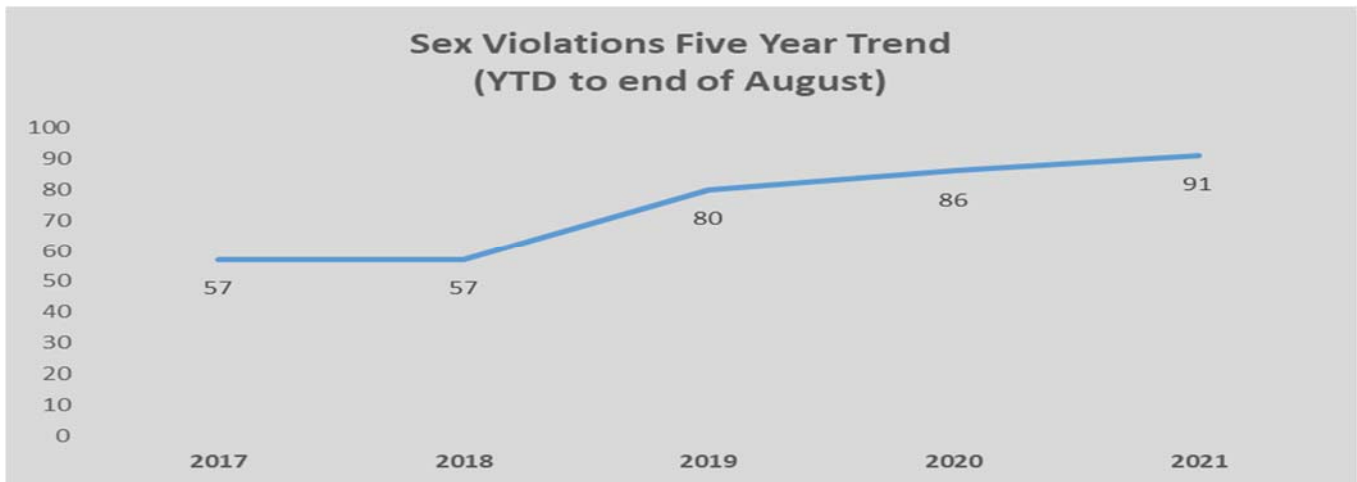
**Appendix 3:** a visual that shows the total number of victims of violent crime over the previous five years YTD.

The victims of violent crimes in August 2021 involved 90 victims, which represents 11 fewer victims than the previous year. The August average of victims of violent crime is 106. This year shows a 15.09% lower victim rate than the average.



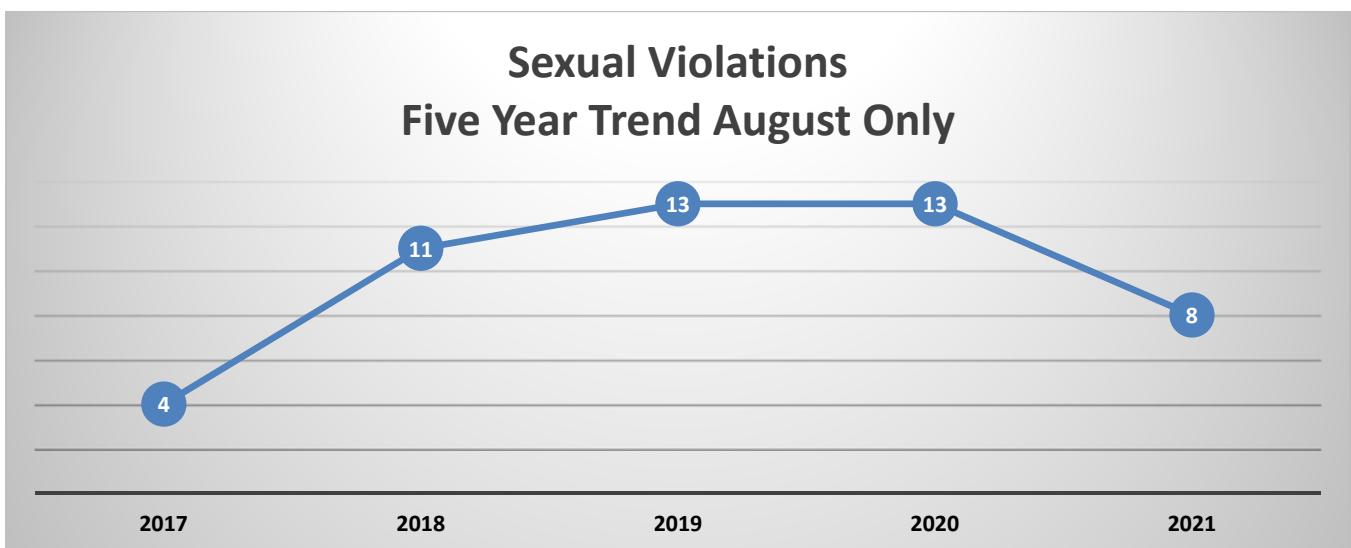
**Appendix 4:** a visual representation that shows August for total number of victims of violent crime reports and the five-year comparison.

Total victims of sexual violations reported and investigated in 2021 YTD was 91, an increase of 5.81% over the previous year when 86 victims were reported. The five-year average incidents reported of sexual violations is 74.



**Appendix 5:** a visual representation that shows the total year and five-year average of sexual violations reported.

The August total victims of sexual violations reported was (8) eight, which is lower than the five-year average of 10, and significantly lower than the previous year when 13 victims were reported.



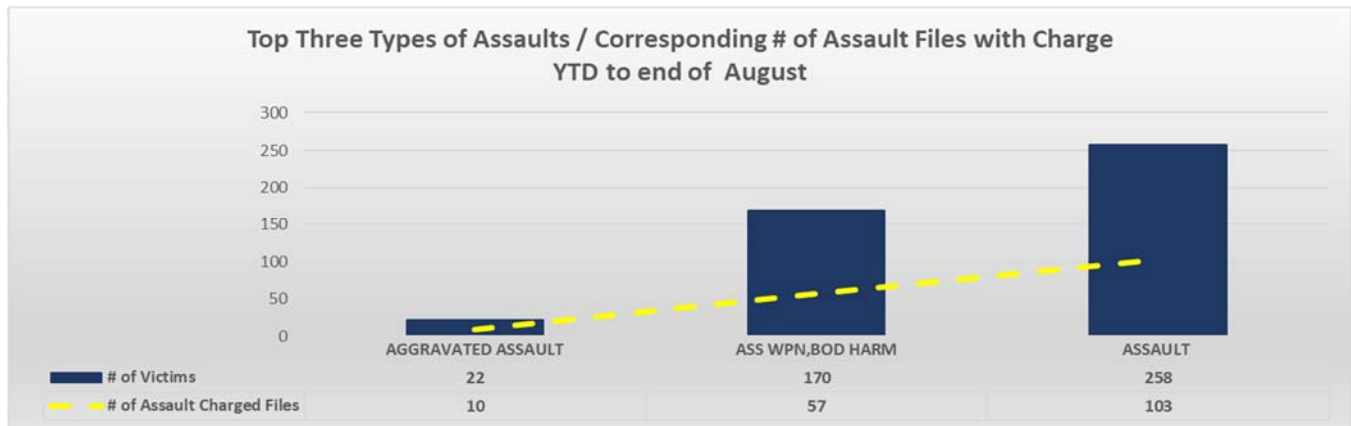
**Appendix 6:** a visual representation that shows the month of August 2021 and five-year average of sexual violations reported.



### **Reported Assaults**

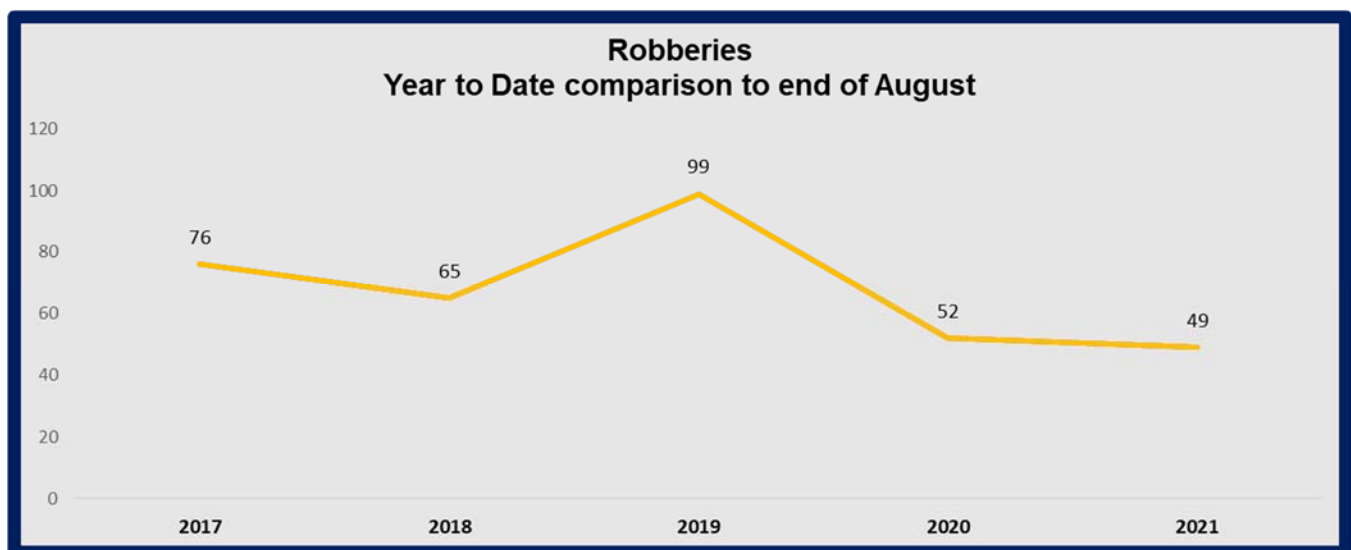
The Prince Albert Police Service responded to 497 victims of assault complaints in 2021 YTD and that represents 13.86% fewer victims than the previous year when there were 577 victims of assault.

The top (3) three assault types make up 90.54% of the victims of assaults



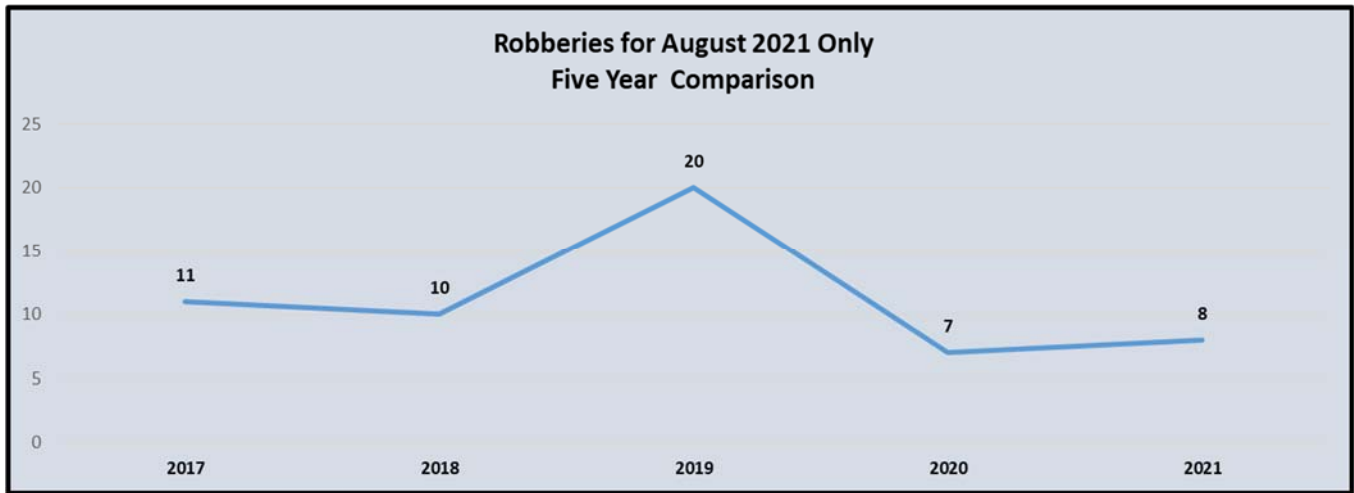
**Appendix 7:** depicts the number of victim of the top (3) three assault types and the corresponding number of assault files with charges.

The total robbery complaints in 2021 YTD were 49 incidents and that represents 27.94% less than the five-year average of 68 incidents.



**Appendix 8:** a visual representation that illustrates the five-year total robbery complaints.

The average robbery complaints in the month of August over the past five years has been 11 incidents. In August 2021, we observed eight incidents of robbery.

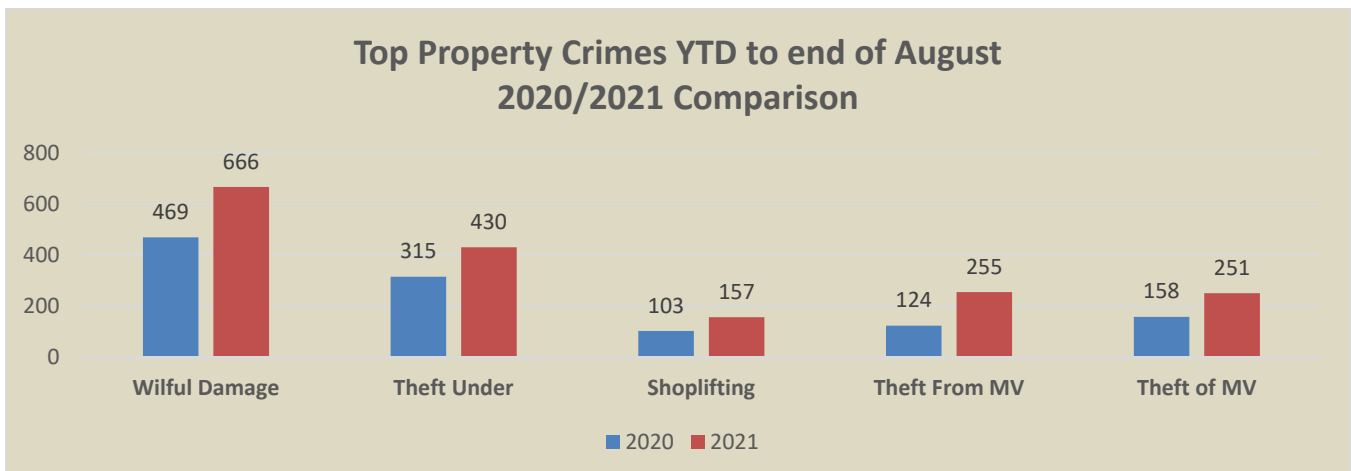


**Appendix 9:** represents the five-year total robbery complaints for the month of August 2021.

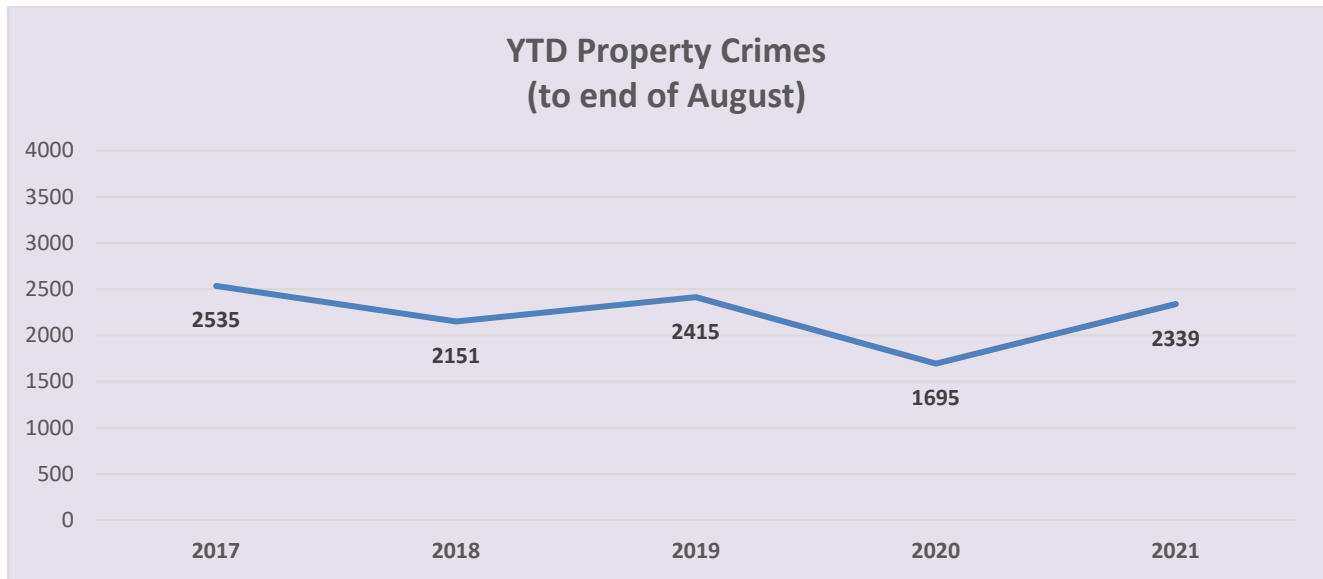
### **Property Crime:**

The Prince Albert Police Service has responded to a higher amount of reported property crime YTD. The total reports of property crime was 2,339 incidents and that represents 37.99% more incidents than 2020 when 1,695 complaints had been reported.

The top five YTD property crimes reported have been; wilful damage, theft under, shoplifting, theft from vehicle and theft of motor vehicle.

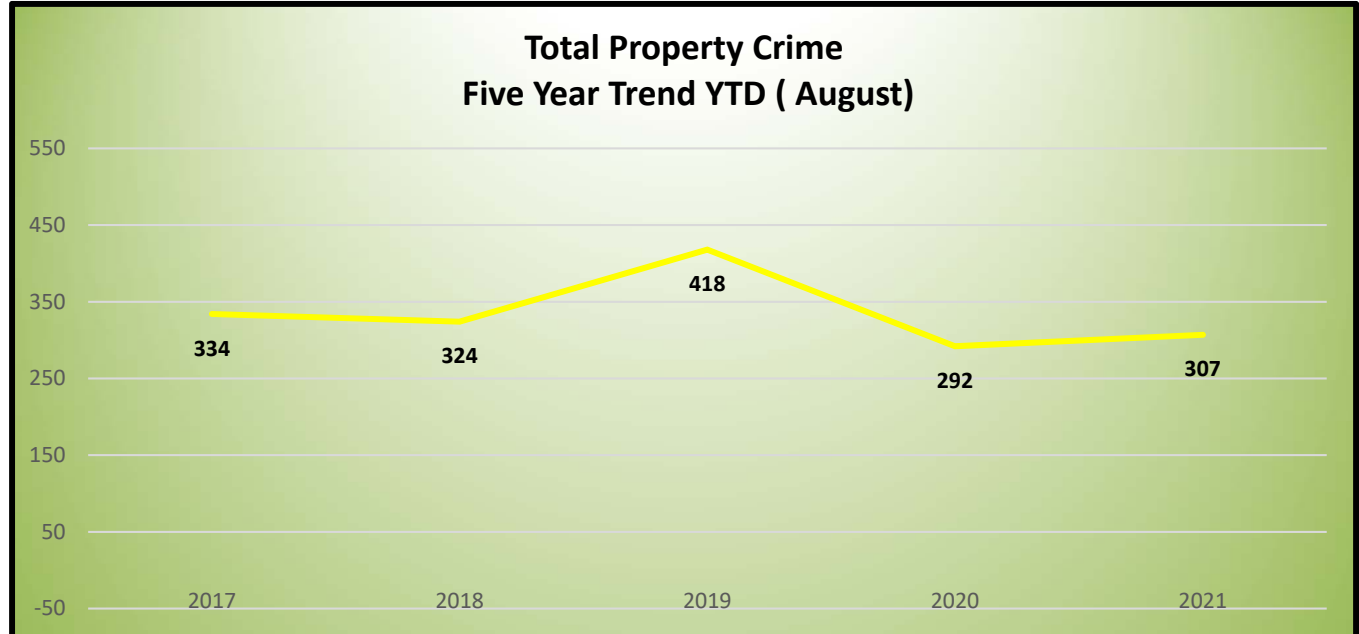


**Appendix 10:** represents the 2021 top five property crime incidents compared to 2020.



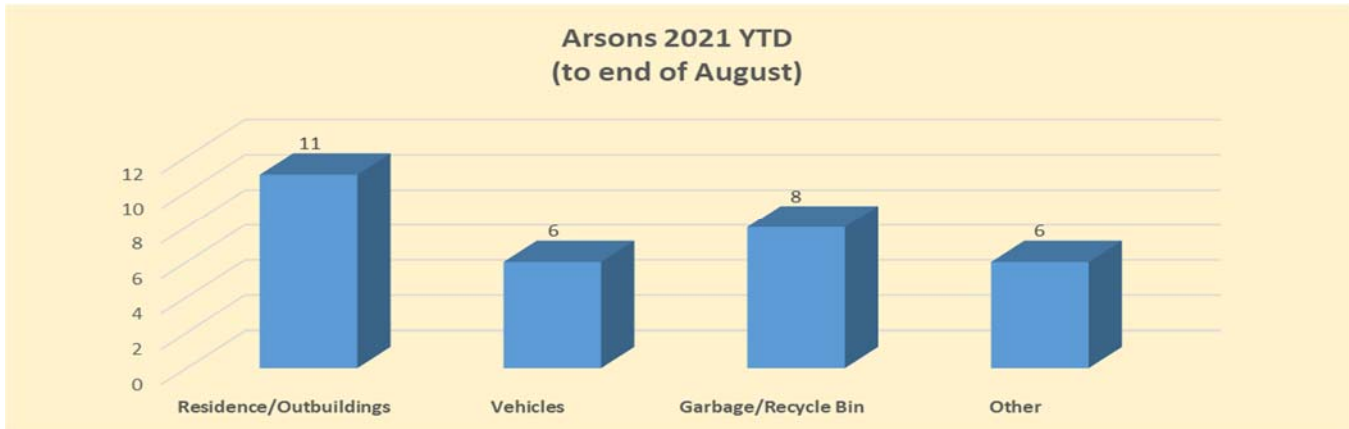
**Appendix 11:** a visual representation that illustrates the five-year total property complaints.

Lower-than-average property offences were observed in the month of August 2021 with 307 offences compared to the five-year average of 335.



**Appendix 12:** a visual representation that illustrates the five-year total property complaints for the month of August 2021.

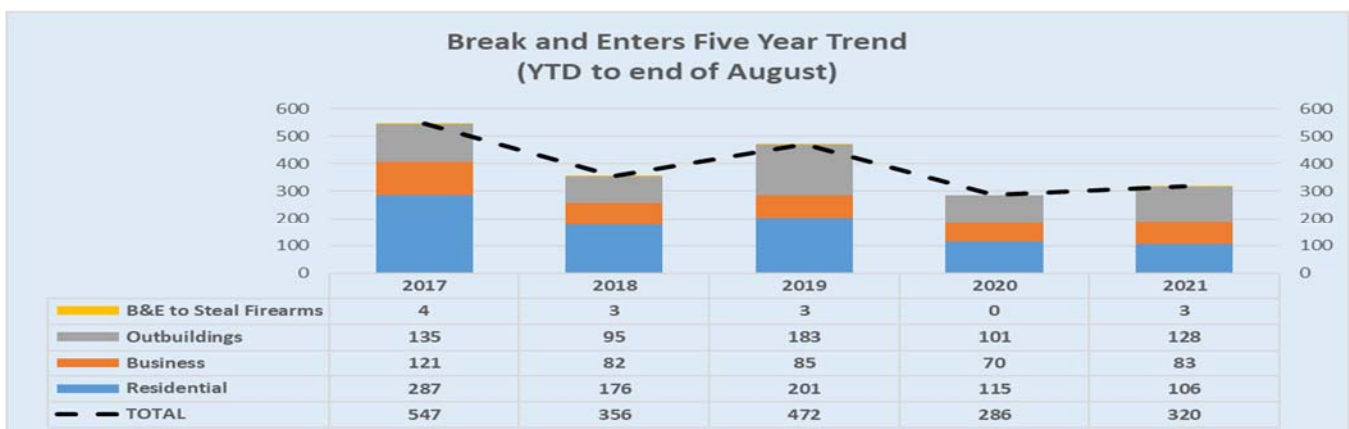
Year to date, The Prince Albert Police Service responded to an increase in suspicious fire incidents with 31 incidents. The previous year there were 28 incidents reported YTD August 2020.



**Appendix 13:** a visual representation that illustrates the August 2021 arsons and the type of incident. Investigations have resulted in three criminal charges, while six (6) others remain under investigation.

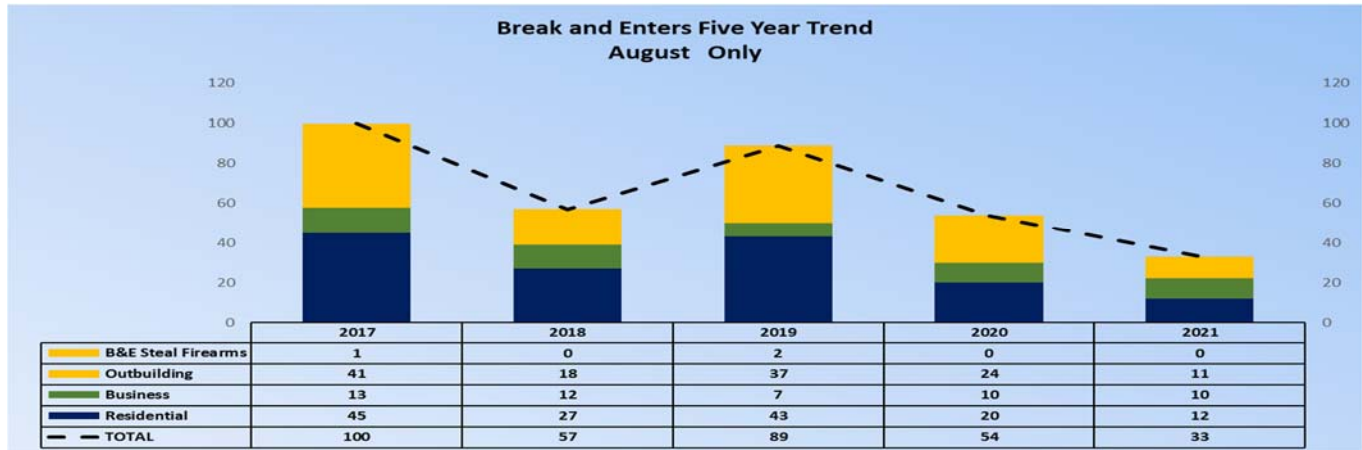
### Break and Enters

Break and enters are separated into types of property to include a residential property, outbuilding and commercial or non-residential, and break and enter to steal firearms. The total number of break and enters reported to date in 2021 was significantly higher with an increase of 11.88% over the previous year.



**Appendix 14:** a visual representation that illustrates the five-year YTD total Break and Enter complaints to the end of August 2021.

Break and Enters during the month of August 2021, were less than in previous years. The total incidents were 33, which were many less than the previous year when 54 were reported with a 5-year average of 66.6 incidents of break and enters that have occurred in August.



**Appendix 15:** a visual representation that illustrates the five-year total Break and Enter complaints for the month of August 2021.

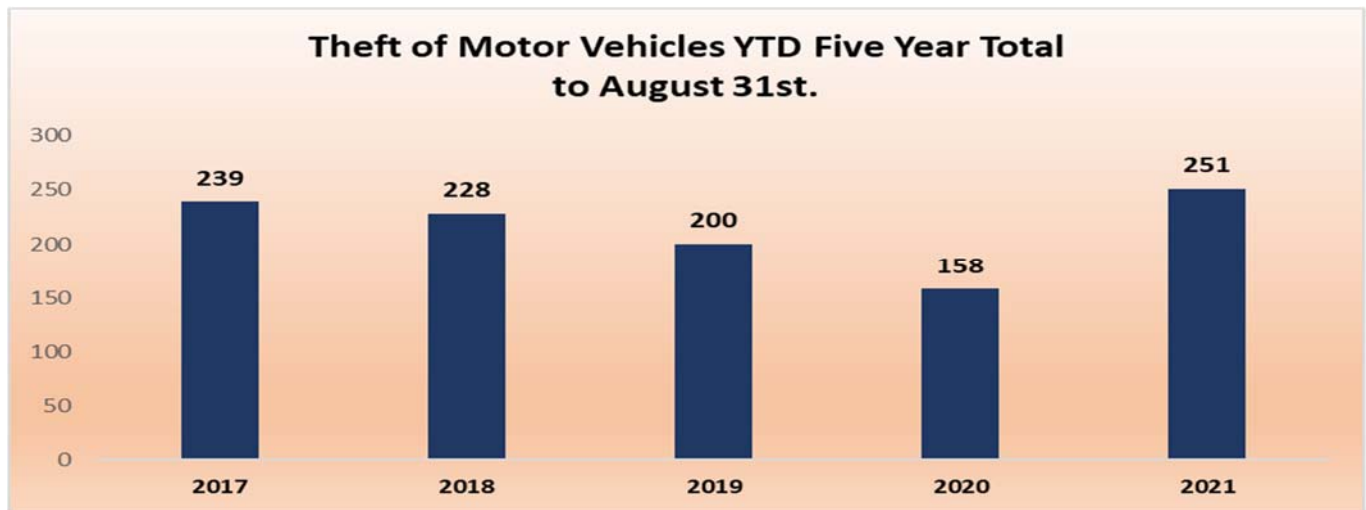
#### Theft of Motor Vehicles:

The Prince Albert Police Service received a 58.86% increase in reported theft of motor vehicles in 2021 YTD. The total of stolen vehicles was 251 compared to 158 the year prior. Of these, 46 have charges attached, involving either theft of vehicle or possession of stolen vehicle, with both these included, the charge clearance rate for stolen vehicles is 18%.

61 vehicles had keys reported to be left in the vehicle. In 172 files, the doors were left unlocked.



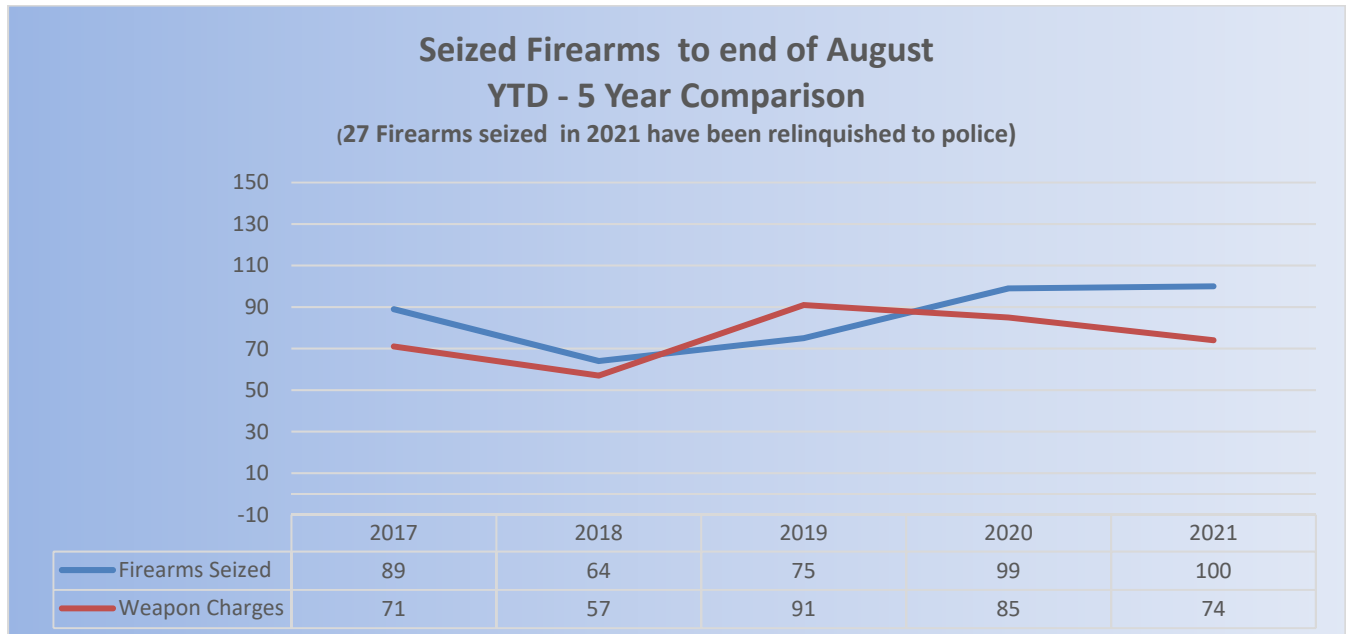
**Appendix 16:** a visual representation of stolen vehicles, recoveries and charges, with a previous year comparison.



**Appendix 17:** a visual representation of stolen vehicles over a 5-year period YTD

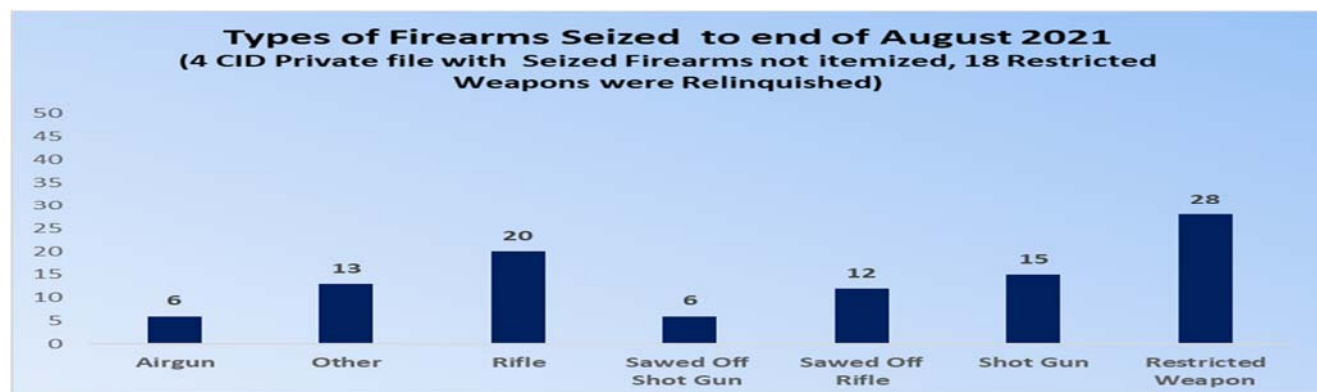
#### Firearms Seizures:

The total number of seized firearms this YTD was slightly higher with 100 seizures. The five-year average is 85 seizures. The five-year average for weapon charges is reflected this YTD with the total of 76.



**Appendix 18:** a visual representation of total seized firearms and correlating weapon charges over past five years.

The following are the different types of firearms seized YTD in 2021.

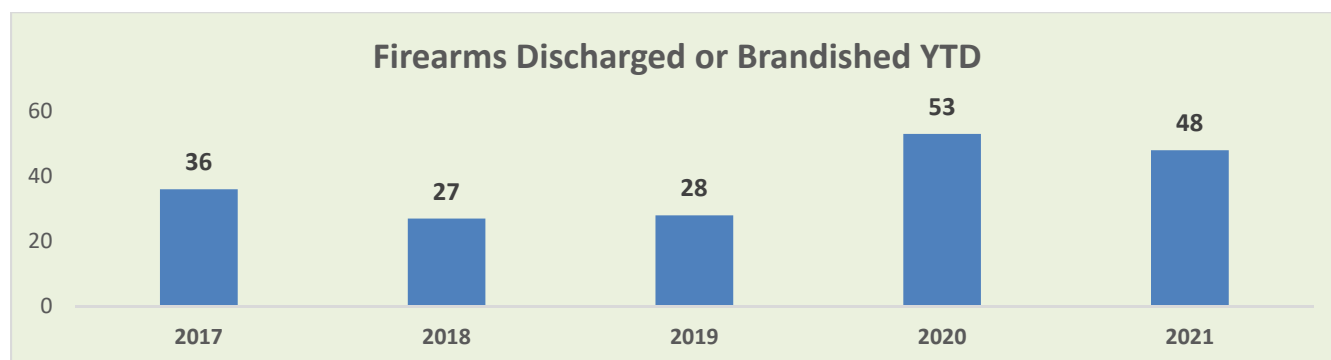


**Appendix 19:** a visual representation of the different types of firearms seized in 2021.

Firearms Seized from:	
Vehicle	32
Residences	29
Persons	5
On Street	7
Relinquished	27
Found	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>

**Appendix 20:** represents where firearms were seized in 2021.

In 2021, there were 48 incidents where firearms were brandished or discharged, of those (7) seven incidents happened in August 2021. YTD there is a decrease in firearms brandished or discharged from the previous year of 9.4%, when there were 53 to the end of August 2020.

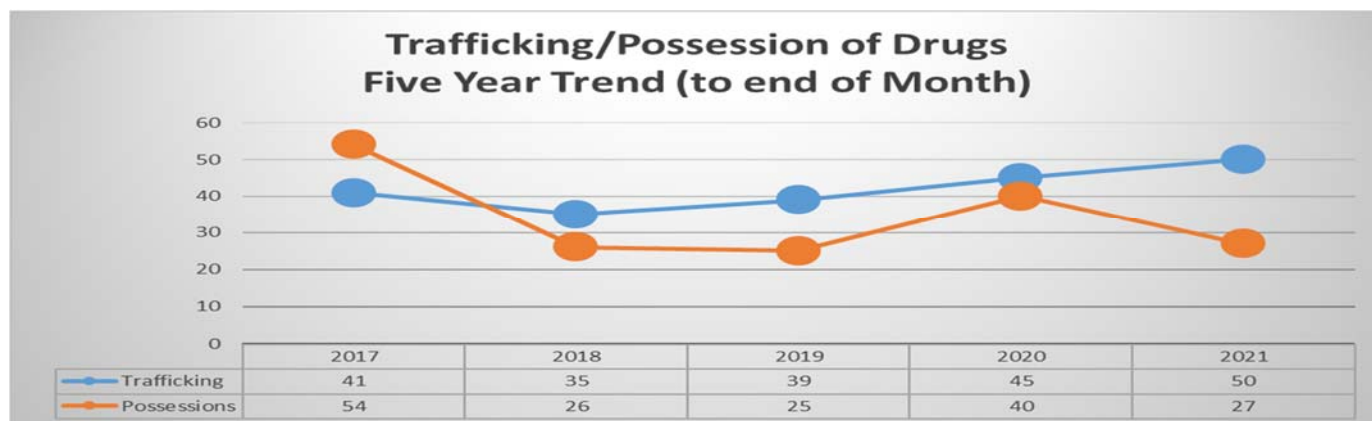


**Appendix 21:** a visual representation of firearms brandished or discharged year to date to end of August

### Controlled Drugs and Substances:

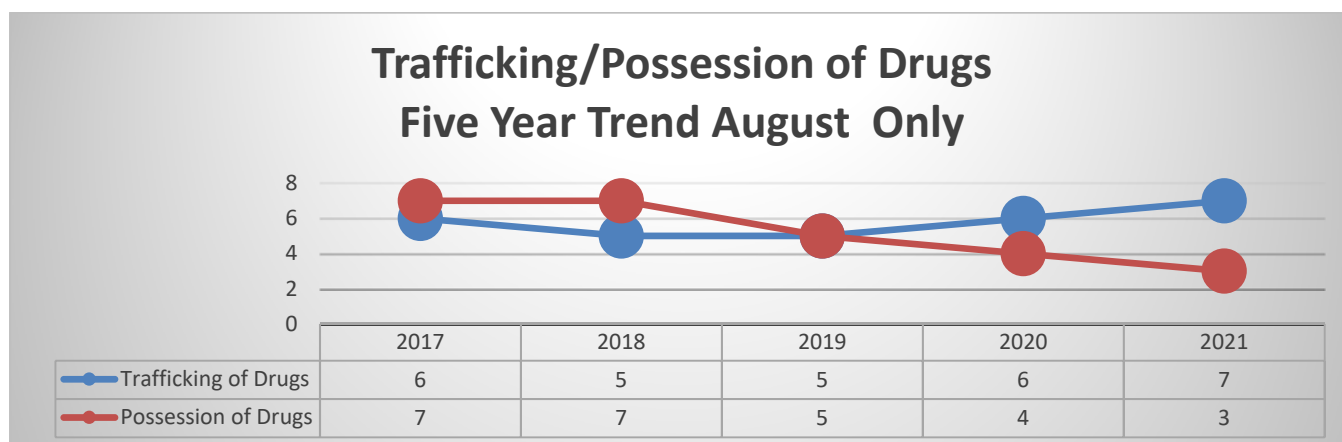
The Prince Albert Police Service has a multi-level response to drug trafficking including the general enforcement by front-line uniformed members complimenting the focused enforcement that is carried out by the Street Enforcement Unit and Integrated Crime Reduction Team. Early education delivered by all members and specifically the Community Policing Unit is a critical component to addressing the harms that drug addiction has on our community.

In 2021, enforcement of drug trafficking contributed to many of the seized firearms and led to 50 drug trafficking offences with 27 possession offences. The trafficking charge events in 2021 is 19.05% higher than the five-year average of 42.



**Appendix 22:** represents the total drug trafficking and illegal possession charges in 2021.

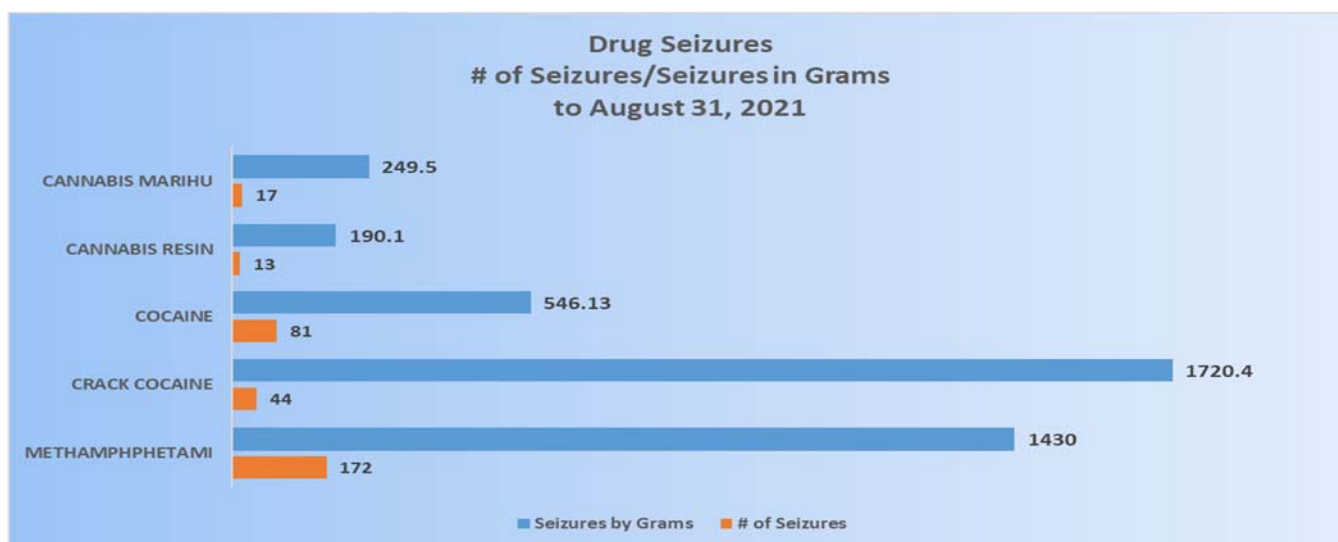
Drug trafficking and possession in August alone is 10, and that is lower than the five-year average of 11.



**Appendix 23:** illustrates the August drug enforcement for the past five years.



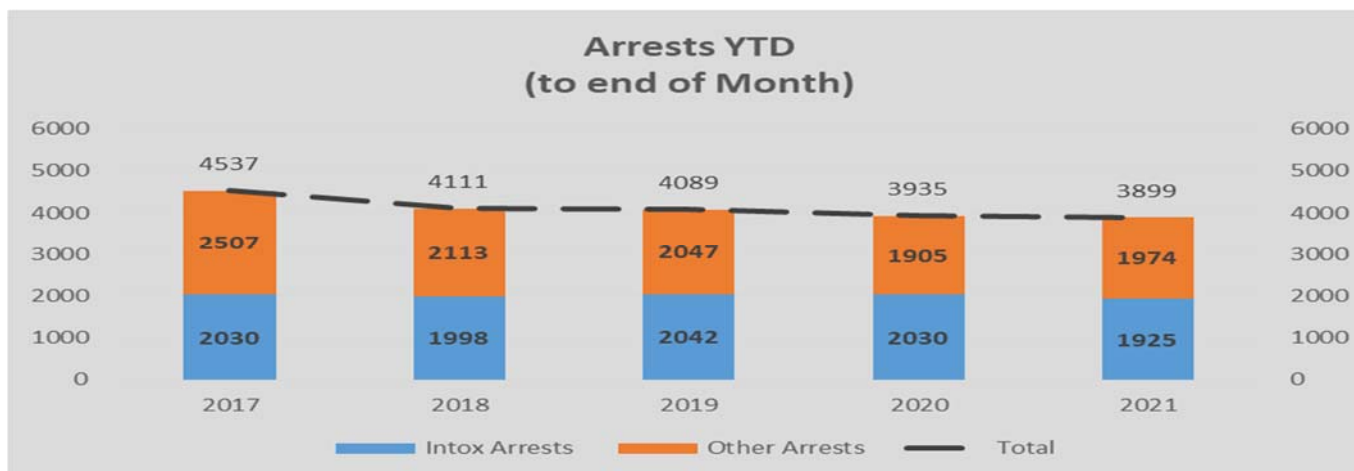
The top drug types seized in 2021 include; methamphetamine, crack cocaine, cocaine, cannabis marihuana and cannabis resin. During the year, the greatest seizures by both weight and occurrence included the 172 seizures of Methamphetamine and the 44 seizures of crack cocaine.



**Appendix 24:** illustrates the five different drug types, number of seizures and weight by gram.

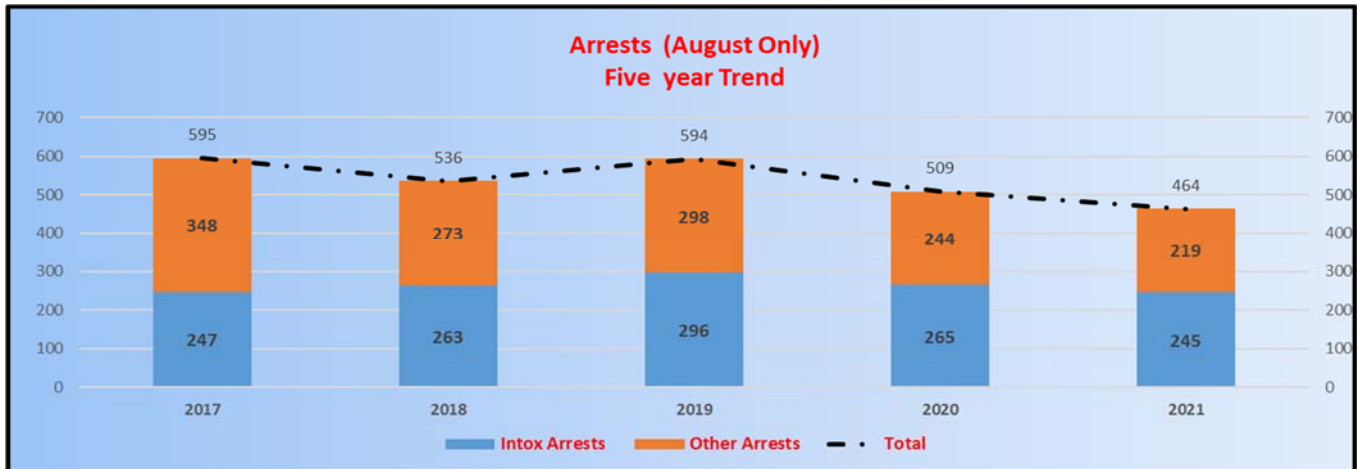
#### Arrests:

The total arrests that occurred in 2021 has been 3,899 for both charge-related offences and general intoxication. This represents 36 fewer arrests than 2020 when 3,935 total arrests occurred YTD.



**Appendix 25:** represents the five-year arrested persons for both intoxication and charge.

The arrests that occurred in August 2021 further represented the trend seen throughout the year of fewer people arrested with more diversions from custody related to both charge arrest and intoxication.



**Appendix 26:** represents the August only arrested persons for both intoxication and charge.

Ticket violations saw an overall 0.67% decrease from the previous year with 6262 total offences compared to the 6304 observed in the previous year.

**ATTACHMENTS:** Prince Albert Police Service Crime Statistics

**PRESENTATION:**    **VERBAL** ☒    **AUDIO/VISUAL** ☐    **NONE** ☐

**Written By:** Chief Jonathan Bergen

**Approved by:** Chief of Police ☒

**Signature:** \_\_\_\_\_



# Prince Albert Police Service

## Monthly Crime Statistics

August 2021(2021-08-01 to 2021-08-31)



### Incident Offence Report (Most Serious Reported)

Violent Crime	Aug 20	Aug 21	Month%Chg	YTD 2020	YTD 2021	YTD%Chg
Homicides	0	1	N/A	9	7	-22.22%
Attempted Murder	0	0	0%	1	0	-100%
Sexual Violations	13	8	-38.46%	86	91	5.81%
Assaults	71	62	-12.68%	577	497	-13.86%
Kidnapping/Hostage Taking/Abduction	1	1	0%	15	10	-33.33%
Robbery	7	8	14.29%	52	49	-5.77%
Criminal Harassment	0	2	N/A	4	13	225%
Utter Threats	7	8	14.29%	70	81	15.71%
Other Crime Against Person	2	0	-100%	13	11	-15.38%
<b>Total Violent Crime</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>-10.89%</b>	<b>827</b>	<b>759</b>	<b>-8.22%</b>
Property Crime	Aug 20	Aug 21	Month%Chg	YTD 2020	YTD 2021	YTD%Chg
Arson	5	3	-40%	28	31	10.71%
Break and Enter - Residential	20	12	-40%	115	106	-7.83%
Break and Enter - Residential(Outbuilding)	24	11	-54.17%	101	128	26.73%
Break and Enter - Non Residential	10	10	0%	70	83	18.57%
Break and Enter - Steal Firearm	0	0	0%	0	3	N/A
Theft Over \$5000	2	0	-100%	9	8	-11.11%
Other Theft Under \$5000	95	119	25.26%	542	842	55.35%
Theft Of Motor Vehicle	27	42	55.56%	158	251	58.86%
Possession Of Stolen Property	2	2	0%	21	40	90.48%
Fraud	11	15	36.36%	153	140	-8.5%
Mischief/Willful Damage	96	93	-3.13%	498	707	41.97%
<b>Total Property Crime</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>5.14%</b>	<b>1695</b>	<b>2339</b>	<b>37.99%</b>
Other Criminal Code	Aug 20	Aug 21	Month%Chg	YTD 2020	YTD 2021	YTD%Chg
Weapon Charges	12	9	-25%	85	74	-12.94%
Other Criminal Code	229	144	-37.12%	1252	1262	0.8%
<b>Total Other Criminal Code</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>-36.51%</b>	<b>1337</b>	<b>1336</b>	<b>-0.07%</b>
Controlled Drugs and Substances	Aug 20	Aug 21	Month%Chg	YTD 2020	YTD 2021	YTD%Chg
Possess Drugs	4	3	-25%	40	27	-32.5%
Traffic Drugs	6	7	16.67%	45	50	11.11%
Other Drug Related Charges	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
Cannabis Act	0	0	0%	1	0	-100%
<b>Total Controlled Drugs And Substances</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>-10.47%</b>
Other Federal Statute Violations	Aug 20	Aug 21	Month%Chg	YTD 2020	YTD 2021	YTD%Chg
Total Other Federal Statute Violations	2	1	-50%	23	16	-30.43%
Provincial Statute Violations	Aug 20	Aug 21	Month%Chg	YTD 2020	YTD 2021	YTD%Chg
Total Provincial Statute Violations	2	1	-50%	5	7	40%
Traffic Violations	Aug 20	Aug 21	Month%Chg	YTD 2020	YTD 2021	YTD%Chg
Impaired Driving/Refusal	13	12	-7.69%	71	63	-11.27%
Other Traffic Violations	53	87	64.15%	369	444	20.33%
<b>Total Traffic Violations</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>15.23%</b>
Information Offences	Aug 20	Aug 21	Month%Chg	YTD 2020	YTD 2021	YTD%Chg
Information Offences	252	230	-8.73%	1633	1597	-2.2%
Information Offences(Internal)	46	29	-36.96%	679	366	-46.1%
<b>Total Information Offences</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>-13.09%</b>	<b>2312</b>	<b>1963</b>	<b>-15.1%</b>
<b>All Incident Offence Total</b>	<b>1012</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>-9.09%</b>	<b>6725</b>	<b>7004</b>	<b>4.15%</b>

NOTE: Statistics on record as of 2021-09-07 taken from Prince Albert Records Management System. Crime statistics are constantly being updated due to new information being received, changes in reporting procedures, and ongoing investigations.

Violent crime reports the number of victims rather than the number of occurrences.

## Tickets Report

Ticket Violation	Aug 20	Aug 21	Month%Chg	YTD 2020	YTD 2021	YTD%Chg
Cannabis Violations	0	0	0%	0	4	N/A
Alcohol Violations	29	20	-31.03%	207	257	24.15%
Traffic Violations	175	80	-54.29%	1265	1051	-16.92%
Bylaw Violations	33	5	-84.85%	401	58	-85.54%
Vehicle Inspection	5	2	-60%	21	41	95.24%
CTSS City Violations	780	441	-43.46%	4355	4813	10.52%
<b>All Tickets Total (Exclude Void)</b>	<b>1022</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>-45.69%</b>	<b>6138</b>	<b>6305</b>	<b>2.72%</b>

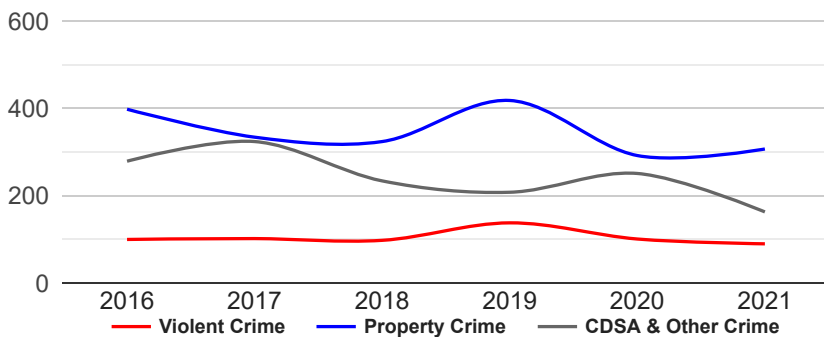
## Arrest Report

Arrest Information	Aug 20	Aug 21	Month%Chg	YTD 2020	YTD 2021	YTD%Chg
All Intox Arrest Total	265	245	-7.55%	2030	1925	-5.17%
All Other Arrest Total	244	219	-10.25%	1905	1974	3.62%
<b>All Arrest Total</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>-8.84%</b>	<b>3935</b>	<b>3899</b>	<b>-0.91%</b>
<b>Male Total</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>-19.58%</b>	<b>2757</b>	<b>2724</b>	<b>-1.2%</b>
Adult	360	294	-18.33%	2648	2632	-0.6%
Young Offenders	18	10	-44.44%	109	92	-15.6%
<b>Female Total</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>22.14%</b>	<b>1174</b>	<b>1171</b>	<b>-0.26%</b>
Adult	119	143	20.17%	1103	1081	-1.99%
Young Offenders	12	17	41.67%	71	90	26.76%
<b>Gender Diverse Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0%</b>

## Calls For Service Report

Calls For Service	Aug 20	Aug 21	Month%Chg	YTD 2020	YTD 2021	YTD%Chg
Family Wellness	300	292	-2.67%	2037	2375	16.59%
By-law Calls	153	32	-79.08%	1960	181	-90.77%
Mental Health Incidents	65	56	-13.85%	506	479	-5.34%
Motor Vehicle Accident(HIT & RUN)	42	38	-9.52%	253	240	-5.14%
Motor Vehicle Accident(Property)	18	41	127.78%	252	287	13.89%
Motor Vehicle Accident(Fatal/Injury)	5	9	80%	25	35	40%
Other Calls	3282	3190	-2.8%	22924	23329	1.77%
<b>Total Complaints</b>	<b>3865</b>	<b>3658</b>	<b>-5.36%</b>	<b>27957</b>	<b>26926</b>	<b>-3.69%</b>
Neighbourhood Strengthening	217	210	-3.23%	3178	3094	-2.64%
COVID	0	0	0%	96	55	-42.71%
Court Conditions - Compliance Checks	0	12	N/A	0	90	N/A
<b>All Calls For Service Total</b>	<b>4082</b>	<b>3880</b>	<b>-4.95%</b>	<b>31231</b>	<b>30165</b>	<b>-3.41%</b>
Dispatched	3424	3255	-4.94%	27214	25931	-4.71%
Not Dispatched	658	625	-5.02%	4017	4234	5.4%

## August with 5-Year Trend



YEAR	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>Violent Crime</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>90</b>
<b>Property Crime</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>307</b>
<b>CDSA &amp; Other Crime</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>163</b>

NOTE: Statistics on record as of 2021-09-07 taken from Prince Albert Records Management System. Crime statistics are constantly being updated due to new information being received, changes in reporting procedures, and ongoing investigations. Violent crime reports the number of victims rather than the number of occurrences.



## PRINCE ALBERT POLICE SERVICE

**TITLE:** CSO Report for August 2021

**DATE:** September 01, 2021

**TO:** Chief of Police ☐

Board of Police Commissioners ☒

**PUBLIC:** ☒

**INCAMERA:** ☐

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### RECOMMENDATION:

- That this report be received as information and filed.
- That the Board forwards this information to the Community Safety Officer (CSO) Program Manager as per the Saskatchewan CSO policy manual.

### BACKGROUND:

Two Community Safety Officers follow and support patrol operations at the Prince Albert Police Service.

The Ministry of Justice, Corrections and Policing, require updated reporting of CSO activities in support of the program.

In addition to their primary duties, the CSO's continue to support Bylaw calls and backfill the Court Liaison duties as required.

### TOPIC & PURPOSE:

The following is a breakdown of the calls attended by our Community Safety Officers in August of 2021:

**REPORT:**

**Total Calls Attended- 64**  
**General Occurrence's Created- 16**  
**General Occurrence Follow Ups- 21**  
**Bylaw Complaints- 0**

<b>CSO REPORT, MONTH OF August, 2021</b>	
<b>Description</b>	<b>Number of Calls/Reports/Tickets</b>
Theft Under \$5,000.00/ Attempted Theft	5
Willful Damage Under \$5,000/ Mischief	5
Trespass to Property Act	0
Motor Vehicle Accidents/ Hit and Run/ Provincial Statute/ Traffic Complaints	0
Found/Lost Property	2
Documents for Service	8
Crime Prevention & Neighborhood Strengthening	31
Traffic and Parking Tickets	20
Vehicle Seizures	0
Animal Welfare/ Barking Dog/ Dog Bite/ Dog at Large	0
Bylaw Other	0
CSO Trials/Court	0
Court Liaison Cover Off Days	8 days



Patrol Support:

The unit attended 64 calls for service related to non-emergent criminal offences throughout the month.

Holidays and Sick Time accounted for 16 days without CSO coverage and 8 Days seconded to the Court Liaison duties in August.

The CSO's continue to support Patrol by taking Non-Emergent calls to service, completing those reports and collecting statements and video surveillance.

**PRESENTATION:**    **VERBAL** ☐    **AUDIO/VISUAL** ☐    **NONE** ☒

**Written by:**

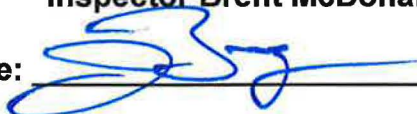
**Sergeant Brian Glynn**

**Reviewed by:**

**Inspector Brent McDonald**

**Approved by: Chief of Police**

**Signature:**

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be 'B. McDonald', is written over a horizontal line.



## PRINCE ALBERT POLICE SERVICE

**TITLE:** Financial Report to July 31, 2021 and Projection

**DATE:** September 14, 2021

**TO:** Chief of Police ☒

Board of Police Commissioners ☐

**PUBLIC:** ☒

**INCAMERA:** ☐

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### RECOMMENDATIONS:

To be received as information and filed.

### JUSTIFICATION FOR INCAMERA:

n/a

### TOPIC & PURPOSE:

To update the Board on the financial position of the Prince Albert Police Service as of July 31, 2021.

### BACKGROUND:

The Board approved the PAPS budget on November 23, 2020 with the plan to reduce the burden to the taxpayer by budgeting a one-time transfer of \$200,000 from the Operating Reserve to cover operations. This total request was sent to City Council who approved the funding transfer less an additional \$60,000 on February 1, 2021. The approved funding transfer is \$17,337,850.

### DISCUSSION:

The year-to-date July 2021 financial information was completed late August for publishing. The following is a summary of the Service's financial accounts for the period of January 1, 2021 to July 31, 2021. The YTD (year-to-date) budget amount reflects an estimate that was made at the time the budget was completed for each month in the year. The timing of actual spending may



differ from the initial estimate. Added to the report is the Service's projection to the end of December 2021. We have estimated revenue and expenses for the remaining five months of the year to come up with an overall estimate for 2021's (surplus) deficit.

The YTD to July 31, 2021 statement is contained on the following page. Due to a significant value of program changes that occurred subsequent to the drafting of the 2021 budget, a further schedule is included that describes the program changes and changes in revenue and expenditures. This projection is an estimate based on the information available as of August 31, 2021 and is subject to change.

### **Analysis of projection to budget**

- H) The Total (Surplus) Deficit** was budgeted at \$17,537,850 and it is projected to be \$17,037,171 for a difference (savings) of \$400,679 or 2.28%
- I) Funding from the City** remains at \$17,337,850. The Service has a reserve that the Board has capped at \$500,000 and currently sits at \$496,037. If the Service has any surplus greater than \$200,000 (see line **J**) the Board would request that Council apply the surplus to the Service's Substation loan which will have a balance of \$220,307 at the end of 2021.
- J) Conclusion:** \$200,000 was budgeted to be used from the Police Operating Reserve which sits at \$496,037. It is projected that the reserve could be replenished by \$3,963 and \$196,716 be applied to the loan.

This \$400,679 projected savings, explained in detail further in the report, is predominantly due to the following two items. The Provincial agreement signed September 2021, effective April 1, 2021 provided for a restructuring of the Crime Reduction Team (CRT). The Province recalled its RCMP counterparts and provided funding for an additional police officer and an additional analyst as well as operating costs for the Team. Two other officers were repurposed from Shocap within the Service. Vacancies within the Deputy Chief's office and officer ranks also generated savings for 2021. The need to hire officers in 2021 was amplified with the creation of the Proactive Policing Strategy and the newly created position in the CRT along with the regular retirements that occur yearly. The Deputy Chief's position is filled effective October 1, 2021 and the remaining vacancies will be filled effective January 2022.

City of Prince Albert  
POLICE SERVICES DEPARTMENT

YTD to July 31, 2020

	YTD to July Actual	YTD to July Budget	YTD (Fav) Unfav Variance	Annual Budget	Annual Projection	Projection (Fav) Unfav Variance
<b>REVENUES</b>						
User Charges and Fees	(\$635,206)	(\$645,020)	\$9,814	(\$1,034,650)	<b>(\$1,072,070)</b>	(\$37,420)
Operating Grants and Donations	(2,294,072)	(2,061,220)	(232,852)	(3,533,660)	<b>(4,054,101)</b>	(\$520,441)
Total Revenues	(2,929,278)	(2,706,240)	(223,038)	(4,568,310)	<b>(5,126,171)</b>	(557,861)
<b>EXPENSES</b>						
Salaries Wages and Benefits	10,421,753	10,685,560	(263,807)	18,025,620	<b>18,117,378</b>	\$91,758
Contracted and General Services	862,520	917,670	(55,150)	1,335,080	<b>1,302,303</b>	(\$32,777)
Financial Charges	630	350	280	620	<b>900</b>	\$280
Utilities	66,958	74,600	(7,642)	130,900	<b>123,259</b>	(\$7,641)
Interest on Long Term Debt	0	0	0	6,760	<b>6,760</b>	\$0
Fleet Expenses	451,271	451,220	51	773,440	<b>773,440</b>	\$0
Maintenance Materials and Supplies	921,842	1,065,960	(144,118)	1,560,920	<b>1,883,610</b>	\$322,690
Insurance	11,148	11,330	(182)	17,780	<b>17,598</b>	(\$182)
Total Expenses	12,736,122	13,206,690	(470,568)	21,851,120	<b>22,225,248</b>	374,128
Operating (Surplus) Deficit	9,806,844	10,500,450	(693,606)	17,282,810	<b>17,099,077</b>	(183,733)
<b>CAPITAL AND INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS</b>						
Capital revenue	(12,363)	0	(12,363)	0	<b>(12,363)</b>	(\$12,363)
Transfer from PPS reserve	0	0	0	0	<b>(466,946)</b>	(\$466,946)
Transfer to Capital Reserve	0	0	0	255,040	<b>517,403</b>	\$262,363
TOTAL (SURPLUS) DEFICIT	9,794,481	10,500,450	(705,969)	17,537,850	<b>17,137,171</b>	(400,679) H
Funding from City				17,337,850	<b>17,337,850</b>	0 I
Transfer from (to) Operating Reserve				200,000	<b>(200,679)</b>	(\$400,679) J

City of Prince Albert  
POLICE SERVICES DEPARTMENT  
Projection for 2021 as at July 31, 2021

	2021 Budget	A MMP & PPS	B CRT	C ICE	D Vacancy Savings	E Misc Projects	F Specific Misc	G Small Misc	2021 Projection
<b>REVENUES</b>									
User Charges and Fees	(\$1,034,650)	\$0	\$11,634	(\$19,941)	\$0	\$0	(\$38,787)	\$9,674	(\$1,072,070)
Operating Grants and Donations	(3,533,660)	(112,478)	(320,999)	(32,998)	-	-	(49,305)	(4,661)	(4,054,101)
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>(4,568,310)</b>	<b>(112,478)</b>	<b>(309,365)</b>	<b>(52,939)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(88,092)</b>	<b>5,013</b>	<b>(5,126,171)</b>
<b>EXPENSES</b>									
Salaries Wages and Benefits	18,025,620	234,375	(20,988)	4,053	(341,472)	-	215,790	-	18,117,378
Contracted and General Services	1,335,080	-	-	-	-	-	(31,295)	(1,482)	1,302,303
Financial Charges	620	-	-	-	-	-	-	280	900
Utilities	130,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	(7,641)	123,259
Interest on Long Term Debt	6,760	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,760
Fleet Expenses	773,440	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	773,440
Maintenance Materials and Supplies	1,560,920	95,046	17,040	44,477	33,925	192,000	(50,459)	(9,339)	1,883,610
Insurance	17,780	-	-	-	-	-	-	(182)	17,598
<b>Total Expenses</b>	<b>21,851,120</b>	<b>329,421</b>	<b>(3,948)</b>	<b>48,530</b>	<b>(307,547)</b>	<b>192,000</b>	<b>134,036</b>	<b>(18,364)</b>	<b>22,225,248</b>
Operating (Surplus) Deficit	17,282,810	216,943	(313,313)	(4,409)	(307,547)	192,000	45,944	(13,351)	17,099,077
<b>CAPITAL AND INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS</b>									
Capital revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(12,363)	(12,363)
Transfer from PPS reserve	-	(466,943)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(466,943)
Transfer to Capital Reserve	255,040	250,000	-	-	-	-	-	12,363	517,403
<b>TOTAL (SURPLUS) DEFICIT</b>	<b>17,537,850</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(313,313)</b>	<b>(4,409)</b>	<b>(307,547)</b>	<b>192,000</b>	<b>45,944</b>	<b>(13,351)</b>	<b>17,137,174</b>
Funding from City	17,337,850								17,337,850
<b>Transfer from (to) Operating Reserve and/or City</b>	<b>\$ 200,000</b>								<b>\$ (200,676)</b>

**Analysis of projection to actual (continued)**

**A) Metis Mentorship Program (MMP) and Proactive Policing Strategy (PPS)** are significant programs that were not reflected in the 2021 approved budget but approved subsequently.

- a) The Metis Mentorship Program is a partnership between the Service and Metis Nation Saskatchewan (MNS) where two Metis people are mentored in Policing for six months. The incumbents will join the regular public recruitment process competing for a position as a Constable. The MNS provided \$99,638 and Ministry of Policing provided \$12,840 for salaries, equipment, supplies and training. These funds will be spent in full or returned back to MNS.
- b) The Proactive Policing Strategy was approved by Council in 2021 to be funded by a base tax. This four-person team is being setup in 2021 to go live in 2022. Any funds not used in 2021 remain in the PPS reserve to fund future operations. For 2021, the program has the costs of hiring and outfitting 4 officer and the vehicles and equipment needed.

**B) Crime Reduction Team (CRT)** – The CRT received a significant overhaul in 2021. The 2021 year began with four person RCMP and four person PAPS integrated team and ended with a newly funded, expanded PAPS team and the RCMP withdrawing their members. The agreement, effective April 1, 2021 was signed in September 2021. The new CRT consists of seven members. Two members were repurposed from Shocap within the Service. One new Constable has been funded along with a civilian analyst. The new Constable has been reallocated from the Service's general operations creating a vacancy savings in general operations. Previously the program had \$65,000 allotted for operational expenses. The new structure covers \$308,000 in operational expenses. Much of these expenses were previously budgeted to be covered by the Service's general operations. The result of this late year restructure is a savings for the Service of \$313,000.

**C) The Internet Child Exploitation (ICE)** program is predominantly funded by the Province. The Service currently supplies one Staff Sergeant seconded as the Co-ordinator for 2021 – 2023. The program also has one Constable, funded, supplied to it. Overall, the ICE program had approved increased expenditures offset by the Provincial funding.



- D)** Vacancies have occurred throughout 2021 as well as the need to fill newly created positions. With the vacancies of the deputy chief and constables in 2021, there is an estimated 41-months worth of police officer vacancies that provided salary savings. Five of these months offset the \$60,000 reduction in the Service's budget that occurred at the Council level. The cost is net of some recruitment expenses.
- E)** The Service owns 2 buildings that it maintains. While there is a budget set for the cleaning of the buildings and the mechanical maintenance of the buildings, there is no separate budget set aside for the upkeep of the two buildings. The main building opened in 1981. Approximate \$52,000 is estimated to be spent on the upkeep of the main station. Work on the main station began in 2020 to extend the life of the facility.

The capital budget currently is paying an internal loan to the City annually for \$75,000 in principle. This annual payment makes up almost 30% of the Service's capital budget. The remainder of the capital funds are mostly for the upkeep of technology such as servers, computers and radios. When funds become available operationally, it is allocated to other small projects necessary but unfunded for the Service. Such projects planned for 2021 include Holster replacement, substation generator, wireless access and offsite backup, Airwatch, Livescan and the strategic plan. These projects are estimated to cost \$140,000.

- F)** Other specific adjustments to the budget include:
- a) Additional CTSS program funding from March 2021 fiscal year of \$(49,305)
  - b) Decreased cost of training due to COVID restrictions and other anticipated decreased budgetary cost of services totalling \$(67,754)
  - c) Increased recovery of salaries due to WCB of \$(52,787)
  - d) Increased overtime costs due predominantly to criminal investigations and vacancy management of \$151,493
  - e) Savings due to the 2020 change in statutory holiday time off opportunities of \$(19,889)
  - f) Cost of the Truth and Reconciliation Stat of September 30, 2021 at \$84,186
- G)** The total budget has an estimate of 500 line items. Surpluses and shortfalls occur at an immaterial level that have added up to a savings of \$(13,351). This column also reflects an asset purchased through a separate unbudgeted grant program of \$12,363.

**CONSULTATIONS:**

N/A

**COMMUNICATION AND/OR ANNOUNCEMENT PLAN:**

N/A

**OTHER CONSIDERATIONS/IMPLICATIONS:**

N/A

**STRATEGIC PLAN:**

N/A

**PUBLIC NOTICE:**

Public Notice pursuant to the Public Notice Bylaw No. 24 of 2015 is not required.

**PRESENTATION:**      **Verbal Presentation by Chief of Police**

**ATTACHMENT:**

N/A

**Written By:**      **Mona Pshebnicki, CPA, Finance and Human Resources Manager.** 

**Approved By:**      **Chief of Police** 



## PRINCE ALBERT POLICE SERVICE

**TITLE: Mobile Device Policy**

**DATE: September 9, 2021**

**TO: Chief of Police** ☐

**Board of Police Commissioners** ☒

**PUBLIC:** ☒

**INCAMERA:** ☐

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### RECOMMENDATION(S):

- That the Board approve the following policy related to mobile devices assigned to members of the Prince Albert Police Service:
  - **Part 5 – Communications and Automated Systems, Chapter D: Telecommunications, Part 3: Mobile Devices**

### TOPIC & PURPOSE:

This report is to recommend that the Board approve amendments to policy regarding general use, operation, and best practice of issued mobile devices to members of the Prince Albert Police Service.

### BACKGROUND:

Currently, the Prince Albert Police Service has assigned 56 mobile devices to specific assignments within the organization that require the ability to be contacted outside of their regular working hours. With technological advances and member's desire to remain connected, sensitive information is contained within these mobile devices. In addition, members who are not assigned a mobile device as part of their assignment, have requested to receive work email through their personal device as a means to remain connected and informed. Although admirable and potentially efficient it has created privacy concerns within the organization mandated through legislation. With the implementation of LAFOIP, a public body must ensure the organization's ability to protect sensitive information. Private mobile devices diminishes the organizations ability to safeguard sensitive information as the device is not the property of the

Prince Albert Police Service and therefore cannot be controlled if required. A recent internal review of the current policy regarding mobile devices is deficient. Public expectation, police accountability, legislation (LAFOIP) and the protection of the Police Service's ability to protect sensitive information required that the policy be researched and amended to reflect best practice.

The following draft policy is consistent with other police agencies within the province of Saskatchewan and adheres to legislation regarding LAFOIP.

#### **PROPOSED APPROACH AND RATIONALE:**

The Prince Albert Police Service contracted the services of Cenera, an external consulting company, to conduct a risk assessment on the entire organization to ensure compliance for the new LAFOIP legislation. Cenera concluded that PAPS was for the most part largely compliant with the LAFOIP legislation but did identify additional areas of focus with several key recommendations to enhance policy and ensure full compliance. One area that produced elevated risk to the organization was the lack of a robust policy concerning mobile devices and member's ability to receive confidential information (via email) to their personal devices.

An in-depth examination of the current policy compared to policies and best practice of other police agencies within the province was undertaken. While some agencies were in the midst of revamping their policies, the consensus was that any employee or member that required work email to a mobile device would be provided a device by the organization. Members having access to potentially sensitive information on their personal device created serious security concerns and should not be permitted. In addition, mobile devices issued by the organization to their members, reserve the ability to lock or disable a device should it be lost, stolen or compromised.

The proposed policy was created utilizing policy from partner agencies and alleviates potential risk identified in the report issued by Cenera. It further captures the expectation of the organization on members assigned a mobile device and what is expected if a device is compromised. The policy also addresses our current practice of assigning a mobile device and expectations of best practice in proper use. The policy also includes the responsibilities of the IT Manager, which has already been the common practice within the organization, for members receiving a mobile device when assigned to a particular section.

Members that currently receive work email to their personal device will be advised of the revocation summarizing the above information. Afterward, the Information Technology (IT) section will disable the software to receive emails from the PAPS server to unauthorized devices.

The inclusion of this policy will align with other municipal police agencies across the province of Saskatchewan. The policy will provide clear expectations and guidelines to members of the police service when regarding the use assigned mobile devices.



**CONSULTATIONS:**

Consultation with the Regina Police Service, Saskatoon Police Service, and Moose Jaw Police Service occurred in development of this draft policy.

The policy was also reviewed by PAPS Information Technology (IT) section to ensure the language and practice is applicable to our practice of mobile device assignment and use.

**COMMUNICATION AND/OR ANNOUNCEMENT PLAN:**

Upon approval, the Chief of Police will ensure that local policies and procedures related to the implementation of this policy will be available to all police service personnel for their informational awareness and subsequent requirements.

**POLICY IMPLICATIONS:**

Replace the current policy "**Part 5 – Communications and Automated Systems, Chapter D: Telecommunications, Part 3: Cellular Phone Use**" with the proposed new policy, "**Part 5 – Communications and Automated Systems, Chapter D: Telecommunications, Part 3: Mobile Devices**"

**STRATEGIC PLAN:**

Priority #3; Professional Service

**PRESENTATION:**      **VERBAL** ☒      **AUDIO/VISUAL** ☐      **NONE** ☒

**ATTACHMENTS:**

Current PAPS policy, "**Part 5 – Communications and Automated Systems, Chapter D: Telecommunications, Part 3: Cellular Phone Use**". (to be deleted)

Proposed draft PAPS policy, "**Part 5 – Communications and Automated Systems, Chapter D: Telecommunications, Part 3: Mobile Devices**".

**Written By:** Insp. Mushka

**Signature:** 

**Approved by:**

**Chief of Police** ☒

**Signature:** 

### **3. Cellular Phone Use**

- a. The Executive Officers in charge of each sector of the Police Service will review phone bills from cellular phones to verify compliance with this policy.
- b. Personal phone calls will be made from a landline telephone unless circumstances are such that to do so would be impractical. A member may be required to justify the use of the cellular phone.
- c. Long Distance calls may be made from a cellular phone only if an immediate response for information is essential and the call cannot wait until the member has access to a landline telephone.
- d. Members issued with cell phones are required to carry their phones and be accessible off duty, therefore a reasonable amount of personal use is expected. However every effort shall be made to minimize personal use of Police Service issued cellular phones.
- e. As cellular phone conversations can be monitored by scanner, members will keep in mind the need for security and the sensitive nature of the conversation they are likely to have. When a need for security is present or the nature of the call is sensitive, a land line telephone will be used.
- f. Persons under arrest will not be allowed to use cellular phones to contact legal counsel due to the potential for the person under arrest to use the phone as a weapon or cause damage to the phone. Persons under arrest will be allowed to contact legal counsel only after all officer safety considerations are met and the person under arrest is secure in a police facility. At this point arrangements can be afforded the person under arrest a place to make a private call to consult with legal counsel.

### **3. Mobile Devices**

#### **General**

Prince Albert Police Service will provide and maintain mobile devices for use by employees that require them to support the effective and efficient performance of their duties.

#### **Definitions** – for the purpose of this policy:

“Cellular Phone” means a mobile device used to send or receive phone calls and/or text messages.

“Smart Phone” means a mobile device that combines a cellular phone with many of the functions of a computer. They typically have internet access, data storage, email capacity and an operating system capable of running applications.

“Mobile Device” means a cellular or smart phone or any handheld computing device.

“Pre-Approved Mobile Device” is a mobile device approved for employee use by the Executive Committee after considering factors such as operational requirements, availability, security, and financial implications. Pre-approved mobile devices are subject to change after Executive review.

“App” is an application as downloaded by a user to a mobile device.

“Secure” or “Secured” means the mobile device will use security applications to create a secure working environment. Work done or apps used within this environment are considered secure or secured.

“Unsecure” or “Unsecured” means all work done and apps used outside of the secure working environment.

“Electronic Record” means data that is recorded or stored on any medium in or by a computer system or other similar device and that can be read or viewed by a person or a computer system or other similar device. This includes a display, print out, or other output of data.

“Rooting” means unlocking an android operating system. This allows IT to update the operating system, install approved apps, replace the firmware, etc.

“Jailbreaking” means changing the operating system on an iPhone, iPad or iPod. This allows IT to remove restrictions placed by Apple and install content from sources other than the official App store.

## **I. Procedure**

- a) Employees may be able to select from pre-approved mobile devices that comply with operational requirements after consideration of the other factors described above in the pre-approved mobile device definition.
- b) Employees will only be able to upgrade their mobile device when their current contract is up for renewal or with the approval of the IT Manager.
- c) The Prince Albert Police Service permits the reasonable personal use of issued mobile devices, both on and off duty, via the non-secure apps installed on the device, and via the use of the mobile device functions.
- d) Employees who require training in the use of mobile devices or have maintenance problems or a mobile device requiring repair shall contact Information Technology (IT). Employees should not contact the device manufacture or their carrier for operating system or hardware-related issues.
- e) Employees are forbidden from modifying the operating system of a PAPS issued device by "rooting" or "jailbreaking".
- f) The device itself must be secured using a touch or facial ID and passcode.
- g) Data related to police investigations may be collected from a PAPS issued mobile device on rare occasions, such as when there is transient evidence or data that would punctually advance an investigation. For example, texts and photos. Any collected data will be transferred to an electronic storage location owned by PAPS as soon as practical and deleted from the phone. This will not replace the standardized practice of evidence collection.
- h) Electronic records may be disclosed as part of an investigation. These records must be dealt with in a manner similar to notes taken during an investigation or any other form of report that deals with the conduct of an investigation.
- i) Any business related electronic record may be subject to disclosure under a disclosure order or a request made through *The Local Authority Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act* (LA FOIP).
- j) Call records generated from Prince Albert Police Service issued mobile devices are considered records of the PAPS and may be subject to disclosure in relation to a disclosure order, other administrative tribunal processes, requests made under LA FOIP, or to ensure compliance with PAPS procedures and policies.
- k) The Prince Albert Police Service is not responsible for any personal data loss that may occur as a result of the use of a PAPS issued mobile device.



## **II. Sanctioned Use**

- a) All members who are provided with a PAPS issued mobile device shall ensure their usage is appropriate and consistent with PAPS policy including security, privacy and professional conduct.
- b) Use of an issued mobile device is a privilege granted by the Prince Albert Police Service and may be revoked at any time. The mobile device shall not be used for transmitting, retrieving, displaying or storing any information or images that may bring the Prince Albert Police Service into disrepute or impair the mission of the Prince Albert Police Service and/or the ability of personnel to perform their duties.
- c) Members will not use a PAPS issued mobile device to operate a private business or enterprise unless approved by the Chief of Police. This includes disclosing the phone number of their PAPS issued device as a contact number for their business or enterprise.
- d) The employee's device may be remotely wiped (all data permanently deleted and unrecoverable) if:
  - i. the device is lost;
  - ii. the employee terminates their employment; or
  - iii. if a policy breach, virus or similar threat to the security of the Prince Albert Police Service's data and technology infrastructure is detected.
  - iv. Information Technology will take every precaution to prevent the employee's personal data from being lost in the event it must remote wipe a device. It is the employee's responsibility to take additional precautions, such as backing up email, contacts, etc.
- e) Lost or stolen devices must be reported to the IT Manager or their respective Administrator immediately so that the device can be suspended. Lost or stolen devices must also be reported so a file number can be obtained. Once a file number is obtained the employee will provide this file number to the IT Manager or their respective Administrator.
- f) A mobile device shall be surrendered upon demand to the employee's immediate supervisor.
- g) Prince Albert Police Service reserves the right to disconnect devices or disable services without notification.
- h) All mobile devices are issued with a case and cover. Employees are expected to use the case and cover provided with the mobile device.
- i) If an employee's mobile device is broken Prince Albert Police Service reserves the right to investigate. If the employee is found to have been negligent or careless they may be held accountable for the cost of a replacement device or a portion thereof.

- j) The Prince Albert Police Service reserves the right to take appropriate disciplinary action in accordance with existing PAPS policies.

### **III. Travel**

- a) If an employee is required to use their PAPS issued mobile device while travelling outside of Canada they must submit a request to the IT Manager or their respective Administrator at least 48 hours before they leave with the dates of their travel. The IT Manager will arrange for an appropriate roaming package to be added to the employee's mobile device if required.
- b) If an employee is required to use their PAPS issued mobile device while travelling outside of Canada they are encouraged to use Wi-Fi when possible to reduce data charges.
- c) If an employee is not required to use their PAPS issued mobile device while travelling outside of Canada but wishes to take it with them they must obtain approval from their respective Administrator to do so.

### **IV. Charges and Billing**

- a) It is the responsibility of the employee to ensure their usage of the issued mobile device is allowed under the current mobile device's monthly usage plan and no additional charges will be incurred that are not work related.
- b) Long distance charges, in addition to local usage charges, may be applicable when placing a telephone call to a location outside of Canada, or when receiving a call outside of Canada.
- c) If additional non-work related charges are incurred the employee will be responsible for paying these charges within 30 days of having been notified of the charges.
- d) If an employee chooses to dispute the charges they must contact their supervisor as soon as practical.
- e) When the IT Manager receives a copy of a bill with overage charges for a mobile device, they will forward it to the Supervisor who has responsibility over the individual using the mobile device. The Supervisor will in turn forward the print out to the user of the mobile device.
- f) The user of the mobile device will verify if the overage charge was work related by checking that the print out is correct and will sign and return it to the Finance Manager or IT Manager. If the overage charge was not work related the user must remit payment to Finance Manager.
- g) If the copy of the bill is not returned to the Finance Manager or IT Manager, a request will be made to the respective Supervisor to ensure that the process is adhered to.

## **V. Use of Personal Mobile Devices**

- a) Other than for phone calls, no employee shall use a personal mobile device for business related purposes.
- b) The use of a personal mobile device for business purposes may make that device susceptible to search or seizure, or subject to a disclosure order, other administrative tribunal processes, or requests made under LAFOIP.
- c) The Prince Albert Police Service will not be liable for the loss of or damage to personal mobile devices brought into the workplace.
- d) Information/data contained on the PAPS server (ie. email, detention lists, etc) must be protected and therefore shall not be made available on personal devices

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Updated September 2021 - Prince Albert Police Service - Policy & Procedure



## PRINCE ALBERT POLICE SERVICE

**TITLE:** In-Car Camera System Policy

**DATE:** September 3, 2021

**TO:** Chief of Police ☐

Board of Police Commissioners ☒

**PUBLIC:** ☒

**INCAMERA:** ☐

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### RECOMMENDATION(S):

- That the Board approve the following policy related to in-car camera system utilized by the Prince Albert Police Service:
  - **Part 4 – Traffic and Motor Vehicles, Chapter D: Police Vehicles, Part 18: In-Car Camera System**

### TOPIC & PURPOSE:

This report is to request that the Board approve amendments to policy regarding general use, operation, and maintenance of in-car camera systems utilized by the Prince Albert Police Service fleet. The proposed changes will be captured within the following section of the Prince Albert Police Service policy manual:

- **Part 4 – Traffic and Motor Vehicles, Chapter D: Police Vehicles, Part 18: In-Car Camera System**

### BACKGROUND:

The Prince Albert Police Service has utilized in-car camera systems for several years. Public expectation, community trust and police accountability are paramount to law enforcement and the use of cameras ensure transparency and professionalism.



The Prince Albert Police Service along with every other municipal police agency in the province of Saskatchewan utilize in-car camera systems to capture interactions between the police and the public. With technological advances, the public expects police agencies to utilize all available resources to capture police interactions with the public. Recommendations from previous Coroner's Inquests have demanded police utilize such technology to ensure public confidence. Contrarily, technology has also protected the police from unfounded or frivolous complaints.

Over the past four years, members of the Prince Albert Police Service have been subject between 7-16 Public Complaints Commission (PCC) investigations per year (2017 – 7; 2018 – 10; 2019 – 16; 2020 – 12). These investigations require all available information during the alleged interaction to be disclosed to the PCC investigator as part of their investigation. Front-line members who are subject to these complaints, where they have utilized their police vehicle, shall have video disclosed. The same is required of criminal investigations as well. Instances where video is unavailable, due to technical malfunctions or otherwise, is often met with extreme skepticism.

A review of the Prince Albert Police Service policy revealed that policy was deficient in guiding members on the expectation and use of in-car camera system. As a result, the following draft policy was created consistent with other police agencies within the province of Saskatchewan.

#### **PROPOSED APPROACH AND RATIONALE:**

At the beginning of 2021, PAPS IT found several in-car cameras not functioning properly. As a result, a detailed examination of all in-car cameras was completed with weekly audits to ensure proper maintenance and functioning tests. A further review of current PAPS policy revealed that suitable policy was needed and thus created.

The inclusion of this policy will align with other municipal police agencies across the province of Saskatchewan. The policy will provide clear expectations and guidelines to members of the police service when utilizing in-car camera systems in their patrol vehicles.

#### **CONSULTATIONS:**

Consultation with the Regina Police Service, Saskatoon Police Service, and Moose Jaw Police Service occurred in development of this draft policy.

The policy was also reviewed by PAPS Information Technology (IT) section to ensure the language and practice is applicable to our current in-car camera system.

**COMMUNICATION AND/OR ANNOUNCEMENT PLAN:**

Upon approval, the Chief of Police will ensure that local policies and procedures related to the implementation of this policy will be available to all police service personnel for their informational awareness and subsequent requirements.

**POLICY IMPLICATIONS:**

Enhance current policy with the inclusion of the proposed policy to include, "**Part 4 – Traffic and Motor Vehicles, Chapter D: Police Vehicles, Part 18: In-Car Camera System**".

**STRATEGIC PLAN:**

Priority #1; Visible Police Service  
Priority #3; Professional Service

**PRESENTATION:**      **VERBAL** ☒      **AUDIO/VISUAL** ☐      **NONE** ☒

**ATTACHMENTS:**

1. Proposed draft PAPS policy, "**Part 4 – Traffic and Motor Vehicles, Chapter D: Police Vehicles, Part 18: In-Car Camera System**".

**Written By:** Insp. Mushka

**Signature:** 

**Approved by:**      **Chief of Police** ☒

**Signature:** 

## **18. In-Car Camera System**

### **General**

The in-car camera system (ICCS) is a multifaceted tool that is installed in a police vehicle that captures audio and video signals. It is designed and implemented to enhance officer and community safety. It is an unbiased witness to incidents. The ICCS also provides valuable insight on the effectiveness of service training and procedures, as well as their application.

The community holds police officers to a high degree of accountability. Therefore, it is important to ensure that public trust is maintained. The ICCS maintains this trust by rendering accurate information concerning certain situations. The ICCS also brings improvements to the quality of evidence for court purposes because of its accuracy depicting events.

It is the responsibility of front line members to properly ensure the day to day operations of the ICCS equipment. The ICCS is activated by any of the following means:

- manual activation
- activation of emergency equipment
- the back doors being opened (with the engine running)
- sudden acceleration or deceleration (hard braking)

It should be emphasized that the Traffic Safety Act only permits an emergency vehicle to drive contrary to the Act when an emergency exists and only while the emergency equipment is activated and it is necessary to do so {reference; Traffic Safety Act Section 238(2)(a)(b)}.

### **I. Prior to Operation**

- a) Members will ensure the ICCS is functioning properly by verifying the following at the beginning of their shift:
  - i. The camera lens and the windshield are free of debris that may obscure the camera;
  - ii. The camera is in the home position. Cameras are to be maintained in the home position; and
  - iii. The recording mechanism captures both audio and video information, and that the system plays back both audio and video tracks.
- b) The member will make a notation of the results of the checks conducted and place them in their notebook.

- c) If there are any malfunctions with ICCS, the member will advise the IT Section to report the malfunction.

## **II. Operation**

- a) The member will use ICCS to record the following:
  - i. All investigative contacts with the general public, initiated from the equipped vehicle that are in range of the ICCS
  - ii. All vehicle pursuits;
  - iii. All accused transports or interactions with the public;
  - iv. Crimes in progress that are taking place within the viewing range of the ICCS, and
  - v. Any situation or event that the officer through his/her training and experience believes should be recorded.
- b) Members will ensure that the ICCS is not activated during police and informant interactions or when police are discussing informants, enquiries between police personnel, or in situations that may reveal police techniques.
  - i. When it is necessary in the above circumstances to deactivate the ICCS, members shall document the reason in their notebook and be prepared to articulate
- c) No modifications or attempts to modify any permanent settings or installed components of ICCS will be made.
- d) To protect the public and themselves, members will not adjust the ICCS cameras while they are actively engaged in pursuing a fleeing motor vehicle.
- e) When the ICCS is activated, it shall not be turned off until the incident has concluded. However, the ICCS may be turned off by members when:
  - i. He/she no longer believes that the collection of audio/video media would support officer or public safety, or benefit the investigation;
  - ii. He/she is required to remain at scene for an extended period of time and further collection of audio/video is not necessary to support officer or public safety, or benefit the investigation;
  - iii. Directed to do so by a supervisor; or
  - iv. Leaving an ICCS vehicle and entering a premise out of sight of the ICCS.
- f) Members will not attempt to erase, edit or otherwise alter captured by the ICCS.

## **III. Digital Media Recordings**

- a) ICCS recordings are accessible to officers that initiated the recording via FrontEnd on their patrol workstations. If technical difficulties arise, members can utilize the IT Section to assist in retrieval of requested ICCS footage.

- b) Access to ICCS recordings is restricted to members who are the initiators of the video and to sworn officers in the rank of Sergeant and higher who are required to access the video as part of their supervisory responsibilities.
- c) All audio/video created using ICCS will be retained for one year and then overwritten from the database, unless specifically requested. All requested digital media will adhere to the record retention policy for that occurrence type.

#### **IV. Maintenance**

- a) The Prince Albert Police Service IT Section is responsible for the installation and repairs of all ICCS. All ICCS's are to be installed as follows:
  - i. In accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations, members' safety is the primary consideration for the placement of the system's components within the vehicle and the use of the equipment, and
  - ii. In a manner which ensures that the system will activate when the emergency equipment (lights/siren) is turned on, the record button is activated on the front camera in the interior of the vehicle, when the back door is opened (vehicle must be running), and when the vehicle is involved in a collision. The system is de-activated by pushing the stop button on the control panel.
- b) All ICCS malfunctions will be reported to the Prince Albert Police Service IT Section by the member. The IT Section is responsible to ensure all repairs are made to the malfunctioning equipment.

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Updated September 2021 - Prince Albert Police Service - Policy & Procedure

# Saskatchewan Police Commission

## Annual Report for 2020-21

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# Letters of Transmittal



*The Honourable  
Christine Tell  
Minister of Corrections,  
Policing and Public  
Safety*

Office of the Lieutenant Governor of Saskatchewan

Pursuant to section 15 of *The Police Act, 1990*, the undersigned is pleased to present the Saskatchewan Police Commission Annual Report for the period of April 1st, 2020 to March 31st, 2021.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Christine Tell'.

Christine Tell  
Minister of Corrections, Policing and Public Safety



*The Honourable  
Vaughn Solomon  
Schofield, SOM SVM CD  
Chairperson*

The Honourable Christine Tell  
Minister of Corrections, Policing and Public Safety

Dear Minister:

Pursuant to section 15 of *The Police Act, 1990*, the undersigned is pleased to present the Saskatchewan Police Commission Annual Report for the period of April 1st, 2020 to March 31st, 2021.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Vaughn L. Schofield'.

Vaughn Solomon Schofield, SOM SVM CD  
Chairperson



# Saskatchewan Police Commission

Saskatchewan's municipal and First Nations police services operate under the authority of *The Police Act, 1990*. *The Police Act, 1990* establishes the Saskatchewan Police Commission as the primary agency for the oversight of police services subject to the Act. The Act, in section 19, states the Commission's mandate and lists authorized activities of the Saskatchewan Police Commission.

## Saskatchewan Police Commission Members

**The Honourable Vaughn Solomon Schofield, SOM SVM CD** – Chair

**Leslie Sullivan, Q.C.** – Vice-Chair

**Steve Connelly, Q.C.** – Member

**Treena Sikora** – Member

**Ken Hodgson** – Member

**Mubarik Syed** – Member

## Saskatchewan Police Commission Staff

**Terry Hawkes** – Executive Director

**Vacant** – Policy, Standards and Compliance Officer

**Susan Wilson** – Administrative Assistant

## Saskatchewan Police College Staff

**Denis Eberle** – Acting Director

**Lonnie Dynna** – Assistant Director

**Lauri Morin** – In-service Training Officer

**Cst. Graham Borne** – Recruit Training Officer

**Cst. Lisa Faye** – Recruit Training Officer

**Marnie McMillan** – Instructional Designer

**Lil Olynyk** – Executive Assistant

**Melissa Kovacs** – Executive Assistant

## Commission Offices

### Commission Office

Saskatchewan Police Commission  
1850-1881 Scarth Street  
Regina SK S4P 4K9  
Telephone: (306) 787-9292  
Fax: (306) 798-4908

### Police College

Saskatchewan Police College  
University of Regina, College West 217  
Regina SK S4S 0A2  
Telephone: (306) 787-8870  
Fax: (306) 787-8876

# Role of the Commission

The Saskatchewan Police Commission is intended to provide independent oversight of municipal and First Nations police services in Saskatchewan. The Commission has broad jurisdiction, including administrative, appellate, audit, inquisitorial, and legislative authority.

## Philosophy

The Saskatchewan Police Commission was created in 1974 and has since maintained community policing as its guiding philosophy. Community policing is based upon the *Principles of Policing* stated in 1829, by then Home Secretary Sir Robert Peel for the London Metropolitan Police. These principles also inform the education and training delivered to police officers at the Saskatchewan Police College. The primary duty of police is to keep the peace, protect the public and enforce the law impartially, with compassion and with respect for human dignity.

## Mandate

The mandate of the Saskatchewan Police Commission is prescribed by subsection 19(1) of *The Police Act, 1990*.

### **Duty and powers of commission**

**19(1)** The commission shall promote:

- (a) adequate and effective policing throughout Saskatchewan; and
- (b) the preservation of peace, the prevention of crime, the efficiency of police services and the improvement of police relationships with communities within Saskatchewan.

## Authorized Activities

*The Police Act, 1990* provides the Commission with powers and duties to fulfill its mandate, including in the following provisions:

- section 12, to make regulations to the Act, provided the Commission consults with local boards of police commissioners, the Saskatchewan Association of Chiefs of Police (SACP) and the Saskatchewan Federation of Police Officers (SFPO) and subject to the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council;
- subsection 19(2), to develop programs to create a public understanding of police functions and promote the improvement of community relationships and crime prevention, to conduct research, facilitate coordination of police activities on a provincial and municipal basis to ensure uniform law enforcement and cooperation between police services and other services, operate the Saskatchewan Police College, conduct audits and reviews of police services, develop police training programs, compile a police and procedure instruction manual for boards, chiefs and police services, provide financial aid for police education and establish a central information and statistics service for all police services;
- section 39(11), which allows the Commission, with the approval of the minister, to provide direction to the Public Complaints Commission (PCC) regarding the general conduct of the PCC's duties;
- sections 69 - 71, to hear and decide appeals from decisions of hearing officers;

- section 86, to receive copies of the constitution and bylaws and any amendments from local police associations;
- section 89, subject to approval of the minister, to conduct inquiries and take any action arising from the inquiry; and,
- section 94.2, to require training for local boards of police commissioners.

## Commission Budgets

Fiscal Year	Commission Administration	Sask. Police College	Total
2020-21	\$342,000.00	\$1,407,000.00	\$1,749,000.00
2019-20	\$204,000.00	\$1,534,000.00	\$1,738,000.00
2018-19	\$202,000.00	\$1,274,000.00	\$1,476,000.00
2017-18	\$204,000.00	\$1,280,000.00	\$1,484,000.00
2016-17	\$204,000.00	\$1,280,000.00	\$1,484,000.00
2015/16	\$203,000.00	\$1,271,000.00	\$1,474,000.00
2014/15	\$203,000.00	\$1,268,000.00	\$1,471,000.00
2013/14	\$202,000.00	\$1,257,000.00	\$1,459,000.00
2012/13	\$265,000.00	\$1,162,000.00	\$1,427,000.00
2011/12	\$50,000.00	\$1,158,000.00	\$1,208,000.00
2010/11	\$50,000.00	\$1,150,000.00	\$1,200,000.00
2009/10	\$90,000.00	\$1,115,000.00	\$1,205,000.00
2008/09	\$116,658.00	\$1,055,772.00	\$1,172,430.00
2007/08	\$158,621.00	\$807,189.00	\$965,810.00
2006/07	\$222,489.00	\$662,511.00	\$885,000.00
2005/06	\$172,087.17	\$635,998.08	\$808,085.25
2004/05	\$106,718.02	\$615,618.74	\$722,336.76
2003/04	\$85,336.37	\$625,214.94	\$710,551.31
2002/03	\$162,339.95	\$598,620.89	\$760,960.84
2001/02	\$187,763.72	\$538,304.58	\$726,068.30
2000/01	\$184,894.00	\$533,106.00	\$718,000.00
1999/00	\$182,952.00	\$431,048.00	\$614,000.00
1998/99	\$182,072.00	\$511,128.00*	\$693,200.00
1997/98	\$182,072.00	\$417,928.00	\$600,000.00
1996/97	\$180,072.00	\$417,928.00	\$598,000.00
1995/96	\$181,890.00	\$414,110.00	\$596,000.00
1994/95	\$190,890.00	\$414,110.00	\$605,000.00
1993/94	\$182,890.00	\$414,110.00	\$597,000.00
1992/93	\$279,060.00	\$318,340.00	\$597,400.00

\* Includes Special Warrant funding for recruit training.

## Strategic Priorities

The Commission, mindful of its limited resources, identified and adopted five strategic priorities at its meeting of April 7, 2016:

1. Budget – increase to enhance capacity
2. Operational Auditing – second position
3. Police Education – Saskatchewan Police College
4. Infrastructure – Saskatchewan Police College
5. Policy and Procedure Manual

These continue to be the Commission's strategic priorities.

# Activities of the Commission

In discharging its mandate, the Commission is responsible for promoting efficiency and improving police relations in the community, and regularly consults with municipal boards of police commissioners, the Saskatchewan Association of Chiefs of Police (SACP) and the Saskatchewan Federation of Police Officers. The Commission places considerable emphasis on diversity awareness and cross-cultural training to respond to the changing demographics of Saskatchewan's population and encourages police services to ensure their staffing is representative of the general population they serve.

The Commission continues to be actively engaged in providing oversight to municipal policing. With the review of regular reporting by police services and monitoring for trends in regards to use of force, internal discipline, discharge of firearms, personnel numbers, and the review of all conducted energy weapon deployments, the Commission continues its work to effectively monitor municipal and First Nations police within Saskatchewan communities.

The Commission continues its focus on public complaints and matters of internal discipline through monitoring complaints, hearing appeals to the Commission from the decisions of independent hearing officers, and conducting reviews of requests to extend section 23(1) limitation periods set out in *The Municipal Police Discipline Regulations, 1991*.

The Commission continues to place emphasis on training for new police recruits and in-service officers throughout their careers. It also emphasizes training on board governance for members of local boards of police commissioners. To this end, the Saskatchewan Police College continues to deliver training at the highest level. The Commission is mandated through legislation to operate the Saskatchewan Police College.

## Meetings

In 2020-2021, the Saskatchewan Police Commission held one in person meeting and three virtual meetings. On seven additional occasions the Commission addressed issues of a pressing nature by email communication.

## Visits

The Executive Director of the Saskatchewan Police Commission and the Director of the Saskatchewan Police College continue to interact with police services and non-government agencies around the province. COVID-19 restrictions limited opportunities for in-person meetings and most visits took place during virtual meetings and using other forms of communication technology. Ongoing liaising with municipal boards of police commissioners, the SACP, the Saskatchewan Federation of Police Officers, members of the public and other federal and provincial colleagues enables the Commission to be aware of, and positioned to respond to, emerging issues, trends and challenges of contemporary policing.

## Appeals to the Commission

In 2020-21, one appeal on a decision of the Registrar of *The Private Investigators and Security Guards Act, 1997* to revoke a business licence was brought before the Commission. A date for a hearing has been set.

## Regulations

No regulatory amendments were made in 2020-21.

## Audits and Reviews

In 2020-21, the Commission began an audit of conducted energy weapon deployments. This was done to ensure the weapon's use is aligned and compliant with the Commission's use of force and conducted energy weapons policies. This audit is still underway.

The Commission continues to monitor developments in policing on a continuous basis to identify subject matter areas which may benefit from audits, and to establish audit priorities.

## Policy Development

In 2020-21, the Commission revised its conducted energy weapons policy to allow police services to use the Taser 7.

# Saskatchewan Police College

## Police Education and Training

The Saskatchewan Police College is the provincial police training and education academy for municipal and First Nations police officers in the province. The Saskatchewan Police College, with offices and classrooms located at the University of Regina, operates under the authority and control of the Saskatchewan Police Commission by virtue of *The Police Act, 1990*.

The mission of the Saskatchewan Police College is to collaborate with municipal and First Nations police agencies and other public safety agencies to provide:

- basic recruit training;
- ongoing in-service training;
- training regarding specialized investigative techniques; and,
- ongoing evaluation of current trends and technologies which impact police responses.

During the 2020-21 year, 256 candidates attended training provided by the Saskatchewan Police College. The number of candidates was severely impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. The programming can be broken down into two major categories: training and education of police recruits, and training and education of serving police officers—also called “in-service” training.

In addition to courses hosted by the college, the police college provides opportunities for lead facilitators to attend outside training to ensure course content is current and credible. This past year, two instructors attended one course to assist the college in aligning areas of tactical training with current research and practice.

## Recruit Education and Training

Recruit training is a 20-week program for candidates hired independently from Saskatchewan municipal and First Nations police agencies, as well as other public safety agencies. The program is designed to help course candidates develop the knowledge, skills, and abilities required for the successful performance of general policing duties during a candidate’s first two years of service. The recruit training program is followed by four to six months of field training at the recruit’s home agency with a field training officer. Field training may include one to two weeks of agency specific introductory training.

Recruit Training Class #80 was scheduled to run from January 13 to May 29, 2020, with 21 police officers graduating from the program: eight from Saskatoon Police Service, six from Regina Police Service, four from Saskatchewan Highway Patrol, one from Moose Jaw Police Service, one from Corman Park Police Service and one from the Morden Manitoba Police Service. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, class #80 suspended training as an entire class on March 20, 2020, and began a modified program with training delivered in both Regina and Saskatoon. Some portions of the training were moved to the field training program. Program changes were done to reduce class size and duration and reduce the opportunity for class members to be infected with the virus.

Recruit Training Class #81 was hosted from July 27 to December 10, 2020. The class began with 24 police officers and graduated 23 from the program: seven from Saskatoon Police Service, six from Regina Police Service, four from Saskatchewan Highway Patrol, three from Prince Albert Police Service, one from Moose Jaw Police Service, one from File Hills Police Service, and one from Luseland Police Service.

The key areas of focus within the current police recruit training program are:

- Orientation to Recruit Training – 6.5 hours
- Criminal Law Series (includes the *Criminal Code*, federal statutes, provincial statutes and restorative justice) – 97 hours
- Wellness Series – 14.5 hours
- Introduction to Policing and Daily Detailing – 48.5 hours
- Diversity Awareness – 13 hours
- Verbal Communication and De-escalation – 21 hours
- Professionalism, Ethics and Integrity – 13 hours
- Traffic Control and Enforcement – 18 hours
- Introduction to Investigations – 25.5 hours
- Mental Health Series – 23 hours
- Interpersonal Violence and Abuse – 18 hours
- High Risk Investigations – 23 hours
- Defensive Tactics – 72 hours
- Emergency Vehicle Operator Course – 32 hours
- Firearms – 83.5 hours
- Integrated Scenarios (communications, legal authority, tactics) – 23 hours
- Public and Officer Safety Training – 79 hours
- Drill – 15.5 hours
- Fitness – 28 hours
- Grad Prep/Graduation – 17 hours
- Travel (to and from venues during day, including 13 hours for coffee breaks) – 49 hours

Total Program - 720 hours

*Note: Program hours were altered for Class #80 due to revisions made to accommodate changes resulting from the college's response to the COVID-19 pandemic.*

## In-Service Training

Courses are offered for all levels of serving personnel. There are more basic courses, such as the Operational Investigator course, specific courses that address focused areas of investigation, and offerings that are directed toward management and leadership development.

Courses provided include Leadership in Police Organizations (LPO), Introduction to Management, Senior Constable Development, and Operational Investigator. In addition, regularly offered courses include Cultural Relations, Using the Internet as an Intelligence Tool and, in conjunction with partnering organizations, the Treaty Four Citizens Police Academy, INTOX EC IR and the Standard Field Sobriety Testing course.

Specialized courses, workshops or seminars are also offered by the college. These programs include: Advanced Interviewing; Search Warrant Writing; Field Training Officer Course; Defensive Tactics Instructor Training; Defensive Tactics Instructor Recertification Training; Firearms Instructor Training;



Firearms Instructor Re-certification; Service Pistol Armourer Course; Conducted Energy Weapon Instructor Course; Conducted Energy Weapon Instructor Recertification; two two-day room entry and clearing instructor development workshops; two two-day Saskatchewan Municipal Boards of Police Commissioners training; High Risk Vehicle Stop Instructor Development training; and a one-day annual instructor seminar for firearms instructors.

The Saskatchewan Police College reduced in-service training during the 2020–2021 year due to the continuing COVID-19 pandemic. Only 31 training courses/workshops/seminars were scheduled, including three separate sessions for the Leadership in Police Organization (LPO) course #10. Saskatchewan Health Authority guidelines were followed during training programs.

Sixteen of the in-service courses proceeded; including rescheduled and relocated sessions, and 212 candidates attended training.

Fifteen of the in-service courses were cancelled due to the rising number of COVID-19 cases.

## 2020-21 Course and Candidate Summary

Course	Date	# of Candidates
Recruit Training Class #80	Jan 13 – May 29	21
Senior Constable Development Course #69 (Cancelled/COVID-19)	Apr 6 – Apr 9	
Using the Internet as an Intelligence Tool #10 (Cancelled/COVID-19)	Apr 27 – May 1	
Child Abuse Investigator Course #17 (Cancelled/COVID-19)	May 4 – May 15	
Treaty Four Citizens Police Academy # 16 (Cancelled/COVID-19)	May 11 – May 15	
Effective Presentation Course #60 (Cancelled/COVID-19)	Jun 1 – Jun 4	
Recruit Training Class #81	Jul 27 – Dec 10	23
Firearms Instructor Recertification Course #49 (Prince Albert)	Sep 1 – Sep 2	4
CEW Instructor Recertification Course #7 (Saskatoon)	Sep 3	9
Leadership In Police Organizations (LPO) #10 Expectation Meeting (Cancelled/COVID-19)	Sep 8	
CEW Recertification Course #8	Sep 10	12
Carbine Instructor Recertification Course #2	Sep 22	10
Leadership In Police Organizations (LPO) #10 Part 1 (Cancelled/COVID-19)	Sep 28 – Oct 2	
Defensive Tactics Instructor Recertification Course #10 (Saskatoon)	Sep 28 – Oct 2	22
Using the Internet as an Intelligence Tool #11 (Cancelled/COVID-19)	Oct 5 – Oct 9	
Conducted Energy Weapon Instructor Course #9	Oct 14	9

Cultural Relations Course #46 (Cancelled/COVID-19)	Oct 19 – Oct 22	
Search Warrant Writers Course #20 (Saskatoon)	Oct 26 – Oct 30	21
Leadership In Police Organizations (LPO) #10 Part 2 (Cancelled/COVID-19)	Nov 2 – Nov 6	
Firearms Instructor Recertification Course #50 (Prince Albert)	Nov 3 – Nov 4	6
Introduction to Management Course #66 (Cancelled/COVID-19)	Nov 16 – Nov 20	
Advanced Interviewing Course #11 (Saskatoon)	Nov 16 – Nov 20	15
Introduction to Management Course #67 (Saskatoon) (Cancelled/COVID-19)	Nov 23 – Nov 27	
Senior Constable Development Course #70 (Cancelled/COVID-19)	Nov 23 – Nov 26	
Leadership In Police Organizations (LPO) #10 Part 3 (Cancelled/COVID-19)	Nov 30 – Dec 4	
Firearms Instructor Recertification Course #51 (Saskatoon)	Jan 5 – Jan 6	7
Service Pistol Armourer Course #17 (Saskatoon)	Jan 7	10
Firearms Instructor Recertification Course #52	Jan 11 – Jan 12	12
Taser 7 Instructor Transition Course #1	Jan 19	11
Firearms Instructor Recertification Course #53	Feb 1 – Feb 2	9
Service Pistol Armourer Course #18	Feb 3	21
Leadership in Police Organization (LPO) #9 Part 3 (Saskatoon)	Mar 1 – Mar 5	34
Introduction to Investigative File Management Course #15 (Cancelled/COVID-19)	Mar 15 – Mar 19	
TOTAL # OF CANDIDATES		256

# Police Services

## List of Cities, Towns and Villages Policed by Municipal/First Nations Police

The municipal and First Nations police services operating within the scope of *The Police Act, 1990*, as of March 31, 2021, are reflected in the charts below. All other cities, towns and villages in the province with a population over 500 are policed by contract with RCMP.

Cities	Sworn Officers <sup>1</sup> Authorized	Sworn Officers <sup>1</sup> Actual	Population <sup>2</sup>	Police Ratio Population
Regina	413	409	215,106	1/526
Saskatoon	479	470	246,376	1/524
Moose Jaw	59	57	33,890	1/595
Prince Albert	96	96	35,926	1/374
Estevan	27	25	11,483	1/459
Weyburn	22	22	10,870	1/494

Towns and Villages	Sworn Officers <sup>1</sup> Authorized	Sworn Officers <sup>1</sup> Actual	Population <sup>2</sup>	Police Ratio Population
Caronport	1	0	949	0/949
Dalmeny	3	3	1,826	1/609
Luseland	1	1	623	1/623

Rural Municipalities	Sworn Officers <sup>1</sup> Authorized	Sworn Officers <sup>1</sup> Actual	Population <sup>2</sup>	Police Ratio Population
Corman Park #334	11	11	8,568	1/779
Vanscoy #345	2	2	2,840	1/1,420
Wilton #472	1	1	1,629	1/1,629

First Nations	Sworn Officers <sup>1</sup> Authorized	Sworn Officers <sup>1</sup> Actual	Population <sup>2</sup>	Police Ratio Population
File Hills	8	8	1,421	1/178

1 Sworn officers does not include special constables

2 Population totals are derived from 2016 Census data

## Discharge of Firearms Involving Municipal/First Nations Police

### During Course of Duty - Calendar Year 2020

#### **Regina Police Service**

In one incident, a member discharged two rounds from a service pistol at a dog charging at them. Both rounds struck and injured the dog which ended the attack.

In one incident, a member accidentally discharged one round from a carbine. The member had neglected to ensure the weapon was unloaded before attempting to place it in a storage rack.

In one incident, a member discharged one round from a carbine to euthanize an injured animal.

In one incident, a subject fired one shot from a sawed-off shotgun at a plain clothes officer during a surveillance operation. The officer was not injured and the subject was later arrested without further incident.

#### **Saskatoon Police Service**

In 12 separate incidents, members discharged firearms to euthanize injured animals. On five occasions, rifles were used; a shot-gun was used on four occasions; a carbine on two occasions; and, on one occasion, a service pistol was used.

In one incident, a member accidentally discharged one round from a service pistol during a training exercise. There were no injuries.

In one incident, a member fired three rounds from a service pistol at a subject threatening the member with an edged weapon. The subject sustained a non-life threatening injury and was taken into custody.

#### **Prince Albert Police Service**

In two incidents, a total of two rounds were discharged from service pistols to euthanize injured animals.

In one incident, a member accidentally discharged one round from a service pistol at a training facility without any injuries.

#### **Estevan Police Service**

In two separate incidents, a total of three rounds, one from a shotgun and two from a service pistol, were discharged to euthanize injured animals.

#### **Corman Park Police Service**

In five separate incidents, a total of seventeen rounds were fired from shotguns to euthanize injured animals.

#### **Dalmeny Police Service**

In one incident, a member fired one round from a shotgun to euthanize an injured animal.

## Discharge of Firearms Involving Royal Canadian Mounted Police in Saskatchewan

### During Course of Duty - Calendar Year 2020

In one incident, a member discharged one round from a service pistol at a dog charging at them. The round struck and injured the dog which ended the attack.

In one incident, a subject fired one round from a rifle in the direction of an officer. The officer received a minor injury and did not return fire. The subject was safely taken into custody.

In one incident, a member accidentally discharged a shotgun that had been seized during an investigation. There were no injuries.

## Use of Conducted Energy Weapons by Municipal/First Nations Police

### During Course of Duty - Calendar Year 2020

#### Saskatoon Police Service

Twenty-seven incidents during which CEWs were deployed were reported to the Commission.

In the first incident, officers were dispatched to a report of a male assaulting a female in a residence. Upon arrival at the scene the officers located a female who was suffering from an injury. The male subject became aggressive with the officers, punched a wall and was expressing suicidal language. The subject was significantly larger than the two officers. They attempted to de-escalate the situation with limited success. One of officers deployed a CEW when the subject threatened assault. The CEW deployment was successful and the subject was safely taken into custody without suffering any injury.

In the second incident, police were dispatched to a complaint of a male throwing a large rock through the front window of a business. The subject was quickly located by an officer patrolling on a bicycle. The officer attempted to take the subject into custody but he began to resist and fight. A passing citizen attempted to assist the officer and was also assaulted by the subject. The officer was able to discharge his CEW and was then able to successfully take the subject into custody without injury or further incident.

In the third incident, officers were at a local hospital for an unrelated matter when they were informed of a disturbance occurring in a waiting room. They attended to the location and observed a male causing a disturbance and acting in a manner consistent with being under the influence of an intoxicant. He appeared to be suffering from recent injuries and was covered in blood. The subject was near hospital patients and the officers were concerned for their safety. They attempted to de-escalate the situation and assist the subject without avail. The officers feared for the safety of hospital patients and believed the subject might have been armed with a weapon because he reached for something at his waistband. One officer deployed a CEW and they were able to safely take the subject into custody. He was examined by medical personnel and it was discovered he was suffering from a stab wound. He was admitted for treatment of the wound.

In the fourth incident, officers were dispatched to a complaint of a male chasing and hitting vehicles on the street while he was armed with a knife. An officer attended to the scene and quickly located the subject. He immediately took a fighting stance towards an officer, refused to comply with officer commands and reached for something at his waistband. The officer feared for their safety and deployed

a CEW. It was ineffective, but the subject was safely taken into custody with the assistance of other officers after a short foot chase.

In the fifth incident, an officer on patrol observed a male standing on the street carrying a large knife in his hand. The officer stopped and attempted to have the male drop the knife. He refused, was acting irrationally and asked the officer to shoot him. Another officer quickly arrived at the scene.

De-escalation efforts were unsuccessful and one officer deployed a CEW. The subject was safely taken into custody and transported to the hospital for medical examination.

In the sixth incident, officers were dispatched to a residence for a complaint of a male with a knife threatening to kill himself. When officers arrived they located the subject and attempted to de-escalate the situation without success. A CEW was deployed when no tactical retreat options were available to the officers and they needed to quickly take control of the situation. The CEW did not incapacitate the subject, but did provide an opportunity for the officers to safely take him into custody. The subject was transported to hospital for a medical and psychiatric evaluation.

In the seventh incident, police were dispatched to a report that a male subject had walked into a business with two large knives and threatened to stab people in the building. The male barricaded himself in the business when officers responded and threatened to harm himself. Tactical support and crisis negotiation teams were dispatched. A CEW was eventually deployed to protect the officers and keep the subject from harming himself. He was safely taken into custody and transported to hospital for an evaluation.

In the eighth incident, officers responded to a report that a male armed with a bat had entered a business and started damaging property and threatening an employee. He then stole some items and left the business. Officers located the subject a short distance from the store and tried to take him into custody. The subject failed to obey police commands and a CEW was deployed. It was not successful in incapacitating the subject and he was able to flee the scene but was quickly arrested by the officers.

In the ninth incident, officers responded to a residence for a complaint of a domestic dispute. Upon arrival, the officers observed individuals outside the residence who were in possession of a large dog acting in an agitated manner. The dog was able to break free and attack one of the officers. The officer was able to stop the attack and subdue the dog by deploying a CEW. The dog was not injured, and the officer suffered a minor bite to his leg.

In the tenth incident, officers on patrol observed a male throwing large stones at passing vehicles, including their patrol vehicle. The subject brandished a knife when the officers stopped to engage with him. They attempted to de-escalate the situation and have the subject drop the knife. These efforts were unsuccessful and it was necessary to deploy a CEW. The subject was incapacitated, dropped the knife, was safely taken into custody and transported to hospital for a medical examination.

In the eleventh incident, officers were dispatched to a complaint of a male subject who was a passenger on a bus and was acting aggressively and attempting to strike the driver. The subject left the bus and fled the area on foot. Responding officers located the subject nearby. He refused to provide his name or comply with police commands. When officers attempted to take him into custody, he fled on foot. An officer deployed a CEW but it was not successful in disabling the subject and he was able to escape. He was later located by a canine unit and safely taken into custody.

In the twelfth incident, officers responded to a residence for a report of a domestic disturbance. Upon arrival they encountered a male subject outside of the residence who appeared to be under the

influence of an intoxicant and was acting in an aggressive manner. Officers attempted to take the subject into custody; however, he resisted arrest and attempted to strike the officers with a closed fist. The struggle continued for several minutes and the subject also attempted to bite one of the officers. A CEW was eventually deployed by one of the officers but it did not incapacitate the subject. The struggle continued and the officers were eventually able to take the subject into custody. He was then transported to the police detention centre.

In the thirteenth incident, officers were dispatched to a residence for a report of a disturbance at a home. When officers arrived, they attempted to take a male they knew was subject to an outstanding arrest warrant into custody. The male became aggressive and at one point grabbed hold of an officer's duty belt. A CEW was deployed and was successful in enabling the subject to be safely taken into custody. The subject was examined by medical personnel and transported to the police detention centre.

In the fourteenth incident, police responded to a complaint of a suspicious person. When an officer arrived at the scene he encountered a male subject who had caused damage to property. The officer attempted to take the person into custody; however, he resisted and attempted to disarm the officer. Oleoresin capsicum (OC) spray was deployed but was ineffective. The officer continued to struggle with the subject for several minutes before other officers arrived to assist. A CEW was then deployed but was also ineffective. Officers continued to struggle with the subject and were eventually able to take him into custody and transport him to the police detention centre.

In the fifteenth incident, officers were dispatched to a residence for a complaint of a domestic dispute between a mother and daughter. The mother indicated the daughter was expressing suicidal ideation. When officers arrived at the scene they observed the daughter was carrying a hatchet. Officers tried to de-escalate the situation and asked her to drop the hatchet several times. When the daughter raised the hatchet towards police one of the officers deployed a CEW which was successful in incapacitating the daughter. She was safely taken into custody and transported to the hospital for a mental health assessment.

In the sixteenth incident, officers on patrol observed a stolen vehicle driving on the street. They attempted to make a vehicle stop but the vehicle fled from police. Officers were able to locate the vehicle, which was stopped on a street nearby, with assistance from the Air Support Unit (ASU). A male subject fled on foot from the vehicle and was pursued by an officer. The officer was able to get into a position to take the male into custody when the subject shone a bright light into the officer's eyes. The officer believed the subject was going to attack with some sort of weapon so they deployed a CEW. It did not result in subject incapacitation but did cause him to run away on foot. The ASU was able to track the subject's movements and direct other officers to his location where they were able to take him into custody.

In the seventeenth incident, a bike officer on patrol observed a male subject that had just applied graffiti to a business wall. A second officer arrived and they attempted to take the subject into custody. The subject produced a knife and held it up to the officers. He would not drop the knife, and one officer deployed a CEW. The deployment was successful and the subject was taken into custody. He was then transported to hospital for a medical assessment.

In the eighteenth incident, officers were dispatched to a residence for a complaint of a woman attempting to harm herself. When they arrived they observed the subject was armed with a knife and appeared to be in distress. The subject barricaded herself in a room and refused to come out. Officers



were able to enter the room and a CEW was deployed to prevent the subject from causing further self-harm. The subject was incapacitated and then safely taken into custody. She was assessed by medical personnel at the scene and then transported to hospital for care.

In the nineteenth incident, officers were dispatched to a domestic disturbance. Multiple officers arrived at the scene, and the male and female subjects were separated. One officer reported sustaining a bite from the female. A third party had requested the female be removed from the residence. Once inside the residence officers found the female was holding a butcher knife and indicating she was going to harm herself. Officers attempted de-escalation but she raised the knife and slashed the inside of her forearm. A CEW was deployed successfully and the female was then transported to hospital for an evaluation. No charges were laid in relation to biting the officer.

In the twentieth incident, officers were dispatched to check on the welfare of a person suspected of being intoxicated in a public place. On arrival, they found a male subject who was incoherent and acting erratically. The male had an edged tool in his possession, which he put down when asked. Upon identifying the male, they found he was the subject of an outstanding warrant and attempted to place him under arrest. The male stepped back and picked up the edged tool. A second officer deployed his CEW but it was unsuccessful. The first officer continued to struggle with the male and the second officer deployed a CEW again. The CEW discharge successfully allowing the subject to be safely taken into custody. Medical personnel attended to the scene and evaluated the subject before he was transported to the police detention centre.

In the twenty-first incident, officers were dispatched to a complaint of female subject threatening self-harm with a knife. Attending officers made repeated attempts to have the subject drop the knife but she refused to comply. The subject started to move the knife toward herself, at which point an officer deployed a CEW with successful results. The subject was safely taken into custody and transported to hospital for medical treatment.

In the twenty-second incident, officers were responding to an unknown 911 call at a residence. A male subject found in the residence was found to be in breach of his court conditions. Officers attempted to make an arrest, but the subject actively resisted and attempted to disarm one of the officers of his CEW. The officer was able to deploy his CEW and the male was safely taken into custody. Male was checked by medical personnel prior to transporting him to the police detention centre.

In the twenty-third incident, officers were dispatched to a home where a male subject was threatening self-harm with a knife. A witness confirmed the subject was suicidal. Officers made attempts to have the male drop the knife, but he showed signs of agitation and aggression. One of the officers deployed their CEW and it allowed the subject to be safely taken into custody. The subject was transported to hospital for medical treatment.

In the twenty-fourth incident, police responded to a domestic dispute. A male subject had assaulted a female and when the officers attempted to take him into custody he initially threatened to fight the officer and then threatened self-harm with a pair of scissors. A CEW was deployed and the subject was safely taken into custody. He was checked by medical personnel prior to transporting him to the police detention centre.

In the twenty-fifth incident, police were dispatched to a complaint of a male subject threatening people with a knife. Upon arrival, officers directed the subject to drop the knife. He refused and lunged at the officer. A CEW was deployed and the male was safely taken into custody. Medical personnel checked the male at the scene and he was transported to the police detention centre.

In the twenty-sixth incident, officers responded to a complaint of a male subject forcing a female into a vehicle. Upon police arrival the male laid down on the street. He then got up and approached the police vehicle, opened the door and attempted to grab the officer. A CEW was deployed and the man was safely taken into custody. He was then transported to hospital for treatment.

In the twenty-seventh incident, police came upon a stolen vehicle believed to have also been involved in a hit and run. The vehicle fled from police. The air support unit was able to track the vehicle and directed police units to where it stopped. As a lone officer approached the vehicle on foot the suspect shone a bright light in his face. The officer believed it was some kind of weapon and deployed his CEW without success. The suspect fled on foot and the air support unit was able to direct officers to his location. He was arrested without further incident.

### **Regina Police Service**

Eighteen incidents during which CEWs were deployed were reported to the Commission.

In the first incident, officers were dispatched to a residence for a complaint of a domestic assault. An intoxicated male subject was at the house and threatening to kill a female resident and a male witness. En route to the residence police became aware the subject was attempting to damage a vehicle belonging to the witness. They also learned he was bound by a court order to stay away from the house. The first responding officer observed the subject leave the residence. The officer made contact with the subject and advised him he was under arrest. The subject suddenly clenched his fist and attempted to punch the officer. The officer stepped back, drew his CEW and commanded the subject to stay back. The subject then clenched his fist again and raised his arm in an attempt to strike the officer. The CEW was deployed but was unsuccessful in causing incapacitation. The subject then lunged at the officer and they both fell to the ground. Two other officers arrived and they were eventually able to take the subject into custody after an intense struggle. The subject was transported to the police detention centre where he continued to be uncooperative.

In the second incident, officers responded to a residence for a complaint of a domestic assault of a female by two male subjects. Police were able to quickly take one of the subjects into custody upon their arrival at the scene. When an officer attempted to place the other subject into custody he pulled away and ran into the kitchen area of the house. The subject quickly emerged from the kitchen and came towards the officers with his right hand raised above his head, holding what officers believed was a knife. One officer deployed his CEW. This did not cause the desired incapacitation, but did result in the subject dropping the weapon, which turned out to be a long metal knife sharpener. The subject then ran into a bathroom and was able to partly barricade himself inside. He requested the officers shoot and kill him, and stated he was not going back to jail. The officers observed the subject had an unknown object in his hand and advised him to put it down. The male then started exiting the bathroom and the second officer deployed a CEW which was successful in incapacitating the subject and he was safely taken into custody. The object in the subject's hand turned out to be a metal door hanger. The subject was examined by medical personnel on scene and then transported to the police detention centre.

In the third incident, officers responded to a location for a report that an intoxicated male subject was causing damage inside his mother's house. Upon arrival, an officer observed the subject inside the house kicking at the front door. They then observed him smash out the living room window. Officers were able to make entry into the house and observed that the highly agitated subject was in a rampage. He had thrown cabinets to the floor and was smashing any object within his reach. Officers attempted to verbally de-escalate the situation but he wouldn't calm down or answer any questions on the status or location of his mother. The subject took a defensive position behind an overturned cabinet and

challenged the officers to shoot him. It was difficult for the officers to move around the room due to the broken glass, overturned cabinets and other pieces of debris scattered around the floor. The subject then left his position and went onto the kitchen. Officers believed the subject would have access to weapons in the kitchen so a CEW was deployed as soon as they had a clear view. The deployment successfully incapacitated the subject and he was safely taken into custody. He was then examined by medical personnel and transported to the police detention centre.

In the fourth incident, officers were dispatched to a location for a report of a man on the street swinging a metal object in the air and threatening he was going to kill someone. When the first two officers arrived they observed a male subject who was yelling, screaming and making animal noises. He was swinging a long metal object above his head what they believed might be a sword. The officers attempted to verbally de-escalate the situation but the subject was non-compliant, refused to drop the object then turned and ran away from the officers. The subject fled in the direction of two other officers that had been dispatched to assist. The subject was swinging the weapon at the officers as he came towards them. One of the officers who was chasing the subject and one other assisting officer deployed their CEWs at the same time. Neither deployment was successful and the subject continued to run past the officers. The officers gave chase and eventually the subject stopped running, turned around, raised his weapon above his head and advanced towards the officers. One of the officers drew his sidearm and another deployed a CEW successfully causing incapacitation. The subject dropped his weapon, which turned out to be a long metal pipe with a black handle on one end. He was safely taken into custody, examined by medical personnel and transported to the police detention centre.

In the fifth incident, officers were dispatched to a report of a male seated on top of a chain link pedestrian “tunnel” of an overpass spanning the Ring Road. The officers first responding to the scene attempted to negotiate with him without success in an attempt to have him safely come down from the top of the overpass. Other officers attended the scene including the Crisis Negotiation, SWAT teams and a canine unit. The negotiation team began a four-hour dialogue with the subject. During that time, he threatened to jump off the overpass and requested the officers shoot him. They also observed the subject inject himself with an unknown substance on three occasions. The officers were eventually able to get the subject to move to the side of the overpass and climb down to the ground. As he was climbing off the overpass he slipped and fell to the ground. He immediately started to climb back up onto the overpass. Officers deployed a less lethal “beanbag” round in an attempt to subdue the subject and take him into custody. He fell to the ground but immediately stood up and attempted to run away. A police service dog was deployed to prevent the subject’s escape. He began to fight with the dog and one of the SWAT team members deployed a CEW. This was successful in incapacitating the subject and he was taken into custody, transported to the hospital for medical attention and then taken to the police detention centre.

In the sixth incident, officers were dispatched to a report of a male subject smashing vehicle windows with a long piece of metal rebar. Officers arrived at the scene and found the subject swinging a long bar. One of the officers verbally challenged the subject to drop the bar. He complied with the order but then picked the bar up from the ground and swung it at the officer. The officer deployed a CEW but it did not incapacitate the subject. The subject continued advancing towards the officer and swung the bar, hitting the police vehicle and breaking the windshield. The officer deployed his CEW for a second time, but it still did not incapacitate the subject. The subject then dropped the bar, was able to get into the driver’s seat of the police vehicle and attempted to drive away. He was revving the engine but could not put the vehicle into gear. The officers attempted to extract him from the vehicle but he was kicking at them. The second officer deployed his CEW but it did not incapacitate the subject. The male then exited the police vehicle and began to swing at the officers with closed fists. A third officer arrived at the scene to assist

and deployed his CEW. It was successful in incapacitating the subject and he was taken into custody. He was transported to hospital by medical personnel and was admitted for a mental health evaluation.

In the seventh incident, officers were dispatched to a residence for a complaint of a domestic assault. The complainant reported a neighbour covered in blood had come to their door and stated someone was trying to kill her husband. Three officers responded and met with the neighbour. She pointed out her house and stated the subject was in the house with a knife and there were children inside. Officers attended to the house and observed blood droplets on the front steps and door. They were then advised a naked male had just exited the rear of the residence and started to run away. One officer stayed at the front of the house and the other two gave chase on foot. They were able to locate the subject trying to enter a nearby residence. He was completely naked and the officers could see he was not carrying any weapons. The officer that stayed at the first residence was able to enter the property and located a deceased person. This information was communicated to the other officers. They were attempting to take the subject into custody but he was not compliant with their commands. One of the officers pointed a CEW at the subject and he eventually complied with their commands and was safely taken into custody. The subject was subsequently charged with first degree murder and assault with a weapon. The CEW was not fired and the subject did not suffer any injury during the incident.

In the eighth incident, three officers responded to a residence for a report that a male subject was inside a bathroom and threatening to kill himself. The subject then exited the bathroom and proceeded to leave the residence with a firearm in his hand. When officers arrived at the scene they were met by the female complainant. She reported the male had gone to the back of the residence and was sitting in a chair, still in possession of the firearm. Officers went to the back of the residence and found the subject sitting in a chair with a firearm in his right hand. The subject stood up for the chair and raised both arms to his side. One of the officers challenged with the subject to drop the firearm, but he was noncompliant with the officer's commands. The subject repeatedly stated he wanted the officers to kill him. One of the officers discharged a CEW which caused the subject to fall backward onto the ground; however, he was still holding the firearm in his hand. The officer cycled the CEW a second time which caused the subject to drop the firearm. The other two officers were then able to gain control of the subject and take him into custody. He was treated at the scene by medical personnel for minor injuries sustained during the CEW deployment and then transported to the police detention centre.

In the ninth incident, a male subject was being released from the police detention centre when he became aggressive, assumed a fighting stance, clenched his fists and stated he wanted to fight with the officer processing his release. Another officer observed the situation, believed a physical altercation was imminent, removed his CEW from the holster and pointed it at the suspect while giving him commands to sit down. The subject complied and sat down but continued to be verbally abusive towards both officers. The subject was returned to his cell until he calmed down and was no longer a threat. No injuries were sustained during the incident.

In the tenth incident, two officers were dispatched to a residence for a complaint of a domestic disturbance. When officers arrived at the scene they discovered an intoxicated male was in an upstairs bedroom and he refused to leave the residence. Officers proceeded to the bedroom where they observed the subject sleeping on a bed with a large machete in his hand. The subject woke up when officers entered the room. One officer gave verbal commands for the subject to drop the machete. He complied and placed the weapon on a night stand, but as the other officer approached the subject he retook possession of the machete, held it to his own throat and threatened self-harm. The subject became agitated, claimed he had nothing to live for and wanted the officers to shoot him in the head. The first officer continued to try to verbally de-escalate the situation but his efforts were unsuccessful.

Eventually, the subject stood up and held the machete towards the officers in a threatening manner. The second officer discharged a CEW which incapacitated the subject. He immediately dropped the machete and fell backwards onto the bed. The officers were able to gain control of the subject and take him into custody. He was treated at the scene by medical personnel for minor injuries sustained during the CEW deployment and then transported to the police detention centre.

In the eleventh incident, police were dispatched to a coffee shop for a report of a male subject attempting to assault another patron. The subject left the scene by the time officers arrived. One officer talked to the complainant while the other officer attended to a nearby location where the male was found on the street. The male immediately became abusive. The officer tried to commence dialogue but the male refused to listen and continued to yell. Further attempts to speak with the male did not work and he was seen clenching his fists, assumed a fighter's stance and stepped towards the officer striking the officer on the side of the head. The second officer then arrived on scene and wrestled the male to the ground. The male would not comply with commands and continued to struggle. The second officer stood up and deployed his CEW but it did not achieve incapacitation. The officer removed the spent cartridge and discharged a second set of probes. This second attempt was also unsuccessful and the struggle on the ground continued until the officers were finally able to gain control and handcuff the male. The subject was treated at the scene by medical personnel. He had to be sedated at the scene due to his agitated and violent behaviour.

In the twelfth incident, police were dispatched to a report of male attempting to assault a Commissionaire. On arrival the officers observed a male running towards the Commissionaire. Officers gave chase on foot and he stopped running and turned towards the first officer. The first officer gave him commands to get on the ground. Instead he lowered his body and grabbed the officer's legs. The second officer was then able to tackle the male and take him to the ground. The subject kept fighting and tried to grab the officer's CEW. The first officer struck the male three times and kept giving him commands but the male refused to comply. The first officer deployed a CEW and the male let go of the other officer's legs. The male was treated at the scene by medical personnel and transported to the police detention centre.

In the thirteenth incident, police received information that a lone male subject had used a firearm to rob a gas station outside the city. The male had also stolen a vehicle as he left the scene. The stolen vehicle was spotted in Regina by plain clothes officers and then followed. The suspect pulled up beside one of the surveillance vehicles, lowered his side window and fired a firearm at the police officer. The suspect then fled. The officer was not injured and the bullet was later found embedded in a nearby residence. Officers deployed a tire deflation device which brought the suspect vehicle to a stop. The suspect would not comply with police commands, officers approached the vehicle and a physical struggle ensued. Two other officers arrived on scene and the suspect attempted to flee. An officer discharged his CEW at the suspect but it was unsuccessful because the suspect was wearing a bullet proof vest. Officers were finally successful in gaining control of the suspect and he was taken into custody.

In the fourteenth incident, officers were dispatched to complaint of an intoxicated female who screaming at people in a business. On arrival officers found the subject had two syringes in her hands and was threatening to harm herself or others if they came too close. An officer tried to reason with her, but she refused to drop the syringes. The first officer discharged his CEW and it was successful in allowing the subject to safely be taken into custody. The subject was found to also be in possession of a knife and a quantity of illegal drugs. She was treated at the scene by medical personnel and transported to the hospital for an assessment.

In the fifteenth incident, police were dispatched to a report of an intoxicated male with a knife in his hand. On approach, the male fell to the ground. When the officer tried to help him up he tried to punch the officer in the face and then drew a folding knife from his pocket and charged towards the first officer. The first officer drew his firearm and gave verbal commands to stop and drop the knife. The male refused and continued towards the officer holding the firearm, telling the officer to shoot him while he swung the knife back and forth. The second officer discharged his CEW but it did not incapacitate the suspect. He then discharged a second CEW cartridge and it too was unsuccessful. The first officer then discharged his CEW which caused the suspect to fall to the ground. The suspect was treated at the scene by EMS.

In the sixteenth incident, police observed a vehicle matching the description of a stolen automobile driving erratically. Officers attempted a vehicle stop but the suspect fled and ended up stuck in a snowbank. While the suspect attempted to extricate the vehicle from the snowbank, an officer approached on foot and gave verbal commands which were ignored. The officer continued to give him verbal commands to stop trying to drive the truck and when this was unsuccessful he smashed out the side window with a baton and sprayed the suspect with OC spray. The OC spray did not stop the suspect's actions. The officer then deployed his CEW which was also unsuccessful. A second CEW cartridge was discharged and this was successful in stopping the subject's actions. A search of the subject revealed he was wearing a bullet proof vest, carrying a knife, an imitation firearm and .22 calibre ammunition.

In the seventeenth incident, police were dispatched to a complaint of a possible impaired driver. The complainant had followed the driver to a residence where the suspect had parked his vehicle in the driveway. Officers arrived and tried to talk to the subject through the driver's window. An officer recognized the subject, was aware of an outstanding warrant and advised him he was under arrest. The subject put the vehicle into reverse and collided with the police vehicle. An officer smashed the driver's side window with a baton and tried to unlock the door. The subject exited the vehicle and began to fight with the officers. A third officer arrived on scene, discharged his CEW and was successfully able to take the subject into custody. He was treated at the scene by medical personnel and transported to the police detention centre.

In the eighteenth incident, police were dispatched to a domestic dispute. An intoxicated male was located in an upstairs bedroom sleeping. When the officers woke him up, he grabbed a machete from the nightstand and held it to his throat threatening self-harm. He asked the officers to shoot him. The first officer gave verbal commands to drop the machete. The subject stood on the bed and threatened the officers with the machete. One officer discharged his CEW causing the subject to fall on the bed and drop the machete. The male was treated at the scene by medical personnel and then transported to the police detention centre.

### **Moose Jaw Police Service**

One incident during which a CEW was deployed was reported to the Commission.

In the incident, officers were dispatched to a residence for a complaint of a domestic disturbance. Upon arrival they discovered a male and female had been in an argument and the female had thrown something at the television, causing damage. Officers were able to verbally engage with both parties and successfully calm the situation. The subjects were talking to each other and the officers in a civil tone when the male suddenly announced he was tired of the situation and was going to end the relationship unless the female "got help." The female subject began to yell and scream at the male subject and then ran into the kitchen. One officer followed her and located her in a corner of the room

with her back towards the officer. The officer asked the female subject to turn around. As she turned the officer observed something in her hand. The officer drew a CEW and asked the subject what was in her hand. The officer was then able to observe the female subject was in possession of a large kitchen knife. A second officer also drew a CEW and approached the subject. The first officer continued to verbally engage with the subject, but she was yelling and screaming and then began to cut her right wrist. The first officer fired the CEW and the subject was incapacitated enough to allow the second officer to get the knife away from her. The officers were able to take her into custody after a brief struggle. Medical personnel attended to the residence and had to sedate the female subject after she became combative. She was then transported to hospital for assessment.

### **Prince Albert Police Service**

Six incidents during which CEWs were deployed were reported to the Commission.

In the first incident, an officer on patrol observed a female subject standing in the roadway with a knife in her left hand. The officer attempted to engage the suspect but she walked away. Other officers attended to provide assistance and were able to help contain the subject. The officers were able to observe the subject was actually in possession of two edged weapons, a pair of scissors in one hand and a knife in the other. She waved the weapons over her head, yelled incoherently and held the weapons to her throat. Attempts to de-escalate the situation were unsuccessful and one of the officers discharged a CEW. It did not incapacitate the subject and she started to walk away. Another officer discharged a second CEW but it also did not incapacitate the subject. The members were able to contain her against a fence where she dropped into a squat position, held the edged weapons to her throat and began a sawing motion. The other officer discharged his CEW a second time and it caused the subject to drop the weapons and she was taken into custody. She was transported to the police detention centre and examined by medical personnel.

In the second incident, officers were dispatched to a bank where a female subject had barricaded herself inside the automated teller machine (ATM) area and was yelling and screaming. She had an uncapped syringe in one hand that was full of blood and was pointing it in a threatening manner. Officers were able to keep the subject contained in the ATM area and attempted to verbally de-escalate the situation. The subject moved away from the door which allowed officers to partially enter the area and deploy OC spray two times, but the effects on the subject were minimal. The subject continued to hold the syringe in a hostile manner and threatened to use it on anyone that came close to her. One officer then deployed a CEW two times but neither deployment incapacitated the subject. She then took four more syringes from a bag, tied them together, began stabbing herself with them and filling the syringes with blood. She then had one syringe in one hand and four in the other. She was still contained in the ATM area and was pacing back and forth, yelling and drawing on the wall and the ATM machine. Verbal de-escalation continued for approximately thirty minutes. Finally, an officer was able to get the subject to put the needles on the ground. The officer used a shield to get close to the subject and used it to put her on the ground. Officers took the subject into custody and transported her to the hospital for assessment.

In the third incident, officers responded to a complaint of two males causing a disturbance in an open bush area. The officers located the subjects and started a verbal dialogue with one of them. The subject got very agitated and threatened to cut his own throat if the officers came close. With the assistance of a flashlight, one officer was able to observe the male had blood coming from a wound on this arm, the side of his jacket was covered in blood and he was holding an unknown object to his neck. The officer believed the subject was intoxicated by alcohol. The officer continued to verbally engage with the subject, but he became very argumentative. The officer was able to identify the object in the subject's



hand as a piece of glass. The officers then observed the subject start to self harm by cutting his throat with the glass. The first officer deployed a CEW but it was not successful in incapacitating the subject. The second officer then attempted to deploy his CEW but the cartridge did not properly fire. The first officer placed another cartridge in his weapon and fired it again. This time the subject was incapacitated and fell to the ground. Officers attempted to take the subject into custody but he began to physically resist and made movements towards his neck with the piece of glass. The CEW was cycled for a second time and the subject became cooperative and was taken into custody. The subject was then transported to hospital for assessment.

In the fourth incident, an officer observed a male subject walking on the street. The officer was aware the subject was under a court order to remain at his residence. The officer attempted to arrest the subject but was assaulted as the subject resisted arrest. The officer discharged a CEW and was then able to successfully take the subject into custody.

In the fifth incident, an officer came upon a male and a female stealing from mailboxes. The female fled and was not found. The male fled as well but was followed by the officer. The male turned around and confronted the officer taking up a fighting stance. He had unknown objects in both hands. The officer gave verbal commands and drew his CEW. The officer perceived the articles could be weapons and deployed the CEW successfully taking him to the ground. The subject continued to struggle but was eventually subdued and taken into custody. The suspect was found in possession of a screwdriver, hammer, pliers and bear spray. The suspect was transported to hospital for evaluation.

In the sixth incident, officers were dispatched to a report of an intoxicated male who was acting irrationally and trying to fight his landlord. Just before police arrival, the male subject had broken an outside window and was bleeding. The male took an aggressive stance against officers. The first officer approached and asked everyone to remain calm. The male began flexing his arms while staring at another occupant of the residence. The first officer backed away to provide more room and tried to communicate with the male to calm him down. The male continued to flex, grit his teeth and clench his fists. The second member drew her CEW and commanded the male not come any closer. The first officer was standing in deep snow and was off balance while the subject started to advance towards them. The second officer deployed his CEW and successfully took the male to the ground. While on the ground the subject kept fighting, so a second CEW deployment was delivered. This allowed the officers to safely take the subject into custody.

# Disposition of Police Discipline Files

Chiefs of police are responsible for maintaining discipline within their police service and are required to investigate allegations of police misconduct and, where the investigation reveals sufficient evidence of a discipline offence, to take disciplinary action. In the case of public complaints of police misconduct, the Public Complaints Commission is notified and either conducts or reviews the investigation.

The chair of the Commission may extend the time to initiate discipline proceedings to allow for a proper investigation and review by the Public Complaints Commission. The Commission tracks the investigation of police misconduct and any consequences.

## During Course of Calendar Year 2020

During the course of the 2020 calendar year, 144 police discipline files were concluded as set out in the table below.

Police Service	No Offence Against Discipline	Non-Disciplinary Disposition *	Member Resigned or Retired	Remedial Action Ordered	Formal Discipline	Member Dismissed from Service	TOTAL
Regina**	27	4		8		2	41
Saskatoon	49	12		2			63
Prince Albert	9	2					11
Moose Jaw***	8					10	18
Estevan	1			3			4
Weyburn	1						1
File Hills FN							0
Corman Park	1	1					2
North Battleford CSO	2						2
RM of Buckland CSO			1				1
Capital Commission			1				1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>144</b>

\*Includes advice as to future conduct, coaching/guidance/counselling, and mediation.

\*\* Two files cleared with the dismissal of one member.

\*\*\* Ten files cleared with the dismissal of one member.

Since 2002, the decisions of hearing officers in matters where formal discipline proceedings have been commenced, and decisions by the Commission on appeals of decisions of hearing officers on discipline hearings, have been reported publicly. They are posted on the Saskatchewan Police Commission website at: <http://www.saskatchewan.ca/government/government-structure/boards-commissions-and-agencies/saskatchewan-police-commission>

# Ministry of Corrections, Policing and Public Safety

Public Disclosure Committee

## Annual Report for 2020-21

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# Letters of Transmittal



*The Honourable  
Christine Tell  
Minister of Corrections,  
Policing and Public Safety*

Office of the Lieutenant Governor of Saskatchewan

The undersigned, pursuant to section 12 of *The Public Disclosure Act*, is pleased to present the Public Disclosure Committee Annual Report for the period of April 1, 2020 to March 31, 2021, which was submitted to me by the Public Disclosure Committee.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Christine Tell'.

Christine Tell  
Minister of Corrections, Policing and Public Safety



*Dale Larsen  
Deputy Minister of  
Corrections, Policing and  
Public Safety*

The Honourable Christine Tell  
Minister of Corrections and Policing

Dear Minister:

The undersigned, pursuant to section 12 of *The Public Disclosure Act*, is pleased to present the Public Disclosure Committee Annual Report for the period of April 1, 2020 to March 31, 2021, which was submitted to me by the Public Disclosure Committee.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Dale Larsen'.

Dale Larsen  
Deputy Minister of Corrections, Policing and Public Safety

# Public Disclosure Committee

## Committee Staff and Office Address

Gavin Nash, Administrator for the Public Disclosure Committee

The Committee maintains an office at:  
1850 - 1881 Scarth Street  
REGINA SK S4P 4K9

The Committee may also be contacted by:  
Telephone: (306) 787-0402  
Facsimile: (306) 787-8084

## Role of the Committee

The public has concerns about high-risk offenders who have been released into communities after serving some or all of their entire sentences. One response to these concerns is to raise public awareness about a particular individual by providing information about the offender to affected individuals or communities.

*The Public Disclosure Act* was developed to assist the police in dealing with this important issue. The legislation was proclaimed in force November 15, 1996, and created a committee to provide non-binding advice to the police about persons who may pose a danger to the community.

On November 15, 1996, a nine-member committee was appointed to serve pursuant to the Act. Committee members represent a broad spectrum of the community. They include senior police officers, psychologists, people who work with victims of crime and those who employ traditional First Nations healing approaches. They are drawn from various communities around the province.

Police may bring applications with respect to persons who have been convicted of one of the offences prescribed in section 3 of the Regulations and who pose a risk of serious harm to persons in a community in Saskatchewan. The scheduled offences include sexual offences against children, sexual assaults, other sexual offences like bestiality and indecent acts, and procuring children into prostitution. They also include serious personal injury offences like robbery, aggravated assault, kidnapping, and trafficking in controlled drugs and substances.

The Committee can recommend disclosure only when the individual poses a significant risk of serious harm to other persons; the disclosure will help avert the risk posed by the individual; and the public interest in the disclosure outweighs the privacy interests of the individual. If the release of information is recommended, the Committee will also recommend what information should be released, how it should be released and to whom.

Decisions of the Committee are carefully considered and are based on review of information prescribed by the Act. The information reviewed includes risk assessments, criminal records, likely destinations for the individual, descriptions of the offences the individual has committed in the past and reasons the individual is believed to pose a significant risk of harm to others.

Persons who are the subject of an application to the Public Disclosure Committee are advised in advance that an application has been made and are given an opportunity to make submissions to the Committee in writing or on audio or video tape.

The advice given by the Committee does not bind the police agency making the request. However, police acting in compliance with the advice receive immunity from suit for their good faith actions in so doing.



## Committee Services

Within the scope of *The Public Disclosure Act* for the 12-month period ending March 31, 2021, the Committee received five applications.

The following table sets out the number of applications received since the Committee's first reporting year and the number of those applications on which disclosure was advised or not advised.

Fiscal Year	Number of Applications Received	Disclosure Advised	Disclosure Not Advised
2020-21	5	5	0
2019-20	1	1	0
2018-19	2	2	0
2017-18	1	1	0
2016-17	0	0	0
2015-16	2	2	0
2014-15	4	4	0
2013-14	3	3	0
2012-13	7	7	0
2011-12	7	6	1
2010-11	3	3	0
2009-10	2	2	0
2008-09	3	3	0
2007-08	3	3	0
2006-07	3	2	1
2005-06	5	5	0
2004-05	2	1	1
2003-04	6	5	1
2002-03	4	4	0
2001-02	2	1	1

# Committee Activities

## Meetings and Training

Pursuant to section 5 of *The Public Disclosure Regulations*, the Committee is required to schedule a minimum of one date per month for the hearing of applications. Additional expedited meetings are held when applications are brought of an urgent nature that cannot be held in abeyance until the regularly scheduled meetings.

From April 1, 2020 to March 31, 2021, the Committee held five committee meetings.

In December 1996, the Committee held its inaugural meeting in Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan. Since that time, Committee members have periodically received training to enhance the knowledge and skills they bring to the process of providing considered, well-grounded and appropriate advice to police agencies. They receive training in matters such as orientation to the Act, the roles and responsibilities of the Committee, effective media relations, and tools and techniques to assess both the risk an offender may pose to the public and the offender's potential to reoffend.

## Security

As the Committee will be dealing with some of the potentially most dangerous persons in the province, certain precautions have been taken to protect Committee members from harm. These include, but are not limited to, a specific request made by the Minister of Justice and Attorney General on announcing the legislation that the press not publish the identities of or identifying information about Committee members.

## Providing Information to Police Services and the RCMP about the Committee

Representatives from the RCMP and the municipal police services act as liaison between the Committee and their organizations, ensuring that these agencies are well aware of the application process.

## Committee Budget

The Committee incurred expenses in the amount of \$1,716.57. Policing and Community Safety Services, Ministry of Corrections, Policing and Public Safety, provided administrative support for the Committee.

# Ministry of Justice and Attorney General

Public Complaints Commission

## Annual Report for 2020-21

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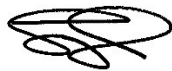
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# Letters of Transmittal

Office of the Lieutenant Governor of Saskatchewan



The undersigned is pleased to present the Public Complaints Commission Annual Report for the period ending in March 31, 2021.

A black ink signature of Gordon Wyant, consisting of stylized, overlapping loops.

Gordon Wyant, Q.C.  
Minister of Justice and Attorney General

*The Honourable  
Gordon Wyant, Q.C.  
Minister of Justice  
and Attorney General*

The Honourable Gordon Wyant, Q.C.  
Minister of Justice and Attorney General



Dear Minister:

The undersigned, pursuant to section 15 of *The Police Act, 1990*, is pleased to present the Saskatchewan Public Complaints Commission Annual Report for the period ending March 31, 2021.

*Michelle J. Ouellette, Q.C.  
Chair*

A blue ink signature of Michelle J. Ouellette, written in a cursive style.

Michelle J. Ouellette, Q.C.  
Chair

# Mission Statement

The Public Complaints Commission (PCC) is an independent panel of non-police persons appointed by the Saskatchewan government to ensure that both the public and the police receive fair and thorough investigations of complaints against the municipal police in Saskatchewan.

One of the main functions of the police is the protection of the general public. Police services realize that their officers must maintain a high degree of public support to effectively carry out their duties. It is recognized that occasions arise when citizens feel they have not been treated fairly by a police officer. For that reason, a citizen complaint procedure was set out in *The Police Act, 1990*. It is in the best interest of the public and the police to have citizens' complaints independently investigated in order to maintain the spirit of co-operation that now exists.

# Governing Legislation

## Role of the Public Complaints Commission

The PCC consists of five persons, including a chair and a vice-chair, all of whom are appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. By legislation, at least one member must be a person of First Nations ancestry, at least one member must be a person of Métis ancestry and at least one member must be a lawyer. The Chair has the delegated authority to exercise the powers and to perform the duties held by the PCC.

Canada has long been recognized as a leader in the civilian oversight of the police. In 1992, Saskatchewan introduced legislation that identified a specific agency, the Saskatchewan Police Complaints Investigator, to address public complaints.

On April 1, 2006, following a consultation process with the Saskatchewan Association of Chiefs of Police, the Federation of Sovereign Indigenous Nations (FSIN) (formerly the Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations), the Saskatchewan Federation of Police Officers, Métis Family and Community Justice Services, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP), the Department of Justice and local police boards, the PCC was created. The PCC replaced the office of the Saskatchewan Police Complaints Investigator.

Pursuant to subsection 39(1) and (2) of *The Police Act, 1990*, the duties of the PCC are as follows:

1. Where the PCC receives a public complaint pursuant to section 38, the PCC shall:
  - a. record the complaint received;
  - b. establish and maintain a record of all public complaints received by the police services and their dispositions;
  - c. inform, advise and assist complainants;
  - d. advise and assist the chiefs and boards, the hearing officer and the commission with respect to the handling of public complaints;
  - e. monitor the handling of public complaints and ensure that public complaints are handled in a manner consistent with the public interest; and
  - f. inspect annually, or at those times directed by the Minister, the records, operations and systems of administration for the handling of public complaints by police services.
2. In exercising the duties of the PCC pursuant to this section, the PCC:
  - a. shall receive and obtain information respecting a public complaint from the complainant;
  - b. may receive and obtain information respecting a public complaint from the member or chief who is the subject of the complaint, the chief or the board, in any manner that the investigator considers appropriate;
  - c. may request access to any files or other material in the possession of the police service relevant to a public complaint; and
  - d. may interview and take statements from the chief, board, complainant and the member or chief who is the subject of the public complaint.

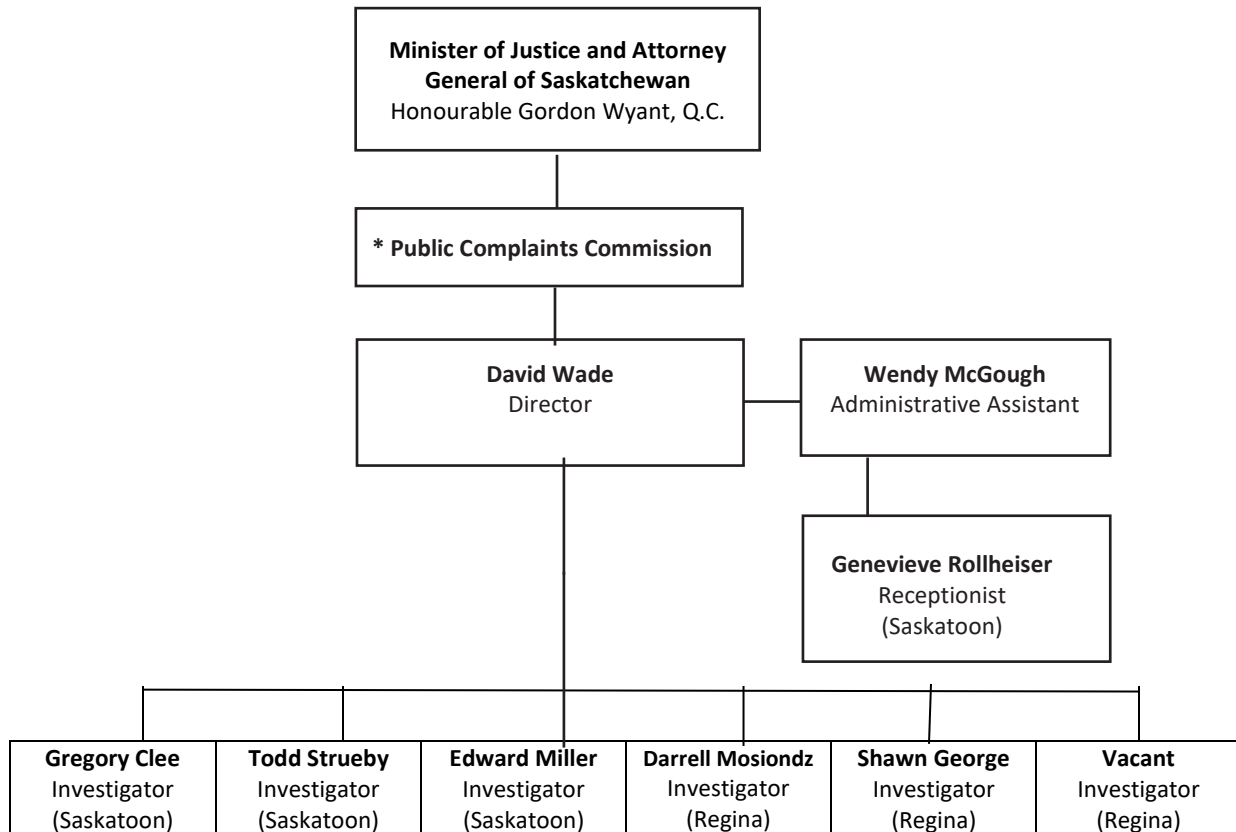


The PCC determines whether the investigation of a public complaint will be conducted by:

- the PCC investigative staff;
- the police service whose member is the subject of the complaint;
- the police service whose member is the subject of the complaint with the assistance of an observer appointed by the PCC to monitor the investigation and report to the PCC; or
- a police service other than the police service whose member is the subject of the complaint.

Upon the conclusion of an investigation and a determination by the PCC of whether police misconduct occurred, the Chair reports the PCC's findings to the chief of police of the relevant police service. *The Police Act, 1990* provides that the chief of police is responsible for the maintenance of discipline and is therefore responsible for the ultimate decision of whether to accept the findings of the PCC and to determine what, if any, discipline should be imposed on an officer in relation to misconduct. Although the vast majority of the PCC's findings are accepted by police chiefs, a finding is not binding on the chief of the relevant police service. At the conclusion of the matter, the PCC reports to the complainant regarding its findings and the final decision and disposition of the matter by the chief of police.

# Organizational Structure



\*The PCC consists of five individuals including a chair and vice-chair.  
Members are appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

# Public Complaints Commission

## Members of the Public Complaints Commission

Members are appointed for a three-year term and may be reappointed for a second term of the same duration. However, no member may be appointed to more than two successive terms.

Members meet twice a month to review new complaints, receive briefings on current investigations, and reach consensus on final determinations of completed investigations that culminate in written decisions.

### Chair:

- Michelle J. Ouellette, Q.C., Saskatoon

### Vice-Chair:

- Sonja Hansen, Q.C., Saskatoon

### Members:

- Kenneth Acton, Moose Jaw
- Joseph Blayone, Regina
- Vacant

### Director:

David Wade: Responsible for the administration and daily operation of the PCC.

## Contact Information

### Saskatchewan Public Complaints Commission (Regina)

Suite 300 – 1919 Saskatchewan Drive  
REGINA SK S4P 4H2

Telephone: (306) 787-6519

Fax: (306) 787-6528

Toll Free: 1-866-256-6194

### Saskatchewan Public Complaints Commission (Saskatoon)

916 – 122 3rd Avenue North  
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# Message from the Chair

The PCC is an independent agency of the Government of Saskatchewan, established by legislation to provide civilian oversight of the conduct of municipal police officers in Saskatchewan.

The Commission was established in its present form in 2006, following a process of collaboration among the Department of Justice, representatives of the Chiefs of Police and police associations, the RCMP, the FSIN and the Métis Nation of Saskatchewan. This collaboration resulted in a reformulation of the authority of the PCC, the establishment of a partnership with the Special Investigations Unit of the FSIN, the establishment of the five-person PCC (with commissioners appointed to renewable three-year terms) and the adoption of a legislative requirement that PCC membership always include at least one person of First Nations ancestry and one person of Métis ancestry.

The PCC has seen a great deal of change this year. Both the former Chair and the former Director left the PCC at the end of 2020 after serving in their respective positions for many years. I had the honour of assuming the position of Chair earlier this year and am grateful to the previous Chair, Senator Brent Cotter, for his assistance in the transition. The other members of the PCC are Vice-Chair, Sonja Hansen of Saskatoon, Kenneth Acton of Moose Jaw and Joseph Blayone of Regina. We are currently in the process of recruiting a fifth member to comply with our legislative mandate. The members of the PCC are all highly respected members of the Saskatchewan community whose thoughtfulness and experience are invaluable to the work of civilian oversight of law enforcement. It has been a privilege to work with them these past six months and I look forward to our work together in the future.

Currently, the primary work of the PCC is to investigate complaints from members of the public about the conduct of municipal police officers in Saskatchewan. This work is conducted under the leadership of Acting Director, David Wade. Mr. Wade took on this role when long-time Director, John Clarke, retired. He has risen to the challenge of his new role with enthusiasm and integrity. I am grateful for his commitment as he embraces the challenges that come with his new position.

The trend towards year-over-year increases in the number of new complaints to the PCC has continued unabated, and there has been a particularly sharp increase in the numbers this year. Although the PCC has increased its roster of staff investigators significantly, the staff complement is still not currently sufficient to investigate all of the complaints the PCC receives, particularly with the dramatically increasing numbers of complaints. To ensure that all complaints receive the attention they deserve, the PCC has had to continue to refer a significant number of complaints back to police services with a request that they investigate on behalf of the PCC. Generally, less serious matters will be referred to the professional standards divisions of the police departments from which the complaints arise—usually Regina and Saskatoon. The PCC directly investigates more serious matters in those cities, as well as all complaints concerning other police services in Saskatchewan.

As Chair, I have been singularly impressed with the diligence of the work performed by our staff investigators. The PCC is currently looking at recruiting the last of the newly resourced positions so as to hopefully reduce the number of complaints that need to be referred out.

As busy as the PCC has been, and as important as its work investigating public complaints continues to be, the PCC is poised to begin a whole new chapter in its mandate. With the introduction of *The Police (Serious Incident Response Team) Amendment Act, 2021*, the PCC will take on an important new challenge in the civilian oversight of policing in Saskatchewan. These recent amendments establish a civilian-led, independent Serious Incident Response Team (SIRT) that will be tasked with investigating serious incidents involving any Saskatchewan police officer. “Serious incidents” will include sexual assault, serious injury or death, while in police custody or as a result of police actions.

In keeping with the objective of civilian oversight, the SIRT will be led by a Civilian Executive Director under the direction and oversight of the PCC. The SIRT will have its own staff of specialized investigators. The SIRT will also work closely with an appointed First Nations or Métis Community Liaison whenever a member of those communities is involved in a serious incident, to ensure appropriate cultural interactions. We anticipate the SIRT will be operational by the fall of 2021.

The PCC regards the implementation of the new SIRT as a major step forward in the important work of civilian oversight of law enforcement, but the PCC will also continue its current work of responding to complaints by the public with respect to the conduct, quality, diligence and integrity of the day-to-day work of Saskatchewan police officers. This is crucial to support public confidence in law enforcement across the province. Members of the public must be confident that their concerns about police behaviour will be fairly and independently reviewed. They must be able to trust that when the conduct of police officers falls below acceptable standards, it will be brought to light and those officers will be held accountable. It is equally important to demonstrate to the public that, to a large extent, police officers in Saskatchewan do their best to carry out a difficult job with respect and professionalism. Independent, civilian-led oversight is essential to accomplish both of these objectives.

Going forward, the PCC will be closely monitoring the increase in complaints, and any developing trends in the nature of complaints received, including complaints of use of excessive force in dealing with the public, inappropriate use of the powers of arrest and search and seizure, and complaints related to police interactions with people experiencing mental health crises. The COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in complaints related to the various public health measures in place throughout the past year, and the PCC will continue to monitor these complaints closely as the pandemic evolves.

The PCC remains committed to the principle of civilian oversight of policing and to the objective of building public confidence in law enforcement. In pursuit of that objective, the PCC continues its efforts to ensure that concerns about interactions between members of the public and the police are investigated fairly and independently, and that civilian guidance is provided to the policing community where appropriate. The implementation of the SIRT will be a challenging but important addition to the work of the PCC and to the overall legislative framework for the civilian oversight of policing in Saskatchewan.



Michelle J. Ouellette, Q.C.  
Chair

# Progress in 2020-21

## 2020-21 Key Commitments

- Carrying out the mandate of the PCC in a thorough and expeditious manner continues to be the PCC's primary focus.
- Since July of 2020, the PCC has doubled its complement of investigators from three positions to six, three each in Saskatoon and Regina.
- The objective of bolstering the number of investigators has been to try to ensure that as many public complaints as possible are investigated by the PCC itself, enhancing the goal of complete civilian investigation and oversight of complaints.
- The PCC continues to encourage informal resolution of minor complaints with the goal of reducing the amount of time required to conclude a complaint. This process allows people more direct interaction with the police over their concerns.
- The Community Safety Officer Complaints Program has been fully implemented and integrated into the PCC.
- The development of the SIRT unit for the province is well underway and is anticipated to be operational in the fall of 2021.

## 2020-21 Results

- The PCC underwent a significant change in leadership and personnel during the year as Senator Brent Cotter completed his role as Chairperson at the end of 2020, and Michelle Ouellette took on the role of Chairperson. Kenneth Acton also joined the PCC board bringing significant governance experience. The Director of the PCC for the last eighteen years, John Clarke, retired at the end of 2020; David Wade, a senior investigator, moved into the position of Acting Director. Edward Miller, an investigator with ten years' service with the PCC retired in the spring of 2021. Wendy McGough, the administrative support person in the Regina office of the PCC retired in May 2021 after approximately three decades of service to the PCC and its predecessor entities. The loss of experience represented by the retirements of these dedicated persons posed a large challenge for the PCC given the sharp increase in complaints this year. Newcomers, however, represent new energy and perspectives, and will be valuable contributors going forward.
- The PCC's workload increased by approximately 33 per cent in relation to the previous year. The largest plurality of public complaints (61 per cent) were received on the PCC's website followed by complaints received by the municipal police service (21 per cent) where the subject officer(s) were employed.
- The PCC continues to be an active member of the Canadian Association of Civilian Oversight of Law Enforcement (CACOLE). Due to COVID-19, CACOLE held a virtual conference in the spring of 2021, which both the new Chairperson and Director of the PCC attended. There were many informative panels presented during the conference that were of particular interest given Saskatchewan's new SIRT unit.

- The PCC continues to acknowledge the importance of the various government agencies, such as the Saskatchewan Ombudsman, the Saskatchewan Human Rights Commission, the Public Prosecutions division of the Ministry of Justice and Attorney General, the Saskatchewan Police Commission, and the Saskatchewan Police College, as partners in the work of maintaining public confidence in policing in Saskatchewan.
- Our strong relationship with the FSIN Special Investigations Unit continues to be an important component of the public complaint process in Saskatchewan.

## 2020-21 Matters of Concern

- COVID-19 has caused immense hardship for the entire province. The added stress caused by public health concerns has been sustained for a lengthy period of time and all persons, including the police, have been affected. The PCC has noted a significant number of complaints that can be directly linked to various aspects of the pandemic, such as confrontations between police and those opposed to mask-wearing requirements or other public health measures.
- The PCC had many of its employees working from home during the year. Due to concerns related to COVID-19, many interviews were also done by telephone as opposed to in person, in order to ensure compliance with public health measures. This has been less than ideal, but best efforts have been made in every case.
- Calls for service involving persons experiencing mental health crises, and the sometimes violent interactions that can result, are an increasing concern. Some of these are likely attributable to the various impacts of the pandemic and can be expected to continue for some time. Others are undoubtedly linked to the addiction crisis in the province—itself compounded by the pandemic. These encounters are distressing for all involved and the PCC continues to encourage increased training in this area for police officers.
- As police officers' actions come under increased scrutiny due to the effect of their actions on individuals' rights, there is an increased need for them to properly articulate the rationale for their actions. This is particularly important where force was used during an arrest, so that officers' actions can be fairly examined when public complaints result. Although this has improved somewhat, it remains a concern.
- The PCC has raised concerns in the past about the inappropriate exercise of police powers and some of these concerns persist. There is a rising concern about a small number of police officers who receive multiple complaints, often about the abuse of their authority, and what appears to be a lack of serious consequences for the repetition of such behaviours.
- The increased use of police car cameras, video recordings inside police buildings, the use of social media by on-duty officers, and the increasing use of body-worn cameras have all been helpful in PCC investigations, and use of these resources continues to be of great interest.

## 2021-22 Plans

- The PCC is looking forward to the implementation of the SIRT program, which is expected to be operational in October. The Civilian Executive Director will likely begin by recruiting a team of specialized investigators.
- Having doubled the number of PCC investigators, the PCC will be working towards its objective of investigating all public complaints. Given the clear trend towards an increase in public complaints,

this may remain a challenge, but the increase in personnel presents positive opportunities moving forward.

- The PCC requires a fifth board member and will be assisting with the search for an additional member of the team.
- With the increase in staffing and the addition of the new SIRT, the PCC's current space is inadequate. The commission will be seeking an appropriate Saskatoon location to provide a home base for the SIRT with adequate room for all personnel. The goal is to be able to incorporate space for meetings and interviews as well as sufficient office space.
- The PCC will continue to track statistics of note in order to be able to better identify significant trends in the public complaints received.



# 2020-21 Performance Measures

The statistics set out in the tables on this page are for the period April 1 to March 31, for the fiscal years 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-21. The following pages show the breakdown of complaints for each of the municipal police services, rural municipality police services, the Community Safety Officer Program (CSOP) and Safer Communities and Neighbourhoods (SCAN) in the province during the 2020-21 fiscal year.

## Number of Complaint Files Opened

Police Service	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Regina	36	47	57	70
Saskatoon	78	65	64	91
Moose Jaw	4	13	7	22
Prince Albert	7	10	16	12
Estevan	5	1	8	8
Weyburn	2	0	2	2
Caronport	0	0	0	0
Dalmeny	0	0	0	1
Luseland	0	0	0	0
RM of Corman Park	0	1	3	5
RM of Edenwold	1	0	0	0
RM of Vanscoy	0	0	0	0
RM of Wilton	0	0	0	0
File Hills first Nations	0	0	1	0
CSOP - City of North Battleford	8	1	6	4
City of Meadow Lake	1	1	1	1
RM of Buckland	0	0	1	0
RM of Lakeland	0	0	0	1
Resort Village of Candle Lake	0	0	0	1
SCAN	0	1	0	0
Witness Protection Program	1	0	0	0
Provincial Capital Commission	0	0	0	1
<b>Total Number of Files</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>219</b>

The table below shows the percentage of complaint files that fall within certain time frames, during which the complaint is received, investigated, reviewed and the complainants are advised of the action taken with respect to their concerns.

**Percentage of Complaint Files Completed Within Given Time-frames**

<b>Days</b>	<b>2017-18</b>	<b>2018-19</b>	<b>2019-20</b>	<b>2020-21</b>
<b>0 – 30</b>	10	19	30	17
<b>31 – 60</b>	11	16	8	6
<b>61 – 90</b>	8	10	13	9
<b>91 – 120</b>	5	7	5	7
<b>121 – 150</b>	3	7	2	6
<b>151 – 180</b>	3	3	2	6
<b>Over 181</b>	10	14	9	8
<b>Pending*</b>	50	24	31	41

\*Reflects the number of files pending at the end of each fiscal year.

# Statistical Data

## Findings of Complaints Received

April 1, 2020 to March 31, 2021

Police Service	Substantiated	Unsubstantiated	Unfounded	Withdrawn/Other	S.45(5)***	Informal Resolution	Service/Policy	Not Yet Completed	Total
Regina	0	7	26	10	7	7	1	24	82
Saskatoon	1	5	33	9	10	2	3	39	102
Moose Jaw	0	0	8	1	2	0	1	11	23
Prince Albert	0	0	4	4	2	0	2	2	14
Estevan	1	0	3	1	0	0	0	3	8
Weyburn	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
Caronport	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dalmeny	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
File Hills	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Luseland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RM Buckland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RM Corman Park	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	5
RM of Edenwold	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RM Lakeland	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
RM Vanscoy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RM Wilton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Meadow Lake	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
N. Battleford	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
Candle Lake	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Capital Commission	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
SCAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Witness Protection	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total * &amp; **</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>246</b>

\* While only 219 complaints were filed, some had multiple complaints and findings.

\*\* Some allegations involve multiple officers. For statistical purposes, only the allegations are indicated; not the total number of officers.

\*\*\* Under section 45(5) of *The Police Act, 1990* circumstances did not require investigation or, during the course of the investigation, it was determined that circumstances no longer supported the continuation of the investigation.

### Definition of Complaint Findings

- Substantiated – supported by evidence
- Unsubstantiated – allegation cannot be proved or disproved
- Unfounded – unsupported by evidence

## Definition of Descriptions

- 36Av - Discreditable Conduct – acts in manner unbecoming
- 36Aiv - Discreditable Conduct – fail to properly account for money or property
- 36C - Neglect of Duty
- 36Fii - Abuse of Authority – unnecessary violence
- 37Ei - Abuse of Authority – discourteous/uncivil

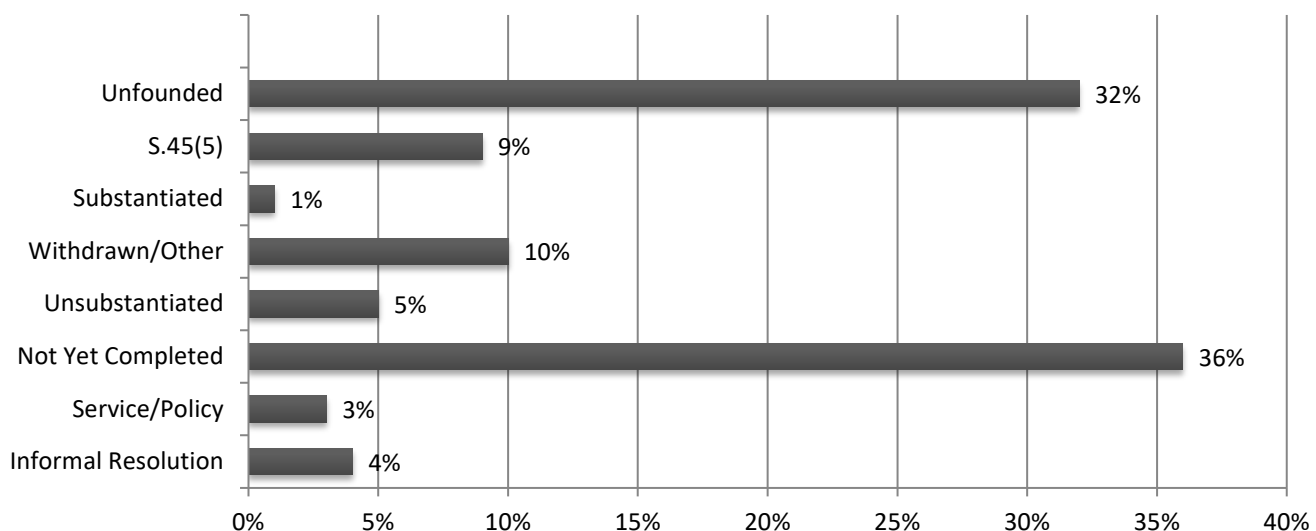
## Classification of Substantiated and Unsubstantiated Complaints

April 1, 2020 to March 31, 2021

Police Service	Substantiated	Description
Saskatoon	1	36Av
Estevan	1	37Ei
Corman Park	1	36C
Police Service	Unsubstantiated	Description
Regina	1	36Aiv
	5	36C
	1	37Ei
Saskatoon	3	36Av
	2	37Ei

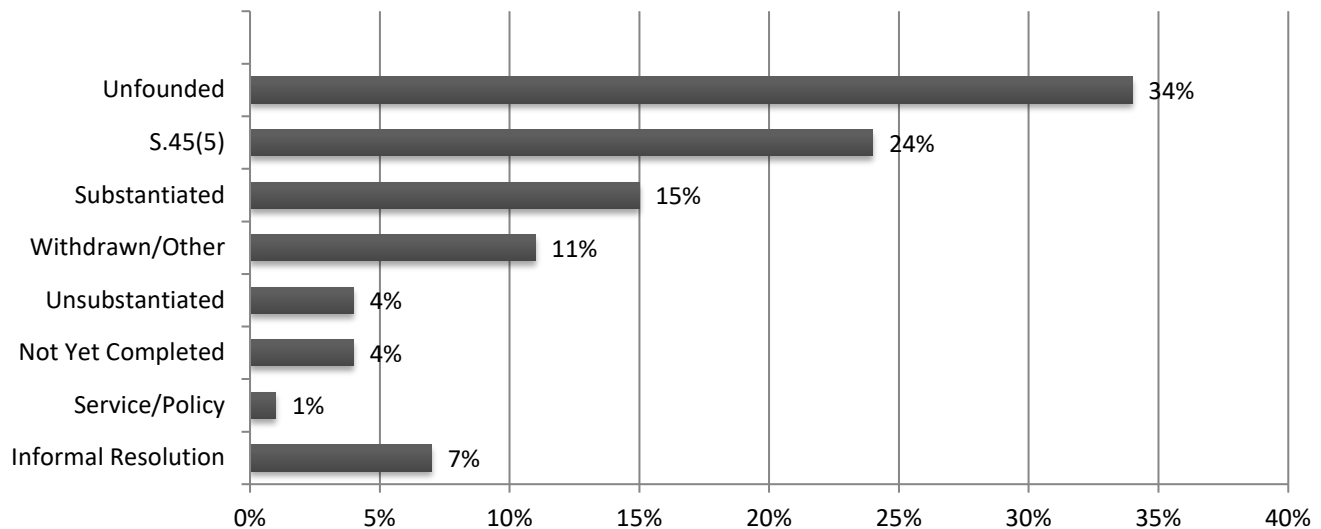
## Complaint Findings

April 1, 2020 to March 31, 2021



## Revised Complaint Findings

April 1, 2019 to March 31, 2020



## Five-year Comparative Statistics

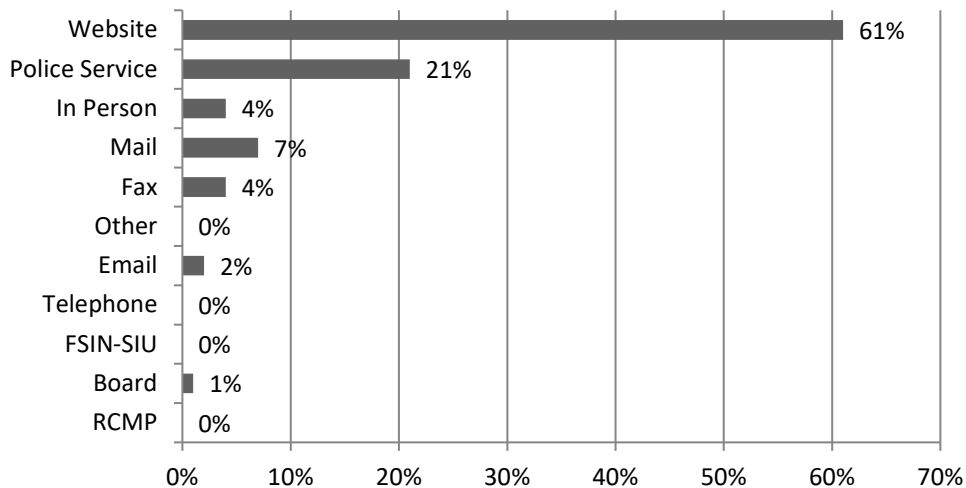
2016-17 to 2020-21

	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Substantiated	27	52	19	29	3
Unsubstantiated	8	9	4	8	12
Unfounded	101	73	71	67	78
Withdrawn/Other	16	17	21	21	27
Not Yet Concluded	0	0	0	7	89
Section 45(5)	34	34	37	48	21
Service/Policy	3	1	2	2	7
Informal Resolution	2	2	14	14	9

\* The stats for 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20 were updated to reflect the conclusion of additional files from those years.

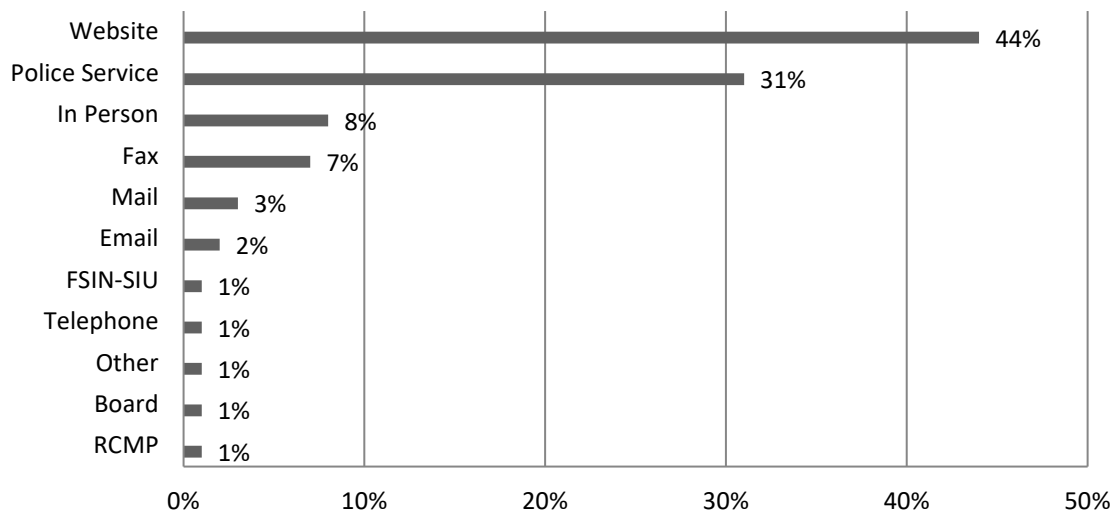
### Incidents Received by Source

April 1, 2020 - March 31, 2021



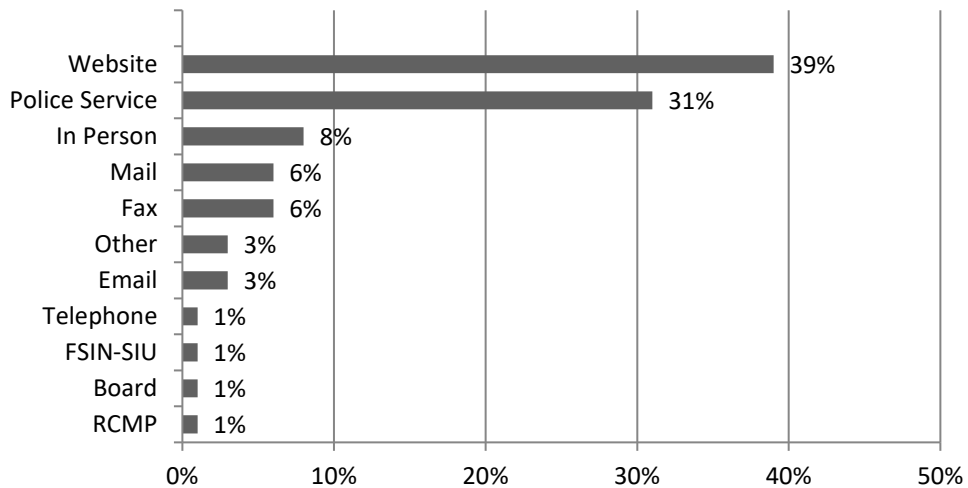
### Incidents Received by Source

April 1, 2019 to March 31, 2020



### Incidents Received by Source

April 1, 2018 - March 31, 2019



## Type of Complaints Received

April 1, 2020 to March 31, 2021

	Regina	Saskatoon	Moose Jaw	Prince Albert	Estevan	Weyburn	Dalmeny	Corman Park	Capital Comm.	Lakeland	Meadow Lake	North Battleford	Candle Lake	Total
Type of Complaint														
Discreditable Conduct	21	20	6	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	52
Neglect of Duty	14	17	3	7	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	44
Insubordination	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Improper Disclosure of Information	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Corrupt Practice	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Abuse of Authority	5	7	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
Improper Arrest	5	5	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
Unnecessary violence	7	12	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	23
Discourtesy/Uncivil														
Improper Use of Firearms	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Damage to Police Property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Improper Wearing of Uniform	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misuse of Liquor /Drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Criminal Conduct	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	5	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Not Yet Completed	24	39	11	2	3	1	1	4	0	0	0	4	0	89



# Case Summaries for Files Concluded in 2020-21

## BA

BA submitted a Form F complaint to the office of the PCC in relation to an unlawful arrest. BA was operating a personal vehicle when the vehicle was immobilized by undercover police vehicles. BA was arrested at gunpoint by undercover officers for possessing a stolen vehicle. BA provided his driver's license for identification and the vehicle registration confirming him as the rightful owner of the vehicle. BA was then transported to the police station where it was confirmed that the vehicle was not stolen. BA was released with no charges laid by the police service. BA's vehicle was also damaged in the incident.

The PCC conducted a full review of the involved police agency and the investigation involving BA. On the evening of the incident, undercover officers were patrolling the area looking for stolen vehicles. An officer noted BA driving a vehicle that was similar in make, model and description to one that had been stolen earlier in the day in Regina. The officer contacted the Canadian Police Information Centre (CPIC) operator by radio and had the Saskatchewan personalized licence plate checked. The operator informed the officer that the personalized plate on the vehicle was reported as stolen from Alberta.

The officer involved noted that in some cases, criminals will switch plates on vehicles in order to avoid detection.

The officers conducted surveillance on BA's vehicle as BA continued to drive, unaware of the unmarked, undercover police vehicles behind him. A non-commissioned officer authorized the officers involved in the undercover operation that the vehicle could be immobilized, on the belief it was stolen. The officers immobilized the vehicle by 'boxing' it in with their vehicles. Officers approached BA's vehicle at gun point and he was arrested for being in possession of a stolen vehicle.

At the scene, BA provided officers with his driver's license and registration for the vehicle. BA was taken to the police office to be interviewed.

When BA produced proof of ownership, an officer checked with CPIC to see why the plate on BA's vehicle had been listed as stolen. It was then discovered that the officer who originally called CPIC to have BA's plate checked had not stated it was a Saskatchewan plate.

The CPIC operator did not ask the officer for the province of the plate. The plate was checked across Canada and CPIC showed two personalized plates: one was BA's plate and the other was an Alberta plate with the same personalized name. The Alberta plate had been stolen from the registered owner's vehicle.

In investigating the complaint, recorded Regina Police Service (RPS) radio transmissions were reviewed and the involved officers and CPIC operator were interviewed. The radio operator had confirmed to the officer that the plate was stolen out of another province but did not confirm the plate was an Alberta

plate. In short, neither the CPIC operator nor the officer confirmed which province each plate, having the exact same license number, was from.

This resulted in the belief BA's vehicle was displaying a stolen license plate, and was possibly the vehicle stolen earlier in the day. Compounding the confusion was the fact that BA's vehicle and the stolen vehicle were similar makes and models.

Although the miscommunication between the officer and the radio operator was minor, the consequences were significant. The situation could have been avoided had the officer who first called CPIC clearly stated that the plate to be checked was a Saskatchewan plate. The CPIC operator should have told the officer the stolen plate was an Alberta plate.

The erroneous interpretation of the CPIC response rendered the basis of the arrest flawed, whether unintentional or not. This was aggravated by the delay in releasing BA from custody once identity was established and it appeared the vehicle was lawfully registered to BA.

The PCC therefore recommended that the involved police service review and identify possible administrative issues related to training, policy and procedures that may have contributed to this incident. Specifically, the PCC recommended that officers should state the province of the involved vehicle when querying vehicle licence plates.

The PCC concluded the investigation with a recommendation of a substantiated charge against the officer of abuse of authority in relation to the arrest and detention without good and sufficient cause.

## **PQ**

PQ alleged police misconduct and abuse of authority as a result of a traffic stop. PQ was pulled over by a police officer in a fully marked patrol unit. The police officer checked PQ on a police database and mistakenly believed PQ was the person named on a warrant out of Alberta. This error led to a series of questions related to the Alberta warrant. At a later point the police officer realized the person checked on the police database and PQ were not the same person.

In the meantime, the police officer explained to PQ that he had been pulled over because of an improper trailer hitch on the back of his vehicle. PQ questioned the officer in relation to the offence with the trailer hitch and the police officer declined to answer, saying it was irrelevant. During the stop, the police officer looked at the windshield on PQ's vehicle. The officer spent considerable time in the police vehicle, and eventually served PQ with a violation ticket for a broken windshield. When PQ tried to ask the police officer questions about the trailer hitch violation that PQ had originally been stopped for, the police officer was dismissive and refused to answer further questions related to it.

PQ was dissatisfied with the interaction and believed he was the victim of harassment by the police officer. PQ attended to the main office of the police officer's municipality and completed a public complaint against the officer.

PQ's complaint was sent to the PCC and it was assigned back to the original police service for investigation. A non-commissioned police officer of the municipality investigated the allegation of harassment from PQ and found that PQ's complaint was not substantiated. This report was then forwarded to the PCC.

The PCC Director reviewed the investigation completed by the police service and determined further investigation was required. PQ's complaint was assigned to a PCC investigator for further review. The

PCC investigator obtained a statement from PQ, reviewed the in-car camera video of the traffic stop and completed an administrative interview of the police officer involved.

The PCC investigation determined PQ and the police officer were known to each other. PQ reported feeling continually harassed by police officers of the municipality in which the traffic stop occurred. The police officer had concerns regarding PQ's conduct while in the municipality. When the police officer noted an issue with the trailer hitch length, he took advantage of the opportunity as a reason to stop PQ's vehicle and question PQ further.

The PCC investigation determined there was no direct evidence to support a history or an incident of harassment by the police officer against PQ. Police have the authority to stop motor vehicles for traffic-related offences. In this case, the police officer was aware that it was a violation of *The Vehicle Equipment Regulations* to have a ball hitch on a vehicle when not towing a trailer, but was uncertain of the specifics described in section 73(4) of the Regulations. The police officer made attempts to communicate with other police officers over the radio and obtain the correct details for the trailer hitch offence, but was not successful. Instead, the police officer wrote a violation ticket for damage to PQ's windshield. When PQ asked legitimate questions about the requirements for a trailer hitch, the police officer was dismissive and less than professional by not answering the question. The officer interrupted PQ on two occasions and walked away when PQ asked the same question again after being served with the ticket for windshield damage.

When the PCC investigator spoke with the officer during the administrative interview, the police officer understood it would have been useful to provide PQ with some reference material related to the original offence that led to the stop, such as referring PQ to *The Vehicle Equipment Regulations* on the Government of Saskatchewan publications website.

The police officer did not consider the traffic stop and subsequent ticketing of PQ as harassment, as there was a lawful purpose for stopping the vehicle under *The Vehicle Equipment Regulations*. During the stop, the officer observed PQ's broken windshield, which led to the ticket. The officer admitted to being somewhat curt with PQ when issuing the violation ticket and acknowledged that this was unusual as his traffic stops are generally conducted in a professional manner. The officer thought that this was possibly the result of the incorrect police database query, which initially led him on a more aggressive, investigative trajectory, as he was concerned that PQ was in violation of judicial conditions.

The PCC recommended that the complaint that the officer was discourteous to PQ, thereby committing the minor offence of Abuse of Authority as per section 37(e)(i) of *The Municipal Police Discipline Regulations, 1991*, be concluded as substantiated. The result of the PCC investigation was presented to the Chief of Police. The Chief concurred with the PCC findings and ordered the police officer to write a letter of apology to PQ and to carry out some self-directed learning on police ethics.

The PCC was satisfied the complaint was thoroughly and impartially investigated, reviewed and handled in a manner consistent with the public interest.

## **MV**

MV's complaint alleged he had been the victim of excessive force and discreditable conduct when he was arrested by police officers during a domestic disturbance. MV described being handcuffed, pushed outside the house and walked back to a patrol car. Once at the patrol car, MV stated he was held by the back of his shoulder and pushed onto the floor of the police vehicle, resulting in him falling between the car door and the backseat with his leg becoming stuck. MV alleged the officer who put him in the police

car assaulted him. MV also alleged the officers failed to identify themselves properly and provided different variations of badge numbers. In MV's statement, he alleged that after he was released from custody, he sought medical attention for injuries that occurred during his arrest and transport to the police station.

The PCC reviewed the entire police investigation related to this matter including officer notes, reports, a victim statement and, most importantly in this matter, the in-car audio/video camera of the police unit in which MV was transported. The PCC also reviewed the audio/video of the detention area through which MV was processed.

The PCC found no issue with the RPS investigation and believed the officers involved in MV's complaint had lawful authority to arrest MV. In the video evidence reviewed, and from the officer's reports, it is clear MV was not handcuffed inside the house where he was arrested. The video shows MV walking without handcuffs from the house to the police car. The video shows MV clearly cooperating while being handcuffed along the rear passenger side of the police car. The handcuffing occurred without incident and with no force being applied. MV expressed concern to the officers about what his neighbours would think seeing him being arrested. The police officers expressed empathy with MV's situation and suggested MV could tell them he had a traffic ticket.

The video shows one of the police officers using a flashlight to illuminate the back seat of their car to assist MV while getting in, which MV did on his own without any difficulty. The video also shows that while MV was being provided with his rights and police warnings, he complained a number of times about the discomfort the handcuffs were causing him. Even though the police station was close by, the police officers pulled their vehicle over and had MV exit the back seat on his own. An officer readjusted MV's handcuffs and then MV sat back in the police car without any assistance.

When MV complained again about being handcuffed, one of the police officers politely told MV that it is the policy of their police service to apply them when transporting a prisoner. At this point MV asked the police officers their badge numbers. Both police officers responded promptly and provided their correct badge numbers.

Once at the police station detention area, MV exited the police car on his own and walked, without assistance, to the prisoner processing area. There, MV was asked a number of questions. MV did not report any injuries, but mentioned he has diabetes and takes medication for it. After completion of processing, MV was given the opportunity to speak with a lawyer but waived this right when a lawyer wasn't available until the next day. Police officers indicated in their report that they expedited MV's release once documents were completed because of concern for MV's diabetes. MV was in police custody for two hours and forty-five minutes.

The PCC was satisfied the police officers were acting in good faith and were engaged in the lawful performance of their duties. There were legal grounds to arrest and charge MV with a criminal offence. The PCC's review found no evidence to support MV's allegations. Contrary to his allegations, MV was not mistreated by the arresting police officers; rather, all evidence indicates MV was treated appropriately and professionally throughout the arrest process.

The PCC was satisfied the complaint was thoroughly and impartially investigated, reviewed, and handled in a manner consistent with the public interest. Further investigation was not warranted and the matter was concluded as unfounded.

## MD

MD submitted a public complaint about a police service. He alleged he was walking by a local business and went in to get some food when he was approached by police officers, detained and “roughed up.” MD further alleged he was arrested and officers threatened to set a police dog on him for no reason. He also alleged the officers had unlawfully searched him, stolen his property and failed to provide his right to counsel.

The PCC reviewed the entire police investigation related to the incident, including officer notes, police files and the in-car camera system of the officers involved.

Police files confirmed that MD had been arrested after officers were called to an alarm at a nearby business. Officers examined the business for any signs of forced entry and found none. While responding to the call, the officers noted MD walking away and went to speak with him. MD was approached inside another business while he was ordering food. MD provided his name to officers and he was checked on the CPIC. It was determined MD was the subject of a criminal warrant for a previous, unrelated offence. This gave the officers reasonable and probable grounds to arrest MD while he was leaving the business.

The officers, including one canine officer, got out to approach MD and place him under arrest. The canine officer exited with his police dog in the event MD ran from police to avoid arrest. MD immediately complied and was arrested lawfully. Officer notes confirmed MD was advised he was under arrest for an outstanding warrant and was read his rights and warnings. He indicated he understood and asked to call legal counsel.

At that point, officers had proper authority to search MD and his belongings, which consisted of items on his person, including a backpack. During the officers’ search, they located several suspicious items, including several electronic devices and silverware, as well as a small quantity of illegal narcotics; they questioned MD about them. MD claimed he had recently bought the items, but did not have the passwords to access the electronic devices, as would be expected. The officers then believed the items might be stolen property and seized them for further investigation.

MD was transported to police station and processed for his charges. One of the officers continued with his investigation to confirm whether the items seized were, in fact, stolen. At the conclusion of the officer’s investigation, the officer was not able to determine that the items had been stolen and the items were authorized to be released back to MD.

At the conclusion of the PCC’s investigation, the PCC was satisfied the involved officers were engaged in the lawful performance of their duties and that their actions did not constitute misconduct. The PCC directed that no further investigation was warranted, and the complaint was concluded as unfounded.

The PCC was satisfied the complaint was thoroughly and impartially investigated, reviewed and handled in a manner consistent with the public interest.

# Budget Allocation

The following figures show the approved budget for the 2020-21 fiscal year.

<b>Approved Budget</b>	<b>\$1,008,000</b>
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## **Actual Expenses**

Grant – FSIN Special Investigations Unit	\$87,000
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Salaries, Honorariums, Per Diems	\$616,000
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Operating Expenses	<u>\$125,000</u>
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<b>\$828,000</b>
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