

**PUBLIC AGENDA
SASKATOON BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS**

Thursday, April 21, 2016, 12:00 pm
Committee Room E, Ground Floor, City Hall
COMMISSIONERS:

Commissioner D. Brander, Chair
Commissioner Mayor D. Atchison
Commissioner C. Clark
Commissioner D. Hill
Commissioner C. Inglis-McQuay

Pages

1. MINUTES/DELEGATIONS/PRESENTATIONS

1.1 Call to Order

1.2 Confirmation of Agenda

Recommendation

That the agenda be confirmed as presented.

1.3 Adoption of Minutes

Recommendation

That the minutes of regular meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners held on March 17, 2016 be adopted.

1.4 Delegations

1.4.1 Air Support Unit 2016 Annual Report

5 - 12

A presentation will be provided by the Air Support Unit - Sergeant Wade Bourassa and Sergeant Todd Horsley.

A report of the Chief of Police dated April 8, 2016 is attached.

Recommendation

That the information be received.

1.5 Chair's Report

1.6 Chief's Report

1.7 Environmental Scan

2. CORRESPONDENCE/CITY COUNCIL REFERRALS

2.1 Communications - Street Checks 13 - 153

At the meeting held on February 17, 2016, the Board of Police Commissioners resolved to put out a call for written submissions around street checks; that a set of questions be drafted to help clarify what information the Commission was looking for in submissions; and that the submissions be forwarded to the Secretary of the Board for the April 21, 2016 meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners.

Attached is a package of submissions received from approximately 150 residents.

Recommendation

That the information be received and forwarded to the Saskatchewan Police Commission.

2.2 Communication - Wikipedia page removal - Michael Appia 154 - 154

The referenced communication is attached.

Recommendation

That the information be received.

2.3 Communication - Wikipedia page removal - Harvey Peever 155 - 155

The referenced communication is attached.

Recommendation

That the information be received.

2.4 Communication - CAPG - Requesting Support for 27th Annual Conference 156 - 165

The referenced communication dated April 6, 2016 is attached. In past years support in the amount of \$500 has been provided.

Recommendation

That the Board of Police Commissioners provide direction with respect to support for the 27th Annual CAPG Conference.

3. ROUTINE/STATISTICAL REPORTS

3.1 2015 Annual Report of the Crime Free Multi-Housing (CFMH) Advisory Committee 166 - 174

A report of the Chief of Police dated April 21, 2016 is attached.

Donna Thiessen, Crime Free Multi-Housing Coordinator will be in attendance.

Recommendation

That the report be received and forwarded to City Council for its information.

3.2 Appreciation to the Saskatoon Police Service 175 - 181

A report of the Chief of Police dated April 8, 2016 is attached.

Recommendation

That the information be received.

3.3 Missing Persons Quarterly Reporting - 1st Quarter - 2016 182 - 185

A report of the Chief of Police dated April 12, 2016 is attached.

Recommendation

That the information be received and that further reports be received twice per year rather than quarterly.

4. RESPONSES TO BOARD REFERRALS

4.1 Conflict of Interest - Police Service Funding 186 - 191

At the meeting of February 17, 2016, the Board of Police Commissioners resolved, in part, that the Administration prepare a report on sponsorship and community events currently conducted and how that could impact the conflict of interest in the proposed policy.

A report of the Chief of Police dated April 8, 2016 is attached.

Recommendation

That the information be received.

5. OTHER

5.1 Canadian Association of Police Governance - Resolution Guidelines - 2016 192 - 199

The Board received the attached call for resolutions at its meeting held on March 17, 2016 and deferred consideration until this meeting to allow Commissioners time to consider potential resolutions to be brought forward. The deadline for submission of resolutions is Friday, May 13, 2016.

Recommendation

That the Board provide direction as to any resolutions for submission.

6. BOARD INQUIRIES 200 - 200

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TO: Darlene Brander, Chairperson
Board of Police Commissioners

FROM: Clive Weighill
Office of the Chief

DATE: 2016 April 08

SUBJECT: Air Support Unit 2016 Annual Report

FILE #: 2012-2

ISSUE:

2016 marks the 10th anniversary of the Saskatoon Police Service (SPS) Air Support Unit (ASU). 2015 is noted to have been even more successful than 2014, which was seen as being an exceptional year.

RECOMMENDATION:

That this report be received as information.

DISCUSSION:

The following information details the successes achieved by the ASU. Included are statistics, staffing, training issues, highlights, challenges and plans for 2016 and beyond.

ASU's primary goal is to provide air support to our frontline Patrol members. Secondary assignments include assistance to Integrated Organized Crime North, Combined Forces Special Enforcement Unit, Special Investigation Unit, Major Crime and various other units within the Saskatoon Police Service. On occasion, the ASU also lends assistance to outside agencies such as RCMP, Corman Park Police Service (CPPS), Saskatoon Fire and Protective Services (SFPS), Local and Provincial Emergency Management Organization (EMO) and Transport Canada.

The Unit continues to operate with two teams, each made up of one Sergeant Pilot and two Constable Tactical Flight Officers (TFOs). The daily operational team is comprised of a pilot and a TFO, with the second TFO reporting to the appropriate Watch Commander for routine patrol assignment.

Each team is scheduled according to a predetermined duty calendar and based on a platoon format. Typical air patrols include checking those areas identified as high crime based on Compstat data and Stats Mapping reports. The Unit primarily responds to dispatched calls and patrols all areas of the city for any suspicious activity.

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Traffic safety issues such as targeting aggressive drivers continues to be a priority for ASU. Video and photographic monitoring of traffic congestion occurring during peak morning and afternoon flow was completed at the request of City Hall as part of the North bridge proposal.

The infra-red capabilities of our FLIR 8500 camera system have been an invaluable resource for day and night searches. In 2015 the ASU responded to 1925 calls for service - up 44% from 1269 in 2014. Many of these calls for service resulted in criminal arrests. Below are just 11 examples of those criminal arrest successes.

HIGHLIGHTS:

- **On 2015-04-01** A vehicle attempted to evade police eastbound on 33rd St W. Due to the exhaust extension, Air 1 was able to have eyes on the vehicle from 5 km away. The vehicle was driving very erratically at a dangerously high rate of speed. Air 1 watched the vehicle slow down and followed until spike belts were successfully deployed and patrol was able to box in the vehicle. The occupants were non compliant and the armored rescue vehicle was called in. The driver had a knife and eventually the three occupants were placed under arrest using a conducted energy weapon and K9.
- **On 2015-04-15** A vehicle reported stolen from Dundurn, SK (and responsible for a drive by shooting earlier in Saskatoon) was spotted entering Saskatoon. The vehicle would not stop so ASU took over while ground units disengaged. Air 1 followed the vehicle for quite some time until the 3 occupants fled the vehicle. Air 1 was able to follow and directed patrol to their hiding spots. 5 firearms were recovered inside the vehicle.
- **On 2015-04-15** Canine spotted a stolen vehicle. Without using ground units, ASU followed the vehicle until it pulled into the Northwoods parking lot and stop. Patrol units performed a high-risk vehicle stop and arrested 6 occupants.
- **On 2015-04-17 (15-34065)** Air 1 located a vehicle parked in front of an east side residence which was occupied by two people **wanted for murder**. Air 1 observed the vehicle leave and followed it relaying its location to Patrol units. Patrol units stopped the vehicle and attempted to call out the occupants. One occupant exited the vehicle but then the vehicle fled. Air 1 continued to follow the vehicle until it stopped again where one murder suspect fled on foot. The vehicle continued but eventually stopped and 2 occupants were arrested. Air 1 tracked the fleeing murder suspect down the lane and through several yard crossings until he stopped between 2 houses. K9 was directed to the residence. The murder suspect broke into the rear foyer/veranda of the occupied residence where he was arrested inside by K9.
- **On 2015-07-15** male held a shotgun to the face of a person on 22nd Street and took off in a black SUV. Later that day, the SPS Guns and Gangs unit attempted to stop the suspect vehicle however it fled attempting to evade police. Ground units aborted the pursuit immediately due to heavy traffic and driving behavior. Air 1 then spotted the vehicle at Ave P and 22nd street. The vehicle drove erratically all over the city almost causing

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multiple accidents. Air 1 tracked the vehicle to Sutherland and led ground units to a duplex where the shotgun was recovered and multiple people were arrested.

- **On 2015-07-19** 2 prisoners escaped from the SPCC and guards were chasing them on foot through the north industrial area. Air 1 observed the prisoners and followed them as they ran through fields to a warehouse. The guards apprehended one but the second continued to flee over a fence and across Marquis Dr. Air 1 continued to relay the location of the 2nd prisoner. Police were able to intercept the prisoner and take him into custody.
- **On 2015-07-25** at 01:13 hrs. patrol spotted a vehicle wanted for a traffic act violation which also matched information related to multiple armed robberies between Saskatoon and Regina. The vehicle did not stop and attempted to evade police. According to SPS the vehicle was also stolen and was using several different stolen plates. Air 1 took over primary and the vehicle eventually fled south on highway 11. Air 1 coordinated SPS and RCMP units to deploy spike belts. They were not effective and the vehicle returned into the city. The driver jumped out of the vehicle while it was still in motion and began running through yards. K9 and patrol units were directed to his location where he was taken into custody. It was learned that the male had just been released after killing a 7-year-old child in Calgary.
- **On 2015-09-19** 04:00 hrs. Air 1 responded to assist the RCMP re truck that had recently been stolen out of the Colonsy area. Air 1 located the stolen vehicle just west of Clavet travelling at a high rate of speed toward Saskatoon. Vehicle refused to stop and the RCMP relied on Air 1 to track it from the air. Air 1 coordinated two failed attempts to deploy spike belts but continued to track the vehicle. Eventually the driver parked the vehicle in a private driveway in the 1100 block of Colony Street. The driver was tracked through parks and yards and alleys by ASU and the driver attempted to hide from police in a back yard in the 1000 block of Colony Street. Air 1 directed patrol and K-9 units to the back yard of 1011 Colony Street where the driver was trying to hide but was arrested. The driver faces a long list of charges for drugs, breaches, theft of vehicles, evade police and finally a Canada wide warrant for his arrest.
- **On 2015-9-20** at 00:53hrs Air 1 was proactively checking compounds in the north end south of 42nd street. We noticed a vehicle travelling in an area not normally travelled by anyone especially at night. The vehicle exited that area via the rail property north of Woodlawn cemetery into cemetery property.

K9 member conducted a vehicle stop when the vehicle was stationary and occupied, however it attempted to evade police driving around the apartment building 3 times. The vehicle was immediately recognized as stolen. The driver fled leaving behind the vehicle and a passenger. K9 arrested the passenger and stayed with the vehicle. Air 1 followed the driver as he ran through yards and alleys. The driver eventually hid under a front deck where Air 1 directed ground units and arrest was made.

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- **On 2015-11-13** at 0421hrs a patrol Sgt. was almost struck by a vehicle which was being operated in a dangerous manner. The vehicle fled and due to speed and danger, the ground unit did not pursue. Air 1 spotted the vehicle driving at a dangerous high rate of speed out of the area at 135 k/hr. An unsuccessful attempt was made to stop the vehicle. Once out of sight from ground units Air 1 observed the occupants throw a sawed off shotgun and a sawed off rifle from the vehicle onto the sidewalk of a residential area.

Air 1 continued to follow and a successful deployment of spike belts disabled the vehicle. Occupants fled, however when units arrived the vehicle took off again as one of the passengers had gotten back in and drove away on flat tires. A K9 unit found one occupant hiding in a garbage can close to where Air 1 had last seen him. Air 1 tracked the second driver as he then attempted to break into a basement suite. Air 1 directed ground units to the location of the second driver.

- **On 2015-12-01** at 01:40hrs patrol attempted to stop a vehicle however it attempted to evade police. Air1 responded and took over the pursuit as it travelled west on 33rd Street at Circle Drive. Air1 tracked the vehicle for 1 hour throughout the city. During this time:
- One passenger fled from the vehicle at Diefenbaker Dr and 22nd Street who was also tracked by Air1 leading ground units to their location.
 - Two **firearms were witnessed by Air1 being thrown from the vehicle** at 19th Street and Ave C. and the 500 block of Ave S South.
 - A second passenger fled from the vehicle in Adelaide/Churchill neighbourhood who was tracked by Air1 leading ground units to their location.
 - The Driver fled ran from the vehicle and was chased down on foot by Patrol members while Air 1 directed additional patrol units to their location.
 - In the vehicle was located various forms of **firearm ammunition** along with **bear spray, Crystal Meth** and a **Knife**.

STATISTICS:

From January 1st - December 31st, 2015, the ASU responded to **1925** CAD dispatched calls - an increase of 44% over 2014. 20% of these calls freed a patrol unit from having to attend. Not only does the police car not have to attend that particular call, but also it allows that car to attend to another incident. Air 1 can often clear a call in a matter of seconds or minutes as opposed to waiting for a patrol car to arrive.

In addition to dispatched calls, ASU also initiates property checks (in areas of high B&E's), river searches and traffic stops where we check on street officers to monitor their safety. In our daily log we account for the time spent but it does not show up on CAD as a dispatched call.

The Air Support Unit logged **1097.2 hours** of operational flight time. Statistics were recorded for every flight and revealed the following:

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- In 2015 Air 1 was credited in the arrest of 150 people who would have certainly escaped without having the aircraft on-scene. In the past 18 months, 8 of these arrests were for murder.
- Over 500 criminal charges were laid as result of ASU involvement.
- The ASU managed 31% of the department’s criminal pursuits in 2015 - resulting in successfully capturing the suspects 96% of the time versus only 23% without ASU.
- In April 2016 alone, ASU was responsible for attending 78 calls for service resulting in 36 criminal arrests and 155 criminal charges - most of which were firearms related charges involving 4 criminal pursuits.
- 381 calls were cleared without the need for ground units to respond (freeing patrol resources);
- 28 fires were located and reported to the appropriate authority.

STAFFING & TRAINING:

As previously mentioned, the ASU consists of two teams comprised of a Pilot and two Tactical Flight Officers (TFO or observer).

Members are scheduled to fly both dayshift and nightshift. Non-flying duties include aircraft maintenance and administrative duties. The second TFO, when not involved in flight operations or other ASU related duties, reports to the Watch Commander and is assigned patrol duties as required. All of the Watch Commanders report that having our TFO members available to assist patrol (when not flying) is a great resource for them.

We were able to send four members of the Unit to Calgary for training with the Airborne Law Enforcement Association this year. The ALEA is the only organization that provides training specific to airborne law enforcement and there is great value in having our members attend annually.

A new TFO was selected and trained during 2015. He has been a valued addition to the unit by catching on quickly with respect to the technical nature of the job. He was soon responsible for catching many high profile arrests.

CHALLENGES/FUTURE INITIATIVES:

Last year we identified that we had exceeded the life span of some of our equipment, including our FLIR 8500 camera system. In December a proposal for funding was sent to the Saskatchewan Civil Forfeiture Fund to cover the replacement cost of this piece of equipment. In March of 2016 the committee that manages the fund decided to fund the \$312,000 replacement cost of the camera. We will receive the replacement camera in mid 2016.

In 2015 we reported that we were installing an exhaust pipe extension to work with our muffler system on the aircraft. This would make us quieter in the air to further address noise concerns,

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protect our most valued asset (the FLIR camera) from damaging engine exhaust discharge and expand our capability and effectiveness by pointing the camera forward to see ahead of the aircraft. All of these goals were accomplished and as a result we now fly over the city at 59 decibels. We reduced our repair costs on our camera significantly and we are far more effective as result of being able to see 360 degrees in all directions. We can now with confidence install our new camera and ensure its future health.

In October of 2015 the Air Support Unit launched a social media Twitter handle @SPSAir1. This project was intended to engage the public, inform them of our travels and show how effectively we are used. Since launch last fall we have reached over half a million people with our message. The public's response gives us a barometer of how we are accepted. Below are a handful of responses received through social media. (They were not edited in any way and are displayed as received).

- *Again the value of having a plane to track suspects proves all police depts should have the support the citizens of Saskatoon are giving the S.P.D. All police depts. try to do a good job, but in my view these people are doing a great job.*
- *16 year old boys...out speeding at 3:00 am with a stolen car no less...they should be at home sleeping in their beds....!! We need a curfew and accountability from the parents too!!! Thank you SPS and ASU....awesome job!*
- *That bird in the sky sure is a game changer if your fleeing...they probably thought they got away then BAM...Spike Belt!!*
- *Great work Saskatoon Police Service! Air support and the K9 units are two very effective tools in the fight against crime! Keep it up!*
- *Great work SPS! Keep the plane in the air!*
- *I heard all the sirens last night and the plane, and now I know. I love when I hear the plane.*
- *Excellent!!!! Well done SPS! I do get tired of reading comments from people who are annoyed by the sound of a small plane flying over their home. C'mon!
There might just come a day when you'll be so grateful for that plane because it could save you or your property.*
- *Can't get much more efficient then that!*
- *Two of the force's best tools, Air Support and the mighty K9 Unit! Doggy always wins!*
- *Thank you Saskatoon Police Service! Geez bad guys are stupid! Do they not realize what that plane can do?!*

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- *Don't want to hear any more complaints about the noise the ASU makes - it is definitely effective*
- *@Kingtutt29: Great work @SPSAir1! So glad to have you up there keeping us all safe!*
- *@ToontownGeo: @SPSAir1 Good job !! Feels great knowing you are helping out from above !!*
- *Great use of the air support unit too!*
- *The eye in the sky improves safety on the ground. Well done folks.*
- *Outstanding! This is why @SaskatoonPolice Air Support is so important! @SPSAir1 #ProtectAndServe*
- *@SPSAir1 @SaskatoonPolice @SGItweets another life saved. Possibly his own. Thank you SPS.*
- *Could have easily turned into a tragedy like when the woman in the stolen truck killed those two teens. Great work SPS.*

In late 2015 the Saskatoon Police Service opted to extend the aircraft lease contract to five years. Our lease will now expire March 31, 2018.

Office space continues to be a challenge. The layout of the office space is shared with employees and students of Mitchinson's Flying Service which complicates discussion amongst team members re: confidential police mission briefings.

There continues to be select individuals within the community who repeatedly make complaints. As is often the case, many of these complaints relate to time frames when the police aircraft is not airborne.

During 2015, the Specialized Uniform Operations Division experienced a drastic reduction in noise complaints received from citizens via City Hall or the Chief's office. From Jan 1, 2016 to October 1, 2016 we only handled three noise complaints. One complaint was the result of the Royal Canadian Air Force conducting night training over the city. ASU was blamed for the noise; however it was not ASU flying but multiple RCAF fighter pilots training over Saskatoon late at night.

From October 1 to December 31 ASU moved into a back up aircraft during a planned maintenance period that happens every few years. The backup aircraft does not have the muffler and exhaust pipe extension that we rely on for noise suppression. As a result we started receiving some noise complaints however they were easily mitigated due to the results that the

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ASU was producing. As an example, In November and December 2015 ASU managed two pursuits where a total of 4 firearms were thrown from the vehicle. This period also shows how effective we have become with noise suppression when fully operational. We are now fully operational with complete noise suppression.

Note: Pilots in training with Mitchinson’s and Millennium and sightseeing planes are often the ones flying lower over the city (less than ASU’s normal 4,000 ft) and it is these flights that normally generate the complaints from the public. In 2014 the Saskatoon Airport experienced approximately 100,000 aircraft movements. The Saskatoon Police ASU only accounts for 408 of the movements or .004% of all aircraft flying in and out of Saskatoon.

CONCLUSION:

This initiative continues to be seen by many of our frontline personnel as one of the best operational initiatives the Police Service has introduced in recent history. The Saskatoon Board of Police Commissioners has provided their support for the project as have some citizens who have stated that, *“the sound of the police aircraft overhead provides them with a sense of security”*.


Written by:

**Sergeant Wade Bourassa Air Support Unit
Specialized Uniform Operations Division**

Approved by:

**Mark Chatterbok
Deputy Chief of Operations**

Submitted by:



**Clive Weighill
Chief of Police**

Dated:



#2

COMPLETE



Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started: Monday, March 21, 2016 4:33:17 PM
Last Modified: Monday, March 21, 2016 4:37:17 PM
Time Spent: 00:03:59
IP Address:

PAGE 1

Q1: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should be allowed?

If the person is causing a disturbance.

Q2: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should not be allowed?

I think they should be allowed if police feel it is necessary.

Q3: What criteria or guidelines do you feel should govern the use of street checks?

Not sure

Q4: Do you have any other recommendations for the Saskatchewan Police Commission relative to the issue of street checks?

Let public know through about what street checks are about and why you do them.

Q5: Please note that your name must be provided as is standard with communications to City Council and its affiliated bodies. Your Name(s):

June Gaudun

Q6: If you wish you can stipulate that your name not be included when the responses are public, but rather, held in the communications files of the Saskatoon Board of Police Commissioners.

Yes, publish my name in the report

Q7: Name of Organization for which this response is submitted (if applicable):

Saskatoon Council on Aging

#3

**COMPLETE****Collector:** Web Link 1 (Web Link)**Started:** Monday, March 21, 2016 6:00:05 PM**Last Modified:** Monday, March 21, 2016 6:06:50 PM**Time Spent:** 00:06:45**IP Address:**

PAGE 1

Q1: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should be allowed?

The current policy should continue as is. If a person has done no wrong, their identity is checked and off they go on thier way.

Q2: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should not be allowed?

None. If you look suspicious, the SPS should be allowed to check to be sure all is ok.

Q3: What criteria or guidelines do you feel should govern the use of street checks?

Police should have the right to ask for identification and to run a check. If the person has outstanding issues, they can be dealt with accordingly.

Q4: Do you have any other recommendations for the Saskatchewan Police Commission relative to the issue of street checks?

Continue as they have been doing, it keeps our great City safe.

Q5: Please note that your name must be provided as is standard with communications to City Council and its affiliated bodies. Your Name(s):

Warren Kidd
Saskatoon, Sk S7M4J9

Q6: If you wish you can stipulate that your name not be included when the responses are public, but rather, held in the communications files of the Saskatoon Board of Police Commissioners.

Yes, publish my name in the report

Q7: Name of Organization for which this response is submitted (if applicable):

Respondent skipped this question

#4

COMPLETE



Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started: Monday, March 21, 2016 6:18:15 PM
Last Modified: Monday, March 21, 2016 6:26:26 PM
Time Spent: 00:08:11
IP Address: .

PAGE 1

Q1: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should be allowed?

Suspicion of or in the area of a crime or drug or criminal Neighbourhood, whenever needed especially after 10:00pm to 8:00am.

Q2: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should not be allowed?

None

Q3: What criteria or guidelines do you feel should govern the use of street checks?

Whenever suspicion is involved

Q4: Do you have any other recommendations for the Saskatchewan Police Commission relative to the issue of street checks?

Keep up the good work!

Q5: Please note that your name must be provided as is standard with communications to City Council and its affiliated bodies. Your Name(s):

Q6: If you wish you can stipulate that your name not be included when the responses are public, but rather, held in the communications files of the Saskatoon Board of Police Commissioners.

No, redact my name in the report

Q7: Name of Organization for which this response is submitted (if applicable):

Respondent skipped this question

#5

**COMPLETE****Collector:** Web Link 1 (Web Link)**Started:** Monday, March 21, 2016 6:17:43 PM**Last Modified:** Monday, March 21, 2016 6:30:45 PM**Time Spent:** 00:13:01**IP Address:**

PAGE 1

Q1: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should be allowed?

I feel Street checks should be utilized any time police officers observe behaviour they deem to be suspicious, unusual, or criminal in nature. These are trained professionals and should be given every avenue of assistance open to them to provide safe passage for all citizens on the streets.

Q2: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should not be allowed?

Police should not be allowed to abuse their powers and target less fortunate individuals based on socioeconomic status alone and ignore inappropriate behaviours by more affluent citizens, which I have observed personally. I think proper training, maturity, and a healthy dose of respect for the citizens and by the citizens, will go a long way to promoting good will.

Q3: What criteria or guidelines do you feel should govern the use of street checks?

I think the Board of Police Commissioners and it's advisors are very capable of devising appropriate criteria whereby citizens and officer's rights will not be encroached upon. Communication and respect are key.

Q4: Do you have any other recommendations for the Saskatchewan Police Commission relative to the issue of street checks?

Consistency and training are essential to making this a feasible policy for everyone. There has to be a standard that is withheld and maintained at all times, and officers who don't abide by those standards must be held accountable, not made excuses for. The public has had enough of the thin, blue line way of thinking. I think Street checks are just another tool that Police can utilize to keep the public safe, when used appropriately, respectfully, and without prejudice.

Q5: Please note that your name must be provided as is standard with communications to City Council and its affiliated bodies. Your Name(s):

Connie Works

Q6: If you wish you can stipulate that your name not be included when the responses are public, but rather, held in the communications files of the Saskatoon Board of Police Commissioners.

Yes, publish my name in the report

Q7: Name of Organization for which this response is submitted (if applicable):*Respondent skipped this question*

#6

COMPLETE



Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)

Started: Monday, March 21, 2016 6:36:38 PM

Last Modified: Monday, March 21, 2016 6:40:45 PM

Time Spent: 00:04:06

IP Address:

PAGE 1

Q1: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should be allowed?

Whenever the officers feel it is necessary.

Q2: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should not be allowed?

I feel it should be allowed.

Q3: What criteria or guidelines do you feel should govern the use of street checks?

Whatever you are using at this time - I have no problem with what has been going on.

Q4: Do you have any other recommendations for the Saskatchewan Police Commission relative to the issue of street checks?

The SPS does a great job and they shouldn't have their hands tied on this issue - I would rather know who is walking around our city than not.

Q5: Please note that your name must be provided as is standard with communications to City Council and its affiliated bodies. Your Name(s):

Q6: If you wish you can stipulate that your name not be included when the responses are public, but rather, held in the communications files of the Saskatoon Board of Police Commissioners.

No, redact my name in the report

Q7: Name of Organization for which this response is submitted (if applicable):

Respondent skipped this question

#7

**COMPLETE****Collector:** Web Link 1 (Web Link)**Started:** Monday, March 21, 2016 6:24:18 PM**Last Modified:** Monday, March 21, 2016 6:41:39 PM**Time Spent:** 00:17:21**IP Address:**

PAGE 1

Q1: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should be allowed?

If a person appears to be engaged in suspicious activity or fits the description of a person who is wanted in connection with a crime or a missing person report.

Q2: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should not be allowed? *Respondent skipped this question*

Q3: What criteria or guidelines do you feel should govern the use of street checks?

The Charter of Rights and Freedoms, and any applicable privacy laws.

Q4: Do you have any other recommendations for the Saskatchewan Police Commission relative to the issue of street checks?

For transparency sake, publish monthly or quarterly statistics of the location and demographic information of each stop in a section of the police website, similar to the way the crime stats are published.

Q5: Please note that your name must be provided as is standard with communications to City Council and its affiliated bodies. Your Name(s):

Dawn Doherty-Affleck

Q6: If you wish you can stipulate that your name not be included when the responses are public, but rather, held in the communications files of the Saskatoon Board of Police Commissioners.

Yes, publish my name in the report

Q7: Name of Organization for which this response is submitted (if applicable):

Respondent skipped this question

#8

**COMPLETE****Collector:** Web Link 1 (Web Link)**Started:** Monday, March 21, 2016 7:10:58 PM**Last Modified:** Monday, March 21, 2016 7:25:21 PM**Time Spent:** 00:14:23**IP Address:**

PAGE 1

Q1: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should be allowed?

Any circumstances. They are doing their job and if a situation arises their suspicion, they have to check. They are trained to protect us and all of their actions are tied to this duty. Any law abiding citizen would collaborate with street checks.

Q2: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should not be allowed?

I can't think of a specific circumstances.

Q3: What criteria or guidelines do you feel should govern the use of street checks?

I'm sure the current police training has well defined criteria and guidelines. Laws, rules and regulation are in place for a reason. If we had a 100% safe city, the street checks wouldn't be necessary.

Q4: Do you have any other recommendations for the Saskatchewan Police Commission relative to the issue of street checks?

Yes: Keep doing the wonderful work you are doing. The Saskatoon police is respectful, polite and professional. Make sure you protect yourselves and go back home safe after ever shift. Thanks for working so hard to make our streets safer!

Q5: Please note that your name must be provided as is standard with communications to City Council and its affiliated bodies. Your Name(s):**Q6: If you wish you can stipulate that your name not be included when the responses are public, but rather, held in the communications files of the Saskatoon Board of Police Commissioners.**

No, redact my name in the report

Q7: Name of Organization for which this response is submitted (if applicable):

Respondent skipped this question

#9

**COMPLETE****Collector:** Web Link 1 (Web Link)**Started:** Monday, March 21, 2016 7:16:57 PM**Last Modified:** Monday, March 21, 2016 7:27:14 PM**Time Spent:** 00:10:16**IP Address:**

PAGE 1

Q1: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should be allowed?

At anytime they feel. They know the streets and they see more than the public sees. They are trying to keep us all safe. If my kids are out on the street and get stopped, i expect them to provide the police what they ask. This is not a race issue, its a safety issue!

Q2: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should not be allowed?

No

Q3: What criteria or guidelines do you feel should govern the use of street checks?

None, if they feel the need to ask a person for i.d or talk to them, i say go ahead.

Q4: Do you have any other recommendations for the Saskatchewan Police Commission relative to the issue of street checks?

Keep doing what your doing. Why does this always have to be about race?

Q5: Please note that your name must be provided as is standard with communications to City Council and its affiliated bodies. Your Name(s):**Q6: If you wish you can stipulate that your name not be included when the responses are public, but rather, held in the communications files of the Saskatoon Board of Police Commissioners.**

No, redact my name in the report

Q7: Name of Organization for which this response is submitted (if applicable):*Respondent skipped this question*

#10



COMPLETE

Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)

Started: Monday, March 21, 2016 7:29:00 PM

Last Modified: Monday, March 21, 2016 7:43:59 PM

Time Spent: 00:14:58

IP Address:

PAGE 1

Q1: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should be allowed?

Where suspicious circumstances exist either by the activity, the location or the time of day. Example someone who is walking down a residential street at 3 am peeking into car windows.

Q2: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should not be allowed?

Where no valid reason for suspicion exists. Example a person walking down a residential street at 3 pm with no suspicious activity.

Q3: What criteria or guidelines do you feel should govern the use of street checks?

The officer should be able to clearly explain their suspicions or definition of suspicious activity.

Q4: Do you have any other recommendations for the Saskatchewan Police Commission relative to the issue of street checks?

The officer should offer the reason at the same time as the request. Example we have had a number of break in to vehicles in the area and we are doing due diligence by asking for this information.

Q5: Please note that your name must be provided as is standard with communications to City Council and its affiliated bodies. Your Name(s):

Q6: If you wish you can stipulate that your name not be included when the responses are public, but rather, held in the communications files of the Saskatoon Board of Police Commissioners. No, redact my name in the report

Q7: Name of Organization for which this response is submitted (if applicable):

None

#11

COMPLETE



Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started: Monday, March 21, 2016 7:37:04 PM
Last Modified: Monday, March 21, 2016 7:44:56 PM
Time Spent: 00:07:51
IP Address:

PAGE 1

Q1: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should be allowed?

The current process - suspicious behaviour.

Q2: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should not be allowed?

I have no problem providing my name to an Officer if he or she felt it necessary. We (the public) often don't see or understand the concerns regarding a circumstance as we don't have the same information or training that an Officer does.

Q3: What criteria or guidelines do you feel should govern the use of street checks?

I feel that documentation of the stop should be recorded as well as a specific rationale for the request.

Q4: Do you have any other recommendations for the Saskatchewan Police Commission relative to the issue of street checks?

Respondent skipped this question

Q5: Please note that your name must be provided as is standard with communications to City Council and its affiliated bodies. Your Name(s):

Q6: If you wish you can stipulate that your name not be included when the responses are public, but rather, held in the communications files of the Saskatoon Board of Police Commissioners.

No, redact my name in the report

Q7: Name of Organization for which this response is submitted (if applicable):

Respondent skipped this question

#12

**COMPLETE****Collector:** Web Link 1 (Web Link)**Started:** Monday, March 21, 2016 8:29:35 PM**Last Modified:** Monday, March 21, 2016 8:38:17 PM**Time Spent:** 00:08:42**IP Address:**

PAGE 1

Q1: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should be allowed?

If something has happened in the area.

If the person looks suspicious

If the person is on drugs or alcohol and could pose a risk to the public (especially kids)

If a person is lingering and it seems suspicious

Q2: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should not be allowed?

None. Police have their reason and are doing their job which they have been trained for.

Q3: What criteria or guidelines do you feel should govern the use of street checks?

Respondent skipped this question

Q4: Do you have any other recommendations for the Saskatchewan Police Commission relative to the issue of street checks?

Respondent skipped this question

Q5: Please note that your name must be provided as is standard with communications to City Council and its affiliated bodies. Your Name(s):

Q6: If you wish you can stipulate that your name not be included when the responses are public, but rather, held in the communications files of the Saskatoon Board of Police Commissioners.

No, redact my name in the report

Q7: Name of Organization for which this response is submitted (if applicable):

Respondent skipped this question

#13



COMPLETE

Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started: Monday, March 21, 2016 8:31:52 PM
Last Modified: Monday, March 21, 2016 8:39:15 PM
Time Spent: 00:07:22
IP Address:

PAGE 1

Q1: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should be allowed?

If someone matches the description of a person of interest.

Q2: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should not be allowed?

Racial profiling - I see it all the time in riversdale, young guys asked for identification for no reason. It's gotten out of control.

Q3: What criteria or guidelines do you feel should govern the use of street checks?

Something of this importance should not be defined by the public, and should be informed by other city's policies.

Q4: Do you have any other recommendations for the Saskatchewan Police Commission relative to the issue of street checks?

Respondent skipped this question

Q5: Please note that your name must be provided as is standard with communications to City Council and its affiliated bodies. Your Name(s):

Q6: If you wish you can stipulate that your name not be included when the responses are public, but rather, held in the communications files of the Saskatoon Board of Police Commissioners.

No, redact my name in the report

Q7: Name of Organization for which this response is submitted (if applicable):

N/A

#14

COMPLETE



Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started: Monday, March 21, 2016 8:52:43 PM
Last Modified: Monday, March 21, 2016 8:54:41 PM
Time Spent: 00:01:58
IP Address:

PAGE 1

Q1: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should be allowed?

Never

Q2: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should not be allowed?

Always

Q3: What criteria or guidelines do you feel should govern the use of street checks?

Respondent skipped this question

Q4: Do you have any other recommendations for the Saskatchewan Police Commission relative to the issue of street checks?

Respondent skipped this question

Q5: Please note that your name must be provided as is standard with communications to City Council and its affiliated bodies. Your Name(s):

Q6: If you wish you can stipulate that your name not be included when the responses are public, but rather, held in the communications files of the Saskatoon Board of Police Commissioners.

No, redact my name in the report

Q7: Name of Organization for which this response is submitted (if applicable):

Respondent skipped this question

#15

COMPLETE



Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)

Started: Monday, March 21, 2016 9:06:06 PM

Last Modified: Monday, March 21, 2016 9:32:31 PM

Time Spent: 00:26:25

IP Address:

PAGE 1

Q1: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should be allowed?

No circumstances, nothing wrong with keeping the streets safe.

Q2: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should not be allowed?

There should be more random checks, great idea, should have started this a long time ago.

Q3: What criteria or guidelines do you feel should govern the use of street checks?

Anyone and anybody should not have a problem interacting with the police unless they have a criminal past which is not the fault of the police services. Great job done by the police services, keep the program going.

Q4: Do you have any other recommendations for the Saskatchewan Police Commission relative to the issue of street checks?

Keep the street checks going. if a person is innocent then nothing wrong with interactions, the guilty ones are the people who complain about racial profiling which it is not racial profiling. Keep up the great job

Q5: Please note that your name must be provided as is standard with communications to City Council and its affiliated bodies. Your Name(s):

Q6: If you wish you can stipulate that your name not be included when the responses are public, but rather, held in the communications files of the Saskatoon Board of Police Commissioners.

No, redact my name in the report

Q7: Name of Organization for which this response is submitted (if applicable):

Respondent skipped this question

#16

COMPLETE



Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started: Monday, March 21, 2016 9:24:54 PM
Last Modified: Monday, March 21, 2016 9:34:51 PM
Time Spent: 00:09:57
IP Address:

PAGE 1

Q1: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should be allowed?

Any time a police officer thinks that someone is out of place, is acting suspicious or might be looking to do harm.

Q2: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should not be allowed?

I have no problem with Police doing a street check any time he/she thinks it is appropriate. I would not be offended if I was checked and in fact would be pleased to know that our Police department is doing the best they can to reduce crime. Let them do their job.

Q3: What criteria or guidelines do you feel should govern the use of street checks?

Do them at any time when a Police Officer deems it necessary to check on someone.

Q4: Do you have any other recommendations for the Saskatchewan Police Commission relative to the issue of street checks?

Don't stop this practice; it is the right thing to do. I am not comfortable going downtown, especially evening hours and by keeping the bad people in check, our community will be a safer place.

Q5: Please note that your name must be provided as is standard with communications to City Council and its affiliated bodies. Your Name(s):

Gordon Malinowski

Q6: If you wish you can stipulate that your name not be included when the responses are public, but rather, held in the communications files of the Saskatoon Board of Police Commissioners.

Yes, publish my name in the report

Q7: Name of Organization for which this response is submitted (if applicable):

Respondent skipped this question

#17

COMPLETE



Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)

Started: Monday, March 21, 2016 8:08:37 PM

Last Modified: Monday, March 21, 2016 10:23:31 PM

Time Spent: 02:14:53

IP Address:

PAGE 1

Q1: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should be allowed?

Street checks should not be allowed unless a person is acting in a manner dangerous to themselves or others or if they are committing a crime.

Q2: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should not be allowed?

They should not be allowed.

Q3: What criteria or guidelines do you feel should govern the use of street checks?

If someone is seen to be committing a crime then they can be stopped. If they are not committing a crime then they should not be stopped. Or if the person is a threat to themselves or others.

Q4: Do you have any other recommendations for the Saskatchewan Police Commission relative to the issue of street checks?

Respondent skipped this question

Q5: Please note that your name must be provided as is standard with communications to City Council and its affiliated bodies. Your Name(s):

Q6: If you wish you can stipulate that your name not be included when the responses are public, but rather, held in the communications files of the Saskatoon Board of Police Commissioners.

No, redact my name in the report

Q7: Name of Organization for which this response is submitted (if applicable):

Respondent skipped this question

#18

COMPLETE



Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)

Started: Monday, March 21, 2016 10:58:21 PM

Last Modified: Monday, March 21, 2016 11:08:32 PM

Time Spent: 00:10:11

IP Address:

PAGE 1

Q1: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should be allowed?

If there is probable cause or if the person matches the profile of a current investigation. It needs to be worded carefully though. If your profile is 6 ft, white male. Then I don't think you can stop any 6ft, white male. It has to be case by case basis and at the discretion of the officer. I have faith that police won't abuse that leeway but the law isn't perfect.

Q2: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should not be allowed?

It should not be allowed if there is no probable cause, if there is no suspicion, or for the process of pure data collection. There must be a justified reason and should be allowed to be scrutinized by the public via media. An example that wouldn't be probable cause is someone filming in public, even if they are filming suspiciously. You may keep an eye on them but should not be justified to collect their information. The public should not give up their liberties for a little extra security.

Q3: What criteria or guidelines do you feel should govern the use of street checks?

Again, probable cause.

Q4: Do you have any other recommendations for the Saskatchewan Police Commission relative to the issue of street checks?

This is a great start by asking the public's opinion. I am confident SPC will draft a good policy and will be fair and concise. The main thing is justification for the street check. Drown out the nonsense of people complaining that you street checked them when they were a suspect in a crime.

Q5: Please note that your name must be provided as is standard with communications to City Council and its affiliated bodies. Your Name(s):

Q6: If you wish you can stipulate that your name not be included when the responses are public, but rather, held in the communications files of the Saskatoon Board of Police Commissioners.

No, redact my name in the report

Q7: Name of Organization for which this response is submitted (if applicable):

Respondent skipped this question

#19

COMPLETE



Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started: Monday, March 21, 2016 11:14:08 PM
Last Modified: Monday, March 21, 2016 11:18:56 PM
Time Spent: 00:04:48
IP Address:

PAGE 1

Q1: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should be allowed?

When there has been a murder or serious assault within a 2 block radius

Q2: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should not be allowed?

Peaceful protests, "4/20" celebrations

Q3: What criteria or guidelines do you feel should govern the use of street checks?

Respondent skipped this question

Q4: Do you have any other recommendations for the Saskatchewan Police Commission relative to the issue of street checks?

We feel that I should only be conducted when absolutely necessary.

Q5: Please note that your name must be provided as is standard with communications to City Council and its affiliated bodies. Your Name(s):

Brandon Graves
Samantha Link

Q6: If you wish you can stipulate that your name not be included when the responses are public, but rather, held in the communications files of the Saskatoon Board of Police Commissioners.

Yes, publish my name in the report

Q7: Name of Organization for which this response is submitted (if applicable):

Respondent skipped this question

#20

COMPLETE



Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started: Tuesday, March 22, 2016 12:44:09 AM
Last Modified: Tuesday, March 22, 2016 12:51:47 AM
Time Spent: 00:07:37
IP Address:

PAGE 1

Q1: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should be allowed?

If there has been a crime committed in the area and a suspect is at large and a person fits the description.

Q2: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should not be allowed?

If someone just "looks suspicious" due to their dress, ethnicity, or appearance.

Q3: What criteria or guidelines do you feel should govern the use of street checks?

Respondent skipped this question

Q4: Do you have any other recommendations for the Saskatchewan Police Commission relative to the issue of street checks?

The problem with street checks is that it is far too easy for someone to abuse it.

Q5: Please note that your name must be provided as is standard with communications to City Council and its affiliated bodies. Your Name(s):

Q6: If you wish you can stipulate that your name not be included when the responses are public, but rather, held in the communications files of the Saskatoon Board of Police Commissioners.

No, redact my name in the report

Q7: Name of Organization for which this response is submitted (if applicable):

Respondent skipped this question

#21

**COMPLETE****Collector:** Web Link 1 (Web Link)**Started:** Tuesday, March 22, 2016 5:22:12 AM**Last Modified:** Tuesday, March 22, 2016 5:28:25 AM**Time Spent:** 00:06:13**IP Address:**

PAGE 1

Q1: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should be allowed?

If there is a report of someone suspicious in your neighbourhood.

Q2: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should not be allowed?

If it is just random carding people that are walking, sitting

Q3: What criteria or guidelines do you feel should govern the use of street checks?

They should have a limit a day mostly I feel that they are targeting homeless First Nation people. We shouldn't be surpassing other big canadian cities in the amount they do in saskatoon.

Q4: Do you have any other recommendations for the Saskatchewan Police Commission relative to the issue of street checks?

Street checks need to diminish police would probably just be as effective by questioning or talking to people without carding them.

Q5: Please note that your name must be provided as is standard with communications to City Council and its affiliated bodies. Your Name(s):

Loretta Doderai

Q6: If you wish you can stipulate that your name not be included when the responses are public, but rather, held in the communications files of the Saskatoon Board of Police Commissioners.

Yes, publish my name in the report

Q7: Name of Organization for which this response is submitted (if applicable):*Respondent skipped this question*

#22

COMPLETE



Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started: Tuesday, March 22, 2016 6:08:42 AM
Last Modified: Tuesday, March 22, 2016 6:12:05 AM
Time Spent: 00:03:22
IP Address:

PAGE 1

Q1: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should be allowed?

Police should have full authority

Q2: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should not be allowed?

None

Q3: What criteria or guidelines do you feel should govern the use of street checks?

Logical to extend same rules or regulations for other types of stops

Q4: Do you have any other recommendations for the Saskatchewan Police Commission relative to the issue of street checks?

Respondent skipped this question

Q5: Please note that your name must be provided as is standard with communications to City Council and its affiliated bodies. Your Name(s):

Q6: If you wish you can stipulate that your name not be included when the responses are public, but rather, held in the communications files of the Saskatoon Board of Police Commissioners.

No, redact my name in the report

Q7: Name of Organization for which this response is submitted (if applicable):

Respondent skipped this question

#23



COMPLETE

Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)**Started:** Tuesday, March 22, 2016 6:11:26 AM**Last Modified:** Tuesday, March 22, 2016 6:19:50 AM**Time Spent:** 00:08:24**IP Address:**

PAGE 1

Q1: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should be allowed?

Anytime. The Police are paid to serve and protect the citizens of Saskatoon

Q2: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should not be allowed?

None

Q3: What criteria or guidelines do you feel should govern the use of street checks?

Officer discretion .Are we going to protest road side spot checks next ?

Q4: Do you have any other recommendations for the Saskatchewan Police Commission relative to the issue of street checks?

Keep up the good work and thank you for your service.

Q5: Please note that your name must be provided as is standard with communications to City Council and its affiliated bodies. Your Name(s):**Q6: If you wish you can stipulate that your name not be included when the responses are public, but rather, held in the communications files of the Saskatoon Board of Police Commissioners.**

No, redact my name in the report

Q7: Name of Organization for which this response is submitted (if applicable):

None

#24

COMPLETE



Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)

Started: Tuesday, March 22, 2016 7:14:41 AM

Last Modified: Tuesday, March 22, 2016 7:28:37 AM

Time Spent: 00:13:56

IP Address:

PAGE 1

Q1: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should be allowed?

An officer should be able to carry out a street check if he/she has reasonable suspicion that the person in question has broken the law or is about to do so. Reasonable suspicion would include anyone walking on the street after midnight or so, until dawn, unless there is an obvious reason such as going from parking lot to apartment, for example. Depending on the location, loitering would be cause for a check.

Q2: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should not be allowed?

A check should not be permissible simply because of the appearance of the person (race, clothing for example), unless he/she matches the description of someone of interest.

Q3: What criteria or guidelines do you feel should govern the use of street checks?

The officer conducting the check should do so with normal politeness and decorum.

Q4: Do you have any other recommendations for the Saskatchewan Police Commission relative to the issue of street checks?

I think that the Saskatoon Police should continue their current policy in this matter.

Q5: Please note that your name must be provided as is standard with communications to City Council and its affiliated bodies. Your Name(s):

Q6: If you wish you can stipulate that your name not be included when the responses are public, but rather, held in the communications files of the Saskatoon Board of Police Commissioners.

No, redact my name in the report

Q7: Name of Organization for which this response is submitted (if applicable):

Respondent skipped this question

#25



COMPLETE

Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started: Tuesday, March 22, 2016 7:38:12 AM
Last Modified: Tuesday, March 22, 2016 7:41:53 AM
Time Spent: 00:03:40
IP Address:

PAGE 1

Q1: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should be allowed?

Any & all police concerns

Q2: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should not be allowed?

None

Q3: What criteria or guidelines do you feel should govern the use of street checks?

None

Q4: Do you have any other recommendations for the Saskatchewan Police Commission relative to the issue of street checks?

Let the police do the job they have been trained for

Q5: Please note that your name must be provided as is standard with communications to City Council and its affiliated bodies. Your Name(s):

Reid Donahue

Q6: If you wish you can stipulate that your name not be included when the responses are public, but rather, held in the communications files of the Saskatoon Board of Police Commissioners.

Yes, publish my name in the report

Q7: Name of Organization for which this response is submitted (if applicable):

Respondent skipped this question

#27

COMPLETE



Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started: Tuesday, March 22, 2016 8:12:24 AM
Last Modified: Tuesday, March 22, 2016 8:20:37 AM
Time Spent: 00:08:12
IP Address:

PAGE 1

Q1: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should be allowed?

If there is reason to believe individual or individuals have been involved in a criminal activity AND the police duly advise that person is not required by law to comply (people should be alerted as to what their rights are as per Canadian laws) and any consequences of not complying (as part of an investigation)

Q2: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should not be allowed?

Any other occasion. People should be advised of their legal rights. Police are representatives of Canadian law and it is their responsibility to require information about what the law is - verbally and in written form. This is critical and protects the vulnerable and marginalized.

Q3: What criteria or guidelines do you feel should govern the use of street checks?

If there has been an immediate criminal infraction and the police have reason to believe that the person they are checking has been involved.

Q4: Do you have any other recommendations for the Saskatchewan Police Commission relative to the issue of street checks?

Respondent skipped this question

Q5: Please note that your name must be provided as is standard with communications to City Council and its affiliated bodies. Your Name(s):

Q6: If you wish you can stipulate that your name not be included when the responses are public, but rather, held in the communications files of the Saskatoon Board of Police Commissioners.

No, redact my name in the report

Q7: Name of Organization for which this response is submitted (if applicable):

Respondent skipped this question

#28

COMPLETE



Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started: Tuesday, March 22, 2016 8:12:23 AM
Last Modified: Tuesday, March 22, 2016 8:26:23 AM
Time Spent: 00:14:00
IP Address:

PAGE 1

Q1: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should be allowed?

If law enforcement, backed by the City, feels it is in the safety of the citizens of Saskatoon as a whole, then I support the blanket of "carding". There are so many variables to consider.

Q2: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should not be allowed?

My initial opinion, is that there shouldn't be any circumstance where if you are asked for your ID, you may refuse it. I assume this is what is being discussed here? I come from Calgary, where if you tell a peace officer you do not have your ID (the example I am stating is for riding public transit, or pedestrian related incidences), and you are found with identification on your person, your fine will be higher (or another charge will be laid, please excuse my ignorance on this). Therefore I feel if you are asked, you present. I would fear there would be abuse of this power, as there is abuse of all powers, however when an officer makes a request of you, you obey.

Q3: What criteria or guidelines do you feel should govern the use of street checks?

I would assume they would be used to keep safety of individuals, and citizens in general. I am assuming if you are loitering, you may be asked for ID. Thus to insure you have a place to go, and are not causing a disturbance. I am also under the assumption that if you are causing a disturbance, you will be asked for ID, and there would be no reason to deny this request. That is our responsibility as citizens of a city. You want to live here, you live as a community, and you abide by the rules.

Q4: Do you have any other recommendations for the Saskatchewan Police Commission relative to the issue of street checks?

I feel it is wise, and considerate of the Police Commission to have sought this public opinion. I trust there will be much research done, and expert opinions taken into account. I understand there are groups, or even races, who may feel this is targeted towards them. I trust the Saskatchewan Police Commission to keep my family and I safe, and Saskatoon a city in which we will continue to want to live. We have been here 3 years now, there are issues unique to this city I have not encountered in any of the other 3 major cities [in Canada] in which I have lived, however we like it here, and are prepared to put down our roots here. I am proud to say I live in Saskatoon.

Q5: Please note that your name must be provided as is standard with communications to City Council and its affiliated bodies. Your Name(s):

Q6: If you wish you can stipulate that your name not be included when the responses are public, but rather, held in the communications files of the Saskatoon Board of Police Commissioners.

No, redact my name in the report

Q7: Name of Organization for which this response is submitted (if applicable):

Respondent skipped this question

#29

**COMPLETE****Collector:** Web Link 1 (Web Link)**Started:** Tuesday, March 22, 2016 8:46:42 AM**Last Modified:** Tuesday, March 22, 2016 8:51:11 AM**Time Spent:** 00:04:29**IP Address:**

PAGE 1

Q1: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should be allowed?

Anything late at night is fine. Aggressive behaviour or deportment. Carrying something that could be used as a weapon or threat of force. Disoriented, confused or erratic behaviour.

Q2: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should not be allowed?

Travelling to and from school.

Q3: What criteria or guidelines do you feel should govern the use of street checks?

abovenoted.

Q4: Do you have any other recommendations for the Saskatchewan Police Commission relative to the issue of street checks?

Safety of the individual being checked or others and their property appear at risk.

Q5: Please note that your name must be provided as is standard with communications to City Council and its affiliated bodies. Your Name(s):

Q6: If you wish you can stipulate that your name not be included when the responses are public, but rather, held in the communications files of the Saskatoon Board of Police Commissioners.

No, redact my name in the report

Q7: Name of Organization for which this response is submitted (if applicable):

Respondent skipped this question

#30



COMPLETE

Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)

Started: Tuesday, March 22, 2016 8:51:28 AM

Last Modified: Tuesday, March 22, 2016 8:58:31 AM

Time Spent: 00:07:03

IP Address:

PAGE 1

Q1: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should be allowed?

Only if a crime has been committed.

Q2: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should not be allowed?

Should not be allowed unless somebody has been arrested.

Q3: What criteria or guidelines do you feel should govern the use of street checks?

Individual's privacy should be protected unless the police have enough information to make an arrest.

Q4: Do you have any other recommendations for the Saskatchewan Police Commission relative to the issue of street checks?

Quit trying to gather information to store for later use.

Q5: Please note that your name must be provided as is standard with communications to City Council and its affiliated bodies. Your Name(s):

Q6: If you wish you can stipulate that your name not be included when the responses are public, but rather, held in the communications files of the Saskatoon Board of Police Commissioners.

No, redact my name in the report

Q7: Name of Organization for which this response is submitted (if applicable):

Respondent skipped this question

#31

COMPLETE



Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started: Tuesday, March 22, 2016 8:36:20 AM
Last Modified: Tuesday, March 22, 2016 9:00:13 AM
Time Spent: 00:23:52
IP Address:

PAGE 1

Q1: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should be allowed?

At any point at which an officer sees myself as a potential criminal, as street checks are typically done. Stereotypes or racial profiling is effective, although it is obviously not safe to say they are an encompassing trait of any race, it is nigh one of the only viable ways of potentially narrowing down a suspect pool in the field. Furthermore, most street checks are done against certain races due to the description of a criminal, along with the fact that stats do not lie (crime by race, it may not be a glorious idea but it is a point that can be backed up).

Q2: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should not be allowed?

If a police officer honestly feels that a person may be suspect, the officer should not hesitate to proceed with a street check. A person should not care if they are street checked unless they themselves act criminally. If an innocent person is street checked they should act accordingly and help as much as they can in order to speed up the process of catching a criminal, you have nothing to fear as an innocent civilian.

Q3: What criteria or guidelines do you feel should govern the use of street checks?

Race, gender, and behaviour (General description as well).

Q4: Do you have any other recommendations for the Saskatchewan Police Commission relative to the issue of street checks?

Many people protesting this 'police brutality' are merely trying to avoid getting caught with illicit substances and or lowly crimes. This is not a reason to stop police from bypassing a long potential 'Goose chase' I'm order to catch a criminal. I can guarantee you that if one of these protestors had any run in with a criminal and they found out that an officer had seen a potential suspect (may as well be the criminal) but did not have the legal authority to search the person, they would be much more upset than having to tell an officer their name and answer a few questions. Also, I would much rather grow up and accept a little humility in getting taken aside and questioned than to know that I was nigh part of the reason catching criminals on the street is illegal. Please also note that there are much more people protesting street checks simply because they want to smoke a little pot and are paranoid, selfish people. Mr. Bear from the global news video is simply upset because she is embarrassed and needs to grow up, think of the bigger picture.

Q5: Please note that your name must be provided as is standard with communications to City Council and its affiliated bodies. Your Name(s):

Shane Phillips

Q6: If you wish you can stipulate that your name not be included when the responses are public, but rather, held in the communications files of the Saskatoon Board of Police Commissioners.

Yes, publish my name in the report

Q7: Name of Organization for which this response is submitted (if applicable):

Saskatchewan Police

#32

COMPLETE



Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)

Started: Tuesday, March 22, 2016 9:49:32 AM

Last Modified: Tuesday, March 22, 2016 9:57:29 AM

Time Spent: 00:07:56

IP Address:

PAGE 1

Q1: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should be allowed?

ONLY in cases where there is real probably cause, like appearing seriously agitated, potentially dangerous, or otherwise appears to be likely in trouble or looking for trouble. I think street checks can be effective.

Q2: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should not be allowed?

Should not be only based on age/sex/race but considerable latitude should be given to officers to evaluate each situation based on their experience and training.

Q3: What criteria or guidelines do you feel should govern the use of street checks?

Officers should have considerable discretion because it is impossible to create specific rules for every case--officers need to make the call, but only after having extensive training. I think that cameras on officers make total sense as well so any complaints can be objectively evaluated based on real evidence.

Q4: Do you have any other recommendations for the Saskatchewan Police Commission relative to the issue of street checks?

On-going monitoring of the data obtained, the number of complaints made by citizens, concerns raised by officers in the field, and other outcomes needs to be carefully conducted, ideally in collaboration with an independent third party that can objectively evaluate the evidence.

Q5: Please note that your name must be provided as is standard with communications to City Council and its affiliated bodies. Your Name(s):

Ryan Brook

Q6: If you wish you can stipulate that your name not be included when the responses are public, but rather, held in the communications files of the Saskatoon Board of Police Commissioners.

Yes, publish my name in the report

Q7: Name of Organization for which this response is submitted (if applicable):

Respondent skipped this question

#33



COMPLETE

Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started: Tuesday, March 22, 2016 10:13:17 AM
Last Modified: Tuesday, March 22, 2016 10:20:21 AM
Time Spent: 00:07:04
IP Address:

PAGE 1

Q1: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should be allowed?

If police officer believes the party is looking for a criminal opportunity, or is wantonly loitering

Q2: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should not be allowed?

Police should be able to card anyone they choose to

Q3: What criteria or guidelines do you feel should govern the use of street checks?

None - generally speaking, police officers know when a party is 'up to no good'

Q4: Do you have any other recommendations for the Saskatchewan Police Commission relative to the issue of street checks?

Ignore the liberal sentiment in this topic - if police were to abide by all desires of this crowd, their hands would be completely tied.

Q5: Please note that your name must be provided as is standard with communications to City Council and its affiliated bodies. Your Name(s):

Neale N. Bueitner

Q6: If you wish you can stipulate that your name not be included when the responses are public, but rather, held in the communications files of the Saskatoon Board of Police Commissioners. Yes, publish my name in the report

Q7: Name of Organization for which this response is submitted (if applicable):

Personal Response Only

#34

**COMPLETE****Collector:** Web Link 1 (Web Link)**Started:** Tuesday, March 22, 2016 10:39:58 AM**Last Modified:** Tuesday, March 22, 2016 11:10:45 AM**Time Spent:** 00:30:46**IP Address:**

PAGE 1

Q1: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should be allowed?

If street checks are needed, then the only time would be if there was a crime, and you have EYE WITNESSES, able to provide description. A vague description should not be enough for Saskatoon Police Service (SPS), there should be a positive description. Then and only then would a street check be valid.

Q2: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should not be allowed?

If there was a crime, and you have a vague description, or no description at all (meaning "Officer, I saw 2 or 3 people), this is way to general. This now results in any person, who happens to be in the vicinity to be considered suspicious.

Q3: What criteria or guidelines do you feel should govern the use of street checks?

The people of Saskatoon should be comfortable to walk, anytime, anywhere. The only time a street check should happen is if there was a crime, and you have a legitimate description. Vague descriptions are not grounds to street check any person.

Q4: Do you have any other recommendations for the Saskatchewan Police Commission relative to the issue of street checks?

The excuse, "there was a crime in the neighborhood, you kind of match the description of perpetrators ", you have got to stop this. The public has no way to believe this is actually true. The public has no way to verify this is valid. The public has no way to dispute this. This statement is one I have heard many times, and one I have disputed with the SPS while being street checked, but my dispute fell on deaf SPS ears. I was carded anyways. I wanted the SPS to show me information of the crime.

The SPS must be able to prove their reason to street check a person, so the person being street checked can verify there was an actual crime, and verify that the description SPS has of any perpetrators is close enough of a description, to being stopped.

If SPS wants to card a person, then the SPS should be able to verify there was an actual crime. For the SPS to just simply state, "there was a crime so we're checking people in the vicinity" is wrong.

How does the public know this is true, and not a lie? Right now, the public has no way of knowing.

Prove it first, to the public

Q5: Please note that your name must be provided as is standard with communications to City Council and its affiliated bodies. Your Name(s):

Bernard Swimmer

Q6: If you wish you can stipulate that your name not be included when the responses are public, but rather, held in the communications files of the Saskatoon Board of Police Commissioners.

Yes, publish my name in the report

Q7: Name of Organization for which this response is submitted (if applicable):

Saskatoon Citizen Survey on "Street Checks" Issue web site

#36

COMPLETE



Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started: Tuesday, March 22, 2016 11:41:34 AM
Last Modified: Tuesday, March 22, 2016 11:44:12 AM
Time Spent: 00:02:38
IP Address:

PAGE 1

Q1: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should be allowed?

Same as you do now, don't change anything

Q2: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should not be allowed?

Same as you do now, don't change anything

Q3: What criteria or guidelines do you feel should govern the use of street checks?

Same as you do now, don't change anything

Q4: Do you have any other recommendations for the Saskatchewan Police Commission relative to the issue of street checks?

No

Q5: Please note that your name must be provided as is standard with communications to City Council and its affiliated bodies. Your Name(s):

Lionel Frie

Q6: If you wish you can stipulate that your name not be included when the responses are public, but rather, held in the communications files of the Saskatoon Board of Police Commissioners.

Yes, publish my name in the report

Q7: Name of Organization for which this response is submitted (if applicable):

Respondent skipped this question

#37

**COMPLETE****Collector:** Web Link 1 (Web Link)**Started:** Tuesday, March 22, 2016 12:03:39 PM**Last Modified:** Tuesday, March 22, 2016 12:41:35 PM**Time Spent:** 00:37:55**IP Address:**

PAGE 1

Q1: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should be allowed?

Under NO circumstances whatsoever should this practice be allowed.

Q2: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should not be allowed?

When a person is walking and minding their own business.

Q3: What criteria or guidelines do you feel should govern the use of street checks?

it shouldn't be allowed at all.

Q4: Do you have any other recommendations for the Saskatchewan Police Commission relative to the issue of street checks?

I am not for this practice because the police cannot be trusted to not abuse their authority in relation to this practice.

Q5: Please note that your name must be provided as is standard with communications to City Council and its affiliated bodies. Your Name(s):

Gavin May.

Q6: If you wish you can stipulate that your name not be included when the responses are public, but rather, held in the communications files of the Saskatoon Board of Police Commissioners.

Yes, publish my name in the report

Q7: Name of Organization for which this response is submitted (if applicable):*Respondent skipped this question*

#38



COMPLETE

Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started: Tuesday, March 22, 2016 1:10:21 PM
Last Modified: Tuesday, March 22, 2016 1:14:29 PM
Time Spent: 00:04:08
IP Address:

PAGE 1

Q1: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should be allowed?

suspicious people anytime of the day or night.
random checks in all areas of the city

Q2: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should not be allowed?

none

Q3: What criteria or guidelines do you feel should govern the use of street checks?

respect for persons who are not doing anything wrong.

Q4: Do you have any other recommendations for the Saskatchewan Police Commission relative to the issue of street checks?

none

Q5: Please note that your name must be provided as is standard with communications to City Council and its affiliated bodies. Your Name(s):

Q6: If you wish you can stipulate that your name not be included when the responses are public, but rather, held in the communications files of the Saskatoon Board of Police Commissioners. No, redact my name in the report

Q7: Name of Organization for which this response is submitted (if applicable):

#39

COMPLETE



Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started: Tuesday, March 22, 2016 1:42:48 PM
Last Modified: Tuesday, March 22, 2016 1:48:49 PM
Time Spent: 00:06:01
IP Address:

PAGE 1

Q1: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should be allowed?

In my belief street checks should be allowed any time.

Q2: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should not be allowed?

I cannot think of an instance.

Q3: What criteria or guidelines do you feel should govern the use of street checks?

In any neighborhood especially high crime areas I believe our officers should be permitted to ID and run checks on anyone.

Q4: Do you have any other recommendations for the Saskatchewan Police Commission relative to the issue of street checks?

If this tool is taken away from our police my feeling is crime will rise substantially.

Q5: Please note that your name must be provided as is standard with communications to City Council and its affiliated bodies. Your Name(s):

Geoff Anthony.

Q6: If you wish you can stipulate that your name not be included when the responses are public, but rather, held in the communications files of the Saskatoon Board of Police Commissioners.

Yes, publish my name in the report

Q7: Name of Organization for which this response is submitted (if applicable):

Respondent skipped this question

#40

COMPLETE



Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started: Tuesday, March 22, 2016 1:55:52 PM
Last Modified: Tuesday, March 22, 2016 1:58:56 PM
Time Spent: 00:03:04
IP Address:

PAGE 1

Q1: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should be allowed?

Finds committing or has a reasonable belief person has or is likely to commit an indictable offence.

Q2: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should not be allowed?

Nothing other than above

Q3: What criteria or guidelines do you feel should govern the use of street checks?

Did they just commit crime and there is fresh pursuit or are they likely to commit a crime with greivous bodily harm as a consequence

Q4: Do you have any other recommendations for the Saskatchewan Police Commission relative to the issue of street checks?

No

Q5: Please note that your name must be provided as is standard with communications to City Council and its affiliated bodies. Your Name(s):

Trevor Hancheroff

Q6: If you wish you can stipulate that your name not be included when the responses are public, but rather, held in the communications files of the Saskatoon Board of Police Commissioners.

Yes, publish my name in the report

Q7: Name of Organization for which this response is submitted (if applicable):

Respondent skipped this question

#41

COMPLETE



Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)

Started: Tuesday, March 22, 2016 12:40:47 PM

Last Modified: Tuesday, March 22, 2016 2:05:51 PM

Time Spent: 01:25:03

IP Address: [REDACTED]

PAGE 1

Q1: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should be allowed?

I feel a police officer should have the right to stop or street check any individual they feel may have information which would be relevant or suspect be relevant to solving or preventing a crime that has occurred. An officer shall have the right to stop any person they feel is relevant, in the officers opinion, to preventing a possible crime from occurring. An officer shall have the right to ask for personal identification from any person that the officer feels may not be conducting themselves suspiciously but may have been a contributing factor to a crime or prevailing suspicious activity occurring or had occurred.

Q2: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should not be allowed?

I feel a police officer shall maintain the legal right to stop any person for questioning and does not need a specific reason but feels could build an officers better understanding of activities on the street.

Q3: What criteria or guidelines do you feel should govern the use of street checks?

I feel the guidelines that govern shall be developed by the police commission and the City of Saskatoon combined to reflect and enable an officers ability to investigate crime or prevent crime. I would like to enable an officers ability to check any person which may lead to or is displaying a potential for terrorist activity or planning to assist an act of terror whether directly or in any way. I would like to ensure there is no bias or prejudice driving the reason of checking persons for information. I would like officers to focus attention on areas of the city of Saskatoon that have shown in the last six months to have a level of crime that would benefit from street checks and driven by crime history or suspected activity.

Q4: Do you have any other recommendations for the Saskatchewan Police Commission relative to the issue of street checks?

I would like the officers to act knowing I support their activities and their responsibilities as an officer. I have confidence in the police service and feel all policing can operate within its objective of reducing and solving crime all while recognising activities will not be sensitive to race, sex or beliefs(as I am confident they have in the past). I feel vehicular stops could also add to crime prevention and support an action like this to extend to vehicles. I understand the introduction to the survey outline that this does not include vehicles. I also believe that personal cell phones, personal handheld devises shall be able to be reviewed by police officers conducting street checks because of the high potential to gain in depth, relevant crime prevention information quickly and efficiently.

I don't feel sorry for persons committing or planning crime- make them pay with time and money.

Q5: Please note that your name must be provided as is standard with communications to City Council and its affiliated bodies. Your Name(s):

John Barry

Q6: If you wish you can stipulate that your name not be included when the responses are public, but rather, held in the communications files of the Saskatoon Board of Police Commissioners.

Yes, publish my name in the report

Q7: Name of Organization for which this response is submitted (if applicable):

Saskatoon police commission/ City of Saskatoon

#42

COMPLETE



Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started: Tuesday, March 22, 2016 1:44:36 PM
Last Modified: Tuesday, March 22, 2016 2:06:25 PM
Time Spent: 00:21:49
IP Address:

PAGE 1

Q1: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should be allowed?

When there has been criminal activity within the vicinity and the person fits the correct description of the suspect. Suspect should be well aware of why they are being carded.

Q2: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should not be allowed?

When there is no reason to card them (no criminal activity reported) furthermore, they should not be carded when enjoying a walk, jog, shopping, parenting children, for no reason at all. A reason should always be given and clear indication that a description matches: clothing, height, weight, hair, etc.

Q3: What criteria or guidelines do you feel should govern the use of street checks?

The person in question should fit exact description of individual mentioned, should be notified of exact reason they are being carded, should be notified that this will not reflect on any record of any sort, should always be aware of their rights.

Q4: Do you have any other recommendations for the Saskatchewan Police Commission relative to the issue of street checks?

Yes. Be courteous and respectful in your approach.

Q5: Please note that your name must be provided as is standard with communications to City Council and its affiliated bodies. Your Name(s):

,

Q6: If you wish you can stipulate that your name not be included when the responses are public, but rather, held in the communications files of the Saskatoon Board of Police Commissioners. No, redact my name in the report

Q7: Name of Organization for which this response is submitted (if applicable):

, |

#43

COMPLETE



Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started: Tuesday, March 22, 2016 3:37:50 PM
Last Modified: Tuesday, March 22, 2016 3:40:18 PM
Time Spent: 00:02:27
IP Address:

PAGE 1

Q1: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should be allowed?

At all times

Q2: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should not be allowed?

None

Q3: What criteria or guidelines do you feel should govern the use of street checks?

Police determination at scene.

Q4: Do you have any other recommendations for the Saskatchewan Police Commission relative to the issue of street checks?

Keep up the good work

Q5: Please note that your name must be provided as is standard with communications to City Council and its affiliated bodies. Your Name(s):

Lenore Harrison

Q6: If you wish you can stipulate that your name not be included when the responses are public, but rather, held in the communications files of the Saskatoon Board of Police Commissioners.

Yes, publish my name in the report

Q7: Name of Organization for which this response is submitted (if applicable):

Respondent skipped this question

#44

**COMPLETE****Collector:** Web Link 1 (Web Link)**Started:** Tuesday, March 22, 2016 3:52:43 PM**Last Modified:** Tuesday, March 22, 2016 3:59:37 PM**Time Spent:** 00:06:53**IP Address:**

PAGE 1

Q1: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should be allowed?

If police, or citizens observe suspicious activity, or if people are observed in an area where suspicious activity has taken place. If police believe a person's presence in an area could place them-the citizen or police-in danger.

Q2: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should not be allowed?

If the above criteria aren't met.

Q3: What criteria or guidelines do you feel should govern the use of street checks?

Activity deemed against the public good, or being in a location that may cause the person to be in danger.

Q4: Do you have any other recommendations for the Saskatchewan Police Commission relative to the issue of street checks?

Make sure your checks are broadened to insure no one thinks they are race based; so feel free to stop me anytime-I appreciate your vigilance.

Q5: Please note that your name must be provided as is standard with communications to City Council and its affiliated bodies. Your Name(s):

Q6: If you wish you can stipulate that your name not be included when the responses are public, but rather, held in the communications files of the Saskatoon Board of Police Commissioners.

No, redact my name in the report

Q7: Name of Organization for which this response is submitted (if applicable):

Respondent skipped this question

#45



COMPLETE

Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)

Started: Tuesday, March 22, 2016 4:04:33 PM

Last Modified: Tuesday, March 22, 2016 4:11:07 PM

Time Spent: 00:06:33

IP Address:

PAGE 1

Q1: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should be allowed?

Any circumstance, if stopping and identifying yourself on the street will help the police do their job then I am all for it. Especially if individuals are loitering around businesses or homes.

Q2: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should not be allowed?

If there is no motive or reason to stop and check someone.

Q3: What criteria or guidelines do you feel should govern the use of street checks?

Allowed if they are looking to identify and prevent suspicious activity from happening.

Q4: Do you have any other recommendations for the Saskatchewan Police Commission relative to the issue of street checks?

People are being too sensitive. I have been stopped and asked what I was doing when I was younger and out near the university. A friend and I were walking home from a night out (we were noticeably drunk I and they simply made sure we were okay and even called us a cab. I felt it was completely justified to make sure there was no suspicious activity and make sure we were both okay as well.

Q5: Please note that your name must be provided as is standard with communications to City Council and its affiliated bodies. Your Name(s):

Q6: If you wish you can stipulate that your name not be included when the responses are public, but rather, held in the communications files of the Saskatoon Board of Police Commissioners.

No, redact my name in the report

Q7: Name of Organization for which this response is submitted (if applicable):

Respondent skipped this question

#46

COMPLETE



Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started: Tuesday, March 22, 2016 5:28:29 PM
Last Modified: Tuesday, March 22, 2016 5:36:16 PM
Time Spent: 00:07:47
IP Address:

PAGE 1

Q1: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should be allowed?

I think they have been abused to the point that they need to be completely discontinued.

Q2: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should not be allowed?

Police have abused the privilege and it should be revoked entirely.

Q3: What criteria or guidelines do you feel should govern the use of street checks?

They should not be used as they have been abused. I am not convinced that there were 2 instances every day where it would be justified.

Q4: Do you have any other recommendations for the Saskatchewan Police Commission relative to the issue of street checks?

Quit doing them.

Q5: Please note that your name must be provided as is standard with communications to City Council and its affiliated bodies. Your Name(s):

Susan

Q6: If you wish you can stipulate that your name not be included when the responses are public, but rather, held in the communications files of the Saskatoon Board of Police Commissioners.

Yes, publish my name in the report

Q7: Name of Organization for which this response is submitted (if applicable):

Respondent skipped this question

#47

**COMPLETE****Collector:** Web Link 1 (Web Link)**Started:** Tuesday, March 22, 2016 5:31:06 PM**Last Modified:** Tuesday, March 22, 2016 5:51:03 PM**Time Spent:** 00:19:56**IP Address:**

PAGE 1

Q1: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should be allowed?

if the officer feel the circumstances is suspicious at that time. anytime there is reason to do so. should the circumstance the officer see make him think it would be important to find out what this person or people are doing at this moment in this area.

Q2: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should not be allowed?

none, the officers are trained to make that choice.
trust has to be placed in the officer first hand view of the situation at that moment.

Q3: What criteria or guidelines do you feel should govern the use of street checks?

they seem to be good so far, but it seem a lot of people have lost respect for the police. And such the guidelines or criteria should be review regularly to insure the safety of the officers.

Q4: Do you have any other recommendations for the Saskatchewan Police Commission relative to the issue of street checks?

No, just know that there are people out there that respect the tightrope that the protective services walk every day.

Q5: Please note that your name must be provided as is standard with communications to City Council and its affiliated bodies. Your Name(s):**Q6: If you wish you can stipulate that your name not be included when the responses are public, but rather, held in the communications files of the Saskatoon Board of Police Commissioners.**

No, redact my name in the report

Q7: Name of Organization for which this response is submitted (if applicable):*Respondent skipped this question*

#48

**COMPLETE****Collector:** Web Link 1 (Web Link)**Started:** Tuesday, March 22, 2016 11:46:29 PM**Last Modified:** Wednesday, March 23, 2016 12:02:24 AM**Time Spent:** 00:15:54**IP Address:**

PAGE 1

Q1: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should be allowed?

Should NOT be allowed, it gives police more options to be controlling, racist, abusive, and it is a huge waste of police officers time and resources. Let them do their job instead.

Q2: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should not be allowed?

They should not be allowed at all, unless there appears to be a crime in progress, or a concern for safety

Q3: What criteria or guidelines do you feel should govern the use of street checks?

Our rights to privacy, freedom,

Q4: Do you have any other recommendations for the Saskatchewan Police Commission relative to the issue of street checks?

Let people live in peace free from harassment. Our city has many areas where the police presence is needed, where there are gangs, crime, and other problems

Q5: Please note that your name must be provided as is standard with communications to City Council and its affiliated bodies. Your Name(s):

Cheryl Nelson

Q6: If you wish you can stipulate that your name not be included when the responses are public, but rather, held in the communications files of the Saskatoon Board of Police Commissioners.

Yes, publish my name in the report

Q7: Name of Organization for which this response is submitted (if applicable):

Respondent skipped this question

#49

COMPLETE



Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started: Wednesday, March 23, 2016 7:32:14 AM
Last Modified: Wednesday, March 23, 2016 7:34:13 AM
Time Spent: 00:01:59
IP Address:

PAGE 1

Q1: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should be allowed?

The two per day average seems fair.

Q2: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should not be allowed?

If people are making a peaceful assembly.

Q3: What criteria or guidelines do you feel should govern the use of street checks?

Suspicious activity or disruptive behaviour.

Q4: Do you have any other recommendations for the Saskatchewan Police Commission relative to the issue of street checks?

Respondent skipped this question

Q5: Please note that your name must be provided as is standard with communications to City Council and its affiliated bodies. Your Name(s):

Q6: If you wish you can stipulate that your name not be included when the responses are public, but rather, held in the communications files of the Saskatoon Board of Police Commissioners.

No, redact my name in the report

Q7: Name of Organization for which this response is submitted (if applicable):

Respondent skipped this question

#50

COMPLETE



Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started: Wednesday, March 23, 2016 10:05:01 AM
Last Modified: Wednesday, March 23, 2016 11:25:52 AM
Time Spent: 01:20:51
IP Address:

PAGE 1

Q1: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should be allowed?

If it is in plain view that they are committing an offence or acting in a manner that entails an offence.

Q2: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should not be allowed?

If they are in certain part of town and have a certain colour of skin.

Q3: What criteria or guidelines do you feel should govern the use of street checks?

There should be full detailed reports of any incidents that involve carding and record keeping for statistical purposes.

Q4: Do you have any other recommendations for the Saskatchewan Police Commission relative to the issue of street checks?

No

Q5: Please note that your name must be provided as is standard with communications to City Council and its affiliated bodies. Your Name(s):

Q6: If you wish you can stipulate that your name not be included when the responses are public, but rather, held in the communications files of the Saskatoon Board of Police Commissioners.

No, redact my name in the report

Q7: Name of Organization for which this response is submitted (if applicable):

Respondent skipped this question

#51

**COMPLETE****Collector:** Web Link 1 (Web Link)**Started:** Wednesday, March 23, 2016 3:21:55 PM**Last Modified:** Wednesday, March 23, 2016 3:39:04 PM**Time Spent:** 00:17:08**IP Address:**

PAGE 1

Q1: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should be allowed?

If an individual is clearly breaking a law; public intoxication, carrying a weapon, visibly in possession of stolen goods, etc.

Q2: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should not be allowed?

When the police officers "feel", to use the question's wording, an individual is to no good.
When the police have no clear and/or legitimate reason they can tell the individual they have stopped.

Q3: What criteria or guidelines do you feel should govern the use of street checks?

The police officer met tell people they have a right to not talk to the them, and that refusing to co-operate or waking away cannot then be used as a reason to compel information.
Any street check s should have to be submitted in written form with their badge number and name.
These forms will be collected and used for data analysis.

Q4: Do you have any other recommendations for the Saskatchewan Police Commission relative to the issue of street checks?

Police officers and staff should take part in anti-racism training. While cultural sensitivity training is okay it focuses on the oppressed people and their culture not the root reasons why people are oppressed and marginalized.
You can't paint a few feathers on the wall, host a couple of round dances or drum groups and think that is enough.
The star light tours weren't that long ago.

Q5: Please note that your name must be provided as is standard with communications to City Council and its affiliated bodies. Your Name(s):

Q6: If you wish you can stipulate that your name not be included when the responses are public, but rather, held in the communications files of the Saskatoon Board of Police Commissioners. No, redact my name in the report

Q7: Name of Organization for which this response is submitted (if applicable):

Citizen of Saskatoon

#52



COMPLETE

Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started: Wednesday, March 23, 2016 3:59:36 PM
Last Modified: Wednesday, March 23, 2016 4:02:19 PM
Time Spent: 00:02:43
IP Address:

PAGE 1

Q1: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should be allowed?

Anytime they feel it necessary.

Q2: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should not be allowed? *Respondent skipped this question*

Q3: What criteria or guidelines do you feel should govern the use of street checks?

They should be done when the police feel it's necessary.

Q4: Do you have any other recommendations for the Saskatchewan Police Commission relative to the issue of street checks?

It is a very necessary tool that needs to continue.

Q5: Please note that your name must be provided as is standard with communications to City Council and its affiliated bodies. Your Name(s):

Q6: If you wish you can stipulate that your name not be included when the responses are public, but rather, held in the communications files of the Saskatoon Board of Police Commissioners. No, redact my name in the report

Q7: Name of Organization for which this response is submitted (if applicable): *Respondent skipped this question*

#53

COMPLETE



Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started: Wednesday, March 23, 2016 6:38:34 PM
Last Modified: Wednesday, March 23, 2016 6:44:12 PM
Time Spent: 00:05:38
IP Address:

PAGE 1

Q1: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should be allowed?

None.

Q2: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should not be allowed?

should never be allowed.

Q3: What criteria or guidelines do you feel should govern the use of street checks?

Street checks are inherently racist. If a cop ever performs a street check, he should be put on unpaid leave.

Q4: Do you have any other recommendations for the Saskatchewan Police Commission relative to the issue of street checks?

Street checks are racist. It is the equivalent of assault.

Q5: Please note that your name must be provided as is standard with communications to City Council and its affiliated bodies. Your Name(s):

Laura Civica.

Q6: If you wish you can stipulate that your name not be included when the responses are public, but rather, held in the communications files of the Saskatoon Board of Police Commissioners.

Yes, publish my name in the report

Q7: Name of Organization for which this response is submitted (if applicable):

Respondent skipped this question

#54

COMPLETE



Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started: Friday, March 25, 2016 9:22:51 PM
Last Modified: Friday, March 25, 2016 9:27:42 PM
Time Spent: 00:04:51
IP Address: :

PAGE 1

Q1: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should be allowed?

If a reasonable person would be suspicious as to what a person is doing, the check should be performed.

Q2: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should not be allowed?

Never.

Q3: What criteria or guidelines do you feel should govern the use of street checks?

The reasonable person threshold.

Q4: Do you have any other recommendations for the Saskatchewan Police Commission relative to the issue of street checks?

Err on the side of public safety. Use the reasonable person threshold.

Q5: Please note that your name must be provided as is standard with communications to City Council and its affiliated bodies. Your Name(s):

Eric Olason

Q6: If you wish you can stipulate that your name not be included when the responses are public, but rather, held in the communications files of the Saskatoon Board of Police Commissioners.

Yes, publish my name in the report

Q7: Name of Organization for which this response is submitted (if applicable):

City of Saskatoon

#55

COMPLETE



Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started: Sunday, March 27, 2016 11:41:50 AM
Last Modified: Sunday, March 27, 2016 11:45:54 AM
Time Spent: 00:04:03
IP Address:

PAGE 1

Q1: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should be allowed?

Whenever police feel it is necessary.

Q2: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should not be allowed?

they should always be allowed.

Q3: What criteria or guidelines do you feel should govern the use of street checks?

police should always have the right to street check someone. We don't need guidelines.

Q4: Do you have any other recommendations for the Saskatchewan Police Commission relative to the issue of street checks?

Continue with them.

Q5: Please note that your name must be provided as is standard with communications to City Council and its affiliated bodies. Your Name(s):

Q6: If you wish you can stipulate that your name not be included when the responses are public, but rather, held in the communications files of the Saskatoon Board of Police Commissioners.

No, redact my name in the report

Q7: Name of Organization for which this response is submitted (if applicable):

Respondent skipped this question

#56



COMPLETE

Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started: Monday, March 28, 2016 11:53:07 AM
Last Modified: Monday, March 28, 2016 12:06:40 PM
Time Spent: 00:13:32
IP Address:

PAGE 1

Q1: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should be allowed?

Police can/should use discretion as they have the various policies/procedures/by-laws and protocols in place (to access) depending on the circumstance(s). They also have the Police Commission and City Council as well as the SPS Community Liaison Officers, CSO's to work with.

Q2: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should not be allowed?

Again, #1 above can apply

Q3: What criteria or guidelines do you feel should govern the use of street checks?

see #1 above

Q4: Do you have any other recommendations for the Saskatchewan Police Commission relative to the issue of street checks?

Continue to work with the various stakeholders (i.e. BID's, business community, business owners, community associations, schools, etc.)

Q5: Please note that your name must be provided as is standard with communications to City Council and its affiliated bodies. Your Name(s):

Q6: If you wish you can stipulate that your name not be included when the responses are public, but rather, held in the communications files of the Saskatoon Board of Police Commissioners.

No, redact my name in the report

Q7: Name of Organization for which this response is submitted (if applicable):

#57

COMPLETE



Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started: Monday, March 28, 2016 12:25:39 PM
Last Modified: Monday, March 28, 2016 12:46:03 PM
Time Spent: 00:20:23
IP Address:

PAGE 1

Q1: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should be allowed?

Should be permitted when police are looking for a suspect(s) in relation to a reported crime or when patrolling known areas where reported crimes are higher than other areas. When reports are made to police by Neighbourhood Watch, Business Watch, Rural Crime Watch, Citizens on Patrol Programs or Community Support Officers. Individuals associated with these programs will report suspicious activity to police and police should have the authority to confirm their concerns for the safety and security of cities, towns or rural jurisdictions.

Q2: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should not be allowed?

Street checks should not be random just based on age, race or gender. The checks and momentary detention should not be based on mere whim or curiosity.

Q3: What criteria or guidelines do you feel should govern the use of street checks?

Street checks should be proactive in policing and reactive in nature. The checks should be conducted in compliance with the Charter of Rights and Freedoms and expressly to solve and prevent crime and to ensure that our communities are safe and secure for all citizens.

Q4: Do you have any other recommendations for the Saskatchewan Police Commission relative to the issue of street checks?

Provide guidance to provincial authorities on criteria for street checks but don't restrict their duties to keep our communities safe and secure. Street checks are a valuable resources in solving and preventing crime. I would prefer police to be proactive and not reactive. I want police on our streets and in our communities and not sitting in a office waiting for a crime to be reported. I would have no concerns with police stopping me. I would be confident that they are doing the job of keeping peace and community order. The police have a tough job to perform but they have more experience and intuition to know when individuals in neighbourhoods or business areas may be up to no good. This intuition comes with experience, training and situational environment that they work in daily.

Q5: Please note that your name must be provided as is standard with communications to City Council and its affiliated bodies. Your Name(s):

Q6: If you wish you can stipulate that your name not be included when the responses are public, but rather, held in the communications files of the Saskatoon Board of Police Commissioners.

No, redact my name in the report

Q7: Name of Organization for which this response is submitted (if applicable):

Respondent skipped this question

#58

COMPLETE



Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started: Monday, March 28, 2016 3:07:05 PM
Last Modified: Monday, March 28, 2016 3:13:57 PM
Time Spent: 00:06:51
IP Address:

PAGE 1

Q1: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should be allowed?

All circumstances

Q2: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should not be allowed?

i have no problem with street checks

Q3: What criteria or guidelines do you feel should govern the use of street checks?

if our police officers are properly trained and supervised, we need to trust their good judgement

Q4: Do you have any other recommendations for the Saskatchewan Police Commission relative to the issue of street checks?

continue the necessary training and supervision

Q5: Please note that your name must be provided as is standard with communications to City Council and its affiliated bodies. Your Name(s):

Q6: If you wish you can stipulate that your name not be included when the responses are public, but rather, held in the communications files of the Saskatoon Board of Police Commissioners.

No, redact my name in the report

Q7: Name of Organization for which this response is submitted (if applicable):

Respondent skipped this question

#59



COMPLETE

Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started: Wednesday, March 30, 2016 7:17:43 PM
Last Modified: Wednesday, March 30, 2016 7:39:25 PM
Time Spent: 00:21:41
IP Address: *

PAGE 1

Q1: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should be allowed?

Person(s) walking in high crime areas.
 Groups of people walking in high crime areas.
 Person(s) wearing gang colours or gang paraphernalia.
 Person(s) wearing inappropriate clothing that doesn't match the weather (ie: hoodie worn with hood up in warm weather)
 Groups of people walking in back alleys rather than roadways/sidewalks.

Q2: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should not be allowed? *Respondent skipped this question*

Q3: What criteria or guidelines do you feel should govern the use of street checks?

I feel guidelines should be mandated by each specific police station as to the usefulness of the street checks. As long as the street checks are done fairly, I have no opposition to this investigative tool.

Q4: Do you have any other recommendations for the Saskatchewan Police Commission relative to the issue of street checks?

Continue to identify criminals in Saskatoon and in the province of Saskatchewan for the safety of its residents.

Q5: Please note that your name must be provided as is standard with communications to City Council and its affiliated bodies. Your Name(s):

Q6: If you wish you can stipulate that your name not be included when the responses are public, but rather, held in the communications files of the Saskatoon Board of Police Commissioners. No, redact my name in the report

Q7: Name of Organization for which this response is submitted (if applicable): *Respondent skipped this question*

#60

COMPLETE



Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started: Thursday, March 31, 2016 12:45:54 PM
Last Modified: Thursday, March 31, 2016 1:18:14 PM
Time Spent: 00:32:20
IP Address:

PAGE 1

Q1: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should be allowed?

I agree with them. A person who has nothing to hide should not be opposed to street checks. Anybody skulking around in the middle of the night and acting in a suspicious manner should be checked. There are lots of break ins and car thefts taking place in Saskatoon all the time.

Q2: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should not be allowed?

I do not think they are necessary during the day unless the person is harassing people or acting in a suspicious manner.

Q3: What criteria or guidelines do you feel should govern the use of street checks?

The Police should identify themselves and explain the reason why they are carrying out a check and if the person has nothing to hide they do not have to be concerned.

Q4: Do you have any other recommendations for the Saskatchewan Police Commission relative to the issue of street checks?

The people who vehemently oppose these checks are mostly part of or connected to the criminal element.

Q5: Please note that your name must be provided as is standard with communications to City Council and its affiliated bodies. Your Name(s):

Q6: If you wish you can stipulate that your name not be included when the responses are public, but rather, held in the communications files of the Saskatoon Board of Police Commissioners.

No, redact my name in the report

Q7: Name of Organization for which this response is submitted (if applicable):

Respondent skipped this question

#61

COMPLETE



Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started: Thursday, March 31, 2016 6:31:00 PM
Last Modified: Thursday, March 31, 2016 6:47:32 PM
Time Spent: 00:16:32
IP Address:

PAGE 1

Q1: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should be allowed?

Bullying, harrassment. After dark slandering another person who is not present by saying the person's full name.

Q2: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should not be allowed?

I agree with the stated Street Checks designed.

Q3: What criteria or guidelines do you feel should govern the use of street checks?

As already defined.

Q4: Do you have any other recommendations for the Saskatchewan Police Commission relative to the issue of street checks?

People who go out on the street , usually after dark, and slander another person and then say that person's full name.

Q5: Please note that your name must be provided as is standard with communications to City Council and its affiliated bodies. Your Name(s):

Doris Hamilton

Q6: If you wish you can stipulate that your name not be included when the responses are public, but rather, held in the communications files of the Saskatoon Board of Police Commissioners.

Yes, publish my name in the report

Q7: Name of Organization for which this response is submitted (if applicable):

Not applicable

#62

COMPLETE



Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started: Saturday, April 02, 2016 6:52:26 AM
Last Modified: Saturday, April 02, 2016 6:58:44 AM
Time Spent: 00:06:18
IP Address: -----

PAGE 1

Q1: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should be allowed?

when seeing someone acting suspiciously and when seeing people in high crime areas late at night wandering around without seemingly having purpose to wander.

Q2: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should not be allowed?

based on race, family circumstances (maybe a brother is in a gang but the family isn't so they shouldn't wear the sins of their gang family member) and "fishing expeditions"

Q3: What criteria or guidelines do you feel should govern the use of street checks?

See response to question 1

Q4: Do you have any other recommendations for the Saskatchewan Police Commission relative to the issue of street checks?

PLEASE, do not stop street checks and do not give in to a vocal very small minority! Publish numbers of people street checked and under what circumstances, on a monthly basis.

Q5: Please note that your name must be provided as is standard with communications to City Council and its affiliated bodies. Your Name(s):

blair pischak

Q6: If you wish you can stipulate that your name not be included when the responses are public, but rather, held in the communications files of the Saskatoon Board of Police Commissioners.

Yes, publish my name in the report

Q7: Name of Organization for which this response is submitted (if applicable):

Respondent skipped this question

#63

COMPLETE



Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started: Saturday, April 02, 2016 9:36:04 AM
Last Modified: Saturday, April 02, 2016 9:49:28 AM
Time Spent: 00:13:23
IP Address:

PAGE 1

Q1: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should be allowed?

Street checks should be allowed anytime a police officer observes a person or situation that they deem suspicious in nature.

Q2: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should not be allowed?

They should be allowed.

Q3: What criteria or guidelines do you feel should govern the use of street checks?

They should be done in pairs and documented as to the reason for the street check.

Q4: Do you have any other recommendations for the Saskatchewan Police Commission relative to the issue of street checks?

I think they are a good idea. A police presence on the streets would help citizens feel safer, especially in the downtown area.

Q5: Please note that your name must be provided as is standard with communications to City Council and its affiliated bodies. Your Name(s):

Lorrie Reinboldt

Q6: If you wish you can stipulate that your name not be included when the responses are public, but rather, held in the communications files of the Saskatoon Board of Police Commissioners.

Yes, publish my name in the report

Q7: Name of Organization for which this response is submitted (if applicable):

Respondent skipped this question

#64

**COMPLETE****Collector:** Web Link 1 (Web Link)**Started:** Sunday, April 03, 2016 10:20:57 AM**Last Modified:** Sunday, April 03, 2016 10:28:24 AM**Time Spent:** 00:07:27**IP Address:** 77.1.1.1

PAGE 1

Q1: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should be allowed?

Interaction between police and citizens should be allowed to continue as long as it does not infringe upon the charter rights and freedom

Q2: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should not be allowed?

Street checks should never not be allowed to occur. In order to investigate suspicious behaviour or people in any area no matter what time of time.

Q3: What criteria or guidelines do you feel should govern the use of street checks?

common sense and how a lay person would see the interaction with the public given the circumstances, including the area and time of day.

Q4: Do you have any other recommendations for the Saskatchewan Police Commission relative to the issue of street checks?

No. I believe street checks are used appropriately and can be a valuable proactive investigative tool to stop or hinder criminal activity.

Q5: Please note that your name must be provided as is standard with communications to City Council and its affiliated bodies. Your Name(s):

Q6: If you wish you can stipulate that your name not be included when the responses are public, but rather, held in the communications files of the Saskatoon Board of Police Commissioners.

No, redact my name in the report

Q7: Name of Organization for which this response is submitted (if applicable):

Respondent skipped this question

#65

COMPLETE



Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started: Sunday, April 03, 2016 3:27:43 PM
Last Modified: Sunday, April 03, 2016 3:35:01 PM
Time Spent: 00:07:18
IP Address:

PAGE 1

Q1: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should be allowed?

When suspicious of substance abuse, violence, violations of Criminal Code or harm to citizens.

Q2: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should not be allowed?

Targetting clients to check based discrimination and stereotypes based on age, race, sex, religion, or other human rights identifiers.

Q3: What criteria or guidelines do you feel should govern the use of street checks?

Respondent skipped this question

Q4: Do you have any other recommendations for the Saskatchewan Police Commission relative to the issue of street checks?

Respondent skipped this question

Q5: Please note that your name must be provided as is standard with communications to City Council and its affiliated bodies. Your Name(s):

Q6: If you wish you can stipulate that your name not be included when the responses are public, but rather, held in the communications files of the Saskatoon Board of Police Commissioners.

No, redact my name in the report

Q7: Name of Organization for which this response is submitted (if applicable):

#66

COMPLETE



Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started: Monday, April 04, 2016 8:24:05 AM
Last Modified: Monday, April 04, 2016 8:26:58 AM
Time Spent: 00:02:52
IP Address:

PAGE 1

Q1: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should be allowed?

if there is suspicion of criminal activity

Q2: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should not be allowed?

if there is no reason to believe a person is going to harm themselves or someone else

Q3: What criteria or guidelines do you feel should govern the use of street checks?

there should be a policy/procedures put into place so that the police officers cannot subjectively decide who they are going to complete street checks on

Q4: Do you have any other recommendations for the Saskatchewan Police Commission relative to the issue of street checks?

Respondent skipped this question

Q5: Please note that your name must be provided as is standard with communications to City Council and its affiliated bodies. Your Name(s):

Respondent skipped this question

Q6: If you wish you can stipulate that your name not be included when the responses are public, but rather, held in the communications files of the Saskatoon Board of Police Commissioners.

Respondent skipped this question

Q7: Name of Organization for which this response is submitted (if applicable):

#67



COMPLETE

Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)

Started: Monday, April 04, 2016 2:33:06 PM

Last Modified: Monday, April 04, 2016 2:45:23 PM

Time Spent: 00:12:16

IP Address:

PAGE 1

Q1: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should be allowed?

I believe that street checks can and should happen at any time. These checks should be targeted at suspicious character or activity not pointed toward a particular race or ethnic background.

Q2: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should not be allowed?

Racially motivated street checks would damage relationships with police.

Q3: What criteria or guidelines do you feel should govern the use of street checks?

Potential harm to self or others. Special targets would be toward the potential of harm toward children or youth. Safety to move about the city for everyone should be the goal.

Q4: Do you have any other recommendations for the Saskatchewan Police Commission relative to the issue of street checks?

Safety in school zones and with young families is necessary for educators to be able to do their job. As educators we are very interested in continuing to work with Saskatoon Police Services to maintain a safe, caring and Accepting environment for all students.

Q5: Please note that your name must be provided as is standard with communications to City Council and its affiliated bodies. Your Name(s):

Bruce Bradshaw
Superintendent of Education

Q6: If you wish you can stipulate that your name not be included when the responses are public, but rather, held in the communications files of the Saskatoon Board of Police Commissioners.

Yes, publish my name in the report

Q7: Name of Organization for which this response is submitted (if applicable):

Saskatoon Public Schools

#68

COMPLETE



Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started: Wednesday, April 06, 2016 2:12:41 PM
Last Modified: Wednesday, April 06, 2016 2:15:16 PM
Time Spent: 00:02:35
IP Address: 66.151.132.10

PAGE 1

Q1: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should be allowed?

Policing is complex work which requires that each interaction between a sworn officer and a member of the public must be guided by relevant research, best practice and good judgement.

Q2: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should not be allowed?

Efforts to advance positive intercultural relations requires sensitivity to the ensure that perceptions of racial profiling do not erode advancements made in equity and social justice. All interactions between the police and Saskatoon citizens should be guided by equity and social justice.

Q3: What criteria or guidelines do you feel should govern the use of street checks?

The complexity and specificity of policing is beyond the purview of the education sector to discern particulars of practice. As educators, though, we believe all human interaction should be guided by respect, reciprocity and due process.

Q4: Do you have any other recommendations for the Saskatchewan Police Commission relative to the issue of street checks?

Thank you for your effort to engage with the public on this issue. I wish you all the best in discerning guidelines and expectations that will serve all sectors of society to ensure that our cities and streets are safe and respectful places for children, youth and families.

Q5: Please note that your name must be provided as is standard with communications to City Council and its affiliated bodies. Your Name(s):

Q6: If you wish you can stipulate that your name not be included when the responses are public, but rather, held in the communications files of the Saskatoon Board of Police Commissioners. No, redact my name in the report

Q7: Name of Organization for which this response is submitted (if applicable):

#69

COMPLETE



Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started: Friday, April 08, 2016 12:17:18 PM
Last Modified: Friday, April 08, 2016 12:43:28 PM
Time Spent: 00:26:10
IP Address:

PAGE 1

Q1: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should be allowed?

Street checks are an invaluable resource for any police service. Street checks should be carried out any time of the day or night. The information gleaned from these checks could be used to help solve a crime.

Q2: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should not be allowed? *Respondent skipped this question*

Q3: What criteria or guidelines do you feel should govern the use of street checks?

The guidelines that are presently used.

Q4: Do you have any other recommendations for the Saskatchewan Police Commission relative to the issue of street checks?

Do not discontinue this invaluable resource for the Saskatoon Police Service.

Q5: Please note that your name must be provided as is standard with communications to City Council and its affiliated bodies. Your Name(s):

Q6: If you wish you can stipulate that your name not be included when the responses are public, but rather, held in the communications files of the Saskatoon Board of Police Commissioners. No, redact my name in the report

Q7: Name of Organization for which this response is submitted (if applicable): *Respondent skipped this question*

#70



COMPLETE

Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started: Friday, April 08, 2016 1:35:53 PM
Last Modified: Friday, April 08, 2016 1:44:45 PM
Time Spent: 00:08:51
IP Address:

PAGE 1

Q1: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should be allowed?

When a crime has been reported and the person stopped matches the description of the offender

Q2: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should not be allowed?

Not to intimidate a person and not just because they are known to police or that they are of a particular race or culture

Q3: What criteria or guidelines do you feel should govern the use of street checks?

Police should card a person when they have reasonable and probable grounds to stop them

Q4: Do you have any other recommendations for the Saskatchewan Police Commission relative to the issue of street checks?

Yes. Think about the promotion of racism and stereotyping which leads to street checks. Crime does not know race. Police make that leap from work with people who live in poverty.

Treat all citizens the way you want to be treated- especially on bad days. It will effect your own life in a very big way. The areas of your job is a direct link to how you deal with people daily. Police also need a component of their work that is not just dealing with the negative aspects of crime they need to see the impact they have as role models and prevention officers. Society needs to support that as well. Police funding should be based on prevention and community support- watch the stats change then.

Q5: Please note that your name must be provided as is standard with communications to City Council and its affiliated bodies. Your Name(s):

Marilyn Poitras

Q6: If you wish you can stipulate that your name not be included when the responses are public, but rather, held in the communications files of the Saskatoon Board of Police Commissioners.

Yes, publish my name in the report

Q7: Name of Organization for which this response is submitted (if applicable):

Respondent skipped this question

#71

**COMPLETE****Collector:** Web Link 1 (Web Link)**Started:** Sunday, April 10, 2016 9:54:41 PM**Last Modified:** Sunday, April 10, 2016 10:03:37 PM**Time Spent:** 00:08:56**IP Address:**

PAGE 1

Q1: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should be allowed?

The person looks like someone that the police is looking for.

The person engages in behaviour that a police officer considers to be suspicious.

The person is a witness, missing person, or some other person who is being sought by the police.

The person actively attempts to avoid the police (this is suspicious behaviour too).

Whenever police have a reasonable reason.

Q2: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should not be allowed?

Random any 'man on the street' checks with no specific rationale available.

Q3: What criteria or guidelines do you feel should govern the use of street checks?

See #1

Q4: Do you have any other recommendations for the Saskatchewan Police Commission relative to the issue of street checks?

Document street checks performed, rationale, results, outcomes (ex. crime solved, etc.). Ensure that there is a regular reporting and accountability process in place as well as a means to communicate the results (for example, 20% of the street checks yield information that is helpful in solving a crime)..

I realize that this process is controversial, but a good job has to be done in selling it to the public as an important means of ensuring their safety.

Q5: Please note that your name must be provided as is standard with communications to City Council and its affiliated bodies. Your Name(s):

Q6: If you wish you can stipulate that your name not be included when the responses are public, but rather, held in the communications files of the Saskatoon Board of Police Commissioners. No, redact my name in the report

Q7: Name of Organization for which this response is submitted (if applicable):

none - this is a personal response (I saw your ad in the Star Phoenix)

#72



COMPLETE

Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)

Started: Tuesday, April 12, 2016 7:52:47 AM

Last Modified: Tuesday, April 12, 2016 7:57:40 AM

Time Spent: 00:04:52

IP Address:

PAGE 1

Q1: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should be allowed?

It is legal when the person is required to give information, like in a traffic stop, when person is being arrested or detained or officer executing warrant.

Q2: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should not be allowed?

Everyone has the right not to be arbitrarily detained or imprisoned (s.9 Charter of Rights and Freedoms). Carding is not arrest (committed offence) or formal detention (reasonable suspicion), so there is no legal grounds to do it. When carding or street checks take place, people are not advised of rights. However, if a person feels they cannot walk away, it is psychological detention. If a person is detained, then taking information from person is a search, so they must be advised of their right to counsel (this is confirmed by the Supreme Court of Canada).

Eg. talking to a known gang member, unmarked van at night in industrial area = there is no reasonable objective suspicion, which is a requirement. All that is present is curiosity.

Q3: What criteria or guidelines do you feel should govern the use of street checks?

-Immediately advise police to avoid street checks for no reasonable objective cause. Race should not be a reason to stop anyone (it's not actually criminal profiling if it's racial profiling).

-AT A MINIMUM: Develop policy and training: Police must advise that the stop is voluntary and they do not have to give identifying information, but must give legit reason why they are asking for it.

-Street checks must only be done when legal: when the person is required to give information, like in a traffic stop, when person is being arrested or detained or officer executing warrant.

-Police must offer a written record of any interactions with the public, including their name and badge number, along with information on how to contact the independent police review director.

-There should be an Independent reviewer. This reviewer must make sure the information in a street check documentation complies before entering into database. random checks to ensure compliance. Must provide information in annual reports. The public needs to know if all street checks are submitted and filed, what information is noted, how reliable it is, how long information is kept, if it leads to solving crimes, if the information will show up in someone's vulnerable sector check. This is a privacy issue.

Q4: Do you have any other recommendations for the Saskatchewan Police Commission relative to the issue of street checks?

It is clear that the practice of street checks is a race issue. Racialized and marginalized groups are overrepresented; Indigenous and Black people are stopped more often than white people. It seems to be targeting minorities. Discrimination is a violation of s.15 of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms.

Q5: Please note that your name must be provided as is standard with communications to City Council and its affiliated bodies. Your Name(s):

Just Rights, social justice student group, College of Law, University of Saskatchewan
members include:

Alanna Carlson
Michelle Korpan
Cole Guenther
Amjad Murabit
Paige Moreside
Alex Santos
Deidre Brandt
Desiree Steele
Ravinder Chana
and more

Q6: If you wish you can stipulate that your name not be included when the responses are public, but rather, held in the communications files of the Saskatoon Board of Police Commissioners. Yes, publish my name in the report

Q7: Name of Organization for which this response is submitted (if applicable):

Just Rights, social justice student group, College of Law, University of Saskatchewan

#73

**COMPLETE****Collector:** Web Link 1 (Web Link)**Started:** Tuesday, April 12, 2016 12:15:23 PM**Last Modified:** Tuesday, April 12, 2016 12:31:32 PM**Time Spent:** 00:16:08**IP Address:**

PAGE 1

Q1: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should be allowed?

At all times to keep safety and peace the number one priority, if you have done nothing wrong no problem, i would not mind being asked!!

Q2: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should not be allowed?

none, if the situation deems needing to ask questions, a crime in the area, a violent attack, accident, anything, we need to do our part as a open community!

Q3: What criteria or guidelines do you feel should govern the use of street checks?

none, there is no racism in the police force asking questions, especially late at night, rowdy crowds, injuries, etc, anyone stating racism is hiding something!! police are not asking you if you drink coke or pepsi, they are looking for witnesses, late nite trouble and why are you on the streets at 3am!!!! ask me, I will answer!

Q4: Do you have any other recommendations for the Saskatchewan Police Commission relative to the issue of street checks?

yes, KEEP IT UP !! I have grandchildren in this city, and if one question was asked, only ONE, that would help the safety of our children, woman, the elderly and such, then it must be asked and race is not a factor & if you think it is a race issue, you may have other issues and I am glad the police force is asking!!

Q5: Please note that your name must be provided as is standard with communications to City Council and its affiliated bodies. Your Name(s):

Brion K. Teichroeb

Q6: If you wish you can stipulate that your name not be included when the responses are public, but rather, held in the communications files of the Saskatoon Board of Police Commissioners.

Yes, publish my name in the report

Q7: Name of Organization for which this response is submitted (if applicable):

my family's safety and all the family's and individuals who are trying there best to be good and honest people who support this community each and every day!

#74

COMPLETE



Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started: Tuesday, April 12, 2016 12:55:02 PM
Last Modified: Tuesday, April 12, 2016 12:59:20 PM
Time Spent: 00:04:17
IP Address:

PAGE 1

Q1: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should be allowed?

Anytime

Q2: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should not be allowed?

should always be allowed

Q3: What criteria or guidelines do you feel should govern the use of street checks?

when police feel it is needed

Q4: Do you have any other recommendations for the Saskatchewan Police Commission relative to the issue of street checks?

Please carry on with what you are doing

Q5: Please note that your name must be provided as is standard with communications to City Council and its affiliated bodies. Your Name(s):

Q6: If you wish you can stipulate that your name not be included when the responses are public, but rather, held in the communications files of the Saskatoon Board of Police Commissioners.

No, redact my name in the report

Q7: Name of Organization for which this response is submitted (if applicable):

Respondent skipped this question

#75



COMPLETE

Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started: Tuesday, April 12, 2016 1:08:40 PM
Last Modified: Tuesday, April 12, 2016 1:13:29 PM
Time Spent: 00:04:49
IP Address:

PAGE 1

Q1: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should be allowed?

Anytime, it is your safety. If you have nothing to hide why would you care.

Q2: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should not be allowed?

They hold be able to check anytime, they know what is going on around them.

Q3: What criteria or guidelines do you feel should govern the use of street checks?

If the area has been a problem. Maybe they feel an elberly person is lost. The police discretion.

Q4: Do you have any other recommendations for the Saskatchewan Police Commission relative to the issue of street checks?

Keep it up.

Q5: Please note that your name must be provided as is standard with communications to City Council and its affiliated bodies. Your Name(s):

Glenda Dyck

Q6: If you wish you can stipulate that your name not be included when the responses are public, but rather, held in the communications files of the Saskatoon Board of Police Commissioners.

Yes, publish my name in the report

Q7: Name of Organization for which this response is submitted (if applicable):

Senior person

#76

COMPLETE



Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started: Tuesday, April 12, 2016 1:10:21 PM
Last Modified: Tuesday, April 12, 2016 1:13:41 PM
Time Spent: 00:03:20
IP Address:

PAGE 1

Q1: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should be allowed?

Suspicious activity including safety issues.

Q2: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should not be allowed?

Should be allowed anytime

Q3: What criteria or guidelines do you feel should govern the use of street checks?

None. People should feel safe and aware the police are their to help regardless of circumstances

Q4: Do you have any other recommendations for the Saskatchewan Police Commission relative to the issue of street checks?

None

Q5: Please note that your name must be provided as is standard with communications to City Council and its affiliated bodies. Your Name(s):

Eugene Shwydiuk

Q6: If you wish you can stipulate that your name not be included when the responses are public, but rather, held in the communications files of the Saskatoon Board of Police Commissioners.

Yes, publish my name in the report

Q7: Name of Organization for which this response is submitted (if applicable):

Respondent skipped this question

#77

COMPLETE



Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started: Tuesday, April 12, 2016 1:10:11 PM
Last Modified: Tuesday, April 12, 2016 1:20:30 PM
Time Spent: 00:10:19
IP Address:

PAGE 1

Q1: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should be allowed?

Under suspicious circumstances and just to communicate with the general population I believe street checks should be allowed.

Q2: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should not be allowed?

I feel that if the police officers feel the need for a street check that they should be allowed to perform it.

Q3: What criteria or guidelines do you feel should govern the use of street checks?

So long as the police officers are professional and polite about their performance of street checks I believe that they should do the street check(s) when they see anything suspicious.

Q4: Do you have any other recommendations for the Saskatchewan Police Commission relative to the issue of street checks?

Stay positive, people tend to be more forthcoming and friendly when asked for information.

Q5: Please note that your name must be provided as is standard with communications to City Council and its affiliated bodies. Your Name(s):

Q6: If you wish you can stipulate that your name not be included when the responses are public, but rather, held in the communications files of the Saskatoon Board of Police Commissioners.

No, redact my name in the report

Q7: Name of Organization for which this response is submitted (if applicable):

Respondent skipped this question

#78

COMPLETE



Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started: Tuesday, April 12, 2016 3:54:48 PM
Last Modified: Tuesday, April 12, 2016 4:01:12 PM
Time Spent: 00:06:23
IP Address:

PAGE 1

Q1: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should be allowed?

Any time the officer(s) think it is necessary

Q2: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should not be allowed?

None that I can think of

Q3: What criteria or guidelines do you feel should govern the use of street checks?

The police officers own good judgement

Q4: Do you have any other recommendations for the Saskatchewan Police Commission relative to the issue of street checks?

Lay off the poor officers that you might want to keep you safe from criminals. Do not make it harder for them

Q5: Please note that your name must be provided as is standard with communications to City Council and its affiliated bodies. Your Name(s):

Jack Begg, A

Q6: If you wish you can stipulate that your name not be included when the responses are public, but rather, held in the communications files of the Saskatoon Board of Police Commissioners.

Yes, publish my name in the report

Q7: Name of Organization for which this response is submitted (if applicable):

Old retired person

#79

COMPLETE



Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started: Tuesday, April 12, 2016 4:00:13 PM
Last Modified: Tuesday, April 12, 2016 4:04:21 PM
Time Spent: 00:04:07
IP Address:

PAGE 1

Q1: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should be allowed?

Given the amount of crime, street checks should be allowed. Especially when people are 'out and about' at hours that are not normal.

Q2: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should not be allowed?

None

Q3: What criteria or guidelines do you feel should govern the use of street checks?

As long as they are not discriminating.

Q4: Do you have any other recommendations for the Saskatchewan Police Commission relative to the issue of street checks?

Please continue. If you have done nothing wrong, why be concerned!

Q5: Please note that your name must be provided as is standard with communications to City Council and its affiliated bodies. Your Name(s):

Q6: If you wish you can stipulate that your name not be included when the responses are public, but rather, held in the communications files of the Saskatoon Board of Police Commissioners.

No, redact my name in the report

Q7: Name of Organization for which this response is submitted (if applicable):

Respondent skipped this question

#80

COMPLETE



Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started: Tuesday, April 12, 2016 4:21:26 PM
Last Modified: Tuesday, April 12, 2016 4:27:28 PM
Time Spent: 00:06:01
IP Address:

PAGE 1

Q1: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should be allowed?

All

Q2: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should not be allowed?

None

Q3: What criteria or guidelines do you feel should govern the use of street checks?

Officer discretion

Q4: Do you have any other recommendations for the Saskatchewan Police Commission relative to the issue of street checks?

Keep doing them to keep our city safe

Q5: Please note that your name must be provided as is standard with communications to City Council and its affiliated bodies. Your Name(s):

Gerald Hlady

Q6: If you wish you can stipulate that your name not be included when the responses are public, but rather, held in the communications files of the Saskatoon Board of Police Commissioners.

Yes, publish my name in the report

Q7: Name of Organization for which this response is submitted (if applicable):

Respondent skipped this question

#81

COMPLETE



Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started: Tuesday, April 12, 2016 4:30:15 PM
Last Modified: Tuesday, April 12, 2016 4:34:44 PM
Time Spent: 00:04:28
IP Address:

PAGE 1

Q1: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should be allowed?

any and all circumstances

Q2: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should not be allowed?

There are no circumstances where they should not be allowed

Q3: What criteria or guidelines do you feel should govern the use of street checks?

The Officers on the street should use street checks at their discretion.

Q4: Do you have any other recommendations for the Saskatchewan Police Commission relative to the issue of street checks?

Quit wasting time on this issue. Doing street checks is what solves crime. Let the Police do their job.

Q5: Please note that your name must be provided as is standard with communications to City Council and its affiliated bodies. Your Name(s):

Carolyn Hlady.

Q6: If you wish you can stipulate that your name not be included when the responses are public, but rather, held in the communications files of the Saskatoon Board of Police Commissioners.

Yes, publish my name in the report

Q7: Name of Organization for which this response is submitted (if applicable):

Respondent skipped this question

#82

COMPLETE



Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started: Wednesday, April 13, 2016 7:41:04 AM
Last Modified: Wednesday, April 13, 2016 7:58:41 AM
Time Spent: 00:17:37
IP Address: ...

PAGE 1

Q1: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should be allowed?

Street checks should be allowed all the time at the full discretion of the Police force. Being talked to by the Police is a good thing for everyone but the lawbreakers—Police exist to protect the safety of the public—law-abiding citizens need not worry.

Q2: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should not be allowed?

Perhaps at a funeral or a child's birthday party.

Q3: What criteria or guidelines do you feel should govern the use of street checks?

Discretion, street checks should be allowed at the full discretion of the Police force. If street checks help protect public safety, and are proven to be a successful way of solving and reducing crime, then the Police force should increase the number of street checks that are performed.

Q4: Do you have any other recommendations for the Saskatchewan Police Commission relative to the issue of street checks?

It has been in the media lately that Saskatchewan has a high number of missing people, perhaps an increase in the number and scope of street checks can help work towards the elimination of missing people.

Q5: Please note that your name must be provided as is standard with communications to City Council and its affiliated bodies. Your Name(s):

Q6: If you wish you can stipulate that your name not be included when the responses are public, but rather, held in the communications files of the Saskatoon Board of Police Commissioners.

No, redact my name in the report

Q7: Name of Organization for which this response is submitted (if applicable):

Respondent skipped this question

#83

COMPLETE



Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started: Wednesday, April 13, 2016 10:39:31 AM
Last Modified: Wednesday, April 13, 2016 11:10:27 AM
Time Spent: 00:30:55
IP Address: 192.168.1.200

PAGE 1

Q1: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should be allowed?

where a police officer stops an individual walking on the street, due to suspicious circumstances, and requests information from that person related to their activity.

Q2: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should not be allowed?

The opposite of question #1. Where there are no suspicious circumstances or no complaints or calls for service.

Q3: What criteria or guidelines do you feel should govern the use of street checks?

- Suspicious circumstances
- Compstat information regarding similar types of individuals engaged in certain areas or activities (if garage B&E's are a problem in an area and statistics support the need to question someone: so be it)
- The need for community safety is paramount and the need to acknowledge the criminal activity and negative behaviour change is what is necessary. Criminal behaviour will gravitate to areas left unchecked or where permissiveness and apathy take root.

Q4: Do you have any other recommendations for the Saskatchewan Police Commission relative to the issue of street checks?

The Saskatchewan Police Commission needs to ensure laws are enforced as directed by the citizens through the law makers and elected representatives. Street checks are necessary tools Police need to aid in maintaining public safety, especially in areas that are saddled with high crime rates.

The evidence supports continuing with the existing balanced approach currently being utilized. A complaint process exists for those not satisfied with how they were treated. It is hard to imagine finding improvements to a balanced system that has evolved to what we use today.

Recommend staying the course and working to reduce crime, or face a disengaged community and citizens afraid to call anything suspicious in nature for fear of being labeled a racist.

Q5: Please note that your name must be provided as is standard with communications to City Council and its affiliated bodies. Your Name(s):

Q6: If you wish you can stipulate that your name not be included when the responses are public, but rather, held in the communications files of the Saskatoon Board of Police Commissioners. No, redact my name in the report

Q7: Name of Organization for which this response is submitted (if applicable):

#84



COMPLETE

Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)

Started: Wednesday, April 13, 2016 7:41:51 PM

Last Modified: Wednesday, April 13, 2016 7:56:52 PM

Time Spent: 00:15:01

IP Address: 184.69.61.218

PAGE 1

Q1: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should be allowed?

Street checks should be allowed as a proactive measure in general for the police service. Also used to gather information related to suspicious activity or missing persons.

Q2: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should not be allowed? *Respondent skipped this question*

Q3: What criteria or guidelines do you feel should govern the use of street checks?

This important tool in policing should be monitored by the relevance of the police check. May only be able to determine general criteria or guidelines as the determination for each street check will be different. If the person being "checked" has not done anything wrong, there should be no reason to feel targeted that the police are having a conversation with them.

Q4: Do you have any other recommendations for the Saskatchewan Police Commission relative to the issue of street checks?

Street checks are an important tool in proactive policing in our community. With all, it must be monitored. That being said,

Q5: Please note that your name must be provided as is standard with communications to City Council and its affiliated bodies. Your Name(s):

Q6: If you wish you can stipulate that your name not be included when the responses are public, but rather, held in the communications files of the Saskatoon Board of Police Commissioners. No, redact my name in the report

Q7: Name of Organization for which this response is submitted (if applicable): *Respondent skipped this question*

#85



COMPLETE

Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started: Wednesday, April 13, 2016 2:37:02 PM
Last Modified: Wednesday, April 13, 2016 8:19:42 PM
Time Spent: 05:42:39
IP Address

PAGE 1

Q1: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should be allowed?

where a police officer stops an individual walking on the street, due to suspicious circumstances, and requests information from that person related to their activity.

Q2: Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should not be allowed?

Where suspicious circumstances do not exist.

Q3: What criteria or guidelines do you feel should govern the use of street checks?

Calls from citizens reporting suspicious circumstances and where areas that crime stats show high incidences of the need to stop individuals or groups of people showing behaviours not commonly seen in those areas.

Q4: Do you have any other recommendations for the Saskatchewan Police Commission relative to the issue of street checks?

To focus on law enforcement utilizing the balanced methodology currently in place.

Q5: Please note that your name must be provided as is standard with communications to City Council and its affiliated bodies. Your Name(s):

Q6: If you wish you can stipulate that your name not be included when the responses are public, but rather, held in the communications files of the Saskatoon Board of Police Commissioners. No, redact my name in the report

Q7: Name of Organization for which this response is submitted (if applicable):

Submission To The Saskatoon Board Of Police Commission
Re: Marginalized Youth And Street Checks



In over 30 years representing youth(15 of which I specialized in youth cases) youth's version of street stops by police.They were common occurrences. Normally (but not always)the youth would be in a group. Neither the person describing the situation, or the group would be engaged in any crime or harmful behaviour.They would stop when instructed by the police.They would consistently describe a process where, whether through intimidation or through hints of possible friendship with an authority figure, the police would investigate them.They described that process as a search for a reason to arrest one or all of them.It involved lengthy questioning ,as a group and then singly in order to find inconsistencies, searches of anything they were carrying , their clothes etc.and lengthy delays while the police would go to their car to further investigate them by means of many on line searches such as birthdates,names,addresses,friends and acquaintances,any court conditions,any violations regarding such items as bicycles etc. As far as the youth could see they had done nothing wrong.The youth who thought that the hint of friendship was genuine were left betrayed and bitter.

Invariably the youth telling me about these stops were arrested and taken into remand custody(that result in itself tends to promote criminal activity,as will be shown further on).The youth usually would be unaware of any reason for their being stopped,because I had access to the police report I could tell them the reason stated in the report.They would be angry, they had not been told nor charged and on thinking about it they often saw that the questions they were asked on the street had nothing to do with "suspicious offence.

They(the youth telling me their stories)were invariably left with negative conclusions.They concluded that there was something about them(race,mental disorder or disability,poverity, differing expressions of sexuality) that made them suspicious to the police.In that way different from mainstream youth who don't seem to to be stopped by the police when they are on the street.That since the police say that the represent the interests of most people, that most people would also find them to be suspicious.Ultimately,if they or their friends face danger they must be very careful before they contact the police.Often after facing,as a group. unfair treatment,their response would be to assume a role of the(perhaps initially romantic)outlaw.

This submission states that if our Saskatoon City Police chooses to change its approach to marginalized youth to be more friendly and supportive of these youth then there would be less crime,beginning with youth and then later adults .Less gang recruitment and support including less reluctance to speak out against violence and threats. Indeed a mutual agreement to support each other, marginalized youth and police, to discourage violence is within our grasp.At that time marginalized youth would often want contact with the police.

This submission will be set in bold numbered statements,support and further information can be found in the lower case following it,if the statement seems obvious then one need not read the following notes .

- 1. Youth are less blameworthy and at a time of development.These are principles of Fundamental Justice protected by Section 7 of The Canadian Charter of Rights (R v.D.B.(2008) S.C.J.No. 25 SCC 25.**This is an ancient principle,for example Rome at 451 to 450 BCE codified law stated that where a guilty party is a youth a beating was in order rather than hanging,Beard ,SPQR at p.143.Winston Churchill was convinced and felt it was his responsibility to use all his influence and powers to get youth out of custody, he

considered it a black mark on society Cayley D ,Prison and its Alternatives.The US Supreme Court in Roper v Simmons U.S.S.C, 125 S.Ct. 1183 described it as being based on 3 undeniable facts a).lack of maturity and sense of responsibility b).youth are subject to outside and negative influences including peer pressure,including their legal position which is that they lack the freedoms of adults to remove themselves c).their character is still forming.Science agrees, youth are still developing their pre-frontal cortex which is crucial to moral decisions.

2. **Because youth are in development all public servants must perform their duties in such a way that does not violate that principle of Fundamental Justice.**
3. **Any police policy even if it is implicit,that denies society's right to guidance of youth is improper, a violation of the Youth Criminal Justice Act(YCJA) and our obligations to the other nations that also signed The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child(UNCRC) the UNCRC at s.37 and s.40 states that youth have a right to development,and to be heard and that they should be incarcerated only as a last resort(as well as a right to non-discrimination).**
4. **Incarceration of youth has a criminogenic effect therefore it's use should be rare.For that reason The YCJA and the UNCRC both limit its use with non-violent youths** (The evidence is broad and deep on the dangers of incarceration on the prospects of further youth crime after a youth has been incarcerated.That evidence is the basis for the Parliament of Canada to legislate that,with respect to youth"... Canadian society should have a youth criminal justice system that commands respect...that reserves its most serious intervention for the most serious crimes and REDUCES THE OVER-RELIANCE ON INCARCERATION FOR NON-VIOLENT YOUNG PERSONS" YCJA(emphasis added).Even very light contact with the criminal justice system can have a criminogenic effect.Some examples. From health, harsh conditions are even worse, the Centre For Disease Control in Atlanta studied the effects of transferring violent youth to an adult prison in order to convince them to be crime free, the result was that those youth increased their offences involving high degrees of violence by over 30 % as compared with youth who remained in a youth facility.The Scientific American May 2003 found incarceration to be ineffective.Our Federal Ministry of Corrections in the largest meta analysis of over 100 peer reviewed studies and over 400,000 people discovered that incarceration caused a 6 to 7 % increase in subsequent crime as compared with similar persons who were not incarcerated and instead were subject to community sentences.The Iceland Review, October 2000 concluded that punishment did not reduce crime.The Danish Polar Centre 2001 reported that all punishments in Greenland must show that it will not increase the chance that an offender will commit another offence ,for the above reasons."Significant research suggests that for some youth, especially for those without a prior history of a custodial placement(incarceration),a custodial sentence may increase the risk of recidivism....a community based sentence that addresses a youth's problems is generally more likely to be rehabilitative than a custodial sentence...."N. Bala and Sanjeev Anand ,Youth Criminal Justice Law at p.110. Custody/remand is much more expensive than community programs). Also Psychology of Criminal Conduct: Andrews and Bonta p.334-335.
5. **Street checks of marginalized youth tend to result in the arrest and remand/ incarceration of these youth for non-violent offences.**(conversations with youth court participants,lawyers youth workers, personal experience, and study of youth court dockets.This point is developed more fully later on).

6. Most youths commit offences that could result in arrest/court appearances, the evidence is clear that use of arrest and/or remand, and court, is less effective than appropriate informal techniques.

(Everybody Does It! Thomas Gabor(University of Toronto Press) thoroughly examines the evidence,focusing on Canada,showing that virtually all teenagers commit offences which could result in a court appearance.Keeping the focus on our Province, Professors Doob and Sprott said about Saskatchewan's proclivity for using court,rather than more effective non court procedures,that there is little variation between provinces on how "misbehaving" their youth are but that greater use of charging reflect adult practices. They state"...Most young people commit crimes(Doob,Marino and Varma 1995).In fact,most young people in Canada do numerous things in any given year that could land them in youth court if they were caught and SOMEONE WAS FOOLISH ENOUGH to bring them to court...."(emphasis added) Interprovincial Variation on the Use of Youth Custody:Doob and Sprott(1996) Canadian Journal of Criminology)

7. Research shows that Saskatoon requires a disproportionate number of marginalized youth to go through the arrest/remand and/or court process. This is so even though we know that the greatest percentage of the youth in court are charged with non-violent offences (between 80%to 90%)

(Interviews with Saskatoon Youth court participants in March 2016 revealed that in 9 days surveyed in March 2016 there were 111 young people before the court 58 were identified as Aboriginal, 16 were identified as non-Aboriginal (37 were unknown to the people I talked to).Accordingly Aboriginal youth were 78.37% of those whose heritage was known. Saskatoon's Aboriginal population is about 10%.This is consistent with the rates of Aboriginal youth incarceration rates province-wide. Marginalization is not only Aboriginal. With respect to those youth with intellectual disabilities,Dr. Mary Vandergrout in Justice for Young Offenders Their Needs Our Responses Saskatoon,Purich Publishing 2006, states that those youth with intellectual disabilities have a much higher re-arrest rate than mainstream youth.)

8. Usually half of the charges brought to youth court on a typical day are offences which have no victim, these are called "system-generated offences".These charges are commonly the result of street stops.

(In 2004 The Commission on First Nations and Metis People and Justice Reform(Chaired by Wilton Littlechild) reported in Volume 2,Section 5 in a report that I authored, that over 50% of all charges brought before youth court in Saskatoon were these offences.These charges typically relate to conditions imposed on youth i.e. failure to be of good behaviour, not keeping house rules, contact with friends, being out past a curfew ,skipping an appointment or missing classes etc.They are non-violent.In March 2016 these charges were between 51.7% or 55.2% of all charges(the difference between the 2 numbers is whether possession of marijuana is a non-violent offence) brought before youth court in Saskatoon.These are some of the non-violent charges that are not to result in custody, but do, see point 4 above, also point 22 below)

9. Research shows that these charges,non-violent or system generated offences are the type of charges which are better dealt with outside of court.That confrontational contact with the criminal justice system needs to be kept at a minimum.

(Nationally the stats are good 89% of youths referred to a program in place of court procedures completed the Alternate Measure Program as required. StatsCan(1999) 19.8 Juristat).

10. Unfortunately without an objective policy direction consistent with the principles of the UNCRC and the YCJA street checks tend to alienate marginalized youth and discourage a sense of being a part of our community

(Review of the Roots of Youth Violence, an in depth examination by the Province of Ontario 2008 stated "...A serious ...issue has to do with interactions between police and youth, primarily but not only minority youth....it was made clear to us that when policing is done in an aggressive manner,when youth are singled out for attention because of their race and treated with a lack of civility,they can become alienated,lose their self-esteem and feel that they have less hope or opportunity in this society.As well,the communities of which they are a part can lose faith in the police and can cooperate less in the resolution of crime and the maintenance of public safety.When this happens,the approach to policing increases rather addresses the roots of violence involving youth."vol.2 at page15.This is consistent with my experience and with numerous interviews with youth court participants.Studies indicate that even contact with the police at a young age can increase the risk of subsequent crime.Youth Violence.A Report of the Surgeon General(2001), and D. Day ,Predictors of Early Age Court (1998) 40 Can.J. Crim. 421. I personally believe that these studies are biased by conflictual contact, a different result would come from a respectful helping contact as envisioned by the YCJA,for example see point 14 below)

11. Saskatoon tends to send marginalized youth to custody(Aboriginal,mental disorder or disability,poverity.poor experience in school,unwelcome by reason of gender identity,and other reasons).

12. This overuse of custody is the responsibility of many "actors" including Social Services, Health, Education, other Justice partners and business as well as the police.

(for example 63% of Aboriginal offenders in custody had been in foster care,National Household Survey: StatsCan. 3/4 of young persons in custody have a learning disability, Learning Disabilities Association of Canada Position Paper 1996.Poverty and other sociological conditions strongly influence the use of custody,Fortugno S. and Rogstad M.,1994 John Howard Society of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon.

Many blame courts for the over-incarceration,for example Chief Justice Yukon P.C. Barry Stuart stated "I have always known that harsh sentences garner public support for the judiciary. I have also always known that when a youthful offender returns to his community older,more disconnected and dangerous after a long jail sentence and commits another, often more vicious crime,few will blame the court.They should." R v. Jacob 2002 YKTC 15. On the other hand many are now showing that other actors outside the courtroom have more influence for example see a critique of police in Aboriginal Youth Overrepresentation in Canadian Correctional Services:Judicial and Non-Judicial Actors and Influence,Nate Jackson (2015) Alta. L.Rev. 927.he points out Aboriginal youth are more often held on remand and for longer periods than mainstream youth.)

13. However the step preceding incarceration is the obligation to attend court .

(The YCJA governs the detaining,questioning and arrest of youth.It is clear that non court responses are preferred, however that is the expectation that is not fulfilled in Saskatoon. See points 4 6 and 8 above.)

14. In the case of youth the Parliament of Canada, in light of the above, requires that when dealing with youth, before using arrest and court proceedings the police must consider all the circumstances,which in our situation includes points 1 to 9 as set out above and "...consider taking no action,warn the young person.....or, with the consent of

the young person, refer the young person to a program or agency in the community that may assist the young person not to commit offences.” YCJA s.6 ,see also s.3,s.4,s.5 ,and Preamble. It is important that the YCJA does not limit the use of warnings etc. to the first or first few offences, rather it is always to be considered. It is also important to note that this responsibility/power is independent of other agents. For example if Health authorities wanted a youth arrested a police officer must stand back and consider taking no action or warning the youth etc. The same is true of parents education etc. This power alone used appropriately could dramatically improve our police effectiveness(as will often be seen below)

15. Whether or not police street stops in Saskatoon are done without a preference for stopping marginalized youth,an examination of who was required to have their matters dealt with by court (or to put it in the opposite, which youth did the police chose not to warn etc.) shows that the marginalized are vastly over-represented.

16. An examination of youth dockets and discussions with youth court participants show that , where the ethnicity of the youth can be determined about 78% and above are aboriginal.This figure is consistent with the even higher percentage of aboriginal youth actually in custody.

17. Considering point 6 above, it is reasonable to assume that non-marginalized youth are dealt with by informal methods (i.e. creative non-court solutions).That would explain their under-representation.Those techniques are more effective and should be used for marginalized youth, and especially in Saskatoon, aboriginal youth.

18. In reference to point 7 above, interviews with youth court participants,historical research in Saskatoon, and research done in Canada shows that in Saskatoon Youth Court about 80% to 90% of charges could potentially be dealt with as in point 14 above.

(referring to the Commission on First nations etc, point 8 above, 94% of the Saskatoon youth docket were comprised of 'lower level offences(primarily system- generated offences, secondly property offences and less frequently minor assaults, threats and carrying a weapon). Interviews with youth court participants in March 2016 put those same lower level offences at 90%. Not all should necessarily be dealt with outside court .That issue is dealt with by the Littlechild Commission below in their recommendations)

19. Each youth’s circumstances can be different,however it is clear that if street stops are not based on race then the overcharging of Aboriginal and marinalized youth must reflect a lack of policy/education and creativity or some other factor when these youth are confronted by the police.

20. Aboriginal youth do not have more serious charges than mainstream youth,this is consistent with national research.

(while many people think that Aboriginal people commit more serious crimes that is not the evidence. Corrado,Kuehn and Margaitescue , Policy Issues Regarding the Over-representation of Incarcerated Aboriginal Young Offenders in a Canadian Context Youth Justice Vol. 14(1) at p. 40-62 studied youth in custody in B.C.They reported that Aboriginal youth had no more serious charges or records than did Caucasian youth. Other researchers have pointed to social conditions which,if not responded to in a positive manner can encourage crime(for example Chief Weighhill). Others suggest that it is over-policing that makes it appear that certain

communities are prone to more crime. Other opinions suggest that mainstream communities are unlikely to refer their youth to the police "...Studies based on interviews and anonymous surveys of adolescents indicate that virtually all youth commit some offences -primarily property related crimes or offences involving drugs or alcohol-but that most of these offences are not reported to the police.Indeed,wide spread offending by adolescents occurs in all societies..."Nicholas Bala ,Sanjeev Anand, Youth Criminal justice Law. Bonta et. al.state that when unemployment, education difficulties,alcohol and other factors are taken into account that Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal offending rates are similar(1997) Can. J. Crim. 127). As a counter-point researchers find that the rich and their children commit MORE offences than the poor and their children for e.g. see Psychology of Criminal Conduct:Andrews and Bonta p. 71 to 78. As one wit put it " The poor get jail, the rich get away!"

21.Clearly the the worst crimes involve a decision to cause death,these charges can be classified as Level 7. Also serious are crimes where causing death is attempted, these can be called level 6. Next are crimes where serious harm is inflicted level 5 . Where there is some lasting harm or such is attempted, level 4.

In Saskatoon aboriginal youth are mostly charged with either offences where there is no victim or where there is loss or potential loss/damage to property.

22. In Saskatoon there are many community agencies that are skilled in dealing with these offences.

(there are many effective agencies in Saskatoon that are effective and skilled at convincing youth to act in a way consistent with higher values. Research nationally shows success rates of 80 to 90%.see point 9. The Saskatoon Tribal Council, the Rotary Clubs RAP program , John Howard , Elizabeth Fry,Restorative Circles, Egadz, Str8up ,Core Neighbourhood Youth Coop,White Buffalo, Saskatoon Mediation Services,Youth Works Restitution, are examples of some of the expert agencies that are both more effective and much cheaper than incarceration/remand.For one agency,SCYAP reported in The Star Phoenix (February 18 2016) a 90% success rate (either employed or at university) working with marginalized youth to break the cycles of crime and dependency.

23. When considering points 4,6,8,14, and 15 there is an underutilization of referral to community agencies, instead of charging,with respect to Aboriginal youth. Again these programs tend to reduce crime with youth who participate and are more effective than criminal justice programs.It is important to know that these agencies deal with Level 2,3,4, and sometimes higher level offences . They are convinced and I agree, that they are quite capable of dealing effectively with more cases and higher Level offences.Note that these Levels deal with victims. Strangely Level 1 offences,no victims,often the result of street stops are rarely referred to these experts instead they normally result in remand/ custody.

24. Typically, in order to commit crime it is necessary to put your desires ahead of harm to others (NOTE a distinction needs to be remembered between crimes that create harms to Saskatoon citizens and "system generated" offences as point 8 above where there is no victim).

25. Clearly the worst crimes involve a decision that causes death , these charges can be classified as level 7. Below that is crimes where causing death is attempted, level 6 and below that in seriousness is where great harm is inflicted,level 5. Where there is some harm or the real potential of harm, level 4.

26. The opposite then is the decision to assist others, to cooperate for a common good.

27. A street stop that arises because a youth is likely to have been the person who harmed or attempted to harm a person(whether to their person or their property) in Saskatoon is not objectionable.

28. In my experience youth do not object to this type of stop (so long as it is explained to them what makes them a suspect that any objective person would see as persuasive) even if they are not guilty of any offence.

29. Unfortunately, youth are stopped more often to try to “discover an offence” and most often those “discovered offences” are offences in which there is no victim.Less frequently what is discovered is evidence of some possible past property offence.Thirdly the “discovered offences” shows the gap between marginalized youth and the police and our community.These charges are discussed later.

30. Although harming others are the most serious offences (the highest level 7 to 4, as noted in point 25 above) with respect to aboriginal youth the lowest level charges (levels 1 to 3, as set out in point 8 above)are the ones that are used as a reason to incarcerate.

31. The pattern then becomes clear.Aboriginal youth are stopped on the street to “discover” a crime,the crime is usually a crime that involves no harm to citizens or may be a crime that relates to a past property offence. Both crimes best dealt with outside of court if preventing future crime is the goal.But with Aboriginal and other marginalized youth these offences are referred to court where they accumulate and are used to justify incarceration.In this way street checks strongly contribute to the over incarceration of aboriginal and other marginalized youth.

(A recent examination over 9 days at Saskatoon youth Court is typical of this process.Over those 9 days 32 youth appeared in court in custody.26 were Aboriginal and 6 were non-Aboriginal, or an astonishing 81.25 % Aboriginal youth were in custody, if the lower levels were dealt with extra judicially then 23 Aboriginal youths would not have been on remand.That would have meant that only 33% of remanded youth were Aboriginal, i.e. 3 youth,(compared with 6 non-Aboriginals), much closer to their percentage of our population. As it turns out at the same time I was at a gathering where a long-time friend who is a youth correctional worker spoke of the custody facility they worked at.”30 youth in our facility this Sunday evening(caused by weekend arrests),almost all gone by Wednesday afternoon.A typical weekend.” Indeed typical for decades.Possible, only, because of the lower level of the charges.As a Director of a closed custody facility said to me years ago” What has changed from Sunday to Wednesday? Nothing! Some just want these young people to be in jail for a while.I would never want my child to be here.”

32. Further to point 26 marginalized youth strongly support the morality of mutual aid to those who belong to their community.

33. Further to point 1 marginalized youth feel very much that they need skills to thrive, the disconnect, and a significant factor in marginalization is that the skills offered these youth are either not the skills they see as helping achieve success or often come with a high price in self esteem or some other penalty. It is possible to help them thrive in Saskatoon however there are some problems, one is to connect the youth to the appropriate agency, another is the resources needed to be patient with the youth in the beginning.

34. Redirecting the resources used in remanding or sentencing youth for Lower Level offences would solve both problems. It is important to know that although most people would see victimless crimes as an opportunity to use the most effective (i.e. non custodial) methods available, these system-generated offences are responsible for more incarceration than serious offences. In 2010-2011, in Canada with respect to youth 85% of attempted murders received custody and 34% of robberies, system generated offences 22%, while major assaults were 19%, break and enters were 15%, sexual assaults were 11% common assaults were 6% etc., StatsCan "Youth Court Statistics" 2012. These statistics are meant to show that Lowest Level Offences are sentenced more harshly than offences like Major Assaults and Sexual Assaults but these figures do not include remand custody. The rate of system generated offences resulting in custody/remand would be closer to 70% in Saskatoon, virtually all marginalized youth.

35. The police are not the only source of power in the lives of marginalized youth. There are also other people, family, friends, schools etc. which influence them. However a potentially powerful voice is that of the criminal attitude that glorifies self interest and power. Included in that is the influence of gangs.

36. Aboriginal Gang ideology bases its persuasion on an assertion of racism and police/ justice misconduct. It argues that the power to define what is a crime is a means to repress Aboriginals. Therefore there is nothing wrong with being self centred, and violating general community mores because those mores are invalid since they are used to oppress (and definitely not to assist). The only valid community then is the community of the oppressed which is at war with the mainstream and therefore must use violence both externally and internally.

(Bracken, Deane, and Morrissette, Desistance and social marginalization: The case of Canadian Aboriginal Offenders (2009) 13 Theoretical Criminology 61 at 68. Also McCaskill, Discrimination and Public Perceptions of Aboriginal People in Canadian Cities (2012) Urban Aboriginal Knowledge Network. Also higher rates of self harm for young aboriginals in gangs including suicide and overdosing. Aboriginal Council of Winnipeg 2010. Also personal conversations. "police, sociologists and outreach workers agree that the street-gang phenomenon is the consequence of an endemic and unrelenting cycle of racism, poverty, family breakdown and unemployment" Globe and Mail May 18 1996). Although it makes for painful reading, an informer taped, secretly, a speech given by an elderly Mafiosa to younger members moving up in the gang, explaining the code of extreme selfishness "them folks who think that they can get by with justice, with laws that are equal for everybody, with hard work, dignity, clean streets, with women the same as men, it's only a world of fags who think it's ok to make fools of themselves.... you believe in your wife? As soon as your money runs out, she'll tell you you're neglecting her. You believe in your children? As soon as you stop giving them money they'll say you don't love them. You believe in your mama? If you don't nurse her she'll say you're an ungrateful child. Listen to what I 'm tellin' you you've got to live for yourself!... I want you dead. If

one of you becomes my brother, and I make him my equal in the organization, then one thing is clear: He's going to fuck me over! Don't think a friend will always be a friend. I'll be killed by somebody I shared my food with, somebody who gave me shelter. I don't know who or I would have already eliminated him....and if he doesn't kill me he will betray me...." ZERO ZERO ZERO Look at cocaine... and you see the world : 2015 Roberto Saviano. Perhaps it is worth remembering a saying of the Ojibway when a person is acting badly " they act as if they have no relations"

37. Marginalized youth, either knowing or suspecting that they are not convinced of the gang argument, have to decide whether to accept the gang's offer or resist the gang.

38. In either case they feel vulnerable. The pressure to pick the gang's protection is enormous. On the other hand it seems to lead to a dead end. Moreover it implicitly relies on a belief that success in the mainstream is impossible. In my experience very few of my clients were ready to accept that mainstream success was outside their potential. The problem was that there was no clear path and all too often as they were with the people that they shared a community, on the street, they would be stopped and then too often in custody for a system-generated offence.

39. In interviews with Legal Aid lawyers and other youth court participants they would describe this process as creating barriers for youth who were trying i.e. going to school or carefully avoiding those situations which might encourage crime. The youth would add "we were doing nothing wrong".

40. Youth feel that they need protection from unfair power.

41. At point 8 and 18 reference was made to non-violent offences that were neither system generated or property offences . These are the offence of carrying (not the offence of using) an item that either is a weapon by design or could be used as a weapon.

42. Interviews with youth, their counsel , their parents etc. show that in the majority of those situations the youth who claims that the item was for self-defence was being genuine.

43. Interviews with Legal Aid counsel shows that in their opinion, if there was an appropriate extra-judicial agency and our police had the appropriate policies to deal with these charges as Parliament stated (see point 14) then many of these youth would be good candidates for an out of court resolution, and that process would normally be successful. (see point 23).

44. These charges indicate a special situation. Earlier at point 35 youth are encouraged to pick being in a gang or not. The increasing carrying of weapons, especially for self protection indicates an increased need for adult help (see points 1 and 2) and our police can be a key resource in arranging that help.

45. Once again these charges are often the result of street stops (although the frequency of these charges are much smaller than system generated offences and past property offences).

46. Research shows that when too many persons from a recognizable community are incarcerated, that community reaches a tipping point wherein crime is not discouraged by the prospect of incarceration but that over use of incarceration encourages crime. That tipping point is 2%, if more than 2% of a community goes to jail a vacuum is created and among other things that vacuum is filled by gangs. Over 2% and crime increases (Clear and Rose: *Backfire, When Incarceration Increases Crime*, also *When Neighbours go to Jail*: National Institute of Justice. Also *Crime Coercion and Community: the Effect of Arrest and Detention on Informal Social Control in Neighbourhoods*: Lynch, Sabol, Plant, & Shelley, National Institute Of Justice). A similar event was observed in Northern Ireland during the "1970's troubles". In a 5 year period 1/4 of all Catholic males were arrested and on the average every Catholic house hold was searched twice. The result was the opposite of what was expected, an uprising. Malcolm Gladwell, *David and Goliath* chapters 7 and 8. Other unintended negative side effects of punishment include using aggressive disciplinary practices with children, learned helplessness, anger or even hate directed at the punisher and impaired social and emotional development. See for example *Psychology of Criminal Conduct* Andrews and Bonta at p. 347.

47. That same research shows that the lack of ordinary family influence tends to leave youth vulnerable to the attraction of gangs.

48. This Board can use past research to better understand this problem. The Commission on First Nations and Metis People and Justice Reform (chair Wilton Littlechild O.C. Q.C. I.P.C., Hugh Harradence Q.C., Glenda Cooney, Joe Quewezance, Irene Fraser,) gathered information and insight for 4 years and reported on the state of justice in Saskatchewan. Their Report was delivered to the Provincial Government in June of 2004.

49. The Commission began its work in 2001 at the request of the Province, as result of the "Midnight Tours" scandal involving Saskatoon Police and aboriginal people.

50. That report stated in its Justice section introduction that policing and corrections were especially important to aboriginal people because through the use of compassionate and creative measures positive changes in the lives of First Nations and Metis People can be effected

51. A key Recommendation especially relevant to the ability to replace counter-productive techniques and to give our police access to effective programs was: "Youth who are subject to SYSTEM GENERATED CHARGES AND LOWER LEVEL OFFENCES be referred to Elder led community based teams to discern and consider ways to meet the needs of youth OUTSIDE OF COURTS " (emphasis added).

52. Further they recommend that that process be monitored "... all police services be required to prepare reports to JUSTIFY any decisions that DO NOT DIVERT matters extra-judicially" (emphasis added)

53. The Littlechild Commission clearly wanted to leave no stone unturned in order to make the recommendation at point 51 viable. Recommendation 2.5(R2.5) speaks to funding as does R 31 and R 33.

54. R 6.11 calls for an Aboriginal Liaison Person to influence the decision on whether or not to refer a charge to an alternative(to court) programs,including the power to call for a review of any decisions,presumably those decisions that deny referral to an alternative to court.

55. R 6.13 calls for all charges including Provincial Regulatory Offences to be eligible for alternative measures.

56. That is particularly important to our Saskatoon youth who too often find that Provincial (and even civic) offences impacts on their ability or perceived inability to access drivers licence,employment etc. or even contact with the police(fearing arrest on such offence or past debt created).

57. R 6.29 recommends that ALL LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT immediately design and implement a funding strategy to fully resource the provisions of the Youth Criminal Justice Act, particularly those provisions that address community supervision of youth. (emphasis in the original).This relates to point 14 above.

58. Again with respect to street stops leading to “discovering”crime,R 6.32 calls for alternatives to remand.

59. R 6.14”... ALL LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT work toward the closure of incarceration spaces and divert resources to community based alternatives.(emphasis in the original).Here we would be better served by less use of remand when more effective techniques are employed.

60. R 6.10 calls for a community justice program and qualify it as a Alternative Measure(or Sanction as per s.10 YCJA),which would then allow our police to refer youth to it rather than using court.Again making more effective use of our police resources(point 14).

61. R 8.1 calls for a study to determine why there are such high numbers of Aboriginal youth REMANDED TO CUSTODY so that that can be reduced.(emphasis added)

62. The Commission’s findings after almost 4 years of study, echo, when considering youth, an earlier report known as the Linn Report on Indian and Metis Justice.

63. In 1991Justice Minister Gary Lane asked the Indian Justice Review Committee (Chair Judge Patricia Linn,Dan Bellegarde,Blaine Favel,Isabelle Impey,Nobel Shanks)to look for improvements to justice for aboriginals.

64. “ Perhaps the saddest fact and the best starting point for a review of Aboriginal justice is the reality that Aboriginal youth have a better chance of going to jail than they have of completing high school.The fact is that Aboriginal youth are routinely streamed into lives of unemployment,poverity,incarceration and suicide”.The Linn Report.

65. Sadly the Committee found(at page15)”....the Committee is concerned about the number of youth who are subject to the criminal justice process and build up lengthy

criminal records due to 'system-generated' charges....recent national data indicates that approximately a third of all youth recidivists are charged with system offences and 46%of these charges relate to failure to comply with a young offenders disposition...."The Committee then pointed out that marginalization would have much to do with this ,i.e. a transient home life,lack of parents being available,lack of transportation,etc.They suggested in 1991 that initiatives should be developed to support these youth to end"the streaming".13 years later the Littlechild Commission(above at point 51)made a similar plea.

66. Even sadder, 25 years after the Linn Report and 12 years after the Littlechild Commission responded to the problems in Saskatoon, we still need a body to put in place a way to engage marginalized youth, on the street and elsewhere that patiently respects them, and engenders respect for our police, and encourages their good development.

67. Other jurisdictions have used other techniques.For example New Zealand and Finland,Norway and Quebec reserve the court process only for the most serious charges.Australia has family and/or others meet at the police station,Manitoba uses Parent Action Letters.

68. New Zealand is similar to Canada in many ways including having a large indigenous population. As a result of a crisis in government revenues, cuts needed to be made.Working with the indigenous community a new way of justice for youth was developed.Now 3/4 of youth are cautioned(warned),1/8 are required to attend to a conference to find meaningful,and often creative ways to address harmful behaviour and1/8 go to court.The Judges say that the technique is producing adults less likely to be in adult court.

69. Sweden chooses 15 as the age a youth enters the criminal justice system(point 1, re pre-frontal cortex?)(in Saskatoon and all of Canada the age is 12).The youth stay in the youth system until they are 20 (here it is 18).Only about 15% of cases are sent to court(remarkably similar to what we would see in Saskatoon if Lower Level offences were usually dealt with by warnings and/or by using the Littlechild Commission Recommendation) but only in rare cases is imprisonment allowed for youth under 18. Finland,population about 5 million rarely has more than 10 or 11 youth in custody.

70. Other jurisdictions cause charges to be screened to weed out Lower Level offences.

71. Others use meetings with parents in the place of charges.

72. Others make use of volunteer citizens to be helpful to the youth.

73. Saskatoon would be best served if our police used street encounters with marginalized youth to try to establish a friendship based on aiding the youth. Our police,to make that work must be trained to either warn youth ,when faced with system generated offences or to refer(instead of charging) them to an agency expert at assisting them, to refer the youth to one of the many expert agencies already operating in Saskatoon that deals with low level offences, and in the case of weapons possession,

make friends,offer support and refer to an agency that can help(I am aware of no such agency today however many agencies have offered but they have been turned down, I am certain that they would be ready to spring into action).Research shows that homeless youth(in this case Edmonton) are less deterred by punishment than other youth ,but a friendship with a person from the mainstream who wishes to see them do well,deters crime.

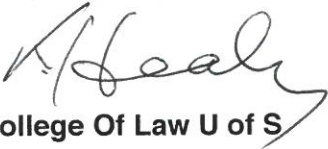
It is important that we stand in time between the promises made in Treaty 6, the responsibility we have to future generations and the simple present day duty as a civilization to those suffering from disabilities.Professor Eric Howe, economist, U of S calculated the benefit to Saskatchewan of Aboriginal educational attainment consistent with mainstream as \$90 Billion. That is conservative in my view,but in any case that is only in relation to Aboriginal . What about other marginalized youth? What more can they contribute?

In my experience most police are trying to act professionally when dealing with marginalized youth.The problem is that the Vision ,the Strategy, and the ensuing Policies when dealing with marginalized youth need to be refreshed in light of the lack of success with our present policies. When one thinks about it ,there should be little wonder that the use of antagonistic,confrontational methods has become counter productive.The good news is that there are excellent resources in our community that are ready to enrich the work of our police .I have met many police officers and I am convinced that they would welcome the challenge of going beyond conflictual relationships with marginalized youth and add the roles of champions and good natured, wiser older siblings.

74. If that is not chosen then street checks should be dealt with as submitted by the community brief by Glen Luther et al.This paper agrees with the answers to the Saskatoon Police Boards Questions in that brief, unless, with respect to youth, policies are put in place to ensure that a) that Lower Level charges are rarely referred to youth court and rarely are the reason to remand/incarcerate youth b) that effective monitoring is established to ensure our police contact with marginalized youth is consistent with the role of assisting youth to develop without the unnecessary burden of incarceration when it is not necessary c) and /or if our police do not want to act as champions for marginalized youth,that an Elder led , youth friendly team as called for by the Commission for First Nations and Metis People and Justice Reform be established and as envisioned by the YCJA and the UNCRC.

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Submission on Street Checks to the Saskatoon Board of Police Commissioners



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In this submission we assert that significant legal and practical concerns justify the continued use of street checks. Drawing on published research as well as consultations with affected community members, we conclude that for Saskatoon to be a leader in progressive policing that takes seriously the rule of law and the realities of marginalized communities, street checks should be abandoned and the police should pursue approaches that build trust and more effectively protect the community.

There is an acute awareness among Aboriginal peoples in Saskatoon of the link between colonial history and current interactions with the criminal justice system. Due to the troubled history between police and Aboriginal peoples, distrust and fear persists. Street checks ignore this negative history and undermine all the laudable work the Saskatoon Police Service has done to address racism among its ranks. Many members of the community find oversight mechanisms of police power lacking in meaningful consequences for abuses of power, rendering people who experience street checks all the more vulnerable to mistreatment or coercion. We submit that street checks facilitate a form of racialized policing that directly leads to the over-incarceration of Aboriginal peoples. There is little, if any, evidence of the effectiveness of street checks in Saskatchewan or elsewhere; regardless, one's view of its effectiveness must be balanced by the compelling evidence of its harmful effects.

We submit that street checks as defined by Chief Weighill are unlawful as they constitute arbitrary detention contrary to s. 9 of the *Charter of Rights and Freedoms*. Street checks based on a general sense of suspicion fall short of grounds for investigative detention or arrest. To detain an individual, police must have suspicion that is particularized: specific indicia of criminal wrongdoing. In such a case, the individual's right to be informed of the reason for the detention and right to counsel arise. Further, police cannot claim that interactions with community members are consensual. The Supreme Court has recognized that nature of police power is inherently "coercive"; as a result, the police are unable to rely on consent as a justification for an investigative chat with a community member without advising of her/his right to walk away and of the right to counsel.

We unequivocally recommend the abolition of street checks in Saskatoon as they are unlawful due their arbitrary and coercive nature, and they replicate patterns of racial oppression experienced by Aboriginal peoples. We recommend the earnest and robust institution of a community policing model as well as in-depth, ongoing cultural education for members of the Saskatoon Police Service.

Submission on Street Checks to the Saskatoon Board of Police Commissioners

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Submission on Street Checks to the Saskatoon Board of Police Commissioners

1. Introduction

Thank you for the opportunity to provide submissions on the issue of street checks by police in Saskatoon. In this submission we assert that significant legal and practical concerns militate against the continued use of street checks. We draw on published research as well as consultations with affected community members. We conclude that for Saskatoon to be a leader in progressive policing that takes seriously the rule of law and the realities of marginalized communities, street checks should be abandoned and the police should pursue approaches that build trust and more effectively protect the community.

For the purposes of this submission, we consulted with community members at AIDS Saskatoon's 601 Outreach and STR8 UP: 10,000 Little Steps to Healing. Our consultations point to the practice of street checks as a barrier to better community-police relationships in our city. Some of the comments from community members include:

- Carding undermines all the good work the Saskatoon Police Service is doing to address racism and ignores the negative history between Aboriginal peoples and police.
- Carding is about intimidation and control. It creates distrust and lack of respect across the community. It fosters an "us versus them" mentality.

2. The Context and Impacts of Street Checks

A. Historical context: colonialism past and present

Any discussion about policing in Saskatoon must be situated in the historical context of colonialism. As observed by the Commission on First Nations and Métis People and Justice Reform:

The troubled relationship between First Nations and Metis people and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police grew out of oppressive policies of the federal government – policies that it was the duty of the RCMP and its forerunner, the North West Mounted Police, to enforce. For Metis people, the role of the mounted police in the Northwest Rebellion of 1885 created animosity that has simmered for more than a century.

As First Nations and Metis people began a move to the urban centers of Saskatchewan in the second half of the twentieth century, they carried with them memories of harsh treatment at the hands of police agencies. Those perceptions lingered and have had a

negative impact on the relationship between First Nations and Métis people and municipal police services.¹

The impacts of colonialism continue in the present day and are a root cause of the disproportionately high rates of interactions between Aboriginal people and the criminal justice system.² Policing in Saskatoon cannot be understood or improved without a non-defensive engagement with this reality.

For members of Aboriginal communities in Saskatoon, there is an acute awareness of the link between colonialism and current interactions with the criminal justice system. Community members we spoke to likened street checks to the infamous Starlight Tours, residential schools, and the pass system on reserves because they similarly invoke elements of intimidation, monitoring, and control.

B. Marginalized communities: distrust and fear

Although the Saskatoon Police Service has made strides to combat racism and build relationships with the Aboriginal community in the years since the Stonechild Inquiry and the notorious days of the Starlight Tours, the fact remains that Aboriginal peoples in Saskatoon have lower levels of trust in the police as compared to other populations.³ The Commission on First Nations and Métis People and Justice Reform describes the relationship as having an “**atmosphere of distrust and fear that cannot be ignored.**”⁴

As some community members who we consulted explained:

- First Nations people are raised with a distrust and fear of the police. A lot of negative things have happened.
- I’ve never trusted cops, I’m afraid of them.
- There’s been a history of brutality... the distrust remains.

Any given day in docket court demonstrates that a disproportionate number of Aboriginal people who are marginalized through precarious housing, employment, mental health and addictions interact with police in our city. Indeed, empirical studies support this assertion and demonstrate that marginalized neighborhoods tend to be policed disproportionately as compared to more wealthy neighborhoods.⁵ As such, we submit that it is particularly important in the interests of

¹ The Commission on First Nations and Métis People and Justice Reform, “Legacy of Hope: An Agenda for Change” (2004), Policing (Ch.5), at p. 5-3 [hereinafter “Commission report”].

² *Ibid*, at pp. 5-2 – 5-27.

³ Report of the Commission of Inquiry into Matters Relating to the Death of Neil Stonechild. (2004), which refers to the lack of trust of Aboriginal people in police at p. 209; Cheng, H. (2015), “Factors influencing public satisfaction with the local police: a study in Saskatoon, Canada”, *Policing: An International Journal of Police Strategies & Management*, Vol. 38, which notes the level of satisfaction in police in Aboriginal community in Saskatoon is lower as compared to non-Aboriginal communities.

⁴ *Supra* note 1, Commission report, at p. 5-3.

⁵ *Supra* note 3, Cheng study.

effective police-community relations to try to understand the perceptions of and levels of trust in police held by members of these communities.

University of Saskatchewan Professor Hongming Cheng's research supports the observation of community members that street checks damage the possibility of improved relations and trust in police. He notes that "involuntary contact with the police" tends to reduce satisfaction levels with police.⁶ This is true elsewhere where racial groups attract police scrutiny. A study published last month in the United States concluded that most police encounters with Black people should "not ever have occurred in the first instance." The authors noted that "[o]ur research shows that these repeated negative encounters, buttressed by the context of a lack of accountability, **contribute mightily to the state of distrust** between young Black people and the police."⁷ Our consultations also confirm that street checks undermine the ability of police to build trust with the community.

In light of the above, we are particularly concerned by Chief Weighill's report that individuals who are homeless, panhandling and vulnerable youth are special targets of street checks in Saskatoon.⁸ By Chief Weighill's own definition, street checks are primarily employed not with the aim of assistance but rather as a response to suspicion. People who are homeless, panhandling or vulnerable on the streets experience further disenfranchisement and distrust in police and the system as they are subject to street checks. Furthermore, empirical studies have shown that people who are living on the streets are far more likely to be targets of victimization than other groups in society and thus should be protected rather than treated with suspicion.⁹ Perceiving such individuals as inherently suspicious contributes to the criminalization of poverty. We submit therefore that street checks targeting these populations be ceased immediately.

C. External mechanisms to constrain police power

Chief Weighill suggests in his report dated December 2, 2015 that police practices and encounters with citizens are routinely and meaningfully scrutinized by the courts. He further points out that individual complaints about police encounters can also be taken up through the formal complaints process.¹⁰

⁶ *Supra* note 3, Cheng study, at p. 698.

⁷ Futterman, Hunt & Kalven, "They Have All the Power: Youth/Police Encounters on Chicago's South Side", (March 23, 2016), University of Chicago Legal Forum, Forthcoming; U of Chicago, Public Law Working Paper No. 573, available at SSRN: <http://ssrn.com/abstract=2754761> [emphasis added].

⁸ Chief Weighill's Report to the Saskatoon Board of Police Commissioners, December 2, 2015 [hereinafter "Weighill Report"].

⁹ See generally, Steven A. Kohm, "Justice and Victimization in the Inner City: Notes from Central Winnipeg" in Kelly Gorkoff and Richard Jochelson, eds., *Thinking about Justice: A Book of Readings* (Halifax: Fernwood Publishing, 2012).

¹⁰ *Supra* note 8, Weighill Report.

With respect, this suggestion is not borne out by empirical research or our community consultations. Instead, research shows that despite the constraints placed on policing practices by courts, members of marginalized communities are often not aware that external processes exist to check police power, are indeed skeptical of such processes,¹¹ and have access to justice challenges in bringing such applications to court or to the formal complaints process.

The Commission on First Nations and Métis People and Justice Reform observed that current mechanisms are inadequate to identify racist incidents, attitudes and behaviours. It supported recommendations that the mechanisms become more sensitive as well as result in actual corrective measures for racially motivated conduct.¹²

In Saskatchewan, “there has been particular dissatisfaction with the lack of response by police and governments to complaints about mistreatment by the police.”¹³ Community members we heard from indicated:

- [The police] bully and degrade us, and there are no consequences for them.
- Cops can do whatever they want.

External oversight must become more accessible and meaningful to be considered an effective check on police conduct.

Street checks are of particular concern here because, as noted above, they are often experienced by community members as situations where police are asserting their power and making demands without justification. Street checks become “fertile ground” for racial profiling because they are generally “low visibility encounters” for which police rarely have to account.¹⁴ This reality, we submit, urgently underscores the need for unequivocal and clear policies that govern all police-citizen interactions and militates against street checks.¹⁵

D. The question of racial profiling

Empirical studies have established that racial profiling, or what Elizabeth Comack terms “racialized policing,” persists in Canadian cities, despite protestations, justifications and official policies to the contrary.¹⁶ Where policing is concentrated in low-income and marginalized

¹¹ Linden, R., “Policing First Nations and Metis People: Progress and Prospects”, (2005) *Saskatchewan Law Review*, 68: 303-311 at p. 308.

¹² *Supra* note 1, Commission Report, at pp. 5-4 – 5-5.

¹³ *Supra* note 11, Linden article, at p. 309.

¹⁴ Tanovich, D.M., “E-Racing Racial Profiling” (2004) *Alberta Law Review*, 41:4 pp. 905-933 at p. 918.

¹⁵ *Supra* note 11, Linden article.

¹⁶ Elizabeth Comack, *Racialized Policing: Aboriginal People's Encounters with the Police* (Halifax: Fernwood Press, 2012). Wortley, S., Tanner, J.,(2004) “Discrimination or “Good” Policing? The Racial Profiling Debate in Canada”, *Our Diverse Cities 1*: pp. 197- 201; Satzewich, V., Shaffir, W., (2009) “Racism versus Professionalism: Claims and Counter-claims about Racial Profiling”, *Canadian Journal of Criminology and Criminal Justice*, Vol.51.No 2, pp. 199-226.

communities, higher levels of arrest and criminalization occur. In other words, policing practices can actively create the criminalization of racialized and marginalized communities.¹⁷

This has been observed locally; University of Saskatchewan Professor Tim Quigley has stated:

The commonly held view is that there is more criminality among Native people than among non-Natives, but is that true? ... The apparent differences are more explainable by police conduct than by anything else. ... Police use race as an indicator for patrols, arrests, detentions etc.... For instance police in cities tend to patrol bars where Native people congregate, rather than private clubs frequented by businessmen. ...

Does this indicate that police are invariably racist? Not necessarily, since there is some empirical basis for the police view that proportionately, more Native people are involved in criminality. It is just that **the police view then becomes a self-fulfilling prophecy ... they tend to police areas frequented by groups they believe are involved in criminality.**¹⁸

As police may become defensive by the allegation that their actions are racist, it is important to note that racialized policing may not be conscious or intentional on the part of police.¹⁹ As one academic notes:

Police may think that differential police treatment is simply a product of good, proactive—rather than biased—policing, this conclusion is based on their perception of who is the usual offender. **This subtle and often subjectively unrecognizable process is what racial profiling is all about.**²⁰

The Commission on First Nations and Métis People and Justice Reform observed that racism in policing is systemic; while policies and actions may not be expressly or even consciously racist, their application has a disproportionate effect on Aboriginal peoples.²¹

Any meaningful discussion of the racialized aspect of street checks must also acknowledge the crisis of Aboriginal overrepresentation in Saskatchewan's jails and prisons, a reality for which we are nationally shamed.²² **Policing is the initial interface, serving as a funnel to the**

¹⁷ *Ibid*, Wortley & Tanner article.

¹⁸ Tim Quigley, "Introducing Cross-Cultural Awareness," paper presented at the Western Judicial Workshop, 1990. A similar observation was made by the Chief of the Saskatoon Tribal Council, Felix Thomas, who observed that police checks disproportionately occur in core neighbourhoods and that could be done in wealthier neighbourhoods also, see: Saskatoon Star Phoenix, "Police street checks process needs to improve, says head of Saskatoon Tribal Council" (December 14, 2015).

¹⁹ *Supra* note 14, Tanovich article.

²⁰ *Ibid*. at pg. 916 [emphasis added].

²¹ *Supra* note 1, Commission Report, at pp. 5-4 – 5-5.

²² MacLean's Magazine, "Canada's prisons are the 'new residential schools'", (February 18, 2016).

criminal justice system and prisons. The Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada made multiple recommendations that governments work to eliminate the overrepresentation of Aboriginal people in custody.²³ For this to be undertaken in earnest, consideration must be paid to what is occurring at the street level.

Academics indicate that street checks in particular are a “breeding ground” for racial profiling.²⁴ Professor Cheng’s study concluded that Aboriginal people in Saskatoon have a significantly lower rate of satisfaction with city police compared to non-Aboriginal people in the city.²⁵ There is a clear and consistent perception among Aboriginal people on the streets of low-income neighborhoods that street checks are racially motivated.

In the words of community members we consulted:

- Because we’re Aboriginal, we’re treated like we’re inherently criminal and need to be removed from society. You’re Native and young, you must be up to no good. Cops just assume we’ve done something wrong.
- What did I do? Is my skin my sin?
- It’s bullshit to say I fit the description; we all do!

Aside from a determination or acknowledgment that the practice of street checks is racist, the fact that it is widely perceived as such should be sufficient motivation to cease or significantly change the practice.²⁶ The Saskatoon Police Service has been lauded for the steps it has taken to address racism within its ranks and improve its relationship with Aboriginal communities. Taking the bold but necessary step of abandoning the practice of street checks is, we submit, the next, natural step in building a more positive relationship with Aboriginal peoples; one that may, at last, be characterized by trust.

E. Street checks as ineffective

While Chief Weighill indicates that street checks are used by police as a “method to be proactive in their efforts to investigate, prevent and suppress crime,”²⁷ there is insufficient evidence to support the assertion that street checks are in fact an effective crime-fighting technique.

There appear to be very few studies into the effectiveness of street checks. Research conducted in the United States and the United Kingdom indicate that street checks are ineffective at detecting criminal activity as they lead to a very low rates of arrest.²⁸ One report from the U.K.

²³ Truth and Reconciliation Commission, “Honouring the Truth, Reconciling for the Future: Summary of the Final Report of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada” (2015), Calls to Action 30, 38, and 55(v).

²⁴ *Supra* note 14, Tanovich article at p. 918.

²⁵ *Supra* note 4, Cheng study.

²⁶ *Supra* note 17, Satzewich & Shaffir article, at p. 200.

²⁷ *Supra* note 8, Weighill Report.

²⁸ Goldstein, J., (2013), “Judge Criticizes ‘High Error Rate’ of New York Police Stops”, *New York Times*; HMIC [Home Office] (2013) “Stop and Search Powers: Are the police using them effectively and fairly?”.

found that police use of “stop and search” powers played only a “minor role” in solving crime and reported that it “reduce[d] the number of ‘disruptable crimes’ by just 0.2 per cent.”²⁹

In Canada it is said that the effectiveness of street checks is largely “anecdotal” and “speculative.”³⁰ The province of Ontario has recently taken strides to acknowledge the harm caused by the racialized nature of street checks and to curb the practice, despite a noted lack of evidence as to its effectiveness.³¹

We are unable to say conclusively how effective street checks are in the investigation of criminal activity. Regardless, **one’s view of its effectiveness must be balanced by the compelling evidence of its harmful effects:** stoking the fires of mistrust and fear, only to erode the hard-won successes elsewhere.

3. Street Checks and the Law

A. Defining Street Checks

The definition of street checks used by the Board in its “Saskatoon Citizen Survey on “Street Checks” Issue” is repeated here for convenience:

A street check is an event where a police officer stops an individual walking on the street, due to suspicious circumstances, and requests information from that person related to their activity. Street checks do not include vehicle stops by police or occurrences where an observation is recorded but the person is not stopped by police. The information is entered into the police service databank detailing the check. The information obtained by police is not used in relation to criminal record checks, nor is it shared outside of the Saskatoon Police Service. The police do not ask the ethnicity of the person involved.

It appears and it is respectfully submitted that **in most if not all of the street checks conducted by the Saskatoon Police Service in 2015, Saskatoon citizens had their rights infringed.**

As a starting point, it is useful to consider the circumstances in which the police can detain and/or arrest individuals in Canada in 2016. The powers of detention and arrest are relatively well defined in Canadian law.

²⁹ P. Strickland (Home Affairs Section), Stop and Search, 23 January 2014, found at: <https://docs.google.com/viewer?url=http%3A%2F%2Fresearchbriefings.files.parliament.uk%2Fdocuments%2F5N03878%2F5N03878.pdf>.

³⁰ Gillis, W. (2015), “Ontario says it can’t get data on effectiveness of carding for current review”, *Toronto Star*.

³¹ National Post, “Ontario unveils ‘clear and consistent rules’ for police street checks and promises to reform training” (March 22, 2016); Marin, A., “Street Checks and Balances: Submission in response to the Ministry of Community Safety and Correctional Services’ consultation on proposed Ontario regulation for street checks”, *Ombudsman of Ontario*, at pp. 9 & 21.

i. Power of arrest

The power of arrest is based on “reasonable grounds to believe” the accused has committed a criminal offence and is accompanied by a power to search incident to arrest.³² The arresting officer must have the requisite grounds for a lawful arrest which will be assessed subjectively and objectively.³³ An objective assessment by a judge is essential to safe guarding a citizen’s right to be free of arbitrary detention under s. 9 of the *Charter of Rights and Freedoms*. Upon arrest, the accused has the rights to be informed of the reason for arrest and the right to counsel both under s.10 of the *Charter of Rights and Freedoms* [hereinafter the *Charter*].

ii. Power to investigatively detain a suspect

This relatively new power was recognized by the Supreme Court of Canada in 2004.³⁴ A lawful “brief investigative detention” must be based on “reasonable grounds to detain” which requires that a police officer “has a reasonable suspicion of specific criminal activity based on objectively verifiable grounds and only when, in all of the relevant circumstances, the detention is reasonable.”³⁵ Reasonable suspicion has often been called “articulable cause” which requires that the officer be able to “articulate” a “constellation of objectively discernable facts which give the detaining officer reasonable cause to suspect that the detainee is criminally implicated in the activity.”³⁶ As the Chief Justice of the Saskatchewan Court of Appeal has said:

It is, of course, well established that **the police do not enjoy a general power to detain individuals for the purpose of ferreting out possible criminal activity**. More particularly, they may not conduct an investigative detention to determine whether an individual is, in some broad way, “up to no good.” In order to justify an investigative detention, the police suspicion must be particularized, i.e. it must relate to specific criminal wrongdoing.

...

Thus, in this way, **the prerequisites for investigative detentions help to ensure they will not be based on the sorts of hunches and intuitions which can serve as a cover for arbitrary conduct and either deliberate or unconscious profiling based on factors such as race, ethnic origin or socioeconomic status.**³⁷

Brief investigatory detentions also give rise the detained person’s rights including the right to be informed of the reason for detention³⁸ and the right to counsel.³⁹

³² Section 495, *Criminal Code of Canada*.

³³ *R. v. Storrey* [1990] 1 SCR 241.

³⁴ *R. v. Mann* 2004 SCC 52.

³⁵ *R. v. Yeh* 2009 SKCA 112, at paragraph 91, per Richards C.J.S.

³⁶ *Ibid.*, *R. v. Yeh*, at para. 69, per Richards C.J.S., quoting the Ontario Court of Appeal in *R. v. Simpson* (1993) 12 OR (3d) 182.

³⁷ *Ibid.*, *Yeh*, at paras. 75 & 91, per Richards C.J.S. [emphasis added].

³⁸ *R. v. Mann*, *supra* note 34, at para. 21.

iii. *Street check stops*

Beyond the powers listed above, no other stops are allowed by law and, as determined by the Supreme Court of Canada in 2009, **where not allowed by law, any police detentions are illegal and arbitrary**, and thus are contrary to s. 9 of the *Charter* which protects Canadians from arbitrary detention or imprisonment.⁴⁰

In his report to the Board of December 2, 2015, Chief Weighill claims that street checks have been used in Saskatoon for over 50 years. While we do not doubt that that is true, we note that the practice of using them as a “pro-active” crime detection tool, without the necessary requirement that they only be used when there is a specific crime being investigated and where the police have the requisite individualized suspicion, suggests that street checks are not in fact lawful brief investigative detentions as discussed above.

When Chief Weighill says that the suspicion, to which he refers, takes into consideration “neighborhood crime, calls for service, victimology and criminal behaviours” he is being entirely too general and fails to tie the stops to a specific crime suspected and individual reasonable suspicion of the questioned person’s involvement therein. Indeed the Supreme Court of Canada has held that neighborhood crime rates do not justify such conduct.⁴¹

Further, we understand the police do not see a need in such situations to honour section 10 of the *Charter*, which requires that the person who has been stopped be informed as to the reason for the detention and their the right to counsel. Indeed, we do not understand the Chief to be claiming that these stops are lawful investigative detentions under the Supreme Court’s decision in *Mann*. His position ignores the enactment of the *Charter* and its ongoing interpretation by the Supreme Court of Canada. With respect, it is no longer 1966.

Chief Weighill’s claim also ignores that before the 2004 decision in *Mann* by the Supreme Court of Canada, such checks were always based on the claim that such police interactions were consensual on-the-street encounters (as often claimed “the suspect is helping the police with their inquiries”).⁴² After the *Charter* came into force, and certainly after the important Supreme Court of Canada decisions cited above that claim cannot longer be made.

³⁹ *R. v. Suberu* 2009 SCC 33; It is noted that there are rather ill-defined powers to conduct check stops for impaired driving and some emergency situations involving immediate risks to public safety (with significant limits on any power to search) and which are limited to vehicle stops where the investigators are attempting to detect impaired drivers and to public safety emergencies. However these powers have little to do with Street Checks as defined by the Board.

⁴⁰ *R. v. Dedman* [1985] 2 SCR 2; *R. v. Mellinthin* 1992 3 SCR 615; *R. v. Clayton* 2007 SCC 32; *R. v. Grant* 2009 SCC 32.

⁴¹ *R. v. Mann*, *supra* note 34, at para 47, the Court said: “The high crime nature of a neighbourhood is not by itself a basis for detaining individuals”.

⁴² See for example: in 1981 before the *Charter* law developed, Martin JA in *Regina v. Dedman*, 1981 CanLII 1631 (ONCA):

B. Police Actions are Coercive in Nature

The Supreme Court of Canada has held several times, since the coming into force of the *Charter*, that **the nature of police power in Canada is inherently “coercive”** and, as a result, **the police are unable to rely on consent as a justification for an investigative chat with a citizen**, without advising the citizen of her/his right to walk away and of the right to counsel.⁴³

Chief Weighill further notes that “[d]uring a police interaction with the public, citizens are not obligated to supply their identification or information unless the officer has entered into an investigation based on the law.”⁴⁴ We submit it is very unlikely marginalized community members feel able to assert their right to silence and not comply with police requests for information. Community members indicated that they feel compelled to provide information upon request and that refusal to do so will arouse suspicion.

A street check, with or without suspicion, is illegal and unconstitutional, at least without following the reasonable grounds to detain requirement and without providing appropriate police warnings. To suggest that the police use these stops as “one method to be proactive in their effort to investigate, prevent and suppress crime” is to admit that the police are acting illegally and in breach of people’s rights. Indeed, it does not seem that Chief Weighill is denying that the stops are inherently coercive. The Police Chief has recently stated that they are a useful way to ensure that “people be accountable for what they’re doing in the evening”,⁴⁵ and that it is impractical to

It is, of course, a constitutional principle that the citizen has a right not to be subjected to imprisonment, arrest or physical restraint that is not justified by law, and every invasion of the property of the citizen is a trespass unless legally justified.... On the other hand, when a police officer is trying to discover whether, or by whom, an offence has been committed, he is entitled to question any person, whether suspected or not, from whom he thinks useful information may be obtained. Although a police officer is entitled to question any person in order to obtain information with respect to a suspected offence, he has no lawful power to compel the person questioned to answer. Moreover, a police officer has no right to detain a person for questioning or for further investigation. No one is entitled to impose any physical restraint upon the citizen except as authorized by law, and this principle applies as much to police officers as to anyone else. Although a police officer may approach a person on the street and ask him questions, if the person refuses to answer the police officer must allow him to proceed on his way, unless, of course, the officer arrests him on a specific charge or arrests him pursuant to s. 450 of the Code where the officer has reasonable and probable grounds to believe that he is about to commit an indictable offence:...”

Further, the Supreme Court reviewed pre-*Charter* law in *An Application under s. 83.28 of the Criminal Code (Re)*, 2004 SCC 42 (CanLII) [131] On March 21, 2003, the appellant was subpoenaed to give evidence at the trial of Malik and Bagri but, as stated, has cooperated neither with the police nor with the defence. Generally speaking, under our law, there is no legal obligation for an ordinary citizen to cooperate in a police investigation. As Martin J.A. put it in *R. v. Esposito* (1985), 1985 CanLII 118 (ON CA), 24 C.C.C. (3d) 88 (Ont. C.A.), at p. 94:

Although a police officer is entitled to question any person in order to obtain information with respect to a suspected offence, he, as a general rule, has no power to compel the person questioned to answer. Moreover, he has no power to detain a person for questioning, and if the person questioned declines to answer, the police officer must allow him to proceed on his way unless he arrests him on reasonable and probable grounds.

⁴³ *R. v. Grant*, [2009] 2 SCR 353 at paras. 20- 21, 32 and 50; see also *Hunter v. Southam*, [1984] 2 SCR 145.

⁴⁴ *Supra* note 8, Weighill Report.

⁴⁵ Lagaden, C., “Saskatoon police do more carding than other Canadian Cities: report” *CBC News Online*, (August 19, 2015).

inform individuals that they have the right not to talk to the police because if individuals were informed that they do not have to talk to the police, then those people are “not going to tell us anything”.⁴⁶ Under these circumstances, it is impossible to believe that these stops are voluntary.

The Supreme Court has said:

[P]olice officers ... only act lawfully if they act in the exercise of authority which is either conferred by statute or derived as a matter of common law from their duties. The reason for this is the authoritative and coercive character of police action. **An individual knows that he or she may ignore with impunity the signal to stop of another private individual. That is not true of a direction or demand by a police officer. ... Because of the intimidating nature of police action and uncertainty as to the extent of police powers, compliance in such circumstances cannot be regarded as voluntary** in any meaningful sense. The possible criminal liability for failure to comply constitutes effective compulsion or coercion.⁴⁷

Therefore, the Board’s definition confuses and conflates the power to investigatively detain a citizen with purported consensual interactions by police officers. One assumes the Chief’s use of the word “suspicion” to try to support street checks is an admission that in such situations the police do not have the power to investigatively detain the citizen, because their suspicion is not reasonable or the situation is not such that there is any necessity to detain the individual. Certainly they do not purport to inform the detained person of their rights.

C. Databases and Collection of Illegally Obtained Information

We feel that it is also necessary to express that we have significant concerns about the storing of information gleaned from street checks in police databases. The submissions by Chief Weighill clearly states that these illegal stops are being used for future investigative purposes. Such a practice is very concerning, as the only justification for this sort of record is to ensure that an independent body is able to review the practice of street checks. Surely it is important to recognize that information illegally obtained by police should not be available to the police for use in subsequent investigations. Only where checks are lawfully conducted (where the citizen truly and voluntarily agrees to help the police) should the police be able to claim that they have a right to access the information in the future. The Ontario Government has recognized this important point in their recently released final *Regulations* regarding police street checks.⁴⁸

⁴⁶ HuffPost Alberta, “Saskatoon Police Chief: No Racism in Street Checks” (December 11, 2015).

⁴⁷ *R. v. Dedman* [1985] 2 S.C.R. 2, at paras. 58-59 [emphasis added].

⁴⁸ Province of Ontario, “Final Regulations Regarding Police Street Checks: Background”, available at: <https://news.ontario.ca/mcscs/en/2016/03/final-regulations-regarding-police-street-checks.html>.

4. Conclusion and Recommendations: reconciliation, building trust and policing

It is time for change. We have entered an era of reconciliation, where Aboriginal peoples and Canadians are building “renewed relationships that are based on mutual understanding and respect”.⁴⁹ Street check policies and practices are widely criticized as deepening the fissures in this long-divided relationship and are now being seriously reexamined across our country.⁵⁰

The use of the word “suspicious” to ground a street check is an invitation for racial profiling. While racial profiling is inherently difficult to prove,⁵¹ street checks of marginalized people cause alienation and, if anything, leads to an increase in crime and certainly invites citizens to become suspicious of police motives resulting inexorably to alienation from police and the state. Unregulated street checks cause citizens to fear the police and to feel that they have no choice and are being unfairly picked-on. If these checks indeed do purport to be consensual the police should be required to inform the suspected person that they do not have any obligation to speak to the police. Further, there is a need to require police officers to articulate in their notes what exactly their suspicion is, so that the suspicion can be reviewed to ensure that it is adequate. There is also a significant need to specify what can and what cannot justify a suspicion, and to explicitly prohibit race as a relevant factor.

In view of the foregoing discussion, we unequivocally recommend the abolition of street checks in Saskatoon because they are unlawful due to their arbitrary and coercive nature, and replicate patterns of racial oppression experienced by Aboriginal peoples.

We echo the voices of academics and community leaders alike who call for the robust and genuine implementation of a **community policing model**.⁵² First and foremost this model requires the development of relationship with the community that is characterized by trust. This is cultivated when police officers spend time with the community, attending community events, such as cultural or sporting events, and school programs. Having the same officers work in the same community allows individuals to become familiar with them. Further, having a police presence at community events, not for enforcement, but for participation promotes relationship-

⁴⁹ Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada, found at: <http://www.trc.ca/websites/trcinstitution/index.php?p=10>.

⁵⁰ *Supra* note 31; CBC News, “Carding, or random street checks, under review by Edmonton police” October 30, 2015; CBC News, “Edmonton police respond to Alberta grand chiefs' carding concerns” September 18, 2015; Winnipeg Free Press, “Police carding not a Winnipeg thing” October 19, 2015.

⁵¹ *Supra* note 1, Commission Report at pp. 5-12 – 5-15.

⁵² Giwa, S., James, C.E., Anucha U., & Schwartz, K. (2014) “Community Policing—A Shared Responsibility: A Voice-Centered Relational Method Analysis of a Police/Youth-of-Color Dialogue”, *Journal of Ethnicity in Criminal Justice*, 12:3, pgs. 218-245; Somerville, P. (2009), “Understanding community policing”, *Policing: An International Journal of Police Strategies & Management*, Vol. 32(2), pgs. 261 – 277; Ryan, N., Head, B., Keast, R., Brown, K., (2006) “Engaging Aboriginal Communities Toward Policy: A Framework for Aboriginal Community Justice Programmes”, *Social Policy & Administration*. Vol 30 (3), pgs. 304-321; Dubois, P. (1997), Professional community policing in Canada. *European Journal on Criminal Policy and Research* Volume 5, Issue 4, at pp. 113-117.

building and trust. Police officers and community members then begin to see each other as neighbours. Community policing occurs when community members and police work together to identify and resolve problems. It is characterized by mutual respect, trust, understanding and cooperativeness. Police officers listen to community members to set policing priorities and identify strategies to solve problems. Solving problems is prioritized over enforcement.

Community members we heard from are in favour of community policing, stating:

- [The police] could act like our neighbours, get to know people. That would restore trust.
- [The police] should see others as equals, care about one other, and think about what other people need.
- We need to meet and get to know each other, build relationship and communication. The police and community should get in a room and talk to each other.

The communication that occurs between police and community members in a community policing model is distinguishable from the communication that occurs during a street check because it is characterized by mutual respect and trust, from which genuine consent can flow. The principle of reciprocity is observed as community members and police work together to address the challenges affecting them.

Another key recommendation that emerges is **in-depth cultural education** for police officers.⁵³ There are repeated recommendations that police need to understand: the history of Aboriginal peoples in Canada; Aboriginal identities, beliefs, values and worldviews; cultural practices; and current-day realities from Aboriginal perspectives. Training sessions need to be robust and ongoing, starting early and continuing throughout officers' working lives.

Community members also identify education as a key strategy to address racialized policing; some of their comments include:

- If cops were educated about Native history and culture, that would make a difference.
- Educate the police force about the realities of Native peoples; use a lot of cultural training. Grandmothers should teach the cops.
- Cops need to get the picture that we didn't pick our lives.

⁵³ *Supra* note 1, report of the Commission at pgs. 5-8 – 5-9; Report of the Commission of Inquiry into Matters Relating to the Death of Neil Stonechild (2004).

5. Responses to SBPC's questions (in consideration of the above):

1. Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should be allowed?

Street checks should not be allowed under any circumstances. The practice should be abandoned as harmful, ineffective and unlawful. If police have reasonable grounds to pursue a lawful detention, that should occur with the necessary warnings and safeguards in place.

2. Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should not be allowed?

Street checks cannot be allowed where there are no identifiable and specific criteria to establish suspicion, and therefore no grounds for a brief investigative detention. Street checks cannot be allowed when they, intentionally or not, constitute racialized policing.

3. What criteria or guidelines do you feel should govern the use of street checks?

Police must identify and document the criteria for "suspicion" in order to demonstrate the check is not arbitrary. Police must tell the individual stopped they do not have to answer their questions and have the right to leave, and/or provide the right of counsel to the individual, to increase the likelihood that free and informed consent is obtained to answer questions.

4. Do you have any other recommendations for the Saskatchewan Police Commission relative to the use of street checks?

A community policing model should be implemented in real and involved ways: police officers should seek out genuine relationship with community members, e.g. by participating in community events; and reciprocal dialogue must occur with police officers listening and being responsive to community strategies to solve problems.

Police officers need to understand the realities of Aboriginal peoples and be heavily educated on history and cultural practices. Police officers also need to receive anti-oppression training that helps them acknowledge internalized racial bias and work to break down stereotypes. Accountability over police officers' conduct can be enhanced by more effective mechanisms to identify racial profiling and ensure disciplinary and corrective consequences.

ALL OF WHICH IS RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED THIS 13th DAY OF APRIL, 2016
by:

Glen Luther, Professor, College of Law, University of Saskatchewan

THE FOLLOWING SIGNATORIES ENDORSE AND SUPPORT THIS SUBMISSION:

1. **Maria Campbell**, Writer and Cultural Advisor, College of law, University of Saskatchewan
2. **Sue Delaney**, Executive Director, Elizabeth Fry Society of Saskatchewan
3. **Alex Munoz**, Executive Director, STR8 UP Inc.
4. **Jason Mercredi**, Associate Director & Supports Services Coordinator, AIDS Saskatoon & 601 Outreach Centre
5. **Laurie O'Connor**, Executive Director, Saskatoon Food Bank and Learning Centre
6. **Patti Tait**, Family Violence Worker, Saskatoon Indian and Métis Friendship Centre
7. **Marcel Petit**, Activist and Artist
8. **Stan Tuinukuafe**, Social Worker, Oskayak High School
9. **Chris Kortright**, Saskatchewan Coalition Against Racism
10. **Darrell Lechman**, Executive Director & Founder, Saskatoon Community Youth Arts Programming Inc. (SCYAP)
11. **Leslie Allen**, Executive Director, FASD Network
12. **Monique Farber**, Support Worker, FASD Network
13. **Len Usiskin**, Manager, Quint Development Corporation
14. **Rodney Orr**, Communications Coordinator, Quint Development Corporation
15. **Sheelah McLean**, Co-Founder, Idle No More
16. **Robyn Pitawanakwat**, Member, Voices for Justice and Police Accountability
17. **Tim Quigley**, Professor Emeritus, College of Law, University of Saskatchewan
18. **Norman Zlotkin**, Adjunct Professor, College of Law, University of Saskatchewan
19. **Wanda Wieggers**, Professor, College of Law, University of Saskatchewan
20. **Sarah Buhler**, Assistant Professor, College of Law, University of Saskatchewan
21. **Norma Sim, Q.C.**, Staff Solicitor, Legal Aid Saskatchewan
22. **Linda Wood**, Staff Solicitor, Legal Aid Saskatchewan
23. **Chanda Tannis**, Staff Solicitor, Legal Aid Saskatchewan
24. **Deb Hopkins**, Staff Solicitor (on leave), Legal Aid Saskatchewan
25. **Cathy Bohachik**, Staff Solicitor, Legal Aid Saskatchewan
26. **Kearney Healy**, Retired Lawyer, formerly with Legal Aid Saskatchewan
27. **Grant Crookshanks**, Retired Lawyer, formerly with Legal Aid Saskatchewan
28. **Kara-Dawn Jordan**, Executive Director & Staff Lawyer, Pro Bono Law Saskatchewan
29. **Christine M. Goodwin**, Research Officer, Native Law Centre

30. **Andrew Mason**, Lawyer, Scott Phelps & Mason
31. **Nicholas Blenkinsop**, Lawyer, CLASSIC
32. **Amanda Dodge**, Lawyer, CLASSIC
33. **Ammy Murray**, Lawyer, Cuelenaere, Kendall, Katzman & Watson
34. **Leif Jensen**, Lawyer, Plaxton Jensen
35. **Robert Innes**, Associate Professor, Department of Indigenous Studies, University of Saskatchewan
36. **Robert Henry**, Lecturer, Department of Indigenous Studies, University of Saskatchewan
37. **Elizabeth Quinlan**, Associate Professor, Department of Sociology, University of Saskatchewan
38. **Carolyn Brooks**, Associate Professor, Department of Sociology, University of Saskatchewan
39. **Nancy Poon**, Sessional Lecturer, Department of Sociology, University of Saskatchewan
40. **Colleen Anne Dell**, Professor and Research Chair in Substance Abuse Department of Sociology & School of Public Health, University of Saskatchewan
41. **Tasha Hubbard**, Assistant Professor, Department of English, University of Saskatchewan
42. **Rachel Engler-Stringer**, Associate Professor, Department of Community Health and Epidemiology, College of Medicine, University of Saskatchewan
43. **Ailsa M. Watkinson**, Professor & FSW Graduate Studies Coordinator Faculty of Social Work, Saskatoon Campus, University of Regina
44. **Raven Sinclair**, Associate Professor, Faculty of Social Work, Saskatoon Campus, University of Regina
45. **Elizabeth McNulty**, Sessional Lecturer, Faculty of Social Work, Saskatoon Campus, University of Regina
46. **Erin Beckwell**, Sessional Instructor, Faculty of Social Work, Saskatoon Campus, University of Regina
47. **Simon Granovsky-Larsen**, Assistant Professor, Department of Politics and International Studies, University of Regina
48. **Michelle Stewart**, Associate Professor, Department of Justice Studies, University of Regina
49. **Florence Stratton**, Making Peace Vigil, Regina
50. **Mahaila Scott**, Teacher, Regina Public School Division

FOR INQUIRIES, PLEASE CONTACT:

Professor Glen Luther, College of Law, University of Saskatchewan
 Phone: 306-966-5887
 E-mail: glen.luther@usask.ca

Saskatoon Citizen Survey on "Street Checks" Issue

Purpose of this Request for Response:

A provincial body, the Saskatchewan Police Commission, plans to develop regulations and protocols to guide the practice of street checks for police services across the province. The provincial review is to be focused on several issues - ensuring street checks are tied to a valid policing purpose, defining the roles of training and data collection, creating public confidence in the process, providing clarity for the province's police officers, being in accordance with human rights considerations, and ensuring a fair and consistent approach throughout the province.

As a proactive measure, in its role as a conduit with Saskatoon citizens, the Saskatoon Board of Police Commissioners wants to gather opinions on this issue from Saskatoon residents and forward these to the provincial Commission for its consideration. Your opinions can assist in shaping provincial policy as well as ensuring the Saskatoon Police Commission understands the views of Saskatoon residents.

Street Checks Defined:

A street check is an event where a police officer stops an individual walking on the street, due to suspicious circumstances, and requests information from that person related to their activity. Street checks do not include vehicle stops by police or occurrences where an observation is recorded but the person is not stopped by police. The information is entered into the police service databank detailing the check. The information obtained by police is not used in relation to criminal record checks, nor is it shared outside of the Saskatoon Police Service. The police do not ask the ethnicity of the person involved. 735 street checks, or about two per day, were conducted by the Saskatoon Police Service in 2015.

Questions (Please attach an additional page if more response space is required):

1. Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should be allowed?

NONE.

2. Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should not be allowed?

UNDER EVERY CIRCUMSTANCE. RANDOMLY STOPPING PEOPLE AND RUNNING THEIR INFO THROUGH C.P.I.C. IS NOT POLICE WORK - IT IS TYRANNY. OR RACISM.

3. What criteria or guidelines do you feel should govern the use of street checks?

THE CANADIAN CHARTER OF RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS. I WOULD SAY COMMON SENSE, BUT THE POLICE DON'T HAVE ANY.

4. Do you have any other recommendations for the Saskatchewan Police Commission relative to the issue of street checks?

STOPPING ME TO PERFORM A "STREET CHECK" INSIDE THE COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH WAS AN OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE. THE PUBLIC DESERVED BETTER THAN THIS GARBAGE. THERE ARE RULES.

Submitting Your Response:

Please note that your name must be provided in your response and your responses will be included in a public report, as is standard with communications to City Council and its affiliated bodies. If you prefer, you can stipulate that your name not be included when the responses are published, but rather, held in the communications files of the Saskatoon Board of Police Commissioners.

Please send your response(s) to:

- Saskatoon Board of Police Commissioners, c/o Saskatoon City Clerk's Office, 222 4th Avenue South, Saskatoon SK, S7K 0J5, or by email to city.clerks@saskatoon.ca

Your Name: JARVIS STEWART

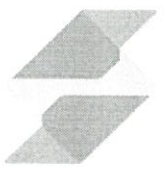
Name of Organization for which this response is submitted (if applicable): _____

Please redact my name from the public report on the results of this survey (Check if applicable)

Please ensure your communication reaches the City Clerk's office by Wednesday, April 13, 2016 in order to have your response included in the report for the April 21, 2016 meeting of the Saskatoon Board of Police Commissioners.

Thank you for the time you have taken to inform the Saskatchewan Police Commission about your opinions.

THIS IS THE GARBAGE
THAT THE POLICE IN
SASKATOON SEEM TO
THINK IS ACCEPTABLE?
TOO BAD THE PUBLIC
WILL NEVER SEE
THE VIDEO - YOU PEOPLE
ARE COMPLETELY CORRUPT.
- YOUR FRIEND,
JARY.



Office of the
Saskatchewan Information
and Privacy Commissioner

REVIEW REPORT 138-2015

Ministry of Justice
(Corrections & Policing)

September 30, 2015

Summary:

The Applicant made an access to information request to the Ministry of Justice (Justice) for copies of video surveillance recordings from the entrances of the Court of Queen's Bench in Saskatoon for a particular date. Justice responded advising that it would allow the Applicant to attend to its office to view portions of the video recordings pursuant to subsection 10(3)(c) of *The Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act* (FOIP). The Applicant requested a review by the Commissioner. Upon review, the Commissioner found that Justice was not obligated under FOIP to provide the Applicant with a copy of the video recordings pursuant to subsection 10(3)(c) of FOIP. Further, the Commissioner found that some of the information on the video recordings constituted personal information pursuant to subsections 24(1)(a),(b) and (d) of FOIP and recommended this information continue to be withheld pursuant to subsection 29(1) of FOIP.

I BACKGROUND

[1] On March 10, 2015, the Ministry of Justice (Justice) received an access to information request from the Applicant for:

I would like to obtain video surveillance recordings from the Court of Queens Bench in Saskatoon. I would like the video records from the 3 front entrance/metal detector cameras from the morning of Thursday March 5th, 2015 from approximately 9:00am to 10:00am.

2015 CanLII 62326 (SK IPC)

- [2] Justice responded to the Applicant by a letter dated April 9, 2015 indicating that access was partially granted. Justice advised the Applicant that portions of the video recordings contained the personal information of other individuals and information related to security matters. Justice also advised the Applicant that the cost to provide partial access would be high and instead offered the opportunity to the Applicant to attend the office to view a severed version of the video. The alternative was also outlined which was for Justice to provide a fee estimate to the Applicant. Justice requested the Applicant advise which option he wished to pursue.
- [3] The Applicant and Justice continued correspondence following its April 9, 2015 letter. The Applicant proceeded to clarify what information in the video he was specifically interested in. As a result, the scope of the access to information request was narrowed to only include the portion of the video that included "...three (3) public employees (dressed in black with machine guns)...from the two (2) videos..."
- [4] In a letter to the Applicant dated May 27, 2015, Justice confirmed the narrowed scope and advised the Applicant it was prepared to waive the fees associated with access. Justice reiterated that access could be made available by arranging for the Applicant to view the two video recordings. The Applicant was advised of his right to request a review by my office. Justice requested the Applicant advise if he wishes to proceed with viewing the video recordings. Justice sent another letter dated June 25, 2015 inquiring if the Applicant wanted to view the video recordings.
- [5] On July 6, 2015, my office received a Request for Review from the Applicant.
- [6] My office notified Justice and the Applicant of our intention to undertake a review on July 15, 2015. A submission was received from the Applicant on July 30, 2015. A submission was received from Justice on September 4, 2015.

II RECORDS AT ISSUE

- [7] The record at issue consists of a portion of two video recordings. A particular mode of access to these videos (viewing in a specified location) has been granted, but it remains an issue as the Applicant is asserting a right to a mode of access which Justice has denied – that a copy of the video recording be sent to the Applicant.

III DISCUSSION OF THE ISSUES

- [8] Justice is a “government institution” pursuant to subsection 2(1)(i) of *The Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act* (FOIP).

1. Does Justice have an obligation to provide the record in the format requested by the Applicant?

- [9] Section 10 of FOIP provides:

10(1) Where an applicant is entitled to access pursuant to subsection 9(1), the head shall provide the applicant with access to the record in accordance with this section.

(2) A head may give access to a record:

- (a) by providing the applicant with a copy of the record; or
- (b) where it is not reasonable to reproduce the record, by giving the applicant an opportunity to examine the record.

(3) A head may give access to a record that is a microfilm, film, sound recording, machine-readable record or other record of information stored by electronic means:

- (a) by permitting the applicant to examine a transcript of the record;
- (b) by providing the applicant with a copy of the transcript of the record; or
- (c) in the case of a record produced for visual or aural reception, by permitting the applicant to view or hear the record or by providing the applicant with a copy of it.

- [10] In its submission, Justice asserted that it was authorized to determine the appropriate manner of access pursuant to subsection 10(3)(c) and pointed to subsection 7(2)(a) of FOIP which provides:

7(2) The head shall give written notice to the applicant within 30 days after the application is made:

(a) stating that access to the record or part of it will be given on payment of the prescribed fee and setting out the place where, or manner in which, access will be available;

...

- [11] Justice asserted that it chose the mode of access because of court security reasons. Due to a high profile court case taking place on the date in question, the court house was under high risk and security action in order to protect a witness. Justice was concerned that releasing copies of the video recordings would reveal the security arrangements of the court house, as well as methods employed to protect the court house and witnesses. Rather than apply subsection 15(1)(m) of FOIP, which would greatly limit access to the video, Justice opted to allow access in a restricted manner which enabled Justice to maintain control of its use and disclosure.
- [12] Section 10 concerns how access will be given. Subsection 10(3)(c) clearly provides that the public body has the option to provide access by way of viewing when the record is produced for visual or aural reception. There is no qualifier that must be met by the public body when opting for this mode of access other than the record being produced for visual or aural reception. It is at the discretion of the public body. Therefore, I find that Justice is not obligated under FOIP to provide the Applicant with a copy of the video recordings in this case pursuant to subsection 10(3)(c) of FOIP.
- [13] It is necessary to address the issue of Justice obscuring the faces of individuals in the video recordings prior to release or viewing. Justice argued in its submission that the faces of individuals was personal information pursuant to subsections 24(1)(a) and (d) of FOIP. Justice advised it would obscure the faces of individuals. However, it would release the faces of government employees pursuant to subsection 24(2) of FOIP and Saskatoon Police Service (SPS) members as it had received consent from SPS to reveal these identities.

[14] Subsections 24(1)(a), (b) and (d) provide:

24(1) Subject to subsections (1.1) and (2), “**personal information**” means personal information about an identifiable individual that is recorded in any form, and includes:

(a) information that relates to the race, creed, religion, colour, sex, sexual orientation, family status or marital status, disability, age, nationality, ancestry or place of origin of the individual;

(b) information that relates to the education or the criminal or employment history of the individual or information relating to financial transactions in which the individual has been involved;

...

(d) any identifying number, symbol or other particular assigned to the individual, other than the individual’s health services number as defined in *The Health Information Protection Act*;

[15] Subsection 29(1) of FOIP provides:

29(1) No government institution shall disclose personal information in its possession or under its control without the consent, given in the prescribed manner, of the individual to whom the information relates except in accordance with this section or section 30.

[16] I agree with Justice on this point. The faces of individuals would constitute personal information and should be obscured pursuant to subsection 29(1) of FOIP. Should the Applicant decide to accept Justice’s offer to view the video, Justice should obscure the faces of those individuals.

IV FINDINGS

[17] I find that Justice is not obligated under FOIP to provide the Applicant with a copy of the record pursuant to subsection 10(3)(c) of FOIP.

[18] I find that the faces of individuals (except government employees and SPS members) in the video recordings constitutes personal information pursuant to subsections 24(1)(a), (b) and (d) of FOIP and should continue to be withheld pursuant to subsection 29(1) of FOIP.

V RECOMMENDATIONS

[19] I recommend that Justice continue to withhold the personal information in the video recordings pursuant to subsection 29(1) of *The Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act*.

Dated at Regina, in the Province of Saskatchewan, this 30th day of September, 2015.

Ronald J. Kruzeniski, Q.C.
Saskatchewan Information and Privacy
Commissioner

Saskatoon Citizen Survey on "Street Checks" Issue

Purpose of this Request for Response:

A provincial body, the Saskatchewan Police Commission, plans to develop regulations and protocols to guide the practice of street checks for police services across the province. The provincial review is to be focused on several issues - ensuring street checks are tied to a valid policing purpose, defining the roles of training and data collection, creating public confidence in the process, providing clarity for the province's police officers, being in accordance with human rights considerations, and ensuring a fair and consistent approach throughout the province.

As a proactive measure, in its role as a conduit with Saskatoon citizens, the Saskatoon Board of Police Commissioners wants to gather opinions on this issue from Saskatoon residents and forward these to the provincial Commission for its consideration. Your opinions can assist in shaping provincial policy as well as ensuring the Saskatoon Police Commission understands the views of Saskatoon residents. The survey can be completed below or online at <https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/BKNCJL7>

Street Checks Defined:

A street check is an event where a police officer stops an individual walking on the street, due to suspicious circumstances, and requests information from that person related to their activity. Street checks do not include vehicle stops by police or occurrences where an observation is recorded but the person is not stopped by police. The information is entered into the police service databank detailing the check. The information obtained by police is not used in relation to criminal record checks, nor is it shared outside of the Saskatoon Police Service. The police do not ask the ethnicity of the person involved. 735 street checks, or about two per day, were conducted by the Saskatoon Police Service in 2015.

Questions (Please attach an additional page if more response space is required):

1. Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should be allowed?

maybe if theres a suspicious person in a back alley looking like they are gonna do something illegal

2. Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should not be allowed?

walking down street / alley / park not doing anything wrong

3. What criteria or guidelines do you feel should govern the use of street checks?

They (police) should let them know they do not need to talk to them.

4. Do you have any other recommendations for the Saskatchewan Police Commission relative to the issue of street checks?

Focus more on the crimes that are currently going on rather than ppl walking on the street.

Submitting Your Response:

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Your Name: Jesse Irvine

Name of Organization for which this response is submitted (if applicable): STR8 UP

Please redact my name from the public report on the results of this survey (Check if applicable)

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Questions (Please attach an additional page if more response space is required):

- Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should be allowed?
when people match a description
- Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should not be allowed?
People with children, when the cops know the individual is 10-10
- What criteria or guidelines do you feel should govern the use of street checks?
IDK
- Do you have any other recommendations for the Saskatchewan Police Commission relative to the issue of street checks?
Quit harassing indians

Submitting Your Response:

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Your Name: Rodney Natacappo

Name of Organization for which this response is submitted (if applicable): STRBUP

Please redact my name from the public report on the results of this survey (Check if applicable)

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35

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Questions (Please attach an additional page if more response space is required):

1. Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should be allowed?

Not for no good reason

2. Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should not be allowed?

for no good reason

3. What criteria or guidelines do you feel should govern the use of street checks?

If someone matches a description

4. Do you have any other recommendations for the Saskatchewan Police Commission relative to the issue of street checks?

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Your Name: Brendan Sasakamoose

Name of Organization for which this response is submitted (if applicable): STRBUP

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A street check is an event where a police officer stops an individual walking on the street, due to suspicious circumstances, and requests information from that person related to their activity. Street checks do not include vehicle stops by police or occurrences where an observation is recorded but the person is not stopped by police. The information is entered into the police service databank detailing the check. The information obtained by police is not used in relation to criminal record checks, nor is it shared outside of the Saskatoon Police Service. The police do not ask the ethnicity of the person involved. 735 street checks, or about two per day, were conducted by the Saskatoon Police Service in 2015.

Questions (Please attach an additional page if more response space is required):

1. Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should be allowed?

whenever there is a definite person, or cause for concern that legitimately puts the public at risk, like a crime in the area of the check would suffice.

2. Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should not be allowed?

- at a guys walking with his kids, on a bright sunny day not enjoying the weather.
- as there is a medical emergency the street check would aggravate.

3. What criteria or guidelines do you feel should govern the use of street checks?

- suspicious activity; walking around looking everywhere, possible disguise apparatus
- Making sure there is a consistent caution towards not just stopping a certain crime area's residents
- focus on areas of concern, that could impact the whole safety of neighborhood kids.

4. Do you have any other recommendations for the Saskatchewan Police Commission relative to the issue of street checks?

Some people of minority don't have vehicles, or means of transportation to go to and fro, so it's really a judgement call in some instances as to whether you have a hunch, or just decide it to stay busy and give texts.

Submitting Your Response:

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Your Name: Marvin Starblanket

Name of Organization for which this response is submitted (if applicable): STRBUP

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Thank you for the time you have taken to inform the Saskatchewan Police Commission about your opinions.

Saskatoon Citizen Survey on "Street Checks" Issue

Purpose of this Request for Response:

A provincial body, the Saskatchewan Police Commission, plans to develop regulations and protocols to guide the practice of street checks for police services across the province. The provincial review is to be focused on several issues - ensuring street checks are tied to a valid policing purpose, defining the roles of training and data collection, creating public confidence in the process, providing clarity for the province's police officers, being in accordance with human rights considerations, and ensuring a fair and consistent approach throughout the province.

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Questions (Please attach an additional page if more response space is required):

- Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should be allowed?
only if someone fits the description of someone who has committed an offence.
- Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should not be allowed?
They should not be allowed to randomly check someone based on how they dress or look. They shouldn't try to categorize people based on looks.
- What criteria or guidelines do you feel should govern the use of street checks?
Somebody who fits the description of a suspect should only be checked. Cops should not be allowed to detain or use force on someone who refuses their name.
- Do you have any other recommendations for the Saskatchewan Police Commission relative to the issue of street checks?
No.

Submitting Your Response:

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Your Name: James Webster

Name of Organization for which this response is submitted (if applicable): STRBUP

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RI 3.

Saskatoon Citizen Survey on "Street Checks" Issue

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Questions (Please attach an additional page if more response space is required):

- 1. Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should be allowed?
Under no circumstances that could possibly lead to wrongful questioning of innocent bystanders. There are racists and this only allows stereo typical police officers to question whom they choose to. If match's description of perp's or perp.
- 2. Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should not be allowed?
Just because it's late they shouldn't be stopped. Or by ethnic background. Or because of a certain area. Criminals are city wide & there's more arrests because of beefed up presence in certain areas. Put more cops in a while neighborhood there's sure to be more arrests there too.
- 3. What criteria or guidelines do you feel should govern the use of street checks?
Some one who's matching a description & only for that reason

4. Do you have any other recommendations for the Saskatchewan Police Commission relative to the issue of street checks?

Submitting Your Response:

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Your Name: Keith Napope

Name of Organization for which this response is submitted (if applicable): STRBUP

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Saskatoon Citizen Survey on "Street Checks" Issue

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Questions (Please attach an additional page if more response space is required):

- Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should be allowed?
Only if a crime in immediate area was committed and person being stopped matches suspect's description. If not then under no circumstances should street checks be allowed.
- Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should not be allowed?
When no crime in area is committed. When no crimes are being committed. When police think with no evidence that a person has committed crime on suspicions. No evidence. When no suspect matching description of a crime that was committed.
- What criteria or guidelines do you feel should govern the use of street checks?
Only when a crime was committed and person being street checked matches a suspect's description. There should be proof or evidence that a crime ~~was~~ was committed and a suspect with description matching that of person being street checked.
- Do you have any other recommendations for the Saskatchewan Police Commission relative to the issue of street checks?
Police should not be allowed to street check anyone unless there is a suspect with description, and the person being stopped matches that description, and a crime in area where street check is happening actually happened.

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Your Name: Tyler Morin

Name of Organization for which this response is submitted (if applicable): STRBUP

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1 #6

Saskatoon Citizen Survey on "Street Checks" Issue

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Questions (Please attach an additional page if more response space is required):

- Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should be allowed?
If someone is disturbing the peace and for no further reasons *
- Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should not be allowed?
Because it is a form of harassment.
- What criteria or guidelines do you feel should govern the use of street checks?
- Do you have any other recommendations for the Saskatchewan Police Commission relative to the issue of street checks?
No.

Submitting Your Response:

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Your Name: Richard Badger

Name of Organization for which this response is submitted (if applicable): STR8UP

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Saskatoon Citizen Survey on "Street Checks" Issue

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Questions (Please attach an additional page if more response space is required):

1. Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should be allowed?

If someone got seriously hurt and the suspect is still at large, but only when it's 2:00 am in the morning and the individual being checked looks suspicious.

2. Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should not be allowed?

When I'm walking with any of my family members and I don't look intoxicated or suspicious of any wrong doing, especially in the day time.

3. What criteria or guidelines do you feel should govern the use of street checks?

I think cops shouldn't be able to check someone if the cops know the individual and know that he just got released and is not on any conditions.

4. Do you have any other recommendations for the Saskatchewan Police Commission relative to the issue of street checks?

NO.

Submitting Your Response:

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Your Name: Darryl Hannah

Name of Organization for which this response is submitted (if applicable): STRBUP

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VZ

Saskatoon Citizen Survey on "Street Checks" Issue

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Questions (Please attach an additional page if more response space is required):

1. Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should be allowed?

If upon a federal inmate on parole

2. Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should not be allowed?

Invasion of privacy, Intimidation, No probable cause, Unfairness, Labelling, Police would take it to far

3. What criteria or guidelines do you feel should govern the use of street checks?

Federal Parole, A-10, A known Gang Member, Weapons offences

4. Do you have any other recommendations for the Saskatchewan Police Commission relative to the issue of street checks?

No I don't

Submitting Your Response:

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Your Name: Richard J. Erlandson

Name of Organization for which this response is submitted (if applicable): STRBUP

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D2

Saskatoon Citizen Survey on "Street Checks" Issue

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Questions (Please attach an additional page if more response space is required):

1. Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should be allowed?

They shouldn't

2. Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should not be allowed?

minority being stopped in white neighborhoods or public settings

3. What criteria or guidelines do you feel should govern the use of street checks?

after 10p.m. There shouldn't be street checks for adults only for youth

4. Do you have any other recommendations for the Saskatchewan Police Commission relative to the issue of street checks?

NO!

Submitting Your Response:

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DI

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Questions (Please attach an additional page if more response space is required):

1. Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should be allowed?

to make the streets safe if there are people wanted or there was a crime committed they are doing there job, if they only look like the person they're after no just because how a person is dressed.

2. Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should not be allowed?

invasion of privacy

3. What criteria or guidelines do you feel should govern the use of street checks?

name check but be understanding and polite about how they do it and if a person doesn't want to they shouldn't have to.

4. Do you have any other recommendations for the Saskatchewan Police Commission relative to the issue of street checks?

if a person is stopped for street check they shouldn't have to give their name under any circumstance or be searched just cause how they look cause alot of people dress the same and look alike.

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Your Name: Cyril Glover

Name of Organization for which this response is submitted (if applicable): STRBUP

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Questions (Please attach an additional page if more response space is required):

1. Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should be allowed?

I feel street checks are not beneficial for ~~any~~ no one only when responding an incident of a crime.

2. Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should not be allowed?

unless committing a crime or disturbing the peace. responding in a human manner.

3. What criteria or guidelines do you feel should govern the use of street checks?

only when your not keeping the peace or being of good behavior.

4. Do you have any other recommendations for the Saskatchewan Police Commission relative to the issue of street checks?

your questions need to realistic NOT IN a different format over and over.

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As a proactive measure, in its role as a conduit with Saskatoon citizens, the Saskatoon Board of Police Commissioners wants to gather opinions on this issue from Saskatoon residents and forward these to the provincial Commission for its consideration. Your opinions can assist in shaping provincial policy as well as ensuring the Saskatoon Police Commission understands the views of Saskatoon residents.

Street Checks Defined:

A street check is an event where a police officer stops an individual walking on the street, due to suspicious circumstances, and requests information from that person related to their activity. Street checks do not include vehicle stops by police or occurrences where an observation is recorded but the person is not stopped by police. The information is entered into the police service databank detailing the check. The information obtained by police is not used in relation to criminal record checks, nor is it shared outside of the Saskatoon Police Service. The police do not ask the ethnicity of the person involved. 735 street checks, or about two per day, were conducted by the Saskatoon Police Service in 2015.

Questions (Please attach an additional page if more response space is required):

1. Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should be allowed?

Under the circumstances that they have reasonable grounds to believe a crime is in progress or the public's safety is in danger

2. Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should not be allowed?

I do not believe police should be able to make random checks just based on their appearance or given the area the person is in

3. What criteria or guidelines do you feel should govern the use of street checks?

Time of Day:

Age of person:

Weather or not they have reason to believe that person is a breach or

4. Do you have any other recommendations for the Saskatchewan Police Commission relative to the issue of street checks?

Submitting Your Response:

Please note that your name must be provided in your response and your responses will be included in a public report, as is standard with communications to City Council and its affiliated bodies. If you prefer, you can stipulate that your name not be included when the responses are published, but rather, held in the communications files of the Saskatoon Board of Police Commissioners.

Please send your response(s) to:

- Saskatoon Board of Police Commissioners, c/o Saskatoon City Clerk's Office, 222 4th Avenue South, Saskatoon SK, S7K 0J5, or by email to city.clerks@saskatoon.ca

Your Name: Matthew Tobac

Name of Organization for which this response is submitted (if applicable): STR&UP

Please redact my name from the public report on the results of this survey (Check if applicable)

Please ensure your communication reaches the City Clerk's office by Wednesday, April 13, 2016 in order to have your response included in the report for the April 21, 2016 meeting of the Saskatoon Board of Police Commissioners.

Thank you for the time you have taken to inform the Saskatchewan Police Commission about your opinions.

Saskatoon Citizen Survey on "Street Checks" Issue

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Questions (Please attach an additional page if more response space is required):

1. Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should be allowed?

FOR SERIOUS, VIOLENT CRIMES, AND SITUATIONS WHERE CHILDREN ARE INVOLVED, AND/OR IN DANGER.

2. Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should not be allowed?

RANDOM, RACIAL PROFILING, POVERTY PROFILING, WHEN DEALING WITH PEOPLE WHO SUFFER FROM ADDICTIONS OR MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES.

3. What criteria or guidelines do you feel should govern the use of street checks?

CHARTER RIGHTS, AMNESTY INTL., U.N. GUIDELINES OF FREEDOM'S AND RIGHTS

4. Do you have any other recommendations for the Saskatchewan Police Commission relative to the issue of street checks?

FOLLOW BRITISH COLUMBIAS IDEAS

Submitting Your Response:

Please note that your name must be provided in your response and your responses will be included in a public report, as is standard with communications to City Council and its affiliated bodies. If you prefer, you can stipulate that your name not be included when the responses are published, but rather, held in the communications files of the Saskatoon Board of Police Commissioners.

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Your Name _____

Name of Organization for which this response is submitted (if applicable) _____

Please redact my name from the public report on the results of this survey (Check if applicable)

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Questions (Please attach an additional page if more response space is required):

- Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should be allowed?
Neighbour hood
in the heat of something going on in the in near perimeter
- Under what circumstances (if any) do you feel street checks by police should not be allowed?
just randomness
or the way you dress or color of skin
- What criteria or guidelines do you feel should govern the use of street checks?
be friendly not intimidating treat them as if they did nothing wrong till you find otherwise
- Do you have any other recommendations for the Saskatchewan Police Commission relative to the issue of street checks?
treat everyone fair and don't discriminate

Submitting Your Response:

Please note that your name must be provided in your response and your responses will be included in a public report, as is standard with communications to City Council and its affiliated bodies. If you prefer, you can stipulate that your name not be included when the responses are published, but rather, held in the communications files of the Saskatoon Board of Police Commissioners.

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- Saskatoon Board of Police Commissioners, c/o Saskatoon City Clerk's Office, 222 4th Avenue South, Saskatoon SK, S7K 0J5, or by email to city.clerks@saskatoon.ca

Your Name: Anthony Kelly

Name of Organization for which this response is submitted (if applicable): STRBUP

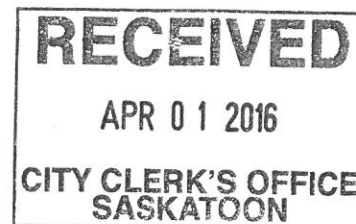
Please redact my name from the public report on the results of this survey (Check if applicable)

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Thank you for the time you have taken to inform the Saskatchewan Police Commission about your opinions.

5000-1

From: biff Michael Appia <biff777@gmail.com>
Sent: April 01, 2016 9:52 AM
To: City Council
Subject: Form submission from: Write a Letter to Council



Submitted on Friday, April 1, 2016 - 09:51
Submitted by anonymous user: 73.239.18.119
Submitted values are:

Date: Friday, April 01, 2016
To: His Worship the Mayor and Members of City Council
First Name: biff Michael
Last Name: Appia
Address: 108 East Bridgeport Avenue
City: Spokane
Province: British Columbia
Postal Code: 99207
Email: biff777@gmail.com

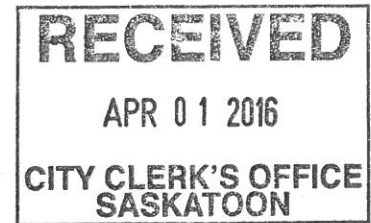
Comments:

Saskatoon police removed 'starlight tours' section from Wikipedia, student says...
<http://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/saskatoon/saskatoon-police-starlight-tours-wikipedia-delete-1.3512586>

The "sundown" towns of Canada. Like the U.S.?... <https://greenbookchronicles.com/>

The results of this submission may be viewed at:
<https://www.saskatoon.ca/node/398/submission/82178>

From: Harvey Peever <jnycnuk1@mail.com>
Sent: April 01, 2016 12:48 PM
To: City Council
Subject: Form submission from: Write a Letter to Council



Submitted on Friday, April 1, 2016 - 12:47
Submitted by anonymous user: 207.195.86.53
Submitted values are:

Date: Friday, April 01, 2016
To: His Worship the Mayor and Members of City Council
First Name: Harvey
Last Name: Peever
Address: 1125 east centre
City: Saskatoon
Province: Saskatchewan
Postal Code: S7h3a4
Email: jnycnuk1@mail.com

Comments: Recent comments by the Saskatoon police service about Wikipedia page about starlight tours being taken down by someone using a police computer inside the police station are disturbing. Where is the ownership by a member or members of the police service for taking the information down. It appears the police service is trying to deflect responsibility for this act. If the police service is attempting to change its image it must take responsibility for the errors of its members or it will continue to be viewed with suspicion by the public.

The results of this submission may be viewed at:
<https://www.saskatoon.ca/node/398/submission/82253>

April 6, 2016

Saskatoon Board of Police Commissioners
222 Third Avenue North
c/o City Hall
Saskatoon Saskatchewan S7K 0J5

Dear Ms. Brander,

RE: Support for the 27th Annual Conference of the Canadian Association of Police Governance

I am writing to request your support for the 27th Annual Conference of the Canadian Association of Police Governance (CAPG). The conference, hosted by the Ottawa Police Services Board (OPSB), will take place in Ottawa, Ontario, on August 12 – 14, 2016. This year the conference explores the theme of Ethics in Policing and the Role of Governance.

As the national voice for civilian oversight of municipal police in Canada, the CAPG's Annual Conference provides a forum for discussion and exchange of best practices, emerging trends, and the future of policing and police governance in Canada. For over a quarter of a century, the CAPG has delivered a sector-leading conference that is affordable, provides rich dialogue and education, and give delegates a chance to experience the host city.

The Organizing Committee been working hard to deliver a value-driven conference program for our delegates. With each session topic anchored to its relevance to police oversight authorities, we have invited academics, field experts, and thought-leaders to present different perspectives on ethics in policing and the role of governance. Some of our sessions include:

- Ottawa Police Service Ethics Program
- Body Worn Cameras – What Boards Should Know
- Race-Based Data Collection Project
- Reforming Policing in Ontario
- Ethics in Policing: Policy Discussion
- Body Worn Cameras: Policy Discussion
- Top 5 Reasons Officers Get in Trouble
- Reasons Board Members Get in Trouble

On Sunday, August 14, the CAPG and the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police (CACP) will hold a Joint Plenary Session. This will be the first time that the CAPG and CACP hold a session of its kind, and provides a unique opportunity for the various stakeholders from the policing sector to discuss the issues that policing and police governance face.

Support from our Members has been instrumental in maintaining and improving the quality of the Annual Conference. As an unfunded Association, we look to our membership to assist us in delivering our premier conference through financial support. Members have shown their generosity and commitment to the program by sponsoring coffee breaks, hospitality suites, lunches or simply contributing whatever their budget can manage. This support helps the CAPG in

covering the costs of putting together a first rate conference program and, more importantly, keeps the registration fees for our delegates to a level that even the smallest of police boards are able to afford.

I hope that you will consider supporting the CAPG's 27th Annual Conference. Your support demonstrates that you value the contributions police boards make in our own communities and across the country, and for the work the CAPG does in presenting a united voice on national issues.

I hope to see you and your colleagues in Ottawa this August!



Rob Stephanson, FCPA, FCGA, President



CAPG Conference 2016 Sponsorship Form

Contact Information					
Contact Name		Title			
Organization					
Address					
City		Province	Postal Code		
Phone		Fax			
Email Address					
Web Site					
Select your Sponsorship Opportunities					
STANDARD SPONSORSHIP STREAMS					
<input type="checkbox"/>	Platinum Sponsorship	\$10,000.00			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Gold Sponsorship	\$5,000.00			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Silver Sponsorship	\$2,500.00			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Bronze Sponsorship	\$1,000.00			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Pewter Sponsorship	\$500.00			
BRANDING OPPORTUNITIES			ADDITIONAL OPPORTUNITIES		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Delegate Bags	\$4,000.00	<input type="checkbox"/>	Digital Signage	\$1,000.00
<input type="checkbox"/>	Name Badge Holders	\$2,000.00	<input type="checkbox"/>	Branded charging stations	\$1,000.00
<input type="checkbox"/>	Lanyards	\$2,000.00	<input type="checkbox"/>	Floral Arrangement	\$700.00
<input type="checkbox"/>	Hotel Key Cards	\$2,500.00	<input type="checkbox"/>	Conference App	\$2,000.00
<input type="checkbox"/>	Staff & Volunteer Shirts	\$2,500.00	<input type="checkbox"/>	Trade Show Display Booth	\$1,000.00
			<input type="checkbox"/>	Hospitality Suite	\$2,000.00

Please make cheques out to **Canadian Association of Police Governance**. Payments should be sent to:

Canadian Association of Police Governance
 157 Gilmour Street, Suite 302
 Ottawa, Ontario K2P 0N8

Please return this form to conference@capg.ca or fax to 613-235-2275

27th ANNUAL CAPG CONFERENCE

hosted by the

Ottawa Police Services Board

CONFERENCE SPONSORSHIP



**CAPG
OTTAWA**
AUGUST 12-14

*Canadian Association of Police Governance
157 Gilmour Street, Suite 302
Ottawa, Ontario K2P 0N8*

Phone: 613-235-2272

Fax: 613-235-2275

Email: communications@capg.ca

Website: www.capgconference.ca

Dedicated to Excellence in Police Governance in Canada since 1989



COLLABORATION

INNOVATION

INCLUSION

PROACTIVITY



ABOUT THE CAPG

WHO WE ARE

The Canadian Association of Police Governance (CAPG) is the only national organization dedicated to excellence in police governance in Canada. Since 1989, the CAPG has worked diligently to achieve the highest standards as the national voice of civilian oversight of municipal police. Our Association has grown to represent 75% of municipal police services throughout Canada.

OUR MISSION

The Canadian Association of Police Governance works collaboratively and proactively with members and partners to enhance civilian governance of policing in Canada.

ABOUT THE CONFERENCE

27 YEARS OF COMMITMENT

Now entering it's 27th year, the Annual CAPG Conference is held over a three day period during which delegates are encouraged to network, discuss, engage, and discover the rich community we continue to foster.

The conference offers a variety of learning and networking activities, including:

- *Inspiring speakers and networking reception. This year we are proud to have **Mr. Jack Hoban** as our keynote speaker*
- *Engaging and interactive plenary and small group discussions with thought leaders and field experts.*
- *Skill building workshops to help delegates develop concrete skills*



What people are saying...

“Excellent information from across the Country on many aspects of issues facing police today.”

“The topics are always interesting and important for the overall policing function in Canada.”

“I can say that your conference was very well organized and presented. I have been to a LOT of conferences, and this struck me as top notch.”

“I’m a new kid on the block and I wasn’t sure what to expect. But I thoroughly enjoyed it and brought back with me considerably more insight.”

“I was quite impressed with the variety and scope of the speakers and panelists.”

SPONSORSHIP BENEFITS

We strive to make the conference a valuable experience for all of our sponsors. We offer four unique levels of sponsorship to meet a variety of budgets and objectives. However, we recognize that you may have unique sponsorship needs and we’d be happy to work with you to find the best value for your sponsorship.

BRAND EXPOSURE

Sponsors will receive recognition and thanks on all conference materials and on the CAPG’s public website, social media sites, and newsletter. Sponsors will also have the opportunity to include branded giveaways in the delegates’ packages, and leave a lasting impression with delegates by being a front-and-centre presence at the Conference.

CONNECT WITH A NATIONAL AUDIENCE

Engage with a national audience, with hundreds of delegates attending from across North America. Become part of our community!

NETWORK

By sending company delegates, your organization will have the opportunity to connect with leading voices in police governance and will have access to the latest research, discussions and interests within the community.



STANDARD SPONSORSHIP STREAMS

PLATINUM SPONSOR

\$10,000

Prioritized listing as a Platinum Sponsor on all printed and on-line media, including the conference website, program and/or schedule-at-a-glance, eblasts, and post-conference report. Also includes:

1. Five (5) minute speaking opportunity to introduce one keynote speaker.
2. Two (2) complimentary conference registrations including evening activities.
3. One (1) insert in delegate and companion welcome bags.
4. Company logo featured on splash page of conference app.
5. Logo on banner in plenary room.
6. Logo on poster at registration desk.
7. Logo and recognition at one (1) evening activity.
8. Recognition in the fall edition of Board Connection, the CAPG quarterly newsletter.
9. Prioritized Recognition on social media.

GOLD SPONSOR

\$5,000

Prioritized listing as a Gold Sponsor on all printed and on-line media, including the conference website, program and/or schedule-at-a-glance, eblasts, and post-conference report. Also includes:

1. Listing on the conference app.
2. One (1) complimentary conference registration, including evening activities.
3. Logo on banner in plenary room.
4. Recognition in the fall edition of Board Connection, the CAPG quarterly newsletter.
5. Recognition on CAPG's social media profiles.



SILVER SPONSOR

\$2,500

Listing as a Silver Sponsor on all printed and on-line media, including the conference website, program and/or schedule-at-a-glance, eblasts, and post-conference report. Also includes:

1. Recognition in the fall edition of Board Connection, the CAPG quarterly newsletter.
2. Recognition on CAPG's social media profiles.

BRONZE SPONSOR

\$1,000

Listing as a Bronze Sponsor on all printed and on-line media, including the conference website, program and/or schedule-at-a-glance, eblasts, and post-conference report.

PEWTER SPONSOR

\$500

1. Listing on the CAPG website.
2. Listing in conference program.
3. Listing in post-conference report.



BRANDING OPPORTUNITIES

Delegate Bags – \$4,000

Have your company logo appear on the bags that will be in the hands of each attendee.

Name Badge Holders – \$2,000

Have your company logo appear on the name badge holders that will be with each delegate.

Lanyards - \$2,000

Have your company logo appear on the lanyards that will be with each delegate.

Hotel Key Cards - \$2,500

Have your company logo appear on the hotel key cards that will be in the hands of each attendee.

Staff & Volunteer Shirts - \$2,500

Have your company logo located on the conference staff and volunteer shirts.

ADDITIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

Digital signage - \$1,000

Branded charging stations - \$1,000

Floral Arrangement (gala banquet, registration desk & main plenary) - \$700

Official Sponsor of the Conference App - \$2,000

Trade Show - Display booth space:- \$1,000/Space

10 ' x 5 ' 8'. Table and Chair Supplied

Hospitality Suite (3 nights available) - \$2,000

Advertising plans outlined above are available as packaged or may be customized. All packages based on asset inventory, availability, and plans sold. First-come, first-served.

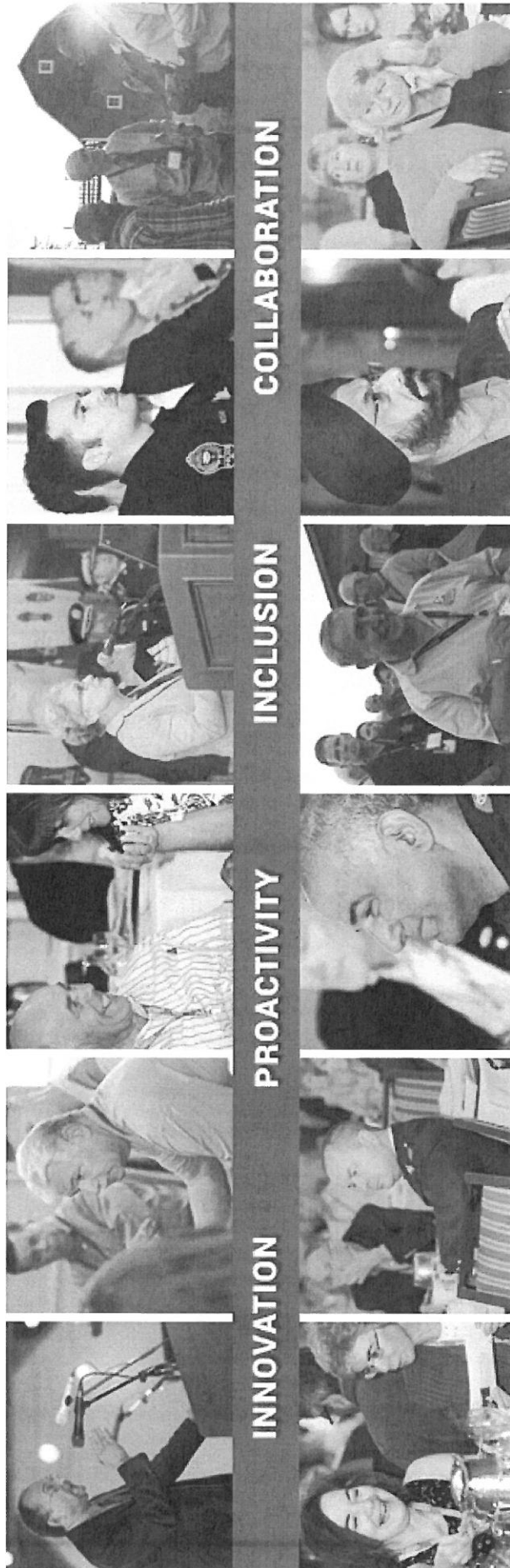


COLLABORATION

INCLUSION

PROACTIVITY

INNOVATION



CREATE YOUR OWN SPONSORSHIP!

Have you thought of a sponsorship opportunity that we haven't thought of? Contact us to discuss the possibilities or if you have any questions or need additional information.

CONTACT THE CAPG

Jennifer Malloy
Executive Director

Email: jmalloy@capg.ca
Phone: 613-235-2272
Fax: 613-235-2275

Canadian Association of Police Governance
157 Gilmour Street, Suite 302
Ottawa, Ontario K2P 0N8

CHECK US OUT



www.capg.ca



“PUBLIC AGENDA”

TO: Darlene Brander, Chairperson
Board of Police commissioners

FROM: Clive Weighill
Chief of Police

DATE: 2016 April 21

SUBJECT: 2015 Annual Report of the Crime Free Multi-Housing (CFMH)
Advisory Committee

FILE #: 2016

ISSUE:


The Advisory Committee of the Crime Fee Multi-Housing Program must submit its annual report for 2015.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached report be received as information and forwarded to City Council for information.

Written by: Donna Thiessen
Crime Free Multi-Housing Coordinator

Approved by: Russ Friesen
Inspector, Central Division

Submitted by: 
Clive Weighill
Chief of Police

Dated: 
April 8/16

2015 Annual Report for Crime Free Multi-Housing Program

Topic and Purpose

The purpose of this report is to provide an overview of the program development in 2015 and to report back on requests from the Board of Police Commissioners.

Report Highlights

1. As properties move through the three program phases, there are significant decreases in the calls and occurrences. Typically, Phase 1 properties see increases in their calls and occurrences as previously unreported concerns are now reported.
2. The extension of the CFMH Assistant Coordinator position for a further 9 month term is welcomed, since it allows for a program plan of a slightly longer duration.
3. In 2015 and through 2016, our service levels are being reconciled for each of the program phases; part of this involves focussing our limited resources on providing enhanced services for landlords who indicate a willingness to progress in the program.
4. Pleasant Hill neighborhood, our geographic focus had impressive results until late in the year but unusually high occurrences in November and December have resulted in poor performance indications for the year. We hope to undertake a project in the future to address some chronic problems in the neighborhood rentals.
5. Part of the program renewal plan is to host at least seven seminars throughout the year. The limited program training budget is making this part of the program plan challenging.

Strategic Goal(s)

The information in this report may be utilized to address the **quality of life** in Saskatoon by reducing and preventing crime and providing appropriate service levels to address ongoing problems at rental properties. The report supports **continuous improvement** of the City of Saskatoon by providing information on the next steps in the program development. The plan for CFMH program development will further develop **asset and financial sustainability** and ensure **sustainable program growth**. The program supports **economic diversity and prosperity** by working directly with landlords, and supporting their development of rental properties in Saskatoon.

Background

In 2007, City Council approved a 5 year plan for developing a fully functional Crime Free Multi-Housing program. A Coordinator for the program was hired in 2009. All goals outlined in the 5 year plan were completed by 2014 with the exception of resourcing for the program.

2015 Annual Report for Crime Free Multi-Housing Program

Currently the program is resourced with one full-time permanent coordinator, 1 full-time temporary assistant coordinator and one part-time temporary administrative support position.

From 2010 to 2014 the program was focused on recruiting properties and landlords to the program to meet the goals specified in the program development approved by City Council. Having come to the conclusion of the 5 year plan, we have realized that some landlords have continued to receive program support with little indication of reciprocation or progress in the program.

In 2015, the Board of Police Commissioners requested additional information on best practices for CFMH. The report outlined several options and highlighted a behaviour based nuisance abatement option. The next step in the development of policy has recently been approved and an additional report will be provided to the Board by mid- year.

Report

1. Program Phase and Resulting Effect on Calls and Occurrences

Currently just over half of Saskatoon's rental properties are involved with the CFMH program. As the following table indicates, we achieve the best benefit from moving properties through the program.

2015 Calls and Occurrences comparison for Rental Properties in Saskatoon¹

	Violent Crimes compared to 2014	Property Crimes compared to 2014	Quality of Life calls compared to 2014
Non- CFMH Properties	15% decrease	14% increase	2% increase
CFMH properties	15% decrease	3% decrease	14% decrease
Phase 1 (8 hour training)	38% increase	6% increase	32% increase
Phase 2 (property security assess.)	30% decrease	0% change	21% decrease
Phase 3 / certified (annual safety social)	36% decrease	0% change	42% decrease

¹ Some examples of when an occurrence report is generated include when there has been: someone injured at the property, a theft of property, damage done to property, an incident involving illegal drugs, a founded firearm complaint or a death at the property. Occurrences are a better indication of criminal activity than calls for service which are not necessarily an indication of illegal activity. A call is generated when a person contacts Saskatoon Police.

In 2015, Phase 1 properties have seen significant increases in both occurrences and calls. There are several reasons for the increase at the Phase 1 level:

- 1) We review the calls and occurrences at rental properties not involved in the program and provide invitations to the rental properties with problems to join the program. As well, properties that come into the program often see a rise in calls, (but generally not occurrences) as previously unreported nuisances are reported. However, only nine new property addresses were added in 2015, as we shifted our resources to working with landlords actively involved with CFMH and less on recruitment to the program.
- 2) Many of the properties at the Phase 1 level have been there for years without progressing. (Appendix A) While they have continued to receive program services, there has been little willingness to progress in the program. Almost half of the properties in the program have never initiated a Phase 2 assessment, including half of the addresses added in 2010, the first year of the program. The CFMH program will not achieve success if there is passive acceptance by landlords. The program requires active participation by all parties.

2. Resourcing

A second term position was added to the program in 2012. That position was renamed and has been hired on short term contracts for the past year. The 5 year program plan had anticipated that there would be a need for 2.5 persons to operate the fully developed program. The plan was fully implemented except for the required staffing. The short term staffing has required concurrent short term program planning. With the current nine-month extension from March to December 2015, we are implementing a program correction to try to create a sustainable program size and address the issue of program participant passivity.

3. Enhanced Client Service – Shifting Resources to where they are most Effective.

The Saskatoon Crime Free Multi-Housing program has passed a major stage in the program development and is shifting program support to the rental properties that are showing progress in the program. The information in Appendix 2 supports the strategy to encourage landlords to move through the program. Typically across Canada, most CFMH programs support 80 – 120 properties / staff person. Saskatoon CFMH has been supporting over 400 properties for the past two years.

We have provided notice to the landlords who have had properties in the program for over three years, and have not initiated a Phase 2 assessment that these properties will be removed from program supports. The addresses will be returned to full program participation and benefits once a phase 2 security assessment has been completed. Meanwhile landlords will continue to receive personal Phase 1 benefits such as the seminars, newsletter and email notifications. It is anticipated that there will be a significant response from landlord through 2016. By the end of 2016, the CFMH program will be able to focus on the active properties and provide these landlords with an enhanced client service.

Through 2015 and into 2016, we are providing notice of the enforcement of the program certification time frames and the resulting loss of program services. We anticipate the reduction in service to 20 – 30% of the current 420 rental property addresses, which should allow us to increase our services for the fully participating properties.

4. Pleasant Hill neighborhood

This neighborhood has been geographic focus since 2010. In 2015, both the number of calls and the number of occurrences made an impressive drop from June to September and then rose to the previous levels through November and December. In 2016, we will renew our focus on this neighborhood and provide incentives to encourage progress. A plan to address chronic rental issues must currently be put on hold, due to the lack of program resources.

5. Training Challenges

We have been trying to find a balance between accessing free training opportunities in the community to increase our own access to resources, information and contacts and taking new courses because of limited available training funds. The training seminars we host continue to receive positive evaluations from our clients.

Public and/or Stakeholder Involvement

This report has been reviewed the CFMH Advisory Committee. The committee represents key stakeholders including representation from the Fire Department, The Ministry of Justice – Office of Residential Tenancies, The Ministry of Social Services – Sask. Housing Corp, City of Saskatoon Community Services, Saskatchewan Landlords Association, Saskatoon Police as well as rental apartment residents. That committee has reviewed this report.

Other Considerations/Implications

This report has no implications for the areas of policy, finance, environment, privacy, safety/crime prevention through environmental design (CPTED) and no options considered. No communication plan is required.

CPTED Implications

The CFMH program has integrated the principles of SAFEGROWTH into all aspects of the program. The SAFEGROWTH interpretation of CPTED will ensure that there is a continuous improvement in the quality of life in Saskatoon.

Due Date for Follow-up and/or Project Completion

There is no further follow-up or project completion.

Public Notice

Public Notice pursuant to Section 3 of Policy No. C01-021, Public Notice Policy, is not required.

Attachment(s)

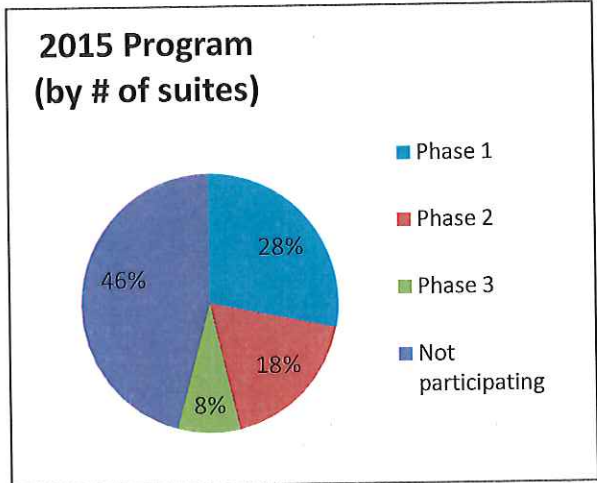
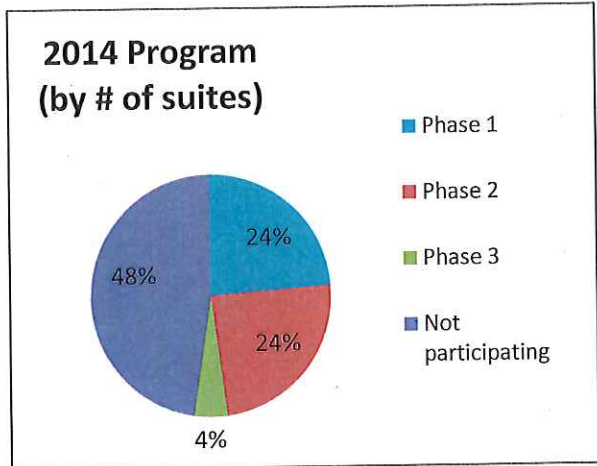
1. Appendix 1 - Change in CFMH program size
2. Appendix 2 – Program results with regard to occurrences
3. Appendix 3 – Neighborhood Focus (Pleasant Hill)

Appendix 1 – Change in CFMH program size

1. Phase 1 or landlord personal certification (following the 8 hour Phase 1 seminar) is valid for 3 years. The program has removed 17 properties based on the landlord’s not renewing their certification. 85% of active landlords have renewed their certification.

2. Overall program size - In 2015, we began the process of enforcing the program development timelines. Fifty-two (52) properties moved back to the Phase 1 level when the request to update the Phase 2 assessment was not addressed. As a result, the percentage of properties in the Phase 1 increased. As well, we were able to certify 11 new properties which doubled the number of certified suites available in Saskatoon. Currently there are 42 certified properties in Saskatoon. Overall, the participation in the program increased, as several of the landlords participating actively in the CFMH program also built new apartments or acquired new properties. Recognizing that the security assessment provides an extensive review of each property, we have implemented a mini-assessment for certified properties that can be conducted once / year at the time of the Phase 3 safety social to ensure they continue to meet the nine security requirements. We have also developed a modified Phase 2 assessment for properties are at a low risk for crime and have a three- year record of low calls for service to make it easier for them to progress in the program.

3. In 2015, we hosted two Phase 1 seminars and three renewal seminars focussed on Workplace violence, Hoarding and Assessing Personal Safety (WAVE training offered in conjunction with Saskatoon Health Region). We also organized a luncheon to recognize and congratulate landlords who had certified rental properties in the past two years. Four rental properties that have provided exemplary rental accommodation were



2015 Annual Report for Crime Free Multi-Housing Program

part of a bus tour. These were 2401 Koyl Avenue (The Lynx), 319 Camponi Cres (Shirley Skelton Place), 525 20th Street W (The 525) and 125 Ave U S.

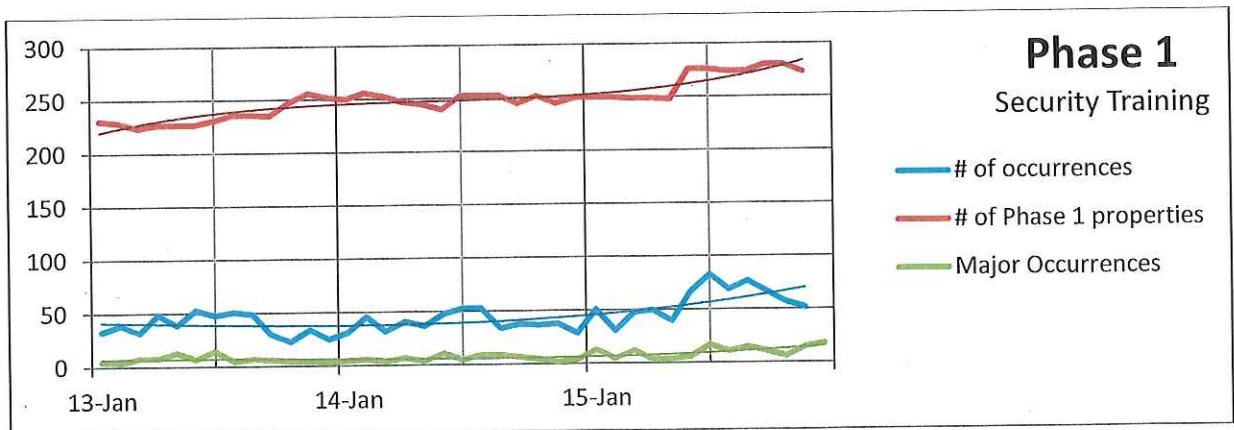
- Phase 2 – In 2015, we assessed only 9 new properties that had never been previously assessed. We completed 67 assessments with 56 of them being an update to a previous assessment that was at least three years old. During the year, we conducted a review of which properties were closest to meeting the nine requirements and provided various incentives to encourage them to complete the assessment requirements.

Year of program	# of properties joining CFMH	# in Phase 2 in 2015	% in Phase 2 in 2015	# of properties stalled at Phase 1	Expired Phase 2
2010	239	68	28%	135	36
2011	22	11	50%	6	5
2012	53	16	30%	26	11
2013	54	9	16%	45	
2014	41	11	26%	30	
2015	9	3	33%	--	
TOTAL	418	174	41%	241	52

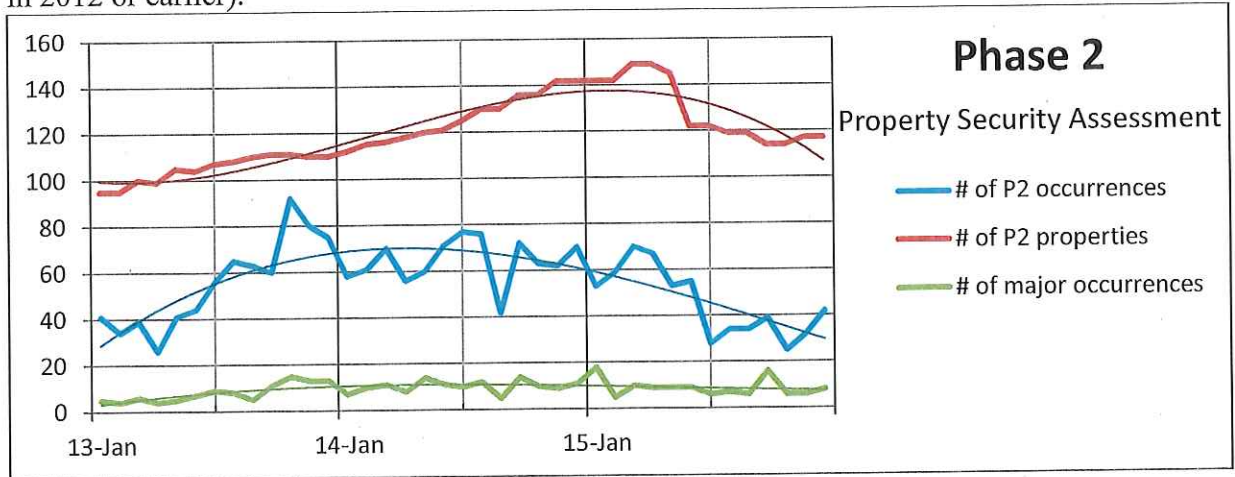
APPENDIX 2 – Program results with regard to number of occurrences

A fully developed CFMH program should be responsive to changes at rental properties in the community. The monitoring of the occurrences at rental properties provides us with information on short term and long term trends in Saskatoon. While an annual report must focus on the results for one year, a program plan that targets community changes should address both short term trends and long range goals. Longer term trends provide strong indicators that rental properties will achieve the biggest benefit when they progress through the program to full certification.

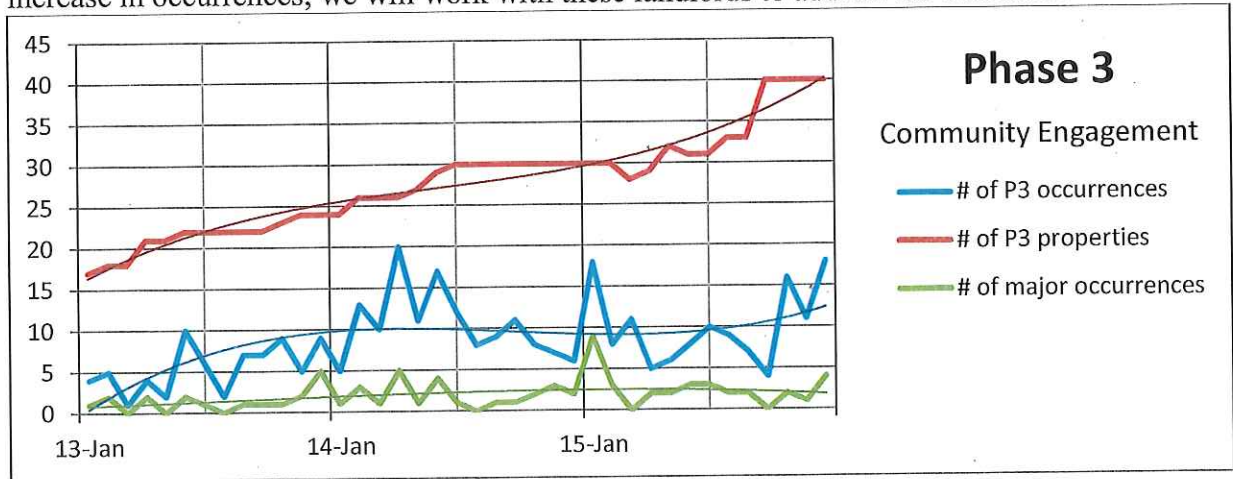
In 2015, Phase 1 properties began to experience higher numbers of occurrences. We plan to implement program incentives through 2016 to encourage the Phase 1 properties to move through the program, as well as continuing to provide information to address these trends.



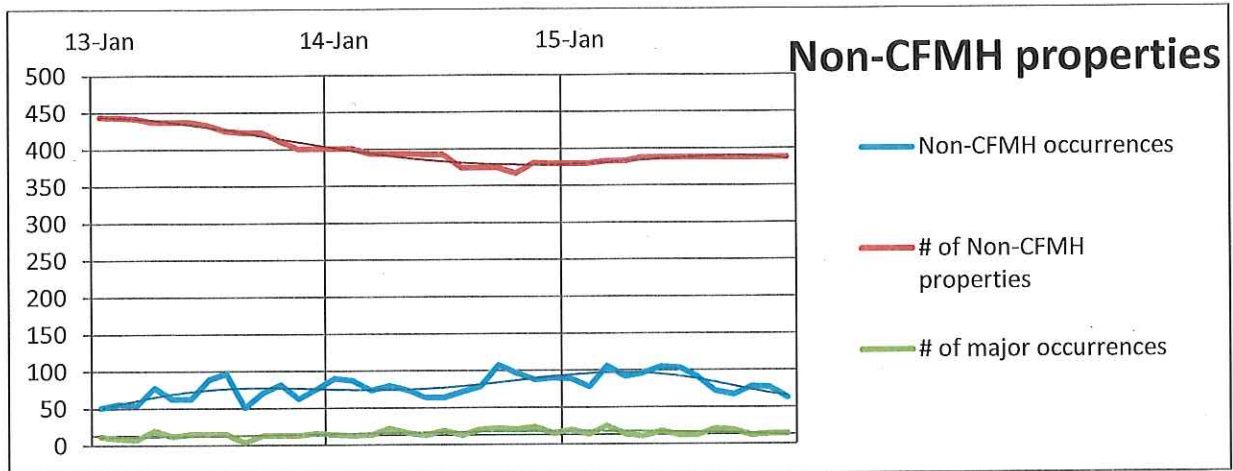
Phase 2 properties have experienced 2 years with a falling number of occurrences. The drop in the number of Phase 2 properties in June/15 was due to the lack of response from a number of properties to renew the Phase 2 assessment (which would have been conducted in 2012 or earlier).



Over the past two years, the number of Phase 3 properties / certified properties has been steadily increasing, while the number of occurrences at the properties has remained consistent. As we have added new properties in the past six months, there has been an increase in occurrences; we will work with these landlords to address the increases.



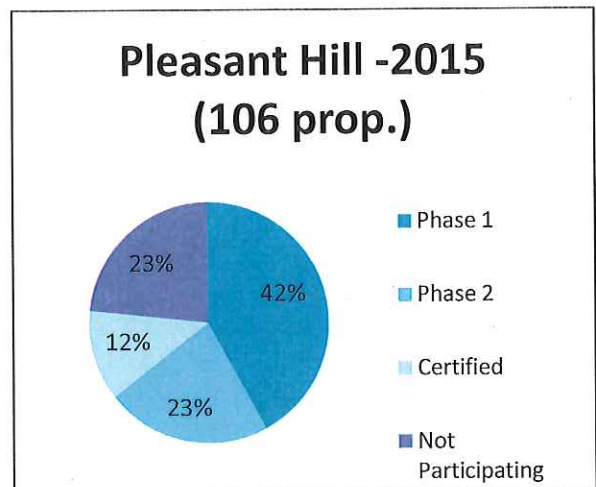
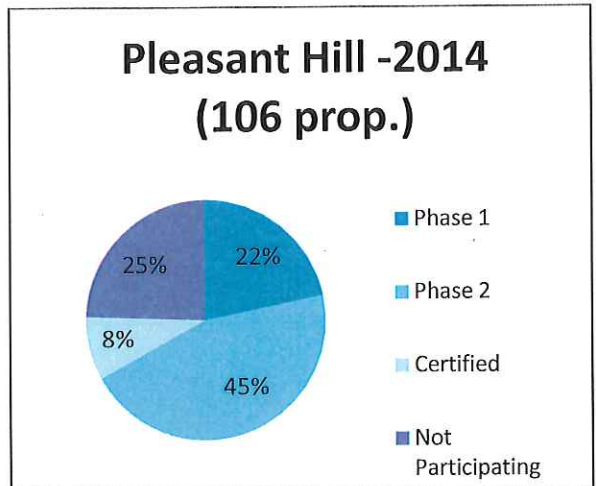
In the last half of 2015, the properties that are not participating in the CFMH program experienced a significant drop in the number of occurrences as community resources experienced successes in dealing with some chronic problems.



APPENDIX 3 - Neighborhood Focus (Pleasant Hill)

The primary neighborhood focus has continued to be the Pleasant Hill neighborhood, with 106 rental properties identified in the neighborhood; 15% of the multi-family rental properties in Saskatoon. Our focus has resulted in 77 % of the properties in Pleasant Hill participating in the program, although in 2015 this dropped to 66% participation. Elsewhere throughout Saskatoon, invitations to participate in the program are not directed by neighborhood, but rather are triggered by a Police report regarding the specific address.

There were numerous properties in the neighborhood that did not renew their Phase 2 assessment despite it being over three years old. We certified 4 new properties in the neighborhood.



“PUBLIC AGENDA”

TO: Darlene Brander, Chairperson
Board of Police Commissioners

FROM: Clive Weighill
Office of the Chief

DATE: 2016 April 08

SUBJECT: Appreciation to the Saskatoon Police Service

FILE NO.: 12,002


ISSUE:

To keep the Board of Police Commissioners apprised of appreciation/recognition to the Saskatoon Police Service.

RECOMMENDATION:

That this report and the attached correspondence be received as information.

**Written and
Approved by:** Clive Weighill
Chief of Police

Submitted by: 

Clive Weighill
Chief of Police

Dated: 

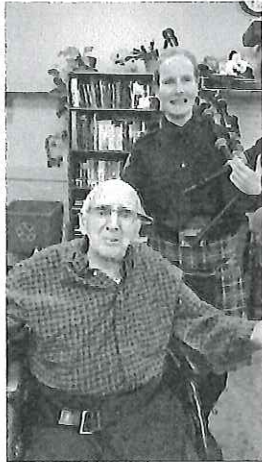
EXTENDICARE

March 10, 2016

Dear Chief Weighill

I am writing to you in thanks of the Saskatoon Pipes and Drums. The group performed at Extendicare Preston long term care facility, Wednesday, February 24, 2016. They played for a packed house of residents, family and staff. Everyone enjoyed the high energy music and the friendly post-performance visiting with the pipers. It made everyone's evening and created a few happy tears. To quote one of my residents "my father had me in Scottish dance, right since I was very young. This music had me kickin' with both feet." – Maggie Stewart

This opportunity allowed the residents of Extendicare to experience an event they wouldn't normally get to. Thank you.



Professor Hans Dommasch (ret.) with Piper Karen, showing happy tears.

THANK YOU TO
THE PIPES + DRUMS.
VALUE ADDED TO
OUR SERVICE.

Sincerely

Trina Johnson, Recreation Supervisor

Extendicare Preston



National Defence

38 Territorial Battalion Group
Headquarters
Canadian Forces Base Winnipeg
P.O. Box 17000 Stn Forces
Winnipeg MB R3J 3Y5

1000-1 (ARCG 2IC)

29 Feb 2016

Mr. Clive Weighill
Chief of Police
Saskatoon Police Service
76 25th Street E
Saskatoon, SK S7K 3P9



Dear Chief Weighill,

This letter is written with regard to Master Corporal Rob Webb. As you are aware, MCpl Webb serves as a member of the Army Reserve in the Canadian Armed Forces. From February 12 to February 21, MCpl Webb participated in Exercise ARCTIC RAM 2016, a joint exercise between the 3rd Battalion of the Princess Patricia Canadian Light Infantry (PPCLI) and the 38 Canadian Brigade Group (CBG) Arctic Response Company Group (ARCG) held in Resolute Bay, Nunavut. His contributions as a section commander saw him command and supervise his seven section members, with close attention to their safety and well-being in the severe conditions of the Arctic.

Since 2008, the ARCG has deployed yearly, displaying and improving the capability of Army Reserve soldiers to move and operate for extended periods of time in harsh winter conditions. This year marks the farthest north the ARCG has ever deployed, which is a landmark the organization is extremely proud of. The exercise was a resounding success. The company moved via snowmobile from Resolute Bay to Intrepid Bay, a distance of approximately 65 kilometres, where they conducted ground search and rescue tasks, as well as interacted with Canadian Rangers to learn more about arctic survival. For nearly a week, they lived in tents and braved temperatures as low as -54°C, proving their strength and resiliency as an organization.

Such an exercise, and the success we were able to achieve, would not be possible without the dedication from soldiers like MCpl Webb. I appreciate you facilitating his endeavour to achieve the goals he has set for himself with the military, and am confident that the problem solving skills and leadership opportunities he is provided in the Army Reserve will, in turn, make a better employee for you. If you would like to discuss any aspect of MCpl Webb's service with the Canadian Armed Forces, please feel free to contact my Operations Officer, Captain Jon Baker, at Jon.Baker@forces.gc.ca or 204-833-2500 ext 6048.

Sincerely,

David Fraser
Lieutenant Colonel
Commanding Officer
38 Territorial Battalion Group

Rob
You made an important contribution to the exercise. I'm sure your training there helped, while at the same time you picked up some...

S/Cst. Jordan Summach
Comms "B" Platoon

Rawlyk, Donna (Police)

Subject:

FW: Outstanding performance S/Cst Summach #8010 file 2016-20287

From: Jones, Lee (Police)

Sent: Friday, March 04, 2016 11:10 AM

To: Shukin, Darcy (Police)

Cc: Constantinoff, Lorne (Police)

Subject: Outstanding performance S/Cst Summach #8010 file 2016-20287

Staff,

I wanted to bring to your attention the outstanding job that S/Cst Summach demonstrated yesterday while dealing with the many nuisance calls from [REDACTED] which is subject to investigation under 2016-20287.

Not only did she ask her peers to put the majority of the calls to her to deal with, demonstrating Leadership, she went over and above with Ryan, even taking the time to clarify with the Crown Prosecutor, Paul Goldstein, some of the issues [REDACTED] had identified.

Even with [REDACTED] swearing, shouting and over talking with her, S/Cst Summach maintained a high level of professionalism, speaking in a calm manner while retaining control of the conversation.

I am very proud of her efforts and she is a credit to the B Platoon Communication Team and to the Police Service.

Respectfully

Lee

Sergeant Lee Jones # 459
Communications Sgt, B Platoon
Saskatoon Police Service
PO Box 1728, Saskatoon, SK, S7K 3R6
Tel: (306) 975-8210
Cell: (306) 221-3752
Fax: (306) 975- 8332
E-mail: lee.jones@police.saskatoon.sk.ca
Website: www.police.saskatoon.sk.ca

*Well done Jordan
your professionalism &
leadership is appreciated
B. Hannel
Asst. Chief*



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Please consider the environment before printing this e-mail

Sgt. Keith Meckelborg, Central C/D Platoon
Cst. Sven Talic, Traffic "D" Platoon
Cst. Jeff Willoughby, Northwest D Platoon

Rawlyk, Donna (Police)

From: Dennis Michayluk <dmichayluk@sgi.sk.ca>
Sent: Monday, March 28, 2016 3:46 PM
To: Rawlyk, Donna (Police)
Subject: File 2016-24991 - D Platoon

I received comments from one of our adjusters regarding the excellent work and notes that he received on the above file. He wanted me to pass along kudos to the officers involved as it made his job a lot easier. Please let the Chief know and pass along a thank you to the officers involved. Thanks

Dennis Michayluk, CIP
Manager
Saskatoon Central Auto Claims
Phone 306-683-2114
Fax 306-683-2135
Toll Free 1-800-667-8710

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*Keith, Sven & Jeff -
Thank you for the detailed
investigation you conducted in
relation to this collision and
subsequent impaired driving/drug
charges. Keep up the great work!
M. Chatterlock
M. Chief*

Sgt. Linklater, East Patrol "C" Platoon
Cst. Luke Siebert, East Division "C" Platoon
Cst. Lucas Collins, East Division "C" Platoon

Rawlyk, Donna (Police)

Subject: FW: C Platoon/ Sgt. Linklater/ Cst. Collins/ Cst. Collins' Field Training Officer

-----Original Message-----

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Monday, March 07, 2016 4:25 PM
To: Police Info (Police)
Subject: C Platoon/ Sgt. Linklater/ Cst. Collins/ Cst. Collins' Field Training Officer

On January 18, my precious mother [REDACTED] passed away at her home at Trinity Manor. I was blessed to be in attendance with my mom when she passed away. Unfortunately, as you know, the police need to be in attendance until the coroner has given permission for the body to be released to a funeral home. It was the most difficult time in my life. My mom was not only my parent, but my best friend. I was experiencing a loss so deep and difficult. Cst. Collins and his Field Training Officer were the first police officers at my mom's home. They were professional and empathetic, discussed what the process would be, and prepared me for the inevitable. Sgt. Linklater attended my mom's home later and prepared me for the coroner, and the funeral home. Sgt. Linklater was most personable, a comforting presence, and I was very fortunate to have him help me through my most difficult time. Of all the cards of sympathy I received after my mom's passing, the card from Sgt. Linklater had the most impact on me. I would like to thank the above mentioned officers and Saskatoon Police for assisting me at the most difficult I have experienced thus far in my life.
Sincerely (and with appreciation),

[REDACTED]

Sent from my iPad

Grent, Luke & Lucas
Thank you for the kind assistance you provided to the Ferquist family. Your efforts were certainly noticed and appreciated.
M. Chatterbox
At Chry.

Cst. Chris Rhodes #647
Northwest Division "D" Platoon
Cst. Crystal Senger #611
Northwest Division "D" Platoon

Rawlyk, Donna (Police)

Subject: FW: AMAZING service. Re: Sgt. Senger #611

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Wednesday, March 09, 2016 8:53 AM
To: Police Info (Police)
Subject: AMAZING service. Re: Sgt. Senger #611

Good Morning....

My name is [REDACTED] and I manage Garden Architecture and Design on Ave A South.....

On March 8, at 13:54 we had a woman and a gentleman steal two items from our store.

It is one of the worst feelings, as a manager in charge of a business to have that happen.

Sargent Senger #611 came in to initially take the call, and was very thoughtful and kind, as I was trying to get her important information.

She was very patient, and spoke in a very calm manner and it helped me focus and retain details I was able to share with her....

Usually this results in nothing more than a file and loss of items....
but she promised me she'd have another look around the area,
and she would keep me up to date, and I would get copies of our security footage to her..

She went above and beyond.... they found the two guilty individuals.

2 hours later, Constable Chris Rhodes (sorry I did not remember his badge number)
came in and held up our two stolen items in his hand.
(a special nod to him as well please whomever reads this please!!!).... he was so kind and considerate as well,
to our
difficult day....

It is days like this, and officers like C.Rhodes and Sgt. Senger, that makes me so extremely grateful
for the kind of service you provide.... and the people who give their energy and time and professionalism
to every individual it makes me proud of this organization.

I hope this gets to the right desks, so these officers can be thanked for a job well done.

Warm Regards,
[REDACTED]

Crystal & Chris:
Thank you for the assistance you provided
to Mrs. Musaid regarding the theft from
her business. Great job in locating the
stolen property and apprehending the suspect.
In Appreciation
[REDACTED]

“PUBLIC AGENDA”

TO: Darlene Brander, Chairperson
Board of Police Commissioners

FROM: Clive Weighill
Chief of Police

DATE: 2016 – April - 12

SUBJECT: Missing Persons Quarterly Reporting
1st Quarter – 2016

FILE #: 2012-1

ISSUE:

At the December 10th, 2015 Board of Commissioners meeting the Board requested the Saskatoon Police Service provide statistics on missing persons in Saskatoon including the number of missing persons, where they have gone missing from, number of habitual runaways and proactive steps being taken to prevent people from going missing.

RECOMMENDATION:

That this report be received as information and that following reports be presented twice per year rather than quarterly.

DISCUSSION:

Throughout the course of the first quarter of 2016, the Missing Person Detail has already identified a pattern in the types, frequencies and issues regarding who, where and when missing persons files are reported to our service. The following report breaks down those statistics categorically, presenting them in a clear and concise manner, illustrating the discoveries made by the unit.

Overall

In total, the Saskatoon Police Service has received **560** Missing Person reports from January 1st to March 31st, 2016. In expanding the number, this pace would result in a year-end total of **2240** reports generated. If that predicted number is realized, it would rank Missing Person calls/reports **third** highest* amongst all the Saskatoon Police Service submitted reports (behind Theft Under \$5000/other and Mischief Willful Damage calls for service). *2014 Saskatoon Police Service Annual Report.

“PUBLIC AGENDA”

Saskatoon is experiencing an increase in youth 15-24 yrs., (fastest growing cohort), with approximately 18% in a vulnerable situation below the low income poverty line, living in poor housing, and suffering from disadvantage.

Female Youth

In the first quarter of 2016, there have been **263** instances of female youth (under 18) reported missing. Among this category, **202** of these reports involved a habitual runner (2 times or more), accounting for **77%** of that type of call for service.

Among these 202 habitual runaway cases, 10 females (who all reside in group/foster care homes) account for **103** of those calls for service (**51%**).

Of those 10 females, 7 have eight or more missing person reports this quarter with 2 accounting for 18 and 20 reports respectively.

Male Youth

In the first quarter of 2016, there have been 172 instances of male youth (under 18) reported missing. Among this category, **134** of these reports involved a habitual runner (2 times or more), accounting for 78% of that type of call from service.

Among these 134 habitual runaway cases, 9 males (who all reside in group/foster care homes) account for 88 of those calls for service. (**66%**).

Of those 9 males, 7 have each generated 10 or more missing person reports each this quarter, with 2 of the 7 accounting for 30 total calls between them (15 each).

Adults

By comparison, adult missing cases very rarely fall under the definition of habitual. In fact, with the exception of eloped certified mental patients, out of 122 instances, **zero** adults have had *repeat* missing person reports generated about them this quarter.

In total, year-to-date, adults have accounted for **22%** of total missing person reports. The breakdown is **74** adult males compared to **48** adult females, a 60-40 split. Of those 122 adult males and females, 36 of those are associated to mental health facilities (**30% of all missing adults**).

City Hospitals, where many of the mental health missing person calls originate, have seen 45 total calls for service this quarter (**8%**).

Addresses

In the first quarter, Saskatoon Police have attended to 206 different addresses for Missing Person reports. Of those calls, police attended to 27 addresses multiple times (**13%**). **14** of the **27** addresses were a group home/foster care facility and 5 were a hospital/care home facility.

“PUBLIC AGENDA”

During the first quarter, Police attended to 7 of these multiple call addresses 178 times, including over 30 times to three of the residences (all group home/foster care homes).

In regard to total calls, these 7 residences have generated **31%** of the missing person report load. As a whole, Missing Person reports generated from group/foster care residences attribute to 268 calls for service, **48%** of the *overall* missing person workload and **62%** of all cases involving youth.

Long Term Cases

The Saskatoon Police Service currently has 16 long term missing persons files (2 months or longer). The investigation of these missing persons is shared amongst the Missing Persons Unit, the Historical Case Unit and the Major Crime Unit. The assignment of the investigation is based on the circumstances associated with the disappearance. All of these files are open investigations however due to their age and circumstance, some are inactive.

Historic Missing Persons		
Name	Age	Missing Since
Kathleen Johnston	26	1953-Oct-20
William Gill	23	1981-Dec-21
Peter McKay	5	1986-Dec-31
Marc April	26	1987-Jan-31
Andrew Wiebe	40	1988-Jan-11
Shirley Lonethunder	25	1991-Dec-20
William Krowchuk	52	1998-Jul-09
Antoine Medzech	67	2002-Dec-13
Darlene Anderson	44	2006-Nov-06
Ricky Riopel	48	2008-Dec-25
Hamza Al-Sharief	23	2011-Dec-14
Kenneth Fehr	51	2012-Nov-27
Kandice Singbiel	33	2015-Jul-28
Jordan Walker	21	2015-Dec-02
Shane Perret	37	2015-Dec-15
Justin Kishayinew	22	2016-Feb-13

Proactive Approaches

The Saskatoon Police Service continues to work with community organizations such as Bethany Home, Egadz and Eagle’s Nest concerning missing person cases. The Missing Person Detail also has a strong and open relationship with the Ministry of Social Services liaising regularly with workers and supervisor in an open exchange of information and ideas.

The media in Saskatoon has been very supportive. They receive multiple requests from our Service to broadcast the names and pictures of missing persons.

“PUBLIC AGENDA”

Saskatoon Victim Services has a full time Missing Person Liaison. She has been instrumental in forging relationships with the families of missing persons, particularly those of aboriginal decent.

As part of Missing Persons month, in May 2016 the Saskatoon Police Service will team up with Saskatoon Crime Stoppers to highlight a number of long term missing person cases in Saskatoon. This will be done through the use of a large billboard on Idylwyld Drive and it will profile 8 outstanding missing person cases in our city.

Internally, The Missing Person Detail also frequently refers cases to the HUB in order to provide the subject increased attention from the required specialty community organizations they would otherwise be unable to provide as a two-person unit.

With the approved funding for the Predictive Analytics Lab Program, the Missing Person Detail will also benefit from this added resource. It will help to serve as a way to identify risk factors and solve potential future problems. Missing Person cases will be examined by this group and will work closely with the Missing Person Detail to increase productivity in this area of concern.

The Police Service changed the missing person procedure several years ago. There is no longer a 24 hour waiting period for reporting missing persons, 2 additional police officers have been added to concentrate on missing persons along with our Victims Services Missing Person Liaison. Each missing person report received is reviewed by the Watch Commander and assessed for the type of response required.

CONCLUSION:

Despite the increase in the number of missing persons, strides have been made in regard to missing person investigations and the relationships forged out of those successes. We work closely with the group homes, Ministry of Social Services, Saskatoon Tribal Council, and Victim Services.

Written by: **Rick Penny, Inspector**
Investigative Services Division

Approved by: **Mark Chatterbok, Deputy Chief**
Operations

Submitted by:


for **Clive Weighill**
Chief of Police

Dated:

April 13, 2016

“PUBLIC AGENDA”

TO: Darlene Brander, Chairperson
Board of Police Commissioners

FROM: Clive Weighill
Chief of Police

DATE: 2016 April 08

SUBJECT: Conflict of Interest – Police Service Funding

FILE #: 1014

ISSUE:

At the February 17, 2016 Board of Police Commissioners meeting “The Board resolved, in part, that the Administration prepare a report on sponsorship and community events currently conducted and how that could impact the conflict of interest in the proposed (Saskatchewan Police Commission) policy.”

RECOMMENDATION:

That the Board receives this report as information.

BACKGROUND:

The Saskatoon Police Service has a strong history of facilitating community and educational events in our community. Additionally, the Police Service has hosted numerous police related conferences on a provincial, national and international level. Many of these events require sponsorship and funding from sources other than the police operating budget in order to take place.

Saskatoon Police Service Policy and Procedure has allowed for this sponsorship if approved by the Chief of Police and the Director of Finance.

DISCUSSION

The Saskatchewan Police Commission met with the Saskatoon Board of Police Commissioners seeking feedback on a proposed Conflict of Interest Policy. The proposed new policy will prevent police agencies in the province of Saskatchewan from receiving and utilizing funds or in-kind contributions of equipment or other tangible assets from non-governmental sources. (Saskatchewan Police Commission Policy draft attached).

“PUBLIC AGENDA”

The Saskatoon Police Service champions numerous community and educational events in our community which currently and historically have relied upon sponsorship from our community partners. The following list of events details some of the past and present initiatives that depend upon sponsorship and are or have been led by the Saskatoon Police Service:

Drug Awareness and Healthy Lifestyles Days

This event is held annually and is intended to provide elementary and high school aged youth with education relevant to drugs and alcohol with an emphasis on healthy living. No funding from the police service budget is provided; the entire event is sponsored by local and provincial agencies and businesses.

Saskatoon Police Service Cadet Program

This program engages inner-city youth ages 9-13 and teaches respect, honor and discipline. Currently the Saskatoon Public School Board and Princess Alexandra School provide in-kind sponsorship in terms of assistance from their staff and the gym/classrooms to hold the weekly events.

In the past the Saskatoon Crime Stoppers Board has donated funds to purchase uniforms for the Cadets. Additionally, items such as tickets to sporting events have been donated so that these youth can have experiences that they normally would not be afforded.

The Race Against Racism

This is an annual event hosted by the Saskatoon Police Service. The event is supported by hundreds of runners/walkers and is intended as a fun community event with an important message concerning racism and the need to eliminate it from our community. The event has received sponsorship from local business in respect to funding and staffing at the event. Proceeds from this event are donated back to community charitable organizations and youth programs.

Peacekeepers and the Peacekeeper Leadership Development Program

This is another program which attempts to build relationships and break down barriers between at-risk youth and the police. Police officers (as role models) team up with at-risk youth in an environment which fosters mutual understanding. The participants work together, share thoughts and exchange stories while canoeing in Northern Saskatchewan. The objective of the program is to break down the barrier between the police and youth and provide leadership and guidance. Many of the youth indicate that, years later, this was a turning point in their lives. This program has been in existence for many years and has received sponsorship from local business, community agencies and federal government. The sponsorship received has been both financial and in-kind donations of equipment and canoes as well as services.

“PUBLIC AGENDA”

Peacekeepers Pedaling for Aboriginal Diabetes (PPAD)

This is a police led community initiative that occurred from 2005-2009. The intent of the program was to draw attention to the elevated rate of Diabetes in the Aboriginal community and additionally, to raise money for Diabetes research. It consisted of an annual 2-3 week bicycle trip from the east coast of Canada to the west coast. There were numerous sponsors both locally and from across Canada. Without the support and sponsorship of business and individuals this event would not have happened. As the participants (both police officers and Aboriginal leaders) travelled across Canada, strong relationships were built between police and the Aboriginal communities.

Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police (CACP) Annual Conference - 2001

The CACP Conference is an annual event hosted by various police agencies across Canada. The event is an opportunity for police leaders from across our nation to exchange information, share ideas and educate one another on innovations in policing and best practices. This event relies on financial support from business and in-kind donations.

International Association of Women in Policing (IAWP) Conference – 2006

This event was hosted by the Saskatoon Police Service in 2006. Approximately 600 participants from 24 countries attended this educational event. Hosting an international event such as this was an opportunity for the Saskatoon Police Service to showcase our police service, our city and our province. The event would not be possible without the support of corporate and private donations both financial and in-kind.

World Police / Fire Games – 2008

The World Police / Fire Games are held every two years. The focus of the event is to build comradery and a spirit of friendly competition amongst the Police and Fire Community across the world. The Saskatoon Police Service, the Saskatoon Fire Department and other community minded individuals hosted this event which gathered 687 competitors from various nations. This event would not have been possible without the generous support of the business community, various agencies and individuals. Both financial and in-kind donations were received. The profits of this initiative were donated to charity.

2016 International Conference of Police Museums

In June 2016 the Saskatoon Police Service will be hosting the 2016 International Conference of Police Museums. Delegates from across North America will attend this annual event. Although some police service funds will be used to support this initiative, the majority of the budget is supported by corporate sponsorship both financial and in-kind donations.

“PUBLIC AGENDA”

Canine Unit

The Saskatoon Police Service Canine Unit has received a number of donations over the past several years. Funds were donated by an anonymous source to the Police Service to purchase Kevlar vests for the police service dogs following the death of PSD Cyr. Other anonymous donations were made for the purchase of a police dog and other equipment such as heaters for the dog houses. When the SPS Canine Unit hosted the annual Canadian Police Service Dog Trials in 2008, donations were made by numerous local, provincial and national businesses. This event was open to the public and funds raised were donated to the Canadian National Institute for the Blind (CNIB).

CONCLUSION

Although the vast majority of operational policing in Saskatoon is funded by the City of Saskatoon, Government of Saskatchewan and Government of Canada, many of the police led community initiatives receive funding from our community. Without the financial and in-kind support of local and provincial businesses, community agencies and individuals, these community based events would not occur or would not take place to the magnitude in which they do.

The Saskatoon Police Service is fortunate to have the support of our community. Without the financial assistance required to facilitate these community events, the police service does not have the financial capacity to engage our citizens in this positive way.

Written by: **Jeff Bent**
Detective Superintendent, Criminal Investigations

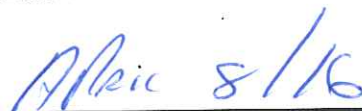
Approved by: **Clive Weighill**
Chief of Police

Submitted by:



Clive Weighill
Chief of Police

Dated:





Government
of
Saskatchewan

RECEIVED
DEC 01 2015
**BOARD OF
POLICE COMMISSIONERS**

1.5.1

Ministry of Justice
Saskatchewan Police Commission
1850 - 1881 Scarth Street
Regina, Canada S4P 4K9

November 27, 2015

To: Chairpersons
All Municipal/First Nations Boards of Police Commissioners

Dear sir/madam:

In the spring of this year the Police Commission was asked to consider the need for, and possible terms of, a policy to address conflict of interest in the mechanisms of funding for police services in the province. The intention was to avoid any drift toward funding being solicited or received from public or corporate sources outside of the normal established funding mechanisms which might create a perception of persons or organizations "buying" special treatment from or influence with the police service.

During the initial phase of exploring this issue, the Commission engaged the Saskatchewan Association of Chiefs of Police to assist us in our considerations. The SACP established a sub-committee to look at this issue and return to the SACP with a recommendation. In October of this year the sub-committee reported to the SACP at its fall meeting with a draft policy, which was accepted and forwarded to the Commission for its consideration. The SACP requested that prior to implementing any policy, however, the Commission consult with boards of police commissioners throughout the province.

Earlier this month the Commission considered the recommendation received from the SACP. The draft policy submitted was reviewed and somewhat modified during Commission consideration, emerging as the enclosed draft policy. The Commission is pleased to provide you with the draft policy and is now seeking your input on the implementation of a conflict of interest – police service funding policy before final consideration and possible implementation.

We appreciate that the holiday season brings with it other priorities and commitments and we want to ensure that your board has adequate time to consider this question. We would therefore ask if it might be possible to provide the Commission with your thoughts and perspective by January 15, 2016.

... 2

AC CONDUCT

AC 10.1 CONFLICT OF INTEREST – POLICE SERVICE FUNDING

POLICY:

As is the case with their personnel, Saskatchewan police services as organizations must also maintain, and be seen to maintain, the highest standards of honesty, integrity and impartiality.

A Conflict of Interest policy governing organizational conduct, in addition to the policy governing personnel conduct, is necessary to ensure the public's trust in the integrity and impartiality of the police services.

In order to maintain public trust and confidence in policing, police services must not be perceived as having a connection to, affiliation with or obligation to any organization where it might create an actual or apparent conflict of interest between the discharge of the police services' public duties and responsibilities and the interests of such organization. Police services are therefore specifically prohibited from:

- receiving and utilizing funds or in-kind contributions of equipment or other tangible assets from sources originating other than with the municipality which they serve through their respective Boards of Police Commissioners, the Government of Saskatchewan including its agencies and crown corporations or the Government of Canada including its agencies and crown corporations in funding or use in the provision of policing operations or police service administration; and
- placing themselves under a monetary or other obligation to any person or organization that could be construed as having the potential to affect the proper and impartial discharge of their public duties and responsibilities, or conducting themselves in such a manner as to potentially create the perception that they have done so.

This policy does not preclude a police service from providing additional security services for special events on a fee for service basis where there is a reasonable belief that such services may facilitate maintaining peace and order and enhancing public safety during such events.

Other situations may arise where members of the community wish to make a contribution, either financial or otherwise, to assist the police service with policing operations or police service administration and the potential for an actual or apparent conflict of interest is negligible and is outweighed by the public interest. In such situations the Chief of Police may apply to the Commission for an exemption from the application of this policy, and the Commission may grant such an exemption where it is satisfied that the above considerations are met.

CAPG CALL FOR RESOLUTIONS 2016

CAPG 27th Annual General Meeting
Sunday, August 14, 2016
Ottawa, Ontario
Ballroom, Chateau Laurier

An important part of each Annual Meeting of the Canadian Association of Police Governance (CAPG) is the consideration of Resolutions brought forward by our members. Members are invited to submit Resolutions in writing to the CAPG office any time before **FRIDAY, MAY 13TH, 2016**.

Please review the attached Resolutions Guidelines that will assist you in preparing Resolutions for submission. Voting on the Resolutions will take place at the Annual General Meeting in **OTTAWA, ONTARIO** on **SUNDAY, AUGUST 14, 2016** at CAPG's 27th Annual General Meeting.

If you have any questions on the guidelines or would like background on a certain issue, please get in touch with Jennifer Malloy, Executive Director, at jmalloy@capg.ca.

THIS IS YOUR CHANCE TO ENSURE YOUR VOICE IS HEARD!

Mail or Email your Resolutions by **Friday, May 13, 2016** to:

Resolutions Committee
Canadian Association of Police Governance
157 Gilmour Street, Suite 302
Ottawa, Ontario K2P 0N8

Email: jmalloy@capg.ca

CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF POLICE GOVERNANCE

Resolutions Guidelines | 2016

Dedicated to Excellence in Police Governance
in Canada since 1989

Canadian Association of
Police Governance
157 Gilmour Street, Suite 302
Ottawa, ON K2P 0N8



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DEADLINE FOR RESOLUTIONS

All resolutions must be received in the CAPG office by: **FRIDAY, MAY 13, 2016**

SUBMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Resolutions submitted to the CAPG for consideration shall be submitted as follows:

- One copy of the resolution;
- **Containing no more than four preamble “(WHEREAS)” clauses**; and
- Accompanied by background documentation explaining the nature of the issue or concern being addressed.
- Please send resolutions electronically in a word document in order to facilitate ease of circulation and amendment.
- A copy of all resolutions must be received by the deadline date of FRIDAY, MAY 13, 2016
- Send to: jmalloy@capg.ca

RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE CONSIDERATION

The Resolutions Committee will review all submitted resolutions following the deadline date of **FRIDAY, MAY 13, 2016**.

Resolutions will be assessed for adherence to the Guidelines and will make every effort to ensure that sponsors' resolutions are clear and concise. Resolutions that require amendments will be sent back to sponsoring boards for consideration of committee input and subsequent revision and re- submission.

The Resolutions Committee shall consider all submitted resolutions and either recommend ENDORSEMENT or NO ENDORSEMENT. Resolutions that have been previously considered at CAPG Annual Conventions will be noted as such.

LATE RESOLUTIONS

Resolutions received after the (MAY 13, 2016) deadline will not be included in the Resolutions Section of the convention package and can only be admitted for debate by special motion during the Convention.

i. Resolutions submitted following the expiry of the regular deadline shall comply with all other submission requirements and be forwarded to the CAPG by the Friday (at noon) preceding the date of the Convention.

ii. Resolutions received after the MAY 13, 2016 deadline shall be examined by the Resolutions Committee and shall be separated into the following categories:

- Emergency and Extraordinary resolutions recommended to be placed before the Convention for Plenary discussion.
- Late resolutions not recommended to be admitted for Plenary discussion.

OTHER MATTERS AFFECTING RESOLUTIONS PROCESS

The Resolutions Committee:

- Will be strict in adhering to the guidelines and will make a determined effort to ensure that sponsor's resolutions are clear and concise; and
- Will attempt to have submitted resolutions that do not meet guidelines corrected and resubmitted by sponsoring boards; and
- Will endeavour to have all resolutions submitted (as per guidelines) considered during the time allocated at the Convention.

GUIDELINES FOR DRAFTING RESOLUTIONS

(a) Relevance to Police Governance

All resolutions must show a clear relation to and/or impact on the role of police governance bodies.

(b) Background

To assist members in reviewing proposed resolutions, boards shall provide a one-page summary that includes the rationale for the resolution and relevant, factual background information.

(c) Construction of a Resolution

All resolutions contain a preamble and an operative clause. The preamble describes the issue and the operative clause outlines the action being requested. The resolution should answer the following three questions:

- What is the problem?
- What is causing the problem?
- What is the best way to solve the problem?

Preamble:

The preamble commences with a recital, “WHEREAS” clause. Each clause is a separate but concise paragraph providing information as to the nature of the problem or reason for the action being requested. The preamble should not contain more than four “WHEREAS” clauses.

“WHEREAS” clauses are clear and concise; they are factual clauses to support your resolution. Resolutions that have more than four “WHEREAS” clauses become confusing and difficult to understand for the reader; intent is not clear.

Operative Clause:

The operative clause begins with the words “THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED”. This clause should be as short as possible and must clearly describe the action being requested by the CAPG (actions that require consideration by other agencies should be directed to those agencies); the intent must be clear, stating a specific proposal for action by the CAPG. Resolved clauses should be only one sentence in length and must be able to stand alone as they are the only part of the resolution that will be debated or considered.

(d) Keys to Drafting a Successful Resolution

- i. The language of the resolution should be simple, action-oriented and free of ambiguous terms.
- ii. Each resolution must embody only one specific subject.
- iii. Resolutions must be accompanied by supporting facts.
- iv. Resolutions must be properly titled.
- v. Resolutions must contain accurate legislative reference.
- vi. Resolutions must deal with issues that have national implications.
- vii. Resolutions must clearly have a relation to and/or impact on the role of police governance bodies.

HELPFUL HINTS FOR PRESENTING RESOLUTIONS

1. **Be realistic.** The resolved statements should include specific actions that are realistic and implementable. Resource availability (both human and financial) will affect the implementability of resolutions.
2. **Be positive.** A positive approach always works better than a negative one. Write positive statements, and address the issue positively when you are speaking to it.
3. **Be knowledgeable.** Know the facts about all parts of your resolution. Be aware of other resolutions that have been passed on your issue and be sure to state in your resolution why

reaffirmation of the same stand is timely.

4. **Gather support and assistance.** Try to involve other members in supporting your resolution. Share your facts and ask others to speak pro to your resolution. This will not only help you get your resolution passed, it will also encourage other members to get involved.
5. **Present the resolution.** Ensure that a member from the Sponsoring Board is available to present the Resolution.
6. **Use your time on the floor wisely, time is limited.** As the author, you will have an opportunity to speak to the resolution first. Remember that the delegates have a copy, so don't read it to them. Instead, take this opportunity to state some of the facts that might not be included in the "whereas" clauses.
7. **Be available.** Make sure you are available to the Delegates to answer questions.

(see attached Pro-Forma)

PRO-FORMA OF PROPOSED RESOLUTIONS

A. Author (name of Board).

B. Background (purpose of the proposed resolution) supporting documentation and/or information (up to one page).

C. To what body, government department, agency or individual is the Resolution directed?

WHEREAS, etc. _____

and: WHEREAS, etc. _____

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the Canadian Association of Police Governance:

, and: BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, etc. _____

