

THE BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS

SASKATOON, SASKATCHEWAN



September 15, 2014

Mayor D. Atchison, Chair
Commissioner C. Clark
Commissioner D. Hill
Commissioner G. Martell
Commissioner V. Pezer

Dear Board Members:

NOTICE OF MEETING
SASKATOON BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS

DATE: Wednesday, September 24, 2014

TIME: 12:00 noon

PLACE: Committee Room A, Second Floor, City Hall

A copy of the agenda is attached.

Yours truly,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'Joanne Sproule'.

Joanne Sproule
Secretary to the Board

Attachment

cc: City Councillors
Mr. Robert Gibbings, Q.C. Public Library - main branch (1)
Chief of Police (13) Gallery (2)
Deputy Chiefs of Police (2)
Mr. Greg Bains, Legal Counsel, SPS
Saskatoon Police Association
Saskatoon Executive Officers Association
Sergeant, Planning Unit
Director, Finance Division
Manager, Public Affairs
Director, Central Records & Asset Management Division
City Solicitor

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AGENDA

(OPEN TO THE PUBLIC)

BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS

SECTION A – MINUTES/DELEGATIONS/PRESENTATIONS

1. Minutes – of meeting held on June 25, 2014.
2. Delegations/Presentations
3. Chair's Report
4. Chief's Report
5. Environmental Scan

SECTION B – CORRESPONDENCE/CITY COUNCIL REFERRALS

1. Communications to Council
From: Roger Lux
Date: September 11, 2014
Subject: Work Program as form of Retribution

Attached is a copy of the above communication addressed to City Council. The communication has been forwarded to the Board of Police Commissioners for further handling and response to the writer.

RECOMMENDATION: that the direction of the Board issue.

2. Resolution – Enforcement of Westray Amendments to Canada's
Criminal Code, United Steelworkers, June 16, 2014

City Council, at its meeting held on August 21, 2014, considered a report of Executive Committee regarding the attached above-noted communication and resolved that the information be received and forwarded to the Board of Police Commissioners.

RECOMMENDATION: that the direction of the Board issue.

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3. Communication from Christine Tell,
Minister Responsible for Corrections and Policing
Date: September 3, 2014
Subject: Chief Clive Weighill - New President of the Canadian Association of
Chiefs of Police
-

Attached is a copy of the above communication addressed to Chief Weighill, copy to the Board of Police Commissioners.

RECOMMENDATION: that the information be received.

4. 2013 – 14 Annual Report
Saskatchewan Police Commission

Attached is a copy of the 2103–14 Annual Report of the Saskatchewan Police Commission.

An electronic copy is available at <http://www.justice.gov.sk.ca/PCS-Commission>.

RECOMMENDATION: that the information be received.

5. 2013 – 14 Annual Report
Public Complaints Commission

Attached is a copy of the 2103–14 Annual Report of the Public Complaints Commission.

An electronic copy is available at www.justice.gov.sk.ca/annual-reports.

RECOMMENDATION: that the information be received.

6. 2013 – 14 Annual Report
Public Disclosure Committee

Attached is a copy of the 2103–14 Annual Report of the Public Disclosure Committee.

An electronic copy is available at <http://www.justice.gov.sk.ca/annual-reports>.

RECOMMENDATION: that the information be received.

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7. Letter from CAPB dated July 17, 2014
CAPG Annual Conference – Contribution

Attached is a copy of the above-noted letter expressing appreciation for the Board's contribution to the CAPG 25th Annual Conference.

RECOMMENDATION: that the information be received.

SECTION C – ROUTINE/STATISTICAL REPORTS

1. Appreciation to the Saskatoon Police Service

Attached is a report of the Chief of Police dated September 1, 2014 forwarding acknowledgements of appreciation/recognition to the Saskatoon Police Service.

RECOMMENDATION: that the information be received.

2. Mid Year Finance Report – For the Period Ending June 30, 2014

Attached is a report of the Chief of Police dated September 8, 2014 regarding the above.

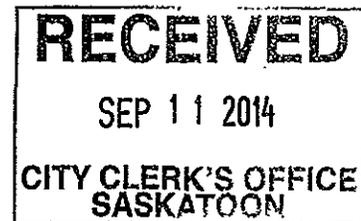
RECOMMENDATION: that the information be received.

SECTION F – BOARD ENQUIRIES

1. Enquiries

BI
5000-1

From: CityCouncilWebForm
Sent: Thursday, September 11, 2014 8:48 AM
To: City Council
Subject: Write a Letter to City Council



TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR AND MEMBERS OF CITY COUNCIL.

FROM:

Roger Lux
118 Fisher Crés
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
S7l5c4

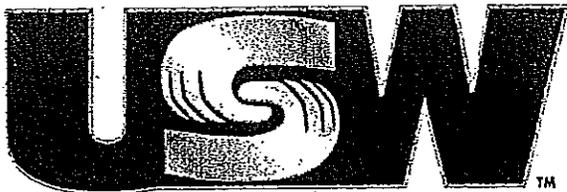
EMAIL ADDRESS:

rlux@sasktel.net

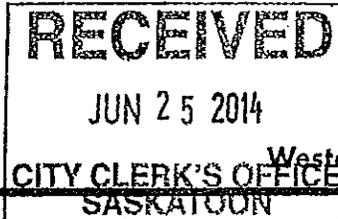
COMMENTS:

I have owned my house on the west side of town for 11 years now. I always knew the crime seemed higher on the west side of town but that's where my family decided to live. We have had break ins to our vehicles multiple time and by this I mean we are into the double digits. My garage has been broken into and my possessions have been spray painted, and my vehicles have been keyed and ripped apart. Every time this happens it is not enough damage to justify getting my insurance involved but early this morning, Sept. 11, almost the entire side of my truck was keyed. I understand the police can not hold the kids and they are doing everything in their power to catch them but the problem is there is no consequences for their actions. And this I also understand is a court issues. What I am wondering is if there is no way to implement some sort of work program for these kids. I do not think it is fair that I should have to buy paint and use my labour to cover up gang tags. Why can we not make these kids work to pay off the paint and then come out and paint it themselves. Why do I have to clean up the smashed glass when my window gets shattered. If these kids had consequences for their actions they might think twice. Or better yet, embarrass them by chaining them together to go paint curbs or pick trash.

UNITED STEELWORKERS



UNITY AND STRENGTH FOR WORKERS



4655-1
BZ

District 3

Western Provinces and Territories

Stephen Hunt
District Director

June 16, 2014

Dear Mayor and Councillors,

In 2004, the House of Commons came together in historic fashion to unanimously pass the Westray Act. The legislation came in response to the horrific Westray coalmine explosion in Nova Scotia that killed 26 miners on May 9, 1992, and after a strong lobby campaign by the United Steelworkers to demand "No More Westrays".

The legislation was intended to hold corporate executives, directors and managers criminally responsible for workplace deaths. Ten years later, approximately 10,000 Canadians have been killed on the job, yet not one corporate executive has faced a single day in jail.

In response to this shameful record, our union has launched a campaign to "Stop The Killing and Enforce The Law", which asks provincial, territorial and federal governments to work together to ensure that workplace deaths are taken seriously and that, where warranted, the Westray Law is enforced.

As part of this campaign, we are asking City Councils to pass resolutions expressing their support for proactive action to protect workers. Though not an area of municipal responsibility, we recognize you as community leaders and this is a community issue. There is no place in Canada that has not been touched by workplace deaths, and your voices are needed to encourage senior levels of government to take steps to enforce the Westray Law.

Already communities across Canada have endorsed the enclosed resolution, including Toronto, Sudbury, St. Sault Marie, Hamilton in Ontario, Nanaimo, Burnaby, Lake Cowichan, New Westminster, Port Alberni, Mission in British Columbia, and Flin Flon in Manitoba.

I respectfully request that your council consider adding its voice by passing this resolution, and sending it to your provincial municipal association. In doing so, you will be sending a message to senior levels of government that it is time to work together to Stop the Killing, and Enforce the Law.

We would be pleased to have a representative from our union make a presentation to your council to provide additional information. Please contact Health & Safety Coordinator Ron Corbeil at 604-683-1117 or rcorbeil@usw.ca to schedule.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Stephen Hunt
Director

SH/BW/dl
encl.

copy: Scott Lunny, Assistant to the Director
Ron Corbeil, USW D3 Health & Safety Coordinator
USW Staff Reps

our ref: 1920-100 Westray

United Steel, Paper and Forestry, Rubber, Manufacturing, Energy, Allied Industrial and Service Workers International Union



SAMPLE RESOLUTION

Enforce the Westray Amendments to Canada's Criminal Code

WHEREAS it has been more than two decades since the Westray mine disaster in Nova Scotia and a decade since amendments were made to the Criminal Code of Canada to hold corporations, their directors and executives criminally accountable for the health and safety of workers; and

WHEREAS police and prosecutors are not utilizing the Westray amendments, and not investigating workplace fatalities through the lens of criminal accountability; and

WHEREAS more than 1,000 workers a year are killed at work

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that this Council support a campaign to urge our federal/provincial/territorial government to ensure that:

- Crown attorneys are educated, trained and directed to apply the Westray amendments;

- Dedicated prosecutors are given the responsibility for health and safety fatalities;

- Police are educated, trained and directed to apply the Westray amendments;

- There is greater coordination among regulators, police and Crown attorneys so that health and safety regulators are trained to reach out to police when there is a possibility that Westray amendment charges are warranted.

Minister of
Justice



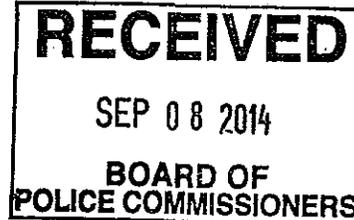
SASKATCHEWAN

Legislative Building
Regina, Saskatchewan S4S 0B3

B3

SEP 03 2014

Chief Clive Weighill
Saskatoon Police Service
P.O. Box 1728
Saskatoon SK S7K 3R6



Ref: # 2014-123

Dear Chief Weighill,

I would like to offer you my sincere congratulations on being elected to serve as the new President of the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police. This is another admirable achievement in your 39 year policing career. In this important leadership role, you will help CACP achieve its mandate of safety and security for all Canadians.

I would also like to thank you for your continued dedication to public service and your many contributions to the Province of Saskatchewan. The partnership between the ministry and the police agencies of the province has been extremely productive. Your efforts continue to strengthen this partnership and enhance the quality of life for Saskatoon and area residents.

Once again, congratulations; your commitment to the law enforcement community both provincially and nationally is both recognized and appreciated.

Sincerely,

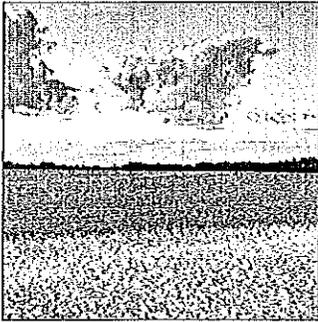
A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Christine Tell".

Christine Tell
Minister Responsible for Corrections and Policing

cc: Saskatoon Board of Police Commissioners

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Saskatchewan Police Commission



Annual Report for 2013-14

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This annual report is also available in electronic form from the Ministry's website at www.justice.gov.sk.ca.

Letters of Transmittal



Her Honour
The Honourable Vaughn S. Schofield
Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Saskatchewan
Government House
4607 Dewdney Avenue
REGINA SK S4T 1B7

Dear Madam:

Pursuant to section 15 of *The Police Act, 1990*, the undersigned is pleased to present the Saskatchewan Police Commission Annual Report for the period of April 1st, 2013 to March 31st, 2014.

A cursive handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Tell".

Christine Tell
Minister Responsible for Corrections and Policing



Honourable Christine Tell
Minister Responsible for Corrections and Policing
Province of Saskatchewan
Legislative Building
REGINA SK S4S 0B3

Dear Madam:

Pursuant to section 15 of *The Police Act, 1990*, the undersigned is pleased to present the Saskatchewan Police Commission Annual Report for the period of April 1st, 2013 to March 31st, 2014.

A cursive handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Korpan".

Paul H.A. Korpan, Q.C.
Chairperson

Saskatchewan Police Commission

Appointed Members

- Paul H.A. Korpan, Q.C. - Chair
- Catherine A. Sloan – Vice-Chair
- Patricia Crowe – Member
- Fredrick Matheson - Member

Saskatchewan Police Commission - Staff

- Rick Peach – Executive Director
- Vacant – Policy, Standards and Compliance Officer
- Susan Wilson-Blundell – Admin Assistant

Saskatchewan Police College - Staff

- Mitch Crumley – Acting Director
- Lonnie Dynna - Assistant Director
- Denis Eberle – In-service Training Officer
- Cst. Jodi Boers – Recruit Training Officer
- Marnie McMillan – Instructional Designer
- Lil Olynyk – Executive Assistant
- Kathy Munro – Executive Assistant

Role of the Commission

The primary function of the Saskatchewan Police Commission as outlined in *The Police Act, 1990*, section 19, is to promote adequate and effective policing throughout the province and the preservation of peace, prevention of crime, efficiency of police services and the improvement of police relationships with Saskatchewan communities.

Section 12 authorizes the Commission to make regulations on various matters that will upgrade police services generally through training and standardization.

The Commission may conduct audits and reviews as well as provide information to Boards of Police Commissioners.

The Commission, as an appellate body, may review the suspension from duty of a police member or chief of police. The Commission also may hear appeals from a decision of a hearing officer.

Commission Office

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

Police College

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

Police Services

List of Cities, Towns and Villages Policed by Municipal Police (Actual Establishment)

The municipal and First Nations police services operating within the scope of *The Police Act, 1990*, as of March 31, 2014, are:

CITIES	SWORN OFFICERS Authorized	SWORN OFFICERS Actual	POPULATION ¹	POLICE RATIO POPULATION
REGINA	388	388	193,100	1/497.7
SASKATOON	443	450	222,189	1/493.7
MOOSE JAW	54	54	33,274	1/616.2
PRINCE ALBERT	91	90	35,129	1/390.3
ESTEVAN	26	25	11,054	1/442.16
WEYBURN	19	19	10,484	1/551.8

TOWNS & VILLAGES	SWORN OFFICERS Authorized	SWORN OFFICERS Actual	POPULATION ¹	POLICE RATIO POPULATION
CARONPORT	1	1	1,068	1/1068
DALMENY	3	3	1,702	1/567.3
LUSELAND	1	1	566	1/566

RURAL MUNICIPALITIES	SWORN OFFICERS Authorized	SWORN OFFICERS Actual	POPULATION ¹	POLICE RATIO POPULATION
CORMAN PARK #334	6	6	8,354	1/1,392.3
VANSCOY #345	1	1	2,714	1/2,714
WILTON #472	1	1	1,494	1/1,494

FIRST NATIONS	SWORN OFFICERS Authorized	SWORN OFFICERS Actual	POPULATION ¹	POLICE RATIO POPULATION
FILE HILLS FIRST NATIONS	9	7 ²	1,762	1/251.7

* Sworn Officers does not include Special Constables

1 Population totals are derived from 2011 Census data.

2 Includes three RCMP officers on secondment to File Hills First Nations Police Service

All other cities, towns and villages in the province with a population over 500 are policed by contract with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Royal Canadian Mounted Police

On January 1, 1999 the Government of Saskatchewan implemented a new RCMP Police Cost Redistribution Program for communities less than 5,000 in population using RCMP services.

The plan was recommended to Government by a task force consisting of municipal and urban officials from the Saskatchewan Association of Rural Municipalities, the Saskatchewan Urban Municipalities Association and a representative from Saskatchewan Justice.

Municipalities participating in the program pay a per capita fee for policing services received from the RCMP. In 2012 the regulations were amended to implement an annual increase to the fee of eight per cent (8%) in that and each subsequent fiscal year. In 2013 - 2014, the rates charged to urban and rural communities were \$61.18 per capita for communities with detachments and \$37.85 per capita for communities without detachments and all rural municipalities.

The province recovered approximately \$16.57 million in revenue through this program, now referred to as the RCMP Rural Policing Program, in 2013 - 2014.

Pursuant to *The Police Act, 1990*, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police may be contracted through a Municipal Police Service Agreement (MPSA) between the municipality and the federal government to provide municipal policing to municipalities with a population less than 20,000 or to municipalities which elect to continue existing RCMP policing upon reaching a population of 20,000.

In Saskatchewan, the following eight cities have MPSAs contracting services from the RCMP to provide municipal policing:

- Swift Current
- Yorkton
- North Battleford
- Meadow Lake
- Melfort
- Humboldt
- Martensville
- Warman

Use of Firearms by Municipal Police

During Course of Duty: Calendar Year 2013

Regina Police Service

There were four separate incidents where members fired one round from a handgun. In two of the incidents, members discharged one round each to deal with aggressive pit bulls which charged at the members. One of the dogs died as a result. The other was uninjured.

In the third incident, one member discharged one round from a handgun at a vehicle which was accelerating and being driven directly at the member. The driver continually ignored shouted commands to stop the vehicle until it was within approximately one foot of the member, at which point the member discharged the firearm. The driver of the vehicle was subsequently removed from the vehicle, handcuffed and transported to hospital for treatment of a gunshot wound to the leg.

In the fourth incident, one member accidentally discharged one round from a handgun at an unloading station on the police service firearms range. There were no injuries.

Saskatoon Police Service

In eight separate incidents members discharged one round each, six from rifles and two from handguns, to destroy seven wild animals and one domestic dog. In a ninth incident one beanbag round was discharged from a shotgun to stop a person who was threatening members with a knife. There were no injuries.

Prince Albert Police Service

There were four separate incidents during which firearms were discharged. Three of the incidents, involving the discharge of six rounds from a shotgun, involved the destruction of two wounded animals and a bear which had entered a residential area and posed a safety risk. The fourth incident involved an officer-involved fatal shooting which is currently under investigation.

Estevan Police Service

There were two incidents during which members discharged one round from a shotgun at each incident to destroy injured deer on the side of the road.

Moose Jaw Police Service

In five incidents, five members fired a total of five rounds, four from a shotgun and one from a service handgun, to destroy five injured animals.

Corman Park Police Service

In 10 separate incidents of destruction of injured animals or incidents involving aggressive, feral dogs, a total of 28 rounds, nine from handguns and 19 from shotguns, were fired by 10 members.

Weyburn Police Service

In one incident a single round was fired from a service handgun to destroy an injured animal.

Use of Firearms by Royal Canadian Mounted Police (in Saskatchewan)

During Course of Duty: Calendar Year 2013

There were a total of six incidents involving firearms.

In the first incident, two RCMP members, while unloading a shotgun that was jammed, accidentally discharged one round into the floor. There were no injuries.

In the second incident, during a high risk vehicle stop, an occupant of the vehicle got a long barrellled firearm out of a box and pointed it at the RCMP members. Two members fired one round each from their service handguns. The suspect was wounded and transported to hospital.

In the third incident, an RCMP member accidentally discharged two rounds from an MP5 into the ground. There were no injuries.

In the fourth incident, an RCMP member fired one round from a service handgun to stop an aggressive dog. The dog was wounded and subsequently euthanized.

In the fifth incident, while speaking to a suspect on a harassment complaint, one RCMP member became involved in a physical altercation. The member was overpowered by the suspect and deployed a conducted energy weapon, which failed to stop the attack. The member then drew his service handgun and fired one round. The suspect died and the member suffered lower back injuries.

In the sixth incident, one RCMP member fired one round from his service handgun to deal with an aggressive dog. The dog retreated and there were no injuries to either the dog or the member.

Activities of the Commission

Commission Budgets

Fiscal Year	Commission Administration	Sask. Police College	Total
2013/14	\$202,000.00	\$1,257,000.00	\$1,459,000.00
2012/13	\$265,000.00	\$1,162,000.00	\$1,427,000.00
2011/12	\$50,000.00	\$1,158,000.00	\$1,208,000.00
2010/11	\$50,000.00	\$1,150,000.00	\$1,200,000.00
2009/10	\$90,000.00	\$1,115,000.00	\$1,205,000.00
2008/09	\$116,658.00	\$1,055,772.00	\$1,172,430.00
2007/08	\$158,621.00	\$807,189.00	\$965,810.00
2006/07	\$222,489.00	\$662,511.00	\$885,000.00
2005/06	\$172,087.17	\$635,998.08	\$808,085.25
2004/05	\$106,718.02	\$615,618.74	\$722,336.76
2003/04	\$85,336.37	\$625,214.94	\$710,551.31
2002/03	\$162,339.95	\$598,620.89	\$760,960.84
2001/02	\$187,763.72	\$538,304.58	\$726,068.30
2000/01	\$184,894.00	\$533,106.00	\$718,000.00
1999/00	\$182,952.00	\$431,048.00	\$614,000.00
1998/99	\$182,072.00	\$511,128.00*	\$693,200.00
1997/98	\$182,072.00	\$417,928.00	\$600,000.00
1996/97	\$180,072.00	\$417,928.00	\$598,000.00
1995/96	\$181,890.00	\$414,110.00	\$596,000.00
1994/95	\$190,890.00	\$414,110.00	\$605,000.00
1993/94	\$182,890.00	\$424,110.00	\$597,000.00
1992/93	\$279,060.00	\$318,340.00	\$597,400.00

* Includes Special Warrant funding for recruit training.

The Commission continues to place emphasis on training for new police recruits and in-service officers throughout their careers. It also emphasizes training on board governance for members of local Boards of Police Commissioners. To this end, the Saskatchewan Police College continues to deliver training at the highest level. The Commission is mandated through legislation to operate the Saskatchewan Police College. In discharging its mandate, the Commission is responsible for promoting efficiency and improving police relations in the community, and regularly consults with municipal Boards of Police Commissioners, the Saskatchewan Association of Chiefs of Police (SACP) and the Saskatchewan Federation of Police Officers. The Commission places considerable emphasis on race relations and cross-cultural training to respond to the changing

demographics of Saskatchewan's population, which require that police services ensure their membership is representative of the general population they police.

The challenge is to have a greater representation of Aboriginal police officers at all levels and roles in policing in Saskatchewan. The Commission is aware of and supports work being done by the Ministry of Justice to develop strategies to recruit and retain Aboriginal police officers.

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

The Commission continues to be actively engaged in providing oversight to municipal policing. With the continuing conduct of audits of local police service policies, the review of periodic reporting by police services and monitoring for trends in regard to use of force, internal discipline, discharge of firearms and personnel numbers, the Commission is achieving its goal of effectively monitoring municipal police within Saskatchewan communities.

The Commission updated the Policy Manual for Saskatchewan Municipal Police Services in December of 2013. The updated version includes the Commission's new Conducted Energy Weapons Test Standard policy and its appendix. The test standard as set out in the policy establishes a minimum acceptable standard for testing the functionality of conducted energy weapons to ensure they are operating within established specifications.

Pursuant to s. 94(2) of *The Police Act, 1990*, the Commission has developed and implemented a policy establishing training requirements and procedures for members of local Boards of Police Commissioners. This training is necessary to enhance Boards' understanding of the governance process and the different roles and responsibilities of Boards and Chiefs of Police. This guidance will provide Boards with the necessary tools to be effective in their role and will help to eliminate future challenges which have the potential to negatively impact the quality of police services delivered to Saskatchewan residents. In the spring and the fall of 2013 the Commission, with the assistance of the Police College, delivered training sessions in Moose Jaw and Saskatoon. In addition, the Commission's Executive Director also delivered training for members of the Police Boards in Prince Albert and Dalmeny in each of those communities.

Meetings

In 2013 – 2014 the Saskatchewan Police Commission held two meetings and on seven additional occasions addressed nine issues of a pressing nature by email communication.

Visits

The Executive Director of the Saskatchewan Police Commission and the Director of the Saskatchewan Police College continue to visit with police services and non-government agencies around the province. Ongoing liaison with municipal Boards of Police Commissioners, the SACP, the Saskatchewan Federation of Police Officers, members of the public and other federal and provincial colleagues enables the Commission to be aware of emerging issues, trends and challenges of contemporary policing.

Appeals to the Commission

The Commission heard one appeal, which was filed in 2011-2012 fiscal year, in June of 2013. The hearing took two days to conduct and the decision has been reserved and is expected in the 2014-2015 fiscal year.

Saskatchewan Police College

Police Training

The Saskatchewan Police College, with offices and classrooms located at the University of Regina, is under the authority and control of the Saskatchewan Police Commission by virtue of *The Police Act, 1990*.

The mission of the Saskatchewan Police College is to collaborate with Saskatchewan municipal police agencies and their membership to provide:

- Basic recruit training;
- Ongoing in-service training;
- Training regarding specialized investigative techniques; and
- Ongoing evaluation of current trends and technologies which impact police responses.

The Saskatchewan Police College Training Advisory Committee, consisting of Chiefs of Police and/or Deputy Chiefs of the contributing police services, has provided ongoing advice to the Police College over the past year.

The total number of candidates trained by the Police College in 2013-14 was 879.

Recruit Training

Recruit Training involves 18 weeks at the Saskatchewan Police College followed by four to six months of field training with a field training officer. Most police services also provide one to two weeks of selective training pertinent to their agencies when the recruits graduate from the College.

Recruit Training Class #66 was held from January 14, 2013 to May 17, 2013, with an enrollment of 16 police officers: 10 from Saskatoon Police Service, two from Regina Police Service, three from Prince Albert Police Service, and one from File Hills First Nations Police Service.

Recruit Training Class #67 was held from August 13, 2013 to December 13, 2013, with an enrollment of 15 police officers: five from Saskatoon Police Service, six from Regina Police Service, one from Weyburn Police Service, two from Moose Jaw Police Service and one from Corman Park Police Service.

The key areas of focus within the Police Recruit Training Program for Classes #66 and #67 were:

Communication Skills	12 hours
Professionalism, Ethics & Integrity	10.5 hours
Problem-Based Learning Exercises (group projects that integrate diversity, community issues, tactics and building community partnerships to reduce crime)	25.5 hours
Wellness	6 hours
Criminal Justice System of Canada (includes criminal law, federal statutes, provincial statutes and restorative justice)	100.75 hours
Patrol, Investigation and Community Policing (includes patrol duties, report writing, investigative knowledge and skills, interpersonal violence and abuse)	70.5 hours
Mental Health	25.25 hours
Public and Officer Safety (includes traffic stops, defensive tactics, baton, oleoresin capsicum (OC) spray, room entry and clearing, high risk traffic stops, public and officer safety training (P.O.S.T.), and rapid deployment)	166 hours
Firearms	77 hours
Vehicle Operations	28 hours
Drill	20 hours
Scenario Training (includes calls for service on collision investigation, powers of arrest, interpersonal violence and abuse, mental health, impaired driving, and use of force)	27.5 hours
Graduation Ceremonies	7 hours
Total	576 hours
Time in Transit Between Facilities	39.75 hours
Total Program	616.75 hours

In-Service Training

Courses are offered for all levels of personnel from recruit training to management development. In 2013-2014 a total of 848 candidates attended in-service training courses.

The following courses are regularly offered: Operational Investigators, Senior Constables, Introduction to Management, Cultural Relations, Drug Investigation, and in conjunction with partnering organizations, the Treaty Four Citizens Police Academy.

Specialized courses offered were: Conducted Energy Weapons Training, Firearms Instructors, Firearms Instructor Re-certification, Defensive Tactics Instructor, Defensive Tactics Instructor Re-certification, Effective Presentations,

Advanced Interviewing and Interrogation, and the Search Warrant Writers courses.

The Police College provided additional training opportunities this year at the Child Abuse and Hate Crimes Seminars, which provided our law enforcement partners the chance to participate and share their knowledge and experiences in these challenging areas. The Police College also partnered with the Saskatchewan Association of Chiefs of Police in the delivery of two Executive Training Workshops. The Police College also hosted two Saskatchewan Municipal Boards of Police Commissioners seminars, mandated under provincial legislation. It also co-hosted a seminar on the investigation of public complaints with the assistance of the Public Complaints Commission.

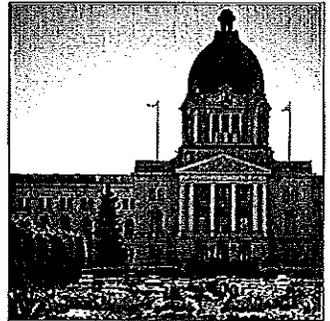
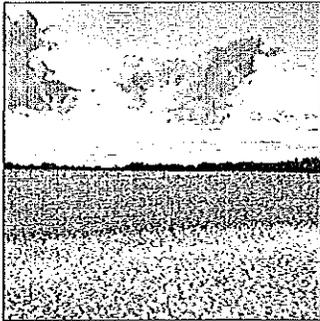
2013-14 Course and Candidate Summary

Course	Date	# of Candidates
Recruit Class #66	January 14 - May 17	16
Intro to Management #52	April 8 - 12	30
Advanced Interviewing #3	April 22 - 26	25
Drug Investigation #31	May 6 - 8	30
SK Municipal Boards of PC #4	May 14	26
Treaty Four #9	May 13 - 24	27
Defensive Tactics Recertification #4	May 27 - 31	15
Defensive Tactics #4	June 3 - 14	30
Recruit Class #67	August 13 - December 13	15
Sr. Constables #57	September 9 - 13	30
Cultural Relations #39	September 16 - 19	25
Hate Crimes Seminar	September 17	89
Child Abuse Investigators #15	September 23 - October 4	24
Child Abuse Seminar	September 25 - 26	138
Tactical OC Instructor Course	October 31	2
SK Municipal Boards of PC #5	October 11	37
Media Relations #15	October 16 - 17	21
Firearms Seminar	October 17	18
SACP Executive Training #1	October 21 - 22	26
SACP Executive Training #2	October 23 - 24	26
CEW Training #2	October 21 - 22	12
Public Complaints Seminar #8	October 29 - 30	42
Search Warrant Writers #10	November 4 - 8	24
Operational Investigators #56	December 2 - 13	23
Intro to Management #53	January 20 - 24	30
CEW Training #3	January 27 - 2	11
Effective Presentations	February 3 - 6	16
Firearms Recertification	February 12 - 13	21
Cultural Relations	March 3 - 6	24
Firearms Recertification #31	March 19 - 20	15
Sr. Constables	March 24 - 28	27
Total Candidates Trained		895

B5

Ministry of Justice

Public Complaints Commission



Annual Report for 2013-14

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This annual report is also available in electronic form from the Ministry's website at www.justice.gov.sk.ca.

Letters of Transmittal



Her Honour the Honourable Vaughn Solomon Schofield,
Lieutenant Governor of Saskatchewan

May it Please Your Honour:

The undersigned, pursuant to section 15 of *The Police Act, 1990*, is pleased to present the Saskatchewan Public Complaints Commission Annual Report for the period ending March 31, 2014.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'G. Wyant', written in a cursive style.

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



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

Dear Sir:

The undersigned, pursuant to section 15 of *The Police Act, 1990*, is pleased to present the Saskatchewan Public Complaints Commission Annual Report for the period ending March 31, 2014.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'R. Mitchell', written in a cursive style.

Robert W. Mitchell, Q.C.
Chair

Mission Statement

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

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

Governing Legislation

Role of the Public Complaints Commission

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

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

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

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

1. Where the PCC receives a public complaint pursuant to section 38, the PCC shall:
 - a. record the complaint received;
 - b. establish and maintain a record of all public complaints received by the police services and their dispositions;
 - c. inform, advise and assist complainants;
 - d. advise and assist the chiefs and boards, the hearing officer and the commission with respect to the handling of public complaints;
 - e. monitor the handling of public complaints and ensure that public complaints are handled in a manner consistent with the public interest; and
 - f. inspect annually, or at those times directed by the Minister, the records, operations and systems of administration for the handling of public complaints by police services.

2. In exercising the duties of the PCC pursuant to this section, the PCC:
- a. shall receive and obtain information respecting a public complaint from the complainant;
 - b. may receive and obtain information respecting a public complaint from the member or chief who is the subject of the complaint, the chief or the board, in any manner that the investigator considers appropriate;
 - c. may request access to any files or other material in the possession of the police service relevant to a public complaint; and
 - d. may interview and take statements from the chief, board, complainant and the member or chief who is the subject of the public complaint.

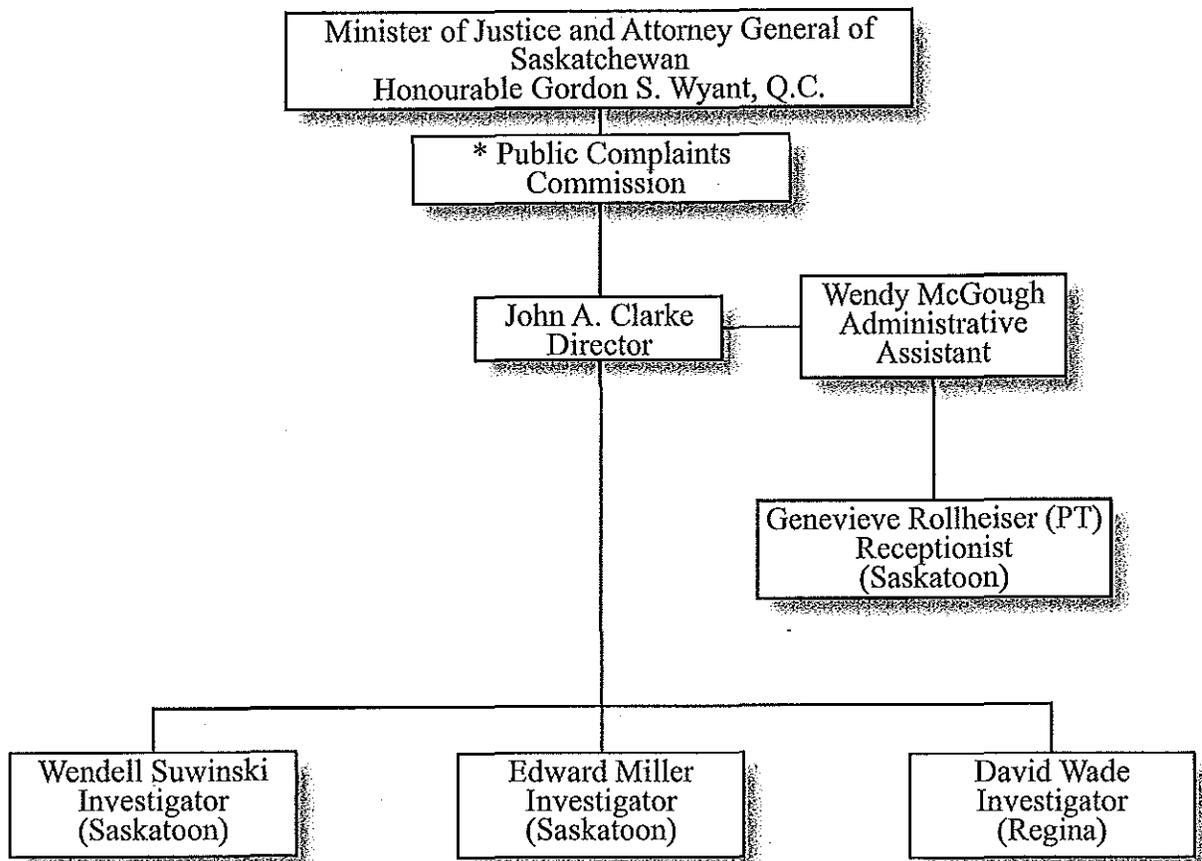
The PCC determines whether the investigation of a public complaint will be conducted by:

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

The Police Act, 1990 states that the Chief of Police is responsible for the maintenance of discipline. Although the majority of the PCC's findings are accepted by police chiefs, the findings are not binding on the chiefs.

From time to time, differences of opinion with police chiefs have arisen and have resulted in healthy debate. While consensus is not always reached, the differences speak to the independence of the PCC.

Organizational Structure



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

Public Complaints Commission

Members of the Public Complaints Commission

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

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

Chair:

- Robert W. Mitchell, Q.C., Regina

Vice Chair:

- Catherine M. Knox, Lawyer, Saskatoon

Members:

- Loretta Elford, Regina, a former Director of Education with the Regina Public School Board and active community member
- Raymond Fox, North Battleford, member of the Sweetgrass First Nation, Director of Justice, Battlefords Tribal Council, and a councillor for the City of North Battleford
- Michel Maurice, Saskatoon, Métis Elder

Director:

- John Clarke, responsible for the administration and daily operation of the PCC.

Administrative Staff/Accommodation

Saskatchewan Public Complaints Commission (Regina)

Suite 300 – 1919 Saskatchewan Drive
REGINA SK S4P 4H2

Telephone: (306) 787-6519
Fax: (306) 787-6528
Toll Free: 1-866-256-6194

Saskatchewan Public Complaints Commission (Saskatoon)

916 – 122 3rd Avenue North
SASKATOON SK S7K 2H6

Telephone: (306) 964-1450
Fax: (306) 964-1454

Website: www.publiccomplaintscommission.ca

Message from the Chair

The PCC has completed eight years of operation since its creation. We are pleased to note that the total number of complaints has decreased significantly as the police and the public have become knowledgeable about and comfortable with the program. We have tried throughout to approach every complaint with the utmost integrity and fairness.

The work of the Commission has been guided by the principles laid down by Sir Robert Peel in his work, *Principles of Law Enforcement*, in 1829. This is the foundational document underpinning policing in Canada and elsewhere; the principles are as valid today as they were 185 years ago and we take the liberty of quoting them in full:

1. The basic mission for which police exist is to prevent crime and disorder as an alternative to the repression of crime and disorder by military force and severity of legal punishment.
2. The ability of the police to perform their duties is dependent upon public approval of police existence, actions, behavior and the ability of the police to secure and maintain public respect.
3. The police must secure the willing co-operation of the public in voluntary observance of the law to be able to secure and maintain public respect.
4. The degree of co-operation of the public that can be secured diminishes, proportionately, to the necessity for the use of physical force and compulsion in achieving police objectives.
5. The police seek and preserve public favor, not by catering to public opinion, but by constantly demonstrating absolutely impartial service to the law, in complete independence of policy, and without regard to the justice or injustice of the substance of individual laws; by ready offering of individual service and friendship to all members of society without regard to their race or social standing, by ready exercise of courtesy and friendly good humor; and by ready offering of individual sacrifice in protecting and preserving life.
6. The police should use physical force to the extent necessary to secure observance of the law or to restore order only when the exercise of persuasion, advice and warning is found to be insufficient to achieve police objectives; and police should use only the minimum degree of physical force which is necessary on any particular occasion for achieving a police objective.
7. The police at all times should maintain a relationship with the public that gives reality to the historic tradition that the police are the public and the public are the police; the police are the only members of the public who are paid to give full-time attention to duties which are incumbent on every citizen in the intent of the community welfare.
8. The police should always direct their actions toward their functions and never appear to usurp the powers of the judiciary by avenging individuals or the state, or authoritatively judging guilt or punishing the guilty.
9. The test of police efficiency is the absence of crime and disorder, not the visible evidence of police action in dealing with them.

These principles are incorporated, in one form or another, into the mission and values of every municipal police force in Saskatchewan and are reflected in the conduct of our police officers.

Robert W. Mitchell, Q.C.
Chair

Progress in 2012-13

2013-14 Key Commitments

- Continue to ensure the mandate of the PCC to receive, review and investigate complaints against Saskatchewan municipal police is provided in a timely manner.
- Maintain an active role with the Canadian Association of Civilian Oversight for Law Enforcement (CACOLE) and continue to liaise with our federal and provincial counterparts.
- Engage with the Commission for Public Complaints Against the RCMP to further relationships and work to establish local protocol to address complaints against joint forces units involving RCMP and municipal police officers.
- Continue to lecture at the Saskatchewan Police College on the issues surrounding the public complaint process to recruits, field trainers and police supervisors.
- Complete evaluation of the informal resolution process to make the process less cumbersome and time-sensitive.
- Host a training seminar with the focus on the public complaint process from intake to completed investigation and final reports. Seminar to also include other provincial enforcement agencies whose employees are subject to public complaints.
- are received against joint forces units involving RCMP and municipal police officers.
- PCC personnel continue to lecture on the public complaint process to recruit and in-service training classes at the Saskatchewan Police College. The PCC feels this is essential as it provides the new police officers with insight into the implications of inappropriate conduct. Lectures to in-service training classes provide a timely reminder for supervisors and field training officers of their duties and responsibilities in terms of public complaints.
- The informal resolution evaluation process continues to evolve. Progress has been made with one police service in particular, which has included the informal process in directions to supervisors.
- The PCC hosted a training seminar for individuals involved in the investigation of public complaints in Saskatchewan. The seminar acted as an information session for other provincial government agencies involved in enforcement that are not subject to public complaints as outlined at Part IV, *The Police Act, 1990*. Several case studies were presented. Particular thanks are extended to Rollie Woods, Deputy Commissioner of the British Columbia Public Complaints Commission, for his case study involving unnecessary use of force. Positive feedback confirmed the use of case studies to be an invaluable teaching tool.

2013-14 Results

- Over the past reporting period, public complaints received declined to the lowest level since the Commission was established. Public complaints made through the PCC's website increased to 18 per cent of all complaints received, from 11 per cent last year. Our toll-free line remains active with general inquiries received on a daily basis. It is interesting to note that approximately 50 per cent of complaints are being made directly to the affected municipal police service. A detailed chart showing the source of all complaints received is included in the statistical data component of this report.
- The PCC remains an active supporter of CACOLE. The Chair attended the annual conference in Charlottetown, P.E.I., where the Chair moderated a panel on "The Evolution of Civilian Oversight." CACOLE has clearly demonstrated the value of civilian oversight across Canada and there appears to be growing support from the vast majority of Canadian police services.
- The PCC continued to engage with the Commission for Public Complaints Against the RCMP to further relationships, particularly with the pending amendments to the *Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act*. Difficulties persist in situations where public complaints
- Frequent contact was maintained with individual Chiefs of Police and particularly with the members assigned to professional standards sections.
- Contact was maintained with all stakeholders: Saskatchewan Ombudsman; Saskatchewan Human Rights Commission; Public Prosecutions Division of the Ministry of Justice; Saskatchewan Police Commission; and local boards of police commissioners.
- The PCC attended annual meetings of the Saskatchewan Federation of Police Officers and the Saskatchewan Association of Chiefs of Police. These meetings are essential to maintaining the excellent professional working relationships the PCC has with these two groups.
- The PCC attended two training sessions held for the Municipal Boards of Police Commissioners promoting the work of the PCC and explaining their respective roles in terms of their duties and responsibilities when public complaints might concern the conduct of a Chief of Police.
- The PCC is very pleased to note that our relationship with the Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations – Special Investigation Unit has greatly improved and continues to move forward in a positive manner.

2013-14 Matters of Concern

- The general use of Conducted Energy Weapons (CEWs) has been authorized by the Saskatchewan Police Commission. Strict policy guidelines have been provided by the Commission. Each municipal police service must have their CEW policy approved by the Commission. Generally speaking, the PCC supports the use of CEWs as they provide an alternative to the deadly use of force. The PCC will be closely monitoring the use of these weapons. Individual PCC members and all staff will receive training on the use of these weapons to ensure a full understanding of their impact.

2014-15 Plans

- The Ministry of Justice has increased the number of Special Constable appointments, whose conduct is subject to the public complaint provisions as outlined at Part IV, *The Police Act, 1990*. Individuals employed in this capacity, as well as their supervising bodies, will require training in terms of the public complaint process. This training will be provided by the PCC over the course of 2014-15.
- Continue, as in previous years, to ensure the mandate of the PCC is carried out in an expeditious manner.
- Continue to improve our working relationship with the Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations – Special Investigation Unit.
- Maintain and improve relationships with our stakeholder groups.
- Continue to lecture at the Saskatchewan Police College.
- Develop improved community awareness program.

2013-14 Performance Measures

The statistics set out in the tables on this page are for the period April 1 to March 31, for the fiscal years 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14. The following pages show the breakdown of complaints for each of the 10 municipal police services and four rural municipality police services in the province during the 2013-14 fiscal year.

Number of Complaint Files Opened

Police Service	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Regina	44	45	57	44
Saskatoon	82	75	54	38
Moose Jaw	3	4	4	1
Prince Albert	19	5	7	1
Estevan	1	3	4	9
Weyburn	3	1	1	1
Caronport	0	0	0	0
Dalmeny	0	0	0	0
File Hills	0	4	2	0
Luseland	0	0	0	0
R.M. of Corman Park	0	2	0	0
R.M. of Lakeland	0	2	0	1
R.M. of Vanscoy	0	0	0	0
R.M. of Wilton	0	0	0	0
Safer Communities & Neighbourhoods	0	0	0	1
Total Number of Files	152	141	129	96

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

Percentage of Complaint Files Completed Within Given Time-frames

Days	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
0 – 30	20	28	27	28
31 – 60	12	6	5	10
61 – 90	5	3	6	5
91 – 120	1	6	2	6
121 – 150	3	3	3	1
151 – 180	1	1	2	3
Over 181	9	6	9	7
Pending	49	47	46	40

Statistical Data

Findings of Complaints Received

April 1, 2013 to March 31, 2014

Police Service	Substantiated	Unsubstantiated	Unfounded	Withdrawn/Other	S.45(5)**	Informal Resolution	Service/Policy	Not Yet Completed	Total
Regina	5	0	12	2	16	1	1	13	50
Saskatoon	1	0	1	2	11	2	1	21	39
Moose Jaw	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Prince Albert	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Estevan	1	0	2	1	3	0	0	2	9
Weyburn	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Caronport	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dalmeny	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
File Hills	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Luseland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R.M. Gorman Park	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R.M. Lakeland	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
R.M. Vanscoy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R.M. Wilton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SCAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total*	7	1	15	5	32	3	2	38	103

*While only 96 complaints were filed, some had multiple complaints and findings.

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

Classification of Substantiated and Unsubstantiated Complaints

April 1, 2013 to March 31, 2014

Police Service	Substantiated	Description
Saskatoon	1	36D
Estevan	1	37Ei
Regina	1	36Av
	2	36C
	1	36Eiv
	1	37Ei
Police Service	Unsubstantiated	
Weyburn	1	36Fi

Definition of Complaint Findings

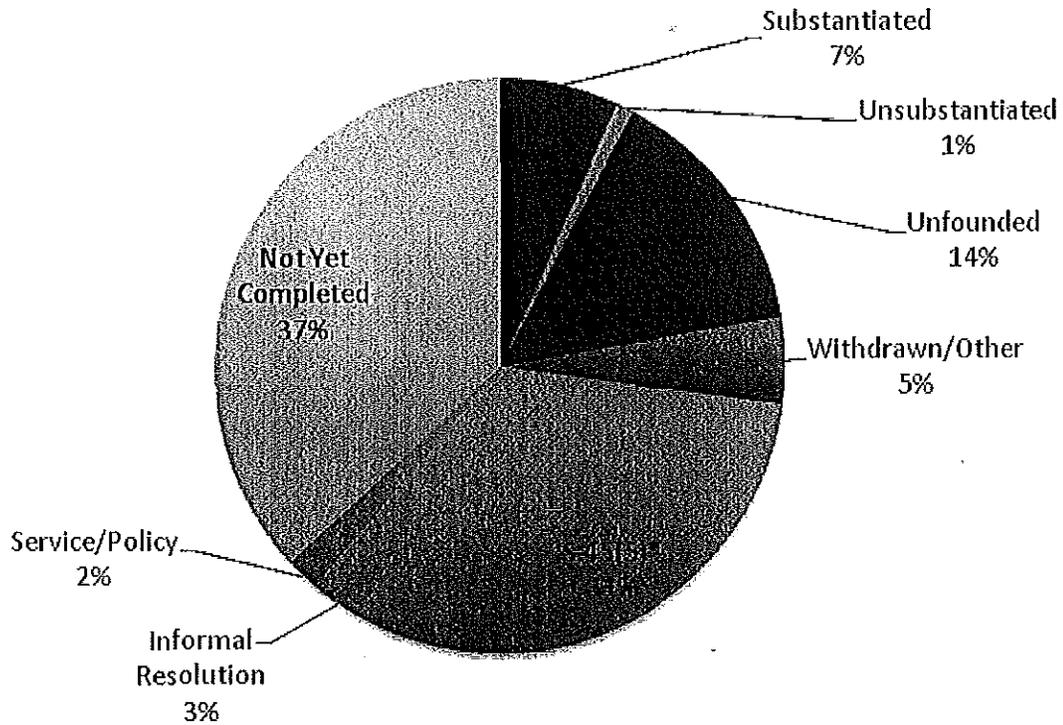
- Substantiated – supported by evidence
- Unsubstantiated – allegation cannot be proved or disproved
- Unfounded – unsupported by evidence

Definition of Descriptions

- 36Av - Discreditable Conduct
- 36C - Neglect of Duty
- 36D - Improper Disclosure of Information
- 36Eiv - Corrupt Practice
- 36Fi - Abuse of Authority – Improper Arrest
- 37Ei - Abuse of Authority – Discourtesy/Uncivil

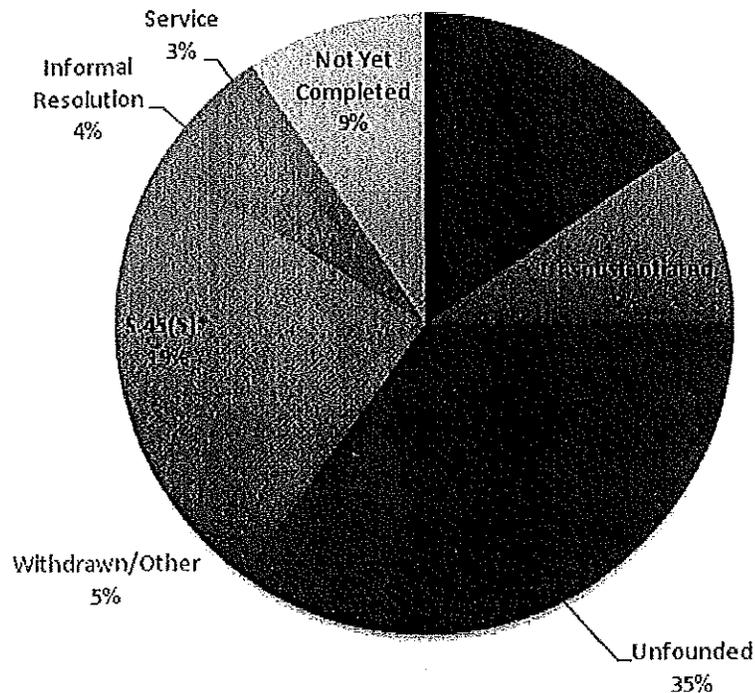
Complaint Findings

April 1, 2013 to March 31, 2014



Revised Complaint Findings

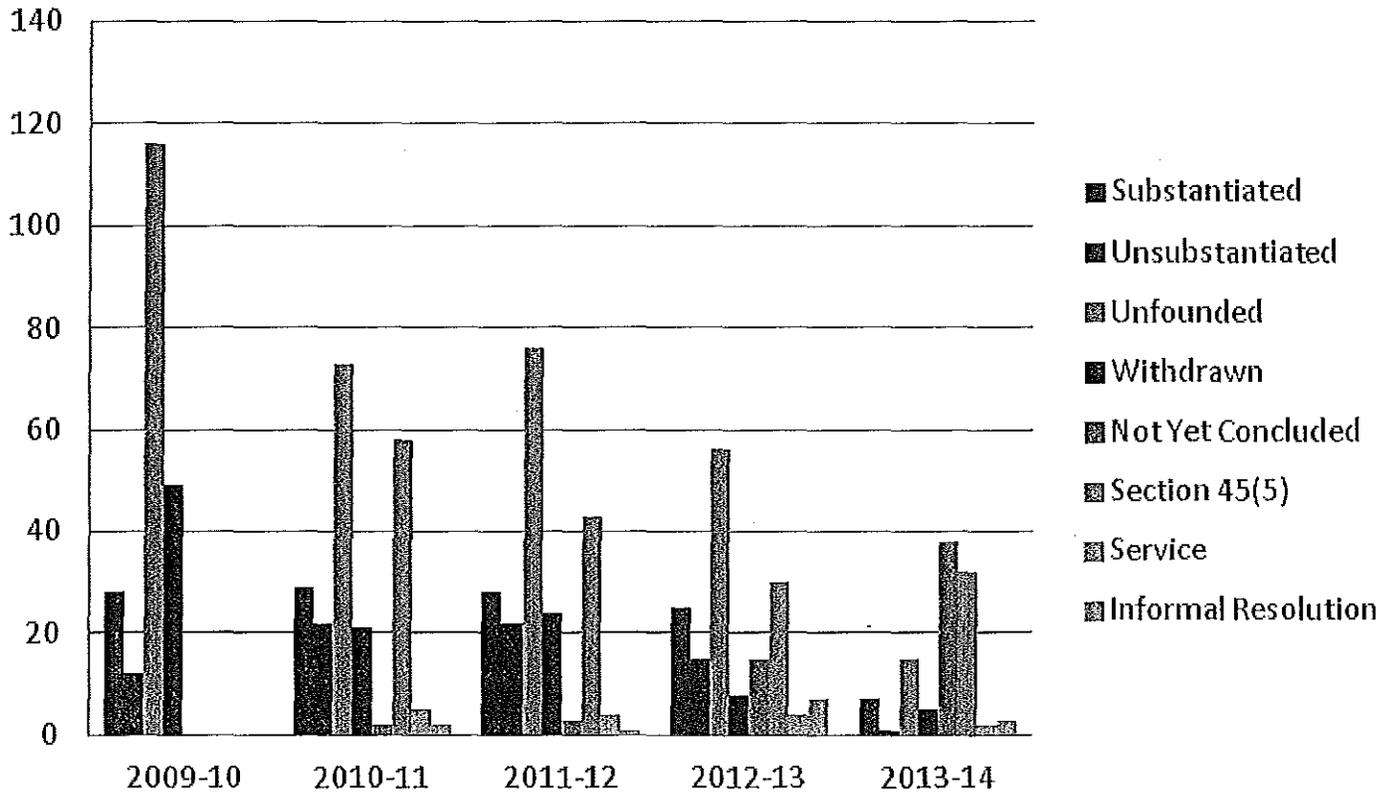
April 1, 2012 to March 31, 2013



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

Five-year Comparative Statistics

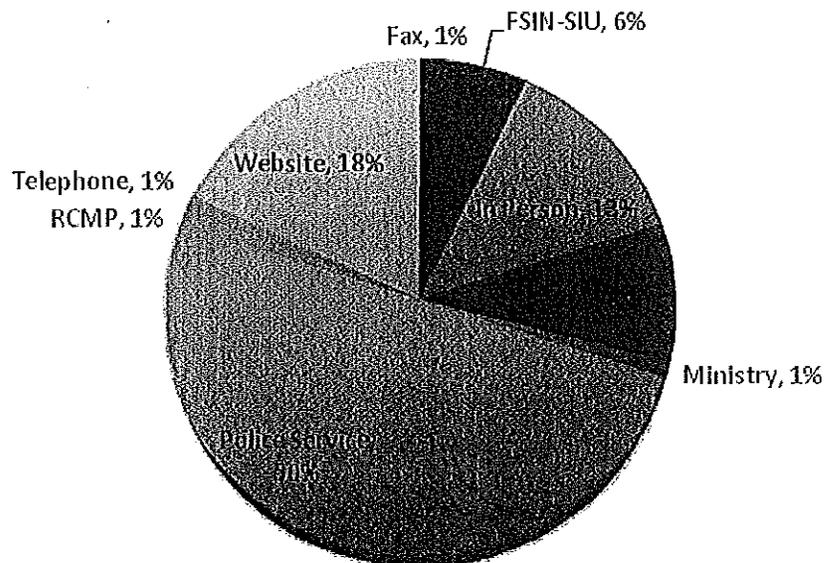
2009-10 to 2013-14



This table shows the status of complaints filed in each fiscal year as of March 31, 2014.

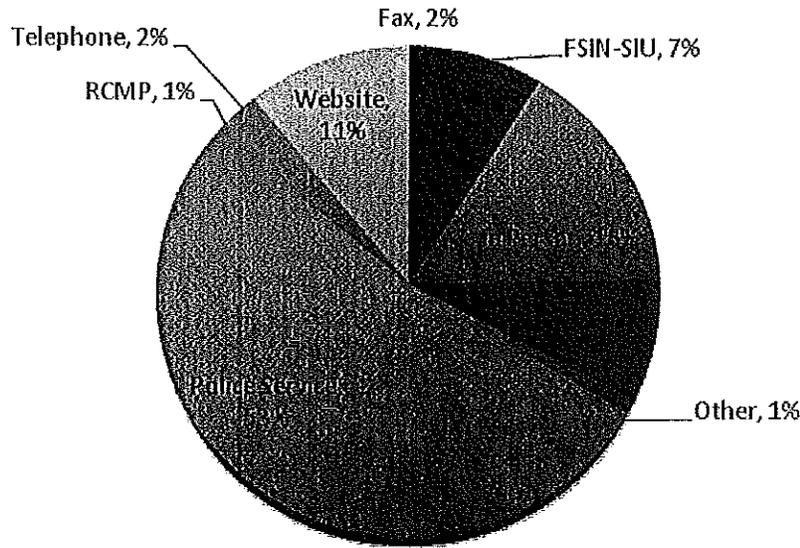
Incidents Received by Source

April 1, 2013 to March 31, 2014



Incidents Received by Source

April 1, 2012 to March 31, 2013



Types of Complaints Received

April 1, 2013 to March 31, 2014

Type of Complaint	Regina	Saskatoon	Moose Jaw	Prince Albert	Estevan	Weyburn	Caronport	Dalmeny	Luseland	File Hills	Coman Park	Lakeland	Vanscoy	Wilton	SCAN	Total
Discreditable Conduct	16	8	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26
Neglect of Duty	8	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
Insubordination	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Improper Disclosure of Information	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Corrupt Practice	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Abuse of Authority	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
• Improper Arrest	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	8
• Unnecessary violence	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
• Discourtesy/Uncivil	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Improper Use of Firearms	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Damage to Police Property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Improper Wearing of Uniform	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misuse of Liquor /Drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Criminal Conduct	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Not Yet Completed	13	21	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	38

Case Summaries

The case summaries provided are a cross-section of the types of complaints received.

Mr. M

Mr. M was injured while in custody in the police service detention unit. He fell when being pushed into the cell and struck his face on a hard object inside the cell causing a cut on his nose. The police service policy and practice requires a review of circumstances resulting in the injury of a prisoner. There was audio/video recording of Mr. M during the booking procedure and being taken to the cell. On preliminary review, it was apparent from the video that an officer shoved Mr. M into the cell; however, the justification for the officer's action is not apparent in the video recording.

The nature and circumstances of the incident were reported to the PCC by the police service. The PCC initiated a public complaint and directed the matter be investigated. The investigation was conducted by a PCC investigator.

Police service reports and records, including audio/video recordings, notes, and statements of officers present in the detention unit and officers who dealt with Mr. M, were reviewed by the investigator. Police officers were dispatched to a report that Mr. M was intoxicated and causing problems at a residence. Officers became aware that he had been arrested about a month earlier at the residence for a breach of the peace and computer checks referred to some history of him being violent. Officers stated that Mr. M was intoxicated, uncooperative in speaking to them, belligerent in his remarks and verbally confrontational. The officers arrested Mr. M to prevent a breach of the peace, advised him of his rights and transported him to the detention unit.

En route and while being booked, Mr. M expressed animosity towards one of the officers and made claims that he was a good fighter who hit first. The officers described that Mr. M tensed and clenched his fists while being searched and they were of the belief that he could be assaultive. The decision was taken not to remove handcuffs until Mr. M was placed in a cell. Officers described some resistance or difficulty in removing the handcuffs at the cell door. An officer acknowledged shoving Mr. M forward to move him away and clear the door.

As there was alleged excessive use of force, section 47 of *The Police Act, 1990*, requires the circumstances be reviewed by the Ministry of Justice, Public Prosecutions Division, to determine if the conduct of the police officer(s) constitutes a criminal offence. Following their review, Public Prosecutions recommended no charges against any officer.

Under the provisions of section 35(2)(c) of *The Police Act, 1990*, the Chief of Police is responsible for discipline within

the police service. The Act requires that the Chief of Police review the actions of the police officer(s) to determine if their conduct constitutes a violation of *The Municipal Police Discipline Regulations, 1991*. The Chief of Police reviewed these circumstances and recommended that the conduct of the officers was abuse of authority warranting "Advice as to Future Conduct."

The PCC takes incidents involving police officers' use of force very seriously. The PCC was satisfied that the incident had been thoroughly reviewed. The police service accountability mechanisms functioned properly in identifying an incident that could bring in to question the actions of officers. Supervisors and other officers acted properly to initiate the review process and the officers involved were forthright in their accounts of their actions.

The officers were in lawful execution of duty to arrest Mr. M and take him into custody without charge, to prevent a breach of the peace, as provided by the *Criminal Code*. Handling of intoxicated persons presents hazards to police officers, more so in Mr. M's case based on his verbal belligerence. The officers kept him in close control and handcuffed right to the cell entrance. Force was applied to his arms in the process of controlling him during removal of handcuffs in keeping with common control techniques.

However, having reviewed the video recordings of the incident, the PCC was of the opinion that Mr. M was injured as a direct result of being unnecessarily pushed forcefully into the cell. Although the Chief of Police made a similar determination, the PCC was of the opinion his resulting "Advice as to Future Conduct" for this offence was an inadequate disciplinary response and the Chief was advised of this.

The PCC acknowledged the Chief's recommendations and the Chief's decision to seek an expert opinion to assist him in his determination after the Chief was in receipt of all of the investigative material.

Without debate of or discrediting the impartiality of the internal "Use of Force Opinion" report, or the author of that report's qualifications; the opinion was less than helpful in establishing that the push by the subject officer was the only or best tactic in the circumstances or necessary. No other option was identified or evaluated from a tactical perspective. For example, the officer(s) could have simply moved back while extending their arms and released Mr. M, who was just inside the cell door, without the push. Alternatively, if the prisoner had become resistant (as suggested by the subject officer), the subject officer could have sought assistance from other officers in the detention unit. Either action may have been less likely to cause the prisoner to fall or be injured as a result of the push.

The use-of-force review suggested officers' movements were constrained "by having to work in a confined space limiting their ability to handle Mr. M." There was also evidence the officers requested the door be closed while they were in the doorway. Analysis of the tactics, implications of facilities design, door operation procedure and possible alternatives was not provided.

It might be expected that the fact Mr. M was being controlled from behind rather than from within his field of view would be relevant to officers' use of force decisions and warrant analysis. There was no discussion of how the push administered in those circumstances was either a "soft" or "control" technique in the context of the general secure environment of the detention unit. Finally, the review author's opinion that the use of force was appropriate or minimal "... based on officer perception gained specifically from the subject record and verbal statements ..." was arguable.

The PCC acknowledges the hazards of handling persons in custody, in particular intoxicated individuals whose behaviour may be erratic and volatile. There is no issue with the handling of Mr. M up to the point he was at the cell door, including the decision to leave him in handcuffs to that point in time. Mr. M was verbally belligerent, boasted of his prowess at fighting, verbally argumentative and provoking. His behaviour warranted a high degree of alertness by officers and the general physical control utilized after handcuffing. At the same time, the struggle to remove the handcuffs and pushing of the prisoner takes place in the relatively controlled confines of the detention unit with several officers in the vicinity and only one prisoner.

The video evidence suggests Mr. M responded to questions and followed instructions while being booked in. One officer was controlling Mr. M while the other made notes, indicating the threat level was not considered elevated at that time, although officers indicated that the prisoner was tensing and clenching his fists. Mr. M was not visibly combative or resistant and was not fighting or combative at the cell door until force was applied to his arms, one being held by an assisting officer and the other held and lifted by the subject officer in the process of removing the handcuff from that arm.

The subject officer alleges Mr. M struggled against removing handcuffs and attempted to pull away and turn. The officer acknowledged use of a control technique to control the arms during removal of the handcuffs that could be expected to cause discomfort. Is it possible that Mr. M was responding to discomfort caused by the constable(s) lifting his arm(s) behind him to remove the handcuffs?

A reasonable person would recognize that a person being pushed unexpectedly from behind would likely lose their balance, more so if the person were intoxicated. The more forceful the push the more exaggerated the loss of balance. Common sense dictates that a police officer in charge of a prisoner would check the well being of an individual who fell in his presence, especially if he had just pushed the individual.

The subject officer's judgement that Mr. M could quickly turn and strike him or might escape from the security of the detention unit is not compelling justification to push him. Mr. M's intoxicated condition and the fact that he was facing away from the constable at or inside the cell doorway reduced his capacity to unexpectedly mount an attack on anyone or escape. The officer(s) would have had ample time to step away or push Mr. M had that happened. Had the subject officer believed the threat level had risen, there was another officer present he could have called upon to assist before releasing hold of the prisoner. So it is left that the push was simply to move Mr. M a short distance while clearing the door. By every appearance the push was more forceful than necessary for the purpose, based on Mr. M stumbling across the cell and falling towards or amongst fixtures in the cell.

The subject officer's response shows a lack of recognition as to the consequences of his action and/or a degree of callousness and disregard for the prisoner's well-being. He simply walked away while others who had seen the activity on video monitors or heard the altercation came to check on the prisoner. The audio recording suggests Mr. M's impact made a significant sound.

The PCC is of the opinion that Mr. M was injured as a direct result of the unnecessary violence, an unnecessary push by the subject officer. Although the findings were consistent, it is the opinion of the PCC that the proposed action under *The Municipal Police Discipline Regulations, 1991*, in respect to the subject officer was not commensurate with his actions.

In cases such as this, the Chief of Police is the final authority with respect to disciplining officers under his command. Although the PCC has a different view, in an impasse, the decision rests with the Chief. Accordingly, the officer was subjected to the discipline determined appropriate by the Chief and was given advice as to future conduct.

Mr. B

Mr. B's complaint relates to his allegation that a police officer took him to an isolated area near the city in - 30 C temperatures and left him to walk home. The investigation was conducted by a PCC investigator.

Mr. B's stepfather contacted the police to report that Mr. B had informed him that about an hour earlier Mr. B had been picked up by a police officer while walking and dropped off out of town. About 1:20 a.m. a similar report was received from Mr. B's stepmother who advised that Mr. B returned home about 10:00 p.m. dressed in a light jacket and was cold. It was believed the incident occurred between 8:00 and 10:00 p.m. The information indicated that Mr. B appeared to be under the influence of alcohol. Mr. B stated he was walking from his cousin's residence to his residence when he stated he was picked up by a lone police officer and dropped off on the edge of the city. Mr. B told others that he ran home from that area on trails that were familiar to him.

Individuals who had accompanied Mr. B earlier in the evening confirmed being in his company at a casino. From there Mr. B obtained a ride to his cousin's residence. Witnesses advised that he had consumed several alcoholic beverages during the evening and appeared intoxicated. Mr. B made numerous references to having exams at school the following day. He departed his cousin's residence between 9:00 and 9:30 p.m. indicating he was going to walk home. It was confirmed that Mr. B was dressed in a light jacket without a hat or gloves at that time. His cousins believed he had misplaced his winter coat on an earlier date.

The matter was referred to the PCC. Prior to meeting with the PCC investigator, Mr. B retained legal counsel, provided information to representatives of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations (FSIN) and representatives of various media agencies. The media quoted Mr. B, in part, as acknowledging that he recalled only parts of the incident, having blacked out for periods of time and that although he had encountered an individual in black pants, he did not specifically identify the individual as being a police officer.

The PCC investigator communicated initially with Mr. B in person and through correspondence, in addition to making contact through Mr. B's family members and legal counsel to establish his independence from the police service and to arrange to obtain Mr. B's detailed version of the events. Mr. B was unable to meet with the investigator in the weeks that followed, despite numerous attempts to make arrangements that may have been satisfactory and convenient to him. The FSIN and other agencies declined to disclose information relevant to the investigation to the PCC

without Mr. B's consent, which the PCC was advised he had not provided.

The investigation established that the incident Mr. B described occurred in a 30- to 60-minute time frame. The distance he intended to voluntarily walk from his cousin's home to his residence was found to be just over three kilometers and could have reasonably been travelled on foot in 30 to 60 minutes. The distance from the location where he had allegedly been dropped off and his residence is approximately the same. Notwithstanding evidence that Mr. B was lightly dressed, under the influence of alcohol, and may have run part way; his state of chill, exhaustion or the lapse of time does not support one route or the other as more likely or establish that he may have been transported by vehicle from one route to the other. Staff at a business location near the alleged drop-off point were contacted and had not observed any unusual vehicle or pedestrian traffic during the period in question.

Police service reports and records were obtained that included voice recordings pertinent to Mr. B's complaint, along with electronic records of all police personnel and police vehicles on duty during the time period. Police service personnel who received the first information related to the incidents took action to initiate an investigation and ensure that supervisors were alerted to gather information that might be called in by other sources.

There were no queries of Mr. B, other people or the addresses or neighborhoods associated to his report prior to the initial information about the incident provided by his stepfather. Global positioning records (GPS) for vehicles were reviewed and revealed no record of a police vehicle outside the city limits or in the area he claimed he was dropped off during the period. In addition, GPS records were compared to available in-car video recordings, in-car computer terminals and other police communications traffic. No information that a police vehicle or officer was involved in such an incident was found.

The PCC takes incidents of this nature very seriously; if proven, such circumstances represent a serious offence and breach of trust by a police officer. The PCC is familiar with the facts of a similar tragic incident several years ago. At the same time, reports of similar incidents, widely circulated and commented upon in the social media forums, have been recanted or disproven, not to mention reports that have been based entirely on rumor or speculation. Generally, advances in technology have greatly enhanced police services' ability to monitor and account for police personnel and vehicle locations and activities when matters of this nature arise.

First hand evidence from those involved is critical, both to establish the facts and to provide details and information that may offer avenues of investigation to support the allegation or provide corroboration. Hearsay or second-hand information is less compelling or reliable; this includes information that is conveyed in the social media that cannot be confirmed in the first hand. Mention is made of certain information published in the media, not to attest to the truth of what the representatives of the media were told, but Mr. B was directly quoted and generally reporters are experienced and trained to record the information provided to them accurately.

Without further information, there was no reasonable basis to support Mr. B's complaint or to pursue further avenues of investigation into the allegations reported on his behalf. The PCC was not provided any rationale by Mr. B for his refusal to co-operate with the investigation. The PCC was left to consider the possibility that Mr. B became aware of the provisions of Section 140 of the *Criminal Code* as it pertains to "public mischief."

The PCC concluded that improper action by any police officer in these circumstances was not supported. The PCC was satisfied Mr. B's allegations were without foundation and therefore directed that no further investigation was required.

Ms. P

Ms. P's complaint related to the actions of police officers in respect to dealing with a young female who was the alleged victim of a sexual assault. Ms. P alleged that officers failed to follow established protocols related to gathering evidence of a sexual assault, improperly restrained the victim and failed to properly photograph possible injuries.

Ms. P is a nurse associated with the Child Abuse Clinic at a recognized hospital. She is trained in gathering evidence related to sexual assault investigations. She became involved in the circumstances after police officers brought a young female to the hospital related to a possible sexual assault. Police officers were struggling with the patient. Ms. P entered an examination room to find the patient restrained in handcuffs facedown on an examination table, partially disrobed by female police officers. Although no male was present, the door was partially open. Based on her experience and training, Ms. P believed possible evidence was not being properly collected or handled and she advised the officers of this. A medical doctor expressed concern about possible difficulty in the patient's breathing in the restrained position and requested the handcuffs be removed. These concerns were rebuffed; one officer indicated that he could handcuff who he wished and

anyone who interfered would be obstructing him. Officers stopped struggling with the patient and trying to remove clothing when the patient requested to go to the bathroom a short time later.

Police service report records, police officers' notes, and statements and information from Ms. P and other health care professionals involved were reviewed. There is very little dispute in the events as Ms. P described.

Police officers stated that the young female indicated she was the victim of a possible sexual assault and was taken to hospital for examination. However, she was intoxicated, uncooperative and behaved erratically, sometimes lashing out violently. Officers were very concerned that her behaviour threatened her safety, the safety of hospital staff, and police officers themselves, and it was their judgment that it was necessary to have the young lady handcuffed, and at certain points, held down. It was acknowledged that hospital personnel, including Ms. P, expressed disagreement with certain aspects of their actions.

In respect to Ms. P's concern about the officer who photographed the young woman's injuries, the officer stated that, based on his experience, he believed he had collected photographs of all injuries. The officer acknowledged making a comment about the limits of the photograph equipment supplied by the police service when Ms. P questioned his actions. Subsequently, the officer stated this was intended to be humorous and lighten the interaction.

Under the provisions of section 35(2)(c) of *The Police Act, 1990*, the Chief of Police is responsible for discipline within the police service. The Act requires that the Chief of Police review the actions of the police officer(s) to determine if their conduct constitutes a violation of *The Municipal Police Discipline Regulations, 1991*. The Chief of the police service reviewed these circumstances and determined that it was not improper for officers to restrain the young lady. The Chief found that one officer may have been more co-operative and should have provided his name and badge number. Proper procedures in seizing clothing from the victim were not followed. Although it was determined that the victim's injuries were properly photographed, the officer's remark about his camera equipment was inappropriate. The officers were spoken to by supervisory personnel about the various shortcomings in police actions, but on the whole the Chief of Police determined that disciplinary action pursuant to *The Municipal Police Discipline Regulations, 1991* was not warranted by the circumstances.

The PCC was satisfied that officers were lawfully executing their duty and faced with competing responsibilities. First, their responsibility was to support and assist the young woman, the victim of a serious crime, who at the time was

under the influence of intoxicants, uncooperative and physically combative. Officers acted properly to involve medical personnel to assist in the forensic investigation for possible physical evidence, while genuinely concerned about others' safety. If, at certain points, there appeared to be dispute as to whether the young lady was in the custody of the hospital or police, the PCC was satisfied that police officers' actions to intercede in or prevent violence or a breach of the peace were justified. It is possible that police officers' and medical professionals' judgment of the potential for violence in a particular situation could differ and by its subjective nature, neither be wrong or invalid.

The PCC came to the view that the officers' lack of familiarity with accepted protocols related to possible physical evidence and the nature of the interaction between police officers and medical professionals in these circumstances suggest discord in the professional interaction of two critical agencies that work together to assist victims of crime. This would be contrary to the public interest. As the Chief of Police did not provide information as to specific steps being considered with a view to restoring or enhancing this critical relationship; the PCC requested the Chief's further review and comments.

The PCC was advised that protocols had been reviewed and updating roles and responsibilities was contemplated. Senior police representatives of the Children's Justice Centre indicated that ongoing "Roll Call" training to uniformed officers in respect to child abuse incidents will be expanded to include sexual assault incidents and protocols with medical professionals. Further, it was reported that police representatives had been in contact with Ms. P in this process and are of the opinion that she was satisfied with these actions.

The circumstances had been thoroughly investigated and reviewed, and the Chief of Police recognized some faults with the actions of officers. While the PCC may believe the conduct of certain officers was treated on the side of leniency, discipline is generally within the purview of the Chief of Police, except in exceptional circumstances.

The PCC concluded that adequate action had been undertaken to address Ms. P's specific concerns and the broader public interest.

Mr. R

Mr. R's complaint relates to a home invasion incident where he was stabbed several times. He alleged that an officer failed to properly secure money that belonged to him. A police officer and emergency medical personnel came to a residence after Mr. R was injured by others and

money stolen from him. He was in the process of hiding his remaining money on his person when the officer took the money and set it to the side while the officer and EMTs provided medical assistance. The officer indicated the money would be returned to Mr. R later. The money was not returned and there was no record of police seizing the money.

Police service reports, records and officers' notes and statements were reviewed. Police officers were dispatched to a report that a male had been stabbed several times. An officer reported that he found Mr. R accompanied by a female. Mr. R appeared to be bleeding from numerous visible stab wounds, including one on his neck and a serious wound to his leg which was spurting large quantities of blood, despite being wrapped in a tourniquet. The officer stated that Mr. R was attempting to hide an unknown quantity of cash inside his clothes as the officer and medical personnel attempted to evaluate his injuries. Mr. R appeared to be severely injured and his life in peril. The officer set his cash and other personal property aside. The officer stated several \$20 and \$50 bills were visible; however, he did not count the money. The officer also stated that soon after Mr. R was removed to hospital, and he accompanied Mr. R in the ambulance. The officer acknowledged that he did not secure Mr. R's cash or advise any other officer of the ownership of the money or the need to secure it.

The residence remained under police security pending further investigation. A forensic examination of the residence was conducted by a forensic officer. During the course of this examination various photographs were taken. The officer stated that he recalled seeing and photographing an unknown quantity of cash in the items visible at the crime scene. A quantity of cash was clearly visible in one or more photographs of the interior of the residence. The forensic officer had not been provided any information or direction in respect to the money or its ownership, and had no reason to believe it was to be seized by police. The officer stated the cash was left in place. He was not aware that Mr. R was not an occupant of the residence.

Once the investigation at the residence was complete, a supervising officer released the residence to individuals who lived there. This officer stated that he was unaware of the cash left in the residence or that police were to secure any valuables associated to the crime.

Mr. R inquired about the money when he was interviewed by a Serious Crime Investigator two days later. This officer checked the reports and records of the seized property and could not find records of the money. He determined there was an unknown amount of cash left at the crime scene but there was no information that it was seized.

Under the provisions of section 35(2)(c) of *The Police Act, 1990*, the Chief of Police is responsible for discipline within the police service. The Act requires that the Chief of Police review the actions of the police officer(s) to determine if their conduct constitutes a violation of *The Municipal Police Discipline Regulations, 1991*. The Chief of the police service reviewed these circumstances and determined that the police service became responsible for Mr. R's money when the officer removed it from his possession and told Mr. R it would be returned later. The officer failed to communicate this to other officers or take other action to have the money secured. The officer was provided "Advice as to Future Conduct" related to this omission, which is provided by *The Municipal Police Discipline Regulations, 1991*. Misconduct or dishonesty by any police officers involved was not supported. The police service indicated that action was taken to compensate Mr. R related to the missing property.

The PCC was satisfied that Mr. R's complaint was thoroughly investigated, reviewed and the Chief of Police had taken action appropriate to the circumstances. There is little dispute in the essential elements of Mr. R's complaint. While the officer technically assumed responsibility for Mr. R's money, clearly the officer's priority at the time was to assist in preserving Mr. R's life, based on his serious visible injury. This did not remove the officer's responsibility for Mr. R's valuables, but it does mitigate the seriousness of the officer's neglect. The PCC was satisfied there was no basis to suspect any officers of dishonesty.

The PCC concluded that improper action by the officer had been adequately dealt with. Improper action by other officers was not supported and therefore there was no reason to invoke discipline pursuant to *The Municipal Police Discipline Regulations, 1991*.

Ms. K

Ms. K's complaint relates to the actions of police officers related to the investigation of a motor vehicle collision. She alleged that officers inadequately investigated the collision and made improper comments related to her gender.

Ms. K stated that she was operating a motorcycle and changed lanes to avoid a truck that unexpectedly moved into her lane; she collided with a stationary vehicle on the travelled portion of the road. Ms. K was of the opinion that the stationary vehicle was not properly marked or situated and the person(s) in charge of the stationary vehicle should have been charged. She expressed dissatisfaction with the investigation conducted. An officer did not check on her condition at the hospital or obtain further information from her in a timely fashion, efforts were not made to locate possible video recordings to identify other vehicles involved,

and initially Ms. K was not provided information about the vehicle she struck when it was requested by her husband. Ms. K also stated that an officer suggested the fact that she was a female contributed to the collision. Ms. K inferred some bias by police officers because another emergency worker was involved with the business that owned the stationary vehicle.

Police service reports and records were reviewed, including a collision analysis conducted by a specially trained officer. Of several officers dispatched to the collision incident, one officer was identified as responsible for completion of the investigation. This officer acknowledged that he did not go to the hospital to check Ms. K's condition or obtain further information from her, as it was his understanding from radio communications that another officer was doing so. The officer made contact with her as soon as he became aware this was not done. The officer was aware that there was another vehicle indirectly involved in the incident; however, there was no information from witnesses to further identify that vehicle. In due course video recordings from police vehicles en route to the scene were reviewed with a view to identifying other vehicles involved in the crash. No police officer was aware of any video surveillance that may have captured the collision. A witness who contacted Ms. K was interviewed.

The officer stated that the investigation revealed that the stationary vehicle that Ms. K struck was engaged in construction on the road median. Workers had removed signage and barricades and were about to depart the area when the collision occurred. Information was also obtained from the collision analyst's report that Ms. K's vehicle was travelling at an estimated 56 km/h in a 50 km/h zone and the calculations related to stopping distances indicated that she should have been able to stop prior to the collision had the motorcycle remained upright with brakes applied.

The officer confirmed that when he met with Ms. K he initially declined to provide her details of the other vehicle. He indicated that he had to consider possible privacy concerns in the circumstances, as the information was actually requested by a third party, her spouse, although Ms. K was present. The officer indicated that he satisfied himself that it was proper to release the information to her and subsequently provided the information.

The officer stated that based on all of the information available related to the collision, he did not believe charges against any individual were indicated. The officer denied making any comment or inferring that gender contributed to the collision.

Ms. K was in contact with a more senior representative of the police service who reviewed the investigational material.

The senior officer determined the decision not to press charges was appropriate in the circumstances. This officer reported that Ms. K was informed of this. He denied any bias or having made any remark referring to her gender as a contributing factor in the collision.

Under the provisions of section 35(2)(c) of *The Police Act, 1990*, the Chief of Police is responsible for discipline within the police service. The Act requires that the Chief of Police review the actions of the police officer(s) to determine if their conduct constitutes a violation of *The Municipal Police Discipline Regulations, 1991*. The Chief of the police service reviewed these circumstances and recommended that the conduct of the officer(s) related to the investigation did not constitute a breach of *The Municipal Police Discipline Regulations, 1991*, in respect to unfairness, a failure to lay relevant charges, or sexism. The Chief of Police advised that the "common practice" of the police service was not met in respect to an investigator checking on Ms. K's condition, obtaining further information in a timely fashion and failing to provide accident particulars. "Advice as to Future Conduct" was provided pursuant to *The Municipal Police Discipline Regulations, 1991*.

It was regrettable that Ms. K suffered injury in the collision and the PCC appreciates her concern that someone be held accountable and charged. The PCC was satisfied that her concerns were thoroughly investigated, considered by the Chief of Police, and reviewed through the collision investigation. The Chief of Police took action appropriate to the circumstances.

The PCC advised Ms. K that police officers are authorized to exercise discretion in the laying of charges within reasonable bounds. Police officers are not required to invariably make the right decision on a judgement call, but the officers have to follow a proper process before arriving at the decision. In this case, the investigator was faced with evidence that each party had contributed to the collision. Factors included: an unsafe lane change by an inattentive driver, a vehicle obstructing a driving lane and the motorcycle, and a driver travelling too fast who should have nevertheless been able to come to a stop in the available distance. The officer formed the opinion that it was unlikely the evidence was sufficient to convict anyone of an offence in the circumstances.

The PCC was satisfied that the officer's exercise of discretion was within reasonable parameters, and subjected to supervisory review. It is reasonable that the officer concluded that there are moments when construction sites are established and taken down or modified and that during these times workers and work vehicles may be more of a hazard to traffic. It is also reasonable that the officer concluded these specific circumstances did not merit

prosecution and that there remains some onus on other motorists to be vigilant. There is no suggestion of improper bias in this outcome and the exercise of officer discretion was equitable considering that discretion was similarly applied in consideration of possible charges against Ms. K.

Ms. K's perception that officers made improper inference related to her gender was denied by the officers. Although the motorcycle driver's skill and experience is subject of comment in the investigational reports, it is likely driver judgement, and the size and weight ratios of the motorcycle and rider, that were considered as possible contributing factors. Without additional support the PCC was not able to conclude there were improper comments made respecting gender.

The PCC concluded that improper action by the officer(s) beyond what had been dealt with by the Chief of Police was not supported and therefore no reason to invoke discipline pursuant to *The Municipal Police Discipline Regulations, 1991*.

Mr. D

Mr. D alleged misconduct by police officers through an inadequate investigation that led to Mr. D and an acquaintance's criminal charges stemming from an attempted armed robbery. Mr. D stated a belief that an early stage photo lineup would have cleared him as the criminal charges were subsequently 'stayed' by the Crown.

Mr. D was advised that the PCC operates as an independent authority appointed by the government and provides civilian oversight of public complaints against Saskatchewan's municipal police officers. The PCC's role ensures that both the public and the police receive impartial and thorough reviews of complaints against the police.

The PCC reviewed Mr. D's complaint documentation in conjunction with the police investigation. Mr. D learned through disclosure to an accused person that, months after the attempted armed robbery, the police service identified Mr. D and his acquaintance using the national criminal DNA database. The RCMP Crime Lab matched the DNA of Mr. D and his acquaintance with DNA found on two different disguises left at the scene. DNA evidence gave the police officers reasonable and probable grounds to charge Mr. D and his acquaintance with the offence. The fact that witnesses could not positively identify the robbers in a photo lineup did not eliminate the DNA evidence. There is no evidence or information to support Mr. D's perceptions of police misconduct.

The PCC advised Mr. D that the Crown prosecutor assigned to review these circumstances entered a "Stay of Proceedings." The PCC does not have the authority or

the jurisdiction to comment on decisions made by Crown prosecutors. Mr. D was informed that he should consult with his lawyer who has the responsibility to properly advise him regarding what legal considerations resulted when the prosecutor entered a "Stay of Proceedings."

The PCC directed that no further investigation or action was required and concluded the matter.

Ms. L

Ms. L complained that the actions of the police officers who arrested, detained and searched her were inappropriate. She alleged that an officer acted without proper grounds and that her detention was unlawful. The investigation was conducted by a PCC investigator.

Ms. L stated that she was driving her vehicle, accompanied by three other persons, when stopped by a police officer. She and the other occupants of the car were arrested related to possession of illegal drugs and taken to the police station. Ms. L acknowledged that she was told why she was arrested, provided her rights and the opportunity to contact legal counsel. Ms. L stated that she was strip searched at the police station by a female officer and released without charges about four hours later. Ms. L's vehicle was thoroughly searched; she was of the opinion all of this was improper because no illicit drugs were found.

Ms. L acknowledged that she was aware one of the passengers in her vehicle may have been considered a suspected drug dealer by police.

Court records confirm that this passenger had been charged with possession of illegal drugs for the purpose of trafficking and possession of the proceeds of crime. This individual was subject to a court ordered undertaking that imposed a number of conditions including a curfew, refraining from possessing alcohol or drugs, and providing for warrantless search of his person, vehicles under his control and his residences.

Police service reports, records, and officers' notes and statements were reviewed. The subject of the undertaking was under continuing investigation related to his involvement in the illegal drug trade. That investigation led police officers to believe he was still active in the drug trade and that he was using others to hide and transport illicit drugs with the intent of diverting police officers' suspicions from him and to avoid scrutiny provided by the conditions of the recognizance. The officer who stopped and detained Ms. L stated that based on the information known to police and his observations of her and the occupants of her vehicle, the officer believed illicit drugs were in the vehicle.

It was confirmed that Ms. L and the others were detained and she and her vehicle taken to the police station and searched thoroughly. Records reveal that she was in custody for three hours and 40 minutes before being released without charge. The officer was diverted to other duties which delayed Ms. L's release. The officer acknowledged that no illicit drugs were found, although \$1,300.00 cash was located in a coat in the trunk of the vehicle. The owner of the cash said that the cash was the proceeds of a pay cheque; however, he was unsure of the amount and unwilling to identify the employer, thus officers suspected this to be related to drug transactions.

Under the provisions of section 35(2)(c) of *The Police Act, 1990*, the Chief of Police is responsible for discipline within the police service. The Act requires that the Chief of Police review the actions of the police officer(s) to determine if their conduct constitutes a violation of *The Municipal Police Discipline Regulations, 1991*. The Chief of the police service reviewed these circumstances and determined that there were shortcomings in the officer's actions related to Ms. L's detention, in part that she was not released as soon as possible. "Advice as to Future Conduct" provided by *The Municipal Police Discipline Regulations, 1991*, was administered to improve future handling of similar circumstances.

The PCC takes complaints about police officers' use of their authority seriously. Generally the courts are the appropriate authority to consider legal arguments, interpret the law and implications of the *Charter of Rights* as it may relate to arrest, detention, seizure and admissibility of evidence, unless the officers' actions are in blatant conflict with generally accepted interpretations of the law. As oversight of these circumstances by a court is unlikely, the PCC has been attentive to Ms. L's concerns about the processes she became involved in. Although the *Charter of Rights* protects citizens from unreasonable detention and search, a person can be drawn into a police investigation through their companions and associates, even if the person did not know the character of these persons. This was the case here. The PCC understands that Ms. L may have found the search of her person intrusive; however, the search was conducted privately by an officer of the same sex and in keeping with legal precedents and the expectations of the public and police service.

In these circumstances Ms. L was in the company of an individual who was charged with serious offences, subject to court-ordered conditions of release, and suspected to be continuing his illegal behaviour. The PCC was satisfied the police officer was in lawful execution of duty pursuing investigation of criminal acts. Based on investigative information and what he had observed, the officer acted

Budget Allocation

within his authority to stop and detain Ms. L and her companions. Although the conditions of her companion's recognizance did not extend to her or her vehicle, other investigative information supported the officer's belief that Ms. L and the other occupants of the vehicle were parties to unlawful actions. Generally accepted legal interpretations permit searches incidental to arrest. Whether or not contraband was located, it is the reasonable beliefs of the officer(s) that establish grounds to exercise authority to detain, arrest, and search persons and places. In these circumstances, the officer(s) acted within reasonable interpretations of the law and the actions do not rise to the level of misconduct.

There were shortcomings in the officer's actions. At some point, the conditions that justified warrantless search of the vehicle may have expired and a search warrant should have been sought. However, the courts are the appropriate authority to determine the admissibility of evidence that may have been found and this does not amount to officer misconduct. There may have been some unnecessary delay in releasing Ms. L from custody as a result of the officer being distracted by other duties. The Chief of Police took action appropriate to the circumstances and formal discipline was not warranted.

The PCC concluded that other improper action by the officer(s) was not supported and therefore no reason to invoke discipline pursuant to *The Municipal Police Discipline Regulations, 1991*.

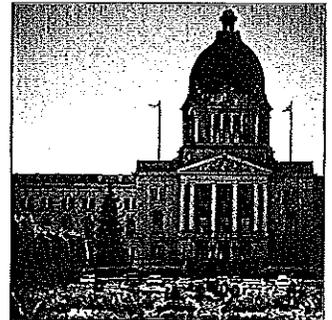
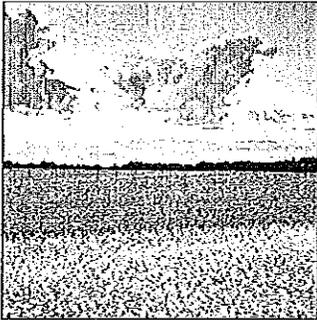
The following figures show the approved budget for the 2013-14 fiscal year.

Approved Budget	\$639,000
Actual Expenses	
Grant – FSIN,	
Special Investigations Unit	173,000
Salaries, Honorariums, Per Diems	387,000
Operating Expenses	<u>82,000</u>
	\$642,000

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Ministry of Justice

Public Disclosure Committee



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This annual report is also available in electronic form from the Ministry's website at www.justice.gov.sk.ca.

Letters of Transmittal



Her Honour the Honourable Vaughn Schofield
Lieutenant Governor of Saskatchewan

May it Please Your Honour:

The undersigned, pursuant to section 12 of *The Public Disclosure Act*, is pleased to present the Public Disclosure Committee Annual Report for the period of April 1, 2013 to March 31, 2014 which was submitted to me by the Public Disclosure Committee.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'Christine Tell'.

Christine Tell
Minister Responsible for Corrections and Policing



Her Honour the Honourable Vaughn Schofield
Lieutenant Governor of Saskatchewan

May it Please Your Honour:

The undersigned, pursuant to section 12 of *The Public Disclosure Act*, is pleased to present the Public Disclosure Committee Annual Report for the period of April 1, 2013 to March 31, 2014 which was submitted to me by the Public Disclosure Committee.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'Gordon Wyant'.

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



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

Honourable Christine Tell
Minister Responsible for Corrections and Policing

Dear Sir/Madam:

The undersigned, pursuant to section 12 of *The Public Disclosure Act*, is pleased to present the Public Disclosure Committee Annual Report for the period of April 1, 2013 to March 31, 2014 which was submitted to me by the Public Disclosure Committee.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Dale McFee'. The signature is stylized with large, sweeping loops and a horizontal line at the end.

Dale McFee
Deputy Minister of Corrections and Policing

Committee Staff and Address

Staff

- Dan Pooler, Administrator for Public Disclosure

Address

The Committee maintains an office at:

1850, 1881 Scarth Street
REGINA SK S4P 4K9

The Committee may also be contacted by:

Telephone: (306) 787-1978
Facsimile: (306) 787-0136

Role of the Committee

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

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

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

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

Committee Services

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

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

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

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

Within the scope of *The Public Disclosure Act* for the 12-month period ending March 31, 2014 the Committee received three applications and advised disclosure on all three applications.

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

Fiscal Year	Number of Applications Received	Disclosure Advised	Disclosure Not Advised
2013-14	3	3	0
2012-13	7	7	0
2011-12	7	6	1
2010-11	3	3	0
2009-10	2	2	0
2008-09	3	3	0
2007-08	3	3	0
2006-07	3	2	1
2005-06	5	5	0
2004-05	2	1	1
2003-04	6	5	1
2002-03	4	4	0
2001-02	2	1	1

Committee Activities

Meetings and Training

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

From April 1, 2013 to March 31, 2014, the Committee held three expedited and no full committee meetings.

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

Security

As the Committee deals with some of the most potentially dangerous persons in the province, certain precautions have been taken to protect Committee members from harm. These include, but are not limited to, the provisions in *The Public Disclosure Act, 1996* that state that the press cannot publish the identities of or identifying information about Committee members.

Providing Information to Police Services and the RCMP about the Committee

On November 15, 1996 the Committee provided a package of information to all police services in the province and the RCMP. In January 1997, Committee members and staff provided a half-day presentation to designated police representatives. The sessions were held in Regina and Saskatoon. The presentation was intended to show representatives how to prepare and file applications with the Committee.

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

During 2005-06 the Committee Chair and Administrator provided three half-day training presentations for police agencies throughout Saskatchewan. These sessions were held in Regina, Saskatoon and Prince Albert.

Procedural briefings are provided on an ongoing basis as required to Saskatchewan's various police services.

Processing the Applications

Of the three applications received in 2013-14, all were granted expedited consideration pursuant to subsection 15(1) of *The Public Disclosure Regulations* to enable the Committee to provide the applicant police agency with its advice prior to the release of the offender into the community whenever possible.

Profiles of offenders that were the subject of applications:

- Three offenders were male.
- At the time of the applications two offenders were 45-55 years of age and one was 55-65 years of age.
- The offenders' ethnic origins were one Caucasian and two Aboriginal.
- The number of previous convictions ranged from 12 to 53.
- The number of previous custodial sentences ranged from four to 49.
- The number of scheduled offences ranged from six to 13.
- The assessment level of risk in all cases was high.
- The number of previous victims ranged from a minimum of 10 to numerous.
- The victims of one of the offenders were female.
- The victims of two of the offenders were both male and female.
- The victims of two of the offenders were both children and adults.
- The victims of one of the offenders were all of adult years.
- One offender was 16 when first convicted of a criminal offence.
- One offender was 18 when first convicted of a criminal offence.
- One offender was 51 when first convicted of a criminal offence.
- Two of the offenders were held to warrant expiry by Correctional Service Canada officials.
- One offender was released prior to warrant expiry by Correctional Service Canada officials.
- Three of the offenders were awaiting release into the community at the time of the application.

Committee Budget

The expenses of the Committee totalled \$7,365.00 which supported the costs of hearings and allotted funding for committee member training which will take place in June 2014. Policing and Community Safety Services within Corrections and Policing, of the Ministry of Justice, provided administrative support for the Committee.

B7

SENT ELECTRONICALLY

July 17, 2014

Dear Mayor Atchison,

I am writing to acknowledge receipt of and sincerely thank you for the contribution of \$500 we received from the Saskatoon Board of Police Commissioners to assist with the program for the CAPG 25th Annual Conference that is taking place in Halifax, Nova Scotia this August.

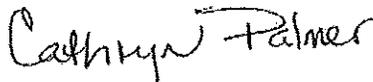
For your kind support, we have offered you recognition on the CAPG app; recognition on the CAPG website; recognition in the conference program as well as in our post-conference report.

Your contribution allows us to fulfill our goal of offering a program to our delegates that is at once affordable, provides rich dialogue, is educational, and offers vital networking opportunities. With costs increasing each year, financial support from partners and members alike allows us to continue to deliver one the best police governance conferences Canada has to offer.

You are also delivering a message on a national level that your organization is a champion of excellence for civilian oversight of municipal police in Canada and that you believe in the values of integrity, transparency and accountability.

On behalf of the board and membership, I extend our warmest gratitude for your support and reassure you that CAPG will work diligently to be a significant and credible participant in all discussions related to policing, crime and justice at the national level.

Sincerely,



Cathryn Palmer, President

C1

"PUBLIC AGENDA"

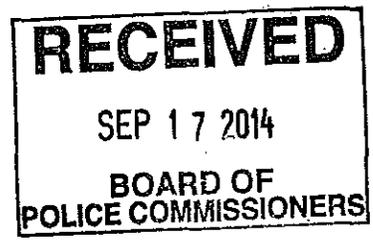
TO: His Worship Don Atchison, Chairperson
Board of Police Commissioners

FROM: Clive Weighill
Office of the Chief

DATE: 2014 September 01

SUBJECT: Appreciation to the Saskatoon Police Service

FILE NO.: 12,002



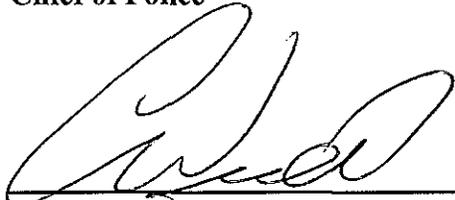
ISSUE:

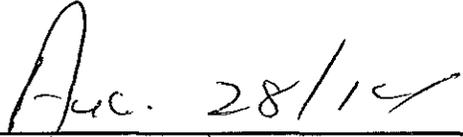
To keep the Board of Police Commissioners apprised of appreciation/recognition to the Saskatoon Police Service.

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:




105 - 111 Research Drive
Saskatoon, SK S7N 3R2
Phone: (306) 382-2147
Fax: (306) 955-5353
E-mail: semsa@semsa.org

President

Gerry Schriemer
M.D. Ambulance Care Ltd.
Saskatoon
(306) 975-8828

Past-President

Steve Skoworodko
Wakaw & District EMS Ltd.
Wakaw
(306) 233-4308

Vice-President

Kyle Sereda
Moose Jaw & District EMS
Moose Jaw
(306) 694-2151

Secretary

Kelly Prime
Midway Ambulance Care Ltd.
Wynyard
(306) 554-3882

Treasurer

Ross Reaburn
Regina Qu'Appelle Health Region
Regina
(306) 766-7027

Directors

Trevor Dutchak
Parkland Ambulance Care Ltd.
Prince Albert
(306) 953-8352

Kathy Kennedy
Hutch Ambulance Service Inc.
Assiniboia/Ponteix
(306) 642-5387

Krista Remeshylo
Heartland Health Region
Biggar
(306) 948-3323

Keith Woytiuk
Blaine Lake Ambulance Care Ltd.
Blaine Lake
(306) 497-2616

Administrator

Larise Skoretz
Saskatoon
(306) 382-2147

June 4, 2014

Chief C. Weighill
Saskatoon Police Service
P.O. Box 1728
Saskatoon, SK S7K 3R6

Dear Chief Weighill:

On behalf of the Saskatchewan Emergency Medical Services Association (SEMSA), the Board of Directors and myself, I would like to thank you for permitting Robert McFadyen to pipe our Honour Guard, at the SEMSA Annual Convention opening ceremonies on May 6.

The piper gave the ceremonies a very formal tone and the piped music was enjoyed by all.

Yours sincerely,

Larise Skoretz
Administrator

c.c. Cst. Kai Noesgaard, President, Police Band



Tryon, Caren (Police)

Sgt. Keith Salzl #407
Cst. Matt Maloney #541
Cst. David Gee #673
Cultural Unit

From: Salzl, Keith (Police)
Sent: Friday, May 30, 2014 3:47 PM
To: Tryon, Caren (Police)
Subject: Re: Thank You

David Gee, Matt Maloney and I were there.

CONFIDENTIALITY NOTICE: The contents of this electronic mail message and all attachments are confidential and strictly reserved for the sole use of the intended recipients. This message and attachments may contain information protected by privilege. If you have received this e-mail in error, please notify us immediately by return e-mail and delete the original message, all attachments and any copies from your computer. You may not copy or deliver this message or its attachments to anyone without our express permission. Any disclosure, copying, distribution or reliance on the contents of the information contained in this e-mail message or attachments by anyone who is not an intended recipient, is strictly prohibited.

From: Tryon, Caren (Police)
Sent: Friday, May 30, 2014 02:00 PM
To: Salzl, Keith (Police)
Subject: FW: Thank You

Hi Keith,

Can you please let me know which Cultural Unit Members were involved in this event? Thank you!

Caren Tryon | Executive Assistant | Saskatoon Police Service
P.O. Box 1728 | Saskatoon, SK | Canada | S7K 3R6 | ph. (306) 975-8250 | fax (306) 975-8327
email: caren.tryon@police.saskatoon.sk.ca

*KEITH, MATT, DAVID
THANK YOU FOR AN
EXCELLENT ADDITIONAL
TO THE ABORIGINAL
LEADERSHIP CELEBRATION
WELL DONE!
C. Speidel*



From: Speidel, Deanna [<mailto:speideld@SIAST.SK.CA>]
Sent: Thursday, May 29, 2014 01:23 PM
Subject: Thank You

The Aboriginal Activity Centre, we would like to thank all those that participated in this wonderful lifelong learning event at SIAST Kelsey Campus

The day began with a tipi raising. Thanks to the Saskatoon Police Service, Cultural Resource Unit, for really unifying our celebration with your tipi. Your friendship and dedication to community partnerships in the City of Saskatoon is so greatly appreciated, and the staff and students benefited in ways words cannot express. And we look forward to working with SPS in the near future.

I would like to thank the staff in Student Development who really pitched in and went above and beyond the request for volunteering in supporting this event. Everyone was so accommodating at SIAST. We had many people from all departments who really expressed the support this institution has in Cultural Diversity, Basic Education, Government Services, Audio Visual Services, Facilities, Cafeteria Staff, and the SIAST administrative Office.

Overall this Aboriginal Day Leadership Celebration, serviced well over 180 students, staff and community. This lifelong learning opportunity provided non-Aboriginal/Aboriginal students, teachers, staff and community partners, to help them to further understand and appreciate Aboriginal perspectives and traditions.

Extra shout out to Tracy H. without your assistance I would have struggled in ensuring this day was a success.

Deanna Speidel

Instructor, Aboriginal Services
Student Development
SIAST, Kelsey Campus
1130 Idylwyld Drive North
Saskatoon, SK S7K 3R5
(p) 306-659-4103
(f) 306-659-4133
(e) speideld@sias.sk.ca

Tryon, Caren (Police)

Cst. Richard Kuny #749
East Division
C Platoon Patrol

From: Yuzdepski, Mitch (Police)
Sent: Thursday, June 12, 2014 9:02 PM
To: Tryon, Caren (Police)
Subject: FW: R. v. J. Bueckert, 12 June 14, decision
Attachments: 20140612092151111.pdf

Hi Caren,

This email is from Senior Crown Prosecutor Robin Ritter acknowledging the good work of Cst. Kuny during an impaired driving investigation resulting in a conviction for Refusal and a good decision from the Provincial Court.

Thanks, Mitch

From: Parenteau, Lynn (Police)
Sent: Thursday, June 12, 2014 2:13 PM
To: Yuzdepski, Mitch (Police); Drever, Cam (Police)
Subject: FW: R. v. J. Bueckert, 12 June 14, decision

FYI

From: Ritter, Robin JU [<mailto:Robin.Ritter@gov.sk.ca>]
Sent: Thursday, June 12, 2014 10:00
To: Police - Prosecutor Request
Subject: FW: R. v. J. Bueckert, 12 June 14, decision

SPS File 98832-13

Attention Inspector Mitch Yuzdepski and Watch Commander:

Please find attached a decision in the Jonathan Bueckert case. This decision was delivered today. Please send a copy of this decision to Cst. Richard Kuny with my compliments. You will note from the decision that the Judge found that in this case Cst. Kuny "proceeded in a safe, professional, efficient, timely, respectful manner in all the circumstances".

He did a great job!

Thanks,
Robin Ritter


EXCELLENT INVESTIGATION AND
TESTIMONY. YOU'VE DONE
AN EXCELLENT JOB!



Cst. Arnold Montes, Air Support Unit

Rawlyk, Donna (Police)

Subject: FW: Thank you

From: Amanda [REDACTED]
Sent: Wednesday, June 18, 2014 10:25 AM
To: Police Info (Police)
Subject: Thank you

Hi,

I was in a little accident yesterday (my fault) and I just wanted to say thank you to the cop that showed up. He was very professional and polite. He knew his stuff very well and listened when all parties had something to say.

I know that the cops don't get the good recognition that they should so hopefully this email will give that officer the recognition he needs.

Thanks for helping keep this city safe.

Sincerely,

Amanda [REDACTED]

Accident Number: 2014-54600 (maybe by searching this, you can properly recognize the officer).

ARNOLD
THANK YOU FOR THE
PROFESSIONAL RESPONSE!
YOUR EMPATHETIC STANCE
WAS APPRECIATED
C. J. D.

Tryon, Caren (Police)

From: Police Info (Police)
Sent: Thursday, June 26, 2014 5:18 PM
To: Tryon, Caren (Police)
Subject: FW: Saskatoon Police Service - News Release #2014-0430 - Update - Criminal Pursuit/Police and Citizen Vehicles Struck (rel # 425,426,429)

Hi Caren,

For your information if you'd like to pass along to anyone.

Thanks,
Kelsie

From: Joan [redacted]
Sent: Thursday, June 26, 2014 11:06 AM
To: Police Info (Police)
Subject: Re: Saskatoon Police Service - News Release #2014-0430 - Update - Criminal Pursuit/Police and Citizen Vehicles Struck (rel # 425,426,429)

I don't know how the officers continue to protect us in view of the idiocy of drivers such as this one. I am grateful for their courage and professionalism thank you for your handling of this situation and for everything you do.

Joan [redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]

Sent from my iPad

On Jun 26, 2014, at 10:37 AM, <info@police.saskatoon.sk.ca> wrote:

Saskatoon Police Service

"Honour - Spirit - Vision"

NEWS RELEASE

Date: June 26, 2014 10:36
Released by: Alyson Edwards
Subject: Update - Criminal Pursuit/Police and Citizen Vehicles Struck (rel # 425,426,429)
Release Number: 2014-0430
Occurrence Number: 14-57391

A 25 year old man is expected to appear in Saskatoon Provincial Court this afternoon, charged in connection with this incident.

Currently the man is facing charges of dangerous operation of a motor vehicle, possession of a stolen vehicle, and assault with a weapon (for ramming a police cruiser). Further charges are pending.

Investigators are still piecing together all of the events that occurred, however at this time it is known that one civilian suffered non-life threatening injuries as the result of a collision with the suspect vehicle, four police vehicles were damaged - three of them extensively and at least three civilian vehicles have been reported damaged as a result of hit and runs by the suspect vehicle. It is expected that many more reports will be received by the owners of vehicles which were struck by the suspect vehicle throughout the downtown and north west areas of the city.

At approximately 4:40 p.m., June 25, 2014, police received a report of a black truck driving erratically in the area of Avenue I and 19th Street West. The responding officer located the suspect vehicle within three minutes in a nearby alley. The suspect vehicle refused to stop for the officer and a short criminal pursuit began but was called off at 8th Street and Lorne Avenue due to safety concerns. During this time an officer deployed stop sticks at Idylwyld Drive and 20th Street West in the event the suspect vehicle fled back into the downtown area. Minutes later the vehicle did, in fact, turn around and head back to Idylwyld Drive. It swerved to avoid the stop sticks and instead struck civilian vehicles on 20th Street West. The suspect vehicle continued until it reached the 200 block of Avenue Q North where it struck a police cruiser head on, disabling the cruiser. The suspect vehicle then left the scene and at least three collisions occurred with civilian motorists at; 36th and Avenue F, Idylwyld and 25th, and 20th Street and Avenue B. During this time Police were receiving numerous reports from witnesses reporting the black truck as driving erratically, striking parked vehicles, and fleeing the scene of the collisions. Police also received two reports that the suspect, who was wearing a bandanna over his face, attempted to steal taxi cabs at two different gas stations before being scared off by bystanders. Fourteen minutes later the suspect vehicle returned to the scene of the collision with the police cruiser at Avenue Q. Other officers had since responded to that scene and a crowd of onlookers had gathered. The suspect vehicle began driving toward an officer and the members of the public standing on the sidewalk. The officer shouted for people to move to safety. The officer drew his firearm and fired shots at the vehicle. The suspect vehicle then fled the scene again. An order was then given for another responding unit to purposely collide with the suspect vehicle as it approached the area of Circle Drive and 11th Street West. The suspect then fled the scene on foot. A short foot pursuit occurred and the man was captured with the assistance of the Canine Unit.

Fortunately no officers were injured during this incident. The suspect suffered injuries consistent with the collisions and with dog bites. He did not suffer any injury as a result of the shots being fired. The entire incident lasted 58 minutes.

Members from General Investigation, Forensic Identification and the Collision Analyst Unit continue to investigate.

Follow us on [Twitter](#), [Facebook](#), or visit our website at www.police.saskatoon.sk.ca



July 15, 2014

Chief Clive Weighill
Saskatoon Police Service
PO Box 1728
SASKATOON SK S7K 3R6



Dear Chief Weighill:

My congratulations on the grand opening of the new headquarters building for the Saskatoon Police Service. I know service members have been eagerly anticipating the move for some time. By all accounts, the community shares your enthusiasm – and as well they should, for it is a proud occasion for all of Saskatoon's citizens as well as its justice stakeholders. The children's play area, in particular, appears to be garnering quite a bit of excitement.

For my part, I am pleased to have been able to play a small part in its development as a former member of the Police Commission. Though I was unfortunately unable to attend today's opening ceremonies, I look forward to signing the guestbook in the near future.

Once again, you have my congratulations.

Yours very truly,

Gordon S. Wyant, Q.C.

Tryon, Caren (Police)

From: Randy <randy@riversdale.ca>
Sent: Friday, July 04, 2014 4:57 PM
To: Tryon, Caren (Police)
Cc: Pshebylo, Randy - Riversdale Business Councillor); 'Communications'
Subject: Police BBQ at Giant Tiger
Attachments: photo.jpg; photo (27).JPG

Cst. Derek Chesney #693
Central Beat "C" Platoon
Cst. Mark Franklin #765
Central Beat "C" Platoon

Cst. Kimberley Robson #760
Central Division Community Liaison Officer
Cst. Hal Lam #566
East Division Community Liaison Officer

Hello Caren:

Please pass on this note to Chief Weighill and forward to those participating on Saturday, June 28/14.

Chief Weighill:

On behalf of the Board of Management for the Riversdale Business Improvement District (RBID) I would like to thank Constables Chesney, Franklin, Robson, and 'Sarge', along with other officers who made appearances when schedules permitted at the Giant Tiger on 22nd Street West on Saturday, June 28, 2014.

We heard very positive comments from those in attendance along with questions about community safety, which were terrific ice-breakers and just what this area needed. The rapport that has developed with these beat officers and local residents and business owners is exemplary of what kind of policing is needed in our District.

Thank you,
R.

Randy Pshebylo; BDM, Executive Director
RIVERSDALE BUSINESS IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT
344 20th Street West, Saskatoon, SK, Canada, S7M 0X2
Facebook | Twitter | Web | P 306.242.2711 | F 306.242.3012



it's happening, be part of it!

DEREK, MARK, KIMBERLEY, HAL
THANK YOU FOR ALL YOUR
WORK ALONG SINCE THE
RIVERSDALE BID. YOU MADE
A POSITIVE IMPRESSION.
GREAT JOB!



Prince Albert Police Service

45 – 15th Street West
Prince Albert, Saskatchewan S6V 3P4

*"With Integrity and Innovation we Deliver Professional Service to
Our Citizens"*

Troy Cooper, M.O.M.
Chief of Police

July 3, 2014

Clive Weighill, Chief of Police
Saskatoon Police Service
Box 1728
Saskatoon, SK S7K 3R6

Clive
Dear Chief Weighill,

I would like to take this opportunity to personally thank the Saskatoon Police for your assistance with the recent aggravated sexual assault file that involved [REDACTED]. Please pass on our gratitude to the following members that helped with assisting on this file;

- S/Sgt Vince Ashmeade
- Cst Krista Strachan
- Sgt Leslie Van den Beuken
- Sgt Terry Laverty
- Cst Nicole Doetzel

It is very reassuring to know that we can count on our fellow agencies to work together in cases such as this.

Sincerely,

Troy Cooper
Troy Cooper
Chief of Police

Vince/Krista/Leslie/TERRY/NICOLE
THANK YOU FOR THE EXCELLENT
HELP PROVIDED TO PRINCE ALBERT
POLICE. THIS FILE HAS MANY
INTERESTED AND CONCERNED FOLLOWERS!
GREAT WORK!

Administration (306) 953-4240
General Inquiries (306) 953-4222
Fax (306) 953-4239

Clive
Direct all Correspondence to: THE CHIEF OF POLICE

Cst. Josh Pare #841
Northwest Division, C Platoon Patrol

Tryon, Caren (Police)

From: Police Info (Police)
Sent: Monday, July 14, 2014 8:30 AM
To: Tryon, Caren (Police)
Subject: FW: Officer conduct

Alyson Edwards
Director of Public Affairs
Saskatoon Police Service
306.975.8209
alyson.edwards@police.saskatoon.sk.ca
Visit us at saskatoonpoliceservice.ca

-----Original Message-----

From: Saskatoon [REDACTED]
Sent: Monday, July 07, 2014 2:32 PM
To: Police Info (Police)
Subject: Officer conduct

Dear Sir or Madam

Just wanted to let you know how impressed we were with officers client service and diligence in a matter today. We had a client steal an expensive saw from the store.

The officer (number 841) helped us recover the property and engaged in conflict resolution with the parties involved.

The officer in question was calm, professional and result oriented. I can not help but commend his performance to you.

I am sorry I can not write more at this time but feel free to call me at [REDACTED] if more information is needed.

Best wishes

Brett [REDACTED]

JOSH
EXCELLENT WORK. THANK
YOU FOR THE EXTRA EFFORT
ON THIS FILE.



Cst. Jason Jacobson #551
Traffic Section, B Platoon
Cst. Michael Scanlan #663
Cst. Adam Dottermann #732
Traffic Section, A Platoon

To All Involved With River Recovery of Acura July 21st, 2014,

First of all we are very appreciative of the call from Mike at Shearwater Marine to have the confidence in us to assist with the recovery after the very difficult task of securing the recovery straps on the actual vehicle. I am glad that everything went so well and hope that we performed the task up to your expectations.

Saskatoon Police Services, Thank you to the three officers that provided us with "traffic control". As a 32 year veteran of Towing in Saskatoon, you have no idea how much it is appreciated by our industry when we have a "red and blue" covering us in the kill zone. (any area on a roadway where we must exit our wreckers). Tammy in our office appreciated the quick response and the officers on scene were very respectful of what we required for space and made sure we had it.

Saskatoon Fire and Protective Services, I apologize for not making any calls to you as with the exception of needing traffic control, I had to assume everything else was in place. For the record, we did have tool box meetings with regards to what was happening, what the potential risks were, and never at one time did any of us feel any concern for our safety. This was something I learned during incident management situations such as when we worked together at the anhydrous rollover on College and Circle or the burning grocery trailer on Attridge.

Saskatoon Public Works Dept. -- Work Zone Safety,
I'm not sure under whose order all of the cones and signage showed up, but we are familiar with the task of slowing down traffic and how dangerous it is to be out there setting up the first signs. Your attendance at this recovery is appreciated.

Thank You All!!

Brad Stratychuk Co-owner, Manager, Brad's Towing Ltd.

Member S.T.A. Saskatchewan Towing Association

JASON / MICHAEL / ADAM

*THANK YOU FOR YOUR ASSISTANCE
I'M SURE THIS WAS INTERESTING
TO WITNESS.*

THANK YOU


Cst. Robert Webb #829
Northwest Division, A Platoon Patrol
Cst. Alison Krupp #710
Northwest Division, A Platoon Patrol
Cst. Aaron Smith #737
East Division, A Platoon Patrol

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
July 17, 2014

Chief Clive Weighill
Saskatoon Police Service
76-25th Street East
Saskatoon, SK S7K 3P9

Dear Chief Clive Weighill

RE: Practicum with the Saskatoon Police Service

As a criminal justice student looking forward to a challenging career, I see college as a stepping stone, which has given me the tools I need to achieve my goal. This is where the faculty are pushing us to our limits and showing us how to excel personally and professionally. In spite of having foundational knowledge and skills, there is no better way to gain some experience than going on a practicum with the police service of my choice.

I decided to participate in a practicum with the Saskatoon Police Service and had a great time learning how this team is run, as well as the experience of a lifetime with individuals such as: Cst. Robb Webb, Cst. Allyson Krupp, Cst. Aaron Smith, and the staff in detention and communications. The greatest tool I value from this experience was learning first hand about officer safety; the best way to learn is through this type of first-hand experience.

I appreciate every opportunity I was able to have on my practicum with the Saskatoon Police Service. This experience has increased my motivation to become more physically fit and participate in volunteer work in whichever community I may be in. I hope in the near future to be a part of this team from my hometown.

If you have any questions, please contact me at [REDACTED], as I would be more than willing to answer any you may have.

Respectfully

[REDACTED]
Lindsay [REDACTED]

ROBERT / ALISON / AARON
THANK YOU FOR ASSISTING
WITH THE PRACTICUM.
YOU OBVIOUSLY LEFT A
POSITIVE IMPRESSION

[Signature]

Tryon, Caren (Police)

Sgt. Gerald Bzdel #473
Cst. Thomas Vossen #828
Cst. Mark Hansen #821
Northwest Division, B Platoon Patrol

From: Smith, Ryan (Police)
Sent: Wednesday, July 23, 2014 5:35 PM
To: Fraser, Kelsie (Police); Edwards, Alyso (Police)
Cc: 'saskatoonsearchandrescue@gmail.ca'
Subject: FW: ██████ missing 6 yr old boy
Importance: High

Cst. Robert Keleman #678
Cst. Kayla Janson #798
Northwest Division, B Platoon Patrol
Cst. Christine Talloden #794
East Division, B Platoon Patrol

Hello,

I just wanted to pass on to you these kind words of thanks from Jeanine ██████ for your information. I will pass it on to those involved.

GERALD / THOMAS / MARK / ROBERT / KAYLA / CHRISTINE

Ryan

-----Original Message-----
From: Smith, Ryan (Police)
Sent: Wednesday, July 23, 2014 5:18 PM
To: 'Jeanine'
Subject: RE: ██████

THANK YOU FOR THE MANY HOURS OF SEARCHING FOR THE 6 YR OLD. VERY TRAUMATIC EXPERIENCE FOR HIS MOTHER. WELL DONE! Caren

Hi Jeanine,

Sorry for the delay in getting back to you as I worked nights last night and tonight. I was so happy to hear when I woke up that he was located safely and he is back with you.

I will be sure to pass on your kind words to everyone. Thank you and take care!

Ryan

-----Original Message-----
From: Jeanine [██]
Sent: Wednesday, July 23, 2014 11:04 AM
To: Smith, Ryan (Police)
Subject: Re: Sonny

Big thank you to all the police and volunteers for helping find my son it was the scariest night of my life thank you with all my heart. I

Jeanine

> On Jul 23, 2014, at 2:28 AM, "Smith, Ryan (Police)" <Ryan.Smith@Police.Saskatoon.Sk.CA> wrote:
>
> Hi Jeanine,
>

Chief Weighill.

2 weeks ago, a STRBUP member and his partner had a baby boy.

2 Police officers, when they checked up on him were informed of this fact.

The next day these 2 officers came back to Nolan's home with a gift bag for the baby boy.

Obviously, Nolan was greatly impressed and appreciative of this gesture.

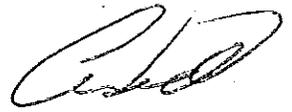
I also, was greatly pleased and - not knowing who these officers are, nevertheless wish to offer my gratitude + pride for their thoughtfulness - as well as congratulations to yourself.

(S) Audax - STRBUP.

Kim / BETH

THANK YOU FOR YOUR
Compassion + ASSISTANCE TO
A NEW MOTHER + FATHER.

Your VERY THOUGHTFUL ACT
WAS OBVIOUSLY WELL RECEIVED




AMERICAN GREETINGS
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Minister of
Justice



Legislative Building
Regina, Saskatchewan S4S 0B3

JUL 29 2014

Sergeant Wade Bourassa
Constable Kris Kluz
Air Support Unit
Saskatoon Police Service
P.O. Box 1728
Saskatoon SK S7K 3R6

Ref: # 2014-116



Dear Sergeant Bourassa and Constable Kluz,

I would like to extend my sincere thanks to both of you as well as to the Air Support Unit (ASU) for showing me the processes of the ASU and the functions of the patrol plane.

I thoroughly enjoyed the ride-along and commend your ability in assisting officers on the ground while quickly and effectively responding to frontline situations. Your technical skills and commitment to the people of Saskatoon and to the law enforcement community in Saskatchewan has served the public now and into the future.

Thank you again for taking the time to accompany me on the ride-along and highlight the features of the ASU. Your work helps to ensure the safety of all Saskatchewan people.

Sincerely,

Original Signed By
Christine Tell

Christine Tell
Minister Responsible for Corrections and Policing

cc: ~~Clive Weighill, Saskatoon Chief of Police~~

A/Sgt. Tim Berg #508
Reader, D Platoon
Cst. Rachel Brower #745
East Division, A Platoon Patrol

From: Cathy [REDACTED]
Sent: Tuesday, July 22, 2014 6:42 PM
To: Chatterbok, Mark (Police)
Subject: Thank You - Football Canada Cup

Hi Mark;

I wanted to send out a note to you and thank you as well as the 2 officers (Tim Berg was one, but didn't catch the other's name) who carried out their duties supporting our Football Canada Cup tournament and presenting the National trophy during the official closing ceremonies.

They both were great and we sure appreciated having them involved and it was noted by all in attendance that it was special having them in attendance.

Well done!

Again, many thanks!

Cathy

CZ

"PUBLIC AGENDA"

TO: His Worship Don Atchison, Chairperson
Board of Police Commissioners

FROM: Clive Weighill
Office of the Chief

DATE: 2014 September 08



SUBJECT: Mid Year Finance Report – For the Period Ending June 30, 2014

FILE NO.: 2,017

ISSUE:

In order to provide the Board with an update on the budget performance of the Service a report has been compiled summarizing budget variances and key issues related to the 2014 Operating Budget and active capital projects.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the information be received.

DISCUSSION:

PART A: 2014 OPERATING BUDGET

The total operating budget variance, year to date budget versus actual expenditures, for the period ending June 30, 2014 was \$1,361,656 (3.58%) under budget with the most significant variance continuing to be in staff compensation.

	2014 YTD BUDGET	2014 YTD ACTUAL	VARIANCE	%VARIANCE
Revenues	\$ 4,360,200	\$ 3,121,608	\$ (1,238,592)	(28.41%)
Expenditures				
Staff Compensation	34,805,700	32,044,714	2,760,986	7.93%
Non - Staff Compensation	7,558,800	7,719,538	(160,737)	(2.13%)
Total Expenditures	42,364,500	39,764,252	2,600,248	6.14%
Total Net Budget	\$ 38,004,300	\$ 36,642,644	\$ 1,361,656	3.58%

“PUBLIC AGENDA”

Revenues

Revenues for the period were \$1,238,592 (28.41%) under budget. Provincial grant revenue was \$1,291,430 under budget accounting for a majority of the negative variance. This variance is mostly due to the timing of quarterly contractual funding payments as the June second quarter payment has not been received. The largest positive variance was in False Alarm Administration revenue which was \$237,953 over budget mostly due to a timing issue as the majority of these fees are billed annually in January.

Expenditures

Total expenditures were under budget \$2,600,248 (6.14%) including staff compensation being under budget \$2,760,986 (7.93%) and non – staff compensation costs over budget by \$160,737(2.13%). Under expenditures in staff compensation were largely related to salary contingency funding that has not been required to date as police wage increases have not been finalized for 2013 or 2014. Over expenditures in non – staff compensation costs were mostly related to facility leasing costs which were \$591,286 over budget as a result of lease extensions linked to the delay in moving into the new headquarters building.

PART B: CAPITAL PROJECT REPORTING

Capital project activity for the first six months of 2014 has been summarized as follows:

Completed Projects

Eight capital projects have been completed this year with expenditures totaling \$1,624,434. The majority of the projects were technology related including network storage replacement and expansion and desktop computer replacement. All completed project expenditures were within budget.

Active Projects

Twenty-eight capital projects with approved funding of \$124,839,083 remain active among these is funding of \$121.1 million for the New Headquarters Facility. Eleven projects are carried over from previous years. All projects are at varying stages of completion with no significant expenditure overruns expected.

Written by: **Don Bodnar**
Director of Finance

Approved and
Submitted by:



Mark Chatterbok
Acting Chief of Police

Dated:

Sept 11/14.

(Attachment)

CAPITAL PROJECT REPORTING

9/8/2014

**QUARTERLY REPORT
June 2014**

A - Funding totals include approved additional funding \$
B - Additional funding request pending

PROJECT NUMBER	GL ACCOUNT	YEAR STARTED	PROJECT PROJECT NAME	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	BUDGET	EXPENDITURES TO DATE	AWARDED CONTRACTS OVER \$25K	OPERATION STATUS
							BUDGET STATUS & PROJECTIONS	
ACTIVE PROJECTS - Carry-Over From Previous Year								
1389	22-342	2012	NOTEBOOK REPLACEMENT	Replace in-car notebooks	700,000	609,386	Awarded Contracts Over \$25k = Radio IP Software Inc. (\$30.8k), WBM (\$638k) Expected to be within budget. Estimated completion 2015. Replacing token with smart card access extends the completion date.	Notebook mount and computer replacements to be completed in 2014.
2125	20-377	2005	TASER GUN	Purchase 34 CEWs	70,000	73,115	Awarded Contracts Over \$25k = M.D. Charlton Company Ltd (\$65k) Over budget by \$3,115. Sask Police Commission announced in Q1 of 2013 Taser deployment will be authorized. Purchase of CEW's, cartridges and batteries. Quick disconnect kits, factor in the over expenditures.	Training has been completed. CEWs have been deployed. Will be closed once Over expenditure approval is completed.
2132	20-900	2008	NEW HEADQUARTERS FACILITY	Planning, Design, and Construction of new Headquarters facility	122,100,000	114,009,716	Awarded Contracts Over \$25k = Information held by Infrastructure Services Facilities (Infrastructure Services) Project Total project estimated completion 2014	Ongoing, reported to Board provided by Infrastructure Services.
2135	20-921	2010	TRAFFIC EQUIPMENT REPLACEMENT	Replacement of In-car and hand held specialized speed detection equipment	51,000	37,219	Awarded Contracts Over \$25k = None at this time Estimated completion December 2014. Expected to be within budget Speed Detection Trailers - being evaluated	Ongoing. Replaced in 2013: 7 Laser Radar Units (SGI replaced 2 also) 2 Mobile Radar Units
2138	22-347	2012	VIDEO EDITING EQUIPMENT REPLACEMENT	Replace video editing equipment.	70,000	-	Awarded Contracts Over \$25k = None at this time Estimated completion to be determined. Expected to be within budget	No activity to date RFP submitted, and install will be coincide with New Headquarters.
2140	22-348	2012	NETWORK SERVER REPLACEMENT	Replacement of network servers	25,000	26,610	Awarded Contracts Over \$25k = None at this time Over budget by \$1,610.	IT preparing over Expenditure Report
2140	22-361	2013	NETWORK SERVER REPLACE	Replacement of network servers	135,000	252,839	Awarded Contracts Over \$25k = Horizon \$135k Expected to be within budget. Estimated Completion March 2014. Code Correction to be completed in Fall 2014 to bring this project with in the funding amount	Contract awarded. Received and Accrued for TCA. Invoice to be paid in 2014.
2142	22-362	2013	NETWORK PRINTER REPLACEMENT	Replacement of network printers on a rotational basis	25,000	-	Awarded Contracts Over \$25k = None at this time Expected completion December 2014.	No Activity to Date Responsibility changed to Asset Management.
2339	20-923	2010	COMPUTER - SHARE POINT SERVICES	Computer enhancements for implementation of Microsoft SharePoint	42,000	8,755	Awarded Contracts Over \$25k = None at this time Estimated completion December 2014 Budget covers the base SharePoint product but does not include add-ons which may be required, and there is no provision for required ongoing support cost.	Trial version installed, liscence not posted in GL yet. Evaluating ongoing to ensure SPS needs are met. Software is more complex that anticipated. Consultant used to assist, and will continue to be used.

CAPITAL PROJECT REPORTING

9/8/2014

**QUARTERLY REPORT
June 2014**

A - Funding totals include approved additional funding \$

B - Additional funding request pending

PROJECT NUMBER	GL ACCOUNT	YEAR STARTED	PROJECT PROJECT NAME	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	BUDGET	EXPENDITURES TO DATE	AWARDED CONTRACTS OVER \$25K	OPERATION STATUS
							BUDGET STATUS & PROJECTIONS	
ACTIVE PROJECTS - Carry-Over From Previous Year (continued)								
2480	22-351	2012	PAYROLL SYSTEM REPLACEMENT	Research for software solution of a Police payroll/timekeeping system	50,000	-	Awarded Contracts Over \$25k = None at this time Estimated completion in 2015. Expected to be within budget. Will learn from the experience of Regina, Edmn & Calgary as they have implemented new software.	TriCarm provided SPS with web demo in 2012 Qtr 2. Needs assessment, by Finance, did start in August, 2013. Tech Services assistance is delayed due to VoIP implementation issues.
2482	22-364	2013	SPECIAL TEAMS EQUIPMENT REPLACE	Replace aging protective equip for ERT	55,000	49,910	Awarded Contracts Over \$25k = None at this time Estimated Completion December 2014 Expected to be within budget.	Ongoing. Last purchase will be ordered in Fall
2483	20-928	2010	SPECIAL TEAMS ADDITIONAL EQUIPMENT	Purchase of additional equipment used by Police Special Teams	55,000	56,584	Awarded Contracts Over \$25k = The Current Sales Corporation (\$36.2k) Over budget by \$1,584.	Over Expenditure Report has been prepared. Waiting for approval to close project.
2488	22-353	2012	VOIP HARDWARE	Purchase VoIP phone system hardware to replace the current Centrex system.	25,000	23,199	Awarded Contracts Over \$25k = Information to be completed Estimated completion Fall 2014. Expected to be within budget. May need a second switch installed to address possible connection failure to city network. Upgrade to Lync in 2014 could mean changes to licensing and Voice VLAN with a budget impact.	Approx. 200 VoIP phones rolled out. Remaining 100 to be rolled out after move to new HQ.
2489	22-354	2012	FURNITURE REPLACEMENT	Replace furniture that has reached life expectancy	150,000	149,220	Awarded Contracts Over \$25k = None at this time Estimated completion fall 2014 Expected to be within budget	Ongoing Waiting for final Expenses to post before closing
2491	22-366	2013	GPS COMPONENT ADD ON TO SPS RADIO	Add GPS to mobile and portable radios.	150,000	-	Awarded Contracts Over \$25k = None at this time Expected to be within budget. Estimated completion, December 2015.	Implementation will happen as radios are replaced.
2493	22-368	2013	INFORMATION AUDIO LOGGING	Replace current analog logger. New logger to be SIP based	60,000	-	Awarded Contracts Over \$25k = None at this time Expected to be within budget. Estimated completion, December 2015.	No activity to date
2495	22-370	2013	CALL HANDLING / DISPATCH SOFTWARE	Replace current Call Handling and Dispatch software	70,000	-	Awarded Contracts Over \$25k = None at this time Expected to be within budget. Estimated completion, December 2015.	No activity to date
2490	22-386	2014	COMPUTER DISASTER RECOVERY SITE #2	Leasehold improvements to house secondary location for servers and data storage.	299,083	-	Awarded Contracts Over \$25k = None at this time Expected to be within Budget Money that was TR from P2547 20-384. Council Approved the reuse of this funding, Mar 10, 2014	Ongoing

CAPITAL PROJECT REPORTING

9/8/2014

**QUARTERLY REPORT
June 2014**

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							BUDGET STATUS & PROJECTIONS	
NEW PROJECTS 2014								
2499	22-378	2014	DESKTOP NETWORK COMPUTER REPLACE	Scheduled replacement of desktops that will handle advanced applications	250,000	153,041	Awarded Contracts Over \$25k = Horizon \$93k Expected to be with in budget. Reviewing Transactions in GL for possible code corrections.	Ongoing
	22-380	2014	NETWORK PRINTER REPLACEMENT	Replacement of network printers	30,000	-	Awarded Contracts Over \$25k = None at this time. Estimated to be within budget. Estimated Completion December 2014.	No activity to date. Will start once in New HQ.
	22-381	2014	DICTAPHONE SYSTEM REPLACEMENT	Replacement of dictaphone system	20,000	-	Awarded Contracts Over \$25k = Horizon \$25k Estimated to be within budget. Estimated Completion December 2014.	Equipment received, not in GL.
2497	22-373	2014	SPECIAL TEAMS - EQUIPMENT REPLACEMENT	Replace Equipment for Various Special Team Units	62,000	-	Awarded Contracts Over \$25k = None at this time. Expected to be within budget. Estimated completion Dec 2014	Replacement equipment to be ordered Fall 2014
	22-374	2014	CAU - EQUIPMENT TRAFFIC UNIT	Purchase Collision Analysis Equipment for Traffic Unit	28,000	30,981	Awarded Contracts Over \$25k = \$30k Altus Over budget by \$2,981. Project estimate was low. Project Over Expenditure Report outstanding.	All Purchases are complete
	22-375	2014	CNT LRAD LOUDHAILER (SPECIAL TEAMS)	Purchase CNT Equipment	26,000	-	Awarded Contracts Over \$25k = None at this time. Expected to be within Budget	Test and Evaluation Phase
2498	22-376	2014	SPECIAL TEAMS ADDITIONAL EQUIPMENT	Purchase of additional equipment used by Police Special Teams	63,000	-	Awarded Contracts Over \$25k = None at this time. Expected to be within Budget	Test and Evaluation Phase
2610	22-382	2014	E-Ticketing System	Purchase Equipment to provide ability of Electronic Tickets	65,000	-	Awarded Contracts Over \$25k = None at this time. Expected to be within budget. Estimated completion Dec 2015	No activity to date
2489	22-383	2014	FURNITURE REPLACEMENT	Replace furniture that has reached life expectancy	50,000	7,508	Awarded Contracts Over \$25k = None at this time. Expected to be within budget. Estimated completion date December 2014	Ongoing

CAPITAL PROJECT REPORTING

9/8/2014

**QUARTERLY REPORT
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							BUDGET STATUS & PROJECTIONS	
NEW PROJECTS 2014 (continued)								
2389	22-385	2014	FLEET ADDITIONS	Add new vehicles to the fleet.	113,000	-	Awarded Contracts Over \$25k = None at this time. Expected to be within budget	Both vehicles have been deployed. Code Correction is required to charge to Capital Project.
COMPLETE/CLOSED PROJECTS								
2028	22-356	2013	STORAGE AREA NETWORK	Expansion of network storage capacity	200,000	198,094	Awarded Contracts Over \$25k = Horizon \$200k Under budget \$1,906.	Complete
2029	22-344	2012	NETWORK UPGRADES	Replace obsolete and over extended network infrastructure	125,000	123,281	Awarded Contracts Over \$25k = Sasktel (\$88k) Under budget \$1,719.	Complete
2067	22-358	2013	DESKTOP NETWORK COMPUTER REPLACE	Scheduled replacement of desktops that will handle advanced applications	150,000	150,000	Awarded Contracts Over \$25k = Acrodex \$135k Project on Budget.	Complete
2132	20-384	2005	DETENTION CELLS, LOCKERS & EXHIBITS RENOVATIONS	1st phase of facility renovations addressing long term facility needs.	500,917	500,917	Awarded Contracts Over \$25k = Walker's Holdings Inc. (\$26.8k) Under Budget by \$5299k. Transferred \$299k to new Project: P2490, 22-366, DR Site #2	Transfer of Funding, complete. Project ready to be closed.
2389	22-363	2013	FLEET ADDITIONS	Upgrade 5 School Resource unmarked vehicles	65,000	49,148	Awarded Contracts Over \$25k = None at this time Under budget. Laptops and mounts tendered under budget.	Complete
2490	22-355	2012	COMPUTER DISASTER RECOVERY SITE	Leasehold improvements to house secondary location for servers and data storage.	300,000	282,530	Awarded Contracts Over \$25k = None at this time Transactions have been approved. Project not complete, as scope has changed, and new funding will be required with new solution.	The City has now determined that the old HQ building will be sold. A new site is now being investigated.
2499	22-377	2014	NETWORK STORAGE REPLACEMENT	Replacement of network storage capacity	300,000	299,141	Awarded Contracts Over \$25k = Horizon \$255k Underspent by \$859.	Complete
	22-379	2014	NETWORK SERVER REPLACEMENT	Replacement of network servers	25,000	21,322	Awarded Contracts Over \$25k = None at this time. Underbudget by \$3,678.	Complete

CAPITAL PROJECT REPORTING

9/8/2014

**QUARTERLY REPORT
June 2014**

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ON HOLD PROJECTS

2119	20-931	2011	RADIO REPLACEMENT	Replacement of portable and mobile radios as end of useful life is reached	100,000	101,739	Awarded Contracts Over \$25k = Motorola Solutions Canada Inc. (\$62.5k) Expected to be within budget. Estimated Completion Fall 2014. Code Correction Outstanding to bring project expenses within budget amount.	Ongoing Waiting for radio inventory once moved to New HQ. No new radios to be purchased until this is complete.
	22-341	2012	RADIO REPLACEMENT	Replacement of portable and mobile radios as end of useful life is reached	450,000	406,988	Awarded Contracts Over \$25k = Motorola Solutions Canada Inc. (\$37.8k+\$95.5+\$251.3=\$384.6k) Estimated Completion June 2015. Expected to be within budget	On Hold Waiting for radio inventory once moved to New HQ. No new radios to be purchased until this is complete.
	22-359	2013	RADIO REPLACEMENT	Replacement of portable and mobile radios as end of useful life is reached	325,000	11,693	Awarded Contracts Over \$25k = None at this time Estimated Completion June 2015. Expected to be within budget	On Hold Waiting for radio inventory once moved to New HQ. No new radios to be purchased until this is complete.
	22-371	2014	RADIO REPLACEMENT	Replacement of portable and mobile radios as end of useful life is reached	325,000	-	Awarded Contracts Over \$25k = None at this time Estimated Completion December 2015. Expected to be within budget	On Hold. Waiting for radio inventory once moved to New HQ. No new radios to be purchased until this is complete.
2123	20-909	2009	EQUIPMENT PURCHASES (SIDEARM & IN-CAR FIREARM)	Replacement of Police Service firearms	224,000	194,952	Awarded Contracts Over \$25k = Police Ordnance Company Inc. (\$156.0 US) Expected to be within budget. Completion date not known. Provincial approval for carbine purchase forecasted to take years.	Ongoing. Replaced the last 50 Glocks in 2013. Consideration to use this project for more Glock replacements as they age and are worn.
2487	22-365	2013	DICTATION SYSTEM REPLACE	Replace dictation system used by officers to leave police reports	60,000	-	Awarded Contracts Over \$25k = Hofstetter Business Technologies \$58k Expected to be within budget. Estimated completion, December 2014	Postponed until 2014. Responsibility changed to Asset Management.
2494	22-369	2013	NEXT GEN 911 SYSTEM UPGRADE	One dispatch and one call taking workstations for new HQ	60,000	-	Awarded Contracts Over \$25k = None at this time Expected to be within budget. Estimated completion, December 2015.	No activity to date. Waiting on decision from Sask911 as to what they will fund.
2497	22-372	2014	TRAFFIC RADAR UNIT REPLACEMENT	Replace outdated Radar units	43,000	-	Awarded Contracts Over \$25k = None at this time. Expected to be within budget. Will evaluate requirements in 2015	On Hold
2611	22-384	2014	OUTDOOR FIREARM RANGE REPLACEMENT	Development and Concept plan for an Outdoor Firearm Range.	100,000	-	Awarded Contracts Over \$25k = None at this time. Project Scope under review.	On Hold

CAPITAL PROJECT REPORTING

9/8/2014

**QUARTERLY REPORT
June 2014**

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							BUDGET STATUS & PROJECTIONS	

SUMMARY:			
	<u>QTY.</u>	<u>BUDGET</u>	<u>EXPENDITURES TO DATE</u>
Active Projects			
CARRY-OVER PROJECTS	11	\$ 123,338,000	\$ 114,993,801
NEW 2014 PROJECTS	17	\$ 1,501,083	494,279
Total Projects Active 2014	28	\$ 124,839,083	\$ 115,488,080
Completed Projects			
THIS QUARTER	8	\$ 1,665,917	\$ 1,624,434
PRIOR QUARTERS	0	\$ -	-
Total Projects Completed 2014	8	\$ 1,665,917	\$ 1,624,434
Total Projects On Hold 2014	9	\$ 1,687,000	\$ 715,372
TOTALS	45	\$ 128,192,000	\$ 117,827,886

Prepared by: Scott Gregor

Approved By: Don Bodnar

Date: September 6, 2014

Date: September 8, 2014