



PRINCE ALBERT BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS
PUBLIC AGENDA

TUESDAY, MAY 13, 2025

8:00 A.M.

MAIN BOARDROOM, 2ND FLOOR CITY HALL

1. LAND ACKNOWLEDGMENT:

"As we gather here today, we acknowledge we are on Treaty 6 Territory and Homeland of the Dakota and the Métis. We pay our respect to the First Nations and Métis ancestors of this place and reaffirm our relationship with one another."

2. APPROVAL OF AGENDA:

That the May 13, 2025 Board of Police Commissioners Public Meeting Agenda be approved as presented.

3. ADOPTION OF MINUTES:

- 3.1 Minutes of the Board of Police Commissioners Meeting held April 22, 2025. **Page 1**

Recommendation:

That the Minutes of the Board of Police Commissioners Public Meeting held on April 22, 2025, be taken as read and adopted; and, that the Board Chairperson and the Board Secretary be authorized to execute the minutes on behalf of the Board of Police Commissioners.

4. PRESENTATIONS:

5. REPORTS:

- 5.1 Evade Police Report – Year End (2024) **Page 4**

Recommendation:

The Board of Police Commissioners receive this report as information and file.



PRINCE ALBERT BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS
PUBLIC AGENDA

TUESDAY, MAY 13, 2025

8:00 A.M.

MAIN BOARDROOM, 2ND FLOOR CITY HALL

- 5.2 Firearms Report – Year End 2024

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Recommendation:

The Board of Police Commissioners receive this report as information and file.

- 5.3 2024 Prince Albert Police Service Yearend Financial Report

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Recommendation:

~~That the report be received as information and filed.~~

In light of the surplus realized for the 2024 fiscal year, it is recommended that the surplus funds first be allocated to the Police Service Operating Reserve to maintain financial stability. Any remaining surplus after meeting reserve requirements should then be utilized to support the 2025 budget cycle. This recommendation is in alignment with prudent financial practices as outlined by the Board of Police Commissioners and the City of Prince Albert in 2016, which permits the establishment and utilization of a reserve fund for this purpose.

6. CORRESPONDENCE:

- 6.1 Councillor Blake Edwards has provided the Board of Police Commissioners with a news article titled "Sask Government cracks down on public drug use with trespass amendments" published in the Swift Current Online

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7. DISCUSSION ITEMS:



PRINCE ALBERT BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS
PUBLIC AGENDA

TUESDAY, MAY 13, 2025

8:00 A.M.

MAIN BOARDROOM, 2ND FLOOR CITY HALL

8. NEXT MEETING:

Tuesday, June 17th, 2025
8:00 a.m.
Main Boardroom, City Hall

9. ADJOURNMENT - A.M.:

That this Board do now adjourn the Public meeting.



PRINCE ALBERT BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS
PUBLIC MINUTES OF MEETING

TUESDAY, APRIL 22, 2025

8:00 A.M.

MAIN BOARDROOM, 2ND FLOOR, CITY HALL

PRESENT:

Mayor B. Powalinsky, Acting Chairperson
Councillor B. Edwards
Councillor T. Head
Marlo Pritchard
Cherise Arnesen

P. Nogier, Chief of Police
K. Toews, Finance Manager
E. Hamm, Public Relations and Media Lead

K. Stumpf, Board Secretary

MEDIA PRESENT:

ABSENT:

Janet Carriere, Chairperson
Linda Greyeyes-Highway, Vice Chairperson
F. Prince, Deputy Chief of Police
A. Dumont, Human Resources Manager

Meeting convened at 8:00 a.m.

2. APPROVAL OF AGENDA:

050. Moved by T. Head, AND RESOLVED:

That the April 22, 2025 Board of Police Commissioners Public Meeting
Agenda be approved as presented.

3. ADOPTION OF MINUTES:

3.1 Minutes of the Board of Police Commissioners Meeting held March 18, 2025

051. Moved by C. Arnesen, AND RESOLVED:

That the Minutes of the Board of Police Commissioners Public Meeting held on March 18, 2025, be taken as read and adopted; and, that the Board Chairperson and Board Secretary be authorized to execute the minutes on behalf of the Board of Police Commissioners.

4. PRESENTATIONS:

5. REPORTS:

5.1 Q1 Crime Statistics

052. Moved by M. Pritchard, AND RESOLVED:

That this report be received as information and filed.

053. Moved by B. Edwards, AND RESOLVED:

The Board of Police Commissioners will issue a letter to the Ministry of Education encouraging a review of the funding and implementation of a School Resource Officer, or an alternative, aimed at assisting in the deterrence of youth gang activity. A copy of this correspondence will also be sent to the Community Safety and Well Being Coordinator, as well as to both the Public and Catholic Boards of Education.

054. Moved by B. Edwards, AND RESOLVED:

Chief Nogier will present a report to the Board of Police Commissioners addressing concerns related to the Saskatchewan Health Authority.

5.2 Q1 Strategic and Operational Plan
2024

055. Moved by T. Head, AND RESOLVED:

That this report be received as information and filed.

6. **CORRESPONDENCE:**

7. **DISCUSSION ITEMS:**

8. **NEXT MEETING:**

Tuesday, May 13, 2025
8:00 a.m.
Main Boardroom, City Hall

9. **ADJOURNMENT – 9:38 A.M.:**

056. Moved by M. Pritchard, AND RESOLVED:

That this Board do now adjourn.

CHAIRPERSON

BOARD SECRETARY

TITLE: Evade Police Report – Year End (2024)

DATE: May 2, 2025

TO: Board of Police Commissioners

PUBLIC ☒ **IN-CAMERA** ☐

RECOMMENDATION

The Board of Police Commissioners receive this report as information and file.

STRATEGIC PLAN

Pillar – Public Safety

- Goal 1 - Enhance core policing functions in the prevention, intervention, and suppression of illegal activity in Prince Albert
 - Tactic 1.1 – Deploy patrols based on analysis of calls for service, crime trends, criminal intelligence and community concerns
 - Tactic 1.3 - Partner with other law enforcement organizations in Saskatchewan to strategically address multi-jurisdictional criminal activity
 - Tactic 1.4 - Enhance enforcement tactics to improve road safety, with a focus on distracted, impaired, and aggressive driving, and seatbelt use
 - Tactic 1.12 – Plan and execute projects that are data driven and immediately enhance public safety in Prince Albert

TOPIC & PURPOSE

To provide the Board a report with an overview of evade police incidents in 2024 (year-end).

BACKGROUND

In August 2023, the Prince Albert Police Service (PAPS) conducted a comprehensive review of all Fail to Stop/Evade Police incidents through the Criminal Intelligence Analyst's Office. The review was initiated in response to growing concerns from frontline members within the Patrol Division regarding an apparent increase in vehicles failing to stop for police. This trend, coupled

with the associated risks to public safety and operational challenges, prompted a formal analysis of the issue.

The initial analysis identified a concerning rise in evade incidents, generating significant discussion within the police service and among external partners. Stakeholders, including representatives from Saskatchewan Government Insurance (SGI), the Ministry of Corrections, Policing and Public Safety, and neighboring police jurisdictions, collectively acknowledged the serious public safety implications posed by this trend.

The 2023 report examined key elements associated with Fail to Stop incidents, including vehicle types, offender profiles, and reasons for initiating vehicle stops. Temporal patterns such as month, day, and time were also analyzed to identify peak periods for targeted enforcement. This data-driven approach provided valuable insight to support both strategic planning and frontline operations.

As a result of the findings, a two-day multi-agency operational initiative was implemented in March 2024. This operation, developed in consultation with external partners, included support from the Saskatoon Police Service Air Support Unit and the local detachment of the RCMP. The operation focused on reducing criminal activity — specifically evade incidents — and enhancing public safety through coordinated enforcement efforts.

The success of this initiative led to the recommendation of similar operations in the future (currently in the planning phase). Throughout 2024, the Criminal Intelligence Analyst has continued to monitor Fail to Stop incidents, tracking trends and measuring the effectiveness of suppression strategies. Ongoing data collection remains a priority to support evidence-based decision-making, operational adjustments, and future enforcement initiatives as PAPS remains committed to addressing this persistent public safety concern.

REPORT

See the attached Report that provide a detailed synopsis of events in 2024 as prepared by R. Melnyk.

ATTACHMENTS

- Evade Police Overview – 2024

PRESENTATION: VERBAL ☒ AUDIO/VISUAL ☐ NONE ☐

Written by: Inspector Mushka

Signature:



**Approved by: Patrick Nogier
Chief of Police**

Signature:





PROTECTED A

Fail to Stop Analysis Report

YEAR END 2024

Prepared for:

**Chief Patrick Nogier &
Inspector Craig Mushka**

Date: May 2025

Raylene Melnyk
PAPS | CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE ANALYST - CRT

Date Range: January 1, 2024 to Dec 31, 2024

Crime statistics can vary slightly, based on how and when the data is gathered. Further, there may be new information or changes in reporting or coding procedures. The findings in this report and others may differ slightly from previous reports or future reports as a result.

OVERVIEW & BACKGROUND:

The current report provides an analysis of FTS incidents occurring in 2024, and making comparisons with the previous year. This information provides senior management and community partners with an overview of the FTS incidents in Prince Albert in order to assess the impact such incidents have on the community of Prince Albert, front line officers, the police service as a whole. The analysis may also provide a clear view of the situation to identify possible tactical and strategic considerations to address the issue, and to allocate resources (time, manpower, resources) accordingly.

The fail to stop (FTS) incidents saw a dramatic increase in 2023 with 438 incidents compared with the previous year's incidents at 146. That is a 200% increase in FTS incidents for the year. These numbers appeared to represent a fundamental change regarding the criminal/law enforcement landscape that needed to be investigated.

The recorded incidents in 2024 decreased 52.1% to 210 incidents. However, it still shows a 43.8% increase in FTS incidents when compared to the 2022 numbers. With the first quarter of 2025 showing 110 FTS incidents in 90 days, it seems that an increase in the number of such incidents will likely remain at higher levels than 2022 and prior.

WHAT DO WE KNOW AND HOW DO WE NEED TO ADAPT?

The reasons individuals fail to stop for police has not changed, and essentially boils down to perpetrators' motivation to evade capture for some other illicit activity. The illegal activity could be associated to the occupants of the vehicle (eg. Warrants, no license, breaching conditions), or illegal activity inside the vehicle itself and/or items inside (eg. Stolen vehicle, presence of drugs, weapons, stolen items), and it is often both. The illegal activities could range from driving without a license to armed robbery of a vehicle and everything in between, but the outcome is the same: flight from police to evade capture. Crime cars often drive erratically and dangerously, failing to obey traffic laws, running stop signs and red lights. When a traffic stop is initiated and perpetrators decide to flee, they place pedestrians, other motorists and police officers at risk.

It was noted in Cherbonneau & Jacobs (2018)¹ that if criminals are driving a (known) stolen vehicle, they will choose to flee from police 100% of the time when a traffic stop attempt is initiated. Further, their attempts will result in either a successful evasion of capture, or will result in their arrest, usually following a crash and/or inoperability of the vehicle. This is where the danger and opportunity lies. Disabling vehicles or following from a distance with the use of technology may be a safer way to end police pursuits where officers have greater control of the circumstances and outcome. It should be noted that the study had a small sample size (25), and was comprised of individuals who positively self-identified as "car thieves". Therefore, it's a small and non-randomized sample of perpetrators.

¹ Cherbonneau, M., & Jacobs, B. A. (2018). Imminent Capture and Noncompliance: Probing Deterrence in Extreme Environments. *Justice Quarterly*, 36(6), 1122–1143.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/07418825.2018.1476577>

FTS PERPETRATORS – WHAT DO WE KNOW?

FTS perpetrators are difficult to study because there is a large disparity in the number of attempted stops to the number of persons charged on the files. The biggest challenge for law enforcement is the positive identification of the driver of the crime cars to lay charges, as is seen in the low percentage of FTS files that result in charges. When individuals cannot be identified, patterns of behavior, offender profiles and information common to FTS perpetrators also cannot be identified.

Therefore, looking at the information we can ascertain without knowing the perpetrator(s)' identities becomes the most foundational knowledge we have on FTS incidents.

What do we know about the perpetrator(s) and the vehicles they are driving:

- Is the vehicle is stolen? Do the plates match the vehicle? Do we know in what manner the vehicle was taken (stolen from someone's driveway, or robbed at gunpoint)?
- Has the vehicle been identified as a crime car recently, or there is reasonable suspicion that it is a crime car (eg. Involved in previous FTS incidents, or is registered to a criminal facilitator)?
- What other indicators identify it as a potential crime car? (eg. Occupants covering their faces with bandanas or hoods or slouching in their seats to avoid identification, actively evading marked police cruisers when seen).

Identification of suspected crime cars is often the easiest task for officers. It is safely and successfully stopping crime cars and taking the perpetrators into custody that can be a challenge and may require a shift in conceptualizing FTS incidents in general, now that they appear more commonplace.

Individuals driving stolen vehicles will not stop for police, unless they are somehow unaware that the vehicle is stolen. Further, crime cars that have been involved in previous FTS incidents are unlikely to stop in a police pursuit on a subsequent stop attempt, since they successfully evaded capture on a previous occasion (positive result). Also, occupants of a crime car who are obscuring their identities are unlikely to stop when a traffic stop is initiated – they are hiding their identities from law enforcement for a reason (illegal activity inside the car, on court conditions, no licensed driver, etc).

Given all of this information in these circumstances, it seems that if a vehicle is seen as a “suspect vehicle”, the likelihood of a successful traffic stop is quite low. Other strategies might be considered before attempting a traffic stop in order to have the best chance at identifying and stopping the perpetrator(s) and successfully laying charges for those responsible. For example, strategically driving by the vehicle to identify the occupants. Stopping crime cars with the least amount of risk to officers and the public is paramount. The combined use of strategic planning and use of technology (remote disabling, tracking, remote eye, etc) may have the greatest chance of meeting this goal consistently.

KEY FINDINGS IN 2024:

- The first half of 2024 had significantly more FTS incidents (130) than the second half of the year (80) (38.5% decrease from 1st half to second half of 2024)

- FTS incidents overwhelmingly occur overnight, in the hours between 8:00 p.m and 8:00 a.m. In 2024, 135 FTS incidents occurred at night and 75 incidents occurred during the daytime hours (8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m.). Therefore 64.3% of all FTS incidents occur during the nighttime hours.
 - This is shown to be a robust finding, as similar results occurred in 2023 (63.4% FTS incidents reported during nighttime hours).
- The average number of FTS incidents per month in 2024 was 20. This is an adjusted number where the two lowest months were removed. This is a significant decrease in average from 2023, which also had an adjusted average. In 2023, the two highest months were removed from the calculation to give an adjusted average. 2023 had an adjusted average of 28 FTS incidents per month.
 - The decrease in the average number of FTS incidents from 2023 to 2024 is 28.6%
- Enforcement of FTS incidents remains a challenge, due to lack of positive identification of perpetrators. In 2024, 29% of all FTS resulted in either criminal charges or SOTI tickets being issued to registered owners.
 - There have been some positive successes in towing vehicles involved in FTS incidents, removing crime cars from circulation, even if temporary.
- In 2024, the number of FTS incidents involving positively identified stolen (or TWOC) vehicles is 72 out of 210, which is 34.3%.
 - There were a number of vehicles in FTS incidents that did not have license plates attached to them, and others that could not be positively identified (couldn't read plate).
- The 2024 "heat map" shows that the majority of FTS occurrences were reported in the West Flat area of Prince Albert (Zone 10), and on the primary streets, with direct access routes to leave the city (eg. 15th St E, 6th Ave E, 15th St W, 2nd Ave W).
- Zone 10 continues to have the largest number of FTS incidents with 32% of the total incidents in 2024.

FTS ANALYSIS FOR 2024

Table 1 – Comparisons of FTS Incidents by Quarter and Year – 2022, 2023 & 2024

Quarter/Month	2022	2023	2024	Decrease from 2023 to 2024
Q1	25	105	64	39% decrease
Q2	33	90	66	26.7% decrease
Q3	43	178	38	78.7% decrease
Q4	45	64	42	34.4% decrease
YTD Total	146	438	210	52.1% decrease of FTS occurrences from 2023 to 2024

Table 2 – Average Number of FTS Occurrences per Month by Year – 2022 to 2024^{2,3}

Year	2022	2023	2024
Average # of FTS Incidents per month	11	28	20

- The average number of FTS occurrences for 2024 (adjusted) was 20. The average number of FTS incidents is 28.6% lower in 2024 than in 2023.

Table 3 – Comparison of FTS occurrences YTD in 2022, 2023 and 2024 – By Month

MONTH	# OF FTS OCCURRENCES 2022	# OF FTS OCCURRENCES 2023	# OF FTS OCCURRENCES 2024	% PERCENT DECREASE FROM 2023 TO 2024
JANUARY (Q1)	10	26	16	38.5%
FEBRUARY (Q1)	8	33	19	42.4%
MARCH (Q1)	7	46	30	34.8%
APRIL (Q2)	14	33	27	18.2%
MAY (Q2)	9	26	21	19.2%
JUNE (Q2)	10	31	18	41.9%
July (Q3)	10	72	10	86.1%
August (Q3)	14	77	23	70.1%
September (Q3)	19	29	5	82%
October (Q4)	14	26	25	3.8%
November (Q4)	19	20	6	70%
December (Q4)	12	18	10	44.4%
TOTAL	146	438	210	52.1%

² The adjusted average number for FTS incidents per month in 2023 was 28, when removing the outlier months that had a much higher than normal number of normal FTS incidents (July & August).

³ The average number of FTS occurrences per month in 2024 was arrived at by removing two outlier months, which were September, with only five (5) FTS incidents and November with six (6) FTS incidents. Removed figures were highlighted in Table 5.

Figure 1 – FTS Incidents by Quarter and Year 2022 to 2024

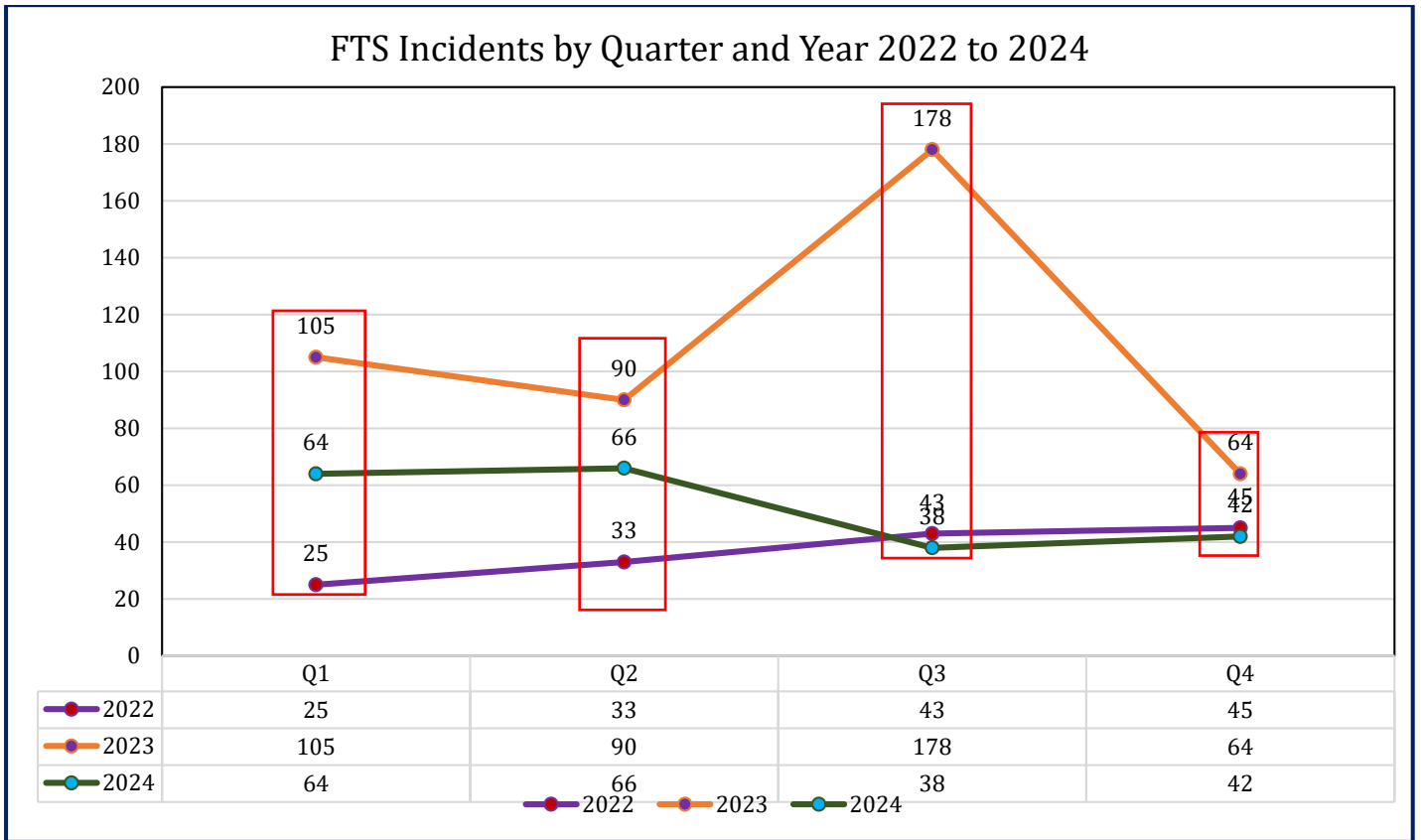


Figure 2 - Comparison of FTS Incidents by Month and Year – 2022, 2023, and 2024

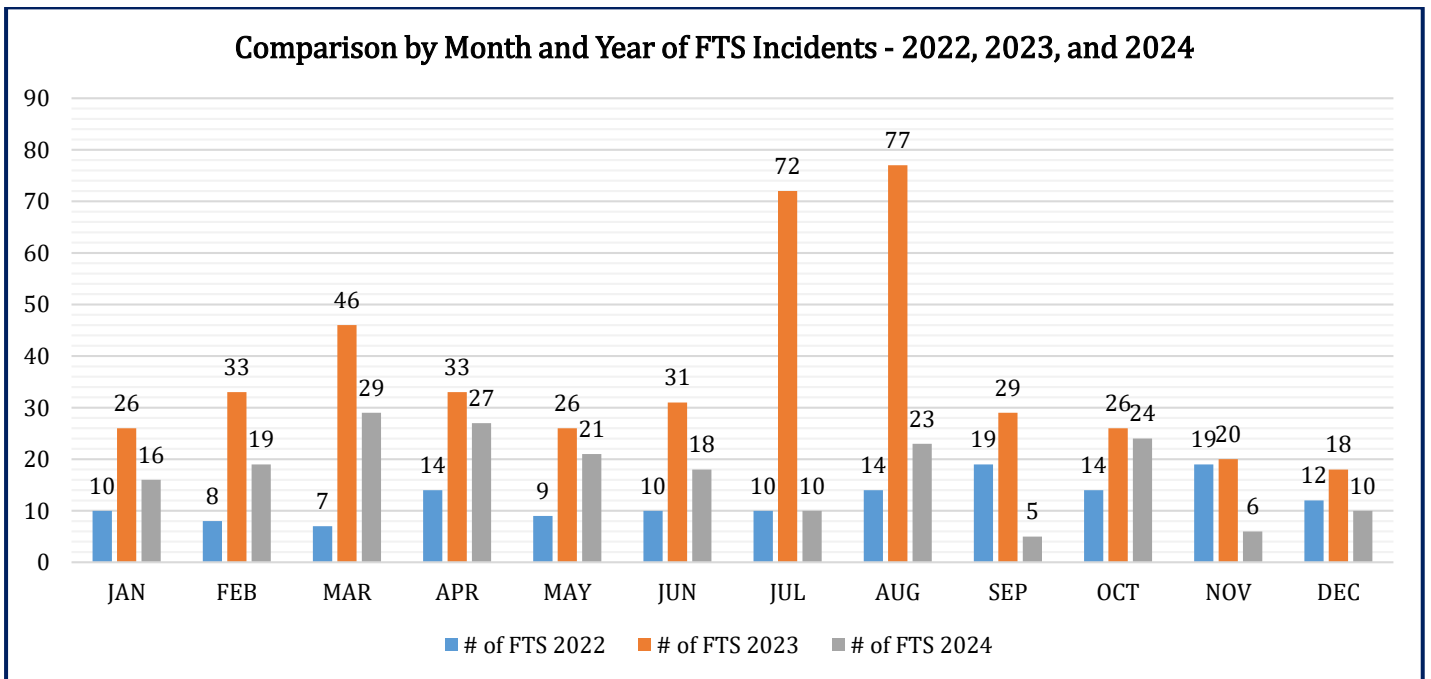


Table 4 – FTS Occurrences by Day of the Week – Comparison between 2023 and 2024

DOTW	MON		TUE		WED		THU		FRI		SAT		SUN	
MONTH	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024
Totals Q1	23	8	25	8	17	11	10	3	8	11	9	9	13	14
Totals Q2	17	10	13	4	19	8	16	6	14	13	4	18	9	8
Totals Q3	24	6	28	5	43	4	20	7	17	7	21	2	25	3
Totals Q4	13	9	11	5	6	6	7	11	6	6	14	6	7	1
Total:	77	33	77	22	85	29	53	27	45	26	48	26	54	26

FTS OCCURRENCES BY DAY OF THE WEEK (DOTW)

- In 2024, there were no significant patterns identified by Day of the Week (DOTW); however, Monday showed the largest number of incidents in 2024 with 33.
- In 2023, there were significant findings for FTS incidents occurring more often on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday with 54.4% of all FTS incidents occurring on those three days of the week.
- **While 2024 did not show the same findings as 2023, it is noted that Mondays and Wednesdays had highest numbers of incidents for both years. (See Table 4)**
- The numbers of FTS incidents may have been skewed due to multiple FTS incidents being generated minutes away from one another in 2023. This policy has changed so that incidents with the same vehicle that occur in the same 12-hour shift will be entered under the same occurrence.
- Data on FTS occurrences by DOTW will continue to be collected. Also, further identifying factors that could impact the number of FTS occurrences. Such factors could include weather as a contributing or deterrent factor, or community events (eg. Exhibition week, festivals, long weekends, etc).

FREQUENCY OF FTS OCCURRENCES BY DAY OF THE MONTH (DOTM)

The first few months of 2024 did not reveal any significant findings on a certain day (or days) of the month. There were no patterns identified; however, it is notable that there were only two FTS incidents on the first day of the month for all of 2024. (See figure 3).

Notably, there were 16 total FTS incidents on the 12th and on the 24th day of the month for all of 2024, which is significantly higher than FTS incidents on all other days of the month.

The day of the month with the highest number of entries and the most consistent throughout the year was the 12th. While patterns were difficult to discern within specific days of the month, there was a sustained period of occurrences on the 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd and 24th days of the month, with a spike on the 24th. However, the same could be said for a sustained period on the 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th. There are no obvious patterns from this set of data and it will continue to be monitored in 2025 to determine whether any patterns begin to emerge.

Figure 3 - FTS Incidents by Day of the Month – 2024

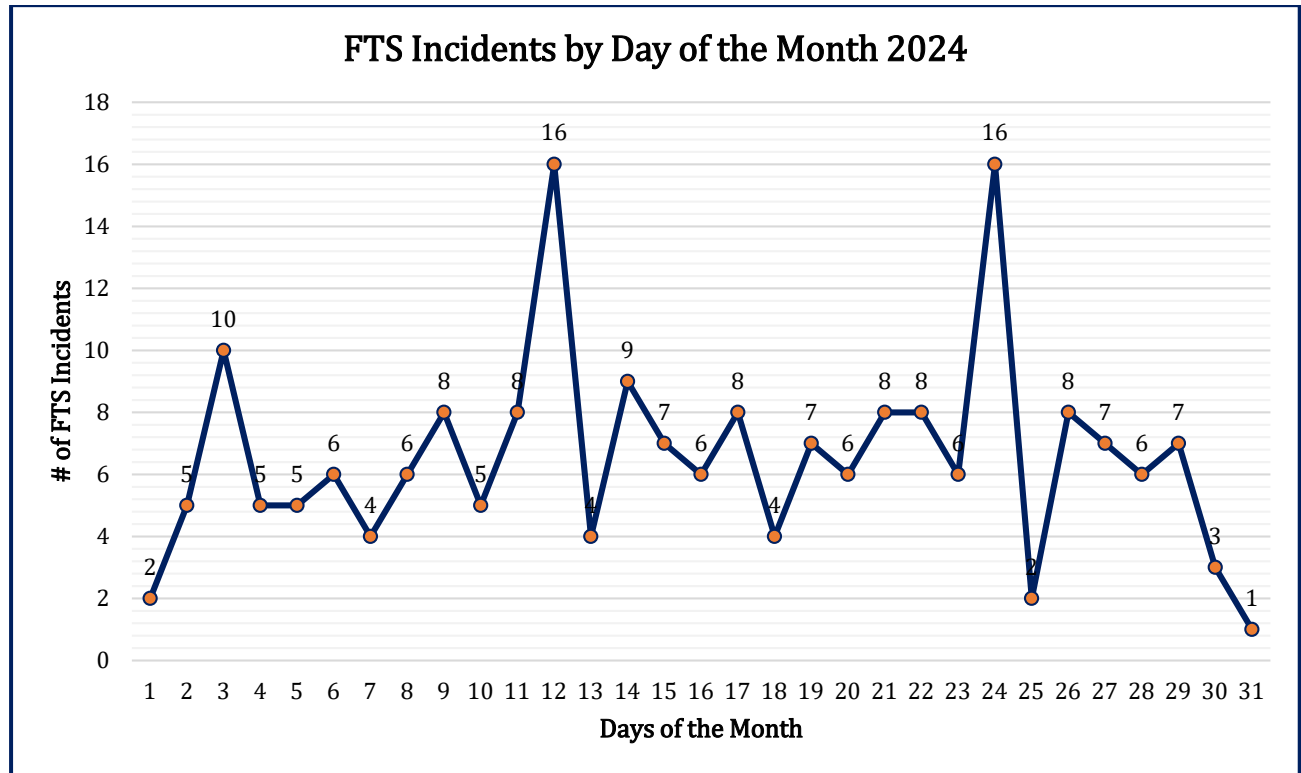
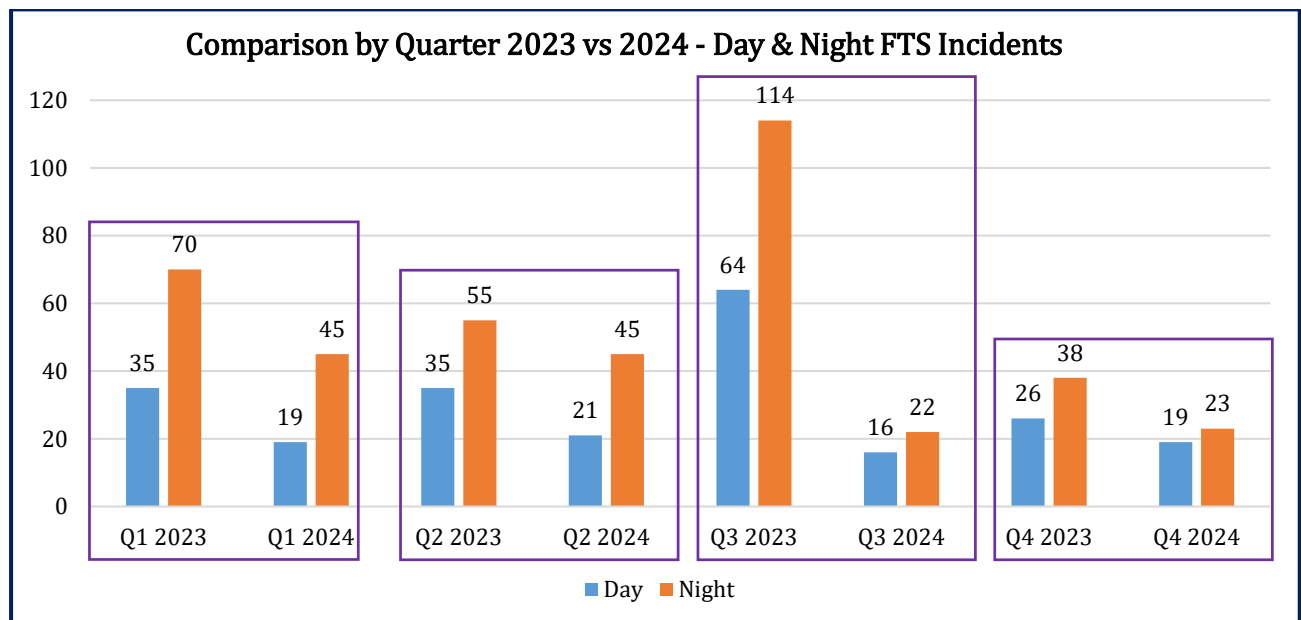


Figure 4 – Comparison by Quarter 2023 vs 2024 – Day vs Night FTS Incidents



FTS OCCURRENCES BY TIME OF DAY (TOD)⁴

Findings continued to see the “Night” hours as having significantly more FTS occurrences than the day hours. (See Figure 4 and Table 5)

In 2024, 64.3% of all FTS incidents occurred between the hours of 20:00 p.m. and 08:00 a.m. Similarly, in 2023 63.4% of all FTS incidents occurred during the nighttime hours.

In 2023 “Night” was defined as 23:00 to 08:00.

If focused on an investigation or suppression effort involving crime cars and FTS incidents, the time of day should remain at night for several reasons:

- There are fewer cars on the street later at night, and **crime cars are easier to detect**.
- There are fewer people out on the streets later at night, and harm/injuries, etc are less likely.
- There are fewer calls for service at night and generally more time for cars to patrol and identify crime cars.

The TOD information has been the most robust finding in the FTS research. There are overwhelmingly more FTS incidents in the nighttime hours than there are in the daytime hours.

Table 5 – Fail to Stop Occurrences by Time of Day & Month – Comparison Between 2023 and 2024

Time of Day:	DAY 08:00 TO 23:00 (15 HRS) 2023	NIGHT 23:00 to 08:00 (8 hrs) 2023	DAY 08:00 TO 20:00 2024	NIGHT 20:00 TO 08:00 2024
Month				
JANUARY	8	18	7	9
FEBRUARY	10	23	5	14
MARCH	17	29	7	22
Q1 TOTAL	35	70	19	45
APRIL	12	21	7	20
MAY	11	15	8	13
JUNE	12	19	6	12
Q2 TOTAL	35	55	21	45
JULY	29	43	6	4
AUGUST	24	53	8	15
SEPTEMBER	11	18	2	3
Q3 TOTAL	64	114	16	22
OCTOBER	14	12	13	13
NOVEMBER	8	12	2	4
DECEMBER	4	14	4	6
Q4 TOTAL	26	38	19	23
TOTAL	160	277	75	135

⁴ In 2023, Occurrences were categorized into two categories, “Day”, which was a 16-hour period between 08:00 and 23:00, and “Night”, which was a nine hour period between 23:00 and 08:00. In 2024, the time periods have been changed to be calculated into **two equal 12-hour time periods** from. “Night” is now 20:00 to 08:00 and “Day” is 08:00 to 20:00. Equal time periods make comparison simpler.

CRIMINAL CHARGES AND SOTIS FOR FTS INCIDENTS

FTS incidents are challenging to investigate and laying charges on the drivers responsible can be difficult. Challenges include:

- Difficulty positively identifying the driver.
 - Officers stop pursuing drivers when they fail to stop for safety reasons. If there is another car nearby that will have a better view of them, there is a shared effort to get a better look at who is involved in FTS occurrences.
 - Drivers of crime cars (and their passengers) will attempt to obscure their faces, covering them with their shirts, jackets, bandanas, etc. making positive identification difficult.
- Those who have stolen a crime car will sometimes attempt to obscure the vehicle itself with a different license plate, which delays positive identification of the car and its occupants.
- **In 2024, 29% of the FTS incidents reported resulted in SOTIs being issued, or criminal charges being laid.**
- The information for charges/SOTIs was not collected in 2023 and cannot be compared.

Table 6 - Criminal Charges or SOTIs Being Issued to Registered Owners for FTS – 2024

MONTH 2024	Criminal Charges or CDSA	SOTI Sent to RO/Driver	Number of FTS Occurrences # Charges or SOTIS/Total #	% of Occurrences Resulting in Charges or SOTIs
JAN	2	1	3/16	19%
FEB	1	4	5/19	26%
MAR	3	8	11/30	36.6%
APR	7	2	9/27	33%
MAY	4	6	10/21	20%
JUN	2	5	7/18	39%
JUL	2	2	4/10	40%
AUG	0	2	2/23	9%
SEP	0	3	3/5	60%
OCT	1	5	6/25	24%
NOV	0	1	1/6	16.7%
DEC	0	0	0/10	0%
TOTAL	22	39	61/210	29%

*The months highlighted above indicate the month's FTS charge/SOTI percentage exceeded the annual percentage.

Table 7 – FTS Incidents Involving Vehicles Taken Without Consent or Stolen – by Month 2024

MONTH 2024	FTS Incidents Total	# of FTS Incidents Involving Vehicles TWOC Confirmed	Proportion of FTS Incidents involving Vehicles TWOC
JANUARY	16	4	25%
FEBRUARY	19	7	36.8%
MARCH	30	3	10%
APRIL	27	7	25.9%
MAY	21	8	38%
JUNE	18	8	44.4%
JULY	10	5	50%
AUGUST	23	12	52.2%
SEPTEMBER	5	1	20%
OCTOBER	25	11	44%
NOVEMBER	6	2	33.3%
DECEMBER	10	4	40%
Total	210	72	34.3%

VEHICLES REPORTED STOLEN (CALLS FOR SERVICE)

It was originally hypothesized that calls for service for Theft MV would show similar patterns in numbers as the FTS incidents. It was discovered that the calls for service for Theft MV was not directly correlated with the number of FTS incidents in 2024. However, stolen vehicles are often involved in FTS incidents.

Seventy-Two out of 210 FTS incidents involved the use of vehicles positively identified as stolen or taken without consent (TWOC) (34%). While the actual number could be much higher, not all vehicles involved in FTS incidents could be positively identified and/or the information was not available at the time of the report. This information will continue to be collected in 2025.

FTS LOCATION DATA – GEOGRAPHICAL ZONES

- In 2024, Zone 10 continues to have the greatest number of FTS incidents reported with 68 reported FTS incidents, which is **32%** of the total FTS incidents.
- The second highest zone reporting FTS incidents was Zone 7 with 59 (**27.7%**).
- When looking at a “heat map”, it is clear that the majority of FTS incidents are centred around the major streets in Prince Albert (15th St, 6th Ave E, 2nd Ave W, 15th Ave E, River St and Marquis Rd), and in the West Flat area.
- The main traffic arteries with a direct path leaving the city also show clustering of FTS incidents (eg. 15th St E, 15th St W, 2nd Ave W (North and South), 6th Ave E going south) (See Figure 7 and Figure 8). When officers are attempting a traffic stop, the FTS perpetrator will often make attempts to leave the city.
 - It is noted that FTS incidents often occur on a series of streets or driving paths. It is possible that the location of the initiation of the traffic stop is less important than the path the vehicle takes while involved in a FTS – where are they planning to go? This data might be useful in planning interceptions in high-risk situations.
 - **The reader is referred to the attached appendices that show maps of FTS incidents in 2024 and the areas in which they are most often occurring.****

Table 8 – FTS Occurrences by Zone & Month 2024

ZONE MONTH	Zone 7	Zone 8	Zone 9	Zone 10	Zone 12	N/A
Jan	5	2	2	4	3	0
Feb	5	1	2	7	7	0
Mar	9	2	1	11	5	1
Apr	6	3	4	12	1	1
May	3	5	3	8	2	0
Jun	9	2	4	1	1	0
Jul	4	1	1	1	3	0
Aug	5	3	1	8	6	0
Sep	3	1	0	0	1	0
Oct	7	2	3	10	4	0
Nov	1	1	1	2	1	0
Dec	1	2	2	4	1	0
Total	59	25	24	68	35	2



FTS Tactical Analysis Report - Appendices

APPENDICES 2024 YEAR END REPORT

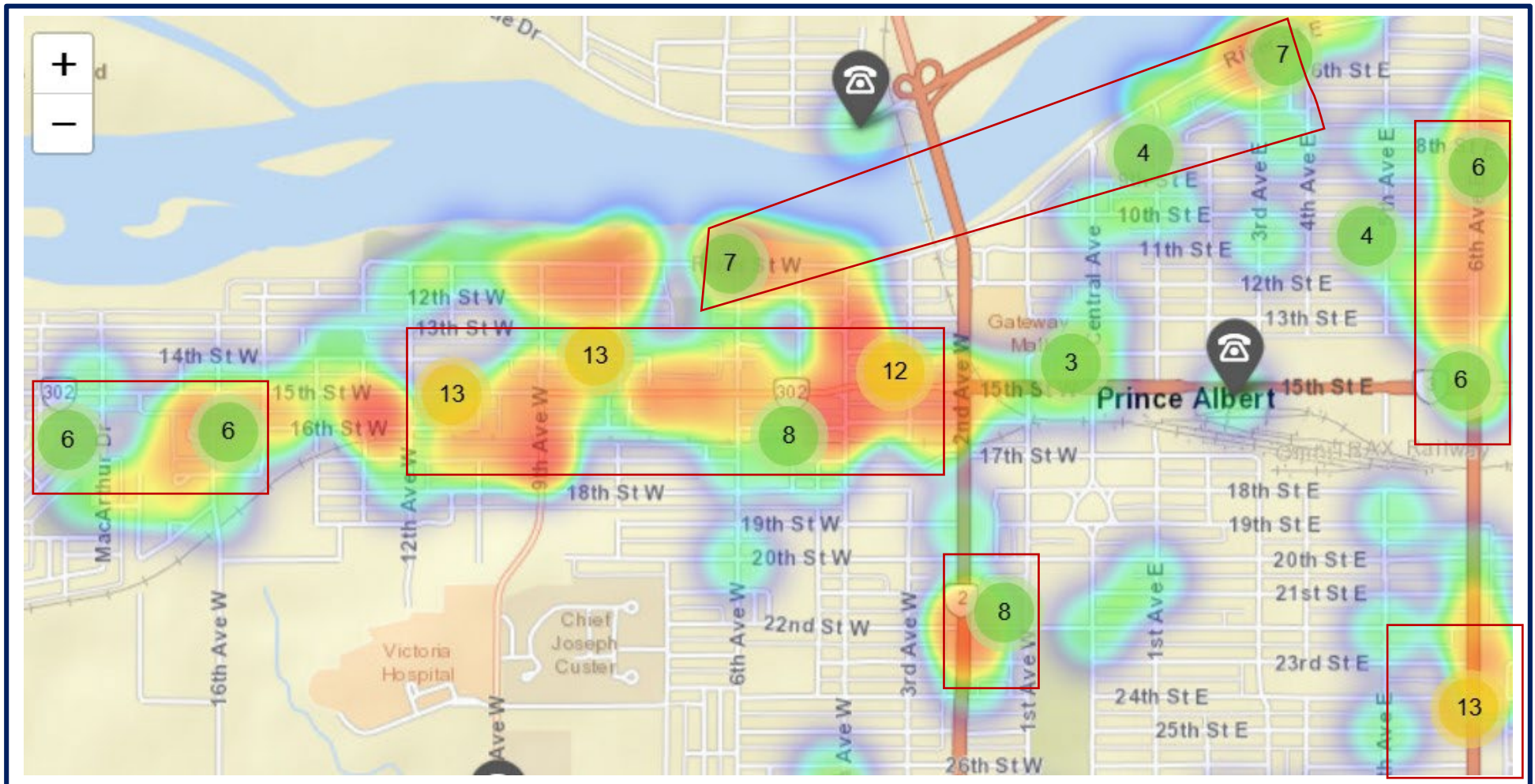
INTERNAL DISTRIBUTION ONLY – PROTECTED A

Raylene Melnyk
PAPS | CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE ANALYST - CRT

NOTE: The significant number of FTS incidents on the south end of 2nd Ave are in the business district.

The largest volume of FTS incidents, at a glance, appear to be centred around the main streets that have an exit out of the city (15th St, 6th Ave E, 2nd Ave W). The greatest concentration of FTS incidents are west of 2nd Ave W. Closer map images seen in Appendix B and C.

Appendix B: Map of the West Side of Prince Albert - 2024



NOTE: The numbers inside the circles denote the number of FTS incidents within the same vicinity of the circle.

** The greatest concentration of FTS incidents occur near addresses west of 2nd Ave W in the West Flat area of the city.

Appendix C: Map of East Side of Prince Albert – FTS occurrences 2024



**The east side of Prince Albert had far fewer FTS incidents in 2024 than the west side of the city.

GLOSSARY TERMS:

FTS: Fail to Stop

Crime Car: A car that has been used in facilitation or commission of an offence; or is identified as a piece/part of an offence (eg. The car is stolen, the car has had car parts or items inside the car stolen).

Theft-MV: Theft of a motor vehicle

CTSS: Combined Traffic Services of Saskatchewan

TWOC: Taken without consent

RO: Registered Owner

SOTI: Summary Offence Ticketing Information

TITLE: Firearms Report – Year End 2024

DATE: May 6, 2025

TO: Board of Police Commissioners

PUBLIC ☒ **IN-CAMERA** ☐

RECOMMENDATION

The Board of Police Commissioners receive this report as information and file.

STRATEGIC PLAN

Pillar – Public Safety

- Goal 1 - Enhance core policing functions in the prevention, intervention, and suppression of illegal activity in Prince Albert
 - Tactic 1.8 – Research and implement a comprehensive Crime Gun Strategy

TOPIC & PURPOSE

To provide the Board a report with an overview of incidents involving firearms in 2024 (year-end).

BACKGROUND

Gun-related crime continues to present a serious risk to public safety in Prince Albert. The illegal possession and use of firearms, often connected to organized crime and drug trafficking networks, remains a concern for law enforcement and community partners alike. In response, the Prince Albert Police Service has developed a comprehensive Crime Gun Strategy aimed at reducing firearm-related violence and enhancing community safety.

This strategy is built upon a balanced approach of prevention, intervention, and enforcement. Through dedicated investigative resources and intelligence-led policing practices, the Service is actively working to identify, track, and disrupt individuals and networks involved in the illegal acquisition and use of firearms. The strategy places emphasis on data-driven decision-making, supporting proactive enforcement initiatives and informed investigative priorities.

Collaboration with provincial, federal, and municipal policing partners, as well as community-based organizations, plays a vital role in this ongoing work. By sharing information, resources, and best practices, the Prince Albert Police Service is strengthening its capacity to prevent gun violence and respond effectively when incidents occur. Public education and awareness initiatives are also an important part of the strategy, helping to promote responsible firearm ownership and encouraging community members to report suspicious activity.

This report highlights the results of crime gun-related enforcement efforts and analysis to date, providing insight into the trends, challenges, and successes experienced by the Prince Albert Police Service as it continues to address this complex public safety issue.

REPORT

See the attached Report that provide a detailed synopsis of events in 2024 as prepared by R. Melnyk.

ATTACHMENTS

- Firearms Analysis Report – 2024
- Annual Firearms Analysis 2024 – Appendices External Distribution

PRESENTATION: VERBAL ☒ AUDIO/VISUAL ☐ NONE ☐

Written by: Inspector Mushka

Signature:



Approved by: Patrick Nogier
Chief of Police

Signature:





PROTECTED A

Firearms Analysis Report

ANNUAL REPORT - 2024

Prepared for:

**Chief Patrick Nogier &
Inspector Craig Mushka**

Date: April 2025

Raylene Melnyk, BA Hons
PAPS | CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE ANALYST - CRT

GLOSSARY:

Firearm Related Violent Occurrence/Incident: Includes any occurrence where the most serious weapon used in the committal of an offence is a firearm – both firearm discharges and brandishing a firearm (threatening).

Most Serious Weapon (MSW): Includes incidents where a firearm is present during the time of occurrence. The firearm does not necessarily have to be used in the committal of the offence (e.g. an incident of an assault with a knife, during which police find a concealed firearm).

Imitation Firearm: Using an imitation firearm in the commission of an offence is a criminal code violation. These incidents are included in the statistics regarding firearm related occurrences, though are identified and separated out from crime gun seizure numbers.

Firearm Discharges/Trigger Pull Incidents/Occurrences: Looks at all Firearm Related Occurrences and includes any incident where a firearm was discharged or believed to be discharged.

Firearm Seizures: Includes any firearm that is seized by police. Either through 1.) non-criminal nature where a firearm was turned in to police or seized through Mental Health Service Act, Youth Drug Detox, Attempted Suicides, Suicides or Found Property 2.) Through Criminal nature and includes police response (e.g., responding to a call for service or initiating a police investigation).

Proactive Measures: Includes crime gun seizure investigations that are officer initiated. Examples include investigations from special teams, such as the Crime Reduction Team (CRT), or the Proactive Policing Unit (PPU). It can also include seizures by patrol officers initiating an investigation because they notice a person, place or thing that gives them reasonable suspicion to investigate further.

Reactive Measures: Includes any Crime Gun investigations that are seized as a result of a call for service. Examples include firearm discharges/shootings or found firearms.

CNFTC Tracing: The Canadian National Firearms Tracing Centre (CNFTC) provides a centralized tracing support to all law enforcement agencies in Canada. By using the serial number and/or firearm identification number recorded at the time of registration which allows the firearm to be traced.

CIBIN Tracing: The Canadian Integrated Ballistics Identification Network (CIBIN) is used to provide possible leads in firearm related investigations. CIBIN uses the unique microscope markings on the surface areas of a fired bullet or cartridge case.

Crime Gun:

- Must be an actual firearm – not an imitation firearm
- Is used, or has been used in a criminal offence, or is found
- Is obtained, possessed or intended to be used to facilitate criminal activity
- Has a removed or obliterated serial number
- Includes any weapon that has been adapted to use as a firearm

BACKGROUND:

The Prince Albert Police Service (PAPS) is committed to developing and implementing strategies to proactively combat firearm crime/violence. Even though firearm-related violent crime accounts for a relatively small amount of the overall violent offences in Prince Albert, it is associated with the highest risk violent offenders (those most likely to use violence and firearms to victimize others), and some of the most severe injuries.

National reporting for firearm-related violent crime has not been officially reported by Statistics Canada for 2024, and therefore cannot be compared to Prince Albert's local 2024 statistics. However, Statistics Canada recently released their report for Firearms and Violent Crime in Canada for 2023¹. The report indicates that despite 2023 showing an overall decline of firearm-related violent incidents nationally (-1.7%), Saskatchewan's firearm-related violent incidents increased 11% (or +186 incidents).²

Northern Rural Saskatchewan (which includes Prince Albert) continues to have among the top three highest rates of firearm-related violent incidents in the country with **1080 incidents per 100,000 population**. To provide context, Saskatchewan as a whole, **reported a rate in 2023 of 127 firearm-related violent incidents per 100,000 population**.³

The purpose of this document is to provide key information and analysis to the administration within PAPS, who will require the information to make informed decisions on future resource allocation to target disruption of the illegal firearm trade and to reduce firearm related violent crime in Prince Albert.

In 2024, PAPS endeavored to develop a firearms strategy, with the ultimate goal of disrupting the illegal firearm trade through collecting crime gun intelligence (CGI) from seized firearms, and reducing firearm-related violence. Handguns were the initial focus for the PAPS to determine what kinds of information a trace can reveal, and whether the focus for traces and ballistics should be expanded to any and all firearms seized.

The information obtained from Canadian National Firearms Tracing Centre (CNFTC) traces reveals a background on each firearm regarding the source of illegal firearms (stolen, smuggled, straw buyer, etc), as well as a geographical and interpersonal timeline of each firearm seized. Analysis through the Canadian Integrated Ballistics Identification Network (CIBIN) reveals gun and crime-specific information from firearms and retrieved ammunition casings from trigger pull occurrences.

The analysis will be an overview of firearm-related occurrences, seized firearms, and violent crime using firearms for 2024 in Prince Albert. Additionally, the current analysis will review the process in

¹ Conroy, Shana (2025): Firearms and Violent Crime in Canada, 2023 – Released on Tuesday February 25th, 2025 on the Statistics Canada Website: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/85-002-x/2025001/article/00002-eng.htm> p. 7

² Conroy, Shana (2025): Firearms and Violent Crime in Canada, 2023 – Released on Tuesday February 25th, 2025 on the Statistics Canada Website: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/85-002-x/2025001/article/00002-eng.htm> p. 7

³ NOTE: Firearm-related violent crime includes incidents where a firearm was present during the commission of an offence and where police determined that the firearm was relevant to the crime, regardless of whether it was used.

which PAPS collects crime gun data, and identify gaps and possible solutions to maintain timely gathering of crime gun intelligence.

The current analysis will also look at an overview of the first three months of 2025 and the trends the Prince Albert Police Service sees regarding firearm-related violence, and how it compares to 2024.

KEY FINDINGS 2024:

- An initial review of 2025 has recorded **NINE discharge firearm incidents** in the first three months of the year, and **FIVE incidents coded as “pointing a firearm”**.
 - In comparison, Q1 of 2024 showed SIX discharge firearm (trigger pull) incidents, and that remained stable for every quarter of 2024, with only one quarter recording a higher number of SEVEN trigger pulls.
 - This information suggests that there has been more than one firearm-related violent incident per week since January 1st, and that the rate of trigger pulls has increased by 50% over Q1 of 2024, and over the previous quarter (Q4 2024 = 6 trigger pull incidents).
- In 2024, there was, on average, 1.02 FIREARM-RELATED VIOLENT INCIDENT PER WEEK – 53 incidents in total.
- There were 25 out of 53 trigger-pull incidents (47.2%), resulting in SIX files where charges were laid. Therefore, 24% of trigger pull incidents resulted in charges being laid.
- There were 14 out of 28 non-trigger-pull incidents that resulted in charges (50%)
- In total, 37.7% of all firearm-related violent incidents resulted in charges in 2024.
- There were 88 crime guns and 30 imitation firearms seized or found in 2024 by PAPS (Total = 118)
 - There were 26 crime guns and five imitation firearms seized or found in Q4 of 2024.
- Rifles were the crime gun most frequently seized in 2024, with a total of 37. Imitation firearms were the next most frequent with 30 seized/found. There were 28 shotguns and 20 handguns seized in 2024.
- In 2024, there were 85 people charged in 65 firearm seizure files.
- In 2024, 53 of the 65 files had confirmed ties to street gangs and/or drug trafficking (81.5%)
 - In Q4 of 2024, there were 19 people charged in firearm seizure files.
 - Twelve of those 19 people in Q4 had histories of violence and or weapons (any type). (63.2%)
 - Fifteen of the 19 people in Q4 charged in firearm seizures had confirmed ties to drug trafficking (organized crime) and/or street gangs. (79%)
- Firearms were identified as the most serious weapon present in **12.8% of all violent occurrences** involving any type of weapon in 2024.
 - In Q4, a firearm was the most serious weapon present in 13.5% of all violent occurrences using any type of weapon, which was a significant increase from Q3 of 2024 with 7.8%.
- In 2024, there were FIVE out of 20 handguns that were confirmed to have been SMUGGLED from the United States. (25%)
- There were SIX handguns that were confirmed to have been STOLEN and were domestically sourced (within Canada) in 2024.

CRIME GUN SEIZURES - 2024

Figure 1: 2024 Crime Gun Seizures by Type, Number of Firearms/Type and Quarter

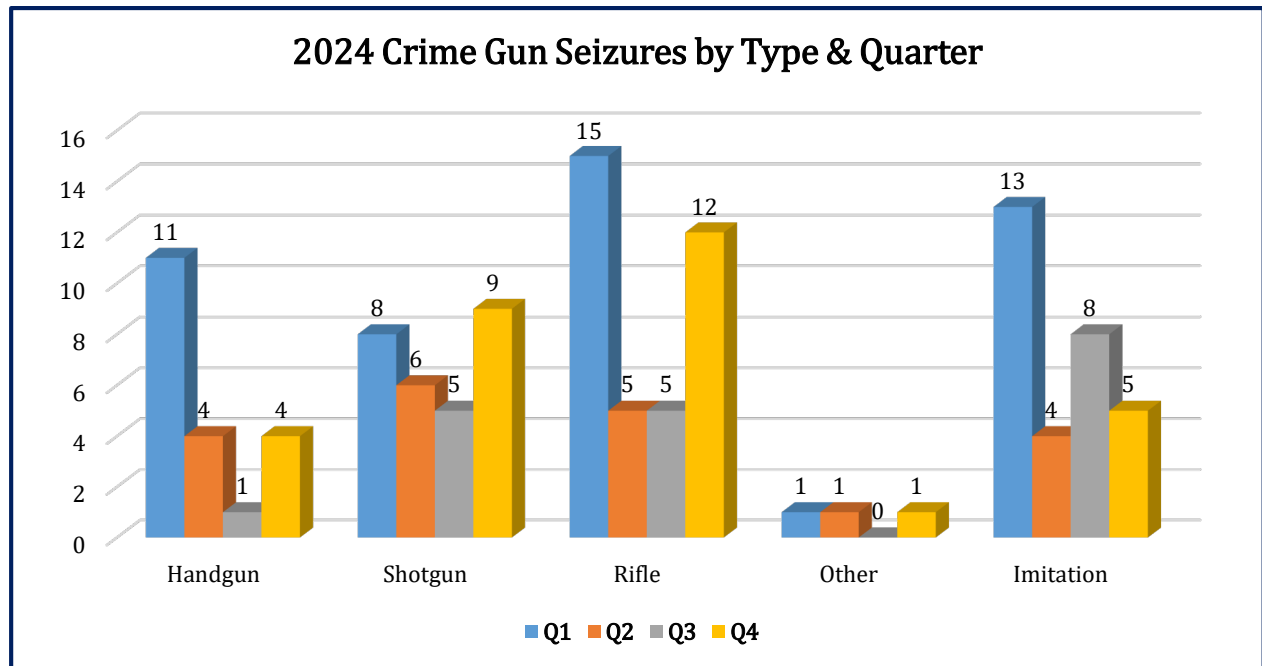


Table 1: Numbers of Crime Guns and Imitation Firearms Seized by PAPS in 2024

Firearm Type	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	TOTAL
Handgun	11	4	1	4	20
Shotgun	8	6	5	9	28
Rifle	15	5	5	12	37
Other (zip gun)	1	1	0	1	3
Imitation	13	4	8	5	30
Total	48	20	19	31	118

Table 2 – Suspects Found in Possession of Crime Guns Seized – 2024

Quarter	Number of Files	# of Suspects Charged	# of People w/ Weapons/ Violence History?	# of Suspects Charged w/ Firearms Prohib	# of People on bail	Community Supervision/ Conditions (not bail)	# of Suspects w/ Warrants	# of Files that involved Gang/Drug
Q1	25	37	26	13	3	1	7	20
Q2	13	14	6	5	3	0	0	11
Q3	7	15	12	6	4	3	2	7
Q4	20	19	12	9	4	3	3	15
TOTAL	65	85	56	33	14	7	12	53

INDIVIDUALS CHARGED IN POSSESSION OF CRIME GUNS IN Q4 2024

- In Q4, there were 19 people charged in 20 files where firearms were seized.
- Of those 19 people, 12 of them had histories of violence and/or weapons (any type) (63.2%) and 15 of them have confirmed ties to drug trafficking (organized crime) or street gangs (79%).
- In four of the firearm seizure files, those who received charges were on bail at the time of their arrest. (21.1%)
- Three people charged with being in possession of crime guns were on conditions in the community that were not bail (either a conditional sentence order or a probation order) (15.8%)
- There were three people charged in possession of crime guns who also had warrants at the time of their arrest. (15.8%)
- There were NINE people who had illegal firearms seized from them, who had active firearms prohibitions at the time of their arrest. (47.4%)

INDIVIDUALS CHARGED IN POSSESSION OF CRIME GUNS – YEAR IN REVIEW 2024

- In 2024, **88 crime guns** were seized in **21 proactive** investigations and **45 reactive** investigations. NOTE: There was one file that involved an initial reactive investigation, that was also a proactive investigation – recovering stolen firearms and ammunition.
 - Additionally, there were 30 imitation firearms seized in 2024.
- **In 2024, there were 85 people charged** for various firearms related charges in **65 occurrences** where crime guns were seized.
- **FIFTY-THREE** out of 65 occurrences where crime guns were seized are tied to suspects who are known gang members and/or drug traffickers. (81.5%)
- **In 2024, FOURTEEN** out of 85 individuals found in possession of crime guns were **ON BAIL** at the time of arrest (16.5%).
 - **SEVEN** individuals were on a community order such as probation or a conditional sentence order.
 - **TWELVE** individuals arrested with crime guns, had outstanding warrants at the time of their arrest.
- **THIRTY-THREE** out of 85 individuals charged with being in possession of crime guns had **firearms prohibitions**. (38.8%)
- **FIFTY-SIX** of the 85 individuals charged in possession of crime guns had histories involving violence or being in possession of weapons (any type) (65.9%).
- **FIFTY-THREE** of the 85 individuals arrested with crime guns, had confirmed ties to drug trafficking, organized crime, and/or street gangs.⁴ (62.4%)

Table 3: Proactive & Reactive Investigations where Firearms were Seized by Quarter in 2024

2024	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Totals for 2024
Proactive	10	2	4	5	21 (31.8%)
Reactive	15	11	4	15	45 (68.2%)
Total	25	13	7 files (one is both P&R)	20	65/66 total

⁴ Unknown connections to drugs and gangs were coded as “no ties”.

INDIVIDUALS FOUND IN POSSESSION OF CRIME GUNS

The information gathered over the past year suggests that those who are involved in drug trafficking, organized crime and street gangs are most often found in possession of illegal firearms. Therefore, the identification of criminal networks, associations (criminal, familial, etc), addresses, vehicles, etc will be fundamental to developing a pro-active strategy to disrupt the illegal crime gun trade.

The information above would also suggest that firearms prohibitions are not a deterrent for those who would seek to possess crime guns, as nearly half of those arrested with crime guns, also had firearms prohibitions.

Most of the people arrested in possession of crime guns already have histories of violence, or being in possession of weapons (any type), which demonstrates a pattern of behavior that rationalizes and values the use of threats and violence to acquire what they want (victim compliance, an item of monetary worth, for the victim to back down or “show respect” - fear). These anti-social attitudes are difficult to change, and make offenders with this type of profile, a higher risk for violence, and more likely to acquire firearms to ensure compliance from their supporters and opponents.

INTELLIGENCE GAPS FOR FUTURE ANALYSIS: Street gangs and drug dealers overwhelmingly seem to be in possession of illegal firearms in Prince Albert. The proliferation of handguns (domestically sourced as well as smuggled from the US) is becoming more common within the city; however, it is unknown where small-town Northern Saskatchewan drug traffickers and street gang members, are gaining access to smuggled firearms.

It is noted that there is an increase in the number of out-of-province drug traffickers (OPDT) in Prince Albert who, when arrested, are often in possession of handguns – many of which are smuggled. There is likely a connection between these things, as the OPDT often have connections to places in Canada where smuggled firearms are abundant (i.e., Toronto’s firearms seizures are overwhelmingly smuggled handguns).

The OPDT make connections with the local gang members and drug dealers to develop their clientele and connections within the community. It is possible that part of the reciprocal relationship is providing local drug traffickers and gang members with handguns. The movement of these firearms (by what means are they transported (vehicle, transport truck, other), by whom, and via what route?) is an area that requires partnership with crime gun intelligence analysts provincially and nationally. As such, the analyst has joined both a provincial and national working group to develop more knowledge about **the trans-national group(s) of drug traffickers** who have infiltrated Prince Albert, and may be the source of some of the firearms and ammunition being seized/found in the city.

CRIME GUNS TRACED & QUERIED – A FOCUS ON HANDGUNS

- **Twenty** of the 88 firearms seized in 2024 were handguns. **(22.7%)**
- **Five** of the 20 handguns seized in 2024 were confirmed to be **smuggled handguns (25%)**.
 - There was an additional smuggled handgun that was traced in 2024, but was seized at the end of 2023 (December 22nd). Because there was a trace completed on the handgun in 2024, it is used in some of the tracing statistics/analysis. When this is the case it will be explicitly stated and the count will be 21 handguns, instead of 20.

- Out of 21 total handguns seized and/or traced in 2024 (and one in 2023), **10 were traced and an additional five had confirmed and documented CPIC queries run on them (Total traced/ CPIC queried = 15/21 or 71.4%).**
- Four out of 20 handguns had obliterated serial numbers and could not be traced or queried. **(20%)**
- Two handguns had visible, readable serial numbers, but there was no indication on the files that a CPIC query or a CNFTC trace was requested. **(10%)** (file 24-41187 & file 24-41977)
- Of all the handguns seized and/or traced in 2024, **6 out of 21 were confirmed to have been smuggled from the United States. (28.6%)**
 - The handguns seized and traced originated from the following states:
 - Georgia
 - Michigan
 - Texas (x2)
 - Ohio (x2)
- **Six out of 21 total handguns traced in 2024 (23.8%) were confirmed to be STOLEN from within Canada.**
 - The handguns seized and determined to be STOLEN had the following origins:
 - 2x local or nearby – Saskatoon & Shellbrook, SK
 - 1x Maidstone, SK (The handgun that had the positive hit with CIBIN in Calgary from a file in 2017).
 - 1x Lloydminster, SK
 - 1x Strathmore, AB
 - 1x Edmonton, AB
- **Three out of 20 total handguns (15%) were confirmed to have a DOMESTIC origin (Canada), and were NOT reported stolen.**
 - The handguns seized and confirmed to have domestic origins were from the following locations:
 - Sherwood Park, AB
 - Vancouver, BC
 - Tisdale, SK
 - Unfortunately, there doesn't appear to be any documented follow-up with the registered owners of these firearms to understand what happened to their firearms from their perspectives.
 - Why wasn't the firearm reported stolen?
 - Were the owner(s) aware that the firearm was missing?
 - When is the last time they can confirm the firearm(s) were in their possession?
 - Do the owners have any other firearms missing?
 - Do the owners have any other persons with access to their firearms (i.e., someone who knows the combination to the gun safe, or where the keys to the trigger locks are kept?)
 - The answers to these questions may be able to point to a period of time, or an event/person that might provide a clue regarding how the firearm went missing.

- There were a total of **NINE handguns** that were confirmed to have domestic (Canada) origins (**42.9%**).
- The Prince Albert Police Service has also recently seized a handgun that had an auto switch or “Glock switch” on it, which is not something that is seen often in Prince Albert, and is illegal in Canada.
- How smuggled handguns are making their way to Prince Albert, SK is an intelligence gap.
 - There are individuals who are involved in drug trafficking, who come from the Toronto area. It is noted that most of the firearms seized in Toronto are smuggled handguns from the United States, which suggests smuggled handguns are easily obtained in this area.
 - It is possible that those who come from Toronto to sell drugs, may transport the smuggled handguns to Prince Albert either through a trucking company, or the mail or courier. More information/intelligence is required.

The intelligence gathered from the traces on handguns has yielded useful crime gun intelligence, and it is hoped the traces will be extended to ALL firearms seized by PAPS.

Further, the ballistics database that is being developed by the Provincial Firearms Lab will provide leads in many discharge firearm offences in the future. There was a positive hit on a firearm seized by PAPS in 2024 that confirmed it was responsible for a shooting in Calgary in 2017, and with more firearms being analyzed, there will be far more hits like this in the future.

Figure 2 2A & 2B – Photos from Crime Gun Seizures in the First Quarter of 2025



PHOTO LEFT (2A): Glock auto switch that can switch a Glock handgun to become fully automatic. The handgun was seized from a suspected drug trafficker File 25-6452

PHOTO RIGHT (2B): Firearms and ammunition seized in a CRT investigation yielding nearly 4kg of cocaine and the discovery of an illegal cannabis grow operation. File 24-42351

FIREARM RELATED VIOLENCE 2024

- In 2024, there were 53 firearm-related violent incidents, which equals approximately **ONE FIREARM-RELATED VIOLENT INCIDENT PER WEEK**.

- In 2024, for all firearm-related violent incidents, 20 out of 53 (**37.7%**) **resulted in charges being laid**.
- There were 25 trigger-pull incidents in 2024 and only SIX files resulted in criminal charges.
- In 2024 14 out of 28 firearm-related violent incidents that did not involve a trigger pull, resulted in charges (**50%**).

CRIME GUNS & CRIME CARS – 2024

- **ELEVEN** out of 28 non-trigger pull incidents/occurrences were robberies (or attempted robberies) of VEHICLES (**39.3%**). This equates to **20.7%** of all firearm-related violent incidents.
- **EIGHTEEN** firearm-related violent incidents/occurrences out of 53 (trigger-pull & non-trigger-pull), involved a vehicle (**34%**). The incidents include; robbery or attempted robbery of vehicle(s) from owners, robbery (cab drivers), pointing firearms out of vehicles' windows at pedestrians or other motorists, drive-by shootings, discharge firearm inside vehicle (accidental).
- **THIRTY** out of 65 files (46%) involving seizures of crime guns & imitation firearms (4 imitation firearm files) were seized from inside vehicles, or from suspects fleeing vehicles.
- **CONSIDER:** A dedicated unit/team of officers responsible for gang suppression, high-risk offender warrant execution, and crime car suppression (fail to stop, stolen vehicles, MV robberies, Criminal Facilitators registering cars for criminals with suspended licenses). While this is not directly targeting firearms, it will impact the source of the proliferation of firearms within the city – gangs and/or organized crime, including drug traffickers.

Table 4 – Firearm-Related Violent Incidents by Quarter – Trigger-Pull & Non-Trigger-Pull

	Total # of FA-Related violent occurrences	# of Trigger Pull	# of Threats w/ Firearm (Non-trigger-pull)	# of Trigger Pull Files Resulting in Charges	# of Non-Trigger Pull Occurrences Resulting in Charges	# of Files Resulting in Charges for all Firearm Related Violent Occurrences
Q1	12	6	6	2 (33%)	3 (50%)	5/12 (42%)
Q2	17	7	10	0 (0%)	4 (40%)	4/17 (23.5%)
Q3	11	6	5	1 (17%)	3 (60%)	4/11 (54.5%)
Q4	13	6	7	3 (50%)	4 (57.1%)	7/13 (53.8%)
Total	53	25	28	6	14	20/53 (37.7%)

KEY FINDINGS: FIREARM-RELATED VIOLENCE – TRIGGER PULL

- The number of trigger pull incidents remained stable throughout 2024 with SIX incidents in Q1, Q3 and Q4, and SEVEN incidents in Q2.
- Trigger pull offences account for 25 out of 53 firearm-related violent offences in 2024 (**47.2%**).
- Despite nearly half of all firearm-related violent incidents resulting in a trigger-pull, only 6 out of 25 of those files resulted in charges (**24%**).
 - Q4 showed the greatest percentage of files resulting in charges for trigger-pull related

47.2% OF ALL FIREARM RELATED VIOLENT INCIDENTS IN 2024 ARE TRIGGER PULL INCIDENTS.

13 SHOOTING VICTIMS IN 2024 IN 25 FILES. (52%)

12 SUSPECTS CHARGED IN **SIX** TRIGGER PULL FILES IN 2024.

- violent occurrences with 3 out of 6 files resulting in charges 50%.
 - There were THREE suspects in THREE files charged for trigger pull incidents in Q4 of 2024.
- In 2024, there were **13 trigger pull victims** (shot and injured) and ZERO homicides as a result of trigger pulls.
 - Therefore, **13 trigger pull (shooting) victims** in 25 files. There was only one shooting victim per file, which means **over HALF of all trigger pull files (52%) had victims who suffered physical harm as a result of a trigger-pull.**
- In 2024, there were **12 people charged in 6 files involving trigger pulls.**
 - There were THREE people charged in THREE trigger-pull incidents in Q4 of 2024, which means the fourth quarter was the most successful in identifying and charging those responsible for trigger pull incidents.

PERPETRATORS OF FIREARM-RELATED VIOLENCE - 2024

- It should be noted that in Q4, 3 out of the seven files where charges were laid in firearm-related violent incidents, were laid against the same individual. The statistics reflect the person(s) charged per incident. They were counted THREE times (one suspect charged per file). (firearm files: 24-42570, 24-42597, 24-42609)

Table 5 – Firearm-Related Violent Incidents - 2024

Quarter	Number of FA Violent Files	# of Suspects Charged	# of People w/ Weapons/ Violence History?	# of Suspects Charged w/ Firearms Prohib	# of People on bail	Community Supervision/ Conditions (not bail)	# of Suspects w/ Warrants	# of Files that involved Gang/Drug
Q1	12	8	6	4	1	0	7	20
Q2	17	8	5	1	0	0	0	11
Q3	11	6	4	1	1	3	2	7
Q4	13	6	5	4	4	3	3	15
TOTAL	53	85	56	33	14	7	12	53

Firearm-related violence occurred on average **1.02 incidents per week** in 2024, with 53 firearm-related violent incidents reported for the year.

There were **SIX** trigger-pull incidents in each quarter of 2024, except Q2 = 7 incidents.

In Q1 of 2025, there have been at least **NINE** trigger-pull incidents reported in the first 3 months, which is a 50% increase over 3/4 quarters of 2024.

There have been over 30 firearms seized by PAPS in the first 3 months, and 14 firearm-related violent incidents in 12 weeks. **This suggests there may be an increase of firearm-related violence in 2025.** Further research will be completed on firearms offences in Q1 of 2025.

Figure 3 – Seizure of FOUR Crime Guns in a Drug Trafficking Investigation File 24-41187 (CRT)



PHOTO: CRT File 24-41187

Seizure of cocaine, cash, firearms and ammunition for FOUR firearms possessed by a drug trafficker, who has a lifetime firearms prohibition.

Darren BOUCHER (1978-07-15)

Seizure: 2024-12-12

PERPETRATORS OF FIREARM-RELATED VIOLENCE – RISK/RESOURCE CONSIDERATIONS

- Criminals (gang members in particular) have placed a greater priority on acquiring and accumulating both firearms and ammunition. There has already been a significant increase in the number of trigger pull incidents reported for the first quarter of 2025, with **NINE reported “discharge firearm” incidents**. That is a **50% increase** over three out of four quarters of 2024 for discharge firearm incidents. Q2 = 7 trigger-pull incidents.
- There is a further FIVE reported “pointing a firearm” incidents, which means there have been 14 firearm-related violent incidents in 12 weeks. *These numbers are preliminary, as there were a number of firearm-related violent incidents in the final days of Q1, and may not have returned in the analyst’s initial searches.
- Arresting these types of offenders in as short an amount of time as possible is a priority for the safety of the community. **Dedicated Investigative teams targeting active, high-risk violent offenders, warrant suppression, crime cars, and gang/org crime violence** is greater necessity in for the Prince Albert Police Service than ever before, given the increase in criminals being in possession of firearms within the past five years in particular.
- Tasks to address the gang issue could include: Identification of addresses where there is frequent gang activity for proactive enforcement initiatives, ensuring compliance for high-risk offenders on their conditions, identification of crime cars and associates of high risk offenders, recommendation of conditions that would assist law-enforcement in managing the risk of high-risk offenders in the community.

Figure 4 – PHOTO: Seizure of Firearms, Ammunition, Drugs & Cash - TERROR SQUAD March 2025



PHOTO: File 25-9364 and relating to file 25-8823 – ERT deployment resulting in a Seizure of FIVE firearms, an imitation firearm, various ammunition, drugs and cash from Terror Squad gang members. Those arrested include, Shelby PINNELL, Craig MCDONALD and Tyrell VILLENEUVE. The residence was rented to VILLENEUVE. MCDONALD and PINNELL, along with Brianna FOREST all had warrants for a shooting from a stolen vehicle less than a week earlier, where a victim was shot and received non-life-threatening injuries. FOREST was arrested the day before ERT deployment and crime gun seizure.

Files 25-9364 & 25-8823 – Increased TERROR SQUAD Presence in Prince Albert:

The investigation into the shooting in file 25-8823 led to the realization there was an increase in Terror Squad members in Prince Albert, and an increase in members spending time together. It was noticed that there were Terror Squad members in town, who were not from Prince Albert and had little to no history in the city. Shelby PINNELL was one of them.

Craig MCDONALD was released on a release order (bail) in late February from RPCC. Shelby PINNELL had just been released from custody at RPCC on 2025-03-04 – approximately 2-3 weeks prior, which means they were in custody together, and were likely housed together, as they are both Terror Squad (TS) members. MCDONALD has been housed in Regina if/when incarcerated for the past two years. PINNELL is not from Prince Albert and there was only one other call in RMS where PINNELL was at a residence known to be an All Purple Gang (APG) residence at the time, along with members of the Terror Squad and the All Purple Gang, who were working together at the time. There were firearms seized at this call (file 24-9456). The TS and the APG are no longer working together, and gang hostilities between the groups may occur. TS instigated the hostilities, so APG may retaliate.

PINNELL is a high-ranking Terror Squad member, and has a significant history of violence both in the community and while incarcerated. He has several firearms prohibitions. Tyrell VILLENEUVE has a history of violence and being in possession of firearms. PINNELL, MCDONALD, VILLENEUVE & FOREST are involved in drug trafficking and are members of the Terror Squad. PINNELL is a high risk violent offender as noted on CPIC.

MCDONALD, PINNELL & Brianna FOREST, were charged in relation to the shooting a week earlier. **FOREST was on bail at the time of the shooting** for other firearm-related offences, and has a history of firearms, violence and drug trafficking. FOREST is also a member of the Terror Squad.

Figure 5 – Trigger Pull Occurrences & Charges by Quarter 2024

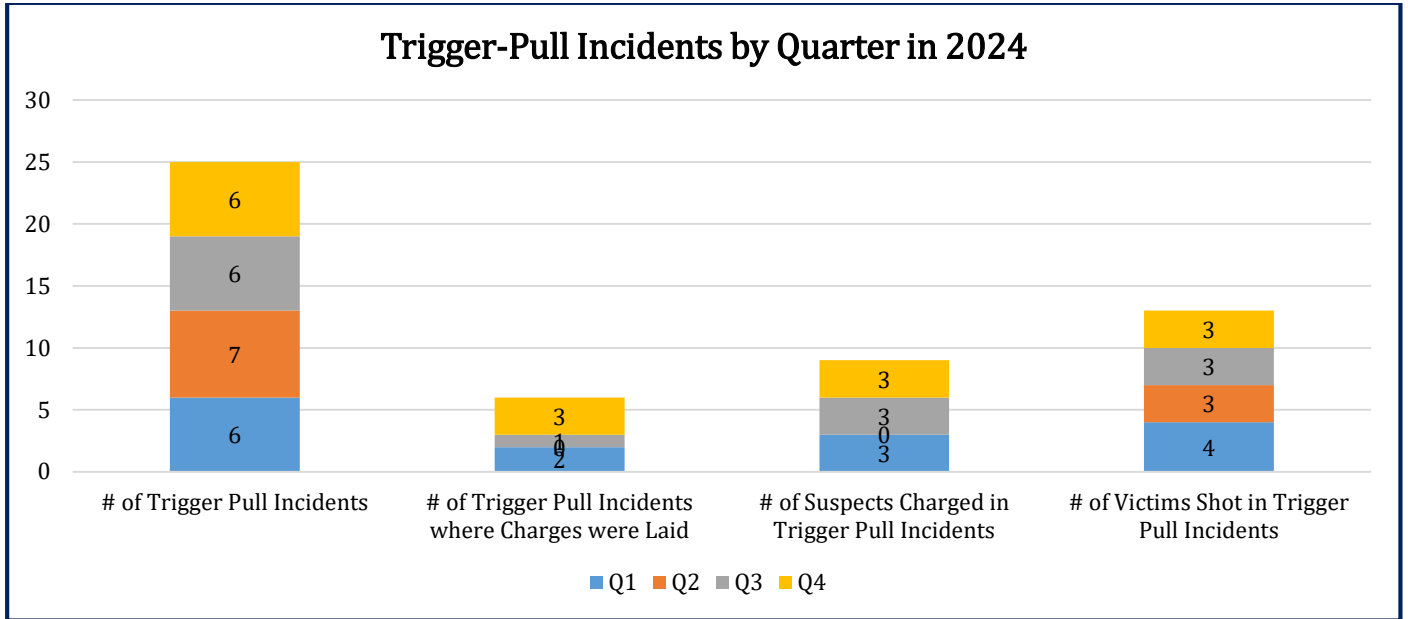
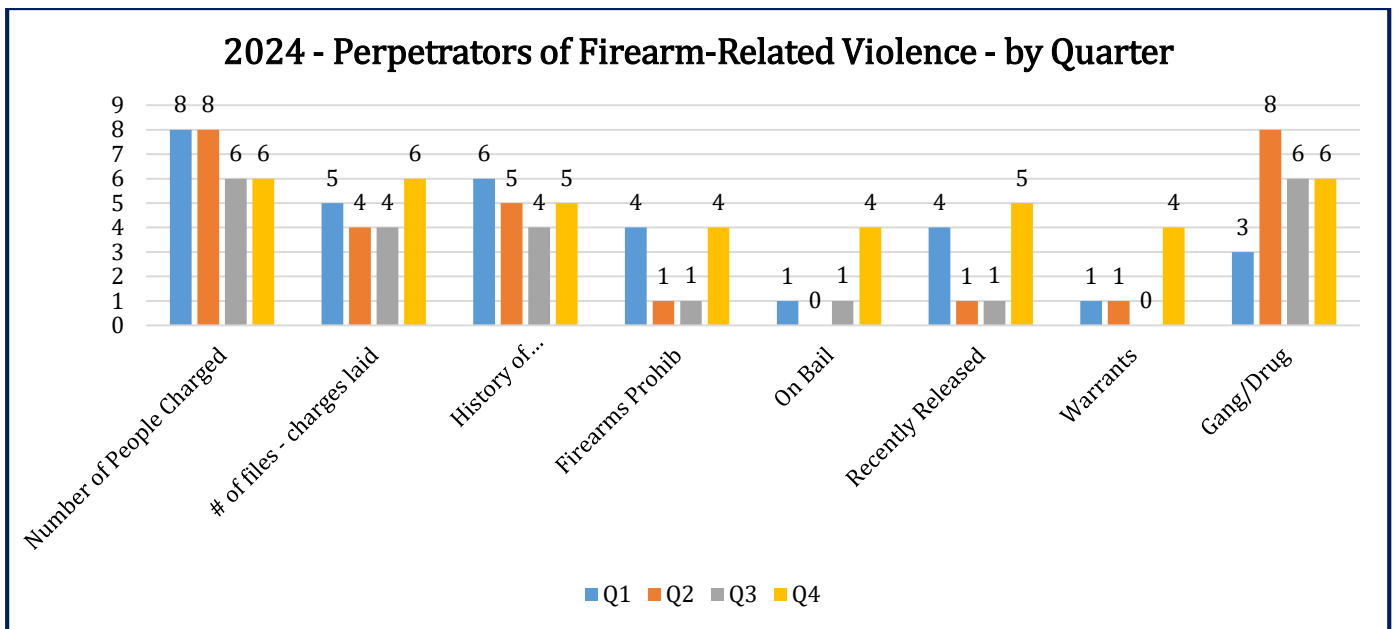


Figure 6 – Perpetrators of Firearm-Related Violence 2024 by Quarter



VIOLENCE USING ANY TYPE OF WEAPONS IN PRINCE ALBERT

Table 6 - Violent Occurrences Using Any Type of Weapon by Quarter (2024)

Violent Incidents/Occurrences using Weapons	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	TOTAL
Total Violent Incidents/Occurrences – Assault, Assault CBH/weapon, Agg Assault, Robbery offences & homicide offences)	286	329	380	287	1282
Total Violent Incidents/Occurrences using ANY TYPE OF WEAPON	61	102	140	96	413
Total Violent Occurrences/Incidents USING FIREARMS	12	17	11	13	53
% of Violent Incidents/Occurrences Involving ANY TYPE OF WEAPON	21.3%	31%	36.8%	33.4%	32.2%
% of Violent Occurrences Involving Any Type of Weapon where A FIREARM WAS THE MOST SERIOUS WEAPON PRESENT	19.7%	16.7%	7.8%	13.5%	12.8%

Table 7 - Violent Occurrences Using any Type of Weapon by Quarter 2024

Weapon/Quarter	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Firearm	19%	16%	8%	13.5%
Knife/Stabbing Weapon	49%	45%	42%	39.8%
Blunt Object	11%	13%	18%	4.2%
Burning Liquid	17%	22%	30%	20.3%
Other Weapon	3%	4%	2%	6%

PRINCE ALBERT'S GENERAL VIOLENCE USING ANY TYPE OF WEAPON - 2024 COMPARISONS

In 2024, the Prince Albert Police Service responded to approximately **1282 VIOLENT INCIDENTS/OCCURRENCES⁵** throughout the year. Approximately 413 of those violent incidents/occurrences involved the use of **ANY TYPE OF WEAPON**, to threaten (brandish), attempt or inflict harm. Q3 and Q4 showed the highest percentage of weapons involved in violent incidents with 36.8% and 33.4%, respectively. Stabbing/slashing/cutting weapons are most commonly used with 179 incidents out of 413.

In Q4 of 2024, once again, cutting, slashing and stabbing weapons are the most common weapon used in violent incidents with 47. Burning liquids is the second most common with 47 reports of using bear spray as a weapon. Blunt force instruments are less common with only FIVE reports in Q4 of 2024.

In 2024, **13.5%** of all violent incidents/occurrences involving the use of any type of weapon, **INVOLVED THE USE OF A FIREARM**.

In 2024, **32.2%** of all violent incidents/occurrences involved the use of **ANY TYPE OF WEAPON** to threaten (brandish), attempt or inflict harm upon victims.

⁵ Excludes sexual violence



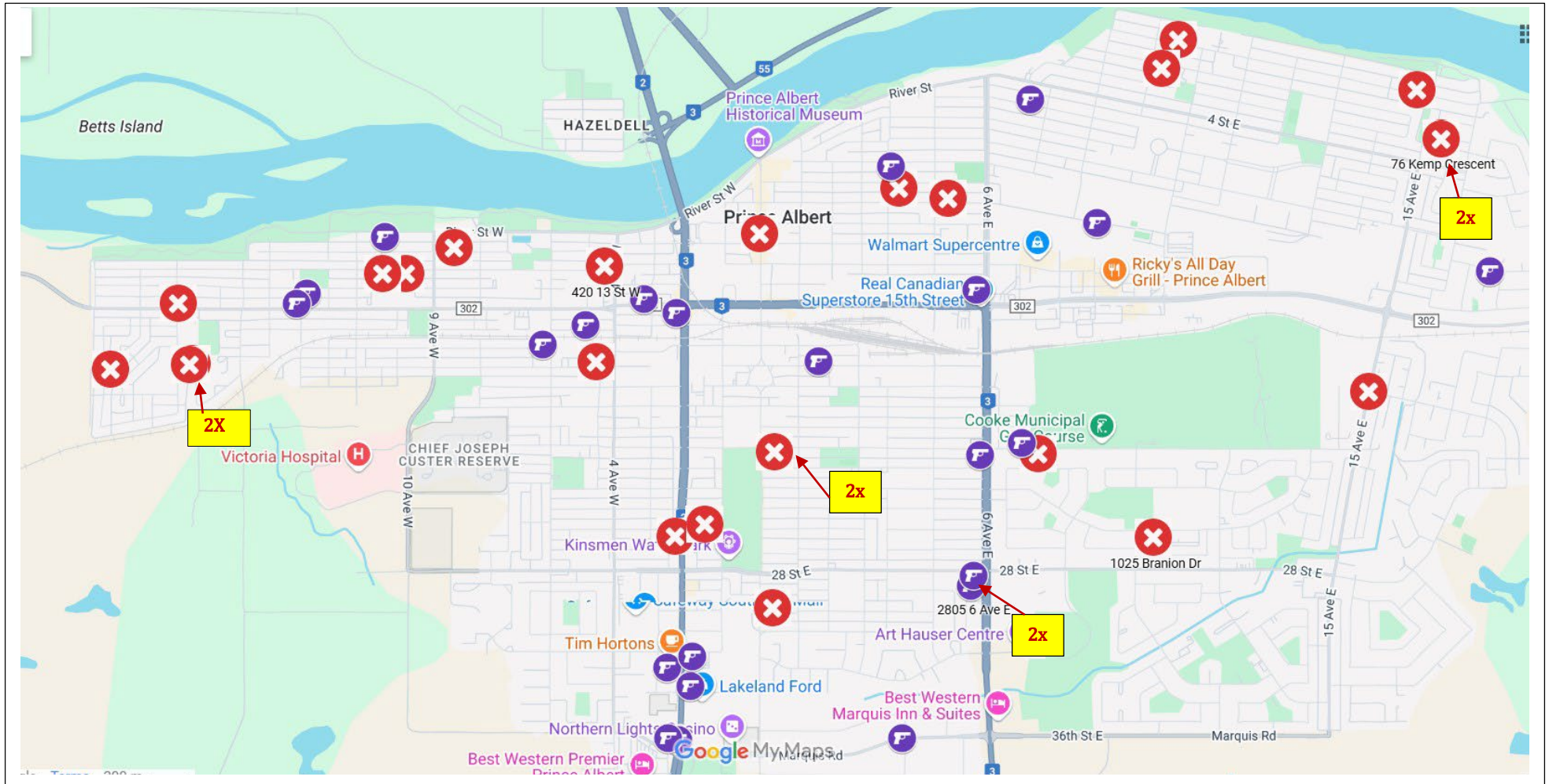
PROTECTED A

Firearms Analysis Report 2024

APPENDICES FOR ANNUAL REPORT - 2024

Raylene Melnyk
PAPS | CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE ANALYST - CRT

Appendix A - Map of Firearm-Related Violent Occurrences Jan 1 to Jun 30, 2024



Red X indicates a trigger pull – Jan 1 to Dec 31, 2024

TITLE: 2024 Prince Albert Police Service Yearend Financial Report

DATE: May 5, 2025

TO: Chief of Police ☐

Board of Police Commissioners ☒

PUBLIC: ☒

IN CAMERA: ☐

RECOMMENDATION:

In light of the surplus realized for the 2024 fiscal year, it is recommended that the surplus funds first be allocated to the Police Service Operating Reserve to maintain financial stability. Any remaining surplus after meeting reserve requirements should then be utilized to support the 2025 budget cycle. This recommendation is in alignment with prudent financial practices as outlined by the Board of Police Commissioners and the City of Prince Albert in 2016, which permits the establishment and utilization of a reserve fund for this purpose.

STRATEGIC PLAN:

2024 Operational Plan – Goal 9 – Accountable Financial Practices

TOPIC & PURPOSE:

This report presents the financial outcomes of the Prince Albert Police Service for the fiscal year 2024, comparing the actual financial performance to the approved budget. It provides a detailed analysis of revenue generation, expenditure management, and surplus utilization, highlighting the factors that contributed to the positive variance. The purpose of this report is to inform the Board of Police Commissioners of the financial stewardship demonstrated throughout the year and to recommend a strategic allocation of the surplus to support the 2025 budget cycle.

BACKGROUND:

On December 11, 2023, City Council formally approved the 2024 Prince Albert Police Service budget, totaling \$19,095,960, which included an allocation of \$295,800 for capital expenditures.

PROPOSED APPROACH & RATIONALE:

The financial surplus realized for the 2024 fiscal year reflects a combination of prudent financial management and the inherent unpredictability of certain revenue and expenditure variables. While some revenue sources, such as operating grants, are relatively fixed due to contractual obligations, others are significantly impacted by fluctuating factors, including criminal record checks, fine revenues, and external funding from special initiatives.

Similarly, expense management faced challenges related to projected wage increases that did not materialize due to ongoing contract negotiations. This situation directly impacted salary expenditures, leading to a variance from budgeted amounts.

It is essential to recognize that the surplus is not indicative of mismanagement or neglect of operational needs but rather demonstrates the organization's ability to adapt to evolving circumstances. The proactive approach to budgeting, combined with a disciplined management strategy, allowed the Prince Albert Police Service to effectively navigate unforeseen fiscal dynamics.

To ensure continued financial stability and readiness for future challenges, it is recommended that the surplus be allocated to the Police Service Operating Reserve first. Once reserve requirements are met, any remaining surplus will support the 2025 budget cycle, addressing operational needs and service improvements.

SUMMARY OF 2024 POLICE SERVICE YEAR-END

Throughout the fiscal year, The Prince Albert Police Service maintained a disciplined and strategic approach to budgeting ensuring that expenditures aligned closely with our planned allocations. Our budget remained on target reflecting strong financial governance and effective resource management. However, due to a combination of unforeseen external factors we concluded the year with a surplus. Total Revenues were \$626,540 (12.47%) more than budgeted while total expenditures were \$480,970 (1.96%) under budget. This positive variance underscores the organization's resilience and adaptability, positioning us well for the 2025 fiscal year.

	2024 Budget	2024 Actuals	(favourable) Unfavourable Change	% Variance
REVENUES				
User Charges and Fees	(1,080,900)	(1,691,279)	(610,379)	56.47%
Operating Grants and Donations	(3,941,835)	(3,957,996)	(16,161)	0.41%
Total Revenues	(5,022,735)	(5,649,275)	(626,540)	12.47%
EXPENSES				
Salaries Wages and Benefits	20,056,594	19,748,924	(307,670)	-1.53%
Contracted and General Services	2,108,895	1,980,897	(127,998)	-6.07%
Financial Charges	750	1,228	478	63.73%
Utilities	129,873	125,735	(4,137)	-3.19%
Fleet Expenses	851,064	865,755	14,691	1.73%
Maintenance Materials and Supplies	1,347,214	1,290,132	(57,082)	-4.24%
Insurance	20,130	20,878	748	3.72%
Total Expenses	24,514,521	24,033,549	(480,970)	-1.96%
Operating (Surplus) Deficit	19,491,786	18,384,274	(1,107,510)	-5.68%
Approved Capital Reserve	295,800	295,800	-	0.0%
Transfer from Proactive Policing Reserve	(691,625)	(608,489)	83,136	-12.02%
Board Approved Transfer to Capital Reserve – Ballistic Vests		(29,156)	29,156	Not budgeted
Total Transfer from the City	\$ 19,095,961	\$ 18,042,429	(\$995,218)	

2024 POLICE SERVICE REVENUES

User Charges and Fees

User Charges and Fees	2024 Budgeted Revenue	2024 Actual Revenue	(Surplus)/ Shortfall
Total User Charges and Fees	\$1,080,900	\$1,691,279	(\$610,379)

2024 User Charges and Fees revenues were \$610,379 (56.47%) more than budgeted. The increased revenue can primarily be attributed to the unanticipated revenues from workers compensation board claims throughout 2024 and Provincial Magistrate Fine Revenue.

Offences that occur in Prince Albert result in a payment to the municipality of approximately 75% less applicable fees and holdbacks through the Provincial Magistrate Fine Program. The fine revenue was \$189,390 over budget.

The Prince Albert Police Service receives revenues for special projects throughout the year which are offset by the associated expenses. In 2024 PA Police Service assisted other policing agencies, and participated in special training courses that were funded through the Provincial Government DID Program.

Additional revenues were generated from increased criminal record checks, remand revenue and other small items.

Operating Grants and Donations

Operating Grants and Donations	2024 Budgeted Revenue	2024 Actual Revenue	(Surplus)/ Shortfall
Total Operating Grants and Donations	\$3,941,835	\$3,957,996	(\$16,161)

Operating grants and donations revenue were \$16,161 (0.41%) more than budgeted.

Operating grants and donations revenue includes the funding received through the Municipal Policing Grant. The Prince Albert Police Service has 26 funded positions including three (3) SGI CTSS positions and funding agreements with the Ministry of Justice and Attorney General for the Victim Services Unit at Prince Albert Police Service.

POLICE SERVICE EXPENDITURES

Expenditures	2024 Budgeted Expenses	2024 Actual Expenses	(Surplus)/ Shortfall
Contracted and General Services	\$2,108,895	\$1,980,897	(\$127,998)
Financial Services	\$750	\$1,228	\$478
Fleet Expenses	\$851,064	\$865,755	\$14,691
Insurance	\$20,130	\$20,878	\$748
Maintenance Materials and Supplies	\$1,347,214	\$1,290,132	(\$57,082)
Salaries, Wages, and Benefits	\$20,056,594	\$19,748,924	(\$307,670)
Utilities	\$129,873	\$125,735	\$(4,137)
Total Expenditures	\$24,514,521	\$24,033,549	(\$480,970)

Total Operating Expenditures were \$24,033,549 (1.96%) under budget, including salaries wages and benefits which were under budget by 1.53%, contracted and general services were under budget by 6.07%, maintenance materials and supplies were under budget by 4.24%, and expenditures other than the aforementioned were over budget by 1.18%.

The 2024 budget for salaries, wages and benefits was prepared with anticipated adjustments based on forecasted increases for a new collective bargaining agreement to begin on July 1, 2024. However, the six (6) month period between July 1 and December 31, 2024, did not result in a finalized agreement, thereby allowing for a surplus from planned projections.

Overtime costs declined by 80% compared to 2023, largely due to reduced sick leave usage and revised minimum staffing requirements for frontline duty.

In the 2024 budget, Contracted and General Services allocated funds for the indemnification of members. While the cases were completed, the indemnification decisions were still under review at the end of the fiscal year.

Development of a customized Wellness Strategy began and will continue to evolve, reinforcing our commitment to prioritizing members wellness.

Maintenance Material and Supplies funding was allocated to update member kits and purchase service equipment. As a result, large orders were placed, but suppliers were unable to fulfill them by fiscal year end. Additionally, items featuring the Prince Albert Police Service Crest required modifications. The suppliers’ design teams successfully updated the crest as required; however, the time needed for this process delayed order fulfillment beyond the fiscal year end.

Proactive Policing Unit

The total expenditures for the Proactive Policing Unit for 2024 is as follows:

2024 Costs:

Salaries and Benefits	\$549,938
Fleet Expenses	\$54,974
Operating Supplies	\$3,576
Total Costs	\$608,488

The total transfer from the Proactive Policing Reserve for 2024 will be \$608,489. That amount is included in the 2024 Police Service Yearend.

Transfer to Capital Reserve

Operating dollars allocated for the replacement of ballistic vests was transferred to the Capital Reserve account in the amount of \$29,156 as approved by the Board of Police Commissioners at the meeting held February 11, 2025.

CONCLUSION:

The surplus realized at the end of this fiscal year reflects prudent financial management and the ability to adapt effectively to external circumstances. In alignment with our future budget projections, we recommend allocating the surplus to the Police Service Operating Reserve. This will strengthen our financial ability to remain on budget in 2025.

The Projected Reserve balance ending in 2024 is as follows:

Police Service Operating Reserve

Balance -Year 2022	\$ (447,839)
Approved Transfer to the City -significant challenges	\$ 200,000
Gun Range Maintenance and infrastructure to Capital Reserve	\$ 10,000
Ballistic Vests to Capital Reserve	\$ 9,040
Balance -Year 2023	\$ (228,799)
Police Service Year End Shortfall	\$ 243,875
Transfer from Proactive Police Service	\$ (15,076)
Reserve Balance Ending Year 2023	\$ 0.00

Prince Albert Police Service	2024 Approved Budget	2024 Actual Spending	(Surplus)/ Shortfall
Prince Albert Police Service 2024	\$19,095,961	\$18,071,585	(\$1,024,376)
Ballistic Vests to Capital Reserve		\$29,156	(\$995,218)
Prince Albert Police Service Operating Reserve Transfer	-		\$0
Prince Albert Police Service Reserve 2024 - Total			(\$995,218)

The above is conditional upon the final audited yearend numbers by the City's Auditor.

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

Written by: Kerby Toews Finance Manager

Signature: 

Approved by: Patrick Nogier, Chief of Police

Signature: 

Sask Government cracks down on public drug use with trespass amendments

Written by Terrence Vass Thursday, Apr 24 2025, 5:00 PM

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(File photo from West

Central Online)

The Government of Saskatchewan has passed new regulations that give police more power to enforce trespass laws in public spaces and businesses.

The changes are aimed at addressing safety concerns linked to illicit drug use, including fentanyl and methamphetamine, and are part of the province's broader strategy to protect communities from drug-related harms.

Under The Trespass to Property Amendment Regulations, 2025, certain behaviours, including public intoxication and drug use, are now automatically considered trespassing in places like libraries, parks and shops.

Justice Minister and Attorney General Tim McLeod said the amendments will allow police to respond more quickly when public safety is at risk.

“We continue to explore avenues that will provide police with additional legal tools to address harmful items and activities in public spaces,” McLeod said in a release. “These regulations will ensure that police can act quickly to remove individuals who pose a threat to themselves and others.”

Police will now be authorized to remove or charge individuals under The Trespass to Property Act for activities such as:

- public intoxication
- use of a controlled substance
- making threats to people or property
- public urination or defecation
- damaging property
- engaging in any activity that is an offence under the Criminal Code

The province says fentanyl and methamphetamine are contributing to a rise in overdose deaths, violent crime and community disruption.

The new rules, it says, are another step in reducing the impact of addiction and keeping public spaces safe.