



PRINCE ALBERT BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS
PUBLIC AGENDA

TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 2024

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 Agenda for this meeting be approved, as presented.

3. **ADOPTION OF MINUTES:**

- 3.1 Minutes of the Board of Police Commissioners Meeting held February 13, 2024.

Page 1

Recommendation:

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

4. **PRESENTATIONS:**

5. **REPORTS:**

- 5.1 2023 Police Service Capital Spending

Page 3

Recommendation:

That the Report be received as information and filed.



PRINCE ALBERT BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS
PUBLIC AGENDA

TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 2024

8:00 A.M.

MAIN BOARDROOM, 2ND FLOOR CITY HALL

- 5.2 Combined Traffic Safety Saskatchewan (CTSS) Year End Report – 2023 **Page 7**

Recommendation:

That the Report be received as information and filed.

- 5.3 Community Safety Officer Year End Report – 2023 **Page 11**

Recommendations:

- 1. That the Report be received as information and filed; and,***
- 2. That the Board forward this Report to the Community Safety Officer (CSO) Program Manager as per the Saskatchewan CSO Policy Manual.***

- 5.4 Prince Albert Police Service Proactive Policing Strategy Costs for 2023 **Page 15**

Recommendation:

That the Board forward the following recommendations to City Council for approval:

- 1. That the 2023 Operational and Capital costs of the Prince Albert Police Service Multi-Year Proactive Policing Strategy in the amount of \$534,178 be funded from the Proactive Policing Reserve for Year 2023;***
- 2. That the amount of \$534,178 be transferred from the Proactive Policing Reserve for Year 2023 to fund the costs of the Prince Albert Police Service Proactive Policing Unit charged to the Police Service Operating Budget; and,***
- 3. That the 2023 Police Special Tax Revenue collect in the amount of \$554,600, as per Bylaw No. 10 of 2022, be credited in full to the Proactive Policing Reserve for 2023 to offset the costs of the Proactive Policing Unit in future years.***



PRINCE ALBERT BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS
PUBLIC AGENDA

TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 2024

8:00 A.M.

MAIN BOARDROOM, 2ND FLOOR CITY HALL

6. CORRESPONDENCE:

- 6.1 Serious Incident Response Team (SIRT) Investigation Summary – Officer-Involved Shooting **Page 21**

That the Correspondence be received as information and filed.

- 6.2 Response Letter – Funding Support for the First Nations Inuit Policing Program (FNIPP) **Page 29**

That the Correspondence be received as information and filed.

7. DISCUSSION ITEMS:

8. NEXT MEETING:

Tuesday, April 16, 2024
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, FEBRUARY 13, 2024
8:00 A.M.
MAIN BOARDROOM, 2ND FLOOR, CITY HALL

PRESENT:

Janet Carriere, Chairperson
Mayor G. Dionne, Vice-Chairperson
Councillor B. Edwards (Attended at 8:07 am)
Councillor T. Head
Blaine Broker
Marlo Pritchard
Linda Greyeyes-Highway

P. Nogier, Chief of Police
F. Prince, Deputy Chief of Police
A. Dumont, Finance and Human Resources Manager
K. Toews, Executive Assistant

Terri Mercier, Interim Board Secretary

Meeting convened at 8:01 a.m.

2. APPROVAL OF AGENDA:

008. Moved by M. Pritchard, AND RESOLVED:

That the January 16, 2024 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 January 16, 2024

009. Moved by Mayor Dionne, AND RESOLVED:

That the Minutes of the Board of Police Commissioners Public Meeting January 16, 2024, 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. REPORTS:

4.1 2023 Year End Police and Crises Team (PACT) Report

010. Moved by B. Broker, AND RESOLVED:

That the Report be received as information and filed.

4.2 High Service Users of 911 – Emergency Dispatching

011. Moved by L. Greyeyes-Highway, AND RESOLVED:

That the Report be received as information and filed.

5. **NEXT MEETING:**

Tuesday, March 26, 2024

8:00 a.m.

Main Boardroom, City Hall

6. **ADJOURNMENT – 8:15 A.M.:**

012. Moved by Mayor Dionne, AND RESOLVED:

That this Board do now adjourn.

CHAIRPERSON

BOARD SECRETARY



PRINCE ALBERT POLICE SERVICE Board Report

TITLE: 2023 Police Service Capital Spending

DATE: March 05, 2024

TO: Chief of Police

Board of Police Commissioners

PUBLIC:

IN CAMERA:

RECOMMENDATION:

That this report be received as information and filed.

STRATEGIC PLAN:

2024 Operational Plan – Goal 9 – Accountable Financial Practices

TOPIC & PURPOSE:

To provide a breakdown of the 2023 Police Service capital spending.

BACKGROUND:

The Board of Police Commissioners approved the 2023 Capital Projects for \$263,040. At the conclusion of 2022, the sum of \$127,948.46 was transferred to the Police Service Capital Reserve to support ongoing capital projects awaiting completion.

Total Capital Funding for 2023 was as follows:

2023 Approved Police Capital - Capital Reserve Funding	\$263,040.00
2022 Carry Forward Projects - Capital Reserve Funding	\$127,948.46
TOTAL CAPITAL FOR 2023	\$390,988.46

PROPOSED APPROACH & RATIONALE:

The Police Service Capital Reserve was established in 2009 to finance Police Capital projects and purchases **that remained unfinished**. Its funding level was set with the aim of smoothing out fluctuations in annual budgeting for capital projects. Each year, a portion of the Police Budget is earmarked for this reserve.

Any projects that remain incomplete within the approved timeframe are designated to the Police Service Capital Reserve. Consequently, the reserve serves as a catalog of Police Service-approved Capital Projects awaiting completion. These are termed "Police Service Carry Forward Projects," mirroring the language used for City Department Capital Carry Forward Projects.

The allocated funding remains in the Police Service Capital Reserve until it is utilized for the project expenses.

Total Capital Spending for 2023 is as follows:

POLICE SERVICE CAPITAL FUNDING	C/F 2023	2023 Budget	2023 Total	2023 SPEND	Variance
Computer Allocation	Firewall	34,032.00	34,032.00	30,352.84	(3,679.16)
MDT Replacement	37,024.80	32,500.00	69,524.80	-	(69,524.80)
In Car Camera Replacement	26,742.79	20,000.00	46,742.79	-	(46,742.79)
Firewall and Security Software Replacement	-	63,000.00	63,000.00	59,274.18	(3,725.82)
Virtual Server and Storage	9,353.61	20,000.00	29,353.61		(29,353.61)
Building Repairs- Facility Reserve	16,120.27		16,120.27		(16,120.27)
Reallocate Radio Upgrades to Taser 7	2,206.99	78,508.00	80,714.99	80,714.99	
In Cell Video Replacement Management	Firewall		-		
Police Service Dogs	26,500.00		26,500.00		(26,500.00)
NEW - SIEM Security		15,000.00	15,000.00	-	(15,000.00)
Gun Range Maintenance and Infrastructure	10,000.00		20,000.00	13,905.13	(6,094.87)
Ballistic Vests			9,040.00	-	(9,040.00)
TOTAL CAPITAL SPENDING	127,948.46	263,040.00	410,028.46	184,247.14	(225,781.32)

Notes:

- \$10,000 transferred from Operating to Capital for the Gun Range Maintenance as approved in 2022.
- \$9,040 transferred from Operating to Capital for Ballistic Vests as approved in 2023.

Vehicle purchases are related to a separate Fleet Reserve and separate approved Board budget.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

At the end of Year 2023, the amount of \$225,781.32 is to be transferred to the Police Service Capital Reserve to fund the projects in Year 2024.

The total Capital Funding for 2024 is as follows:

2023 Carry Forward to Capital Reserve	\$225,781.32
2024 Capital Funding Approved	\$338,800.00
Total Capital Funding for Year 2024	\$564,581.32
2024 Approved Projects:	
Computer Replacement	\$51,000.00
MDT Replacement	\$32,000.00
In Car Camera Replacement	\$20,000.00
Virtual Server and Storage	\$35,000.00
Gun Range Maintenance and Infrastructure	\$10,000.00
Cyber Security	\$50,000.00
Switches	\$11,000.00
Backup System	\$25,000.00
Policy Software	\$17,000.00
Photocopier/Printer Replacement	\$26,000.00
Laboratory Refrigerator	\$10,800.00
Wet Bench Ventilation	\$34,000.00
Detention Unit Security	\$17,000.00
	\$338,800.00
2023 C/F Projects:	
Computer Allocation	\$3,679.16
MDT Replacement	\$69,524.80
In Car Camera Replacement	\$46,742.79
Firewall and Security Software Replacement	\$3,725.82
Virtual Server	\$29,353.61
Building Repairs - Facility Reserve	\$16,120.27
Police Service Dogs	\$26,500.00
SIEM Security	\$15,000.00
Gun Range Maintenance and Infrastructure	\$6,094.87
Ballistic Vests	\$9,040.00
	\$225,781.32
TOTAL PROJECTS FOR 2024 - CAPITAL	\$564,581.32

PRESENTATION: VERBAL AUDIO/VISUAL NONE

Written by: Angela Dumont

Signature: 

Approved by: Patrick Nogier, Chief of Police

Signature: 



PRINCE ALBERT POLICE SERVICE Board Report

TITLE: Combined Traffic Safety Saskatchewan (CTSS) Year End Report - 2023

DATE: March 12, 2023

TO: Chief of Police

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 1.2 – Increase the visibility of community patrols
 - 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

BACKGROUND:

The increase of fatalities on Saskatchewan highways in 2012 resulted in a research project between Saskatchewan Government Insurance (SGI) and Saskatchewan RCMP “F” Division that collected data between 2008 and 2012. The research resulted in a report from the Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan Special Committee on Traffic Safety dated August 30, 2013.

Based on this report RCMP “F” Division Traffic Services produced the "Provincial Fatality Reduction Strategy 2014" which was approved by the province and led to the establishment of the Combined

Traffic Services Saskatchewan (CTSS). The focus of the current MOU is to enforce the traffic laws within the Province of Saskatchewan through a combined service delivery model.

Police agencies across the province have enjoyed a strong working relationship with SGI with a focus toward public education and enhanced traffic safety. Selected Traffic Enforcement Program (S.T.E.P.) is an initiative that collaborates police agencies across the province to a predetermined community for an overt traffic safety presence and enforcement blitz. Prince Albert hosted STEP in August 2023, for two days of high visibility traffic enforcement. Five hundred tickets (250 Summary Offence tickets; 248 written warnings) and 12 SGI Roadside Driver Licence Suspensions resulted from the initiative. Prince Albert CTSS participated in all STEP projects hosted across the Province in 2023.

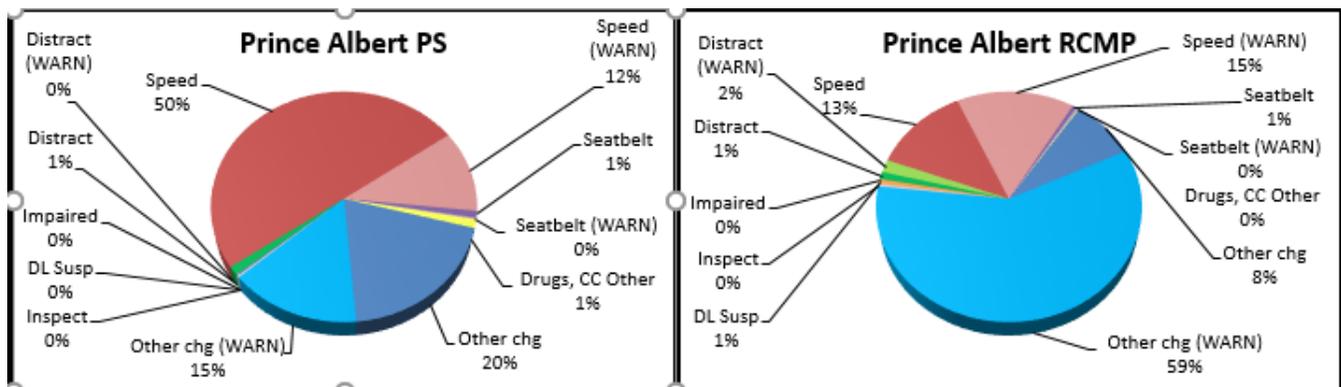
Throughout the year, CTSS members attended numerous Community Events and provided traffic escorts for parades to provide visibility and ensure the safety of the participants. CTSS also assisted the City of PA in providing traffic statistics for numerous Public Traffic Complaints by compiling stats using the Black Cat covert traffic monitoring system.

Lastly, Prince Albert CTSS in conjunction with MADD Prince Albert and SGI performed 12 High Visibility Enforcement Blitzes throughout 2023 that included several traffic check stops designed specifically to enforce and deter impaired driving.

2023 YEAR END REPORT:

Prince Albert CTSS STATISTICS

- Tickets – 5549
- Written Warnings – 993
- Criminal Code Charge Files – 12
- Impaired Driving Charges – 5
- SGI Roadside Suspensions – 15



Last year, CTSS issued 3187 speeding tickets, relatively the same amount as 2022 (3154). Approximately 50% of all infractions written by CTSS were for speeding, with only 993 (12%) issued as warnings. Overall, CTSS issued warnings for 28% for all offences investigated.

As part of provincial reporting requirements, CTSS utilizes analytics to interpret all data submitted by CTSS units across the province. Of note, two Prince Albert CTSS members stood out for their commitment to road safety:

- Cst Reddekopp had the most amount of unregistered motor vehicles in 2023 (333)
- Cst Gahrha performed 1833 vehicle stops (top 10 provincially)

CTSS STAFFING

Prince Albert CTSS receives funding from SGI for six police members (currently staffed with one Sergeant and five Constables). Due to staffing vacancies within the organization, CTSS ran a vacancy for all of 2023.

Fortunately, beginning in 2024, CTSS will experience a full compliment of staff. The unit will also experience some significant turnover, as two members returned to Patrol Division and three members are new to the unit. Each new member will require some initial training with a completion date targeted at the end of the first quarter in 2024.

UNIT GOALS & FUTURE INITIATIVES

In 2023, SGI financed Prince Albert CTSS with the purchase of a Police Motorcycle. The addition to the existing CTSS fleet will assuredly enhance traffic safety, specifically in the enforcement of distracted driving. Statistics demonstrate that traffic units equipped with a motorcycle, experience a significant increase in specific traffic infractions given their ability to go undetected when compared to standard CTSS vehicles. The motorcycle is not yet equipped but should be operational sometime in the second quarter of 2024.

During a review of 2023, SGI reported an increase in major collisions, both within Prince Albert and throughout the province. Accordingly, a concentrated effort toward traffic safety, specifically at major intersections, will be a priority this year to mitigate this trend. Targeted enforcement, utilizing analytics, best utilize resources to have maximum impact. An increased police presence at major intersections within the community will ensure safer roadways for all citizens. Imbedded within the enhanced presence at intersections, distracted driving continues to be a concern across the province. CTSS will focus enforcement efforts as part of an ongoing campaign to educate the public about the dangers of distracted driving. The community will see more project based enforcement projects throughout the year. These projects will include but are not limited to, school zone enforcement, distracted driving projects, and intersection safety projects. These projects will be calculated

enforcements to ensure, at the busiest times, the users of the roadway are conforming to the rules of the road in order to make it safe for all users.

CTSS will continue to focus on impaired driving and conduct twelve High Visibility projects in 2024 with MADD and SGI. MADD usually attends the check stops providing information and handing out small rewards for responsible drivers. These projects focus on impaired driving with all CTSS members trained on roadside equipment to test both alcohol and drug consumption. Roadside tests occur while in the vehicle, and can result in a roadside suspension or criminal charge. Impaired driving enforcement will remain a pillar of the service's commitment to traffic safety.

CTSS will again host a two-day Selective Traffic Enforcement Program (S.T.E.P.) in Prince Albert this August. Officers from municipal police services from across the province, RCMP, Saskatchewan highway patrol, and Saskatchewan Government Insurance will implement a targeted approach to traffic infractions, impaired motor vehicle operators, and mechanical fitness of vehicles.

PUBLIC EDUCATION

Traffic enforcement coincides with education and CTSS is exploring options of community engagement utilizing social media to provide expert advice as it relates to traffic safety. Tuesday Traffic Tips is a proposed initiative that will promote positive public interaction while providing noteworthy education to the public. Traditional media releases will also continue to advise the public of upcoming projects with corresponding results.

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

Written by: Craig Mushka, Inspector

Signature:



Approved by: Patrick Nogier, Chief of Police

Signature:





PRINCE ALBERT POLICE SERVICE

Board Report

TITLE: Community Safety Officer Year End Report - 2023

DATE: March 6, 2024

TO: Chief of Police

Board of Police Commissioners

PUBLIC:

IN CAMERA:

RECOMMENDATION:

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

The Board of Police Commissioners forward this information to the Community Safety Officer (CSO) Program Manager as per the Saskatchewan CSO policy manual.

STRATEGIC PLAN:

Pillar – Public Safety

- Goal 1 – Enhance core policing functions in the prevention, intervention, and suppression of illegal activity in Prince Albert
 - Tactic 1.2 – Increase the visibility of community patrols
 - Tactic 1.4 – Enhance enforcement tactics to improve road safety, with a focus on distracted, impaired, and aggressive driving, and seatbelt use
- Goal 2 – Ensure that Appropriate Agencies are Responding to Requests for Assistance
 - Tactic 2.1 – Find out what social services are available for residents, how they can assist residents, creating awareness

Pillar – Community Connections

- Goal 6 – Increase Public Trust and Grow Relationships
 - Engage with various schools and work to ensure that youth in the community view police officers as safe, reliable people in their community. Support Adopt a School, School Liaison Program

BACKGROUND:

Since implementation, the Community Safety Officer (CSO) program has aimed to collaborate with Policing Agencies to promote community safety and enhance policing services within their respective communities. The CSO's actively support the Prince Albert Police Service (PAPS) front line members providing a uniformed response to an assortment of calls for service. Property crime, traffic and liquor enforcement, bylaw enforcement, crime prevention, community partnerships and problem solving initiatives are just a few examples of the diverse areas in which a CSO will assist a police response. The CSOs effectively allow front line police officers to focus on higher priority policing needs in the community.

The proactive approach taken by CSO in the City of Prince Albert has demonstrated measurable positive impacts related to public safety education, awareness & enforcement. The CSO officer to citizen contact, in conjunction with their commitment to high visibility within the community, enhance the overall core policing function in contributing to public safety. The CSO program is an integral component in advancing the service's commitment to public safety, crime prevention, enforcement, education and awareness.

2023 YEAR END REPORT:

In addition to responding to calls for service, CSO's regularly attend special events, schools, community meetings, businesses, and multi-dwellings to work alongside groups in a proactive approach. Engagement with youth, the public and the senior citizen community has garnered a positive and professional response from the community to the police service. Both CSO are trained in Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design model (CPTED) that connect specific areas or community groups with avenues to deter further crime. They are also well versed in other community agencies that are better suited to provide appropriate resources or awareness to specific community concerns that do not require a law enforcement response.

Throughout 2023, the CSO contribution to crime prevention and community safety, directly support the strategic priorities of public safety and community connections. Listening to community concerns and subsequently working toward a collective solution occasionally results in a CPTED assessment. To mitigate frequent calls for service to specific areas a CPTED analysis can provide recommendations to deter unwanted or criminal activity. In 2023, some of the areas that utilized CPTED included the following:

- Condominiums and other multi dwelling properties
- Commercial properties
- Churches

- Seniors Living complexes
- Public service institutions

The CSO’s provide significant contributions to criminal investigations through their evidence collection, specifically pertaining to property crime files, thefts and mischiefs. They have also obtained certifications to utilize an Approved Screening Device training (ASD) to assist in the enforcement of impaired driving when partnered with SGI during high visibility initiatives. Also noteworthy, was the collaborative effort amongst the CSO’s, City of Prince Albert Bylaw and the Prince Albert Fire Department in their response to several high-risk homeless encampments throughout the city. An empathetic, respectful and compassionate approach to the most vulnerable community by attempting to connect them to resources best suited for their complex needs is commendable.

The CSO’s participation in proactive initiatives that provide a highly visible police presence while simultaneously connecting with the community to increase public trust and grow relationships is commendable. Their attendance at the Prince Albert Winter Festival, Sports on Central, Prince Albert Exhibition, the Prince Albert Street Fair, the PAPS Bike Rodeo, Canada Day Celebrations, Prince Albert Christmas Parade, and Shop with a Cop are just a few of the events that support this essential priority. They also continue to build on their relationship with local schools and Safety Patrollers with ongoing education, awareness and traffic enforcement in providing consistent patrols throughout all school zones. Lastly, as part of the service’s commitment to public safety in a diverse community, one of the CSO members enrolled in Cree Classes to educate themselves in one of the many cultures that represent this community.

The CSO program is an excellent demonstration of freeing up police agency resources to focus on higher impact or priority needs in their respective communities. Indicative of their value is the 670 investigative reports submitted by the unit. The following table illustrates other statistics throughout 2023 (as compared to 2022):

CSO REPORT, 2023 Totals		
Description	Number of Calls/Reports/Tickets	(2022)
Crime Prevention Educational Programs & Public Events Attended	39 9 CPTED Files, 1-2 Public Events per month	10-20 10 CPTED
SOTI’s Issued	257	267
Bylaw Tickets Issued	27	29
Warnings Issued	99	113

Calls CSOs attended to support local police (Mischiefs, Theft Under 5000, Curfew Checks)	2,618 Average 218 calls/month	2,563 Average 213 calls/month
Proactive Calls/Initiatives	1,503 1,011 Neighborhood Strengthening 76 Adopt a School	795 670 NS 125 AS
Number of Bylaws Calls/First Nation Laws Enforced	127	86
Court Days Attended	5	11
Vehicle Seizures	18	44
Assists to other Agencies (Social Services, Health)	20	5
Number of Times an ASD has been used	2	2
Traffic Stops	Combined Queries/Stops 1,123	Queries/Stops <300
Number of Transports (Public Safety and Youth Detox)	7	4

Vehicle stops are difficult to track, as they are dependent on “how” the CSO enters it

With the implementation of a new Strategic Plan, the CSO Program continues to validate their contribution to policing services, especially in terms of public safety and community connections.

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

Written by: Craig Mushka, Inspector

Signature:



Approved by: Patrick Nogier, Chief of Police

Signature:





PRINCE ALBERT POLICE SERVICE Board Report

TITLE: Prince Albert Police Service Proactive Policing Strategy Costs for 2023

DATE: March 11, 2024

TO: Chief of Police

Board of Police Commissioners

PUBLIC:

IN CAMERA:

RECOMMENDATION:

That the Board forwards the following recommendations to City Council for approval:

1. That the 2023 operational and capital costs of the Prince Albert Police Service Multi-Year Proactive Policing Strategy in the amount of \$534,178.00 be funded from the Proactive Policing Reserve for Year 2023.
2. That the amount of \$534,178.00 be transferred from the Proactive Policing Reserve for Year 2023 to fund the costs of the Prince Albert Police Service Proactive Policing Unit charged to the Police Service Operating Budget.
3. That the 2023 Police Special Tax Revenue collected in the amount of \$554,600, as per Bylaw No. 10 of 2022, be credited in full to the Proactive Policing Reserve for 2023 to offset the costs of the Proactive Policing Unit in future years.

STRATEGIC PLAN:

2024 Operational Plan – Goal 9 – Accountable Financial Practices

TOPIC & PURPOSE:

To provide a breakdown of the 2023 Police Service Proactive Policing Unit spending.

To request approval for the transfer in the amount of \$534,178.00 from the Proactive Policing Reserve to fund the 2023 costs charged to the Prince Albert Police Service Operating Budget.

To request approval that the 2023 Police Special Tax Revenue collected in the amount of \$554,600, as per Bylaw No. 10 of 2022, be credited in full to the Proactive Policing Reserve for 2023 to offset the costs of the Proactive Policing Unit in future years.

BACKGROUND:

Multi-Year Proactive Policing Strategy – Prince Albert Police Service

City Council on May 3, 2021, approved the following motion:

“That the City transfers to the Prince Albert Board of Police Commissioners the funding amount of \$554,000 annually to be directed to the Proactive Policing Strategy for the Prince Albert Police Service; and,

That the unspent funds from the City transfer of \$554,000 annually be forwarded to the Police Service Proactive Policing Reserve created specifically to fund the proposed six (6) year Multi-Year Proactive Policing Strategy for the Prince Albert Police Service.”

Bylaw No. 10 of 2022

City Council approved Bylaw No. 10 of 2022, a bylaw of the City to raise the revenue for police services in 2022.

The Bylaw states that a Special Tax shall be levied against all properties listed in the Bylaw that benefit from policing services within the current year. The Bylaw states the estimated cost of the purpose or service is \$554,600, pursuant to the approved Budget.

The Police Special Tax is \$35.00 per door.

Special Tax

A municipality may pass a special tax bylaw to raise revenue for a specific service or purpose. Public notice is required. The service or purpose must be completed within the taxation year. Special taxes are added to the tax roll and collected with property taxes.

Subsection 278(1) of the *Cities Act* provides that the use of the revenue raised by a special tax **must be used for that specific service or purpose stated in the bylaw**. Subsection 278(2) of the *Cities Act* then states that when there is excess revenue generated from the special tax (i.e. actual expenses are less

than the actual revenue from the special tax), the City shall give public notice of the use to which it proposes to put the excess revenue. This requirement in subsection 278(2) will allow for transparency between the City and residents as to what their tax dollars are being used for.

The 2023 revenue generated from the Police Special Tax shows a surplus against the 2023 spending of the Proactive Policing Unit.

Police Special Tax Revenue for 2023	(\$554,600.00)
2023 Spending for Unit	\$534,178.00
Revenue Surplus	(\$20,422.00)

As such, this report is recommending that the 2023 Police Special Tax Revenue collected in the amount of \$554,600, as per Bylaw No. 10 of 2022, be credited in full to the Proactive Policing Reserve for 2023 as follows:

- That the 2023 Police Special Tax Revenue collected in the amount of \$534,178.00, as per Bylaw No. 10 of 2022, be credited to the Proactive Policing Reserve for 2023 to fund the costs of the Prince Albert Police Service Proactive Policing Unit charged to the Police Service Operating Budget.
- That the 2023 Police Special Tax Revenue collected in the amount of \$20,422.00, as per Bylaw No. 10 of 2022, be credited to the Proactive Policing Reserve for 2023 to fund the costs of the Prince Albert Police Service Proactive Policing Unit in future years.

PROPOSED APPROACH & RATIONALE:

Proactive Policing Strategy

Enhancing our approach to policing, the Proactive Policing Strategy effectively targets the complex challenges posed by violence and crimes linked to chronic addictions and mental health crises, particularly affecting our most vulnerable community members. This strategy empowers the Police Service to allocate personnel to proactive and preventive policing endeavors, thereby balancing the workload of our frontline officers and elevating our overall community service.

Allocating additional resources to tackle the high volume of service calls, our strategy prioritizes proactive enforcement to combat the rising tide of crime and violence in our community, including major crimes demanding extensive dedication from the Criminal Investigations Unit.

In support of frontline officers, the Proactive Policing Strategy authorizes the Chief of Police to establish specialized task forces with defined mandates, such as targeting frequently attended locations (residential, commercial, and multi-dwelling), problem addresses, and proactive enforcement initiatives identified through crime analysis and trends.

Prior consultations with all Police Service supervisors have underscored gangs, violence, addictions, and poverty as fundamental issues warranting continued prioritization. While reactive policing remains vital for conducting thorough investigations post-incident, it is imperative to sustain public confidence by proactively protecting the community and holding offenders accountable for their actions. Consequently, the majority of our resources are deployed reactively to ensure a robust response to criminal activities.

Resources 2023

The budget for the Proactive Policing Unit encompasses salaries and benefits for (4) four sworn officers. Since January 2021, the Police Service has assigned personnel to this unit, primarily functioning as a proactive uniform support team.

Throughout 2023, the PA Police Service encountered staffing challenges, with vacancies arising due to various leaves. During this period, the Proactive Policing Unit was staffed with (1) one sergeant and (2) two constables.

The Proactive Policing Unit supports all areas of the service. The Police Special Tax continues to better equip the Police Service and support the deployment of members to be more proactive and preventive with policing initiatives, crime trends and problematic addresses. By effectively distributing workload among our members, PPU significantly enhances our overall community service.

2023 Spending – Prince Albert Police Service Multi-year Proactive Policing Strategy

The Police Special Tax approved by Council illustrated a funding model to support (4) police officers. These officers were subsequently deployed by the Police Service to Support Services shift, predominantly serving in a proactive uniform support role. The operational costs for the Proactive Policing Unit encompass the salaries and benefits of three sworn members.

The actual operational costs for 2023 for the Proactive Policing Strategy were as follows:

Proactive Policing Unit	
Operational Costs	
Salaries and Benefits	478,696.00
Fleet	52,860.00
Operating Supplies	2,622.00
Total 2023 Cost	\$ 534,178.00

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

The Strategy approved by Council for year 2023 included the following Operational Budget:

- \$621,100.00 - Savings of (86,922) are due to the vacancy of (1) sworn member.

Based on the recommendations, the 2023 ending balance of the Proactive Policing Reserve is as follows:

Police Service Proactive Policing Reserve	
Year 2021	
Council Approval for Multi Year Proactive Policing Strategy (Council Resolution #191 dated May 3,2021)	(554,000.00)
Proactive Police Strategy Spending for 2021 Capital Spending	90,222.95
Reserve Ending Year 2021	\$ (463,777.05)
Year 2022	
Police Special Tax -Bylaw No. 10 of 2022	(554,600.00)
Proactive Police Strategy Spending for 2022 Operational Spending	447,568.39
Capital Spending	214,672.87
Reserve Ending Year 2022	\$ (356,135.79)
Year 2023	
Police Special Tax -Bylaw No. 10 of 2022	(554,600.00)
Proactive Police Strategy Spending for 2023 Operational Spending	534,178.00
Reserve Ending Year 2023	\$ (376,557.79)

ATTACHMENTS:

1. Original Multi-year Policing Strategy approved by City Council on May 3, 2021 for the term of six years.
2. Revised Multi-year Proactive Policing Strategy with the actual spending year to date. With the change in staffing rank, the sustainable term is six years.
3. Police Special Tax- Bylaw No. 10 of 2022

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

Written by: Angela Dumont

Signature: 

Approved by: Patrick Nogier, Chief of Police

Signature: 

COUNCIL APPROVED Multi-Year Proactive Policing Strategy - Prince Albert Police Service

Salaries & Benefits	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	6 yr total
Salary for officers	180,000	411,000	436,000	487,000	538,000	538,000	2,590,000
Field training officer estimate		16,000					16,000
Total Salaries	180,000	427,000	436,000	487,000	538,000	538,000	2,606,000
One-time expenses							
Uniforms							
General clothing	3,000						3,000
Boot & Glove allowance	1,000						1,000
Vest	7,000						7,000
Jacket	2,000						2,000
Gun	2,000						2,000
Baton & Cuffs	1,000						1,000
radios	3,000						3,000
	19,000	0	0	0	0	0	19,000
Police College							
Accommodations	10,000						10,000
Books and gym fees	5,000						5,000
Meals	17,000						17,000
	32,000	0	0	0	0	0	32,000
Vehicle costs (end of year)							
3 - AWD V6 Sedans	115,000						115,000
Outfitting 3 vehicles	60,000						60,000
MDT/Cameras/Radio	75,000						75,000
	250,000	0	0	0	0	0	250,000
Ongoing expenses							
3 vehicles		59,000	59,000	59,000	59,000	59,000	295,000
MDT and Camera replacement		8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	40,000
Boot & Glove allowance		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	5,000
Clothing		2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	10,000
Supplies		4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	20,000
Training		5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	25,000
Vests		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	5,000
	0	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	400,000
Total cost per year	481,000	507,000	516,000	567,000	618,000	618,000	3,307,000
Estimated revenue	554,000	554,000	554,000	554,000	554,000	554,000	3,324,000
5 year running surplus	73,000	120,000	158,000	145,000	81,000	17,000	17,000
Inflation estimate at 1.5%		8,000	8,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	43,000
5 year running surplus (deficit)	73,000	112,000	142,000	120,000	47,000	(26,000)	(26,000)

Multi - Year Proactive Policing Strategy - Prince Albert Police Service

Salaries and Benefits	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	6 yr. total
Salary for Officers		370,498	478,696	628,178	612,142	612,142	2,701,656
Field training officer estimate							0
Total Salaries	0	370,498	478,696	628,178	612,142	612,142	2,701,656
Ongoing expenses							
3 vehicles		52,860	52,860	54,974	54,974	54,974	270,642
MDT and Camera replacement							0
Boot & Glove allowance							0
Clothing							0
Supplies		1,211	2,622	8,470	8,470	8,470	29,243
Training							0
Taser 7		22,999					22,999
Vests							0
	0	77,070	55,482	63,444	63,444	63,444	322,884
Total cost per year	90,223	662,241	534,178	691,622	675,586	675,586	3,329,436
Estimated revenue	(554,000)	(554,600)	(554,600)	(554,600)	(554,600)	(554,600)	(3,327,000)
5 year running surplus	(463,777)	(463,777)	(356,136)	(376,558)	(239,536)	(118,550)	
Inflation estimate at 1.5%			0	0	0	0	0
5 year running surplus (deficit)	(463,777)	(356,136)	(376,558)	(239,536)	(118,550)	2,436	2,436

CITY OF PRINCE ALBERT BYLAW NO. 10 OF 2022

A Bylaw of The City of Prince Albert to raise revenue for police services in 2022.

WHEREAS pursuant to Section 275(1) of *The Cities Act* a Council may pass a special tax bylaw to raise revenue to pay for any specific service or purpose to be completed within the taxation year;

AND WHEREAS pursuant to Section 275(2) of *The Cities Act* a special tax bylaw must be passed annually;

AND WHEREAS pursuant to Sections 275(3) of *The Cities Act* public notice has been given.

NOW THEREFORE THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF PRINCE ALBERT IN OPEN MEETING ASSEMBLED ENACTS AS FOLLOWS:

Police Special Tax:

1. A Special Tax shall be levied against all properties as listed in Section 3, all such properties benefiting from police services within the current year.
2. The estimated cost of the purpose or service referred to in Section 1 is \$554,600, pursuant to the approved budget.
3. The rate of special tax to be charged against each parcel is:

a. Residential	\$35
b. Agriculture	\$35
c. Condominium	\$35
d. Care Home and Group Home	\$35
e. Multi-Family per Apartment	\$35
f. Commercial, Railway and Vacant Multi-Family	\$35

4. Any person who considers that an error or omission was made in the application or calculation of the special tax on his or her property may notify the municipality in writing by June 30th, 2022, requesting the Council to review the application or calculation of the tax rate regarding the property in question.
5. The administrator will notify the persons, who have requested a review, of the time and date the Council will meet to hear and review the requests.
6. The taxes that are levied will be added to the tax roll as a special assessment against the property, when they become due and payable, and are recoverable in the same manner as other taxes.

Coming Into Force

1. This Bylaw shall come into force and take effect on, from and after the 1st day of January, 2022. The rates imposed for 2022 are deemed to be imposed from January 1, 2022.

INTRODUCED AND READ A FIRST TIME THIS 28th DAY OF March , AD 2022.
READ A SECOND TIME THIS 28th DAY OF March , AD 2022.
READ A THIRD TIME AND PASSED THIS 29th DAY OF March , AD 2022.



MAYOR



A/CITY CLERK

SIRT

Serious Incident Response Team

Investigation Summary:

Incident Type: Officer-Involved Shooting (Fatal)

SIRT File No.: 2023-01

Incident Date: January 16, 2023

Agency Involved: PAPS

Civilian Executive Director: Greg Gudelot

Date of Report: February 26, 2024

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Introduction

On Monday, January 16, 2023, the Saskatchewan Serious Incident Response Team (SIRT) received a notification from the Prince Albert Police Service (PAPS) regarding an officer-involved shooting that had just taken place. SIRT's Civilian Executive Director accepted the notification as being within SIRT's mandate and directed an investigation by SIRT.

On that day, a member of PAPS operating a marked police vehicle commenced an investigation on the 400 block of South Industrial Dr. During the course of the investigation, a short foot pursuit ensued and a confrontation occurred during which, at approximately 10:40 p.m., one member of the PAPS discharged their service pistol, striking a 34-year-old man, subsequently referred to as the affected person.

PAPS members provided first aid until EMS arrived. EMS attended the scene and provided care to the affected person before transporting him to hospital, where he was later declared deceased.

Timeline

SIRT was notified of the incident on January 16, 2023 at approximately 10:47 p.m. A SIRT team consisting of the Civilian Executive Director and three SIRT Investigators was immediately deployed to Prince Albert to begin the investigation. On December 8, 2023, the completed investigation was submitted to the Civilian Executive Director for review.

The Investigation

SIRT's investigation was comprehensive and thorough, conducted using current investigative protocols, and in accordance with the principles of Major Case Management (MCM). During the course of the investigation, all relevant police and civilian witnesses were interviewed, a scene examination was conducted of the incident location, and all relevant documentary evidence and physical exhibits were seized.

Documentary evidence confirmed the timing and content of various police database searches, as well as relevant PAPS policies, the affected person's relationship to an ongoing homicide investigation, and other active court orders.

Video footage related to the incident was obtained through a canvass of area businesses and an appeal through the media. These efforts resulted in a significant amount of video footage capturing the interactions between the Subject Officer and the affected person prior to the incident, as well as the affected person's actions prior to contact with police, but did not depict the officer-involved shooting itself. Due to the physical placement of one camera that may have captured the incident but did not yield footage of the time in question, SIRT investigators took physical custody of a portion of the business's surveillance system and submitted it for analysis. The analysis confirmed that no footage of that portion of the incident existed and that no files had been deleted or corrupted prior to analysis. The camera itself was motion activated and the interaction between the Subject Officer and affected person was insufficient to trigger recording, which was activated only upon the arrival of the first PAPS vehicle to respond to the Subject Officer's call for assistance.

All available video footage was seized from PAPS vehicles as well as audio recordings of communication and dispatch activity.

Seven police officers were designated as Witness Officers and were interviewed during the course of SIRT's investigation. An additional Witness Officer was designated and provided his notes at the request of SIRT investigators. While those officers were able to provide information regarding the events that immediately followed the discharge of the firearm, none were physically present for the incident itself.

Four civilian witnesses were interviewed during the course of SIRT's investigation, including two who were in the company of the affected person in the time leading up to the incident, and one who was present in the Subject Officer's vehicle at the time of the incident. While one of the civilian witnesses in the company of the affected person indicated to SIRT investigators that she had witnessed the incident, and provided details regarding the shooting, video evidence conclusively established that the witness's location at the time of the incident would not have allowed her to observe the actual shooting. Further, while one of the witnesses indicated their belief that another witness was a police officer, investigation established that all present, save for the Subject Officer, were civilians and had never been employed by police. Despite these discrepancies, the witnesses were able to provide information regarding the events leading up to the shooting, including statements made by the affected person and the affected person's prior possession of items later seized during the investigation.

A fourth civilian witness was identified and located through a media appeal. That witness was driving by the incident scene near the time of the shooting. While the witness did not see or hear a shot, she was able to provide information on the position of the Subject Officer and affected person at the time of the incident. Based on her description of that position, the witness appears to have passed by or observed the incident scene immediately following the discharge of the firearm.

While under no legal obligation to do so, the Subject Officer voluntarily provided a statement to SIRT. Evidence directly from a Subject Officer, when voluntarily provided, is often invaluable in cases such as this, particularly when only limited video footage is available, as it can assist both with the factual determination of what occurred, and provide evidence of the subjective beliefs and perceptions of the Subject Officer.

Several physical exhibits were seized during the course of SIRT's investigation, with some submitted for further analysis as the investigation proceeded. These exhibits included a replica handgun recovered from the ground at the incident scene, and a backpack containing a machete, a sawed-off .22 calibre rifle, .22 calibre ammunition, items associated with the replica handgun, drug packaging and paraphernalia, as well as various tools and personal effects.

The replica handgun and .22 calibre rifle were submitted for analysis during the investigation. The handgun was determined to be a Crossman BB gun fashioned as a replica of the Taurus Model PT92 9mm handgun, with the serial number and marks identifying make and model removed by grinding or sanding. When recovered, the handgun was loaded with both a CO2 cartridge and projectiles. While the exhibit is an air powered BB gun, based on velocity testing conducted during analysis, the pistol was determined to fall within the definition of a firearm under S.2 of the *Criminal Code* based on its capability of causing serious bodily injury. The .22 calibre rifle was submitted for analysis, which confirmed that the firearm was operable, but was jammed at the time of seizure. With the obstruction cleared from the barrel, the firearm was able to be

fired. While the exhibit in its original state was a non-restricted firearm, with the stock missing and the barrel sawed-off, at the time of examination it was determined to be a prohibited firearm within the meaning of the *Criminal Code*. Similarly, the Subject Officer's service pistol was seized and submitted for analysis. It was determined to be in proper working condition, and passed all function testing and inspection.

An autopsy was conducted, which determined that the affected person had sustained a single gunshot wound to the upper right chest, traveling in a front to back direction and exiting the left side of his back. The report noted no evidence of close-range firearm discharge. Toxicology results noted the presence of methamphetamine in the affected person's blood, as well as evidence of prior consumption of cocaine. Two small bags of a white powder substance were recovered from the affected person's clothing at the time of autopsy, which were subsequently tested and confirmed to contain methamphetamine.

At the outset of the investigation, as required by S.91.12(1) of *The Police Act, 1990*, a Community Liaison was appointed to assist the investigation. The liaison was provided with regular updates on the investigation, and at the conclusion of the investigation, was provided the opportunity to review the investigation in its entirety, and to make comments and recommendations as necessary.

Summary

On January 16, 2023 at approximately 10:20 p.m., a PAPS K9 unit attempted to execute a traffic stop on a 2000 Honda Prelude on Marquis Dr. in Prince Albert. The vehicle, subsequently determined to be operated by the affected person, failed to stop for police, turning into a gas station, accelerating through the lot and returning to Marquis Dr. in the oncoming lane, before crossing a raised median and returning to the correct lane of travel. The officer pulled to the side of the road and advised dispatch that the vehicle had fled from him and provided a description.

The affected person drove from Marquis Dr. to South Industrial Dr., and at approximately 10:27 p.m., parked the Prelude in the back lot of a business and left the vehicle. The affected person, along with a female acquaintance, walked away from the vehicle and returned to South Industrial Dr., where the affected person phoned for a taxi. A second female passenger remained with the vehicle. At several points during these events, the affected person noted to the passengers his awareness that he was wanted by police, and that he could not get arrested.

Having heard over the radio that a vehicle had fled from the K9 unit, the Subject Officer, in full uniform and operating a marked PAPS patrol vehicle, began driving through the area looking for the vehicle. After failing to locate the vehicle on Marquis Dr., the Subject Officer turned onto South Industrial Dr., where he ultimately encountered two individuals in front of a business on the 400 block of South Industrial Dr. As all of the businesses in the area were closed, the Subject Officer asked the pair, who included the affected person, what they were doing. The affected person indicated that they were waiting for a cab, and when asked, provided his name. The Subject Officer was aware that the affected person was a person of interest in a recent homicide, and that homicide investigators were attempting to locate him. At approximately 10:35 p.m., the Subject Officer queried the affected person's name on a police database, which confirmed both the relationship to the ongoing homicide investigation and the existence of an unrelated outstanding warrant.

The Subject Officer informed the affected person of the existence of the warrant, and following some discussion, informed the affected person that he was under arrest. The affected person attempted to walk away, and a brief physical struggle between the affected person and the Subject Officer followed. The affected person began to run eastbound on South Industrial Dr., with the Subject Officer following, and at 10:39 p.m., the Subject Officer radioed that he was in a foot pursuit with the affected person.

The Subject Officer pursued the affected person down South Industrial Dr. until the affected person turned right into the side parking lot of a business on the south side of the street. The parking lot was enclosed by fence on several sides. The Subject Officer stated that during the foot pursuit, he observed the affected person reaching into his pockets and drew his Conducted Energy Weapon (CEW) in response. When the Subject Officer observed a pistol in the affected person's hand, he stated that he holstered his CEW and drew his service pistol. As the affected person raised the pistol towards the Subject Officer, the Subject Officer fired a single round, striking the affected person in the torso and causing him to fall to the ground.

The Subject Officer immediately notified PAPS dispatch that shots had been fired and requested assistance and an ambulance. Approximately 90 seconds after the shot, PAPS units began arriving at the incident scene and provided first aid to the affected person until the arrival of EMS approximately five minutes later. EMS provided care to the affected person before transporting him to hospital where he was ultimately declared deceased.

Analysis

As previously noted, SIRT's investigation yielded significant video, documentary, and witness evidence of the portions of the incident that preceded and followed the actual officer-involved shooting. Extensive investigative efforts confirmed both the unavailability of such evidence for this portion of the incident, and verified the reasons such evidence did not exist. In cases such as this, evidence provided directly by a Subject Officer takes on additional significance.

In law, a Subject Officer has the same rights pursuant to the *Charter of Rights and Freedoms* as any other Canadian citizen, including the right to remain silent. A decision by a Subject Officer to rely upon this right and decline to provide evidence cannot be considered against the officer or used to draw a negative inference. Doing so, however, may leave a significant evidentiary gap, particularly as regards the issues of what the officer may have intended, perceived and believed, and any explanation of why an officer acted the way they did.

As a SIRT investigation is a *Criminal Code* investigation, all evidence gathering during the course of the investigation must be conducted in accordance with the rules of evidence and meet the standards of trial admissibility. Accordingly, when a Subject Officer does provide evidence, it is provided voluntarily and unconditionally with the knowledge that any evidence provided can be used for or against them.

Evidence from a Subject Officer, when voluntarily provided, can often prove instrumental to an understanding of the event. Such information becomes even more critical in cases where there are no other witnesses or video evidence to detail what happened. That said, where the only available eyewitness evidence comes from a Subject Officer, it is not automatically accepted without challenge. As with

any witness evidence, any statement is carefully scrutinized and steps are taken to determine whether that evidence is consistent with, corroborated by, or contradicted by any other available eyewitness, or physical or forensic evidence.

In this case, following a comprehensive review of the evidence gathered during the course of SIRT's investigation, the Subject Officer's statement is either consistent with or corroborated by numerous pieces of independently-gathered evidence, and accordingly bears several markers of reliability. The Subject Officer's overall description of the event, including his own words and actions, and those of the others present, including the portions of the event that are otherwise captured on video or audio recording, is consistent with the significant volume of evidence gathered during the course of the investigation.

The Subject Officer's knowledge of the affected person and his relationship to the ongoing homicide investigation is consistent with the Subject Officer's investigative duties within PAPS prior to the incident. Civilian evidence that during the early portion of the incident the Subject Officer referred to the affected person by a nickname further corroborates the Subject Officer's prior awareness of the affected person, and is consistent with his knowledge of the ongoing investigation.

The pistol described by the Subject Officer as being produced by the affected person during the incident was physically recovered during the scene examination and seized as an exhibit. The pistol is observable in close proximity to the affected person on the camera footage obtained from the first responding PAPS vehicle, which arrived at the incident scene a short time after the incident. Moreover, civilian evidence obtained from an occupant of the affected person's vehicle confirmed the possession of the item by the affected person prior to contact with police. The backpack worn by the affected person during the incident, and confirmed by civilian evidence to be in the affected person's possession prior to contact with police, contained accessories associated with the replica pistol, further confirming the affected person's prior possession of that item.

At the time of the incident, the Subject Officer was on duty, in full uniform, and operating a fully-marked PAPS vehicle. Based on the description provided by the Subject Officer, the photographic and video evidence, and the observations of several witness, there was no ambiguity regarding the Subject Officer's identifiability as a police officer, or the affected person's knowledge that he was dealing with police. As verified through electronic records, at approximately 10:35 p.m., the Subject Officer conducted a police database check on the affected person, which revealed the existence of an outstanding warrant for the arrest of the affected person and the affected person's outstanding charges and release conditions for numerous weapons offences arising out of Saskatoon. This database check also confirmed the Subject Officer's pre-existing knowledge of the affected person's involvement in an ongoing homicide investigation. While the outstanding warrant alone provided sufficient lawful basis for the Subject Officer to arrest the affected person, at the time of the incident the affected person was also lawfully arrestable without warrant for one count each of Aggravated Assault, Accessory After the Fact to Murder, Indignity to a Body, and two counts of Forcible Confinement. The prior approval of these charges was verified through documentary evidence and was known to the Subject Officer during his dealing with the affected person, providing an additional lawful reason for arrest. When considering all of the evidence, the Subject Officer was lawfully placed in his dealings with the affected person and his attempt to place him under arrest.

Under S. 25 of the *Criminal Code*, a police officer is authorized to use as much force as necessary in the lawful execution of their duties. This can include force that is intended or likely to cause death or grievous bodily

harm, when the officer reasonably believes that such force is necessary to defend themselves or someone under their protection from death or grievous bodily harm. Further, under S. 34 of the *Criminal Code* any person, including a police officer, is entitled to the use of reasonable force in defence of themselves or another. Factors in assessing the reasonableness of force used can include the use or threatened use of a weapon, the imminence of the threat, other options available, and the nature of the force or threat of force itself.

The affected person's statements to witnesses prior to the incident and his actions during the incident, including the failure to stop for police while driving, brief physical altercation with the Subject Officer, and flight from the Subject Officer on foot, demonstrate both the affected person's prior knowledge that he was wanted by police, and his significant motivation to escape.

While the pistol the affected person possessed during this incident was ultimately determined to be an air powered replica (though one determined through testing to be capable of causing serious bodily harm), in the circumstances faced by the Subject Officer, there was no reasonable way to determine the authenticity of the firearm at the time the affected person produced it. Given the striking visual similarity of the pistol to an actual handgun and the circumstances in which it was presented, the Subject Officer was reasonable in perceiving the item to be an actual firearm, and in believing that it was capable of causing him death or grievous harm. Both subjectively and objectively, the threat, as perceived by the Subject Officer, was immediate and serious, precluding the ability to investigate further or to rely upon a lesser degree of force. As such, the Subject Officer's response to this reasonably perceived lethal threat was both proportionate and necessary.

In this case, following the application of the facts established by the evidence to the standard established by law, the force employed by the Subject Officer falls within the range that is protected by law, and accordingly, provides no grounds to believe that the Subject Officer committed any *Criminal Code* offence during the course of this incident. As a result, no charges will be laid.

Decision

There being no grounds to believe an offence was committed by the Subject Officer, SIRT's involvement with this matter is concluded without referral to the Attorney General for Saskatchewan in accordance with S.91.08(10)(a) of *The Police Act, 1990*.



Greg Gudelot
Civilian Executive Director
Serious Incident Response Team (SIRT)

February 26, 2024
Date of Report



Ottawa, Canada K1A 0P8

MAR 08 2024

Janet Carriere
Chairperson
Prince Albert Board of Police Commissioners
1084 Central Avenue
Prince Albert, Saskatchewan S6V 7P3

Dear Chairperson Carriere:

Thank you for your correspondence of January 2024 and January 2023 requesting funding support the First Nations Inuit Policing Program (FNIPP). I apologize for the delay in replying to your initial correspondence.

Public Safety Canada (PS) works closely with the Province of Saskatchewan to support improved policing and community safety outcomes in First Nations communities across Saskatchewan. As part of these efforts, FNIPP investments are focused on identified needs in First Nations communities and are supported by a 52% Federal / 48% Provincial cost-sharing ratio.

In this context, FNIPP is not aimed at supporting the needs of municipal police forces. I encourage you to discuss the funding needs of the Prince Albert Police Service directly with the Ministry of Corrections, Policing and Public Safety. With that in mind, I have copied the Honourable Paul Merriman, Minister of Corrections, Policing and Public Safety, on this response.

Should you have any further questions on Indigenous funding programs at PS, please do not hesitate to contact Adrian Walraven, Director General of the Indigenous Affairs Branch of PS. Mr. Walraven can be reached at 819-635-3218 or by e-mail at adrian.walraven@ps-sp-gc.ca.

Thank you for taking the time to write.

Yours sincerely,

The Honourable Dominic LeBlanc, P.C., K.C., M.P.

c.c.: The Honourable Paul Merriman, M.L.A.
Minister of Corrections, Policing, and Public Safety

Randy Hoback, M.P.

Patrick Nogier
Chief of Police
Prince Albert Police Service