

Saskatchewan Police Commission



Annual Report for 2017-18

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Letters of Transmittal



*The Honourable
Christine Tell
Minister of Corrections
and Policing*

His Honour
The Honourable W. Thomas Molloy
Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Saskatchewan
Government House
4607 Dewdney Avenue
REGINA SK S4T 1B7

Dear Sir:

Pursuant to section 15 of *The Police Act, 1990*, the undersigned is pleased to present the Saskatchewan Police Commission Annual Report for the period of April 1, 2017 to March 31, 2018.

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

Christine Tell
Minister of Corrections and Policing

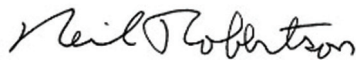


*Neil Robertson, Q.C.
Chairperson*

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

Dear Madam:

Pursuant to section 15 of *The Police Act, 1990*, the undersigned is pleased to present the Saskatchewan Police Commission Annual Report for the period of April 1, 2017 to March 31, 2018.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Neil Robertson'.

Neil Robertson, Q.C.
Chairperson

Saskatchewan Police Commission

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

Saskatchewan Police Commission – Members

Neil Robertson, Q.C. – Chair

Frederick Matheson – Vice-Chair

Steve Connelly, Q.C. – Member

Treena Sikora – Member

Leslie Sullivan, Q.C. – Member

Saskatchewan Police Commission – Staff

Rick Peach – Executive Director

Murray Roe – Policy, Standards and Compliance Officer

Susan Wilson-Blundell – Administrative Assistant

Saskatchewan Police College – Staff

Mitch Crumley – Director

Lonnie Dynna – Assistant Director

Denis Eberle – In-service Training Officer

Cst. Cory Patron – Recruit Training Officer

Marnie McMillan – Instructional Designer

Lil Olynyk – Executive Assistant

Kathy Munro – Executive Assistant

Commission Offices

Commission Office

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

Police College

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

Role of the Commission

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

Philosophy

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

Mandate

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

Duty and powers of commission

19(1) The commission shall promote:

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

Authorized Activities

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

- ⇒ section 12, to make regulations to the Act, provided the Commission must consult with local boards of police commissioners, the Saskatchewan Association of Chiefs of Police (SACP) and the Saskatchewan Federation of Police Officers (SFPO) and subject to the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council;
- ⇒ subsection 19(2), to develop programs to create a public understanding of police functions and promote the improvement of community relationships and crime prevention, to conduct research, facilitate coordination of police activities on a provincial and municipal basis to ensure uniform law enforcement and cooperation between police services and other services, operate the Saskatchewan Police College, conduct audits and reviews of police services, develop police training programs, compile a police and procedure instruction manual for boards, chiefs and police services, provide financial aid for police education and establish a central information and statistics service for all police services; section 39(11), which allows the Commission, with the approval of the Minister, to provide direction to the Public Complaints Commission (PCC) regarding the general conduct of the PCC's duties;
- ⇒ sections 69 - 71, to hear and decide appeals from decisions of hearing officers;
- ⇒ section 86, to receive copies of the constitution and bylaws and any amendments from local police associations;
- ⇒ section 89, subject to approval of the Minister, to conduct inquiries and take any action arising from the inquiry;
- ⇒ section 94.2, to require training for local boards of police commissioners.

Commission Budgets

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

* Includes Special Warrant funding for recruit training.

Strategic Priorities

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

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

These continue to be the Commission's strategic priorities.

Activities of the Commission

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

The Commission continues to be actively engaged in providing oversight to municipal policing. With the continuing conduct of policy compliance audits of local police service policies, the conduct of operational audits of police service operations, the review of regular reporting by police services and monitoring for trends in regard to use of force, internal discipline, discharge of firearms and personnel numbers, and the review of all conducted energy weapons deployments, the Commission is achieving its goal of effectively monitoring municipal and First Nations police within Saskatchewan communities.

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

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

Meetings

In 2017-2018 the Saskatchewan Police Commission held four in person meetings, alternating between Regina and Saskatoon. The Commission also on two additional occasions addressed issues of a pressing nature by email communication.

Visits

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

Appeals to the Commission

One appeal from a Hearing Officer's order on review of Relief from Duty was heard by the Commission in 2017-18.

Regulations

During 2017-18, following a lengthy period of review and consultations, the Commission amended *The Municipal Police Equipment Regulations, 1991*, *The Municipal Police Report Forms and Filing Systems Regulations, 1991*, *The Municipal Police Clothing and Rank Regulations, 1991*, *The Municipal Police Recruiting Regulations, 1991* and *The Municipal Police Training Regulations, 1991* to update the regulations and make them current with best practices in modern policing. *The Municipal Police Discipline Regulation, 1991* are the final set of regulations remaining to be amended and the Commission continued to work toward moving those forward in 2018-19.

Audits and Reviews

During 2017-18 the Commission commenced audits of vehicle pursuits conducted by each of the six largest police services in the province to ensure that all incidents of pursuit by police members are conducted with a primary focus on the safety of the public and police officers, that the focus on safety and mitigating risk to the greatest possible extent is a prominent feature in police policy, that all incidents of vehicle pursuit are subject to critical, effective review and that training and discipline are implemented where appropriate following review. This process ensures that pursuit incidents continue to be aligned with best practices in police training and operations. As a result of the early stages of these audits the Commission policy governing vehicular pursuits was amended to enhance its public and police officer safety focus and make it current with modern best practices and technology.

The Commission continues to monitor developments in policing on a continuous basis to identify subject matter areas for the conduct of audits and to establish audit priorities.

Policy Development

In 2017-18 the Commission implemented new policies to establish a requirement and standard for annual proficiency testing for breath test technicians. The Commission also amended its policies on the investigation of intimate partner violence (formerly referred to as domestic violence) and on the conduct of vehicle pursuits by police to enhance them and make them current with best practices in policing in today's society.

The Commission continued work on the finalization and full implementation of a policy for the governance of the use of police contact interviews. Although it had been expected that policy development would be completed and the policy announced in 2017-18, consultations on this issue have taken longer than initially anticipated. A decision on the final form and content of the policy is expected to be made in early 2018-19.

Saskatchewan Police College

Police Education and Training

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

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

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

During the 2017-18 year, 743 candidates attended the Police College for training and education. The programming delivered can be broken down into two major categories: training and education of police recruits, and training and education of serving police officers, also called “in-service” training.

Recruit Education and Training

Recruit Training is a 20 week program for candidates hired independently from Saskatchewan municipal and First Nations police agencies. The program is designed to help course candidates develop the knowledge, skills, and abilities required for successful performance of general policing duties. The Recruit Training Program is followed by four to six months of field training at the recruit’s home agency with a field training officer. Most police services also provide one to two weeks of selective introductory training pertinent to their agencies when the recruits graduate from the College.

Recruit Training Class #74 was hosted from January 09 to May 26, 2017 with 20 police officers graduating from the program: 12 from Saskatoon Police Service, four from Regina Police Service, one from Prince Albert Police Service, one from Corman Park Police Service, one from Moose Jaw Police Service, and one from Morden Police Service (Manitoba). Recruit Training Class #75 was hosted from July 31 to December 15, 2017, with 18 police officers graduating from the program: five from Saskatoon Police Service, five from Regina Police Service, two from Prince Albert Police Service, one from File Hills First Nations Police Service, two from Moose Jaw Police Service, and three from Winkler Police Service (Manitoba). One of the new developments in the Recruit Training Program for Class #75 was the inclusion of training on the conducted energy weapon.

The key areas of focus within the current Police Recruit Training Program are:

- ⇒ Orientation to Recruit Training – 5.5 hours
- ⇒ Criminal Law Series – (includes *Criminal Code*, federal statutes, provincial statutes and Restorative Justice) – 95.5 hours
- ⇒ Wellness Series – 22 hours
- ⇒ Introduction to Policing and Daily Detailing – 56.5 hours
- ⇒ Diversity Awareness – 9.5 hours
- ⇒ Verbal Communication and De-escalation – 23.5 hours
- ⇒ Professionalism, Ethics and Integrity – 12 hours
- ⇒ Traffic Control and Enforcement – 17.5 hours
- ⇒ Introduction to Investigations – 38 hours
- ⇒ Mental Health Series – 24 hours
- ⇒ Interpersonal Violence and Abuse – 22 hours
- ⇒ High Risk Investigations – 40 hours

- ⇒ Defensive Tactics – 96.5 hours (includes fitness sessions, Day 2 POPAT, Control Tactics; classroom theory sessions and Grad rehearsal sessions)
- ⇒ Emergency Vehicle Operator Course – 38 hours
- ⇒ Firearms – 77 hours (includes classroom theory, pistol training and shotgun training)
- ⇒ Public and Officer Safety Training – 60 hours
- ⇒ Drill – 30 hours (includes drill, grad rehearsal sessions and transportation between facilities time)
- ⇒ Conducted Energy Weapons – 11 hours (includes policy governance and instrument operation)
- ⇒ Graduation – 16.5 hours

Total Program – 695 hours

In-Service Training

Courses are offered for all levels of serving personnel from more basic courses (such as the Operational Investigator course) to specific courses that address focused areas of investigation and offerings that are directed toward management and leadership development. In the 2017-18 training year, a total of 705 candidates attended 31 in-service training programs through the Saskatchewan Police College.

Mandatory courses include Leadership in Police Organizations (LPO), Introduction to Management, Senior Constable Development, and Operational Investigator. In addition, regularly offered courses include Drug Investigation, Cultural Relations, Media Relations, Using the Internet as an Intelligence Tool and in Conjunction with Partnering Organizations, the Treaty Four Citizens Police Academy and the Standard Field Sobriety Testing course.

Specialized courses, workshops or seminars are also offered by the College. These programs include: the Advanced Interviewing, Search Warrant Writing, Field Training Officers Course; Defensive Tactics Instructor Recertification Training; Firearms Instructor Re-certification; Service Pistol Armourer Course; Carbine Instructor Course; Conducted Energy Weapon Instructor Course; Conducted Energy Weapon Instructor Recertification; and the Child Abuse Investigator Course. In addition, two one-day Impaired Driving Workshops and an annual instructor seminar for Firearms Instructors were held.

2017-18 Course and Candidate Summary

Course	Date	# of Candidates
Recruit Training Course # 74	Jun 9 – May 26, 2017	20
Using the Internet as an Intelligence Tool Course # 3	Apr 3 – 7, 2017	30
Drug Investigators Course # 35	Apr 10 – 12, 2017	30
Leadership in Police Organizations # 3 Part Three	Apr 24 – 28, 2017	n/a
Search Warrant Course # 16	May 1 – 5, 2017	29
Treaty Four Citizens Police Academy # 13	May 8 – 12, 2017	16
Defensive Tactics Instructor Recertification Course # 7	May 29 – Jun 2, 2017	26
Recruit Training Class # 75	Jul 31 – Dec 15, 2017	18
Standard Field Sobriety Testing Course # 1	Aug 28 – Sep 1, 2017	23
Leadership in Police Organizations # 4 Expectation Meeting	Sep 5, 2017	34
Operational Investigators Course # 65	Sep 11 – 22, 2017	24
Leadership in Police Organizations # 4 Part One	Sep 25 – 29, 2017	n/a
Using the Internet as an Intelligence Tool Course # 4	Oct 2 – 6, 2017	30
Firearms Instructor Seminar # 10	Oct 12, 2017	16
Cultural Relations Course # 43	Oct 16 – 19, 2017	24
Leadership in police Organizations # 4 Part Two	Oct 23 – 27, 2017	n/a
Introduction to Management Course # 59	Nov 6 – 10, 2017	30
Senior Constables Development Course # 64	Oct 31 – Nov 3, 2017	24
Carbine Instructor Course # 2	Nov 6 – 7, 2017	12
Impaired Driving Workshop # 7	Nov 14, 2017	20
Impaired Driving Workshop # 8 (SPS)	Nov 16, 2017	14
Leadership in Policer Organizations # 4 Part three	Nov 27 – Dec 1, 2017	n/a
Field Training Officers Course # 25	Dec 4 – 5, 2017	16
Firearms Instructor Recertification Course # 41	Jan 3 – 4, 2018	17
Service Pistol Armourer Course # 9	Jan 5, 2018	14
Introduction to Management Course # 61	Jan 8 – 12, 2018	26
Leadership in Police Organizations # 5 Expectation Meeting	Jan 9, 2018	35
Operational Investigator Course # 66	Jan 15 – 26, 2018	23
Firearms Instructor Recertification Course # 42 (SPS)	Jan 29 – 30, 2018	14
Conducted Energy Weapon Instructor Recertification # 3	Jan 30, 2018	10
Service Pistol Armourer Course # 10 (SPS)	Jan 31, 2018	18
Media Relations Course # 19 (SPS)	Jan 31 – Feb 2, 2018	18
Leadership In police Organizations # 5 Part One (SPS)	Feb 5 – 9, 2018	n/a
Using the Internet as an Intelligence Tool Course # 5	Feb 12 – 16, 2018	25
Child Abuse Investigator Course # 16	Feb 26 – Mar 9, 2018	25
Child Abuse Investigator Seminar	Feb 28, 2018	34
Leadership in Police Organizations # 5 Part Two (SPS)	Mar 12 – 16, 2018	n/a
Advanced Interviewing Course # 9	Mar 19 – 23, 2018	25
Senior Constable Development Course # 65	Mar 26 – 29, 2018	23
Total Candidates Trained		743

Police Services

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

The municipal and First Nations police services operating within the scope of *The Police Act, 1990*, as of March 31, 2018, are

Cities	Sworn Officers* Authorized	Sworn Officers* Actual	Population ¹	Police Ratio Population
Regina	397	404	215,106	1/532
Saskatoon	461	470	246,376	1/524
Moose Jaw	57	57	33,890	1/595
Prince Albert	93	93	35,926	1/386
Estevan	26	27	11,483	1/425
Weyburn	20	20	10,870	1/544

Towns & Villages	Sworn Officers* Authorized	Sworn Officers* Actual	Population ¹	Police Ratio Population
Caronport	1	1	949	1/949
Dalmeny	3	3	1,826	1/609
Luseland	1	1	623	1/623

Rural Municipalities	Sworn Officers* Authorized	Sworn Officers* Actual	Population ¹	Police Ratio Population
Corman Park #334	6	6	8,568	1/1,428
Vanscoy #345	1	1	2,840	1/2,840
Wilton #472	1	1	1,629	1/1,629

First Nations	Sworn Officers* Authorized	Sworn Officers* Actual	Population ¹	Police Ratio Population
File Hills First Nation	9	9 ²	1,421	1/158

* Sworn Officers does not include Special Constables.

¹ Population totals are derived from 2016 Census data.

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

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

Use of Firearms by Municipal/First Nations Police

During Course of Duty – Calendar Year 2017

Regina Police Service

In one incident a member had an accidental discharge of one round from a shotgun into the wall of the police service firearms range. There were no injuries.

In a second incident a member discharged one round from a rifle during a prolonged barricaded persons situation when he observed a suspect point a rifle from a second storey window at a police member outside the building, posing a lethal threat to the member on the ground. The suspect was not struck by the round and no injury resulted.

Saskatoon Police Service

In 10 separate incidents 10 members discharged rifles on eight occasions and service pistols on two occasions to euthanize injured animals. In one incident a member accidentally discharged one round from a service pistol while on the firearms range without any injuries.

In six incidents related to offences, including attempted murder, firearms and weapons offences, stolen vehicle, aggravated assault, evade police, possession of stolen property, drug possession and trafficking, assault, uttering threats, breaches and obstruction, members discharged eight rounds from rifles, two rounds from carbines, one round from a service pistol and 21 bean bag rounds from shotguns resulting in injuries to five suspects.

Moose Jaw Police Service

In two incidents members fired one round from a service pistol and one round from a shotgun to euthanize wounded animals.

Corman Park Police Service

In six separate incidents a total of 19 rounds, 16 from service pistols and three from a shotgun, were fired by six members to euthanize injured deer.

Estevan Police Service

In three separate incidents a total of four rounds were discharged from shotguns by three members to euthanize injured deer.

Luseland Police Service

In one incident a member fired five rounds from a service pistol to euthanize an injured deer.

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

During Course of Duty – Calendar Year 2017

In four incidents related to offences, including evade police, firearms and weapons offences and assaults, members discharged three rounds from a carbine and seven rounds from service pistols resulting in one injury and one fatality to suspects. In two of the four incidents suspects discharged firearms at members, and in a third incident suspects had discharged firearms at civilians resulting in the police call for service.

Use of Conducted Energy Weapons by Municipal/First Nations Police

During Course of Duty – Calendar Year 2017

Saskatoon Police Service

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

In the first incident members responded to a call of a male subject sitting in a vehicle covered in blood and holding a knife. Upon arrival on scene members found the male subject in possession of a knife attempting suicide by cutting himself on the wrist and neck. Verbal efforts by the members to get the subject to stop his attempts and self-harm were ignored. Fearing for the safety and life of the subject, one member discharged a CEW. Members were then able to take the subject into custody. EMS was called and attended the scene, subsequently transporting him to hospital for treatment of self-inflicted injuries.

In the second incident members responded to a call of a male subject armed with a knife yelling at a second person in the street. Upon arrival, members found the subject and the second person apparently engaged in a dispute. They also noted two other people drive up, park and exit the vehicle they were in and move toward the two people in the dispute. Members also observed that the subject was still in possession of a knife. The members began giving verbal commands to the subject to drop the knife. However, he did not comply and became more agitated and erratic, yelling at the members to shoot him. The members continued to try to de-escalate the situation and have the subject drop the knife without success. Ultimately, fearing for the safety of others at the scene and the subject's continued refusal to drop the knife, one member discharged a CEW to eliminate the threat. The members were then able to take the subject into custody. EMS attended and transported the subject, who was uninjured, to hospital for medical clearance.

In the third incident members located a vehicle which information received previously indicated had been stolen. As members approached the vehicle, the subject driver, who is known to police, put the vehicle in reverse and struck the front of the police vehicle and fled the scene. Later that evening the RCMP located the vehicle at a rural residence. Members of the Saskatoon Police Tactical Support Unit and canine attended the scene to assist RCMP. Upon members' arrival at the scene some three hours after initial contact the subject again attempted to flee in the vehicle and began ramming one of the police vehicles. The subject ignored verbal commands to shut the vehicle down. A Saskatoon TSU member deployed four bean bag rounds which struck the subject in the torso. However, this failed to stop him, and the subject continued to ram the police vehicle in an effort to escape the scene and flee. Fearing for the safety of the members on the scene, the TSU member then discharged a CEW to eliminate the threat. The CEW incapacitated the subject long enough to enable the members stop the vehicle. When attempting to take the subject into custody he continued to resist members and prevented release of his seat belt. The TSU member used the CEW in push stun mode in order to eliminate the continuing threat posed by the subject, extricate him from the vehicle and take him into custody.

In the fourth incident members responded to a break and enter in progress. Upon arrival at the scene members located a male subject barricaded in a bathroom in the residence. Members initiated negotiations with the subject in an effort to convince him to surrender. The subject refused to do so, attempted to spray bleach at the members and threatened to light fire to the building. Members were aware at the time that, prior to their arrival, the subject had started a small fire in the building. The subject was believed to be in possession of a knife, and he told the members that he had already harmed himself and was bleeding profusely. The subject became less coherent with time and eventually became non-responsive. Fearing that the subject was then in need of immediate assistance, members forced entry into the bathroom. The subject lunged at the members breaching the door, and a CEW was discharged to eliminate the threat to the members and the subject. EMS was called and transported the subject to hospital.

In the fifth incident a store employee observed a male subject stealing merchandise from the store. He approached the subject as he was leaving and was assaulted by the subject who then fled the scene. Members observed the subject and approached him whereupon he produced a pair of scissors and a needle and held them to his own throat. The subject refused to comply with commands from police and, fearing immediate self-harm, one member discharged a CEW to eliminate the threat. The subject was then taken into custody and transported to hospital.

In the sixth incident members were conducting a traffic stop when the male subject driving, who had outstanding warrants for traffic and *Criminal Code* matters, tried to evade police. The subject then parked in a car dealership lot in an effort to hide from the members. When located, he initially gave members a false name. When his true identity was determined and the outstanding warrants identified, the subject attacked the members striking one in the face. To eliminate the threat posed, one member discharged a CEW which ended the attack. The subject was taken into custody without injury.

In the seventh incident members responded to a call for service in regard to a domestic dispute. Information received indicated that a male subject had broken into the residence in question and produced a machete, subsequently fleeing the scene by bicycle. Members located the subject a short time later. When confronted by members the subject refused to comply with commands to keep his hands in the air and continued to reach toward his waistband. Members believed the machete was still in the subject's possession and, given the nature of the weapon involved and the threat posed by the subject, one member discharged a CEW to eliminate the threat. The subject was then taken into custody and medically cleared by emergency medical services before being transported to detention.

In the eighth incident members responded to an uttering threats investigation. Information indicated that a firearm might be present at the location. Upon arrival members advised a male subject that he was under arrest. The subject then picked up a hammer and began swinging it at the members. A physical struggle ensued and, in order to eliminate the threat posed by the subject, a CEW was discharged. The subject was then taken into custody and medically cleared by EMS. Two members sustained minor injuries.

In the ninth incident members responded to a call of a male subject brandishing a large knife and posing a threat to people in the area. Upon arrival at the scene members endeavored to de-escalate the situation and ordered the subject to get down on the ground. The subject did get down on the ground. However, he continuously made moves toward his waistband while keeping his hands hidden under his body. The subject then rose from the ground while yelling at the members telling them to shoot him. He then began running toward a group of children. To eliminate the threat to the public posed by the subject, one member discharged a CEW, but the probes did not make contact. Members were subsequently able to gain physical control of the subject and take him into custody. There were no injuries.

In the tenth incident members observed a stolen vehicle travelling on a city street which had earlier been involved in a theft of gas. Members attempted to stop the vehicle which rammed the police vehicle. The male subject operating the suspect vehicle then exited it and fled on foot in an attempt to avoid apprehension. Members ordered the subject to stop, but he refused to do so. One member discharged a CEW, which failed to incapacitate or stop the subject who continued to flee. Other members pursued the subject on foot and were able to catch him and take him into custody. Once in custody the subject complained of an injured arm, so he was transported to hospital where he was treated for a sprain and cleared medically.

In the eleventh incident members attended at a residence seeking a male subject wanted on outstanding warrants. Upon arrival members spoke to the relatives of the subject who advised that he was in a despondent state, making suicidal threats and had been on a weeklong cocaine bender. They further advised the subject was acting irrationally, appearing to be having a psychotic episode and that he was a large and physically fit male who would likely fight with the members. Members attempted to gain entry to the subject's apartment and engaged him in conversation through the door with the assistance of a relative. Efforts to de-escalate the situation and convince the subject to come out peacefully were unsuccessful, and at one point during the conversation, he told his relative that he would rather jump off the balcony than get treatment. Further attempts were made to force the door to gain entry but were met with resistance from the subject and were unsuccessful. At that point, in light of the information they had, the suicidal threats the subject had made and the lack of success in de-escalating the situation, the members feared the subject would harm himself. To eliminate the threat one member discharged a CEW, but it had no effect on the subject as one of the probes did not make contact. Eventually members were able to physically enter and take control of the subject. EMS attended and transported the subject to hospital.

In the twelfth incident members responded to a complaint of a person smashing windows and throwing items out of a residence. Upon arrival the members found a male subject barricaded inside the residence. He continued to smash windows and throw property from the residence despite the police presence. Eventually members were able to convince the subject to come out of the residence. However, he refused to comply with directions to turn around and put his hands behind his back. Members continued to direct him to do so without success until ultimately the subject took an aggressive stance with fists raised toward one of the members appearing on the verge of striking at the member. To eliminate the threat posed by the subject, one member discharged a CEW, and the subject was then taken into custody. Emergency medical services were called and cleared the subject medically.

In the thirteenth incident members responded to the location of a fire and some people in a bush area of the city which had been observed by the Air Support Unit. Upon arrival members located a male subject they had dealt with earlier in the evening when they had been called to deal with him threatening to fight with people. Although there was some concern at that time that there may be a mental health issue, nothing occurred at that incident which would have justified taking the subject into custody. At the scene of the incident in question members found the subject sleeping near a recently extinguished fire. They roused him and began a conversation asking why he was there. The subject became agitated and refused to leave, indicating members would have to physically force him to leave. The subject then armed himself with a large stick he picked up and threatened the members. They instructed him to put down the stick, but he refused to do so. Fearing imminent attack, one member discharged a CEW to eliminate the threat. The members were then able to take the subject into custody. EMS was called and cleared the subject, although he refused treatment.

In the fourteenth incident members responded to a disturbance in which a male subject had thrown a chair at a staff member at a downtown business, thrown a sign through the window of another business, threatened people in the downtown area with a machete, attempted to stab one person with the machete and was swinging a rake at the public in the area. When members arrived the subject was located and pursued on foot. The subject was caught by members, at which time he began swinging the rake at them. The subject refused to comply with orders given by the members in an effort to calm the situation. Fearing injury to themselves and other members, two members discharged CEWs to eliminate the threat. The subject was then taken into custody, EMS was called and attended the scene where they cleared the subject medically. A machete was recovered at the scene.

In the fifteenth incident patrol members observed a vehicle which had been reported stolen from Prince Albert earlier in the month. The members followed the vehicle and conducted a vehicle stop. The male driver exited the vehicle when told to do so and was compliant with members' commands. A female subject, the second of two female passengers to exit the vehicle, who did so only after several minutes of being instructed to do so by members, immediately began walking toward the members. When she was within approximately 10 to 15 feet of the members the subject then concealed her hands. She was ordered to show her hands, but refused to do so. Fearing the possibility of a weapon, one member discharged a CEW and the subject was then taken into custody. The subject refused medical attention; ultimately no injury was suffered.

In the sixteenth incident members responded to a call of a disturbance and possible assault. Upon arrival the members were met by a large group of people, two of whom fled from the scene. It was believed that they were the persons responsible for the assault/disturbance. Members pursued on foot and eventually located one male subject. Upon attempting to arrest the subject he proved uncooperative and refused to comply with instructions. Members then observed him to reach into his waistband and fearing the subject was reaching for a weapon they attempted to gain control of him physically. When that proved unsuccessful, one member, in order to eliminate the threat posed by the subject and the possible presence of a weapon, discharged a CEW. The subject was then taken into custody and cleared medically by EMS.

In the seventeenth incident members responded to a report of a male subject breaking a vehicle window to gain access. Members located the subject and observed him to be carrying a weapon, subsequently determined to be a firearm. The subject continually refused to comply with the members' instructions. In order to eliminate the threat posed by the subject and the presence of the weapon, members deployed less lethal force options, including discharging a CEW and firing bean bag rounds. Both less lethal options proved ineffective. The subject then directed gunfire at the members and fled on foot. Members engaged him with their service firearms, striking him and taking him into custody with the assistance of a police service dog. Members immediately rendered first aid until EMS arrived and transported him to hospital with non-life threatening injuries.

In the eighteenth incident a member attempted a traffic stop on an extremely damaged vehicle which was being driven in an evasive manner. The operator of the vehicle refused to stop and appeared to be trying to elude the member by using back alleys. The member followed the subject vehicle with emergency equipment engaged until it stopped in a residential driveway and a male subject exited, failed to comply with the member's instructions and ran inside the residence. Another person present in the residence spoke to the member at the door and convinced the subject to exit the residence. As the member was endeavoring to place the subject in handcuffs, the subject struck him in the face with a closed fist. A physical struggle ensued with the member being slammed against the wall of the building by the subject. The member drew his CEW while being slammed against the wall. The subject then attempted to run from the member, who discharged the CEW resulting in the subject falling to the ground. After the CEW cycled once for five seconds the subject began crawling and dislodged one of the CEW probes. He then fled back inside the residence. Additional members arrived on scene, entry was made into the residence and the subject was located, at which time he initiated another fight with the members. To eliminate the continuing threat posed by the subject, a second CEW was discharged and the subject was finally taken into custody. EMS was called and transported the subject to hospital where he was cleared medically.

In the nineteenth incident members responded to a report of a domestic disturbance. They were advised that a male subject had become violent as a result of a medical condition and that the complainant had fled the residence to another location as the male subject had been chasing her. Upon arrival at the scene the complainant advised members that the male subject, her husband, might have entered a comatose state as a result of his medical condition. Members entered the residence and located the subject in the basement on the floor. When the subject heard the members he sat up and was observed to have a knife with a four to five inch blade in his right hand and a blanket in his left. Members drew their CEWs to the low ready position and instructed the subject to drop the knife. He refused to do so and then stood up, threw the blanket at the members, appeared to steady himself to attack and then stepped toward the members to approximately seven to eight feet distance with the knife still in hand. Fearing the threat posed by the armed subject, one member discharged a CEW. Members were then able to take control of the subject, who stated that he wanted to kill himself with the knife, and called EMS who transported the subject to hospital for.

In the twentieth incident members responded to a call of a disturbance at a residence. Upon arrival, the members encountered an intoxicated male subject causing a disturbance. The subject immediately began displaying common threat cues: clenching his fists, puffing up his chest and squaring off to the members' positions. Members tried to engage the subject verbally and calm the situation, but he would not comply with any instructions. The subject then indicated he was not going without a fight. Members tried to take control of him, at which time he became physical, pushing and pulling the members and then swinging at one of the members with his fist. In an attempt to eliminate the threat posed by the subject, a CEW was discharged by one member without success. The members were finally able to gain control of the subject, and he was taken into custody. One member suffered minor injuries and was taken to hospital where he was treated and released.

Regina Police Service

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

In the first incident members responded to a report of a suicidal male who had advised the caller by text messaging that he had a gun and was going to shoot himself. Upon arriving at the location indicated, members learned that the subject was in his vehicle and was moving. Members successfully located the subject's vehicle parked outside a residence, set up a perimeter around the residence and established phone communications with the occupants. While members were talking to the occupants, the subject ran from the building to his vehicle. Members identified themselves and ordered the subject to stop, but he ignored the commands and moved around the vehicle to the driver's door. Fearing the subject had a gun either on his person or in the vehicle and would carry out his threats to kill himself, one member discharged her CEW. The subject simultaneously opened the vehicle door, blocking the CEW probes from making contact. The subject entered the vehicle, locked all the doors and started the engine. A member then used a baton to break the passenger window, at which point the subject threw the keys onto the passenger seat and surrendered. A BB gun and a quantity of cocaine were located in the vehicle. The subject was then transported to hospital for assessment and subsequently lodged in detention and thereafter released when the decision was made not to charge in relation to the controlled drug.

In the second incident members attended an apartment to execute an arrest warrant under *The Mental Health Services Act*. The male subject of the warrant was located inside the residence, but became extremely aggressive and tried to slam the door shut on the members. The members, being very concerned by the level of aggression and physical strength demonstrated by the subject, retreated and requested additional members to assist in taking the subject into custody. Concerned that the subject might emerge from the residence and attack the members, one member drew a CEW from the holster. The members then moved down the hallway approximately six feet from each side of the door. The subject suddenly opened the door very quickly and charged through the doorway at one of the members, screaming at them. Two members, both fearing for their safety, simultaneously discharged CEWs to eliminate the threat. Members were then able to take control of the subject, EMS was called and attended the scene where the subject was sedated and transported to hospital for psychiatric assessment. Because of the speed and sudden nature of the attack, it was not until after the incident that the members who discharged their CEWs realized there had been multiple discharges.

In the third incident members responded to a report of a break and enter in progress. Members determined the call was the result of a domestic dispute that was still in progress. A female was being unlawfully confined by the male subject, who had barricaded the entrance to the residence as well as a room inside. The female was able to escape from the room, leaving the subject alone in the room. Despite efforts by the members to de-escalate the situation, the subject was unwilling to surrender to police. While negotiating with the subject he put a knife against his own neck. Fearing imminent harm to the subject, one of the members discharged his CEW to eliminate the threat, causing the subject to drop the knife and enable the members to take him safely into custody.

In the fourth incident members attended a residence to locate and arrest a male subject on a number of outstanding warrants. Members were permitted entry into the residence by the occupants. Upon entry members were confronted by the subject who was standing in an interior room doorway armed with a baseball bat. Members ordered the subject to come out and show his hands to which he responded by yelling at the members that they were crazy. The subject continued to hold the bat in a threatening manner. The members continued to order the subject to drop the bat and show them his hands, but he continued to refuse to do so. Ultimately fearing for the safety of members, one member discharged a CEW to eliminate the threat posed by the subject. The deployment was unsuccessful as one probe struck the door jamb. Members continued to challenge the subject to surrender, and he finally complied and was taken into custody.

In the fifth incident members were involved in a foot pursuit of a male subject who had fled from his vehicle after evading a traffic stop. Members identified themselves and ordered the subject to stop, but he ignored the instructions and continued running. The subject ran back to the vehicle he had earlier abandoned and attempted to escape the pursuit by driving away. While the subject did make it into the vehicle, members managed to trap one leg between the door and the vehicle frame. The subject was observed trying to put the keys in the ignition to start the vehicle. Fearing for the safety of other members who were in front of the vehicle and

would have been struck if the subject was permitted to get it in motion, one member pulled the door open while a second member discharged a CEW to eliminate the immediate threat. The subject was then taken into custody; EMS was called and attended the scene to clear the subject.

In the sixth incident members responded to a call relating to a domestic dispute. Upon arrival at the scene members learned that a male subject had assaulted a female with a weapon and had outstanding arrest warrants. The subject had barricaded himself in a room and was repeatedly yelling not to come in as he had a knife and was going to harm himself. The subject was told to come out with his hands up but he refused to do so. Members tried to calm the subject, telling him they were just there to help him, but the subject became increasingly angry. The subject continued to yell hysterically that they better not try to come in. He then began kicking and punching the door and yelling that he was going to cut his throat. Members continued to try speaking with the subject in an effort to defuse the situation and get him to surrender, without success. Fearing for the safety of the subject, members breached the door and could then partially see the subject who had his hands, which they could not see clearly, at his neck. To eliminate the threat the subject posed, one member discharged a CEW. The subject was then taken into custody. The subject was transported to hospital by EMS where he was assessed. The subject suffered no injuries.

In the seventh incident members responded to a complaint of mischief. Upon arrival, and while attempting to locate a suspect, one member was confronted by a large, aggressive dog. The dog lunged at the officer, presenting an imminent risk of injury to the officer. A CEW was discharged and successfully redirected the dog's attention, ending the attack. No injuries resulted.

In the eighth incident members were called to attend a business premise where an agitated male subject with a knife had entered. The subject had been yelling that someone was trying to kill him and had then locked himself in an office on the premise. Members attended and established that the subject was alone in the office. The members tried to talk the subject down, and a negotiator was brought in to try to calm the subject and have him surrender peacefully. All efforts to de-escalate the situation through negotiation proved unsuccessful, and due to the nature of his conduct, the members were concerned that the subject might be experiencing either the effects of substance abuse or a mental health crisis. The subject then suddenly opened one of the doors and charged out of the office. The members were unable to see if he still had the knife in hand. Fearing the subject's intentions and the possible presence of the knife, one member, who had earlier drawn a CEW to the ready position, discharged it to eliminate the threat. The subject was then taken into custody and transported to hospital where he was sedated and held for assessment.

In the ninth incident members responded to a domestic dispute. Upon arrival at the scene members observed an injured female and learned that an assault had occurred and that a male subject with a knife was inside the residence. Members entered the residence, which was in darkness, and using their flashlights, announced their presence. They encountered the male subject inside the residence. Members continually instructed the subject to put his hands in the air and turn around, but he continually refused to do so. Because of the darkness and the information that the subject had a knife, one member drew and pointed his CEW. Another member approached the subject, instructing him to turn around and put his hands behind his back, which the subject then complied with. The member was able to get a handcuff on one of the subject's wrists, whereupon the member who had drawn his CEW holstered it. The subject then swung at the member trying to handcuff him striking both members numerous times in the face, neck and torso. The physical altercation continued and, fearing the subject was still in possession of the knife, one member discharged a CEW to eliminate the threat as the subject came at them. The first cycle of the CEW had no impact on the subject who stayed upright and continued to assault the members. As a result, the member cycled the CEW a second time resulting in the subject going to the ground but continuing to fight with the members. The CEW was cycled a third time whereupon the subject gave up. EMS was called and attended the scene, clearing the subject medically.

In the tenth incident members responded to a report of a domestic assault and forcible confinement by a male subject with a knife. Upon arrival at the scene members learned that the subject had hidden in the back of a female's vehicle and when she entered the vehicle he instructed her to drive. She refused to do so and was then physically assaulted by the subject. He then held a knife to her throat and again told her to drive. The female then dropped the subject off and managed to convince him she would return to pick him back up. Members then attended the area where the female had agreed to pick the subject up and located him. As they approached, the subject held the knife to his own throat and began walking backwards yelling "Shoot me" and "Suicide by cop." The members continually issued commands for the subject to drop the knife, which he refused to comply with. The subject then turned and fled, running into a busy freeway where at least four vehicles almost struck him. Believing there was immediate need to control the subject to eliminate the threat he posed to himself and to the public, one member drew their CEW and approached the member, discharging their CEW. The discharge was ineffective as it appeared only one probe made contact. The subject continued to run through traffic and one member was able to confirm he was still in possession of the knife. A member discharged a second CEW. However, that was also ineffective as a tree branch prevented proper contact. The subject continued running and was then observed holding the knife to the side of his neck. A third CEW was discharged to eliminate the threat and was successful. EMS was called and attended the scene. The subject was transported to hospital where he was assessed and released. He was then transported to detention.

In the eleventh incident members attended to a call of a person apparently experiencing a mental health crisis. Upon arrival they located a male subject standing on a second story balcony and began conversation with him. They noted the subject was acting in an unusual manner. He asked to see their identification and indicated he didn't believe they were police and that they could have borrowed the uniforms they were wearing. He refused to come out of the building to talk to the members and alternatively indicated that he needed help and that he had not called for police. He told them he didn't live there and that he didn't know who did. He was continually pacing the balcony while speaking and the members were seriously concerned for his safety. While members were trying to locate the building manager to access the apartment where the subject was located, he came out of the apartment to the building entrance. Members attempted to take the subject into custody under *The Mental Health Services Act*, but he resisted their efforts and a struggle ensued. The subject successfully overpowered the members, and they all fell to the concrete landing in front of the building. All efforts to subdue the subject and handcuff him proved unsuccessful due to his level of strength, and the members called for backup. One of the members wound up on the ground on his back with the subject on top of him. A second member was able to extricate herself from the struggle and get to her feet. Fearing for the safety of the member on the ground, she then drew her CEW and pointed it at the subject, warning him that if he did not stop resisting she would use it. Backup arrived at that time, and they were then able to gain control of the subject. The CEW was never discharged. EMS was called and the subject transported to hospital for mental health assessment.

In the twelfth incident plain clothes members located a male subject outside a business with two other people attempting to steal a vehicle. The subject was the subject of a numerous outstanding warrants, including one for a recent incident of discharging a firearm. Two members approached the subject and identified themselves. The subject immediately fled on foot in the direction of another plain clothes member who identified himself as police and ordered the subject to stop and show his hands. The subject ignored the command and continued to flee. The member, having observed several civilians in the area and knowing the subject's history for violence and carriage of firearms, feared he might be armed and pose a risk of death or serious injury to the members and the civilians present. To eliminate the threat, the member discharged a CEW. However, only one probe made contact with the subject, and he continued his flight. He was then apprehended with the use of a canine deployment. EMS was contacted and attended the scene. The subject was transported to hospital where he was assessed and released.

In the thirteenth incident members responded to a call of an intoxicated male in a retail business carrying a knife. Upon arrival at the scene members encountered the subject in an extremely intoxicated state holding a knife in his right hand and pointing it at the members. In order to eliminate the immediate threat posed by the subject, one member discharged a CEW. The subject dropped the knife and was taken into custody. EMS was called, attended at the scene and cleared the subject medically.

In the fourteenth incident members attended to a report of a suspicious vehicle. Upon arriving at the scene they noted people unloading numerous items of equipment into the house. They spoke with the occupant who was not cooperative. Members then secured the perimeter while awaiting a search warrant. While waiting for the warrant, one male voluntarily exited the house and surrendered to the members. Approximately two hours later members knocked on the front door in an effort to make contact with the occupants. Two gunshots were fired from a second floor window of the house. Members moved to a safe location while continuing to contain the house, and SWAT was deployed. Approximately 10 ½ hours later, after negotiations throughout the day proved unsuccessful, tear gas was deployed and two occupants exited the house. One male subject refused to comply with instructions and reached for his waistband. A police service dog was deployed, and the subject attacked the dog, hitting and holding it. A SWAT member attempted to help the dog gain control of the subject, who continued to fight with the dog and the SWAT member. To eliminate the continuing threat posed by the subject a CEW was discharged. Despite the subject ripping out the CEW probes, members were able to gain control and end the risk posed by the subject. EMS was contacted and attended the scene where they assessed the subject and transported him to hospital. Hospital personnel cleared the subject medically, and he was transported to police detention.

In the fifteenth incident members responded to a residence in relation to a complaint of a male subject having threatened his wife and staff at Social Services. Upon arrival at the scene members encountered the subject who became irate and behaved in an erratic manner, subsequently fleeing into the residence. Information received by the members indicated the subject to be an avid hunter and that there were several firearms in the house. With the assistance of the Crisis Negotiation Team, members attempted to calm the subject and negotiate a resolution to the situation for approximately five hours without success, with the subject stating members would have to shoot him to take him into custody. Eventually the subject came out of the residence, took an aggressive fighting stance and moved toward the members. One member drew his CEW and pointed it at the subject, while another member physically knocked the subject to the ground. The subject continued to struggle with the members until they were finally successful in gaining physical control of him and handcuffing him. No CEW was discharged during the incident.

In the sixteenth incident members responded to a disturbance call which was subsequently determined to be a home invasion. Upon arrival members observed a male subject with his face covered enter the driver's seat of a vehicle parked in front of the residence and attempt to start the vehicle several times. Members ordered the subject to exit the vehicle several times but were ignored by the subject. As the vehicle doors were locked members smashed the driver's side window and attempted to physically

extract the subject, who resisted and became combative, indicating he was armed with needles and a knife. Members employed physical strikes in an effort to gain control of the subject without success. Fearing the threat posed by the subject, one member at the driver's door discharged a CEW, cycling it twice, but this failed to incapacitate the subject. A second member discharged a CEW from the passenger side, again without success. The second member changed CEW cartridges and discharged the CEW a second time, also deploying pepper spray, but this also failed to incapacitate the subject. The subject continued to refuse to exit the vehicle and kept endeavoring to start the vehicle. The member on the driver's side then discharged his CEW for a second time. The subject continued to struggle with the members, and before they could gain control of the situation and eliminate the threat, the CEW had to be cycled three times. Members were then able to handcuff the subject. EMS was called and attended the scene and transported the subject to hospital where he was cleared medically.

In the seventeenth incident members observed a male subject in the back seat of a taxi who was known to be wanted in connection with several robberies. Members initiated a traffic stop. The taxi driver exited the vehicle and informed the members that the subject had threatened him with a knife when he stopped the taxi. Members then approached the subject in the back seat and observed that he had a knife up to his throat. One member broke the rear window and drew his CEW, pointing it at the subject and commanding him to drop the knife. Members continued efforts at negotiation, and the subject dropped the knife and surrendered without further incident and without any discharge of a CEW.

In the eighteenth incident members observed a male subject openly carrying a large knife in his rear pocket. Members approached the subject who then covered his face with a bandana and reached toward the knife in his pocket. The subject refused to comply with members' instructions. In order to eliminate the threat posed by the subject, who continued to refuse to comply, one member discharged a CEW cycling it twice without successfully incapacitating the subject. A physical altercation ensued, and the members were able to gain control and take the subject into custody. EMS was called and transported the subject to hospital where he was medically cleared.

Moose Jaw Police Service

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

In the first incident members attended a local park in response to a call regarding a group of youth injecting IV drugs. Upon arrival at the scene members observed one young male subject who was known to be in violation of court conditions, separate from a group. One member was able to locate the subject. As the member approached, the subject brandished a knife and indicated he wanted to fight. The member pointed a CEW at the subject and called for assistance. The subject responded by dropping the knife but then picked it up again and began cutting his own face to the point of disfigurement. A second member arrived to assist, and they tried to convince the subject to stop hurting himself and drop the knife, without success. As the park was crowded at the time with individuals and family groups, and with the harm the subject was doing to himself, one member discharged a CEW to eliminate the threat the subject posed to himself and others. The subject fell to the ground. When the members began handcuffing him, he started struggling and kicked one of the members in the chest without causing injury. They were able to gain control of the subject, and he was transported to hospital for treatment.

In the second incident members responded to a call of a female subject threatening suicide with a knife. The subject in question is known to police who have responded a number of times to assist in similar situations. Upon arrival the members found the subject with a long serrated knife, which she was pushing into her skin and threatening to cut herself. Members attempted to calm her and get her to surrender the knife without success. The subject then raised the knife toward the members, who believed she was preparing either to throw the knife at them or to charge them. To eliminate the threat posed to the members and the subject one member discharged a CEW. Members were then able to take control of the subject, who was transported to hospital for mental health assessment and treatment.

Prince Albert Police Service

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

In the first incident members encountered a vehicle being operated by a subject who was wanted on a number of warrants. Upon attempts by members to stop the vehicle, the subject failed to stop and fled. Because of the time of day vehicle pursuit was immediately terminated and members established area containment. The vehicle was relocated and once again fled from members off road through a field. Members re-engaged the subject using a marked, off road police vehicle. After a brief pursuit the subject, while driving in the ditch, lost control of his vehicle and was surrounded by members. The subject refused to surrender and displayed an aggressive demeanor, yelling profanities at the members. He then aggressively exited the vehicle and advanced on the members, initiating a physical altercation. One member deployed a baton and delivered several strikes to the subject's center mass. However, the subject continued to fight with officers. To eliminate the threat posed to the members, one member discharged a CEW. This was

unsuccessful in bringing the threat to an end as only one probe made contact with the subject. The fight continued until ultimately members were able to physically subdue the subject. The subject was then transported to hospital for treatment of injuries sustained during the fight.

In the second incident members responded to a call of an intoxicated person at a residence. The male subject was known to police to be violent. Upon arriving at the scene members spoke to the subject and determined he had been drinking in violation his conditions of release. The members advised the subject he was under arrest and followed him to the bedroom where he appeared to be retrieving his jacket. The subject retrieved a knife from a dresser and then threatened to take his own life. As the threat to the subject's safety was immediate, two members discharged CEWs to eliminate the threat he posed to himself. The subject was then taken into custody unharmed.

In the third incident members were engaged in a vehicle pursuit, which was terminated for public safety reasons due to the dangerous nature of the operation of the pursued vehicle. The vehicle was tracked and observed by placing police vehicles at strategic observation points and was observed to enter a trail on which there was heavy pedestrian traffic. Due to the risk to pedestrians, pursuit was re-engaged, and the subject vehicle was observed to drive directly at two vehicles and charged a police vehicle forcing it off the track. The subject vehicle finally came to a stop due to damage, and the occupants fled on foot. A short foot chase ensued, with one member intercepting a male subject in a secluded area. The subject was ordered to surrender numerous times but refused to comply. As there was a low fence between the member and the subject, the member was unable to see the lower half of the subject's body. As the subject had already charged a police vehicle and refused to comply with commands, and as the member did not have visibility of the subject's lower body, the member feared the possible presence of a weapon. After warning the subject loudly that a CEW would be deployed, the member discharged a CEW. Although the CEW failed to incapacitate the subject, upon realizing that one had been discharged the subject ceased his threatening behaviour and surrendered.

In the fourth incident members were dispatched to assist EMS with an aggressive female subject who they believed was suffering from a drug overdose. The subject was brandishing scissors in an attempt to evict EMS personnel from the residence in which she was located. EMS was concerned for the subject's health and safety and did not wish to leave her unattended. The first member on scene observed the subject seated on the deck with a pair of scissors in her hand at her side. He drew his CEW to his side and then went onto the deck, attempting to calm the subject and convince her that she needed to go to hospital for help. The subject appeared to be highly intoxicated. When the second member arrived on scene to assist, the subject's anxiety rapidly escalated, and she became aggressive. She got to her feet and attempted to walk by the members. As the subject got within two feet of the members, she raised the scissors into an aggressive position from which she could initiate a stabbing attack when she got within reach. One member discharged his CEW to eliminate the immediate threat posed by the subject. She was then taken into custody and transported to hospital where she was held overnight. The subject was released into custody the next morning when medical staff were confident with her condition.

In the fifth incident members responded to investigate a suspicious vehicle in the parking lot of a business premise. The caller indicated it was parked in a hidden area with people inside. Upon arrival at the scene members pulled patrol vehicles in front of and behind the vehicle in question to block escape. The male subject operating the vehicle then placed it in reverse and accelerated rapidly into one of the patrol vehicles in an effort to push it out of the way and enable him to escape. Approximately \$10,000 damage was done to the patrol vehicle. Having failed to escape, the male subject exited the vehicle and charged one of the members who drew her CEW and discharged it. However, the subject closed the distance so quickly that the member could not properly aim the CEW and the probes struck the ground at the subject's feet. Having seen the CEW discharge, the subject changed direction and fled the scene. A canine unit was deployed, and the subject was apprehended within a short distance.

In the sixth incident a member responded to a disturbance report involving a disruptive male subject. Upon arriving at the location the member was directed upstairs where he encountered the subject in an emotionally distraught state brandishing kitchen knives in a threatening manner. The member endeavored to calm the subject and de-escalate the situation unsuccessfully. The subject was in close proximity to the member and was advancing toward him in a threatening fashion. The member again warned the subject telling him to drop the weapons whereupon the subject yelled "just kill me" and continued to advance on the member. The member then discharged his CEW to eliminate the threat. The subject was then taken into custody without further incident. The subject was transported to hospital for assessment. No injuries were suffered.

Disposition of Police Discipline Files

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

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

During Course of Calendar Year 2017

During the course of the 2017 calendar year, 123 police discipline files were concluded as set out in the table below.

Police Service	No Offence Against Discipline	Non-Disciplinary Disposition*	Member Resigned or Retired	Remedial Action Ordered	Formal Discipline	Member Dismissed from Service	Total
Regina	25	5	0	3	0	0	33
Saskatoon	45	10	0	7	1	0	63
Prince Albert	5	2	0	0	0	0	7
Moose Jaw	5	2	0	0	0	0	7
Estevan	4	1	0	0	0	0	5
Weyburn	3	1	0	2	0	0	6
File Hills FN	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Corman Park	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	88	22	0	12	1	0	123

* includes Advice as to Future Conduct; coaching/guidance/counselling; and mediation

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