IIU | INDEPENDENT INVESTIGATION UNIT OF MANITOBA

2023-2024 ANNUAL REPORT

ACCOUNTABLE | PRINCIPLED | IMPARTIAL

Minister of Justice and Attorney General
Legislative Building, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 0V8 CANADA

The Honourable Anita Neville, P.C., M.P.
Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba
Room 235 Legislative Building
Winnipeg MB R3C OV8

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

It is my pleasure to present the *2023-2024 Annual Report of the Independent Investigation Unit of Manitoba.*

This report details the Independent Investigation Unit's activities for the 2023-2024 fiscal year.

Respectfully submitted,

original signed by

Honourable Matt Wiebe
Minister of Justice
Attorney General

IIU | INDEPENDENT INVESTIGATION UNIT OF MANITOBA

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The Honourable Matt Wiebe
Minister of Justice and Attorney General
Room 104 Legislative Building
Winnipeg MB R3C 0V8

Dear Minister:

Re: Independent Investigation Unit of Manitoba 2023-2024 Annual Report

In accordance with section 64(1) of The Police Services Act, I am pleased to submit the 2023-2024 annual report of the Independent Investigation Unit of Manitoba.

This report details the Independent Investigation Unit's activities for this fiscal year.

Yours truly,

Bruce Sychuk
Acting Civilian Director

UNITÉ D'ENQUÊTE INDÉPENDANTE DU MANITOBA

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Monsieur Matt Wiebe
Ministre de la Justice et procureur général
Palais législatif, bureau 104
Winnipeg (Manitoba) R3C 0V8

Objet : Rapport annuel 2023-2024 de l'Unité d'enquête indépendante du Manitoba

Monsieur le Ministre,

Conformément au paragraphe 64(1) de la Loi sur les services de police, j'ai l'honneur de vous présenter le rapport annuel 2023-2024 de l'Unité d'enquête indépendante du Manitoba.

Ce rapport présente en détail les activités de l'Unité d'enquête indépendante pour l'année en cours.

Je vous prie d'agréer, Monsieur le Ministre, l'expression de mes sentiments distingués.
haute considération.

Bruce Sychuk
Directrice civile

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Message from the Civilian Director

I am pleased to present the Independent Investigation Unit's 2023-2024 Annual Report.

This is the ninth year of operations for the IIU and my first year as the civilian director. I was appointed by an Order in Council on July 1, 2023, and it is with great honour that I have accepted this role. I am committed to building the confidence of all Manitobans by leading with integrity and humility and providing comprehensive investigations. I am thankful for the opportunity to be the IIU's civilian director, and I am committed to continue to lead the IIU in providing professional, impartial and transparent investigations.

The IIU saw a number of departures and arrivals of new employees this year. The IIU saw the departure of its inaugural civilian director, Zane Tessler, who retired in June 2023. Zane served two five-year terms with the IIU. He was a pillar in the creation of the IIU and demonstrated a continued commitment to civilian oversight until the end of his term. We wish him well in his retirement. The IIU also saw the departure of its inaugural manager of strategic policy and coordination, Cecille (Cec) McIntyre. We wish Cec well in her retirement and welcome Leigh McCulloch as the new manager of strategic policy and coordination. The IIU said goodbye to Michelle Eastoe and welcomed Megan Saul as the new office manager. The IIU also welcomed back Laura Bonnani, information administrator.

This past year, the IIU continued to focus on its commitment to provide transparent and impartial investigations, being accountable to the public, and building trust. Throughout the year, I engaged with families and various stakeholders, including Indigenous organizations and the policing community. I addressed First Nations leaders at the Building Safer Communities conference as well as oversight and policing leaders at the Canadian Association for Civilian Oversight of Law Enforcement conference. I have also had the support and assistance of Andrea Gallagher, appointed on July 1, 2023, as the inaugural director of Indigenous and Community Relations, Public Safety Division. Andrea has assisted the IIU in building relationships with communities and organizations, and we look forward to continuing to work with her.

This past year proved to be the busiest year since IIU's inception (2015). We had a substantial increase of notifications, a record high of 85. We also had the highest number of investigations, at 65. This represents an increase of up to 30% from the past two years. There were 13 fatalities which included five officer-involved shootings. Despite these increases, the resources of the IIU proved resilient and met the challenges posed by the many complex matters that were the subject of its investigations. The IIU investigative team discharged their professional obligations with integrity and professionalism, and I wish to extend my appreciation to all IIU staff for their efforts this year.

C'est avec beaucoup de fierté et d'humilité que j'ai assumé le rôle de directrice civile cette année, et je suis reconnaissante de pouvoir servir les Manitobains dans ce rôle. Je suis engagée à maintenir la confiance des citoyens avec des enquêtes menée de façon rigoureuses et impartiales.

Roxanne M. Gagné
Civilian Director
Directrice civile

About the IIU

Following the recommendations of the Taman Inquiry in 2008 and the earlier Aboriginal Justice Inquiry, as well as reviews of best practices in other jurisdictions and extensive consultations with key stakeholders, Manitoba introduced **The Police Services Act** in 2009. The new act replaced the antiquated Provincial Police Act, changing and modernizing policing in the province.

Among the major changes was the establishment of Manitoba's first civilian-led Independent Investigation Unit (IIU). This unit is mandated to conduct transparent and independent investigations of all serious incidents involving police officers in Manitoba, whether occurring on or off duty.

The IIU operates as an independent investigatory agency within Manitoba Justice. The IIU is a civilian-led investigatory body, independent from all police agencies operating in Manitoba.

The IIU must assume investigations into matters where, in the course of an interaction with police, a person has died or a serious injury has occurred, or where a police officer may have contravened a prescribed provision of the **Criminal Code** or another federal or provincial enactment.

The IIU has the authority to investigate and provide oversight on all criminal allegations involving police officers in the province, including MFNPS, RCMP and municipal police forces.

There are 12 policing agencies in Manitoba and approximately 2,582 police officers.

Mission Statement

The Independent Investigation Unit of Manitoba investigates serious incidents involving the police, with integrity, professionalism and efficiency, to ensure the respect and trust of all Manitobans.

Vision Statement

Building the confidence of all Manitobans with respectful, impartial and comprehensive investigations.

Our Values

- accountable
- principled
- impartial
- independent
- objective
- high investigative standards
- timeliness
- thoroughness

Civilian Oversight in Canada

There are eight civilian oversight agencies across Canada. While each agency's mandate may differ slightly, consultation and assistance have occurred between these agencies to strengthen and establish best practices.

- Ontario (1990): **Special Investigations Unit (SIU)**
- Alberta (2008): **Alberta Serious Incident Response Team (ASIRT)**
- Nova Scotia (2012): **Serious Incident Response Team (SiRT)**
- British Columbia (2012): **Independent Investigations Office of British Columbia (IIO)**
- Manitoba (2015): **Independent Investigation Unit of Manitoba (IIU)**
- Québec (2016): **Bureau des Enquêtes Indépendantes (BEI)**
- Newfoundland & Labrador (2019): **Serious Incident Response Team of Newfoundland and Labrador (SIRT-NL)**
- Saskatchewan (2021): **Saskatchewan Serious Incident Response Team (SIRT-SK)**

The civilian director of the IIU is also a member of the **Canadian Association for Civilian Oversight of Law Enforcement (CACOLE)**. CACOLE is a national non-profit organization of individuals and agencies involved in the oversight of police officers in Canada. CACOLE is dedicated to advancing the concept, principles and application of civilian oversight of law enforcement throughout Canada and abroad.

The Make-Up of the IIU

CIVILIAN DIRECTOR

In accordance with The Police Services Act (PSA), the civilian director must not be a current or former member of a police service or the RCMP.

The civilian director is accountable for the administration and operation of the IIU. The civilian director provides leadership to and oversees the investigative and administrative staff of the unit. By law, the civilian director must exercise independent judgment and act independently of all agencies in making operational decisions about investigations conducted under the PSA.

At the conclusion of an investigation, whether charges should be laid or if the investigative file should be submitted to the **Manitoba Prosecution Service (MPS)** for an opinion lies solely with the civilian director.

IIU INVESTIGATIVE TEAM

In accordance with section 60 of the PSA, the IIU investigative team may consist of current or former members of a police service in Manitoba or Canada or former members of the RCMP. The IIU does not employ any current members of any police service. An IIU senior investigator may also be a civilian with investigative experience. All senior investigators must have met the prescribed qualifications and experience, and all are under the sole command of the civilian director.

The IIU investigative team has the powers, duties, privileges and protections of peace officers and constables at law.

The IIU investigative team consists of the following key positions:

Director of Investigations

The director of investigations supervises the IIU team commanders and the investigative team. The director of investigations plays a crucial and direct role in identifying all critical and emerging human resource, policy, investigative and risk-management issues involving the investigative team. The director also supports and manages the strategic goals of the IIU.

Team Commanders

The team commander is responsible for managing investigations and commanding the IIU investigative team. The team commander deploys senior investigators to incidents where it appears the actions of a police officer may have caused a death or serious injury, or contravened Canada's Criminal Code or other laws.

The IIU currently has two team commanders. These team commanders rotate on-call responsibilities. There is one team commander on-call 24 hours a day, seven days a week and that person is responsible for dispatching the senior investigators. The team commander assesses investigative information and determines the appropriate level of response, priority and course of action. When the IIU has been notified of an incident by a chief of police, and the incident meets the mandate of the IIU, the team commander will assign a primary investigator and as many additional senior investigators as required.

Senior Investigators

Reporting to the team commander of the IIU, senior investigators are responsible for investigating assigned incidents under the PSA.

Senior investigators assess information received from police agencies, attend on scene, report incidents, and determine an appropriate level of response and how best to carry out an efficient investigation. They also evaluate the need for specialized assistance and support, such as identification, forensic services or surveillance, and determine what evidence is required and who should be interviewed.

In accordance with the **Independent Investigations Regulation 99/2015**, IIU senior investigators must have experience in major crime investigations or experience conducting and managing a wide range of complex investigations.

ADMINISTRATIVE TEAM

The administrative team is responsible for the administration of the IIU office in conjunction with the civilian director. This team supports the investigative team administratively and operationally.

The IIU administrative team consists of the following key positions:

Manager of Strategic Policy and Coordination

The manager of strategic policy and coordination develops and implements policies for the IIU to ensure all investigations conducted are professional, effective and consistent. The manager of strategic policy and coordination makes recommendations to support and enhance operational, investigative and administrative policies.

This position also manages and analyzes procedural and systems reviews, feasibility studies and cost-benefit studies to help ensure the effective and efficient operation of the IIU.

Office Manager

The office manager is responsible for the day-to-day administration of the IIU office, including purchasing, invoice payments and human resources, as well as providing dedicated support to the civilian director.

The office manager is also responsible for creating and maintaining file management systems and establishing office routines, schedules and processes to ensure effective operations.

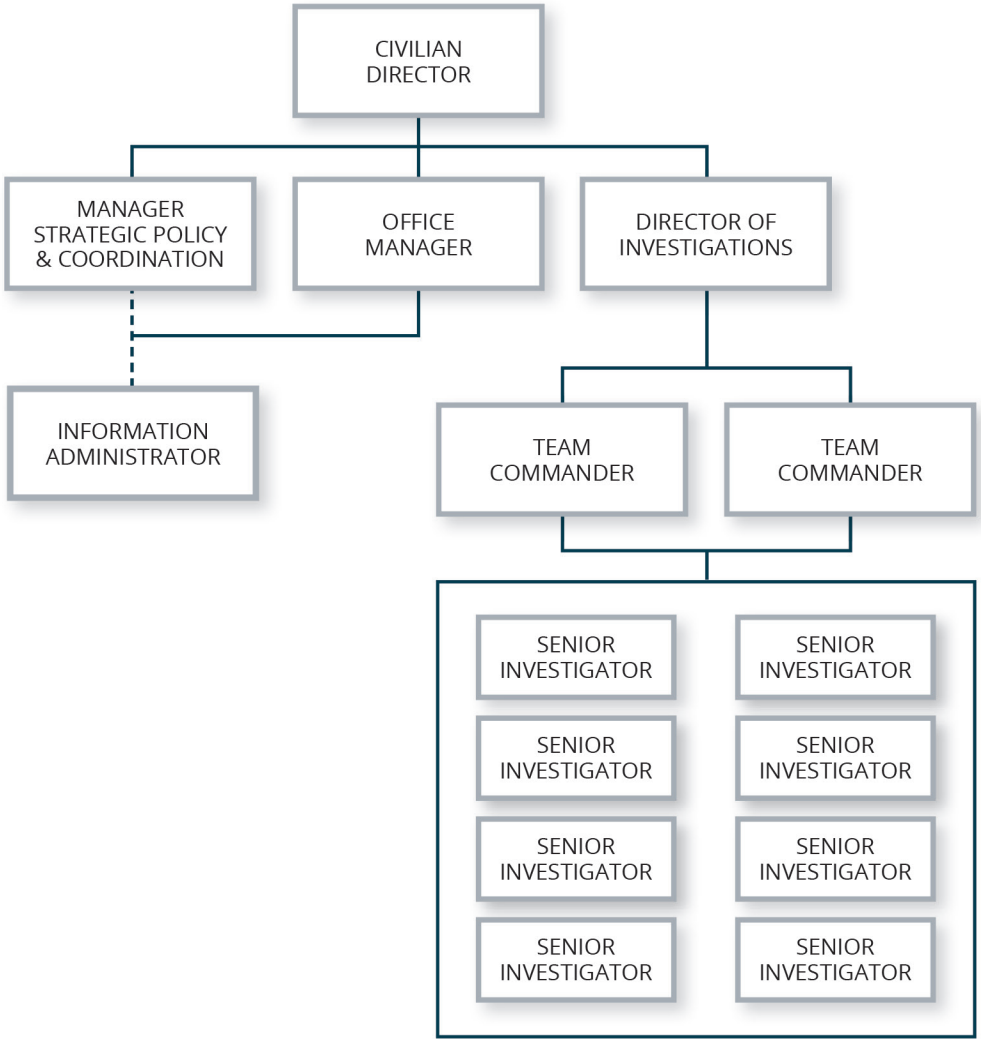
Information Administrator

The information administrator is responsible for coordinating, verifying and organizing documents and other information pertaining to an investigation. The information administrator ensures compliance requirements have been met to ensure the integrity of the records management process.

The information administrator is responsible for file management, document preparation, analysis and linking of information, scanning and digital exhibits. The information administrator organizes incoming data for entry into an electronic major case management application.

Organizational Chart

INDEPENDENT INVESTIGATION UNIT OF MANITOBA
2023-2024



IIU Investigative Process

NOTIFICATION

A chief of a police service is responsible for notifying the IIU when a police officer is at a scene or is the subject of a complaint or an investigation where they may have caused the death of or serious injury to a person, or otherwise engaged in conduct that could constitute a contravention of a prescribed offence. The IIU's mandate extends throughout Manitoba, and an investigative team can be deployed to any remote location as and when required.

A notification must be made in accordance with timelines outlined in the PSA to allow the civilian director to determine whether its mandate is met and, if so, to deploy and assume jurisdiction of the investigation. In matters other than mandatory investigations, the civilian director may decline jurisdiction, perform a monitoring role or assume jurisdiction (see **Glossary of Terms**).

CIVILIAN MONITOR

If it appears that a police officer may have caused the death of a person, the IIU civilian director must ask the chair of the **Manitoba Police Commission** to assign a civilian monitor to the investigation. The civilian director may also request a civilian monitor in any other case where they consider it in the public interest to involve a monitor.

The civilian monitor program falls under the mandate of the Manitoba Police Commission.

INVESTIGATION

Mandatory Investigations

If an incident reported to the IIU involves a death or serious injury to a person in the course of an interaction with police, or where a police officer may have contravened a prescribed provision of the Criminal Code or another federal or provincial enactment, the IIU must assume jurisdiction of the incident and conduct an investigation into the action of the police officer(s). These types of investigations are referred to as mandatory matters. The civilian director has no discretion, and the IIU must commence an investigation.

Public Interest and Discretionary Investigations

There are other types of incidents that must be reported to the IIU where the civilian director is required to determine whether the IIU will investigate. These types of incidents are referred to as discretionary or in the public interest and involve an allegation that a police officer has engaged in conduct that constitutes a contravention of the Criminal Code or any other federal or provincial enactment. In these types of matters, the civilian director will review the circumstances of the incident and any other relevant information to determine whether the incident is in the public interest for the IIU to investigate.

An investigative team is assigned once the civilian director determines the IIU should investigate an incident. The director of investigations and team commander decide on the number of senior investigators to be deployed and assign their roles.

The IIU investigative team is responsible for the following:

- examining the scene and securing physical evidence
- documenting the scene
- identifying and securing cooperation of witnesses
- seizing police equipment for forensic examination
- consulting with the medical examiner if there has been a death
- notifying next of kin

The IIU investigative team performs all tasks required to gather all the facts and evidence that are needed for each file. Throughout the course of the investigation, the investigative team prepares internal reports and attends briefings to keep the director of investigations and team commanders apprised of all aspects of the investigation.

PUBLIC REPORTING

When an investigation has commenced, the IIU issues a media release, providing a summary of the notification received from the police agency and seeking any witnesses or individuals who may have information or video footage that may assist in the investigation.

After completing the investigation, the primary investigator submits a report to the civilian director detailing all aspects of the investigation.

If the civilian director determines a subject officer has committed an offence, they may lay charges against the subject officer or refer the matter to the Manitoba Prosecution Service (MPS) for an opinion as to whether or not the subject officer should be charged.

When charges are laid against a subject officer, a final report is not issued while the matter is before the courts, nor can the IIU comment on a matter before the courts. In these instances, a media release is issued detailing the charges laid and, if appropriate, will name the individual charged.

If the civilian director determines that no charges are warranted or MPS advises there is no reasonable likelihood of conviction, all parties involved are advised of that decision. The civilian director prepares a final report, setting out the details and circumstances of the incident, the steps taken in the investigation, the findings of fact and the reasons for the civilian director's decision. This final report is released to the public.

The final report is usually published on the IIU website once the investigation has concluded and no criminal charges are laid against the subject officer. In some instances, an affected person may have outstanding charges before the courts arising out of the incident. In those circumstances, the final report will only be published once the charges have been disposed by the court. The civilian director will issue a media release at the conclusion of the investigation advising of the outcome, but the final report will be published later.

There are matters that the IIU does not publicly report on because of the sensitive nature of the allegations in order to protect the identity and privacy of individuals.

For example, cases involving allegations of sexual assault are not publicly reported. The IIU does not release details to the public that could potentially identify the affected person or the officer who was the subject of the allegation. The release of information related to these types of investigations presents a risk of potentially identifying the victim of the incident, and therefore, the IIU will not report on these matters.

In every investigation, the IIU strives to strike the proper balance between disclosing as much information as possible to the public, while guarding the privacy of affected persons, protecting witness confidentiality and maintaining the integrity of the investigation.

Public reporting is an important part of a civilian oversight agency. The IIU uses its website and twitter account to publicly report on IIU investigations.

In addition to all media releases, final reports and annual reports, there is information on IIU's website to assist the public in understanding the IIU's role and mandate, as well as links to helpful information related to the IIU.

MONITORING

Under section 74 of The Police Services Act, the IIU can assume a monitor role in an investigation led by a police service.

When a monitor role is assumed in an incident, the IIU formally requests, in accordance with the legislative mandate, all documentary and recorded evidence and information that was obtained in the police agency's investigation.

At the conclusion of the agency's investigation, it provides written notice to the IIU that its investigation is complete and confirms that the IIU has received a copy of the full investigative file. After receiving that written confirmation and the full investigative file, the IIU reviews all the material to ensure the investigation is comprehensive and complete.

IIU's Obligations Under the Victims' Bill of Rights

In June 2015, the **Victims' Bill of Rights** was amended to include the IIU as a law enforcement agency under the legislation.

In keeping with its obligations under the Victims' Bill of Rights, the IIU ensures the affected person(s) and/or designated contact(s) are kept apprised of the status and outcome of the investigation.

A senior investigator is assigned to liaise with the affected person(s) and/or designate(s) and answer any questions they may have about the process or the investigation. The IIU ensures, whenever possible, that the affected person(s) and/or designated contact(s) are advised of the outcome of the investigation prior to the public release of that information.

Year in Review

The IIU became operational on June 19, 2015. The end of this fiscal year marks eight years and nine months of operation.

This fiscal year, the IIU received 85 notifications, which is 15 more than what was reported in the previous fiscal year. Of those 85 notifications, the IIU commenced 65 investigations, which is 16 more compared to the previous fiscal year and concluded 63 investigations, as compared to 42 in the previous fiscal year.

This fiscal year, the IIU is reporting 11 officer-involved shooting incidents, six of which involved less lethal impact projectile firearm. An officer-involved shooting involves the use of a firearm with either lethal or less-than-lethal ammunition (e.g., sock rounds or bean bag rounds).These matters are further broken down as follows:

- five officer-involved shooting incidents that resulted in death
- three officer-involved shooting incidents where a serious injury was sustained
- three incidents that involved the discharge of a less lethal impact projectile, with only minor injuries sustained

The IIU continues to work with police agencies in Manitoba to ensure the information required to advance an investigation is provided to the IIU in a timely fashion. While the legislation outlines the obligations of police agencies and the IIU investigation, during an inquiry, discussions continue between all parties to ensure issues are resolved or recommendations for legislative change are advanced.

The IIU provided information sessions to First Nations Safety Officer Training courses, Winnipeg Police Service new recruit classes and senior supervisors during 2023 to continue educating those most affected by IIU investigations about its processes and mandate.

INVESTIGATIVE HIGHLIGHTS

IIU experienced a full investigative complement during the past year, with eight senior investigators and two team commanders.

The IIU received 85 notifications this past fiscal year. Of those 85 notifications, the IIU investigated 65 matters and took a monitoring role in eight. Twelve notifications were deemed outside the mandate of the IIU and declined. The IIU led investigations involving death, serious injury and matters where the civilian director deemed it in the public interest for the IIU to investigate. The IIU received 13 notifications involving a fatality. Eleven investigations involved a police officer discharging their firearm. Twenty-one matters involved serious injuries and eight reflected sexual assault offences. Sixteen charges were laid against 10 current police officers. The remaining matters are outlined in the statistical reporting section.

The IIU has undertaken efforts to add more investigative tools with a view toward developing a higher level of sophistication in its investigations. These efforts have included the engagement of national and international

expert witnesses in the fields of firearms use, scene trajectory analysis, police service dog, use of force review, blood spatter analysis and contagion shootings in policing. The use of these experts has resulted in comprehensive reporting in complex use of force scenarios. Downstream benefits have included a greater understanding of police actions, and a higher degree of integrity in both investigative and charge authorization decision-making processes.

Similarly, in the pursuit of justice, the IIU has entered into an agreement with an outside agency which will result in the reliable use of photos for the purpose of establishing suspect identification where required. This tool has already proved useful in a case where suspect identity was central to the investigation.

TRAINING

Safety-focused training was again integrated into the annual training regimen with annual firearm qualifications and use of force training being completed. Recognized use of force experts were engaged to provide both theory and hands-on components in certifying IIU team commanders and senior investigators in compliance and lethal use of force.

Individual training modules took precedent again this year as IIU personnel completed select mandatory training requirements through Organizational & Staff Development:

- Building Respectful Workplaces: Foundations Inclusion & Diversity in the Workplace
- WPS Traffic (BERLA)

The 2023 Canadian Homicide Conference was held in Winnipeg. The IIU took advantage of this, and the director of investigations and both team commanders attended. All team commanders and senior investigators were able to benefit from search and seizure training offered by Misir Consulting. A use of force presentation for team commanders and senior investigators was given by Kelly Keith of SETCAN, and a lunch-and-learn session was provided by Toba Centre. The IIU was also able to send one senior investigator to Colorado to attend a conference for officer-involved shooting and critical incidents put on by Bevel, Gardner & Associates Inc.

Statistical Information 2023-2024

During the 2023-2024 fiscal year, the IIU opened 85 files—an increase of 15 files from the previous fiscal year. Of those 85 files, 65 investigations were commenced.

Of the notifications received, 15 per cent involved a death, 25 per cent involved serious injury and 13 per cent were officer-involved shootings.

Last fiscal year, the IIU reported that May, October and February were the busiest months. This fiscal year, June, September, October and January were the IIU's busiest months, with the most notifications occurring during those months.

INVESTIGATIONS

Number of investigations started[1] in 2023-2024 65
Number of investigations concluded[2] in 2023-2024 63
Number of charges laid 16

Charges Laid:

- s. 266 CC Assault (x5)
- s. 264.1(1)(a) CC Utter Threats
- s. 334(b) CC Theft Under
- s. 264(2)(b) CC Criminal Harassment Communicating
- s. 264(2)(d) CC Criminal Harassment Conduct
- s. 106(2) HTA Fail to Use Siren
- s. 106(4) HTA Fail to Drive with Due Regard to Safety (x4)
- s. 188(2) HTA Drive Careless
- s. 191(a) HTA Make Unauthorized U-turn

Number of investigations where a civilian monitor was appointed 13

[1] Investigations where the IIU has assumed jurisdiction over an incident. This does not include any incidents where the IIU has assumed a monitor role or incidents where the IIU has declined jurisdiction.

[2] An investigation is concluded upon the determination of the IIU civilian director.

NOTIFICATIONS

In the fiscal year 2023-2024, the IIU received 85 notifications under Part 7, Division 2 of The Police Services Act.

If an incident relates to a death or serious injury, the IIU must assume responsibility for the investigation and deploy an investigative team.

If an incident does not relate to a death or serious injury, the civilian director will review the information provided by the police agency and determine what role, if any, the IIU will assume in the investigation.

Of the notifications the IIU received during this reporting period, the unit assumed jurisdiction on 65 investigations, declined jurisdiction on 12 and performed a monitoring role on eight investigations.

TOTAL NOTIFICATIONS BY AGENCY 2023-2024 FISCAL YEAR

IIU Notifications

RCMP	30
WPS	32
MFNPS	6
BPS	16
WINKLER	1
Total Notifications	**85**

IIU Monitor Role

RCMP	5
WPS	1
MFNPS	1
BPS	1
Total Monitor Incidents	**8**

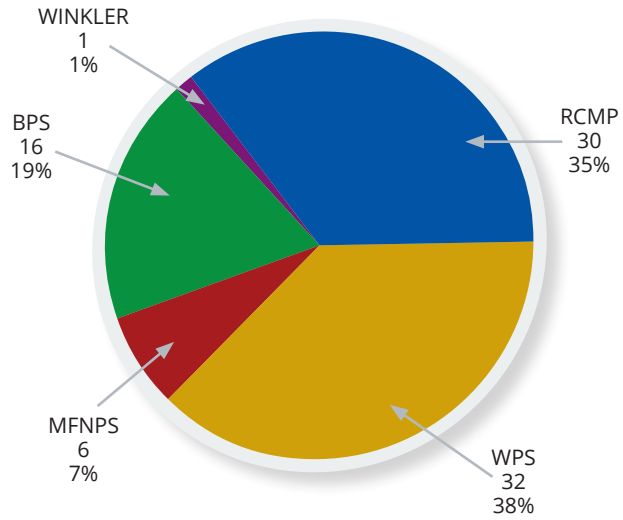
Decline Jurisdiction

RCMP	7
WPS	1
MFNPS	1
BPS	3
Total Declined Incidents	**12**

Assume Jurisdiction

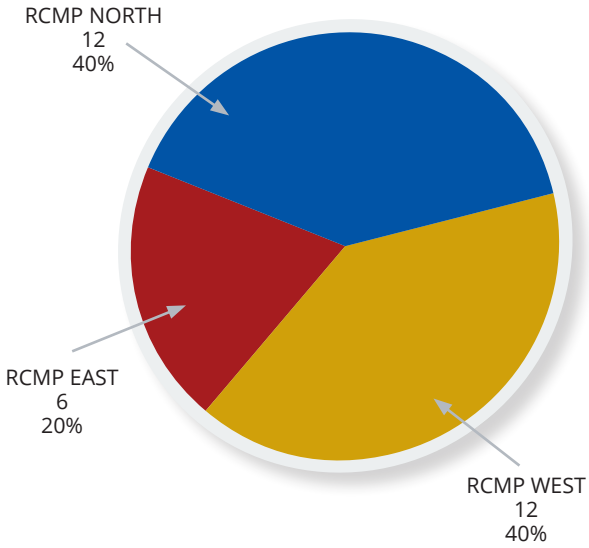
RCMP	18
WPS	30
MFNPS	4
BPS	12
WINKLER	1
Total Assume Jurisdiction Incidents	**65**

TOTAL NOTIFICATIONS BY AGENCY 2023-2024 FISCAL YEAR



RCMP – Royal Canadian Mounted Police
WPS – Winnipeg Police Service
MFNPS – Manitoba First Nations Police Service
BPS – Brandon Police Service
WINKLER – Winkler Police Service

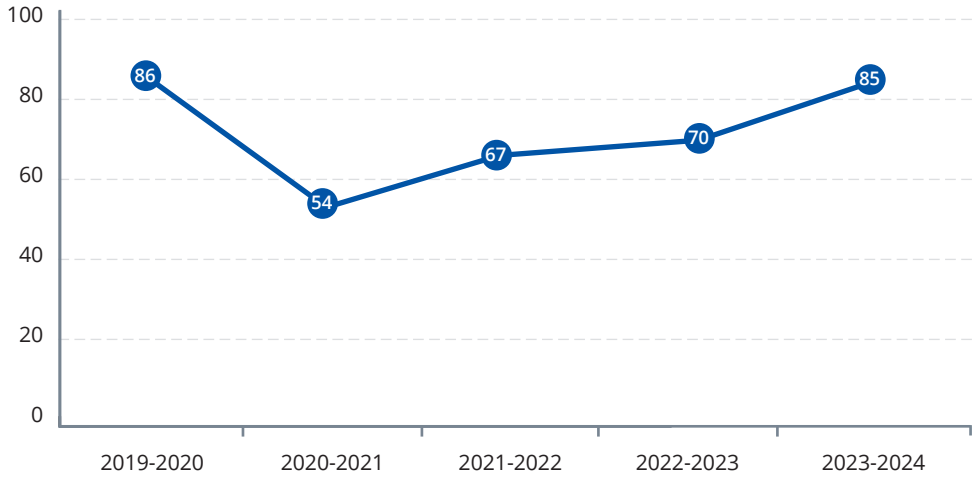
BREAKDOWN OF RCMP NOTIFICATIONS BY DISTRICT 2023-2024 FISCAL YEAR



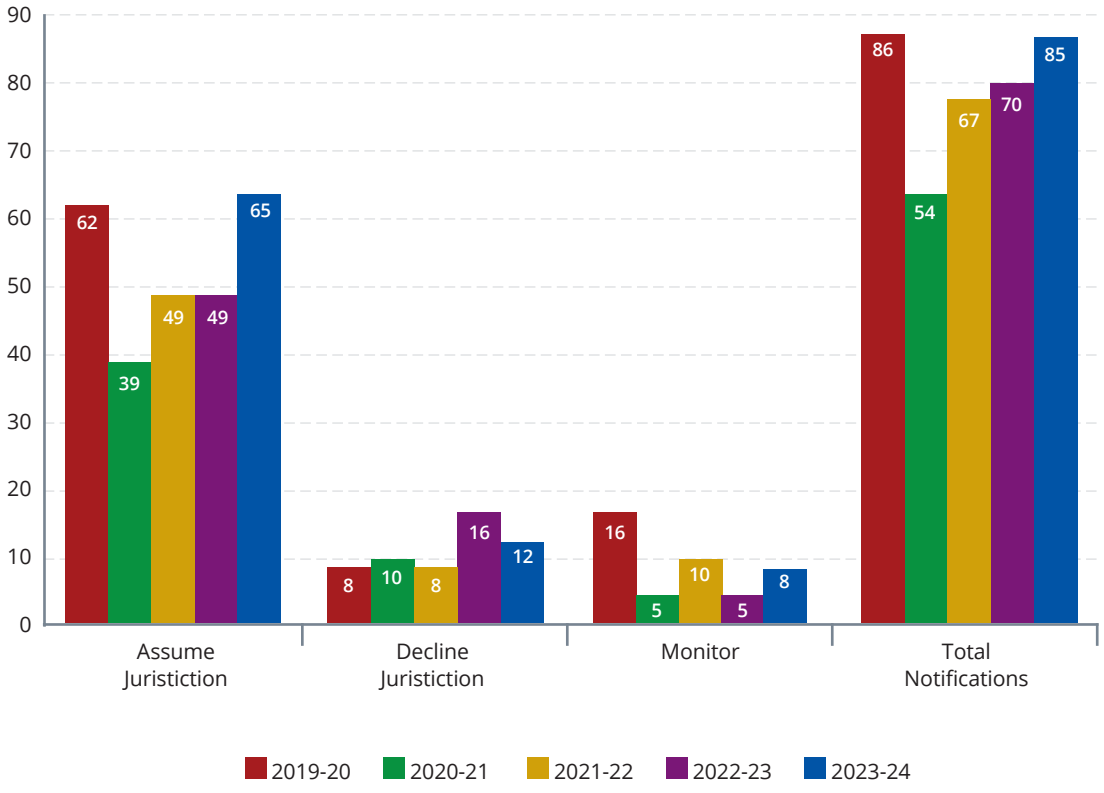
NOTIFICATIONS BY FISCAL YEAR & IIU ROLE

Fiscal Year	Assume Jurisdiction	Decline (Not Within Mandate)	Monitor	Total Notifications
2015-2016	17	1	11	29
2016-2017	27	1	22	50
2017-2018	40	10	24	74
2018-2019	38	13	24	75
2019-2020	62	8	16	86
2020-2021	39	10	5	54
2021-2022	49	8	10	67
2022-2023	49	16	5	70
2023-2024	65	12	8	85
Totals	**386**	**79**	**125**	**590**

NOTIFICATIONS BY FISCAL YEAR – 5 YEAR COMPARATIVE



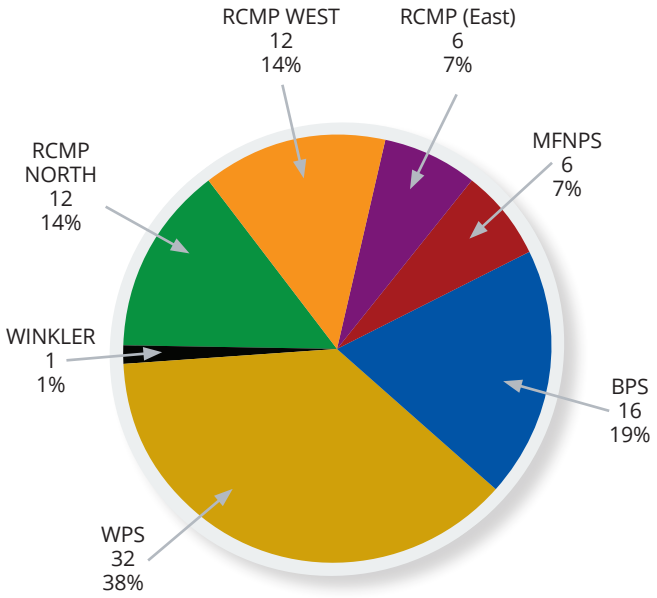
NOTIFICATIONS BY FISCAL YEAR & IIU ROLE – 5 YEAR COMPARATIVE



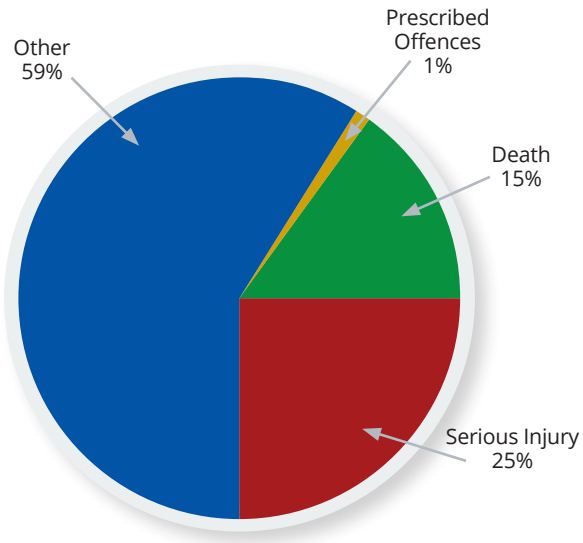
NOTIFICATIONS BY POLICE REGION BY FISCAL YEAR

Reporting Agency	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	Totals
ALTONA PS	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
BPS	1	2	6	6	10	5	6	9	16	61
MFNPS	2	6	5	4	5	2	6	5	6	41
MORDEN PS	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
RCMP EAST	4	8	17	10	18	2	11	7	6	83
RCMP WEST	6	5	10	9	8	15	13	6	12	84
RCMP NORTH	7	5	7	18	15	11	9	13	12	97
RCMP J DIVISION	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
RIVERS	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
SPRINGFIELD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
WINKLER	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3
WPS	9	24	27	26	29	17	21	27	32	212
OPCC-BC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Totals	**29**	**50**	**74**	**75**	**86**	**54**	**67**	**70**	**85**	**590**

NOTIFICATIONS BY POLICE REGION 2023-2024 FISCAL YEAR



TYPES OF NOTIFICATIONS BY PERCENTAGE 2023-2024 FISCAL YEAR



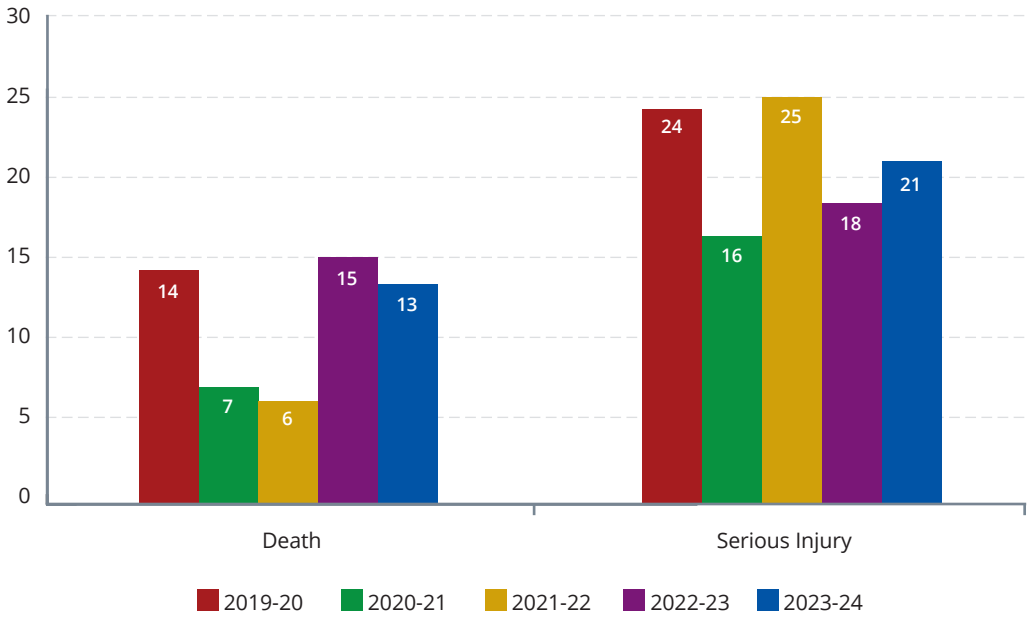
Other: Provincial Statute
Criminal Code

TYPES OF NOTIFICATIONS BY FISCAL YEAR – 5 YEAR COMPARATIVE

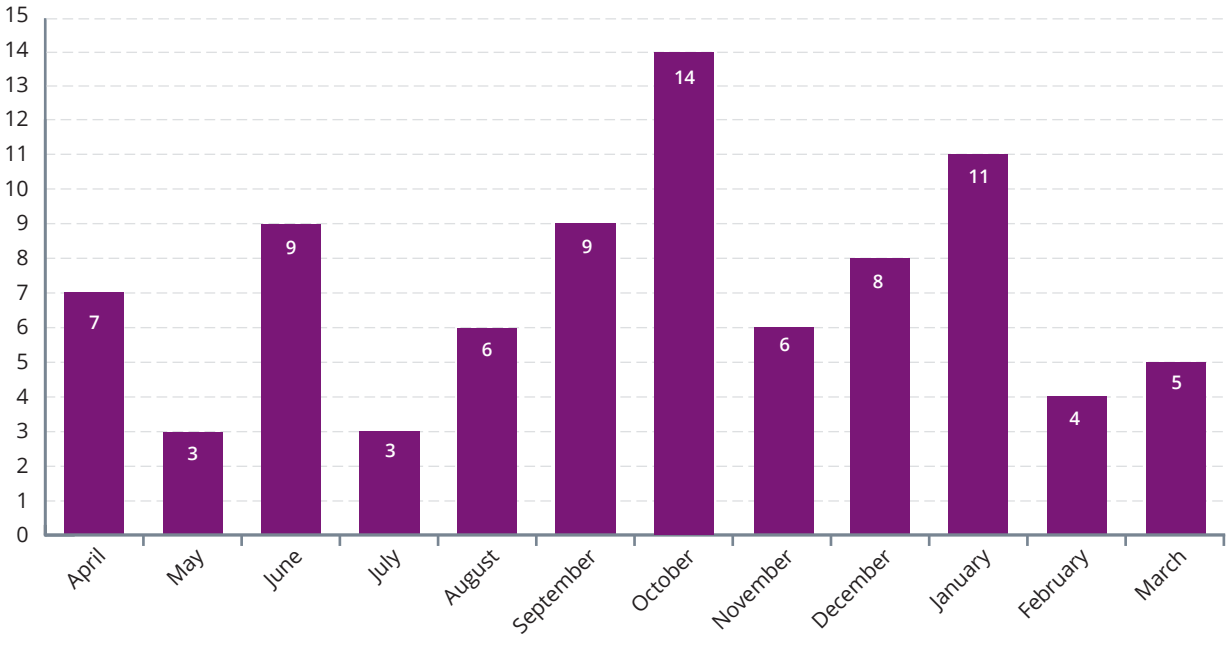
Types of Occurrences	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024
Prescribed Offence	4	0	1	0	1
Provincial Statute	4	3	5	3	6
Criminal Code Offence	31	20	27	18	29
In Custody Criminal Code Offence	0	0	0	0	1
Serious Injury	1	2	6	3	9
In Custody Serious Injury	0	0	0	1	1
Serious Injury During Arrest	13	8	13	8	6
Serious Injury During Arrest (Police Service Dog)	0	2	0	0	0
In Custody Death	9	2	2	4	5
Death in Police Presence (Firearm)	0	0	2	0	0
Death in Police Presence	1	0	0	3	0
Death (Other)	2	1	1	2	3
Injury During Arrest	7	3	2	9	5
Injury During Arrest (Police Service Dog)	1	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Pursuit	0	1	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Pursuit (Death)	0	2	1	3	0
Motor Vehicle Pursuit (Serious Injury)	2	1	1	2	2
Officer Involved Shooting (Death)	2	3	1	3	5
Officer Involved Shooting (Serious Injury)	8	3	5	4	3
Officer Involved Shooting	0	0	0	1	3
Other	1	3	0	6	6
Totals	**86**	**54**	**67**	**70**	**85**

Total Notifications Since June 19, 2015	590

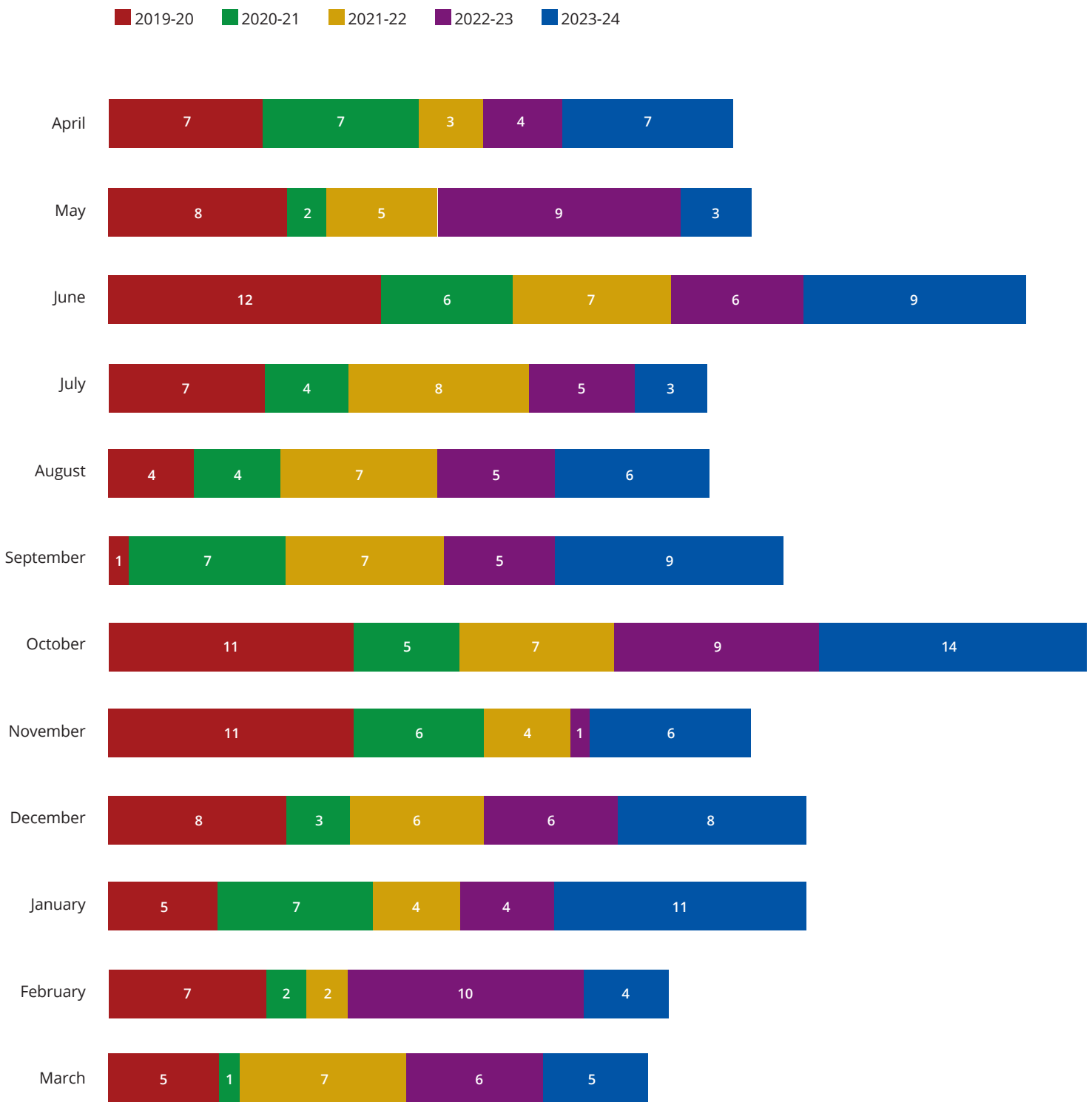
DEATH AND SERIOUS INJURY INVESTIGATIONS BY FISCAL YEAR – 5 YEAR COMPARATIVE



NUMBER OF NOTIFICATIONS RECEIVED PER MONTH 2023-2024 FISCAL YEAR

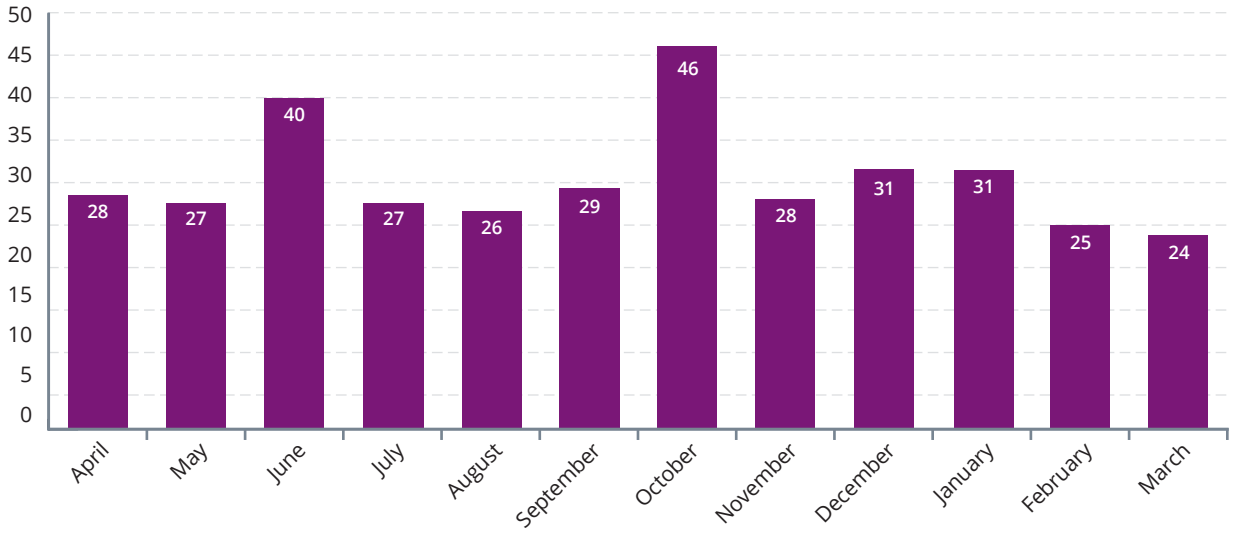


NOTIFICATIONS RECEIVED PER MONTH BY FISCAL YEAR – 5 YEAR COMPARATIVE

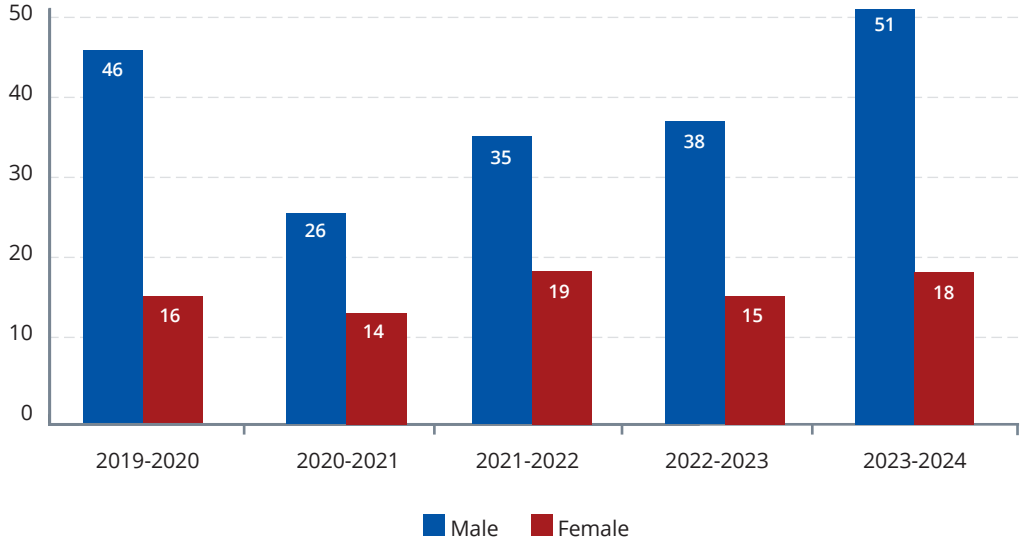


A five-year comparison of the monthly notifications shows June and October as having the most notifications, while March has the least.

TOTAL NOTIFICATIONS BY MONTH OVER 5 FISCAL YEARS



IIU-LED INVESTIGATIONS - MALE AND FEMALE AFFECTED PERSONS BY FISCAL YEAR - 5 YEAR COMPARATIVE



NUMBER AND PARTICULARS OF CHARGES LAID BY THE IIU

For the fiscal year 2023-2024, the IIU laid 16 charges against 10 officers. The particulars of those charges are as follows:

IIU FILE #2022-0001 – ON DUTY
(CRIMINAL CODE OF CANADA)

266 Assault (x 2)

Case summary:
Two MFNPS officers were charged with assault. The incident occurred in January 2022. The affected person sustained an injury to his face.

IIU FILE #2022-0059 – ON DUTY
(CRIMINAL CODE OF CANADA)

264.1(1)(a) Utter Threats

264(2)(b) Criminal Harassment Communicating

264(2)(d) Criminal Harassment Conduct

Case summary:
An MFNPS officer was charged with uttering threats and criminal harassment. The incidents were reported in December 2022.

IIU FILE #2023-0005 – ON DUTY
(HIGHWAY TRAFFIC ACT)

188(2) Drive Careless

191(a) Make Unauthorized U-Turn

Case summary:
The RCMP reported a motor vehicle collision between WPS members and a civilian vehicle. A WPS officer was charged with two Highway Traffic Act offences. The incident occurred in January 2023.

IIU FILE #2023-0021 – OFF DUTY
(CRIMINAL CODE OF CANADA)

266 Assault

Case summary:
A BPS officer was charged with assault resulting from a domestic incident. The incident occurred in April 2023. The affected person suffered minor injuries.

IIU FILE #2023-0025 – ON DUTY
(HIGHWAY TRAFFIC ACT)

106(2) Fail to Use Siren

106(4) Fail to Drive with Due Regard to Safety

Case summary:
A WPS officer was charged with two Highway Traffic Act offences after causing a traffic accident while following a stolen vehicle. The incident occurred in April 2023. An affected person sustained serious injuries as a result of the incident.

IIU FILE #2023-0039 – ON DUTY
(HIGHWAY TRAFFIC ACT)

106(4) Fail to Drive with Due Regard to Safety

Case summary:
An on-duty RCMP officer was charged with fail to drive with due regard to safety after responding to a high priority officer request for assistance call and getting into an accident with two civilian vehicles. The incident occurred in June 2023. The affected persons sustained minor injuries.

IIU FILE #2023-0043 – ON DUTY
(HIGHWAY TRAFFIC ACT)

106(4) Fail to Drive with Due Regard to Safety

Case summary:
An RCMP officer was charged with fail to drive with due regard to safety after trying to affect a traffic stop. The incident occurred in August 2023 when the vehicle the officer was attempting to stop collided with another car causing minor injuries to three people.

IIU FILE #2023-0048 – ON DUTY
(HIGHWAY TRAFFIC ACT)

106(4) Fail to Drive with Due Regard to Safety

Case summary:
An RCMP officer has been charged with a Highway Traffic offence after the cruiser car he was driving was in an accident with a motorcycle. The incident occurred in August 2023 and resulted in minor injuries to the motorcyclist.

IIU FILE #2023-0066 – ON DUTY
(CRIMINAL CODE OF CANADA)

266 Assault (x2)

334(b) Theft Under

Case summary:
A BPS officer was charged with two counts of assault and one count of theft under after an altercation involving two males and a "confiscated" phone. The incident occurred in October 2023.

Financials

The IIU expenditures for the financial year:

Full-time equivalents (FTEs):	18.00
Total salaries ($000s)	$2,260
Total other expenditures ($000s)	$ 277

Glossary of Terms

Decline Jurisdiction
This refers to the IIU having no involvement in an investigation.

Assume Jurisdiction
This refers to the IIU taking over jurisdiction for the investigation of an incident.

Monitor
This refers to situations where the IIU monitors an investigation being conducted by a police agency, but does not assume, direct or have any other role in that investigation.

Review for Mandate
This refers to a situation where IIU has received a notification from a police agency, but there is insufficient information to make a determination about whether or not the matter falls within the IIU's mandate. Once the required information has been received, the role of the IIU will be determined as decline, assume jurisdiction or monitor.

Custody
An individual is deemed to be in custody when a restriction of freedom has occurred by detention and arrest.

Serious Injury
Serious injuries include:

(a) a fracture of the skull, jaw, vertebrae, rib, humerus, radius, ulna, femur, tibia, or fibula

(b) burns, cuts or lacerations that require admission to a hospital on an in-patient basis

(c) the loss of any part of the body

(d) the loss of vision or hearing

(e) internal injuries that require admission to a hospital on an in-patient basis

(f) any injury caused by the discharge of a firearm