



2019-2020 ANNUAL REPORT





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**ATTORNEY GENERAL  
MINISTER OF JUSTICE**

Room 104  
Legislative Building  
Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 0V8  
CANADA

**The Honourable Janice C Filmon, C.M., O.M.  
Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba  
Room 235 Legislative Building  
Winnipeg MB R3C 0V8**

**MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:**

It is my pleasure to present the *2019 Annual Report of the Independent Investigation Unit of Manitoba*.

This report details the Independent Investigation Unit's activities for the 2019/20 fiscal year.

Respectfully submitted,

*Original signed by the Honourable Cliff Cullen*

**Honourable Cliff Cullen  
Minister of Justice  
Attorney General**

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

Dear Minister:

Re: Independent Investigation Unit of Manitoba 2019-2020 Annual Report

In accordance with section 64(1) of The Police Services Act, I am pleased to submit the 2019-2020 annual report of the Independent Investigation Unit of Manitoba.

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

Yours truly,

*Original signed by Zane Tessler*

Zane Tessler  
Civilian Director

Monsieur Cliff Cullen  
Ministre de la Justice et procureure générale  
Palais législatif, bureau 104  
Winnipeg (Manitoba) R3C 0V8

**Objet : Rapport annuel 2019-2020 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 2019-2020 de l'Unité d'enquête indépendante du Manitoba.

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

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

Le directeur civil,

*Original signed by Zane Tessler*

M. Zane Tessler

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## Message from the Civilian Director

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I am pleased to present the Independent Investigation Unit's 2019-2020 Annual Report.

2019-2020 represented the fifth year of operations of Manitoba's IIU and was notable for a record number of:

- notifications in a year (86)
- investigations commenced in a year (63)
- officer-involved shootings in a year (9)
- police officer charged (11) and charges laid (17) in a year

In addition, this year the IIU surpassed the 300 mark respecting the number of notifications it has received from police services over its five-year history.

While there does not appear a specific, identifiable reason or cause for these increased numbers, a review of the notifications suggests that hard drug abuse (particularly methamphetamine) and mental health issues have been important factors in the majority of incidents. Consequently, it is essential for all provincial police services to develop and implement appropriate plans and processes to respond to matters involving mental health concerns and drug abuse. The significant increases of serious and complex matters, coupled with the unprecedented effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, affected the workloads of IIU investigators. IIU developed protocols and processes in keeping with prevailing public health orders, including the use of technology to operate remotely. This helped ensure operations were conducted safely, and influenced as little as possible, by the pandemic. The IIU investigative staff response to these challenges was exceptional. I am proud of the professionalism and integrity displayed by each member of IIU in the discharge of his or her duties during these trying and uncertain times.

This year, the province commenced a legislated five-year review of The Police Services Act and regulations. In response, IIU prepared a detailed and comprehensive written submission, recommending positive changes to the legislative scheme, the powers of IIU and expectations of police services and officers. IIU participated in a number of in-person interviews with the five-year review committee. We await the committee's final report and recommendations.

This year brought some changes to our IIU investigative team. We said goodbye to Mark Plessis, one of our original investigators. Marc was a valued member of IIU from the outset, and his attention to detail and dedication to his team were instrumental in developing and nurturing the

high standards expected of IIU investigators. We thank Mark for his years of service to IIU and wish him much success in his future endeavors.

At the same time, IIU was able to secure the services of two individuals who assumed lead roles on the investigative team.

We welcomed Marc Samson as IIU's second team commander. Marc served with the RCMP for 33 years in Ontario and Manitoba. He has worked in various detachments and specialized units, including the Winnipeg Drug section, the Manitoba Integrated Organized Crime Task Force, and the Explosive Disposal/VIP unit. He also served in Kosovo for six months in 2000, as a homicide investigator under the umbrella of the United Nations.

We also welcomed Scott Kaler as a member of IIU's team of investigators. Scott was a member of the Winnipeg Police Service for 25 years, during which time he served as a supervisor of the Central District Detective Unit, overseeing investigations involving property crimes and crimes against persons for the downtown area. Scott also supervised a shift of specially trained officers in the Street Crimes Unit, dealing with crimes related to drugs and weapons involving various street gang members. Scott was also a serving member and Supervisor of the Protective Services Team (PST) for over 20 years, Specialty Unit responsible for providing security for Witness Protection Details as well as VIP Security to Canadian Prime Ministers, as well as numerous International dignitaries.

In closing, I want to express my continued gratitude to everyone who works at IIU. Our investigative and administrative personnel perform demanding work, compounded at times by intense public scrutiny and pressures. The people who work for IIU do so with pride, dedication and integrity. They serve an important role in the administration of justice, uphold the rule of law, and further the mandate of civilian oversight of Manitoba's law enforcement services and members. It remains my personal honour to serve with all of them.

*Original signed by Zane Tessler*

Zane Tessler  
CIVILIAN DIRECTOR

## About the IIU

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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 and changed and modernized policing in the province.

Among the major changes in the new legislation 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 is a civilian agency, operating independently from Manitoba Justice and all police agencies 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 First Nations, RCMP and municipal police forces.

There are 12 policing agencies in Manitoba and approximately 2,640 police officers.

## Mission Statement

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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

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

## Our Values

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- Accountable
- Principled
- Impartial
- Independent
- Objective
- High Investigative Standards
- Timeliness
- Thoroughness



## Civilian Oversight in Canada

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There are seven civilian oversight agencies across Canada. While the mandate of each agency may be slightly different, consultation and assistance has 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)**

## The Make-Up of the IIU

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### 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 investigators and administrative staff of the unit. By law, the civilian director is required to exercise independent judgment and act independently of all agencies in making operational decisions about investigations conducted under the PSA.

### IIU INVESTIGATIVE TEAM

The IIU investigative team may consist of current or former members of a police service in Manitoba or Canada, or current or former members of the RCMP. An IIU investigator may also be a civilian with investigative experience. To be hired, all investigators must have met the prescribed qualifications and experience, and all are under the sole command of the civilian director.

All investigators have the powers, duties, privileges and protections of a peace officer and constable.

The IIU investigative team consists of the following key positions:

### Director of Investigations

The director of investigations supervises the IIU team commander and integrated 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. The director also supports and manages the strategic goals of the IIU.

### Team Commander

The team commander is responsible for managing investigations and commanding the IIU investigative team. The team commander deploys investigators to incidents where it appears the actions of a police officer may have caused a death or serious injury,<sup>1</sup> or contravened Canada's Criminal Code or other laws.

The team commander is on-call 24 hours a day, seven days a week, dispatching the IIU 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 investigators as required.

<sup>1</sup> Serious Injury is defined in the Independent Investigations Regulation 99/2015 – see the Glossary of Terms for a definition.



### Senior Investigators

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

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**, IIU 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:

### Director of Strategic Policy and Coordination

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

The SPC also manages and analyzes procedural/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 administration of the IIU office, including purchasing, invoice payments and human resources, as well as providing dedicated support to the civilian director.

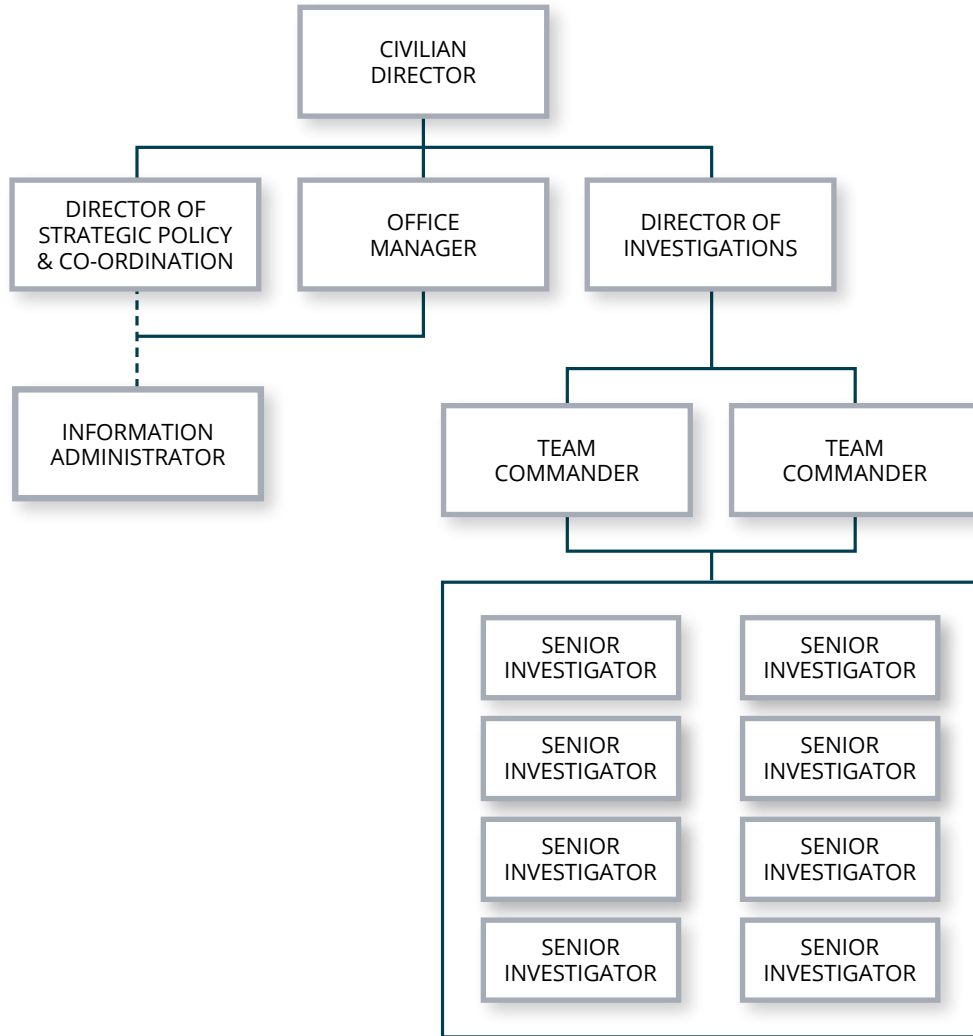
### Information Administrator

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

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

# Organizational Chart

## INDEPENDENT INVESTIGATION UNIT OF MANITOBA 2019-2020



## IIU Investigative Process

### NOTIFICATION

It is the responsibility of a chief of a police service to notify 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.

A notification must be made in accordance with timelines outlined in the PSA to allow the IIU 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 IIU 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 he considers it in the public interest to involve a monitor.

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

### INVESTIGATION

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

The IIU investigative team is responsible for:

- safety of all persons on scene
- preservation of life and treatment of injured
- scene examination and securing of physical evidence
- documentation of scene
- identifying and securing cooperation of witnesses
- seizing of police equipment for forensic examination
- consulting with the medical examiner if there has been a death
- notifying next of kin

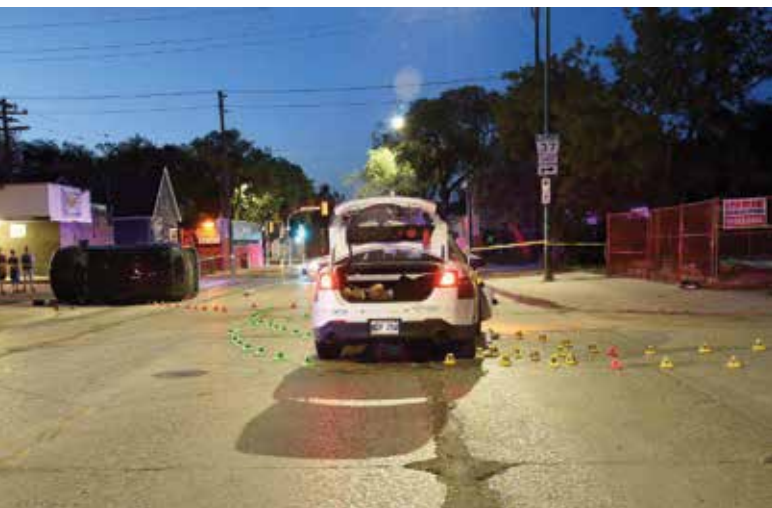
The IIU investigative team performs all tasks required to gather all the facts and evidence required for each file. Throughout the course of the investigation, the investigative team prepares internal reports and attends briefings to keep the director of investigations and team commander apprised of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

### REPORTING

Upon completing the investigation, the primary investigator submits a report to the civilian director that outlines all aspects of the investigation.

If the civilian director determines an officer has committed an offence, he may lay charges against the subject officer or refer the matter to the Manitoba Prosecution Service for a Crown opinion as to whether the officer should be charged.

If the civilian director determines that no charges are warranted, or the Crown advises there is no reasonable likelihood of conviction, all parties involved are advised of that decision and the civilian director prepares a final report. That final report sets out the details and circumstances of the incident, as well as the reasons for the civilian director's decision. This final report is released to the public.



In most cases, the final report is published on the IIU website once the investigation has concluded. However, in some instances, an individual may have outstanding charges before the courts, arising out of the incident. In those circumstances, the final report will be published only once the charges have been dealt with by the court. The civilian director will issue a media release advising of the outcome of the investigation, but the final report will not be published until a later date.

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.



## 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. Upon receipt of 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

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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

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

During this fiscal year, the IIU received 86 notifications, which is 11 more notifications than reported in the previous fiscal year. Of those 86 notifications, the IIU commenced 63 investigations, as compared to 38 in 2018/19, and concluded 37 investigations as compared to 26 in 2018/19.



When looking at the officer-involved shooting statistics, it should be noted that while this year the IIU is reporting nine incidents, these matters can be further broken down as follows:

- two officer-involved shooting incidents that resulted in death
- four officer-involved shooting incidents where serious injuries were sustained
- two incidents of discharge of a less lethal impact projectile (which is categorized as a firearm under the Criminal Code), with only minor injuries sustained – because a firearm was discharged and injuries were

sustained, the legislation dictates that this is a serious injury incident and therefore a mandatory offence that the IIU must investigate.

- one incident of discharge of a firearm – no affected person was located, and the IIU file is being held in abeyance until the affected person is located

The investigative and administrative teams were at full staffing complement until January 2020, when one of our senior investigators resigned. That vacancy is expected to be filled early in the next fiscal.

As in previous years, the IIU made presentations across the province to First Nations representatives, police organizations, law enforcement training facilities, the Manitoba Prosecutions Service, and the Manitoba Police Commission on the IIU's role and mandate. In addition, the IIU has become part of the training curriculum for the First Nations safety officer training program. These engagement and outreach opportunities assist in educating the public and building relationships with stakeholders to increase the visibility of the IIU and ensure all parties are aware of the IIU's mandate and processes.

The IIU continues to work with police agencies in Manitoba to ensure that 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 in an investigation, discussions continue between all parties to ensure issues are resolved or recommendations for legislative change are advanced.

### IIU SOCIAL MEDIA AND WEBSITE

The IIU continues to maintain a website and Twitter account that references all media releases, final reports and annual reports of the civilian director. In addition, there is information on the website to assist the public in understanding the IIU's role and mandate, as well as links to helpful information related to the IIU.

## INVESTIGATIVE HIGHLIGHTS

The IIU investigative team is focused on ensuring independence and impartiality in the work it does. The team has extensive experience in homicide, forensics, arson, coroner investigations, traffic collision, sex crime, tactical and financial crime, which enables it to respond to the complex matters it investigates. The addition of a second team commander position this year enhanced the capacity of the team, with further experience in critical incidents, complex joint operations and leadership. In addition, improved deployment strategies ensured the IIU remained in a position to respond effectively and seamlessly to multiple events, when required.

The IIU received 86 notifications this past year. Of those 86 notifications, the IIU investigated 63 matters and monitored 15. Seven notifications were deemed outside the mandate of the IIU and one file remains under review for mandate, pending further information. The IIU-led investigations involved death, serious injury, prescribed offences and matters where the civilian director deemed it in the public interest for the IIU to investigate. Thirteen investigations involved the death of a person, 24 involved serious injuries, and five involved prescribed offences. The remaining 43 matters are outlined in the statistical reporting section.

In addition to the work done in Manitoba this past year, the Province of New Brunswick requested the assistance of the IIU in an investigation into a non-lethal, officer-involved shooting. The IIU deployed a team to Moncton to conduct an investigation in late 2019. With the support of the Moncton RCMP, the investigative team that was deployed was able to gather all investigative material and evidence within a few days of being on site.

The IIU continues to liaise with civilian oversight units across Canada on operational and administrative levels. The knowledge within this network is invaluable, and the consultation and collaboration that occurs helps strengthen civilian oversight principles across Canada. However, it is important to recognize the similarities and differences of each jurisdiction to determine best practices for civilian oversight in Manitoba. The legislation that governs the civilian oversight agencies across Canada varies slightly from province to province.

As in past years, social media, cell phone video, surveillance video and other forms of technology continue to be key components of our investigations. The IIU actively seeks the public's assistance in obtaining this form of evidence, whether as an eyewitness, ear witness or holder of video. The assistance and cooperation from members of the public is an invaluable component of our investigations.



## REMOTE OPERATIONS

The IIU's mandate extends throughout Manitoba and an investigative team can be deployed to any remote location, as and when required. The investigative team is equipped to operate remotely, with the necessary tools needed to conduct its investigations without interruption.

Our current portable radio system mitigates the risk associated with working in remote locations. Expansion of the provincial emergency radio system, in conjunction with the provincial emergency radio system, continues. This includes procuring updated equipment with enhanced range and monitoring capabilities.

## TRAINING

The IIU is committed to providing an environment for continued growth and learning for all staff. We continue to develop schedules for both in-house and external training opportunities, based on personal and unit requirements, new technology, enhancement of existing skills and development of new skills in support of independent investigations.

This year, the professional development of the IIU focused on mental health assessment tools, video enhancement training, anti-corruption and forensics in investigations.

The IIU continues to utilize online training through government-sponsored websites, the Canadian Police Knowledge Network (CPKN) and various webinars to advance and evolve learning and training for IIU investigators.

During the 2019-2020 fiscal year, the IIU opened 86 files – an increase of 11 files from the previous fiscal year. Of those 86 files, 63 investigations were commenced.

Of the notifications received 28 per cent involved serious injury, 16 per cent involved a death, and six per cent fell into the category of prescribed offences.

Last year, the IIU reported that October and December were the busiest months. This year, the months of June, October and November were the IIU’s busiest months, with the most notifications.

## INVESTIGATIONS

Number of investigations started <sup>2</sup> in 2019-2020	63
Number of investigations concluded <sup>3</sup> in 2019-2020	37
Number of charges laid	17

### Charges Laid:

- Assault with Weapon (s. 267(a) CC)
- Obstruct Justice (s. 139(2))
- Assault Cause Bodily Harm (s. 267 (b) CC) x 3
- Assault (s.266 CC)
- Sexual Assault (s. 271 CC)
- Unsafe Storage of Firearm (s. 86(2) CC)
- Possess Restricted Weapon at Unauthorized Place (s. 93(1) CC)
- Careless Use of Firearm (s.86(1) CC)
- Reckless Discharge of Firearm (s. 244 2(b) CC)
- Dangerous Driving (s. 320 13(1) CC) x 3
- Careless Driving (s. 188(2) HTA)
- Unauthorized Use of Computer (s.342.1 CC)
- Fraud Under \$5000 (s.380(1)(b) CC)

Number of investigations where a civilian monitor was appointed	13
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<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> An investigation is concluded upon the determination of the IIU civilian director.

## NOTIFICATIONS

In the fiscal year 2019-2020, the IIU received 86 notifications under Part 7, Division 2 of **The Police Services Act**.

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

If the 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 in this reporting period, the unit assumed jurisdiction on 63 investigations, declined jurisdiction on seven and performed a monitor role on 15 investigations. One file is currently under a review for mandate.



## TOTAL NOTIFICATIONS BY AGENCY 2019-2020

### IIU Notifications

RCMP	41
WPS	29
MFNP	5
BPS	10
RCMP "J" DIVISION	1
<b>Total Notifications</b>	<b>86</b>

### IIU Monitor Role

RCMP	8
WPS	3
MFNP	2
BPS	2
<b>Total Monitor Incidents</b>	<b>15</b>

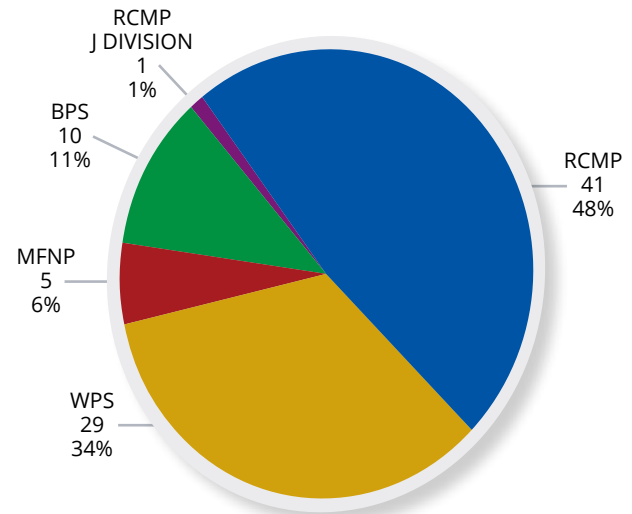
### Decline Jurisdiction

RCMP	4
WPS	1
BPS	2
<b>Total Declined Incidents</b>	<b>7</b>

### Assume Jurisdiction

RCMP	29
WPS	25
MFNP	2
BPS	6
RCMP "J" DIVISION	1
<b>Total Assume Jurisdiction Incidents</b>	<b>63</b>

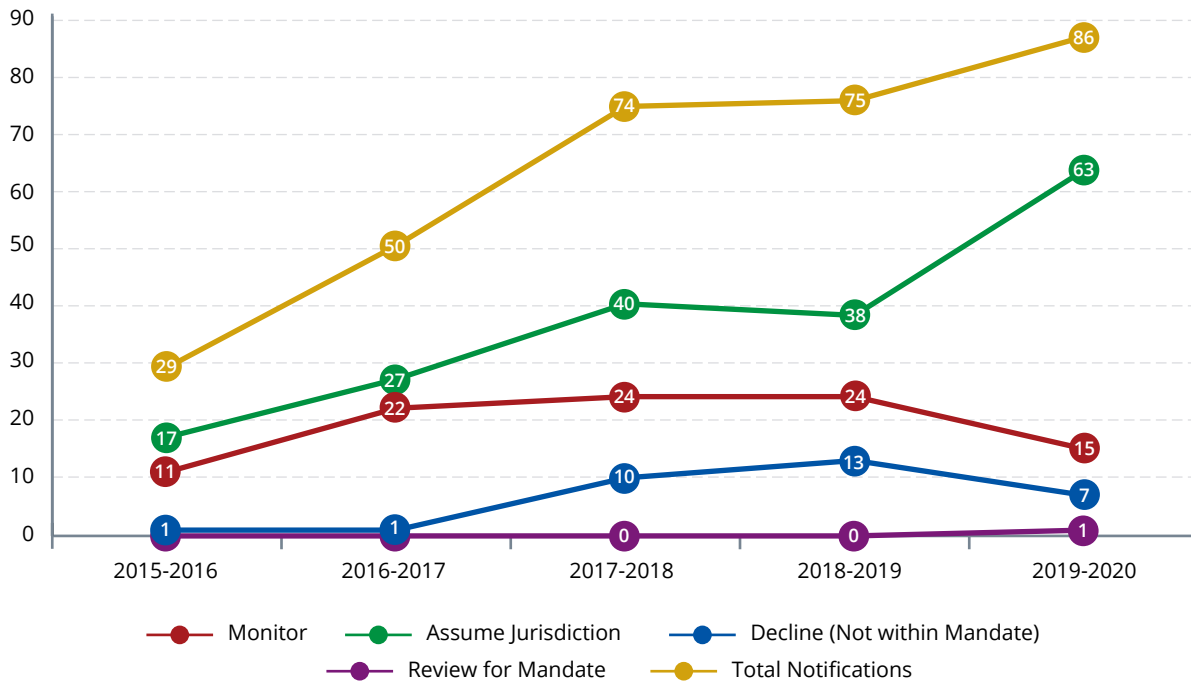
<b>Review for Mandate</b>	<b>1</b>
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RCMP – Royal Canadian Mounted Police  
WPS – Winnipeg Police Service  
MFNP – Manitoba First Nations Police Service  
BPS – Brandon Police Service

## NOTIFICATIONS BY FISCAL YEAR & IIU ROLE

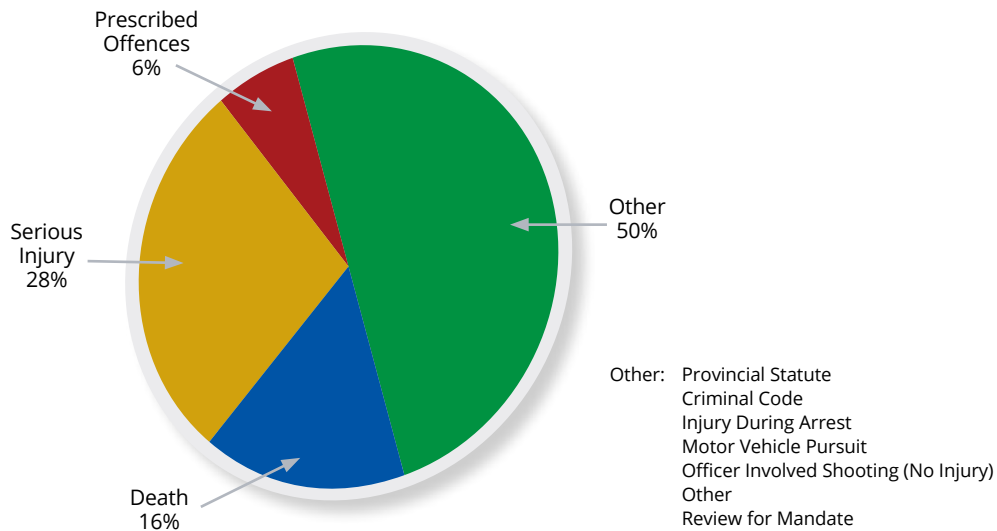
Fiscal Year	Monitor	Assume Jurisdiction	Decline (Not Within Mandate)	Review for Mandate	Total Notifications
2015-2016	11	17	1	0	29
2016-2017	22	27	1	0	50
2017-2018	24	40	10	0	74
2018-2019	24	38	13	0	75
2019-2020	15	63	7	1	86
<b>Totals</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>314</b>



## NOTIFICATIONS BY POLICE REGION BY FISCAL YEAR

Reporting Agency	District	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	Totals
ALTONA PS	-	0	0	0	2	0	2
MFNP	-	2	6	5	4	5	22
BPS	-	1	2	6	6	10	25
MORDEN PS	-	0	0	2	0	0	2
WPS	-	9	24	27	26	29	115
RCMP	East	4	8	17	10	18	57
RCMP	West	6	5	10	9	8	38
RCMP	North	7	5	7	18	15	52
RCMP J DIVISION	-	0	0	0	0	1	1

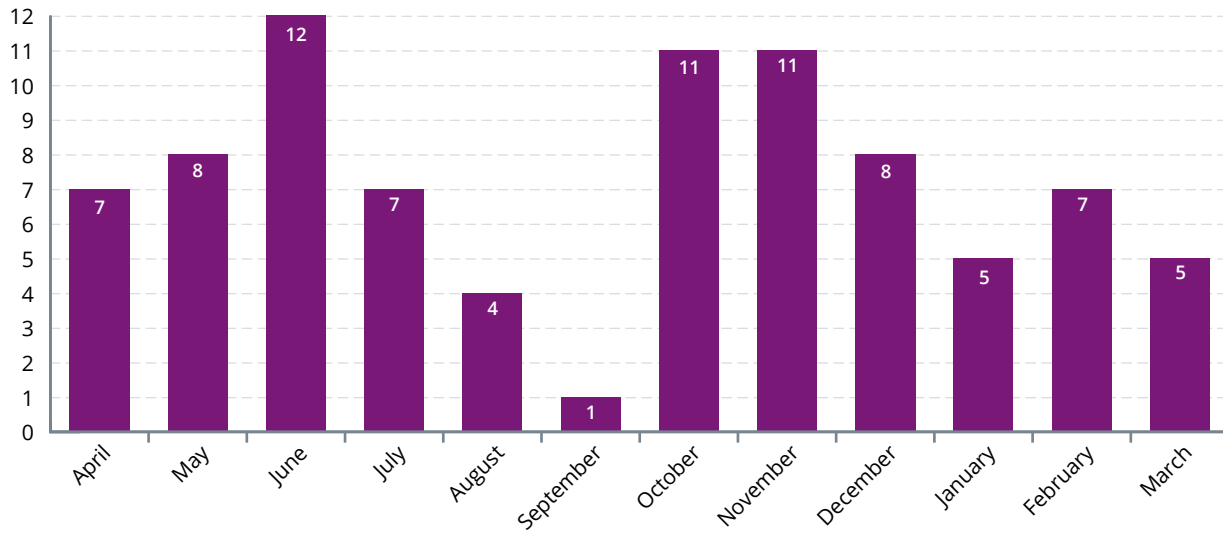
## TYPES OF NOTIFICATIONS BY PERCENTAGE 2019-2020



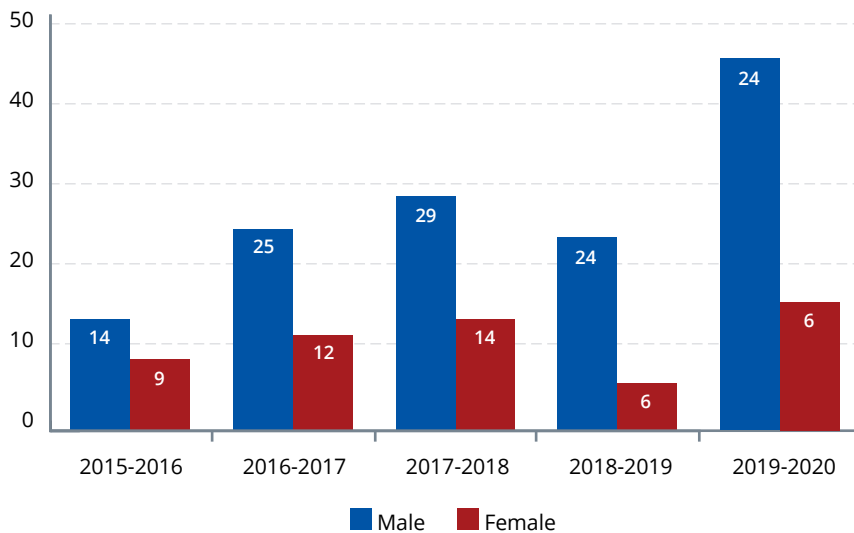
## TYPES OF NOTIFICATIONS BY FISCAL YEAR

Types of Occurrences	2015-2016 (June 19, 2015- March 31, 2016)	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020
Prescribed Offence	0	1	3	3	5
Provincial Statute	0	0	1	3	4
Criminal Code Offence	12	26	32	36	29
In Custody Criminal Code Offence	1	3	7	0	0
Serious Injury	1	0	1	1	1
In Custody Serious Injury	1	3	1	1	0
Serious Injury During Arrest	3	6	6	10	14
Serious Injury During Arrest (PSD)	0	1	0	0	0
In Custody Death	1	3	1	2	9
Death in Police Presence (Firearm)	2	1	1	1	0
Death in Police Presence	0	0	0	0	1
Death (Other)	0	0	2	1	2
Injury During Arrest	2	2	6	8	7
Injury During Arrest (Police Service Dog)	1	0	0	0	1
Motor Vehicle Pursuit	0	0	0	1	0
Motor Vehicle Pursuit (Death)	2	1	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Pursuit (Serious Injury)	0	1	2	1	2
Officer Involved Shooting (Death)	3	0	3	2	2
Officer Involved Shooting (Serious Injury)	0	2	4	3	7
Officer Involved Shooting	0	0	0	2	0
Other	0	0	4	0	1
Review for Mandate	0	0	0	0	1
<b>Totals</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>86</b>

## NUMBER OF NOTIFICATIONS RECEIVED PER MONTH 2019-2020



## IIU LED INVESTIGATIONS – MALE AND FEMALE AFFECTED PERSONS BY FISCAL YEAR



## NUMBER AND PARTICULARS OF CHARGES LAID BY THE IIU

For the fiscal year 2019-2020, the IIU laid 17 charges against 10 officers. The particulars of those charges are as follows:

**IIU file #2018-056 – On Duty (Criminal Code of Canada)**  
267(a) Assault with Weapon

*Case summary:*

A member of the RCMP was charged with assault with a weapon. The incident occurred in 2018 and involved the alleged assault of a male during the course of his arrest. No injuries were sustained by the affected person.

**IIU file #2018-031 – On Duty (Criminal Code of Canada)**  
267(b) Assault Cause Bodily Harm

*Case summary:*

A WPS officer charged with assault. The incident occurred in 2018 and involved the alleged assault of a male during the course of his arrest. The affected person sustained a serious injury.

**IIU file #2018-044 – On Duty (Criminal Code of Canada)**  
266 Assault

*Case summary:*

A member of the RCMP was charged with assault. The incident occurred in 2018 and involved the alleged assault of a male during the course of an arrest. No serious injuries were sustained by the affected person.

**IIU File #2019-014 – Off Duty (Criminal Code of Canada)**  
271 Sexual Assault

*Case summary:*

A member of the RCMP was charged with sexual assault. The incident occurred in 2019.

**IIU file #2019-006 – Off Duty (Criminal Code of Canada)**  
86(2) Unsafe Storage of Firearm  
93(1) Possess Restricted Weapon at Unauthorized Place

*Case summary:*

A member of the WPS improperly stored a firearm in an unauthorized place. The incident occurred in 2019.

**IIU file #2018-029 – On Duty (Criminal Code of Canada)**  
86(1) Careless Use of Firearm  
244 2(B) Reckless Discharge of Firearm

*Case summary:*

A member of the RCMP was charged with above offences. The incident occurred in 2018, during the course of an attempted traffic stop.

**IIU file #2018-073 – On Duty (Criminal Code of Canada)**  
267(b) Assault Cause Bodily Harm

*Case summary:*

A member of the WPS charged with the above offence. The incident occurred in 2019. The affected person sustained a serious injury during the course of arrest.

**IIU file #2019-030 – On Duty (Criminal Code of Canada)**  
320 13(1) Dangerous Driving x 3

*Case summary:*

A member of the RCMP was charged with three counts of dangerous driving. The incidents occurred in 2019, involving an officer operating a police vehicle at excessive speed, without lawful justification to do so.

**IIU file #2018-038 – On Duty (Criminal Code of Canada)**  
267(b) Assault Cause Bodily Harm

*Case summary:*

A member of the RCMP was charged with assault cause bodily harm. The incident occurred in 2019 during the course of an arrest.

**IIU file #2019-046 – On Duty (Highway Traffic Act)**  
188(2) HTA Careless Driving

*Case summary:*

A member of the RCMP was charged with careless driving. The incident occurred in 2019 during the course of an arrest.

**IIU File #2019-057 – On Duty (Criminal Code of Canada)**  
139(2) Obstruct Justice  
342.1 Unauthorized Use of Computer  
380(1) (b) Fraud (Under \$5000)

*Case summary:*

A WPS member was charged with above offences. The incident occurred in 2019. An officer on duty received a speeding ticket and made unauthorized entries into a computer system to prevent the ticket from issuing.

## Financials

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The IIU expenditures for the financial year:

Full-time equivalents (FTEs):	14.00
Total salaries (\$000s)	\$1,587
Total other expenditures (\$000s)	\$ 386

## Glossary of Terms

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### **Decline Jurisdiction**

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

### **Assume Jurisdiction**

Assume jurisdiction 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 as to whether or not the matter falls within the mandate of the IIU. Once the required information has been received, the role of the IIU will be determined as decline, assume or monitor.

### **Custody**

An individual is deemed 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

