



2021-2022 ANNUAL REPORT



**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 *2021-2022 Annual Report of the Independent Investigation Unit of Manitoba*.

This report details the Independent Investigation Unit's activities for the 2021-2022 fiscal year.

Respectfully submitted,

original signed by

Honourable Kelvin Goertzen
Minister of Justice
Attorney General

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

Dear Minister:

Re: Independent Investigation Unit of Manitoba 2021-2022 Annual Report

In accordance with section 64(1) of The Police Services Act, I am pleased to submit the 2021-2022 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
Civilian Director

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

Objet : Rapport annuel 2021-2022 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 2021-2022 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

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Message from the Civilian Director

I am pleased to present the Independent Investigation Unit's 2021-2022 Annual Report.

This year, the seventh of operations for Manitoba's IIU, began and ended the same way as the previous – the COVID-19 pandemic persisted, provincial health mandates remained in force, remote working conditions were extended – and the IIU continued to provide civilian oversight of law enforcement without interruption or compromise. In fact, this year represented significant increases in police service notifications (+13), IIU led investigations (+10) and IIU monitor files (+5), over the previous year's operations, despite the ever-present challenges in travel restraints, social distancing requirements and investigation logistics. IIU continued to maintain its investigative integrity, professionalism and attention to detail. Once again, I extend my thanks and appreciation to the IIU staff for all their efforts during these trying times.

We said farewell to John O'Donovan, whose departure in October 2021 ended his engagement as an IIU team commander and nearly three decades of public service in law enforcement. John's knowledge, experience and reputation enhanced the IIU and made each of us who worked with him better people from that association. It was a true honour and privilege to have had John as part of our team, and on behalf of everyone at the IIU, I wish him a happy and well-deserved retirement.

It is my pleasure to welcome new additions to the IIU team. Bob Hodyr joined the IIU as its newest senior investigator. Bob retired after 35 years with the RCMP serving in British Columbia, Nunavut, Northwest Territories and Manitoba. He has an extensive background in detachment policing as a supervisor and detachment commander. The later part of his service was spent in the Professional Responsibilities Unit as a complaints and internal investigator. In addition, Kate Gessler is the IIU's new office manager and Megan Saul is the new information administrator. I welcome each of our new staff and wish them every success in their new assignments.

I have now completed nine years as the civilian director of the IIU. This coming fiscal year marks the end of my current and final term in that role. A new civilian director will assume these duties in early 2023. As the province's first civilian director, I was offered a once in a lifetime opportunity to contribute to the creation, development and implementation of the IIU as a viable operation of civilian oversight for serious police incidents. I am proud of those accomplishments and proud of the growth and maturity of the IIU.

I had stated, in the previous annual report, that following the release of The Report of the Independent Review of the Manitoba Police Services Act, 2009, the legislated five-year review of The Police Services Act (PSA) and regulations, consequent statutory amendments (resulting from the report's 70 recommendations and implementation team's efforts) were drafted. Those amendments are now before the Legislature as Bill 7 and currently in second reading. It is anticipated that the amendments to both the PSA and regulations will become law by the fall of 2022, resulting in new, updated and focused powers for the IIU and better-defined duties, expectations and obligations of police services and officers.

Accordingly, the administration, management and operations of the IIU will be in a significant transition period during 2022. I remain dedicated to ensuring that these upcoming changes occur as effectively and seamlessly as possible, so that Manitoba maintains its role among the nation's leaders in the field of civilian oversight of law enforcement.

The IIU has an important role in the province's administration of justice, as it upholds the rule of law, offers the public an independent source of information and investigations into serious police incidents and furthers the mandate of civilian oversight of Manitoba's law enforcement services and members.

It remains my personal honour to have served the public in my capacity.

Original signed by Zane Tessler

Zane Tessler
CIVILIAN DIRECTOR

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 First Nations, RCMP and municipal police forces.

There are 12 policing agencies in Manitoba and approximately 2,638 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 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)**
- Saskatchewan (2021): **Saskatchewan Serious Incident Response Team (SIRT-SK)**

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 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.

At the conclusion of an investigation, the decision of whether or not charges should be laid, or if the investigative file should be submitted to the crown for charges or 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 investigator may also be a civilian with investigative experience. 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 at law.

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 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 investigators to incidents where it appears the actions of a police officer may have caused a death or serious injury,¹ 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 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.

¹ 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 99/2015**, 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:

Manager of Strategic Policy and Coordination

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

This person 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 administration of the IIU office, including purchasing, invoice payments and human resources, as well as providing dedicated support to the civilian director.

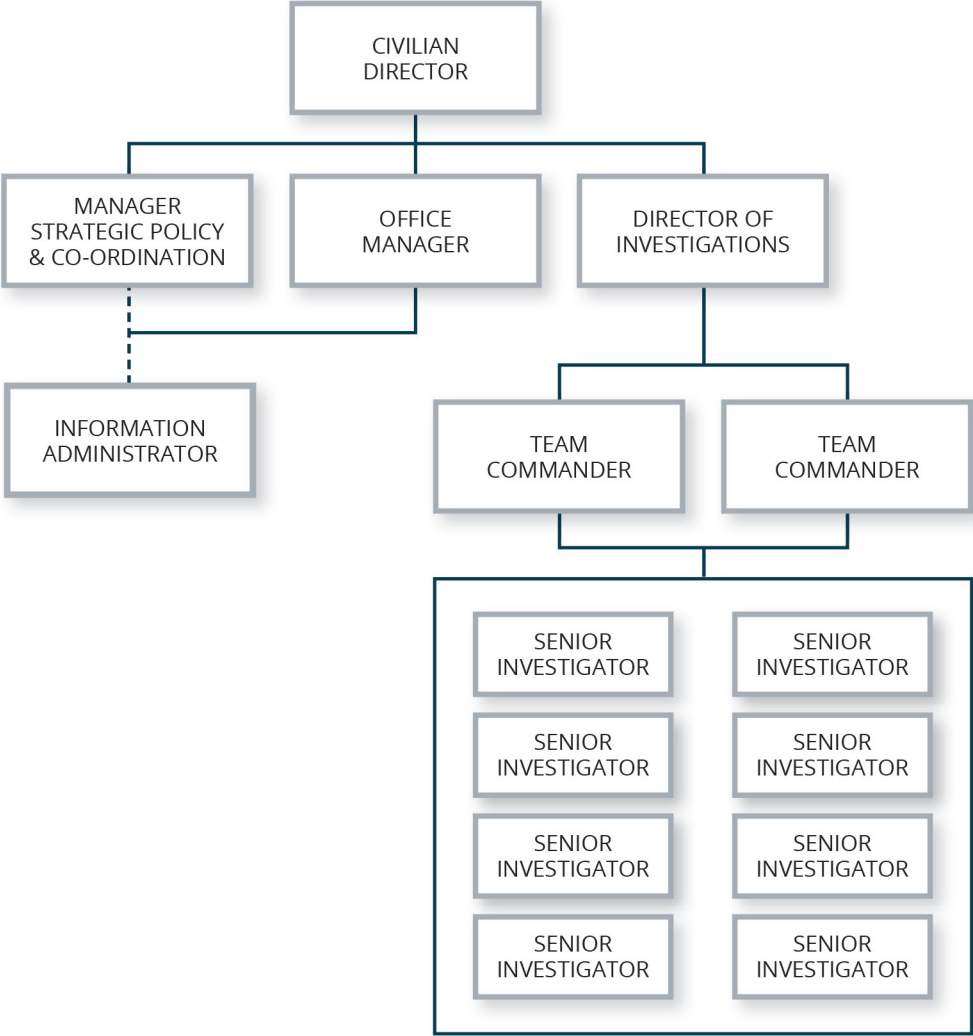
Information Administrator

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 2021-2022



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 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

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 or not 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 (Canada) 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 assist in determining whether or not the incident is in the public interest for the IIU to investigate.

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:

- 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 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.



PUBLIC REPORTING

When an investigation has commenced, the IIU issues a news release, providing a brief 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 an officer has committed an offence, he may lay charges against the subject officer or refer the matter to the Manitoba Prosecution Service (MPS) for an opinion as to whether the officer should be charged.

When charges are laid against a subject officer, a final report is not issued as the matter is before the courts and the IIU cannot comment on a matter that is before the courts. In these cases a news 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.

In most cases, the final report is published on the IIU website once the investigation has concluded. In some instances, an individual may have outstanding charges before the courts, arising out of the incident, and in those circumstances, the final report will only be published once the charges have been dealt with 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 not be published until a later date.

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 news releases, final reports and annual reports of the civilian director, 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.



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 six years and nine months of operation.

This year, IIU staff alternated between in-office and remote work arrangements, depending on the public health orders in place because of the COVID-19 pandemic. The IIU continued to maintain full operations with minimal impact.

This fiscal year, the IIU received 67 notifications, which is 13 more than what was reported in the previous fiscal year. Of those 67 notifications, the IIU commenced 49 investigations, as compared to 39 in 2020-21, and concluded 47 investigations, as compared to 59 in 2020-21.

These matters are further broken down as follows:

- one officer-involved shooting incident that resulted in death
- four officer-involved shooting incidents where a serious injury was sustained
- one incident 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 in an investigation, 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 2021 to continue educating those most affected by IIU investigations about its processes and mandate.

INVESTIGATIVE HIGHLIGHTS

A second year of pandemic related challenges, including a third and fourth wave, was met with intermittent strategies for working remotely, focused on ensuring a seamless response to our investigations. Uninterrupted service of IIU mandated investigations was a priority which required flexibility and proactive strategies, including the development of comprehensive air transportation logistics through established government contracts, specifically in light of remote location accessibility.

The IIU received 67 notifications this past year. Of those 67 notifications, the IIU investigated 49 matters and monitored ten. Eight notifications were deemed outside the mandate of the IIU. The IIU led investigations involving death, serious injury and matters where the civilian director deemed it in the public interest for the



This year, the IIU is reporting six officer-involved shooting incidents, three of which involved less lethal impact projectile firearms. A less lethal impact projectile is categorized as a firearm under the Criminal Code, and when a firearm is discharged and injuries sustained, the legislation defines this as a serious injury incident and a mandatory matter that the IIU must investigate.

IUU to investigate. Six investigations involved the death of a person. Twenty-five matters involved serious injuries and four reflected sexual assault offences. Eleven investigations that commenced this fiscal year resulted in charges being laid against involved officers. The remaining matters are outlined in the statistical reporting section.

The IIU experienced both challenges and successes during remote work periods, where pandemic-related limitations were at the forefront of our response to investigations. An IIU investigation where a death in the presence of police in a remote location tested IIU's deployment processes, from air travel to accommodations, meal supplies, vehicle access and fuel availability. Developing on-the-ground relationships led to enhanced access to community resources and members resulting in a concise yet comprehensive investigation in demanding conditions. Our thanks to the community leaders for their open support during the IIU investigation.

IUU investigators conducted sensitive inter-provincial investigations resulting in travel to neighbouring provinces. In order to do so, IIU investigators are sworn-in as peace officers in the respective provinces before exercising their authorities under legislation.

Throughout the year, the IIU had two vacancies in the investigative team, a senior investigator and a team commander. The senior investigator position was filled in September 2021 and the team commander position is expected to be filled in the upcoming fiscal year. The senior investigator's extensive experience in specialized internal investigations, major or serious crime and homicide-related investigations are a welcomed asset to the team.

The importance of video evidence was prominent in a number of investigations, specifically driving incidents involving injury and death. The IIU continues to seek social media, cell phone video, surveillance video and other forms of technological evidence as key components of our investigations. Assistance and cooperation from the public is an invaluable component of our investigations.

The IIU continues to engage with civilian oversight units across Canada, including a newly formed unit in Saskatchewan, on both operational and administrative levels. Best practices are developed and shared, including deployment strategies, unique investigative experiences and developments in strengthening the individual legislation by which all oversight units are governed.

Pending enhancements, as recommended in the Independent Review of the Manitoba Police Services Act, 2009 Report, will assist to further support and strengthen the IIU mandate.



TRAINING

In-person learning sessions re-commenced this year, including a presentation by the City of Winnipeg's Indigenous Relations Manager to the IIU on current topics impacting the indigenous community.

Individual training modules took precedent again this year as IIU personnel completed select mandatory training requirements:

- The Accessibility for Manitobans Act
- Inclusion and Diversity at Work
- Respectful Workplace and Harassment Prevention
- Supporting an Ethical Environment in the Manitoba Government

Elective training courses available through online learning and webinars were offered and completed at individual discretion. Of note was The Path to Reconciliation: A Historic and Contemporary Overview.

Further to an assessment of training needs, select individual learning topics through government-sponsored websites such as the Canadian Police Knowledge Network (CPKN) have been identified for completion by both existing investigators and as part of a mentoring program for new employees.

Microsoft TEAMS has become a staple for communicating externally and internally, while providing for unit meetings, operational briefings, learning sessions, training and developmental opportunities not previously considered as a fundamental tool to everyday operations.

Statistical Information 2021-2022

During the 2021-2022 fiscal year, the IIU opened 67 files -- an increase of 13 files from the previous fiscal year. Of those 67 files, 49 investigations were commenced.

Of the notifications received, 10 per cent involved a death, 37 per cent involved serious injury and 9 per cent were officer-involved shootings.

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



INVESTIGATIONS

Number of investigations started² in 2021-2022. 49

Number of investigations concluded³ in 2021-2022. 47

Number of charges laid. 23

Charges Laid:

- s. 106(7) HTA - Misuse of Emergency Vehicle Equipment
- s. 110(e) HTA Disobey Rules of laned highway (Fail to Signal when changing lanes)
- s. 122 CC Breach of Trust
- s. 124(2) HTA Duty before Moving or Turning
- s. 188(2) HTA Drive Carelessly (x3)
- s. 191 HTA Make a U-Turn where not permitted
- s. 264.1(1)(a) CC Utter Threats to Kill
- s. 267(b) CC ACBH
- s. 320.13(2) CC - dangerous operation cause harm (x3)
- s. 430(4) CC Mischief Under \$5000
- s. 445.1(1)(a) CC Cruelty to Animals
- s. 85 HTA Disobey Traffic Control Device
- s. 85 HTA Disobey Traffic Control Device (Fail to Stop at Stop Sign)
- s. 86(1) CC Careless Storage of a Firearm (x2)
- s. 86(1) CC Careless Use of Firearm
- s. 95 HTA Speeding
- s. 95(2) HTA Drive Imprudent (x2)

Number of investigations where a civilian monitor was appointed. 6

² 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.

³ An investigation is concluded upon the determination of the IIU civilian director.



NOTIFICATIONS

In the fiscal year 2021-2022, the IIU received 67 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 during this reporting period, the unit assumed jurisdiction on 49 investigations, declined jurisdiction on eight and performed a monitoring role on ten investigations.

TOTAL NOTIFICATIONS BY AGENCY 2021-2022

IIU Notifications

RCMP	33
WPS	21
MFNP	6
BPS	6
WINKLER	1
Total Notifications	67

IIU Monitor Role

RCMP	6
WPS	3
MFNP	1
Total Monitor Incidents	10

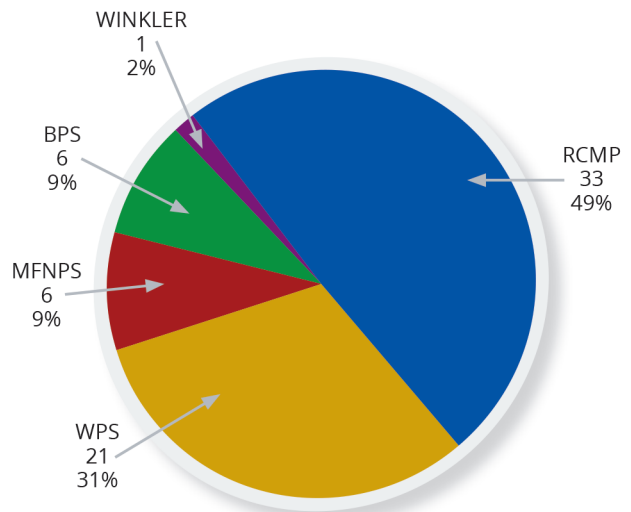
Decline Jurisdiction

RCMP	4
WPS	2
BPS	2
Total Declined Incidents	8

Assume Jurisdiction

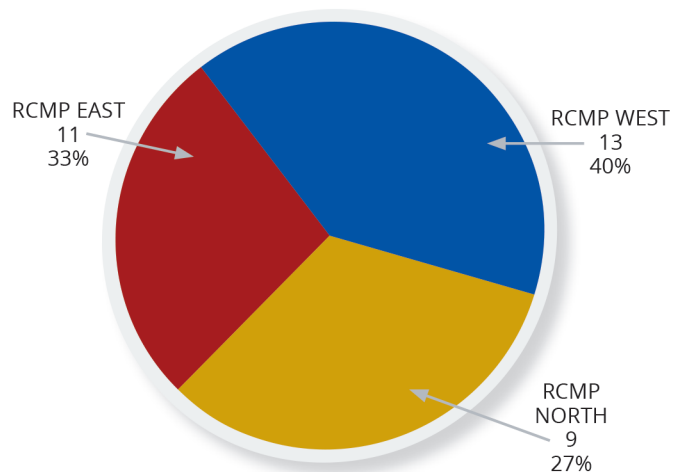
RCMP	23
WPS	16
MFNP	5
BPS	4
WINKLER	1
Total Assume Jurisdiction Incidents	49

TOTAL NOTIFICATIONS BY AGENCY



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

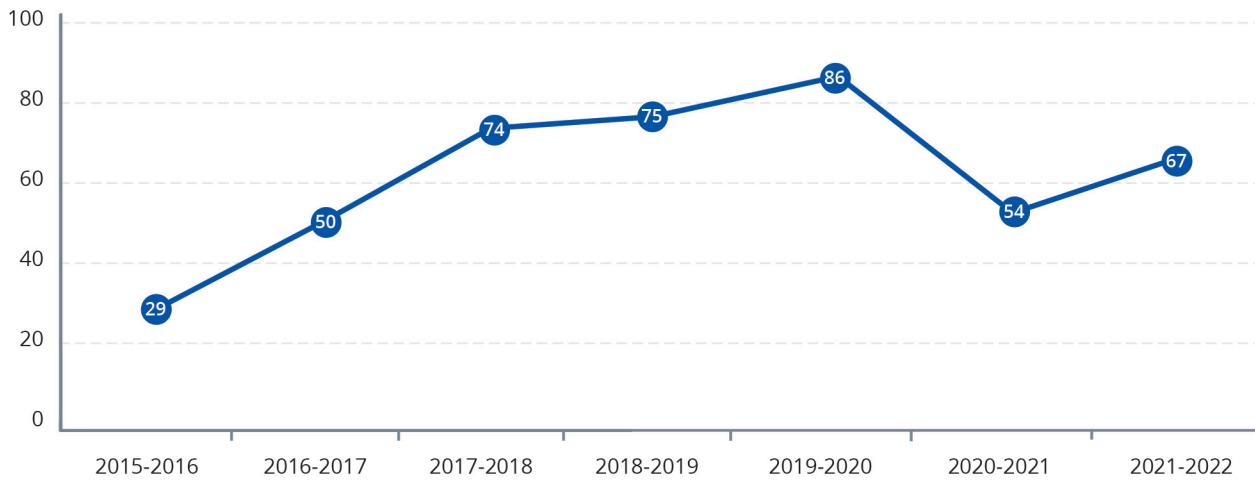
BREAKDOWN OF RCMP NOTIFICATIONS BY DISTRICT



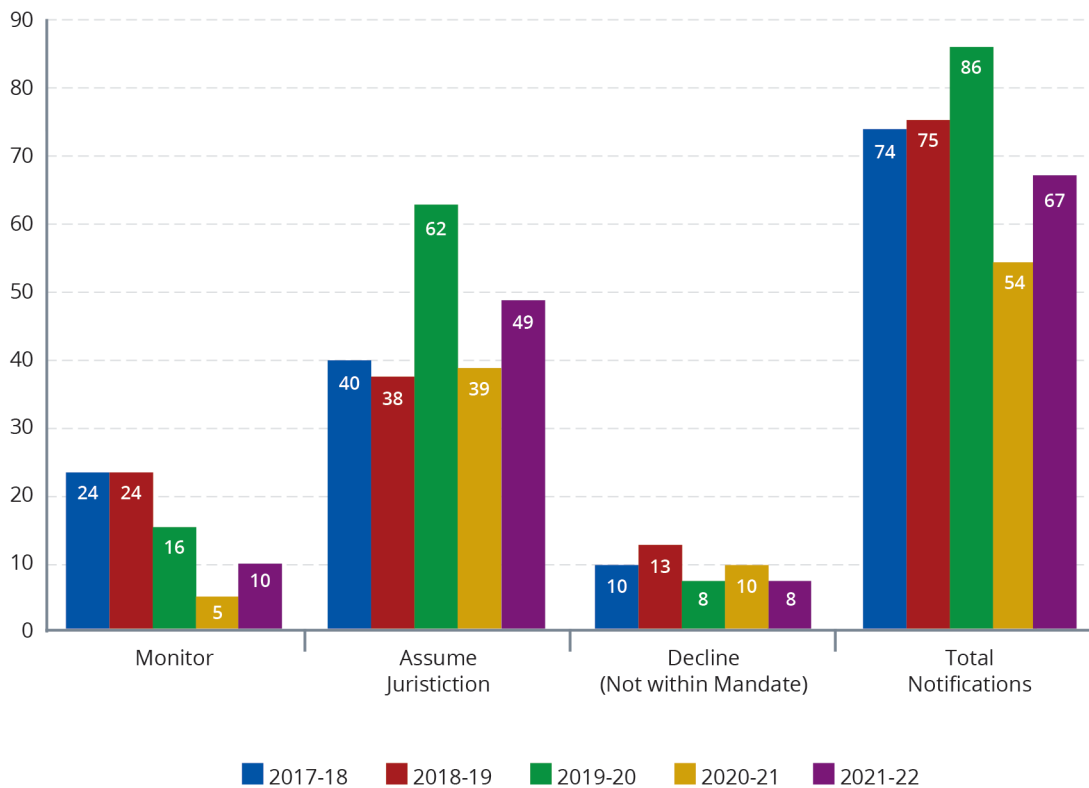
NOTIFICATIONS BY FISCAL YEAR & IIU ROLE

Fiscal Year	Monitor	Assume Jurisdiction	Decline (Not Within Mandate)	Total Notifications
2015-2016	11	17	1	29
2016-2017	22	27	1	50
2017-2018	24	40	10	74
2018-2019	24	38	13	75
2019-2020	16	62	8	86
2020-2021	5	39	10	54
2021-2022	10	49	8	67
Totals	112	272	51	435

TOTAL NOTIFICATIONS BY FISCAL YEAR



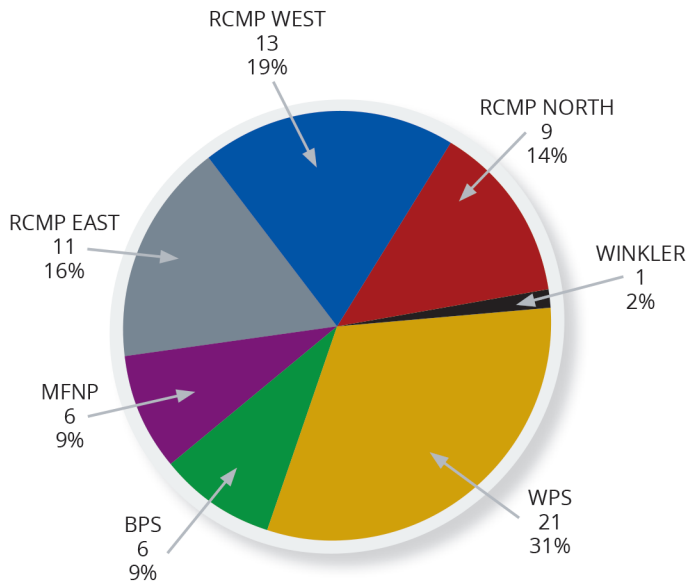
NOTIFICATIONS BY FISCAL YEAR & IIU ROLE – 5 YEAR COMPARATIVE



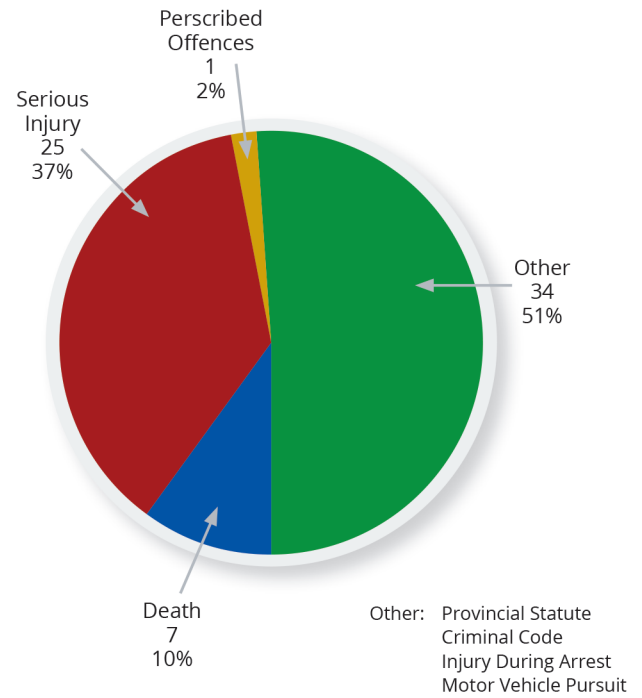
NOTIFICATIONS BY POLICE REGION BY FISCAL YEAR

Reporting Agency	District	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	Totals
ALTONA PS	-	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
BPS	-	1	2	6	6	10	5	6	36
MFNP	-	2	6	5	4	5	2	6	30
MORDEN PS	-	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	3
RCMP	East	4	8	17	10	18	2	11	70
RCMP	West	6	5	10	9	8	15	13	66
RCMP	North	7	5	7	18	15	11	9	72
RCMP J DIVISION	-	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
RIVERS	-	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
WINKLER	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
WPS	-	9	24	27	26	29	17	21	153
Totals		29	50	74	75	86	54	67	

NOTIFICATIONS BY POLICE REGION 2021-2022



TYPES OF NOTIFICATIONS BY PERCENTAGE 2021-2022

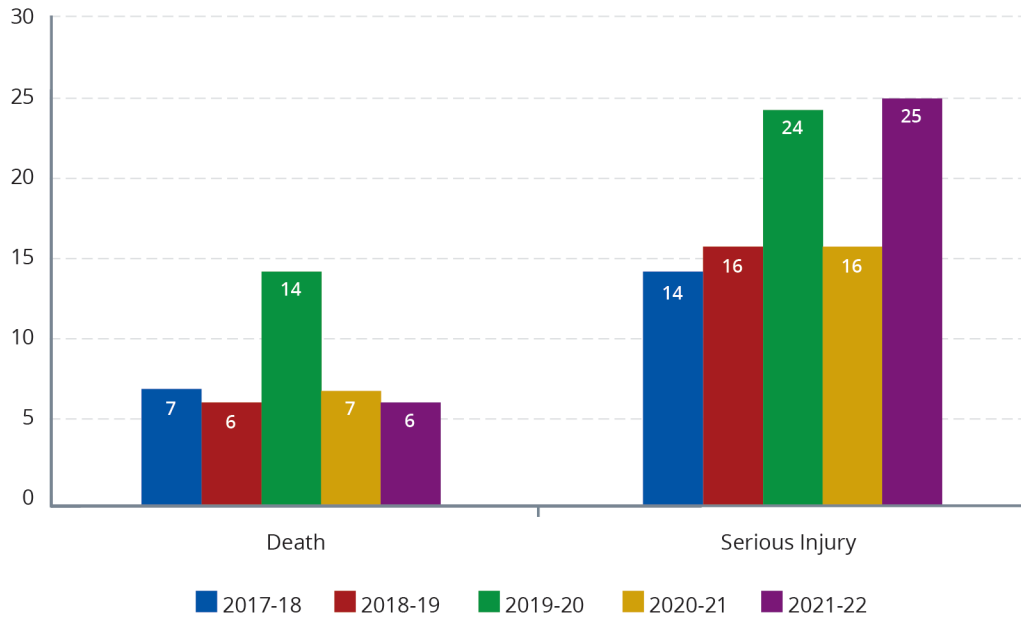


TYPES OF NOTIFICATIONS BY FISCAL YEAR

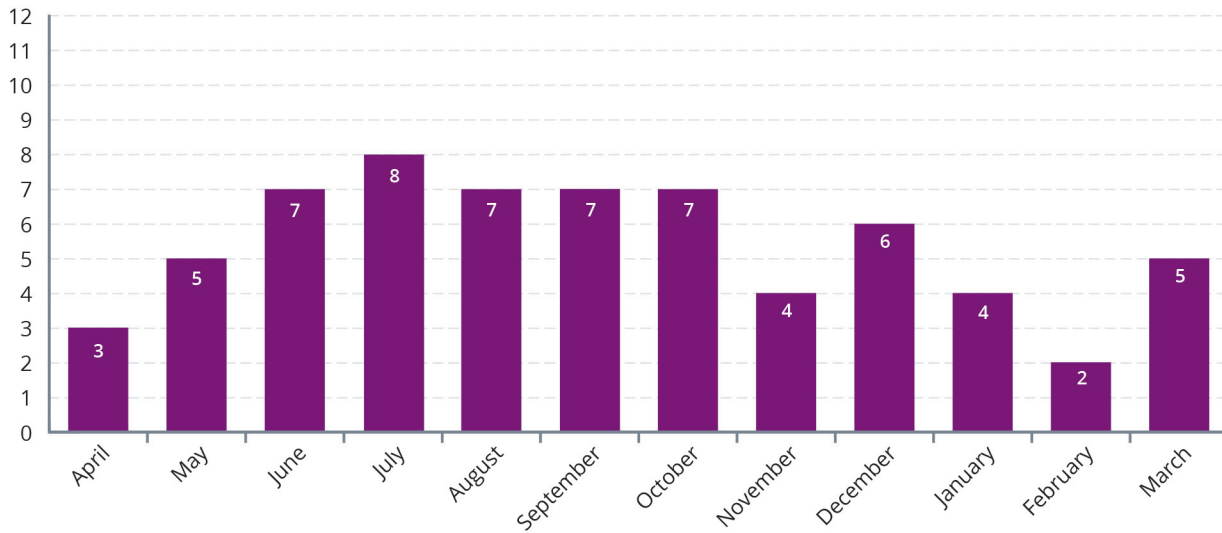
Types of Occurrences	2015-2016*	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022
Prescribed Offence	0	1	3	3	4	0	1
Provincial Statute	0	0	1	3	4	3	5
Criminal Code Offence	12	26	32	36	31	20	27
In Custody Criminal Code Offence	1	3	7	0	0	0	0
Serious Injury	1	0	1	1	1	2	6
In Custody Serious Injury	1	3	1	1	0	0	0
Serious Injury During Arrest	3	6	6	10	13	8	13
Serious Injury During Arrest (PSD)	0	1	0	0	0	2	0
In Custody Death	1	3	1	2	9	2	2
Death in Police Presence (Firearm)	2	1	1	1	0	0	2
Death in Police Presence	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Death (Other)	0	0	2	1	2	1	1
Injury During Arrest	2	2	6	8	7	3	2
Injury During Arrest (Police Service Dog)	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Motor Vehicle Pursuit	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Motor Vehicle Pursuit (Death)	2	1	0	0	0	2	1
Motor Vehicle Pursuit (Serious Injury)	0	1	2	1	2	1	1
Officer Involved Shooting (Death)	3	0	3	2	2	3	1
Officer Involved Shooting (Serious Injury)	0	2	4	3	8	3	5
Officer Involved Shooting	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Other	0	0	4	0	1	3	0
Totals	29	50	74	75	86	54	67

* June 19, 2015-March 31, 2016

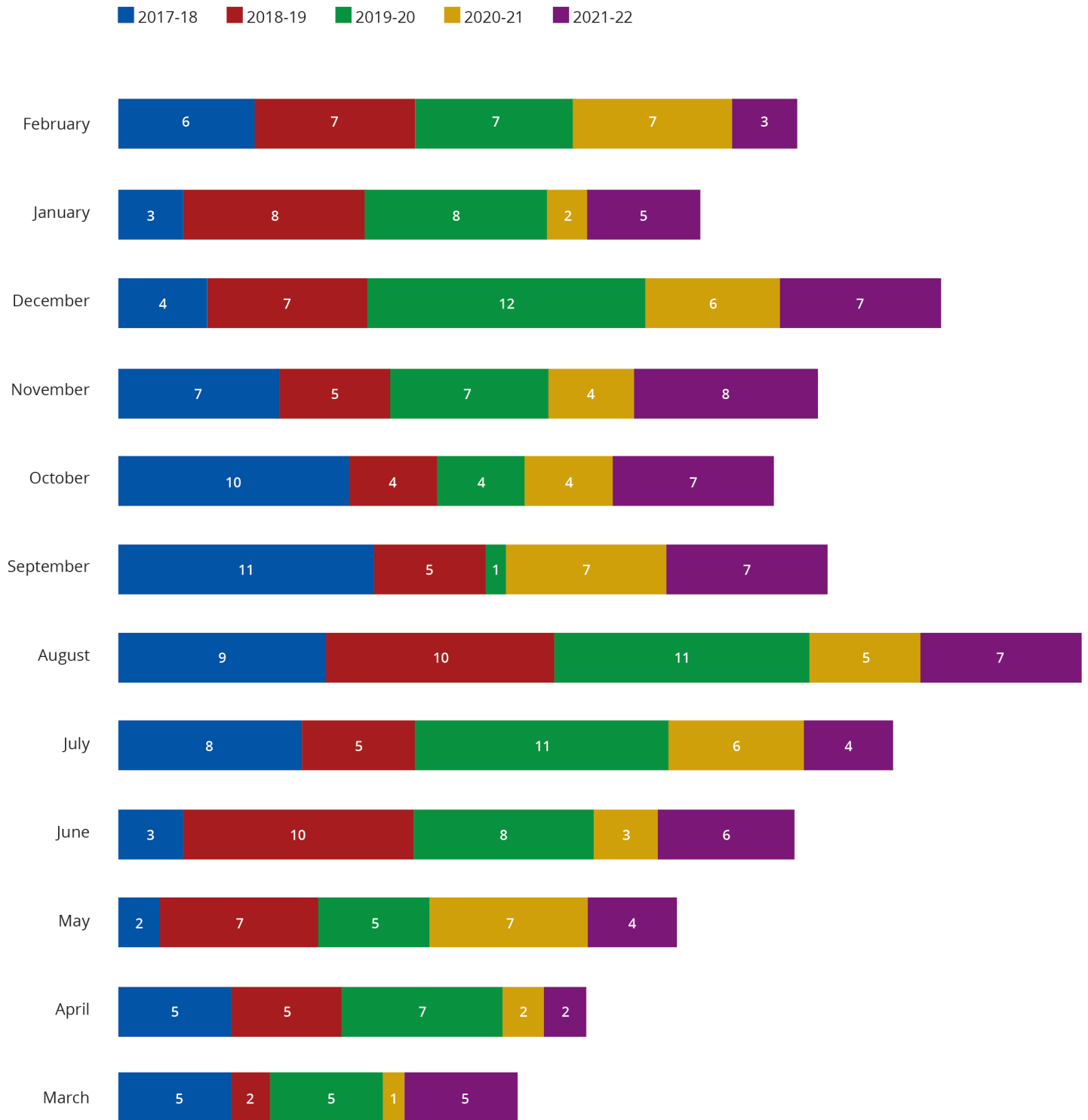
DEATH AND SERIOUS INJURY INVESTIGATIONS – 5 YEAR COMPARATIVE



NUMBER OF NOTIFICATIONS RECEIVED PER MONTH 2021-2022

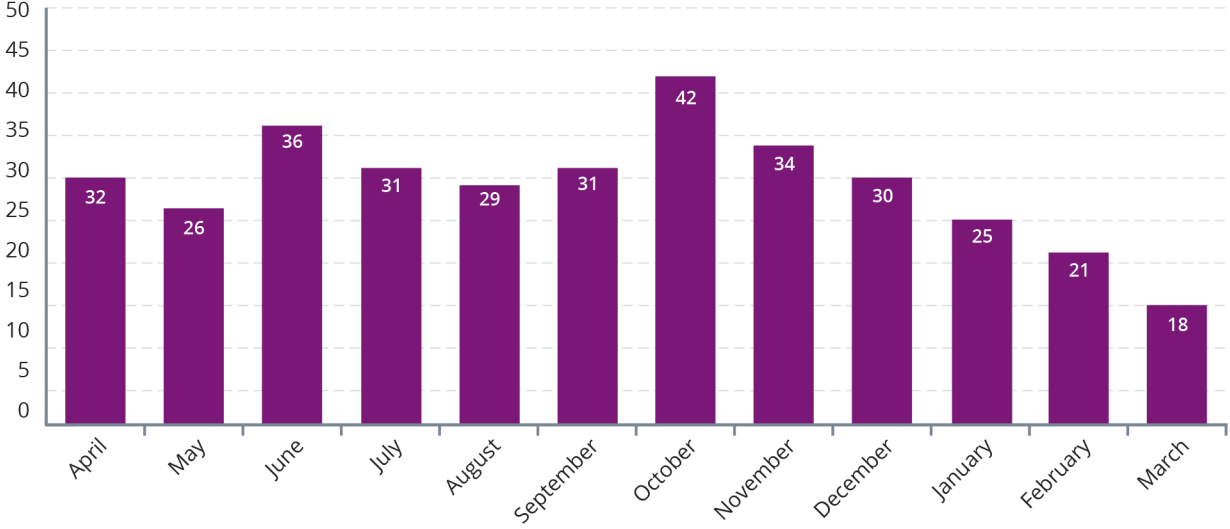


NOTIFICATIONS RECEIVED PER MONTH – 5 YEAR COMPARATIVE

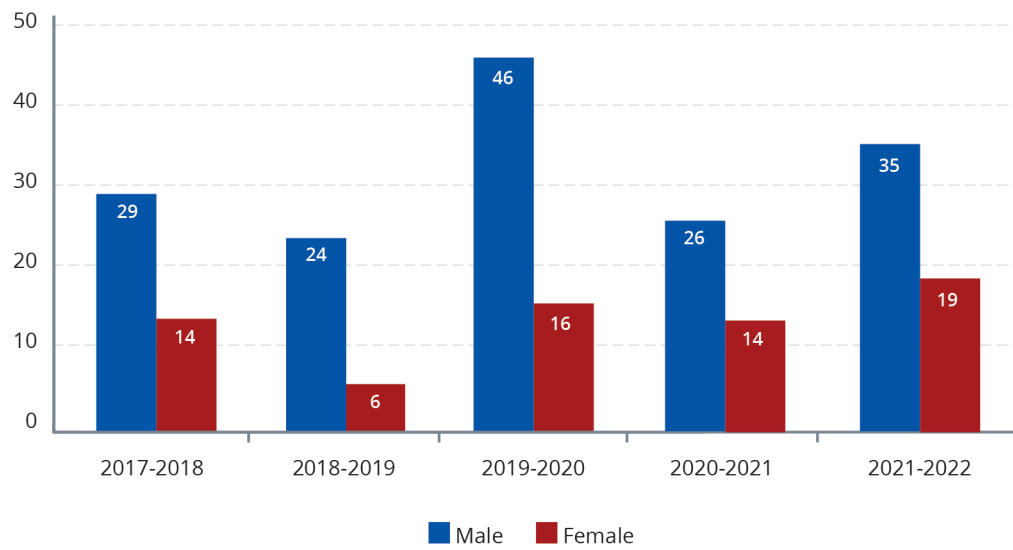


A five-year comparison of the monthly notifications shows June, October and November as having the most notifications, while March has the least.

TOTAL NUMBER OF NOTIFICATIONS BY MONTH OVER 5 YEAR PERIOD



NUMBER OF MALE AND FEMALE AFFECTED PERSONS BY FISCAL YEAR - 5 YEAR COMPARATIVE



NUMBER AND PARTICULARS OF CHARGES LAID BY THE IIU

For the fiscal year 2021-2022, the IIU laid 23 charges against 14 officers. The particulars of those charges are as follows:

IIU file #2020-0060 – On Duty (Highway Traffic Act)

95 (2) Drive Imprudently

Case summary:

A Winnipeg Police Service (WPS) officer was charged with driving imprudently. The incident was reported to the IIU in 2020 and involved a motor vehicle collision between a civilian vehicle and a police vehicle. The affected person sustained a serious injury.

IIU file #2021-0004 – On Duty (Highway Traffic Act)

188(3) Careless Driving

Case summary:

An RCMP officer was charged with careless driving. The incident occurred in 2021 and involved an allegation of operating a police vehicle at excessive speed without lawful justification to do so.

IIU file #2021-0005 – On Duty (Highway Traffic Act)

95 Speeding

85 Disobey Traffic Control Device (Fail to Stop at Stop Sign)

110(e) Disobey Rules of laned highway (Fail to Signal when changing lanes)

Case summary:

An RCMP officer was charged with driving offences. The incident occurred in 2021 and involved an allegation of an on-duty officer operating a police vehicle at excessive speed without lawful justification to do so.

IIU File #2020-0032 – Off Duty (Criminal Code of Canada)

86(1) Careless Use of Firearm

Case summary:

An RCMP officer was charged with careless use of a firearm. The incident occurred in 2020 and involved an off-duty officer who discharged his service firearm within his personal residence. There were no injuries reported as a result of the incident.

IIU file #2021-0002 – On Duty (Criminal Code of Canada)

445.1(1)(a) Cruelty to Animals

Case summary:

An RCMP officer was charged with cruelty to animals. The incident occurred in 2021 and involved an allegation that an RCMP officer was operating a police vehicle and intentionally struck a dog that was sitting on the roadway.

IIU file #2021-0014 – Off Duty (Criminal Code of Canada)

430(4) Mischief Under \$5000

86(1) Careless Storage of a Firearm

Case summary:

An RCMP officer was charged with mischief under \$5000 and careless storage of a firearm. The incident occurred in 2021 and involved an allegation of unsafe storage of a firearm.

IIU file #2021-0026 – On Duty (Criminal Code of Canada)

122 Breach of Trust

Case summary:

An RCMP officer was charged with breach of trust. The incident occurred in 2021 and involved an allegation of sexual misconduct by an on-duty RCMP officer.

IIU file #2021-0015 – On Duty (Highway Traffic Act)

188(2) Drive Careless

Case summary:

A WPS officer was charged with careless driving. The incident occurred in 2021 and involved an affected person sustaining serious injuries during the course of his arrest.

IIU file #2021-0017 – On Duty (Highway Traffic Act)

95(2) Drive Imprudent

124(2) Duty before Moving or Turning

Case summary:

An RCMP officer was charged with driving imprudently and turning when unsafe to do so. The incident occurred in 2021 and involved a motor vehicle collision resulting in an affected person sustaining a serious injury.

IIU file #2021-0045 – Off Duty (Criminal Code of Canada)

267(b) Assault Cause Bodily Harm

264.1(1)(a) Utter Threats to Kill

Case summary:

A Winkler Police Service officer was charged with assault causing bodily harm and uttering threats. The incident occurred in 2021 and involved an allegation of assault.

IIU file #2021-0008 – Off Duty (Criminal Code of Canada)

86(1) Careless Storage of Firearm

Case summary:

An RCMP officer was charged with careless storage of a firearm. The incident occurred in 2021 and involved the alleged careless storage of a firearm in a residence.

IIU file #2021-0021 – On Duty (Highway Traffic Act)

85 Disobey Traffic Control Device

Case summary:

A WPS officer was charged with disobeying a traffic control device. The incident occurred in 2021 and involved a motor vehicle collision between a police vehicle and a motorcycle. The driver of the motorcycle sustained a serious injury.

IIU file #2021-0044 – On Duty (Criminal Code of Canada)
320.13(2) Dangerous Operation Cause Harm (x2)

Case summary:

An RCMP officer was charged with dangerous operation of a motor vehicle causing harm. The incident occurred in 2021 and involved a motor vehicle collision between a police vehicle and a civilian vehicle. Two affected persons sustained serious injuries in the collision.

IIU file #2021-0043 – On Duty (Highway Traffic Act)

188(2) Drive Carelessly

191 Make a U-Turn Where Not Permitted

Case summary:

An RCMP officer was charged with driving carelessly and making a U-turn where not permitted. The incident occurred in 2021 and involved a motor vehicle collision between a police vehicle and a civilian vehicle. An affected person sustained a serious injury as a result of the collision.

IIU file #2021-0054 – On Duty (Criminal Code of Canada & Highway Traffic Act)

320.13(2) Dangerous Operation Cause Harm

106(7) Misuse of Emergency Vehicle Equipment

Case summary:

A WPS officer was charged with dangerous operation causing harm and misuse of emergency vehicle equipment. The incident occurred in 2021 and involved a motor vehicle collision between a police vehicle and a civilian vehicle. Two affected persons sustained serious injuries in the collision.

Financials

The IIU expenditures for the financial year:

Full-time equivalents (FTEs):	15.00
Total salaries (\$000s)	\$1,584
Total other expenditures (\$000s)	\$ 152

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 free-dom 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

