



2022-2023 ANNUAL REPORT



**ATTORNEY GENERAL
MINISTER OF JUSTICE**

Room 104
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 0V8

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

It is my pleasure to present the *2022-2023 Annual Report of the Independent Investigation Unit of Manitoba*.

This report details the Independent Investigation Unit's activities for the 2022-2023 fiscal year.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Matt Wiebe', written over a horizontal line.

Honourable Matt Wiebe
Minister of Justice
Attorney General

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 2022-2023 Annual Report

In accordance with section 64(1) of The Police Services Act, I am pleased to submit the 2022-2023 annual report of the Independent Investigation Unit of Manitoba.

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

Yours truly,



Roxanne M. Gagné
Civilian Director

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

Objet : Rapport annuel 2022-2023 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 2022-2023 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.



Roxanne M. Gagné
Directrice civile

Contents

Message from the Civilian Director.....	2
About the IIU	3
Mission Statement.....	3
Vision Statement.....	3
Our Values	3
Civilian Oversight in Canada	4
The Make-Up of the IIU.....	4
Organizational Chart.....	6
IIU Investigative Process	7
IIU's Obligations under the Victims' Bill of Rights.....	9
Year in Review	9
Statistical Information 2022-2023 Fiscal Year	11
Financials	22
Glossary of Terms.....	22

Message from the Civilian Director

I am pleased to present the Independent Investigation Unit's 2022-2023 Annual Report.

This is the eighth year of operations for Manitoba's IIU and is now officially the last year in which I will serve as its civilian director. In fact, my second and final term serving in that capacity was to expire on March 1, 2023. Unfortunately, a search for my replacement did not result in the identification of any qualified candidates as that date approached. As it was evident that more time would be required to continue that search, my term was extended by a few months to ensure that the operation of the IIU would continue unabated. It was my honour and pleasure to agree to a short term extension so that IIU could function and exercise its mandate while a suitable candidate could be identified and a succession plan implemented. In that regard, by an order in council, my term as the province's civilian director will come to an end on June 30, 2023. I am certain that the search process for the IIU's second civilian director will be successful and ready to assume the helm by that date.

IIU's mandate to provide civilian oversight of law enforcement continued without interruption or compromise, as Covid-19 pandemic conditions abated and provincial health mandates lessened or were eliminated. This year, there was a slight increase in police service notifications (+3) with IIU led investigations remaining unchanged compared to the previous year. One area of concern, however, was the increase in reported officer-involved shootings (OIS) in the province increasing from 6 (2021-2022) to 8 in this year. Of the 8 OIS matters reported this year, four of those matters resulted in the death of a person. The resources of the IIU proved resilient and met the challenges posed by the many complex matters that were the subject of its investigations. Once more, IIU investigators discharged their professional obligations with integrity and attention. I extend my thanks and appreciation to the IIU staff for their efforts this year.

We said farewell to Kate Gessler, our office manager, who left IIU last spring. We wish Kate the very best in her future endeavors.

It is again my pleasure to welcome new additions to the IIU team. Ben Haegeman joined the IIU as its newest team commander. Ben retired as a staff sergeant following 27 years of service with the Winnipeg Police Service. While with WPS, Ben's roles included criminal investigations, Professional Standards Unit, and supervisor of technical surveillance, physical surveillance, and source handling units. In addition, Michelle Eastoe is the IIU's new office manager. I welcome each of our new staff and wish them every success in their new assignments.

In June 2022, the consequent statutory amendments (resulting from the report's 70 recommendations resulting from the five year review of The Police Services Act and implementation team's efforts) received third and final reading and royal assent. . These amendments represent new and updated powers for the IIU and defined duties and obligations of police services and officers. These amendments await a proclamation date to become law.

Through retirement and attrition, the administration, management and operations of the IIU will be in a significant transition during 2023. I am satisfied that these changes will occur as seamlessly as possible, to preserve Manitoba's role among the nation's leaders in the field of civilian oversight of law enforcement.

I have now completed nearly 25 years in public service and look forward to an enjoyable life in retirement. I am proud of the accomplishments of the IIU and remain committed in the support of all facets of civilian oversight of law enforcement. This is a significant adjunct to the growth of public interests in law enforcement and the justice system. I am thankful for the opportunities and support given to me in the development and operations of the IIU. I offer my successor best wishes and success as they assume command of this important office and mandate.



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 MFNPS, RCMP and municipal police forces.

There are 12 policing agencies in Manitoba and approximately 2,657 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 civilian director of the IIU is also a member of the Canadian Association for Civilian Oversight of Law Enforcement (CACOLE). The Canadian Association for Civilian Oversight of Law Enforcement (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 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 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 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 also the Glossary of Terms at the end of this Annual Report.



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 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 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, establishing office routines, schedules and processes to ensure effective operations.

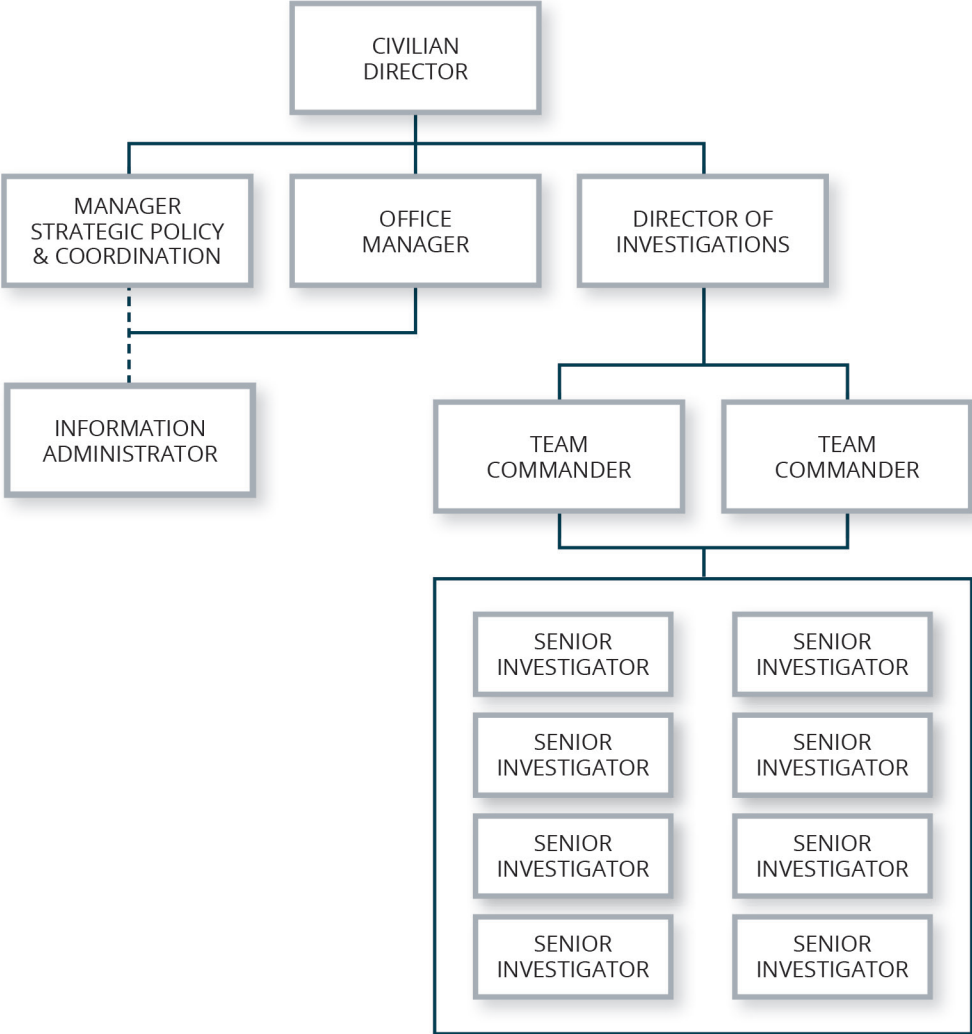
Information Administrator

The information administrator is responsible for coordinating, verifying and organizing documents and other information pertaining to an investigation. The information administrator ensures that 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 exhibits. The information administrator organizes incoming data for entry into an electronic major case management application.

Organizational Chart

INDEPENDENT INVESTIGATION UNIT OF MANITOBA 2022-2023 FISCAL YEAR



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 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 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 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 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 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 the subject 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 affected person 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 seven years and nine months of operation.

This fiscal year, the IIU received 70 notifications, which is three more than what was reported in the previous fiscal year. Of those 70 notifications, the IIU commenced 49 investigations, which is the same as last year, and concluded 42 investigations, as compared to 47 in the 2021-2022 fiscal year.

This fiscal year, the IIU is reporting eight officer-involved shooting incidents. 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). One of the eight officer involved shootings reported this year involved a less lethal impact projectile firearm. The IIU legislation specifies any injury resulting from the discharge of a firearm as a serious injury that requires a mandatory investigation by the IIU. However, in this case a notification was made to the IIU and it was determined that the affected person did not suffer any injuries as a result of the incident. The IIU declined to investigate this matter.

These matters are further broken down as follows:

- four officer-involved shooting incidents that resulted in death
- three officer-involved shooting incidents where a serious injury was sustained
- one incident that involved the discharge of a less lethal impact projectile, with no 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 2022 to continue educating those most affected by IIU investigations about its processes and mandate.

INVESTIGATIVE HIGHLIGHTS

As we exited the pandemic-related challenges of the past few years, a return to known strategies and processes was both welcomed and enhanced by the very challenges we overcame. The confirmation that a small, dedicated team could ensure the provision of its services to the residents of a province as varied as Manitoba in uninterrupted fashion was a welcomed success. Whether from a central hub or remote locations, the IIU investigative team was prepared and able to execute its mandate.

IIU experienced a full investigative complement during the past year, with eight senior investigators and the addition of a second team commander.

The IIU received 70 notifications this past fiscal year. Of those 70 notifications, the IIU investigated 49 matters and took a monitoring role in five. Sixteen 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 15 notifications involving a fatality resulting in fourteen investigations involving the death of a person. Eight investigations involved a police officer discharging their firearm. Eighteen matters involved serious injuries and four reflected sexual assault offences. Thirteen charges were laid against eight current police officers and one former officer. The remaining matters are outlined in the statistical reporting section.

Technology in various forms continues to be an important facet of all IIU investigations. Video recordings are a substantial source of evidence whether it be from commercial / retail surveillance, transportation, in-car camera or individual cellphone recordings. It all provides a piece of the proverbial puzzle when trying to unearth the facts and factors involved in an IIU investigation. The advent of police body-worn cameras could be the next example of cutting edge technology to aid in these investigations.

IIU engagement of experts in various fields such as Use of Force has been common place in its investigations. Over the past year, the opportunity to work with recognized experts in the fields of kinesiology & hypothermia, firearms discharge specifically forensic reviews and 3D computer reconstruction of shooting incidents has enhanced IIU investigations by incorporating accepted findings of the evidence interpretation.

TRAINING

Safety focussed training was again integrated into the annual training regiment with Annual Firearm Qualifications (AFQ) 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 investigators in compliance and lethal use of force.

Two IIU senior investigators were selected to attend a multi day Anti-Corruption Session in Toronto, Ontario focussed on project based investigations.

Individual learning topics / training modules provided via the Canadian Police Knowledge Network (CPKN) were expanded to include mandatory senior investigators specific training including:

- Cultural Awareness and Humility
- Hate & Bias Crime Investigations
- Excited Delirium Syndrome
- Death Notification
- Deception Detection
- Cybercrime



Employer-provided training opportunities through the Organization & Staff Development (OSD) website reflected online and in person sessions reflecting an array of online mandatory & elective courses / webinars & workshops. Of note were the following:

- Truth & Reconciliation (executive-focused program)
- Privacy & Disclosure
- Building Respectful Workplaces Foundations
- Information Security Awareness
- WPS Traffic (BERLA)

Statistical Information 2022-2023 Fiscal Year

During the 2022-2023 fiscal year, the IIU opened 70 files – an increase of 3 files from the previous fiscal year. Of those 70 files, 49 investigations were commenced.

Of the notifications received, 21% involved a death, 26% involved serious injury and 11% were officer-involved shootings.

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



INVESTIGATIONS

Number of investigations started ² in 2022-2023	49
Number of investigations concluded ³ in 2022-2023	42
Number of charges laid	13

Charges Laid:

- s. 267(b) CC Assault Cause Bodily Harm (x5)
- s. 266 CC Assault (x3)
- s. 139(2) CC Obstruct the Course of Justice
- s. 86(1) CC Careless Use of Firearm (x2)
- s. 85 HTA Disobey Traffic Control Device
- s. 95(1) HTA Speeding

Number of investigations where a civilian monitor was appointed	14
---	----

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 2022-2023, the IIU received 70 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 16 and assumed a monitoring role on five investigations.

TOTAL NOTIFICATIONS BY AGENCY 2022-2023 FISCAL YEAR

IIU Notifications

RCMP	26
WPS	27
MFNPS	5
BPS	9
WINKLER	1
SPRINGFIELD	1
OPCC-BC	1
Total Notifications	70

IIU Monitor Role

RCMP	3
WPS	2
Total Monitor Incidents	5

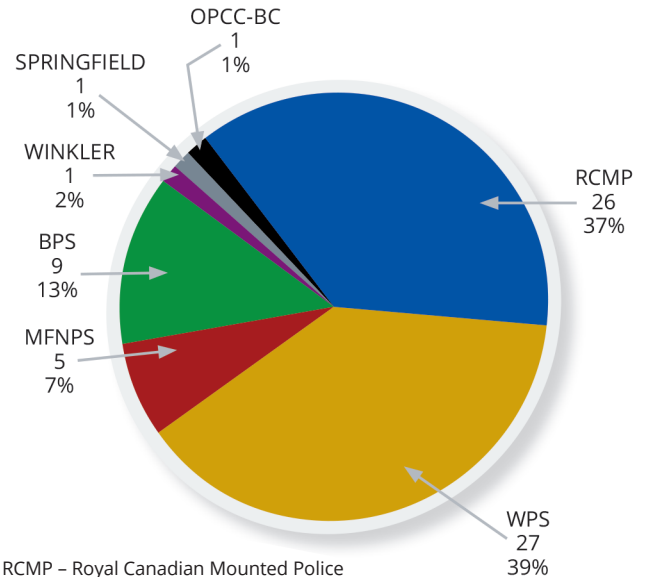
Decline Jurisdiction

RCMP	6
WPS	6
BPS	3
OPCC-BC	1
Total Declined Incidents	16

Assume Jurisdiction

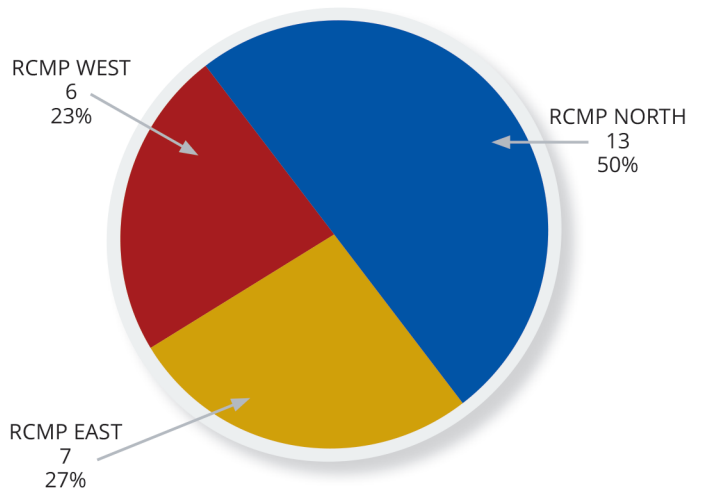
RCMP	17
WPS	19
MFNPS	5
BPS	6
WINKLER	1
SPRINGFIELD	1
Total Assume Jurisdiction Incidents	49

TOTAL NOTIFICATIONS BY AGENCY 2022-2023 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
SPRINGFIELD – Springfield Police Service
OPCC-BC – Office of the Police Complaint Commissioner (British Columbia)

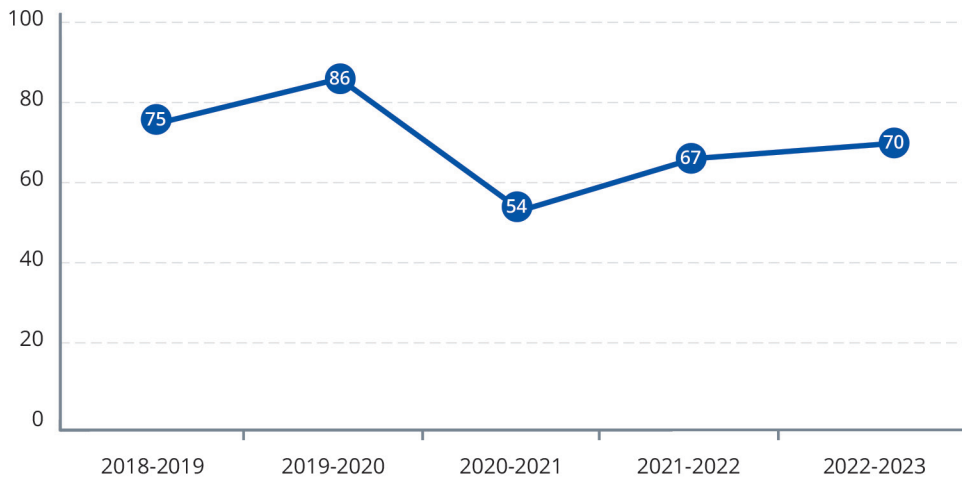
BREAKDOWN OF RCMP NOTIFICATIONS BY DISTRICT 2022-2023 FISCAL YEAR



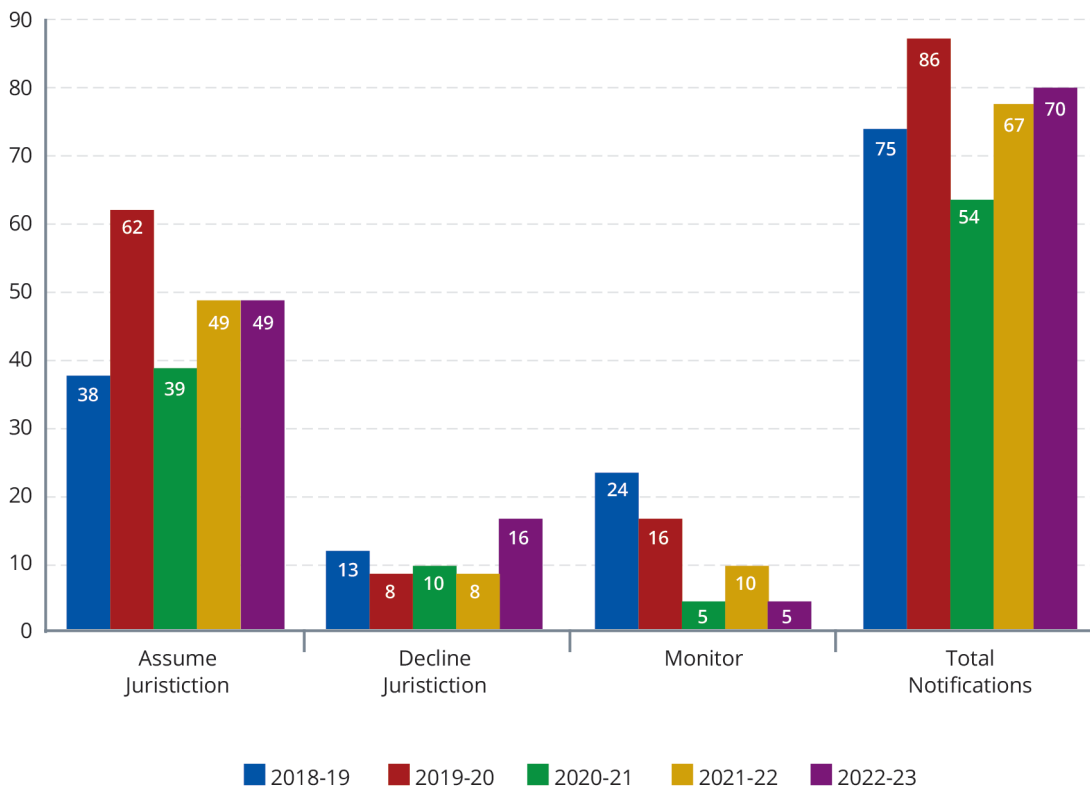
NOTIFICATIONS BY FISCAL YEAR & IIU ROLE

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
Totals	321	67	117	505

NOTIFICATIONS BY FISCAL YEAR – 5 YEAR COMPARATIVE



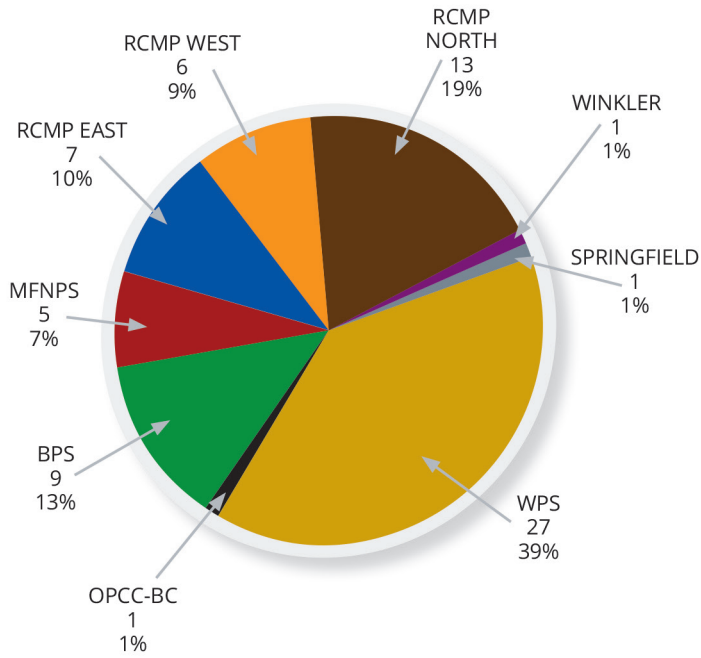
NOTIFICATIONS BY FISCAL YEAR & IIU ROLE – 5 YEAR COMPARATIVE



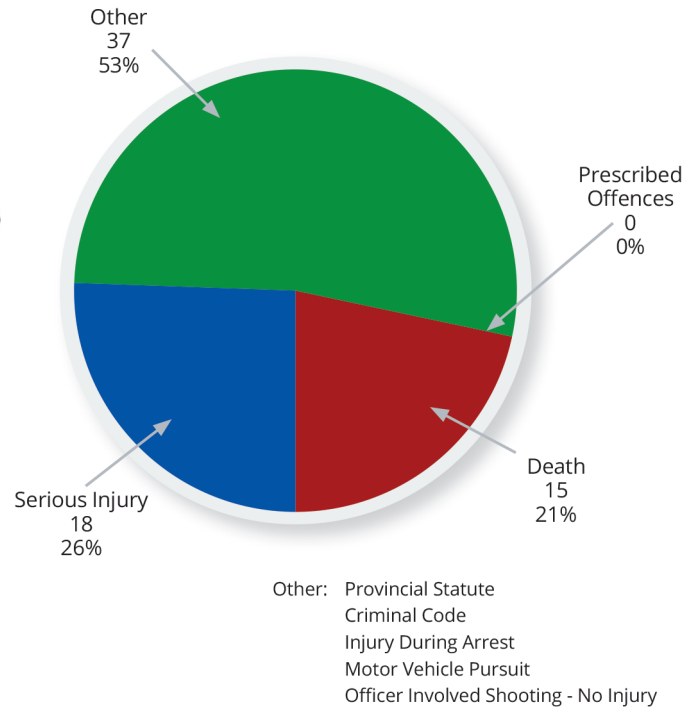
NOTIFICATIONS BY POLICE REGION BY FISCAL YEAR

Reporting Agency	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	Totals
ALTONA PS	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
BPS	1	2	6	6	10	5	6	9	45
MFNPS	2	6	5	4	5	2	6	5	35
MORDEN PS	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	3
RCMP EAST	4	8	17	10	18	2	11	7	77
RCMP WEST	6	5	10	9	8	15	13	6	72
RCMP NORTH	7	5	7	18	15	11	9	13	85
RCMP J DIVISION	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
RIVERS	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
SPRINGFIELD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
WINKLER	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
WPS	9	24	27	26	29	17	21	27	180
OPCC-BC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Totals	29	50	74	75	86	54	67	70	505

NOTIFICATIONS BY POLICE REGION 2022-2023 FISCAL YEAR



TYPES OF NOTIFICATIONS BY PERCENTAGE 2022-2023 FISCAL YEAR

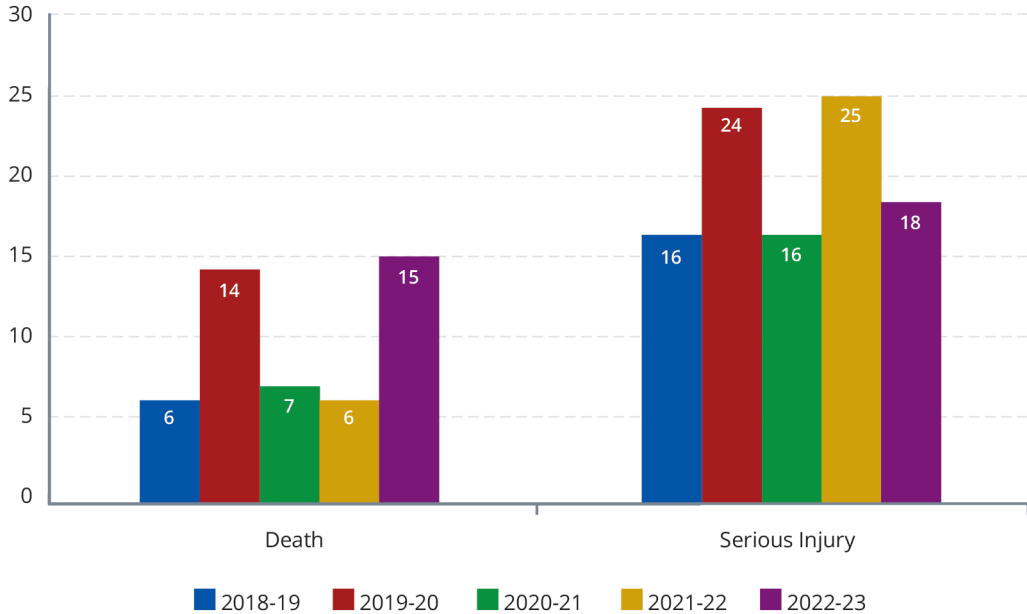


TYPES OF NOTIFICATIONS BY FISCAL YEAR – 5 YEAR COMPARATIVE

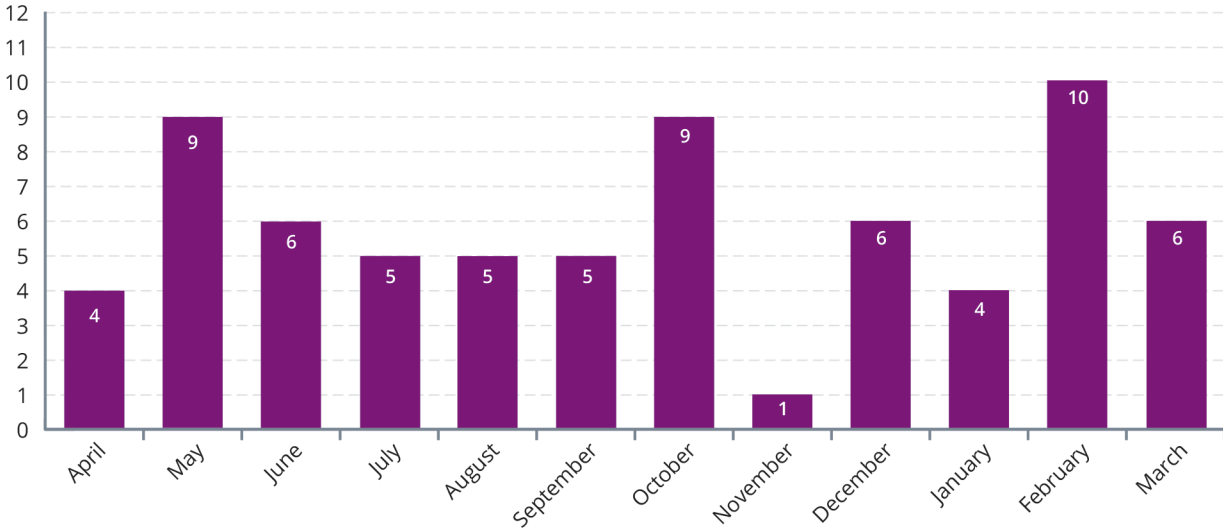
Types of Occurrences	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023
Prescribed Offence	3	4	0	1	0
Provincial Statute	3	4	3	5	3
Criminal Code Offence	36	31	20	27	18
In Custody Criminal Code Offence	0	0	0	0	0
Serious Injury	1	1	2	6	3
In Custody Serious Injury	1	0	0	0	1
Serious Injury During Arrest	10	13	8	13	8
Serious Injury During Arrest (Police Service Dog)	0	0	2	0	0
In Custody Death	2	9	2	2	4
Death in Police Presence (Firearm)	1	0	0	2	0
Death in Police Presence	0	1	0	0	3
Death (Other)	1	2	1	1	2
Injury During Arrest	8	7	3	2	9
Injury During Arrest (Police Service Dog)	0	1	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Pursuit	1	0	1	0	0
Motor Vehicle Pursuit (Death)	0	0	2	1	3
Motor Vehicle Pursuit (Serious Injury)	1	2	1	1	2
Officer Involved Shooting (Death)	2	2	3	1	3
Officer Involved Shooting (Serious Injury)	3	8	3	5	4
Officer Involved Shooting	2	0	0	0	1
Other	0	1	3	0	6
Totals	75	86	54	67	70

Total Notifications Since June 19, 2015	505
--	------------

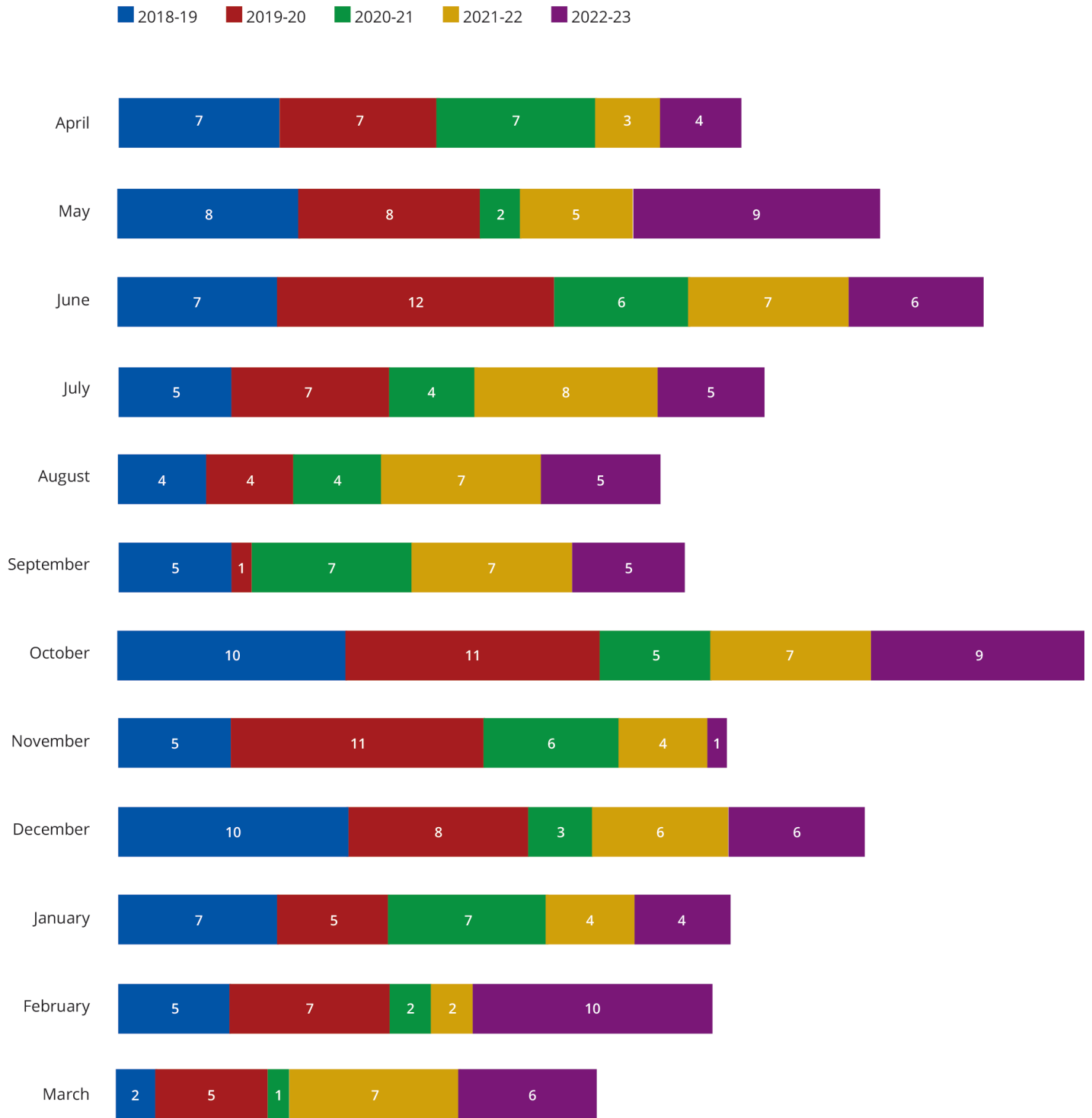
DEATH AND SERIOUS INJURY INVESTIGATIONS BY FISCAL YEAR – 5 YEAR COMPARATIVE



NUMBER OF NOTIFICATIONS RECEIVED PER MONTH 2022-2023 FISCAL YEAR

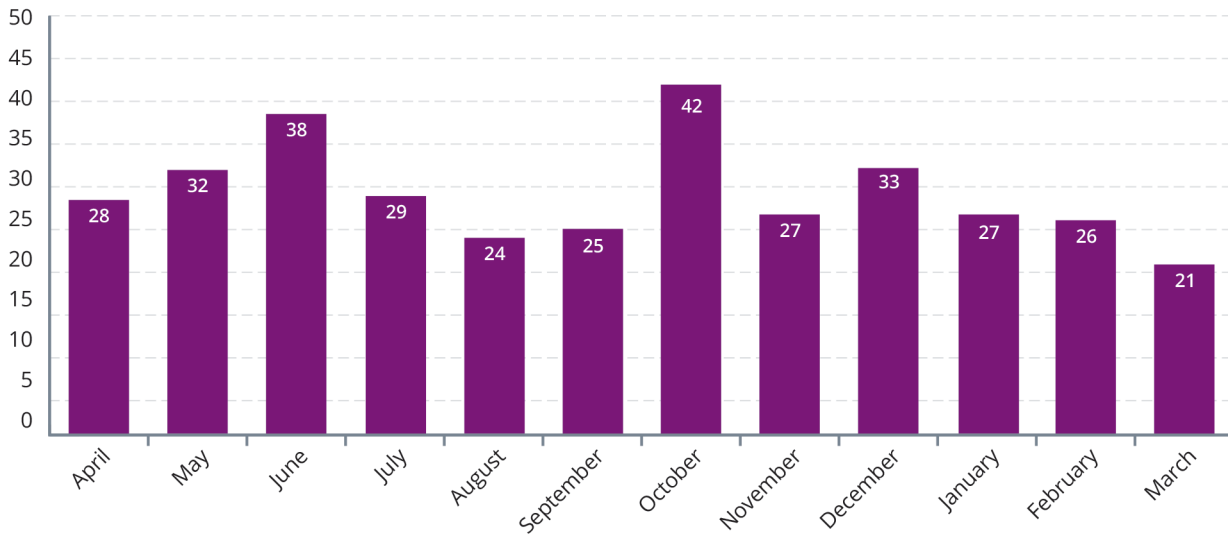


NOTIFICATIONS RECEIVED PER MONTH BY FISCAL YEAR – 5 YEAR COMPARATIVE

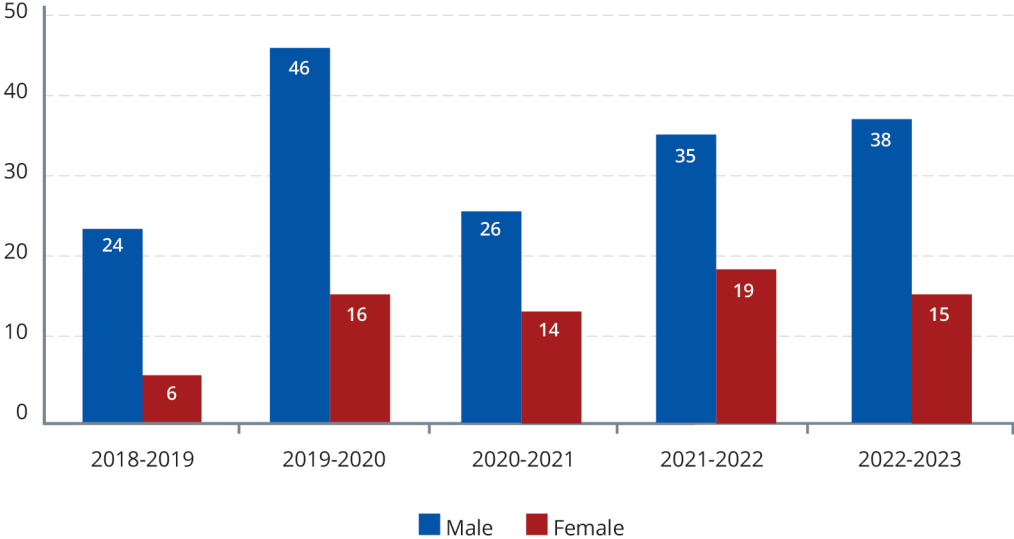


A five-year comparison of the monthly notifications shows June and October as having the most notifications, while March has the least.

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 2022-2023, the IIU laid 13 charges against eight officers and one former officer. The particulars of those charges are as follows:

IIU FILE #2021-0028 – ON DUTY

(CRIMINAL CODE OF CANADA)

267(b) Assault Cause Bodily Harm

Case summary:

An RCMP officer was charged with assault cause bodily harm. The incident occurred in July 2021. The affected person sustained a serious injury.

IIU FILE #2021-0058 – OFF DUTY

(CRIMINAL CODE OF CANADA)

266 Assault

Case summary:

An RCMP officer was charged with assault. The incident occurred in November 2021 relating to a motor vehicle accident.

IIU FILE #2021-0036 – ON DUTY

(CRIMINAL CODE OF CANADA)

266 Assault

Case summary:

An RCMP officer was charged with assault. The incident occurred in August 2019. The affected person sustained minor injuries as a result of the incident.

IIU FILE #2022-0017 – ON DUTY

(CRIMINAL CODE OF CANADA)

139(2) Obstruct the Course of Justice

86(1) Careless Storage of a Firearm (x2)

Case summary:

A current and a former Springfield police officer were charged with obstruct justice and careless storage of a firearm. The incident occurred in February 2021 and involved an allegation of careless discharge of a firearm within the detachment office.

IIU FILE #2022-0034 – ON DUTY

(CRIMINAL CODE OF CANADA)

267(b) Assault Cause Bodily Harm

266 Assault

Case summary:

An RCMP officer was charged with assault and assault cause bodily harm. The incident occurred in June 2022. The affected person sustained serious injuries as a result of the incident.

IIU FILE #2022-0044 – ON DUTY

(HIGHWAY TRAFFIC ACT)

85 Disobey Traffic Control Device

95(1) Speeding

Case summary:

A Brandon Police Service officer was charged with speeding and disobey traffic control device. The incident occurred in August 2022 and involved a motor vehicle collision between a police vehicle and a civilian vehicle.

IIU FILE #2022-0016 – ON DUTY

(CRIMINAL CODE OF CANADA)

267(b) Assault Cause Bodily Harm (x3)

Case summary:

Three Winnipeg Police Service officers were charged with assault cause bodily harm. The incident occurred in April 2022. The affected person sustained a serious injury as a result of the incident.

Financials

The IIU expenditures for the financial year:

Full-time equivalents (FTEs):	15.00
Total salaries (\$000s)	\$1,930
Total other expenditures (\$000s)	\$ 268

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.

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

