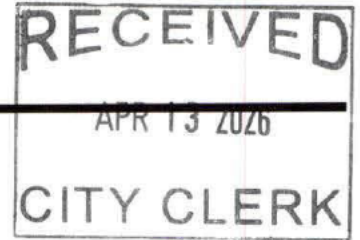


CORR 2026-24



Savannah Price

From: Holly Gaudet [redacted]
Sent: Monday, April 13, 2026 8:00 AM
To: City Clerk
Subject: Request for Letter of Support or Non-Objection - CHRSA Pilot Program
Attachments: Summary CHRSA.docx; CHRSA Pilot Program Proposal.docx

Executive Committee

You don't often get email from [redacted] Learn why this is important

Dear City of Prince Albert,

I am requesting a brief opportunity to introduce a proposed Community High-Risk Subject Analyst (CHRSA) Pilot Program, a preventative community safety initiative designed to support early identification of escalating risk situations and improve coordination between municipal stakeholders.

The CHRSA program is strictly civilian and non-enforcement in nature. It is intended to complement existing municipal and policing services through lawful observation, structured risk assessment, and reporting focused on prevention and early intervention.

The program does not include:

- Arrest or detention authority
Law enforcement representation
Investigative policing functions
Use of force beyond lawful self-defence

Instead, it is designed to complement existing policing operations by supporting early intervention, reducing repeat calls for service, and improving situational awareness through lawful observation and reporting.

At this stage, I am only seeking to determine whether this initiative may be of interest to the City of Prince Albert and to understand the appropriate process for review or submission.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Respectfully,

Holly Gaudet

[Redacted signature block]

Recommended Disposition:

Refer to Community Development

"From prairie roots to bold ambition, something is in the air in 2026. Saskatchewan doesn't need to shout—its work, its people, and its pride speak loud enough."

Community High-Risk Subject Analyst (CHRSA) Pilot Program Executive Summary

Overview

The Community High-Risk Subject Analyst (CHRSA) Pilot Program introduces a proactive, intelligence-led approach to community safety. The program focuses on identifying and monitoring individuals exhibiting escalating risk behaviors, with the goal of preventing incidents before they require police intervention.

Problem

Municipalities face increasing demands related to:

- Repeat calls involving the same individuals
- Escalating conflicts that become enforcement issues
- Limited capacity for early intervention and monitoring

Current systems are largely reactive, responding after incidents occur.

Proposed Solution

The CHRSA role is a civilian, non-enforcement position that:

- Identifies high-risk individuals through referrals and observation
- Conducts lawful monitoring and behavioral analysis
- Provides structured risk assessments and actionable reports
- Supports de-escalation strategies and coordinated responses

Key Features

- Fully compliant with Canadian law and privacy regulations
- No arrest or enforcement authority
- Complements—not replaces—policing and social services

Pilot Options

- **Small Community Model (e.g., Wakaw):**
1 specialist, 6 months, focused on repeat-risk individuals
- **Urban Model (Prince Albert or Saskatoon):**
2–3 specialists, 6–12 months, focused on high-call-volume cases

Expected Outcomes

- Reduction in repeat incidents
- Improved early intervention
- Decreased non-emergency police workload
- Enhanced coordination between agencies

Budget Range

- Small community pilot: \$45,000 – \$70,000
- Urban pilot: \$150,000 – \$300,000

Value Proposition

The CHRSA program provides a cost-effective way to:

- Shift from reactive to preventative safety
- Improve community outcomes
- Optimize use of policing resources

Next Step

Approval to proceed with a pilot program and stakeholder consultation.

Community High-Risk Subject Analyst (CHRSA) Pilot Program Proposal

Submitted To:

Municipal Leadership & Community Safety Stakeholders
(City of Saskatoon / Town of Wakaw / City of Prince Albert)

Submitted By:

Holly Gaudet

Date:

April 2026

1. Executive Summary

This proposal outlines a pilot program to introduce a **Community High-Risk Subject Analyst (CHRSA)** role as a proactive, intelligence-driven approach to community safety.

The CHRSA program is designed to:

- Identify individuals exhibiting escalating risk behaviors
- Monitor and document patterns within legal boundaries
- Provide actionable insights to community partners and law enforcement

The program **does not replace policing**, but instead enhances prevention, reduces repeat incidents, and improves coordinated responses across agencies.

2. Background & Rationale

Municipalities across Saskatchewan face increasing challenges related to:

- Repeat calls for service involving the same individuals
- Escalating non-violent conflicts that later require police intervention
- Gaps in early identification of high-risk behavioral patterns

Police services often respond **after incidents occur**, creating strain on resources.

The CHRSA role addresses this gap by focusing on:

☛ **Early identification, monitoring, and prevention**

3. Program Objectives

Primary Objectives

- Reduce repeat incidents involving high-risk individuals
- Improve early intervention strategies
- Decrease non-emergency demands on police services

Secondary Objectives

- Enhance inter-agency collaboration
 - Improve community safety outcomes
 - Support data-informed decision-making
-

4. Program Description

The CHRSA is a **civilian specialist role** focused on intelligence gathering, behavioral analysis, and de-escalation support.

Core Functions

4.1 Risk Identification

- Receive referrals from community stakeholders
- Identify individuals exhibiting escalating or concerning behavior

4.2 Monitoring & Surveillance (Legal Scope Only)

- Conduct observation in public or authorized contexts

- Document behavioral patterns and environmental factors

4.3 Skip Tracing / Subject Location

- Locate individuals using lawful, open-source methods
- Support welfare checks and follow-up actions

4.4 Threat Assessment

- Classify individuals by risk level (low, moderate, high)
- Provide recommendations for intervention

4.5 De-escalation Support

- Offer non-enforcement presence where appropriate
- Advise on communication strategies

4.6 Reporting

- Produce structured reports for stakeholders
- Maintain documentation suitable for legal and administrative use

5. Legal & Ethical Compliance

The CHRSA program will operate in full compliance with Canadian and Saskatchewan law.

Key Principles

- No arrests or detentions outside lawful citizen authority
- No use of force beyond self-defense
- No representation as law enforcement

Regulatory Alignment

- Saskatchewan security and investigator licensing requirements
 - Canadian privacy legislation (PIPEDA)
 - Criminal Code of Canada
-

6. Pilot Scope Options

Option A: Wakaw Pilot (Small Community Model)

- Duration: 6 months
 - Staffing: 1 CHRSA
 - Focus:
 - Repeat-risk individuals
 - Domestic and community conflict escalation
-

Option B: Saskatoon Pilot (Urban Model)

- Duration: 6–12 months
 - Staffing: 2–3 CHRSA
 - Focus:
 - High-frequency call subjects
 - Workplace and housing-related risks
 - Vulnerable population interactions
-

7. Partnerships & Collaboration

The program will collaborate with:

- Municipal administration
- Local law enforcement (RCMP or municipal police)
- Social services agencies
- Housing authorities
- Community organizations

The CHRSA will act as a **support and information resource**, not an enforcement body.

8. Data Collection & Evaluation

Performance Metrics

- Reduction in repeat incidents
- Number of cases stabilized or de-escalated
- Frequency of police involvement before vs after intervention
- Stakeholder satisfaction

Reporting

- Monthly progress reports
 - Final evaluation report with recommendations
-

9. Budget Estimate

Wakaw Pilot (6 Months)

- Salary (1 specialist)
- Training and certification
- Equipment and administrative costs

Estimated Total: \$45,000 – \$70,000

Saskatoon Pilot (6–12 Months)

- Salaries (2–3 specialists)
- Program coordination
- Data and reporting systems

Estimated Total: \$150,000 – \$300,000

10. Implementation Timeline

Phase 1: Setup (Months 1–2)

- Approval and funding
- Hiring and training
- Policy and procedure development

Phase 2: Pilot Launch (Months 3–5)

- Begin operations
- Case intake and monitoring
- Initial reporting

Phase 3: Evaluation (Month 6+)

- Analyze outcomes
 - Adjust program structure
 - Prepare expansion recommendations
-

11. Risk Management

Identified Risks

- Public misunderstanding of role
- Privacy concerns
- Role overlap with law enforcement

Mitigation Strategies

- Clear communication and branding
 - Strict legal compliance policies
 - Defined operational boundaries
-

12. Conclusion

The CHRSA Pilot Program offers a **cost-effective, proactive approach to community safety** by addressing risk before it escalates into enforcement situations.

By investing in prevention, municipalities can:

- Reduce pressure on policing resources
 - Improve community outcomes
 - Build a safer, more responsive environment
-

13. Contact Information

Holly Gaudet
Saskatchewan Civilian

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Municipal Liability Risk Analysis Memo

Community High-Risk Subject Analyst (CHRSA) Pilot Program

1. Purpose of Memo

This memorandum evaluates potential **municipal, operational, and legal liability risks** associated with implementing the Community High-Risk Subject Analyst (CHRSA) Pilot Program and outlines mitigation strategies to ensure compliance with applicable Canadian law and municipal governance standards.

2. Program Overview (Summary)

The CHRSA Pilot Program is a **civilian, non-enforcement community safety initiative** focused on:

- Behavioral risk identification
- Lawful observation and documentation
- Structured reporting to relevant stakeholders
- Early intervention support through information sharing

The program does **not involve policing authority, detention powers, or investigative enforcement functions.**

3. Key Liability Risk Categories

3.1 Misinterpretation of Authority (Role Confusion Risk)

Risk:

Public or stakeholder misunderstanding of CHRSA as law enforcement or quasi-police authority.

Potential Liability Impact:

- Claims of unlawful authority or misrepresentation
- Public complaints or reputational harm
- Confusion during incident response situations

Mitigation:

- Strict branding as “Analyst” (not enforcement officer)
 - Mandatory identification protocols
 - Public-facing program description clarifying non-policing status
-

3.2 Civil Liability (Duty of Care Concerns)

Risk:

Allegations that failure to act or misclassification of risk contributed to harm.

Potential Liability Impact:

- Negligence claims (limited but possible)
- Perceived duty of protection beyond mandate

Mitigation:

- Written disclaimer that CHRSA provides **informational support only**
 - No operational decision-making authority
 - Final decisions remain with police/municipal/social agencies
 - Structured escalation protocols for immediate risk situations
-

3.3 Privacy & Data Handling Risk

Risk:

Improper collection, storage, or sharing of personal information.

Potential Liability Impact:

- Breach of **PIPEDA** or provincial privacy laws
- Civil complaints or regulatory investigation

Mitigation:

- Only legally obtained public or authorized data permitted
 - Data minimization policy
 - Secure storage and restricted access protocols
 - No unauthorized surveillance or covert data collection
-

3.4 Operational Overreach Risk

Risk:

CHRSA personnel unintentionally performing enforcement or investigative activities beyond scope.

Potential Liability Impact:

- Legal invalidation of collected information
- Civil or criminal liability exposure
- Undermining of police investigations

Mitigation:

- Clear prohibition on enforcement activity
 - Mandatory training on legal boundaries
 - Immediate escalation requirement for high-risk incidents
 - Regular oversight and compliance audits
-

3.5 Incident Response Liability

Risk:

CHRSA presence during volatile situations could lead to safety or escalation issues.

Potential Liability Impact:

- Personal injury risk
- Claims of improper intervention

Mitigation:

- Non-intervention policy in active dangerous situations
 - Requirement to disengage and contact emergency services
 - No physical engagement permitted beyond lawful self-defense
-

4. Institutional Liability Position

The CHRSA Program is structured to ensure:

- No transfer of policing authority
- No delegation of enforcement responsibility

- No creation of operational duty to protect individuals
- No interference with active law enforcement operations

Municipal exposure is therefore limited to **administrative oversight risk**, not operational liability.

5. Risk Rating Summary

Risk Category	Level (Before Mitigation)	Level (After Mitigation)
Role Confusion	Medium	Low
Civil Liability	Medium	Low
Privacy Compliance	Medium	Low
Operational Overreach	Medium	Low
Incident Response	Medium	Low

6. Governance Recommendations

To further reduce liability exposure, it is recommended that:

1. The program be formally classified as **advisory and non-enforcement**
2. A municipal oversight contact be assigned
3. Written operating protocols be approved prior to launch
4. Annual review and termination clause be included in pilot agreement
5. All external communications be pre-approved by municipal authority

7. Conclusion

The CHRSA Pilot Program presents a **low-liability, structured community safety initiative** when properly governed and clearly defined as a non-enforcement analytical function.

With appropriate safeguards in place, the program does not materially increase municipal liability exposure and may contribute to reduced operational burden on policing and emergency response systems.