

August 11, 2025

Subject: 50 Recommendations for Enhancing the Saskatoon Police Service

Saskatoon Board of Police Commissioners:

I want to suggest 50 enhancements to the Saskatoon Police Service based on my observations of criminality in law enforcement, my experience in reporting criminality by law enforcement and civilians, my extensive reading about criminality in law enforcement, and my military experience.

Some of my suggestions might have already been implemented. I don't know if they have because I don't work for the police.

Many of my suggestions for police officers should be applied to special constables too and other police employees like mental health specialists who work with the police.

Any police officers who are offended by me discussing police corruption and brutality and offering suggestions to fight these problems have the wrong attitude for policing. Similarly, any police commissioners who are offended by me discussing police corruption and brutality and offering recommendations to fight these problems have the wrong attitude for police oversight. We need to shine a spotlight on the problems of police corruption and brutality and figure out how to fight these problems instead of pretending they don't exist or ignoring them. You can't solve these problems if you don't admit they exist or ignore them.

Following are my 50 recommendations for improving the Saskatoon Police Service:

1. Police officers should be equipped with miniature body cameras. This suggestion should apply to alternative response officer (ARO) special constables too. Most police officers want miniature body cameras. The miniature body cameras prevent false allegations against police officers, false criminal charges against civilians, brutality against civilians, and other police misconduct. Police forces that equip police officers with miniature body cameras have much fewer allegations of police misconduct.

A police officer told me that he would like to be equipped with a miniature body camera because he isn't going to do anything illegal and he would like to be able to review video recordings of his interactions with people before writing his police reports. Memories can be inaccurate and diminish with time, but video recordings provide an accurate record until they are deleted.

2. Police vehicles should be equipped with cameras. Saskatoon police officers were alleged to have dumped Indigenous people outside the city limits. The bodies of Rodney Naistus, Lawrence Wegner, and Neil Stonechild were found on the outskirts of Saskatoon. Darrell Night was left on the outskirts of Saskatoon by Saskatoon police officers Dan Hachen and Ken Munson. A police officer was disciplined for leaving an Indigenous woman on the outskirts of Saskatoon in 1976. Police officers wouldn't have dared to do these so-called starlight tours if police vehicles were equipped with cameras. We would know for sure which people were dumped outside the city by police officers if police vehicles were equipped with cameras. See these references on the so-called starlight tours:

"Saskatoon police chief admits starlight cruises are not new," *Windspeaker*, June 1, 2003,

URL: <http://www.ammsa.com/publications/windspeaker/saskatoon-police-chief-admits-starlight-cruises-are-not-new>

“Saskatoon police chief says drop-offs happened ‘more than once’,” *CBC News*, June 9, 2003,  
URL: <http://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/saskatoon-police-chief-says-dropoffs-happened-more-than-once-1.380299>

3. There should be video and audio recordings of interviews with suspects and witnesses at the police station if there aren't already. There have been countless cases in which people were coerced by police officers around the world into saying that they committed crimes they never committed. The interviews should be recorded to prevent wrongful convictions.
4. The Saskatoon Police Service should voluntarily provide compensation to Darrell Night, the woman who was dumped on the outskirts of Saskatoon by Saskatoon police in 1976 or her family if she's no longer with us, and the victim of former police officer Clayton Lazar. The victims of the Saskatoon Police Service or their families shouldn't need to endure painful and expensive civil litigation to receive compensation. The Saskatoon Police Service should compensate people for the crimes that its police officers committed. Why shouldn't it? See these references on the assault by Clayton Lazar:

“Saskatoon arrest leads to assault charge against police officer,” *CBC News*, Feb. 4, 2009,  
URL: <https://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/saskatchewan/saskatoon-arrest-leads-to-assault-charge-against-police-officer-1.792754>

“Sask. police officer admits assaulting suspect: 'It was a problem with losing his cool': defence lawyer,” *CBC News*, Apr. 6, 2009,  
URL: <https://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/saskatchewan/sask-police-officer-admits-assaulting-suspect-1.794482>

5. The Saskatoon Police Service should voluntarily provide compensation to the families of Rodney Naistus, Lawrence Wegner, and Neil Stonechild. Although it wasn't proven that Saskatoon police officers killed these people because the dead victims can't tell us what happened, there's enough likelihood that Saskatoon police officers were involved considering the history of so-called starlight tours by the Saskatoon Police Service for it to provide compensation.
6. All victims of corruption or brutality by the Saskatoon Police Service should be provided with adequate compensation by the Saskatoon Police Service. This will be a disincentive to future corruption and brutality by the Saskatoon Police Service. Victims of the Saskatoon Police Service or their families shouldn't need to endure painful and expensive civil litigation to receive compensation.
7. Every police officer should be required to immediately report any crime or potential crime by another police officer that he witnesses or is made aware of by anybody. This suggestion should apply to special constables too. When Saskatoon police officer Clayton Lazar assaulted a suspect in front of other police officers, I heard in the news that there was a delay in that crime being reported by other police officers.
8. Any police officer who witnesses or is made aware of a crime or potential crime by another police officer and doesn't immediately report it should have her employment terminated. This suggestion should apply to special constables too. A police officer who chooses a code of silence over upholding

the law doesn't have the intrepidity, honor, and integrity to be on the police force. Police officers who delayed in reporting the assaulted by Saskatoon police officer Clayton Lazar should have their employment terminated.

9. There's too much of a delay between Saskatoon police officers committing crimes and being criminally charged for those crimes by the Saskatoon Police Service.

It's outrageous that Saskatoon police officer Clayton Lazar wasn't criminally charged until February 4, 2009 after assaulting a suspect on September 6, 2008 in front of other police officers as can be seen in this article:

"Convicted of assault, Saskatoon officer quits: Officer repeatedly punched a handcuffed suspect,"  
*CBC News*, June 15, 2009,  
URL: <https://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/saskatchewan/convicted-of-assault-saskatoon-officer-quits-1.794481>

Clayton Lazar should have been immediately criminally charged and fired after he assaulted a suspect in front of other police officers.

10. When it's obvious that a police officer has committed a crime like it was in the case of Saskatoon police officer Clayton Lazar, he shouldn't receive any pay while suspended. Clayton Lazar was essentially given a paid vacation from the time he was criminally charged until he resigned, and Saskatonians paid for his vacation.
11. When it's obvious that a police officer has committed a crime like it was in the case of Saskatoon police officer Clayton Lazar, his employment should be immediately terminated instead of suspended. It's disgraceful that Clayton Lazar was able to get elected as a town councillor in Battleford after assaulting a suspect. Clayton Lazar wouldn't have been able to get elected if the Battleford media had done a better job of reporting on his past criminality, if he had received a more appropriate sentence for his assault, and if the Saskatoon Police Service had immediately fired him.
12. Police officers should be required to immediately respond to complaints against them. This suggestion should apply to special constables too. It's a threat to public safety to have a police officer keep working while delaying a response to a complaint against him. For example, if a complaint is made about a police officer physically attacking a person without justification, he needs to be required to immediately respond to that complaint with his version of events so a determination can be made about whether he should be allowed to keep working or suspended.
13. Any police officer who is convicted of a crime while she is a police officer should have her employment terminated. This suggestion should apply to special constables too. Those who violate the law can't be trusted to enforce the law and not violate the law again.
14. Any person with a past criminal conviction should not be hired as a police officer unless the conviction was found to be wrongful or unfair. This suggestion should apply to special constables too. Those who have violated the law can't be trusted to not violate the law again and can't be allowed to have the opportunity to abuse the authority of a police officer.

15. Any current police officer with a past criminal conviction should have his employment terminated unless the conviction was found to be wrongful or unfair. This suggestion should apply to special constables too. The police lack credibility when they have former criminals as police officers. Those who have violated the law can't be trusted to not violate the law again and enforce the law.

Politicians often talk about "building trust" in police. You can't build trust in police if you don't build integrity in the police. You build integrity in the police by terminating the employment of police officers who have engaged in criminality or who are covering up criminality.

16. I've represented people who got tickets as a result of traffic enforcement cameras. I'm not a lawyer. The tickets are issued by a police officer who was convicted for impaired care and control of a motor vehicle in violation of section 253(1)(a) of the Criminal Code of Canada while he was employed as a police officer, but off-duty: <https://ca.vlex.com/vid/r-v-rodgers-r-681211165>

When people receive the tickets in the mail and do a web search on the police officer who issued the tickets, they will undoubtedly see this. What do you think it does for the moral authority of the Saskatoon Police Service when a police officer who had a criminal conviction for impaired care and control of a motor vehicle is issuing tickets for minor offences like not coming to a complete stop before taking a turn at a red light? See this article for further information:

"Accused officer in drinking case on trial," *CBC News*, June 4, 2010,  
URL: <https://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/saskatchewan/accused-officer-in-drinking-case-on-trial-1.877910>

Like I said, any police officer who is convicted of a crime while he is a police officer should have his employment terminated.

17. When people are being interviewed for positions as police officers, they should be given a fictional scenario in which they witness a police officer committing a crime and asked how they would react. If the interviewees don't say that they would immediately report the crime by a police officer, they shouldn't be hired. This suggestion should apply to special constables too. Nothing is more important than honor and integrity for a police officer.
18. Also, when people are being interviewed for positions as police officers, they should be given a fictional scenario in which a police officer confesses to them that he committed a crime while on duty and asked how they would react. If the interviewees don't say that they would immediately report the crime by a police officer, they shouldn't be hired. This suggestion should apply to special constables too. Those who enforce the law can't be above the law.
19. Furthermore, when people are being interviewed for positions as police officers, they should be given a fictional scenario in which a police officer tells them that he's planning to commit a crime and asked how they would react. If the interviewees don't say that they would try to convince the police officer to not commit the crime and report the police officer's stated intention to commit a crime, they shouldn't be hired. This suggestion should apply to special constables too. There needs to be better screening for police officers.
20. Every police officer should be required to wear a badge with her rank, first initial, last name, and badge number in case a member of the public wants to make a complaint and the police officer won't provide

this information or lies about this information. This suggestion should apply to special constables too. A police officer in another city refused to provide me with his badge number and name when I wanted to make a complaint against him. The last name should be on the badge because a name is usually easier to remember than a badge number. The first initial should be on the badge in case there are multiple police officers with the same last name. The rank should be on the badge so members of the public know what to call the police officer.

21. A police officer should be required to log onto an account assigned to her to access confidential information in a computer database on a member of the public. This suggestion should apply to special constables too if they can access the database. The software should log what type of information is being accessed by the police officer and the name of the member of the public whose confidential information is being accessed.
22. When a police officer is accessing confidential information in a computer database on a member of the public, the software should ask the police officer to provide the reason that he is accessing this information. This suggestion should apply to special constables too if they can access the database. The software should log the reason the police officer provided for accessing it. Then a police supervisor can review this. This will help prevent cases like the following in which a Regina police officer was criminally charged for accessing police databases to pursue personal relationships:

“Police Member Charged: Breach of Trust & Unauthorized Use of Computer,” Regina Police Service, Mar. 12, 2025,

URL: <https://www.reginapolice.ca/2025/03/12/police-member-charged-breach-of-trust-unauthorized-use-of-computer/>

23. Police officers should receive fight training instead of Tasers. Police officers should receive fight training in the most effective fighting styles like kickboxing, Gracie jiu-jitsu, and Japanese jiu-jitsu. They could receive this training from private contractors in the police gym. See this letter to the editor that I wrote for further information on why the police should receive fight training instead of Tasers:

Ashu M. G. Solo, “Tasers unwanted,” *The StarPhoenix*, Oct. 26, 2013,

URL: <http://www.thestarphoenix.com/opinion/letters/Tasers+unwanted/9086770/story.html>

24. The police gym should have punching and kicking bags and mats for fight training and enough treadmills instead of basketball hoops. Playing basketball and other ball chasing games won't help them because these games have minimal exercise compared to intense physical training and fight training.
25. In the Canadian Armed Forces and in other military forces, to be directly admitted as an officer, a person needs a university education. Non-commissioned members in the military don't need a university education. Considering the responsibilities that police officers have, they should have similar entrance requirements to military officers.

New police officers should be required to have at least three years of university education. Universities are usually much more diverse than schools. University students meet and work with students from around the world. This increases respect for diversity, which is vital for police officers.

When I was in high school and elementary school in Saskatchewan, my classmates were overwhelmingly white and of Christian ancestry, but when I went to the University of Waterloo, I met and worked with people from all over the world.

26. Police officers should receive some diversity training. They should be taught to respect religious diversity. For example, they should be taught that female Muslims wearing hijabs can only remove them in private rooms with only female police officers. They should be taught about dietary restrictions that people of different religions and even nonreligious people have. They should be taught to comply with these restrictions.
27. The police officers who attend minority events should be frequently changed so that more police officers are exposed to diverse groups of people and learn respect for diversity. If the same police officer or same few police officers are attending minority events, then that's just a show to make the public believe the police respect diversity and that doesn't boost respect for diversity within the broader police force.
28. I noticed that some restaurants are providing free meals to police officers wearing uniforms while they're on duty. Think about the consequences of this.

Police officers receiving free meals from a restaurant will feel indebted to the owner(s) and employees of that restaurant. This can prevent police officers from being unbiased if one of the owners or employees makes an allegation of a crime by a customer at that restaurant or another allegation of a crime outside the restaurant. Also, this can prevent police officers from being unbiased if a criminal allegation is made against one of the owners or employees of that restaurant by a customer or outside the restaurant. Remember the motto of the Saskatoon Police Service translated to English is, "Neither by fear nor by favour."

Police officers could be tempted to put pressure on restaurants not providing free meals to them by saying that other restaurants provide free meals. Police officers accustomed to free meals at restaurants could become upset with owners or employees of restaurants expecting them to pay for their meals.

Restaurant owners might feel that they need to provide free meals to police officers to maintain good relations with them and have the police properly do their duties when one of the owners or employees makes an allegation of a crime by a customer at that restaurant or another allegation of a crime outside the restaurant.

Restaurant employees who have been victims of police corruption will likely resent that their bosses have directed them to provide free meals to police officers.

Police officers wearing uniforms get free meals. Police officers who don't wear uniforms won't get the free meals unless they flash their badges. Special constables and other employees working for the police could feel like they're entitled to free meals too and could use their employment with the Saskatoon Police Service to try to get free meals.

Police officers could be tempted to wear their uniforms while off duty to receive free meals at the restaurant. Police officers could be tempted to flash their badges while off duty to receive free meals

at the restaurant. Police officers could be tempted to flash their badges while off duty to get free food for their families.

Police officers have been impersonated in the past. Members of the public could be tempted to wear fake police uniforms or manufacture fake police badges to get free meals at restaurants.

It is believed that restaurants are providing the free meals to have a more frequent police presence at the restaurant. That means there is less of a police presence in other places.

Saskatoon police officers make good salaries and don't need free meals from restaurants. People living in poverty could use free meals from restaurants.

It's undignified for police officers to repeatedly accept free meals from the restaurants at the expense of the restaurant owners. If I was a police officer, I would feel ashamed to let a restaurant owner I don't know bear the expense of my meal.

If I was a police officer, I would pay for my meals to maintain my dignity and neutrality. It undermines the neutrality and dignity of the Saskatoon Police Service for police officers to accept free meals from restaurants.

Police officers should be prohibited from accepting free meals at restaurants. The police chief should order police officers to stop accepting free meals at restaurants. This suggestion should apply to special constables too. Also, the police chief should contact restaurants and ask them to stop providing free meals to police officers.

29. Some U.S. military members admitted using torture techniques that they saw on the vile T.V. series *24*. Unfortunately, many of the modern T.V. series on law enforcement promote police corruption and brutality as being acceptable and productive. Members of the Saskatoon Police Service need to be warned that they shouldn't be emulating police corruption and brutality that they see on T.V. If they want to watch T.V. series that promote integrity in policing, they can watch *Due South* or *Miami Vice*.
30. The Saskatoon Board of Police Commissioners needs to ensure that the police chief ensures that all allegations of police corruption or brutality in the past, present, and future are thoroughly investigated and police officers who violate the law are charged.

For example, this case should have been thoroughly investigated whether or not the Indigenous woman whose teeth were broken was too intimidated to make a complaint:

Laura Woodward, "'I could feel broken teeth in my mouth': Saskatoon police chief orders review after woman alleges police brutality," *CTV News*, June 9, 2020,  
URL: <https://www.ctvnews.ca/saskatoon/article/i-could-feel-broken-teeth-in-my-mouth-saskatoon-police-chief-orders-review-after-woman-alleges-police-brutality/>

As you can see, it's hard to imagine a scenario in which this level of violence against a woman was justified. If the allegations described in the article are true, it's extremely concerning that the police officer involved could still be working for the Saskatoon Police Service and patrolling the streets with a badge and gun.

31. In the interest of accountability, the name of the police officer involved in the preceding incident on May 21, 2020 should be disclosed to the public. Often when people hear about someone possibly committing a crime against another person, they feel more courage in reporting a crime by this person that they witnessed or experienced. This was the case with Harvey Weinstein and many other people accused of crimes. If there are any other people who have had problems with the police officer involved in this incident, they will be more emboldened to report what they experienced with this police officer. We need to know if other people have had problems with this police officer.
32. Also, in the interest of accountability, the name of the police officer who was disciplined in 1976 for dropping a woman on the outskirts of Saskatoon should be disclosed to the public so that if other people had problems with this police officer, they'll be more emboldened to come forward.
33. Furthermore, the discipline that the preceding police officer was subjected to should be disclosed to the public. We should know how seriously the Saskatoon Police Service took an issue like this. We should know whether the police officer was taken off street patrol or allowed to keep working on the streets of Saskatoon.
34. The Saskatoon Police Service should employ mental health specialists who can attend mental health calls with police officers. One police car in each shift could have a police officer and mental health specialist who could be deployed for mental health calls.
35. There are multiple racks for pamphlets in different parts of the lobby of the Saskatoon police station, but only one of these racks had pamphlets available on how to make complaints against police officers. Each of these racks should have pamphlets available on how to make complaints against police officers.
36. Pamphlets on how to make complaints against police officers should be made available in local courthouses including Court of King's Bench, Small Claims Court, Traffic Safety Court, and Provincial Court Criminal Division. I know at least two of these courthouses already have pamphlet racks where the pamphlets could be made available. Pamphlets on how to make complaints against police officers should be made available at branches of the Saskatoon Public Library, civic centres, City Hall, the main office for Saskatoon Transit, and shopping malls.
37. It sends the wrong message to police officers and the public for the Saskatoon Police Service to name its service centre (where people make reports to the police) after a former mayor, Don Atchison, who has opposed efforts to fight police corruption and who has supported using the municipal government for indoctrinating people into Christianity.

On one hand, there's a reconciliation banner in the police station. On the other hand, the service centre in the police station is named after Atchison.

Remember Atchison first got elected as the mayor after leading a protest against the employment termination of a police chief who wasn't doing enough about allegations of Indigenous people being dumped outside Saskatoon. The service centre has a plaque with Atchison's picture and wording saying that the service centre was named after Atchison because of his support of the police. Many people will infer that means his support of a police chief who wasn't doing enough about allegations of Indigenous people being dumped outside Saskatoon.

I filed a civil rights case with the Saskatchewan Human Rights Commission against the City of Saskatoon (Mayor's Office) in 2012 because Atchison called upon a city councillor to recite a Christian prayer at a volunteer appreciation banquet held by the City of Saskatoon. This case, which got extensive media coverage, was resolved by the City of Saskatoon ending the practice of having Christian prayer recitations at its events. In defending himself, Atchison repeatedly implied to the media that Saskatoon is a Christian city. See my blog for complaints against the City of Saskatoon at <https://atchison-discrimination.blogspot.com/> for further information.

One of the primary purposes of residential schools was to forcibly indoctrinate Indigenous children into Christianity. Governments in Canada are still indoctrinating people into Christianity not through the barbarity of residential schools, but through showing that Christianity is the religion of the country with Christian prayer recitations at government events, statutory holidays for Christian holidays, etc.

For these reasons, naming the service centre after Atchison is disrespectful to Indigenous people including Indigenous police officers, people who aren't Christian including police officers who aren't Christian, and people who are victims of police corruption including police officers who are victims of police corruption.

I suggest naming the service centre of the Saskatoon Police Service after Jim Maddin, a former police officer, city councillor, and mayor who fought against police corruption as a police officer and politician. Maddin supported the police as a police officer and politician by fighting against police corruption. It would send the right message to police officers and the public for the service centre to be named after Maddin. Naming the service centre after Maddin would also inspire police officers to fight against police corruption like Maddin did instead of maintaining a code of silence.

38. People shouldn't be left to rot in the Saskatoon Police Service's detention centre over a weekend while awaiting a bail hearing on Monday. Remember these people usually haven't been convicted. The Saskatoon Police Service should try to make an arrangement with the court for there to be bail hearings on Saturdays and Sundays.
39. The Saskatoon Police Service's detention centre should have sufficient reading material for the temporary inmates there. If an inmate can't read, he should have access to other mental stimulation like a television. Not having any mental stimulation is a form of torture. A lot of inmates haven't committed any crimes. A lot of inmates are wrongfully accused, recovering from intoxication, or charged with victimless crimes.

I don't know what reading material the detention centre has, but it should provide a range of magazines and books of short stories for inmates. For example, it could have news magazines, sports magazines, science magazines, Two-Minute Mysteries books, etc. Inmates likely won't have time to read full novels while temporarily incarcerated in the Saskatoon Police Service's detention centre. There should be reading material in English, French, and other common languages like common Indigenous languages. For its detention centre, the Saskatoon Police Service can request withdrawn materials from the Saskatoon Public Library on its website at <https://saskatoonlibrary.ca/services/request-materials/>

40. The flag and badge of the Saskatoon Police Service should remove the royal crown. While Canada has a constitutional monarchy, there's no constitutional requirement for police forces to have the royal

crown in their flags and badges. The royal crown promotes monarchist bigotry. The Saskatoon Police Service shouldn't be promoting monarchist bigotry against police officers and the public.

The bigotry of the monarchy and so-called royalty includes the head of state being from only one family; the so-called royal family being treated with superiority; the inequality for everyone else in society; the forcing of people with honor, self-worth, and dignity to swear allegiance to royalty and be subjects of royalty; the forcing of people from countries savagely subjugated by the monarchy to swear allegiance to royalty and be subjects of royalty; the murderous and tyrannical history of the royal family; the awarding of honorary appointments in the military to the royal family without any sacrifices for liberty; the depictions of the monarch on stamps and the money without having earned these honors like other people in society; the naming of geographical locations after royalty without having earned these honors like others in society; the extreme riches and luxuries for the royal family without needing to earn them like other people in society; and the staff, servants, palaces, and free vacations for the royal family.

41. Each police officer should be equipped with a cellular phone. When police officers were investigating criminal complaints that I made, I found it hard to get ahold of them because they were on patrol. They had to phone me back when they were back in the station, but I didn't know when they would phone me back so I often missed their phone calls.
42. The police station should be always open for making criminal complaints. Online criminal complaints can only be made under limited circumstances.
43. When Saskatoon police officers spend limited police resources and court resources for charging people with victimless offences like jaywalking or not wearing a seatbelt, they have less time for pursuing more serious offences. Saskatoon police officers should have more focus on the serious offences.
44. The defamatory libel laws should be enforced by the police. They're often only enforced when police officers are the victims. The main reason that cyberbullying has gotten out of control is because the defamatory libel laws aren't enforced.
45. The downtown branch of the Saskatoon Public Library has so many security problems and alleged crimes, including recreational drug usage, that it would be a good idea to keep a police officer or alternative response officer (ARO) special constable within the downtown library while it's open. People know security guards can't criminally charge them. Having a police officer or special constable at the downtown branch would do much more than security guards to discourage people from using recreational drugs within or near the building. Having a police officer or special constable at the downtown branch would reduce the need for security guards at the building and possibly save money for the City of Saskatoon and Saskatoon taxpayers.
46. In the past, the Saskatoon Police Service had nicely designed cards available at its service centre for people to put by their vehicle windshields to tell potential thieves that vehicle owners have removed valuables from their vehicles. I think this was a good idea. These cards should be made available again to prevent vehicle break-ins.
47. My understanding is that numerous police officers have work schedules in which they work 12-hour shifts starting in the morning or evening for two days, then work 12-hour shifts starting 12 hours later for two days, then have four days off, and then repeat the cycle. For example, they might start a 12-

hour shift at 7:00 AM for two days, then start a 12-hour shift at 7:00 PM for two days, then have four days off, and then repeat the cycle.

A work schedule like this must wreak havoc with one's sleep schedule, make it impossible to look after kids, interfere with one's ability to spend time with family and friends, make it difficult to be wide awake during working hours, potentially lead to drowsiness while driving, potentially lead to vehicle accidents, make it hard to retain police officers, make it hard to recruit people to be police officers, etc. There must be a better possible work schedule for police officers.

I suggest developing web application software that police officers can use to rank 8-hour shifts that are available according to their shift preferences. Police officers with more experience could get preferential treatment by the software in assigning shifts. Less popular shifts like night shifts could pay a little more per hour to encourage police officers to choose them. When a police officer has a court hearing to attend, the software could assign the police officer to work during that shift. The software could assign more police officers to shifts in which more police officers are needed. Based on each police officer's ranking of shifts with the more experienced police officers getting preference for shifts and based on policing needs, the software could assign police officers to five 8-hour shifts per week unless they're on vacation or leave.

This would mean police officers would be frequently working with different people instead of the same platoon. The police would need to consider if that's a significant problem.

Police officers might like this idea of work scheduling software. They might not. I'm just giving you an idea to consider.

48. To encourage police officers to have a high level of fitness, police officers should have annual fitness testing. When I was an infantry officer in the Canadian Army Reserve Infantry, we had frequent fitness testing. Fitness is more important in certain police positions. If there is annual fitness testing for police officers, the Saskatoon Police Service can determine who is best suited for police positions requiring a high level of fitness.
49. To encourage police officers to become good at target shooting, police officers should have annual testing for target shooting. Effective target shooting takes a lot of practice. We don't want police officers to accidentally shoot the wrong person. When I was an infantry officer in the Canadian Army Reserve Infantry, we had frequent testing for target shooting.
50. Police officers should have access to a fitness expert who can help them develop a customized physical training workout for the type of work they do.

Sincerely,

Ashu M. G. Solo