



Summary of Investigation

SiRT File # 2026-0013

Referral from

RCMP “J” Division

January 22, 2026

Erin E. Nauss
Director
June 8, 2026

SiRT MANDATE

The Serious Incident Response Team (“SiRT”) has a mandate to investigate all matters that involve death, serious injury, sexual assault, intimate partner violence or other matters determined to be of a public interest to be investigated that may have arisen from the actions of any police officer in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. This mandate encompasses incidents that occur on or off-duty, to avoid the real or perceived bias of police investigating police.

At the conclusion of every investigation, the SiRT Director must determine if criminal charges should result from the actions of the police officer. If no charges are warranted the Director will issue a public summary of the investigation which outlines the reasons for that decision, which must include the information set out by regulation. Public summaries are drafted with the goal of adequate information to allow the public to understand the Director’s rationale and conclusions.

Mandate invoked: This investigation was authorized under Section 24.6 of the New Brunswick *Police Act* as a matter to be investigated in the public interest.

Timeline & delays: The SiRT investigation started on January 22, 2026, and concluded on April 21, 2026.

Terminology: This summary uses the following language in accordance with regulations made under the *Police Act* and to protect the privacy of those involved:

“Affected Party/AP”: means the person who died or was seriously injured in relation to a serious incident.

“Civilian Witness/CW”: means any non-police individual who is a witness to, was present at or has material information related to a serious incident.

“Witness Officer/WO”: means any officer who is a witness to, was present at or has material information related to a serious incident.

“Subject Officer/SO”: means the officer who is the subject of an investigation or whose actions may have resulted in a serious incident.

Evidence: The decision summarized in this report is based on evidence collected and analyzed during the investigation, including, but not limited to, the following:

1. Police Agency Referral
2. Witness Officer Statements (4)
3. Audio Recording of Relevant Court Proceedings
4. Materials Provided by Subject Officer #1
5. Materials provided by Subject Officer #2

INVESTIGATION SUMMARY

Overview

On January 22, 2026, the RCMP contacted SiRT regarding allegations of perjury and obstruction of justice related to a criminal trial held in January and February 2024. Two Subject Officers were identified as part of this investigation.

The facts of this investigation focus primarily on the criminal trial. Evidence heard as part of that criminal trial is under a Court-ordered publication ban. As such, this report will not summarize any facts or evidence obtained as part of the investigation.

RELEVANT LEGISLATION

Criminal Code:

Perjury

s. 131 (1) Subject to subsection (3), every one commits perjury who, with intent to mislead, makes before a person who is authorized by law to permit it to be made before him a false statement under oath or solemn affirmation, by affidavit, solemn declaration or deposition or orally, knowing that the statement is false.

Obstructing Justice

s. 139 (3) Without restricting the generality of subsection (2), every one shall be deemed wilfully to attempt to obstruct, pervert or defeat the course of justice who in a judicial proceeding, existing or proceeding, existing or proposed,
(a) dissuades or attempts to dissuade a person by threats, bribes or other corrupt means from giving evidence;

- (b) influences or attempts to influence by threats, bribes or other corrupt means a person in his conduct as a juror; or
- (c) accepts or obtains, agrees to accept or attempts to obtain a bribe or other corrupt consideration to abstain from giving evidence, or to do or to refrain from doing anything as a juror.

LEGAL ISSUES & ANALYSIS

I must assess the evidence to determine whether there are reasonable and probable grounds to believe a criminal offence has been committed. Reasonable and probable grounds is a standard lower than a balance of probabilities or beyond a reasonable doubt, and more than reasonable suspicion.

I have completed a thorough review of the evidence in this matter and have concluded there is no evidence to support criminal charges. I am satisfied that the conduct of SO1 and SO2 did not amount to perjury or obstruction of justice.

CONCLUSION

After a careful review of the evidence and the law, I have determined that there are no reasonable grounds to lay a charge against the officers involved.