



**GREATER SUDBURY POLICE SERVICE BOARD
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 2026 – 10:00 A.M.
Alex McCauley Boardroom/Zoom**

PUBLIC AGENDA

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CONSENT AGENDA



GREATER SUDBURY POLICE SERVICE BOARD REPORT

PUBLIC

Date: March 4, 2026

Prepared by: Matthew Gatien, Board Administrator

SUBJECT: Consent Agenda – March 2026

ACTION: For Approval

RECOMMENDATION:

THAT the Greater Sudbury Police Service Board receives and/or approves Consent Agenda items 6.1-6.8.

CURRENT SITUATION:

For the purposes of convenience and for expediting meetings, matters of business of repetitive or routine nature are included in the Consent Agenda, and all such matters of business contained in the Consent Agenda are voted on collectively.

A particular matter of business may be singled out from the Consent Agenda for debate or for a separate vote upon the request of any Member. In the case of a separate vote, the excluded matter of business is severed from the Consent Agenda, and only the remaining matters of business contained in the Consent Agenda are voted on collectively.

Each and every matter of business contained in the Consent Agenda is recorded separately in the minutes of the meeting.

The following items are included in the March 11, 2026, Consent Agenda:

- Adoption of Minutes – January 28, 2025
- Accept Consent and Discussion Agenda – March 11, 2026
- Notes of Appreciation
- Staffing and Deployment Update
- 2026 PAO Conference Debrief
- OAPSB Conference
- CAPG Membership
- Board Correspondence



GREATER SUDBURY POLICE SERVICE BOARD REPORT

PUBLIC

Date: February 26, 2026

Prepared & Recommended by: Sara Cunningham, Chief of Police

SUBJECT: Notes of Appreciation

ACTION: For Information

CURRENT SITUATION:

Notes of appreciation have been received recognizing the following members:

Constable Jesse Sell

A survivor of physical and sexual abuse commends Cst. Sell for his professionalism, compassion, and respect throughout the course of investigation.

Cst. Sell conducted himself with exceptional care and sensitivity, displaying patience and genuine empathy. The survivor felt heard, validated, and respected which contributed to a sense of empowerment instead of re-traumatization. Cst. Sell's character and respectful trauma-informed approach made the survivor feel more at ease and supported throughout the process.

Ann Barbeau – Paid Duty Coordinator

A local company expressed its sincere appreciation to Ann for her professionalism, support, and quick coordination of a paid duty contract. The company's supervisor noted that Ann's calm, respectful, and efficient approach made a meaningful difference, and that they look forward to working with GSPS again in the future.



GREATER SUDBURY POLICE SERVICE BOARD REPORT

PUBLIC

Date: February 27, 2026

Prepared by: Holly Bilodeau, Manager of Human Resources

Recommended by: Sara Cunningham, Chief of Police

SUBJECT: Staffing/Deployment Update

ACTION: For Approval

THAT the Greater Sudbury Police Service Board, in accordance with Section 37(1)(b) of the Community Safety and Policing Act, hereby receives notice of the hiring of the following members:

<i>Name:</i>	<i>Start Date:</i>	<i>Position:</i>
<i>Zylka, Alexandra</i>	<i>26-January-26</i>	<i>Full-Time Strategic Communications Specialist</i>
<i>Boulanger, Andre</i>	<i>10-February-26</i>	<i>Temporary Full-Time Facilities Coordinator</i>
<i>Greidanus, Liam</i>	<i>23-February-26</i>	<i>Cadet</i>
<i>Dobbins, Michael</i>	<i>23-February-26</i>	<i>Cadet</i>
<i>Kerr, Lindsay</i>	<i>23-February-26</i>	<i>Cadet</i>
<i>Hammond, Emma</i>	<i>23-February-26</i>	<i>Cadet</i>
<i>Reynolds, Ethan</i>	<i>23-February-26</i>	<i>Cadet</i>
<i>Crowther, Thomas</i>	<i>23-February-26</i>	<i>Cadet</i>

And further, that the Board receives notice of the following resignations/retirements:

<i>Name:</i>		<i>Effective:</i>	<i>Position:</i>
<i>Alisappi, Kairene</i>	<i>Resignation</i>	<i>20-January-26</i>	<i>Constable</i>

SUBJECT: Staffing/Deployment Update

<i>Bennett, Tyler</i>	<i>Resignation</i>	<i>10-February-26</i>	<i>Constable</i>
<i>Rickard, Josh</i>	<i>Resignation</i>	<i>11-February-26</i>	<i>Sergeant</i>
<i>Greenough, Glenn</i>	<i>Retirement</i>	<i>20-February-26</i>	<i>Constable</i>

BACKGROUND:

Section 37 of the *Community Safety and Policing Act* sets out the Board’s responsibilities with respect to the provision of adequate and effective police service in the municipality.

More particularly under Section 37, the Board appoints and accepts resignations of members of the Service.

Each year, the Service develops a Recruitment Plan in accordance with anticipated attrition through resignation and/or retirement. New positions are also identified where required and filled accordingly. Recruiting efforts are ongoing continually to ensure staffing levels are maintained.

Recruiting efforts have been underway to meet and to be responsive to ongoing attrition through resignation and retirement. As soon as last day at work notices have been given, efforts are made to identify a replacement for both Sworn and Police Professional members.

CURRENT SITUATION:

The following tables summarize appointments, resignations, and retirements since the last report to the Board. Unless otherwise stated, the appointments are full-time.

TABLE A: GSPS Authorized Strength on February 27th, 2026

FULL-TIME COMPLEMENT

	Budgeted		Notes	
	Authorized	Actual	Long-term Leave	Secondment
SWORN	303	306	(13)	(1)
POLICE PROFESSIONALS	147	147	0	
TOTAL	450	453	0	(1)

SUBJECT: Staffing/Deployment Update

We have successfully met our objective of hiring 30 new Officers over the past three years. Like many Police Services, we continue to experience staffing challenges resulting from long-term medical leaves. To mitigate these gaps, we have exceeded our authorized strength. As illustrated in the chart above, 13 sworn members of our 306 actual counts are currently on long-term medical leave of one year or more. Our ongoing priority is to proactively recruit in anticipation of upcoming retirements and to ensure coverage for members on extended leaves of absence.

TABLE B: New Hires

Name:	Start Date:	Position:
Zylka, Alexandra	26-January-26	Full-Time Strategic Communications Specialist
Boulanger, Andre	10-February-26	Temporary Full-Time Facilities Coordinator
Greidanus, Liam	23-February-26	Cadet
Dobbins, Michael	23-February-26	Cadet
Kerr, Lindsay	23-February-26	Cadet
Hammond, Emma	23-February-26	Cadet
Reynolds, Ethan	23-February-26	Cadet
Crowther, Thomas	23-February-26	Cadet

TABLE C: Retirements/Resignations:

Name:		Effective:	Position:
Alisappi, Kairene	Resignation	20-January-26	Constable
Bennett, Tyler	Resignation	10-February-26	Constable
Rickard, Josh	Resignation	11-February-26	Sergeant
Greenough, Glenn	Retirement	20-February-26	Constable



GREATER SUDBURY POLICE SERVICE BOARD REPORT

PUBLIC

Date: March 4, 2026

Prepared by: Matthew Gatien, Board Administrator

SUBJECT: 2026 Police Association of Ontario Annual Employment Conference Update

ACTION: For Information

BACKGROUND:

Each year the Police Association hosts a Police Employment Conference that addresses emerging issues and legal developments in police labour relations. This year's conference was held on February 24-25, 2026, in Etobicoke. Chief Cunningham, Board Administrator Gatien, and members of the Sudbury Police Association and Senior Officers' Association attended to represent Greater Sudbury.

CURRENT SITUATION:

This year's conference began with remarks from the Solicitor General and Premier. The conference included a number of very relevant topics including recent labour arbitration decisions, issues seen under the new Act, fair representation cases, harassment and discrimination cases, disability management and return-to-work issues, collective bargaining trends, recent human rights case updates, and police discipline.

Conference materials were shared with the Board for their perusal.

This year was a departure from previous years as the conference was co-hosted with the Ontario Association of Police Service Boards. Previously the OAPSB hosted their labour conference. This new collaboration will allow for greater collaboration, information sharing and networking between boards and associations. The conference was well attended and noted important issues for the Board to watch.



GREATER SUDBURY POLICE SERVICE BOARD REPORT

PUBLIC

Date: March 4, 2026

Prepared by: Matthew Gatien, Board Administrator

SUBJECT: 2025 Ontario Association of Police Service Board Annual General Meeting and Conference

ACTION: For Approval

RECOMMENDATION:

THAT the Board authorizes Members to attend the Ontario Association of Police Service Boards Spring Conference and AGM Event June 1-3, 2026; and further

THAT the Board support the conference with a donation of \$1,000 with funds to be drawn from the Training Account.

BACKGROUND:

Each year the Ontario Association of Police Service Board hosts an annual General Meeting and Conference. Representatives from the Police Service Board generally attend.

CURRENT SITUATION:

This year, the annual conference will be held June 1-3, 2026, in Niagara Falls. The tentative agenda is below.

The Board is asked to confirm interest in attending with the Board Administrator before April 1, 2026.

In addition, the OAPSB is seeking financial assistance in support of the conference this year. Sponsorship donations help minimize costs to help members attend, assist with marketing the conference, help with upgrades for delivering the conference, and

SUBJECT: 2025 Ontario Association of Police Service Board Annual General Meeting and Conference

provides exposure for the Board to other Boards in the province. The Board generally provides sponsorship to assist with conference costs.

Agenda

Municipal & First Nations Boards – Unique Agenda

June 1 - June 3, 2026

Monday, June 1:

- **12:00 PM** – Joint Lunch with OPP Detachment Boards
- **1:00 PM** – OAPSB Annual General Meeting (Restricted to Member Boards & Their Staff)
- **2:00 PM** – Joint Plenary Sessions
- **4:30 PM** – OAPSB Board of Directors' Meeting (By Invite Only)
- **6:00 PM** – Joint Dinner & Entertainment

Tuesday, June 2:

- **7:00 AM** – Joint Hot Buffet Breakfast
- **8:30 AM** – Joint Plenary Sessions
- **12:00 PM** – Joint Lunch
- **1:00 PM** – Joint Plenary & Breakout Sessions
- **5:00 PM** – Free Time
- **6:30 PM** – Joint Reception

Wednesday, June 3:

- **7:00 AM** – Hot Buffet Breakfast
- **9:00 AM** – Workshop Session
- **11:00 AM** – Main Plenary Sessions
- **12:00 PM** – Conference Concludes



GREATER SUDBURY POLICE SERVICE BOARD REPORT

PUBLIC

Date: March 3, 2026

Prepared by: Matthew Gatien, Board Administrator

SUBJECT: 2026-2027 CAPG Membership

ACTION: For Approval

RECOMMENDATION:

THAT the Greater Sudbury Police Services Board approves the annual Canadian Association of Police Governance (CAPG) membership fee of \$5,652.00 for the period of April 1, 2026, to March 31, 2027.

BACKGROUND:

The Canadian Association of Police Governance (CAPG) is the only national organization dedicated to excellence in police governance in Canada. Founded in 1989 with the goal to improve the effectiveness of civilian bodies that govern local police services, we have since grown to represent 75% of municipal police service oversight bodies throughout Canada.

CURRENT SITUATION:

The CAPG membership fee is \$5,562.00 for 2026-2027.

Board members are encouraged to visit the CAPG website at www.capg.ca for more information.



GREATER SUDBURY POLICE SERVICE BOARD REPORT

PUBLIC

Date: March 4, 2026

Prepared by: Matthew Gatien, Board Administrator

SUBJECT: Board Correspondence

ACTION: For Information

CURRENT SITUATION:

The Board received correspondence from the Sudbury Police Pensioners Association and the Office of the Inspector General. Both are attached for the Board's reference.



Sudbury Police Pensioners Association
2647 Greenvalley Drive, Sudbury, Ontario P3E 5B7
Phone: 705 522 0956 Email: Sudbury.police.pensioners@gmail.com



December 19, 2025

Greater Sudbury Police Services Board
190 Brady Street
Sudbury, Ontario
P3E 1C7
psb@gspcs.ca

Subject: Request for Funding Support

Dear Gerry Lougheed, Chair, and Members of the Board:

The Sudbury Police Pensioners Association are honoured to be hosting the 2026 Annual Meeting of the Police Pensioners Association of Ontario. On behalf of our Association, I am writing to request funding support in the amount of \$600 to help offset the costs associated with hosting this meeting.

This meeting will foster valuable collaboration knowledge sharing, and strengthened connections among members province-wide, and your support would assist us in delivering a successful and productive event.

Thank you for considering this request. We would be pleased to provide any additional information if needed.

Yours truly,

Grant Howard,
President



**Inspectorate
of Policing**

**Service d'inspection
des services policiers**

Office of the Inspector
General of Policing

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7th Floor, Suite 701
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Inspector General of Policing Memorandum

TO: All Chiefs of Police and
Commissioner Thomas Carrique, C.O.M.
Chairs, Police Service Boards

FROM: Ryan Teschner, Inspector General of Policing of Ontario

DATE: **February 9, 2026**

SUBJECT: Inspector General Memo #9: Province-Wide Inspection on Police Integrity
and Anti-Corruption Practices

On February 5, York Regional Police announced the results of Project South, a complex criminal investigation into organized crime and corruption. The investigation identified serious allegations and resulted in the arrest of several current and former members of the Toronto Police Service and has prompted broader concerns about the integrity and public confidence in policing.

It is essential that these concerns are addressed directly, examined independently and handled in a manner that strengthens public trust. This is a responsibility the Inspectorate of Policing takes seriously.

After considering a request from the Toronto Police Service and the Toronto Police Service Board, I will be initiating a province-wide inspection on police integrity and anti-corruption practices. While the scope of the inspection is still to be finalized, it will focus on five defined areas, with the ability to examine additional areas should they arise:

- Supervision and span of control, including how officers are supervised and how effective that supervision is;
- Screening and vetting of police officers both at recruitment and on an ongoing basis;
- Access to police databases and information systems, including permissions, controls and clearances;
- Evidence and property management practices; and
- Substance abuse and fitness for duty.

Given the scope of this inspection and the importance of it being conducted in a timely manner, I will appoint an individual external to government to serve as lead inspector. Upon completion, the inspector will submit a report outlining their independent findings. I will review the report to determine whether there has been any non-compliance with the *Community Safety and Policing Act, 2019*, including a failure to provide adequate and effective policing. If there has been non-

compliance, I will determine whether to issue any legally binding Directions to ensure compliance and improve performance across Ontario's policing system.

As the Inspectorate of Policing's work moves forward, I encourage you to evaluate your policies, procedures and practices as they relate to the five issues identified. To the extent you may identify vulnerabilities and approaches to address them in your own organization, please continue to engage the Inspectorate of Policing through your Police Services Advisor for support and guidance as needed. As always, our Police Services Advisors are there to help you navigate emerging issues, provide guidance, and support your compliance with the *Community Safety and Policing Act, 2019*. Finally, and importantly, as this work unfolds, my team will be careful and thoughtful in both our planning and execution to avoid compromising any ongoing criminal or other proceedings. I will keep the policing sector apprised as planning for this inspection evolves.

I take seriously our shared responsibility to maintain public confidence in the strength and integrity of Ontario's policing system.

Sincerely,



Ryan Teschner
Inspector General of Policing of Ontario

c: Mario Di Tommaso, O.O.M.
Deputy Solicitor General, Community Safety

DISCUSSION AGENDA



GREATER SUDBURY POLICE SERVICE BOARD REPORT

PUBLIC

Date: February 27, 2026

Prepared by: Marc Brunette, Superintendent

Recommended by: Sara Cunningham, Chief of Police

SUBJECT: 2025 Property and Evidence Control Audit

ACTION: For Information

BACKGROUND:

Ontario Regulation 392/23: Adequate and Effective Policing (General) prescribes standards for adequacy and effectiveness of police services.

Section 23 of the Adequacy Regulation requires every Police Service Board and Chief of Police to implement a quality assurance process relating to the provision of adequate and effective policing and compliance with the *Community Safety and Policing Act* (CSPA) and the Regulations.

The Police Service Board Policy about the Collection, Preservation, and Control of Evidence and Property requires that the Chief of Police ensures that an annual audit of all property/evidence held by the police service is conducted by a member(s) not routinely or directly connected with the property/evidence control function and that the results are reported to the Board.

The Greater Sudbury Police Service (GSPS) is responsible for the care and control of all seized evidence and found property which comes into the officers' custody during their tours of duty. Procedures are in place to guide the activities of staff about property and evidence that comes into the possession of the Police Service.

This review considered Ministry Policing Standards, Sections 6.(1) 4 and 23 of the Adequacy Regulation and Sections 258, 259, and 260 of the *Community Safety and Policing Act* dealing with property that comes into the possession of the Police Service.

SUBJECT: 2025 Property And Evidence Control Audit

Also used as reference were Greater Sudbury Police Service's Procedures relating to Property and Evidence Control and Property Exhibit Tracking. These guiding documents complement one another to effectively handle the seizure, retention, and disposition of property/evidence that is in possession of the Police Service.

The purpose of the Property and Evidence Control audit is to provide an objective examination of items secured under the care of the GSPS and to provide an assessment of its control, retention, and disposal.

The secondary purpose of the audit is to assist the Police Service by identifying and evaluating significant exposures to risk and contributing to the improvement and management of such risks.

Audit objectives

1. To assess GSPS policies and procedures and determine if they comply with the provincial standards.
2. To assess whether general property (evidence) is retained or disposed of in adherence to the CSPA and its Regulations, and Greater Sudbury Police Service By-laws, Policies, and Procedures.
3. To review the continuity of evidence practices and to ensure such processes meet the requirements of the judicial system.
4. To examine whether key risk factors concerning contaminated property, flammables, and hazardous materials are adequately segregated and stored in a safe environment and the risk factors are mitigated.
5. To inspect the Property and Evidence Control Unit facilities and determine if all potential liability factors are being addressed.
6. To physically examine the process of property logging and storage in the Property and Evidence Control Unit of the GSPS and identify any issues.

Audit scope

Based on risk analysis, the scope of the audit was a physical examination of the Property and Evidence Control Unit in the secure section at District II of the Lionel E. Lalonde Centre, and its functions in the following areas:

SUBJECT: 2025 Property And Evidence Control Audit

- Safety of staff and other people utilizing or accessing the facilities
- Security of the facilities and the individual storage areas within
- Continuity of evidence
- Proper storage and handling of evidence

Audit Methodology

The methodologies used in the audit included physical examination of the facilities, physical observations of the evidence, interviews with staff, review of policies and procedures, tracking of evidence log processes, and tracking and retrieval of random samples of evidence.

CURRENT SITUATION:

The fieldwork component of the audit was completed on February 12th, 2026, and was performed with minimal disruption to the Property and Evidence Control Unit. As has been noted in previous audits, the work area was found to be secure, very clean, and well organized; items were in place, property and equipment were properly stored, and employees were adequately trained on property procedures. The retrieval of the selected items went very well with no complications or issues encountered.

In the 2024 audit, it was reported that portable heaters were being used in the Property and Evidence Control Unit as the heating system in main vault #2 was not functional. There were ongoing discussions with the landlord (City of Greater Sudbury) on problem-solving the concern with review of various options including the installation of a new stand-alone heating system. At the time of this audit, these discussions remain ongoing as no solution has been attained. The portable heaters remain in use to make it a more comfortable work environment for staff.

The auditor made similar observations to the previous year that some property storage areas are limited in space due to the growing number of items being held by the Police Service and in adherence to current retention by-laws. During the 2024 audit it was observed that the Property and Evidence Control Unit staff had already cleared a room dedicated to intake of firearms expected to be surrendered to the Police Service under the Assault-Style Firearms Compensation Program (ASFCP). In January 2026, GSPS announced that they would not be participating in this program. This vacant space is being returned to its original Liquor Vault which will create capacity in the General Property area.

SUBJECT: 2025 Property And Evidence Control Audit

An examination was conducted that involved articles of property and property tags selected during this year's random sampling process. While conducting the physical audit, the auditor examined 100 items of property and their related property tags and determined that all the general property sampled had the property tags filled out accurately and completely, and the information, such as occurrence number, description of the property, the assigned property number, and officer's name were all legible. It should be noted that the accuracy in property details is significantly enhanced due to current Property and Evidence Control Unit staff review of property and the related tags following submission by officers. Each submission is reviewed to ensure consistency and accuracy with the actual property item and with NICHE Records Management System (RMS) property reports. The audit of the selected items confirmed that all were readily located in the proper specified storage location as per the NICHE Records Management System (RMS).

The office work component of the audit consisted of utilizing the NICHE Records Management System (RMS) to conduct queries on each of the 100 items that was the subject of the review to determine if further retention of the item was required or if it should have been disposed of. The purpose of this was to determine whether the item was being retained in compliance with the various by-laws and procedures, whether the investigation dealing with the exhibit had been concluded or was still ongoing, whether the exhibit was still required for any court proceedings or any other form of hearings, or whether the item could be returned to its owner or otherwise disposed of.

This information is necessary to ensure compliance with GSPS by-laws and procedures dealing with the retention of property. Unnecessary retention of property contravenes the retention by-laws and may result in the following: the Service requiring an increase in storage space for all additional property items seized, property may be held longer than needed and there may be a delay in getting property back to its owner. It also creates unnecessary work for the staff who are required to monitor the property, re-organize for consolidation, follow-up with officers for dispositions, and return property to its owner. Property and Evidence Control Unit members only dispose of the property under the authority of a court order, such as a forfeiture order, a disposition order, etc., or a report from the investigating officer and/or the involved supervisor.

This segment of the audit identifies the efficiency and effectiveness of the system. It provides the auditor with the information required to analyze the system and will enable the auditor to identify the problems and issues which are prevalent and prevent the system from working as efficiently as it can.

SUBJECT: 2025 Property And Evidence Control Audit

Using the NICHE database, every item that was randomly selected was queried to determine certain key elements such as:

- Is the investigation concluded or is it ongoing?
- Have the charges, if any, been dealt with by the courts, by other means, or are they pending?
- Have warrants been issued for the accused?
- Have any judicial orders been issued by a judiciary at the time of sentencing such as a forfeiture order or disposition order, etc.?
- If the investigation has been concluded, are there any existing reasons to warrant the further retention of the property?
- Has the investigating officer submitted a report dealing with the disposition of the property?
- Has the supervisor created an assignment on the Property and Evidence Control Unit Niche task list (Ghost #19) regarding the disposition of the property?

Of the 100 articles of property that were reviewed, the following was observed:

- 62 articles involved property that was being retained as per reports by investigating officers in compliance with ongoing court proceedings or retention by-laws.
- 27 articles involved investigations that had been concluded, or incidents where retention of the property was no longer required. In some of these instances, the Unit is waiting for the investigating officer to update the disposition of property, while in other instances, the Unit has been tasked to dispose of the articles.
- 11 articles involved property being held pending issues with forfeiture orders or Ministry of the Attorney General (MAG) approval. Authorization from MAG is required prior to execution of a forfeiture order which has been issued by the court. MAG provides direction to the Police Service where the property ordered forfeited is currently held and in their possession for the disposition under the related court order. Forfeiture orders must be processed by MAG before any of such forfeited items can be dealt with, and this causes some delay in disposal. The auditor notes that this may cause delays in disposal of property secured by the Police Service.

Another observation was made that currently there may be different retention requirements depending on the item type, court cases, and court orders and rulings that may dictate item retention, such as a Justice ordering items to be forfeited or released. Additionally, officers assigned to an investigation are generally required to update item dispositions and authorize items for disposal where no forfeiture order was issued. In

SUBJECT: 2025 Property And Evidence Control Audit

many instances, the officers are notified by Property and Evidence Control Unit members once the court matter is concluded and requests disposition of property.

During the last audit it was expected that the adoption of proposed retention by-laws and updated procedures relating to property and evidence may assist with some of these issues. As well, it is expected to provide more clarity related to retention guidelines, disposal, and disposal dates, which will be easier for members to determine. Additionally, the Property and Evidence Control Unit currently houses a significant number of property items related to historical investigations, for example, homicides and sexual assaults, where the current retention period is twenty-five years, and for some investigations the retention period is indefinite. These items require significant storage space as well. The proposed retention by-laws may alleviate this as well.

In 2024, it was identified that the proposed retention by-laws, developed to encompass the province's best practices, were currently being reviewed by the GSPS. At the time of this 2025 audit, it was determined that they have been reviewed by legal counsel and are being finalized to be forwarded to the Executive Team for approval. Once implemented, procedure revisions will follow.

In **2025**, the auditor observed that **73** out of **100** property items were retained in adherence to procedures and by-laws, whereas in **2024**, the auditor observed there were **80** out of **100** items that were retained appropriately. This is a decrease in compliance from the previous year.

The auditor observed that of the **27** out of **100** property items which involved investigations concluded, or incidents where retention of the property was no longer required, the reason for the continued retention can be attributed to four maintain criteria:

- Matter concluded in court with no task to officer to address property retention.
- Officer failed to address task and provide property disposal instructions.
- Officer submitted Supplementary Report with disposal instructions with no task generated for Property and Evidence Control Unit.
- Property and Evidence Control Unit tasked to dispose of items no longer required however not completed.

The auditor learned that in some of the **2025** occurrences, the reporting officer provided inadequate or no direction to the property owners in how to retrieve the property, others that involved ongoing related investigations, or other items being held in adherence to the proposed retention by-laws (proposed retention by-law guidelines differ from current by-laws).

SUBJECT: 2025 Property And Evidence Control Audit

In **2025**, there were **6,726** new property entries inventoried by Property and Evidence Control Unit members, an increase from **2024** where **5,807** new entries were inventoried. In addition to this, in **2025**, Property and Evidence Control Unit members disposed of **4,915** items, an increase from **2024** where **4,652** items were disposed of.

The Property and Evidence Control Unit Supervisor reported the following:

- Although there continued to be a changeover in staffing to both temporary or permanent positions (5) within the Property and Evidence Control Unit in 2025, there was an observed increase in both new property submissions inventoried, and the number of items disposed of. This speaks to the hard work and dedication of the current team.
- The Property and Evidence Control Unit Drug Clerk and Firearms Clerk roles previously allowed them the opportunity to assist in general property tagging and disposals while completing their own primary tasks; however, their tasks have become more complex, leaving little to no opportunities to utilize these members for any tasks associated to general property. In **2025**, there were **594** firearms submitted by officers, whereas in **2024**, there were **552** firearms submitted to the Property and Evidence Control Unit.
- One explanation for the increase in the number of firearms being retained in GSPS custody remains consistent from the previous audit which identified where firearm owners who have been charged criminally in Intimate Partner Violence occurrences often surrender or have firearms seized, which are then held until the conclusion of court proceedings. These processes involved in these situations inherently cause a delay in disposal of these firearms.
- A second impact that was recognized during the audit was firearm owners who possessed a firearm listed on the Assault-Style Firearms Compensation Program (ASFCP). There were some individuals who proactively turned their firearms in for disposal.

At the time of this audit, there were **476** outstanding assignments on the Property and Evidence Control Unit task list relating to the disposal of property, spanning from 2021 to the current date. **180** of the **476** outstanding assignments have been reviewed by the Property and Evidence Control Unit Supervisor and have been assigned future review dates in adherence to the new proposed retention by-laws. This leaves **296** outstanding tasks for **2025**. This is a decrease in outstanding assignments for the Property and

SUBJECT: 2025 Property And Evidence Control Audit

Evidence Control Unit. There were **366** outstanding property-related tasks at the time of the **2024** Field audit.

SUMMARY:

Based on the audit objectives, the Property and Evidence Control Unit is managing and meeting an acceptable level of practices and meeting required standards.

In the assessment of whether general property/evidence is retained or disposed of in adherence to the *Community Safety and Policing Act*, its Regulations, & Greater Sudbury Police Service procedures, the auditor found that the majority of property articles reviewed during this audit had been retained and/or disposed of appropriately.

Despite the changes in case law and technology, Property and Evidence Control Unit's current process for the continuity of evidence appears to be operating effectively. The audit of the work area in the Property and Evidence Control Unit was found to be secure, very clean, and well organized; items were in place, property and equipment were properly stored, and employees were adequately trained on procedures. The retrieval of the selected items went very well with no complications or issues encountered. No issues were observed in relation to the process of property logging; this is largely due to the dedicated staff in the Property and Evidence Control Unit conducting their reviews. All items appeared to be stored properly and in accordance with procedures and regulations and in a safe and secure manner.

To add, the Property and Evidence Control Unit Supervisor is taking proactive steps to improve adherence to current retention and property disposal practices through education to sworn members.

The GSPS is committed to maintaining compliance and meeting the responsibilities established through the CSPA and its Regulations, Ministry Standards, and the Police Service's procedures.



GREATER SUDBURY POLICE SERVICE BOARD REPORT

PUBLIC

Date: January 20, 2026

Prepared By: Jerry Willmott, Inspector of the Criminal Investigations Division

Recommended By: Sara Cunningham, Chief of Police

SUBJECT: Missing Persons – Urgent Demand Annual Reporting 2025

ACTION: For Information

BACKGROUND:

The *Missing Persons Act, 2018* came into force on July 1, 2019.

The *Act* assists police officers responding to Missing Persons occurrences by providing them with the ability, in certain circumstances, to:

- Obtain a court order for a person or entity to produce records that would assist in locating a missing person,
- Obtain a search warrant to allow entry onto a premises to locate a missing person,
- Make an urgent demand for records without judicial authorization.

The *Act* also sets out tests to obtain judicial authorization to access records, search premises, and to execute urgent demands for records.

The regulation provides operational clarity regarding urgent demands for records and annual reports.

Urgent Demands for Records

Under Section 5 of the *Act*, an officer who makes an urgent demand for records is required to provide a written report which outlines the records that were demanded and how the urgent demand for records were met. They must also make reasonable efforts to provide notice to a person whose information has been produced from an urgent demand for records.

SUBJECT: Missing Persons – Urgent Demand Annual Reporting 2025

The regulation specifies the officer has to provide a written report within 30 days of making an urgent demand for records and the protocol for providing notice to a person, including a description of the information the officer accessed and their contact information. The notice may be provided verbally or in writing.

Annual Reports

Under Section 8 of the *Act*, police services are required to report annually on the use of urgent demands for records by members of the police service. This includes:

- The total number of urgent demands made that year and the number of Missing Persons investigations to which they are related, and
- A description of the types of records specified in the urgent demands for records made in that year.

The regulation also specifies that a copy be provided to the appropriate entity (Police Services Board, entity, or Minister), and that the report be made available to the public by posting it on a website by June 1st in the year the report is received.

In addition to the contents required under Subsection 8(4) of the *Act*, the annual report must also contain the total number of times that different types of records listed in Subsection 4(2) of the *Act* were specified in the urgent demands made in that year and if applicable, a description of any types of records not listed in subsection 4(2) of the *Act*.

The Ministry has developed forms to access the powers afforded by the *Act* and to assist in meeting reporting requirements. The forms include:

- Information to Obtain a Warrant Authorizing Entry
- Warrant Authorizing Entry, issued by the Justice
- Information to Obtain an Order for the Production of Records
- Order for the Production of Records, issued by the Justice
- Urgent Demands for Records, issued by the officer to demand records from a person or entity

SUBJECT: Missing Persons – Urgent Demand Annual Reporting 2025

CURRENT SITUATION:

The 2025 Annual Report on Urgent Demands for Records for January 01, 2025, to December 31, 2025, has been completed with the following results:

MISSING PERSONS ACT – URGENT DEMANDS FOR RECORDS 2025			
Total number of urgent demands for 2025			31
Number of Missing Persons Investigations in which a demand was made			29
Types of Records	Description	Total number of times demanded	Institution
Personal Health Information within the meaning of the Personal Health and Information Protection Act, 2004	OHIP	1	Ontario Ministry of Health (MOH)
Records of Telecommunications or records that Contain other Electronic Communications information, including information about signals related to a person's location	Basic Subscriber Information and location activity	8	Meta (Facebook, Instagram), Tinder, ROBLOX, Spark Network Services GmbH, Google, OnlyFans, Ebay
Records containing travel and accommodation information	Travel History	1	Canadian Air Transport Security Authority (CATSA)
Records of financial information	Bank Transactions	21	BMO, TD, CIBC, Desjardins, RBC, Scotiabank, PayPal, PC Financial, Capital One, Cash Money,

27/31 Urgent Demands made assisted in successfully locating the individual. The remaining 4/31 of the total demands made have provided leads and further investigative avenues for a missing persons investigation.

In 2025, 29/31 Urgent Demands were associated to Missing Persons investigations. The remaining 2/31 were associated to Person Wellbeing investigations that were successful in locating and checking their wellbeing prior to being added to CPIC as missing.

With respect to the 29 Urgent Demands associated to Missing Persons investigations:

- 2/29 demands were made to assist in successfully locating two youth under the age of 18. One female and one male.

SUBJECT: Missing Persons – Urgent Demand Annual Reporting 2025

- 17/29 demands were made involving females aged 18-40 years old
- 7/29 demands were made involving males aged 18-40 years old
- 3/29 demands were made involving males over the age of 60

With respect to the 2 Urgent Demands associated to Person Wellbeing investigations:

- 1/2 were made in relation to a 19-year-old female
- 1/2 were made in relation to a 66-year-old male

In accordance with O.Reg.182/19 under the *Missing Persons Act, 2018* the contents included in this report must be prepared by April 1 of each year, and made publicly available by June 1 of each year.

Data Collection

Period of data collection

Start Date (yyyy/mm/dd) 2025/01/01	End Date (yyyy/mm/dd) 2025/12/31
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Name of Police Force
Greater Sudbury Police Service

Detachment Location (if applicable)

Unit Number	Street Number 190	Street Name Brady St.	PO Box
City/Town Sudbury	Province Ontario	Postal Code P3E 1C7	

Total Number of Urgent Demands made 31	Number of Missing Persons Investigations in which a demand was made 29
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Types of records specified in the urgent demands and total number of times that each type of record was included in the urgent demands

Records	Description	Total number of times demanded
Records containing contact information or other identifying information		
Photos, videos, or other records containing visual representation		
Records of telecommunications or records that contain other electronic communications information, including information about signals related to a person's location	Subscriber information, email records	8
Records of employment information		
Records of personal health information within the meaning of the <i>Personal Health Information Protection Act, 2004</i>	OHIP and Health Card	1
Records related to services received from a service provider as defined in subsection 2(1) of the <i>Child, Youth and Family Services Act, 2017</i>		

Records	Description	Total number of times demanded
Records that related to a student of an educational institution		
Records containing travel and accommodation information	Travel information	1
Records of financial information	Banking transactions	21
Other records		



GREATER SUDBURY POLICE SERVICE BOARD REPORT

PUBLIC

Date: March 11, 2026

Prepared by: Celyne Piche, Manager of Information Management

Recommended by: Sara Cunningham, Chief of Police

SUBJECT: 2025 MFIPPA Annual Statistical Report for Access & Correction

ACTION: For Information

BACKGROUND:

The Municipal Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act (MFIPPA) provides individuals with the right to request access to records held by municipal institutions and to request correction of their personal information where they believe it to be inaccurate. MFIPPA also sets out rules governing privacy, use, disclosure, and handling of personal information.

Under Section 26, the head of the institution must prepare and submit to the Information Privacy Commissioner (IPC) of Ontario an annual report by March 31 of each year summarizing activity related to:

- Access to information requests
- Requests for correction of personal information

The annual report is also part of broader provincial expectations for transparency, accountability, and standardized reporting on access and correction activities across Ontario's municipal sector.

SUBJECT: 2025 MFIPPA Annual Statistical Report for Access & Correction

CURRENT SITUATION:

Access Request Volumes

2024 totals:

- 115 Personal Information requests
- 24 General Information requests

2025 totals:

- 84 Personal Information requests (↓31 from 2024)
- 27 General Information requests (↑3 from 2024)

Timeliness of Request Completion

- Only one request exceeded the 30-day statutory timeline in 2025.
- A notice of extension was issued for this request in accordance with MFIPPA provisions for extensions (e.g., large volume, consultations), maintaining compliance.

Fees Collected

Total fees collected in 2025:

- Personal Information requests: \$537.20
- General Information requests: \$317.50
- Total fees collected: \$854.70

These fees include application fees and permitted processing charges under MFIPPA.

Correction Requests

In 2025:

- 2 correction requests were received.
- 1 was approved.
- 1 was denied.
- A statement of disagreement was added to the individual's file for the denied correction, as required when the institution refuses to correct a record.



GREATER SUDBURY POLICE SERVICE BOARD REPORT

PUBLIC

Date: March 2, 2026

Prepared by: Marc Brunette, Superintendent

Recommended by: Sara Cunningham, Chief of Police

SUBJECT: 2025 Use of Force Report

ACTION: For Information

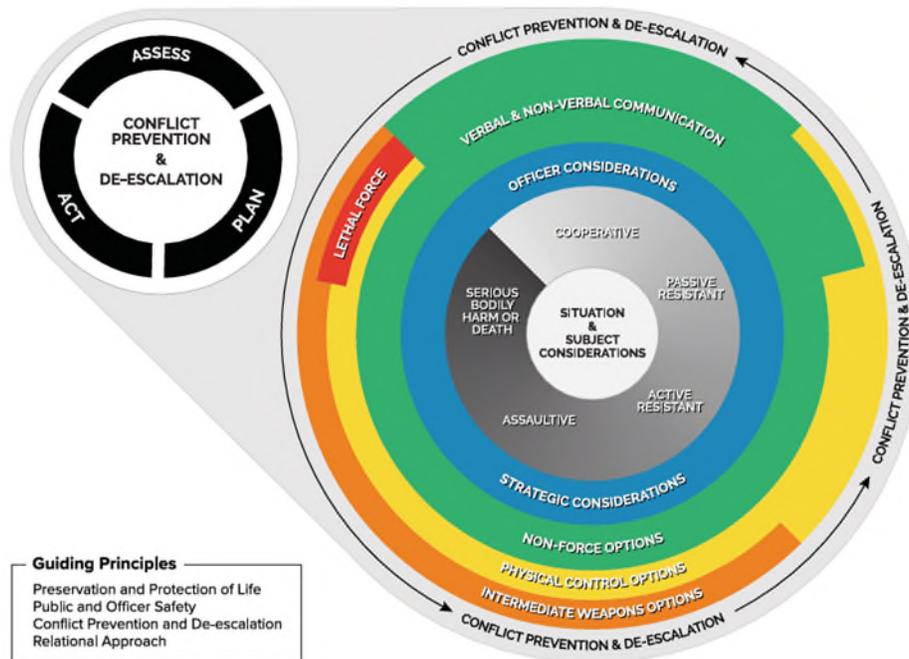
BACKGROUND:

The Greater Sudbury Police Service (GSPS) is committed to delivering progressive, community-focused policing, guided by our Strategic Direction to enhance public trust, accountability, and officer training.

Use of Force Reports were introduced by the Ontario Provincial Government to ensure transparency in police actions, monitor trends, and improve training. Officers must submit these reports when specific use of force actions occur, allowing the Training Branch to assess patterns, address areas of concern, and incorporate findings into training, policy updates, and strategic planning.

In 2023, the Ontario Use of Force Model was redeveloped into the Ontario Public Police Interaction Training Aid, which provides a structured framework for evaluating the necessity, reasonableness, and proportionality of police responses.

Ontario Public-Police Interactions Training Aid (2023)



The officer continuously assesses the interactions and selects the most reasonable option(s) relative to the subject and circumstances given available resources and time.

This model emphasizes de-escalation, communication strategies, and crisis response, ensuring that officers use force only when *absolutely necessary*. It is important to note that this framework does not justify an officer's actions but serves as a reference to assess decision-making.

Additionally, *Regulation 391 – Use of Force and Weapons*, under the *Community Safety and Policing Act* (CSPA), mandates strict use of force reporting, firearm regulations, training requirements, and oversight mechanisms to ensure officer accountability. The regulation requires police services to annually review use of force procedures and submit reports to their Police Services Board, ensuring continuous evaluation and public transparency.

When is a Use of Force Report Required?

As per *Regulation 391 (CSPA)* and GSPS policies, officers must submit a Use of Force Report when they:

- Draw a handgun in the presence of a member of the public.
- Point a firearm at a person.

SUBJECT: 2025 Use of Force Report

- Discharge a firearm for any reason.
- Use a weapon other than a firearm (e.g., baton, Conducted Energy Weapon (CEW), aerosol spray) on another person.
- Draw, point, or discharge a CEW.
- Use physical force that results in an injury requiring medical attention.
- Deploy a police canine that results in an injury.

Our GSPS Strategic Direction emphasizes community safety, trust, and leadership in policing innovation. By analyzing Use of Force trends within this strategic framework, GSPS aims to:

- Ensure officer training and policy development are data-driven and aligned with modern policing standards.
- Promote de-escalation strategies and crisis response training to reduce the need for force.
- Enhance transparency and accountability through public reporting and engagement with key stakeholders.

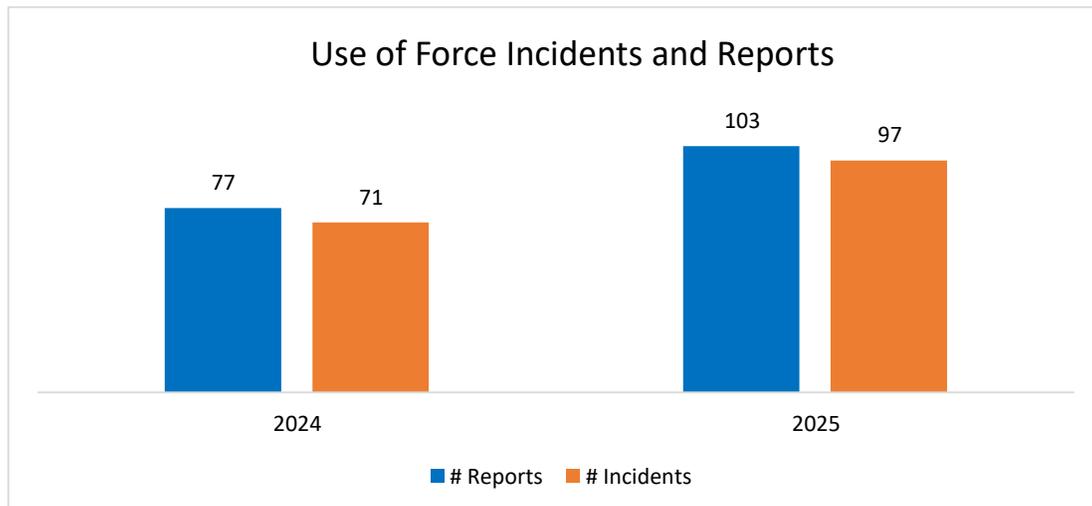
The insights from this report directly inform our training programs, operational policies, and strategic initiatives, ensuring that GSPS remains a leader in ethical and community-oriented policing.

CURRENT SITUATION:

During 2025, a total of **103** reports were submitted regarding **97** incidents. The majority of collected data reflects the number of reports submitted and *not* the number of incidents. This is because there are occasions where multiple reports are submitted for a single incident, when more than one officer is involved in that single incident. The reports have been analyzed in the context of the following indicators as indicated on the Use of Force report form:

- ✓ Incident Time
- ✓ Type of Incident
- ✓ Perceived Subject Race
- ✓ Type of Force Used and Racial Disparity Index
- ✓ Injuries Sustained

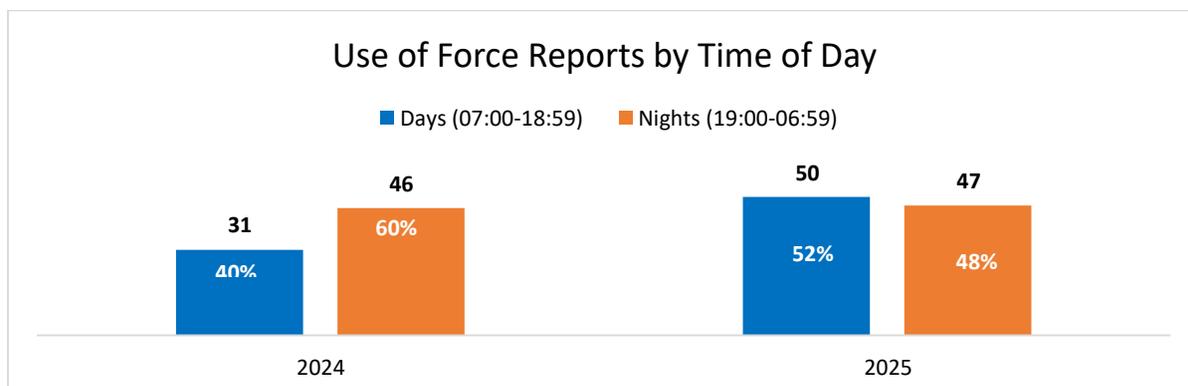
SUBJECT: 2025 Use of Force Report



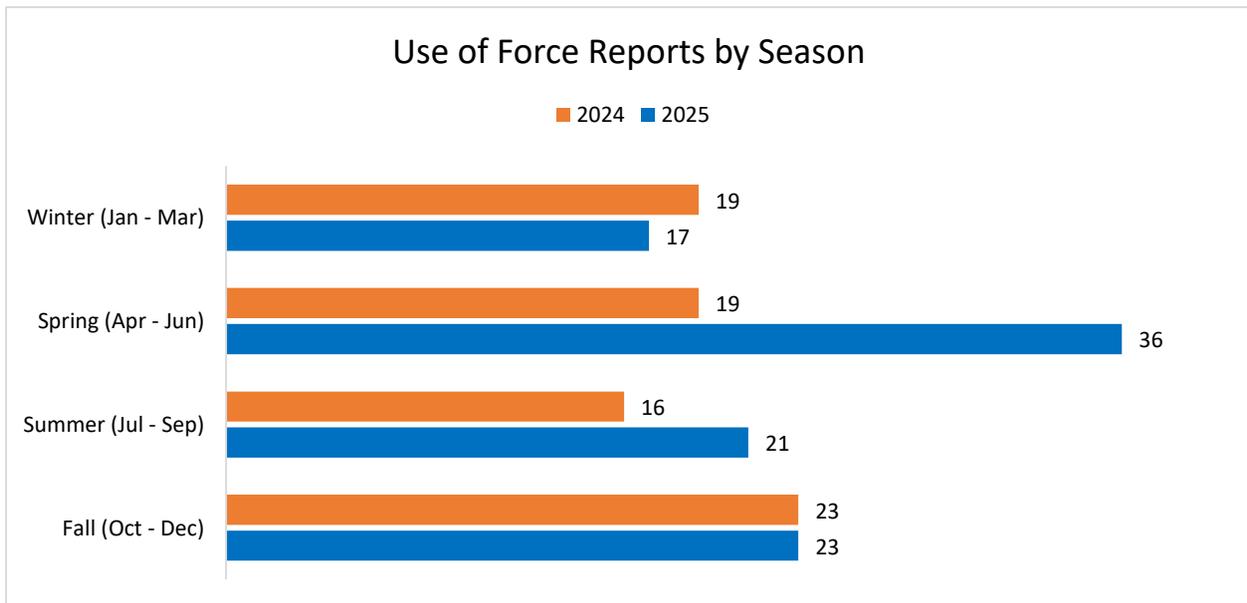
On November 28, 2022, the Ministry of the Solicitor General introduced a new *Modernized Use of Force Report* that took effect on January 1, 2023. Team reporting now includes a co-ordinated response by several officers to a single event rather than having multiple individual reports. The number of reports submitted is up by **26 (+34%)** over last year and the number of incidents is also up compared to last year (**+26 incidents, +37%**). In 2025, there were **11** Team Reports completed by the Emergency Response Unit (ERU), with **5** involving executing a warrant, **3** involving weapons, and **2** involving a barricaded person.

Incidents by Time & Season

The reports submitted are *now* broken down into 2 time periods, designated as follows: Days (07:00-18:59 hours); and Nights (19:00-06:59 hours). These time periods more closely reflect the two common shifts worked by Frontline Patrol Officers. Officers submitted the highest number of Use of Force reports during **dayshift hours** in 2025, where there was a higher count of Executing Warrants, Barricaded Subject, and Violent Crime (non-IPV) incidents reported during that time period.



SUBJECT: 2025 Use of Force Report



Type of Incident

This table indicates the type of incident the officer(s) were responding to which resulted in a Use of Force Report being submitted. The table below shows, in descending order for that particular year, the number of Use of Force Reports submitted for the incident types.

Type of Incident - 2024	Count	% of Total	Type of Incident - 2025	Count	% of Total
Weapons	25	35%	Weapons	29	30%
Intimate Partner Violence (IPV)	8	11%	Executing Warrants	10	10%
Humane Destruction of Animal	7	10%	Humane Destruction of Animal	10	10%
Violent Crime (non-IPV)	5	7%	Disturbance	9	9%
Disturbance	5	7%	Person in Crisis	8	8%
Traffic	4	6%	Violent Crime (non-IPV)	6	6%
Person in Crisis	3	4%	Barricaded Subject	6	6%
Family Dispute	3	4%	Intimate Partner Violence (IPV)	5	5%
Investigation	2	3%	Wellness/Safety Check	3	3%
Wellness/Safety Check	2	3%	Traffic	2	2%

SUBJECT: 2025 Use of Force Report

Executing Warrants	2	3%	Property Crime	2	2%
Other Federal/Provincial Statutes	1	1%	Other Federal/Provincial Statutes	2	2%
Barricaded Subject	1	1%	Stolen Vehicle	1	1%
Assist Other Agency	1	1%	Guns and Gangs, ROPE, Other Specialized Units	1	1%
Police Custody Related	1	1%	Family/Neighbour/Other Type of Dispute	1	1%
Arrest Warrant	1	1%	Hostage Rescue	1	1%
Total	71	100%	Assist other Police Service	1	1%
			Total	97	100%

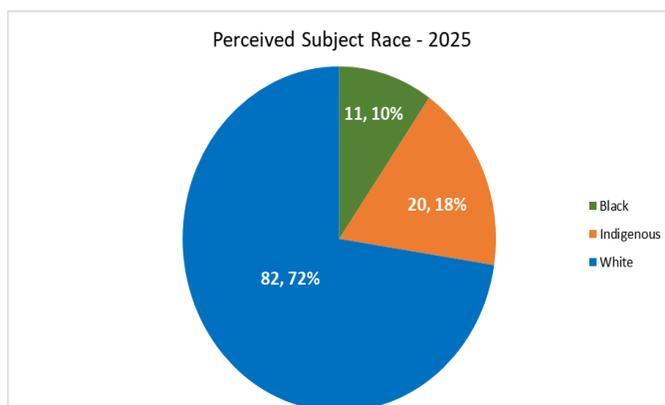
The Ministry added Incident Types for the Use of Force Reports that differed from previous years, such as Barricaded Subject and Guns and Gangs. There were 3 types of incidents that accounted for the majority of the Use of Force reports: **Weapons (+4 incidents, accounting for 30%), Executing Warrants (+8 incidents, accounting for 10% of incidents), and Humane Destruction of Animal (+3 incidents, accounting for 10% of incidents).**

Perceived Subject Race

Under O. Reg. 267/18, the Ministry of the Solicitor General is required to collect the Participant Observer Information (i.e., police service members' perception) regarding the race of individuals in respect of whom a Use of Force Report is completed, and any other information set out in the report that the police service is legally required to provide to the Ministry, excluding the individuals' names, as of January 1st, 2020.

For the 2025 year, the stats relative to subject race were collected in such a manner to accurately reflect the *actual* numbers of individuals encountered by officers. Of the **113** subjects encountered, they were identified by the involved officers as being:

- **White – 82 times (73%)**
- **Indigenous – 20 times (18%)**
- **Black – 11 times (10%)**



SUBJECT: 2025 Use of Force Report

Based on Statistics Canada's 2021 Census, **Black** community members account for approximately **2.5%** of the City of Greater Sudbury's population.¹ However, individuals with the perceived race of Black accounted for **10%** of the Use of Force incidents in 2025. It is important to note that of the individuals who were identified to have the perceived race of Black, **36%** of these individuals reside outside of Sudbury, such as in the Greater Toronto Area, with **2** being involved in **2** separate Attempt Murder incidents. **7** of the individuals were involved in intelligence-led investigations (**64%**).

Statistics Canada's 2021 Census reported that **Indigenous** community members account for approximately **11%** of the City of Greater Sudbury's population.² Based on the Use of Force data for 2025, individuals with the perceived race of Indigenous accounted for **18%** of interactions. Of the **20** interactions, **85%** involved individuals who were in possession of a weapon, such as a knife or a firearm.

Type of Force Used

Officers have several options available to them when responding to a situation or call requiring a Use of Force. These options range from Officer Presence in conjunction with effective Tactical verbal and non-verbal communication, to empty hand techniques (soft and hard), intermediate weapons, Conducted Energy Weapons (CEW), to the drawing, pointing, and discharging of a firearm. When describing the type of force used, an officer can indicate more than one type, the order it was used, and whether it was effective or not. The force used as being effective or not is measured through the perception of the officer applying the force. Officers will use more than one force option available to them if the initial force option is not effective, or they are required to transition to a more appropriate force option depending on the constantly evolving incident they are involved in.

The Racial Disparity Index (RDI) is a measure of group differences in outcomes by comparing the outcomes for one racial group with those of another.³ Standard 31 of the *Anti-Racism Data Standards* notes that the White category will typically be the most appropriate reference group within the justice sector, as it is the group who is the least likely to experience systemic barriers.

An RDI of 1.0 indicates no difference in outcomes between Group A and the comparison group. An RDI less than 1.0 indicates that Group A had a lower likelihood of experiencing the particular outcome in contrast to the comparison group. An RDI over 1.0 indicates a

¹ Statistics Canada. (2022). *Focus on geography series, 2021 Census population. Greater Sudbury*. <https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/as-sa/fogs-spg/page.cfm?topic=10&lang=E&dguid=2021A0005353005>

² Ibid

³ <https://www.ontario.ca/document/data-standards-identification-and-monitoring-systemic-racism/analyses-information-collected>

SUBJECT: 2025 Use of Force Report

higher likelihood of Group A experiencing the participate outcome compared to the comparison group.

Firearms

A total of **65** reports were submitted in 2025 where officers **drew, pointed, or discharged a firearm**. It is important to note that officers had the option to select multiple methods, such as 'Draw' and 'Point'. Of these reports, **43** involved drawing and/or pointing a handgun, **22** involved pointing a rifle, and **11** involved discharging a firearm. Only **one** incident involved the discharge of a firearm towards a subject. The incident is still under investigation by the Special Investigations Unit. Every other time a firearm was discharged, it was for the humane dispatching of an injured animal.

The proportion of incidents involving form(s) of Firearms being Pointed and/or Drawn between perceived race categories ranged between **70% and 91%**.

Type of Force: Firearm Pointed/Drawn	% of Individuals	# of Individuals	Racial Disparity Index
Black	91%	10	1.30
Indigenous	65%	13	0.93
White	70%	57	Reference Group

As noted above, an RDI less than 1.0 indicates that Group A had a lower likelihood of experiencing the particular outcome in contrast to the comparison group. An RDI over 1.0 indicates a higher likelihood of Group A experiencing the participate outcome compared to the comparison group. Although the disparity showed the perceived Black group as overrepresented when compared to the perceived White group, **6** of the **10** involved intelligence-led investigations, and **2** of the **10** involved **2** separate Attempt Murder incidents.

Conductive Energy Weapon

The Conductive Energy Weapon (CEW) was indicated as being utilized as a force option in **44** reports in 2025, **33** of those were Demonstrated Force Presence (displaying CEW, on/off, but *not* firing a cartridge or using a Drive-Stun), **11** usages were from Full Deployments (firing a cartridge or Drive-Stun).

In comparison, in 2024 there were **42** reports submitted indicating CEW usage - **26** indicated Demonstrated Force Presence, **16** were from Full Deployments. Overall, CEW Full Deployments is down from last year. This is likely the result of officers becoming

SUBJECT: 2025 Use of Force Report

more aware of the CEW's capabilities, especially as a form of de-escalation. GSPS continues to train officers on a range of options available to them during a police response. One of the main focuses of training is de-escalation strategies, especially communications, using time and distance, and cover when appropriate before resorting to any use of force options, including the CEW.

The proportion of incidents involving CEWs being Pointed and/or Drawn between perceived race categories ranged between **9% and 30%**.

Type of Force: CEW Pointed/Drawn	% of Individuals	# of Individuals	Racial Disparity Index
Black	9%	1	0.30
Indigenous	30%	6	1
White	30%	25	Reference Group

When compared to White, the disparity index for perceived Indigenous showed no difference in outcomes. There was a lower likelihood of a CEW being Pointed and/or Drawn in incidents involving individuals with the perceived race of Black when compared to the White group.

The proportion of incidents involving a CEW being discharged between perceived race categories ranged between **5% and 9%**.

Type of Force: CEW Discharged	% of Individuals	# of Individuals	Racial Disparity Index
Black	0%	0	0
Indigenous	5%	1	0.56
White	9%	7	Reference Group

Compared to incidents involving individuals perceived as White, CEW discharge is less likely in incidents involving individuals perceived as Black or Indigenous.

Physical Control

Physical control techniques were indicated on **9** reports in 2025. Physical control techniques include Escort Techniques, Grounding, Joint Locks, Pinning, Pressure Points, Strikes, and Other. The most common physical control technique noted was **Grounding (7 times)**.

SUBJECT: 2025 Use of Force Report

In 2024, there were **22** reports indicating forms of physical control. This is a decrease in hand-to-hand altercations with subjects compared to years prior. This is in line with current use of force training being implemented, which stresses the importance of de-escalation techniques and maintaining time and distance with combative subjects.

The proportion of incidents involving form(s) of Physical Control between perceived race categories ranged between **6% and 10%**.

Type of Force: Physical Control	% of Individuals	# of Individuals	Racial Disparity Index
Black	0%	0	0
Indigenous	10%	2	1.67
White	6%	5	Reference Group

When compared to White, the disparity index for perceived Indigenous surpassed the threshold. The disparity showed the perceived Indigenous group as overrepresented when compared to the perceived White group. It is important to interpret the analysis of RDI for this portion with caution due to the small counts.

“**Other**” is selected when the force option utilized was other than the listed options on the face of the Use of Force Report. The **Oleoresin Capsicum (OC)** was noted in **1** report, which involved a non-compliant barricaded person who was trespassing. The OC spray was deployed in the area of the barricaded person and not directly towards them. Aerosol weapon (foam/spray) and the ASP baton were *not* used in 2025 as a force option. These options have continued to show lessened usage since the full rollout of CEWs to frontline officers in 2015.

Patrol Carbine

The Patrol Carbine continues to be an effective tool that has been available to Officers since 2016. It is utilized in emergency situations involving serious threats to officer and public safety such as active shooters, high-risk vehicle stops, and armed barricaded persons. The Colt C8 MRR semi-automatic rifle provides accurate long range shooting capabilities to officers where normally only the Service Pistol is available, as well as having a higher ammunition capacity and flashlight illumination capabilities. Patrol Carbine Officers (PCOs) are issued tourniquets for emergency field first aid and utilize ceramic plates while deployed with a carbine for additional officer safety in high-risk situations.

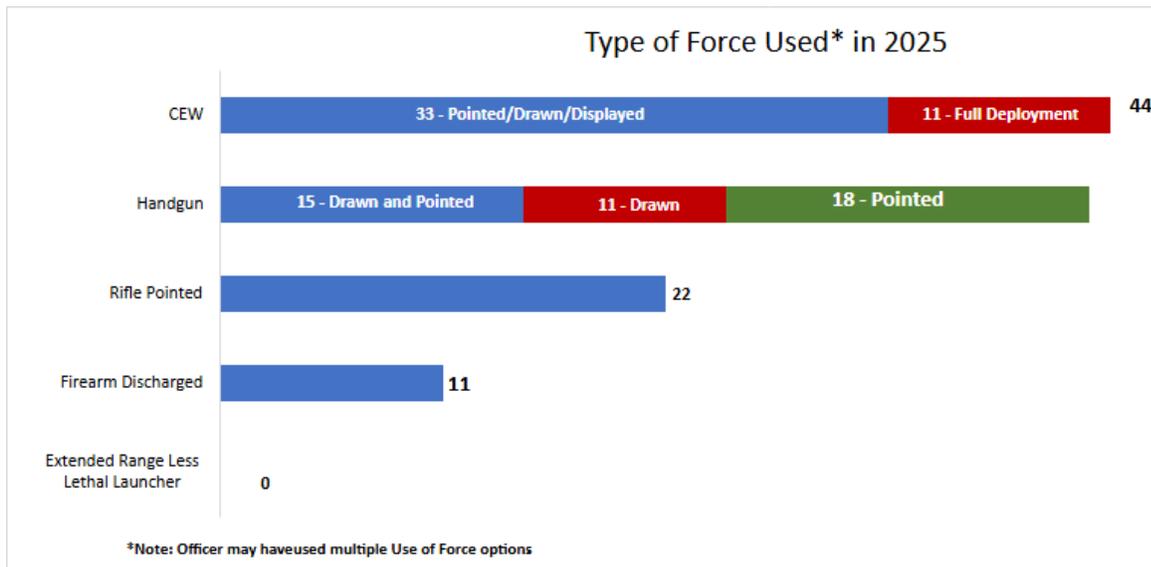
SUBJECT: 2025 Use of Force Report

In 2025, **Patrol Carbines (rifles)** were mentioned in **23** incidents, with **13** calls involving weapons incidents, **5** involving executing warrants, **3** involving barricaded persons who had access to firearms, **1** involving assisting another police service, and **1** involving the humane destruction of an animal.

ERLL

The Extended Range Less Lethal Launcher (ERLLL) was rolled out in the spring of 2023. Selected GSPS frontline patrol members have been trained in the use of this less lethal use of force option. The frontline patrol implementation of ERLLL is critical for safely reducing and eliminating risks during high-risk incidents involving individuals armed with edged weapons by providing a greater distance than what CEWs can achieve.

In 2025 there were no incidents where the ERLLL was deployed on a subject.



Reason for Using Force

In conjunction with using force, officers must indicate on the report *the reason* for the force being used. Officers list only the initial reasons for using force on a report and must choose from a list of options. The most common reasons officers used force on a subject were to **Protect Self** (noted **88** times), **Effect Arrest** (noted **76** times), and **Protect Other Officers** (noted **65** times). Officers must also indicate on the report the factors that influenced the response and select from a list of option. The most common factors were **Subject Perceived / Believed to have Access to a Weapon** (noted **71** times) and **Nature of the Call** (noted **64** times).

SUBJECT: 2025 Use of Force Report

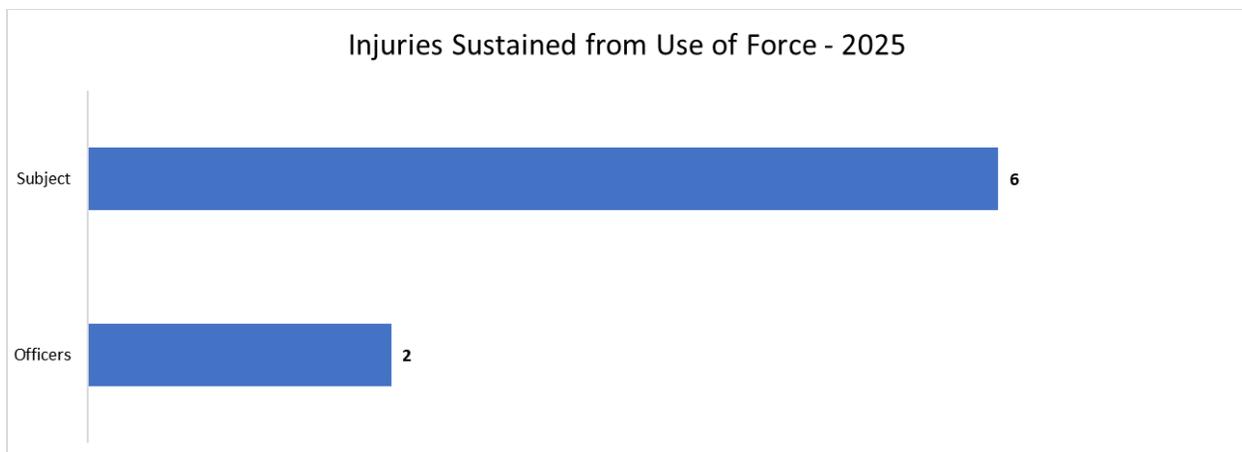
Reason for Use of Force	Count
Protect Self	88
Effect Arrest	76
Protect Other Officers	65
Protect Public	51
Prevent Escape	27
Prevent an Offence	23
Protect Subject	20

Factors Influencing Response	Count
Subject Perceived/ Believed to have Access to a Weapon	71
Nature of the Call	64
Serious Bodily Harm or Death	40
Assaultive	26
Resistant - Active	23
Past History with Subject	21
Other Factors	19
Physical Size, Strength, Abilities	8
Resistant - Passive	2

Injuries Sustained and Medical Attention Sought

Officers submitting Use of Force reports also indicated whether anyone, including themselves, another officer, a third party, or the subject received an injury because of the use of force *during an incident*. Also, whether any medical attention was sought for the injuries.

In 2025, **2** officers received minor injuries, with **1** requiring medical attention and **1** receiving first aid administered by non-medical personnel. Subjects were reported as receiving an injury **6** times.



CONCLUSION:

The Annual Use of Force Report provides a critical opportunity to review police interactions, assess trends, and align GSPS operations with our Strategic Direction. This

SUBJECT: 2025 Use of Force Report

analysis ensures that GSPS remains committed to public safety, officer accountability, and the responsible use of force.

In keeping with calls for reform and best practices, GSPS continues to incorporate key recommendations from reports such as the *Iacobucci Report on Police Encounters with People in Crisis*, the Ontario Ombudsman's *A Matter of Life and Death*, and the *Community Safety and Policing Act (CSPA), Regulation 391 – Use of Force and Weapons*. These regulations establish clear standards for reporting, training, and oversight, ensuring that officers are held accountable while being equipped with the necessary tools for effective crisis intervention.

The GSPS Strategic Direction underscores the importance of:

- ✓ **Public Trust and Accountability** – by enhancing transparency in Use of Force reporting and ensuring compliance with *CSPA 2019* and *Reg. 391*.
- ✓ **Innovative and Progressive Training** – by continually refining de-escalation tactics, crisis response, and officer wellness initiatives.
- ✓ **Community Engagement and Equity** – by ensuring that Use of Force policies reflect the needs of diverse communities, with a commitment to reducing disparities in police interactions.

The Training Branch will continue to monitor trends, enhance training methodologies, and provide officers with the necessary tools to prioritize de-escalation and minimize the need for force. As required under *Reg. 391*, GSPS also submits annual Use of Force data to the Police Service Board, ensuring compliance with provincial oversight and ongoing public accountability.

Through these efforts, GSPS remains dedicated to delivering safe, ethical, and community-driven policing for all residents of Greater Sudbury.



GREATER SUDBURY POLICE SERVICE BOARD REPORT

PUBLIC

Date: January 21, 2026

Prepared by: Marc Brunette, Superintendent

Recommended by: Sara Cunningham, Chief of Police

SUBJECT: 2025 Annual Report of Chief's Complaints (CSPA)

ACTION: For Information

BACKGROUND:

On April 1, 2024, the *Community Safety and Policing Act, 2019* (CSPA) replaced the *Police Services Act, 1990* (PSA), making a substantial update with the current demands of policing and community safety. The Greater Sudbury Police Service (GSPS) has been working diligently to ensure our practices and procedures comply with the CSPA.

In accordance with the *Community Safety and Policing Act, 2019* (CSPA), the Greater Sudbury Police Service is reporting the aggregate disciplinary measures imposed during the period January 1, 2025, to December 31, 2025.

CURRENT SITUATION:

In 2025, the Professional Standards Bureau investigated ten (10) new Chief's Complaints. Nine (9) were pursuant to Section 198 of the *Community Safety and Policing Act* and one (1) was a police professional (civilian) investigation pursuant to the *Misconduct and Discipline Police Professionals Procedure ADM060*. This is a decrease by two (2) complaints compared to 2024.

In addition, one (1) Chief's Complaint from 2024 remains unresolved in 2025 and is included below.

The ten (10) complaints pursuant to Section 198 of the CSPA were addressed in the following manner.

SUBJECT: 2025 Annual Report of Chief's Complaints

1. (2024) - Complaint involves one allegation of conduct that undermines or is likely to undermine public trust in policing. The misconduct investigation was stayed pursuant to section 199(3) of the *Community Safety and Policing Act* and will resume upon the Crown Attorney's advice.
2. Complaint involves two allegations of misconduct - officer contravenes their code of conduct, specifically section 10, and shall not conduct themselves in a manner that undermines or likely undermines public trust in policing; and section 27 - officer shall comply with the procedures established by their Chief of Police. Pursuant to 206 (1) of the CSPA, the Service lost jurisdiction when the officer resigned their position.
3. Complaint involves two allegations of misconduct - officer contravenes their code of conduct, specifically section 10, and shall not conduct themselves in a manner that undermines or likely undermines public trust in policing; and section 27 - officer shall comply with the procedures established by their Chief of Police. Pursuant to 206 (1) of the CSPA, the Service lost jurisdiction when the officer resigned their position.
4. Complaint involves one allegation of misconduct - officer contravenes their code of conduct, specifically section 26, where the officer shall comply with every lawful order from a Superior and shall not otherwise be insubordinate toward a Superior. Pursuant to 200 (1) of the CSPA, subsection 5, the officer was directed to undergo specified counselling, treatment, or training; and subsection 6, the officer was directed to participate in a specified program or activity.
5. Complaint involves two allegations of misconduct - officer contravenes their code of conduct, specifically section 10, and shall not conduct themselves in a manner that undermines or likely undermines public trust in policing; and section 11, shall not use force unlawfully. The misconduct investigation was unsubstantiated and concluded the matter.
6. Complaint involves two officers and various allegations of misconduct. The misconduct investigation was stayed pursuant to section 199(1) of the *Community Safety and Policing Act* and will resume upon the conclusion of a criminal investigation.
7. Complaint involves one allegation of misconduct - officer contravenes their code of conduct, specifically section 11, and shall not use force unlawfully. The misconduct investigation is ongoing and will be concluded in 2026.

SUBJECT: 2025 Annual Report of Chief's Complaints

8. Complaint involves three officers and one allegation each of misconduct - officer contravenes their code of conduct, specifically section 10, and shall not conduct themselves in a manner that undermines or likely undermines public trust in policing. The misconduct investigation is ongoing and will be concluded in 2026.

9. Complaint involves one allegation of misconduct - Special Constable contravenes their code of conduct, specifically section 10, and shall not conduct themselves in a manner that undermines or likely undermines public trust in the delivery of services by Special Constables. The misconduct investigation is ongoing and will be concluded in 2026.

10. Complaint involves three officers and one allegation each - officer contravenes their code of conduct, specifically section 19, that shall not by act or omission fail to perform their duties appropriately without lawful excuse. The misconduct investigation is ongoing and will be concluded in 2026.

SUBJECT: 2025 Annual Report of Chief's Complaints

O Reg 407/23 Conduct of Police Officers

2025

		<u>Loss of Jurisdiction</u>	<u>Substantiated</u>	<u>Unsubstantiated</u>	<u>Ongoing</u>
Compliance with Laws	Sec. 2 <i>Shall comply with CSPA and Regulations made under it</i>	0	0	0	2
	Sec. 3 <i>Shall comply with SIU Act</i>	0	0	0	0
	Sec. 4 <i>Found Guilty of Offence under CC, CDSA, CA</i>	0	0	0	0
Human Rights and the Charter	Sec. 5 <i>Contravene the Human Rights Code</i>	0	0	0	0
	Sec. 6 <i>Infringe or deny a person's rights or freedoms under the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms</i>	0	0	0	0
Interactions with the Public	Sec. 7 <i>Unlawful arrest</i>	0	0	0	0
	Sec. 8 <i>Unlawful detention (physical or psychological)</i>	0	0	0	0
	Sec. 9 <i>Neglect the health or safety of individual in custody</i>	0	0	0	0
	Sec. 10 <i>Undermines, or is likely to undermine, public trust in policing.</i>	2	0	1	4
	Sec. 11 <i>Use excessive force</i>	0	0	1	1
	Sec. 12 <i>Use abusive language or abusive treatment with any person</i>	0	0	0	0
	Sec. 13 <i>Conceal Officer's name, Officer's badge number, Name of police service</i>	0	0	0	0
Integrity	Sec. 14 <i>Solicits, offers or takes a bribe</i>	0	0	0	0
	Sec. 15 <i>Accepts gratuity or present</i>	0	0	0	0
	Sec. 16 <i>Uses position as a police officer to 1. Benefit themselves or 2. Interfere with the administration of justice.</i>	0	0	0	0
	Sec. 17 <i>Discloses information obtained in the course of their duties to public</i>	0	0	0	0
	Sec. 18 <i>Access, collect, use, disclose, alter, retain or destroy information obtained or made available in the course of their duties</i>	0	0	0	0
Performance of Duties	Sec. 19 <i>Fail to perform their duties appropriately without lawful excuse</i>	0	0	0	3
	Sec. 20 <i>Failed to take notes</i>	0	0	0	0
	Sec. 21 <i>Impaired by alcohol or drugs while on duty</i>	0	0	0	0
	Sec. 22 <i>Failed to report conduct of another Police Service member's misconduct.</i>	0	0	0	0
	Sec. 23 <i>Left an area, detachment, detail or other place of duty</i>	0	0	0	0
	Sec. 24 <i>Unlawfully spoke to the media about a matter connected with their police service</i>	0	0	0	0
	Sec. 25 <i>Absent without authorization</i>	0	0	0	0

SUBJECT: 2025 Annual Report of Chief's Complaints

Sec. 26	Insubordinate	0	1	0	0
Sec. 27	Failed to comply with the procedures established by their chief of police	2	0	0	0
Sec. 28	Lost or cause damage to clothing, equipment or other property issued to them	0	0	0	0
Sec. 29	Failed to report any loss or damage to clothing, equipment	0	0	0	0
Sec. 30	Engage in workplace violence or workplace harassment, including workplace sexual harassment	0	0	0	0
Sec. 31	Deceive or mislead any person in relation to the officer's duties, employment, or the administration of justice	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ALLEGATIONS		4	1	2	10

O Reg 410/23 Conduct of Special Constables

2025

	<u>Loss of Jurisdiction</u>	<u>Substantiated</u>	<u>Unsubstantiated</u>	<u>Ongoing</u>	
Sec. 2	Shall comply with CSPA and Regulations made under it	0	0	0	0
Sec. 3	Shall comply with SIU Act	0	0	0	0
Sec. 4	Found Guilty of Offence under CC, CDSA, CA	0	0	0	0
Sec. 5	Contravene the Human Rights Code	0	0	0	0
Sec. 6	Infringe or deny a person's rights or freedoms under the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms	0	0	0	0
Sec. 7	Unlawful arrest	0	0	0	0
Sec. 8	Unlawful detention (physical or psychological)	0	0	0	0
Sec. 9	Neglect the health or safety of individual in custody	0	0	0	0
Sec. 10	Undermines, or is likely to undermine, public trust in duties of special constables.	0	0	0	1
Sec. 11	Use excessive force	0	0	0	0
Sec. 12	Use abusive language or abusive treatment with any person	0	0	0	0
Sec. 13	Conceal name, badge number, Name of police service	0	0	0	0
Sec. 14	Solicits, offers or takes a bribe	0	0	0	0
Sec. 15	Accepts gratuity or present	0	0	0	0
Sec. 16	Uses position as a police officer to 1. Benefit themselves or 2. Interfere with the administration of justice.	0	0	0	0
Sec. 17	Discloses information obtained in the course of their duties to public	0	0	0	0

SUBJECT: 2025 Annual Report of Chief's Complaints

Sec. 18	<i>Access, collect, use, disclose, alter, retain or destroy information obtained or made available in the course of their duties</i>	0	0	0	0
Sec. 19	<i>Fail to perform their duties appropriately without lawful excuse</i>	0	0	0	0
Sec. 20	<i>Impaired by alcohol or drugs while on duty</i>	0	0	0	0
Sec. 21	<i>Failed to report conduct of another Police Service member's misconduct.</i>	0	0	0	0
Sec. 22	<i>Deceive or mislead any person in relation to the officer's duties, employment, or the administration of justice</i>	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ALLEGATIONS		0	0	0	1

Additionally, one (1) police professional investigation was initiated pursuant to the *Misconduct and Discipline Police Professionals Procedure ADM060*. The complaint was substantiated, and the police professional was reprimanded, concluding the matter.



GREATER SUDBURY POLICE SERVICE BOARD REPORT

PUBLIC

Date: January 21, 2026

Prepared by: Marc Brunette, Superintendent

Recommended by: Sara Cunningham, Chief of Police

SUBJECT: 2025 Annual Report of Public Complaints (PSA & CSPA)

ACTION: For Information

BACKGROUND:

Community Safety and Policing Act

Public Complaints are divided amongst two oversight agencies, namely, the Inspectorate of Policing (IoP), and the Law Enforcement Complaints Agency (LECA) and can be initiated by a member of the public. Each agency manages different types of complaints and are outlined into Service Complaints and Conduct Complaints.

The IoP is outlined in Part VII of the CSPA, where the duties of the Inspector General are listed. Complaints regarding the procedures established by a Chief of Police or services provided by a police service are received by the IoP. They can investigate these complaints by retaining them, referring them to a neighboring police service, or referring them to the Police Service Board in which the complaint is about. This information is reported separate from Conduct Investigations.

LECA is outlined in *Part XIII* of the CSPA, where the duties of the Director are listed. Complaints regarding the conduct of police officers are received by the Director of LECA. They manage complaints from the public and can investigate the complaints by retaining them, referring them to a neighbouring police service, or referring them to the police service of the involved officer(s).

SUBJECT: 2025 Annual Report of Public Complaints

Legislative Procedures for Conduct Complaints

On April 1, 2024, the *Community Safety and Policing Act, 2019* (CSPA) replaced the *Police Services Act, 1990* (PSA), making a substantial update with the current demands of policing and community safety. The Greater Sudbury Police Service (GSPS) has been working diligently to ensure our practices and procedures comply with the CSPA. All conduct investigations referred to the Service by LECA involving an incident that occurred on or after April 1, 2024, are investigated according to the CSPA.

The CSPA allows for a transition of misconduct complaints to be completed that were initiated prior to April 1, 2024, and any conduct where the subject of the complaint was prior to April 1, 2024, be investigated according to the PSA.

Conduct Complaints

Upon conclusion of the investigation and on review of the written report, the Chief will determine if misconduct is unsubstantiated or substantiated.

If the Chief of Police is of the opinion that the complaint is unsubstantiated, the Chief shall take no action in response to the complaint and shall notify the Complainant, the officer who is the subject of the complaint, and the LECA Director in writing. In addition, the Complainant is advised of their right to ask the LECA to review the decision within 30 days of receiving the notice.

If at the conclusion of the investigation the Chief of Police believes there are reasonable grounds that the police officer's conduct constitutes misconduct or unsatisfactory work performance, and the appropriate disciplinary measure is demotion or termination, the Chief shall apply to the Commission Chair to appoint an adjudicator to hold a hearing on the matter.

If the Chief of Police is of the opinion that there was misconduct, the Chief may resolve the matter informally without holding a hearing. This can occur if the Officer and the Complainant consent to the proposed resolution. If the Officer and Complainant consent to the informal resolution of a matter, the Chief of Police shall give notice of the resolution to the LECA and shall provide the Director and Complainant with information with respect to any penalty imposed or action taken.

The Chief of Police remains responsible for discipline and the holding of disciplinary hearings. Disposition of misconduct hearings resulting from public complaints must be reported to the LECA for publication on their website.

SUBJECT: 2025 Annual Report of Public Complaints

CURRENT SITUATION:

Police Service Act matters that occurred on or prior to April 1, 2024

In 2025, the Greater Sudbury Police received one (1) new complaint for an incident that occurred prior to April 1, 2024, that will be investigated according to the PSA.

Community Safety and Policing Act matters that occurred after April 1, 2024

In 2025, the Greater Sudbury Police Service received a total of seventy-one (71) public complaints related to incidents that occurred after April 1, 2024. In addition, seven (7) public complaints received in 2024 were completed in 2025.

LECA Complaints pursuant to CSPA	2025
Number of Complaints Received	71
2024 CSPA Complaints Completed	7
Total CSPA Complaints 2025	78
<i>Total Conduct Screened In</i>	25
<i>Total Conduct Screened Out</i>	51
<i>Early Resolution</i>	1
<i>Withdrawal Prior to Screening</i>	1

Dispositions

Police Service Act matters that occurred prior to April 1, 2024:

The one (1) public complaint investigated in 2025 through the PSA will be completed in 2026.

Complaint Dispositions	2025
Section 60: Screened out by the LECA ⁺	0
Section 72: Director request to stop investigation	0
Conduct Complaints - Substantiated	0
Conduct Complaints - Unsubstantiated	0
Conduct Complaints - Withdrawn	0
Informal Resolution/Resolved	0
Early Resolution	0
Lost Jurisdiction (resignation)	0
Under investigation	1
TOTAL COMPLAINTS	1
Note + Complaints are not dealt with pursuant to a determination made by the LECA in accordance with Section 60	

SUBJECT: 2025 Annual Report of Public Complaints

of the Police Services Act of Ontario (i.e., the complaint was found to be frivolous, vexatious, made in bad faith, or was determined by the Director not to be in the Public Interest to pursue).

Community Safety and Policing Act matters that occurred after April 1, 2024:

Of the seventy-one (71) public complaints through the LECA, 72% were screened out by the LECA, meaning the complaint was found to be frivolous, vexatious, made in bad faith, or was determined by the Director not to be in the Public Interest to pursue.

Complaint Dispositions	2024*	2025
Section 158: Screened out by the LECA ⁺	23	51
Section 64: Director request to stop investigation	1	0
Conduct Complaints - Substantiated	0	1
Conduct Complaints - Unsubstantiated	0	14
Conduct Complaints - Withdrawn	2	5
Informal Resolution/Resolved	0	2
Early Resolution	0	1
Lost Jurisdiction (resignation)	0	0
Under investigation	7	4
TOTAL COMPLAINTS	33	78
Note *2024 Partial year reporting with new legislation + Complaints are not dealt with pursuant to a determination made by the LECA in accordance with Section 158 of the Community Safety and Policing Act of Ontario (i.e., the complaint was found to be frivolous, vexatious, made in bad faith, or was determined by the Director not to be in the Public Interest to pursue).		

Conduct Complaints

The Professional Standards Bureau (PSB) received the Conduct Complaints in the following manner:

Police Service Act matters that occurred prior to April 1, 2024:

- One (1) conduct complaint was received in 2025 and will be investigated in 2026.

Community Safety and Policing Act matters that occurred after April 1, 2024:

- Fifty-one (51) were not dealt with pursuant to a determination made by the LECA in accordance with Section 158 of the *Community Safety and Policing Act of Ontario* (the complaint was found to be frivolous, vexatious, made in bad faith, or was

SUBJECT: 2025 Annual Report of Public Complaints

determined by the Director not to be in the Public Interest to pursue) and screened out.

- None were discontinued at the request of the LECA in accordance with Section 164 of the *Community Safety and Policing Act of Ontario* (Director has caused the complaint to be discontinued).
- Five (5) complaints were withdrawn by the complainant, one (1) prior to LECA screening and four (4) after analysis and discussion with Professional Standards investigators.
- One (1) complaint was resolved with the complainant through the LECA's Early Resolution process.
- Two (2) complaints were resolved with the complainant through the LECA's Informal Resolution process.
- Fourteen (14) complaints were determined to be unsubstantiated with final reports sent to the Complainant, LECA, and involved officers.
- One (1) complaint was determined to be substantiated, and final reports were sent to the Complainant, LECA, and involved officers. (Details provided under allegations)
- Four (4) complaints are currently under investigation, to be completed in 2026.

Requests for Review:

The Greater Sudbury Police Service received four (4) requests for review in 2025, one (1) stemmed from a 2024 complaint that was completed in 2025, two (2) were from complaints received and completed in 2025, and one (1) is still under review by the LECA. The LECA requested and reviewed the entire investigative file and three (3) requests for review resulted in an agreed disposition of unsubstantiated. The fourth (4th) request for review is still under review and will be reported in 2026.

Police Service Act matters that occurred prior to April 1, 2024:

In 2025, there were two (2) allegation types classified by the LECA. The LECA can have multiple allegation types for a single complaint (e.g., Discreditable Conduct and Neglect of Duty). GSPS also collects data in relation to complaints that are screened out, withdrawn, and/or involve multiple officers that result in multiple misconduct allegations (e.g., Neglect of Duty complaint involving 5 officers will be counted as 5 Neglect allegations).

There were 2 allegations in the complaints received in 2025.

The following table illustrates the breakdown of the different allegation classifications in relation to the public complaints that were received in 2025 for PSA matters.

SUBJECT: 2025 Annual Report of Public Complaints

Police Services Act	COMPLAINT ALLEGATION CLASSIFICATION	2024	
		LECA Allegation Type ⁺	# of Allegations [*]
O. REG 268/10 2(1)(a)	Discreditable Conduct	0	0
O. REG 268/10 2(1)(b)	Insubordination	0	0
O. REG 268/10 2(1)(c)	Neglect of Duty	1	1
O. REG 268/10 2(1)(d)	Deceit	1	1
O. REG 268/10 2(1)(e)	Breach of Confidence	0	0
O. REG 268/10 2(1)(f)	Corrupt Practice	0	0
O. REG 268/10 2(1)(g)	Unlawful / Unnecessary Exercise of Authority	0	0
O. REG 268/10 2(1)(h)	Damage to Property/Equipment	0	0
O. REG 268/10 2(1)(i)	Consumption of Drug / Alcohol	0	0
TOTAL ALLEGATIONS		2	2
<p>Note + Allegation Types as determined by the LECA. A single allegation can have multiple Allegation Types against multiple officers.</p> <p>Note * Includes all allegations brought forward, including those that are withdrawn and screened out and otherwise not captured by OIPRD. A single allegation can involve multiple misconduct allegations against multiple officers.</p>			

The one complaint referred for investigation in 2025 involves one officer, and includes two allegations:

1) Ontario Regulation 268/10 Section 2(1)c(i) Any police officer commits misconduct if he or she engages in neglect of duty, in that he or she without lawful excuse, neglects or omits promptly and diligently to perform a duty as a member of the police force of which the officer is a member.

2) Ontario Regulation 268/10 Section 2(1)d(i) Any police officer commits misconduct if he or she engages in Deceit, in that he or she knowingly makes or signs a false statement in a record.

Community Safety and Policing Act matters that occurred after April 1, 2024:

In 2025, there were eighty-nine (89) allegations in the complaints received in 2025.

The following table illustrates the new breakdown of the different allegation classification types in relation to public complaints that were received in 2025.

In 2025, the most reported complaint is the allegation of an officers' conduct undermines, or is likely to undermine, public trust in policing, accounting for 62% of allegations. Second

SUBJECT: 2025 Annual Report of Public Complaints

reported is the allegation of failure to perform duties appropriately, accounting for 26% of allegations.

One (1) 2024 complaint that was investigated in 2025, was substantiated. The allegations investigated in this complaint were contravention of Section 5, Discrimination, Section 10, Conduct Undermines Public Trust, Section 19, Neglects to Do Duty, and Section 27, Failed to Comply with Procedures Established by their Chief of Police. One (1) misconduct was substantiated, and the officer was disciplined according to the CSPA - Section 205. The officer did receive a reprimand for the misconduct, and proactively reviewed the appropriate procedure they failed to comply with.

O Reg 407/23 Conduct of Police Officers

		<u>2024</u>		<u>2025</u>	
		<u>LECA</u> <u>Allegation</u> <u>Type +</u>	<u># of</u> <u>Allegations</u> <u>*</u>	<u>LECA</u> <u>Allegation</u> <u>Type +</u>	<u># of</u> <u>Allegations</u> <u>*</u>
Compliance with Laws					
Sec. 2	Shall comply with CSPA and Regulations made under it	0	0	0	0
Sec. 3	Shall comply with SIU Act	0	0	1	4
Sec. 4	Found Guilty of Offence under CC, CDSA, CA	0	0	0	0
Human Rights and the Charter					
Sec. 5	Contravene the Human Rights Code	2	5	1	4
Sec. 6	Infringe or deny a person's rights or freedoms under the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms	0	0	0	0
Interactions with the Public					
Sec. 7	Unlawful arrest	0	0	2	3
Sec. 8	Unlawful detention (physical or psychological)	3	3	0	0
Sec. 9	Neglect the health or safety of individual in custody	0	0	0	0
Sec. 10	Undermines, or is likely to undermine, public trust in policing.	15	38	59	113
Sec. 11	Use excessive force	0	0	0	0
Sec. 12	Use abusive language or abusive treatment with any person	3	3	2	4
Sec. 13	Conceal Officer's name, Officer's badge number, Name of police service	0	0	1	2
Integrity					
Sec. 14	Solicits, offers or takes a bribe	0	0	0	0
Sec. 15	Accepts gratuity or present	0	0	0	0

SUBJECT: 2025 Annual Report of Public Complaints

Sec. 16	<i>Uses position as a police officer to 1. Benefit themselves or 2. Interfere with the administration of justice.</i>	0	0	0	0
Sec. 17	<i>Discloses information obtained in the course of their duties to public</i>	0	0	1	2
Sec. 18	<i>Access, collect, use, disclose, alter, retain or destroy information obtained or made available in the course of their duties</i>	0	0	1	2
Performance of Duties					
Sec. 19	<i>Fail to perform their duties appropriately</i>	17	35	20	48
Sec. 20	<i>Failed to take notes</i>	0	0	0	0
Sec. 21	<i>Impaired by alcohol or drugs while on duty</i>	0	0	0	0
Sec. 22	<i>Failed to report conduct of another Police Service member's misconduct.</i>	0	0	0	0
Sec. 23	<i>Left an area, detachment, detail or other place of duty</i>	0	0	0	0
Sec. 24	<i>Unlawfully spoke to the media about a matter connected with their police service</i>	0	0	0	0
Sec. 25	<i>Absent without authorization</i>	0	0	0	0
Sec. 26	<i>Insubordinate</i>	0	0	0	0
Sec. 27	<i>Failed to comply with the procedures established by their chief of police</i>	0	0	1	1
Sec. 28	<i>Lost or cause damage to clothing, equipment or other property issued to them</i>	0	0	0	0
Sec. 29	<i>Failed to report any loss or damage to clothing, equipment</i>	0	0	0	0
Sec. 30	<i>Engage in workplace violence or workplace harassment, including workplace sexual harassment</i>	0	0	0	0
Sec. 31	<i>Deceive or mislead any person in relation to the officer's duties, employment, or the administration of justice</i>	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ALLEGATIONS		40	81	89	183

Note + Allegation Types as determined by the LECA. A single allegation can have multiple Allegation Types against multiple officers.

Note *Includes all allegations brought forward, including those that are withdrawn and screened out and otherwise not captured by OIPRD. A single allegation can involve multiple misconduct allegations against multiple officers.



GREATER SUDBURY POLICE SERVICE BOARD REPORT

PUBLIC

Date: March 4, 2026

Prepared and Recommended by: Sara Cunningham, Chief of Police

SUBJECT: Donations Reserve Fund Requests

ACTION: For Approval

RECOMMENDATION:

That the Board authorize the Donations Reserve Fund Requests as outlined in the report and approve payment in the requested amounts.

BACKGROUND:

Since 2002, the Board has maintained a Donations Reserve Fund that is utilized to assist in community safety and wellbeing initiatives in support of youth, crime prevention activities, or any other purposes as deemed suitable by the Greater Sudbury Police Services Board or those specifically targeted by the donor.

A component of this Fund is the Chiefs Youth Initiative Fund which was established for the exclusive purpose of providing financial resources to youth related initiatives within the community.

When considering request for funds, the Board takes into account initiatives supporting community-oriented policing that involves a co-operative effort on the part of the Greater Sudbury Police Service and youth in the community, initiatives benefiting children and/or youth and/or their families, initiatives addressing violence prevention or prevention of repetition of violence or the root causes of violence, initiatives that focus on marginalized or underprivileged youth, and sponsorship of educational events.

SUBJECT: Donations Reserve Fund Requests

CURRENT SITUATION/REQUESTS:

Requests for funding consideration have been received.

The balance in the Chief's Youth Initiative Fund on January 31, 2026, was **\$38,755.19**.

\$1,500 in support of the Art Gallery of Sudbury's Mend and Chill

Over this past two years, the Art Gallery of Sudbury has become fully established in our new temporary locations at 170, 172 and 174 Elgin where we have continued to bring enriching art experiences to the community. Mend and Chill is a low-cost, repeatable program designed for long-term sustainability. The initiative relies on reusable tools, donated or affordable textile materials, and partnerships that help minimize ongoing expenses. Central to the program's success is the presence of a professional visual textile artist who facilitates each session.

The Mend and Chill funding request directly supports the Greater Sudbury Police Service's goals of community safety, crime prevention, and positive police-community relationships through proactive, community-based engagement. By offering a free, weekly, supervised Saturday program in a trusted downtown cultural space, Mend and Chill provides youth and families with a safe, constructive alternative to unstructured time, reducing risk factors associated with social isolation and negative interactions in public spaces.

\$1,000 in support of the Aboriginal Secondary School Awards

The Aboriginal Secondary School Awards is an event celebrated in partnership with N'Swakamok Native Friendship Centre to recognize the amazing achievement of Indigenous students in Sudbury/Manitoulin. Each year, this event brings five to six hundred students, families, friends, and supporters together to celebrate. The students are examples of young people who have met challenges and overcome a number of obstacles to reach their goals.

\$2,000 in support of Fabrique ton avenir

École Cap sur l'Avenir is an alternative secondary school serving youth aged 14–21 and adult learners in Greater Sudbury. Our students often face significant barriers to academic success, including socio-economic vulnerability, school disengagement, mental health challenges and limited access to structured extracurricular opportunities. Many of our students are considered at elevated risk of social isolation, unsafe peer influence, or disengagement from school and community systems.

Fabrique ton avenir is a prevention-focused, hands-on makerspace initiative designed to increase youth engagement, reduce risk factors linked to negative behaviours, and strengthen positive relationships between youth, school, community and police.

SUBJECT: Donations Reserve Fund Requests

\$300 in support of Kids, Cops & Canadian Tire Fishing Event

Kids, Cops and Canadian Tire Fishing Day provides youth with the opportunity to fish with police officers, ride in a police vessel and interact with police officers in a non-policing atmosphere. It builds and improves relationships between police, the youth and the community.

At the end of the day, a trophy is awarded for the biggest fish caught and the kids leave with a fishing rod and tackle box.

\$1,000 in support of Reach Access Zhibbi (RAZ) Interprofessional Health Promotion Workshops

Reach Acces Zhibbi (RAZ) is a student-led, interprofessional, health-promotion organization based in Sudbury, Ontario and affiliated with the Northern Ontario School of Medicine (NOSM) University. Since 2015, RAZ has delivered evidence-based, accessible health-promotion workshops to vulnerable and underserved youth, families, and community members. This initiative aims to deliver accessible, evidence-based health promotion workshops to youth and families in Greater Sudbury through RAZ. The workshops will be offered in partnership with local community agencies that serve vulnerable youth populations including, Youth Wellness Hub, Sudbury Secondary School, Greater Sudbury Public Library, Monarch Recovery and Independent Living Sudbury Manitoulin. The purpose of RAZ is to equip young people with practical and relatable knowledge and skills related to physical health, mental wellness, decision-making, and safety, all of which help address upstream factors that contribute to crisis situations and policing involvement.

\$1,800 in support of the Sudbury Manitoulin Children's Foundation PLAY Program

PLAY (Positive Leisure Activities for Youth) is a barrier-breaking initiative of the Sudbury Manitoulin Children's Foundation that ensures marginalized children and youth—particularly those referred through child welfare and community agencies—can participate in structured, skill-building extracurricular activities. From sports and recreation to music, dance, and the arts, PLAY opens doors to experiences that promote health, confidence, and belonging.

\$1,000 in support of the Lions SuperSTARS Vocal Showcase

Cafe-Musique Productions Rayside Balfour is a not-for-profit organization recognized as a community leader in performing arts and attracting local performers and audiences from near and far. The group promotes Canadian and local history and opportunities for showcasing local artists. The arts such as singing dancing, acting, and playing instruments keep youth engaged in opportunities that help build skills and esteem. Through generous sponsorship, the programs are accessible to all youth regardless of income and there is no charge for to participate.

SUBJECT: Donations Reserve Fund Requests

\$5,000 in support of the Ozzy's Garage Project

Sudbury District Restorative Justice (SDRJ) has deep experience working with youth at the intersection of youth justice, education, child protection, Indigenous communities, and cross-sector collaboration. For over two decades, SDRJ has built trusted relationships with youth, families, justice partners, child welfare agencies, schools, and community organizations across the Sudbury District, allowing it to bridge systems that too often operate in isolation.

Currently SDRJ is the Co-Lead for the Planet Youth Sudbury-Lacloche Icelandic Prevention Model which engages multiple partners from a variety of sectors i.e. health, mental health, justice, police, detention facilities, multiple social services, child protection, education, employment, IPV services, Indigenous health and cultural services to name a few.

Ozzy's Garage is an intensive mentorship and skill-building program for youth aged 14-25 who are at elevated risk of gang involvement, substance use, criminal activity, or violence. Led by Rick and Heather Osborne in partnership with Sudbury District Restorative Justice (SDRJ), the program uses motorcycle restoration as a structured, hands-on pathway to engagement, accountability, and positive personal growth. Youth are referred to the program through SDRJ from schools, police diversion, Violence Threat Risk Assessment (VTRA) processes, group homes, and mental health services. Many participants face significant life challenges including family violence, unstable housing, food insecurity, exposure to drugs, discrimination, weak attachment to school, prior justice system involvement, or lack of consistent adult support. Indeed, these youth have accumulated multiple Adverse Childhood Experiences leading to navigating lives through a trauma lens.

Through the collaborative bike-build process, youth gain practical mechanical and trades-based skills, workplace readiness and safety knowledge, problem-solving and teamwork skills, consistent mentorship and pro-social adult relationships. In addition, SDRJ ensures participants are connected to counselling, education supports, justice navigation, health services, and employment pathways. The garage becomes a safe, structured environment where young people can develop resilience, self-worth, and a sense of belonging.

In Greater Sudbury, there is a clear need for early intervention programming that engages youth before deeper justice involvement occurs. Young people at risk of gang affiliation or violent behaviour often lack safe spaces where they feel valued and capable. Traditional talk-based interventions are not always effective for youth who disengage from school or authority systems. Ozzy's Garage provides an alternative pathway that is experiential, relationship-based, and restorative and meets youth where they are. By strengthening protective factors such as mentorship, skill development, and positive peer connection, the program directly supports crime prevention and community safety outcomes and offers a proactive, relationship-centered alternative to enforcement-only approaches, helping youth redirect their trajectory before further harm

SUBJECT: Donations Reserve Fund Requests

occurs. The result of Ozzy's Garage participation is not just individual change – it is community impact. Each youth diverted from deeper justice involvement represents increased public safety, reduced system costs, and stronger community cohesion.

Section 4.8 of Board By-Law PSB009 – Board Trust Fund, states that any disbursement from the fund shall be no more than \$2,500. The Board is being asked to consider an exception to the disbursement policy given the direct link the program has with the Service as a community partner and the effects the program is able to have on the participants' involvement in the justice system.



GREATER SUDBURY POLICE SERVICE BOARD REPORT

PUBLIC

Date: March 4, 2026

Prepared by: Matthew Gatien, Board Administrator

Recommended by: Sara Cunningham, Chief of Police

SUBJECT: Board Trust Reserve Fund Requests

ACTION: For Discussion and Approval

RECOMMENDATION:

That the Board authorize the Board Reserve Trust Fund Requests as outlined in the report and approve payment in the requested amounts.

BACKGROUND:

The City of Greater Sudbury Bylaw #2020-125 establishes and continues Reserves, Reserve Funds, and Trust Funds for the City of Greater Sudbury.

One such reserve fund is the Police Services Board Trust Reserve Fund which is funded from the Greater Sudbury Police Services (GSPS) Board on-line auctions. In addition, monies are recovered through interest earned and monies recovered as a result of seized property. This Reserve Trust Fund is to be used for charitable or other events the Board deems suitable including any purpose that GSPS considers in public interest in accordance with Section 258-259 of the *Community Safety and Policing Act*.

CURRENT SITUATION/REQUESTS:

The Board Trust Reserve Fund is used for any purpose that the Board considers in the public interest in accordance with Sections 258 and 259 of the *Community Safety and Policing Act* and for such charitable events as deemed suitable by the Board without further authorizations by Council.

Requests for funding consideration have been received.

The balance in the Board Trust Reserve Fund on January 31, 2026, was **\$12,471.13**.

SUBJECT: Board Trust Reserve Fund Requests

\$1,000 in support of the Polar Plunge

This will be the 13th annual Polar Plunge for Special Olympics hosted by GSPS LETR - Law Enforcement Torch Run Committee.

The event raises funds and awareness for Special Olympics - Sudbury Chapter. The Polar Plunge brings together law enforcement and emergency personnel, volunteers, supporters, plungers, and the Special Olympics community.

This event attracts many participants and sponsors. Since 2014, the Greater Sudbury Police Polar Plunge has raised over 150,000 to help give individuals with intellectual disabilities the opportunity to participate in sport and recreation activities. Donated funds will assist with prizes, food, and equipment rentals for the day of the event.

\$2,000 in support of the Joe MacDonald Ontario Police Basketball Tournament

The Ontario Basketball Championships began in Windsor in 1986, and has been held each year supporting various charities since its inception. Our team has represented Sudbury at this tournament since 1989, and we have hosted it on three separate occasions. In 1994 the tournament was renamed in Cst. Joe MacDonald's honor. Since Sudbury's attendance, our association has provided in-kind financial assistance that has made it possible for our team to attend the tournament and remember one of our fallen.

The funds will be used to help offset the costs of attending the Joe MacDonald Ontario Police Basketball Tournament. Each team who attends the yearly tournament receives direct assistance as well as various forms of support from both their respective police service and their association. The funds will help with transportation, hotels, entry fees, gym rentals, t-shirts and a banquet.



GREATER SUDBURY POLICE SERVICE BOARD REPORT

PUBLIC

Date: March 4, 2026

Prepared by: Matthew Gatien, Board Administrator

SUBJECT: Report from the Board Administrator

ACTION: For Information

CURRENT SITUATION:

Major highlights from the December meeting to present are below:

- Legal matter for Board
- Bargaining sessions and research
- January Board meeting follow-up
- PAO Employment Conference
- Big 12 Meeting
- March Board meeting prep
- Zone 1A meeting planning
- Strategic Direction workflow planning
- Judging at the Polar Plunge

CHIEF OF POLICE REPORT

GREATER SUDBURY POLICE SERVICE BOARD

March 2026



Chief Sara Cunningham

COMMUNITY SAFETY & WELL-BEING

Barry Ornella

Inspector

COMMUNITY MOBILIZATION SECTION (CMS)

EMCRRT Expansion

In January, the Enhanced Mobile Crisis Rapid Response Team (EMCRRT) welcomed two new Constables and one new HSN Nurse to the program, increasing our EMCRRT complement from 2 to 4 teams. A new partnered clinician from the Canadian Mental Health Association (CMHA) will be joining the EMCRRT Team in March.

These teams will continue to address the mental health calls for service in our community and address the complex issues of mental health and addictions in our downtown by providing more specialized support and resources to individuals in crisis who accept their services.

CRU/MLEO Joint Sudbury Housing Properties Initiative

From January 23rd to 26th, the Community Response Unit (CRU) partnered with Municipal Law Enforcement Officers (MLEOs) to address issues surrounding trespassing, unwanted persons, and individuals with outstanding arrest warrants frequenting Sudbury Housing properties.

This initiative achieved the following:

- **13** individuals arrested on outstanding warrants
- **43** individuals escorted off properties due to existing Trespass to Property Act (TTPA) Orders
- **12** new TTPA Orders issued
- **4** Provincial Offence Notices (PON) issued by MLEOs
- **1** witness to a CID investigation located for investigators

BIA Coffee with a Cop at the YMCA

On January 28th members of CMS attended “Coffee with a Cop” hosted by the Business Improvement Area (BIA) at the YMCA. This was a positive engagement with our community partners who shared very positive feedback regarding the ongoing efforts of GSPS in our downtown. Many shared an increased sense of safety and less visible loitering and social disorder issues. A total of **12** BIA members and one media representative (Sudbury Star) participated in this event.



LCBO Joint Enforcement Initiative

On January 28th, CRU members participated in an enforcement initiative to address repeat liquor theft offences at various LCBO locations. CRU partnered with the City MLEOs, assisted by the LCBO Corporate Security Team, E Platoon, and BEAR members to arrest repeat theft offenders.

This initiative achieved the following:

- **3** individuals arrested for theft of liquor
- **10** Criminal Code charges laid
- **10** individuals arrested for outstanding unrelated offences (where officers had reasonable and probable grounds (RPG), or on Warrant Requests)

CRU/AGCO Joint Initiative

In February, CRU collaborated with Alcohol and Gaming Commission of Ontario (AGCO) Inspectors to address excessive liquor thefts from convenience stores throughout Greater Sudbury. Data analytics identified a significant increase in calls for service at particular stores for thefts.

This initiative achieved the following:

- **10** convenience stores engaged
- **48** staff and customers engaged
- **6** informal Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) assessments provided
- **1** individual arrested on an outstanding warrant
- **1** warning issued by the AGCO for improper signage

Encampment on Ramsey Lake

On February 14th, CRU assisted the City of Greater Sudbury (CGS) and MLEOs to address a small encampment that was erected on Ramsey Lake near McNaughton Street. The encampment consisted of a single tent and personal effects which were ultimately removed from the ice. Two individuals experiencing homelessness had recently occupied the encampment and were located at the Samaritan Centre shortly thereafter by CRU. They were provided with their belongings and connected with Client Navigators.

BIA AGM

On February 25th, the Downtown BIA hosted its Annual General Meeting (AGM) at the Sudbury Theatre Centre. Inspector Ornella and Sergeant Hall presented to the membership on the CRU initiatives and results

GREATER SUDBURY POLICE SERVICES BOARD – CHIEF’S REPORT

accomplished downtown in 2025, as well as our commitment to continuing our momentum in promoting safety and wellbeing in the downtown for 2026.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT SECTION (CES)

COYO Conference

On February 18th, members of CES as well as the Indigenous Liaison Office (ILO) attended the annual Community of Youth Officer of Ontario Conference in Niagara Falls. The objective of COYO is to strengthen relationships between law enforcement, educators, and youth service workers to effectively address issues involving youth in communities throughout the province, as well as networking and sharing of best practices involving youth. CSP Melanie Katulka currently sits on the COYO Provincial Committee.

Indigenous Liaison Office (ILO)

2026 Lacrosse Skills Development Program

The Lacrosse Skills Development Program was developed in collaboration with our community partners: N’ Swakamok Indigenous Friendship Centre, Cambrian College, the City of Greater Sudbury, and the Sudbury Rock Hounds lacrosse club.

On January 26th, the ILO Office launched the program at Cambrian College, providing lacrosse skills to Indigenous youth while incorporating cultural teachings and history. There are **43** youth participating in the program across three age categories: 5-7yrs, 8-12yrs, and 13-17yrs.

Wiikwemkoong Justice Conference

On February 26th, the annual 2-day Wiikwemkoong Justice Conference was hosted by the Wikwemikong Justice Program. This year’s theme was the *Balance of Two Roads*. Speakers from various Justice sectors were invited to share their powerful individual stories. Eugenia Eshkawkogan, Indigenous Liaison Coordinator at GSPS, who is a community member of Wiikwemkoong Unceded Territory, was one of the speakers to share her story of balancing two roads. Being Anishinaabekwe and working at the Greater Sudbury Police Service, she highlighted her role at GSPS and spoke of two eagle feathers that were gifted to GSPS by the community in December 2024.

Citizens on Patrol (COP)

In the month of January, three new members joined our COP team. Our COP volunteers conducted a total of **12** patrols in the month of January.

Over the winter months, two new COP vehicles were added to the fleet. The design of these new vehicles was selected by the community.



GREATER SUDBURY POLICE SERVICES BOARD – CHIEF’S REPORT

January Speed Watch Deployments:

- January 3rd MR 80 Hanmer **54** vehicles observed

January Stop Sign Watch Deployments:

- January 7th Algonquin / Countryside **91** vehicles observed
- January 24th Errington / Main St. Chelmsford **162** vehicles observed

January Events Attended:

- January 9th and 10th Sudbury Police Hockey League (SPHL) Police Cup Hockey Tournament
- January 19th Plasma donation at Canadian Blood Services
- January 30th Tim Horton’s Special Olympics Donut Day
- January 30th Fire & Ice Hockey Game

In February, the new members of COP and Auxiliary received radar training. Throughout the month, COP conducted **18** patrols.

February Speed Watch Deployments:

- February 19th Moxam's Landing Road **3** vehicles observed

February Events Attended:

- February 7th Walden Winter Carnival
- February 9th Plasma donation at Canadian Blood Services
- February 14th & 15th Beaver Lake Winter Carnival
- February 28th Capreol Winter Carnival

COURTS BRANCH

Out-of-Town Youth Prisoner Escorts

January

In the month of January, Special Constables performed **one** out-of-town escort (flight) to a youth detention centre in Thunder Bay for a female youth.

February

In the month of February, Special Constables performed **one** out-of-town vehicle transport of a female youth to Sault Ste. Marie.



2024 / 2025 Youth Transport Data Comparison

In review of the 2025 data, there has been a substantial increase in the number of out-of-jurisdiction transports required during the calendar year. In comparing 2025 to the previous year, there is an overall increase of **170% (17)** in transports.

When broken down to specific institution locations, all were found to have percentage increases in transports. Brampton increased by **3**, Sault Ste. Marie by **1**, and flights to Thunder Bay by **13**.

Although most statistics account for the remand of a youth into an institution, a few trips each year are for the return of a youth to appear in-person in court when required. Most appearances in court during the bail or resolution process are conducted virtually. In all situations where the youth was returned for an in-person appearance, they were released from custody.

Single-point Entry (SPE)

Four Special Constables continue to manage single-point entry, wandng and physically searching personal baggage of all members of the public entering the courthouse. Official opening of the SPE is anticipated this month.



PATROL OPERATIONS & EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS

Chris Brown

Inspector

911 EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS CENTER (911-ECC)

911 Calls:

	January	February
2024	5571	5363
2025	5809	5435
2026	5669	5276

Ambulance Assistance Calls for Service: January and February 2026

Month	Overall	Daily Average
Jan	135	4.35
Feb	108	3.85

Category	Jan	% Jan	Feb	% Feb
Potential for violence	15	11%	10	9%
Might be uncooperative	7	5%	7	6%
Aggressive	16	12%	10	9%
Uncooperative	22	16%	11	10%
Mental health related*	35	26%	17	16%
<i>MHA Apprehension</i>	13	37%	10	59%
Intoxicated	20	15%	12	11%
Non-fatal overdose	1	1%	2	2%
Medical alarm	20	15%	11	10%



GREATER SUDBURY POLICE SERVICES BOARD – CHIEF’S REPORT

Elderly patients	9	7%	6	6%
Youth patients	8	6%	3	3%
Investigative+	39	29%	27	25%
<p>*Mental health related includes incidents involving self-harm, suicidal comments, and apprehensions under the Mental Health Act.</p> <p>+Investigative includes incidents like required police involvement, such as Intimate Partner Violence, Sudden Deaths, allegations of child abuse, and mental health incidents requiring an apprehension.</p>				

Comparative Data – Ambulance Assist:

	Jan	Feb	YTD
2023	111	89	1627
2024	148	128	1748
2025	125	129	1630

Between 2024 and 2025, we witnessed a **7.69 %** reduction in ambulance assist calls. In 2025, **8%** of requests for police assistance were in relation to Medical Alarms, and **.86 %** were in relation to a request to assist in gaining entry.

GSPS continues to work with our Sudbury *Emergency Response Services Committee* that meets monthly to consult and collaborate on shared community issues and trends.

E PLATOON – POLICE REPORTING CENTER (PRC)

Officers assigned to E Platoon directly contribute to improving efficiencies, service delivery, and alternative resource deployment. In doing so, a high number of incidents are diverted from front-line Patrol members. They perform a critical function for our Service. E Platoon members take low-threshold complaints by telephone and online via online reporting, completing reports, and follow-ups as required.

E Platoon is staffed by 16 members – 13 sworn police officers and 3 Community Safety Personnel (CSPs). Triaged incidents are sent to E Platoon for dispatch and/or further investigation, diverting calls away from front-line Patrol members.

Virtual Choice Reporting Platform – 43 incidents handled.

Online Reporting (Rubicon) – January/February: 1,668 reports.



Alternative Reporting – January/February: **193** reports.

PATROL OPERATIONS

The Patrol Division renewed its focus on the downtown core after the completion of the Support 360 initiative.

On each dayshift Monday through Friday, Patrol members were and continue to be assigned to work downtown. Officers respond to calls for service, engage with community members, challenge open-air drug use, provide service referrals, issue offence notices, and lay charges where applicable.

A total of **53** Focused Patrols were conducted by Patrol members in the downtown core.

HTA Charges – January: **61** Highway Traffic Act (HTA) charges.

Criminal Code Charges – January: **497** Criminal Code (CC) charges.

Impaired Driving Charges - **39** Impaired charge occurrences.

Noteworthy Events:

Weapons Complaint - Grenade

- **Situation:** On February 4, 2026, at 5:08pm, officers responded to a Weapons Complaint at the New Sudbury Shopping Centre. A shoplifter had threatened store staff when confronted, showing a grenade to the employees and threatening to pull the pin. The suspect left the area on foot. A second similar incident occurred at 8:43pm in a downtown business.
- **Response:** Officers investigated both incidents. At 9:00pm the suspect was located downtown and arrested without incident. A search of the suspect located a device that appeared to be a grenade.
- **Result:** The ERU’s Explosive Disposal Unit was activated. Members examined the grenade and confirmed that it was an imitation. The suspect was charged accordingly.

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS DIVISION

Jerry Willmott

Inspector

MAJOR CRIME SECTION

Child Abuse Sexual Assault (CASA) Unit Pilot Project

Launched in January 2026, the CASA Unit is a specialized CID team dedicated exclusively to child abuse and sexual assault investigations, delivering trauma-informed, victim-centered service through coordinated partnerships with justice, healthcare, and community agencies.

Key Results (Jan — Present)

- **49** investigations completed/active during the pilot period
- **100%** of sexual assault and child abuse files assigned to CID were managed by CASA

Operational Impact

The CASA Unit has met operational objectives and maintained service continuity. The CASA model has produced:

- Centralized expertise for high-risk, sensitive investigations
- Enhanced victim support and investigative coordination
- Reduced demand on Major Crime and frontline resources
- Strengthened collaboration with community and justice partners

Assessment

Early pilot performance demonstrates that the CASA Unit is improving investigative effectiveness, supporting vulnerable victims, and increasing organizational capacity to manage complex offences. Results to date strongly support the continuation and long-term integration of the CASA model within the Service.

Kathleen Street Altercation – Rapid Intervention and Arrests

Situation: On January 26, 2026, officers responded to a report of unknown trouble on Kathleen Street where several individuals were injured outside a residence.



GREATER SUDBURY POLICE SERVICES BOARD – CHIEF’S REPORT

Response: Upon arrival, police located three men suffering from serious cuts and lacerations. All were transported to hospital for treatment. Investigation determined that the injuries resulted from an altercation inside the residence. Officers recovered weapons believed to have been used during the incident.

Outcome: Three men, aged 32, 38, and 44, will be charged with weapons-related offences. The event has been classified as a targeted incident with no broader risk to public safety.

INTEGRATED CRIME SECTION

Significant Firearms and Drug Trafficking Seizure in Estaire

Situation: On January 10, 2026, Patrol Operations identified an individual believed to be unlawfully in possession of several firearms and potentially involved in drug trafficking activity.

Response: Detectives from the Major Crime Section investigated and obtained a search warrant for a residence on Elbow Lake Road in Estaire. Members of Patrol Operations executed the warrant and seized a handgun, a revolver, and a rifle. Officers also located approximately **83.9 grams of suspected cocaine**, drug trafficking paraphernalia, and approximately **\$150,000 in Canadian currency**.

Outcome: A 55-year-old male was charged with multiple firearms-related and drug trafficking offences under the Criminal Code of Canada and the Controlled Drugs and Substances Act (CDSA).

Drug Enforcement Operation on Demorest Avenue

Situation: On January 13, 2026, the Drug Enforcement Unit concluded an investigation into individuals suspected of trafficking illicit drugs within the community.

Response: ERU and K9 Unit members executed a CDSA search warrant at an apartment on Demorest Avenue. Two individuals were arrested. Police seized approximately **97 grams of cocaine**, **235 grams of fentanyl**, **44 oxycodone pills**, and **\$12,175 in currency** with an estimated **street value of \$31,000**.

Outcome: A 21-year-old male and a 21-year-old female were charged with:

- Possession of a Schedule I Substance for the Purpose of Trafficking (three counts)
- Possession of Property Obtained by Crime over \$5,000
- Fail to Comply with Undertaking (two counts)

Both accused were already before the courts on prior drug-related charges from 2025.

Project Tilton – High-Risk Stop Potentially Prevents 7,500 Fatal Doses

Situation: On January 19, 2026, Detectives concluded Project Tilton, targeting individuals trafficking fentanyl in the community. A high-risk vehicle stop was conducted on Highway 69 involving suspects from the Greater Toronto Area.



GREATER SUDBURY POLICE SERVICES BOARD – CHIEF’S REPORT

Response: DEU, ERU, and K9 Unit members arrested two individuals and seized **750 grams of pre-packaged fentanyl**, four cell phones, and \$525 in cash. The estimated **street value was \$75,000**, representing approximately 7,500 potentially fatal doses prevented from reaching the community.

Outcome: A 38-year-old male and a 41-year-old male were charged with:

- Possession of a Schedule I Controlled Substance for the Purpose of Trafficking
- Possession of Property Obtained by Crime under \$5,000
- Fail to Comply with Probation Order

The investigation was supported through funding from the Ontario Ministry of the Solicitor General and the Criminal Intelligence Service Ontario (CISO).

Drug Trafficking Investigation Results in Arrests and \$150,000 in Drugs Seized

Situation: On February 21, 2026, Detectives with the Drug Enforcement Unit (DEU) of the Greater Sudbury Police Service concluded an investigation into individuals believed to be trafficking illicit drugs within the City of Greater Sudbury.

As part of the enforcement strategy, members of the Emergency Response Unit (ERU) and K9 Unit conducted a high-risk vehicle stop, resulting in the arrest of one individual. Through the course of the investigation, Detectives subsequently obtained a search warrant under the Controlled Drugs and Substances Act (CDSA) for a residence located on Martindale Road, where a second individual was arrested without incident.

Response: Searches of the individuals, vehicle, and residence incident to arrest led to the seizure of:

- Approximately **1,085** grams of cocaine
- **46** grams of crack cocaine
- **992** hydromorphone pills
- **\$4,960** CAD and **\$60** USD in currency

The estimated street value of the seized drugs is approximately **\$150,000**.

Outcome: As a result of the investigation, two 27-year-old males have been charged with the following offences under the Controlled Drugs and Substances Act and the Criminal Code of Canada:

- Possession of a Schedule I Controlled Substance for the Purpose of Trafficking (two counts)
- Possession of Property Obtained by Crime Over \$5,000

This enforcement action represents a significant disruption to drug trafficking activity within our community and reflects the continued commitment of our members to public safety and community well-being.



Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation Material (CSAEM) Joint Investigation

Situation: The Greater Sudbury Police Service’s Internet Child Exploitation (ICE) Unit, and the Waterloo Regional Police Service’s Cybercrime – Internet Child Exploitation Unit began an investigation involving luring and child sexual abuse and exploitation material (CSAEM – formerly referred to as child pornography).

Outcome: On February 13, 2026, officers arrested and charged a 50-year-old male of Cambridge with the following offences:

- Possession of Child Sexual Assault and Exploitation Material
- Making Child Sexual Assault and Exploitation Material
- Distribution of Child Sexual Assault and Exploitation Material
- Making Sexually Explicit Material Available to a Child
- Invitation to Sexual Touching
- Luring a Child Under 16 Years

The accused is employed as a Vice-Principal with the Waterloo Catholic District School Board.

The Greater Sudbury Police Service and the Waterloo Regional Police Service are members of the Ontario Provincial Strategy to Protect Children from Sexual Abuse and Exploitation on the Internet.



INTEGRATED OPERATIONS

Robert Norman

Inspector

INTEGRATED TRAFFIC SAFETY UNIT (ITSU) – TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT UNIT & SPECIALIZED ENFORCEMENT UNIT

Enforcement Activity

Provincial Offence Notices & Part III Summonses

January: ITSU issued **287** Provincial Offence Notices, including **86** Part III summonses and **43** seventy-two-hour notices. **50** Criminal Code charges were also laid during the month.

February: ITSU issued **180** Provincial Offence Notices, including **42** Part III summonses.

Two-Month Total: **467** POA charges laid, including **128** Part III summonses.

Additional January enforcement included **15** suspended drivers, **5** stunt drivers, and **8** distracted drivers charged.

Motor Vehicle Collisions (MVC)

January: ITSU entered into **1** fatal MVC investigation and **6** serious personal injury MVC investigations.

February: ITSU entered into **1** fatal MVC investigation.

Two-Month Total: **2** fatal MVC investigations and **6** serious personal injury MVC investigations.

Remotely Piloted Aircraft System (RPAS) was deployed **3** times during the reporting period in support of collision documentation and investigative activity.

Specialized Enforcement also responded to **3** Motorized Snow Vehicle (MSV)-related collisions and **1** ATV-through-ice incident during January.

Impaired Driving – Service-Wide

January: **26** drivers were charged (impaired by drugs / over 80), including **19** alcohol impaired, **6** drug impaired, and **2** refusal charges. **6** impaired arrests were linked to collision investigations.

February: **23** drivers were charged (impaired by drugs / over 80), including **13** alcohol impaired and **10** drug impaired.



Two-Month Total: 49 impaired-related charges.

Drug-impaired driving continues to represent a significant portion of enforcement and investigative demand.

Stunt Driving & High-Risk Driving

In January, **5** stunt-driving charges were laid.

In February, **8** stunt-driving charges were laid, with the majority occurring in 60 km/h speed zones.

Consistent with prior reporting, stunt-driving activity remains concentrated within urban corridors under 80 km/h, reflecting community-level roadway risk.

Initiatives / Focus Areas (January–February)

Aggressive Driver / School Bus Enforcement: Targeted commuter traffic on MR 35, 80, and 55, as well as high-complaint school bus areas. Collaboration with MCTV and the Consortium supported public education regarding school bus stopping requirements.

ADLS Intelligence & Compliance: Officers are monitoring high-risk driving offenders with licence suspensions. Further targeted enforcement is planned.

Distracted Driving (Cellphone Enforcement): Targeted enforcement throughout the city.

MSV Patrols / Trail Enforcement: Winter patrols conducted across the regional trail system, focusing on alcohol-related concerns at rest areas and permit compliance.

Torch Ride: ITSU participated in the Torch Ride event with approximately 45 MSVs in attendance.

Commercial Motor Vehicle Enforcement and Daytime RIDE initiatives were also conducted during the reporting period.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE UNIT (ERU)

Incidents of Interest

Weapons Complaint – Capreol: ERU assisted Uniform Patrol with a firearm-related complaint. Following containment and judicial authorization, three suspects surrendered without incident.

Stabbing – Chelmsford: ERU assisted with containment and safe surrender of a stabbing suspect following an altercation at a park.

IPV / Weapons – Azilda: ERU and K9 responded to an intimate partner violence occurrence involving firearm concerns. The suspect fled, was tracked, and located hiding within a residence crawl space. The male was arrested without significant injury.

GREATER SUDBURY POLICE SERVICES BOARD – CHIEF’S REPORT

CDSA Warrants – Drug Enforcement Unit: ERU executed multiple search warrants targeting cocaine and fentanyl trafficking networks, including high-risk vehicle stops. Significant quantities of drugs and approximately \$150,000 in cash were seized during February operations.

Mental Health Act Occurrences: ERU supported multiple high-risk mental health-related incidents involving weapons concerns and volatile behaviour. Tactical containment and coordinated response ensured safe resolution.

Tactical Emergency Medics (TEMS)

7 TEMS deployments were completed during the reporting period, primarily associated with high-risk warrant execution and tactical operations.

K9 UNIT

K9 deployments supported ERU and Patrol through high-risk warrant containment, high-risk vehicle stop (HRVS) operations, mental health-related tracks, and investigative follow-up.

Notable incidents included:

Feeney Warrant – Assault: Containment support provided; subject arrested.

HRVS / CDSA Operations: Assisted with vehicle stop and residence warrant; subjects taken into custody.

Mental Health Act Track: Assisted in locating a suicidal male in a bush area; escorted for hospital assessment.

Fail-to-Remain MVC: Assisted Patrol; suspect apprehended.

K9 integration continues to enhance containment capability and officer safety during high-risk operations.



CORPORATE COMMUNICATIONS

Kaitlyn Dunn

Supervisor

Bell Let’s Talk – January 21

January 21st is Bell Let’s Talk Day, a reminder that every conversation about mental health matters. Today, and every day, we encourage our community to come together with compassion, understanding, and openness.

If you’re finding things difficult right now, please know that you’re not alone. There are many supports in Sudbury ready to help whenever you need them: <https://sm.cmha.ca/mental-health/find-help/>

24-hour Crisis Line: 705-675-4760 or toll-free at 1-877-841-1101

We also want to acknowledge the essential role of emergency responders and front-line workers in our community. The nature of their work often brings unique emotional and mental health challenges. It’s important that those who show up for others every day have access to strong internal and external supports and feel encouraged to lean on one another when times are tough. Taking care of yourself is just as vital as the care you provide.

Reaching out for help is not a sign of weakness, it’s an act of strength and courage. Stigma surrounding mental illness can prevent people from seeking the support they deserve, but together we can create a community where talking about mental health is safe, accepted, and encouraged.

Mental health IS health. You matter.

Crime Stoppers Month – January

January is Crime Stoppers Month, and we’re proud to celebrate the partnership that helps keep our community safe.

This year’s theme, “Safe Streets, Strong Communities. Together We Can Stop Crime” captures exactly what makes Crime Stoppers so effective: collaboration, trust, and shared commitment to community safety and well-being.

Crime Stoppers empowers community members to step forward safely and anonymously. That anonymity is not just a feature; it’s one of our most powerful tools.

In 2025, Sudbury Rainbow Crime Stoppers received 1,103 tips, resulting in:

- **53** arrests



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- **42** weapons seized
- Nearly **\$1 million** in drugs taken off our streets
- **\$94,000** in property recovered
- **\$48,000** in crime-related cash seized

Behind every number is a person who chose to help.

Behind every arrest is an investigator who received the information they needed.

Behind every seizure is a safer street, a safer neighbourhood, and a community that refuses to stay silent.

As we recognize Crime Stoppers Month, let’s remember:

- Every tip has the potential to prevent harm.
- Every act of engagement helps build stronger, safer neighbourhoods.
- And together, we can stop crime.

Speedometer who? video – ITSU – 70,618 views

Family Literacy Day – January 27

🇺🇸 Happy Family Literacy Day!

GSPS supports children’s learning and development. Reading together and encouraging independent reading all help build strong literacy skills that support lifelong success.

Chief Cunningham enjoyed spending the morning reading with students at Immaculate Conception School.

We’re proud to support a community that inspires kids to learn, explore, and have fun along the way.



Lacrosse Skills Development Program

GSPS was proud to launch the 2026 Lacrosse Skills Development Program at [Cambrian College](#) on Monday, in partnership with the [N’Swakamok Indigenous Friendship Centre](#), the [City of Greater Sudbury](#), Cambrian College, and the Greater Sudbury Lacrosse Association.

This 10-week program welcomes 50 young participants, each building new skills, confidence, and connections both on and off the floor.

The Anishinaabe People have played this sacred sport for hundreds of years, with stories, teachings, and traditions passed down through generations and reflected in many Lacrosse and First Nation history texts.

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Throughout the program, participants will explore how the Seven Grandfather Teachings connect to lacrosse – guiding teamwork, respect, sportsmanship, unity, and personal growth.

A heartfelt thank-you to [Sport Chek](#) for coordinating and supplying all of the equipment needed to get this program started. We are also deeply grateful to [Canadian Tire Jumpstart Charities](#), whose generous grant ensured every youth participant received the starter gear they need to learn, grow, and thrive in this sport.

We’re excited to watch these young players grow, honour the roots of the game, and discover everything this sport has to offer.

New COPs Vehicles

You voted for your favourite design – and now the Citizens on Patrol (COPs) vehicles in Greater Sudbury have a fresh new decal!

Citizens on Patrol (COPs) is a community-driven crime prevention initiative dedicated to promoting safety across the City of Greater Sudbury. Through active observation and reporting of suspicious, disruptive, or criminal behaviour, COPS volunteers play a vital role in supporting law enforcement and enhancing neighbourhood security.

The mission of COPs is to build safer communities by mobilizing volunteers throughout Greater Sudbury – including our outlying areas – to be the eyes and ears of their neighbourhoods.



Tim Hortons Special Olympics Donut Campaign – Video – 36,400 views

GPS is proud to support the [Tim Hortons](#) Special Olympics Donut campaign! Chief Cunningham had a great time decorating donuts alongside some incredible [Special Olympics Ontario](#) athletes this morning.

From January 30 to February 1, every Special Olympics Donut sold helps fund sports programs for athletes with intellectual disabilities across Canada. Since 2022, this delicious initiative has raised over \$3.4 million for [Special Olympics Canada](#).

Make sure to get yours!



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Annual Law Enforcement Torch Run Snowmobile Ride

Huge gratitude to everyone who came out for the 6th Annual Law Enforcement Snowmobile Torch Ride for [Special Olympics Ontario!](#)

We had 45 riders hit the trails to Wolf Mountain and back, all to raise funds that directly support Special Olympics athletes across the province.

Thank you, Sudbury, for the heart, the horsepower, and the community spirit!

[Sudbury Trail Plan](#)

[Nickel Belt Snow Spirits Snowmobile Club - District 12](#)

[Northbound Sno Drifters Snowmobile Club](#)

[Capreol Ridge Riders](#)

[The Ontario Federation of Snowmobile Clubs - OFSC](#)

Officers Attend Walden Winter Carnival

Our GSPS officers had a fantastic time connecting with families at the Walden Winter Carnival over the weekend!

❄️ From warm conversations to winter fun, it was a great day of community spirit – and some of our officers even got in on the hockey action. Thanks to everyone who stopped by and made the event unforgettable!

[#CommunitySpirit](#) [#Sudbury](#) [#SudburyPolice](#)
[#WinterFun](#)



Fire & Ice Charity Hockey Game in Support of NOFCC

Thank you to everyone who came to cheer on your local 🧑‍🚒 Fire & Police 🚔 in this year’s Fire & Ice Charity Hockey Game at the Sudbury Arena on January 30!

Because of your support, \$35,226.87 was raised for deserving children and families at [NORTHERN ONTARIO FAMILIES OF CHILDREN WITH CANCER-NOFCC](#) ❤️



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THANK YOU, SUDBURY!



Came for the Donut, Stay for the Career – Recruitment video – 69,200 views

Ecole Secondaire Catholique l’Horizon vs Women’s Hockey Team Game



Chief Cunningham was honoured to bring remarks at Centennial Arena this morning for the [École secondaire catholique l'Horizon](#) vs. GSPS Women’s Hockey Team game!

Thank you to everyone who came out to cheer on. The energy, enthusiasm, and school spirit in the arena were incredible. It was a game built on effort, teamwork, and respect for one another – all while raising money for charity.

We truly value every opportunity to engage with youth in our community. Events like this help us build trust, strengthen relationships, and celebrate the positive spirit of sport that brings us together.

Celebrating Black History Month

30 Years of Black History Month: Honouring Black Brilliance Across Generations - From Nation Builders to Tomorrow’s Visionaries

This February, we’re celebrating Black Canadians, Black law enforcement professionals, Black-led organizations, and Black business owners whose leadership strengthens Greater Sudbury and our country.

This week, we honour Adebola Adefioye – advocate, community leader, and founder of the [Afro Women and Youth Foundation](#) (AWYF). Her work continues to build safer, more inclusive communities across our region.

Her advocacy began after her daughter experienced racism at school – a moment that sparked a mission to support Black immigrant women, youth, and families. Since 2019, AWYF has supported 7,000+ people in Toronto and Sudbury, with North Bay services launching this spring.



What AWYF Provides:

- ✓ Settlement supports: food bank, clothing, hygiene items, resume help
- ✓ Mental health & wellness: workshops, gender-based violence (GBV) & intimate partner violence crisis counselling, safe-space circles
- ✓ Youth programs: Crafts4MentalHealth, Sports4MentalHealth, creative nights
- ✓ Women’s programs: wellness circles, vocational support, GBV education & assistance
- ✓ Leadership training: empowering women and youth to lead change
- ✓ BIPOC Stories4Change: amplifying community voices

Does He? We Do! Video – Patrol Operations – 5,000,000 views

Special Constables Virtual Recruitment Session – March 4

Special Constables are the backbone of daily operations. Their work includes:

- 🚔 Safely transporting individuals in custody
- ⚖️ Executing arrest warrants at the courthouse
- 👮 Keeping courtrooms secure for judges, staff, and the public

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 Completing essential reports that support justice system operations

 Handling forensic tasks like DNA Orders and identification procedures

Interested in applying to become a Special Constable with the Greater Sudbury Police Service?

Don’t miss our virtual panel discussion on March 4th, 2026, to hear from GSPS Special Constables firsthand, ask questions, and to learn about applicant requirements, training and the selection process: 
<https://shorturl.at/FQ5IN>