



GREATER SUDBURY POLICE SERVICES BOARD
WEDNESDAY February 17, 2021 10:00 A.M.
ZOOM



PUBLIC AGENDA

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| | Next meeting March 17, 2021 | | |
| 19 | Adjournment | Motion | |



GREATER SUDBURY POLICE SERVICE BOARD REPORT

| | |
|--|---|
| ACTION: FOR INFORMATION | DATE: February 10, 2021 |
| PUBLIC | |
| SUBJECT: 2020 CIVIL LITIGATION ANNUAL UPDATE | |
| STRATEGIC DIRECTION 2019-2021 Strategic Theme: Policing with Excellence and Professionalism Goal: Best Practices in Core Police Functions | |
| Recommended by:  Sheilah Weber Deputy Chief of Police | Approved by:  Paul Pedersen Chief of Police |

RECOMMENDATION: FOR INFORMATION ONLY.

In 2020 the Greater Sudbury Police Service was named in three (3) new civil actions, while reaching a settlement in three (3) others.

As of February 11, 2021, the Greater Sudbury Police Service is defending nine (9) active lawsuits.

CURRENT SITUATION:

The following report serves to summarize the status of lawsuits with the Greater Sudbury Police Service.

.../2

SUBJECT:
2020 CIVIL LITIGATION ANNUAL UPDATE

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| YEAR ACTION FILED | DAMAGES REQUESTED | STATUS |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| 2012 | \$445,275 | Ongoing. Alleges negligence. |
| 2015 | \$5,500,000 | Concluded. Alleged negligence. |
| 2016 | \$1,000,000 | Concluded. Alleged negligence. No activity in 2020. Plaintiff filed notice of discontinuance and matter is concluded. |
| 2016 | \$4,000,000 | Ongoing. Alleges excessive use of force. Discovery concluded in March 2020. |
| 2016 | \$15,500,000 | Concluded. Alleges negligent investigation. This matter is concluded as a new Statement of Claim was issued by the Plaintiff in February 2020. |
| 2017 | \$900,000 | Ongoing. Alleges personal damages MVC with GSPS cruiser. No action in 2020. |
| 2018 | \$25,000,000 | Ongoing. Alleges personal damages by MVC w GSPS cruiser. |
| 2019 | \$250,000 | Ongoing. Alleges misfeasance in public office Believed GSPS named in error. |

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SUBJECT:
2020 CIVIL LITIGATION UPDATE

Page 3

| YEAR ACTION FILED | DAMAGES REQUESTED | STATUS |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| 2019 | \$250,0000 | Ongoing. Alleges personal damages by MVC w GSPS cruiser. |
| 2019 | unknown | GSPS has been placed on notice for intent to commence action regarding an MVC involving police. No action taken in 2020. |
| 2020 | \$5,500,000 | Ongoing. Plaintiff alleges negligence. This action is assumed to have replaced the Plaintiff's action initiated in 2016. |
| 2020 | \$4,200,000 | Ongoing. Plaintiff alleges a negligent investigation |
| 2020 | \$15,000,000 | Ongoing. Alleged that all Defendants have committed acts of 'racketeering' and GSPS has abused their power and authority. |



GREATER SUDBURY POLICE SERVICE BOARD REPORT

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|--|--|
| ACTION: FOR INFORMATION | DATE: February 10, 2021 |
| PUBLIC | |
| SUBJECT: STRIP SEARCH POLICY UPDATE | |
| STRATEGIC DIRECTION 2019-2021 Strategic Theme: Policing with Excellence and Professionalism Goal: Best Practices in Core Police Functions | |
| Prepared by:  Sharon Baiden Chief Administrative Officer | Recommended by:  Paul Pedersen Chief of Police |

RECOMMENDATION: FOR INFORMATION ONLY

BACKGROUND:

The mandate of the Office of the Independent Police Review Director (OIPRD) includes a statutory obligation to monitor and respond to systemic issues in policing.

The right to search a person is of paramount importance to the safety of prisoners, members, and all other persons employed within the criminal justice system. It is critical that officers make a proper evaluation of the potential risks, ensure that the appropriate type of search is conducted, and that they are diligent while searching persons in custody.

CURRENT SITUATION:

On November 16, 2020, OIPRD completed a systemic review, which found that police strip search procedures were out of date and varied widely throughout the province. There was a recommendation that police services review their current strip search procedures and conduct a comparison to the new procedures recently developed by the Toronto Police Service (TPS) in response to these recommendations.

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|--|---------------|
| SUBJECT: STRIP SEARCH POLICY UPDATE | Page 2 |
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Attached is the correspondence detailing the findings of the OIPRD. Greater Sudbury Police Service through its Professional Standards Bureau and Procedure development section are undertaking a comprehensive review of the procedures and will ensure updates are made accordingly.

January 19, 2021

Mario Di Tommaso
Deputy Solicitor General
The Ministry of the Solicitor General

Devon Clunis
Ontario Inspector General of Policing

Thomas Carrique
Commissioner
Ontario Provincial Police

Ontario Police Chiefs and Police Service Board Chairs

Dear Sirs and Madams:

Re: Strip Search Policy Update

The mandate of the Office of the Independent Police Review Director (OIPRD) includes a statutory obligation to monitor and respond to systemic issues in policing. On November 16, 2020, we completed our follow-up to our systemic review, [Breaking the Golden Rule: A Review of Police Strip Searches in Ontario](#). Our review found that police strip search procedures were out of date and varied widely throughout the province.

Accordingly, I recommend that the Ministry of the Solicitor General update the Policing Standards Manual, and the Search of Persons Guideline to ensure consistency in police strip search procedures throughout Ontario.

Additionally, I recommend that police services review their current strip search procedures and compare them to the new procedures recently developed by the Toronto Police Service (TPS) in response to our recommendations (see enclosures).

Respectfully submitted,



Stephen Leach
Independent Police Review Director



01-02 Search of Persons

Status: Amended

Issued: R.O. 2020.10.09-0997

Replaces: R.O. 2020.06.05-0519

Rationale

The right to search a person is of paramount importance to the safety of prisoners, members, and all other persons employed within the criminal justice system. It is critical that officers make a proper evaluation of the potential risks, ensure that the appropriate type of search is conducted, and that they are diligent while searching persons in custody.

In December 2001, the Supreme Court of Canada made a ruling in the case of *R. v. Golden*, which directly impacted on the search of person incident to arrest.

The lawful authority for searching a person comes from statute or common law. Officers conducting searches must be able to articulate their authority and grounds for doing so. Information has been included in this Procedure that will assist officers in properly assessing the appropriate type of search to be conducted, and identify some of the risks that must be addressed (see [Appendix B](#)). In the absence of clear direction in the form of legislation, the courts have expressed some concerns with "routine police department policy applicable to all arrestees". As a result, although this Procedure outlines possible risk factors, and places an obligation on police officers to address them, the decision as to what type of search is appropriate must be assessed on a case-by-case basis.

The Toronto Police Service (Service) agrees with the courts that clear legislative prescription as to when and how strip searches should be conducted would be of assistance to the police and to the courts.

Supervision

- Officer in Charge notification mandatory
 - after conducting a search at the station
 - regarding grounds and circumstances (Strip search)
 - there are reasonable grounds to believe the person under arrest has secreted weapons or evidence in a body cavity

Procedure

Searches of persons shall be conducted keeping in mind that the safety of Service members, the person being searched, and the public are paramount. All searches of the person should be conducted thoroughly and in a methodical manner. Searches of the person shall not be conducted in an abusive fashion or be conducted to intimidate, ridicule or induce admissions. Regardless of what type of search is undertaken, the dignity and the privacy of a person must always be given consideration.

All searches of the person shall be conducted by peace officers of the same sex unless circumstances make it impractical to do so, having regard to the immediate risk of injury, escape, or the destruction of evidence. Consideration shall be given when dealing with trans persons, wherever practicable (see [Appendix C](#)).

Items of Religious Significance

Section 2 of the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms* (Charter) gives everyone the fundamental “freedom of conscience and religion”. Section 8 of the Charter states that “everyone has the right to be secure against unreasonable search or seizure”.

Section 1 of the Ontario *Human Rights Code* states “Every person has a right to equal treatment with respect to services, goods and facilities, without discrimination because of race, ancestry, place of origin, colour, ethnic origin, citizenship, creed, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, age, marital status, family status or disability.” From this section, creed is the issue that deals with religious beliefs.

The Service recognizes that special arrangements may have to be made when handling items, articles, apparel, or clothing a person identifies as having religious importance (item of religious significance). Members conducting searches of persons shall treat an item of religious significance with respect and handle the item appropriately.

Although there are a multitude of items of religious significance that differ between and amongst religions, any item of religious significance identified by a person shall be handled according to the process established in [Appendix D](#), unless circumstances make it impractical to do so, having regard for the

- immediate risk of injury
- immediate risk of escape
- immediate risk of destruction of evidence
- safety of the member
- safety of the person
- safety of the public

The member must be able to articulate why particular actions were or were not taken.

Duty to Accommodate Persons with Disabilities

The Service has a duty to accommodate persons with disabilities under the Ontario *Human Rights Code* and the *Accessibility for Ontarians with Disabilities Act*. When required, any infringement of a person’s right to be accommodated must be minimal in nature, and no more than is necessary to achieve the desired objective.

Therefore, when it is deemed necessary to remove an assistive device from a person with a disability to conduct a search, the device should be returned to the person as soon as practicable upon completion of the search.

Assessments regarding the retention of assistive devices shall be made on a case-by-case basis taking into consideration all risk factors, including those contained in [Appendix B](#). Members shall also consider all available accommodation options when making their assessment.

When it is determined that a person cannot be accommodated, members must clearly articulate the reasons for the determination in their memorandum book including all accommodation options considered.

Members shall be cognizant that persons requiring the aid of an assistive device may have an emotional as well as physical attachment to the device and shall treat the assistive device with respect at all times.

When considering the continued detention of an arrested person who is accompanied by a guide dog due to blindness, visual impairment, hearing impairment, or other physical disability, members shall make reasonable effort to have the guide dog accommodated by friends or relatives or call the Toronto Police Operations Centre for further resources such as Canine Vision Canada or the Humane Society. Guide dogs shall not be transported to court with a prisoner.

Grounds for Searching a Person

For a search to be lawful it must be reasonable and justified given all the circumstances and it must be conducted for a valid reason.

Search of a person without Warrant is *prima facie* unreasonable under s. 8 of the Charter. The onus is on the officers conducting and authorizing a search to demonstrate that the search is justified in law, necessary and reasonable. Searches conducted simply as a matter of routine or “standard procedure” is not justified in law. However, for safety reasons, except in extenuating circumstances, all persons under arrest must be searched prior to being placed in a police vehicle, prior to being brought into a police station, and prior to being placed in a police cell.

Stronger grounds are required as the level of intrusiveness of a search increases. A Protective search and Frisk search must be completed prior to any Strip search being conducted. The searching officer must obtain authorization from the Officer in Charge to determine if there is reasonable and probable grounds to authorize a Strip search. The more intrusive the search the more justification is required, and officers must be able to articulate the need for the more intrusive search ([see Appendix B](#)).

- ➔ *Strip searches shall not be conducted on persons brought into custody by Toronto Police officers based solely on the grounds that the person may come into contact with other persons in custody. Accordingly, persons in custody who have been Frisk searched are no longer restricted from being placed with those who have been Strip searched.*

Search Authorities

A police officer may search a person

- with a person’s consent
- when authorized by statute
- after an arrest has been made (common law – incident to an arrest)

Consent Search

Consent search generally applies to persons who are not under arrest. A police officer must be able to demonstrate that consent for a search was informed and freely given. A person giving consent for a search must understand the possible consequences of the search prior to giving consent. A Consent search, in most instances, should not be used where other lawful authority exists.

Search Authorized by Statute

Specific statutes contain search provisions that can be used when circumstances warrant. The related statute should be referred to prior to conducting such searches; for example: the *Criminal Code*, the *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act*, and the *Liquor Licence Act*.

Search Incident to Arrest

The right to search as an incident to a lawful arrest is found in common law, and has been upheld by the Supreme Court, as long as the search is conducted for a valid objective and is not conducted in an abusive fashion. (Cloutier v. Langlois, 1990)

As an incident to arrest a police officer may search for

- weapons
- anything that could cause injury (including drugs and alcohol)
- anything that could assist in a person's escape
- evidence

Recording Searches

Wherever practicable, all Protective and Frisk searches including the removal of excess clothing must be captured on audio and video.

Full details of **all** searches shall be recorded in the memorandum book including the grounds for the type of search conducted. Appropriate entries shall be recorded in the applicable eReport for all Strip and Body Cavity searches and must be completed in its entirety.

Race-Based Data Collection

As outlined in Procedure [16-07](#), the new Toronto Police Services Board Policy entitled "Race-Based Data Collection, Analysis and Public Reporting" requires the Toronto Police Service (Service) to collect, analyze and publicly report on data related to the race of those individuals with whom Service members interact.

Court Officers/Custodial Officers

Court Officers/Custodial Officers may search persons in accordance with this Procedure in conjunction with unit-specific policies.

Member

1. When conducting a search shall
 - record all Protective and Frisk searches on audio and video, and if not able to do so, record reasons in the memorandum book
 - not use any more force than is necessary and reasonable under the circumstances to conduct a search
 - make every effort to provide persons who do not speak English or who by reason of disability have difficulty communicating
 - with the services of an interpreter in compliance with Procedure 04–09, or
 - other person who can assist the person in understanding the process
 - advise the person of the reason that they are being searched
 - search the person
 - search the area within the person's immediate surroundings, if applicable
 - remove weapons, anything that could cause injury (including drugs and alcohol), anything that could assist in the person's escape, or evidence of an offence, as applicable
 - seize all evidence obtained
 - ask the person if they have an item of religious significance on their person or in their possession, and comply with Appendix D, when applicable
 - when required to remove an item of religious significance make reasonable effort to ensure the removal and search occurs in a private setting
 - when practicable, facilitate the replacement of an item as soon as possible when an item of religious significance (apparel or clothing only) is removed and held for any purpose and is not being immediately returned to that person
 - when required to remove an assistive device from a person with a disability
 - advise the person of the reason for removing the device
 - provide the person with the opportunity to remove the device themselves when self-removal does not pose potential risk of safety/injury to the person or member
 - treat the assistive device with respect at all times
 - in the case of prosthetic devices
 - whenever practicable allow for the removal of the device in a private area
 - when self-removal is not possible, ask the person how to properly remove the device
 - allow adequate space and range of motion for reattachment of the device
 - ➔ *Prosthetic devices are attached to the body; therefore, improper removal can injure the person and/or damage the device.*
 - return the device to the person as soon as possible upon completion of the search
 - ➔ *Assessments regarding the retention of assistive devices shall be made on a case-by-case basis taking into consideration all risk factors, including those contained in Appendix B. All available accommodation options shall also be considered when making an assessment.*
 - ➔ *When it is determined that a person cannot be accommodated, the reasons for the determination must be clearly articulated in the memorandum book including all accommodation options considered.*
 - record all relevant details in the memorandum book
2. When conducting a consent search of a person shall
 - ask for the consent of the person and explain the nature of the search
 - inform the person that they have a right to refuse consent

Chapter 1 – Arrest & Release

- inform the person of potential consequences of the search, including the possibility that anything seized may be used as evidence
 - immediately stop searching the person if consent is withdrawn, unless evidence has been disclosed that would permit continuation pursuant to lawful authorities
3. Prior to transporting an arrested person shall
 - search the police vehicle prior to placing the arrested person in the vehicle
 - for reasons of safety, ensure the arrested person has been searched except where the search would interfere with the administration of emergency medical assistance
 4. After arrival at the station with an arrested person shall
 - search the police vehicle
 - advise the Officer in Charge what type of search has been conducted and what has been found thus far
 - if a Frisk search has not been fully completed then ensure the Frisk search is completed in its entirety in front of the Officer in Charge and is audio and video recorded.
 - ensure the manner of Booking and Search Notice - Frisk Search is read to the person prior to the search
 - when it is believed that reasonable grounds exist for a Strip search, articulate to the Officer in Charge and advise them of the grounds and circumstances involved
 5. When reasonable and probable grounds have been satisfied and a Strip search is deemed necessary by the Officer in Charge, the searching officers shall
 - advise the Officer in Charge if the person identifies that they have an item of religious significance on their person or in their possession
 - search the person in a private area and ensure the search is audiotaped (if applicable), but not videotaped
 - be of the same sex as the person being searched, except in exigent circumstances
 - comply with [Appendix C](#) when searching trans persons
 - ensure the number of police officers involved in the search are no more than is reasonably necessary in the circumstances
 - where appropriate,
 - ask the person to remove clothing one article at a time,
 - document whether the arrested person removed items of clothing themselves, and
 - record all relevant details in the memorandum book and the Booking and Search Template
 - not remove of any more articles of clothing than necessary
 - not seize bras, underwire bras and string bikini tops unless there is reasonable grounds to believe it is necessary to do so

➔ *This action can amount to an unlawful Strip search.*

 - not perform any more visual inspection of the person's body than is necessary to achieve the objectives of the search
 - inspect each article of clothing in a methodical manner
 - permit the person to replace articles of clothing after inspection, where appropriate
 - provide replacement clothing for articles seized as evidence as soon as possible
 - not leave the person in a completely naked state after the search
 6. When a Strip search has been completed shall
 - ensure the Officer in Charge will complete the [Booking and Search Template](#)
 - if applicable, the Officer in Charge will complete the Trans Person Specific Details section of the [Booking and Search Template](#)

Police Officer

7. Where there are reasonable grounds to believe that a person under arrest has secreted weapons or evidence in a body cavity shall
 - consult with the Officer in Charge
 - escort the person to the hospital
 - comply with Procedure [03-06](#)
 - request that the person remove the item in a controlled area of the hospital and with a medical professional present, if possible
 - if the person is unable or unwilling to remove the item and consents to a search
 - ensure that the search is conducted by a qualified medical practitioner
 - remain with the person while the search is taking place (same sex officers only)
 - advise the Officer in Charge of the results
 - where the person refuses a Body Cavity search by a medical practitioner, and the item has not been removed
 - advise the Officer in Charge
 - restrain the person and hold in isolation pending a Show Cause Hearing
 - continuously monitor the person to ensure their safety and the safety of Service members until recovery of the item or substance is made
8. When a Body Cavity search has been completed shall complete a [Body Cavity Search Template](#) in compliance with item 6.

Officer in Charge

9. An Officer in Charge of a unit where persons are detained shall ensure
 - the decision to search a person has been evaluated based on reasonable and probable grounds and all risk factors, including those found in [Appendix B](#)
 - all arrested parties are advised, on camera, of the level of search to be performed and the manner and location in which it will be carried out
 - a Frisk search must be completed prior to any Strip search being conducted
 - when applicable, all Frisk searches must be audio and video recorded. If not, the reason shall be documented accordingly
 - searches are conducted appropriately and the required Booking and Search Template has been completed for all Strip and Body Cavity searches
 - every effort is made to provide persons who do not speak English or, who by reason of disability have difficulty communicating
 - with the services of an interpreter in compliance with Procedure [04-09](#), or
 - other person who can assist the person in understanding the process
 - prisoners' property is handled in compliance Procedures [01-03](#) and [09-06](#), as applicable
 - when an item of religious significance is removed from a person that the item is treated with respect and handled appropriately in compliance with [Appendix D](#)
 - assessments regarding the retention of assistive devices are made on a case-by-case basis taking into consideration all risk factors, including those contained in [Appendix B](#), and all available accommodation options
 - when it is determined that a person with a disability requiring the aid of an assistive device cannot be accommodated, the reasons for the determination are clearly articulated in the memorandum book, including all accommodation options considered

Note: Staff Sergeants shall book prisoners and authorize Strip Searches, unless at a Central lock-up where a designate can be appointed

10. Upon being consulted regarding a Strip search shall determine whether the search is appropriate, based on the information provided by the parading officer and the circumstances involved; and
 - where reasonable grounds to conduct a Strip search exist, shall
 - advise the arrested party of the authorization to conduct a Strip search
 - ensure the manner of Booking and Search Notice - Strip Search is read to the person prior to the search
 - ensure the arrested party is re-read their rights to counsel prior to the Strip search being conducted
 - provide the arrested party the opportunity to speak to counsel prior to the Strip search commencing
 - read the Audio Privacy notice prior to the phone call to counsel
 - escort to use the phone, give audio privacy, but maintain visual for safety
 - in rare circumstances, where the Officer in Charge believes that there are safety concerns that would prohibit the officer from allowing the arrested party access to counsel prior to the Strip search, shall explain on video to the arrested party and note the reason in the memorandum book.
 - ensure the Deferred Call to Counsel Notice be read by the Officer in Charge and noted in the Booking and Search Template.
 - where reasonable grounds do not exist, ensure a Strip search is not conducted

11. Upon being consulted regarding a Body Cavity search shall
 - determine whether the search is appropriate, given the circumstances
 - ensure that transporting and relieving officers accompanying an accused for the purpose of a Body Cavity Search are the same gender unless the person has self-identified as a trans person and requests otherwise [Appendix C – Trans Persons](#)
 - ensure the search is conducted by a qualified medical practitioner at a medical facility
 - ensure a [Body Cavity Search template](#) is completed

Appendices

[Appendix B – Risk Assessment – Type of Search](#)

[Appendix C – Trans Persons](#)

[Appendix D – Handling Items of Religious Significance](#)

Supplementary Information

Governing Authorities

Federal: Constitution Act, Part I, Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms; Controlled Drugs and Substances Act; Criminal Code.

Provincial: Accessibility for Ontarians with Disabilities Act; Anti-Racism Act, 2017; Liquor Licence Act; Ministry of Correctional Services Act; Ontario Human Rights Code; Police Services Act; Police Services Act, O. Reg 3/99, Adequacy & Effectiveness of Police Services; Provincial Statutes.

Other: Common Law (incident to arrest).

Relevant Case Law: Cloutier v. Langlois (Supreme Court of Canada) (1990); R. v. Flintoff (Ontario Court of Appeal) (1998); R. v. Coulter (Ontario Court of Justice) (2000); R. v. Golden (Supreme Court of Canada) (2001); R. v. Clarke, Heroux and Pilipa (Ontario Superior Court of Justice) (2003); R. v. MacDonald; R. v. Mann (Supreme Court of Canada) (2004); R. v. McGuffie (Ontario Court of Appeal) (2016); R. v. MacPherson (Ontario Native Council on Justice) (2018); R. v. Tonkin (Ontario Superior Court of Justice) (2020)

→ *This is not an exhaustive list of all relevant cases.*

Associated Governance

TPSB Policies: TPSB LE-005 Arrests; TPSB LE-012 Search of Persons; TPSB Policy Accessibility Standards for Customer Service; TPSB Policy Race-Based Data Collection, Analysis and Public Reporting; TPSB Policy Search and Detention of Trans Persons; TPSB Policy Search of Persons.

TPS Procedures: [01-01](#) Arrest; [01-03](#) Persons in Custody; [03-06](#) Guarding Persons in Hospital; [04-09](#) American Sign Language and Language Interpreters; [09-06](#) Property of Persons in Custody; [12-01](#) Confidential Crown Envelope; [13-17](#) Notes and Reports; [16-07](#) Collection, Analysis and Reporting of Race-Based Data.

Office of the Independent Police Review Director, Breaking the Golden Rule: A Review of Police Strip Searches in Ontario.

Forms: eReports; Booking and Search Template; Body Cavity Search Template.

Notices for Booking Hall: [TPS 970](#) Booking and Search Notice – Manner of Search Notice – Frisk Search; [TPS 971](#) Booking and Search Notice – Manner of Search Notice – Strip Search; [TPS 972](#) Booking and Search Notice – Privacy Shield Notice; [TPS 973](#) Booking and Search Notice – Consular Access Notice; [TPS 974](#) Booking and Search Notice – Audio Privacy Notice; [TPS 975](#) Booking and Search Notice – Deferred Call to Lawyer Notice.

Definitions

For the purposes of this Procedure, the following definitions will apply:

Assistive Device means a device used to replace, compensate for, or improve the functional abilities of people with disabilities which includes a broad range of items such as mobility and visual/hearing aids, orthotics/prosthetics, speech devices, medical supplies, environmental controls and respiratory devices.

Disability means:

- a. any degree of physical disability, infirmity, malformation or disfigurement that is caused by bodily injury, birth defect or illness and, without limiting the generality of the foregoing, includes diabetes mellitus, epilepsy, a brain injury, any degree of paralysis, amputation, lack of physical co-ordination, blindness or visual impediment, deafness or hearing impediment, muteness or speech impediment, or physical reliance on a guide dog or other animal or on a wheelchair or other remedial appliance or device;
- b. a condition of mental impairment or a developmental disability;
- c. a learning disability, or a dysfunction in one or more of the processes involved in understanding or using symbols or spoken language;
- d. a mental disorder, or;
- e. an injury or disability for which benefits were claimed or received under the insurance plan established under the Workplace Safety and Insurance Act; ("handicap").

(Source: Ontario Human Rights Code, Accessibility for Ontarians with Disabilities Act)

Gender/Sex means the classification of individuals as male, female or transgender/transsexual.

Item of Religious Significance means any item, article, apparel, or clothing a person identifies as having religious importance.

Protective Search (Formerly Level 1) – This is used generally during Investigative Detention and involves a limited search of a person who has been detained by police when there is reasonable belief the person poses a safety risk. The scope of the search is limited to exterior patting of clothing such as pockets, waistband or areas that may reasonably conceal such items as weapons or implements that may be used as weapons, usually with open hands to maximize the ability to detect weapons through clothing. This search may also be described as a “safety search”, as that is the purpose and objective.

Frisk Search (Formerly Level 2) – This is used generally for Search Incident to Arrest and means a more-thorough search that may include emptying and searching pockets as well as removal of clothing, which does not expose a person’s undergarments, or the areas of the body normally covered by undergarments. The removal of clothing such as belts, footwear, socks, shoes, sweaters, extra layers of clothing, or the shirt of a male would all be included in a Frisk search. A Frisk search may be commenced in the field and concluded at the station.

A Frisk search conducted incident to arrest includes the area within the immediate control of the arrested person; common law also typically supports searching the entirety of a motor vehicle when a person was arrested in or moments after exiting it.

Members shall make every effort to video and audio record all Frisk searches. Members are also required to articulate the justification for the manner and circumstances under which these searches are conducted. For the purposes of this definition, “Pat Down Search” means the same as, “Frisk Search”.

Strip Search (Formerly Level 3) – *R. vs. Golden 2001 SCC 83* established that which constitutes a strip search and what types of circumstances may justify one. A Strip search includes all steps in Protective and Frisk searches as well as a thorough search of a person’s clothing and non-physical search of the body. That will often require removal or rearrangement of some, or all, of the person’s clothing to permit a visual inspection of a person’s private areas: namely the genitals, buttocks, breasts or chest, body cavity, and/or undergarments; the mouth was excluded from this definition despite being a bodily cavity.

The Supreme Court noted that strip searches “represent a significant invasion of privacy and are often humiliating, degrading and traumatic” and therefore require “a higher degree of justification in order to support the higher degree of interference with individual freedom and dignity.”

When considering whether a strip search is justified, the Supreme Court stated, “In addition to reasonable and probable grounds justifying the arrest, the police must establish reasonable and probable grounds justifying the strip search,” and “the police must establish they have reasonable and probable grounds for concluding that a strip search is necessary in the particular circumstances of the arrest.”

NOTE: The mere fact that portions of a person’s body normally covered by undergarments are exposed because of the way the person was dressed when taken into custody does not constitute a strip search, if the removal of such clothing was not caused by the police (i.e. the arrest of a naked person does not in itself constitute a strip search).

NOTE: The rearrangement of clothing that permits a visual inspection of a person’s private area constitutes a strip search.

Body Cavity Search (Formerly Level 4) – means a search of the rectum or vagina

Member – Prisoner Care & Control for the purposes of prisoner transportation, care and control, includes a

- police officer,
- court officer, and
- custodial officer.

Booking and Search Template means a statistical document created to record the pertinent details of all Frisk & Strip searches and the authorization of a Body Cavity search. The template allows the Service to electronically capture the data required to properly report on all Frisk & Strip searches of persons (including self-identified transgender/transsexual persons) conducted by members.

Body Cavity Search Template means a statistical document created to record the pertinent details of all Body Cavity searches. The template allows the Service to electronically capture the data required to properly report on all Body Cavity searches of persons (including self-identified transgender/transsexual persons) conducted by members.

Service Members' Perception Data means information derived from a member making a determination with respect to the race of an individual by observation, solely on the basis of that member's own perception.


We are dedicated to delivering police services, in partnership with our communities, to keep Toronto the best and safest place to be.

Learn more about our **Service Core Values and Competencies** [here](#)





GREATER SUDBURY POLICE SERVICE BOARD REPORT

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|---|---|
| ACTION: FOR INFORMATION | DATE: January 22, 2021 |
| PUBLIC | |
| SUBJECT: OAPSB BOARD VACANCY – BIG 12 SEAT UPDATE | |
| STRATEGIC DIRECTION 2019-2021 Strategic Theme: Our Members & Our Inclusive Workplace Goal: Improved member recognition, succession planning and career development opportunities | |
| Prepared by: Matthew Gatien Board Administrator |  |

RECOMMENDATION: FOR INFORMATION

The Board received an email informing the Board that the vacant chair on the OAPSB Board of Directors was temporarily filled by Jennifer Yang of York Regional Police Board until the AGM in May 2021.



GREATER SUDBURY POLICE SERVICE BOARD REPORT

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| ACTION: FOR INFORMATION | DATE: February 10, 2021 |
| PUBLIC | |
| SUBJECT: NOTES OF APPRECIATION | |
| STRATEGIC DIRECTION 2019-2021 Strategic Theme: Our Members Goal: Member Recognition | |
| Prepared by: Sharon Baiden <i>Sharon Baiden</i> Chief Administrative Officer | Recommended by: Paul Pedersen <i>Paul Pedersen</i> Chief of Police |

RECOMMENDATION: FOR INFORMATION ONLY

CURRENT SITUATION:

A letter was received from Inspector Megan Moriarity from the Manitoulin OPP expressing her appreciation for all members involved in an incident that occurred on January 21, 2021, which involved support from GSPS, UCCM Police, and Sagamok APS. She acknowledged the high level of professionalism and expressed that the team work and dedication was outstanding.

A recent letter of thanks was received from the LGBTQ2S Seniors Group. **CSP Senior Liaison Lise Perreault** held a virtual Coffee Chat for the group and provided a fraud presentation and resource material. The letter read “We appreciate your time and expertise”.

An email was received from the Executive Director of the Off the Street Shelter for **Constable Tyler Hagen and Constable Mickey Teed**. They expressed appreciation for their continued dedication towards collaborative partnership addressing issues impacting the most vulnerable. The email read “Tyler’s perseverance, collaboration, empathy and countless hours to gain all the information needed to have this individual admitted into the appropriate services is promising to know that there is always more we can do with the right players at the table”.

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|---|---------------|
| SUBJECT: NOTES OF APPRECIATION | Page 2 |
|---|---------------|



Constable Cheryl Kennelly was recognized by a Violent Threat Risk Assessment (VTRA) community partner for her “leadership, expertise and experience” that proved to be an integral part in the success of a recent VTRA process. Because Cheryl had already established a relationship of trust with the youth at risk she was able to have them willingly participate in the VTRA process. The process was a success and the youth and the family involved were able to secure the resources they required.

A thank you from Canadian Mental Health Association (CMHA) thanking **CSP Youth Safety Coordinator Lyndsie Nadeau** for a great presentation on the YCJA Youth Referral Program that was delivered to the Sudbury District HSJCC (Human Services and Justice Coordinating Committee). The note read “the information you provided proved to be invaluable”.

A phone call was received to the Chief’s office wanting to thank **Constable Kevin Santi**. He was on patrol and noticed someone at the door of a residence who seemed suspicious and when Cst. Santi tried to get a response from the man, he did not respond as the man was deaf. The wife called to thank Cst. Santi and greatly appreciated him for taking the time to stop and investigate.



GREATER SUDBURY POLICE SERVICE BOARD REPORT

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| ACTION: FOR APPROVAL | DATE: February 10 th , 2021 |
| PUBLIC | |
| SUBJECT: VEHICLE GRAPHICS CONTRACT #GSP20-115 | |
| Recommended by: Sharon Baiden Chief Administrative Officer  | Approved by: Paul Pedersen Chief of Police  |

RESOLUTION:

THAT the Greater Sudbury Police Services Board approves GSP20-115 - Vehicle Graphics Contract concluding on December 31st, 2023 (subject to two additional one year extensions) with the following Service Provider:

M. Designs Canada Ltd. o/a Fastsigns Etobicoke

AND FURTHER THAT a Request for Standing Offer be issued by the City’s Purchasing Department to allow the commencement of services.

BACKGROUND:

On the 31st of July, 2015, Alpine Graphics was awarded the sole contract GSP51-3 for the Supply, Removal and Application of Vehicle Graphics for the Greater Sudbury Police Service Board.

Due to the quality of service being received by Alpine Graphics, the Board approved the additional two (2), one (1) year term periods and rates were in accordance with the Consumer Price Index. The contract term concluded on December 31st, 2020. At that time, the Request for Tender was underway for a renewed vendor under call #GSP20-115. The Service currently operates a fleet of approximately 95 fleet vehicles requiring decaling.

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| SUBJECT: VEHICLE GRAPHICS CONTRACT #GSP20-115 | Page 2 |
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CURRENT SITUATION:

As a result of Request for Tender process, three bids were received from vendors M. Designs Canada Ltd. o/a Fastsigns Etobicoke, Alpine Graphics, and AG Event Graphics. The lowest bid meeting all mandatory requirements was determined to be M. Designs Canada Ltd. o/a Fastsigns Etobicoke and as a result a Purchase Order - Standing Offer will be issued by the City of Greater Sudbury Purchasing Department.

The Contract Term will commence upon award for a period of three (3) years with an option of two (2), one (1) year periods as follows:

Initial Term:

Date of Award January 1, 2021 to December 31st, 2023

Option Years:

Option Year 1 – January 1st, 2024 to December 31st, 2024

Option Year 2 – January 1st, 2025 to December 31st, 2025

The total value of the service covered with the contract is estimated at approximately \$53,860.00 annually with funds drawn from the Operating Budget and/or Fleet Capital Account.



GREATER SUDBURY POLICE SERVICE BOARD REPORT

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| ACTION: FOR APPROVAL | DATE: February 10, 2021 |
| PUBLIC | |
| SUBJECT: STAFFING/DEPLOYMENT UPDATE | |
| STRATEGIC DIRECTION 2019-2021 Strategic Theme: Our Members Goal: Succession Planning | |
| Prepared by: Sharon Baiden Chief Administrative Officer | Recommended by: Paul Pedersen Chief of Police |

RECOMMENDATION:

THAT the Greater Sudbury Police Services Board, in accordance with Section 31(1) (a) of the *Police Services Act*, hereby approves the update of the following members of the Greater Sudbury Police Service on the dates and positions specified:

Members Hired:

| | | |
|-----------------|------------------|--------------|
| JEAN, Veronique | February 8, 2021 | Communicator |
|-----------------|------------------|--------------|

Members Resigned/Retired:

| | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| LARIVIERE, Judy | December 31, 2020 | Payroll |
| JOHNSON, Nancy | December 31, 2020 | Communicator |
| AGOWISSA, Shannon | January 1, 2021 | First Class Constable |
| McKERRAL, Joseph | January 8, 2021 | Court Clerk |
| KOZICKI, Kristina | January 31, 2021 | Court Clerk |

BACKGROUND

Section 31 (1) of the *Police Services 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 31 (1) (a), 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.

CURRENT SITUATION:

Since the last update to the Board, the following staff deployment adjustments have been made. A vacancy was created in the civilian section due to the retirement of a communicator. Civilian hiring taps both internal and external candidates. This part-time appointment is an external candidate who will now commence employment in a training capacity in the Communication Centre. The full-time communicator vacancy created was filled by a current part-time communicator. The Full-time Court Clerk position created will be filled later in the year. COVID and the impact on court staffing will provide for this gapping. The part time incumbent for the position in payroll was previously approved by the Board.

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 at February 10, 2021.

FULL-TIME COMPLEMENT

| | Budgeted | | Notes | |
|-----------------|------------|------------|-----------------|------------|
| | Authorized | Actual | Non-medical LOA | Secondment |
| SWORN | 270 | 270 | 0 | (1) |
| CIVILIAN | 128 | 128 | 0 | |
| TOTAL | 398 | 398 | 0 | (1) |

TABLE B: Appointments

| NAMES | EFFECTIVE DATE | POSITION |
|-----------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| JEAN, Veronique | February 8, 2021 | Communicator (PT) |

**SUBJECT:
STAFFING / DEPLOYMENT UPDATE**

Page 3

TABLE C: Resignations / Retirements

| NAMES | EFFECTIVE DATE | POSITION |
|-------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| LARIVIERE, Judy | December 31, 2020 | Payroll (PT) |
| JOHNSON, Nancy | December 31, 2020 | Communicator (FT) |
| AGOWISSA, Shannon | January 1, 2021 | First Class Constable (FT) |
| McKERRAL, Joseph | January 8, 2021 | Court Clerk (PT) |
| KOZICKI, Kristina | January 31, 2021 | Court Clerk (FT) |



TABLE C: Secondments/Non-Medical LOA

One member is currently on secondment with the OPP as follows:

| TERM | TYPE OF LEAVE |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| January 1 2020 to March 31, 2023 | Secondment – OPP |



GREATER SUDBURY POLICE SERVICE BOARD REPORT

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|---|---|
| ACTION: FOR INFORMATION | DATE: February 10, 2021 |
| PUBLIC | |
| SUBJECT: IODE YOUTH AWARD PRESENTATION | |
| STRATEGIC DIRECTION 2019-2021 Strategic Theme: Our Members and Our Inclusive Workplace Goal: Member Recognition | |
| Prepared by: Sharon Baiden Chief Administrative Officer  | Recommended by: Paul Pedersen Chief of Police  |

RECOMMENDATION: FOR INFORMATION ONLY

BACKGROUND:

IODE Canada (Women Dedicated to a Better Canada) is a national women's charitable organization where women of all ages, all walks of life and educational backgrounds, meet in local chapters for fun, friendship, and community volunteerism. Members volunteer with and for people, focusing on Children, Education, and Community Services.

For several years now, the IODE has acknowledged members both sworn and civilian of the Greater Sudbury Police Service who have made a significant impact on the lives of youth in our community, and who have gone above and beyond in their commitment to improving the lives of youths and/or vulnerable residents of the City of Greater Sudbury.

CURRENT SITUATION:

This year IODE has once again generously committed to funding the Youth Award in the amount of \$500. The member who receives the funds then donates it to the charity of his or her choice.

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**SUBJECT:
IODE YOUTH AWARD PRESENTATION**

Page 2

Constable Stefany Mussen was nominated by Staff Sergeant Tiplady for the annual IODE award and was the successful recipient. Constable Mussen is currently a School Resource officer and the liaison officer for the Chiefs Youth Advisory council. Stefany goes above and beyond to support the youth she encounters and has been recognized numerous times by our community partners for this.

She is trained in Violent Threat Risk Assessment (VTRA) at Levels 1, 2, and 3. This ensures she is well-equipped to address situations of elevated risk and implement risk prevention measures. She is regularly consulted and provides guidance to protocol partners and her peers within her unit.

She has also been a leader in many of our summer programs most notably Sudbury Police Youth Dirt Riders (SPYDR) bike program, Building Understanding, Resiliency and Strength Together (BURST) summer camp and Sudbury Police Adventure Recreations (SPARK) at Kivi Park. These programs incorporate mental and physical well-being in youth.

She has taken an active role in the Preventing Alcohol and Risk related Trauma in Youth (PARTY) Program which is presented to teens in grades 10 and 11 when youth are preparing to get their driver's licence.

Stefany is also a member of the Sudbury Playground Hockey League Police Cup (SPHL) executive team as a volunteer. In her role she helps to coordinate an annual hockey tournament with youth 5 to 16 years old and engages youth throughout the weekend developing positive police/youth relationships. This event reaches approximately 550 youth in the Sudbury and surrounding area.

In 2018, Stefany assumed an active role with the Chief's Youth Advisory Committee (CYAC) which promotes youth working with GSPS to build positive connections.

She has also collaborated with Public Health Sudbury and Districts for an Opioid Awareness Campaign "KNOW MORE – Get the Facts, Know the Risks. She is a presenter at local high schools and has had a significant impact on many students.

Constable Mussen was a key participant at the HEAD STRONG Summit in 2018 which engaged 100 secondary students from five school boards including Sudbury and Wikiwemikong. The focus was on mental health and wellness to support physical, mental, social and, emotional wellbeing. This summit effectively engaged youth, recognizing risk factors and mobilizing the appropriate community supports.

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|---|---------------|
| SUBJECT: IODE YOUTH AWARD PRESENTATION | Page 3 |
|---|---------------|

In 2019, she also contributed to GSPS's work in Human Trafficking by providing education and awareness about Human Trafficking to our local high school students. Here she highlighted the availability to our on-line sexual assault reporting system which has seen a significant increase in youth reporting.



Recently, Stefany has met with our anti-racism training partners to explore the idea of engaging schools to provide anti-racism awareness training and to explore opportunities for involving newcomers to the community. This work remains underway.

Constable Mussen is a most worthy recipient of this year's IODE Youth Award. She will be presented with this honour by Chief Pedersen privately to respect social distancing in the near future.

Constable Mussen has chosen to provide her \$500 award to Big Brothers/Big Sisters of Sudbury.



GREATER SUDBURY POLICE SERVICE BOARD REPORT

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| ACTION: FOR INFORMATION | DATE: February 10, 2021 |
| PUBLIC | |
| SUBJECT: 2020 ANNUAL REPORT ON PUBLIC COMPLAINTS | |
| BUSINESS PLAN COMPLIANCE: Strategic Theme: Service Excellence Goal: Ongoing Best Practices | |
| Prepared by: Sheilah Weber Deputy Chief of Police  | Approved by: Paul Pedersen Chief of Police  |

RECOMMENDATION:

THAT the Board receive this 2020 Annual Report on Public Complaints pursuant to Section 31(1) (j) of the *Police Services Act* for information.

BACKGROUND:

Section 31(1) (j) of the *Police Services Act* requires the Board to review the Chief's administration of the complaints system under Part V and receive regular reports from the Chief.

Section 58 of the *Police Services Act* permits any member of the public to make complaints to the Independent Police Review Director. Further, it divides complaints into those involving policies or services provided by a police force, and those involving conduct of a police officer.

The Office of the Independent Police Review Director (OIPRD) is an independent civilian agency whose goal is to provide an objective and impartial office to accept, process and oversee the investigations of public complaints against Ontario's police.

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Third party complaints may now be accepted, provided that the complainant was in some way affected by the incident. Complaints must be completed on forms provided by the OIPRD and may be submitted to any police service in Ontario or online to the OIPRD at their website.

Once a complaint is accepted by the OIPRD, it may be assigned to the associated police service, another police service, or may be investigated by the OIPRD directly. The oversight role continues throughout the investigation with an update required at the 45 day mark and investigations shall be completed at 120 calendar days after receipt of complaint, unless an extension is granted.

Upon receipt of a complaint from the OIPRD, the chief shall cause all complaints to be investigated and must receive a written report of the investigation.

Policy/Service Complaints:

The *Police Services Act* requires the Chief of Police to submit a written report to the Board regarding every complaint about the policies of or services provided by the police force and the disposition of same.

Conduct Complaints:

If at the conclusion of the investigation and on review of the written report, the Chief 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 Independent Police Review Director in writing. The Complainant receives a copy of the written report and is advised of their right to ask the OIPRD to review the decision within 30 days of receiving the notice.

If at the conclusion of the investigation the Chief believes on reasonable grounds that the police officer's conduct constitutes misconduct or unsatisfactory work performance, he shall hold a hearing into the matter.

If the Chief is of the opinion that there was misconduct but that it was not of a serious nature, the Chief may resolve the matter informally without holding a hearing, 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 shall give notice of the resolution to the OIPRD and shall provide the Director 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 OIPRD for publication on their website.

CURRENT SITUATION:

In 2020, the Greater Sudbury Police Service received a total of thirty-seven public complaints through the OIPRD - one of which was a service complaint. This is equal to the number of complaints received over the same period in 2019. None of the Public Complaints were substantiated or resulted in sanctions against an Officer.

The Professional Standards Bureau received the complaints in the following manner:

- Twenty-four were not dealt with pursuant to a determination made by the OIPRD in accordance with Section 60 of the *Act* (*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*) and screened out;
- Five complaints were withdrawn by the complainant after analysis and discussions with Professional Standards investigators;
- Two complaints were investigated and determined to be unsubstantiated with an investigative report forwarded to the complainant and the OIPRD;
- Four complaints were resolved with the complainant through the OIPRD's *Informal Resolution* process;
- Two complaints are currently under investigation to be completed in 2021.



The following table serves to illustrate the classification of complaints received in 2019 in comparison to 2020:

| COMPLAINT CLASSIFICATION | 2020 | 2019 |
|---------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Abuse of Authority | 0 | 1 |
| Assault | 0 | 0 |
| Breach of Confidence | 0 | 0 |
| Corrupt Practice | 0 | 0 |
| Discreditable Conduct | 4 | 4 |
| Excessive Force | 3 | 4 |
| False Arrest | 0 | 0 |
| Harassment | 0 | 0 |
| Incivility | 3 | 3 |
| Neglect of Duty | 2 | 3 |
| Service / Policy Complaint | 1 | 6 |
| Sex Assault | 0 | 0 |
| Threatening | 0 | 0 |
| Damage to Property | 0 | 0 |
| Total Investigations | 13 | 21 |
| Screened out by OIPRD | 24 | 16 |
| TOTAL COMPLAINTS | 37 | 37 |

| COMPLAINT DISPOSITION | 2020 | 2019 |
|---------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Section 60 (screened out) | 24 | 16 |
| Withdrawn | 5 | 13 |
| Unsubstantiated | 2 | 2 |
| Resolved | 4 | 2 |
| Lost Jurisdiction (resignation) | 0 | 2 |
| Under investigation | 2 | 2 |
| TOTAL COMPLAINTS | 37 | 37 |



GREATER SUDBURY POLICE SERVICE BOARD REPORT

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| ACTION: FOR INFORMATION | DATE: February 10, 2021 |
| PUBLIC | |
| SUBJECT: 2020 USE OF FORCE REPORT | |
| STRATEGIC DIRECTION 2019-2021 Strategic Theme: Policing with Excellence and Professionalism Goal: Best Practices in Core Police Functions | |
| Prepared by: Sharon Baiden Chief Administrative Officer  | Recommended by: Paul Pedersen Chief of Police  |

RECOMMENDATION:

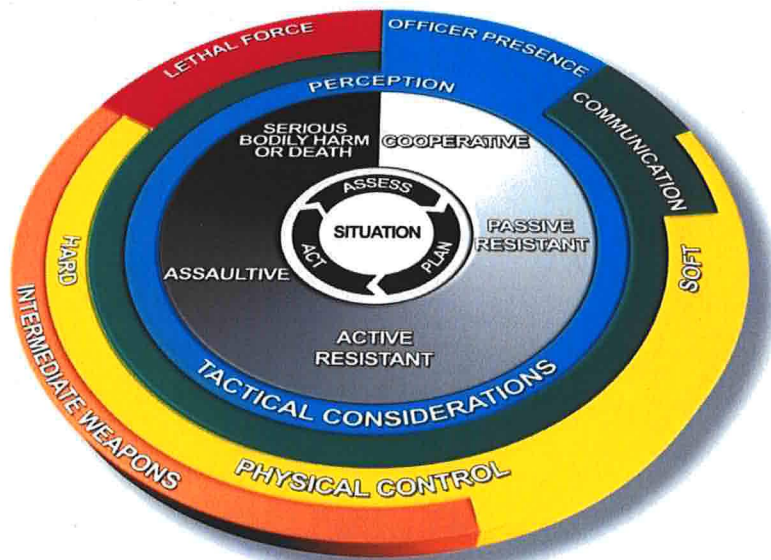
THAT the Board receives the 2020 Use of Force report in accordance with the *Equipment and Use of Force Regulation 926 of the Police Services Act* and in accordance with the Board's Policy on Use of Force under By-Law 2003-1.

BACKGROUND:

Provincial Use of Force Standards and Greater Sudbury Police Policy ADM 012 – Use of Force Reporting, require officers to submit Use of Force reports under certain circumstances. A report is submitted when a member: uses physical force on another person that results in injury or a complaint of injury; uses Oleoresin Capsicum aerosol spray/foam operationally; uses a weapon other than a firearm (Baton) on another person; deploys a Conducted Energy Weapon (CEW) in either Full Deployment, Demonstrated Force Presence, or Drive Stun modes; draws a handgun in the presence of a member of the public; points a firearm at a person; discharges a firearm; deployment of an ARWEN (POU/TAC); and the release of a police canine resulting in an injury.

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Ontario Use of Force Model (2004)



The officer continuously assesses the situation and selects the most reasonable option relative to those circumstances as perceived at that point in time.

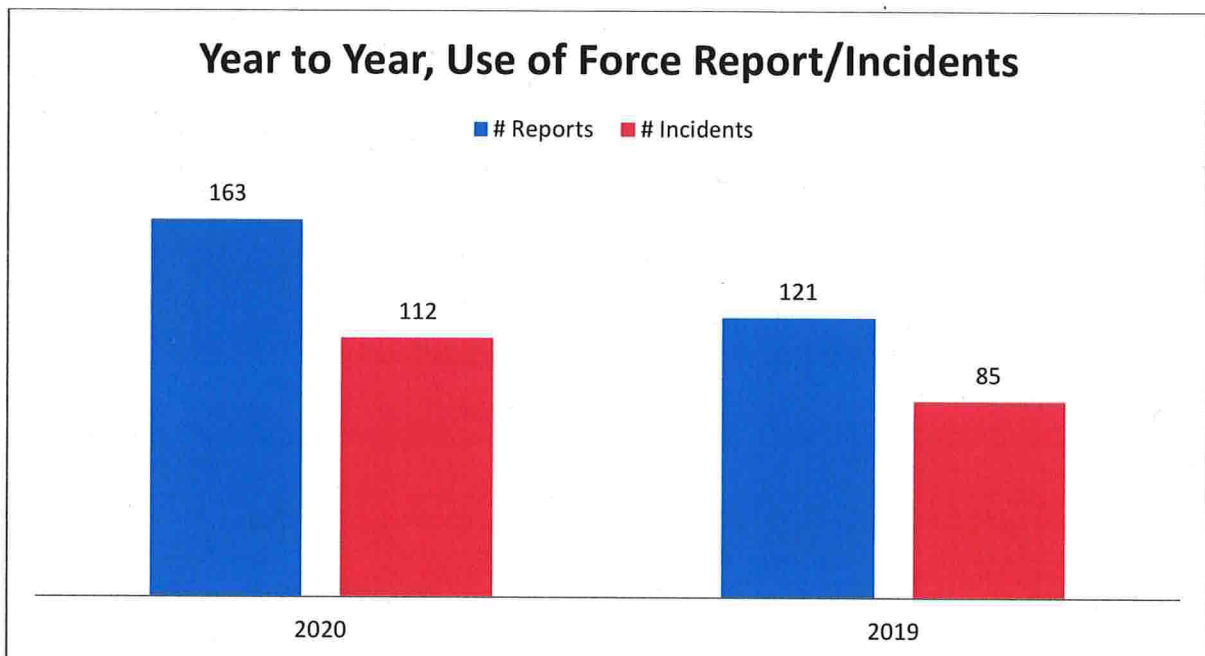
Use of Force Reports were introduced by the Ontario Provincial Government as a mechanism for a Police Service to gather information on and to review an officer's use of force in a particular incident and, if necessary, provide counselling or training to that officer.

The Training and Professional Development Branch receives the reports and maintains a record of them enabling an analysis to be made of trends involving use of force. These trends are incorporated into use of force training and service policies when appropriate.

During 2020, a total of 163 reports were submitted regarding 112 incidents. The data collected reflects the number of reports submitted and not the number of incidents, as there may be multiple reports submitted for a 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 Assignment
- ✓ Type of Incident
- ✓ Police Presence and Attire

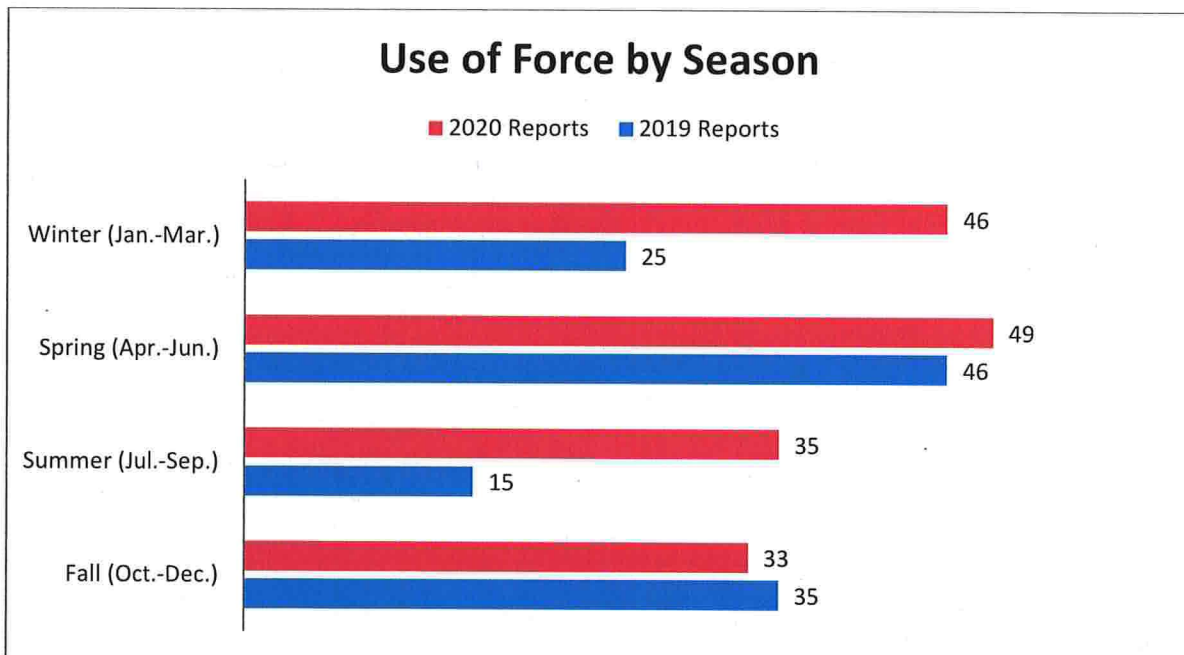
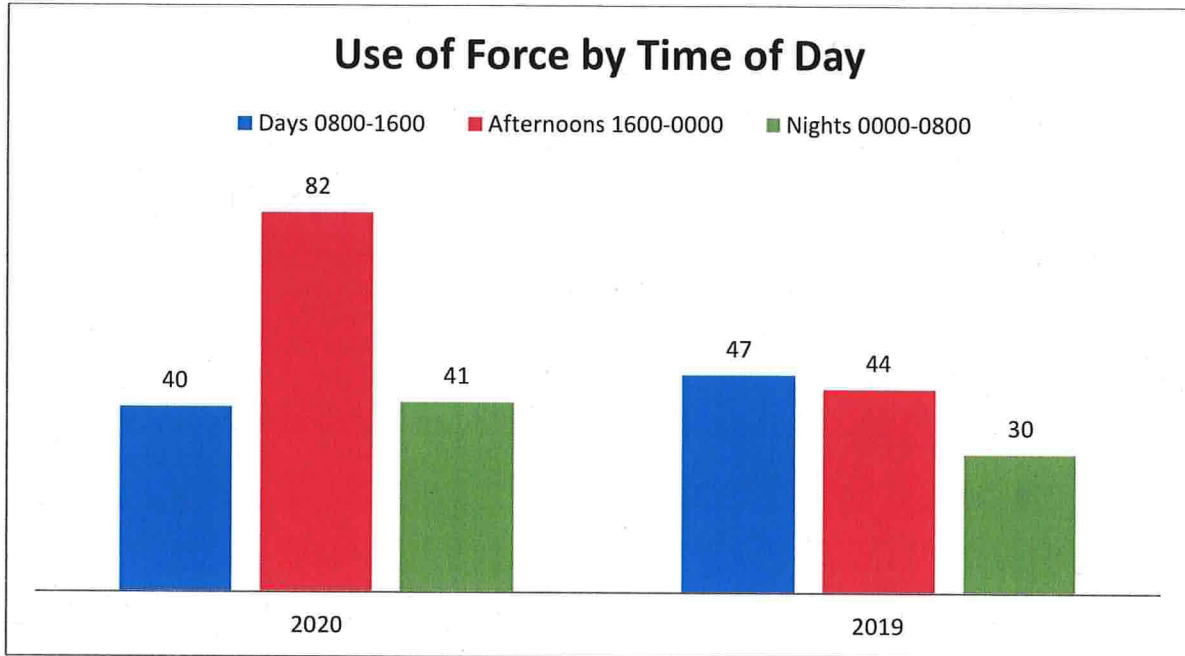
- ✓ Number of Subject(s) involved
- ✓ Perceived Subject Race
- ✓ Type of Force Used
- ✓ Reason for Using Force
- ✓ Weapons Carried by Subject
- ✓ Alternative Strategy Used
- ✓ Injuries Sustained and Medical Attention Sought



The number of reports submitted is up by 42 over last year while the number of incidents is up by 27 over last year. This correlates to a dramatic increase in weapons calls in 2020 where officers identified the use of a firearm as well as edged weapons by a subject.

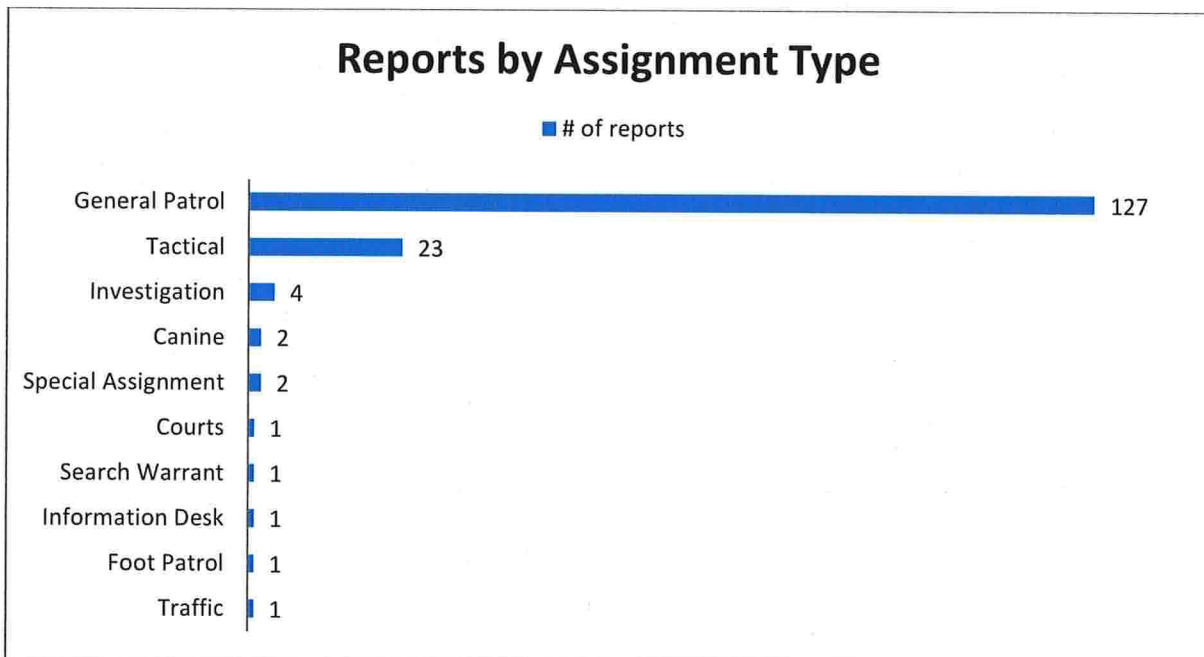
Incidents by Time & Season

The reports submitted are broken down into 3 time periods, designated as follows: days (0800-1600 hours); afternoons (1600-2400 hours); and nights (0000-0800 hours). Officers submitted an increase in the number of use of force reports during afternoon and early evening hours in 2020, due to a higher number of high risk calls being received during this time period.



Type of Assignment

Uniform members on General Patrol submit the majority of Use of Force reports. General patrol is a term used to refer to the front line uniform officers on patrol. In 2020, officers on general patrol filed 127 reports; the Tactical Unit submitted 4 team reports and 19 individual reports; 4 reports were submitted by Criminal Investigations, which includes CID, the Integrated Crime Team, as well as by officers who were conducting an investigation at the time force was used; 1 report each were submitted by Court Security, Search Warrants, Information Desk, Foot Patrol, and Traffic.

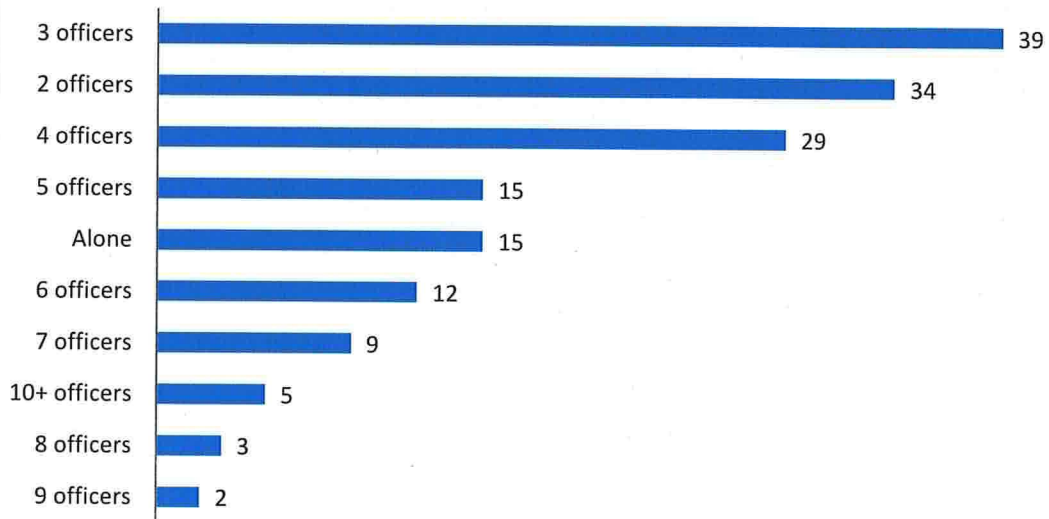


Police Presence and Attire

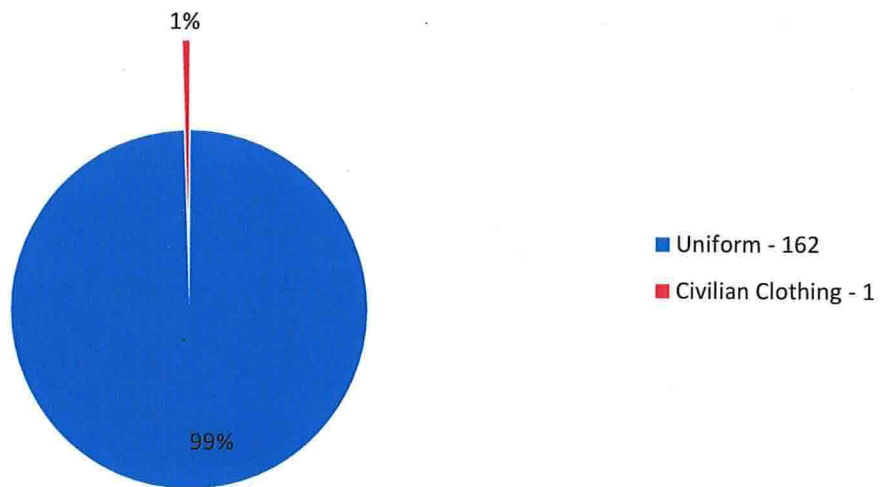
The number of officers present at a call or complaint and their attire can have a significant impact on the call. Responding to high risk incidents generally means more officers responding, hence the reason why you see two or more officers responding and submitting use of force reports with supervisors being dispatched to attend due to the high risk nature of the call for service. Officers are trained and encouraged to make use of available resources, which includes more officers during high risk incidents to assist with an evolving and dangerous situation. Officers are trained to isolate and contain dangerous situations; therefore more officers will be required at times to establish a perimeter. It also stands to reason that if officers require assistance, more officers will be involved and more variety in force options would be required.

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Number of Officers



Police Attire at Time of Force Incident



Type of Incident

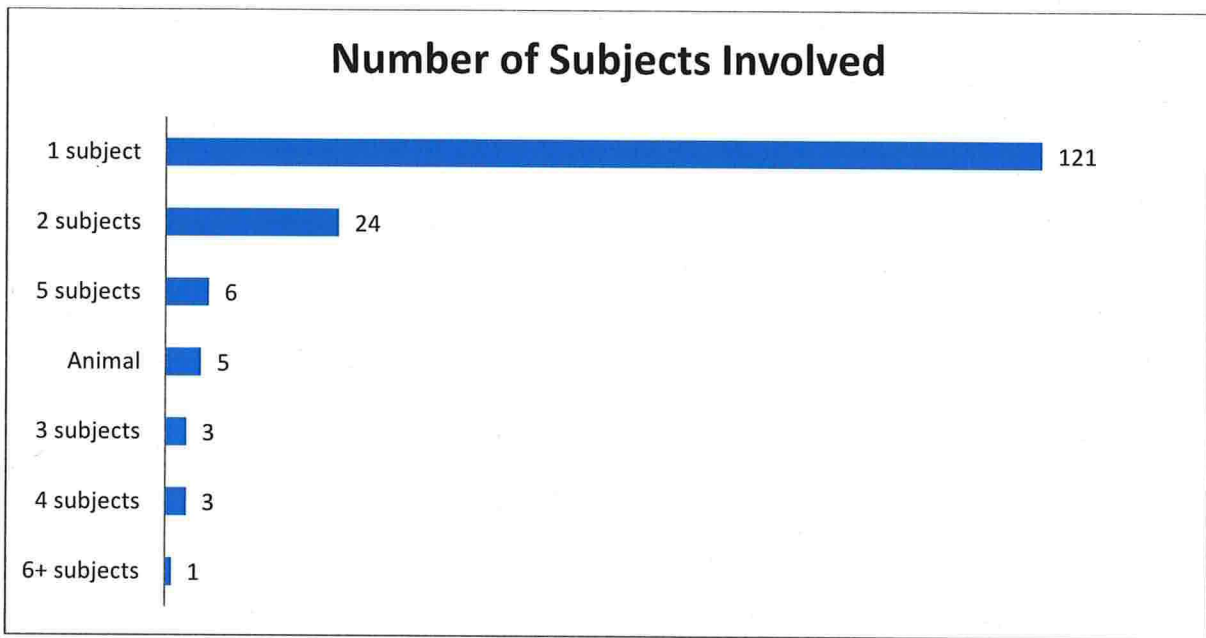
This category defines the type of incident the officer(s) were responding to which resulted in a Use of Force report being submitted. **The table below indicates in descending order, for that particular year, the number of use of force reports submitted under the different incident types that led to force being used.** The incident types listed on the Use of Force form are robbery, break and enter, domestic disturbance, other disturbance, traffic, suspicious person, serious injury, homicide, weapons call, alarm, and other (specify). The number of reports from each complaint type resulted in the following number of reports:

| Type of Incident | 2020 | Type of Incident | 2019 |
|---------------------------|-------------|---------------------------|-------------|
| Weapons Call | 56 | Weapons Call | 28 |
| Domestic Disturbance | 20 | Domestic Disturbance | 17 |
| Other | 17 | Injured Animal | 9 |
| Mental Health Act | 16 | Other | 7 |
| Break & Enter | 9 | Arrest Warrant | 7 |
| Robbery | 6 | Mental Health Act | 5 |
| Suspicious Person | 5 | Attempt Suicide | 5 |
| Injured Animal | 5 | Assault Police | 5 |
| Attempt Suicide | 4 | Theft | 4 |
| High Risk MV Stop | 4 | Court Security | 4 |
| Other Disturbance | 3 | Other Disturbance | 4 |
| Traffic | 3 | Traffic | 4 |
| Mischief | 3 | Suspicious Person | 4 |
| Serious Injury | 2 | Break & Enter | 4 |
| Search Warrant | 2 | Breach Conditions | 3 |
| High Risk Takedown | 2 | Assist EMS | 2 |
| Holding Cells (HQ/Courts) | 2 | Intoxicated Person | 2 |
| Unwanted Person | 2 | Search Warrant | 2 |
| Alarm | 1 | Pursuit/Stolen MV | 2 |
| Pursuit/Stolen MV | 1 | Unwanted Person | 1 |
| | | Holding Cells (HQ/Courts) | 1 |
| | | Robbery | 1 |
| | | | |

Types of incidents that were listed under “**Other**” or “**Other Disturbance**” cover incidents that are not as common as the above mentioned, ranging from: disturb the peace (4), drug incidents (3), family dispute (3), an unknown disturbance (3), barricaded persons (2), arson (2), check wellbeing (1), flight from police (1), and a neighbour dispute (1).

Number of Subject(s) Involved

The Use of Force report indicates the number of subjects encountered by reporting officers at Use of Force incidents. Consistent with year to year statistics, the overwhelming majority of reports indicate one subject being encountered during a Use of Force incident, regardless of the number of officers involved.



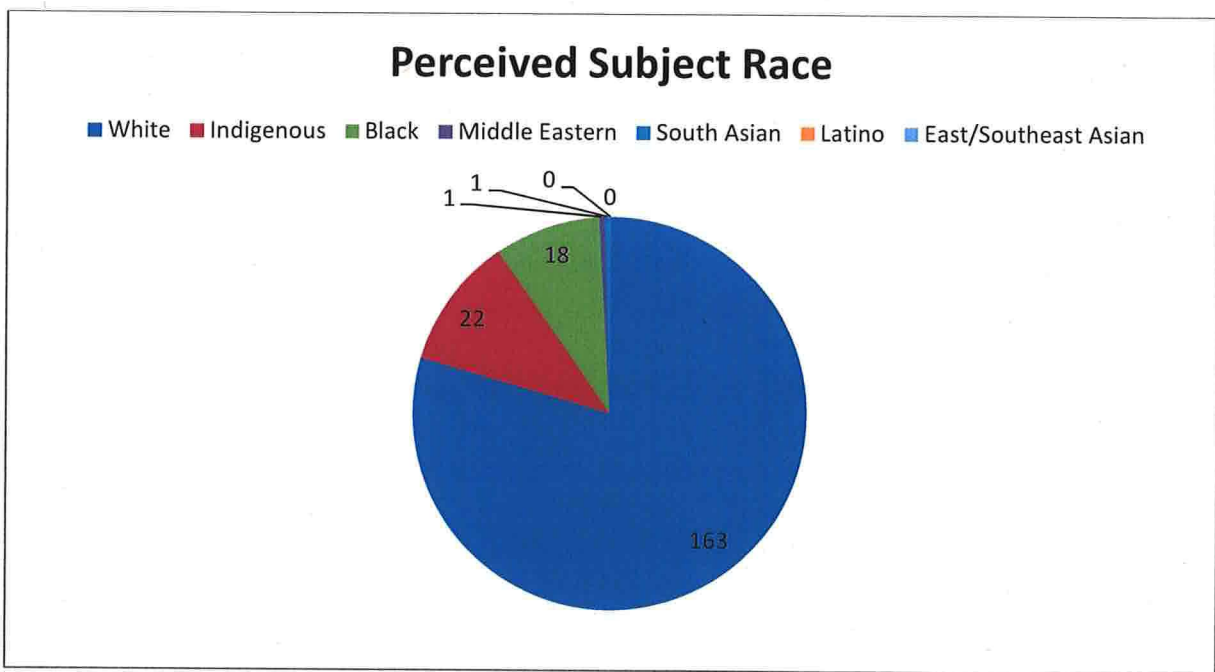
Perceived Subject Race

General Regulation (O. Reg. 267/18) under the Anti-Racism Act, 2017, came into force in April 2018. The regulation authorizes and requires public sector organizations in the justice, education, and child welfare sectors to collect information about Indigenous identity, race, religion, and ethnic origin.

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 1, 2020.

To assist the ministry in meeting its obligations under the ARA, 2017, regulatory amendments to the Equipment and Use of Force Regulation (RRO 1990, Reg 926) were made. Pursuant to subsection 14.5 (4) of Regulation 926 of the Revised Regulations of Ontario, 1990 (Equipment and Use of Force), the Solicitor General required chiefs of police to submit information from all Use of Force Reports effective January 1, 2020. The submission of that information is now submitted electronically to the ministry.

It should be noted that the statistics captured on the submitted Use of Force report form for Perceived Subject Race are not necessarily a true reflection of the actual number of subject(s) encountered by police in a use of force incident. Multiple reports by several officers are regularly submitted for only one incident and subject encountered. As each officer is required to submit an individual report with their perception of the subject(s) race, it can appear that there are more subject(s) encountered than actually were. There are also reports where multiple officers encountered multiple subjects, which can further inflate the number of subject(s).



Type of Force Used

Officers have a number of options available to them when responding to a situation or call requiring the Use of Force. These options range from Officer Presence in conjunction with effective tactical communication, to empty hand techniques soft and hard, intermediate weapons

soft and hard, Conducted Energy Weapons (CEW), to the drawing, pointing, and discharging of their firearm. When describing the type of force used, an officer can indicate more than one type was utilized, in 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.

A total of 86 reports were submitted in 2020 where officers drew, pointed, or discharged their firearms. Of these reports, 64 involved pointing a firearm, 18 involved drawing of a handgun, and 4 involved discharging of a firearm, of which all were for the dispatching of injured animals. This is an increase compared to 52 total reports in 2019, where firearms were pointed 34 times, a handgun drawn 8 times, and a firearm discharged 10 times, 9 of which were for the dispatching of injured animals, and 1 was at an armed subject posing a public and officer safety risk. This increase in firearms usage by officers is in direct correlation to the increase in weapons calls officers encountered in 2020; weapons calls increased to 56 incidents compared to 28 incidents in 2019.

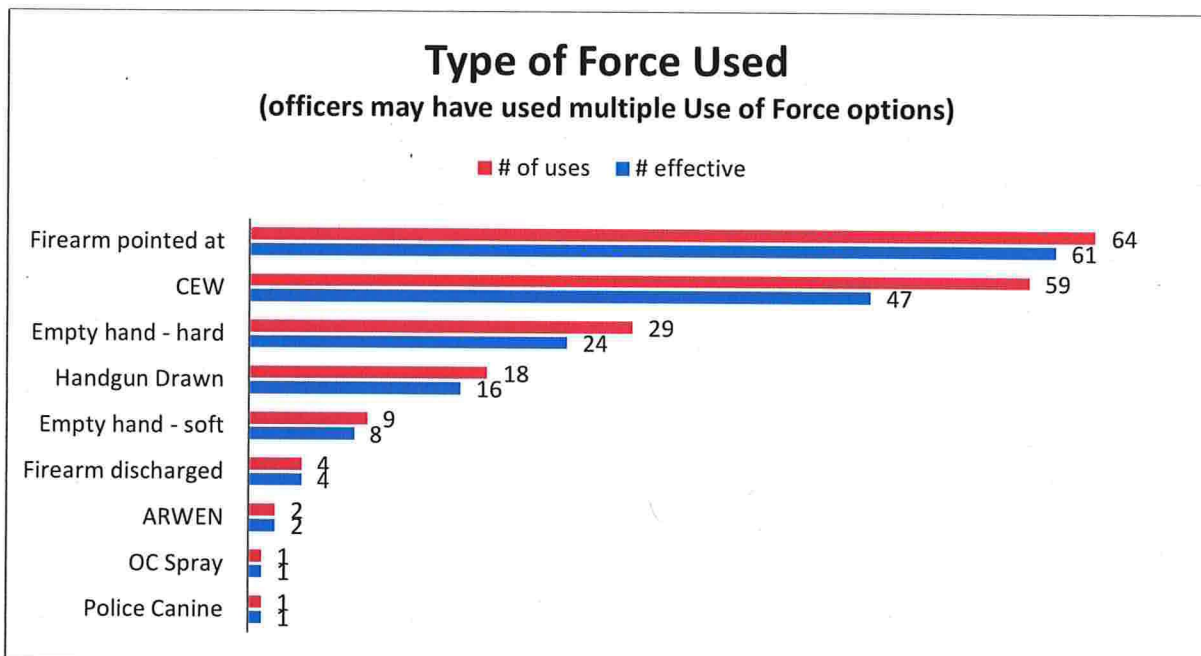
The Conductive Energy Weapon (CEW) was indicated as being utilized as a force option on 59 reports in 2020, effective 47 times; 44 usages were Demonstrated Force Presence (displaying CEW on/off, but not firing a cartridge or using a drive stun), 15 usages were from Full Deployments (firing a cartridge), and no usage from a Drive Stun (firing the CEW without a cartridge). In comparison, in 2019 there were 57 reports submitted indicating CEW usage; 38 indicated Demonstrated Force Presence, 19 were from Full Deployment, and no usage from a Drive Stun. It should be noted that full deployments, demonstrated force presence and drive stuns remained similar to 2019, and overall usage of the CEW has remained fairly consistent from year to year since the full rollout to frontline officers in 2015. Demonstrated Force Presence and De-escalation techniques were utilized in a majority of the situations where it was deemed safe to do so by officers; however, in some situations this was not feasible due to safety concerns that were directly a result of the subject(s) behaviour.

Empty hand techniques, which can be either soft (physical escort and control) or hard (physical strikes and joint manipulation), were indicated on 38 reports in 2020, effective 32 times. In 2019, there were 55 reports indicating empty hand techniques, effective 33 times. This is a decrease in hand to hand altercations with subjects, but is still 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.

Police canines were utilized 1 time as a force option in 2020. This is decrease from 2019, where police canines were utilized 3 times as a force option.

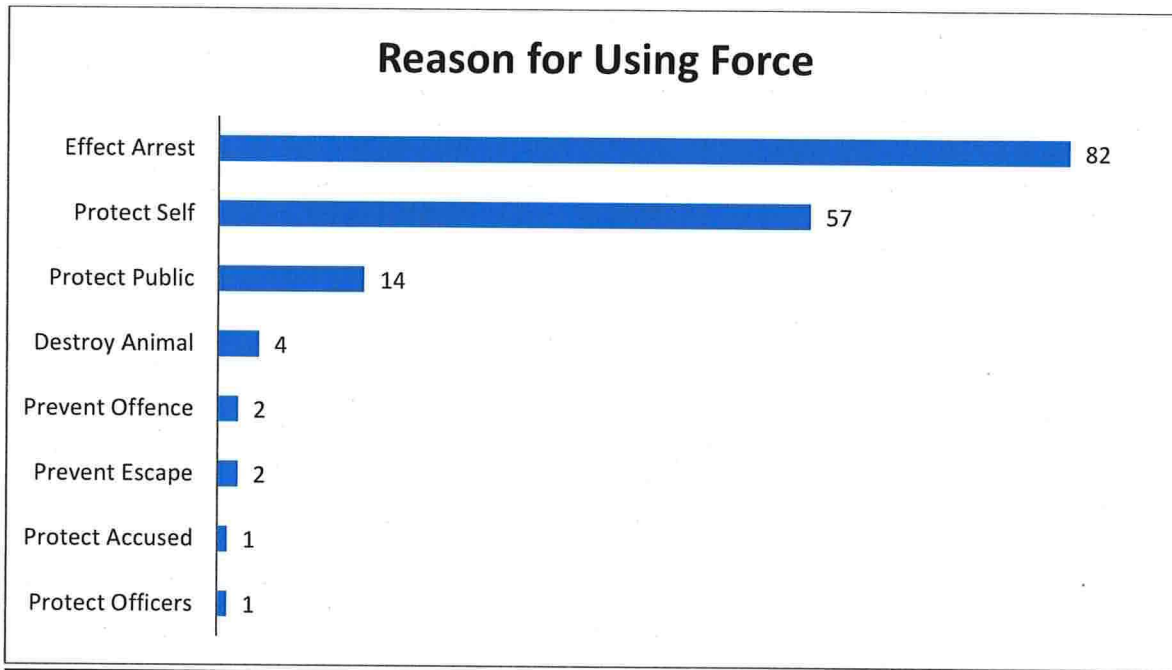
Other was listed as a force option on 2 reports in 2020, for the ARWEN less lethal launcher. Other is utilized when the force option utilized was other than the listed options on the face of the Use of Force Report. It should be noted that CEW use is also listed as other on reports as it is not listed as an option on the face of the report, but is tracked separately. The Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) aerosol weapon (foam/spray) was used once in 2020, and the ASP baton was not utilized in 2020 as a force option. These options have continued to show lessened usage since the full deployment of CEWs to frontline officers in 2015.

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 (PCO) 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. In 2020, Patrol Carbines were deployed for 17 incidents, all being weapons/high risk calls. No incidents involved discharging a patrol carbine.



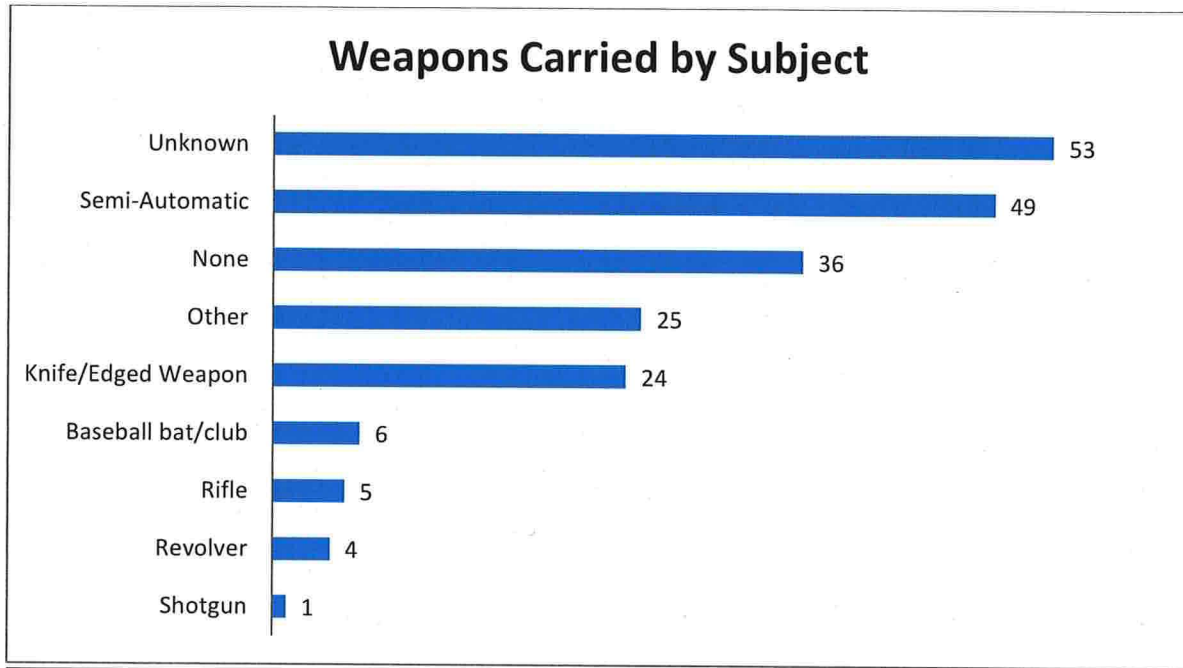
Reason for Using Force

In conjunction with using force, officers must indicate on the report the reasons for the force being used. Officers list only the initial reason for using force on a single report. "Other" was not utilized as an option in 2020.



Weapons Carried by Subject

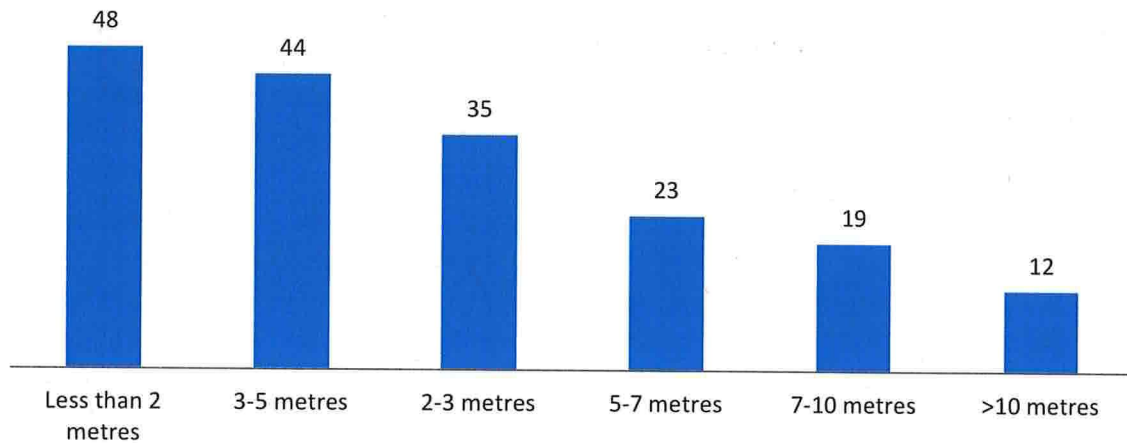
In 2020, officers identified the use of a firearm by a subject in 59 reports for 2020. Officers identified the use of a firearm by a subject in 23 reports in 2019; this is over double the number of firearms encountered from year to year. Officers indicated on reports that subject(s) were armed with an edged weapon 24 times; an edged weapon could range from a knife to a screwdriver, or anything that can cut or stab. In 2019, officers indicated that the subject was armed with an edged weapon 17 times. 25 reports indicated that a different weapon listed as other was used by a subject in 2020. Some of the weapons listed as other included: needle, hammers, shovels, batons, crossbow, compound bow, beer can, and unknown firearms, which was the most frequent ones. When a subject did confront an officer with a weapon, reports indicate that this weapon was in hand 18 times, at hand 50 times, and as being concealed on person in 44 reports in 2020.



Distance

The distance between the officers and the subject/animal at the time the decision to use force is noted on reports, as time and distance from a subject are important factors in Use of Force incidents. Training emphasizes this factor, as the more space between an officer and a subject allows more time for better decision making by officers in a high stress incident. However, 2020 statistics continue to demonstrate the trend that most Use of Force incidents involving police occur within 3 metres or less year to year. This is due to the fact that when officers decide to make an arrest of a subject, they must approach the subject and take physical control, which is also the time a subject is most likely to physically resist or become assaultive towards officers.

Distance from subject/animal at the time the decision was made to use force

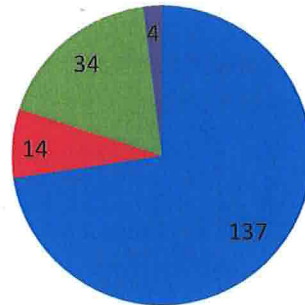


Alternative Strategies Used

As officers apply the different Force options they also consider alternative strategies to be used in conjunction with them. Verbal interaction, or tactical communication, was indicated as being used 137 times on the 2020 reports as the main alternative strategy to using force on a subject. Concealment and cover tactics were utilized 48 times and other 4 times.

Alternative Strategies Used

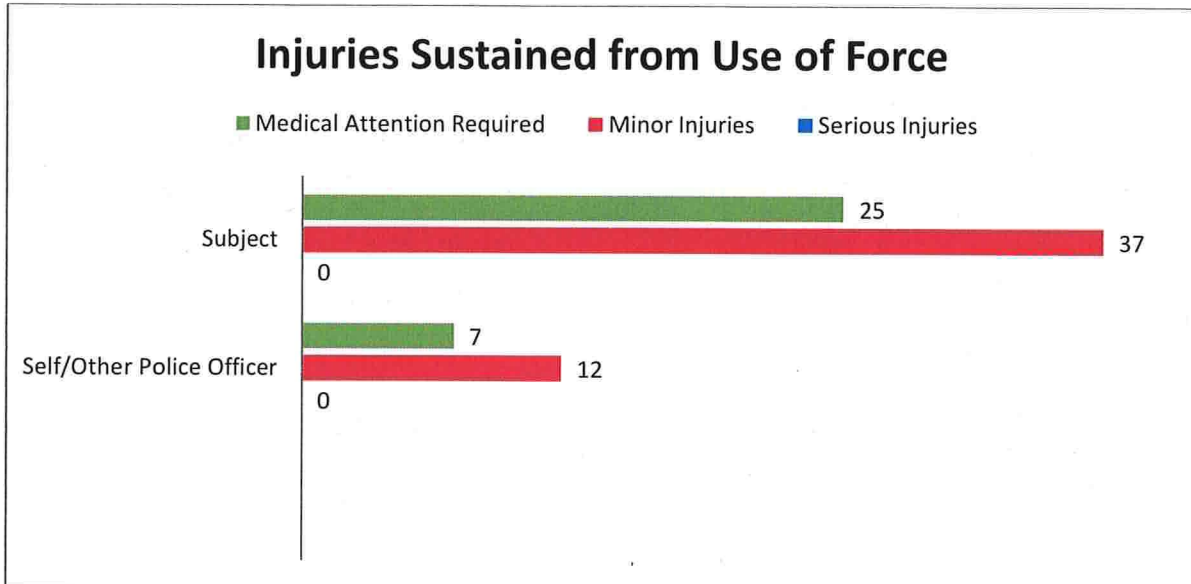
■ Verbal Interaction ■ Concealment ■ Cover ■ Other



Injuries Sustained and Medical Attention Sought

Officers submitting Use of Force reports also indicated whether they, another officer, a third party, or the subject received an injury as a result of the use of force during an incident, and if any medical attention was sought for the injuries.

In 2020, a member of the Police Service did receive an injury on 12 occasions requiring medical attention on 7 occasions. Statistics may appear higher than actual numbers as officers may indicate both themselves and other officers as injured on each report submitted per incident. Subjects were reported as receiving an injury 37 times, requiring medical attention 25 times. A third party was not indicated as receiving any injuries in 2020. No serious injuries were reported from any use of force encounters with officers in 2020.



IN CONCLUSION:

The annual use of force report is more than an opportunity to review numbers and analyze further situations where officers are required to intervene during difficult fast evolving situations that are at times unavoidable. This document gives everyone a better understanding of those events and provides us, as an organization, an opportunity to learn from these occurrences and train in order to deal with situations safely, efficiently, and effectively.

Continuing with the recommendations made in the 2014 Iacobucci Report “Police Encounters with People in Crisis,” as well as the 2016 Ombudsman of Ontario Report, “A Matter of Life and Death,” the Training Branch will continue to implement training for all members using this latest information, research, trends and best practices available to policing.

Along with the established ministry standards set out in the Policing Standards Manual, the Training and Professional Development Branch has and will continue to incorporate a wide variety of judgment training. The emphasis is always on public safety and utilizing de-escalation techniques. These techniques include an attempt to appear non-threatening and demonstrate calm assertiveness, not aggression through posture and facial expressions and using appropriate tactical communication skills and tactics to resolve situations with the minimal force or a chance of injuries. The goal is to move every situation from a state of high tension to a state of reduced tension for everyone involved. Current de-escalation techniques combined with officer safety tactics are continually researched and implemented in annual scenario based In-Service training.

| | |
|--|----------------|
| SUBJECT: 2020 USE OF FORCE REPORT | Page 17 |
|--|----------------|

In-Service training consists of scenario-based and interactive training conducted indoors, outdoors, and with the aid of our training simulator with current and up-to-date video scenario interactions. The training scenarios and learning experiences are designed and delivered to make it “as real as possible” with heightened stressors and critical decision making processes built in. This includes Immediate Action Rapid Deployment training, simulating an active attacker incident. De-brief sessions are conducted after each staged event allowing instructors to identify and discuss strategies for improvement.

The Training and Professional Development Branch will continue to monitor Use of Force reports for trends and patterns that are of concern. The review process and methods employed when dealing with use of force is in accordance with the Policing Standards Manual, the *Police Services Act*, and Greater Sudbury Police Service Procedures, and best practices identified throughout the world by police services.



GREATER SUDBURY POLICE SERVICE BOARD REPORT

| | |
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| ACTION: FOR APPROVAL | DATE: February 10, 2021 |
| PUBLIC | |
| SUBJECT: FINAL DISPOSITION OF FOUND OR SEIZED MONEY | |
| STRATEGIC DIRECTION 2019-2021 Strategic Theme: Policing with Excellence and Professionalism Goal: Best Practices in Core Police Functions | |
| Prepared by: <i>Lucia Taskinen</i> Lucia Taskinen Property Supervisor | |
| Reviewed and Prepared by: <i>Sharon Baiden</i> Sharon Baiden Chief Administrative Officer | Recommended by: <i>Paul Pedersen</i> Paul Pedersen Chief of Police |

RECOMMENDATION:

THAT the Greater Sudbury Police Services Board accepts for deposit to the Board Trust Fund \$4,234.55 in unclaimed funds that were received in 2020.

BACKGROUND:

Section 132, 133, and 134 of the *Police Services Act* of Ontario deals with all property in the possession of a Police Service.

.../2

In particular **Section 133(1)** deals with money and states:

This section applies to money that comes into the possession of a police force under circumstances described in paragraph 1 or 2 of subsection 132(1).

Paragraph 1 of 132(1) states:

The property was stolen from its owner or was found abandoned in a public place, and the chief of police is unable to determine who owns it.

Paragraph 2 of 132(1) states:

The property was seized by a member of the police force in the lawful execution of his or her duties, all legal proceedings in respect of the property have been completed, there is no court order for its disposition and there is no legal requirement, apart from this section, that it be retained or disposed of.

Section 133(3) then addresses the use of this money and states:

If three months have elapsed after the day the money came into the possession of the police force and the owner has not claimed it, the Board may use it for any purpose that it considers in the public interest

From time to time money is found, by various individuals, and turned over to police in an attempt to return it to its rightful owner. In many cases, the police are unable to determine the rightful owner. If no individual comes forward to attempt to claim this money, it remains in the possession of the police and is subsequently turned over to the Police Services Board for deposit to the Board Trust Fund.

In addition, officers arrest individuals for offences and seize money that is suspected of being obtained through illegal occurrences. In these instances, the Property Branch holds the money seized until the courts order it to be forfeited to the Crown. If no such order is made, the money remains in Property until such time as the individual that it was seized from attends to claim the money. If the individual does not make any attempts to claim the money and police are unable to locate the individual, the money remains in the possession of the police and is subsequently turned over to the Police Services Board.

CURRENT SITUATION:

The above monies totalling \$4,234.55 have come into the possession of the Police Service over the last year through incidents of found or seized money.



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|--|---------------|
| SUBJECT: FINAL DISPOSITION OF FOUND OR SEIZED MONEY | Page 3 |
|--|---------------|

All attempts to locate the proper owners have been unsuccessful and no claims or inquiries for this outstanding currency were ever made by persons involved. Any court matter that may have been associated to this money has been concluded. As such, the Board is asked to accept these funds for deposit to the Board Trust Fund.



GREATER SUDBURY POLICE SERVICE BOARD REPORT

| | |
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| ACTION: FOR APPROVAL | DATE: February 2, 2021 |
| PUBLIC | |
| SUBJECT: 2021 CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF POLICE GOVERNANCE (CAPG) MEMBERSHIP | |
| STRATEGIC DIRECTION 2019-2021 Strategic Theme: Policing with Excellence and Professionalism Goal: Best Practices in Core Police Functions | |
| Prepared by: Matthew Gatien Board Administrator  | Recommended by: Lise Poratto-Mason Chair  |

RECOMMENDATION:

THAT the Board approves the annual (CAPG) membership fee of \$2000 for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2021.

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 \$2000 for 2021.

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



GREATER SUDBURY POLICE SERVICE BOARD REPORT

| | |
|---|--|
| ACTION: FOR APPROVAL | DATE: February 10, 2021 |
| PUBLIC | |
| SUBJECT: DONATIONS RESERVE FUND REQUESTS | |
| STRATEGIC DIRECTION 2019-2021 Strategic Theme: Collaborative CSWB Goal: Invest in Community's Future | |
| Prepared by: Sharon Baiden Chief Administrative Officer  | Recommended by: Paul Pedersen Chief of Police  |

RECOMMENDATION:

THAT the Board approve the following donation with funds drawn from the Donations Reserve Fund:

\$1000 in support of the 2021 Polar Plunge for Special Olympics – Chief's Youth Initiative Fund

BACKGROUND:

Since 2002, the Board has maintained a Donations Reserve Fund that is utilized to assist in crime prevention initiatives at the discretion of the Police Services Board or those specifically targeted by the donor. Monies are used to support youth activities, crime prevention, literacy, Lions' Eye in the Sky, and Auxiliary.

When considering request for funds, the Board takes into account initiatives supporting community-oriented policing that involves a cooperative 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.

.../2

When considering requests, the Board shall give preference to funding requests that fall into one of the following categories:

- Community Relations through Involvement with Police Related Organizations
- Board/Police Service Relations
- Public Education/Awareness
- Special Board Requirements

CURRENT SITUATION:

A request for funding consideration has been received.

The balance in the Donations Reserve Fund at January 31, 2021 is \$165,544.80.

2021 Annual Polar Plunge for Special Olympics Ontario – \$1000

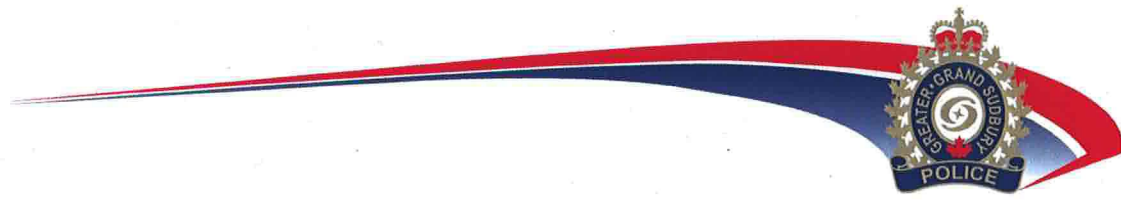
This year, the **8th Annual Greater Sudbury Police Polar Plunge** will be taking place virtually due to COVID-19. In the past, this event has been very successful in raising funds and awareness for Special Olympic athletes.

Although the event is virtual, this event will attract a large number of registrants along with the participation of many corporate sponsors. Fundraising of this nature would not be possible without the commitment and dedication of supporters who help offset the expenses of hosting this large event and ensure its continued success.

This year we are hosting a poster and video contests to be used for the 2021 Polar Plunge which will be open to all area schools. Local students are encouraged to participate and have a chance of winning fantastic prizes for their families.

Financial assistance is requested from the Greater Sudbury Police Service Board in the amount of \$1,000. This funding will offset the cost of expenses and prizes.

Each donation counts and ultimately DOES make a real difference in the lives of people with intellectual disabilities. To date, GSPS has raised \$180,000 through this outstanding event!



**GREATER SUDBURY
POLICE SERVICES BOARD**

**REPORT FROM THE
CHIEF OF POLICE**

February 2021

We have made it through the first month of 2021 with new stay-at-home orders which prompted yet again another shift in our deployment of personnel, most notably a move that has seen more members working almost exclusively from their home base. As the pandemic remains ongoing, we continue to place the health, wellness and safety of our members as a top priority.

LEGISLATIVE UPDATES

(excerpts from Ministry of the Solicitor General All Chief's Memorandum)

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AND CIVIL PROTECTION ACT UPDATES AND REVISED RULES FOR AREAS IN STAGE 1 UNDER THE REOPENING ONTARIO ACT

Updates were provided related to orders under the *Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act* (EMCPA) and changes to the Stage 1 Order (O. Reg. 82/20) under the *Reopening Ontario (A Flexible Response to COVID-19) Act, 2020* (ROA).

Set Fine Amounts under the *Provincial Offences Act*.

Effective January 13, 2021, R.R.O. 1990, Reg. 950 under the *Provincial Offences Act* (POA) was amended to allow corporations to be ticketed under Part I of the POA for failing to comply with an order pursuant to subsection 7.0.11 (1) of the EMCPA or subsection 10 (1) of the ROA. The amendments also now enable corporate officers to be ticketed as individuals under Part 1 of the POA for failing to comply with an order or for the obstruct offences pursuant to the EMCPA and the ROA. For the purpose of ticketing under Part 1 for EMCPA and ROA offences, there is no longer any distinction between individuals and corporate officers.

The Chief Justice of the Ontario Court of Justice has now established the set fine amounts, effective January 14, 2021, as follows:

Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act

| Offence | Section | Set Fine |
|---|----------------|-----------------|
| Individual — fail to comply with an order made during a declared emergency | 7.0.11 (1) | \$750.00 |
| Corporation — fail to comply with an order made during a declared emergency | 7.0.11 (1) | \$1,000.00 |
| Obstruct any person exercising a power in accordance with an order made during a declared emergency | 7.0.11 (1) | \$1,000.00 |
| Obstruct any person performing a duty in accordance with an order made during a declared emergency | 7.0.11 (1) | \$1,000.00 |

Reopening Ontario (A Flexible Response to COVID-19) Act, 2020

| Offence | Section | Set Fine |
|---|----------------|-----------------|
| Individual — fail to comply with a continued section 7.0.2 order | 10 (1) | \$750.00 |
| Corporation — fail to comply with a continued section 7.0.2 order | 10 (1) | \$1,000.00 |
| Obstruct any person exercising a power in accordance with a continued section 7.0.2 order | 10 (1) | \$1,000.00 |
| Obstruct any person performing a duty in accordance with a continued section 7.0.2 order | 10 (1) | \$1,000.00 |

O. Reg. 14/21 – Amendments to Rules for Areas in Stage 1 (Lockdown)

Effective January 15, 2021 at 12:01 a.m., the Stage 1 Order is revised to permit additional construction projects that are funded in whole or in part by Canada or Ontario, or agencies of either, or by municipalities.

REPORTING ENFORCEMENT DATA UNDER THE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AND CIVIL PROTECTION ACT AND THE REOPENING ONTARIO ACT

The Ministry of the Solicitor General (Ministry) has updated the COVID-19 enforcement data reporting template and developed detailed instructions on the use of this template to reflect the following new EMCPA orders:

- O. Reg. 11/21 – Stay-At-Home Order under EMCPA, R.S.O. 1990, c. E.9
- O. Reg. 13/21 – Residential Evictions Order under EMCPA, R.S.O. 1990, c. E.9
- O. Reg. 8/21 – Enforcement of COVID-19 Measures under EMCPA, R.S.O. 1990, c. E.9

The new template was shared with data contacts from all police services on Saturday, January 16, 2021 (except for OPTIC-Niche members who are using the Niche plug-in reporting tool). Police services using the OPTIC-Niche reporting tool can expect similar changes reflected soon and should continue to use the reporting tool until otherwise notified.

It was noted that O. Reg. 8/21 provides additional authority to provincial offences officers to temporarily close a premise or to disperse individuals who are in contravention of orders under the *Reopening Ontario (A Flexible Response to COVID-19) Act, 2020* (ROA). The updated reporting template includes additional data points to capture the use of these new powers.

BASIC CONSTABLE TRAINING PROGRAM – ALLOCATION REQUEST FOR MAY 5 – JULY 29, 2021

Police services were asked to provide an update and submit their requests for positions on the May 2021 intake of the Basic Constable Training Program no later than February 5, 2021. The Service has requested to be allocated two spots which maintains the authorized strength.

ONTARIO MULTI-DISCIPLINARY CASE CONFERENCE CONSORTIUM

The Ontario Major Case Management (MCM) Unit and the Ontario Police College are offering a new resource to officers involved in the investigations of homicide and sexual assault called the Ontario Multi-Disciplinary Case Conference Consortium.

Beginning January 1, 2021, investigators who are facing a particularly challenging homicide and/or sexual assault investigation will have “live time” access to a team of subject matter resources from all over the province who can offer meaningful insights, experience and information sharing. These subject matter resources currently include experienced officers with a variety of skillsets and backgrounds, including, but not limited to, resources from the Chief Coroner’s Office, the Ministry of the Attorney General and Criminal Intelligence Service Ontario.

The forum for this case conference will be a combination of in-person representation and video-link where possible.

The requesting agency is required to provide a scribe for the purposes of recording any information deemed necessary for their investigation. The information and/or recommendations will then be provided to the host command triangle for further action as deemed appropriate. All final investigative decisions remain exclusively with the host command triangle.

BASIC CONSTABLE TRAINING AND SENIOR SPECIALIZED COURSE FEE INCREASE

In 2019, a Basic Constable Training (BCT) fee increase and the implementation of a Standardized Fee Structure for Senior Specialized Course fees were communicated through All Chiefs Memo 19-0067. At that time, it was indicated that the fees for BCT would be increased to \$14,550 and a listing of fees for Senior Specialized Courses was released.

It was also noted that the approval in 2019 also included an indexation to account for inflation starting in the 2021 calendar year. The purpose of this indexation was to apply course fee increases gradually.

The first indexation of fees will apply for the 2021 calendar year for BCT and Senior Courses as identified in the table below.

| Year | BCT Fee | Senior Specialized Course Fee per Day |
|------|----------|---------------------------------------|
| 2020 | \$14,550 | \$240 |
| 2021 | \$14,850 | \$245 |
| 2022 | \$15,150 | \$250 |
| 2023 | \$15,450 | \$255 |
| 2024 | \$15,750 | \$260 |

**Senior course fees will be calculated by the total course duration x fee per day.*

There will continue to be discounted fees for satellite courses and occasions where students attending courses at the college are required to stay at local hotels. All fees will be available on the Ontario Police College Virtual Academy (OPCVA).

OPERATION OF OFF-ROAD VEHICLES ON MUNICIPAL HIGHWAYS

The Ministry is changing the regulations for on-road access by permitted off-road vehicles in municipalities listed in *Highway Traffic Act (HTA) Regulation 8/03* from an opt-in model to an opt-out model. Effective January 1, 2021, all permitted off-road vehicles will be able to access all municipal highways under the jurisdiction of municipalities listed in *Ontario Regulation 8/03*, unless restricted or prohibited by municipal by-law.

Municipalities may need to update existing by-laws that are not aligned with the new regulatory amendments. Affected municipalities that wish to prohibit or restrict on-road access by off-road vehicles may need to pass a new by-law.

The regulatory changes do not apply to provincial highways or upper tier County / Regional / District highways located within municipalities listed in *HTA Regulation 8/03*.

PUBLICATION BANS IN SEXUAL VIOLENCE CASES

In highly sensitive cases such as sexual assault and child abuse cases, protecting the identity of the victim is of utmost importance. The name of the victim becomes publicly accessible upon the swearing and filing of an Information. The most common tool, a publication ban, under s. 486.4 of the *Criminal Code*, is only imposed when the accused appears in court before a Justice of the Peace or judge. In cases where an accused is released by the police, there may be weeks to months before the accused appears before the court, leaving the victim's identity unprotected during that time.

The best option is for the police to seek a publication ban in chambers when they are laying the Information before the Justice of the Peace or when an Information is electronically submitted to a Justice of the Peace for review. It is important to ensure a publication ban of the victim's identity

in all cases where the accused will be released by police. If the case is anticipated to garner media attention or it is anticipated that there may be issues with the request, the police should contact the Regional Sexual Violence Crown in their jurisdiction for assistance *prior* to the date of arrest.

EXTENSION OF PROVINCIAL EMERGENCY UNDER THE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AND CIVIL PROTECTION ACT

The government extended the provincial emergency under the Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act (EMCPA) for an additional 2 weeks, until February 9th, 2021. The initial emergency declaration was valid for up to 14 days and could be extended once for up to another 14 days. To be further extended, it will require by the Legislature, who can extend the emergency declaration for additional periods of no more than 28 days for each extension.

In addition, the following orders are also extended until February 9, 2021:

- O. Reg. 8/21 – Enforcement of COVID-19 Measures
- O. Reg. 11/21 – Stay-at-Home Order
- O. Reg. 13/21 – Residential Evictions

ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGES WITHIN THE MINISTRY OF THE SOLICITOR GENERAL REGARDING THE MUNICIPAL POLICE SERVICES ADVISORS

Recently, the ministry established a new division, the Inspectorate of Policing (IOP). The IOP will carry out a range of functions, including inspections, monitoring, and advisory services to policing and community safety partners under the *Community Safety and Policing Act, 2019* (CSPA), once in force.

In order to ensure the IOP is best positioned to address key priorities moving forward, effective February 1, 2021, the Manager and Police Services Advisors of the Operations Unit will move from the Public Safety Division to the IOP to form the Police Services Liaison Unit and support important work in building organizational processes and policies necessary for its establishment.

The authority and duties of the Inspector General are set out in the CSPA, which is not yet in force. As such, while the *Police Services Act* (PSA) remains in force, the Police Services Advisors will continue to fulfill the responsibilities outlined in section 3 of the PSA. Police Services Advisors will continue to provide the same supports to police services and boards and will maintain their current zone assignments.

SECTION 25 ANNUAL REPORTING

The Ministry of the Solicitor General is required to prepare a report for the period of February 1, 2020 to January 31, 2021 consistent with the statutory requirement to make public an annual report on the use of specific portions of the law enforcement justification provisions by police services

in Ontario, as stated in s. 25.3 of the *Criminal Code*. In order to comply with this obligation, we require the following information:

- Number of Designations by a Senior Official Under Subsection 25.1 (6):
- Number of Authorizations by a Senior Official Under Paragraph 25.1 (9)(a):
- Number of Times that Acts or Omissions Were Committed by Public Officers in Accordance With Paragraph 25.1 (9)(b):

In order to maintain consistency in the ministry's reporting, a reporting template provides general categories for (a) nature of conduct being investigated, and (b) types of acts or omissions authorized to be committed, or committed, by a Public Officer or directed by a Public Officer, which would otherwise constitute an offence. The document is protected when completed. This report is currently being prepared.

AMENDMENT UNDER THE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AND CIVIL PROTECTION ACT

O. Reg. 8/21 (Enforcement of COVID-19) under the *Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act* has been amended, effective February 1, 2021.

This amendment allows a police officer or other provincial offences officer to require an individual to provide the officer with their correct name, date of birth and address if the officer has reasonable and probable grounds to believe that the individual has committed an offence under subsection 100 (1) of the *Health Protection and Promotion Act* (HPPA) for failing to comply with an order made in respect of COVID-19 under section 22 of that *Act*, so that provincial offences officers have the necessary information to issue tickets or lay charges under the HPPA.

MISSING PERSONS ACT - ANNUAL REPORT AND TRAINING SUPPORTS

Annual Report

Under Section 8 of the *Missing Persons Act*, police services are required to report annually on their use of urgent demands under the Act, and police services boards are required to make this report available the public. The 2020 annual report must include urgent demands made **during the period of January 1, 2020 to December 31, 2020**.

Police services boards must make the annual report public on a website by **June 1, 2021**, and must provide a copy to the Solicitor General. The report is currently being prepared and will be presented to the Board at the March Meeting.

Training

The Ontario Police College in collaboration with the ministry has developed training to outline the key elements of the *Missing Persons Act*. The virtual training module can be found on the Ontario Police College's Virtual Academy (OPCVA).

TIMELY ACCESS TO BAIL

The Ministry of the Attorney General shared a communication regarding guidance that has come out of a recent Superior Court case to ensure that bail hearings proceed without delay.

When a decision is made to detain an accused for a bail hearing, the police must ensure that the accused is taken before a justice (where available) without unreasonable delay and within twenty-four hours of arrest (section 503(1) *Criminal Code*). A bail hearing must then be held within a reasonable time to allow for a judicial officer to determine if continued detention is warranted. Bail packages should be prepared before an accused is transported to court for a bail hearing.

All justice stakeholders have a role to play in ensuring that an accused's ss. 7, 9 and 11(e) *Charter* rights are respected. Many jurisdictions have already developed and implemented local protocols for when large scale arrests or takedowns are expected. For jurisdictions where such protocols do not exist, we encourage Chiefs of Police and Detachment Commanders to reach out to their local Crown Attorneys and justice partners to draft and implement such a protocol. The failure to do so risks jeopardizing the ultimate prosecution of affected cases.

PROTOCOL FOR SPECIALIZED SEARCHES OF MINISTRY OF TRANSPORTATION DATA

Since 2010, common practice has been for the Ontario Provincial Police (OPP) Canadian Police Information Centre (CPIC) Unit in Orillia to coordinate MTO specialized search requests for every police agency in Canada (such as partial plate/vehicle identification number searches, vehicle registrations, reverse address checks, and offline searches of vehicle owner/driver's license systems), with the exception of the Toronto Police Service. Law enforcement agencies submit these requests to the OPP CPIC Unit, which compiles and sends them to the MTO for processing. The OPP CPIC Unit receives the results from the MTO, formats the results and then returns them to the originating agency. The increasing volume of search requests from external agencies represents a significant workload issue. The current process adds an unnecessary layer of administration and time to the process for other law enforcement agencies.

To streamline the MTO specialized search process, the OPP intends to step back from its coordinating role. All police agencies will be expected to coordinate and submit their own specialized search requests directly to the MTO, rather than via the OPP CPIC Unit. This new process applies to all police services and will be implemented with a phased in approach beginning March 1, 2021.

TERMINATION OF DECLARED EMERGENCY AND AMENDMENTS TO ORDERS UNDER THE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AND CIVIL PROTECTION ACT AND REOPENING ONTARIO ACT

The provincial emergency that was declared on January 12, 2021 under s. 7.0.1 of the EMPCA will expire at 11:59 p.m. on February 9, 2021.

Orders made under the EMCPA can continue in effect after the declared emergency has terminated. Orders can be further extended for up to 14 days at a time but cannot be amended.

All of the orders currently in effect under the EMCPA will remain in effect until the date noted below, unless they are revoked or extended further by that date:

| | | |
|---------------|--|-------------------|
| O. Reg 8/21 | Enforcement of COVID-19 Measures | February 23, 2021 |
| O. Reg 11/21 | Stay-at-Home Order | February 23, 2021 |
| O. Reg 13/21 | Residential Evictions | February 23, 2021 |
| O. Reg 55/21* | Compliance Orders for Retirement Homes | February 19, 2021 |

OPERATIONAL UPDATES

9-1-1 EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS CENTRE

January 2021 was a steady month for the 9-1-1 ECC. The 9-1-1 ECC handled 4,760 9-1-1 calls as well over 21,000 phone calls in total. 9-1-1 ECC Communicators successfully utilized the *what3words* application on two occasions resulting in expediting responses to two emergency situations. Staff members are becoming more and more familiar with this application and it is definitely proving to be a valuable tool. This month the 9-1-1 ECC welcomed 3 new Communicator recruits.

COURTS

In January 2021 Courts Branch welcomed 4 new part-time Special Constables. They are currently in their training phase with their coach officer. Due to retirements and resignations we also had 2 part-time Special Constables hired as full-time members.

COMMUNITY RESPONSE / COMMUNITY MOBILIZATION

CMU applied for and received a Jumpstart Grant in the fall of 2020. Jumpstart strives to facilitate opportunities to “build a sports environment that considers the experience of all participants at all levels, especially those from indigenous and black communities, girls, women and persons with disabilities.”

Project Navigate provided funds to purchase Orienteering equipment that allowed for safe youth engagement outdoors. GSPS collaborated with Bishop Alexander Carter Secondary School on this initiative. Project Navigate promoted inclusivity by reducing barriers for sport and play opportunities. All COVID-19 public health recommendations and legislation were abided by. The majority of the students experienced orienteering for the first time and all recognized the importance of following public health guidelines. The youth engagement sessions gave the students an opportunity to share how COVID-19 has impacted their participation in school activities. It also gave police an opportunity to provide COVID-19 education and awareness information. The grant further allowed for the purchase of COVID-19 PPE and cleaning supplies

for school facilitators, 17 participants and GSPS participating members. Project Navigate concluded January 2021. It was successful with all 17 youths participating and positive feedback being received from the participants and facilitators.

POLICE COMMUNITY RESPONSE UNIT

The PCRC continued to assist frontline officers in responding to calls for service in January, including;

- 246 initial and 400 follow ups from Ghost 22
- 242 initial and 210 follow ups from CopLogic
- 116 initial and 153 follow ups relative to the Tow Book
- 92 initial and 82 follow up Fraud investigations
- 1 Section 117 application
- 26 CPIC/RO checks assisting Patrol/CID
- 173 MVC Self Reports
- 40 MVC 401s
- 32 crown briefs
- 3 Production Orders
- 73 Patrol assists with CFS
- Assisted Patrol Operations by checking 754 of their reports
- A majority of our members continued to work from remote locations

Initiatives

- COPLOGIC – Communication Operating Procedure 20-04 was updated to include all institution minor assaults in our online reporting

TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT UNIT (TMU)

The Greater Sudbury Police Service Traffic Management Unit (TMU) continued its focus on road safety and aggressive driving while issuing 125 Provincial Offence Notices and 55 PART III Summonses through the month of January. To date, the yearly TMU PON total for 2021 is 180. TMU members entered into a fatal motorized snow vehicle (MSV) MVC investigation, as well as assisted the Rural Unit with two serious MSV MVC investigations.

TMU had three Remotely Piloted Aircraft System (RPAS) deployments; one for a missing person search and two to assist in MVC investigations.

Initiatives

- #Anywhere/Anytime RIDE initiative was launched
- A member did two online class visits with grade 1 & 4 classes enrolled with Rainbow District School Board - online learning. They talked about community helpers, our role in the community, the different units within GSPS, and the tools we use to do our jobs. The visits lasted approximately 45 minutes, and were met with many insightful questions from the students.

- **EMERGENCY RESPONSE UNIT (ERU)**

The ERU continued to assist frontline officers in responding to calls for service in January including;

- 511 calls for service
- 53 focused patrols
- 2 PCRC follow-ups
- 7 search warrant executions
- 5 K9 callouts
- 1 RPAS deployment (missing person investigation)
- 9 TEMS deployments
- **2 - High Risk Arrest**
 - ✓ High Risk Arrest (partial team activation) - Armed, Barricaded Person. Female, armed with knives, axe, tools, propane tank and firearm, barricaded in a room. ERU members contained, attempted negotiations. Resolved through a breach, hold and arrest.
 - ✓ High Risk Arrest (full team activation) – Weapons Complaint at Motel. Male with pistol and rifle staying in room, robbed victim. ERU members attended and contained and subsequently cleared room. Male had left area prior to police arriving on scene. Weapons recovered.
- **2 - Vehicle/Mobile takedowns**
 - ✓ Vehicle/Mobile takedown (partial team activation) - High Risk Takedown: Foot or Vehicle for subject from previous incident, believed to still be armed, evading police. ERU members formed Immediate Action Team, worked with ICT members conducting surveillance, with intent of arresting male if located. 3 separate deployments to locate male, negative results.
 - ✓ Vehicle/Mobile takedown (partial team activation) – High Risk Takedown regarding shooting suspect from Espanola. OPP contacted GSPS for assistance in apprehending suspects heading to Sudbury. ERU members attended Lively area. Worked with OPP members and Intelligence Unit members. Vehicle stopped, all occupants arrested and a pistol recovered.

Initiatives

- Launched Tactical Paramedics Program (TEMS)
- Focus Patrols Downtown: Increased downtown presence and visibility

PATROL OPERATIONS

During the month of January, 92 Apprehensions under the Mental Health Act were made, 314 briefs created, 591 charges laid, 396 focused patrols conducted and 265 Provincial Offence Notices issued.

Notable Occurrences:

Drug Arrest: two officers investigating a suspicious person complaint on Elgin Street, seized 55 grams of fentanyl valued at over \$13000. Three males from Greater Toronto Area were charged accordingly.

Theft of Catalytic Converters: an officer investigating a theft in progress was able to identify a suspect by following tracks in the snow. The officer was able to arrest the individual and recover two catalytic converters. The male was on bail for committing the same offence earlier in the month.

RURAL UNIT

The Rural Unit responded to 61 COVID Related Patrols / Calls for Service.

ATV / UTV Related Patrols / Calls for Service-3, Contacts-5, Warnings-21, POA-2

MSV Related Patrols / Calls for Service – 48, Contacts – 425, Warnings - 21, POA - 9, 72 hr's Notice - 30

Search & Rescue Events - GSPS Search & Rescue Team had 2 searches in January

-1 Missing male party: the RPAS was used to Search Bush area around Froot Road, Investigation continues.

-1 Despondent Male in Hanmer: male party located behind an establishment on the loading docks.

Media Events - The Rural Unit posted media releases for unsafe ice, Check OFSC Trails status prior to heading out on the trails and to ensure you have all your documentation.

MEDIA RELEASES

28 year old Man Arrested and Charged with Child Pornography Offences

On January 21, 2021 the Internet Child Exploitation (I.C.E.) and Computer Forensics Units assisted by our Emergency Response and Intelligence Units executed a Search Warrant at a residence in Greater Sudbury.

As a result of the investigation, a 28 year old male was arrested and charged with the following offences:

- Access Child Pornography
- Possess Child Pornography x 2
- Distribute Child Pornography

27 year old Man Arrested and Charged with Sexual Assault Causing Bodily Harm

In the middle of December 2020, we received a call regarding a violent Sexual Assault that took place in Greater Sudbury. Further details of the incident will not be disclosed due to the sensitive nature of the incident and in order to protect the identity of the woman involved.

As a result of the investigation, Detectives in our Criminal Investigation Division have arrested and charged a 27 year old man with the following offences under the Criminal Code of Canada;

- Sexual Assault Causing Bodily Harm
- Sexual Assault – Chokes, Suffocates, or Strangles

He was released on an Undertaking with a Court date of April 7, 2021.

Detectives Seize Firearms and Drugs from Room in Motel After Robbery

At 11:50 p.m. on January 24, 2021, we received a call regarding a Robbery that had taken place at a motel on Regent Street in Greater Sudbury. Information provided was that the caller had attended the motel with another man and when they entered one of the rooms, the man hit him with a gun and then stole his cellphone, as well as a few thousand dollars in cash.

Officers immediately arrived on scene and set up containment of the area. Officers saw two individuals exit the room. Both individuals were taken into custody. Information was provided that a third individual was still inside the room. Officers knocked on the door and identified themselves as Police. The third individual exited the room and was taken into custody without incident. None of the three parties taken into custody were responsible for the original attack; however the investigation into their involvement is ongoing.

Through the investigation, it was determined that there were numerous firearms and other illegal weapons inside the room. The scene was secured by Officers while Detectives in our Criminal Investigation Division applied for and were granted a Search Warrant.

On January 25, 2021, Detectives in our Major Crimes Section with the assistance of members of our Integrated Crime Team (I.C.T.) and Emergency Response Unit conducted the Search Warrant.

The following weapons were seized as a result of the Search Warrant;

- A Rifle with a semi-automatic function
- Two loaded magazines
- Various caliber ammunition
- Bear mace
- Multiple knives

While conducting the Search Warrant, Detectives located a substantial amount of illicit drugs in the room. In order to ensure the integrity of the investigation, Officers once again secured the room and Detectives applied for and were granted a Controlled Drugs and Substances Act (C.D.S.A.) Search Warrant.

On January 26, 2021, Detectives from our Major Crimes Section and I.C.T. executed the C.D.S.A. Search Warrant of the room. As a result, the following drugs were seized;

- 7,400 Xanax pills
- 35 grams of Fentanyl
- 185 grams of Cannabis
- Over 17 grams of Cocaine
- 48 Methamphetamine pills
- Over 14 grams of Crystal Methamphetamine
- Over 52 grams of Hash
- 50 hits of LSD

The value of the drugs seized is over \$56,700. In addition, Detectives seized close to \$500 in cash.

During the Search Warrants, Detectives also seized over \$25,000 worth of property that is believed to be stolen including cell phones, laptops, tablets, video game consoles, jewelry, power tools, tools, and gift cards.

Joint-forces C.D.S.A. Search Warrant Leads to Seizure of Over \$2,750,000 Worth of Drugs

On January 27, 2021, Detectives from the Toronto Police Service Drug Squad working in collaboration with our Drug Enforcement Unit executed a Controlled Drugs and Substances Act (C.D.S.A.) Search Warrant at a residence on Ontario Street in Greater Sudbury.

During the Search Warrant, Detectives located and seized over 6,700 grams of Fentanyl and 418 grams of Cocaine with an estimated street value of over \$2,750,000. As a result of the investigation a 31 year old woman and a 34 year old man have been charged with Possession of a Schedule I Substance for the Purpose of Trafficking x2.

Driver Asleep at the Wheel Charged with Impaired by Drug – Officer Locates over \$20,400 Worth of Drugs and Cash

Just after 10:30 p.m. on February 3, 2021, a member of our Traffic Management Unit located an idling vehicle outside of a building on Kathleen Street where the driver of the vehicle appeared to be asleep at the wheel. The vehicle appeared to be in drive and the driver appeared to have fallen asleep with his foot on the brake.

Once the Officer was able to wake the driver, the driver showed obvious signs of impairment giving the Officer reasonable grounds to arrest the man for Impaired Operation. The man was also a suspended driver and was unable to provide valid insurance committing the additional offences of Drive While Suspended and Own or Operation a Motor Vehicle with no Insurance under the Highway Traffic Act.

Upon searching the man, the Officer located a substantial amount of illicit drugs and cash including;

- Over 34 grams of Crystal Meth with an estimated street value of \$3,480.00
- Over 54 grams of Cocaine with an estimated street value of \$5,420.00
- Over 27 grams of Fentanyl with an estimated street value of \$10,840.00
- \$700.00 in cash

The Officer then searched the vehicle finding a replica gun and a smoke grenade. The Officer also found various documents that did not belong to the man and had been reported stolen in 2019.

Once transported to Police headquarters the Traffic Management Unit Officer and Drug Recognition Expert completed the Drug Recognition Evaluation resulting in the determination that the man was impaired by drugs.

The 33 year old man was charged with the following offences under the Criminal Code of Canada and the Controlled Drugs and Substances Act;

- Operation While Impaired
- Possession of Property Obtained by Crime Under \$5,000
- Fail to Comply with Release Order

- Possession of a Schedule I Substance for the Purpose of Trafficking

Explosive Devices Located After Officers Respond to Weapons Complaint

Around 2:30 p.m. on Friday, February 5, 2021, we received a Weapons complaint at a residential building on Reginald Street in Greater Sudbury. Information was provided that a man had gotten into a verbal argument with other individuals inside one of the units and the argument resulted in him waving around and pointing a gun at the individuals while threatening to kill them.

Officers arrived on scene and set up containment of the area, confirming that the individuals including the man were still inside the unit. Members of our Emergency Response Unit and Crisis Negotiators arrived on scene and made multiple attempts to establish communications with the man and the individuals inside.

Upon running the identity of the potentially involved man through a Police database, Officers received information that the man was wanted on four outstanding Arrest Warrants for Theft Under \$5,000 (two separate incidents), Possession of a Weapon for a Dangerous Purpose and a Bench Warrant for failing to attend Court.

During the incident, multiple individuals exited the building and spoke with Police. The last person to exit was the man involved in the incident, who provided a false name to Officers. The 28 year old man was arrested on the outstanding Arrest Warrants and additionally charged with the following under the Criminal Code of Canada;

- Unauthorized Possession of a Firearm
- Possession of a Weapon for a Dangerous Purpose
- Careless Use of a Firearm
- Pointing a Firearm
- Threats to Cause Death
- Obstruct Police

Based on the investigation, Officers applied for and were granted a Search Warrant for the unit. On February 6, 2021, Detectives from our Integrated Crime and Major Crime Sections executed the Search Warrant of the residential unit and located a replica firearm and what were believed to be multiple explosive devices. Detectives immediately evacuated the building and members of our Emergency Response Unit specializing in Explosive Disposal arrived on scene.

Our Explosive Disposal Technicians confirmed that what Detectives had found were in fact explosive devices and the devices would explode if initiated.

The devices were safely removed from the residence, rendered safe and then transported to a safe location where our Explosive Disposal Technicians safely detonated and disposed of the devices.

Man Arrested and Charged After Pointing Replica Firearm and Uttering Threats

Around 10:40 p.m. on Sunday, February 7, 2021, two individuals attended a residence on O'Neil Drive West in Garson in order to meet with an acquaintance. When one of them knocked on the front door, he was met by a man holding what was believed to be a handgun. The man held to gun

to his head and told him to get off of the property or he would kill him. The man went back to his vehicle where the second person was waiting and left the property.

The man contacted Police in order to report the incident. Patrol Officers and members of our Emergency Response Unit (E.R.U.) quickly arrived on scene and began an investigation into the incident.

E.R.U. Officers were able to establish communication with the man inside the residence and at 12:10 a.m. on Monday, February 8, 2021, the man exited the residence and surrendered to police without incident. ERU Officers cleared the residence and located a replica handgun.

A 22 year old man has been charged with the following offences under the Criminal Code of Canada;

Possession of a Weapon for a Dangerous Purpose

Pointing a Firearm

Uttering Threats – Cause Death or Bodily Harm

He attended Bail Court on Monday, February 8, 2021 to answer to the charges.

As a result of the investigation, Detectives from our Major Crime Section of our Criminal Investigation Division applied for and were granted a Search Warrant. Detectives executed the Search Warrant locating and seizing the following items;

- BB handgun
- Hunting rifle
- Compound bow
- Paintball gun

SOCIAL MEDIA

Crime Stoppers Month

January was Crime Stoppers Month. This year's theme is "Helping All Communities Stay Safe". In 2020 alone, tips provided through Crime Stoppers resulted in close to \$25,000 worth of cash being recovered, almost \$250,000 of property being recovered and over \$845,000 worth of drugs being seized.

Catalytic Converter Theft Crime Prevention Messaging

From June 1, 2020 to December 31, 2020, we received 52 reports of Thefts of catalytic converters. This is a substantial increase in comparison to the 12 reports of Thefts of catalytic converters reported in the same time period in 2019.

EMPCA – Stay-at-Home Order Messaging

While the majority of community members are following the Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act including the Stay-at-Home Orders, there are some individuals that are blatantly disregarding these laws and placing those around them at increased risk. We want to assure our community that these individuals will be charged.

This weekend, we were called to a residence due to a suspected party. Upon our Officers arrival, they were allowed into the home where they could hear whispers coming from a bedroom and found several individuals who do not reside in the home hiding. Indoor gatherings are in direct contravention of the Stay-At-Home Order. The Officers educated the resident of the health risk associated to COVID-19 and the laws outlined in Ontario Regulation 11/21, however due to the homeowner's complete disregard for the current legislation, the individual was given a \$750 fine for Fail to Comply.

Last week, through the Collision Reporting Centre, Officers were notified of a driver from Quebec who had been involved in a collision. Due to the concern that the individual may have travelled to Greater Sudbury after the provincial lockdown and current Stay-at-Home Order came into effect, an Officer contacted the driver and determined that the individual was not in town for an essential reason. The driver was also issued a Provincial Offence Notice for Fail to Comply.

Since the Stay-at-Home Orders took effect on January 14, 2021, we have had an increase in calls for service related to the new regulation. In the majority of cases, we have determined that no violations have taken place or that there is some confusion with respect to the new laws. In these cases our Officers will continue to focus on engaging with our community through education, encouraging community members to abide by the current Orders, however, we will continue to use enforcement where warranted.

#AnywhereAnytime RIDE Messaging

During the week of January 24-29, the Greater Sudbury Police Service conducted R.I.D.E. spot checks at seven (7) random locations. We laid impaired driving charges against five (5) individuals.

One of these investigations involved a three-vehicle collision which was attended to by our RIDE officers just prior to their evening deployment. Fortunately, no serious injuries were sustained.

Officers also laid 18 charges under the Highway Traffic Act throughout the week.

On January 29, 2021, our Traffic Management Unit checked 362 vehicles in Greater Sudbury during a spontaneous RIDE spot check.

Bell Let's Talk

January 28, 2021, was Bell Let's Talk Day, and now more than ever, every action counts. The isolation, the unknowns, and the overall life impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic have understandably affected many people's mental health. Needless to say, it has been an unprecedented time. Just because we have to physically distance, doesn't mean we have to stop interacting with one another. We encourage you to connect with friends and family virtually, through regular phone calls, texts, FaceTime, Zoom, etc. Don't forget to check in with your elderly family members and neighbours.

Black History Month – February

February 1, 2021 marks the beginning of #BlackHistoryMonth, a time to honour the legacy of Black Canadians and the contributions they have made and continue to make in all sectors of society.

We are dedicated to protecting and serving this community while exemplifying our RICH values of Respect, Inclusivity, Courage and Honesty and we want to continue having respectful dialogues to build public trust through community engagement and transparency. Through collaborations with our community partners such as ULU, as well as our GSPS Diversity Advisory Committee, we continue to grow and improve as an organization through robust Anti-Black Racism training, open dialogues, and teamwork.

The theme for Black History Month 2021 is: "The Future is Now". The time is NOW to stand for equality, inclusivity and diversity. Today and every day we celebrate the resilience, innovation and determination to work towards a more inclusive community and country.

What3Words App Assists 911 ECC in Accurately Locating Injured Snowmobiler

On Sunday, January 31, 2021, we received a 911 call regarding a snowmobile collision that had occurred in a very remote area of Greater Sudbury, north of Capreol near Ironside Lake Road.

Our ECC dispatcher sent the what3words app link to the caller in distress and directed them on how to use it. Within minutes, the caller texted back their three-word location.

Upon receiving the what3words location, our Communicator was able to determine that although the original location provided was in the same vicinity as the original pings, the caller was actually a few hundred metres south of the incoming pings. Now, thanks to what3words, we had a much more accurate location.

Officers were able to navigate the area even while out of cellular range and successfully located the individuals. Thanks to what3words, a potential tragedy was prevented and the injured snowmobilers were brought to safety.

EVENTS

In recent weeks, the Service participated in many events throughout the community including:

- ✓ January 28 – **Bell Let's Talk**
- ✓ February - **Polar Plunge Contest Launch**

The Service continues to be flexible in its response ever changing needs which have been prompted by the COVID pandemic. The Service is actively engaged in planning discussions with community partners in order to be prepared to respond to emerging priorities.