




GREATER SUDBURY POLICE SERVICES BOARD
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 2022 10 A.M.
Zoom

PUBLIC AGENDA

ITEM		MOTION	PAGE(S)
1	Roll Call		
2	Declarations of Conflict of Interest		
3	Adoption of Minutes – January 19, 2022 and February 7, 2022	Motion	
4	Accept Discussion Agenda – February 16, 2022	Motion	
DISCUSSION AGENDA			
5	New Municipal Appointee Notice and Welcome		1-2
6	Reports		
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11	Motion to Meet IN CAMERA		
12	Date of Next Meeting		
	Wednesday, March 16, 2022		
13	Adjournment	Motion	



GREATER SUDBURY POLICE SERVICE BOARD REPORT

ACTION: FOR INFORMATION	DATE: February 9, 2022
PUBLIC	
SUBJECT: NEW BOARD MEMBER	
STRATEGIC DIRECTION 2019-2021 Strategic Theme: Our Members & Our Inclusive Workplace Goal: 1 - Promote a culture of trust through transparent communication	
Prepared by:  Matthew Gatien Board Administrator	

RECOMMENDATION:

FOR INFORMATION

At its meeting of February 8, 2022, the City of Greater Sudbury City Council appointed Councillor Joscelyne Landry-Altmann to the Police Services Board. Ms. Landry Altman will hold this seat for the remainder of the term of Council.

City Council's resolution is attached for reference.

February 9, 2022

Greater Sudbury Police Board
Paul Pedersen, Chief of Police
190 Brady Street
Sudbury, ON P3E 1C7

Re: Greater Sudbury Police Services Board Appointment

Dear Mr. Pedersen:

The following resolution was passed by Council of the City of Greater Sudbury on February 8, 2022:

THAT the City of Greater Sudbury appoints Councillor Landry-Altmann to the Greater Sudbury Police Services Board for the remaining term of this Council.

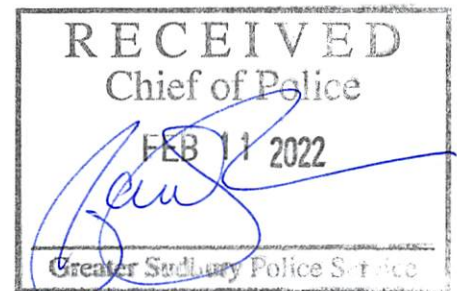
Further, please be advised that the successful applicant has been advised to contact you directly with their contact information in order for them to provide you with their desired contact information. Should you have any questions or concerns, please feel free to contact me at 705-674-4455 ext. 2010.

Yours truly,





Brigitte Sobush
Manager of Clerk's Services/Deputy City Clerk

*please share with
Matthew for him
to share with
the Police Board.*





GREATER SUDBURY POLICE SERVICE BOARD REPORT

ACTION: FOR INFORMATION	DATE: February 10, 2022
PUBLIC	
SUBJECT: POLICE AUCTIONS CANADA ANNUAL REPORT	
STRATEGIC DIRECTION 2019-2021 Strategic Theme: Our Members & Our Inclusive Workplace Goal: 1 - Promote a culture of trust through transparent communication	
Prepared by:  Sharon Baiden Chief Administrative Officer	Recommended by:  Paul Pedersen Chief of Police

RECOMMENDATION:

THAT the Board receives the Annual Report for monies received through Police Auctions Canada for the sale of property that has come into the possession of the Police Service for information.

BACKGROUND:

In accordance with Section 132 of the Police Services Act, an auction is held for the sale of property that has come into possession of the police service. Once all legal proceedings in respect of property have been completed and there is no court order for its disposition, such items may be disposed. Paragraph 1 of 132(4)(2) states that the sale shall be by public auction.

Further, in accordance with Section 39 of the City of Greater Sudbury Purchasing By-Law 2014-1, Section 39(1), Senior Management Team Members shall dispose of all Goods for which they no longer have use and that are of value by using appropriate methods for disposal that are in the City's best interests, including without limitation, public auction, public tender, trade, negotiated sale, donation or transfer to another Department. This method has been used to dispose of various equipment, furniture, and vehicles.

In 2018, the Board entered into an Agreement for a one-year period with Police Auctions Canada (PAC) for the purpose of disposing of such property and renewed for a three-year period from 2019 to 2021 with an option to renew for a further one-year period.

The Board holds title to all property until sold. PAC is responsible for all physical damage to the property while in its possession. Any damage is repaired or the Board is reimbursed at reasonable market value as determined by the Board. If an item is sold and payment is not received, title to the item reverts to the Board and is placed in a further auction. PAC pays all costs and expenses of test of procedures necessary to verify the authorship, attribution, quality, or authenticity of any item including gemological tests of jewelry and related matter.



PAC charges a flat fee of 50% commission of the net selling price for this service. When considered in the context of staff salary savings and the value generated from online sales, this is a reasonable fee.

Income earned from PAC Online Auctions for 2021 is summarized as follows with a comparison to the 2020 year. Many factors contribute to revenue yielded including the number and types of items auctioned.

YEAR	GSPS REVENUE	YEAR	GSPS REVENUE
2021	6423.28	2020	5655.90



GREATER SUDBURY POLICE SERVICE BOARD REPORT

ACTION: FOR APPROVAL	DATE: February 8, 2022
PUBLIC	
SUBJECT: AMENDMENTS TO THE POLICE RECORD CHECKS REFORM ACT, 2015	
STRATEGIC DIRECTION 2019-2021 Strategic Theme: Policing with Excellence & Professionalism Goal: 1 - Effective and efficient deployment of resources	
Prepared by: Sharon Baiden Board Administrator 	Recommended by: Paul Pedersen Chief of Police 

RECOMMENDATION:

THAT the Greater Sudbury Police Services Board receives the report of the impact on revenue due to the amendments to the Police Record Checks Reform Act, 2015.

BACKGROUND:

On December 2, 2021, Bill 13-[*Supporting People and Business Act, 2021*](#) which included proposed amendments under the [*Police Record Checks Reform Act, 2015*](#) (PRCRA) received Royal Assent. The intent is to reduce barriers for volunteers.

The proposed changes to the *PRCRA*, under Schedule 20, are scheduled to be brought into force in Spring 2022.

The amendments to the *PRCRA* include an established definition of “volunteer” to clarify the eligibility for supports under the *PRCRA*. Under the amendment, a “volunteer” means a person who performs a service but who receives no compensation for doing so other than an allowance for expenses or an honorarium and excludes a person receiving some other form of credit such as academic credit or fulfilling a sentence requirement.

Additionally, these amendments would require police services to conduct and provide the results of Criminal Record Checks (CRC) and Criminal Record and Judicial Matters Checks (CRJMC) for volunteers at no charge and provide up to five free copies of the results, if requested at the time of the initial request.

Finally, these amendments expand the Lieutenant Governor in Council's regulation-making authority to prescribe requirements for how police services will conduct police record checks for volunteers and how long a police record check for a volunteer for a prescribed purpose could be relied upon.

CURRENT SITUATION:

These upcoming amendments to the *PRCRA* of conducting and providing the results of the Criminal Record Checks and Criminal Record and Judicial Matters Checks for volunteers at no charge will generate a loss in revenue for the Service.

However, the majority of our volunteer record checks are for the Vulnerable Sector Checks and at this time, these checks are not being affected by the amendments to the Act.

The following is a table summarizing the record checks processed in 2021:

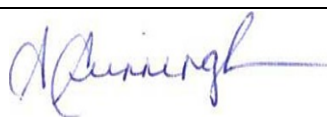
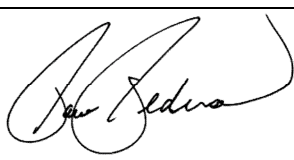
Record Checks	Total for 2021
CRC-Volunteer	188
CRC-Expedited Volunteer	10
CRJMC-Volunteer	51
CRJMC-Expedited Volunteer	4
VS-Volunteer	1088
VS-Expedited Volunteer	69

The total CRC and CRJMC Checks processed for 2021 is 253.

The estimated loss would be \$6,325 for the year as the fee for both record checks is \$25.



GREATER SUDBURY POLICE SERVICE BOARD REPORT

ACTION: FOR INFORMATION	DATE: February 10, 2022
PUBLIC	
SUBJECT: 2021 ANNUAL USE OF FORCE REPORT	
STRATEGIC DIRECTION 2019-2021 Strategic Theme: Policing with Excellence & Professionalism Goal: 1 - Effective and efficient deployment of resources	
Prepared by:  Sara Cunningham Deputy Chief of Police	Recommended by:  Paul Pedersen Chief of Police

RECOMMENDATION:

THAT the Board receives the 2021 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:

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 conducts an analysis of each Report. It is important to note that the statistics collected for Incidents, Reports and Subjects will not always be equal. For example 95 Incidents generated 124 Reports and the 124 Reports concerned 140 Subjects and 2 Animals. This can be explained by 2 Officers each submitting a Use of Force for 1 Incident concerning 2 Subjects. The number of Reports would be 2 yet the number of Subjects would be 4.

The purpose is to monitor for trends and identify any issues of concern. These trends are incorporated into Use of Force training and Service policies when appropriate.

The Ontario Use of Force Model (2004) was developed to assist in the Training of Officers and as a reference when making decisions and explaining their actions with respect to a Use of Force. The model does not justify an Officer's actions.

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 Reporting requires 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.

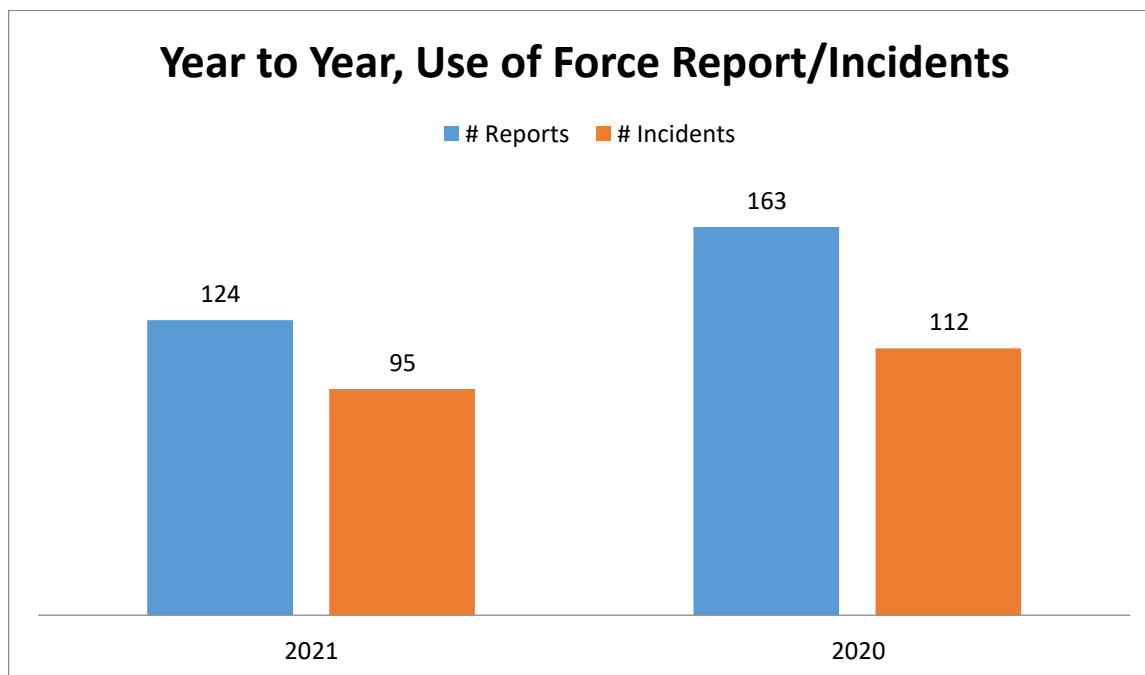
CURRENT SITUATION:

This report provides a statistical summary of interactions with Greater Sudbury Police Service officers and the public where interventions with individual(s) requires the completion of a Use of Force Report. This reporting of incidents is in keeping with the requirements for reporting in accordance with the Use of Force Procedure. All officers are required to have completed training prior to being issued use of force equipment. They must also complete re-qualification every

twelve months. While training focuses largely on de-escalation techniques in order to avoid the application of force, occasionally it is required.

During 2021, a total of 124 reports were submitted regarding 95 incidents. The data collected reflect 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

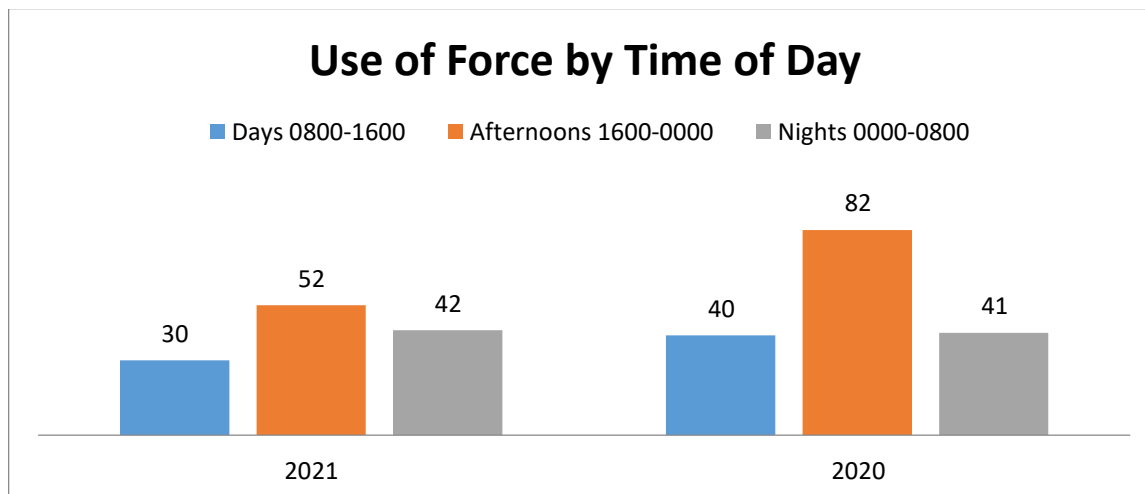


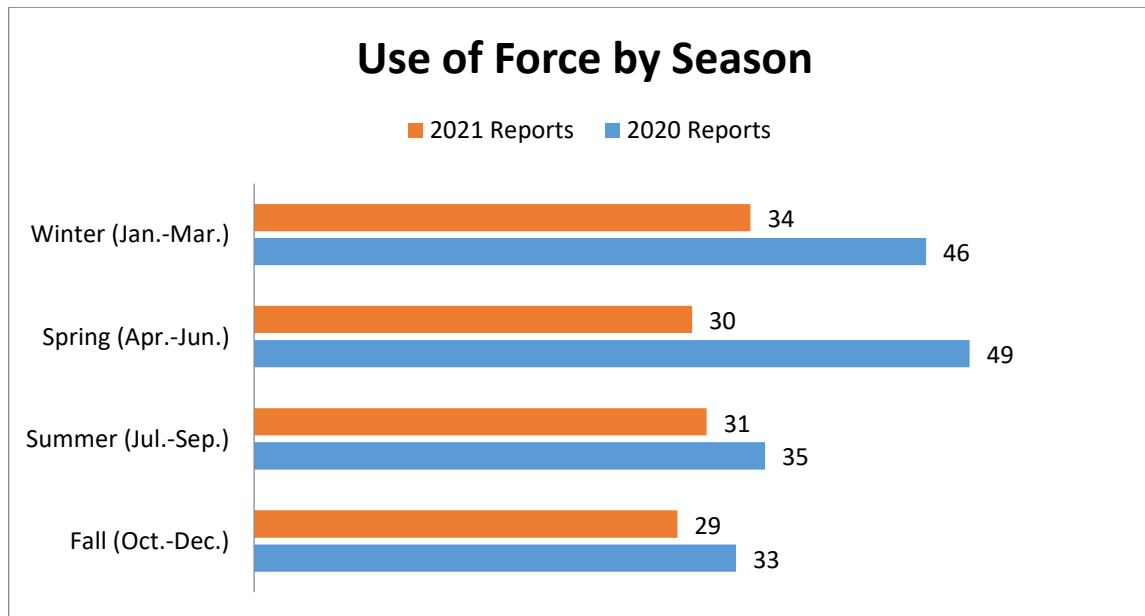
The number of reports submitted is down by 39 over last year and the number of incidents is also down 17 over last year. This was in part due to a reduced overall number in calls for service and

also through the implementation of the Service's Mobile Crisis Rapid Response Team in partnership with Health Sciences North. Overall calls for service for 2021 were 53,278; this represents 0.17% incidents where force was used. It is also believed also that the COVID-19 pandemic have also contributed to the decline in calls for service and associated changes. The results are dictated by interactions with individuals in terms of the behaviour of individuals and their willingness to comply with officers. Officers regulate their actions based on the threat level presented and ensuring the minimum level of force required to gain compliance. As can be noted in the number of calls for service and the actual number of times force is required, tactical communication and officer presence are generally sufficient to restore or gain compliance.

Incidents by Time & Season

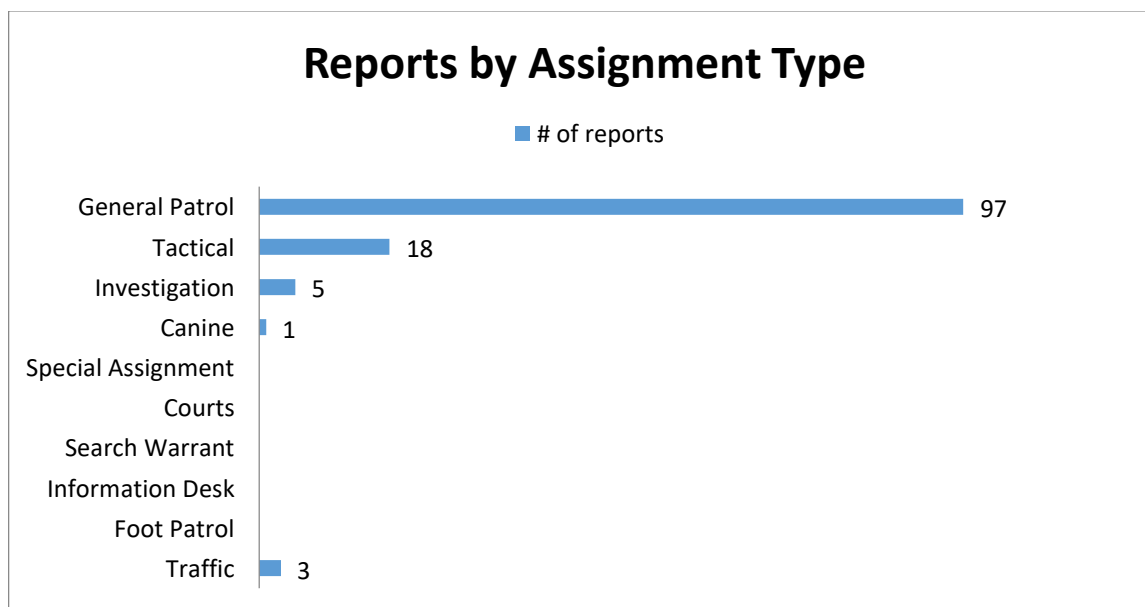
The reports submitted are broken down into 3 time periods, designated as follows: days (0800-1600 hours); afternoons (1600-2400 hours); and nights (0000-0800 hours). Officers submitted the highest number of use of force reports during afternoon and early evening hours in 2021, due to a higher number of high risk calls being received during this time period.





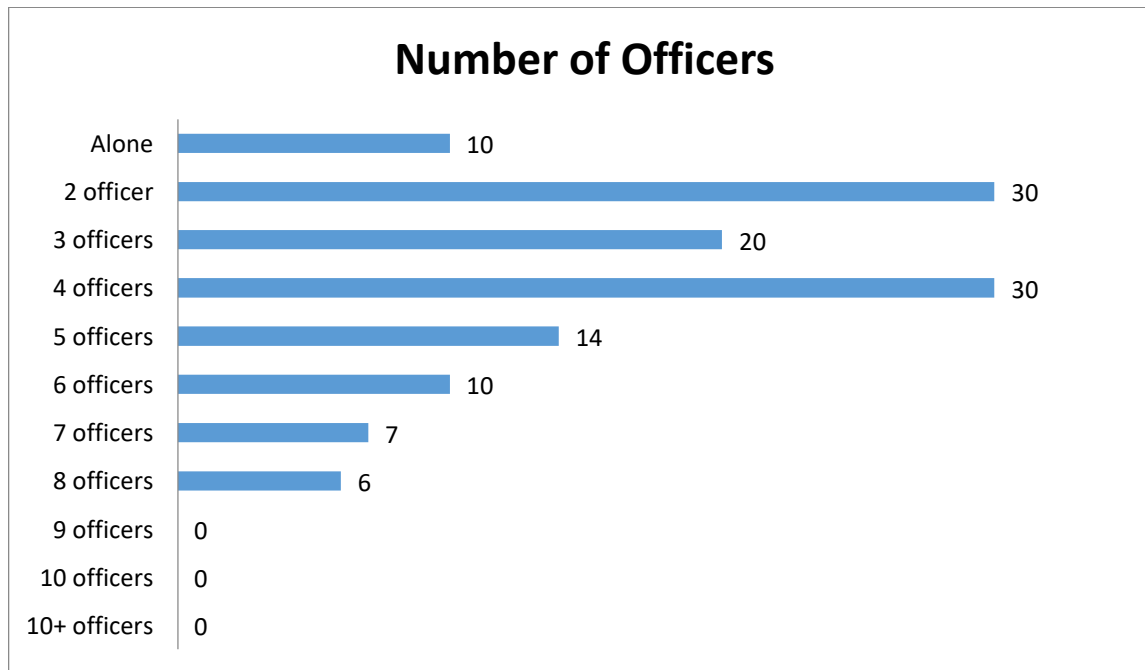
Reports Submitted by Assignment in 2021

Front line Uniform Officers on general patrol filed 97 reports; the Tactical Unit members submitted 18 reports; 5 reports were submitted by Criminal Investigations, which includes CID, the Integrated Crime Team, as well as by Officers who were conducting an investigation; 1 report submitted by canine and 3 reports by the Traffic Management Unit.

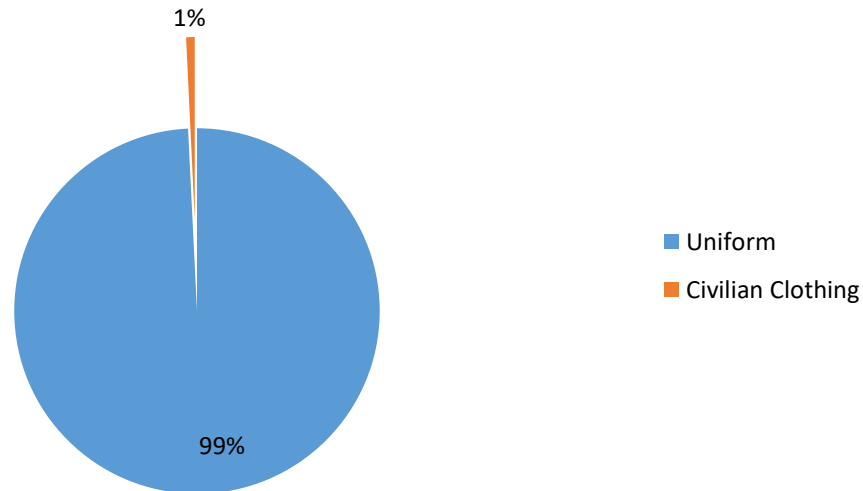


Police Presence and Attire

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 the dispatch of multiple Officers hence the reason why you see two or more officers submitting Use of Force reports. 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. Having multiple Officers attend a call enable the Officers to have more options including complementing weapon systems.



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	2021	Type of Incident	2020
Weapons Call	38	Weapons Call	56
Domestic Disturbance	19	Domestic Disturbance	20
Other	11	Other	17
Other Disturbance	7	Mental Health Act	16
MHA	7	Break & Enter	9
Traffic	6	Robbery	6
Attempt Suicide	5	Suspicious Person	5
Search Warrant	5	Injured Animal	5
Unwanted Person	5	Attempt Suicide	4

**SUBJECT:
2021 USE OF FORCE REPORT**

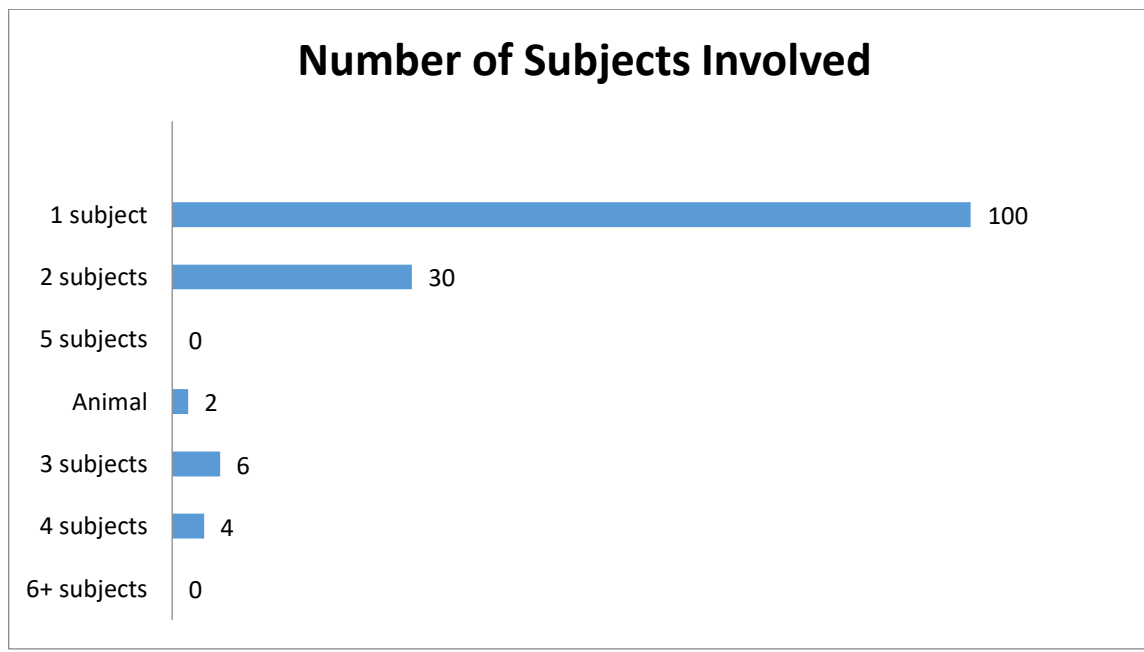
Page 8

Break & Enter	4	High Risk MV Stop	4
Alarm	3	Other Disturbance	3
Arrest Warrant	3	Traffic	3
Injured Animal	2	Mischief	3
Theft	2	Serious Injury	2
Holding Cells (HQ & Courts)	2	Search Warrant	2
Suspicious Person	2	High Rick Takedown	2
Robbery	1	Holding Cell (HQ/Courts)	2
Home Invasion	1	Unwanted Person	2
Threats	1	Alarm	1
		Pursuit/Stolen MV	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, drug incidents, family dispute, an unknown disturbance, barricaded persons, arson, check wellbeing, flight from police, motor vehicle collisions and a neighbour dispute.

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 majority of reports indicate one subject being encountered during a Use of Force incident.



Perceived Subject Race

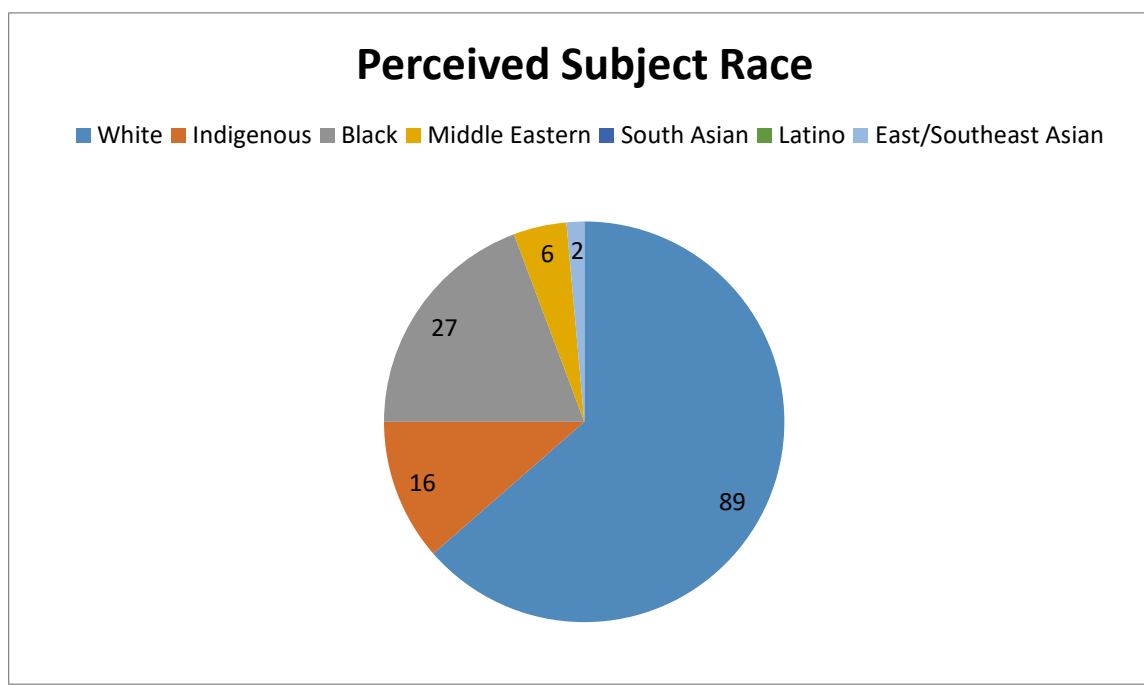
General Regulation (O. Reg. 267/18) under the Anti-Racism Act, 2017, came into force in April 2018. The regulation authorizes and requires public sector organizations in the justice, education, and child welfare sectors to collect information about Indigenous identity, race, religion and ethnic origin.

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 1st, 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 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, 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 50 reports were submitted in 2021 where officers drew, pointed or discharged their firearms. Of these reports, 37 involved pointing a firearm, 11 involved drawing of a handgun and 2 involved discharging of a firearm, of which all was for the dispatching of injured animal. This is a decrease compared to 86 total reports in 2020, where firearms were pointed 64 times, a handgun drawn 18 times, and a firearm discharged 4 times, for the dispatching of injured animals. This decrease in firearms usage by officers is in direct correlation to the decrease in weapons calls officers encountered in 2021.

The Conductive Energy Weapon (CEW) was indicated as being utilized as a force option on 50 reports in 2021, effective 45 times; 33 usages were Demonstrated Force Presence (displaying CEW on/off, but not firing a cartridge or using a drive stun), 17 usages were from Full Deployments (firing a cartridge). In comparison, in 2020 there were 59 reports submitted indicating CEW usage; 44 indicated Demonstrated Force Presence, 15 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 2020, 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.

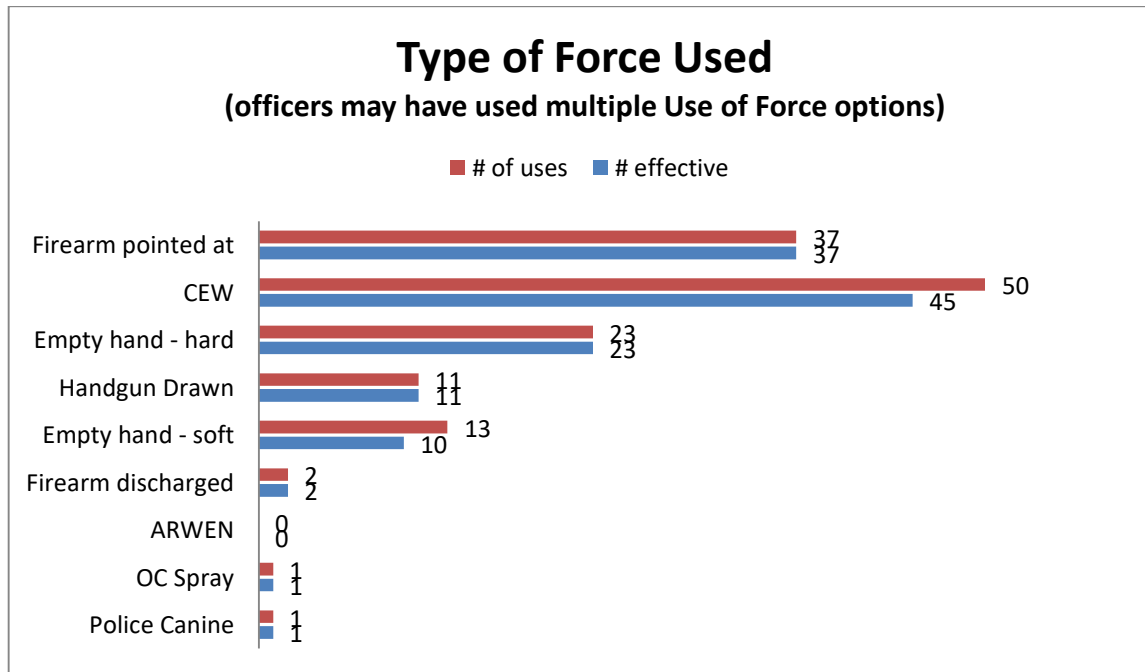
Empty hand techniques, which can be either soft (physical escort and control) or hard (physical strikes and joint manipulation), were indicated on 36 reports in 2021, effective 33 times. In 2020, there were 38 reports indicating empty hand techniques, effective 32 times. This is a decrease in hand to 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 2021.

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 2021, and the ASP baton was utilized three times in 2021 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 2021, Patrol Carbines were deployed for 18 reports, 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.

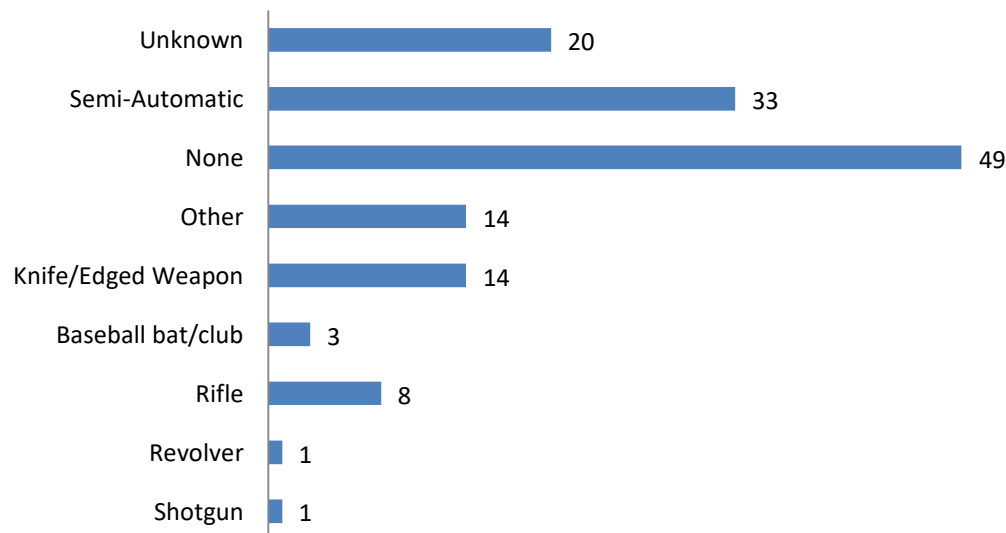
Reason for Using Force



Weapons Carried by Subject

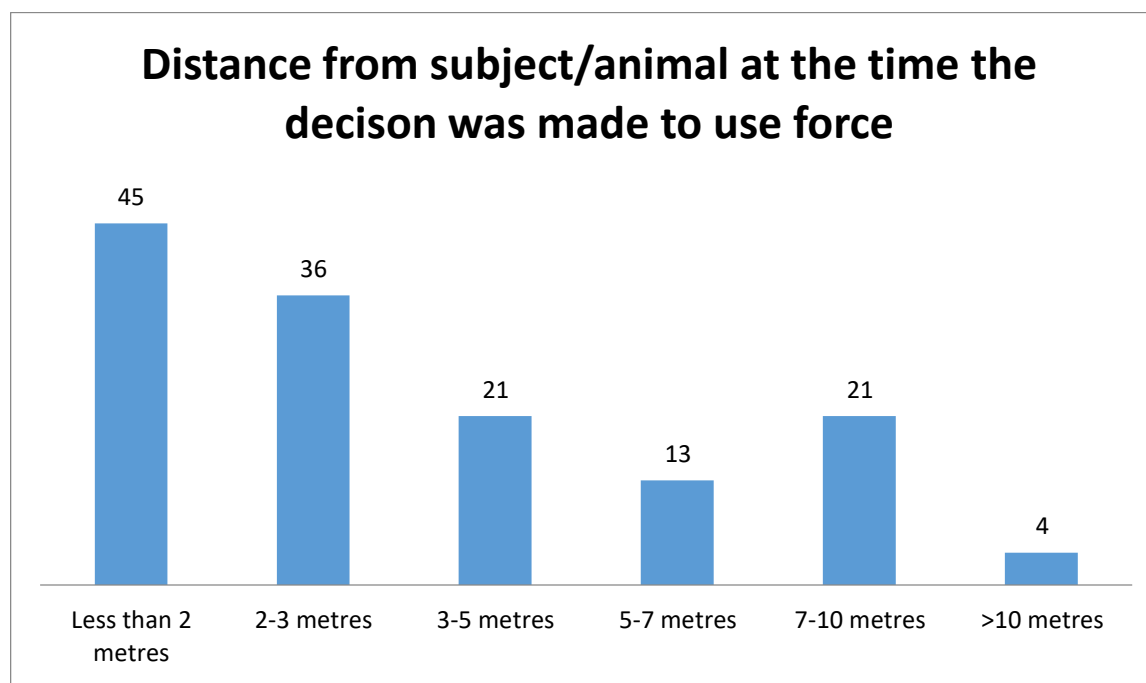
In 2021, officers identified the use of a firearm by a subject in 43 reports for 2021. Officers indicated on reports that subject(s) were armed with an edged weapon 14 times; an edged weapon could range from a knife to a screwdriver, or anything that can cut or stab. 17 reports indicated that a different weapon listed as other was used by a subject in 2021, this includes 3 reports where subject was armed with a baseball bat or club. These weapons can be anything designed to be used to inflict injury on self or others.

Weapons Carried by Subject



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, 2021 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.

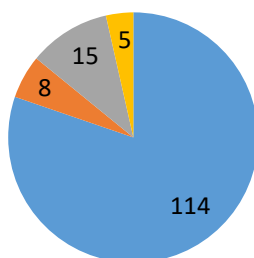


Alternative Strategies Used

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 114 times on the 2021 reports as the main alternative strategy to using force on a subject. Concealment and cover tactics were utilized 23 times and other 5 times.

Alternative Strategies Used

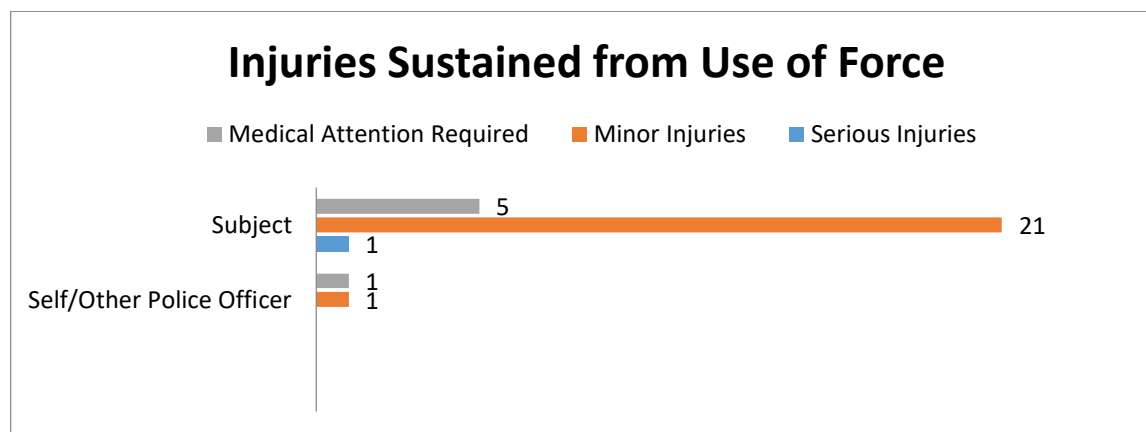
■ Verbal Interaction ■ Concealment ■ Cover ■ Other



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 2021, a member of the Police Service did receive an injury on 1 occasions requiring medical attention. Subjects were reported as receiving an injury 22 times, requiring medical attention 5 times. A third party was not indicated as receiving any injuries in 2021. One serious injury was reported from use of force incident when officers attempted to gain control of a subject who had a self-inflicted stab wound to the neck prior to police arrival at the incident.



CONCLUSION:

The annual use of force report is more than an opportunity to review numbers and analyze situations where officers are required to intervene during difficult fast evolving situations that are at times unavoidable. This document provides insight to those events and provides us as an organization, an opportunity to learn from these occurrences. Training can also be adjusted 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.

This year, the Service initiated the transition to the replacement duty issued pistol which will conclude in the 2022 year. Additionally, the Service undertook the upgrade to the Taser 7.

The emphasis of GSPS Use of Force Training is always centered on public/officer 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.

In-Service training consists of scenario based interactive training conducted indoors/outdoors and with the aid of our Video Training Simulator .The Training scenarios are designed to make it “as



real as possible” with heightened stressors and critical decision making processes built in. De-brief sessions are conducted after all Training scenarios.

The Training and Professional Development Branch continues to monitor Use of Force Reports for trends and patterns. The training team closely reviews all reports to ensure that officers are using for reasonably and when necessary. Training is delivered to ensure compliance with requirements and also adjusted to respond to the changes in the environment.

The Use of Force, Training and Reporting methods used by members of GSPS follow the Provincial Use of Force Standards Manual, the *Police Services Act*, Greater Sudbury Police Service Use of Force Procedure and best practices.



GREATER SUDBURY POLICE SERVICE BOARD REPORT

ACTION: FOR INFORMATION	DATE: February 10, 2022
PUBLIC	
SUBJECT: MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT OTTAWA POLICE SERVICE	
STRATEGIC DIRECTION 2019-2021 Strategic Theme: Policing with Excellence & Professionalism Goal: 1 - Effective and efficient deployment of resources	
Prepared by:  Sharon Baiden Chief Administrative Officer	Recommended by:  Paul Pedersen Chief of Police

RECOMMENDATION:

THAT the Board enters into an agreement with the Ottawa Police Services Board and the Ottawa Police Service for the provision of Public Order Unit services from the Greater Sudbury Police Service.

BACKGROUND:



On January 29, 2022, the Freedom Convoy commenced in Ottawa placing additional demands on Ottawa Police Service Resources. The Ottawa Police Services requested Greater Sudbury Police Service's Public Order Unit to assist.

CURRENT SITUATION:

In response to the request, GSPS agreed to provide such services. A Memorandum of Understanding is required which details the roles and responsibilities of the involved parties. The noted Agreement also provides for reimbursement of expenses associated with such Services, inclusive of meals, travel, accommodations, salary, benefits and supplies.



GREATER SUDBURY POLICE SERVICE BOARD REPORT

ACTION: FOR APPROVAL	DATE: February 11, 2022
PUBLIC	
SUBJECT: 2021 INFORMATION PRIVACY COMMISSION ANNUAL REPORT	
STRATEGIC DIRECTION 2019-2021 Strategic Theme: Policing with Excellence & Professionalism Goal: 1 - Effective and efficient deployment of resources	
Prepared by: Sharon Baiden Chief Administrative Officer 	Recommended by: Paul Pedersen Chief of Police 

RECOMMENDATION:

THAT the Board receives this 2021 Privacy Commission Annual Report for information.

BACKGROUND:

The *Municipal Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act* applies to local government institutions including Municipalities, police services boards, school boards, conservation authorities, boards of health, and transit commissions.

The *Act* gives individuals the right to request access to municipal government information including most general records and records containing their own personal information. The *Act* also requires that local government institutions protect the privacy of an individual's personal information existing in government records.

The *Act* includes a privacy protection system which the government must follow to protect an individual's right to privacy. The system includes rules regarding the collection, retention, use, disclosure, and disposal of personal information in the government's custody or control.

If an individual feels their privacy has been compromised by a government institution governed by the *Act*, they may register a complaint to the Information and Privacy Commissioner who may investigate.

CURRENT SITUATION:

All institutions covered by the *Municipal Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act (MFIPPA)* are required to submit their statistics by March 31 of each year even if no requests are received during the previous calendar year. The IPC provides an online Statistics Submission Website for inputting statistical data.

Institutions must include in their report:

- the number of requests for access under *MFIPPA*;
- the number of refusals under *MFIPPA* including the provisions under which the refusal was made and the number of occasions on which each provision was invoked;
- the number of uses or purposes for which personal information is disclosed where the use or purpose is not included in the personal information bank index under *MFIPPA*;
- the amount of fees collected; and
- other information indicating the effort to put into practice the purposes of these statutes.

Collection of Identifying Information In Certain Circumstances (Regulated Interactions)

- No members were permitted to access restricted Regulated Interaction information in Niche RMS for 2021;
- All non-compliant Regulated Interaction information contained in Niche RMS was restricted immediately in accordance with the *Regulation*;
- All compliant Regulation Interaction information contained in Niche RMS is restricted on the fifth anniversary of the date the information was entered in accordance with the *Regulation – 2014 data now restricted*.

SUBJECT: 2021 INFORMATION PRIVACY COMMISSION ANNUAL REPORT	Page 3
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The following is a table summarizing the 2021 Statistics:



DESCRIPTION OF INFORMATION	PERSONAL	GENERAL
TOTAL NEW REQUESTS RECEIVED (2020 included for comparison)	2021-55 / 2020-36	2021-13 / 2020-3

Description	Personal Information	General Information
Number of Requests Relating to Regulated Interactions:	0	0
Completed Requests (during the reporting year)	50	6
Source of Requests:		
Individual/Public	30	5
Individual/Agent	19	0
Academic Researcher	0	0
Media	0	1
Government(all levels)	0	0
Other	1	0
Time to Complete:		
30 days or less	44	6
31 - 60 days	1	0
61 - 90 days	5	0
91days or longer	0	0
Requests Carried Over to 2020	2	0
Compliance with the Act:		
Notice of	6	0
Extension Issued	0	0
Notice to Affected Person		
Disposition of Requests:		
All	3	1
information disclosed	35	2
Information disclosed in part	7	1
No Information disclosed	4	1
No responsive records exist	1	1
Requests withdrawn/abandoned or non-jurisdictional		

Exemptions Applied:	Draft	0	0
Bylaws, etc.		0	0
	Advice or Recommendations	35	8
	Law Enforcement	0	0
	Refusal to Confirm or Deny	0	0
	Civil Remedies Act, 2001	0	0
	Prohibiting Profiting from Recounting Crimes Act, 2002	0	0
	Third Party Information	0	0
	Economic/Other Interests	3	1
	Solicitor-Client Privilege	1	1
	Danger to Safety or Health	0	2
	Personal Privacy (Third Party)	3	0
	Information Soon to be Published	0	0
	Frivolous or Vexatious	36	0
	Personal Information (Requester)	1	0
	Act Does Not Apply	0	0
	Labour Relations & Employment Related Records	0	0
	Other Acts		
Fees Collected:	Application Fees	\$240.00	\$ 30.00
	<u>Additional Fees</u>	<u>\$259.60</u>	<u>\$29.80</u>
	Total Fees	\$499.60	\$59.80



GREATER SUDBURY POLICE SERVICE BOARD REPORT

ACTION: FOR APPROVAL	DATE: February 9, 2022
PUBLIC	
SUBJECT: DONATIONS RESERVE FUND REQUESTS	
STRATEGIC DIRECTION 2019-2021 Strategic Theme: Collaborative CSWB for Greater Sudbury Goal: 3 - Invest in our community's future through innovative youth services and initiatives	
Prepared by: Sharon Baiden Chief Administrative Officer 	Recommended by: Paul Pedersen Chief of Police 

RECOMMENDATION:

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

\$1,000 in support of the 2021 Coldest Night of the Year – Walk Event

\$1,500 in support of Sudbury and Manitoulin Children's Foundation PLAY program

BACKGROUND:

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

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

When considering request for funds, the Board takes into account initiatives supporting community-oriented policing that involves a co-operative effort on the part of the Greater Sudbury Police Service and youth in the community, initiatives benefiting children and/or youth and/or

their families, initiatives addressing violence prevention or prevention of repetition of violence or the root causes of violence, initiatives that focus on marginalized or underprivileged youth, and sponsorship of educational events.

CURRENT REQUESTS:

Two requests for funding consideration were received.

The balance in the Donations Reserve Fund on January 13, 2022, is \$149,772.01

Sudbury and Manitoulin Children's Foundation PLAY program - \$1,500 Chief's Youth Initiative Fund

Sudbury and Manitoulin Children's Foundation is excited to launch the PLAY (Positive Leisure Activities for Youth) Program. The SMCF PLAY Program will provide subsidies to marginalized youth up to the age of 18. The program will help cover the registration costs to be involved in a wide range of organized activities, helping ensure that no youth is ever left watching from the sidelines or missing opportunities to learn. The power of organized activities is that it enables kids and communities to come together and thrive. Participation increases success in school, cultivates leaders and creates safer communities, ignites inclusivity, fuels healthy habits, improves mental health and so much more.


2022 Samaritan Center Coldest Night of the Year – Walk Event – \$1,000 Donations Reserve Fund

The Samaritan Centre assists those affected by homelessness, poverty, substance abuse, unemployment, discrimination, mental health, and offers social support. The Samaritan Centre has increased programming to include a Drop-In Centre, Outreach Services, Showers and Laundry program, weekly Nurse Practitioner Clinic, hairdressing services, Basic Recovery micro groups, and houses two feeding programs that are separate non-profits agencies distinct from us that are operating in our facility.

The event will be virtual once again but the need has never been greater. Money raised will impact hundreds of lives in a positive way, helping to build a bright future that once seemed out of reach.



GREATER SUDBURY POLICE SERVICE BOARD REPORT

ACTION: FOR APPROVAL	DATE: January 31, 2022
PUBLIC	
SUBJECT: CAPG MEMBERSHIP	
STRATEGIC DIRECTION 2019-2021 Strategic Theme: Policing with Excellence & Professionalism Goal: 1 - Effective and efficient deployment of resources	
Prepared by:  Matthew Gatien Board Administrator	

RECOMMENDATION:

THAT the Board authorizes Members to attend the 2021 Police Association of Ontario Annual Employment Conference.

BACKGROUND:

Each year the Police Association of Ontario hosts an annual Employment Conference. Representatives from the Police Services Board, Administration, and Sudbury Police Association generally participate.

CURRENT SITUATION:

The 31st annual conference will be held virtually and in-person on March 7-8, 2022. This two-day conference will provide comprehensive updates on current issues in police labour relations from the perspectives of associations, management, and experts in the field. This is an excellent venue to learn about current trends in police labour relations.

Topics included on the agenda this year:

- Human Rights Update – the Year in Review
- Special Constables – The impact of the new Regulatory Regime
- Association Representatives and Discipline – Where's the line?
- Reasonable Rules – Vaccine Mandates, Testing, Masking


SUBJECT: Insert Subject	Page 2
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- “It was just a joke” – Addressing Culture Change through Discipline
- Criminal and Disciplinary Update – A Lightning Round
- Collective Bargaining – Looking back at the effect of Covid on bargaining and forward to ... more Covid? Or just inflation?

Board members can learn more here: <https://pao.ca/event/2022-employment-conference/>.



GREATER SUDBURY POLICE SERVICE BOARD REPORT

ACTION: FOR APPROVAL	DATE: January 31, 2022
PUBLIC	
SUBJECT: CAPG MEMBERSHIP	
STRATEGIC DIRECTION 2019-2021 Strategic Theme: Policing with Excellence & Professionalism Goal: 1 - Effective and efficient deployment of resources	
Prepared by:  Matthew Gatien Board Administrator	

RECOMMENDATION:

THAT the Board approves the annual Canadian Association of Police Governance (CAPG) membership fee of \$2040 for the period of April 1, 2022, to March 31, 2023.

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 \$2040 for 2022/23.

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



GREATER SUDBURY POLICE SERVICE BOARD REPORT

ACTION: FOR APPROVAL	DATE: February 1, 2022
PUBLIC	
SUBJECT: 2022 ONTARIO ASSOCIATION OF POLICE SERVICES BOARDS CONFERENCE REGISTRATION	
STRATEGIC DIRECTION 2019-2021 Strategic Theme: Policing with Excellence and Professionalism Goal: Effective and efficient deployment of resources	
Prepared by:  Matthew Gatien Board Administrator	

RECOMMENDATION:

THAT the Board authorizes Members to attend the Ontario Association of Police Services Boards Virtual Spring Conference and AGM Event May 26-27, 2022, and further;

THAT the Board supports Vice Chair Caldarelli's nomination to be re-elected to the OAPSB Board of Directors for the 2022-23 year.

BACKGROUND:

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

CURRENT SITUATION:

This year, the annual conference will be held May 26-27, 2022 in a virtual format. The Annual General meeting is scheduled for Friday, May 27, 2022. The agenda will be forwarded to the Board when available.

The Board is asked to confirm interest in attending before **April 1, 2022**. The early bird group fee for five registrations is \$1500. Vice-Chair Caldarelli can attend free of charge as she is part of the OAPSB BoD.

Vice Chair Caldarelli currently serves as the Vice Chair on the OAPSB BoD. She has indicated that she will be seeking re-election for the 2022-23 term. Nominations for Directors are open until **April 1**, and are approved at the AGM.

Finally, Boards are asked to consider if they have any resolutions to propose at the AGM. Proposals must be submitted before **April 1**. A reference sheet is attached. If the Board wishes to submit any proposed resolution the Board Administrator can draft and submit them with the Board's approval.



Proposing Resolutions for the Annual General Meeting (AGM)

What are AGM Resolutions?

AGM Resolutions are the decisions made by members at an AGM, which direct the OAPSB Board of Directors. Generally speaking, resolutions address either:

- Members' advocacy interests (such as proposed legislative changes); or
- Internal Association matters (like By-law changes).

How do I Propose a Resolution?

1. A member board or zone (or the OAPSB Board of Directors) may propose a resolution electronically in WORD format, complete with any relevant background information, to the OAPSB office by the posted deadline (if any) for an AGM.
2. OAPSB staff collate all proposed resolutions, and provide them to every AGM delegate prior to the AGM.
3. When called upon during the AGM, the originator introduces the proposed resolution. Following discussion, voting delegates are called upon to vote for or against the proposed resolution.
4. The OAPSB Board of Directors acts upon all resolutions that are carried at the AGM.

How do I Prepare a Proposed Resolution?

A good resolution addresses three questions:

- A. What is the problem?
- B. What is causing the problem?
- C. What is the best way to solve the problem?



All resolutions contain a preamble and an operative clause. The **preamble** describes the issue, and the **operative clause** outlines the action being requested.

The Preamble

The preamble starts with a recital, “WHEREAS” clause. Each clause is a separate but concise paragraph describing the problem and/or reason corrective action is being requested. Ideally the preamble does not contain more than four “WHEREAS” clauses.

The Operative Clause

The operative clause begins with the words “THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED”. This clause should be as short as possible, clearly describe the corrective action being requested to solve the problem identified in the preamble, and identify the agency that is being asked to implement the proposed solution.

The clearer the solution is stated in the operative clause, and the better that the preamble describes the problem that needs fixing, the more likely that the resolution will be understood and acted upon in a meaningful way.

Identification

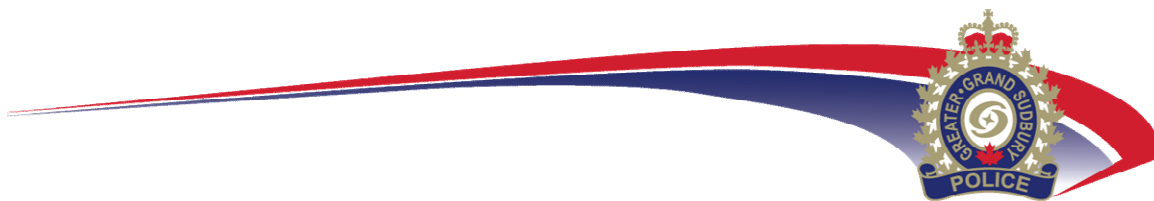
The proposed resolution also needs:

- a title that describes the topic and/or the proposed solution
- the name of the member board or zone that is proposing the resolution

This allows the AGM Chair to call identify the proposed resolution to the members present, and to request the proposing board/zone to introduce the proposal to those members.

Some Keys to Successful Resolutions:

- The language of the resolution should be simple, action-oriented and easily understood
- Each resolution should address only one specific subject
- Resolutions should be accompanied by supporting facts/evidence
- Resolutions should be properly titled
- Resolutions should deal with issues relevant to police service boards



GREATER SUDBURY POLICE SERVICES BOARD

REPORT FROM THE CHIEF OF POLICE

February 2022

GREATER SUDBURY POLICE SERVICES BOARD CHIEF'S REPORT

The year is now well underway with emerging priorities and changes to the requirements flowing from the pandemic.

MINISTRY UPDATES (excerpts from Ministry Communiqués)

AMENDMENTS TO THE *POLICE RECORD CHECKS REFORM ACT, 2015*

On December 2, 2021 Bill 13 – *Supporting People and Businesses Act, 2021* which includes proposed amendments under the *Police Record Checks Reform Act, 2015* received Royal Assent. The proposed changes to the PRCRA are targets to be brought into force in Spring 2022.

The amendments to the PRCRA include an established definition of “volunteer” to clarify the eligibility for supports under the PRCRA. Under the amendment, a “volunteer” means a person who performs a service but who receives no compensation for doing so other than an allowance for expenses or an honorarium and excludes a person receiving some other form of credit such as academic credit or fulfilling a sentence requirement.

Additionally, these amendments would require police services to conduct and provide the results of Criminal Record Checks and Criminal Record and Judicial Matters Checks for volunteers at no charge and provide up to five free copies of the results, if requested at the time of the initial request. Finally, these amendments expand the Lieutenant Governor in Council’s regulation-making authority to prescribe requirements for how police services will conduct police record checks for volunteers and how long a police record check for a volunteer for a prescribed purpose could be relied upon.

The ministry will continue to engage with policing partners regarding the implementation of these amendments, as well as the future development of any applicable regulations.

UPDATED GUIDANCE FOR FIRST RESPONDERS: INTEGRATED TESTING, CASE, CONTACT & OUTBREAK MANAGEMENT – OMICRON SURGE

Ontario’s Chief Medical Officer of Health has issued updated interim guidance on Integrated Testing and Case, Contact and Outbreak Management.

First responders, including police personnel, are now prioritized for polymerase chain reaction (PCR) testing if symptomatic. This prioritization will assist symptomatic police personnel with getting tested and returning to work faster which should reduce the strain on police services resulting from absenteeism.

2022/23 – 2023/24 SAFER AND VITAL COMMUNITIES (SVC) GRANT CALL FOR APPLICATIONS

The Ministry of the Solicitor General is now accepting applications from community-based, not-for-profit, incorporated organizations and First Nations Chiefs and Councils for 2022/23 – 2023/24 Safer and Vital Communities (SVC) Grant. The theme for 2022/23 – 2023/24 Grant is “Preventing Cybercrime through Community Collaboration” – with priority areas in Hate Crimes, Human Trafficking and Fraud.

GREATER SUDBURY POLICE SERVICES BOARD CHIEF'S REPORT

The SVC Grant encourages the development and implementation of local projects that enhance community safety and well-being. The Ministry is requesting proposals that focus on bringing together different sectors to address cybercrime through collaboration and partnership. In addition to demonstrating police involvement in their projects, applicants are encouraged to partner with at least one organization in a sector different from their own. Applicants should consider aligning their projects with local community safety and well-being planning efforts.

COURT SECURITY AND PRISONER TRANSPORTATION (CSPT) TRANSFER PAYMENT PROGRAM REVIEW

In fall 2020, the ministry hired an independent consultant, Goss Gilroy Inc., to conduct a review of court security and prisoner transportation in Ontario, including the design of the Court Security and Prisoner Transportation (CSPT) Transfer Payment (TP) Program. Under the CSPT TP Program, the ministry provides funding to municipalities to assist them in offsetting costs associated with both court security and prisoner transportation.

The review is part of the ministry's ongoing work to leverage technology and improve public safety to build a more responsive and efficient justice system across the province. This includes initiatives such as the Criminal Justice Digital Design (CJDD) and the Criminal Justice Video Strategy (CJVS). CJDD is modernizing the criminal justice sector by digitizing criminal case records and connecting IT systems to ensure data flows seamlessly from police, prosecution, courts and corrections and is readily available to the right people at the right time for decision-making. In addition, CJVS is designed to increase the use of video technology for most types of in-custody court appearances. This reduces the need to transport accused between correctional institutions and courthouses and in turn, improves safety and overall system efficiencies.

Municipalities, police services and other justice sector partners were engaged during the review of court security and prisoner transportation. This review is now complete and in turn, the ministry would like to share the enclosed high-level summary and full report. We appreciate the time and effort provided by individuals and organizations during the review process. As a result, valuable feedback on how we can strengthen best practices, as well as explore ways to improve the delivery of court security and prisoner transportation was obtained.

The ministry is taking a phased approach in response to the program review to ensure a pathway for future planning and continuous improvement predicated on good evidence that addresses gaps in the program review. It is important to note that there will be no changes to the overall funding envelope of the CSPT TP Program, subject to the regular fiscal process.

Public safety is a top priority for our government and providing our frontline police and their municipal partners with the tools, resources and financial supports they need to protect our communities is critical to this endeavor.

SUPPLEMENTARY TRAINING ON THE MISSING PERSONS ACT, 2018

GREATER SUDBURY POLICE SERVICES BOARD CHIEF'S REPORT

The Missing Persons Act, 2018 (MPA) came into force on July 1, 2019. The MPA provides police with additional tools to assist in locating missing persons.

Basic training on the MPA has been available since January 2020 to both Basic Constable Training (BCT) recruits and senior officers via the Ontario Police College Virtual Academy (OPCVA).

On April 13, 2021, the Honourable Gloria J. Epstein, Head of the Independent Civilian Review into Missing Person Investigations commissioned by the Toronto Police Services Board, released “Missing and Missed: Report of the Independent Civilian Review into Missing Person Investigations”. The report made several recommendations on how to improve missing person investigations, including a recommendation for additional training and education on how and when the MPA may be used by police as a tool to assist in locating missing persons.

A supplementary training video on MPA has been made available on the OPCVA.

NEW MANDATORY BLOOD TESTING ACT REGULATIONS POSTED FOR FEEDBACK

Legislative amendments to the MBTA were introduced in 2019 as part of Bill 68, Comprehensive Ontario Police Services Act, 2019 to modernize the mandatory blood testing process through timeline, enforcement, provincial oversight and service delivery changes. The Ministry of Health (MOH), in partnership with the Ministry of the Solicitor General (SOLGEN), intends to proclaim these changes into force subject to government approval.

Public Consultation on Proposed Regulatory Amendments

To support these legislative amendments, MOH is proposing regulatory amendments under the MBTA, as well as complementary regulatory amendments under the Laboratory and Specimen Collection Centre Licensing Act (LSCCLA). The proposed regulatory amendments would directly impact the police officers, firefighters, correctional services staff, and others. If approved, these amendments will allow for faster access to information that can help personnel decide the best way to reduce the chances of getting sick should they be exposed to a serious disease.

The proposed legislative amendments under the MBTA introduced in 2019 are as follows:

Changes to improve process timelines

- Shortened the time from application submission to Consent and Capacity Board (the “CCB”) hearing from 8 days to 5 business days.
- Shortened the time for respondents to comply with the CCB order from 7 to 2 business days.
- Lengthened the time from exposure to application from 7 to 30 calendar days to allow victims more time to decide whether to file an MBTA application.

GREATER SUDBURY POLICE SERVICES BOARD CHIEF'S REPORT

Changes to strengthened enforcement

- Removed the mandatory 2-day voluntary process. Medical Officers of Health would still attempt to contact the respondent to see if he/she would voluntarily provide a blood sample.
- Added requirement for immediate referral of an application to the CCB by the MOH.
- Increased penalties to \$10,000 for every day on which the offence occurs (up from \$5,000 per day) and added a term of up to 6 months imprisonment.
- Provided express authority to the Superior Court to allow police assistance in enforcing a testing order (e.g., police officer present during blood draw). Proposed regulatory changes under the MBTA to enhance service delivery and applicant experience are as follows:
- Expand the list of prescribed individuals who may take blood samples (e.g. to include staff in a specimen collection centre or laboratory licensed under the LSCCLA).
- Add the exceptional circumstances in which the Consent and Capacity Board may not be able to comply with the applicable time period set out in the Act.
- Add the process for an applicant to withdraw his or her application.
- Add the process for an applicant to re-submit their application in certain circumstances (e.g., the respondent's identity cannot be verified).
- Add requirement for a unique file number be assigned to applications for tracking purposes.
- Remove requirement to notify CCB of compliance/non-compliance with an order, as enforcement is inconsistent with CCB's mandate.
- Add more inclusive language (e.g., using gender neutral pronouns).
- Add modern forms of communication (e.g., email, electronic transmissions).
- Remove procedures for taking/verifying blood samples, required elsewhere as general standards of practice. This includes removing the need for special seals.

The proposed complementary regulatory amendments to LSCCLA are as follows:

- Permit a laboratory to test blood based on a request/order issued under the MBT
- Permit a specimen collection centre (SCC) to collect a blood sample based on a request/order issued under the MBTA.

MOH is also working towards making operational changes to improve provincial oversight (e.g., updating MBTA documents on the internet to improve web presence, updating guidelines/protocols to ensure consistency, establishing a data collection system to improve program surveillance and reporting). Operational documents that support the proposed changes will be updated by the ministry to support implementation (e.g., general information on the website and relevant forms).

These proposed regulatory changes are now posted on the regulatory registry for public comment until March 3, 2022.

MISSING PERSONS ACT – 2021 ANNUAL REPORT

GREATER SUDBURY POLICE SERVICES BOARD CHIEF'S REPORT

Under Section 8 of the Missing Persons Act (“the 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 2021 annual report must include urgent demands made during the period of January 1, 2021 to December 31, 2021.

The general regulation under the Act (O. Reg. 182/19) sets out the specific timelines for meeting this requirement. Municipal and First Nations Chiefs of Police are required to provide an annual report to their police service boards by April 1, 2022. Police services boards must make the annual report public on a website by June 1, 2022 and must provide a copy to the Solicitor General.

OPERATIONAL UPDATES

9-1-1 EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS CENTRE

The 9-1-1 ECC managed over 22,000 total phone calls for the month of January 2022. Over 5,000 of those total phone calls were 9-1-1 Calls. This number is up from December 2021.

Communicators from the 9-1-1 ECC managed over 8,000 events for policing and fire services. This number is consistent with the numbers from January 2022.

In January 2022 all of our 9-1-1 ECC Communicators were trained on the new Harris Radio Systems Symphony Radio Console. This course will greatly assist us when we transition to new radio console in February 2022.

The 9-1-1 ECC is currently working on the following initiatives:

- NG 9-1-1 Transition
- New Calls for Service Model
- Installation of new Harris Radio Consoles (moving from Symphony to Maestro Model- February 2022 cutover)

PATROL OPERATIONS

Patrol Operations

Patrol Operations increased its proactive patrols and enforcement during the month of January. Officers conducted 190 Focused Patrols spending over 270 hours on proactive policing on issues such as traffic complaints and identified crime trends. Officers stopped over 300 and vehicles and issued over 200 offence Notices.

Rural Community Response Unit

The Rural Community Response Unit conducted patrols both on ATVs and MSV's while collaborating with the MNRF during the month. Officers encountered almost 400 individuals on the trails and issued 6 Provincial Offence Notices, 11- 72 hour notices and over 40 warnings in relation to equipment and documents.

GREATER SUDBURY POLICE SERVICES BOARD CHIEF'S REPORT

Rural Officers also investigated 2 MSV MVC's on the STP Trail Plan as well as a Mischief complaint to an Ice Hut on Whitewater Lake. Liaison Team officers continued with outreach in relation to a potential labour dispute with college staff as well as monitoring several Anti-Mask/Vaccines demonstrations and convoys. The GSPS Search & Rescue Team had 2 Searches / Referrals in January, 1 missing person search in Lively and 1 Evidence Search in Cambrian Heights for a homicide investigation.

SPECIALIZED OPERATIONS DIVISION

COMMUNITY MOBILIZATION & COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

Statistics

- 12 – Mobile Crisis Rapid Response Team (MCRRT) Calls
- 20 - Foot Patrols
- 122 – Focused Patrols
- 46 – Community Meetings
- 4 – Operational Plan participations by CMS
- 1 – New Violent Threat Risk Assessment (VTRA)
- 13 – Ongoing VTRA
- 9 – Ongoing Youth Referrals
- 8 – Presentations to Rapid Mobilization Table (RMT)
- 157 – Assist Patrol with calls for service (CFS)
- 14 COVID calls for service

Initiatives

- Mobile Crisis Rapid Response (MCRRT) – Development of MCRRT In-Service Training program for February 2022
- Participated in Family Literacy Day
- Hosted a Fraud/Scam presentation for Cambrian College International Students
- Assisted Alcohol and Gaming Commission of Ontario with inspections at licensed establishments
- Participated in interviews for vacant Community Safety Personnel – Youth Safety Coordinator position
- Commenced audit/review of all volunteer programs

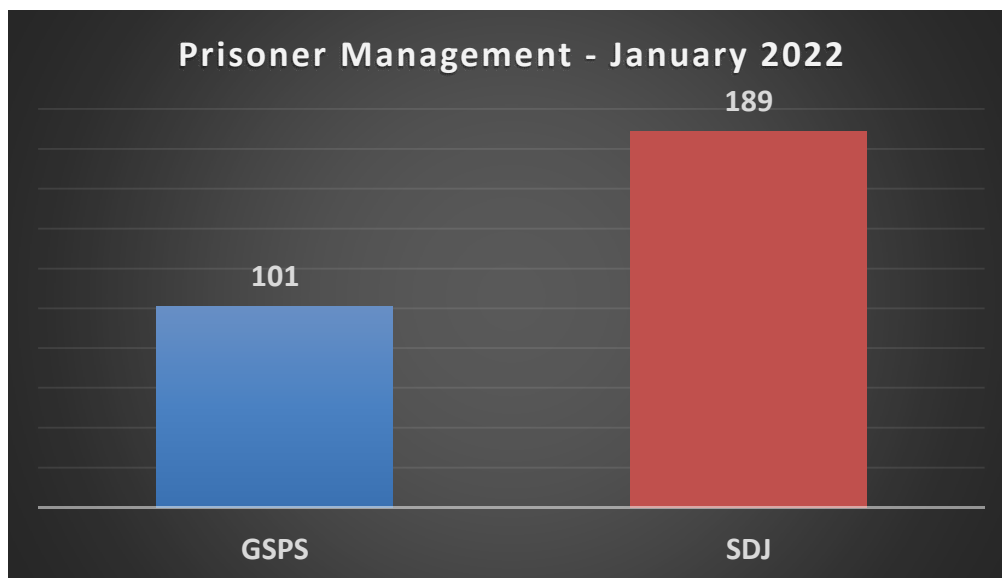
COURTS

Prisoner Management

The Greater Sudbury Police Service Courts Section is responsible for the management of prisoners in custody who are required to appear in some type of Court. These individuals are primarily received through two main points of incarceration. The below graph represents the total number of prisoners which were managed by Courts staff for their

GREATER SUDBURY POLICE SERVICES BOARD CHIEF'S REPORT

appearances. **Excluded from the total numbers are Bail Hearing Add-ons, OPP custodies and custodies added through additional in-custody court appearances. **



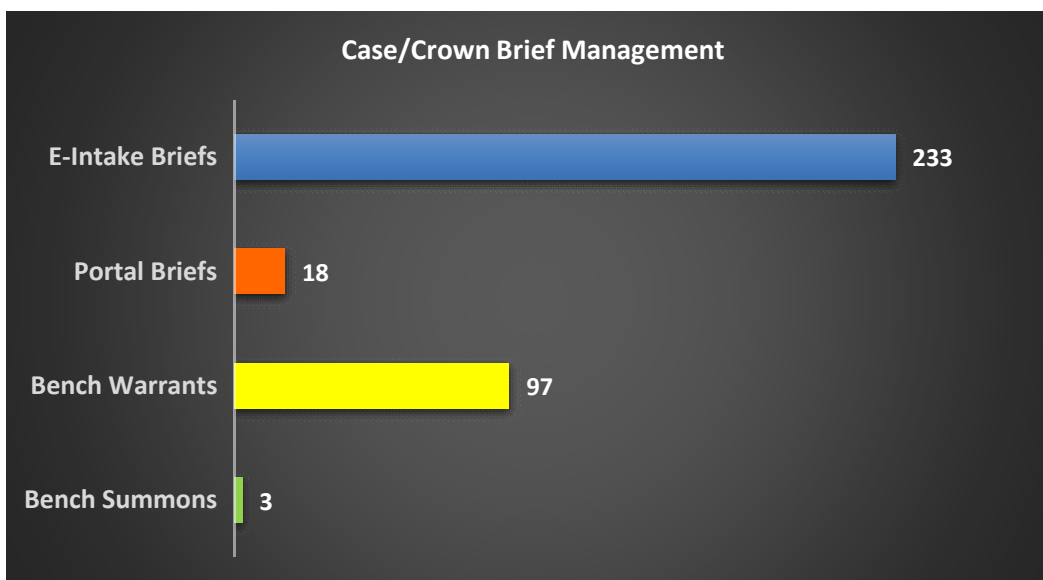
Greater Sudbury Police Service (GSPS) represents the number of prisoners managed through the Bail and Weekend WASH Court processes. Both of these occur through virtual appearances from GSPS Headquarters. For the month of January there were **101** custodies put through these processes.

Sudbury District Jail (SDJ) – represents the number of prisoners managed through both Bail and continued Court appearance processes in which the individual has remained in custody at the SDJ. These appearances are managed through both in-person and virtual court appearances. For the month of January there were **189** custodies put through these processes.

Case/Crown Brief Management

The Greater Sudbury Police Service Court Clerks are, as part of their duties responsible for the preparation and management of all court briefs that are required. These include Arrests, Summons Requests, Warrant Requests and Bench Summons issued by a Judge and involve both Criminal Code and Provincial Act Offences. These briefs are managed through four main streams: E-Intake Briefs, Portal Briefs, Bench Warrants and Bench Summons.

GREATER SUDBURY POLICE SERVICES BOARD CHIEF'S REPORT



E-Intake Brief – represents the amount of Crown Briefs that have been processed and submitted electronically to the Justice of the Peace and once signed then forwarded electronically directly to the Crown Attorney. For the month of January, there were **233** E-Intake Briefs.

Portal Brief – represents the amount of Crown Briefs, based on the type or the offences involved that had to be processed and then the information taken to a Justice of the Peace in-person to be signed. Once completed, through a hybrid model of hardcopy and electronic copy the remaining brief is forwarded directly to the Crown Attorney. For the month of January, there were **18** Portal Briefs.

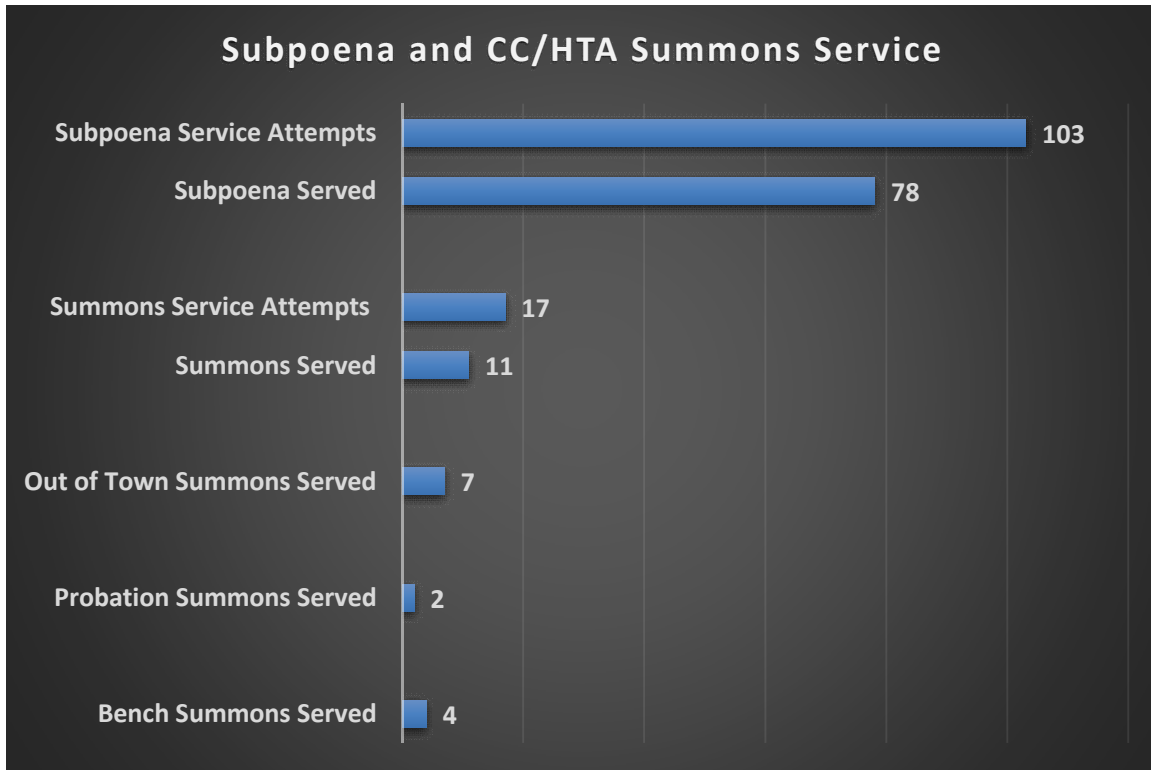
Bench Warrants – represents the amount of Bench Warrants issued by the presiding Judge for an accused person for failing to attend court. This initiates an administrative process for the GSPS Clerk involving the original Crown Brief and once complete is forwarded to CPIC to identify the accused as wanted. For the month of January, there were **97** Bench Warrants issued.

Bench Summons – represents the amount of Bench Summons issued by the presiding Judge for an accused person in lieu of a Bench Warrant. This initiates an administrative process for the GSPS Clerk along with the requirement for service of the summons on the individual. For the month of January, there were **3** Bench Summons issued.

Subpoena and Criminal Code (CC)/Provincial Offence Act (POA) Summons Service

The Greater Sudbury Police Service Courts Section provides at minimum one full time Special Constable (resource dependent) to the position of Subpoena/Summons Server. This position is responsible for the service of court issued witness subpoenas and non-violent Criminal Code and Provincial Offence Act Summons. The Sudbury Courthouse issues most of Summons however; they can also be received from Probation, outside Police agencies and those issued by the Judge in lieu of a Bench Warrant.

**GREATER SUDBURY POLICE SERVICES BOARD
CHIEF'S REPORT**



Subpoenas - For the month of January **103** attempts made at serving subpoenas with **78** served.

CC/POA Summons – For the month of January **17** attempts made at serving Summons with **11** served.

Out of Town Police Agency Summons – **7** Summons served.

Probation Summons – **2** Probation Summons served.

Bench Summons – **4** Bench Summons served.

PROPERTY & EVIDENCE CONTROL

Property & Evidence Control Section personnel continued to support operational and court demands in January, as demonstrated by the following:

Statistics

- Intake of - **17** Firearms
- Intake of - **32** Drug exhibits
- Intake of - **253** General Property Exhibits
- **283** - Property tags generated
- **18** - Property Pickups
- **4** - Appointments arranged to retrieve property
- **5** - Registered letters forwarded to owners to make arrangements to retrieve property within 20 days
- **1** - Firearms released

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- **324** - Disposals
- **286** - Reports checked by Supervisor
- **292** - Reports generated by Property
- **43** - Officer inquiries at Property Window
- **31** - Public Inquiries to Property Evidence Control phone extensions

Initiatives

- Property inventory audits continuing in various locations

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS DIVISION

Major Crime Team

Bruce Street Homicide

On January 21, 2022, at approximately 0615 hours, Greater Sudbury Police received a call regarding a possible shooting on Bruce Avenue. Information provided was that multiple people were seen outside on the balcony of an apartment unit when a man was possibly shot.

Officers quickly arrived on scene and found a man who had sustained what is believed to be a gunshot wound. The man was transported to hospital by City of Greater Sudbury Paramedic Services with critical injuries. Unfortunately, the 62 year old man was pronounced deceased.

This is believed to be a targeted incident and we do not believe there to be an increased risk to the general Public.

As a result of his death, this is now a Homicide investigation. Through the investigation it has been determined that the 62 year old man was with two other men, dressed primarily in black clothing when the incident occurred. Both men fled the scene prior to Police being called.

On the 5th of February 2022, Greater Sudbury Police Detectives in the Major Crime Unit executed a Search Warrant in London, ON.

A semi-automatic hand-gun believed to be the one used to murder the victim was located. In addition to the firearm the following items were seized:

- 86 rounds of Smith and Wesson ammunition
- 3 cellphones
- An unknown amount of fentanyl and cannabis marihuana in individual wrapped baggies

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On the 5th of February 2022, a male adult was arrested without incident for the following charges:

- Accessory After the Fact of Murder, contrary to Section 240 CC.
- Careless Use of a Firearm, contrary to Section 86(1) CC.
- Unauthorized Possession of a Firearm, contrary to Section 91(1) CC.
- Unauthorized Possession of a Weapon, contrary to Section 91(2) CC.
- Possession of a Weapon for a Dangerous Purpose, contrary to Section 88 CC.
- Knowledge of Unauthorized Possession of a Firearm, contrary to Section 92(1) CC.
- Possession of a Firearm or Ammunition, contrary to Prohibition Order, contrary to Section 117.01(1) CC.
- Fail to Comply with Judicial Release Order, contrary to Section 145(5) (a) CC - to not possess firearms.
- Possession for the Purpose of Trafficking a Schedule 1 Substance, contrary to Section 5(2) CDSA.
- Possession for the Purpose of Distributing, contrary to Section 9(2) CA.

The investigation is ongoing.

Man Identified, Arrested and Charged for Sexual Assault

On January 29, 2022, the Greater Sudbury Police Service received a call regarding a Sexual Assault that had taken place at the New Sudbury Shopping Centre.

A man entered one of the stores in the mall, walked up to an employee of the store and inappropriately touched her while making a sexually explicit comment. The man then left the store.

The man is described as being between 35-40 years old, approximately 5'5" tall, around 200 lbs, with red hair and a beard.

As a result of the investigation, a 44 year old man has been identified, arrested and charged with Sexual Assault in relation to this matter. He will appear in Court on April 6, 2022 to answer to the charge.

This is believed to be an isolated incident.

INTEGRATED OPERATIONS

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Emergency Response Unit

The ERU/K-9 continued to assist frontline officers in responding to calls for service, including;

Calls for Service: 102

PCRC Follow-ups: 1

Significant Tactical Incidents:

- Assault where 3 ERU members attended.
- Unknown trouble where 3 ERU members attended.
- Weapons where 3 ERU members attended.

K9 – Robbery where 2 ERU members attended. K9 was used.

Total Request for Assistance from Investigative Units

- **Search Warrants:** 3
- **Mobile Arrest:** 1
- **Other:** 2 ERU members attached to the Training Branch for December, assisting with In-Service training.

PCRC

In a cumulative 190 shifts the PCRC continued to assist frontline officers in responding to calls for Service with:

- 177 initial CFS and 299 Follow ups
- 118 initial and 185 Follow ups through CopLogic
- 94 Tow book calls and 203 follow ups
- 25 initial Fraud Investigations and 64 follow ups
- 3 Production Orders written
- 251 Self Reports and 118- 401's at Collision Reporting Centre
- 2-117 Application and 0 CPIC/CFRO Checks for Patrol/CID
- 13 Crown briefs resulting in 28 C.C
- 1 Uniform assist call and 58 calls diverted
- PCRC members averaged 8 calls per shift

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Traffic Management Unit

Enforcement Stats

- Part III Provincial Offence Notices: 87
- Part I Provincial Offence Notices: 110

Specific items of interest include:

- (HTA) Race a Motor Vehicle – Stunt: 16 provincial offences notices served
- Impaired Stats: 20 incidents involving 17 charges (9 alcohol related & 8 drug related)

SFST: 11 test conducted

CORPORATE COMMUNICATIONS

Some highlights from our Corporate Communications and social media campaigns.

Festive RIDE Results

Woman Goes for Joyride to Tim Hortons After Stealing Vehicle.

Choose to Include Campaign – Special Olympics and Tim Hortons

Bell Let's Talk Day – January 26, 2022

Distracted Driving Prevention Messaging

Road Rage Prevention Messaging

Feb Safer Internet Day – February 8, 2022 February is Teen Dating Violence Awareness Month

Passing of Retired K9 Scout

Man Identified, Arrested and Charged - Requesting Assistance to Identify Man Responsible for Sexual Assault

Chinese New Year and Black History Month – February 1, 2022

Safer Internet Day – February 8, 2022

Second Annual Law Enforcement Snowmobile Ride in Support of Special Olympics

This past Saturday February 12, 2022 for the 2nd annual Law Enforcement #Snowmobile Torch Ride in support of Special Olympics Ontario athletes!

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Riders were invited to accompany GSPS snowmobile operators using the Sudbury trail plan to Wolf Mountain.

The Torch Ride will raise money to provide quality sports and training programs for children, youth and adults with an intellectual disability.

Participants of the ride met at the Sudbury Trail Plan Association: 3610 Regional Road, Garson, Ontario.

Fatality Investigation

27 year old Man Arrested and Charged in Relation to Fatal Hit and Run on Walford Road at Ramsey View Court

UPDATE 2

Through the investigation, investigators identified the driver believed to be responsible for the fatal Hit and Run collision that occurred on February 1, 2022 near the intersection of Walford Road and Ramsey View Court in Greater Sudbury.

As part of the ongoing investigation, Officers applied for and were granted a Criminal Code Search Warrant for a residential property in Sault Ste. Marie.

On February 8, 2022, Members of our Traffic Management Unit with the assistance of Sault Ste. Marie Police executed the Search Warrant on Walnut Street in Sault Ste. Marie.

As a result of the Search Warrant, Officers located and seized the truck involved in the collision and arrested and charged 27-year-old Thomas Schell the following offences under the Criminal Code of Canada;

- Fail to Stop After Accident Resulting in Death
- Obstruct Police
- Fail to Comply with Probation Order

He appeared in Bail Court today, February 9, 2022 to answer to the charges.

We would like to thank everyone who contacted police to provide information to assist with this investigation.

UPDATE

Through the investigation it has been determined that a Dodge Ram pick-up truck (images attached) was traveling Westbound on Walford Road when it struck a pedestrian near the intersection of Ramsey View Court. The truck sustained significant damage to the front grill that is described as a black honeycomb patten. The driver of the truck fled the scene in the vehicle without stopping to assist the pedestrian who later succumbed to her injuries in the hospital.

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The name of the 36-year-old woman will not be released out of respect for her family's wishes. Our deepest condolences go out to her family and friends.

Our Traffic Management Unit continues to investigate the collision and anyone with video surveillance footage in the area or anyone with a dash camera that may have been in the area of Regent Street/Walford Road around 6:50 p.m. on February 1, 2022 is asked to contact Police at 705-675-9171.

Although investigators are actively following leads, we encourage the driver responsible to come forward.

ORIGINAL

Just after 6:50 p.m. on February 1, 2022, we received a call regarding a Hit and Run involving a pedestrian at the intersection of Walford Road and Ramsey View Court in Greater Sudbury. Information provided was that a light-coloured Dodge Ram pick-up truck travelling westbound on Walford Road struck a pedestrian and the driver failed to remain at the collision scene. The vehicle was last seen travelling westbound on Walford Road towards Regent Street.

A witness to the collision called our 9-1-1 Emergency Communication Centre and rendered assistance to the pedestrian. The 36-year-old woman was transported to hospital by City of Greater Sudbury Paramedic Services where she unfortunately succumbed to her injuries.

Our deepest condolences go out to her family and friends. Her name will not be released.

The roadway remained closed for several hours while our Traffic Management Unit, Forensics Unit and the Sudbury Coroner's Office conducted a preliminary investigation.

PROVINCIAL STATE OF EMERGENCY

As of Friday February 11, Premier Doug Ford has declared a state of emergency in Ontario over trucking blockades that continue to cause grave concerns in some parts of Ontario. Sudbury has been assisting with police public order response particularly in Ottawa. The Service will continue to monitor activities and participate in discussions on police response in order to ensure the safety and security of the community we serve.

Let's also keep our mental wellbeing in mind and stay healthy.

We will all get through this together!

Stay home! • Stay safe! • Stay positive!